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WWTP PERMIT - CITY OF SUTTER CREEK WWTP GENERAL INFORMATION

- Current plant was constructed in 1949 and treats up to 0.48 million gallons per day (MGD) wastewater to secondary treatment levels.
 - Primary (solids removal)
 - Secondary (bacterial decomposition) Trickling filter
 - Tertiary (extra filtration)
- Current staffing at WWTP and ARSA continuous coverage (operator onsite every day)
 - Current staffing level 3 operators (2 staff level 1 and 1 staff level 2)

WWTP PERMIT - WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS 94-152 FOR CITY OF SUTTER CREEK WWTP

- MONITORING IS GOVEREND BY THE MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (No. 94-152 Revision 1).
 - INFLUENT MONITORING
 - Flow, BOD₅
 - EFFLUENT MONITORING
 - Flow, BOD₅, Total Coliform Organisms, Total Suspended Solids, Total Nitrogen, Settleable Matter, pH, Total Dissolved Solids
 - EMERGENCY POND MONITORING (when used)
 - Freeboard, Dissolved Oxygen, pH

WWTP - WDR 94-152 MONITORING FREQUENCY

• FREQUENCY OF MONITORING at the WWTP

• INFLUENT MONITORING

- Flow is daily and BOD is weekly
- EFFLUENT MONITORING
 - Flow is daily all the rest are monthly
- EMERGENCY POND MONITORING
 - Weekly measurements

WWTP - WDR 94-152 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- FLOW Design Capacity of 0.48 Million Gallons per day (MGD)
- ORGANICS Most Constituents have a monthly average and a daily maximum

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
BOD5	mg/L	30	60
Settleable Matter	ml/L	0.1	0.5
Suspended Soilds	mg/L	30	60
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN (most probable number)	23	500

WWTP - WDR 94-152 2023 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY

- FLOW Yearly Average daily flow 0.458 MGD
 - Reason for higher daily flow I/I due to rain mostly. Rain average is 30-inches in 2023 we received 52-inches (mostly in Winter of 2023)
 - Typically have no operational control of flow except recirculation and e-pond
- ORGANICS BOD₅ Strength of waste (food for bugs)
 - Influent average 500 mg/l
 - Effluent average 17 mg/l
 - Average % decrease of 96% (Well operating plant typically removes 90%)

WWTP - WDR 94-152 2023 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY

- Total Coliform includes bacteria that are found in the soil, in water and in human or animal waste.
 - Positive test means there is a **POSSIBILITY** of waterborne diseases. More testing would be required to determine if Fecal coliforms and or E.coli are present.
 - Negative test means there is no presence of any waterborne diseases.

2023 Annual Effluent Data Summary shows no results over laboratory detection limits (<1.8 MPN/100ml))

WWTP - VOC TESTING IN 2024

- VOC testing collected at WWTP effluent and Henderson Outlet.
 - Typical municipal waste does not contain VOC's so possibility of Sutter Creek contributing to VOC problems ARSA is unlikely
 - Testing occurred in February 2024 at the effluent of the WWTP and the Henderson Outlet via EPA method 624.1 for 40 Volatile organic compounds
 - Testing at Henderson outlet shows no results above laboratory detection limits
 - Testing at WWTP effluent showed no results above contamination limits.

WWTP – SUTTER CREEK WWTP FEB VOC TESTING RESUTS

VOCs above laboratory detection limits in Sutter Creek WWTP

- Acetone (27 μ g/L)– has no primary Maximum contamination limit (MCL)
 - Acetone a liquid solvent that can break down and dissolve other substances. Found in nature at low levels and in manufacturing
- Chloroform (4.4 µg/L) has no primary MCL
 - Chloroform a clear liquid with an ether like odor. Naturally occurring chemical but most is man-made is a member of the trihalomethanes and can be formed as a disinfection byproduct of chlorine disinfection
- Toluene (20 μ g/L)– has a primary MCL of 1.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 - Toluene is a colorless insoluble liquid. Mostly found in manufacturing of paints, oils refining and glues. Listed in Prop 65 because it can cause birth defects and other reproductive harm.
 - WWTP sample result was 0.02 mg/L (about two orders in magnitude less than MCL)

WWTP PERMIT – DRAFT PROJECT REPORT

- Planning grant Draft Project Report sent to DFA on March 20, 2024
- Four alternative treatments were discussed
 - New Secondary WWTP
 - Regionalization with Jackson
 - Regionalization with Ione
 - New Tertiary WWTP
- Present Value of New Tertiary Plant Alternative was deemed most cost effective

WWTP - WDR 94-152 ADDITIONAL TESTING IN 2024

Waterboard is updating WDR's throughout California to include nutrient removal (Nitrogen and Phosphorous to protect surface water.

- The decomposition of nutrients can create oxygen demand. This deprives organisms such as fish of oxygen.
- Nitrogen anticipated limits 10 mg/L
 - 2023 Annual report showed effluent limits averaging 27.3 mg/L
- Phosphorus anticipated limits 1.0 mg/L
 - Not currently tested for during wastewater sampling
- During new WWTP design WDR or NPDES will be updated and most likely contain nutrient limits. Conventional secondary treatment does not remove nutrients.

WWTP PERMIT – CHANGE FROM SECONDARY TO TERTIARY

- WWTP Classification Table Summary
 - Primary (up to 1.0 MGD) level 1
 - Secondary (up to 1.0 MGD) level 2
 - Tertiary (any flow level) level 3
 - Tertiary (over 1.0 MGD) level 4
- New WWTP changes to Tertiary treatment up to 1.0 MGD.
 - Current Chief Plant Operator (CPO) Level 2 classification will need to move to **level 3 for tertiary treatment.**
 - Staffing will need to increase to **5 operators for tertiary treatment**

WWTP – NEW TERTIARY WWTP DISPOSAL OPTIONS

- Three alternatives were discussed in Draft Project Report
 - Year-round Discharge to Sutter Creek
 - Wet season Discharge to Sutter Creek and dry season discharge to ARSA
 - Discharge to Sutter Creek when dilution is **grater than** 20 to 1 and discharge to ARSA when dilution is **less than** 20 to 1
- Disposal costs need to be explored in parallel with discussions with the water board to determine feasibility and estimated costs.