

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2002-0031

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
AUBURN LAKE TRAILS ON-SITE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL ZONE
EL DORADO COUNTY

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

1. Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (hereafter Discharger) submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), dated 12 April 2001. The ROWD describes installation of additional Community Disposal System (CDS) capacity to enable CDS modification and repair.
2. Auburn Lake Trails is a 1,100 lot residential subdivision near the community of Cool in El Dorado County. The subdivision is on the north side of Highway 193 two miles east from the intersection of Highway 49 and 193 as shown in Attachment A, which is attached hereto and made a part of this Order by reference. The subdivision encompasses an area of approximately 2,000 acres in Sections 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, and 17, T12N, R9E, MDB&M.
3. The subdivision lies within the Coloma and Volcanoville Hydrologic Sub Areas within the American River Hydrologic Unit (No. 514.32 and 514.41), as depicted on the interagency hydrologic maps prepared by the Department of Water Resources, dated August 1986.
4. The Board, on 23 July 1971, adopted Board Order No. 72-2, which prescribed requirements for a discharge to land from a maximum of 1,850 lots in Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision utilizing a combination of individual septic tank - leaching systems, such as conventional leachfields, mounds, pressure dosed, sand filters, and other alternative wastewater disposal systems. A community collection and disposal system is used for the remaining lots that cannot support any of the previously mentioned systems.
5. Board Order No. 72-2 named Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (GDPUD), Trans-Land Company, et al (now Transamerica, Development Company (TADCO)) and Auburn Lake Trails Property Owners' Association (ASSOCIATION) as parties, responsible for compliance with Board Order No. 72-2.
6. A court suit arose from a dispute between the ASSOCIATION and TADCO over, among other things, a long-term solution to wastewater disposal in the community as population density increased. Sewering of the community was originally envisioned as this ultimate solution, but costs, lack of community support, and the legal dispute over responsibility for costs forced a reevaluation of the subdivision's wastewater management. TADCO and the ASSOCIATION reached a tentative settlement, which provided for reduced development density (1850 lots to a maximum of 1,110 and subsequently changed to 1,100 by El Dorado County Ordinance), more extensive use of alternative systems overseen by a responsible management authority, and removal of TADCO and ASSOCIATION from the waste discharge requirements for the subdivision.

7. The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (GDPUD) Board of Directors declared their intent to form an on-site district in the Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision in Ordinance No. 84-1 and Resolution No. 84-6 and held a public hearing in October 1984. Formation of the Auburn Lake Trails On-Site Wastewater Disposal Zone (Zone) was contingent on Finality of Judgment in Class Action law suite, Case Number 34594, Superior Court of the State of California mentioned above. The case was settled and the Zone was formed.
8. As set forth in the Discharger's Resolution No. 84-6, "The DISTRICT shall investigate, test, design, operate, monitor, inspect, and if necessary, maintain and repair the On-Site Wastewater Disposal Systems within the Zone at the individual homeowner's expense." Fees collected from the individual homeowners wholly finance the regulatory oversight. GDPUD will perform similar services on existing lots within the Zone and those proposed for hookup to the community septic tank/leachfield system.
9. GDPUD and its successors accepted full responsibility for compliance with the existing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 84-126 and had TADCO and the ASSOCIATION deleted from the aforementioned requirements.
10. WDRs Order No. 84-126 adopted by the Board on 26 October 1984, prescribes requirements for the discharge of domestic wastewater from individual residential on-site domestic waste disposal systems and a community collection and disposal system. Order No. 84-126 is neither adequate nor consistent with current plans and policies of the Board.

Existing Facility and Discharge

11. Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision utilizes a combination of individual septic tank - leaching systems, such as conventional leachfields, mounds, pressure dosed, sand filters, and other alternative wastewater disposal systems. The CDS was used for the remaining lots that could not support any of the previously mentioned systems.
12. The previous years summary of the Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision systems reported by the Discharger is as follows:

On-Site Waste Disposal Systems Summary	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Conventional Systems	419	432	440	450	453
Mound Systems	105	107	109	113	117
Pressure Dosed Systems	162	164	175	175	178
Sand Filter Systems	5	6	6	8	9
Alternative Technology Systems	6	6	6	5	5
Units with in the Community Collection and Disposal System (CDS)	115	117	119	121	121
Total	812	832	855	872	883

13. The five-alternative systems consist of three Evapo-Transpiration and two Electro-Osmosis systems.
14. The Subdivision has 217 lots remaining to be built to complete the allowed build out number of 1,100 Single Family Residences.
15. The Discharger reports that the CDS disposal field expansion was not designed to handle a specific volume of wastewater. Utilizing the best available area, the maximum lineal footage of disposal trench that the area could support was installed i.e. 6,700 lineal feet. Soil percolation test data indicates that the CDS community disposal fields (11,600 lineal feet) should be able to handle an average daily flow of 71,800 gallons.
16. Averaged winter flow over the past five years using December and January months as measured from pump run times reported in the monitoring reports is approximately 98,700 gpd. The peak winter flow is reported to be as high as 250,000 gpd for December 1996. The low wet weather flow during the same time period was 36,000 gpd for December 2000. From the data below, the volume of wastewater being discharged to the CDS appears to be steadily decreasing. The reduced flow is most likely a result of the Discharger's ongoing efforts to reduce Inflow and Infiltration.
17. Based on actual water meter readings, the average water consumption per residence is 200 gpd. Wastewater flow is approximately 60 to 85 percent of the per capita consumptive usage. Flow from the 762 remaining systems not served by the community system is estimated to be an additional 120,000 gpd discharged within the subdivision using an average of 2.7 persons per household and 60 gpd per person.

