ABOUT US
MISSION STATEMENT
LISTINGS OF DISTRICTS
CALENDAR OF EVENTS
CONTACT INFORMATION

ABOUT US

Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River Corridor are located in the Sierra Nevada amid some of the most spectacular mountain scenery and pristine waters of America. The area's dynamic climate is in stark contrast to normally temperate California. This combination of region and weather produces a year-round recreational area with activities ranging from world-class winter sports to cycling, rock climbing, boating and wind surfing.

During the 1960's and 1970's, water-related issues were surfacing nationally. Biologists began to recognize that the water quality of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River was deteriorating. Spurred on by public interest and the concerns of both California and Nevada governmental agencies, the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act (State of California) was enacted.

The Porter Cologne Act mandated that all sewage be exported from the Tahoe Basin and all existing treatment facilities be replaced. The Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency was formed May 1, 1972, to comply with this act and provide a regionial solution for the treatment and disposal of sewage from its member districts. The five member entities involved are the Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD), North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD), Squaw Valley Public Service District (SVPSD), Alpine Springs County Water District (ASCWD), and the Truckee Sanitary District (TSD).

Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency was formed for the puspose of planning, administering, and coordinating wastewater treatment and disposal services throughout the North and West Tahoe and Truckee areas to protect the public health and the environment.
The Agency embarked on a program to plan, design, and construct a regional system to accomplish its mandate. The treated wastewater was to be discharged in such a manner as to retain the integrity of ground and surface waters, while ensuring the quantity of water downstream was not diminished. The facility began treating wastewater in February 1978.

Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP)

July 2009

Prepared by

Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency
13720 Joerger Drive
Truckee, California 96161

SSMP
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Element 1: Goals

This Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) section identifies the goals that Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA) has set for the management, operation, and maintenance of the Truckee River Interceptor (TRI). It also identifies how the SSMP will provide guidelines to help achieve these goals. This section fulfills the requirements of the goals element of the SSMP as dictated by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

1.1 Regulatory Requirement for the Goals Element

In accordance with the SWRCB Order No. 2006-003-DWQ, the goal of the SSMP is to provide a plan and schedule to properly manage, operate, and maintain all parts of the sanitary sewer system in order to reduce and prevent Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), as well as mitigate any SSOs that do occur.

1.2 T-TSA Goals

T-TSA's goals for the TRI are as follows:

1. Maintain the condition of the TRI in order to provide reliable service now and in the future;
2. Minimize infiltration and inflow (I/I) in the TRI;
3. Provide adequate sewer capacity to accommodate future sewer flows; and
4. Minimize the number and impact of SSO discharges that occur.
5. Set aside specific funds for the TRI.

The SSMP supplements T-TSA's existing preventative and corrective maintenance procedures for the TRI and supercedes T-TSA's existing SSO Plan. The SSMP will provide guidelines for the proper management of the TRI and assist T-TSA in minimizing the frequency and impacts of the SSO discharges by providing guidance for appropriate preventative and corrective maintenance procedures, capacity management, and emergency response.

Element 2: Organization

This section identifies the T-TSA staff and management responsible for implementing the SSMP, responding to SSO discharges, and meeting SSO reporting requirements. This section also designates the legally responsible official (LRO) and fulfills the requirements of the organization element of the SSMP as dictated by the SWRCB.

2.1 Regulatory Requirement for the Organization Element

The SWRCB requirements for the organization element are as follows:

1. The name of the responsible or authorized representative;
2. The names and telephone numbers for management, administrative, and maintenance positions responsible for implementing specific measures in the SSMP program. The SSMP must identify lines of authority through an organization chart or similar document with a narrative explanation; and
3. The chain of communication for reporting SSOs, from receipt of a complaint or other information, including the person responsible for reporting SSOs to the State and Regional Water Boards and other agencies if applicable (such as the County Health Officer, County Environmental Health Agency, and/or State Office of Emergency Services (OES)).

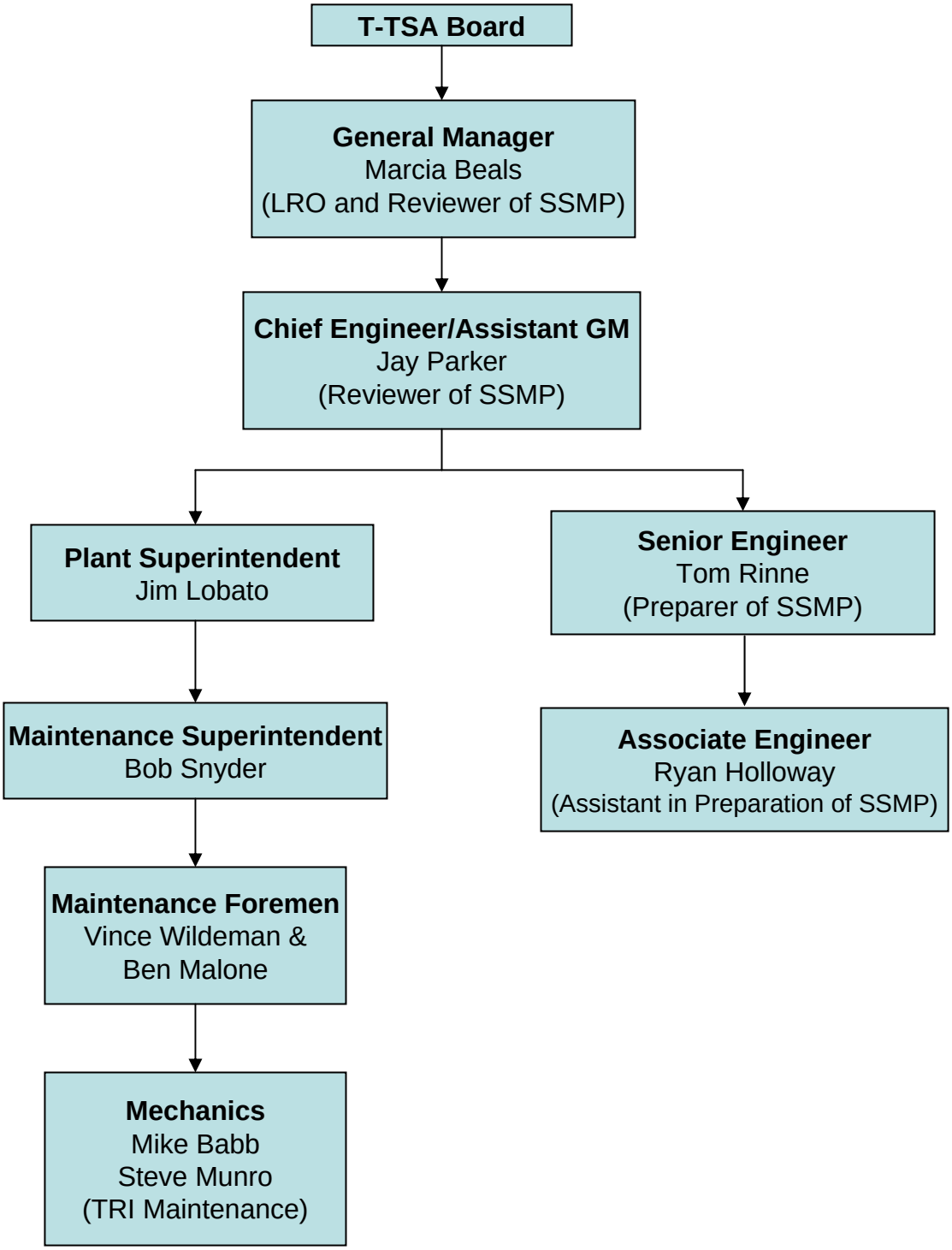
2.2 Discussion of Organization

This subsection describes and shows T-TSA's organization and roles as they relate to the development and implementation of the SSMP. Specifically, discussion includes the name and responsibilities of the LRO, key personnel associated with the development of the SSMP, and key personnel associated with the maintenance of the TRI. Figure 2-1 provides an organizational chart of the key personnel associated with the SSMP. Roles for the key personnel are as follows:

- Marcia Beals, General Manager, is the designated LRO and has ultimate responsibility for the development and implementation of the SSMP. As the LRO, she is responsible for reviewing and certifying the SSMP and for electronically reporting SSO discharges to the SWRCB. She may also designate other LRO(s) within T-TSA, who would also have authority to electronically report SSO discharges to the SWRCB.
- Jay Parker, Chief Engineer/Assistant General Manager, is responsible for reviewing the SSMP and overseeing that the elements of the SSMP are being properly implemented.
- Tom Rinne, Senior Engineer, is the project manager responsible for planning, preparation, and implementation of the SSMP.
- Ryan Holloway, Associate Engineer, is assisting Tom Rinne with the preparation of the SSMP.
- Jim Lobato, Plant Superintendent, has overall responsibility for the T-TSA's Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) and oversees the operations and maintenance departments.
- Bob Snyder, Maintenance Superintendent, has overall responsibility for all maintenance activities for the WRP and TRI.

Figure 2-1

T-TSA SSMP Organizational Chart



- Ben Malone and Vince Wildeman, Maintenance Foremen, are responsible for overseeing their respective maintenance crews, including crew's activities associated with the TRI.
- Mike Babb and Steve Munro, Mechanics, have the primary maintenance responsibilities for the TRI.

Telephone numbers for all key personnel are included on the T-TSA Employee Phone List and Emergency Contacts List contained in Element 2 Appendix.

2.3 Chain of Communication

This subsection describes T-TSA's protocol for chain of communications in case of an SSO discharge. In the event the plant is notified that a SSO discharge or spill has occurred, it is the responsibility of the person receiving the call to immediately contact the on-duty shift supervisor. The decision maker will be the shift supervisor or acting shift supervisor until more senior officials are available and the on-site Incident Command System (ICS) can be established. Until the ICS is established, the supervisor will have authority to begin spill response activities.

The nature and extent of the release will determine the notification requirements and whether external resources will be needed to aid in the mitigation of any damage that may result from the release. A list of emergency contacts is provided in the Element 2 Appendix, and includes agencies such as the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, Truckee Meadows Water Authority, California Office of Emergency Services, Nevada County Department of Environmental Health, and T-TSA's member districts. The LRO, Marcia Beals, will either contact the required agencies or delegate this responsibility. See Element 6, "Overflow Emergency Response Plan," for additional notification requirements and procedures in the event of an SSO discharge.

At a minimum, the following T-TSA personnel will be notified in case of an SSO discharge:

- On-duty shift supervisor
- Marcia Beals
- Jay Parker
- Jim Lobato
- Bob Snyder
- Dave Robertson

Element 3: Legal Authority

This section of the SSMP describes T-TSA's legal authority to operate and maintain its sewer system.

3.1 Regulatory Requirements for the Legal Authority Element

The SWRCB requirements for the legal authority element are as follows:

1. Prevent illicit discharges into its sanitary sewer system, including infiltration and inflow (I/I), stormwater, and unauthorized materials and debris.
2. Require proper design and construction of sewers and connections.
3. Ensure access for maintenance, inspection, and repairs to publicly-owned portions of sewer system.
4. Limit the discharge of fats, oils, and greases (FOG) and other debris that may cause blockages.
5. Enforce violations of its sewer ordinances.

3.2 Discussion of Legal Authority

T-TSA was founded in 1972 in response to the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, promulgated to protect Lake Tahoe and Truckee River water quality. The Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency Act provides the legal authority for the formation of T-TSA, which is codified in Chapter 114 of the Appendix to the California Water Code.

The legal authority that addresses the SWRCB required items listed above are contained in Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R6T-2002-0030, WDID No. 6A290011000 (WDRs); T-TSA's Ordinances, including Pretreatment Ordinance 3-89; and T-TSA's Local Discharge Limits. The WDRs designate T-TSA as the regional authority to transport, treat, and dispose of wastewater. The WDRs also provide T-TSA authority to (1) take corrective action and use Best Management Practices during an emergency where public health or welfare is threatened; and (2) develop a local pretreatment program for industrial wastewaters. T-TSA's Ordinances and adopted policies and procedures which pertain to the use of T-TSA's system are compiled in T-TSA's Rules and Regulations. T-TSA's Pretreatment Ordinance 3-89, in particular, has the objectives of preventing pollutants from entering the sewer system which would potentially interfere or pass through the treatment works, improving the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges, and providing for the equitable distribution of the cost of the wastewater system. T-TSA's Local Discharge Limits help prevent interferences and pass-through events and help ensure that discharge requirements are met. Copies of T-TSA's WDRs, Rules and Regulations, Pretreatment Ordinance 3-89, and Local Discharge Limits are provided in the Appendix attached to this section of the SSMP.

Element 3: Legal Authority

The discussion that follows provides more detail in addressing the SWRCB requirements for this element.

Prevent illicit discharges into its sanitary sewer system, including I/I, stormwater, and unauthorized materials and debris. Section 5 of T-TSA's Rules and Regulations, entitled "Restrictions as to Use of Sanitary Sewer System," T-TSA's Pretreatment Ordinance 3-89, and WDRs describe numerous restrictions and prohibitions, both direct and indirect, with respect to discharges to the sewer system, including prohibitions relating to stormwater connections to the sewer. Reductions in I/I to the sewer system is an on-going goal for T-TSA. Approximately every 5 years, T-TSA conducts an in-depth I/I study that focuses on both overall system-wide estimates of I/I and estimates of I/I contributions from specific areas within the service area. It is in T-TSA's best interest to reduce I/I and, thus, maximize the capacity in T-TSA's treatment facility and conveyance interceptor pipeline.

Require proper design and construction of sewers and connections. For the TRI, the following activities are performed to ensure that improvements are properly designed and installed:

- Planning and environmental documents are prepared for the proposed improvements.
- Preliminary design activities are performed including geotechnical studies, hydraulic analyses, refinements of pipeline alignment, pipeline material selections, and cost estimates.
- At the various stages of design development, pertinent documents are submitted to various authorities having jurisdiction for approval.
- Detailed calculations are performed and documents are prepared that require conformance with all local, state, and federal requirements. The documents include the following: general and special provisions; technical specifications; construction drawings including pipeline plan and profile sheets; details for the pipeline and pipeline appurtenances; details for re-vegetation activities; and other contract documents.
- The pipeline installation is inspected to ensure that all requirements have been met.

Ensure access for maintenance, inspection, and repairs to publicly-owned portions of sewer system. The rights to access publicly-owned portions of the TRI are addressed in the sewer and right-of-way easement documents. The easement documents provide a perpetual right of ingress to and egress from properties to access the TRI. In addition, they allow T-TSA to dig, construct, reconstruct, repair, and maintain the TRI.

Limit the discharge of FOG and other debris that may cause blockages. Limits to the discharge of FOG and other debris that may cause blockages are addressed in T-TSA's Rules and Regulations, Section 5 – Restrictions as to Use of Sanitary Sewer System, T-TSA's Pretreatment Ordinance, and T-TSA's Local Discharge Limits. Member collection districts enforce their own FOG requirements within their specific district boundaries. For example, the member districts perform periodic site inspections of restaurants to ensure proper use and maintenance of grease traps and grease interceptors. T-TSA assists member districts as necessary in enforcing FOG regulations and reserves the right to independently administer, inspect sites, and enforce its own rules, regulations, ordinances, and resolutions with respect to FOG requirements.

Element 3: Legal Authority

Enforce violations of its sewer ordinances. T-TSA's Rules and Regulations provide a means of enforcement of the terms and conditions of the rules and regulations. Also described are the Agency's rights to receive compensation for impacts associated with violations and the procedures for imposing penalties in connection with violations.

Element 3 Appendix

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R6T-2002-0030 (WDID 6A290011000), T-TSA's Rules and Regulations, Pretreatment Ordinance 3-89, and Local Discharge Limits

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R6T-2002-0030

(WDID 6A290011000)

RECEIVED
MAY 16 2002
Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

BOARD ORDER NO. R6T-2002-0030
WDID NO. 6A290011000

REVISED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR

TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY
MARTIS VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
AND ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Nevada County

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

1. Discharger

On January 10, 2002, the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (TTSA) submitted a completed revised Report of Waste Discharge for the expansion of the Martis Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant. For the purpose of this Order, the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (TTSA), as the operator, facility owner, and landowner, is referred to as the "Discharger".

2. Facility

For purposes of this Order, the land, buildings and equipment associated with the operations of the Martis Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant, and associated routine maintenance activities, are referred to as the "Facility".

3. Facility Location

The Facility is located at 13720 Joerger Drive, within the town limits of the Town of Truckee, Nevada County APN 49-010-20, as shown in Attachment "A", which is made a part of this Order. The Facility location is within Sections 7 and 12, T17N, R17E, MDB&M, which is within the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit. The Truckee River borders the northern side of the Facility and Martis Creek is located east of the Facility.

4. Order History

Regulation of the Facility began with the adoption of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) under Board Order No. 6-74-44, adopted April 25, 1974. The Board revised those WDRs under Board Order No. 6-77-27 adopted May 12, 1977. At the request of TTSA, the Board revised WDRs in 1981 by adopting Board Order No. 6-81-61, authorizing a 2.57 million gallons per day (MGD) maximum 7-day average flow capacity increase (from 4.83 to 7.4 MGD) upon completion of a proposed treatment facility expansion. The Board again revised

WDRs under Board Order No. 6-81-71 on September 17, 1981, authorizing the treatment facility capacity to be immediately increased from 4.83 to 5.83 MGD. The 1.0 MGD increase in capacity was part of the proposed 2.57 MGD capacity increase mentioned above, and occurred before the proposed treatment facility expansion was completed. The Board then updated the WDRs on February 19, 1987 by adopting Board Order No. 6-87-21, and again updated the WDRs on April 11, 1990 by adopting Board Order No. 6-90-27. The Board amended the WDRs on October 3, 1996, by adopting Board Order 6-90-27A1.

5. Reason for Action

The Regional Board is revising the WDRs to permit an increase in Facility capacity and change in treatment methods for nitrogen removal, and to modify the monitoring and reporting program in response to these changes. The revised WDRs also serve as an update as part of a statewide program to periodically review and update WDRs, and also to incorporate changes to conform to the revised Basin Plan.

6. TTSA as a Regional Entity

The TTSA is designated as the regional entity to transport, treat and dispose wastewater from the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD), Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD), Alpine Springs County Water District (ASCWD), Squaw Valley Public Services District (SVPSD), Truckee Sanitary District (TSD) and the Truckee River Canyon area. Reference to member entities of the TTSA in the Lake Tahoe Basin specifically includes NTPUD and TCPUD which are subject to the requirements of the California-Nevada Interstate Water Compact, referenced in Finding No. 19. ASCWD, SVPSD, TSD and the Truckee River Canyon Area are not within the Lake Tahoe Basin; and therefore, are not subject to the California-Nevada Interstate Water Compact.

7. Description of Existing Facility

The wastewater treatment facility provides tertiary level treatment. The treatment processes consist of influent screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, pure oxygen activated sludge, biological phosphorus removal, chemical treatment, mixed media filtration, ion exchange ammonia removal, and final chlorination. Organic sludge is digested anaerobically, dewatered and transported to a landfill. Waste chemical sludge is dewatered and also transported to a landfill. The Discharger is considering alternative disposal sites for sludge, which will be subject to Regional Board staff review and approval. Emergency storage of wastewater is provided at the former TSD wastewater treatment ponds.

8. Existing Facility Capacity

The TTSA is capable of transporting, treating and disposing of a maximum 7-day average municipal wastewater flow, during the summer months of 7.4 MGD.

9. Description of and Capacity of Proposed Expansion

The proposed expansion of the Facility will be capable of transporting, treating and disposing of a maximum 7-day average flow during the summer months of 9.6 MGD. The proposed expansion will include numerous replacement, upgraded, modified and additional components and units to provide additional capacity and improve treatment, as described as Alternative 3 in the *Draft Project Report* dated April 1999 and modified by the *Updated Project Report* dated January 2002. The proposed expansion will also replace the existing ion-exchange nitrogen removal system with a Biological Nitrogen Removal (BNR) system for the full 9.6 MGD capacity of the enlarged plant. The existing ion exchange process shall only be operated if there is a process upset during the startup of the new BNR process. Following a three-month period of successful operation of the new BNR process, the ion exchange process will only be operated as a standby unit for emergencies. Additional treatment provided by the Soil Aquifer Treatment (SAT) process will also be acknowledged. The expansion will also incorporate enlargement and improvements to the Truckee River Interceptor (TRI) and the emergency storage facilities at the former TSD Sewage Treatment Lagoons.

The proposed expansion also identifies additional improvements which will not be constructed immediately, but rather at a later date when needed. Among these improvements are an additional disposal field and a spray irrigation system, which will require subsequent approval by the Regional Board.

10. Point of Effluent Disposal

Plant effluent is discharged to subsurface disposal trenches, the boundaries of which are shown on Attachment "A", which is made a part of this Order. The disposal field is located in a portion of the SE/4, Section 7, T17N, R17E, MDB&M and are within the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit.

A second disposal field will be constructed when needed for additional disposal capacity. The location of the proposed second disposal field is also shown on Attachment "A". A pilot project operated in 1991 demonstrated the technical feasibility of disposing effluent by a spray irrigation system from April through November. The proposed location of a full-scale effluent spray irrigation system is also shown on Attachment "A". The Discharger does not intend to construct the full-scale effluent spray irrigation system until a later date when needed to meet effluent limitations. The proposed location of a full-scale spray irrigation system is also shown on Attachment "A". Other than small volumes used for plant irrigation, the three areas shown on Attachment "A" are the only designated disposal sites.

11. Site Hydrogeology

Soils investigations of the effluent disposal areas indicate that they are located over permeable glacial outwash (Tahoe outwash) deposits 70 to 100 feet thick. The sites are further underlain by the relatively impermeable clayey deposit of the Truckee Formation. Ground water elevations in both disposal areas are known to be at least 40 feet below the ground surface.

Hydrogeologic investigations, a mathematical simulation model, and bromide tracer studies indicate that plant effluent discharged to the subsurface disposal system will migrate from the disposal site toward the Truckee River and Martis Creek, a tributary of the Truckee River. The Truckee River and Martis Creek are both within a half mile of the disposal sites.

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

12. Lahontan Basin Plan

The Regional Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan) on March 31, 1995. This Order implements the Basin Plan, as amended.

13. Receiving Waters

The Facility discharges to ground waters of the Martis Valley Ground Water Basin. Studies indicate that plant effluent discharged to the subsurface disposal system will migrate from the disposal site toward the Truckee River and Martis Creek, which are within a half mile of the disposal site.

14. Beneficial Uses of Ground Water

The beneficial uses of ground waters of the Martis Valley Ground Water Basin, as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan, are:

a. municipal and domestic water supply;
b. agricultural supply; and
c. freshwater replenishment.

15. Beneficial Uses of Surface Water

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

a. municipal and domestic water supply;
b. agricultural supply;
c. industrial service supply;
d. ground water recharge;
e. freshwater replenishment;
f. hydropower generation;
g. water contact recreation;
h. non-contact water recreation;
i. commercial and sport fishing;
j. cold freshwater habitat;
k. wildlife habitat;
l. rare, threatened, or endangered species;

m. migration of aquatic organisms; and
n. spawning, reproduction, and development.

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

a. municipal and domestic supply
b. agricultural supply;
c. ground water recharge;
d. water contact recreation;
e. non-contact water recreation;
f. commercial and sport fishing;
g. cold freshwater habitat;
h. wildlife habitat;
i. rare, threatened, or endangered species;
j. migration of aquatic organisms; and
k. spawning, reproduction, and development.

16. Control Measures for the Lake Tahoe Basin

The "Control Measures for the Lake Tahoe Basin" is incorporated within Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan. This Chapter incorporates control measures that were previously included in the *Lake Tahoe Basin Water Quality Plan*. Included in these control measures are prohibitions of the discharge or threatened discharge of solid or liquid waste, including earthen materials from any new subdivision, new development in stream environment zones, new development not in conformance with land capability, new development not offset by implementation of remedial erosion control measures, to ground or surface waters or to stream environment zones in the Lake Tahoe Basin. To implement those and other provisions necessary to protect the water quality of the Lake Tahoe Basin, the control measures require that the Regional Board, in establishing WDRs for sewerage agencies servicing the Lake Tahoe Basin, to include the following:

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

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

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

d. Conditions shall be set in WDRs to require the determination of which structures in the Lake Tahoe Basin are not connected to a sewerage collection, treatment and export system.

17. Martis Creek Watershed Phosphorus Study

The receiving water objectives for Martis Creek allow minimal assimilative capacity for additional phosphorus. The proposed project may cause phosphorus levels in Martis Creek to exceed receiving water limitations. The current mean of monthly means phosphorus concentration above TTSA's influence upon the creek is 0.05 mg/l, which is also the receiving water limitation for the entire creek. The TTSA projects that with or without the proposed expansion, by 2010 this concentration may be elevated to 0.06 mg/l. To identify phosphorus sources and assess control measures that could be imposed within the Martis Creek watershed to reduce phosphorus loading to the creek and provide additional assimilative capacity for future TTSA discharges, the TTSA will provide funding for and ensure the completion of a study to identify existing and future sources of phosphorus within the watershed, potential control measures that could be implemented, and a monitoring plan to evaluate the effect of such control measures upon Martis Creek thoughout its watershed.

18. Consideration of Water Rights

Section 174 of the California Water Code states in part:

"It is also the intention of the Legislature to combine the water rights and the water pollution and water quality functions of state government to provide for consideration of water pollution and water quality, and availability of unappropriated water whenever applications for appropriation of water are granted or waste discharge requirements or water quality objectives are established."

