

*Hi-Desert Water District*  
**Water Reclamation Facility**  
*2023 ANNUAL REPORT*

January 24, 2024

Prepared by Matt Mayo  
Chief Plant Operator

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## **1. Introduction**

The Hi-Desert Water District (District) Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) treats sewage from a relatively new collection system, completed in 2019, within the Town of Yucca Valley (TOYV). In order to meet effluent water quality and operational objectives, the District constructed a membrane bioreactor (MBR) treatment process for the WRF. The MBR permeate quality allows the District to use the permeate for groundwater recharge and future water reuse in Phase 2 of the project. The Plant processes are designed to operate in compliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and produces Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water. The WRF has the ability to treat flows from the collection system equal to an annual average daily flow (AADF) of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD). The WRF will be expanded in the future to treat collection system flows equal to an AADF of 1.6 MGD.

The District is governed by Board Order R7-2022-0014-01 under the jurisdiction of the California Regional Water Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (Regional Board). Order R7-2022-0014-01 provides the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) for the facility. In addition to the requirements specific to the WDR as mandated by the Regional Board, the District is required to meet discharge standards defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 due to the future plan to become a Groundwater Reuse and Replenishing Project (GRRP).

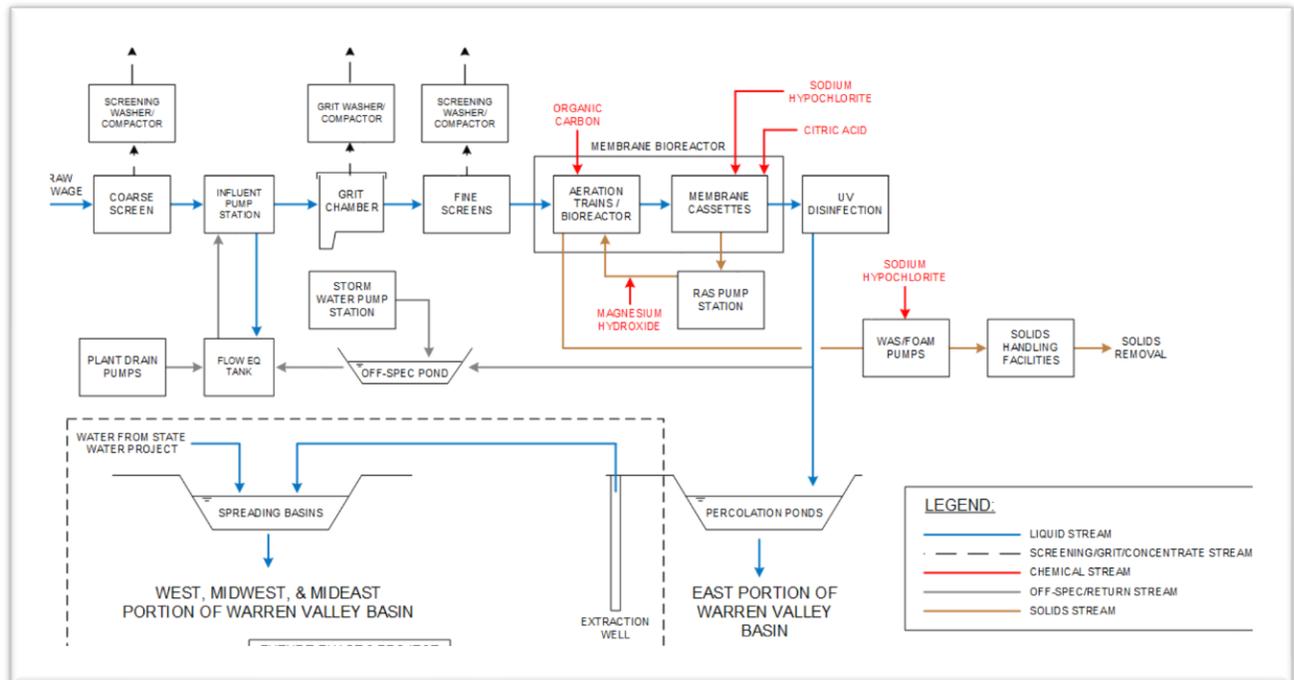
## **2. Summary**

The WRF sits on two rectangular 40-acre parcels running north-south for a total of 80-acres located adjacent to and south of State Route 62 (SR 62), Twenty-nine Palms Highway, east of Indio Avenue, and north of Sunnyslope Drive. The WRF consists of preliminary treatment, accomplished through both coarse and fine screens and a grit removal chamber, membrane bioreactor (MBR) treatment, ultraviolet (UV) disinfection for pathogen inactivation, solids dewatering, effluent percolation ponds, and support buildings/facilities. The MBR system is the

main process for wastewater treatment. The MBR is a combined biological and filtration process and serves as the location of denitrification and suspended solids removal.

A process flow schematic is included on Figure 2-1. It shows the WRF treatment processes and the disinfected MBR effluent flowing to the percolation ponds. The graphics within the dotted portion represents future plans for a GRRP.

**Figure 2-1 Process Flow Schematic:**



Following is a list of Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO), Effluent Violations (EV) and Order Condition (OC) infractions from 2023:

-NONE

### 3. OPERATIONS

#### a. Pretreatment

As part of the District's Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO) implementation of the Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Control Program (Element 7 of the City's SSMP) staff conducted regular inspections of commercial businesses with pretreatment devices within the town. The authority to require grease interceptors, when necessary, at commercial businesses lies with the Town of Yucca Valley (TOYV) although enforcing the maintenance requirements and Best Management Practices (BMPs) are under the authority of the District.

The District requires that all commercial businesses, regardless of whether they believe they are FOG producers, submit a FOG inspection application. The application is reviewed by District staff to determine whether an inspection is needed based on information provided by the applicant in the permit application. Following the inspection, a discharge permit is issued if it is deemed necessary. The commercial businesses that are required to have a discharge permit are inspected annually to ensure BMPs are being followed. Inspection procedures includes an informal interview of the commercial business's Owner or Manager regarding their existing infrastructure and kitchen practices, and an educational discussion of FOG source control as well

as inspection of facilities and review of FOG disposal documentation. Violations are documented and proof of corrective actions is required. While most of the discharge permits issued are for Food Service Establishments (FSE) there are car washes and auto repair shops that have required permits as well in order to monitor the grease and oil discharge through the applicable grease removal devices installed.

The District’s Collection crew is proactive and inspects the sewer manholes and other infrastructure for Inflow & Infiltration (I&I) that may contribute to unnecessary volumes of wastewater to be treated.

***b. Influent Treatment and Quality***

The plant took in an average dry weather flow of .655 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) in 2023. 311 connections were installed during the year for a total of 4335, which represents approximately 98% of the total connections in Phase 1.

The treatment plant operates through a series of both gravity and pressurized process streams. Wastewater enters the plant at the influent pump station and flow meter, where the influent first passes through a coarse screen and flows by gravity to the influent pump station wet well. The coarse screen is a mechanically cleaned coarse screen with 6-millimeter (mm) openings. The screen has a hydraulic capacity of 7.3 million gallons per day (MGD), which is the buildout peak hour flow. A manually cleaned bar rack is available as the standby unit for periods when the mechanically cleaned screen may be out of service.

After passing through the primary screens, wastewater flows by gravity to a wet well where variable speed submersible pumps convey the wastewater to either the equalization (EQ) tank or the grit removal structure. At this juncture the flows do not warrant grit removal as the fine screens have done the job well enough without the use of the Grit Removal System so that is bypassed. The Flow EQ pumps are designed to accommodate the difference between the design influent pumping capacity (peak diurnal flow) and the peak hour wet weather flows.