Community Disposal System Pumping Volume Data (in million gallons)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Jul	0.840	0.840	0.880	0.550	0.699
Aug	0.950	0.940	0.780	0.570	0.540
Sep	0.840	0.840	0.780	0.700	0.560
Oct	0.870	0.830	0.980	0.660	0.820
Nov	1.700	1.110	1.330	1.860	0.690
Dec	7.750	2.170	2.010	1,520	1.120
Jan	5.870	4.450	2.360	1.310	2.040
Feb	1.280	5.740	4.070	2.490	0.920
Mar	0.870	1.650	2.860	2.370	1.150
Apr	0.800	2.670	1.010	0.520	0.730
May	0.790	1.230	0.530	0.720	0.510
Jun	0.960	1.150	0.640	0.420	0.540
Totals	23.520	23.620	18.230	13.690	10.319

Note: Pumping volumes are in million gallons calculated from pump run times

18. The above Community Disposal System (CDS) Pumping Volume Data table is only an estimation of volumes pumped. The Discharger is currently pursuing the installation of a flow meter to accurately monitor wastewater flow to the CDS fields.
19. The lowest wet weather peak month (Dec 2001) discharge to CDS over the past five years averaged 36,000 gpd. The highest (Dec 1997) averaged 250,000 gpd for thirty-one days. The system has an estimated design flow of 41,500 gpd in the new leachfield and 30,300 gpd in the old field, which both new and old leachfields are in alternating dosing operation at this time. The accuracy of the flow measurement is in question in view of the wet weather flow numbers reported. This Order requires installation of a flow-measuring device.
20. Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) discharged to the CDS estimated from June, July, and August data for the past five years is 24,563 gpd.
21. Monitoring frequency conducted by the Discharger for the on-site systems is as follows:

System Type	Monitoring Frequency ¹	Monitoring Types
Conventional Systems	Annually	Septic tank sludge level (stsl)
Mound Systems	Annually	Distribution manifold, Inspection tubes, stsl
Pressure Dosed Systems	Annually	stsl
Sand Filter Systems	Annually	Distribution manifold, stsl
Alternative Technology Systems	Annually	stsl
Community Collection and Disposal System	Weekly	Force main, leachfield inspection tubes, surface area

¹ All septic tanks sludge levels are monitored at least annually

22. The Discharger monitors all subdivision On-Site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems operational performance. However, for each individual lot, the homeowner is responsible for their system maintenance and operation costs. Monitoring and regulatory overhead costs are borne by the whole Subdivision. Regulatory authority is established with the formation of the Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision On-Site Wastewater Treatment Zone pursuant to GDPUD Resolution No. 84-6. "The DISTRICT shall investigate, test, design, operate, monitor, inspect, and if necessary, maintain and repair the On-Site Wastewater Disposal Systems within the Zone at the individual homeowner's expense."
23. The Discharger has been monitoring annually the surface water into and out of the subdivision with seven monitoring stations. Two monitoring stations were changed in 1998. The Cool Outlet Ditch a water supply irrigation ditch leaving Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision tributary to South Fork American River was changed to Penobscot and Paymaster Creek was changed to CDS Creek a spring fed stream tributary to South Fork American River.

24. Past monitoring has included water quality data from a selection of twenty-five mound systems and the water levels in and around the Community Disposal System.
25. Community Leachfield (Community Disposal System) Groundwater Monitoring was specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Order No. 84-126, however no groundwater monitoring data has been collected or submitted to the Board since 1991. Previously an unsealed inspection riser was historically utilized for monitoring purposes.
26. These Waste Discharge Requirements call for installation of groundwater monitoring wells and collection of groundwater-monitoring data to complete the monitoring program specified in MRP Order No. 84-126 and evaluate compliance with State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Resolution No. 68-16 (hereafter Resolution 68-16 or the "Antidegradation Policy"). The Discharger is to provide information regarding the construction of groundwater monitoring wells using Attachment B (*Information Needs For Monitoring Well Installation Workplan And Results Report*), which is attached hereto and made a part of this Order by reference.

Sanitary Sewer System

27. Wastewater from each residential unit's septic tank flows by gravity or is pumped up to the community collection system. There are a total of 38 manholes, 11,000 feet of collection line, a lift station and wet well, and approximately 1,800 feet of force main all attached to the community leachfields. The lift station is equipped with emergency electrical backup.
28. The Discharger's sanitary sewer system collects only septic tank effluent into sewers and pipes, and directs this partially treated sewage to the effluent lift station. From the lift station the effluent is pumped to a large tank for distribution to the leachfields. A "sanitary sewer overflow" is defined as a discharge to ground or surface water from the sanitary sewer system at any point upstream of the leachfield. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as wet wells, regulated impoundments, tanks, highlines, etc.) are part of a sanitary sewer system and discharges to these facilities are not considered sanitary sewer overflows, provided that the waste is fully contained within these temporary storage/conveyance facilities.
29. Sanitary sewer overflows consist of varying mixtures of domestic sewage. This mixture depends on the pattern of land use in the sewage collection system tributary to the overflow. The chief causes of sanitary sewer overflows include grease blockages, root blockages, debris blockages, sewer line flood damage, manhole structure failures, vandalism, pump station mechanical failures, power outages, storm or groundwater inflow/infiltration, lack of capacity, and contractor caused blockages.
30. Only one lot in the subdivision is zoned commercial. The Property Owners Association Building presently occupies this commercial lot and is served by a conventional onsite disposal system.
31. Sanitary sewer overflows often contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oxygen demanding organic compounds, oil and grease, and other pollutants. Sanitary sewer overflows can cause temporary exceedences of applicable water quality

objectives, pose a threat to public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the public recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters in the area.

