US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0049675

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act ("CWA") (Public Law 92-500, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the following permittee is authorized to discharge from the identified facility at the outfall location(s) specified below, in accordance with the effluent limits, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, andoperations that have been clearly identified in the permit application process.

Permittee Name	Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Permittee Address	1418 20th St. Sacramento, CA 95811
Facility Name	Buena Vue Casino Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Location Address	4650 Coal Mine Road Ione, Amador County, California
Facility Rating	Minor

Outfall Number	General Type Of Waste Discharged	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude	Receiving Water(s)
001	Domestic Wastewater	38º 16' 23" N	120º 54' 36" W	Unnamed tributary to Jackson Creek, eventual tributary to Dry Creek and the lower Mokelumne River

This permit was issued on:	
This permit shall become effective on:	March 1, 2021
Permit reapplication due no later than:	September 1, 2025
This permit shall expire at midnight on:	February 28, 2026
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), the permittee shall submit a new application for a permit at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit, unless permission for a date no later than the permit expiration date has been granted by the Director.	

Signed this 29th day of January, 2021 for the Regional Administrator.

TOMAS TORRES

Digitally signed by TOMAS TORRES
Date: 2021.01.29 14:54:37 -08'00'

Tomás Torres, Director
Water Division
U.S. EPA, Region 9

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Part I. EFFLUENT LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

1. Effluent Limits – Outfall Number 001

   The permittee is authorized to discharge domestic wastewater in compliance with the final effluent limits and monitoring requirements specified in Table 1. The permittee shall monitor both the effluent and influent to evaluate compliance. Compliance with these requirements is monitored at Outfall 001.

2. The discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States at any point other than Outfall 001 is prohibited and constitutes a violation of the permit.

3. The permittee shall ensure that its discharge does not cause the receiving waters immediately downstream of the discharge to contain pollutants in amounts or combinations that, for any duration:

   a. The fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, to exceed a geometric mean of 200 MPN/100 mg/L or cause more than 10 percent of total samples taken during any 30-day period to exceed 400 MPN/100 mg/L.

   b. Biostimulatory substances that promote aquatic growths in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

   c. Aesthetically undesirable discoloration.

   d. Concentrations of dissolved oxygen to fall below 7.0 mg/L. The monthly median of the mean daily dissolved oxygen concentration shall not fall below 85 percent of saturation in the main water mass, and the 95th percentile concentration shall not fall below 75 percent of saturation.

   e. Floating material to be present in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

   f. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials to accumulate in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the water surface or on objects in the water, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

   g. The ambient pH to fall below 6.5, exceed 8.5, or change by more than 0.5 units. A one-month averaging period may be applied when calculating the pH change of 0.5 units.

   h. Radionuclides to be present in concentrations that harm human, plant, animal or aquatic life; or 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.

i. Deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

j. Taste- or odor-producing substances to impart undesirable tastes or odors to domestic or municipal water supplies or to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin or to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

k. The ambient temperature to increase more than 5°F.

l. Toxic pollutants to be present in the water column, sediments, or biota in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses; that produce detrimental response in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or that bioaccumulate in aquatic resources at levels which are harmful to human health.

m. The turbidity to increase as follows:
   1. More than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) where natural turbidity is between 0 and 5 NTUs.
   2. More than 20 percent where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs.
   3. More than 10 NTUs where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs.
   4. More than 10 percent where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs.

n. Aquatic communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, to be degraded.

4. There shall be no acute toxicity at the point of discharge.

5. As no mixing zone has been approved for this discharge, there shall be no chronic toxicity at the point of discharge.

B. Table 1. Numeric Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall Number 001
(Based upon the design flow capacity of 0.080 MGD)

Effluent Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Type
Flow	-- (1)	--	-- (1)	MGD	Weekly	Continuous
BOD_5 (2)	30	45	--	mg/L	Weekly	Composite
	20	60	--	lbs/day		
	≥85% removal efficiency			%		
TSS (2)	30	45	--	mg/L	Weekly	Composite
	20	60	--	lbs/day		
	≥85% removal efficiency			%		
Total Fecal Coliform	--	-- (3)	23 (4)	MPN/100mL	Weekly or Daily (5)	Grab
TRC (6)	0.08	--	0.16	mg/L	Weekly	Composite
Oil & Grease, total recoverable	10	--	15	mg/L	Weekly	Grab
	6.6	--	20	lbs/day		
Turbidity (7)	2.0	--	5.0	NTU	Weekly or Continuous (5)	Grab
Solids, settleable	0.1	--	0.2	mg/L	Weekly	Composite
Nitrate plus Nitrite (as N)	10	17	--	mg/L	Weekly	Composite
	6.6	11.2	--	lbs/day		
Ammonia (as N) (8)	1.72	--	3.45	mg/L	Weekly	Grab
	1.14	--	4.60	lbs/day		
Ammonia Impact Ratio (AIR) (9)	1.0	--	1.0	Ratio	Weekly	Calculated
Solids, total dissolved	-- (1)	--	-- (1)	mg/L	Weekly	Composite
Cyanide	-- (1)	--	5.2	µg/L	Annually	Grab
Cadmium	--	--	1.8	µg/L	Annually	Grab
Copper	--	--	18.3	µg/L	Annually	Grab
Lead	--	--	3.2	µg/L	Annually	Grab
Nickel	--	--	52	µg/L	Annually	Grab
Zinc	--	--	234	µg/L	Annually	Grab
Hardness, total (as $CaCO_3$)	-- (1)	--	-- (1)	mg/L	Annually	Composite
pH (10)	between 6.5 to 8.5			std. units	Daily	Grab
Temperature (10)	--	--	23˚C	˚C	Weekly	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity (chronic) (11)	--	--	Pass (0)	Pass (0) or Fail (1)	1st, 3rd, 5th year	Composite
Priority Pollutant Scan (12)	--[1]			µg/L	1st, 3rd, 5th year	Composite

"MGD" indicates units of Million Gallons per Day, "MPN" is Most Probable Number, and "NTU" is Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

FOOTNOTES:

(1) No effluent limits are set at this time but monitoring and reporting are required.

(2) "BOD_5" = Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test). "TSS" = Total Suspended Solids.
Both the influent and the effluent must be monitored and reported. For BOD_5 and TSS, the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the values, by concentration, for influent samples collected at

approximately the same times during the same period.

(3) Total Coliform Bacteria shall not exceed 2.2 MPN/100 mL as a weekly median.

(4) Single sample maximum.

(5) Reclaimed water must be monitored once per day for Total Coliform Bacteria and continuously for Turbidity.

(6) "TRC" = Total Residual Chlorine. Chlorination is required prior to discharge and the permittee shall at all times operate the plant to achieve the lowest possible residual chlorine while still complying with permit limits for fecal coliform. The operator shall maintain an on-site log of all chlorine dosage rates applied to the effluent discharge.

(7) The daily average turbidity shall not exceed 2 NTU. Turbidity shall not exceed 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period. At no time shall the turbidity exceed 10 NTU.

(8) The criteria for ammonia are pH and temperature dependent; therefore, pH and temperature field measurements must be taken concurrently at the same location as the water samples destined for the laboratory analysis of ammonia.

(9) "AIR" is calculated as the ratio of the measured ammonia and the applicable ammonia limit as determined by the concurrent measurement of pH and temperature. See Attachment E for sample log to help calculate and record the AIR values. The AIR is the ammonia effluent limit and must be reported in the DMRs in addition to ammonia, pH, and temperature effluent values.

(10) Temperature and pH measurements shall be taken concurrently with measurements for ammonia at the same location as the water samples destined for the laboratory analysis of ammonia.

(11) The permittee shall report Pass "0" or Fail "1" for the coded parameter. Pass "0" constitutes rejection of the Test of Significant Toxicity null hypothesis. See Part II.D. of this permit for details of the chronic WET test requirement.

(12) See Attachment F for a list of priority pollutants. For most current listing of all priority toxic pollutants, see 40 CFR Part 423, Appendix A. Priority pollutant scan should be conducted concurrently with Whole Effluent Toxicity test.

C. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

1. In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(d), the permittee shall conduct the following receiving water monitoring program for the facility discharge.

   a. Receiving Water Monitoring Stations

Station ID(s)	Location(s)
M001U	Outfall 001 Upstream: Approximately 10 feet upstream of location where discharge enters receiving water.
M001D	Outfall 001 Downstream: Approximately 100 feet downstream of location where discharge enters receiving water.

b. Receiving Water Monitoring Parameters

Receiving Water Characteristic [1]	Concentration Levels	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type/ Sampling Depths [2]
pH	Between 6.5 to 8.5	Weekly	Grab
Dissolved oxygen	--	"	"
Turbidity	--	"	"
Total Dissolved Solids	--	"	"
Temperature	--	"	"

FOOTNOTES:

(1) Concentration limitation is based on applicable *Water Quality Standards* and 40 CFR § 122.44(d).

(2) For grab samples, the sampling depth profile at each station is 6 inches below the surface. Samples shall be collected and analyzed according to *Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) for 301(h) Monitoring Programs: Guidance on Field and Laboratory Methods* (EPA 430/9-86-004),

D. Sampling

1. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

2. Samples shall be taken at the following locations:

   a. Influent samples shall be taken after the last addition to the collection system and prior to in-plant return flow and the first treatment process, where representative samples can be obtained.

   b. Effluent samples shall be taken after in-plant return flows and the last treatment process and prior to mixing with the receiving water, where representative samples can be obtained.

3. If the discharge is intermittent rather than continuous, then on the first day of each intermittent discharge, the permittee shall monitor and record data for all the parameters listed in the monitoring requirements, after which the frequencies of analysis listed in the monitoring requirements shall apply for the duration of each such intermittent discharge. The permittee is not required to take effluent samples when there is no discharge.

E. General Monitoring and Reporting

1. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 test methods, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For influent and effluent analyses required in this permit, the permittee shall utilize 40 CFR Part 136 test methods with method detection limits ("MDLs") and minimum levels ("MLs") that are lower than the effluent limits in this permit. For parameters without an effluent limit, the permittee

must use an analytical method at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant. If all MDLs or MLs are higher than these effluent limits or criteria concentrations, then the permittee shall utilize the test method with the lowest MDL or ML. In this context, the permittee shall ensure that the laboratory utilizes a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the ML. Influent and effluent analyses for metals shall measure "total recoverable metal", except as provided under 40 CFR § 122.45(c).

2. As an attachment to the first discharge monitoring report ("DMR"), the permittee shall submit, for all parameters with monitoring requirements specified in this permit:

   a. The test method number or title and published MDL or ML,

   b. The preparation procedure used by the laboratory,

   c. The laboratory's MDL for the test method computed in accordance with Appendix B of 40 CFR 136,

   d. The standard deviation (S) from the laboratory's MDL study,

   e. The number of replicate analyses (n) used to compute the laboratory's MDL, and

   f. The laboratory's lowest calibration standard.

   As part of each DMR submittal, the permittee shall certify that there are no changes to the laboratory's test methods, MDLs, MLs, or calibration standards. If there are any changes to the laboratory's test methods, MDLs, MLs, or calibration standards, these changes shall be summarized in an attachment to the subsequent DMR submittal.

3. The permittee shall develop a Quality Assurance ("QA") Manual for the field collection and laboratory analysis of samples. The purpose of the QA Manual is to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of samples and explaining data anomalies if they occur. At a minimum, the QA Manual shall include the following:

   a. Identification of project management and a description of the roles and responsibilities of the participants; purpose of sample collection; matrix to be sampled; the analytes or compounds being measured; applicable technical, regulatory, or program-specific action criteria; personnel qualification requirements for collecting samples;

   b. Description of sample collection procedures; equipment used; the type and number of samples to be collected including QA/Quality Control ("QC") samples; preservatives and holding times for the samples (see 40 CFR §136.3); and chain of custody procedures;

   c. Identification of the laboratory used to analyze the samples; provisions for any proficiency demonstration that will be required by the laboratory before or after contract award such as passing a performance evaluation sample; analytical method to be used; MDL and ML to be reported; required QC results to be reported (e.g., matrix spike recoveries, duplicate relative percent differences, blank contamination, laboratory control sample recoveries, surrogate spike

recoveries, etc.) and acceptance criteria; and corrective actions to be taken in response to problems identified during QC checks; and

d. Discussion of how the permittee will perform data review, report results, and resolve data quality issues and identify limits on the use of data.

4. Throughout all field collection and laboratory analyses of samples, the permittee shall use the QA/QC procedures documented in their QA Manual. If samples are tested by a contract laboratory, the permittee shall ensure that the laboratory has a QA Manual on file. A copy of the permittee's QA Manual shall be retained on the permittee's premises and available for review by regulatory authorities upon request. The permittee shall review its QA Manual annually and revise it, as appropriate.

5. Samples collected during each month of the reporting period must be reported on DMR forms, as follows:

   a. For a *maximum daily* permit limit or monitoring requirement when one or more samples are collected during the month, report either:

      The *maximum value*, if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the ML; or
      NODI (Q), if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, but less than the ML; or
      NODI (B), if the maximum value of all analytical results is less than the laboratory's MDL.

   b. For an *average weekly* or *average monthly* permit limit or monitoring requirement when only one sample is collected during the week or month, report either:

      The *maximum value*, if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the ML; or
      NODI (Q), if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, but less than the ML; or
      NODI (B), if the maximum value of all analytical results is less than the laboratory's MDL.

   c. For an *average weekly* or *average monthly* permit limit or monitoring requirement when more than one sample is collected during the week or month, report:

      The *average value* of all analytical results where 0 (zero) is substituted for *NODI (B),* and the laboratory's MDL is substituted for *NODI (Q)*.

6. In addition to information requirements specified under 40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3), records of monitoring information shall include: the laboratory which performed the analyses and any comment, case narrative, or summary of results produced by the laboratory. The records should identify and discuss QA/QC analyses performed concurrently during sample analyses and whether project and 40 CFR Part 136 requirements were met. The summary of results must include information on initial

and continuing calibration, surrogate analyses, blanks, duplicates, laboratory control samples, matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate results, and sample condition upon receipt, holding time, and preservation.

F. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall electronically submit Discharge Monitoring Reports ("DMRs") and Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Reports using NetDMR (http://www.epa.gov/netdmr) and NeT (http://www.epa.gov/compliance/national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system-npdes-electronic-reporting-tool-net-fact), respectively.

2. DMRs shall be submitted by the 28th day of the month following the previous reporting period. For example, under quarterly submission, the three DMR forms for January, February, and March are due on April 28th. Annual and quarterly monitoring must be conducted starting in the first complete quarter or calendar year following permit issuance. Reporting for annual monitoring is due on January 28th of the following year. A DMR must be submitted for the reporting period even if there was not any discharge. If there is no discharge from the facility during the reporting period, the permittee shall submit a DMR indicating no discharge as required.

Part II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Permit Reopener(s)

1. In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified by EPA to include effluent limits, monitoring, or other conditions to implement new regulations, including EPA-approved water quality standards; to address new information indicating the presence of effluent toxicity or the reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards; or new permit conditions for species pursuant to ESA requirements.

2. In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(c), EPA may promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage (including "biosolids only facilities") to incorporate any applicable standard for biosolids use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the CWA, if the standard for biosolids use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for biosolids use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

B. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting of Noncompliance

1. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. The permittee is required to provide an oral report by directly speaking with an EPA and Amador County Environmental Health Department staff person within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. If the permittee is unsuccessful in reaching a staff person, the permittee shall provide notification by 9 a.m. on the first business day following the noncompliance. The permittee shall notify the EPA and the Amador County Environmental Health Department at the following telephone numbers:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
CWA Compliance Office (ENF 3-1)
(415) 947-4248

Amador County Environmental Health Department Director
(209) 223-6439

2. The permittee shall follow up with a written submission within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

3. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.

   a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limit in the permit (see 40 CFR § 122.44(g)).

   b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.

   c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for any of the pollutants listed by the director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours (see 40 CFR § 122.44(g)).

4. EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports required under paragraph B.2, if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

C. Reclaimed Water Limitations

1. Reclaimed water used for irrigation and interior water shall meet the criteria contained in Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

2. Reclaimed water shall be monitored continuously for turbidity and once per day for total coliform.

3. All reclamation equipment, pumps, pipings, valves, and outlets shall be appropriately marked to differentiate them from potable facilities. All reclamation distribution system piping shall be purple or adequately wrapped with purple tape.

4. All use areas where recycled water is used that are accessible to the public shall be posted with signs that are visible to the public, in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide, that include the following wording: "Recycled Water - Do Not Drink" and the international symbol for non-potable water.

5. No physical connection shall be made or allowed to exist between any system and any separate system conveying potable water except as allowed under section 7604 of

title 17, California Code of Regulations.

6. Direct or windblown spray of reclaimed water shall be confined to the designated land application area and shall be prevented from entering outdoor eating areas, dwellings, drinking water facilities, food handling facilities, and other locations where the public may be present. In addition, direct or windblown spray of reclaimed water shall not enter surface watercourses.

7. Application of wastewater to land shall not be performed within 24 hours before a forecasted storm, during precipitation, or within 24 hours after any precipitation event, nor when the ground is saturated.

8. Areas irrigated with reclaimed water shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. More specifically:
   a. All applied irrigation water must infiltrate completely within 24 hours.

   b. Ditches not serving as wildlife habitat should be maintained free of emergent, marginal, and floating vegetation.

   c. Low-pressure and un-pressurized pipelines and ditches which are accessible to mosquitoes shall not be used to store reclaimed water.
9. A 15-foot buffer zone shall be maintained between any watercourse and the wetted area produced during land application of effluent.

10. A 50-foot buffer zone shall be maintained between any spring, domestic well or irrigation well and the wetted area produced during land application of effluent.

D. Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Requirements

1. Monitoring Frequency

   The permittee shall annually conduct chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Each year, the permittee shall conduct this routine toxicity testing at a different time of year from the previous years. Samples shall be collected for each point of discharge at the designated NPDES sampling station for the effluent. During Years 1, 3, and 5 of the permit, a split of each sample shall be analyzed for all other monitored parameters at the minimum frequency of analysis specified by the effluent monitoring program.

   The most sensitive species is the fish, invertebrate, or alga species which demonstrates the largest percent (%) effect level at the Instream Waste Concentration ("IWC"), where:

   $$\text{IWC \% effect} = [(\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}] \times 100$$

   In addition, the permittee shall have one further split of the same sample used to conduct a toxicity test using the same fish species, after neutralization of the ammonia

in the sample. This test will serve to determine whether there is a non-ammonia source of toxicity to fish in the effluent.

Toxicity test samples shall be collected for each point of discharge at the designated NPDES Outfall 001 sampling station for the effluent (i.e., downstream from the last treatment process and any in-plant return flows where a representative effluent sample can be obtained). A split of the effluent sample shall be analyzed for all other monitored parameters specified by the effluent monitoring program. Should additional toxicity tests become necessary during the term of this permit, splits of at least one sample per year shall be analyzed for all other monitored parameters at the minimum frequency of analysis specified by the effluent monitoring program.

2. Freshwater Species and WET Test Methods

For the Buena Vue WWTF which discharges to freshwaters, test species and short-term WET methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of NPDES effluents are found in the fourth edition of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR Part 136). As required by Part 1, Table 1, the permittee shall conduct static non-renewal toxicity tests with the following:

- Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0);
- Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01); and,
- Green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

3. Chronic WET Limit

For each toxicity test conducted during the reporting period for the month, the chronic WET permit limit is Pass "0". Pass "0" constitutes rejection (i.e., statistical fail) and Fail "1" constitutes non-rejection (i.e., statistical pass) of the Test of Significant Toxicity ("TST") null hypothesis (H_o) at the required IWC:

IWC mean response (100% effluent) ≤ 0.75 × Control mean response

For reporting, Pass "0" constitutes rejection (i.e., statistical fail) and Fail "1" constitutes non-rejection (i.e., statistical pass) of the TST null hypothesis at the required IWC. Rejection or non-rejection of the TST null hypothesis is determined by following the instructions in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A.

4. Quality Assurance

   a. Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the chronic test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

   b. The discharge is subject to a determination of rejection or non-rejection of the TST null hypothesis (H_o) from a chronic toxicity test at the required IWC. For statistical flowchart and procedures using the TST statistical approach, see Appendix A of *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). For the TST statistical approach, the associated value for "Percent (%) Effect" at the required IWC is calculated as:

   $$\% \text{ Effect} = [(\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}] \times 100$$

   c. Effluent dilution water and control water should be prepared and used as specified in the applicable WET methods manual. If the dilution water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

   d. If organisms are not cultured in-house, then concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.).

   e. If either the reference toxicant or effluent toxicity tests do not meet the Test Acceptability Criteria in the WET methods manual, then the permittee shall resample and retest within 14 days.

   f. When preparing samples for toxicity testing, in addition to the required monitoring for conductivity, etc., it is recommended that total alkalinity and total hardness be measured in the undiluted effluent, receiving water, dilution water, and culture water, following the WET methods manual.

   g. Removed Toxicants (chlorine, ammonia). If the discharged effluent is chlorinated, then chlorine shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing without written approval by the permitting authority. pH drift during the toxicity test may contribute to artifactual toxicity when ammonia (or other pH-dependent toxicants, e.g., metals) are present; ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing without written approval by the permitting authority.

5. Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

   Within 90 days of the permit effective date, the permittee shall prepare and submit to the permitting authority a copy of its Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation ("TRE") Work Plan (1-2 pages) for review. This plan shall include steps

the permittee intends to follow if toxicity is measured above the chronic WET limit and should include the following, at minimum:

a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment system efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operations at the facility.

c. If a Toxicity Identification Evaluation ("TIE") is necessary, an indication of who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or outside contractor).

6. Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process

If a toxicity test result is reported as Fail "1", then the permittee shall conduct the following the accelerated toxicity testing and TRE/TIE process.

a. If the WET limit is exceeded and the source of toxicity is known (e.g., a temporary plant upset), then the permittee shall conduct one additional toxicity test using the same species and WET method. This toxicity test shall begin within 14 days of receipt of a test result exceeding the WET limit. If the additional toxicity test does not exceed the WET limit, then the permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.

b. If the WET limit is exceeded and the source of toxicity is not known, then the permittee shall conduct four additional toxicity tests using the same test species and WET method, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. This testing shall begin within 14 days of receipt of a test result exceeding the WET limit. If none of the additional toxicity tests exceed the WET limit, then the permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.

c. If one of the additional toxicity tests (in paragraphs 7.a or 7.b) exceeds the WET limit then, within 14 days of receipt of this test result, the permittee shall initiate a TRE using—according to the type of treatment facility—EPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999), or EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989). In conjunction, the permittee shall develop and implement a Detailed TRE Work Plan which shall include the following: further actions undertaken by the permittee to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; actions the permittee will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and a schedule for these actions.

d. The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and WET method and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic*

Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996).

7. Reporting of Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Results

   a. If no toxicity test monitoring for the month is required and toxicity monitoring is not conducted, then the permittee shall report "NODI(9)" (i.e., Conditional Monitoring – Not Required for This Period) on the DMR form. Nevertheless, all toxicity tests conducted during the month, whether or not monitoring is required, must be reported as described below.

      For the WET limit, the toxicity test result analyzed using the TST statistical approach shall be reported as Pass "0" or Fail "1" on the DMR form.

      If more than one toxicity test is conducted during the month, then those Pass "0" or Fail "1" results shall be reported attached to the DMR form, except that a Fail "1" result of any one of all the toxicity tests conducted during the month shall be reported on the DMR form.