19. California-Nevada Interstate Compact

The California-Nevada Interstate Water Compact concerning the waters of the Lake Tahoe, Truckee River, Carson River and Walker River Basins was approved by the Legislatures of California and Nevada in 1970 and 1971, respectively. The United States Congress has not ratified the Compact. However, the states of California and Nevada are using the Compact as a guideline for allocation of water between the two states in those watersheds.

20. California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

An Environmental Impact Report for the proposed expansion of the Facility was adopted by the TTSA on December 19, 2000 in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, §21000 et seq.). The Regional Board has considered the CEQA document and subsequent addendum to that document prepared by the lead agency. The following significant effects of the proposed expansion were identified in the CEQA document:

a. Potential temporary significant short-term impact (increase in dust and noise) on local residential land uses adjoining TTSA facility during construction. Pursuant to CEQA, a Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP) has been prepared, summarizing mitigation that will be implemented to bring this potentially significant impact to nonsignificant levels, and also describes the duration that the mitigation will be implemented for and

includes the responsible parties for ensuring the success of the mitigation. The contractor will be responsible for implementation of the mitigation, and TTSA will be responsible for monitoring. The Regional Board is not responsible for implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures associated with this potentially significant impact.

b. Potential temporary significant short-term impact (increase in dust and noise near residential land adjoining construction areas) during TSD ponds and TRI modifications. Pursuant to CEQA, a Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP) has been prepared, summarizing mitigation that will be implemented to bring this potentially significant impact to nonsignificant levels. The MMP also describes the duration that the mitigation will be implemented for and includes the responsible parties for ensuring the success of the mitigation. The contractor will be responsible for implementation of the mitigation, and TTSA will be responsible for monitoring. The Regional Board is not responsible for implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures associated with this potentially significant impact.

21. Public Notification

The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and all known interested parties of its intent to adopt updated waste discharge requirements for the Facility.

22. Consideration of Public Comments

The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger shall comply with the following:

I. REVIEW PROCEDURES FOR NEW PROJECTS

A. The TTSA shall submit to the Regional Board staff all projects which meet any of the following four criteria:

1. Require a building permit

2. Require a grading permit

3. Have a soil disturbance of more than 1,000 square feet

4. Propose soil disturbance within a stream environment zone

B. No projects submitted for review per Review Procedure A. above may commence prior to the Executive Officer or the Regional Board approving the measures and facilities proposed for siltation and erosion control.

C. During any emergency where the public health or welfare is threatened, the TTSA is authorized to take corrective action and shall use Best Management Practices for control of siltation and erosion as the situation demands; Regional Board staff shall be notified as soon as practical.

II. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. The discharge to waters of the State shall not contain trace elements, pollutants, contaminants, or combinations therof, in concentrations which are toxic to humans or to aquatic or terrestrial plant or animal life.

2. Treated wastewater made available for percolation shall not contain concentrations of parameters in excess of the following limits:

Constituent	Effluent Limitations Monthly average[a]	Maximum[b]
Suspended Solids	10 mg/l	20 mg/l
Turbidity	---	10 NTU
Total Phosphorus	0.8 mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Chemical Oxygen Demand	45 mg/l	60 mg/l

[a]The "monthly average" is the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month.
[b]The "daily maximum" is the highest daily 24-hour composite measurement during the monitoring period.

3. All treated wastewater made available for percolation shall have a dissolved oxygen concentration greater than 0.5 mg/l.

4. Treated wastewater made available for percolation shall have a total trihalomethanes concentration of less than 50 ppb, measured as an arithmetic mean of all samples taken during a calendar year.

5. Treated wastewater made available for percolation shall have a 7-day mean of no more than 23 total coliform organisms, and shall have a mean of any two consecutive samples of no more than 240 total coliform organisms.

6. Effective immediately and continuing until completion of the treatment plant expansion, or until completion of BNR for the existing rated capacity if expansion does not occur, treated wastewater made available for percolation shall not contain concentrations in excess of the following limits:

	Effluent Limitations	
Constituent	Annual average[c]	Maximum[b]
Total Dissolved Solids	600 mg/l	---
Chloride	200 mg/l	---

[b]The "daily maximum" is the highest daily 24-hour composite measurement during the monitoring period.
[c]The "Annual Average" is the arithmetic mean of all measurements made during a calendar year.

7. Effective immediately and continuing until four years after the completion of the treatment plant expansion, or until four years after the completion of BNR for the existing rated capacity if expansion does not occur, treated wastewater made available for percolation shall not contain concentrations in excess of the following limits:

	Effluent Limitations	
Constituent	Monthly average[a]	Maximum[b]
Total Nitrogen (as N)	9 mg/l	12 mg/l

[a]The "monthly average" is the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month.
[b]The "daily maximum" is the highest daily 24-hour composite measurement during the monitoring period.

The TTSA shall use all existing wastewater treatment facilities capable of reducing the monthly average total nitrogen concentration below 9.0 mg/l in all treated wastewater made available for percolation. If objectionable alterations in the species composition of any surface waters occur in the biomass and/or objectionable alterations in the species composition of any surface waters occur as a result of percolating wastewater effluent, the TTSA shall reduce effluent nitrogen concentrations below the Effluent Limitation of 9.0 mg/l. The reduction shall be made within 30 days after being notified by the Regional Board.

B. Flow Limitations

1. Effective immediately, and continuing until the completion of the treatment plant expansion, the following flow limitations of the facility shall be effective:

   a. From June 21 through September 21 of any year, the flow of wastewater to the treatment and disposal facilities during any seven (7) consecutive days shall not exceed an arithmetic average of 7.4 MGD.

   b. The maximum instantaneous flow rate of wastewater through the treatment facilities shall not exceed 13.0 MGD.

2. Immediately after the completion of the treatment plant expansion, the following flow limitations of the facility shall be effective:

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

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

3. The TTSA and its member entities in the Lake Tahoe Basin shall not issue sewer connection permits to a new development unless the Regional Board has determined that the new development is consistent with the Lake Tahoe Basin Water Quality Plan. A determination by the TRPA of consistency can be relied upon by the TTSA and its member entities in the Lake Tahoe Basin unless the Regional Board specifies in writing otherwise. TTSA and its member entities in the Lake Tahoe Basin shall notify the Regional Board of any such determination made by the TRPA before issuing a sewer connection permit.

4. TTSA shall submit annual reports providing updated estimates of available sewage collection export and treatment capacity within its system. TTSA shall also submit in the same report, updated estimates of available sewage collection and export capacity within the individual systems of its member entities. These reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board not later than April 1 of each year, providing the following information for the previous calendar year:

   a. The effective capacity of each key element of the collection, treatment, export and disposal systems.

   b. Current high flows.

c. An allocation of capacity among: (1) current users; (2) projects for which connection permits have been issued; (3) capacity currently used or to be reserved for public agencies; (4) projects for which will-serve letters or similar commitments have been issued; and (5) available capacity, listed in terms for total flow and single family dwelling unit equivalents. Available capacity is determined as the differences between items 1-4 and the effective capacity of the most limiting component of the wastewater system.

d. The number of additional connection permits or service commitments to be issued in the coming year, and the flow projected from these units.

e. The number of subdivided vacant residential, commercial or public service lots within its boundary which are not located in subdivisions where onsite domestic wastewater disposal has been approved indefinitely by all appropriate agencies.

f. Any proposed actions, including time schedules and financial plans, which will provide increases in effective capacity.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall not cause the following receiving water limitations for the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit to be exceeded:

Constituent	Units	Truckee River below Martis Cr [1/]	Truckee River at Stateline [1/]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	80	75
Chloride	mg/l	10	8
Sulfate	mg/l	5	5
Total Iron	mg/l	0.29	0.30
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/l as N	0.20	0.08
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/l as N	0.20	0.32
Total Nitrogen	mg/l as N	0.40	0.40
Total Phosphorus	mg/l as P	0.05	0.05
Boron	mg/l	---	1.0 [2/]

[1/] Arithmetic mean of monthly means
[2/] Maximum limitation

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

Constituent	Units	Mean [3/]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	150
Chloride	mg/l	25
Sulfate	mg/l	8
Total Iron	mg/l	0.40
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/l as N	1.00
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/l as N	0.45
Total Nitrogen	mg/l as N	1.45
Total Phosphorus	mg/l as P	0.05

[3/] Arithmetic mean of monthly means

3. Effective immediately, and continuing for the life of the project, ground water containing treated wastewater which was made available for percolation (as measured at Well 31) shall not contain concentrations of parameters in excess of the following limits prior to entering Martis Creek and/or the Truckee River:

	Effluent Limitations	
Constituent	Monthly average[a]	Maximum[b]
Chemical Oxygen Demand	15 mg/l	40 mg/l
Un-ionized Ammonia (as N)	---	0.20 mg/l
Total Phosphorus (as P)	0.3 mg/l[c]	---
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	---	2.2 MPN/100 ml[d]

[a]The "monthly average" is the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month.
[b]The "daily maximum" is the highest daily 24-hour composite measurement during the monitoring period.
[c]Annual Average
[d]2.2 – mean of 7-day average

4. Effective immediately, and continuing for the life of the project, ground water containing treated wastewater which was made available for percolation (as measured at Well 31) shall have a pH of not less than 6.5 units nor greater than 8.5 units.

5. Beginning four years after completion of the treatment plant expansion, or four years after completion of BNR for the existing rated capacity if expansion does not occur, ground water containing treated wastewater which was made available for percolation (as measured at Well 31) shall not contain concentrations of total

for percolation (as measured at Well 31) shall not contain concentrations of total nitrogen in excess of the following limits prior to entering Martis Creek and/or the Truckee River:

Constituent	Monthly Average[a]	Daily maximum[b]
Total Nitrogen (as N)		
May 1-October 31	2.0[e]	---
Annual Average (Jan 1-December 31)	3.0[e]	---

[a]The "monthly average" is the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month.
[b]The "daily maximum" is the highest daily 24-hour composite measurement during the monitoring period.
[e]Average of monthly averages for monitoring period. Note that in addition to the concentration requirements, the discharge shall not exceed the mass loading as shown below.

6. Effective immediately, and continuing for the life of the project, ground water containing treated wastewater which was made available for percolation (as measured at Well 31) shall not exceed the following mass loading prior to entering Martis Creek and/or the Truckee River:

Constituent	Mass Loading Limitation (lbs/day)
Total Phosphorus (as P)	24 lbs/day (12-month average)[f]
Total Nitrogen (as N)	
May 1- October 31	128 lbs/day (6-month average)[f]
Yearly Average	204 lbs/day (12-month average)[f]

[f]Average of monthly averages for six month period or for calendar year

7. On or before completion of the treatment plant expansion, or completion of BNR for the existing rated capacity if expansion does not occur, treated wastewater which was made available for percolation (as measured at Well 31) shall not exceed the following mass loadings prior to entering Martis Creek and/or the Truckee River:

Constituent	Mass Loading Limitation (lbs/day)
Total Dissolved Solids	AAF[g] x 415 mg/l x 8.345 (annual average)
Chloride	AAF[g] x 115 mg/l x 8.345 (annual average)

[g]AAF = average annual flow

8. Beginning with completion of the treatment plant expansion, or with the completion of BNR for the existing rated capacity if expansion does not occur, and continuing for the next four years, ground water containing treated wastewater which was made available for percolation (as measured at Well 31) shall not exceed the following mass loading prior to entering Martis Creek and/or the Truckee River:

Constituent	Mass Loading Limitation (lbs/day)
Total Dissolved Solids	AAF[g] x (35 x (9.6-M7DADF[h])/2.2+360) x 8.345 or AAF[g] x 395 mg/l x 8.345, whichever is less (annual average)
Chloride	AAF[g] x (15 x (9.6-M7DADF[h])/2.2+100) x 8.345 or AAF[g] x 115 mg/l x 8.345, whichever is less (annual average)

[g]AAF = average annual flow
[h]M7DADF = maximum 7-day average dry weather flow

9. Beginning four years after completion of the treatment plant expansion, or four years after completion of BNR for the existing rated capacity if expansion does not occur, ground water containing treated wastewater which was made available for percolation (as measured at Well 31) shall not exceed the following mass loadings prior to entering Martis Creek and/or the Truckee River:

Constituent	Mass Loading Limitation (lbs/day)
Total Dissolved Solids	AAF[g] x 360 mg/l x 8.345 or 24,514, whichever is less (annual average)
Chloride	AAF[g] x 100 mg/l x 8.345 or 6,809, whichever is less (annual average)

[g]AAF = average annual flow

10. Effective immediately and continuing throughout the life of the project, the discharge of treated wastewater effluent to ground waters shall not cause a violation of the following water quality objectives for waters of the Martis Valley Ground Water Basin:

a. Tastes and Odors – The taste and odor of ground waters shall not be altered.

b. Bacteria – In ground waters designated as MUN, the median concentration of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 1.1/100 milliliters.

c. Radioactivity – Ground waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in Table 4 of Section 64443 (Radioactivity) of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which is incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan. This incorporation-by-reference in prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

d. Chemical Constituents – Ground waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant level or secondary maximum contamination level based upon drinking water standards specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of The California Code of Regulations which are incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan: Table 64431-A of Section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64431-B of Section 64431 (Flouride), Table 64444-A of Section 64444 (Organic Chemicals, Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges). This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Ground waters designated as AGR shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses (i.e., agricultural purposes).

Ground waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

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

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

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

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

c. Suspended Materials – Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause a nuisance or adversely affect the beneficial uses.

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

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

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

f. Tastes and Odors – The taste and odor shall not be altered.

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

h. Biostimulatory Substances – The concentrations of biostimulatory substances shall not be altered in an amount that could produce an increase in aquatic biomass to the extent that such increases in aquatic biomass are discernible at the 10 percent significance level. See pg. 3-9 of Basin Plan for additional language.

i. Species Composition – The species composition of aquatic organisms shall not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernible at the 10 percent significance level. See pg. 3-9 of Basin Plan for additional language.

j. pH – Changes in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 pH units.

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

l. Bacteria – Waters shall not contain concentrations of coliform organisms attributable to anthropogenic sources, including human and livestock waste. The fecal coliform concentration during any 30-day period shall not exceed a log mean of 20/100 ml, nor shall more than 10 percent of all samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 40/100 ml.

m. Temperature – The natural receiving water temperature shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that such an alteration in temperature does not adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

n. Toxicity – All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal or aquatic life.

o. Pesticides – Pesticide concentrations, individually or collectively, shall not exceed the lowest detectable levels, using the most recent detection procedures available. There shall not be a an increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments. There shall be no detectable increase in bioaccumulation of pesticides in aquatic life.

Waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of pesticides or herbicides in excess of the limiting concentrations specified in Table 64444-A of Section 6444 (Organic Chemicals) of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which is incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Pesticides are defined here and in the Basin Plan to include insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, fungicides, piscides, and all other economic poisons. An economic poison is any substance intended to prevent, repel, destroy, or mitigate the damage from insects, rodents, predatory animals, bacteria, fungi or weeds capable of infesting or harming vegetation, humans or animals.

p. Oil and Grease – Water shall not contain oils, greases, waxes or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on

the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

q. Sediment – The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

r. Radioactivity – Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations which are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life nor which result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

Waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in Table 4 of Section 64443 (Radioactivity) or Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which is incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

s. Non-degradation of Aquatic Communities and Populations – All wetlands shall be free from substances attributable to wastewater or other discharges that produce adverse physiological responses in humans, animals, or plants; or which lead to the presence of undesirable or nuisance aquatic life. All wetlands shall be free from activities that would substantially impair the biological community as it naturally occurs due to physical, chemical and hydrological processes.

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

u. Chemical Constituents - Waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant level or secondary maximum contamination level based upon drinking water standards specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of The California Code of Regulations which are incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan: Table 64431-A of Section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64431-B of Section 64431 (Flouride), Table 64444-A of Section 64444 (Organic Chemicals, Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges). This incorporation-by-reference is prospective

including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Waters designated as AGR shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses (i.e., agricultural purposes).

v. Un-Ionized Ammonia - The neutral, un-ionized ammonia species (NH_3^o) is highly toxic to freshwater fish. The fraction of toxic NH_3^o to total ammonia species ($NH_4^+ + NH_3^o$) is a function of temperature and pH. Tables 3-1 to 3-4 of the Basin Plan were derived from USEPA ammonia criteria for freshwater. Ammonia concentrations shall not exceed the values listed in these tables. For temperature and pH values not explicitly in these tables, the most conservative value neighboring the actual value may be used or criteria can be calculated from numerical formulas developed by the USEPA. Waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

D. Emergency Storage

1. The TTSA shall continue to provide emergency wastewater storage facilities capable of preventing treatment and disposal facility overloading or unauthorized discharges due to excessive flows or system breakdowns.

2. Emergency storage facilities shall have a capacity of at least 24 million gallons in addition to what is normally stored in the 15 million gallon emergency retention basin during routine treatment procedures.

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

4. All stored sewage shall be pumped to wastewater treatment and disposal facility.

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

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

   b. Major equipment failure at the wastewater treatment facility.

   c. Wastewater treatment process upset.

d. Excessive infiltration/inflow into sewage facilities.

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

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

6. When additional emergency storage is determined to be necessary by the discharger, improvements shall be made to the offsite ponds to increase their storage capacity.

E. Full-Scale Effluent Spraying System

The discharger does not intend to operate a full-scale effluent spray irrigation system at this time. If the system is to be in operation, operations shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Before commencing operation of the effluent spray irrigation system, the Discharger shall install ground water monitoring wells and collect at least twelve months of monitoring data to characterize pre-project quality and water levels. The monitoring wells shall later be incorporated into the compliance monitoring program for the effluent spraying system.

2. At least 120 days prior to construction of the effluent spray irrigation system, the Discharger shall submit to Regional Board staff final plans, a program for initial start-up of the system and proposed modifications to the compliance monitoring program. The Executive Officer must approve these plans prior to construction of the system. The Monitoring program will be modified at that time.

3. Effluent shall not drift on to any access road.

4. Surface flow of effluent shall not migrate beyond the Discharger's property.

5. This office shall be notified at least 24 hours in advance of the beginning of each spraying season.

6. The effluent spraying system shall not result in a pollution or nuisance in either Martis Creek or the Truckee River.

F. Pretreatment of Industrial Wastewaters

1. The Discharger shall perform pretreatment functions, as described in 40 CFR Part 403, to include the following:

a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided for in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(1).

b. Establish a waste hauler permit system that regulates waste haulers discharging to the TTSA treatment plant, to be approved by the Executive Officer.

c. Develop a local pretreatment program, according to 40 CFR 403.5, to include the following minimum requirements:

(1) Conduct an industrial waste survey to identify all industrial dischargers that might be subject to the pretreatment program.

(2) Determine the character and volume of pollutants contributed to the TTSA facility by these industries.

(3) Conduct a technical evaluation to determine the maximum allowance treatment plant headworks (influent) loading for at least cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc.

(4) Identify any additional pollutants of concern.

(5) Implement a system to assure these loadings will not be exceeded.

d. Perform ongoing industrial inspections and monitoring as necessary to ensure compliance with any applicable pretreatment regulations.

2. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board describing the Discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event that the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this Board Order, then the Discharger shall also include the reasons for non-compliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions are requirements. This annual report is due on July 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the attached Appendix "A" titled, "Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report", which becomes a part of this Order.

G. Best Management Practices

1. Prior to any disturbance of existing soil conditions, the Discharger shall install temporary erosion control facilities to prevent transport of eroded earthen materials and other wastes off the property.

2. Vehicle use shall be prevented in unpaved areas not subject to construction.

3. There shall be no significant modification of existing drainage ways or existing stream channel geometry except for the purpose of stabilization or enhancement of water quality improvement effects. All modifications of the

bed, channel, or bank of a stream require a prior written agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game.

4. All soil disturbance activities shall cease and temporary erosion control measures immediately installed if adverse weather conditions threaten the transport of disturbed soils from the project site.

5. All disturbed areas shall be adequately restabilized or revegetated. Revegetated areas shall be continually maintained until vegetation becomes established.

6. Stormwater runoff collection, pretreatment, and/or infiltration disposal facilities shall be designed, installed, and maintained to preclude a discharge of stormwater runoff for at least a 20-year 1-hour design storm (approximately 0.75" of rainfall) from all impervious surfaces. If site conditions do not allow for adequate on-site disposal, <u>all</u> site runoff must be treated to meet Effluent Limitations and the Receiving Water Limitations.

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

8. Surface flows from the project site shall be controlled so as to not cause downstream erosion at any point.

9. Stormwater runoff handling and disposal facilities shall be cleaned and renovated annually.

10. All disturbed soils and surplus waste earthen materials shall be removed from the project site and deposited only at a legal point of disposal, or restabilized on-site in accordance with erosion control plans previously reviewed by the Executive Officer.

11. At no time shall waste earthen materials be placed in surface water drainage courses, or in such a manner as to allow the discharge of such matter to adjacent undisturbed land or to any surface water drainage course.

12. All loose piles of soil, silt, clay, sand, debris or other earthen material shall be protected in a reasonable manner to prevent any discharge to waters of the state.

13. Any dewatering of trenches shall be done in a manner so as to eliminate the discharge of soil, silt, clay, sand or other waste earthen materials from the site to nearby surface waters.

14. Any damage or break in existing water or sewer lines shall be repaired as soon as possible and measures must be implemented to prevent erosion or sedimentation into any drainage way.

15. Fresh concrete or grout shall not be allowed to contact or enter surface waters.

16. The Discharger shall immediately clean up and transport to a legal site any spilled petroleum products to the maximum extent practicable.

H. General Requirements and Prohibitions

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

2. The discharge of wastewater except to the designated disposal sites is prohibited.

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

4. All waste organic and chemical sludges shall only be discharged at a legal point of disposal.

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

6. The surfacing of wastewater effluent at the designated subsurface disposal site, or within a 50-foot wide zone surrounding the designated subsurface disposal site, is prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to the surfacing of wastewater effluent encountered outside the 50-foot wide zone surrounding the designated subsurface disposal site. This prohibition also does not apply to maintenance activities authorized by this Board Order that are located on the designated subsurface disposal site or within the 50-foot wide zone surrounding the designated subsurface disposal site. All other activities proposed within the designated subsurface disposal site or within the 50-foot wide zone surrounding the designated subsurface disposal site, which may encounter wastewater effluent, shall be submitted for review by Regional Board staff and approval by the Executive Officer.

7. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall cause a pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code, or a threatened pollution.

III. PROVISIONS

A. Recission of Board Order No. 6-90-27

Board Order No. 6-90-27 and Board Order 6-90-27A1 are hereby rescinded.

B. Monitoring and Reporting

Pursuant to Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code, the Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2002-(TENTATIVE).

C. Standard Provisions

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

D. Right to Revise Waste Discharge Requirements

In accordance with Section 13263(e) of the California Water Code, the Regional Board reserves the right to review and revise all or any portion of these waste discharge requirements. Such action may be initiated on the Regional Board's own motion or in response to an application by any person affected by the discharge, for good cause, including the possibility that land uses in the area may change.

E. Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Certificate

The Discharger's wastewater treatment plant shall be supervised by persons possessing a wastewater treatment plant operator certificate of appropriate grade pursuant to Chapter 3, Subchapter 14, Title 23, California Code of Regulations.

F. Addition of Biological Nitrogen Removal

TTSA shall initiate construction of full Biological Nitrogen Removal (BNR) for the existing rated capacity of 7.4 mgd by June 15, 2004, if the plant expansion is delayed or abandoned; provided that a total grant of $11.6 million has been committed and made available to TTSA by the State of California for this purpose. The BNR process shall be designed for maximum practicable nitrogen reduction, independent of additional removals that can be achieved in the soil aquifer treatment (SAT) system. Operational measures shall be employed to maximize the overall performance of the BNR and SAT systems in concert with one another, to minimize nitrogen discharged to the Truckee River.

G. Martis Creek Watershed Phosphorus Study

Prior to **January 1, 2003**, the Discharger shall submit a workplan for a study to identify existing and future sources of phosphorus within the Martis Creek watershed, potential control measures that could be implemented, and a monitoring plan to

evaluate the effect of such control measures upon Martis Creek throughout its watershed. The workplan shall describe the study and include a time schedule for its completion by **June 30, 2004**. Though the study will involve and require the participation of other public agencies and private entities, the Discharger shall provide funding for and ensure the completion of the study.

H. Sewage Overflow Preventative Maintenance and Spill Response Programs

Member entities of the TTSA in the Lake Tahoe Basin shall develop sewage overflow preventative maintenance and spill response programs as specified in their waste discharge requirements. The TTSA shall maintain and update as necessary a sewage overflow preventative maintenance and spill response program for interceptor sewerlines which it maintains. The program for the interceptor shall be updated, and resubmitted to the Board for review and approval, at least once every three years, with the next report due no later than January 1, 2003.

I. Toxic Effluent Standards and Prohibitions

If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or amendments thereto, for toxic pollutants contained in wastewater, the Board may revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic pollutant guidelines and so notify the discharger.