32. The Discharger is expected to take all necessary steps to adequately maintain, operate, and prevent discharges from its sanitary sewer collection system. This Order requires the Discharger to prepare and implement a Sanitary Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan.

Planned Changes in Discharge

33. Discharger has prepared a "Summary Report of On-Site Disposal Suitability for Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision", dated May 1984, revised June and July 1984, which finds, subject to conditions and limitations stated therein, that approximately 1105, but not exceeding 1110 lots have been judged suitable for on-site disposal in Auburn Lake Trails.
34. However, the number of residential lots and the single commercial lot (Property Owners Association Building) in the Zone which the Discharger serves is to be no more than 1,100 single family residential units with one residential unit connected to the clubhouse and not more than 12 other on-site disposal systems units used for the equestrian center, office complex, clubhouse, swimming pool, tennis court, campground, and a small building used by a private day school.
35. El Dorado County Ordinance Chapter 15.33 became effective after merging and re-division of the Subdivision into lots necessary to conform to the Zone plan had taken place in early 1984. Section 15.22.050 codifies the Zone plan with respect to maximum housing density. It provides that no more than one thousand one hundred (1,100) single-family residences may be constructed within the boundaries of the subdivision. Merging, adjustments, and subdividing was accomplished pursuant to sections 66499.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 66499.20 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Subdivision Map Act, local ordinance, and other acceptable methods by El Dorado County. (Ord. 3507 §2, 1984)
36. The Discharger has increased the size of the Community Disposal System capacity. The old system consisted of 4,900 lineal feet of trenches. The Discharger has retrofitted the old field with trench valves and distribution structures and added 6,700 lineal feet of new trenches (total trench area/ft is calculated to be 4.8 ft²/ft).
37. Based on the amount of new linear footage leach line added and 6.19 gpd/ft calculated from the percolation data soil hydraulic acceptance rate, the new field flow capacity is 41,500 gpd.
38. Assuming the same characteristics for the old leachfield and using 4,700 linear feet, the flow capacity for the old leachfield is estimated to be 30,300 gpd.
39. The new trenches have been added adjacent (parallel) to the existing old disposal trenches. They have been installed in five separate areas, with interconnecting underground pipe. The trenches are built on contour and staggered down the hill. Depending on the area, there will be from 5 to 13 trenches, from 100 feet in length to 330 feet.

40. The newly added trenches will allow disposal while the existing old trenches are being self repaired (rehabilitated) through resting. Ultimately once the old system can be brought back online, the trenches will be systematically dosed to ensure longevity.
41. No new lots have been added to the original subdivision or created by subdividing existing lots as a result of this retrofitting and increase in community leachfield size.

Site-Specific Conditions

42. El Dorado County Board of Supervisors adopted amendments to their Ordinance Code providing for on-site system design criteria in Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision. The Ordinance contains variances from the Regional Board's *Guidelines for Waste Disposal From Land Developments (Guidelines)* and the State Water Resources Control Board's *Guidelines For Mound Systems*. Regional Board staff, pursuant to Section 6960 of the Health and Safety Code, on 26 October 1984 reviewed and approved the proposed variances. The variances are contained wholly in Attachment C, which is attached hereto and made a part of this Order by reference. They are summarized as follows:
 - a. Percolation test and soil profile analyses are both required.
 - b. A pressure dosed special design system is allowed to have only four feet of soil beneath the distribution manifold provided that it is free from the effects of groundwater and possess appropriate textural and structural characteristics to promote effective renovation of wastewater.
 - c. No property shall be improved in excess of its capacity to absorb sewage effluent unless additional/alternate disposal capacity is available elsewhere in the Zone.
 - d. Mound Design Criteria Variances as follows:
 - i. 12 percent slope for <60 mpi is changed to 14 percent slope
 - ii. Fill depth below Bed/Trench (Mound Body) with percolation <10 mpi calls for 36 inches is changed to 48 inches and unsaturated soil.
 - iii. Fill depth below Bed/Trench (Mound Body) with percolation 10 to 60 mpi calls for 24 inches is changed to 60 inches and permeable soil.
 - iv. Unsaturated Depth of 24 inches changed to 18 inches minimum (ground surface to groundwater or pervious or fractured bedrock).
 - v. Minimum Soil Depth of 36 inches changed to 30 inches (ground surface to impermeable surface).
43. After public hearings, the Discharger adopted Resolution 84-6, which authorized types of systems and design criteria variances (Exhibit D of Resolution 84-6) and El Dorado County Board of Supervisors adopted amendments to their Ordinance Code (Exhibit G of Resolution 84-6) providing for on-site system design criteria and variances in Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision. The Regional Board concurred with the design criteria and variances of Resolution 84-6 by adopting WDRs Order No. 84-126.
44. The Discharger requested review and comment from the Board on changes to the variances for Mound Design Criteria d. ii and iii above in a letter dated 20 January 1993. The Board did not

formally respond. The Discharger's procedure to adopt variances to Resolution 84-6 shall be with a GDPUD Board resolution and obtain written approval from the El Dorado Environmental Health Director prior to changes becoming law pursuant to El Dorado County Ordinance 15.33.070. The Discharger has not provided confirmation of the required variance process and has implemented these design criteria variances without response or action from the Board. Regional Board staff cannot concur with the changes to the design criteria and variances proposed in the Discharger's letter dated 20 January 1993.