A summary of annual flow and influent parameter concentrations is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Influent Parameters**

	2023
Mean Influent Flow, MGD	.655
Total Annual Flow, MG	238.973
Mean Influent TSS, mg/L	192
Mean Influent BOD <sub>5</sub> , mg/L	210

***c. Preliminary Treatment***

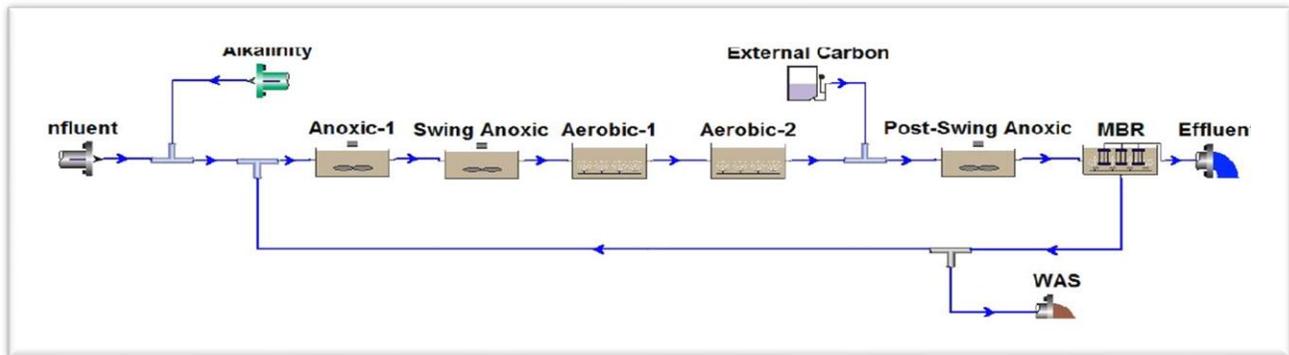
The preliminary treatment process includes screening and grit removal (when needed) as well as influent flow monitoring. The process water is currently pumped from the influent pump station directly to the fine screens. The MBR units require upstream fine screening to protect the membranes from damage. Fine screening consists of two screens, operating in a 1 duty + 1 standby configuration, and each are sized for a 2.6 MGD capacity.

#### *d. Biological Treatment*

The screened influent flows by gravity from the fine screens to the influent mixing chamber and aeration tank distribution channel. The influent mixing chamber and aeration tank distribution channel are partially separated by a baffle wall. After the screened influent mixes with the return activated sludge in the influent mixing chamber, the process water flows by gravity past the baffle wall into the aeration tank distribution channel. The aeration tank distribution channel distributes the mixed influent and RAS flow. Process water flows from the aeration tank distribution channel and splits into two process streams that feed the two anoxic tanks.

The biological process consists of one anoxic zone, one swing/anoxic zone ahead of two aerobic zones, followed by a post swing/anoxic zone and the MBR tanks. The swing/anoxic zones can be operated as either an anoxic or an aerobic zone and provide some flexibility in adjusting the aerobic and anoxic Sludge Residence Time (SRT) based on effluent water quality and seasonal temperature variations. A Returned Activated Sludge (RAS) recycle stream is connected to the back of the MBR tanks and is pumped to the RAS splitting chamber which then mixes with influent in the Influent Mixing Chamber and is conveyed via the Aeration Tank Distribution Channel to the first anoxic zone to achieve denitrification of nitrate contained in the return stream using readily biodegradable chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the influent wastewater as well as to maintain the desired biomass in the process. For operational flexibility, an Anoxic Bypass Chamber is available for the purpose of conveying influent flow and RAS flow directly into the first aerobic tank. Figure 3-1 represents the flow schematic of the biological process.

**Figure 3-1: Biological Flow Schematic**



#### *e. Secondary Treatment*

Water flows by gravity through the anoxic tanks, aeration tanks, and MBR tanks to the membrane distribution channel. Permeate is drawn through the membranes within the membrane tanks and additional flows enter the membrane distribution channel via an overflow weir. RAS is pumped from the back of the membrane tanks to the beginning of the process trains. The permeate pumps convey secondary effluent through the UV disinfection system and into the back-pulse tank. The treated water then flows from the back-pulse tank through the plant water tank and to the percolation ponds by gravity. The MBR process meets all effluent requirements for BOD<sup>5</sup>, TSS, TN, nitrite and pH under all operating conditions. When needed the addition of supplemental alkalinity and external carbon source is added to achieve desired parameters to remain in compliance.

#### *f. Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection*

After the process water has been treated by the MBR, the permeate is pumped to the UV system. The UV system disinfects water for the production of Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water. The minimum performance of the UV system meets the Guidelines for ultraviolet disinfection system design in water reuse applications published in the 2012 Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse, published by the National Water Research Institute (NWRI). Those guidelines include the following:

- Minimum UV dose of 100 millijoules per centimeter squared (mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>)
- Effluent Turbidity equal or less than 0.2 NTU 95 percent of the time, not to exceed 0.5 NTU
- Filtered water UV transmittance (UVT) of 52 percent or greater at 254 nanometers (nm)

The UV system consists of two reactors operated in a duty/standby (1+1) configuration with a capacity of 1.6 MGD each. The UV system can take several minutes to warm up during the plant startup or after a power failure. Once the reactors are warmed up the MBRs will activate and permeate will begin to flow through the reactors. The off-spec valve is manually opened, and flow is diverted until all regulatory compliance parameters are met.

A summary of key UV parameters for 2023 is shown in Table 4. Details of the UV qualities are presented in graphical form in Appendix A.

**Table 4: Ultraviolet Disinfection Parameters 2023**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>TURBIDITY, S.U.</b>												
Min	.023	.023	.026	.026	.023	.021	.021	.021	.021	.021	.021	.022
Max	.036	.032	.059	.054	.042	.042	.027	.047	.029	.036	.039	.027
Average	.026	.026	.028	.029	.029	.024	.024	.023	.024	.024	.024	.024
<b>UV TRANSMITTANCE</b>												
Min	65.3	65	64.5	62	62	66.5	67.3	65.2	69.4	67.6	66.7	65
Max	75.5	75.6	74.9	72.6	73	74.6	75.6	75.1	76.3	77.2	76.1	75
Average	69.7	71.6	70.4	67.7	67.5	70.2	71.1	70.9	72.3	72.4	72.2	71.2
<b>UV DOSE</b>												
Min	128	162	151	126	134	106	154	122	115	132	130	139
Max	417	650	402	381	330	377	373	378	640	405	408	402
Average	229	227	210	189	188	212	210	203	204	208	206	199

***g. Final Effluent Treatment and Quality***

After the effluent has been delivered to the Back-pulse and Plant Water Tank, effluent, meeting the quality requirements for discharge, flows into pipelines for conveyance to onsite percolation ponds on the northern side of the site. Effluent that meets all the requirements of the WDR discharges into the ponds and has an engineered outfall to protect against scouring, and the effluent percolates into the ground within the unlined ponds. As mentioned in the previous section, in the unlikely event that effluent does not meet the specified quality for discharge, “off-spec” water will not be discharged into the percolation ponds, but rather is conveyed by gravity to the Off-Spec Basin where it flows by gravity back into the flow equalization tank and reintroduced to the influent stream for treatment. 722 acre-feet of treated Title 22 effluent was discharged into the aquifer in 2023. A summary of other key final treatment parameters for 2023 is shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Key Treatment Parameters 2023**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>INFLUENT BOD, mg/L</b>												
Max	310	270	270	280	240	220	230	210	200	200	200	230
Mean	282	260	243	240	222	188	146	173	183	194	175	210
Average lbs/day	1491	1348	1339	1257	1157	995	779	966	1045	1106	1014	1227