J. Required Connection to Sewer System in Lake Tahoe Basin

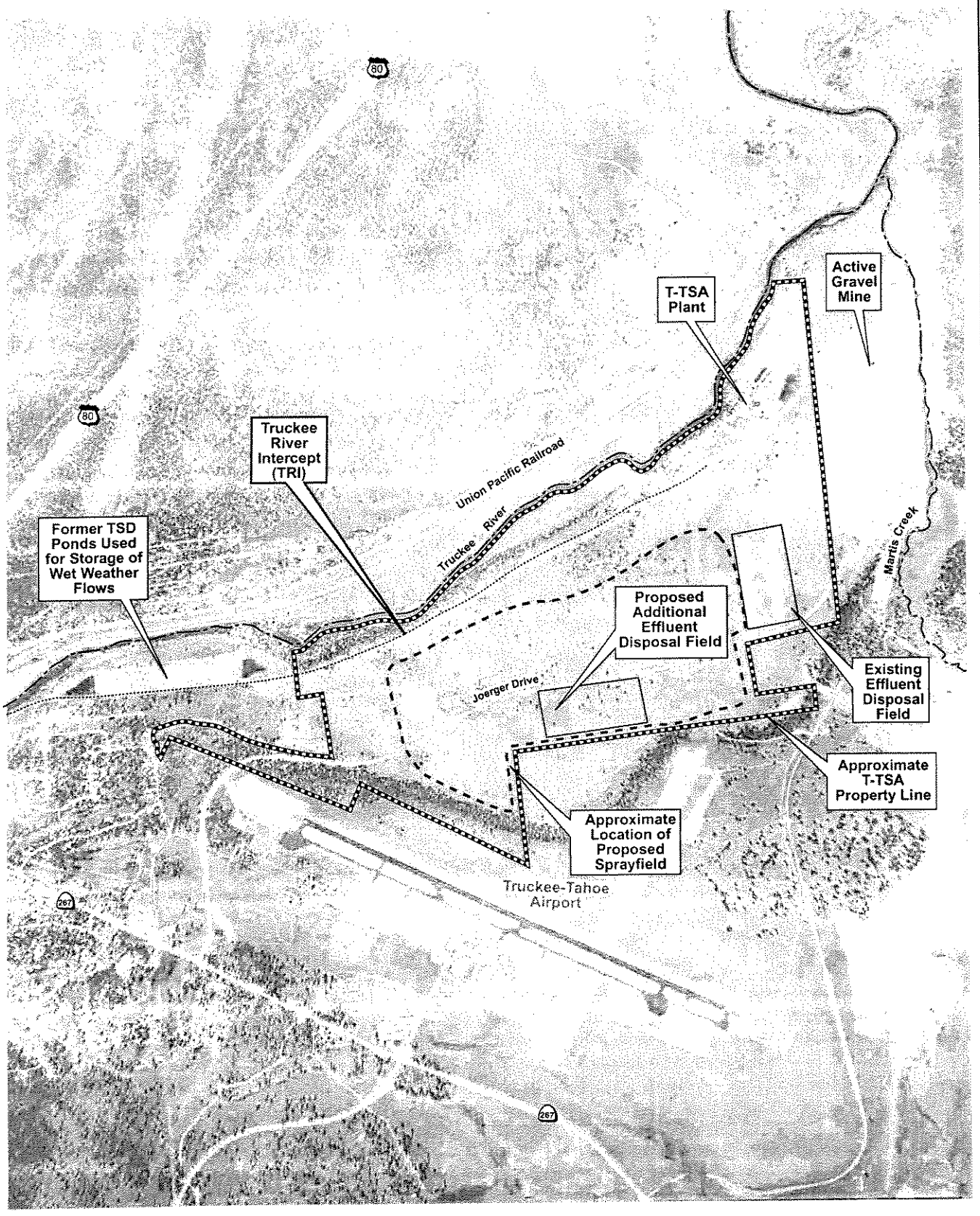
Member entities of the TTSA in the Lake Tahoe Basin shall continue to require the connection to the sewer system of any building from which waste is discharged, in accordance with Section 13950 of the California Water Code and as specified in their respective waste discharge requirements.

I, Harold J. Singer, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, on May 9, 2002.

HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachment: A. Location Map
B. Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements

TJP/cgT: TTSA2002.WDR



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SCALE IN FEET

Attachment A
Location of Existing and Proposed Facilities
Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency
Martis Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant

CH2MHILL

TTSA W122000001SAC attachment_a.fh10 04.24.02 dfacile

ATTACHMENT "B"

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS
FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. Inspection and Entry

The discharger shall permit Regional Board staff:

a. to enter upon premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any required records are kept;

b. to copy any records relating to the discharge or relating to compliance with the waste discharge requirements;

c. to inspect monitoring equipment or records; and

d. to sample any discharge.

2. Reporting Requirements

a. Pursuant to California Water Code 13267(b), the discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board by telephone whenever an adverse condition occurred as a result of this discharge; written confirmation shall follow within two weeks. An adverse condition includes, but is not limited to, spills of petroleum products or toxic chemicals, or damage to control facilities that could affect compliance.

b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (c), any proposed material change in the character of the waste, manner or method of treatment or disposal, increase of discharge, or location of discharge, shall be reported to the Regional Board at least 120 days in advance of implementation of any such proposal. This shall include, but not be limited to, all significant soil disturbances.

c. The owner(s) of, and discharger upon, property subject to waste discharge requirements shall be considered to have a continuing responsibility for ensuring compliance with applicable waste discharge requirements in the operations or use of the owned property. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260(c), any change in the ownership and/or operation of property subject to the waste discharge requirements shall be reported to the Regional Board. Notification of applicable waste discharge requirements shall be furnished in writing to the new owners and/or operators and a copy of such notification shall be sent to the Regional Board.

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

e. Reports required by the waste discharge requirements, and other information requested by the Regional Board, must be signed by a duly authorized representative of the discharger. Under Section 13268 of the California Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars ($1000) for each day of violation.

f. If the discharger becomes aware that their waste discharge requirements are no longer needed (because the project will not be built or the discharge will cease) the discharger shall notify the Regional Board in writing and request that their waste discharge requirements be rescinded.

3. Right to Revise Waste Discharge Requirements

The Board reserves the privilege of changing all or any portion of the waste discharge requirements upon legal notice to and after opportunity to be heard is given to all concerned parties.

4. Duty to Comply

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

5. Duty to Mitigate

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

6. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory control, where appropriate, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the discharger, when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the waste discharge requirements.

7. Waste Discharge Requirement Actions

The waste discharge requirements may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for waste discharge requirement

modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any of the waste discharge requirements conditions.

8. Property Rights

The waste discharge requirements do not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

9. Enforcement

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

10. Availability

A copy of the waste discharge requirements shall kept and maintained by the discharger and be available at all times to operating personnel.

11. Severability

Provisions of the waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provision of the requirements is found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected.

12. Public Access

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

13. Transfers

Providing there is no material change in the operation of the facility, this Order may be transferred to a new owner or operation. The owner/operator must request the transfer in writing and receive written approval from the Regional Board Executive Officer.

14. Definitions

a. "Surface waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, live streams, either perennial or ephemeral, which flow in natural or artificial water courses and natural lakes and artificial impoundments of waters. "Surface waters" does not include artificial water courses or impoundments used exclusively for wastewater disposal.

b. "Ground waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, all subsurface waters being above atmospheric pressure and the capillary fringe of these waters.

15. Storm Protection

All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, storage, or disposal of waste shall be adequately protected against overflow, washout, inundation, structural damage or a significant reduction in efficiency resulting from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2002-0030
FOR

RECEIVED
MAY 16 2002
Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency

TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY
MARTIS VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT AND
ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

Nevada County

This monitoring and reporting program includes five areas of monitoring:

1. Water rights monitoring
2. Collection system flow monitoring
3. Plant influent and effluent monitoring
4. Receiving waters monitoring; both ground and surface waters
5. Maintenance projects monitoring.

This program shall take effect immediately.

WATER RIGHTS MONITORING

MONITORING

The Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (TTSA) shall provide annual reports on the total monthly water use within the water service district boundaries of member entities in the Lake Tahoe Basin for the prior calendar year. These reports shall include the following information on a monthly basis:

1. Total water diversion for use (MG)
2. Number and Type of water users served by each water system or subsystem
3. Unit water use rates (gpd)

These reports shall include all water use within the member entities water service areas, for purposes of municipal use, domestic use, agricultural use, irrigation use, and industrial use, excepting use on federal and state owned lands. The data provided in these reports shall be based on direct measurements to the greatest extent practicable, but may rely upon estimating techniques such as those employed in the State Water Resources Control Board's "Report on Water Use and Water Rights, Lake Tahoe Basin" or other similar methods.

REPORTING

The Discharger shall submit annual monitoring reports not later than June 15th for the previous calendar year. The first such report shall be due not later than June 15, 2002. In reporting the data, the Discharger shall arrange the data such that the diversion, period of diversion, amounts, numbers of users, and rate of use are readily discernible.

FLOW MONITORING WITHIN COLLECTION SYSTEM

FLOW MEASUREMENT

Flow monitoring of member districts shall be initiated immediately upon connection of each district to regional system. Flow meters capable of accurately measuring flow shall be installed at all points where an individual district discharges to the regional interceptor.

Flow shall be monitored for:

1. Total daily flow (MG)
2. Daily peak flow rate (MGD)

The Truckee River Canyon is exempt for individual flow monitoring requirements.

CALIBRATION

Each meter shall be calibrated semi-annually under the supervision of a registered civil engineer and the report of the calibration shall be prepared by him/her and submitted within 15 days after calibration.

REPORTING

The Discharger shall submit monthly monitoring reports no later than the 15th day following each monthly monitoring period. The Discharger shall: (1) compute a running seven-day average flow, (2) identify the maximum daily flow and its date, and (3) identify the peak flow rate and its date. In reporting the data, the Discharger shall arrange the data such that the subject district, date, and flow are readily discernible.

TREATMENT PLANT MONITORING

Treatment plant monitoring will consist of measurement of influent flow and composition and detailed analyses of effluent quality.

FLOW MONITORING

A flow meter capable of accurately measuring influent shall be installed downstream of all significant wastewater contributors and above the first unit operation of the treatment plant. The calibration requirements noted in "Collection System Flow Monitoring" above shall apply to this meter also.. Additional accurate flow meters shall be installed as appropriate to enable flow measurement within the treatment plant. The following flows shall be monitored:

1. Total daily influent flow (MG)
2. Peak daily influent flow rate (MGD)
3. Total daily flow of effluent to disposal site (MG)
4. Total daily flow to emergency retention basin (MG)

5. Total daily flow from emergency retention basin to the treatment works (MG)
6. Total daily flow (MG) to and from the emergency storage facilities.

INFLUENT MONITORING

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

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Frequency
Influent COD	mg/l	24-hour composite	2/week[1/]
Influent Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	2/week[1/]
Influent BOD_5	mg/l	24-hour composite	Weekly[2/]
Influent Total Nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	Weekly[2/]
Influent Total Phosphorus	mg/l	24-hour composite	Weekly

EFFLUENT MONITORING

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

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Frequency
Turbidity	NTU (range of values)	Continuous [2,3/]	---
pH	pH Units	Continuous [4/]	---
Chlorine Residual	mg/l (range of values)	Continuous [4/]	---
Temperature	°C	Grab	Daily
Turbidity	NTU	24-hour composite	Daily
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	Grab	Daily
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 ml or MPC/100 ml	Grab	Daily
COD	mg/l	24-hour composite	2/week
Total Organic Carbon	mg/l	24-hour composite	2/week
Total Phosphorus	mg/l-P	24-hour composite	2/week
Nitrate	mg/l	24-hour composite	3/week
Total Kjeldahl-N	mg/l-N	24-hour composite	3/week
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	Weekly
Alkalinity	mg/l $CaCO_3$	Grab [3/]	Weekly
Chlorine Residual	mg/l	Grab	Weekly
Chloride	mg/l	24-hour composite	Weekly
Trihalomethanes	mg/l	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Phenols	mg/l	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Sulfate	mg/l	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Sodium	mg/l	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Calcium	mg/l	24-hour composite	Quarterly
Iron	mg/l	24-hour composite	Quarterly

Arsenic	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Barium	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Boron	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Cadmium	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Lead	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Selenium	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Silver	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Copper	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Manganese	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Zinc	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Nickel	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Strontium	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually
Magnesium	mg/l	24-hour composite	Annually

[1/] Every Sunday and Wednesday
[2/] Alternating Sunday and Wednesday
[3/] May be taken at overlow from second stage recarbonation basin
[4/] Use of continuous recording probe is essential
[5/] Sample may be taken prior to chlorination

MASS LOADS

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

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

REPORTING

The Discharger shall submit monthly monitoring reports not later than the 15th day of the following month. Each report shall contain the results of appropriate daily, weekly, quarterly, or annual sampling as noted above. Turbidity and pH shall be reported in terms of a daily range of values. The Discharger shall compute and report the 30-day monthly mean and the monthly maximum value for those parameters listed in Section II.A.2 of Board Order No. R6T-2002-(PROPOSED). In reporting the data, the Discharger shall arrange the parameter name, units, date, measured value and computed value so as to be readily discernible and clearly illustrate compliance.

RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

SURFACE WATERS

Station Code[7/]	Description[8/]
T-1	Near Polaris; N614, 240, E2, 527, 680

T-2	Just above old Highway 40 bridge; N619, 620, E2, 531, 800
T-3	Just above California-Nevada State Line
M-1	Below dam and above influence of TTSA discharge
M-2	Just above confluence with Truckee River, N16, 360, E2, 535, 280

[7/] T=Truckee River Station, M= Martis Creek Station
[8/] Coordinates based on California Grid

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

Parameter	Units	Station	Frequency
Temperature	°C	All Stations	2/month
Nitrate	mg/l as N	All Stations	2/month
Total Kjeldahl-N	mg/l as N	All Stations	Monthly
Total Phosphorus	mg/l as P	All Stations	Monthly
Ortho-phosphate	mg/l as P	All Stations	Monthly
Total Coliforms	MPN/100ml or MPC/100ml	All Stations	Monthly [9/]
Fecal Coliforms	MPN/100ml or MPC/100ml	All Stations	Monthly
Total Iron	mg/l	All Stations	Monthly
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	All Stations	Monthly
Alkalinity	mg/l $CaCO_3$	All Stations	Monthly
pH	pH units	All Stations	Monthly
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/l	All Stations	Monthly
Chloride	mg/l	All Stations	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids		All Stations	Monthly
Un-Ionized Ammonia	mg/l as N	All Stations	Quarterly
Trihalomethanes	mg/l	T-2, T-3, M-2	Quarterly
Periphyton	gr.dry wt./m^2 and gr. Ash free dry wt./m^2	All Stations	2/month (May-Oct)
Periphyton	percent composition[10/]	All Stations	2/month (May-Oct)
Benthic Invertebrates[11/]	numbers	All Stations	Monthly (June-Oct)

[9/] 2/week during any period when emergency storage facilities contain sewage
[10/] Relative percentages (from cell counts) of algae in major groups [Chlorophyta, Chrysophyta
(separate diatoms from other Chrysophyta), Cyanophyta]
[11/] Invertebrates to be identified to phylam level (insects to order level). Number of individuals/m^2 in each group to be reported. Insect diversity to be computed based on numbers of individuals in each order.

GROUND WATERS

FINAL MONITORING AT WELL MG-5-TO

Samples of ground water containing treated effluent shall be collected at monitoring well MG-5-TO (Well 31). The following shall constitute the program for monitoring of ground water containing treated effluent at Well MG-5-TO:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Frequency
Static Water Level	feet MSL	---	Weekly
COD	mg/l	grab	Weekly
Total Organic Carbon	mg/l	grab	Weekly
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/l as N	grab	Weekly
Total Kjeldahl-N	mg/l as N	grab	Weekly
Un-ionized Ammonia	mg/l as N	grab	Weekly
Total Phosphorus	mg/l as P	grab	Weekly
Total Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	grab	Weekly
Chlorine Residual	mg/l	grab	Weekly
Chloride	mg/l	grab	Weekly
pH	pH units	grab	Weekly
Alkalinity	mg/l as $CaCO_3$	grab	Weekly
Temperature	o C	grab	Weekly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	grab	Weekly
Trihalomethanes	mg/l	grab	Quarterly
Purgeable Halocarbons [14/]	ug/l	grab	Annually
Purgeable Aromatics [15/]	ug/l	grab	Annually

ADDITIONAL GROUND WATER MONITORING

The following additional ground water monitoring sampling stations are to be maintained:

Station Code[12/]	Location [13/]
MG-1-TO	East edge of disposal area 17N/17E-7R1M (Well 20)
MG-1-TF	East edge of disposal area 17N/17E-7R1M (Well 1)
MG-2-TO	Martis Valley near Martis Creek, 17N/17E-7J1M (Toups Well)
MG-2-TF	Martis Valley near Martis Creek, 17N/17E-7J1M (Well 23)
MG-4-TO	Martis Valley near Martis Creek, 17N/17E-8F1 (Well 36)
MG-5-TO	Martis Valley near Truckee River, 17N/17ESN1 (Well 31)
MG-6-TO	Martis Valley near Truckee River, 17N/17E (Well 25)
MG-6-TF	Martis Valley near Truckee River, 17N/17E (Well 26)
MG-7-TO	Martis Valley near Martis Creek, 17N/17E (Well34)
Upgradient	A specific upgradient well site (Well 24)

[12/]MG=Martis Valley ground water body; TO= Tahoe Outwash; TF=Truckee Formation
[13/]Well Location System, U.S. Geological Survey

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

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

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

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

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

Parameter	Units	Frequency
Static Water Level	feet MSL	Monthly
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/l as N	Monthly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/l as N	Monthly
Total Phosphorus	mg/l as P	Monthly
Total Organic Carbon	mg/l	Monthly
pH	pH units	Monthly
Temperature	^{o}C	Monthly
Chloride	mg/l	Monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Monthly
Alkalinity	mg/l as $CaCO_3$	Quarterly
Trihalomethanes	mg/l	Quarterly
Un-Ionized Ammonia	mg/l as N	Quarterly
Total Fecal Coliforms	MPN/100ml or MFC/100ml	Semi-annually (Sta. MG-1-TO and MG-2-TO)
Purgeable Halocarbons[14/]	ug/l	Annually
Purgeable Aromatics[15/]	ug/l	Annually

[14/]EPA method 601 for samples from wells MG-1-TO, MG-2-TO and the designated upgradient well
[15/]EPA method 602 plus xylene for samples from wells MG-1-TP, MT-2-TO and the designated upgradient well

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

Parameter	Units	Frequency
Static Water Level	feet MSL	Monthly
Nitrate	mg/l as N	Semi-annually
Total Organic Carbon	mg/l	Semi-annually
PpH	pH units	Semi-annually

Temperature	°C	Semi-annually
Chloride	mg/l	Semi-annually
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Semi-annually
Trihalomethanes	mg/l	Semi-annually
Total Fecal Coliform	MPN/100ml or MFC/100ml	Semi-annually

REPORTING

Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted by the Discharger not later than the 15th day of the following month. In reporting the data, the Discharger shall arrange the data such that the station code, date, measured value, and applicable standard are clearly discernible.

MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

POST-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

An inspection of all maintenance project sites shall be made by the Discharger twice each year, about every six months when not covered by snow. The purpose of these inspections is to discover potential erosion and surface runoff problems on project sites so that corrective measures may be immediately undertaken.

Any erosion or surface runoff problems found as a result of these inspections shall be clearly described and the corrective measures proposed by the Discharger shall be included in the monitoring report. In the event that no such problems are found on the subject property, a statement certifying this condition must be included for each semiannual inspection.

GENERAL

1. The Discharger shall comply with "General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting", dated September 1, 1994, which is attached to and made a part of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

2. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the lastest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* or the *Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis for Water and Waste* unless otherwise noted, in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California Department of Health, or approved by the Executive Officer.

3. In monthly monitoring reports, the Discharger shall note and explain any unusual occurrence such as failure to any treatment unit or non-compliance with any waste discharge requirement, effluent limitations or receiving water limitation.

4. The February monitoring report of each year shall include trend analyses for the previous calendar year and a comparison of annual means (mean of monthly means) with annual means from previous years to extend back to pre –discharge. Trend analyses will be provided for all surface water parameters at all surface water stations. The trend analyses for

ground waters will be performed for all ground water parameters at wells MG-2, MG-4 and 5-TO. The trend analysis shall include an assessment of any changes to ground water flow direction and gradients, and a discussion of seasonal, spatial and temporal trends if any. If appropriate to make the information understandable, this report shall include summary data tables, graphs, maps of constituent levels and appended analytical reports. The report shall identify any violation of permit limitations shown by this data. Additionally, trend analysis shall be provided to reflect the changes in monthly and annual mean flows through the plant and from each member entity.

5. All monitoring reports will be reviewed and signed by a registered civil engineer who is routinely responsible for conducting this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

6. A detailed QA/QC program shall be established to include, but not be limited to, duplicate analysis, split sample analysis by an alternative laboratory and an analysis of spike samples. Details and results of the QA/QC program shall be reported annually with the first report due by July 1, 2002.

Ordered by: Harold J. Singer Dated May 8, 2002
HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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

TJP/cgT: TTSA2002PROP.MRP

ATTACHMENT "A"
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

GENERAL PROVISIONS
FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

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

i. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater

ii. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA

b. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California State Department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Specific methods of analysis must be identified on each laboratory report.

c. Any modifications to the above methods to eliminate known interferences shall be reported with the sample results. The methods used shall also be reported. If methods other than EPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and must be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer prior to use.

d. The discharger shall establish chain-of-custody procedures to insure that specific individuals are responsible for sample integrity from commencement of sample collection through delivery to an approved laboratory. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The most recent version of the approved SAP shall be kept at the facility.

e. The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and equipment to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both activities will be conducted. The calibration of any wastewater flow measuring device shall be recorded and maintained in the permanent log book described in 2.b, below.

f. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in fewer than 15 minutes.

g. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual samples obtained over the specified sampling period at equal intervals. The volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall equal the discharge period, or 24 hours, whichever period is shorter.

2. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

a. Sample Results

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), the discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results including: strip charts; date, exact place, and time of sampling; date analyses were performed; sample collector's name; analyst's name; analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

b. Operational Log

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), an operation and maintenance log shall be maintained at the facility. All monitoring and reporting data shall be recorded in a permanent log book.

3. REPORTING

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

b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267(b), all sampling and analytical results shall be made available to the Regional Board upon request. Results shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

c. The discharger shall provide a brief summary of any operational problems and maintenance activities to the Board with each monitoring report. Any modifications or additions to, or any major maintenance conducted on, or any major problems occurring to the wastewater conveyance system, treatment facilities, or disposal facilities shall be included in this summary.

d. Monitoring reports shall be signed by:

i. In the case of a corporation, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;

ii. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;

iii. In the case of a sole proprietorship,by the proprietor; or

iv. In the case of a municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

e. Monitoring reports are to include the following:

i. Name and telephone number of individual who can answer questions about the report.

ii. The Monitoring and Reporting Program Number.

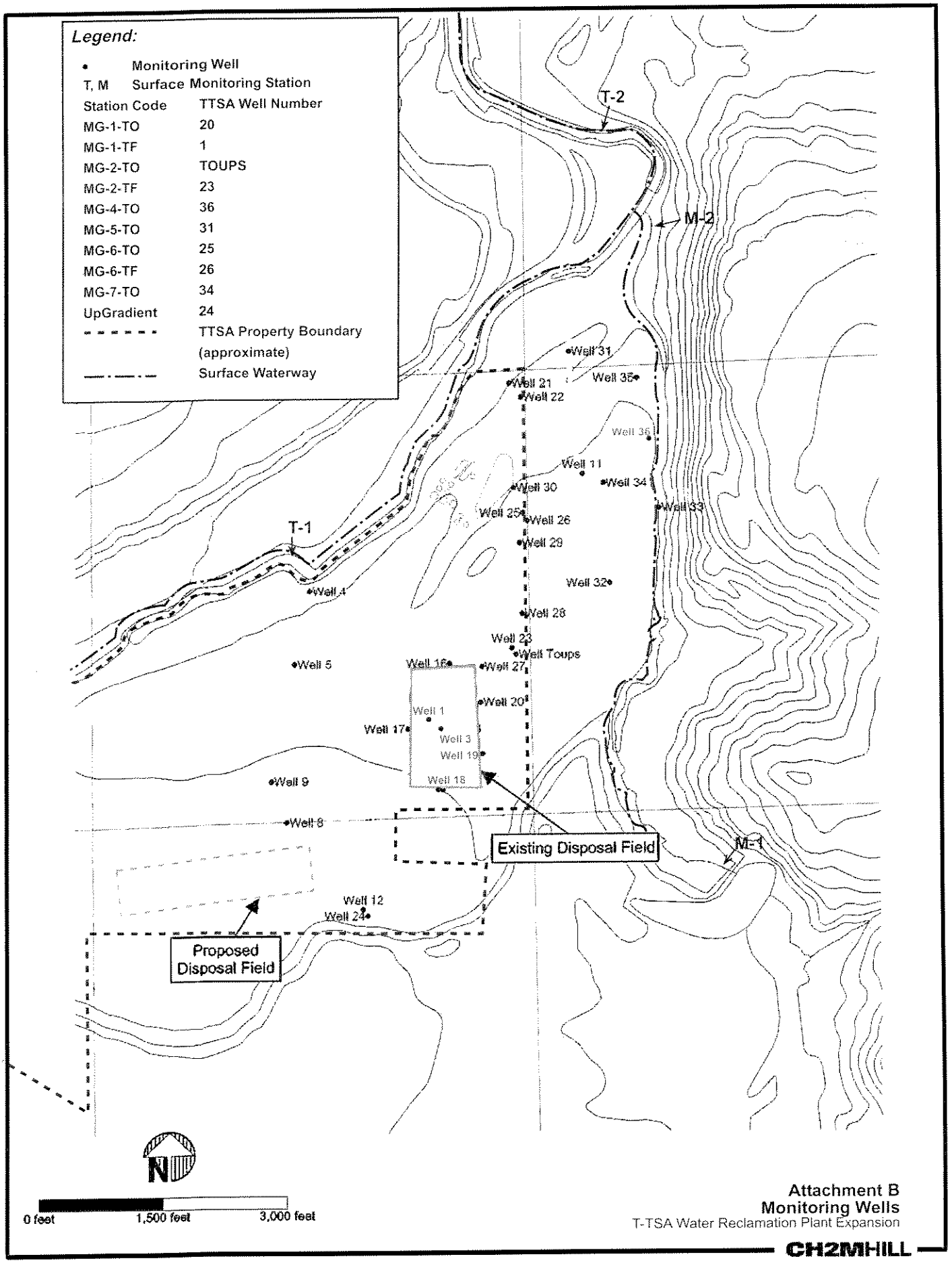
iii. WDID Number 6A265300900.

f. Modifications

This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified at the discretion of the Regional Board Executive Officer.