45. All other criteria for on-site systems remain the same as set forth in both the Regional Board *Guidelines for Waste Disposal From Land Developments* and the State Water Resources Control Board *Guidelines for Mound Systems* dated January 1980.
46. The Subdivision's drinking water supply is from Stumpy Meadows Reservoir. Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plant supplies water to the Pilot Hill, Cherry Acres, and Cool areas. There are no domestic, agricultural, or industrial wells within the Subdivision. The Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions for the subdivision prohibit the construction of any well within the subdivision. However, there are domestic wells outside the boundary of the subdivision.

Groundwater Considerations

47. This Order requires groundwater monitoring within the subdivision and on the perimeter of the community leachfield disposal system to ensure compliance with the Board's "Antidegradation Policy" as described herein.

Groundwater Degradation

48. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Resolution No. 68-16 requires the Board in regulating the discharge of waste to maintain high quality waters of the state until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives).
49. The Board finds that some degradation of groundwater beneath the wastewater collection system and effluent subsurface land application areas (leachfields) is consistent with Resolution 68-16 provided that:
 - a. The degradation is confined within specified boundaries;
 - b. The discharger minimizes the degradation by fully implementing, regularly maintaining, and optimally operating best practicable treatment and control (BPTC) measures;
 - c. The degradation is limited to waste constituents typically encountered in municipal wastewater as specified in the groundwater limitations in this Order; and
 - d. The degradation does not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the Basin Plan.
50. The past four years monitoring data reported to the Board appears to suggest that three constituents monitored near the mound system lower interface and native soil may be elevated in groundwater

beneath the subdivision above water quality objectives. Each year, 25 mound systems are inspected and water samples are collected from the upper and lower monitoring risers. Over the past four years, 100 mound systems have been inspected. 39 of these had water samples collected, and 33 systems had at least one or more elevated constituents above water quality objectives in the lower riser located near the toe of the mounded system. Below are the yearly numbers of elevated results from only the lower riser for the listed constituents:

Mound Systems Sampled w/elevated Constituents					
Year	# of Systems Sampled	Systems w/elevated constituents	Total Coliform > 2.2 MPN/ 100 ml	Nitrate > 10 mg/l	Ammonia > 0.5 mg/l
1998	11	9	8	3	0
1999	9	8	6	3	2
2000	9	6	3	3	3
2001	10	9	9	5	0

Water samples used to provide data for the above table were collected from the lower risers located near the toe of the Mound System. Inspection risers are typically shallow, not sealed, and therefore cannot be used to monitor the quality of the groundwater beneath the subdivision. The above monitoring data represents the quality of effluent as it leaves the Mound System and is used only as an indicator of the Mound System's effectiveness and possibly the groundwater beneath it. The above data suggests the possibility that some systems may be operating marginally.

51. Some degradation of groundwater by some of the typical waste constituents released with discharge from a municipal wastewater utility after effective source control, treatment, and control is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of California. The technology, energy, water recycling, and waste management advantages of municipal utility service far exceed any benefits derived from a community otherwise reliant on numerous concentrated individual wastewater systems, and the impact on water quality will be substantially less. Degradation of groundwater by constituents (e.g., toxic chemicals) other than those specified in the groundwater limitations in this Order, and by constituents that can be effectively removed by conventional treatment (e.g., total coliform bacteria) is prohibited. When allowed, the degree of degradation permitted depends upon many factors (i.e., background water quality, the waste constituent, the beneficial uses and most stringent water quality objective, source control measures, waste constituent treatability).
52. Economic prosperity of local communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of California, and therefore sufficient reason exists to accommodate groundwater degradation beneath the subdivision and around the wastewater treatment systems described herein, provided that the terms of the Basin Plan are met.
53. These waste discharge requirements do not allow degradation of groundwater beyond the perimeter of the community leachfields or the development. The Discharger is required to monitor the groundwater around the perimeter of the leachfields and the development and if the monitoring data indicate that the discharge of waste to the leachfields and on-site systems within the development is causing groundwater to contain waste constituents in concentrations statistically

greater than background water quality, then the Discharger may be required to submit a report to indicate how such degradation will comply with Resolution 68-16. Upon review of such report, the Board may revise this Order, including the groundwater limitations.

Treatment and Control Practices

54. These wastewater treatment systems provide treatment and control of the discharge that incorporates:
 - a. Technology for treatment of municipal wastewater;
 - b. Recycling of wastewater through subsurface disposal;
 - c. An ordinance prohibiting industrial or commercial discharges to these systems;
 - d. An operation and maintenance (O&M) manual; and
 - e. Staffing to assure proper monitoring, operation, and maintenance.

55. The Community Collection System, Community Disposal System, and each individual on-site wastewater disposal system within the subdivision collect and treat wastewater to primary standards utilize the soil treatment capacity to ensure compliance with Resolution 68-16. Because of shallow water table, thin soil mantle, and other geological hazards, there is a reduced soil assimilative capacity and constituent treatment and attenuation within the vadose zone, which in some cases is less than recommended by Board *Guidelines*. In addition, the potential impacts on groundwater and the appropriate level of degradation that complies with Resolution 68-16 have not been fully evaluated. Therefore, the Discharger's current effort may not constitute BPTC as intended in Resolution 68-16, and this Order establishes a schedule for tasks to evaluate BPTC for each conveyance, treatment, storage, and disposal component of the facility and to further characterize groundwater for selected constituents. Completion of these tasks, and implementation of the approved strategies developed from that work, will ensure that BPTC and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be achieved.

56. This Order establishes interim groundwater limitations for the various wastewater treatment systems employed within the Subdivision that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in groundwater quality that exceeds water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan. This Order contains tasks for assuring that BPTC and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be achieved. Accordingly, the discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16. Based on the results of the scheduled tasks, the Board may reopen this Order to reconsider groundwater limitations and other requirements to comply with Resolution 68-16.