<b>EFFLUENT BOD, mg/L</b>												
Max	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average lbs/day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>INFLUENT TSS, mg/L</b>												
Max	390	240	400	270	250	180	210	240	320	240	200	200
Mean	256	200	243	213	196	160	146	170	185	179	185	175
Average lbs/day	1353	1037	1286	1115	1021	847	779	949	1056	1021	1072	1023

<b>EFFLUENT TSS, mg/L</b>												
Max	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	.8	2
Mean	0	.5	.5	.5	0	.5	0	.5	.5	.4	.7	.75
Average lbs/day	0	2.54	2.61	2.57	0	2.6	0	2.74	2.81	2.24	3.99	4.32

<b>INFLUENT FLOW, MGD</b>												
Max	.726	.663	.707	.657	.657	.676	.681	.836	.721	.727	.727	.778
Mean	.634	.622	.635	.628	.625	.635	.640	.670	.685	.684	.695	.701
TOTAL(MG)	19.654	17.416	19.685	18.84	19.375	19.05	19.84	20.77	20.55	21.20	20.85	21.73

<b>EFFLUENT FLOW, MGD</b>												
Max	.694	.675	.714	.664	.659	.672	.674	.727	.714	.720	.727	.745
Mean	.626	.610	.627	.617	.617	.624	.628	.659	.674	.672	.684	.692
TOTAL(MG)	19.406	17.08	19.437	18.51	19.127	18.72	19.46	20.429	20.22	20.83	20.52	21.45

<b>OIL &amp; GREASE, ml/L</b>												
Max	0	0	0	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	0	0	0	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>TOTAL COLIFORM, MPN</b>												
Median	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
Max	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8

<b>PH, s.u.</b>												
Max pH	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.2	7	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.6
Min pH	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5

<b>TDS, mg/L</b>												
Max	420	440	440	440	450	420	420	410	490	400	420	420
Mean	410	430	430	428	424	403	414	390	420	386	408	418

<b>TOC, mg/L</b>												
Max	5.9	6.6	6.6	7.7	8.1	7	6.2	7.3	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.5
Mean	5.6	6.2	6.4	7.3	7.7	6.5	5.9	6.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.5

<b>AMMONIA, mg/L</b>												
Max	0	0	.2	1.7	.3	0	0	.09	0	0	0	.3
Mean	0	0	0.049	.275	.05	0	0	.01	0	0	0	.06

<b>NITRATE, mg/L</b>												
Max	.84	.61	.94	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	.88	.53	.46	.68
Mean	.22	.14	.49	1.16	1.41	1.08	.98	.53	.38	.19	.37	.3

<b>NITRITE, mg/L</b>												
Max	0	0	0.1	.1	.2	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	0	0	0.03	0	.09	0	.01	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4. GROUNDWATER WELL MONITORING

##### a. Overview

Prior to construction the District installed four groundwater monitoring wells adjacent to the WRF site location. The purpose of the groundwater monitoring wells network in the area of the proposed recharge basins is to determine the water quality conditions on the first encountered groundwater after discharge has been initiated. Four wells were monitored for pH, Coliform, Total Dissolved Solids, Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite and Total Nitrogen. The wells were monitored quarterly. A summary of results for the respective parameters for 2023 is shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Monitoring Well Parameters 2023**

	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
<b>DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER</b>				
YV-3	406.41	404.25	403.73	401.58
YVUZ-4	416.58	413.5	412.71	411.08
YVUZ-5	337.41	335	331.91	330.83
YVUZ-6	304.75	302.5	300.33	298.33
<b>PH, S.U.</b>				
YV-3	8.8	8.84	8.61	8.61
YVUZ-4	9.15	8.12	8.32	8.44
YVUZ-5	8.09	8.01	8.17	8.04
YVUZ-6	8.22	8.09	7.99	7.76
<b>FECAL COLIFORM, MPN</b>				
YV-3	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
YVUZ-4	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
YVUZ-5	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
YVUZ-6	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
<b>TOTAL COLIFORM, MPN</b>				
YV-3	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	2
YVUZ-4	2.0	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
YVUZ-5	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
YVUZ-6	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8

**ENTEROCOCCOUS, MPN**

YV-3	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
YVUZ-4	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
YVUZ-5	1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
YVUZ-6	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8

**TDS, MG/L**

YV-3	210	200	200	200
YVUZ-4	180	210	200	190
YVUZ-5	430	420	460	440
YVUZ-6	260	310	370	390

**AMMONIA AS N, MG/L**

YV-3	ND	ND	ND	ND
YVUZ-4	ND	ND	ND	ND
YVUZ-5	ND	ND	ND	ND
YVUZ-6	ND	ND	ND	ND

**NITRATE AS N, MG/L**

YV-3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7
YVUZ-4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
YVUZ-5	.47	.91	2.3	3.7
YVUZ-6	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.4

**NITRITE AS N, MG/L**

YV-3	ND	ND	ND	ND
YVUZ-4	ND	ND	ND	ND
YVUZ-5	ND	ND	ND	ND
YVUZ-6	ND	ND	ND	ND

**1st Q    2nd Q    3rd Q    4th Q**

**TOTAL NITROGEN, MG/L**

YV-3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7
YVUZ-4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
YVUZ-5	.47	.91	2.3	3.7
YVUZ-6	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.4

**5. MAINTENANCE***a. Maintenance Summary*

The WRF performed a variety of scheduled, preventative, predictive and breakdown maintenance on a wide variety of equipment. The main goal of maintenance activities is to ensure equipment availability to meet plant process operation requirements.

The WRF work area includes all major and auxiliary processes. Maintenance minimizes callouts, reduces overtime costs, limits potential for discharge violations due to mechanical failure, and costs associated with repairs are significantly lower than replacement costs. In addition to routine lubrication and preventative maintenance activities, the following notable predictive maintenance, and repairs were completed in 2023:

- Permeate Pump 1 Mechanical seals
- De-Scaling of Screw press #2
- Seepage pits in Recharge Ponds and Construction of an Emergency Pond
- Liner Repair for Off-Spec Basin

- Sludge Pump 2 Rebuild
- Influent Pump #2 Replacement and overhaul for spare pump
- MBR 1 air test and Fiber Repair
- Recovery Cleans on MBR's 2 and 3

### ***b. Flow Meter Calibration Record***

Flow to the plant is measured at the head works. The flow meter at the headworks has never worked properly to give an accurate flow in to the plant. We get a fairly accurate influent flow by calculating the flow from the influent pump station and adding the daily flow from the EQ basin into the influent pump station. The functioning meters are checked annually for accuracy and functionality. Comprehensive calibrations are completed per meter specification.

## **6. CHEMICALS AND UTILITIES**

### ***a. Chemicals***

When needed, several chemicals are used for a variety of treatment processes at the plant. Major process chemicals are discussed below and include:

- Magnesium Hydroxide
- Sodium Hypochlorite
- Citric Acid
- MicroC 2000™

#### **i. Magnesium Hydroxide for Nutrient Removal and pH Adjustment**

Magnesium hydroxide is added to the screened influent as it enters the aeration tank distribution channel in order to increase the alkalinity to support the biological conversion of ammonia to nitrate. Magnesium hydroxide is delivered as a slurry and the chemical injection point is in the aeration tank distribution channel.