4. NONCOMPLIANCE

Under Section 13268 of the Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day of violation.



Attachment B
Monitoring Wells
T-TSA Water Reclamation Plant Expansion

CH2MHILL

TTSA W12000001SAC

T-TSA’s Rules and Regulations

TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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DIRECTOR:	O. R. BUTTERFIELD	TRUCKEE SANITARY DISTRICT
DIRECTOR:	S. LANE LEWIS	NORTH TAHOE PUD
DIRECTOR:	JON NORTHROP	ALPINE SPRINGS CWD
DIRECTOR:	DALE COX	SQUAW VALLEY PSD

STAFF

GENERAL MANAGER/TREASURER:	MARCIA A. BEALS
CUSTOMER SERVICES SUPERVISOR:	LINDA K. COBERLY

RULES AND REGULATIONS
GOVERNING THE USE OF TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY
REGIONAL SEWERAGE SYSTEM

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION.

The Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA) was formed in 1972 to implement a regional wastewater management program encompassing the combined area of the North Tahoe Public Utility District, the Tahoe City Public Utility District, the Alpine Springs County Water District, the Squaw Valley County Water District, and the Truckee Sanitary District. The regional project consisted of an advanced waste treatment facility and interceptors from Tahoe City to Truckee. Upon completion of the project, flows from six existing individual treatment plants were consolidated into the regional plant. In August 1978, average flows to the plant approached 3.8 million gallons per day (mgd). It was determined that the capacity remaining in the plant would probably be sufficient to accommodate about three years' growth in the T-TSA service area. In response to this situation, T-TSA commissioned engineering and environmental studies to examine options available to the Agency for meeting its statutory responsibilities for water pollution control. As a result of these studies, T-TSA proceeded with the design and construction of an expansion to the treatment facility.

In order to receive federal and state financial assistance for program implementation for the original plant facilities, the Agency was required to complete a revenue program designed to recover annual costs of the maintenance and operation of the treatment facilities from all users in an equitable manner. The revenue program reflected current costs and incorporated revised federal revenue program guidelines which were adopted by the T-TSA Board of Directors. Uniform regional residential and commercial charges were implemented by the T-TSA on July 1, 1977, to recover the average costs of wastewater treatment and disposal. In order to institute this charge system, a billing procedure was adopted by the Agency which defined the user charges for each customer class based upon estimated potential wastewater flows and strength. The T-TSA Board of Directors has established that T-TSA connection charges would fund capital projects and expansion projects. Service charges would pay for operation and maintenance related costs.

These rules and regulations are a compilation of governing Ordinances and adopted policies and procedures which pertain to the use of the T-TSA system. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between these rules and regulations and the governing Ordinances, the governing Ordinances shall prevail. For further information, please contact the T-TSA billing department at (530) 587-2525.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in these rules and regulations unless the context requires otherwise:

AGENCY means the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency.

AGENCY BOARD means the governing body of the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency.

ALLOCATION means the sum of the T-TSA billing units used in determining the factor rating for a separately identified parcel. These allocations are non-transferable from one parcel to another and are the property of the current owner of the separately identified parcel regardless of who may be using, is charged for, or has paid for the same.

APPLICANT means the person making application for a permit or a sewer connection receipt for a sewer connection and shall be the owner of premises to be served by the sewer for which a permit or sewer connection receipt is requested, or his agent.

BANQUET FACILITIES means a designated area which is occasionally used by commercial establishments for restaurant seating for groups of customers in addition to the regularly used restaurant seating. The T-TSA factor rating for banquet facilities is based upon the maximum number of seats used on the property at any one time. These banquet seats are charged 36% of a restaurant seat. Banquet seating shall not be used in the day to day operation of a restaurant; or for more than 50% of the time; or for non-banquet purposes. Seats which do not meet the criteria for banquet seats shall be rated as restaurant seats.

BAR SINK shall mean a single square or rectangular sink which does not exceed 15 inches in length or width, and 7 inches in depth; or a round sink which does not exceed 15 inches in diameter.

BARBER SHOP means an establishment whose primary purpose is the washing, cutting, and styling of hair and where color tints or dyes are not used, and permanents are not given.

BEAUTY SHOP means an establishment whose primary purpose is the washing, cutting, and styling of hair and where color tints or dyes are used and/or permanents are given.

BENCH SEATING When counting the number of seats in an establishment which is rated according to the number of seats and the seats are provided on a bench, 20 inches of benching will be considered as one seat. Each bench will be counted in increments of 20 inches; fractional seats will not be charged.

BOOTH SEATING When counting the number of seats in an establishment which is rated according to the number of seats and seats are provided in a booth, 24 inches of booth seating will be considered as one seat. The booth seat will be counted in increments of 24 inches; fractional seats will not be charged.

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20 C, expressed in milligrams per liter.

BUILDING means any structure used for human habitation, employment or place of business, recreation or other purpose, containing sanitary facilities.

CLEANOUT means a sealed aperture permitting access to a sewer pipe for cleaning purposes.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT means any structure used other than as a residential unit, hotel unit, or motel unit as defined in these rules and regulations, or for manufacturing.

CONNECTION A connection for a property not previously served by the T-TSA sewer system is deemed to have been made when the sewer line is finally inspected and approved by the member entity or by the Agency. Any additional connections for a property previously served by the T-TSA sewer system for which any increase in flow, or change in the character of sewage, or any other change in use result in a higher T-TSA factor rating or fixture unit use are deemed to have been made at the time the changes are made on the property and within ten (10) days of the time the discharge commences. Additional connection charges shall be due on such additional connections at the time they are made. For new and additional residential, commercial and industrial connections, the charge shall be according to the attachment hereto.

CONFERENCE FACILITIES mean facilities which are only used for conducting conferences intermittently throughout the year by groups of people which may vary significantly in number. The factor rating for these facilities is based upon the number of plumbing fixture units in the areas used exclusively by the fore-mentioned groups and are generally rated at the public rate.

CONNECTION CHARGE means an amount of money charged for connections to the public sanitary sewer system. This includes connection fees charged for any increase in T-TSA factor units as described on the attachment to these rules and regulations, as such may be amended from time to time, which results from any remodeling of present structures, additional building on property, change in usage of the property, or other change in appearance or operations.

CONTRACTOR means an individual, firm, corporation, partnership or association duly licensed or approved by the state to perform the type of work to be done under the permit.

DWELLING UNIT means a separate living unit with kitchen facilities, including those in multiple dwellings, apartments, motels, hotels, mobile homes, trailers, condominiums, or townhouses.

FACTOR RATING means the breakdown by T-TSA into billing units (i.e., factors) as shown on the attachment to these rules and regulations, the charges for which have been determined by T-TSA based on the estimated strengths and flows of sewage delivered to the treatment facilities.

FIXTURE UNITS means fixture unit load values for drainage piping and plumbing, and shall be as specified herein; or, if not included herein, as specified in the applicable Uniform Plumbing Code, California State plumbing laws and administrative rules.

GARBAGE means all animal and vegetable wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, or the commercial or industrial processing thereof.

GUEST HOUSE means a living unit without a kitchen sink, kitchen, or cooking facilities of any kind which is rented on a month-to-month basis.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES means any liquid, gaseous, radioactive or solid waste substance or a combination thereof, resulting from any process of industry or manufacturing, or from the development or recovery of any natural resources.

INSPECTOR means the person designated by the Agency or a member entity to inspect the house or business service connection and sewer installation, and work; and/or to inspect the building in order to determine the factor rating and fixture units to be charged the property.

INSTALLER means either the owner of the property being served or a licensed or approved sewer contractor doing work under proper permit on the owner's premises.

INTERCEPTOR means a major sewer line that collects waterborne wastes from several trunks or pumping stations and conveys it to a sewage treatment plant.

MEMBER ENTITY means NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, TAHOE CITY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT, AND TRUCKEE SANITARY DISTRICT.

MOTEL UNIT OR HOTEL UNIT shall mean each guest room in a motel or hotel which is made available for use, rental or hire for the purpose of furnishing transient living accommodations on a day-to-day basis.

NEW DEVELOPMENT means construction of residential improvements, original construction of commercial, industrial or other non-residential improvements, or the addition to existing improvements of sewer billing units as described in the attachment hereto.

PERMIT means any written authorization required pursuant to this or any other regulation of Agency or a member entity for installation of or connection to a sewerage system of a member entity or a public entity under contract to a member entity which system is connected to Agency system.

PERSON means the state, any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, industry, co-partnership, association, firm, trust, estate, or any other legal entity whatsoever.

pH means the negative reciprocal of the logarithm of the weight of hydrogen in grams per liter of solution.

PLUMBING INSPECTOR means the person designated by the County ordinance to inspect plumbing and drainage work.

PRIVATE FIXTURES are those which are intended for the use of an individual, or which are limited to the use of the employees of a business or tenants of a commercial building--provided that the number of employees in that business or tenants in that commercial building at any one time does not exceed the ratio of five (5) employees or tenants per toilet per restroom.

PUBLIC ENTITY Entity means a city or county, any municipal water district, public utility district, sanitary district, sanitation district, county water district, or California water district, organized under the laws of the State of California, or any other public corporation or agency of the state having power to acquire, construct and operate facilities for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage, industrial waste and stormwater of such entity and its inhabitants.

PUBLIC FIXTURES are those which are intended for the use of the employees of a business or tenants of a commercial building when the ratio of employees or tenants per toilet per restroom exceeds 5 to 1; or those fixtures in a business which are for unrestricted use by clients or customers of the business; or members of the public; or those which are located in places to which the public is invited, or places which are frequented by the public without special permission, or other installations where fixtures are installed so that their use is similarly unrestrictive.

RESIDENTIAL UNIT shall mean a living unit with a kitchen sink, kitchenette, or any cooking facilities such as: (a) single family dwelling, (b) multiple dwelling, (c) apartment, (d) timeshare unit, (e) mobile home, (f) trailer, (g) condominium, or (h) townhouse.

SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM means the system of interceptors, trunks, mains, laterals, outfall lines, and pumping stations of a member entity or of a public entity under contract to a member entity of the Agency in the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency for collection of normal sanitary sewage and to which storm, surface and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

SEASONAL SEATING When an establishment which is rated and charged according to the number of seats has seating which is located outside, those seats which are located outside shall be charged 36% of the normal service charges charged for seats and 36% of the regular connection charge which is charged for seats.

SEPTAGE means construction site, residential, septic tank, cesspool, or holding tank wastes or partially treated wastes.

SKI CLUB An establishment which makes rooms available for use by members of a club or group on a temporary basis for periods of two weeks or less at a time shall be rated according to the number of fixture units on the premises and as private fixtures.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT means any arrangement of devices and structures used by the Agency for treating sewage.

SEWER means a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

a. BUILDING SEWER means that part of the piping of a drainage system which begins at a point five (5) feet outside the established line of the building or structure and which receives discharge from the building, drain or drains, and conveys such discharge from the building to the property line.

b. COMBINED SEWER means a sewer which receives and carries stormwater and sewage. Combined sewers are prohibited by the Agency.

c. MAIN SEWER means a public sewer designed to accommodate more than one building sewer.

d. OUTSIDE SEWER means a sanitary sewer beyond the limits of the Agency not subject to control or jurisdiction of the Agency.

e. PRIVATE SEWER means a sewer serving an independent sewer disposal system not connected with a public sewer and which accommodates one or more buildings or industries.

f. PUBLIC SEWER means a sewer which is controlled by or under the jurisdiction of the Agency or some public entity within the Agency or under contract to a member entity.

g. SANITARY SEWER means a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

h. LATERAL SEWER means the sewer line beginning at the property line of any building and terminating at the main sewer and connects the building sewer to the main sewer.

i. STORM SEWER means a sewer which carries only such drainage as stormwater, surface water, street wash water, and groundwater. Storm sewers into any sewerage facility which is directly or indirectly connected to the Agency are prohibited.

j. TRUNK SEWER means a major sewer line which collects sewage from sewer mains and conveys it to an interceptor, influent outfall, pump station or treatment facility.

SEWAGE WORKS means all Agency facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

SEWER SERVICE CHARGES means a regular charge to a property owner or designated premises for the use of the public sanitary sewer system.

SNACK BAR means an establishment which uses only disposable products for food service and does not provide seating for the use of its customers.

STREET means any public highway, road, street, avenue, alley, way, public place, public easements, or right-of-way.

SURGE means any discharge into the collection system of water, sewage or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS means solids that either float on the surface or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids and which are removable for filtering.

SWIMMING POOL means all swimming or wading pools containing 2,000 gallons of water or more. All swimming pools may discharge backwash and drain wastewater to the public sewer as set forth in this section.

If swimming pool draining and backwash is discharged to the main system, written approval must be obtained from the General Manager. No person shall discharge any substance into the Agency sewer system without first applying for a permit from T-TSA or a member entity, as provided for in Section 3 of these rules and regulations. The General Manager reserves the right to prohibit the draining of swimming pools when, in his opinion, such activity would deleteriously affect the operation of the sewage works--generally July 15 through September 15 and April 15 through May 15, but not inclusively or exclusively. Draining operations shall take place only between the hours of 9 PM and 7 AM or any other time with prior approval of the General Manager. The service charges for the periodic draining and backwash valve of a swimming pool shall be calculated under the "S" billing code shown on the attachment hereto which may be determined by T-TSA based upon factors such as amount and strength of wastewater flow being contributed to the sewer system among others.

TRAP means a fitting or device which provides a liquid seal to prevent the emission of sewer gas or air without materially affecting the flow of sewage or wastewater through it.

WASTE includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation of whatever nature, including such waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.

SECTION 3. APPLICATION, PERMIT AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES.

A. No person shall connect to any part of the sanitary sewer system without first making an application and securing a permit from a member entity and a Sewer Connection Application Receipt from a member entity or the Agency for such connection. No person shall increase the factor rating or fixture units, or the flow, or alter the character of sewage, without first obtaining a T-TSA Sewer Connection Application Receipt. T-TSA sewer allocations are the property of the owner of record of the property and are a covenant running with the land.

Connection specifically includes issuance of permits from a member entity and a Sewer Connection Application Receipt from the Agency and charges levied as a result of any increase in T-TSA factor units as described on the attachment to these rules and regulations which occurs as a result of any remodeling, additional building on the property, or any other changes in use of operations, as defined in the definition for connection charge herein.

If a property has not previously discharged to the T-TSA sewer system, such connection charges shall be received in full prior to issuance of a T-TSA Sewer Connection Application Receipt. Connection charges are due when a member entity executes a Notice of Intent to Issue a Building Permit if such a permit is required by the County building department which has jurisdiction.

If a property has previously discharged to the T-TSA sewer system and any change in sewer use is made on the property which results in a higher factor rating or fixture unit use, then additional connection charges shall be due within ten (10) days of such change.

If a property is exempt from the building permit requirement, or a building permit is not otherwise obtained, then the connection charges are due within ten (10) days of such change.

Service charges shall commence pursuant to Section 10, Subsection O of these rules and regulations.

B. Upon approval of the application and payment of all charges, the member entity or the Agency will issue a Sewer Connection Application Receipt for the premises covered in the application except that Sewer Connection Application Receipts for commercial establishments may only be issued by Agency after the Agency has reviewed the plans for the project and has notified the member entity or the applicant of the factor rating or fixture unit count of the property and the charges therefor.

The Agency does not warrant that the factor rating or fixture units or charges made by a member entity for an Agency Sewer Connection Application Receipt are the factor rating or fixture units or charges provided by these rules and regulations, and specifically reserves the right to revise said factor rating, fixture units, or charges after the application is received from a member entity by Agency. The application and permit shall be on forms provided by the Agency or through the member entity.

C. The T-TSA Sewer Connection Application Receipt shall be canceled if the property is not connected to the T-TSA sewer system within four years from the date of the Sewer Connection Application Receipt or if the sewer permit of the member entity is canceled prior to the time that the property is connected, whichever occurs first. Connection charges are nonrefundable except if the permit is canceled consistent with the preceding sentence. T-TSA sewer allocations are not transferable from one parcel to another except in cases where a natural disaster has destroyed an existing structure, and when granted by the T-TSA Board of Directors on a case-by-case basis. The sewer capacity provided to structures exempted from the connection charge pursuant to Section 10, Subsection F of these rules and regulations, is neither refundable nor transferable from one parcel to another.

D. Unless an extension of time is granted by the member entity, if work under a permit issued by the member entity is not commenced and completed within the time specified in the permit, the permit shall become void and no further work shall be done until a new permit shall have been secured. When the Agency receives notice that a building permit expires or is canceled, or that a member district's sewer permit is canceled or expires, the right to connect to the T-TSA sewer system shall be automatically canceled or revoked retroactive to the date that the building permit or sewer permit is canceled or expires.

E. It shall be the duty of the person doing the work authorized by permit and the owner to notify the office of the member entity that said work is ready for inspection.

F. All sewer construction work shall be inspected by a member entity inspector acting for the Agency to insure compliance with all requirements of the Agency. No sewer shall be covered at any point until it has been inspected and passed for acceptance. No sewer shall be connected to the member entities' public sewer until the work covered by the permit has been completed, inspected, and approved by the member entity inspector. The Agency reserves the right upon notification to owner to similarly inspect said construction work. All sewers shall be tested for leakage in the presence of the Inspector and shall be cleaned of all debris accumulated from construction operations.

G. When any work has been inspected and the test results are not satisfactory, a written notice to that effect shall be given instructing the owner of the premises, or the agent of such owner, to repair the sewer or other work authorized by the permit in accordance with any and all ordinances, rules and regulations of the Agency and the member entity.

H. All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of any sewer or other work for which a permit has been issued shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the Agency and the member entity from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the work.

I. If a bar sink is installed in a room which is not made available for rental purposes and does not have a kitchen, kitchenette, or any cooking facilities, and which is located within a residential unit which already contains a kitchen sink, there will be no connection charges or service charges assessed for the room.

SECTION 4. MATERIALS AND MANNER OF CONSTRUCTION.

All building sewers, lateral sewers and connections to the main sewer shall be constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing Code, the State of California Plumbing Laws, and Administrative Rules, and all rules and regulations and specifications for sewerage construction of Placer, Nevada or El Dorado Counties, the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency, and its member entities. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found upon examination and test by the Inspector to have met all requirements of the Agency and the member entity. A separate permit must be secured from the County or any other person having jurisdiction thereover by owners or contractors intending to excavate in a

public street for the purpose of installing sewers or making sewer connections. The Agency, the member entity, and their officers, agents or employees shall not be liable for any injury or death to any person or for damage to any property arising during or growing out of the performance of any work by any such applicant. The owner, applicant, and construction contractor shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold the Agency and the member entity and their officers, agents and employees harmless from any liability imposed by law upon the Agency or its officers, agents or employees, including all costs, expenses, fees and interest incurred in defending same or in the performance of his work or any failure which may develop therein.

SECTION 5. RESTRICTIONS AS TO USE OF SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM.

A. No building, industrial facility or other structure to be served by the sanitary sewer system shall be occupied until the owner of the premises has complied with all rules and regulations of the Agency and the member entity including the payment of all applicable connection charges, additional connection charges, service charges, and all penalties thereon and is in receipt of a T-TSA Sewer Connection Application Receipt from the member district or the Agency wherever required by the Agency.

B. Neither temporary nor permanent drainage or excavations into the sanitary sewerage system shall be permitted. Drainage from roofs, foundation drains, unpolluted cooling water, surface or groundwater drains shall not be permitted into the sanitary sewerage system. Overflows or drains from private or public swimming pools shall be permitted upon consent of the Agency and the member entity pursuant to Section 2 of these rules and regulations.

C. A member entity and the Agency shall have the right, on behalf of the Agency, to reject the application for service for any property owner upon whose property industrial or commercial activities create a waste of unusual strength, character or volume if it appears likely that the strength, character, or volume could adversely affect the treatment processes or equipment. All applications for the discharge of industrial waste shall be reviewed on an individual basis by the Agency. The General Manager may direct that certain restricted wastes may require pretreatment requirements before discharge to the sewerage system in accordance with the requirements of the T-TSA ordinance which pertains to pretreatment facilities. Where pretreatment facilities are required, they shall be installed and maintained continuously by the owner at his expense in satisfactory and effective operation. An inspection and sampling manhole shall be constructed and made available to the Agency for examination and testing at any time.

D. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any substances, materials, waters or wastes, if it appears likely to the Agency that such waste can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or will constitute a nuisance, or will violate standards established by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. In determining the acceptability of the wastes, the Agency will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant and other pertinent factors.

E. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:

1. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.

2. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance or create any hazard to the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant including, but not limited to, cyanide.

3. Any waters having a pH lower than 6.5 or higher than 8.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works.

4. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size as to be capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, cups, milk containers, et cetera, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

5. Oil-component wastes except that separators are employed, the effluent from which contains no more than 20 mg/l of oil.

6. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred eighty (180) degrees F (82 C).

7. Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred fifty (150) degrees F (0 and 65 C). When in the judgment of the Agency Chief Engineer waste pretreatment is required, an approved type grease interceptor complying with the provisions of this section shall be installed in the waste line leading from sinks, drains, and other fixtures or equipment in the following establishments: restaurants, cafes, lunch counters, cafeterias, bars and clubs; hotels, hospitals, sanitariums, factories or school kitchens, and any other establishments where grease may be introduced into the drainage or sewerage system in quantities that can affect line stoppage or hinder sewer treatment or private sewage disposal. A grease interceptor is not required for individual units or for any private living quarters.

8. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Agency and the member entity.

9. Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, iron, pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.

10. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, lead, fluorides and similar objectionable or toxic substances or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established for such materials.

11. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations which after treatment of the composite sewage exceed limits which may be established by the Agency as necessary to meet the requirements of the state, federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

12. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Agency in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

13. Materials which exert or cause:

a. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

b. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).

c. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities so as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.

d. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "surges" as defined herein.

14. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment process employed or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of discharge to the receiving waters.

15. Industrial plants may be required to have separate collection systems; one system to be installed for customary sanitary sewerage connected directly to the member entity system; a second system to be installed to collection processing wastes from shop sinks, floor drains, wash stations, plating or cleaning works and all other industrial waste sources. This latter system shall discharge into an exterior concrete sump of sufficient capacity to hold at least one day's discharge from these sources and be connected to the member entity system only by a valved overflow. Said sump shall be readily accessible for inspection and analysis by the Agency, the member entity and the County, and only treated or neutralized wastes of the type approved by the General

Manager will be allowed to flow into the member entity system. The Agency reserves the right to require that Agency approval be secured for each incident of discharge.

F. The interpretation of technical provisions of the Agency, the review of plans and specifications required thereby, determination of the suitability of alternate materials and types of construction and development of rules and regulations covering unusual conditions not consistent with the requirements of the Agency shall be made by the Agency.

SECTION 6. USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED.

No person shall construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, seepage pit or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage provided sanitary sewers are available within two hundred (200) feet of the property. The owner of any building situated within the Agency and proximate to any street or sewer easement in which there is located a public sewer is required at his expense to connect said building directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 7. PUBLIC SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

No person shall construct, extend or connect to any public sewer without first obtaining a written permit from the member entity and paying all fees and connection charges. The provisions of this section requiring permits shall not be construed to apply to contractors constructing sewers and appurtenances under contracts awarded and entered into by the Agency or a member entity. The application for a permit for public sewer construction shall be accompanied by complete plans, profiles and specifications, complying with all applicable ordinances, rules and regulations, showing all details of the proposed work based on an accurate survey of the ground. The application, together with the plans, profiles and specifications shall be examined by an authorized representative of the Agency or the member entity who shall within ten (10) days approve them as filed or require them to be modified as he deems necessary for proper installation. All sewer works shall be constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the applicable County Plumbing Code (Placer, El Dorado or Nevada County), the State plumbing laws and administrative rules and all rules and regulations and specifications for sewerage construction of Placer, El Dorado or Nevada Counties, the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency and the member entities.

Prior to issuance of a permit for public sewer construction, the applicant shall guarantee the correction of faulty workmanship and replacement of defective materials for a period of one year from and after the date of acceptance of the work by the Agency or member entity.

SECTION 8. INDUSTRIAL WASTES.