57. Wastewater discharges to the subsurface land application areas must be fully contained beneath the ground surface. Storm water runoff from these areas is allowed provided all effluent is contained beneath the soil surface and does not contact or commingle in anyway with the storm water.

Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Regulatory Considerations

58. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition*, (hereafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting waters of the basin, and incorporates by reference plans and policies adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board. These requirements implement the Basin Plan.
59. Surface drainage from the subdivision is tributary to the Middle and South Forks of the American River and Folsom Lake Reservoir and tributary to the Sacramento River.
60. The beneficial uses of the Middle and South Fork American River are municipal, industrial, and agricultural supply; recreation; esthetic enjoyment; navigation; ground water recharge; fresh water replenishment; hydroelectric power generation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife and other aquatic resources.
61. The beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater are municipal, domestic, agricultural, and industrial supply.
62. The Basin Plan establishes numerical and narrative water quality objectives for surface and groundwater within the basin, and recognizes that water quality objectives are achieved primarily through the Board's adoption of waste discharge requirements and enforcement orders. Where numerical water quality objectives are listed, these are limits necessary for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of the water. Where compliance with narrative water quality objectives is required, the Board will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations in orders, which will implement the narrative objectives to protect beneficial uses of the waters of the state.
63. The Basin Plan identifies numerical water quality objectives for waters designated as municipal supply. These are the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22, California Code of Regulations: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444, and Table 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) of Section 64449. The Basin Plan's incorporation of these provisions by reference is prospective, and includes future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. The Basin Plan recognizes that the Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
64. The Basin Plan contains narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents and toxicity. The toxicity objective requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in plants or animals. The chemical constituent objective requires that groundwater shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

65. Section 13241 of the Water Code requires the Regional Board to consider various factors, including economic considerations, when adopting water quality objectives into its Basin Plan. Water Code Section 13263 requires the Regional Board to address the factors in Section 13241 in adopting waste discharge requirements. The State Board, however, has held that a Regional Board need not specifically address the Section 13241 factors when implementing existing water quality objectives in waste discharge requirements because the factors were already considered in adopting water quality objectives. These waste discharge requirements implement adopted water quality objectives. Therefore, no additional analysis of Section 13241 factors is required.
66. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has promulgated biosolids reuse regulations in 40 CFR 503, *Standard for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge*, which establishes management criteria for protection of ground and surface waters, sets application rates for heavy metals, and establishes stabilization and disinfection criteria.
67. The district does not intend to handle biosolids, sludge, or screenings. The removal and disposal of septic tank sludge i.e. septage, is accomplished utilizing permitted septic tank pumpers. Pumpers are required to dispose of the septage at an approved, permitted facility.
68. The Board is using the Standards in 40 CFR 503 as guidelines in establishing this Order, but the Board is not the implementing agency for 40 CFR 503 regulations. The Discharger may have separate and/or additional compliance, reporting, and permitting responsibilities to the EPA.
69. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000001) specifying waste discharge requirements for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, and requiring submittal of a Notice of Intent or Notice of Non Applicability (NONA) by all affected industrial dischargers. The wastewater treatment primarily takes place underground and is designed to allow all storm water to runoff to surface water drainage courses, as would other subsurface facilities. Because there is no real appreciable contact of industrial equipment with the storm water to be discharged, the Discharger is not required to obtain coverage under General Permit No. CAS000001 and should file a NONA.
70. Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code provides that: "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of discharging, or who proposes to discharge within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports."
71. The California Department of Water Resources sets standards for the construction and destruction of groundwater wells (hereafter DWR Well Standards), as described in *California Well Standards Bulletin 74-90* (June 1991) and *Water Well Standards: State of California Bulletin 94-81*

(December 1981). These standards, and any more stringent standards adopted by the Discharger or county pursuant to CWC Section 13801, apply to all monitoring wells.

72. State regulations that prescribe procedures for detecting and characterizing the impact of waste constituents from waste management units on groundwater are found in Title 27. While the wastewater treatment facility is exempt from Title 27, the data analysis methods of Title 27 are appropriate for determining whether the discharge complies with the terms for protection of groundwater specified in this Order.
73. The discharge authorized herein and the treatment and storage facilities associated with the discharge, except for discharges of residual sludge and solid waste, are exempt from the requirements of Title 27, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 20380 et seq. (hereafter Title 27). The exemption, pursuant to Title 27 CCR Section 20090(a), is based on the following:
 - a. The waste consists primarily of domestic sewage and treated effluent;
 - b. The waste discharge requirements are consistent with water quality objectives; and
 - c. The treatment and storage facilities described herein are associated with a municipal wastewater treatment plant and/or single-family residences with on-site systems regulated by a public entity.
74. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13263(g), discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.

California Environmental Quality Act Considerations

75. On 10 August 1999, the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District certified a Negative Declaration for the community disposal field rehabilitation and expansion project.
76. The action to revise waste discharge requirements for GDPUD is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act in accordance with Sections 15261(b), 15301, and 15304.

Public Notice

77. The Board considered all the above and the supplemental information and details in the attached Information Sheet, which is incorporated by reference herein, in establishing the following conditions of discharge.
78. The Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
79. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. 84-126 is rescinded and that, pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) sections 13263 and 13267, Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the CWC and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

[Note: Other prohibitions, conditions, definitions, and some methods of determining compliance are contained in the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements" dated 1 March 1991, which are part of this Order. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are referred to as "Standard Provisions".]