#### **ii. Sodium Hypochlorite/Citric Acid**

Sodium hypochlorite is injected at three locations: (1) plant water pipeline downstream of the plant water pumps, (2) MBR permeate line for MBR Clean-In-Place (CIP), and (3) foam/ waste activated sludge (WAS) pipeline downstream of the foam/ WAS blowers. The membrane filters require periodic chemical cleaning to remove foulants from the membrane surface. Sodium hypochlorite and citric acid are used for chemical CIP maintenance and recovery cleanings of the MBR system. The recovery clean soaks the membranes in a chemical solution for several hours and is performed twice per year.

#### **iii. MicroC 2000™**

When needed, MicroC 2000™ is added to the anoxic tank in order to supplement the biological oxygen demand (BOD) for the nitrate converting microbes in the biological treatment.

## **7. HUMAN RESOURCES**

### ***a. Staffing***

The Wastewater Department includes treatment operations and collection maintenance staff. In 2023, the treatment plant employed 6 employees.

Plant staffing for 2023 is shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: Plant Staffing**

Chief Plant Operator	1
Lead Operator	1
WRF Operator	2
Collection Maintenance Lead Technician <sup>1</sup>	1
Collection Maintenance Technician <sup>1</sup>	1

<sup>1</sup>Also holds Grade I OIT Certification

***b. Safety Training***

Weekly safety meetings are conducted to discuss relevant safety topics, resulting in better service to the public and better, more efficient safe operation of the facility.

Notable safety training conducted by WRF operating staff:

- Chemical Handling Safety
- Lockout/Tagout Procedures
- Confined Space Safety
- Wastewater Maintenance Safety
- Workplace Fire Safety
- Safety Showers and Eyewash Stations

***c. Operator Certification***

The WRF functions with two Grade IV and two Grade II operators and operates 7 days a week. While operating daily only, staff is split into two crews with one crew of two operators working a 4/10 schedule Monday through Thursday and the second two-person crew works the same schedule Tuesday through Friday. All four operators share Standby duties with the operator on duty covering abbreviated operations on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.

Table 8 summarizes the status of operator certification held by WRF operators at the facility during 2023.

**Table 8: Wastewater Treatment Certifications**

Grade IV	2
Grade II	2
O.I.T.	2

Additional certifications held by WRF staff include Laboratory Analyst, Collection System Maintenance & Cross Connection Specialist.

**8. Certification of Report**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including fine and imprisonment for withholding information regarding permit violations.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at mattm@hdwd.com or (760)228-6278.