A. The admission into the public sewers or any waters of wastes having (a) a 5-day BOD greater than 250 milligrams per liter, or (b) containing more than 300 milligrams per liter of suspended solids, shall be subject to the review and approval of the Agency. Where it is deemed necessary by the Agency, the owner shall provide, at his expense, such preliminary treatment as

may be necessary to, (a) reduce the BOD to 250 milligrams per liter and the suspended solids to 300 milligrams per liter, or (b) reduce objectionable characteristics or constituents to within the maximum limits provided for, or (c) control the quality, quantities, and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes.

B. Plans, specifications, and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the Agency. No construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.

C. Where preliminary treatment facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense and available for inspection at any time by the Agency or the member entity.

D. Where required by the Agency, the owner of any property served by a lateral sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable sampling station in the lateral sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessible and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plan approved by the Agency. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

E. All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes referred to in Subsection A above shall be determined in accordance with standard methods and shall be determined at the control manhole provided or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the lateral sewer is connected.

F. No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Agency and any industrial concern whereby industrial wastes of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Agency for treatment, subject to payment therefor by the industrial concern as might be required by the Agency.

SECTION 9. APPEALS PROCEDURE.

A. Any person aggrieved by a ruling under or interpretation of the provisions of these rules and regulations may submit a written appeal to the General Manager of the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency within 90 days of the date that the applicant is advised by the member entity or by the Agency of any action. The appeal shall set forth the events and circumstances leading to the appeal, the nature of the ruling or interpretation from which relief is sought, the nature of the impact of the ruling on appellant's property or business, together with any other reasons for the appeal.

B. Should the aggrieved person not be satisfied with the determination of the General Manager, he shall ask to appeal the decision of the General Manager to the Board of Directors within 60 days of the date that the General Manager's determination is made. The General

Manager shall then submit such appeal together with his recommendations to the Agency Board which shall forthwith study the matter, hear testimony and reasons for such appeal, and prepare a written decision summarizing the findings and ruling of the Board which shall be sent to the appellant within thirty (30) days.

C. After a decision is reached by the Board of Directors which results in the granting, denying, or revocation of a permit, the appellant must bring any legal action against the Agency within the time limits set forth in Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure which provisions are applicable to the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency pursuant to T-TSA Resolution 5-86.

SECTION 10. RATES AND CHARGES FOR SEWERAGE SERVICE AND FACILITIES.

A. Annexation Fees will be fixed on an individual basis and will reflect such considerations as the fair market value of the area to be annexed, date of the annexation, sewerage facilities to be turned over to the Agency, if any, number of developed properties at the time of annexation, contractual relationship between the area to be annexed and the Agency, if any, and other pertinent factors.

B. Sewer Connection Charges. Sewer connection charges have been fixed by the Board of Directors of Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency. These connection charges levied by T-TSA are in addition to any applicable connection charges levied by the member entity. T-TSA connection charges must be paid in full prior to the issuance of a sewer permit by the member entity and a Sewer Connection Application Receipt by the Agency. The payment of T-TSA sewer connection charges and additional connection charges is the responsibility of the owner of the property regardless of who is deriving benefit from, submitting payment for, or receiving sewer service as a result of the connections. The Sewer Connection Application Receipt shall be canceled if the property is not connected to the T-TSA sewer system within four years from the date of the Sewer Connection Application Receipt or if the sewer permit of the member entity is canceled prior to the time that the property is connected, whichever occurs first. Connection charges are nonrefundable except if the permit is canceled consistent with the preceding sentence. For new residential connections, the connection charges shall be according to Exhibit "A" attached hereto. For new commercial and industrial development connections and the addition of sewer billing units to existing improvements, the charge shall be according to Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

C. Use of Charge. The connection charges shall be solely used to pay for the facilities described in the Updated Project and Financial Review, dated September 1991 ("Plan"), as amended, to be constructed by the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency until the Plan is modified or amended by the Board of Directors in accordance with Subsection T below.

D. Accounting of Charge. All connection charges shall be deposited in the Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund of the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency to be used for the purpose set forth in Subsection C above.

E. Reduction in Billing Factors. After determination by T-TSA staff and notification to the property owner that the sewer use of a property has changed and the factor rating of a property could be revised in such a manner so that lower service charges would be due and the resulting sewer capacity for that property would be less, then a property owner may elect to pay lesser service charges for the lower factor rating or fixture units. Said notification shall advise the property owner in writing that said owner may elect to pay lesser service charges for the lower factor rating or fixture units. If the property owner elects to pay the lesser sewer service charges, the factor rating for the property shall be reduced and all rights to the allocations which have been reduced shall be forfeited by the owner. Connection charges shall be assessed for any increase thereafter in the sewer capacity of the property which is represented by any subsequent increase in its factor rating. Said notification shall also provide that the property owner may pay the service charges for the factor rating or fixture units of a property before a reduction is made and thereby not forfeit all rights to the allocations for the higher factor rating or fixture units.

F. Grandfather Clause. Structures which have been in existence from at least April 15, 1977, were within the boundaries of a member entity as of such date, and were served by a septic tank or other individual sewage disposal system until connected to the sewer system of a member entity shall be exempt from Agency sewer connection charges applicable at the time the structure is connected to the member entity's sewer system; provided that such connection is made within one year of the date sewer service becomes available to the property. An accessible member entity sewer line within 200 feet of the property will generally fulfill the definition of availability. The one year period shall commence to run from the date that a notice of completion is recorded with respect to the construction of the member entity's sewer line, the date of completion of such construction, or the date of the first use of the sewer line, whichever occurs first. In the event a structure meeting the above requirements was modified or otherwise altered subsequent to April 15, 1977, such structure shall be exempt from the sewer connection charges for only that which existed as of April 15, 1977. Connection charge credits provided pursuant to this paragraph are nonrefundable and are not transferable from one parcel to another. Connection charge credits to which a structure may be entitled pursuant to this paragraph may be applied to another structure on the same property.

G. Penalties on Unpaid Connection Fees. In the event that connection charges are not paid within thirty (30) days of the time that the member entity sewer permit is issued, a basic penalty of 10% shall be added to such unpaid connection charges and an additional penalty of 1-1/2% per month shall be added on any unpaid connection charges.

H. Penalties Due on Unpaid Additional Connection Fees. In the event that additional connection charges are not paid within thirty (30) days of the date of bill for additional connection charges, a basic penalty of 10% and an additional penalty of 1-1/2% per month shall be added on any unpaid connection charges. The property owner may elect to extend payment of additional connection charges over a twelve (12) month or lesser period, but a basic penalty of 10% may be added to such unpaid additional connection charges and an additional penalty of 1% per month.

I. Sewer Service Charges. All users of Agency sewerage facilities shall pay to the Agency Sewer Service Charges, as fees for use of such facilities, in accordance with the schedule set forth and attached hereto and incorporated herein. This schedule provides an appropriate additional administrative and overhead charge for users not subject to Agency property taxes.

J. Billing Period. Except as provided herein, the Sewer Service Charge will be billed semi-annually in advance on July 1 and January 1 of each year. Service charges shall become due and payable on the first day of the second month of the billing period and shall become delinquent thirty (30) days thereafter. Sewer service charges shall be billed to the owner of the property served. The payment of sewer service charges shall be the responsibility of the owner of the property regardless of who is deriving the benefit from, submitting payment for, or receiving the sewer service as a result of the connections. If the owner wants the lessee or occupant billed, the owner should instruct the Agency to this effect and agree, in writing, to be legally responsible and subject to all remedies provided the Agency, without T-TSA forwarding a copy of the bill to the property owner.

K. Service Charge Delinquency Fee. Any person whose account is found to be delinquent shall be assessed a basic penalty of 10% of the delinquent amount.

L. Additional Penalty Due on Unpaid Service Charges. Any person whose sewer service charge account is found to be delinquent shall be assessed an additional penalty of 1-1/2% per month.

M. Returned Check Fee. A charge of $15.00 shall be paid to the Agency for each check tendered as payment to the Agency that is returned unpaid after negotiation by the Agency.

N. Billing Basis. Billings are based on the wastewater flow and characteristics of the user as determined by the Chief Engineer.

O. Opening Bills. Opening bills shall be based on estimated flow and characteristics based on past experience with the type of waste involved, information supplied on the Sewer Use Permit, Sewer Connection Application Receipt and such additional information as may be available to the Chief Engineer. Billing shall commence on the first day of the month following the date that the sewer connection is finally inspected by the Agency or the member district, when T-TSA is notified by the member entity, or when usage commences, whichever occurs first.

P. Adjustments. Adjustments of charges will be made as required when T-TSA is notified of the change, when T-TSA discovers the change or when the change is made. Any amount paid in excess of the actual computed charge shall be credited against the account. Any deficiency in the amount paid and the actual computed charge shall be added to the account. Deficiencies or credits may not be made for a period more than two years prior to the date the Chief Engineer determines that a billing discrepancy exists except in the event of an unreported connection or discharge in which case all charges and fees shall be assessed under Section 15, or in the case

that service charges have been paid and no service has ever been rendered on unimproved property in which case all charges and fees shall be refunded without interest.

If at the time an inspection of the property is performed there is a discrepancy between what was charged the property and what should have been charged the property, an adjustment will be made to the account.

Q. Reasons for Adjustments. The Chief Engineer may adjust billing or grant rebates for the following reasons: 1) upon change of use or users, 2) dispute as to charge. Application requesting an adjustment of billing and stating grounds for an adjustment or rebate shall be made in writing to the Chief Engineer.

R. Relief Provision. The T-TSA Board of Directors may find that by reason of special circumstances, any provision of these rules and regulations may be suspended or modified as applied to a particular property and may grant relief for said particular property. Application requesting relief shall be made in writing to the T-TSA Board of Directors outlining the nature of the ruling or interpretation from which relief is sought together with any other reasons for the appeal pursuant to Section 9 above.

S. Revisions. These rules and regulations will be reviewed annually and whenever adjustments in connection charges and service charges are made in accordance with this section, the attachment to these rules and regulations will be amended to reflect the changes. Prior to any amendment in these rules and regulations, Agency shall give written notice to each member entity. Their comments will be solicited at the same time written notice is given. Upon written request of any member entity within ten (10) days of said notice, Agency shall hold a public hearing noticed ten (10) days prior to taking action.

T. Charge Review. On or about March of each year or soon thereafter, the Board of Directors of Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency shall review the estimated costs of the described capital improvements, the continued need for those improvements, any modifications, deletions, or additions thereto and the reasonable relationship between such need and the impacts of the various types of development connections pending or anticipated and for which a connection charge is imposed. The General Manager shall report his findings to the Board of Directors at a noticed public hearing and recommend any adjustment to this charge or other action as may be needed.

SECTION 11. COLLECTION REMEDIES.

A. Remedies for collecting and enforcing sewer service charges and connection charges set out in this Section are cumulative and any and all may be used alternatively, and none of the remedies are exclusive.

B. Delinquent charges for sewerage service and facilities, together with all penalties thereon, when recorded as in Chapter 6, Division 2, of the Government Code of California shall constitute a lien upon the real property served and such lien shall continue until the charges thereon and

penalties thereon are fully paid or the property sold therefor in the manner more particularly provided in Sections 54354, 54354.5 and 54355 of said Government Code of California.

C. Delinquent charges, together with all penalties thereon, may be collected in the same manner, by the same persons, and at the same time together with the general taxes levied for the Agency pursuant to Sections 5473, 5473.1, 5473.2, 5473.3, 5473.4, 5473.5, 5473.11, and 5473a of the Health and Safety Code of California.

D. Delinquent charges, together with all penalties thereon, may be collected by an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against a person or persons who owned the property when the service was rendered for the collection of all delinquent charges and penalties.

E. An action may be instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce any lien on the land for the sewer service charges and connection charges together with all penalties thereon.

F. Reasonable attorney's fees and court costs of any action in any court for collection of sewer service charges, together with any penalties thereon, or for a preliminary or permanent injunction, or for the issuance of an order stopping or disconnecting sewer service, or to enforce a lien, shall be an additional charge for such sewer service.

G. If sewer service is furnished by the Agency to the real property and is disconnected for unpaid charges, reconnection shall not be made until all sewer service charges and connection charges including penalties, and disconnection and reconnection charges have been paid to the Agency.

H. The Board of Directors finds that the estimated cost of collection of delinquent sewer service charges and connection charges and loss of use of funds approximate the penalties provided in this section.

SECTION 12. DISCONNECTION AND RECONNECTION CHARGES.

Property as to which sewer service charges become delinquent and sewer service is disconnected, shall not be reconnected until the following charges have been paid to the Agency.

A. Estimate of Costs. The Agency shall estimate the cost of disconnection and of reconnection.

B. Deposit. The amount of the estimate shall be deposited with the Agency before the premises will be reconnected.

C. Balance. Agency shall notify the owner of the real property the actual cost of disconnection and reconnection when the charges therefor have been determined. The amount of the cost of disconnection and reconnection over the deposit shall constitute a charge and be added to the next semi-annual billing. The amount of the deposit not used shall be applied as a credit against future charges, or if requested by the owner of the real property affected, refunded.

D. Abatement. During the period of disconnection of sewer, inhabitation of the premises by human beings shall constitute a nuisance. The Agency shall notify the County Health Department of such disconnection. The Board may institute and prosecute to conclusion proceedings for the abatement of such occupancy. In such action reasonable attorney's fees and court costs, to be fixed by the Court, shall become due as a further disconnection charge and no reconnection shall be made until such further charge is paid.

E. Disconnect. The disconnect shall only be effected after the authorization of the member entity of T-TSA which is responsible for the property sewage collection. Any disconnection authorized by these rules and regulations shall only be made after the member entity has complied with all statutory requirements for disconnection.

SECTION 13. DISCONNECTION PROCEDURES FOR DELINQUENT SEWER SERVICE CHARGES.

A. The Agency shall not terminate its sewer service to any real property on account of non-payment of delinquent sewer service charges and connection charges, including penalties, unless the Agency first gives notice of any such delinquency and impending disconnection of sewer service at least two (2) weeks prior to the proposed termination by First Class Mailing addressed to the owner of such property, and the person to whom the service is billed, and to the occupant by placing a door hanger on the property affected.

B. At least two (2) weeks prior to said Subsection A notice set forth above, notice shall be given by First Class Mailing addressed to the owner of such property, and to the person to whom the service is billed, which notice shall state substantially: "Your sewer service account is delinquent and overdue. Please contact the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency at 530-587-2525, or write to the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency, 13720 Joerger Drive, Truckee, CA 96161, regarding payment within two (2) weeks from the date of this notice. If you have a dispute or complaint or desire to amortize (pay) the unpaid balance over a reasonable period of time, you must contact the Agency General Manager or his designee and enter into a written amortization (payment) agreement to prevent disconnection or shut-off of sewer service to the property."

C. The notice specified in Subsection A above shall additionally state in substance the following: "If you have a complaint or dispute as to the amount of the charges, you may request an investigation by the Agency within seven (7) days after receiving this notice and shall be given an opportunity for review of such complaint or dispute or an investigation by the General Manager of the Agency or his designee, who is also hereby designated as a review manager for the purpose of investigating and reviewing such a complaint or dispute."

D. The review shall include consideration of whether an agreement should be permitted to amortize (pay) the unpaid balance over a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed three (3) months. The Agency General Manager or his designee may enter into an agreement on behalf of the Agency permitting amortization of the unpaid balance over a reasonable period of time, which in his discretion he shall so determine.

E. No disconnection shall be effected for any person complying with any such amortization agreement, provided such person also keeps current the sewer service charges for service accrued in each such subsequent billing period.

F. If there is a breach of the terms of amortization agreement, the Agency shall not disconnect service to the affected property without notification in accordance with the provisions of Subsection A above of the conditions the customer must meet to avoid disconnection, which conditions shall include compliance with the amortization agreement unless otherwise modified by the General Manager, and which notice shall not entitle the customer to further investigation or review by the Agency.

G. No disconnection shall be effected until the Agency General Manager or his designee has reviewed the intended disconnection with a committee of two members of the Board of Directors appointed by the President, which committee shall make its recommendation on such disconnection to the entire Board of Directors; and provided further, that no such disconnection be made without Board of Director's authorization at a duly called regular meeting or adjourned regular meeting of the Board. Notice of such a meeting at which any disconnection is to be so authorized shall be given at least five (5) days in advance of such meeting by First Class Mail addressed to the owner of such property and to the person to whom the sewer service is billed advising of the consideration of proposed disconnection authorization by the Board of Directors. Any affected person may appear and be heard by the Board of Directors on such proposed disconnection.

H. The occupant or actual user of the sewer service may pay the delinquent sewer service charges and connection charges including penalties to avoid disconnection.

I. The disconnect shall only be effected after the authorization of the member entity of T-TSA which is responsible for the property sewage collection.

SECTION 14. DUTY OF SEWER SERVICE USER TO REPORT.

It shall be the duty of each owner of property connected to a public sewer to report any changes in use or discrepancies in factor rating to the Agency for all facilities discharging waste into the public sewer.

It shall also be the responsibility of the owner of the property to notify Agency if there is an increase or decrease in character, strength, or amount of discharge into Agency system, and any change in factor rating or fixture units within ten days of the day that the change in use commences or after the final building department inspection has been conducted by the County Building Department whichever first occurs.

Failure to notify T-TSA of a change in use, character, strength, or amount of discharge into Agency system or any change in factor rating or fixture units may result in additional service charges and/or connection charges due on the property. Any unpaid charges due T-TSA at the

time of the sale or transfer of ownership of the property shall be the responsibility of the owner who is transferring the property. The owner of the property shall be responsible for all charges regardless of the person to whom the charges are billed.

If the Agency changes a factor rating which decreases the charges due the Agency from a property discharging into the Agency system, the changes shall not be applicable to any charges previously paid and no refund therefore shall be made by Agency. It shall be the duty of any property owner claiming the decrease to notify the Agency in writing that his property is eligible for the decreased factor rating, shall request an inspection of the property by the Agency, and shall make the property available for inspection by the Agency at a time convenient to the Agency staff. Agency inspection shall be made in the order requests are received and on a time available basis by Agency staff. The charges for a decreased factor rating shall not be effective for any property until such inspection is completed.

SECTION 15. UNREPORTED CONNECTIONS AND DISCHARGES.

An unreported connection is a connection which has not been inspected and approved by the member entity or by the Agency or for which all applicable charges have not been paid. An unreported discharge is a discharge on property previously connected to the public sewer system that increases the factor rating and/or fixture unit use on the property or for which all applicable charges have not been paid.

Upon discovery of unreported connections or unreported discharges to the sewer system which increase the factor rating or fixture units of the property or for which a Sewer Connection Application Receipt has not been issued or for which sewer service charges have never been paid, the Agency shall charge all current sewer service charges and fees, and current connection charges and fees as provided in Section 10 of these rules and regulations including all basic penalties and additional penalties thereon, from the time the unreported connection or discharge was made. All such charges and fees specified in Section 10 shall be deemed to be sewer service charges under Section 10 including all current connection charges and all service charges and penalties thereon retroactive to the date of unreported connection.

Connection charges and service charges shall be assessed by the Agency for any unreported connections and unreported discharges at the time of discovery by the Agency.

SECTION 16. MEANS OF ENFORCEMENT ONLY.

The Agency hereby declares that the foregoing procedures are established as a means of enforcement of the terms and conditions of its rules and regulations and not as a penalty.

SECTION 17. LIABILITY OF VIOLATIONS.

Any person violating any of the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Agency shall become liable to the Agency for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by the Agency by

reason of such violation, which expenses, loss or damage shall be deemed sewer service charges under Section 10.

SECTION 18. RIGHT OF ENTRY BY AGENCY.

A. Authorized representatives of the Agency shall have the right to ingress to and egress from a customer's premises at reasonable hours for any purpose reasonably connected with all rules and regulations duly adopted hereunder or any amendments hereto. Prior to Agency's representatives exercising the right of entry for inspection of customer's premises, Agency shall notify the member entity's authorized representative of the Agency's intent to inspect a customer's premises and if said member entity also desires to inspect the premises, the Agency shall first attempt to make its entry at the same time and with the member entity's representative.

B. It is the intent of the Agency to inspect or to rely on the member entity to inspect all properties at the time the property is connected to the sewer system to verify that the T-TSA factor rating or fixture counts are correct, and that all charges which have been or will be applied to the property are correct.

C. It is the intent of the Agency to inspect the premises of all commercial customers at least one time every two years in order to verify the factor rating of the property. Residential properties may be occasionally inspected if there is some question as to whether or not the factor rating of the property is correct.

At the time of inspection, the T-TSA inspector shall complete an inspection report form indicating the billing factors of the property. The results of the inspection and any adjustments to be made in the factor rating, additions or reductions in service charges to be charged the property and/or additional connection charges to be assessed the property shall be included in a letter to the property owner or his/her designee. If additional billing factors and fixture units are discovered during subsequent inspections, then connection charges will be assessed the additional billing factors and fixture units.

If the T-TSA inspector is denied access to the property, T-TSA staff shall assess an estimated charge based on the information which is available to the inspector without having conducted a physical inspection.

SECTION 19. PENALTIES.

A. Any person found to be violating any rules and regulations shall be served by the Agency with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

B. Any person who shall continue any violation or beyond the time limit provided for in Paragraph A above shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined an amount not exceeding $500 or be imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days in the County

jail, or penalized by both said fine and imprisonment for each violation. Each day which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

C. Any person violating any of the provisions of these rules and regulations of the Agency shall become liable to the Agency for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the Agency by reason of such violation.

SECTION 20. INDEPENDENCE OF MEMBER ENTITIES AND AGENCY.

Nothing herein shall be interpreted to restrict or prohibit any member entity from enacting, adopting, amending, enforcing, or taking any action in relation to any ordinances, rules, regulations, or fee schedules deemed necessary or desirable by any member entity for the operation, maintenance, construction, protection or regulations of its sewerage works or other facilities.

It is the intent of the Agency to contact and solicit cooperation from each member entity in the administration and enforcement of all Agency rules and regulations since the member entity collects and transports the sewage to Agency interceptors for Agency treatment and disposal, reserving the right of Agency to independently administer and enforce its own rules, regulations, Ordinances and resolutions.

EXHIBIT A

SEMI-ANNUAL SERVICE CHARGES PROPERTIES THAT LIE WITHIN T-TSA'S TAXABLE SERVICE AREA TYPE OF BILLING UNITS	SEMI-ANNUAL SERVICE CHARGE PER UNIT
Beauty Shops per service chair	$66.48
Snack Bar and Other Businesses*	18.84
Churches per seat	1.08
Restaurants & Bars per seat	14.40
Grocery per plumbing fixture unit	29.10
Barber Shops per service chair	40.26
Car Wash Recycled Water per edu per bay **	110.22
Campsite with Sewer per site	78.84
Laundries per 10# machine	78.48
Motel w/o Kitchen or Hotel Unit per dwelling unit	73.50
Motel w/Kitchen per dwelling unit	97.02
Swimming Pools & Jacuzzis per edu**	147.00
Campsite w/o sewer per site	66.72
Residential per dwelling unit	147.00
Other, as determined	2.70
Theaters per seat	1.08
Schools per pupil per student day through Grade 5	0.0300
Schools per pupil per student day Grade 6-8	0.0500
Schools per pupil per student day Grade 9 + Up	0.0600
Outside Restaurant Seats per seat	5.22

* per plumbing fixture unit
** per equivalent dwelling unit

PROPERTIES THAT LIE OUTSIDE T-TSA'S TAXABLE SERVICE AREA - GLENSHIRE AND MISCELLANEOUS OTHER AREAS TYPE OF BILLING UNITS	SEMI-ANNUAL SERVICE CHARGE PER UNIT
Beauty Shops per service chair	$77.70
Snack Bar and Other Businesses*	22.02
Churches per seat	1.26
Restaurants & Bars per seat	16.80
Grocery per plumbing fixture unit	34.02
Barber Shops per service chair	47.04
Car Wash Recycled Water per edu per bay **	128.76
Campsite with Sewer per site	92.10
Laundries per 10# machine	91.68
Motel w/o Kitchen or Hotel Unit per dwelling unit	85.86
Motel w/Kitchen per dwelling unit	113.34
Swimming Pools & Jacuzzis per edu**	171.78
Campsite w/o sewer per site	77.94
Residential per dwelling unit	171.78
Other, as determined	3.12
Theaters per seat	1.26
Schools per pupil per student day through Grade 5	0.0300
Schools per pupil per student day Grade 6-8	0.0600
Schools per pupil per student day Grade 9 + Up	0.0700
Outside Restaurant Seats per seat	6.12

* per plumbing fixture unit
** per equivalent dwelling unit

PROPERTIES THAT LIE OUTSIDE T-TSA'S TAXABLE SERVICE AREA - LAHONTAN AREA TYPE OF BILLING UNITS	SEMI-ANNUAL SERVICE CHARGE PER UNIT
Beauty Shops per service chair	$105.54
Snack Bar and Other Businesses*	29.94
Churches per seat	1.68
Restaurants & Bars per seat	22.86
Grocery per plumbing fixture unit	46.20
Barber Shops per service chair	63.90
Car Wash Recycled Water per edu per bay **	175.02
Campsite with Sewer per site	125.22
Laundries per 10# machine	124.62
Motel w/o Kitchen or Hotel Unit per dwelling unit	116.70
Motel w/Kitchen per dwelling unit	154.08
Swimming Pools & Jacuzzis per edu**	233.46
Campsite w/o sewer per site	105.96
Residential per dwelling unit	233.46
Other, as determined	4.26
Theaters per seat	1.74
Schools per pupil per student day through Grade 5	0.0500
Schools per pupil per student day Grade 6-8	0.0800
Schools per pupil per student day Grade 9 + Up	0.0900
Outside Restaurant Seats per seat	8.28

* per plumbing fixture unit
** per equivalent dwelling unit

CONNECTION FEE

TYPE OF CONNECTION	UNITS	PER UNIT
Residential	Living Units	$5,000
Guest House	Living Units	1,500
Motel Without Kitchen or Hotel Unit	Living Units	2,500
Motel With Kitchen	Living Units	3,300
Campsite With Sewer Connection	# of Sites	2,500
Campsite Without Sewer Connection	# of Sites	1,875
Restaurants & Bars	# of Seats	500
Outside/Banquet Seats	# of Seats	175
Ski Clubs	# of Plumbing Fixture Units	500
Snack Bars	# of Plumbing Fixture Units	500
Laundries	# of 10# Machines	2,500
(20#-50# Machines, 2 x Charge for 10# Machine)		5,000
Theatres	# of Seats	50
Barber Shops	# of Service Chairs	1,500
Markets	# of Plumbing Fixture Units	750
Churches	# of Seats	50
Beauty Shops	# of Service Chairs	2,500
Other Businesses	# of Plumbing Fixture Units	500
Other	As may be determined	
Pools	As may be determined	
Car Washes	As may be determined	
Schools	As may be determined	

TABLE OF PLUMBING FIXTURE UNITS

	PRIVATE USE	PUBLIC USE
Bathtub (with or without shower over)	2	4
Dental Unit or Cuspidor	-	1
Drinking Fountain (each head)	-	1
Kitchen Sink	2	4
Laundry Tub (each pair faucets)	2	4
Clotheswasher	2	4
Lavatory	1	2
Shower (each head)	2	4
Sink (bar)	1	2
Sink or Dishwasher	2	4
Sink (flushing rim, clinic)	-	10
Sink (washup, each set faucets)	-	2
Sink (washup, circular spray)	-	4
Urinal	3	5
Toilet	3	5
Garbage Disposal With Sink	3	4
Floor Drains (each)	1	2
Hot Tub	2	4

Effective 7/1/2009

Pretreatment Ordinance 3-89

ORDINANCE 3-89

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency as follows:

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1.1 Purpose and Policy.