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. The discharge of wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. The by-pass or overflow of wastes or partially treated wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
3. The discharge of sewage from a sanitary sewer system at any point upstream of the leachfields is prohibited.
4. The discharge of co-mingled wastewater and storm water runoff to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
5. The discharge of effluent or treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in the above Findings is prohibited.
6. The application of wastewater to the subsurface disposal fields at rates that would cause effluent resurfacing or create a nuisance as defined CWC 13050 is prohibited.
7. Surfacing of wastewater from any leachfield is prohibited.
8. The use of the subsurface land application areas as grazing pasture for animals, roads, storage, or any kind of construction activity is prohibited.
9. The land spreading of sludge, solids, screenings, or biosolids on the wastewater disposal area or elsewhere within the Subdivision is prohibited.
10. The discharge of wastewater directly to groundwater is prohibited.
11. The Discharger is prohibited from changing the types of systems and design criteria variances in Attachment C unless approved by the Executive Officer, El Dorado County Environmental Health Director, and adopted by the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Board in a resolution pursuant to El Dorado County Ordinance 15.33.070.

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12. The discharge of waste classified as "hazardous" or "designated", as defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 27, is prohibited.
13. The acceptance of waste other than septic tank effluent generated within the subdivision is prohibited.

B. Discharge Specifications

1. The number of on-site wastewater disposal systems to be operated within the Auburn Lake Trails On-Site Wastewater Disposal Zone shall not exceed 1,100 per El Dorado County Ordinance No. 15.33.050.
2. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall cause a pollution or nuisance as defined by the California Water Code, Section 13050.
3. The discharge to all on-site wastewater disposal systems within the Zone and the discharge to the CDS shall remain underground at all times.
4. The discharge shall not cause concentrations of any materials that are deleterious to animal, aquatic, human or plant life in any surface water or drainage course outside of the designated disposal area.
5. The maximum average monthly flow to the CDS shall not exceed 71,800 gpd.
6. The waste discharge of partially treated wastes shall remain in the designated disposal areas at all times.
7. Only residential household domestic waste may be discharged to each septic tank/leaching systems. All other wastes shall be disposed off-site.
8. Public contact with wastewater shall be precluded through subsurface disposal irrigation management practices and signs.
9. Objectionable odors originating at the Community Collection and Disposal System or any of the individual on-site systems shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the wastewater treatment and disposal areas associated with these systems.
10. Signs with proper wording of sufficient size shall be placed around areas where potential contact exposure may exist to alert the public of the disposal practice.
11. Septic Tank Effluent applied to the subsurface Community Disposal System shall not exceed the following monthly average limits:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>
BOD ₅ ¹	mg/l	200
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	90
Oil and Grease	mg/l	30

¹ Five day Biochemical Oxygen Demand

12. All treatment, storage, and disposal facilities shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency as required by Regional Board Resolution No. 71-124, Guideline 8.
13. Discharger shall maintain a 100-foot buffer from the property line to the CDS.

C. General Solids Disposal Specifications

1. Sludge, as used in this document, means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Solid waste refers to grit and screening material generated during preliminary treatment. Residual sludge means sludge that will not be subject to further treatment by each septic tank. Biosolids refers to sludge that has undergone sufficient treatment and testing to qualify for reuse pursuant to federal and state regulations as a soil amendment for agriculture, silviculture, horticulture, and land reclamation.
2. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, septic tanks, wet well, collection pipelines, etc. as needed to ensure optimal systems operation. At a minimum, all existing and new septic tanks shall be checked annually for sludge depth and pumped when the depth of scum and sludge is equal to or greater than 25% of the tank volume. The Discharger shall educate residents on the need for maintenance, wastes that can be disposed to their system and maintain records on each system's compliance.
3. The removal of septic tank sludge, solids, screenings, grease, etc is to be performed by licensed septic tank pumpers. Pumpers are required to dispose of the removed material at a permitted facility. The Discharger shall be responsible to make sure that each septic tank within the subdivision has been monitored and homeowner is duly notified and aware of required maintenance in a timely manner.
4. Residual sludge, biosolids, and solid waste shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with Title 27. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at sites (i.e., landfill, Wastewater treatment Plant, composting site) operated in accordance with waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board will satisfy this specification.
5. Any proposed change in screenings, sludge, solid, or residual sludge use or disposal practice from the previously approved practice shall be reported to the Executive Officer at least 90 days in advance of the change.

6. Use and disposal of sewage sludge shall comply with existing Federal and State laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 CFR 503.
7. If the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards are given the authority to implement regulations contained in 40 CFR 503, this Order may be reopened to incorporate appropriate time schedules and technical standards. The Discharger must comply with the standards and time schedules contained in 40 CFR 503 whether or not they have been incorporated into this Order.

D. Groundwater Limitations

1. Release of waste constituents from any storage, treatment, or disposal component associated with the Community Collection, Community Disposal System, or individual on-site systems shall not cause groundwater under and beyond the storage or treatment component, as determined by an approved well monitoring network, to:
 - a. Contain any of the following constituents in concentration greater than as listed or greater than ambient background quality, whichever is greater:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Limitation</u>
Boron	mg/l	0.6
Chloride	mg/l	106
Iron	mg/l	0.3
Manganese	mg/l	0.05
Sodium	mg/l	69
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/ 100 ml	Nondetect
Total Dissolved Solids ¹	mg/l	450
Total Nitrogen	mg/l	10
Nitrite (as N)	mg/l	1
Nitrate (as N)	mg/l	10
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	0.5
Chloroform	µg/l	1.1
Bromodichloromethane	µg/l	0.27
Dibromochloromethane	µg/l	0.37
Bromoform	µg/l	4.0

1. A cumulative impact limit that accounts for several dissolved constituents in addition to those listed here separately [e.g., alkalinity (carbonate and bicarbonate), calcium, hardness, phosphate, potassium, etc.]