Sincerely,



Matt Mayo, WWTP0 IV-42824

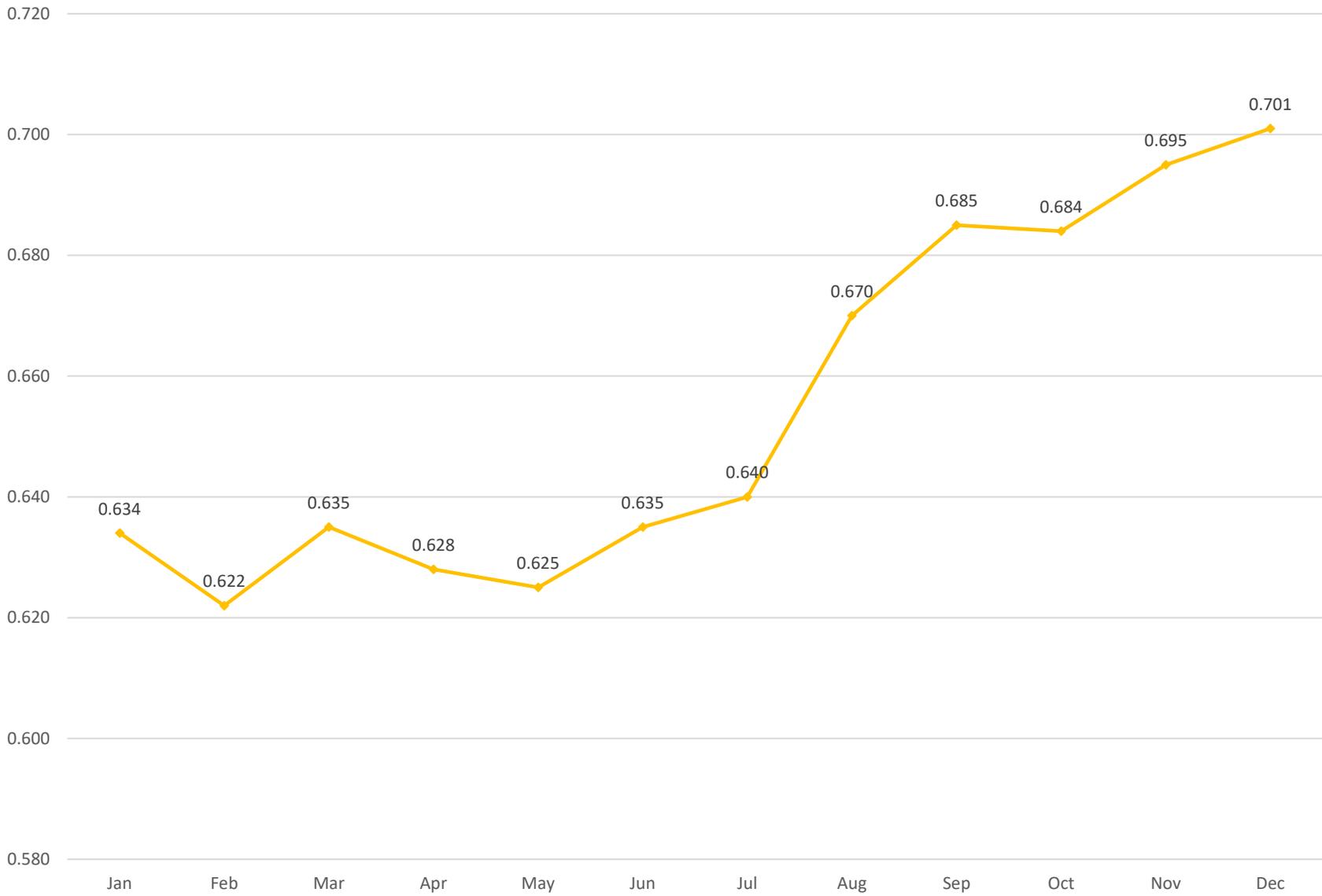
Chief Plant Operator

Hi-Desert Water District Water Reclamation Facility

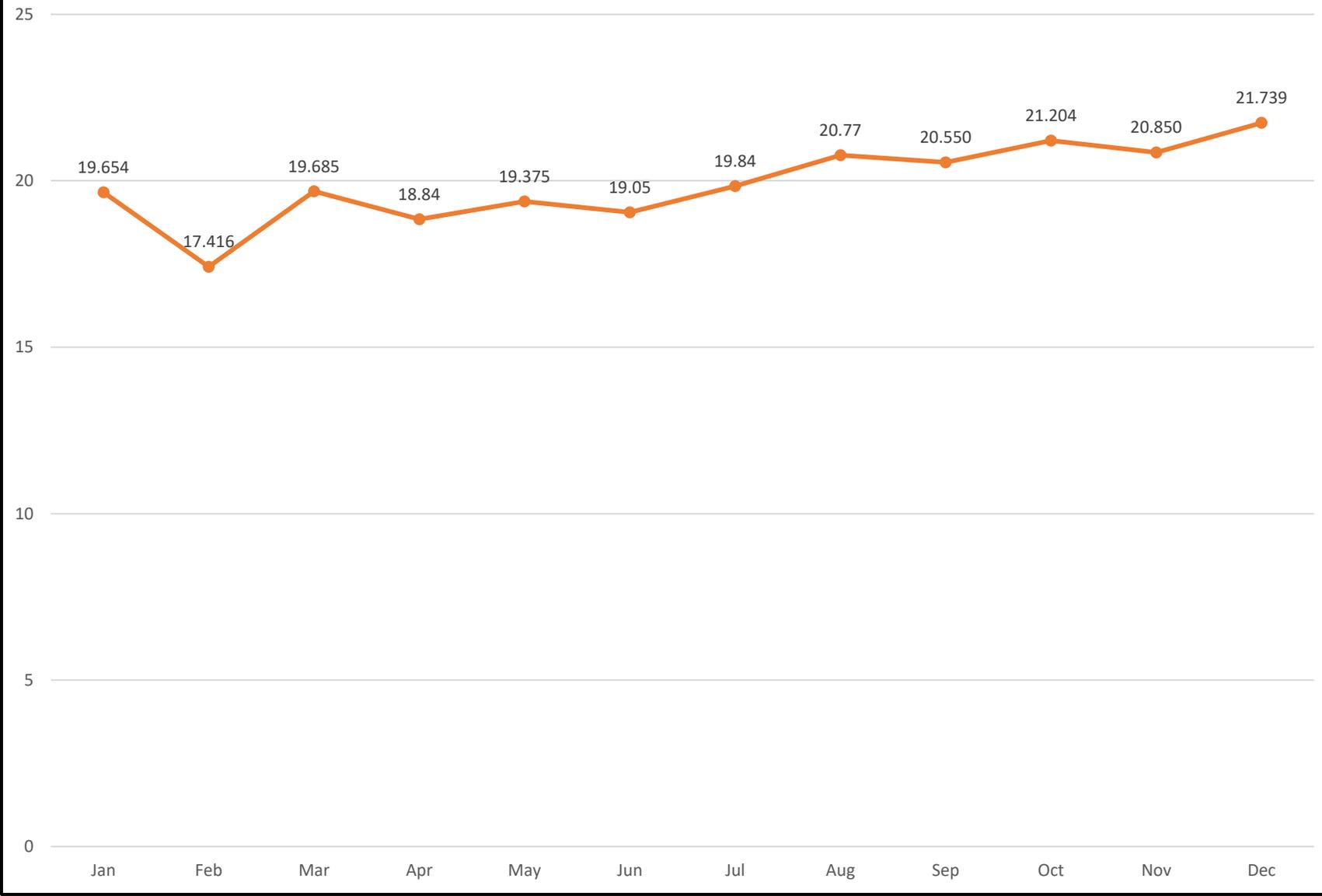