This Ordinance sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency ("Agency") wastewater treatment system and enables the Agency to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws required by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR, Part 403).

The objectives of this Ordinance are:

(a) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater system which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;

(b) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Agency wastewater system which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into the receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system;

(c) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system; and

(d) To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of the Agency wastewater system.

This Ordinance provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the Agency wastewater system through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users and through enforcement of general requirements for the other users, authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires user reporting, assumes that existing customers' capacity will not be preempted, and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

This Ordinance shall apply to all users of the Agency's Publicly Owned Treatment Works ("POTW"). The General Manager/Chief Engineer of the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

1.2 Definitions

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this Ordinance, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

1. Act or "the Act". The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1252, et seq.

2. Approval Authority. The Executive Officer of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.

3. Authorized Representative of Industrial User. An authorized representative of an Industrial User may be (1) 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 the manager of one or more maunfacturing, production, or operation facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million dollars in second-quarter 1980 dollars, if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures; (2) a general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User is a partnership or sole proprietorship, respectively; and (3) a duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if the authorization is made in writing, the authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the Industrial Discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility, or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the Control Authority.

4. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, five (5) days at 20 degrees centigrade expressed in terms of weight and concentration (milligrams per liter (mg/l)).

5. Categorical Standards. National Pretreatment Standard.

6. Cooling Water. The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

7. Control Authority. The term "Control Authority" shall refer to the Board of Directors of the Agency.

8. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized

official of said agency.

9. Grab Sample. A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.

10. Holding tank waste. Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

11. Indirect Discharge. The discharge or the introduction of nondomestic pollutants from any source regulated under section 307 (b) or (c) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

12. Industrial User. A source of Indirect Discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to section 402, of the Act. (33 U.S.C. 1342).

13. Interference. The inhibition or disruption of the POTW treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirements of this Ordinance, any other T-TSA Ordinance, rules or regulation, or of the Waste Discharge Requirements imposed upon the Agency by the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.

14. National Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard. Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347) which applies to a specific category of Industrial Users.

15. National Prohibitive Discharge Standard or Prohibitive Discharge Standard. Any regulation developed under the authority of 307 (b) of the Act and 40 CFR, Section 403.5.

16. New Source. The term "New Source" means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a Discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards under section 307(c) of the Act which will be applicable to such source, if such Standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that: (i) the building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or (ii) the building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or (iii) the production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be

considered.

17. Person. Any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

18. pH. The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.

19. Pollution. The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.

20. Pollutant. Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

21. Pretreatment or Treatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, or process changes and other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Section 403.6(d).

22. Pretreatment Requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on an industrial user.

23. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). A treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1291) which is owned in this instance by the Agency.

24. POTW Treatment Plant. That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.

25. Significant Industrial User. Any Industrial User of the Agency wastewater treatment and disposal system who (i) has a discharge flow of 25,000 gallons or more per average work day, or (ii) has a flow greater than 5% of the flow in the Agency wastewater treatment system, or (iii) has in his wastes toxic pollutants as defined pursuant to this Ordinance or (iv)is found by the Agency to have significant impact either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system.

26. State. State of California.

27. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972.

28. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

29. Suspended Solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.

30. Toxic Pollutant. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA 307(a) or other Acts.

31. User. Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the Agency's POTW.

32. Wastewater. The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.

33. Waters of the State. All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State of any portion thereof.

34. Wastewater Contribution Permit. As set forth in section 4.2 of this Ordinance, means "T-TSA Sewer Connection Application Receipt".

1.3 Abbreviations.

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand.
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.
COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand.
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency.
l - Liter.
mg - Milligrams.
NPDES- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
SIC - Standard Industrial Classification.
SWDA - Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.
USC - United States Code.

TSS - Total Suspended Solids.

SECTION 2. REGULATIONS

2.1 General Discharge Prohibitions.

No User shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such Users of a POTW whether or not the User is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. A user may not contribute the following substances to any POTW:

a) Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time, shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to: gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides and any any other substances which the Agency, the State or EPA has notified the User is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

b) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining, or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

c) Any wastewater having a pH less than 6.5, or more than 8.5, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the POTW.

d) Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW, or to exceed the limitation set forth in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard. A toxic pollutant shall include but not be limited to any pollutant identified

pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act.

e) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.

f) Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

g) Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its Waste Discharge Requirements as imposed by the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board or the receiving water quality standards.

h) Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

i) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in Interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW which exceeds 180 degrees Fahrenheit.

j) Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows or has reason to know will cause Interference to the POTW. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate or contain concentration or qualities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation.

k) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such halflife or concentration as may exceed limits established by the General Manager/Chief Engineer of the Agency in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

l) Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.

When the General Manager/Chief Engineer determines that a User(s) is contributing to the POTW, any of the above enumerated substances in such amounts as to Interfere with the operation of the POTW, the General Manager/Chief Engineer shall: 1) Advise the User(s) of the

impact of the contribution on the POTW; and 2) Develop effluent limitation(s) for such User to correct the Interference with the POTW.

2.2 Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Upon the promulgation of the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal Standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this Ordinance for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this Ordinance. The General Manager/Chief Engineer shall notify all affected Users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR, Section 403.12.

2.3 Modification of Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Where the Agency's wastewater treatment system achieves consistent removal of pollutants limited by Federal Pretreatment Standards, the Agency may apply to the Approval Authority for modification of specific limits in the Federal Pretreatment Standards. "Consistent Removal" shall mean reduction in the amount of a pollutant or alteration of the nature of the pollutant by the wastewater treatment system to a less toxic or harmless state in the effluent which is achieved by the system in 95 percent of the samples taken when measured according to the procedures set forth in Section 403.7(c)(2) of (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 403) - "General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution" promulgated pursuant to the Act. The Agency may then modify pollutant discharge limits in the Federal Pretreatment Standards if the requirements contained in 40 CFR, Part 403, Section 403.7, are fulfilled and prior approval from the Approval Authority is obtained.

2.4 State Requirements

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations or more stringent than those in this Ordinance.

2.5 Agency's Right of Revision

The Agency reserves the right to establish by Ordinance more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the wastewater disposal system if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in Section 2.1 of this Ordinance.

2.6 Excessive Discharge

No User shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the Agency or by its member entities--Tahoe City Public Utility District, North Tahoe Public Utility District, Squaw Valley County Water District, Alpine Springs County Water District, or Truckee Sanitary District. (Comment: Dilution may be an acceptable means of complying with some of the prohibitions set forth in Section 2.1, e.g., the pH prohibition.)

2.7 Accidental Discharges

Each User shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this Ordinance. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or user's own cost and

expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the Agency for review, and shall be approved by the Agency before construction of the facility. All existing Users shall complete such a plan by January 1, 1990. No user who commences contribution to the POTW after the effective date of this Ordinance shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until accidental discharge procedures have been approved by the Agency. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to modify the user's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this Ordinance. In the case of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately telephone and notify the POTW of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions.

Written Notice Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge; the User shall submit to the General Manager/Chief Engineer a written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability, which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this ordinance or other applicable law.

Notice to Employees: A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall insure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

SECTION 3 - FEES

3.1 Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the recovery of costs from Users of the Agency's wastewater disposal system for the implementation of the program established herein. The applicable charges or fees shall be set forth in the Agency's Schedule of Charges and Fees.

3.2 Charges and Fees

The Agency may adopt charges and fees which may include:

a) fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the Agency's Pretreatment Program;

b) fees for monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures;

c) fees for reviewing accidental discharge procedures and con-

struction;

d) fees for permit applications;

e) fees for filing appeals;

f) fees for consistent removal (by the Agency) of pollutants otherwise subject to Federal Pretreatment Standards;

g) other fees as the Agency may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein.

These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this Ordinance and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the Agency.

SECTION 4 - ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Wastewater Dischargers

It shall be unlawful to discharge to the Agency system without an Agency permit, any wastewater except as authorized by the General Manager/Chief Engineer in accordance with the provisions of its Ordinances.

4.2 Wastewater Contribution Permits

4.2.1. General Permits

All significant users proposing to connect to or to contribute to the POTW shall obtain a T-TSA Sewer Connection Application Receipt before connecting to or contributing to the POTW. All existing significant users connected to or contributing to the POTW shall obtain a T-TSA Sewer Application Receipt within 180 days after the effective date of this Ordinance.

4.2.2 Permit Application

Users required to obtain a T-TSA Sewer Connection Application Receipt shall complete and file with the Agency, an application in the form prescribed by the Agency, and accompanied by a fee to be determined by the Agency on an individual basis according to the amount of discharge. the strength and character of the discharge, and any other factors pertinent to the treatment and disposal of the discharge. Existing users shall apply for a Sewer Connection Application Receipt within 30 days after the effective date of this Ordinance, and proposed new users shall apply at least 60 days prior to connecting to or contributing to the POTW. In support of the application, the user shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information:

a) Name, address, and location;

b) SIC number according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget, 1972, as amended;

c) Wastewater constituents and characteristics including but not limited to those mentioned in Section 2 of this Ordinance as determined by a reliable analytical laboratory; sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, as amended;

d) Time and duration of contribution;

e) Average daily and 30 minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations if any;

f) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections, and appurtenances by the size, location and elevation;

g) Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises including all materials which are or could be discharged;

h) Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by any Agency, State or Federal Pretreatment Standards, and a statement regarding whether or not the pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and if not, whether additional Operation and Maintenance (O & M) and/or pretreatment is required for the User to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards.

i) If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards; the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreat-Standard:

The following conditions shall apply to this schedule:

(1) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.)

(2) No increment referred to in paragraph (1) shall exceed nine (9) months.

(3) Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the User shall submit a progress report to the General Manager/Chief Engineer including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if

not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the User to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the General Manager/ Chief Engineer.

j) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes and rate of production;

k) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);

l) Number and type of employees, and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operations of pretreatment system;

m) Any other information as may be deemed by the Agency to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the Agency may issue a Wastewater Contribution Permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

4.2.3 Permit Modifications

Within nine (9) months of the promulgation of a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard, the Wastewater Contribution Permit of Users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the time frame prescribed by such standard. Where a User, subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard, has not previously submitted an application for a Wastewater Contribution Permit as required by 4.2.2, the User shall apply for a Wastewater Contribution Permit within 180 days after the promulgation of the Applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standard. In addition, the User with an existing Wastewater Contribution Permit shall submit to the General Manager/ Chief Engineer within 180 days after the promulgation of an applicable Fedral Categorical Pretreatment Standard the information required by paragraph (h) and (i) of Section 4.2.2.

4.2.4 Permit Conditions

Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Ordinance and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the Agency. Permits may contain the following:

a) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to a community sewer;

b) Limits on the average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics;

c) Limits on average and maximum rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulations and equalization;

d) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities;

e) Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types and standards for tests and reporting schedule;

f) Compliance schedules;

g) Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports (see 4.3);

h) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to wastewater discharge as specified by the Agency, and affording Agency access thereto;

i0) Requirements for notification of the Agency of any new introduction of wastewater constitutents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system.

j) Requirements for notification of slug discharges as per 5.2;

l) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Agency to ensure compliance with this Ordinance.

4.2.5 Permits Duration

Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period of less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The user shall apply for a permit reissuance a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the Agency during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements as identified in Section 2 are modified or other just cause exists. The User shall be informed of any proposed changes in his permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

4.2.6 Permit Transfer

Wastewater Discharge Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new User, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval of the Agency. Any succeeding owner or User shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit until a new permit is issued.

4.3 Reporting Requirements for Permittee

4.3.1 Compliance Date Report

Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards or, in the case of a New Source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any User subject to Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the General Manager/Chief Engineer a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and Requirements and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units in the User facility which are limited by such Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional O&M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the User into compliance with the applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the Industrial User, and certified to by a qualified professional.

4.3.2 Periodic Compliance Reports

(1) Any User subject to a Pretreatment Standard, after the compliance date of such Pretreatment Standard, or, in the case of a New Source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the General Manager/Chief Engineer during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the Pretreatment Standards or by the General Manager/Chief Engineer, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such Pretreatment Standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of all daily flows which, during the reporting period, exceeded the average daily flow reported in paragraph (b)(4) of this section. At the discretion of the General Manager/Chief Engineer and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the General Manager/Chief Engineer may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

(2) The General Manager/Chief Engineer may impose mass limitations on Users which are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate. In such cases, the report required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by Pretreatment Standards in the effluent of the User. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the General Manager/Chief Engineer, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable Pretreatment

Standards. The frequency of monitoring shall be prescribed in the applicable Pretreatment Standard. All analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the Administrator. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the Administrator. (Comment: Where 40 CFR, Part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the EPA publication, Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants, April, 1977, and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the Administrator.)

4.4 Monitoring Facilities

The Agency shall require to be provided and operated, at the User's own expense, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the User's premises, but the Agency may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the User, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the user.

Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the Agency's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within 90 days following written notification by the Agency.

4.5 Inspection and Sampling

The Agency shall inspect the facilities of any User to ascertain whether the purpose of this Ordinance is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the Agency or its representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination or in the performance of any of their duties. The Agency, Approval Authority and EPA shall have the right to set up on the User's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a User security measure is in force which would require property identification and

clearance before entry into their premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the Agency, Approval Authority and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.

4.6 Pretreatment

Users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this Ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the time limitations as specified by the Federal Pretreatment Regulations. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the Agency shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Agency for review, and shall be acceptable to the Agency before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the Agency under the provisions of this and any other T-TSA Ordinance. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the Agency prior to the User's initiation of the changes.

The Agency shall annually publish in the local newspaper a list of the Users which were not in compliance with any Pretreatment Requirements or Standards at least once during the 12 previous months. The notification shall also summarize any enforcement actions taken against the User(s) during the same 12 months.

All records relating to compliance with Pretreatment Standards shall be made available to officials of the EPA or Approval Authority upon request.

4.7 Confidential Information

Information and data on a User obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the User specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Agency that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the User.

When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this Ordinance, State Waste Discharge Permit and/or the Pretreatment Programs; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the State or any State agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report.

Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

Information accepted by the Agency as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the Agency until and unless a ten-day notification is given to the User.

SECTION 5 - ENFORCEMENT

5.1 Harmful Contributions

The Agency may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or a Wastewater Contribution Permit when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the Agency, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, to the environment, cause interference to the POTW, or causes the Agency to violate any condition of its Waste Discharge Requirements.

Any person notified of a suspension of its wastewater treatment service and/or the Wastewater Contribution Permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. In the event of a failure of the person to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the Agency shall take such steps as deemed necessary including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment to any individuals. The Agency shall reinstate the Wastewater Contribution Permit and/or the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the non-complying discharge. A detailed written statement submitted by the user describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted to the Agency within 15 days of the date of occurrence.

5.2 Revocation of Permits

Any User who violates the following conditions of this Ordinance, or applicable state and federal regulations, is subject to having his permit revoked in accordance with the procedures of Section 5 of this Ordinance:

a) Failure of a User to factually report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge;

b) Failure of the User to report significant changes in operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics;

c) Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring; or,

d) Violation of conditions of the permit.

5.3 Notification of Violation

Whenever the Agency finds that any User has violated or is violating this Ordinance, wastewater contribution permit, or any prohibition, limitation or requirements contained herein, the Agency may serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within 30 days of the date of the notice, a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the Agency by the User.

5.4 Show Cause Hearing

5.4.1

The Agency may order any User who causes or allows an unauthorized discharge to enter the POTW to show cause before the Agency Board of Directors why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. A notice shall be served on the User specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the Agency Board of Directors regarding the violation, the reasons why the action is to be taken, the proposed enforcement action, and directing the User to show cause before the Agency Board of Directors why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail at least ten days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent or officer of a corporation.

5.4.2

The Agency Board of Directors may itself conduct the hearing and take the evidence, or may designate any of its members or any officer or employee of the Agency to take the evidence and transmit a report of the evidence and hearing, together with recommendations, to the Agency Board of Directors for action thereon.

5.4.3

At any hearing held pursuant to this Ordinance, testimony taken must be under oath and recorded. The transcript will be made available to any member of the public or any party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges thereof.

5.4.4

After the Agency Board of Directors has reviewed the evidence, it may issue an order to the User responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, the sewer service be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances shall have been installed on existing treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances are properly operated. Further orders and directives as are necessary and appropriate may be issued.

5.5 Legal Action

If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes into the Agency's wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, Federal or State Pretreatment Requirements, or any order of the Agency, the Agency Attorney may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the appropriate County Court.

SECTION 6 - PENALTY: COSTS

6.1 Civil Penalties

Any User who is found to have violated an Order of the Agency Board of Directors or who willfully or negligently, failed to comply with any provision of this Ordinance, and the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, shall be fined not less than (One Hundred Dollars) for each offense nor more than (One Thousand Dollars) for each offense. Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the Agency may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, court reporters' fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person found to have violated this Ordinance or the orders, rules, regulations, and permits issued hereunder.

6.2 Falsifying Information

Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representations or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance, or Wastewater Contribution Permit, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both.

SECTION 7 - SEVERABILITY

If any provision, paragraph, word, section or article of this Ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections, and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance is effective September 8, 1989.

PASSED AND ADOPTED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY ON AUGUST 9, 1989 BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Albert J. Burghardt, O. R. Butterfield, John Forsberg, Joseph Marillac, and Jerry Tippin

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

Albert J. Burghardt, President
Board of Directors
Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency

ATTEST:

Secretary of the Board of Directors
Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Ordinance 3-89 duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency, County of Nevada, State of California, on August 9, 1989.

Barbara A. Bayer
Secretary of the Board
Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency

Local Discharge Limits

TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY

A Public Agency
13720 Joerger Drive
TRUCKEE, CALIFORNIA 96161
(530 587-2525 • FAX (530) 587-5840

Directors
O.R. Butterfield
Dale Cox
Erik Henrikson
S. Lane Lewis
Jon Northrop
General Manager
Marcia A. Beals

PRELIMINARY DISCHARGE GUIDELINES
Local Discharge Limits (a)

CONSTITUENT	MILLIGRAMS/LITER
Arsenic	1.0
Cadmium	1.0
Chromium (Total)	2.0
Copper	3.0
Cyanide (Amenable)	1.0
Cyanide (Total)	5.0
Iron	25.0
Lead	2.0
Manganese	1.1
Mercury	0.03
Nickel	10.0
Oil and Grease of Animal or Vegetable Origin	100.0
Oil and Grease of Petroleum Origin	20.0
Pesticides	0.01
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.01
Silver	0.05
Sulfide (Dissolved)	0.5
Sulfide (Total)	5.0
Suspended Solids	20.0
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH)	1.0
Total Toxic Organics	0.58
Zinc	10.0
Sulfate	150
Total Dissolved Solids	1,000
Aluminum	22.0
pH 6.5 to 8.5	
	PARTS PER BILLION
Acetone (di methyl ketone)	700
Benzene	5
Carbon Tetrachloride	5
Ethylbenzene	680
MTBE	13
Styrene	100
Tert Butyl Alcohol	100
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5
Toluene	100
Vinyl Chloride	2
Xylene	620

LIMITS FOR WASTEHAULERS DISCHARGING DOMESTIC WASTE

CONSTITUENT	MILLIGRAMS/LITER
Cadmium	1.0
Chromium	2.0
Copper	25.0
Lead	10.0
Zinc	50.0

(a) Users subject to Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards may be required to meet more stringent limits.

6/8/2009

Element 4: Operation and Maintenance Program

This section of the SSMP describes T-TSA's Operation and Maintenance Program for the TRI.

4.1 Regulatory Requirements for the Operation and Maintenance Program Element

With regard to the Operation and Maintenance Program, the SWRCB requires that the SSMP include the elements listed below that are appropriate and applicable:

1. Maintain an up-to-date map of the sanitary sewer system, showing all gravity line segments and manholes, pumping facilities, pressure pipes and valves, and applicable stormwater conveyance facilities.
2. Describe routine preventive operation and maintenance activities by staff and contractors, including a system for scheduling regular maintenance and cleaning of the sanitary sewer system with more frequent cleaning and maintenance targeted at known problem areas. The Preventive Maintenance (PM) program should have a system to document scheduled and conducted activities, such as work orders.
3. Develop a rehabilitation and replacement plan to identify and prioritize system deficiencies and implement short-term and long-term rehabilitation actions to address each deficiency. The program should include regular visual and television inspections of manholes and sewer pipes and scheduling rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and replacement should focus on sewer pipes that are at risk of collapse or prone to more frequent blockages due to pipe defects. Finally, the rehabilitation and replacement plan should include a capital improvement plan (CIP) that addresses proper management and protection of the infrastructure assets. The plan shall include a time schedule for implementing the short- and long-term plans plus a schedule for developing the funds needed for the CIP.
4. Provide training on a regular basis for staff in sanitary sewer system operations and maintenance, and require contractors to be appropriately trained.
5. Provide equipment and replacement part inventories, including identification of critical replacement parts.

4.2 TRI Maps and Drawings

As-built drawings of the TRI are maintained in the maintenance office of T-TSA. This drawing set includes the following:

- Figures 1 through 9 which show the entire length of the TRI on aerial photographs;
- Schedules I, II, III, and IV for the TRI;
- Schedule 4DF to Pond A for the TRI;
- TRI piping drawings from Pond A to T-TSA's WRP; and
- Sample construction details.

Manhole details and numbers are shown on the drawings and manhole numbers are referenced on the figures. Additional information is available electronically at a central location on T-TSA's internal network. Specifically, the following information is available to quickly locate

manholes, reference technical data, and find current information obtained from site and closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspections:

- TRI Reach Database. This database provides information about each TRI manhole (referenced by number) including invert elevation, manhole rim elevation, average slope, coordinates, access information, reference to the pertinent drawing set and reach schedule, and comments from site and CCTV inspections.
- Photos of TRI manhole sites.
- Distances from Truckee (from intersection of West River Street and Highway 89) and Tahoe City (from intersection of Highways 28 and 89) to bridges across the Truckee River along the Truckee River corridor.

Applicable storm water facilities and features are included in addition to details associated with the TRI itself. These facilities and features include storm drain culverts, spillways, gutters, drainage ditches and channels, and other natural drainage features.

4.3 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance activities depend on the findings from CCTV inspection work, and two annual inspections of the manhole sites. If preventive maintenance activities are required as a result of the inspections, they are performed or administered by T-TSA.

CCTV inspection work is performed on each reach of the TRI at a frequency of at least every four years. Findings from CCTV inspection work may indicate that root intrusion, sediment accumulation, corrosion, or other defects have occurred on a particular reach. If these problems are discovered and the work is beyond T-TSA's in-house capabilities, service or construction contract documents are prepared and administered to correct the deficiencies. In some years, no additional projects are required because either no problems are observed or the problems are small and do not require immediate action.

Annual field inspections at manhole sites occur in the spring and fall of each year. For the spring inspections, the goal is to determine whether the sites are accessible and whether erosion or landslides are potentially affecting the integrity of the pipeline. If problems are observed in the spring, the required improvements are normally made by T-TSA maintenance crews. If significant problems occur that could affect the integrity of the TRI, such as a landslide, construction contract documents are prepared and administered to correct the deficiencies. For the fall, the main goal is to replace staking, as needed. A record is also made during these inspections of any changes to storm water facilities and features. This work is performed by T-TSA staff.

Preventive maintenance activities for the TRI are included in T-TSA's Tooltime database program. The specific items that are tracked on this program include CCTV inspection activities, spring inspection, and fall inspection.