- b. Contain any constituent not identified in Groundwater Limitations D.1.a. in concentrations greater than background quality (whether chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, or some other property or characteristic).
 - c. Exhibit a pH of less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5 pH Units.
 - d. Impart taste, odor, toxicity or color that creates nuisance or impairs any beneficial use.
2. If groundwater monitoring shows that waste constituents are present in concentrations greater than background, then upon request of the Executive Officer, the Discharger shall complete the report described in Provision E.5.

E. Provisions

All Discharger reports specified below shall be submitted pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code. Technical reports submitted by or for the Discharger shall be prepared and wet stamped by the appropriate registered professional required by the California Business and Professions Code. The Discharger shall certify all reports required by this Order per the *Standard Provisions* General Reporting Requirements B.3.

1. By **1 May 2002**, the Discharger shall submit a workplan with time line to install a flow meter just prior to the CDS. The flow meter shall be installed by **1 November 2002**.
2. By **7 July 2002**, the Discharger shall submit a *Sanitary Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan* (SSS Plan) that describes the actions designed to prevent, or minimize the potential for sanitary sewer overflows. The Discharger shall maintain the SSS Plan in an up-to-date condition and shall amend the SSS Plan whenever there is a change (e.g. in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the sanitary sewer system or sewer facilities) that materially affects the potential for sanitary sewer overflows, or whenever there is a sanitary sewer overflow. The Discharger shall ensure that the up-to-date SSS Plan is readily available to sewer system personnel at all times and that sewer system personnel are familiar with it.
 - a. At a minimum, the Operation and Maintenance portion of the plan shall contain or describe the following:
 - (1) Detailed maps of the sanitary sewer system, identifying sewer mains, manholes, and lift stations;
 - (2) A detailed listing of elements to be inspected, a description of inspection procedures and inspection frequency, and sample inspection forms;
 - (3) A schedule for routine inspection and testing of all pipelines, lift stations, valves, and other key system components. The inspection/testing program shall be designed to reveal problems that might lead to accidental spills and ensure that preventive maintenance is completed;
 - (4) Provisions for repair or replacement of old, worn out, or defective equipment;
 - (5) Provisions to minimize the need for manual operation of critical systems and provide spill alarms or other "fail safe" mechanisms;

- (6) The ability to properly manage, operate and maintain, at all times, all parts of the collection system that the Discharger owns or over which the Discharger has operational control;
 - (7) The ability to provide adequate capacity to convey base flows and peak flows for all parts of the collection system the Discharger owns or over which the Discharger has operational control; and
 - (8) How the Discharger will take all feasible steps to stop and mitigate the impact of sanitary sewer overflows in portions of the collection system the Discharger owns or over which the Discharger has operational control.
- b. At a minimum, the Overflow Prevention and Response Plan shall contain or describe the following:
- (1) Identification of areas of the collection system that historically have overflowed and an evaluation of the cause of the overflow;
 - (2) Maintenance activities that can be implemented to address the cause of the overflow and means to prevent future overflows. Maintenance activities may include pretreatment of wastewater from industrial dischargers who discharge high concentrations of oil and grease in their wastewater;
 - (3) Procedures for responding to sanitary sewer overflows designed to minimize the volume of sewer overflow that enters surface waters, and minimize the adverse effects of sewer overflows on water quality and beneficial uses;
 - (4) Steps to be taken when an overflow or spill occurs, and procedures that will be implemented to ensure that all overflows and spills are properly identified, responded to and reported; and
 - (5) A public notification plan, in which any posting of areas contaminated with sewage is performed at the direction of the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department. All parties with a reasonable potential for exposure to an overflow event shall be notified.
3. By **1 July 2002**, the Discharger shall submit a workplan, prepared by an appropriate registered professional required by the California Business and Professions Code, for characterization of groundwater quality within the Subdivision. The workplan shall describe the installation of additional wells to allow evaluation of the groundwater quality upgradient and downgradient of the application areas. Every monitoring well shall be constructed to yield representative samples from the uppermost layer of the uppermost aquifer and to comply with applicable well standards. The workplan shall be consistent with, and include the items listed in, the first section of Attachment B, *"Items to be Included in a Monitoring Well Installation Workplan and a Monitoring Well Installation Report of Results."*
4. By **1 March 2003**, the Discharger shall submit a groundwater well installation report prepared by an appropriate registered professional required by the California Business and Professions Code. The report shall be consistent with, and include the items listed in, the second section of Attachment B.