# Appendix A

## WRF Performance Charts

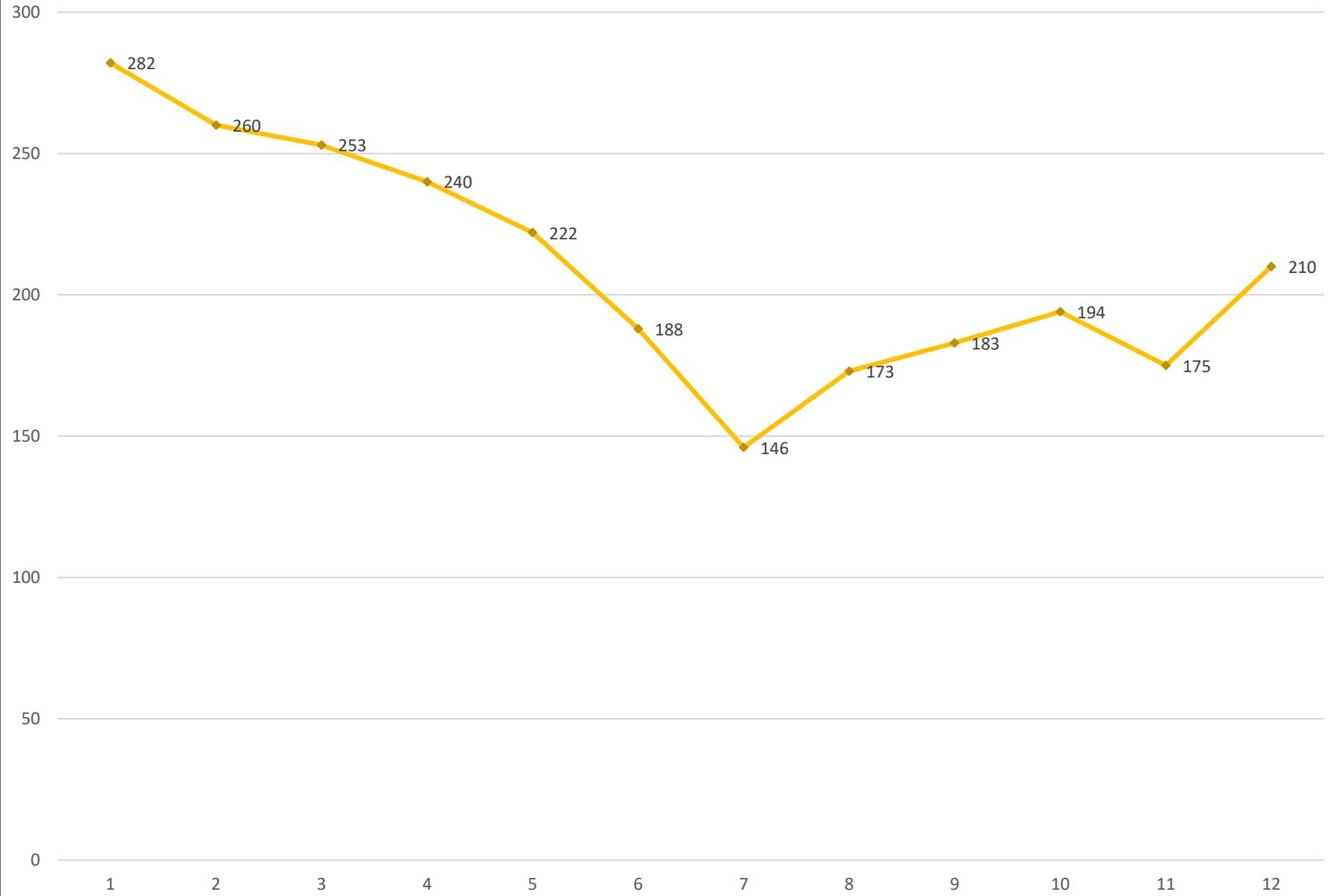
### Average Influent Flow, MGD



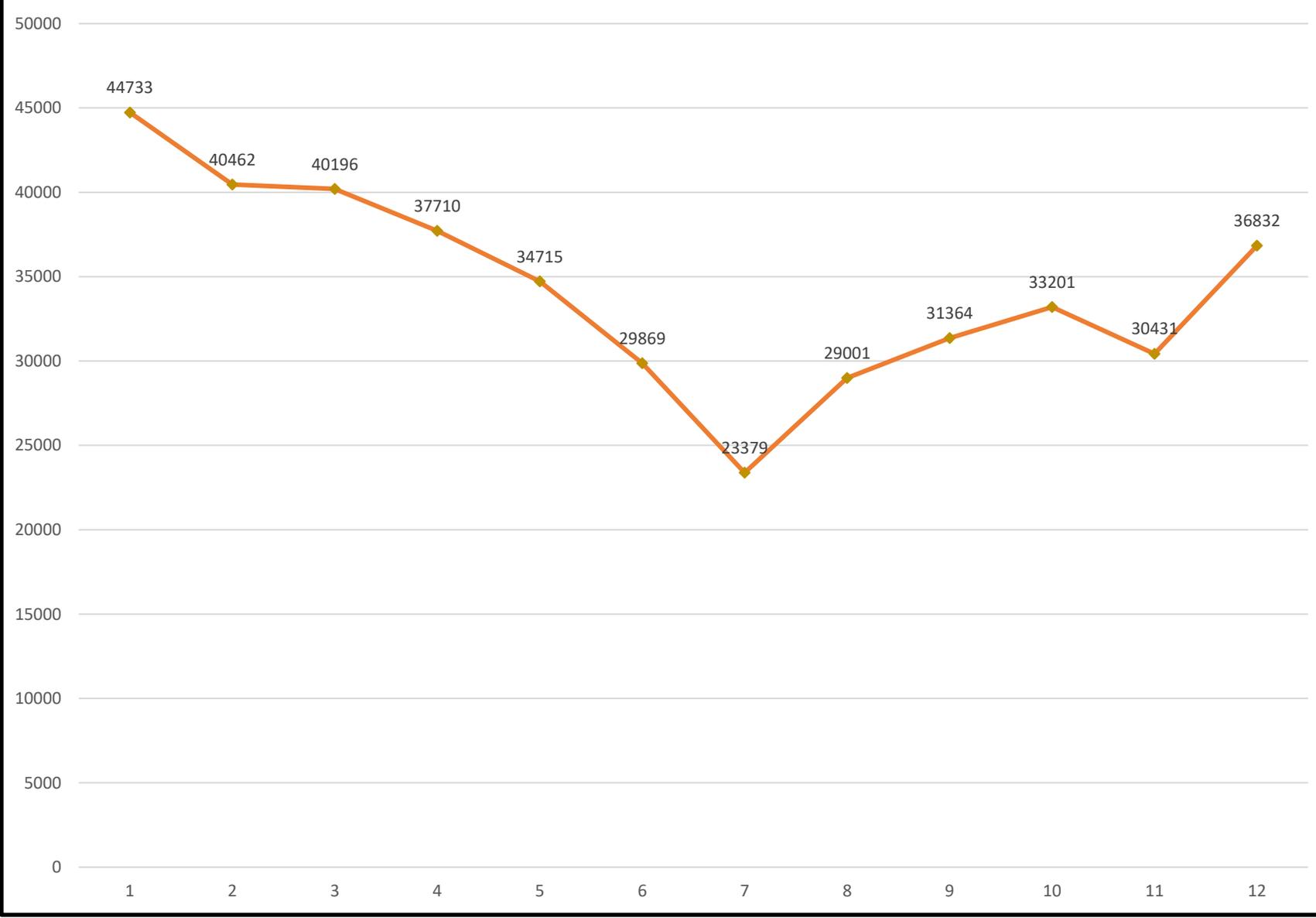
### Total Monthly Influent Flows (MGD)