      For each chronic toxicity test reported as Pass "0" or Fail "1", the permittee shall report the associated value for "Percent (%) Effect" calculated as:

      $$\% \text{ Effect} = [(\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}] \times 100$$

      The permittee shall submit the full laboratory report for all toxicity testing as an attachment to the DMR for the month in which the toxicity tests are conducted. The laboratory report for toxicity shall contain: All toxicity test results (raw data and statistical analyses) for each effluent and related reference toxicant tested; chain-of custody; the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; all results for other effluent parameters monitored concurrently with the effluent toxicity tests via split samples; and schedule and progress reports on TRE/TIE investigations.

      To assist in reviewing within test variability, control charting by the toxicity laboratory is recommended. Each laboratory report for toxicity attached to the DMR shall include both tabular and graphical control charting information for the WET method/test species control coefficient of variation, control standard deviation, and control mean for the last 12 months of toxicity tests conducted by the laboratory. This information is reported to facilitate the review of toxicity test results and the laboratory's performance of the WET method by the permittee and permitting authority.

   b. The permittee shall notify EPA in writing within 14 days of exceedance of the WET limit. This notification shall describe actions the permittee has taken (or

will take) to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; the status of actions required by this permit; and schedule for actions not yet completed; or reason(s) that no action has been taken.

8. Permit Reopener for Chronic Toxicity

In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified to include effluent limitations or permit conditions to address chronic toxicity in the effluent or receiving waterbody, as a result of the discharge; or to implement new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to chronic toxicity.

E. Priority Pollutant Scan

Within 30 days of the next discharge at the facility, the permittee shall monitor and test for the full list of priority pollutants at 40 CFR Part § 423, Appendix A. The testing shall be conducted using approved standard EPA methodology by a qualified independent laboratory, on 24-hour composite samples of the effluent. No limits are set at this time.

The permittee is required to complete this test once during the permit term, within 30 days of the next discharge.

F. Biosolids

"Biosolids" means non-hazardous sewage sludge, as defined in 40 CFR § 503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous, as defined in 40 CFR Part 261, must be disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

The permittee is not authorized to land apply biosolids or to place biosolids in a surface disposal site. However, the permittee is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of the requirements that they must meet under 40 CFR Part 503 for land application, 40 CFR Part 258 for landfill disposal, and 40 CFR Part 257 for practices not covered under 40 CFR Part 258 or 503.

The following conditions also apply:

1. General Requirements

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

b. Duty to mitigate: The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

c. No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetlands or other waters of the United States.

d. Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.

e. Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.

f. The permittee shall assure that haulers transporting biosolids off site for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained. All haulers must have spill clean-up procedures. Trucks hauling biosolids that are not classified as Class A, as defined at 40 CFR § 503.32(a), shall be cleaned as necessary after loading and after unloading so as to have no biosolids on the exterior of the truck body or wheels. Trucks hauling biosolids that are not Class A shall be tarped. Trucks hauling biosolids that are not Class A may not be used for hauling food or feed crops after unloading the biosolids, unless the permittee submits, for EPA approval, a hauling description of how trucks will be thoroughly cleaned prior to adding food or feed.

g. If biosolids are stored over two years from the time they are generated, then the permittee must ensure compliance with all surface disposal requirements under 40 CFR Part 503, Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to EPA and the Amador County Environmental Health Department with the information under 40 CFR § 503.20(b) demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage. During temporary storage (of any length of time) for biosolids that are not Class A, whether on the facility site or off-site, adequate procedures must be taken to restrict public access and access by domestic animals.

h. Any biosolids treatment, disposal, or storage site shall have facilities adequate to: divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, protect the site boundaries from erosion, and prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials at the site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm event and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.

i. There shall be adequate screening at the treatment plant headworks and/or at the biosolids treatment units to ensure that all pieces of metal, plastic, glass, and other inert objects with a diameter greater than 3/8” are removed.

2. Inspection and Entry

The EPA, Amador County Environmental Health Department, or an authorized representative thereof, upon presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the permittee, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:

a. Enter upon all premises where biosolids produced by the permittee are treated, stored, used, or disposed of, either by the permittee or another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for treatment, storage, use, or disposal;

b. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or 40 CFR Part 503, by the permittee or another party to whom the

permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal; and

c. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the permittee or another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for treatment, use, or disposal.

3. Monitoring

a. Biosolids shall be monitored for the following constituents, once per permit term: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, zinc, organic nitrogen, ammonia-nitrogen, and total solids. This monitoring shall be conducted using the methods in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (EPA publication SW-846), as required in 40 CFR § 503.8(b)(4). All results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis. Records of all analyses must state on each page of the laboratory report whether the results are expressed in "100% dry weight" or "as is."

b. Biosolids shall be monitored for percent solids once per permit term.

4. Notification and Reporting

a. The permittee, either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following notification requirements:

(1) Notification of noncompliance: The permittee shall notify EPA and Amador County Environmental Health Department of any noncompliance within 24 hours, if the noncompliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of noncompliance, the permittee shall notify EPA in writing via an email to R9NPDES@epa.gov and Amador County Environmental Health Department, in writing, within five working days of becoming aware of the circumstances. The permittee shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify EPA and Amador County Environmental Health Department of any noncompliance within these same timeframes.

(2) Interstate notification: If biosolids are shipped to another State, Tribal Lands, or Territory, then the permittee shall send a 60-day prior notice of the shipment to permitting authorities in the receiving State, Tribal Lands, or Territory, and EPA Regional Office.

b. The permittee shall submit an annual biosolids report to the EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and Amador County Environmental Health Department by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. All reports shall be submitted through the NeT e-reporting system (see https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/compliance-and-annual-biosolids-reporting for more information). This report shall include:

(1) The amount of biosolids generated that year and the amount of biosolids accumulated from previous years, in dry metric tons.

(2) Results of all pollutant monitoring required in the Monitoring section, above, reported on a 100% dry weight basis.

(3) Demonstrations and certifications of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods, as required in 40 CFR Sections 503.17 and 503.27.

(4) Names, mailing addresses, and street addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, or disposal in a municipal waste landfill, or for other use or disposal methods not covered above, and the tonnages delivered to each.

G. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Pollution Prevention

1. The permittee shall develop and implement BMPs to safeguard against erosion from the discharge and prevent adverse impacts to receiving waters.

2. The permittee shall submit the BMP plan to EPA within 60 days of the effective date of this permit and implement it within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.

3. The facility or system shall be operated by an operator that has training and/or certification equivalent to the requirements of the State of California for operating and maintaining such facilities or systems.

H. Sanitary Sewer Overflows

1. A Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) is an overflow, spill, release, or diversion of wastewater from a sanitary sewer collection system that occurs prior to a treatment plant. Sanitary sewer overflows include a) overflows or releases of wastewater that reach waters of the US, b) overflows or releases of wastewater that do not reach waters of the US, and c) wastewater backups into buildings that are caused by blockages or flow conditions in a sanitary sewer other a building lateral. SSOs are generally caused by high volumes of infiltration and inflow (I/I), pipe blockages, pipe breaks, power failure, and insufficient system capacity.

2. All Sanitary Sewer Overflows are prohibited.

3. The permittee shall identify all SSOs. The permittee shall submit with its DMR, the following information for each SSO that occurs during the reporting period covered by the DMR:

   a. The cause of the SSO;

   b. Duration and volume (estimate, if unknown);

   c. Description of the source (e.g., manhole cover, pump station, etc.);

d. Location by street address, or any other appropriate method providing a location;

e. Date(s) and time(s) of SSO;

f. The ultimate destination of the overflow, e.g., surface water body, land use location, via municipal separate storm sewer system to a surface water body (show location on a USGS map or copy thereof); and

g. Any corrective action and steps taken or planned to eliminate reoccurrence of SSOs.