5. By **1 March 2004**, the Discharger shall submit a *Background Groundwater Quality Study Report*. For each groundwater monitoring parameter/constituent identified in the MRP, the report shall present a summary of monitoring data, calculation of the concentration in background monitoring wells, and comparison of background groundwater quality to that in wells used to monitor the facility. Determination of background quality shall be made using the methods described in Title 27, Section 20415(e)(10), and shall be based on data from at least four consecutive quarterly (or more frequent) groundwater monitoring events. For each monitoring parameter/constituent, the report shall compare measured concentrations for compliance monitoring wells with: 1) the calculated background concentration, and 2) the interim numeric limitations set forth in Groundwater Limitation E.1.a. Where background concentrations are statistically greater than the interim limitations specified in Groundwater Limitation E.1.a, the report shall recommend final groundwater limitations for waste constituents listed therein. Subsequent use of a concentration as a final groundwater limitation will be subject to the discretion of the Executive Officer.
6. If groundwater monitoring results show that the discharge of waste from the Community Disposal System and/or the on-site systems are causing groundwater to contain waste constituents in concentrations statistically greater than background water quality, then within **120 days of the request of the Executive Officer**, the Discharger shall submit a report showing that degradation of the groundwater complies with SWRCB Resolution No. 68-16, i.e., that it is (a) in the best interest of the people of the state, (b) that best practical treatment and control measures have been implemented to reduce the amount of degradation, (c) that the groundwater degradation will not exceed applicable water quality objectives, and (d) that the degradation is confined within specified boundaries.
7. By **1 March 2004**, the Discharger shall submit a *BPTC Evaluation Workplan* that sets forth the scope and schedule for a systematic and comprehensive technical evaluation of each component of the facility's waste treatment and disposal system to determine best practicable treatment and control for each waste constituent listed in the Groundwater Limitation D.1.a of this Order. The workplan shall contain a preliminary evaluation of each component of the WWTF and effluent disposal system and propose a time schedule for completing the comprehensive technical evaluation. The schedule to complete the evaluation shall be as short as practicable, and shall not exceed one year.
8. By **30 January 2005**, the Discharger shall submit a *BPTC Evaluation Report and Implementation Workplan*. The report shall include a comprehensive evaluation of the BPTC measures studied, a discussion of BPTC measures proposed for implementation (i.e., recommendations for WWTF modifications), estimated concentration or mass loading reductions for each BPTC measure, specific methods the Discharger proposes to monitor and assure continuous optimal performance of BPTC measures, the source of funding, and proposed schedule for modifications. The schedule for full implementation shall be as short as practicable, and in no case shall it exceed four years past the Executive Officer's approval of the workplan unless specifically approved by the Board. The component evaluation, recommended improvements, and implementation schedule are subject to the Executive Officer's approval.

9. By **30 January 2008**, the Discharger shall submit a technical report that proposes specific numeric groundwater limitations that reflect full implementation of BPTC measures, and describe how these were determined considering actual data from compliance monitoring wells, impact reductions through full implementation of BPTC, reasonable growth, etc. The Discharger should submit results of a validated groundwater model to support its proposal. In addition, the technical report shall describe the overall status of compliance with implementation of BPTC measures and compliance with all groundwater limitations.
10. Upon completion of tasks set forth in Provision E.5, 6, 7, 8, and/or 9 the Board shall consider the evidence provided and make a determination regarding whether the Discharger has justified BPTC and the appropriate final numeric groundwater limitations that comply with Resolution 68-16.
11. The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2002-0031, which is part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer.
12. The Discharger shall comply with the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements", dated 1 March 1991, which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are commonly referenced as "Standard Provision(s)."
13. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control technique(s) including user education programs, proper operation, and required maintenance, to comply with discharge limits specified in this order.
14. The Discharger shall provide certified wastewater treatment plant operators in accordance with Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 26.
15. As described in the Standard Provisions, the Discharger shall report promptly to the Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
16. Upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the sanitary sewer system resulting in a sanitary sewer overflow, the Discharger shall take any necessary remedial action to (a) control or limit the volume of sewage discharged, (b) terminate the sewage discharge as rapidly as possible, and (c) recover as much as possible of the sewage discharged (including wash down water) for proper disposal. The Discharger shall implement all applicable remedial actions including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Interception and rerouting of sewage flows around the sewage line failure;
 - b. Vacuum truck recovery of sanitary sewer overflows and wash down water;
 - c. Use of portable aerators where complete recovery of the sanitary sewer overflows are not practicable and where severe oxygen depletion is expected in surface waters; and
 - d. Cleanup of sewage-related debris at the overflow site.

17. The Discharger shall report to the Board any toxic chemical release data it reports to the State Emergency Response Commission within 15 days of reporting the data to the Commission pursuant to section 313 of the "Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986."
18. The Discharger shall submit to the Board on or before each compliance report due date, the specified document or, if appropriate, a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the specific schedule date and task. If noncompliance is being reported, then the Discharge shall state the reasons for such noncompliance and provide an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Board in writing when it returns to compliance with the time schedule.
19. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities described herein, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to this office.
20. At least 90 days prior to termination or expiration of any lease, contract, or agreement involving any disposal areas, used to justify the capacity authorized herein and assure compliance with this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Board in writing of the situation and of what measures have been taken or are being taken to assure full compliance with this Order.
21. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports as directed by the Executive Officer. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Regional Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or recession of this Order.
22. The Discharger shall be the sole party responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Order.
23. Pursuant to GDPUD Resolution 84-6, the Discharger shall investigate, test, design, operate, monitor, inspect, and if necessary, maintain and repair the On-Site Wastewater Disposal Systems within the Zone at the individual homeowner's expense.
24. Pursuant to Auburn Lake Trails On-Site Wastewater Disposal Zone Rules Regulations and Standard Practices, Section 85-010, adopted 19 March 1985, the Discharger shall properly notify the owner of the lot where an on-site sewage disposal system has failed. Upon proper notification the owner of the lot shall make such modifications or replacement in accordance with the current ordinances, rules, and regulations. In the event the owner of the lot should fail to complete required modifications or replacement within thirty (30) days, then the Discharger shall make such modifications or replacement.
25. A copy of this Order shall be kept at the Discharger's headquarters for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.

26. A copy of this Order shall be given to all property owners and any subsequent purchaser of any lot within the Auburn Lake Trails Subdivision On-Site Wastewater Treatment Zone.

27. The Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

I, GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 1 March 2002.


GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer

AMENDED 3/1/02

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