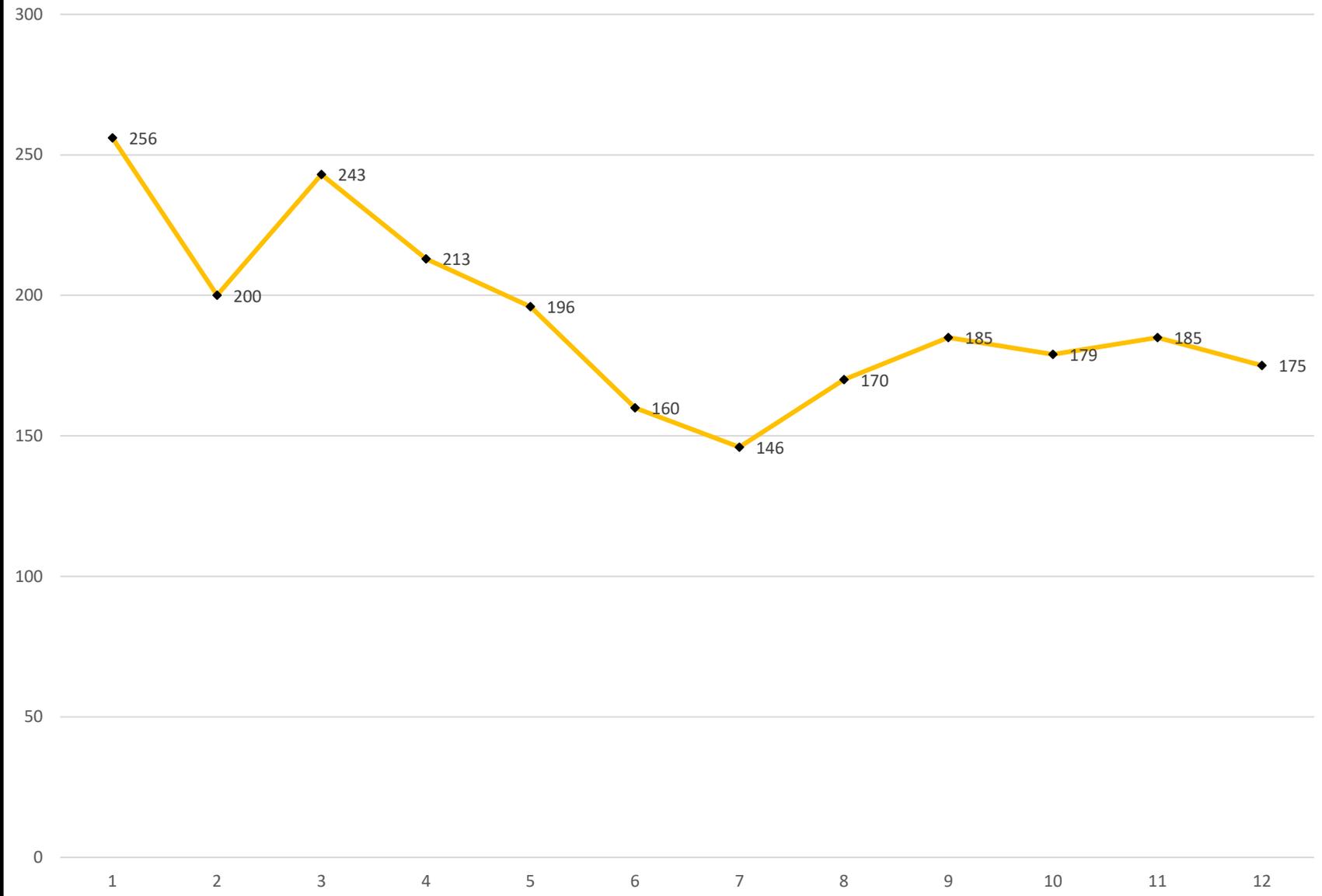
Average Influent BOD, mg/L



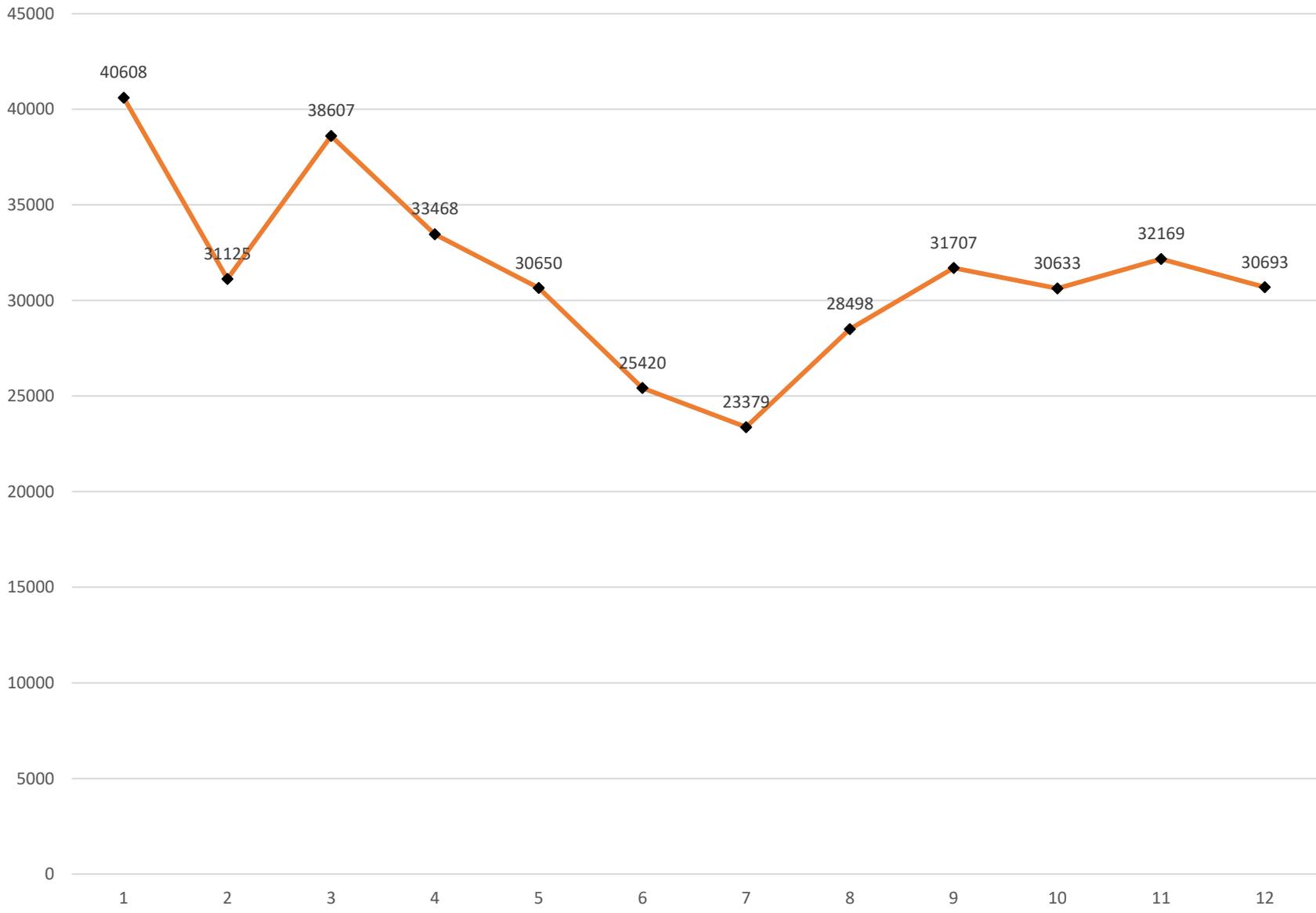
Influent BOD, Total Pounds



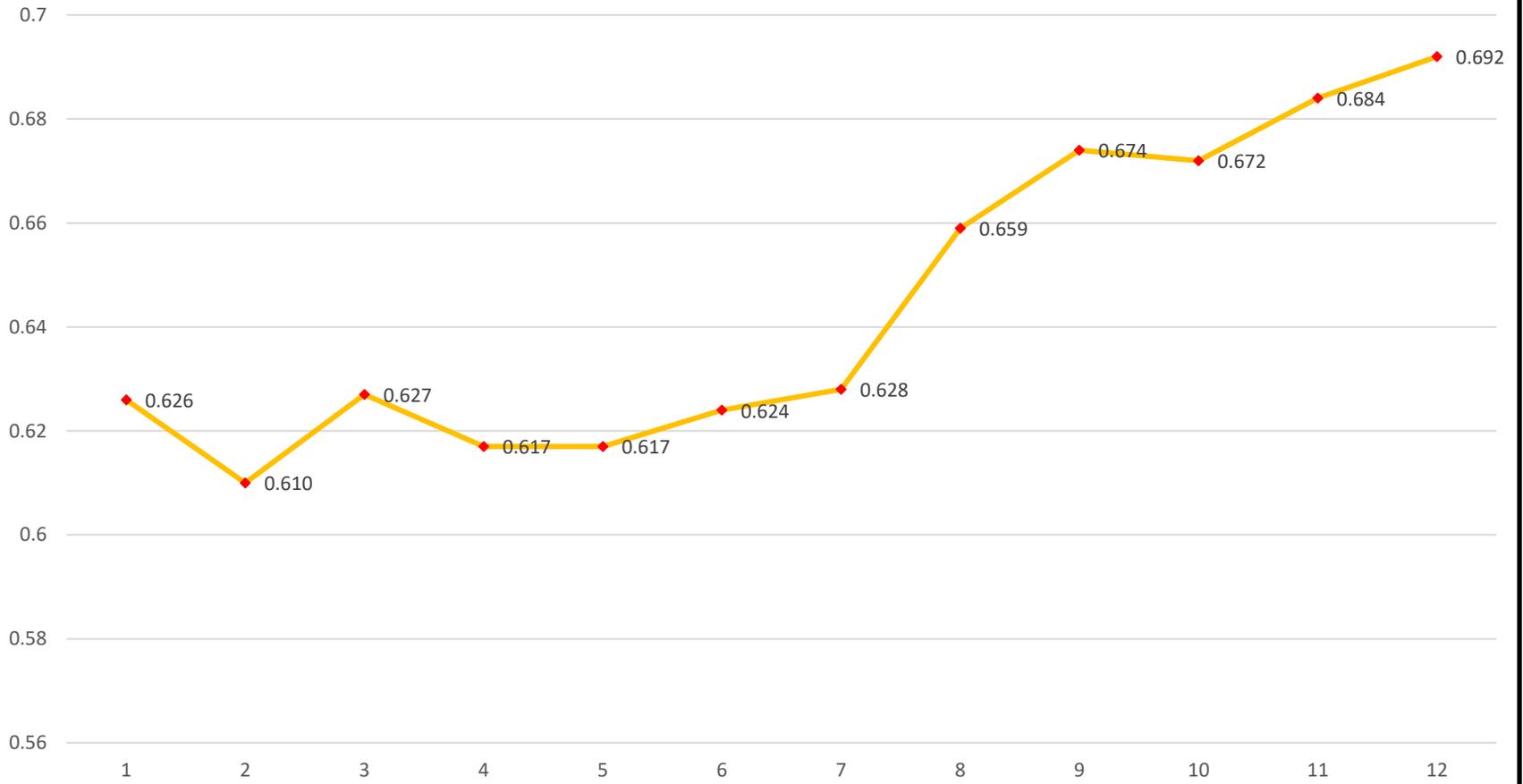