4. The permittee shall refer to Part II.B (Twenty-four Hour Reporting of Noncompliance) of this permit, which contains information about reporting any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment. Part II.B applies to SSOs. Submittal or reporting of any of this information does not provide relief from any subsequent enforcement actions for unpermitted discharges to waters of the United States.

I. Asset Management Plan

The permittee shall develop an asset management program ("AMP") to cover the treatment plant and collection system.

1. The permittee shall procure, populate, and utilize asset management and/or work order management software within two years of permit issuance. The software shall:
   a. Inventory all critical assets and assets valued over $5,000 into a single database. Assets may include, but are not limited to, sewer lines, manholes, outfalls, pump stations, force mains, catch basins, and wastewater treatment facility assets. Each entry shall include:

      (1) Name and identification number.
      (2) Location (GPS coordinate or equivalent identifier).
      (3) Current performance/condition.
      (4) Purchase and installation date.
      (5) Purchase price.
      (6) Replacement cost.

   b. Automate work order production and tracking.

   c. Catalogue all daily, weekly, monthly, annual and other regular maintenance tasks.

2. The permittee shall submit to EPA a description of its selected AMP system and status of its implementation by within two years of permit issuance.

3. The permittee may be deemed in compliance with the above asset management provisions by fully implementing EPA's Check Up Program for Small Systems ("CUPPS") Asset Management Tool (https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/information-check-program-small-systems-cupss-asset-management-tool).

J. Summary of Special Reports

The permittee is required to submit special reports in this permit by the dates listed below in Table 2. The permittee shall submit all reports to EPA at: R9NPDES@epa.gov, in addition to any specific reporting instructions otherwise specified. When submitting reports to R9NPDES@epa.gov, the permittee shall include the following information in the subject line:

1. The permit number (CA0049675).
2. The name of the report, as identified in the table below.
3. The word "submittal."

Table 2: Special Reports to Submit to EPA.

Report Name	Due Date	Permit Section
Initial Investigation TRE/TIE Work Plan	90 days after effective date of permit	Section II.C.5
Asset Management Plan	Three years after effective date of permit	Section II.I

Part III. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A. All NPDES Permits

In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.41, the following conditions apply to all NPDES permits and are expressly incorporated into this permit.

1. Duty to comply; at 40 CFR § 122.41(a).

   The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

   a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that established these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

   b. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who *negligently* violates sections 301, 302, 306,

307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of note more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, such as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000.

2. Duty to reapply; at 40 CFR § 122.41(b).

   If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.

3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense; at 40 CFR § 122.41(c).

   It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Duty to mitigate; at 40 CFR § 122.41(d).

   The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper operation and maintenance; at 40 CFR § 122.41(e).

   The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

6. Permit actions; at 40 CFR § 122.41(f).

   This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property rights; at 40 CFR § 122.41(g).

   This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

8. Duty to provide information; at 40 CFR § 122.41(h).

   The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Inspection and entry; at 40 CFR § 122.41(i).

   The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

   a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location.

10. Monitoring and records; at 40 CFR § 122.41(j).

a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

c. Records of monitoring information shall include:

(i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

(ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

(iii) The date(s) analyses were performed

(iv) The individuals(s) who performed the analyses;

(v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and

(vi) The results of such analyses.

d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.

e. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained

under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

11. Signatory requirement; at 40 CFR § 122.41(k).

    a. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR § 122.22.)

    b. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

12. Reporting requirements; at 40 CFR § 122.41(l).

    a. Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alternations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

        (i) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR § 122.29(b); or

        (ii) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1).

        (iii)The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, an such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;

    b. Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

    c. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other

requirements as may be necessary under the CWA. (See 40 CFR § 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

d. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

(i) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.

(ii) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Director.

(iii) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director in the permit.

e. Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

f. Twenty-four-hour reporting.

(i) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

(ii) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.

(A) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR § 122.41(g).)

(B) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(C) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR § 122.44(g).)

(iii) The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii) of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

g. Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4), (5), and (6) of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (l)(6) of this section.

h. Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it has failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

i. Identification of the initial recipient for NPDES electronic reporting data. The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of an NPDES-regulated entity is required to electronically submit the required NPDES information (as specified in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 127) to the appropriate initial recipient, as determined by EPA, and as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b) of this chapter. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR § 127.2(c) of this chapter]. EPA will update and maintain this listing.

13. Bypass; at 40 CFR § 122.41(m).

a. Definitions.

(i) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(ii) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3) and (m)(4) of this section.

c. Notice.

(i) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(ii) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (l)(6) of this section (24-hour notice).

d. Prohibition of bypass.

(i) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

(C) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (m)(3) of this section.

(ii) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section.

14. Upset; at 40 CFR § 122.41(n).

a. Definition. “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent cause by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (n)(3) of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by

upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

(iii) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (l)(6)(ii)(B) of this section (24-hour notice).

(iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (d) of this section.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

B. Specific Categories of NPDES Permits

In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.42, the following conditions, in addition to those set forth at 40 CFR § 122.41, apply to all NPDES permits within the category specified below and are expressly incorporated into this permit.

1. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works ("POTW"); at 40 CFR § 122.42(b).

All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Director of the following:

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 and 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

c. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

The following condition has been established by EPA Region 9 to enforce applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act:

a. Publicly-owned treatment works may not receive hazardous waste by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe except as provided under 40 CFR § 270. Hazardous wastes are

defined at 40 CFR 261 and include any mixture containing any waste listed under 40 CFR § 261.31 through §§ 261-33. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion (40 CFR § 261.4) applies only to wastes mixed with domestic sewage in a sewer leading to a publicly owned treatment works and not to mixtures of hazardous wastes and sewage or septage delivered to the treatment plant by truck.

C. Standard Conditions Established by EPA Region 9 for All NPDES Permits

1. Duty to reapply; at 40 CFR § 122.21(d).

   a. Any POTW with a currently effective permit shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Director. (The Director shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)

   b. All other permittees with currently effective permits shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the existing permit expires, except that the Regional Administrator may grant permission to submit an application later than the deadline for submission otherwise applicable, but no later than the permit expiration date.

2. Signatories to permit applications and reports; at 40 CFR § 122.22.

   a. Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

      (i) For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

      Note: EPA does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in 40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1)(i). The Agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has

notified the Director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under 40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

(ii) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(iii) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

b. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(i) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section;

(ii) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company, (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and,

(iii) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information

submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

3. Reopener Clause; at 40 CFR § 122.44(c).

   For any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage (including "sludge-only facilities"), the Director shall include a reopener clause to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the CWA. The Director may promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit containing the reopener clause required by this paragraph if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

4. Transfer of permits; at 40 CFR § 122.61.

   a. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under 40 CFR § 122.62(b)(2)), or a minor modification made (under 40 CFR § 122.63(d)), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under CWA.

   b. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a) of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

      (i) The current permittee notifies the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in paragraph (b)(2) of this section;

      (ii) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

      (iii) The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be a minor modification under 40 CFR § 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

5. Minor modifications of permits; at 40 CFR § 122.63.

Upon the consent of the permittee, the Director may modify a permit to make the corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed in this section, without following the procedures of 40 CFR Part 124. Any permit modification not processed as a minor modification under this section must be made for cause and with 40 CFR Part 124 draft permit and public notice as required in 40 CFR § 122.62. Minor modifications may only:

a. Correct typographical errors;

b. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

c. Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement; or

d. Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Director determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittees has been submitted to the Director.

e. (1) Change the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source. No such change shall affect a discharger's obligation to have all pollution control equipment installed and in operation prior to discharge under 40 CFR § 122.29.

(2) Delete a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits.

f. [Reserved]

g. Incorporate conditions of a POTW pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR § 403.11 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR § 403.18) as enforceable conditions of the POTW's permits.