4.4 Rehabilitation and Replacement Plan

In general, the TRI is considered to be in relatively good condition based on findings from inspections and its age. CCTV inspection activities performed to date have revealed that, overall, the system has had very few problems. In addition, compared to many other systems throughout the country, the TRI is considered a relatively young sewage system, with the bulk of the piping installed in the late 1970s.

Future improvement needs have been identified to address future capacity deficiencies along the TRI directly adjacent to the environmentally-sensitive Truckee River. These improvements were identified in the planning and environmental review phases of the most recent plant expansion project, but were characterized as Phase II work to be completed in the future. The proposed improvements would reduce the likelihood of accidental releases of raw sewage into the Truckee River during extreme flow events, floods, environmental catastrophes, and other types of emergencies. The specific proposed future improvements include modifications of a total of 21 manholes in one of the following three ways: raising manholes, modifying tops of manholes, or converting to pressure manholes. The recommended types of future manhole modifications are summarized in Element 8, "System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan." Schedule and funding considerations for these improvements are also discussed in Element 8.

4.5 Training

T-TSA staff and management are trained on a regular basis in the safety aspects and in the use of equipment necessary for performing work on the TRI, as documented on signature sheets. For example, T-TSA is trained in confined-space entry, personal protective equipment, emergency response, traffic control, trench safety, hydration, as well as in the use of heavy equipment in connection with repair work on the TRI.

Contractors are required to have valid and appropriate licenses to perform work and are also required to have safety programs in place before commencing with their activities. The Contractors' safety programs must meet all local, state, and federal requirements as well as any additional requirements imposed by T-TSA. T-TSA provides full-time inspection when work is occurring on or in the TRI or when excavation or backfill activities are occurring in the vicinity of the TRI.

4.6 Equipment and Replacement Parts Inventories

T-TSA maintains inventories of manhole frames, covers, and riser rings. T-TSA also has the equipment necessary to install these critical replacement parts. Emergency response equipment is summarized in Section 6, "Overflow Emergency Response Plan." T-TSA's maintenance equipment includes the following:

- TRI Truck: Includes a boom with hoist powered by a generator; propane-powered torch for setting and removing ramneck; and other hand tools.
- Backhoe, loader, and dump truck for excavation work.

Element 5: Design and Performance Provisions

This section of the SSMP describes T-TSA's design and performance provisions.

5.1 Regulatory Requirements for the Design and Performance Provisions Element

The SWRCB requirements for the design and performance provisions element are as follows:

1. Design and construction standards and specifications for the installation of new sanitary sewer systems, pump stations and other appurtenances; and for the rehabilitation and repair of existing sanitary sewer systems; and
2. Procedures and standards for inspecting and testing the installation of new sewers, pumps, and other appurtenances and for rehabilitation and repair projects.

5.2 Design and Construction Standards

The typical need for design and construction standards relating to new construction of sewer systems is in connection with interface activities with developers, owners, and contractors of new homes and facilities. T-TSA does not allow direct sewer connections to the TRI, and, therefore, the construction interface that sewerage agencies typically engage in do not apply to T-TSA. All sewer connections to the TRI consist of either connections from member districts' main sewer trunk lines, or, as is the case along the Truckee River corridor, connections from adjacent TCPUD sewer collection manholes. The sewer connections and provisions for future connections to the TRI to accommodate these scenarios were generally all completed as part of the original TRI construction.

The need for TRI design details related to new construction only arises when new work is required on the TRI itself. Since the time the TRI was originally constructed, new construction has seldom occurred. The most significant project after the initial construction activities was the installation of a parallel TRI pipeline from the emergency storage ponds to the treatment facility. Other new work related to additional sewer main connections from TSD, including a sewage pipeline from the Glenshire development.

The typical need for design and construction standards for rehabilitation work in sewerage systems relate to replacement or rehabilitation of older sewer pipes and/or sewer pipes with inadequate capacity. Compared to many other sewerage systems throughout the country, the TRI is considered relatively young, with the bulk of the piping installed in the late 1970s. The TRI also has no current capacity deficiencies and appears to be structurally sound based on CCTV inspection work. As a result, rehabilitation work on the TRI is seldom required.

When it is required, unique design details and documents are prepared to meet the specific needs of individual projects. One example of required rehabilitation work occurred when a contractor accidentally drilled through the TRI pipeline. An emergency shutdown was required and a grouting sleeve was installed to repair the problem. Most other rehabilitation work to date has involved installing erosion control features and improving slope stability. Typically, this work

has been performed after significant flood events and the construction details were developed based on geotechnical evaluations, depth of cover over the pipeline, and constructability considerations.

To ensure that improvements on the TRI are designed and installed properly, the following activities are performed when new or rehabilitation work is required:

- Planning and environmental documents are prepared for the proposed improvements.
- Preliminary design activities are performed including geotechnical studies, hydraulic analyses, refinements of pipeline alignment, pipeline material selections, and cost estimates.
- At the various stages of design development, pertinent documents are submitted to various authorities having jurisdiction for approval.
- Detailed calculations are performed and documents are prepared that require conformance with all local, state, and federal requirements. The documents include the following: general and special provisions; technical specifications; construction drawings including pipeline plan and profile sheets; details for the pipeline and pipeline appurtenances; details for re-vegetation activities; and other contract documents.
- The pipeline installation is inspected to ensure that all requirements have been met.

Some sample construction details that could be used to perform rehabilitation work or improvements to the TRI are included in the SSMP drawing set kept and maintained in the maintenance office of T-TSA. These details include requirements for a typical trench, surface restoration, manhole base sections for different sized pipes, cast-in-place manhole base, eccentric manhole top section, manhole frame and cover, multiple pipe trench, and trench surface finish. These are typical pipeline construction details and may require modifications depending on the requirements and constraints of individual projects.

5.3 Inspection and Testing

All projects are thoroughly inspected to ensure that the products are supplied and the work is installed in full conformance with the requirements of the drawings and specifications and all applicable codes and standards. Specifically, the following requirements and/or activities ensure high quality work:

- Approval of Shop Drawings: Contractors are required to submit complete shop drawings for items such as construction materials, equipment, factory test reports, certifications, and installation details. The shop drawings must be approved by T-TSA or T-TSA's representative prior to fabrication.
- Quality of Products: All products must be new, free of defects, and suitable for the intended use.
- Quality of Installation: All work must be plumb, level, square and true, and aligned properly.

- Protection of Completed Work: All measures must be taken by the contractor to preserve completed work so that it is free from damage and deterioration.
- Compliance with Standards and Codes and Manufacturer's Instructions and Recommendations: These requirements need to be met or exceeded in preparation, fabrication, erection, installation, application, connection, and finishing activities for the work.
- Independent Materials Testing: In addition to the materials testing that the contractor is required to complete, T-TSA may hire independent testing companies to verify compliance with the drawings and specifications.
- Observations by T-TSA's Consultants: Periodic observations of work progress are made by T-TSA or T-TSA's consultants to ensure conformance with the design intent.
- T-TSA's Acceptance and Rejection of Work: T-TSA reserves the right to reject all work that is not in compliance with the requirements of the drawings and specifications. The contractor must repair or remove and reinstall defective work at no additional cost to T-TSA.

Element 6: Overflow Emergency Response Plan

This section of the SSMP describes T-TSA's Overflow Emergency Response Plan.

6.1 Regulatory Requirements for the Overflow Emergency Response Plan Element

The SWRCB requirements for the overflow emergency overflow response plan element are as follows:

1. Proper notification procedures so that the primary responders and regulatory agencies are informed of all SSOs in a timely manner.
2. A program to ensure an appropriate response to all overflows.
3. Procedures to ensure prompt notification to appropriate regulatory agencies and other potentially affected entities (health agencies, Regional Water Boards, water suppliers, etc.) of all SSOs that potentially affect public health or reach waters of the State in accordance with the State-mandated Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). All SSOs shall be reported in accordance with the MRP, the California Water Code, other State Law, and other applicable Regional Water Board WDRs or NPDES permit requirements. The SSMP should identify the officials who will receive immediate notification.
4. Procedures to ensure that appropriate staff and contractor personnel are aware of and follow the Emergency Response Plan and are appropriately trained.
5. Procedures to address emergency operations, such as traffic and crowd control and other necessary response activities.
6. A program to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to contain and prevent the discharge of untreated and partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States and to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from the SSOs, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the discharge.

6.2 Internal Notification Procedures and Emergency Contacts

In the event the plant is notified that an SSO discharge or spill has occurred, it is the responsibility of the shift supervisor in charge for obtaining the following information from the caller:

- Approximate location of the spill (nearby landmark, road, etc.)
- Where the spill is coming from (manhole lid, embankment, exposed line.)
- When the spill was first noticed.
- Severity of the spill.

The decision maker will be the shift supervisor or acting shift supervisor until more senior officials are available and the On-Site Incident Command System (ICS) can be established. Until the ICS is established, the supervisor will have authority to begin spill response.

Element 6: Overflow Emergency Response Plan

The nature and extent of the release will determine if external resources will be needed to aid in the mitigation of any damage that may result from the release. A list of emergency telephone numbers is provided on the attached Emergency Contact List.

At a minimum, the following personnel (management team) will be notified internally:

Internal Notifications Table

1. On duty shift supervisor		
2. Marcia Beals	General Manager/Treasurer Cell Phone	***-**** ***-****
3. Jay Parker	Asst. GM/Chief Engineer Cell Phone	***-**** ***-****
4. Jim Lobato	Plant Superintendent Cell Phone	***-***-**** ***-***-****
5. Bob Snyder	Maint. Superintendent Cell Phone	***-**** ***-****
6. Dave Robertson	Ops. Superintendent Cell Phone	***-**** ***-****
7. Steve Ahlert	Chief Operator Cell Phone	***-***-**** ***-***-****
8. Tom Rinne	Senior Engineer Cell Phone	***-**** ***-****

6.3 Overflow/Spill Response

The management personnel listed above would assess the situation, determine personnel and equipment needs, and notify outside agencies. Specifically, personnel needs and assignments, equipment needs, and communication priorities would be determined by the highest ranking manager/supervisor contacted. The personnel called in would report to the plant and begin assembling equipment for repairs. The command center would be set up at the plant to coordinate plant operations, storage pond diversions, interceptor bypass operations and repairs, and communications.

The priorities of the T-TSA personnel who first arrive at the site of the overflow are to protect the health and safety of the public by mitigating the impact of the overflow to the extent possible. Specifically, their priorities are to determine the cause, stop (if possible), and contain the overflow. The overflow cannot be mitigated completely until the cause of the problem is determined. For the TRI, the overflow could be caused by a blockage, although the blockage would need to be substantial given the TRI's large diameter. An overflow could also be caused by a TRI pipe failure.

Element 6: Overflow Emergency Response Plan

With regard to containing the overflow, the following steps should be taken to minimize the impact to public health and the environment:

- Determine the immediate destination of the overflow; e.g. drainage channel, storm drain, or Truckee River.
- Identify and obtain the necessary equipment and materials to contain the overflow.
- Take immediate steps to contain the overflow by blocking storm drains/drainage channels with sand bags, creating berms with heavy equipment, and recovering spilled sewage with vactor trucks or pumps and discharging to downstream manholes.

In the event of a sewer pipe break or collapse, a determination should be made as to how to set up a portable bypass pumping operation. The following considerations are important when a bypass operation and pipe repair is required:

- A determination needs to be made of the proper size and number of pumps required to effectively handle the sewage flow.
- The bypass pumping operation needs to be continuously monitored.
- The required regulatory notifications and permits need to be determined and completed.

Tables 6-1 and 6-2 provide a list of spill response equipment and an inventory of piping and fittings, respectively.

Response procedures to two potential spill scenarios are summarized below.

Damage from Bank Erosion or Side Stream Undercutting

Bank erosion could cause undermining of the pipe bedding or pipe embankment allowing the pipe to sag, with subsequent joint dislocation. Spillage from this type of break would be stopped by pumping around the damaged section. The portable pumps can be moved to the upsteam manhole, suction and discharge lines placed, inflatable plugs installed, then pumping started. Access to the site of the broken line may be limited by snow depth. If this occurs, T-TSA's front-end loader (Caterpillar 950e Loader) would be used to remove snow for access. When the broken section of pipeline is isolated, heavy equipment could be moved in for pipe repairs.

River Crossing Damage

River crossing damage would be difficult to repair under storm or high water conditions. If the pipe is ruptured, more river water may enter the broken pipe than sewage would spill from the pipe. Repair measures would consist of temporarily bridging the river in the vicinity of the break, laying portable pipe across the bridge, sealing off the broken section, then pumping around the break. Break repair would require waiting for low water conditions, diking, digging out old pipe, retrenching, and replacing pipe.

TABLE 6-1

TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY
TRI RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Quantity	Description
1	Flatbed trailer with the following: 2 - 22 ft 10" flexible suction hoses with victaulic fittings, 1 - 2'x12" diameter pipe, 2 - 4'x12" diameter pipes, 2 - 12" 22.5 degree elbows, 1 - 4'x10" diameter pipe, 1 - 10'x10" diameter pipe, 1 - 1'x8" diameter threaded hose adapter for discharge hose
2	Trailers for carrying pipe
1	Trailer mounted, engine-driven 12" Gorman Rupp centrifugal sewage pump w/1 - 3'x12" diameter pipe, 1 - 5'x12" pipe, 3 - 12" 90 degree elbows, 1 - 10" 90 degree elbow
1	Trailer-mounted, engine-driven, 10" Peabody-Barnes centrifugal pump
1	Caterpillar 950e loader
1	Caterpillar 416c backhoe
1	10-yard Mack dump truck
2	Pallets of burlap bags
3	Inflatable plugs for TRI
(Varies)	Manhole risers, grade rings and lids
(Varies)	Miscellaneous tools for diking
(Varies)	Miscellaneous safety equipment
1	Bobcat Model 843

TABLE 6-2

TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY
EMERGENCY PIPE & FITTING INVENTORY

Quantity	Length (ft)	Description	Fittings	Location
12" Diameter				
80	20	Irrigation Pipes (new)	M/F	Behind AWT
91	20	Irrigation Pipes (used)	M/F	Behind AWT
9	2.5	90 Degree Elbows	M/F	Behind AWT
4	2.5	45 Degree Elbows	M/F	Behind AWT
1	2.5	Tee		Behind AWT
1		Reducer, 12" to 8"	M/F	Behind AWT
2	1@50, 1@75	Collapsible Discharge Hoses	None	Vehicle Warehouse
3		Flanges w/Hose Adapters for Discharge Hoses		Vehicle Warehouse
146		Clamp Rings	For Irrigation Pipe	Vehicle Warehouse
232		Rubber Gaskets	For Irrigation Pipe	Vehicle Warehouse
10" Diameter				
1	16	Flexible Suction Hose	Flange x Victaulic	Behind AWT
2	22	Flexible Suction Hoses	Victaulic	Behind AWT
1	1	Flange w/12" Irrigation Fitting	M/Irrigation/Camloc	Behind AWT
8" Diameter				
1	10	Flexible Suction Hose	Victaulic	Corridor 6C
1	12	Flexible Suction Hose	Victaulic	Corridor 6C
1	15	Flexible Suction Hose	Victaulic	Corridor 6C
3	1@30, 2@50	Collapsible Discharge Hoses	Camloc	Corridor 6C

6.4 External Reporting and Notification Requirements

External notifications to outside regulatory agencies in the event of an SSO are dictated by the SWRCB Monitoring and Reporting requirements for the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ as revised by Order No. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC). Reporting requirements are dependent on the type and category that the SSO falls under. SSO categories include the following:

1. Category 1 – All discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in T-TSA's sanitary sewer system that:
   a. Equal or exceed 1,000 gallons; or
   b. Result in a discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water; or
   c. Discharge to a storm drain pipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.
2. Category 2 – All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the Enrollee's (T-TSA's) sanitary sewer system.
3. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges – Sewage discharges that are caused by blockages or other problems within a privately-owned lateral.

1.A Category 1 Notification Requirements for an SSO that result in a discharge to a drainage channel or surface water

Someone on the management team (as indicated on the "Internal Notifications Table" above) must notify the following agencies (as required based on jurisdiction), as soon as possible, but no later than two hours after a T-TSA employee becomes aware of the SSO:

- State Office of Emergency Services (OES) at 800-852-7550.
- Nevada County Department of Environmental Health – Gabriel Herrera at 530-265-1452 and Janet Mann/Stacie Badgett at 530-582-7884.
- Placer County Environmental Health Division – 530-581-6240, or off-hours incident response pager at 530-883-1224.
- Lahontan RWQCB – Rob Tucker at 530-542-5467.

In addition, as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four hours after a T-TSA employee becomes aware of the SSO, someone on the management team must certify to the Lahontan RWQCB that the OES and the local environmental health agency (or agencies) with jurisdiction to the affected water bodies have been notified. Certification involves providing the following information to the Lahontan RWQCB:

- The OES control number associated with the discharge (received when the OES is called).
- County environmental health agency (or agencies) contacted, name of person(s) talked to, method of contact, date of contact, and time of contact.

In addition, as soon as possible, but no later than three business days after a T-TSA employee becomes aware of the SSO, someone on the management team must initially report the SSO to the Online SSO System. All mandatory information in accordance with the SWRCB Monitoring and Reporting Requirements must be entered. Also, within fifteen calendar days after the conclusion of the SSO response and remediation, someone on the management team must provide a final certified report completed on the Online SSO System.

1.B Category 1 Notification Requirements for an SSO that does not result in a discharge to a drainage channel or surface water (e.g., an SSO discharge of greater than 1,000 gallons to the ground)

The required timetable for the initial reporting and the final certified report to the Online SSO System remain the same under this scenario as described above (three calendar days and fifteen calendar days, respectively). In addition, the same agencies as described above need to be notified; however, the required timeframes for the initial notifications are less stringent. Furthermore, under this scenario, there is no certification requirement to the Lahontan RWQCB that the OES and the County Environmental Health agency (or agencies) were notified.

Notifications to the OES, the local environmental health agency (or agencies) with jurisdiction to the affected water bodies, and the Lahontan RWQCB under this scenario do not need to be made within two hours after a T-TSA employee becomes aware of the Category 1 SSO. Notifications, however, need to be made as soon as possible and prior to the initial reporting to the Online SSO System.

2. Category 2 Notification Requirements

All Category 2 SSOs must be reported to the Online SSO Database by someone on the management team within 30 days after the end of the calendar month in which the SSO occurs.

3. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges – ***Does not apply to T-TSA***

The mandatory information that must be included in the Online SSO report are described in the SWRCB Monitoring and Reporting requirements for the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Order No. 2006-003-DWQ as revised by Order No. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC). This document is provided in the Appendix.

6.5 Training and Enforcement

Emergency response plan training for T-TSA staff includes the following:

- Annual Training on Emergency Response Procedures for SSOs on the TRI.
- Mock drills using the bypass equipment.

During an actual event, management staff would ensure that staff and contractors adhere to the Emergency Response Plan and the procedures that they have been trained to perform.

6.6 Traffic and Crowd Control

Portions of the TRI easement experience heavy traffic and/or crowds. It is critical that T-TSA staff and contractors be aware of vehicular traffic, pedestrian traffic, cyclists, skaters, recreational trail users, and all other traffic and crowds that may be encountered. Safety equipment such as flashing lights, beacons, cones, signs, barricades, safety vests, caution tape, and other means must be used at the work area to clearly identify the presence of T-TSA staff and contractors.

When a project requires vehicular traffic control, T-TSA or its contractors must have a traffic control plan in place that meets all the requirements of the Federal Highway Administration's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways. The plan must also adhere to all of the requirements of the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans), including both general provisions and all requirements of the CalTrans Encroachment Permit obtained by T-TSA. When a traffic control plan is required, a contractor must submit its plan to T-TSA for approval prior to beginning work activities.

6.7 Other Response Activities

Other emergency response activities may include the following, depending on the severity of the overflow:

- Notification of other member districts to receive mutual aid.
- Notification of Truckee Meadows Water Authority (775-834-8090).
- Notification of affected residents (such as along portions of the Truckee River corridor) with front door hangers.
- Notification of the local media by the designated T-TSA representative, in order to issue a public service announcement.
- Additional water quality testing in the Truckee River.
- Initiation of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

Element 6 Appendix

SWRCB Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-0003-DWQ
(As Revised by Order No. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

ORDER NO. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC

ADOPTING AMENDED MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

The State of California, Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) finds:

1. The State Water Board is authorized to prescribe statewide general waste discharge requirements for categories of discharges that involve the same or similar operations and the same of similar types of waste pursuant to Water Code 13263, subdivision (i).

2. The State Water Board on May 2, 2006, adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, pursuant to that authority.

3. The State Water Board on May 2, 2006, adopted Monitoring and Reporting Requirements to implement the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems.

4. State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, paragraph G.2., and the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements, both provide that the Executive Director may modify the terms of the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements at any time.

5. The time allowed in those Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for the filing of the initial report of an overflow is too long to adequately protect the public health and safety or the beneficial uses of the waters of the state when there is a sewage collection system spill. An additional notification requirement is necessary and appropriate to ensure the Office of Emergency Services, local public health officials, and the applicable regional water quality control board are apprised of a spill that reaches a drainage channel or surface water.

6. Further, the burden of providing a notification as soon as possible is de minimis and will allow response agencies to take action as soon as possible to protect public health and safety and beneficial uses of the waters of the state.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

Pursuant to the authority delegated by Resolution No. 2002-0104 and Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems No. 2006-0003-DWQ is hereby amended as shown in Attachment A, with new text indicated by double-underline.

Dated: February 20, 2008

Dorothy Rice
Dorothy Rice
Executive Director

ATTACHMENT A

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2006-0003-DWQ
(AS REVISED BY ORDER NO. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC)

STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring, record keeping, reporting and public notification requirements for Order No. 2006-2003-DWQ, "Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems." Revisions to this MRP may be made at any time by the Executive Director, and may include a reduction or increase in the monitoring and reporting.

NOTIFICATION

Although State and Regional Water Board staff do not have duties as first responders, this Monitoring and Reporting Program is an appropriate mechanism to ensure that the agencies that do have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner in order to protect public health and beneficial uses.

1. For any discharges of sewage that results in a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall, as soon as possible, but not later then two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the State Office of Emergency Services, the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over affected water bodies, and the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2. As soon as possible, but no later then twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall submit to the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board a certification that the State Office of Emergency Services and the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the discharge.

A. SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REPORTING

SSO Categories

1. Category 1 - All discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the Enrollee's sanitary sewer system that:
   A. Equal or exceed 1000 gallons, or
   B. Result in a discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water; or
   C. Discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.

2. Category 2 – All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the Enrollee's sanitary sewer system.

3. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges – Sewage discharges that are caused by blockages or other problems within a privately owned lateral.

SSO Reporting Timeframes

4. Category 1 SSOs – Except as provided above, all SSOs that meet the above criteria for Category 1 SSOs must be reported as soon as: (1) the Enrollee has knowledge of the discharge, (2) reporting is possible, and (3) reporting can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures. Initial reporting of Category 1 SSOs must be reported to the Online SSO System as soon as possible but no later than 3 business days after the Enrollee is made aware of the SSO. Minimum information that must be contained in the 3-day report must include all information identified in section 9 below, except for item 9.K. A final certified report must be completed through the Online SSO System, within 15 calendar days of the conclusion of SSO response and remediation. Additional information may be added to the certified report, in the form of an attachment, at any time.

   The above reporting requirements are in addition to do not preclude other emergency notification requirements and timeframes mandated by other regulatory agencies (local County Health Officers, local Director of Environmental Health, Regional Water Boards, or Office of Emergency Services (OES)) or State law.

5. Category 2 SSOs – All SSOs that meet the above criteria for Category 2 SSOs must be reported to the Online SSO Database within 30 days after the end of the calendar month in which the SSO occurs (e.g. all SSOs occurring in the month of January must be entered into the database by March 1st).

6. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges – All sewage discharges that meet the above criteria for Private Lateral sewage discharges may be reported to the Online SSO Database based upon the Enrollee's discretion. If a Private Lateral sewage discharge is recorded in the SSO Database, the Enrollee must identify the sewage discharge as occurring and caused by a private lateral, and a responsible party (other than the Enrollee) should be identified, if known.

7. If there are no SSOs during the calendar month, the Enrollee will provide, within 30 days after the end of each calendar month, a statement through the Online SSO Database certifying that there were no SSOs for the designated month.

8. In the event that the SSO Online Database is not available, the enrollee must fax all required information to the appropriate Regional Water Board office in

accordance with the time schedules identified above. In such event, the Enrollee must also enter all required information into the Online SSO Database as soon as practical.

Mandatory Information to be Included in SSO Online Reporting

All Enrollees must obtain SSO Database accounts and receive a "Username" and "Password" by registering through the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS). These accounts will allow controlled and secure entry into the SSO Database. Additionally, within thirty (30) days of receiving an account and prior to recording SSOs into the SSO Database, all Enrollees must complete the "Collection System Questionnaire", which collects pertinent information regarding an Enrollee's collection system. The "Collection System Questionnaire" must be updated at least every 12 months.