6. Termination of permits; at 40 CFR § 122.64.

a. The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

(i) Noncompliance by the permittee with any conditions of the permit;

(ii) The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;

(iii) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or

(iv) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit (for example, plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a POTW).

b. The Director shall follow the applicable procedures in 40 CFR Part 124 or 40 CFR § 122.22, as appropriate (or State procedures equivalent to 40 CFR Part 124) in terminating any NPDES permit under this section, except that if the entire discharge is permanently terminated by elimination of the flow or by connection to a POTW (but not by land application or disposal into a well), the Director may terminate the permit by notice to the permittee. Termination by notice shall be effective 30 days after notice is sent, unless the permittee objects within that time. If the permittee objects during that period, the Director shall follow 40 CFR Part 124 or applicable State procedures for termination. Expedited permit termination procedures are not available to permittees that are subject to pending State and/or Federal enforcement actions including citizen suits brought under State or Federal law. If requesting expedited permit termination procedures, a permittee must certify that it is not subject to any pending State or Federal enforcement actions including citizen suits brought under State or Federal law. State-authorized NPDES programs are not required to use part 22 of this chapter's procedures for NPDES permit terminations.

7. Availability of Reports; pursuant to CWA section 308

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Regional Administrator. As required by the CWA, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

8. Removed Substances; pursuant to CWA section 301

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials entering waters of the U.S.

9. Severability; pursuant to CWA section 512

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

10. Civil and Criminal Liability; pursuant to CWA section 309

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypass" and "Upset", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

11. Oil and Hazardous Substances Liability; pursuant to CWA section 311

    Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA.

12. State, Tribe, or Territory Law; pursuant to CWA section 510

    Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State, Tribe, or Territory law or regulation under authorities preserved by CWA section 510.

Part IV. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Definitions

1. An **"average monthly discharge limitation"** means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.

2. An **"average weekly discharge limitation"** means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.

3. An **"ammonia impact ratio"** is the ratio of the concentration of ammonia in the effluent and the calculated ammonia standard using the equation in Tribe's water quality standard (see Attachment F for the equation).

4. **"Best Management Practices"** or "BMPs" are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural, and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the U.S. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, identification of necessary training, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may further be characterized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

5. **"**A **"composite"** sample means a time-proportioned mixture of not less than eight (8) discrete aliquots obtained at equal time intervals (e.g., 24-hour composite means a

minimum of eight samples collected every three hours). The volume of each aliquot shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling, but not less than 100 ml. Sample collection, preservation, and handling shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR § 136.3, Table II. Where collection, preservation, and handling procedures are not outlined in 40 CFR § 136.3, procedures outlined in the 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater shall be used.

6. A **"daily discharge"** means the **"discharge of a pollutant"** measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

7. A **"daily maximum allowable effluent limitation"** means the highest allowable "daily discharge" measured during a calendar day or 24-hour period representing a calendar day.

8. A **"DMR"** is a **"Discharge Monitoring Report"** that is an EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for reporting of self-monitoring results by the permittee.

9. A **"grab"** sample is a single sample collected at a particular time and place that represents the composition of the discharge only at that time and place. Sample collection, preservation, and handling shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR § 136.3, Table II. Where collection, preservation, and handling procedures are not outlined in 40 CFR § 136.3, procedures outlined in the 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater shall be used.

10. The **"method detection limit"** or **"MDL"** is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be detected with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined by a specific laboratory method in 40 CFR Part 136. The procedure for determination of a laboratory MDL is in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.

11. The **"minimum level"** or **"ML"** is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed in a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed (as defined in EPA's draft National Guidance for the Permitting, Monitoring, and Enforcement of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations Set Below Analytical Detection/Quantitative Levels, March 22, 1994). If a published method-specific ML is not available, then an interim ML shall be calculated. The interim ML is equal to 3.18 times the published method-specific MDL rounded to the nearest multiple of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, etc. (When

neither an ML nor MDL are available under 40 CFR Part 136, an interim ML should be calculated by multiplying the best estimate of detection by a factor of 3.18; when a range of detection is given, the lower end value of the range of detection should be used to calculate the ML.) At this point in the calculation, a different procedure is used for metals than non-metals:

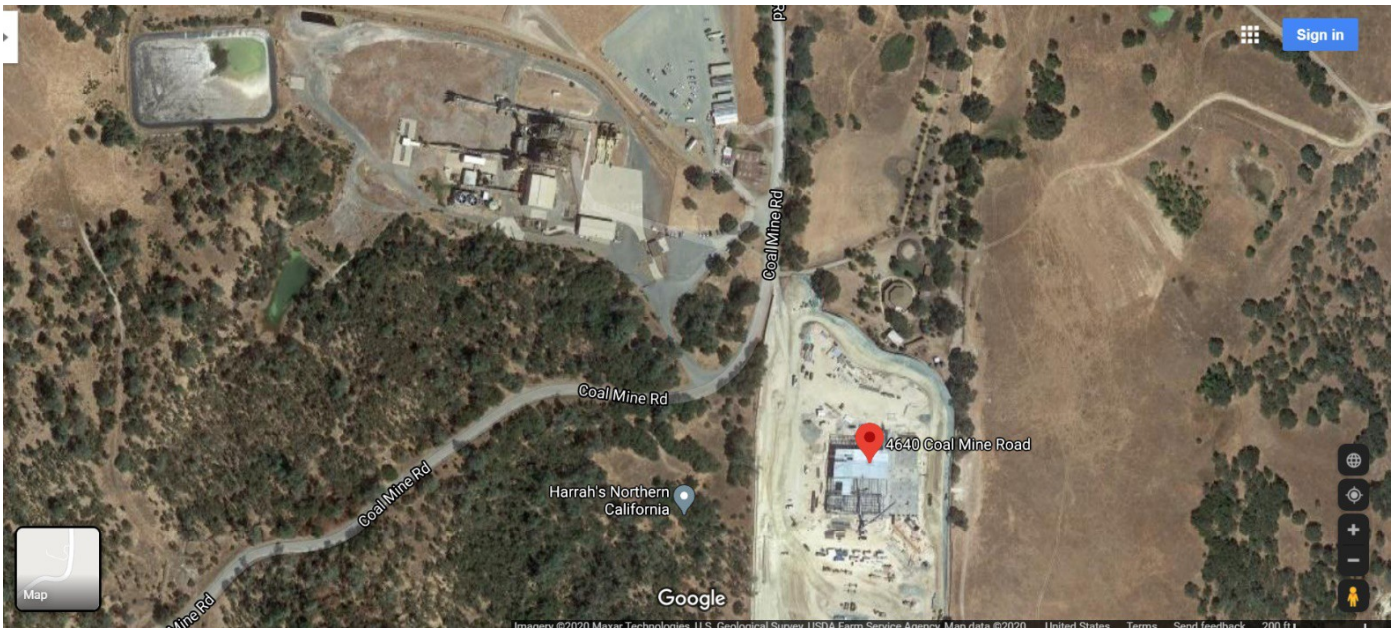
a. For metals, due to laboratory calibration practices, calculated MLs may be rounded to the nearest whole number.

b. For non-metals, because analytical instruments are generally calibrated using the ML as the lowest calibration standard, the calculated ML is then rounded to the nearest multiple of (1, 2, or 5) x 10^n, where n is zero or an integer. (For example, if an MDL is 2.5 µg/L, then the calculated ML is: 2.5 µg/L x 3.18 = 7.95 µg/L. The multiple of (1, 2, or 5) x 10n nearest to 7.95 is 1 x 101 = 10 µg/L, so the calculated ML, rounded to the nearest whole number, is 10 µg/L.)

12. A **"NODI(B)"** means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is not detected. NODI(B) is reported when a sample result is less than the laboratory's MDL.

13. A **"NODI(Q)"** means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is detected but not quantified. NODI(Q) is reported when a sample result is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, but less than the ML.

Attachment B: Location Map




Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Buena Vista Rancheria
Project Area
Source Info:
BVR NR Dept; E. Moloney 2020
Miles
0
0.05
0.1
0.2
N
Buena Vista Rancheria
Amador County

WWTP

Buena Vista Rancheria
Drinking Water and
Wastewater Treatment Plant

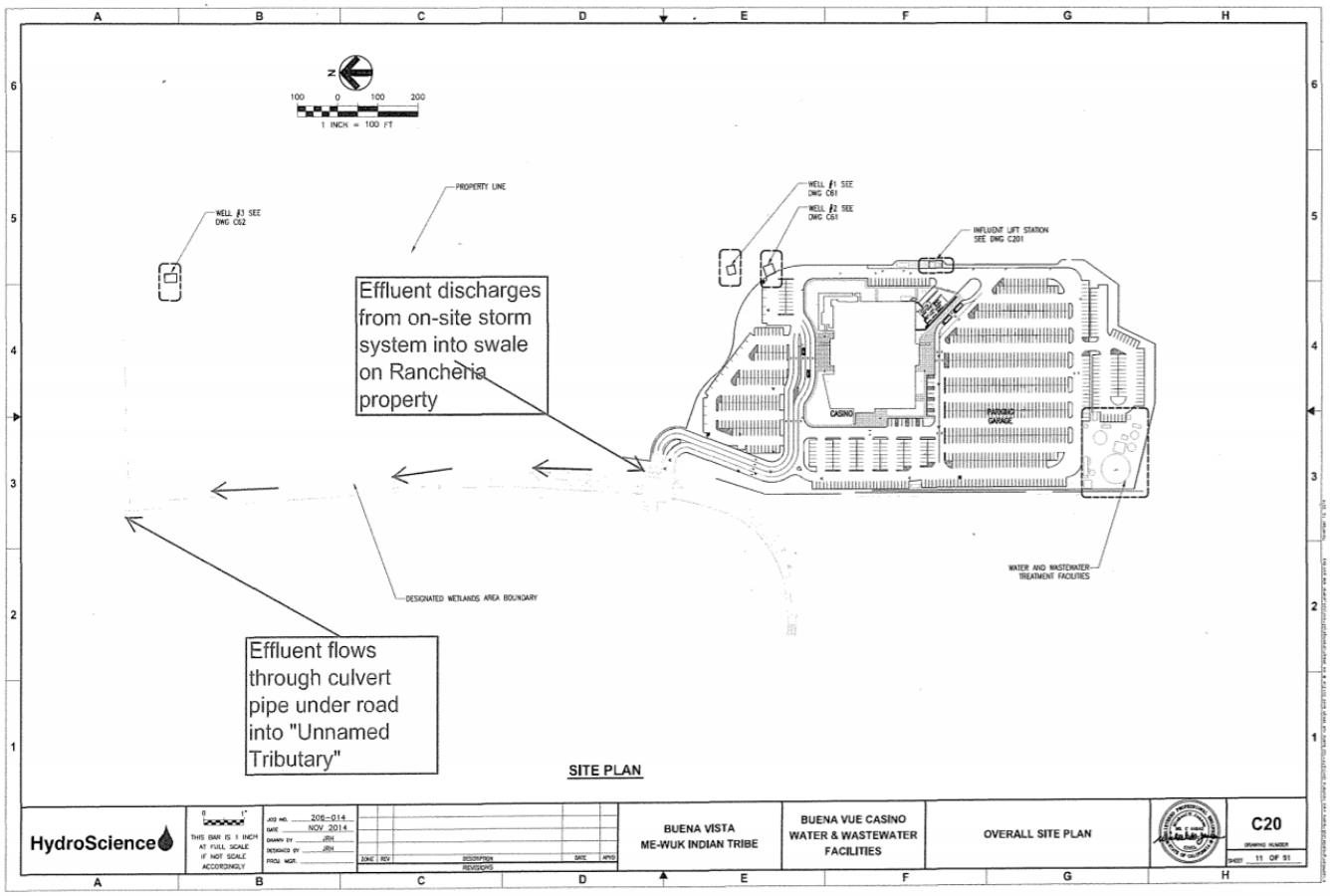
Source Info:
BVR NR Dept; E. Moloney 2020

Miles
0 0.01 0.02 0.04

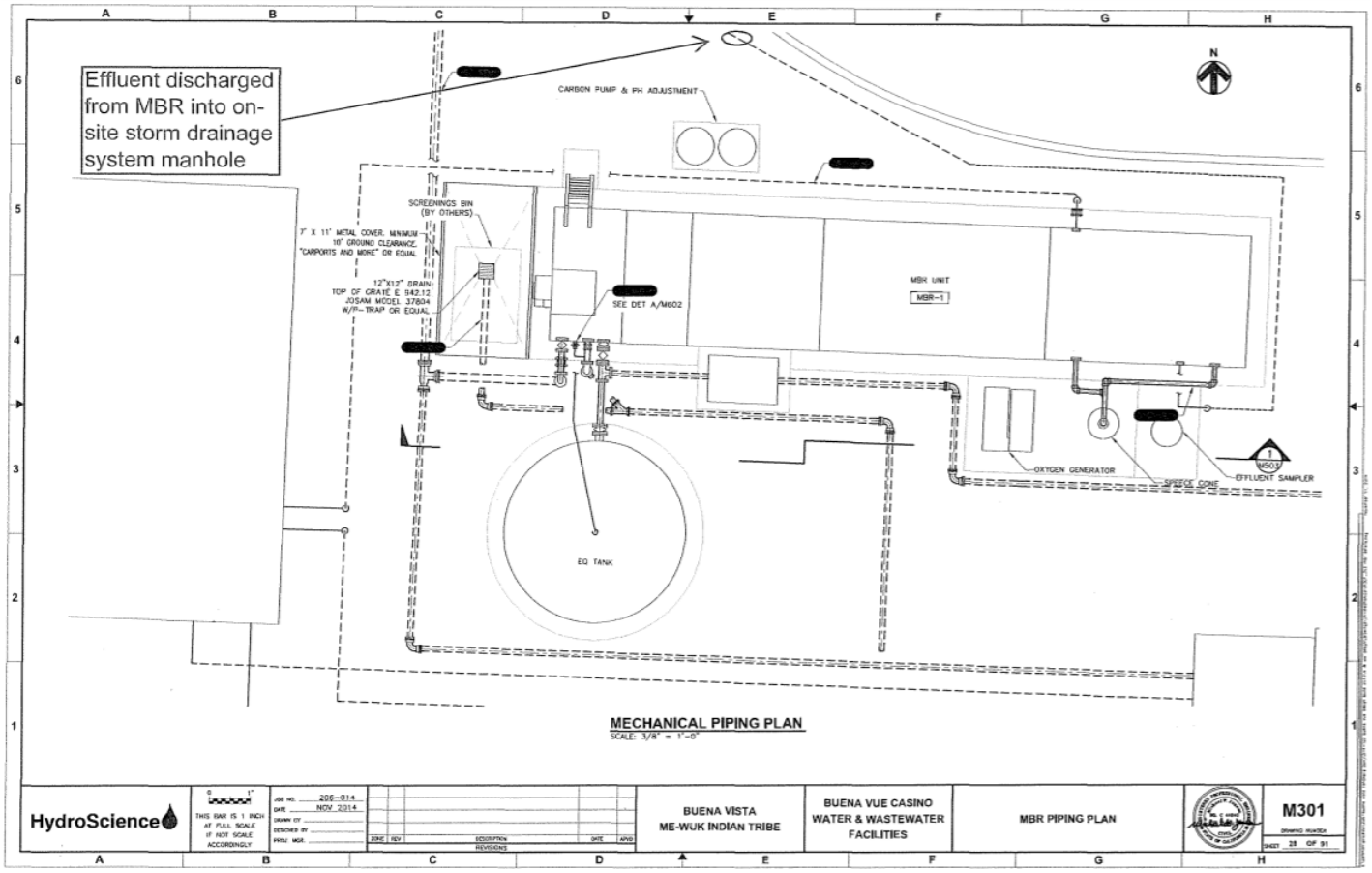
Buena Vista Rancheria
Amador County

N

Attachment C: Wastewater Site Plan



Attachment D: Wastewater Flow Schematic



Attachment E. Ammonia Impact Ratio (AIR)

Sample AIR Data Log

AIR = Ratio of Measured Ammonia Value over Ammonia Limit
Effluent Ammonia ÷ Ammonia Limit

A	B	C	D	E	F
Date of Sample	**Ammonia Value in Effluent (mg/L N)**	**Effluent pH**	**Effluent Temperature (Celsius)**	**Ammonia Limit as Determined from Attachment D**	**AIR Value (Column B / Column E)**

Please copy and complete for each month of each year for permit term. Permittee may sample more frequently and record any additional results. Attach any additional pages as necessary.