At a minimum, the following mandatory information must be included prior to finalizing and certifying an SSO report for each category of SSO:

9. Category 2 SSOs:

    A. Location of SSO by entering GPS coordinates;
    B. Applicable Regional Water Board, i.e. identify the region in which the SSO occurred;
    C. County where SSO occurred;
    D. Whether or not the SSO entered a drainage channel and/or surface water;
    E. Whether or not the SSO was discharged to a storm drain pipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system;
    F. Estimated SSO volume in gallons;
    G. SSO source (manhole, cleanout, etc.);
    H. SSO cause (mainline blockage, roots, etc.);
    I. Time of SSO notification or discovery;
    J. Estimated operator arrival time;
    K. SSO destination;
    L. Estimated SSO end time; and
    M. SSO Certification. Upon SSO Certification, the SSO Database will issue a Final SSO Identification (ID) Number.

10. Private Lateral Sewage Discharges:

    A. All information listed above (if applicable and known), as well as;
    B. Identification of sewage discharge as a private lateral sewage discharge; and
    C. Responsible party contact information (if known).

11. Category 1 SSOs:

A. All information listed for Category 2 SSOs, as well as;
B. Estimated SSO volume that reached surface water, drainage channel, or not recovered from a storm drain;
C. Estimated SSO amount recovered;
D. Response and corrective action taken;
E. If samples were taken, identify which regulatory agencies received sample results (if applicable). If no samples were taken, NA must be selected.
F. Parameters that samples were analyzed for (if applicable);
G. Identification of whether or not health warnings were posted;
H. Beaches impacted (if applicable). If no beach was impacted, NA must be selected;
I. Whether or not there is an ongoing investigation;
J. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
K. OES control number (if applicable);
L. Date OES was called (if applicable);
M. Time OES was called (if applicable);
N. Identification of whether or not County Health Officers were called;
O. Date County Health Officer was called (if applicable); and
P. Time County Health Officer was called (if applicable).

Reporting to Other Regulatory Agencies

These reporting requirements do not preclude an Enrollee from reporting SSOs to other regulatory agencies pursuant California state law. These reporting requirements do not replace other Regional Water Board telephone reporting requirements for SSOs.

1. The Enrollee shall report SSOs to OES, in accordance with California Water Code Section 13271.

Office of Emergency Services
Phone (800) 852-7550

2. The Enrollee shall report SSOs to County Health officials in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 5410 et seq.

3. The SSO database will automatically generate an e-mail notification with customized information about the SSO upon initial reporting of the SSO and final certification for all Category 1 SSOs. E-mails will be sent to the appropriate County Health Officer and/or Environmental Health Department if the county desires this information, and the appropriate Regional Water Board.

B. Record Keeping

1. Individual SSO records shall be maintained by the Enrollee for a minimum of five years from the date of the SSO. This period may be extended when requested by a Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

[2. Omitted.]

3. All records shall be made available for review upon State or Regional Water Board staff's request.

4. All monitoring instruments and devices that are used by the Enrollee to fulfill the prescribed monitoring and reporting program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy;

5. The Enrollee shall retain records of all SSOs, such as, but not limited to and when applicable:

    a. Record of Certified report, as submitted to the online SSO database;
    b. All original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation;
    c. Service call records and complaint logs of calls received by the Enrollee;
    d. SSO calls;
    e. SSO records;
    f. Steps that have been and will be taken to prevent the SSO from recurring and a schedule to implement those steps.
    g. Work orders, work completed, and any other maintenance records from the previous 5 years which are associated with responses and investigations of system problems related to SSOs;
    h. A list and description of complaints from customers or others from the previous 5 years; and
    i. Documentation of performance and implementation measures for the previous 5 years.

6. If water quality samples are required by an environmental or health regulatory agency or State law, or if voluntary monitoring is conducted by the Enrollee or its agent(s), as a result of any SSO, records of monitoring information shall include:

    a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
    b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
    c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
    d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
    e. The analytical technique or method used; and,
    f. The results of such analyses.

C. Certification

1. All final reports must be certified by an authorized person as required by Provision J of the Order.
2. Registration of authorized individuals, who may certify reports, will be in accordance with the CIWQS' protocols for reporting.

Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-0003 will become effective on the date of adoption by the State Water Board. The notification requirements added by Order No. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC will become effective upon issuance by the Executive Director.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk to the Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order amended by the Executive Director of the State Water Board.

Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board

Element 7: Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Control Program

This section of the SSMP describes the requirements for a Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) control program, as applicable to T-TSA. The SWRCB Order No. 2006-003-DWQ states that if an Enrollee determines that a FOG program is not needed, it must justify why. T-TSA is in the unique position that it owns and operates the TRI only and does not own and operate a sewer collection system, for which FOG control programs typically apply. The reasons that a FOG control program does not apply to T-TSA and the TRI are as follows:

- The TRI does not have direct connections to potential dischargers of FOG. The primary source of FOG is from restaurants or other kitchen facilities. If FOG is released from these types of facilities it would first be discharged to the individual collection system, and may cause a problem in the collection system piping. However, only a dilute concentration of FOG, and only the portion of FOG that does not accumulate in the collection system piping, would enter the TRI. The low concentration of potential FOG in the TRI results in practically no potential for FOG to cause or contribute to an SSO discharge in the TRI.
- The TRI pipe size is relatively large, which also minimizes the potential that FOG would cause or contribute to an SSO discharge.
- T-TSA's member districts control the sources of FOG within their district boundaries and enforce their own FOG control programs because their collection systems are most directly affected by these FOG discharges.

For these reasons, T-TSA does not require its own FOG control program. It is important that each of the member districts have a FOG control program to help prevent SSO discharges from occurring within their district boundaries. T-TSA will assist its member districts as necessary in enforcing FOG regulations that, if not followed, could otherwise affect T-TSA's facilities. To assist its member districts, T-TSA may independently administer, inspect sites, and enforce its own rules, regulations, ordinances, and resolutions. T-TSA coordinates with member districts to ensure that their FOG control programs are consistent with T-TSA's Pretreatment Ordinance, Rules and Regulations, and Local Discharge Limits, in addition to meeting the requirements of SWRCB Order No. 2006-003-DWQ.

Element 8: System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan

This section of the SSMP describes T-TSA's System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan.

8.1 Regulatory Requirements for the System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan Element

The SWRCB requirements for the System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan are to prepare and implement a CIP that will provide hydraulic capacity of key sanitary sewer system elements for dry weather peak flow conditions, as well as the appropriate design storm or wet weather event. The plan must include the following:

1. Evaluation: Actions needed to evaluate those portions of the sanitary sewer system that are experiencing or contributing to an SSO discharge caused by a hydraulic deficiency. The evaluation must provide estimates of peak flows (including flows from SSOs that escape from the system) associated with conditions similar to those causing overflow events, estimates of the capacity of key system components, hydraulic deficiencies (including components of the system with limiting capacity) and the major sources that contribute to the peak flows associated with overflow events.
2. Design Criteria: Where design criteria do not exist or are deficient, undertake the evaluation identified (in the above task) to establish appropriate design criteria.
3. Capacity Enhancement Measures: The steps needed to establish a short- and long-term CIP to address identified hydraulic deficiencies, including prioritization, alternatives analysis, and schedules. The CIP may include increases in pipe size, I/I reduction programs, increases and redundancy in pumping capacity, and storage facilities. The CIP shall include an implementation schedule and shall identify sources of funding.
4. Schedule: Schedule of completion dates shall be developed for all portions of the CIP. The schedule shall be reviewed and updated in accordance with the updating and re-certification requirements of SWRCB Order No. 2006-003-DWQ.

8.2 Evaluation

The purpose of the sewer system evaluation as required by SWRCB Order No. 2006-003-DWQ is to identify hydraulic deficiencies that have caused or contributed to an SSO discharge. The intent is for deficiency findings from the evaluation to be used to determine capacity enhancement measures and then to implement the measures as part of a CIP.

T-TSA has had no SSO discharges on the TRI to date. This includes the flood event of January 1-3, 1997 and the flood event between December 30, 2005 and January 1, 2006. Both floods were extreme events and compounding this, they occurred over the New Year's Day holiday, one of the highest wastewater loading periods due to heavy visitation by tourists to the region. The flood of January 1997 was the result of more than 180 percent of normal snowpack in December 1996 followed by an unseasonably warm and extremely heavy rain event that occurred from December 30, 1996 through January 3, 1997, which melted almost all of the snow pack below 7,000 feet. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimated that the

recurrence interval of the January 1997 Truckee River stream flow peaks at the Farad and Reno gaging stations were slightly less than 50 years. The flood event that occurred over the New Years' Day holiday of 2006 occurred as the result of an unseasonably warm and heavy rain event compounded with a low snow pack, which was incapable of absorbing the rainfall. The amount of precipitation received during the month of December, 11 inches total, was about 250 percent of the amount received in a typical December, but the average snow depth on the ground of only 3 inches was a meager 36 percent of the normal depth at that time of year. Both of these flood events resulted in large volumes of I&I entering the system, which added to the high baseline flows that were already occurring during the holiday season.

Because no SSO discharges have occurred on the TRI to date, determining deficiencies based on actual SSO discharges is not applicable to T-TSA at this time. Instead, the evaluation must be based on modeling analyses and a prediction that even larger flood events may occur in the future during time periods when wastewater loadings are equal to or greater than the loadings experienced during the aforementioned flood events. Only these types of scenarios (extremely large flood events coupled with high wastewater loadings) have the capability of causing SSO discharges, unless there is a pipeline obstruction.

Three independent models were prepared to evaluate the hydraulic capacity of the TRI. These models include (1) a CH2M Hill proprietary model entitled Wastewater Collection System Analysis Model (SAM); (2) the EPA Storm Water Management Model (SWMM) Model; and (3) a T-TSA-designed TRI Model. SAM was used as the basis for a technical memorandum prepared by CH2M Hill entitled "Hydraulic Modeling and Analysis of the Truckee River Interceptor." The modeling analyses found that the limitations to handle increased flood-event flows are primarily in the upper reaches of the TRI, from Tahoe City to Truckee. Specifically, hydraulic modeling demonstrated that the reach of the TRI that is the most limited with regard to conveying increased peak wet-weather flows is downstream of the Squaw Valley Public Service District (SVPSD) connection. A capacity analysis was performed which showed that the capacity of the TRI downstream of the SVPSD connection could be increased by 3 mgd to 14.8 mgd with relatively minor modifications to manholes to allow the pipeline to operate under increased surcharge. The specific improvement recommendations from this Technical Memorandum are discussed in Section 8.4 below.

The two additional models (EPA SWMM Model and T-TSA-designed TRI Model) were prepared and are available to T-TSA staff to evaluate the effects of increased growth, I/I, and flood-event scenarios on the capacity of the TRI. The EPA SWMM is open-source software and is a dynamic rainfall-runoff simulation model used for simulation of the quantity and quality of runoff. By applying the model to sewer flows as opposed to rainfall and runoff, it is used by T-TSA to track the flow rate and flow depth of water in the TRI during a simulation period comprised of multiple time steps. The T-TSA-designed TRI Model is more tailored to the Agency's needs than the SWMM Model because it has more data fields than the SWMM Model, such as photos, references to plan and profile drawings, approximate location of manholes, and manhole cover types.

8.3 Design Criteria

The design criteria for the TRI are to avoid SSO discharges during extreme flow periods and to maintain a minimum flow velocity of 2 feet per second at minimum flow periods. All models for the TRI, as described above, use complex computational analyses to calculate the flow rate and flow depth over a simulation period. The basis for the hydraulic analyses in all three models is the Manning Formula, as follows:

$$Q = 1.49/n * A * R^{2/3} * S^{1/2}$$

Where:

Q	=	Flow - (cubic feet per second)
n	=	Friction loss coefficient with an assigned value of 0.013
A	=	Cross-sectional area of flow - (square feet)
R	=	Hydraulic radius (cross sectional area divided by wetted perimeter) - (feet)
S	=	Slope of the hydraulic gradient

8.4 Capacity Enhancement Measures

As discussed in Section 8.2 above, specific improvement recommendations for increasing the capacity of the TRI were made in a technical memorandum prepared by CH2M Hill. The improvements would reduce the likelihood of accidental releases of raw sewage into the Truckee River, located directly adjacent to the TRI, during extreme flow events, floods, environmental catastrophes and other types of emergencies.

The proposed improvements would include the reconstruction of selected manholes along the TRI to increase the current TRI capacity approximately 10 to 15 percent by allowing it to operate in a surcharged (pressurized) condition in certain segments of the pipeline route. The manholes would undergo reconstruction to prevent the release of wastewater when operated in a pressurized mode. The reconstruction would consist of activities ranging from bolting down manhole covers to installing concrete supports at selected manhole locations.

To increase the TRI capacity upstream of Truckee to satisfactorily convey flows up to 14.8 mgd, approximately 3 mgd more than current capacity, a total of 21 manholes would require modification in one of three ways. The type of modification selected for each manhole depends on a variety of factors including location, degree of surcharge, constructability, and other factors.

The proposed manhole modifications that constitute T-TSA's CIP are described in greater detail below. Other minor activities typically involve maintenance-related tasks discovered from CCTV work and are completed in the construction season following the respective CCTV work.

Raising Manholes

This type of work would consist of removing the pre-cast cones, adding a new pre-cast straight manhole section, and replacing the cones. Manhole covers would be raised approximately one foot to increase the amount of freeboard between maximum water surface elevations in the pipeline and the tops of the manholes.

Modifying Tops of Manholes

Where manholes are not suitably located to have their tops raised, the suggested improvement is to modify the manhole. Modification would consist of exposing the manhole cone, attaching reinforcing bars to the cone by drilling and epoxy, and pouring a reinforced concrete top with a pressure manhole lid around the cone sufficient to withstand maximum uplift forces of about two (2) feet.

Converting to Pressure Manholes

Where water pressures greater than two (2) feet are shown to occur, the suggested improvement is to replace the manhole with a pressure structure. This work would consist of exposing the entire depth of the manhole, removing all of the pre-cast sections, placing reinforcing bars in the existing concrete base, and then constructing a reinforced concrete structure in place of the original manhole. This will allow the pipeline and the manhole to operate in a slightly pressurized condition.

Summary of Modifications

Converting 9 of the 21 manholes to pressure manholes would allow those structures to operate with low internal pressures of 1 to 7 feet (0.4 to 3.1 pounds per square inch [psi]) without leaking. Modifications to the remaining 12 manholes would be provided merely to increase the freeboard within the manholes, to further preclude the possibility of a spill under extreme flood events. A summary of the proposed manhole modifications for each of these 21 manholes follows:

Manhole No.	Proposed Modifications
14	Modify Top
17	Modify Top
55	Convert to Pressure Manhole
56	Modify Top
57	Convert to Pressure Manhole
58	Convert to Pressure Manhole
61	Modify Top

Manhole No.	Proposed Modifications
63	Modify Top
68	Modify Top
69	Convert to Pressure Manhole
71	Convert to Pressure Manhole
72	Modify Top
74	Modify Top
75	Convert to Pressure Manhole
76	Modify Top
78	Convert to Pressure Manhole
79	Modify Top
81	Convert to Pressure Manhole
82	Convert to Pressure Manhole
83	Modify Top
538	Raise Manhole (1 ft)

Schedule and Funding Considerations

Because current flows do not justify making these manhole modifications at the current time, the project will be undertaken when growth causes the TRI capacity to be consumed beyond an acceptable level. In addition, since the growth rate in the region is highly variable, pinpointing an exact date to complete the work is difficult. However, for the purposes of placing the project on T-TSA's CIP, the deadline for completion of the proposed modifications to the TRI is currently scheduled for October 15, 2019.

Funds will be made available in future budgets to implement the project. The cost of the project is estimated to be $583,000 in 2009 dollars. T-TSA maintains adequate cash reserves to add this capital expenditure to future budgets or to perform this project in short order if necessary. The project has already met all the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Quality Act (NEQA) processes.

8.5 Schedule

See above for the schedule of planned improvements. The estimated schedule will be reviewed and updated in accordance with the updating and re-certification requirements of SWRCB Order No. 2006-003-DWQ.

Element 9: Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications

This section of the SSMP describes T-TSA's procedures for monitoring, measurement, and program modifications.

9.1 Regulatory Requirements for the Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications Element

The SWRCB requirements for the monitoring, measurement, and program modifications element are as follows:

1. Maintain relevant information that can be used to establish and prioritize appropriate SSMP activities;
2. Monitor the implementation and, where appropriate, measure the effectiveness of each element of the SSMP;
3. Assess the success of the preventative maintenance program;
4. Update program elements, as appropriate, based on monitoring or performance evaluations; and
5. Identify and illustrate SSO trends, including: frequency, location, and volume.

9.2 Maintain Relevant Information

The intent of this requirement is to maintain a database or a graphic information system (GIS) to track the locations, severities, frequencies, and causes of SSO discharges. The SSO information gathered would then be used, in conjunction with modeling and other analytical devices, as the basis for the system evaluation and capacity assurance plan and associated CIP, as well as the basis for SSMP performance evaluations. T-TSA has had no observed SSO discharges on its TRI to date. Therefore, the scope of this activity for T-TSA is slightly different. For T-TSA, this task consists of tracking root intrusion observations, sediment accumulations, corrosion, other defects, and other maintenance-related requirements observed as part of CCTV inspections. This information is maintained in a central location on T-TSA's TRI Reach Database.

9.3 Monitor Implementation and Effectiveness of SSMP

The intent of this requirement is to monitor the effectiveness of the SSMP by tracking performance indicators primarily related to SSO discharges. Typically, for a sewer collection agency, the performance indicators would include items such as the following:

- Number of SSO discharges over the past 12 months attributable to dry weather conditions and wet weather conditions.
- Number of SSO discharges normalized per linear distance of sewer piping (e.g., number of SSO discharges per 100 miles of piping).
- Volume distribution of SSO discharges (e.g. <100 gallons, between 100 and 1,000 gallons, between 1,000 and 10,000 gallons, and >10,000 gallons).

- The volume of SSO discharges that were contained compared to the total volume of SSO discharges.
- Average time to respond to SSO discharges.
- Relationships between SSO discharges and storm events.

At this time, none of these typical performance indicators are applicable to T-TSA given that no SSO discharges have been observed along the TRI to date. For T-TSA, the frequency and severity of root intrusion, sediment accumulation, corrosion, and other defects will be noted and evaluated. Furthermore, if SSO discharges occur in the future, the implementation and effectiveness of the SSMP will be reassessed and the deficiencies will be addressed.

9.4 Assess Preventative Maintenance Program

As indicated in Element 4 of T-TSA's SSMP, T-TSA's preventative maintenance program consists of annual CCTV inspection work and physical inspections of the TRI alignment in the spring and fall. CCTV inspection work is performed on each reach of the TRI at a frequency of at least every four years. The assessment of T-TSA's preventative maintenance program is based on whether the severity and frequency of root intrusion, sediment accumulation, corrosion, and other defects remain at acceptable levels.

9.5 Update Program Elements

The intent of this section is to update T-TSA's SSMP elements as a result of monitoring and performance requirements. To comply with this requirement, T-TSA will update the SSMP if the frequency and severity of root intrusion, sediment accumulation, corrosion, and other defects rises to unacceptable levels. T-TSA will also track sewer flows in the TRI to assess the impacts of population growth. Furthermore, if SSO discharges occur in the future, T-TSA will update the SSMP to correct any deficiencies.

In addition to updating SSMP elements based on monitoring and performance requirements, T-TSA will periodically update the SSMP to ensure the document remains current. This task may include updating the following:

- T-TSA's legal authority documents, as necessary.
- Storm drain facilities in the vicinity of the TRI, as observed during the spring and fall inspections.
- Equipment inventories.
- Staff personnel references.
- Other sections as required.

9.6 Identify and Illustrate SSO Trends

If SSO discharges occur on the TRI in the future, T-TSA will identify and illustrate SSO trends.

Element 10: SSMP Program Audits

This section of the SSMP describes the requirements for and compliance with SSMP Program Audits.

10.1 Regulatory Requirements for the SSMP Program Audits Element

The SWRCB has the following requirements for SSMP Program Audits:

> As part of the SSMP, the Enrollee (T-TSA) shall conduct periodic internal audits, appropriate to the size of the system and the number of SSOs. At a minimum, these audits must occur every two years and a report must be prepared and kept on file. The audit shall focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the SSMP and the Enrollee's compliance with the SSMP requirements identified in SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, including identification of any deficiencies in the SSMP and steps to correct them.

10.2 Compliance with SSMP Program Audits

The SWRCB requirements state that the internal audits shall be appropriate to the size of the system and the number of SSO discharges. For T-TSA, the amount of sewer piping owned, operated, and maintained is very small compared to sewer collection agencies with similar cumulative sewer flows. In addition, no SSO discharges have been observed on T-TSA's TRI to date. If SSO discharges do not occur in the future, it will be assumed that the implementation of T-TSA's SSMP is effective. If SSO discharges do occur in the future, steps will be taken to identify any deficiencies in the SSMP and the deficiencies will be corrected.

An audit of the SSMP will be conducted every two years, unless deficiencies warrant more frequent audits. At a minimum, the SSMP will be reviewed to assess whether the following aspects of the SSMP are satisfactory:

- The SSMP goals are appropriate.
- The organization description is up to date and appropriate.
- T-TSA's legal authority documents are current and effective.
- The operations and maintenance program includes current maps and drawings including current storm drain and natural drainage features; an appropriate frequency and scope for CCTV and T-TSA inspections; an appropriate and effective rehabilitation and replacement plan; an appropriate level of staff training; and a sufficient inventory of equipment and replacement parts.
- The design and performance provisions, including design and construction standards and inspection and testing procedures, are appropriate and effective.
- The overflow emergency response plan is current, effective, and meets all regulatory requirements.
- The system evaluation and capacity assurance plan and associated CIP are up to date and effective and the schedule for TRI improvements is appropriate.

- The monitoring, measurement, and program modifications effort provides effective feedback on the SSMP program.
- The communications plan with the public is providing an appropriate level of outreach.

Element 11: Communications Program

This section of the SSMP describes T-TSA's communication program with the public.

11.1 Regulatory Requirements for the Communications Program Element

The SWRCB requirements for the communications program element are as follows:

> The Enrollee (T-TSA) shall communicate on a regular basis with the public on the development, implementation, and performance of the SSMP. The communication system shall provide the public the opportunity to provide input to the Enrollee as the program is developed and implemented.
>
> The Enrollee shall also create a plan of communication with systems that are tributary and/or satellite to the Enrollee's sanitary sewer system.

11.2 Communications Program

T-TSA is making a draft version of its SSMP available to the public on T-TSA's website (www.ttsa.net), allowing time for review, and inviting public comments both on line and at a Board of Directors meeting to be held on July 8, 2009. T-TSA's SSMP will remain on T-TSA's website as the SSMP is implemented and updated. T-TSA will address public comments as appropriate. Comments that will require the SSMP to be edited and updated will be incorporated in the next revision cycle.

Systems that are tributary and/or satellite to T-TSA's sanitary sewer system consist of those owned and operated by T-TSA's member districts. On a management level, communication between T-TSA and the member districts occurs between T-TSA's General Manager and member districts' general managers at regularly scheduled managers' meetings. Communication with member districts also occurs between T-TSA's General Manager and its Board of Directors, a board that is comprised of representatives from each of the member district's board of directors.

MISSION STATEMENT

T-TSA will be a recognized regional leader through its application of appropriate technologies and its commitment to operate its wastewater treatment plant in a sustainable and environmentally sensitive manner.

T-TSA will achieve its vision by:

Operating and maintaining the wastewater treatment plant and related facilities in a sound, efficient and effective manner.

Maintaining a workplace that fosters professional growth and job satisfaction

Protecting its assets and investments through sound financial policies and practices

Improving service through long-range planning and the wise use of technology

Leading the discussion of strategy development for regional waster issues for the benefit of all customers and the environment

The Agency is committed to a policy of conservation and recycling.

1. The recently constructed biological removal process and sludge dewatering building substantially reduces chemical demands, energy, and landfill stresses.
2. The anaerobic sludge digestion produces methane gas, which fuels on-site boilers to provide building and process heat.
3. Combustion offgases, principally carbon dioxide, are reused in the process for pH control of chemically treated waters.

SSMP

What is a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP)?

T-TSA's Sewer System Management Plan, also called an SSMP, is a document that describes the activities T-TSA uses to effectively manage, operate, and maintain the Truckee River Interceptor (TRI). The TRI follows the Truckee River from Tahoe City to T-TSA's treatment facility and is approximately 17 miles long.

Why are SSMPs Being Required Now?

Following the SWRCB's adoption of the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirement (GWDR) on May 2, 2006, collection systems became the last major component of the wastewater management system to be regulated. Treatment plants, including pretreatment programs, have been regulated for some time. The GWDR applies to all public collection system agencies in California that own or operate collection systems comprised of more than one mile of pipe or sewer lines, which convey untreated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility, and requires each agency to prepare an SSMP.

What is included in an SSMP?

The Statewide GWDR requires that the following elements be included in an SSMP:

1. Goals
2. Organization
3. Legal authority
4. Operation and maintenance program
5. Design and performance provisions
6. Overflow emergency response plan
7. Fats, oils and grease (FOG) control program
8. System evaluation and capacity assurance plan
9. Monitoring, measurement, and program modifications
10. SSMP program audits
11. Communication program

The details of each element may be viewed by clicking on each hyperlink above. The entire SSMP may be viewed by clicking on the following hyperlink: SSMP.pdf.

SSMP Completion & Approval

The entire completed SSMP was presented to T-TSA's governing board for approval at the July 8, 2009 Board Meeting at the Agency offices. This meeting was open to the public and there was opportunity for public comment on the SSMP. As the SSMP is being implemented, comments continue to be welcome and can be made via e-mail at the following address: SSMP@ttsa.net.