Signature of Authorized Representative: _____

Attachment F. Temperature- and pH-Dependent Ammonia Objectives

(from 1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia)

pH-Dependent Values of the Ammonia CMC (Criterion Maximum Concentration) for Salmonids Present (Applicable Criteria for AIR MDEL)

pH	CMC, mg N/L
6.5	32.6
6.6	31.3
6.7	29.8
6.8	28.1
6.9	26.2
7.0	24.1
7.1	22.0
7.2	19.7
7.3	17.5
7.4	15.4
7.5	13.3
7.6	11.4
7.7	9.65
7.8	8.11
7.9	6.77
8.0	5.62
8.1	4.64
8.2	3.83
8.3	3.15
8.4	2.59
8.5	2.14
8.6	1.77
8.7	1.47
8.8	1.23
8.9	1.04
9.0	0.885

Temperature- and pH-Dependent Values of the Ammonia CCC (Chronic Criterion Concentration) for Fish Early Life Stages Present (Applicable Criteria for AIR AMEL)

CCC, mg N/L										
	Temperature, °C									
pH	0	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
6.5	6.67	6.67	6.06	5.33	4.68	4.12	3.62	3.18	2.80	2.46
6.6	6.57	6.57	5.97	5.25	4.61	4.05	3.56	3.13	2.75	2.42
6.7	6.44	6.44	5.86	5.15	4.52	3.98	3.50	3.07	2.70	2.37
6.8	6.29	6.29	5.72	5.03	4.42	3.89	3.42	3.00	2.64	2.32
6.9	6.12	6.12	5.56	4.89	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.25
7.0	5.91	5.91	5.37	4.72	4.15	3.65	3.21	2.82	2.48	2.18
7.1	5.67	5.67	5.15	4.53	3.98	3.50	3.08	2.70	2.38	2.09
7.2	5.39	5.39	4.90	4.31	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.99
7.3	5.08	5.08	4.61	4.06	3.57	3.13	2.76	2.42	2.13	1.87
7.4	4.73	4.73	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.98	1.74
7.5	4.36	4.36	3.97	3.49	3.06	2.69	2.37	2.08	1.83	1.61
7.6	3.98	3.98	3.61	3.18	2.79	2.45	2.16	1.90	1.67	1.47
7.7	3.58	3.58	3.25	2.86	2.51	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32
7.8	3.18	3.18	2.89	2.54	2.23	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17
7.9	2.80	2.80	2.54	2.24	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17	1.03
8.0	2.43	2.43	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32	1.16	1.02	0.897
8.1	2.10	2.10	1.91	1.68	1.47	1.29	1.14	1.00	0.879	0.773
8.2	1.79	1.79	1.63	1.43	1.26	1.11	0.973	0.855	0.752	0.661
8.3	1.52	1.52	1.39	1.22	1.07	0.941	0.827	0.727	0.639	0.562
8.4	1.29	1.29	1.17	1.03	0.906	0.796	0.700	0.615	0.541	0.475
8.5	1.09	1.09	0.990	0.870	0.765	0.672	0.591	0.520	0.457	0.401
8.6	0.920	0.920	0.836	0.735	0.646	0.568	0.499	0.439	0.386	0.339
8.7	0.778	0.778	0.707	0.622	0.547	0.480	0.422	0.371	0.326	0.287
8.8	0.661	0.661	0.601	0.528	0.464	0.408	0.359	0.315	0.277	0.244
8.9	0.565	0.565	0.513	0.451	0.397	0.349	0.306	0.269	0.237	0.208
9.0	0.486	0.486	0.442	0.389	0.342	0.300	0.264	0.232	0.204	0.179

Attachment G. List of Priority Pollutants

1. Acenaphthene
2. Acrolein
3. Acrylonitrile
4. Benzene
5. Benzidine
6. Carbon tetrachloride
7. Chlorobenzene
8. 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
9. Hexachlorobenzene
10. 1,2-dichloroethane
11. 1,1,1-trichloreothane
12. Hexachloroethane
13. 1,1-dichloroethane
14. 1,1,2-trichloroethane
15. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
16. Chloroethane
17. REMOVED
18. Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
19. 2-chloroethyl vinyl ethers
20. 2-chloronaphthalene
21. 2,4,6-trichlorophenol
22. Parachlorometa cresol
23. Chloroform
24. 2-chlorophenol
25. 1,2-dichlorobenzene
26. 1,3-dichlorobenzene
27. 1,4-dichlorobenzene
28. 3,3-dichlorobenzidine
29. 1,1-dichloroethylene
30. 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
31. 2,4-dichlorophenol
32. 1,2-dichloropropane
33. 1,3-dichloropropylene
34. 2,4-dimethylphenol
35. 2,4-dinitrotoluene
36. 2,6-dinitrotoluene
37. 1,2-diphenylhydrazine
38. Ethylbenzene
39. Fluoranthene
40. 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
41. 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
42. Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
43. Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
44. Methylene chloride
45. Methyl chloride
46. Methyl bromide
47. Bromoform
48. Dichlorobromomethane
49. REMOVED
50. REMOVED
51. Chlorodibromomethane
52. Hexachlorobutadiene
53. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
54. Isophorone
55. Naphthalene
56. Nitrobenzene
57. 2-nitrophenol
58. 4-nitrophenol
59. 2,4-dinitrophenol
60. 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
61. N-nitrosodimethylamine
62. N-nitrosodiphenylamine
63. N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
64. Pentachlorophenol
65. Phenol
66. Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
67. Butyl benzyl phthalate
68. Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
69. Di-n-octyl phthalate
70. Diethyl Phthalate
71. Dimethyl phthalate
72. benzo(a) anthracene
73. Benzo(a)pyrene
74. Benzo(b) fluoranthene
75. Benzo(k) fluoranthene
76. Chrysene
77. Acenaphthylene
78. Anthracene
79. Benzo(ghi) perylene
80. Fluorene
81. Phenanthrene
82. Dibenzo(,h) anthracene
83. Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene
84. Pyrene
85. Tetrachloroethylene
86. Toluene
87. Trichloroethylene
88. Vinyl chloride
89. Aldrin
90. Dieldrin

91. Chlordane
92. 4,4-DDT
93. 4,4-DDE
94. 4,4-DDD
95. Alpha-endosulfan
96. Beta-endosulfan
97. Endosulfan sulfate
98. Endrin
99. Endrin aldehyde
100. Heptachlor
101. Heptachlor epoxide
102. Alpha-BHC
103. Beta-BHC
104. Gamma-BHC
105. Delta-BHC
106. PCB–1242 (Arochlor 1242)
107. PCB–1254 (Arochlor 1254)
108. PCB–1221 (Arochlor 1221)
109. PCB–1232 (Arochlor 1232)
110. PCB–1248 (Arochlor 1248)
111. PCB–1260 (Arochlor 1260)
112. PCB–1016 (Arochlor 1016)
113. Toxaphene
114. Antimony
115. Arsenic
116. Asbestos
117. Beryllium
118. Cadmium
119. Chromium
120. Copper
121. Cyanide, Total
122. Lead
123. Mercury
124. Nickel
125. Selenium
126. Silver
127. Thallium
128. Zinc
129. 2,3,7,8-TCD[1]

[1] Although there are 126 entries, the last number on the list is 129 because entry numbers 17, 49, and 50 were removed.