Average Influent TSS, mg/L



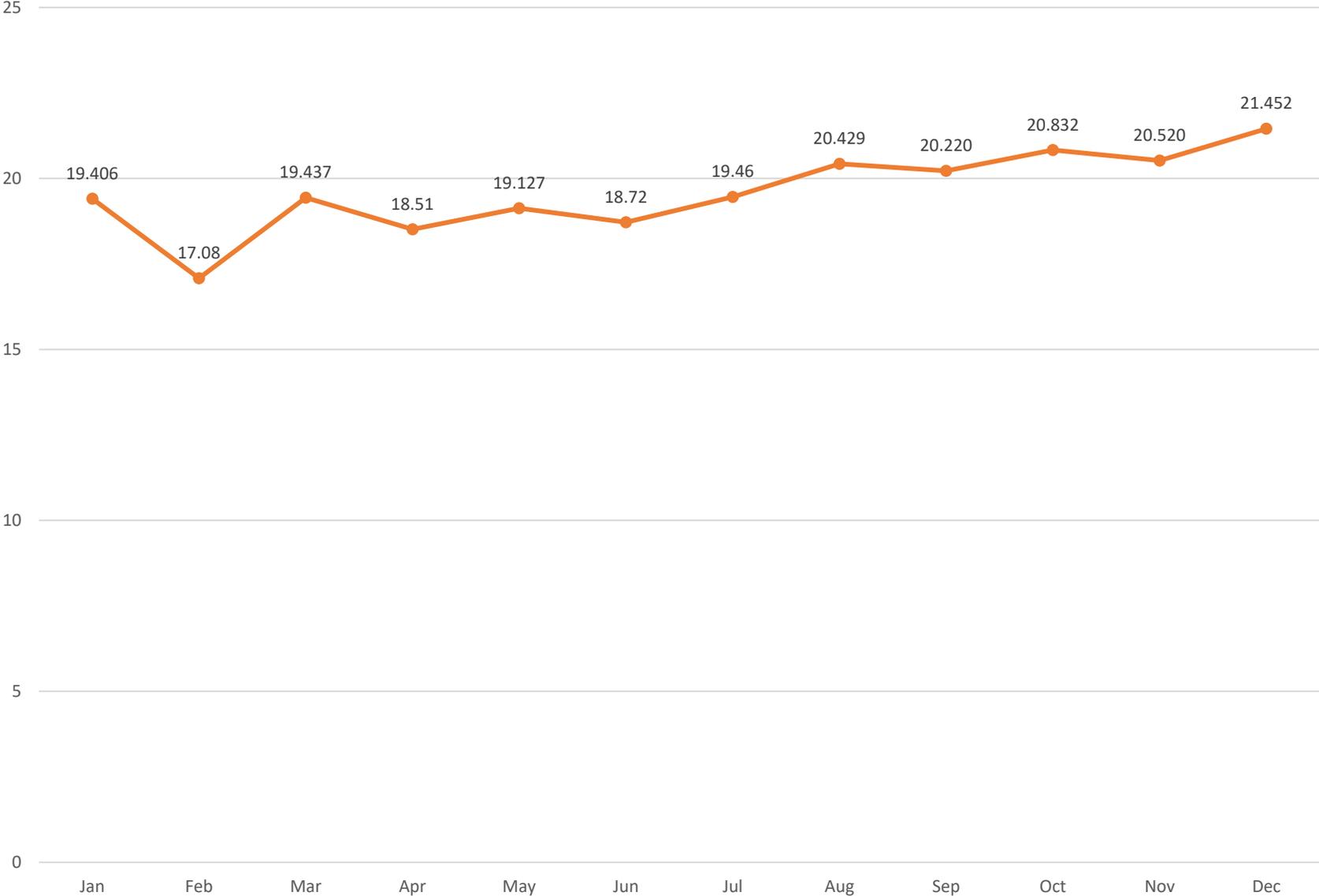
Influent TSS, Total Pounds



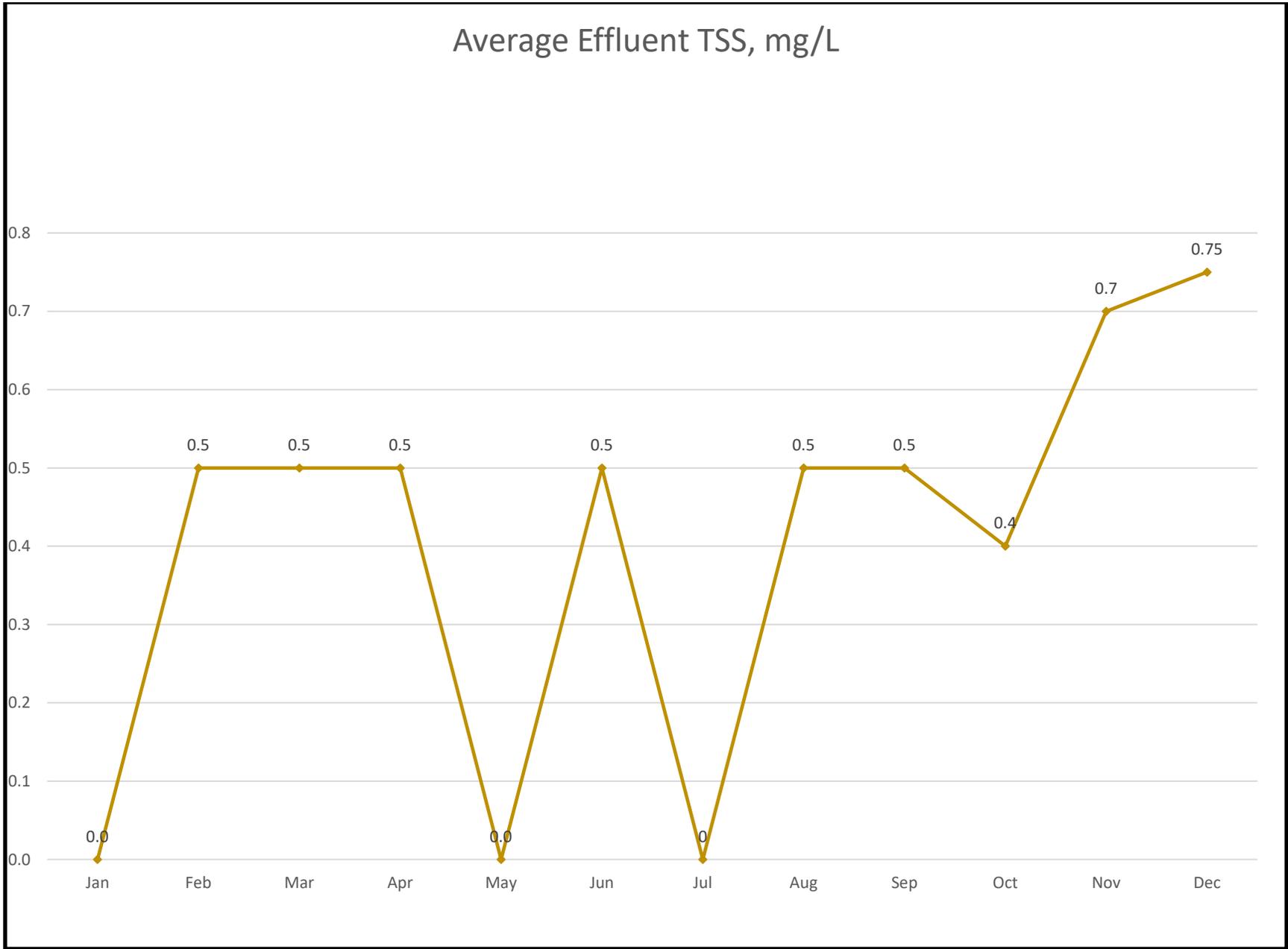
### Average Effluent Flow, MGD



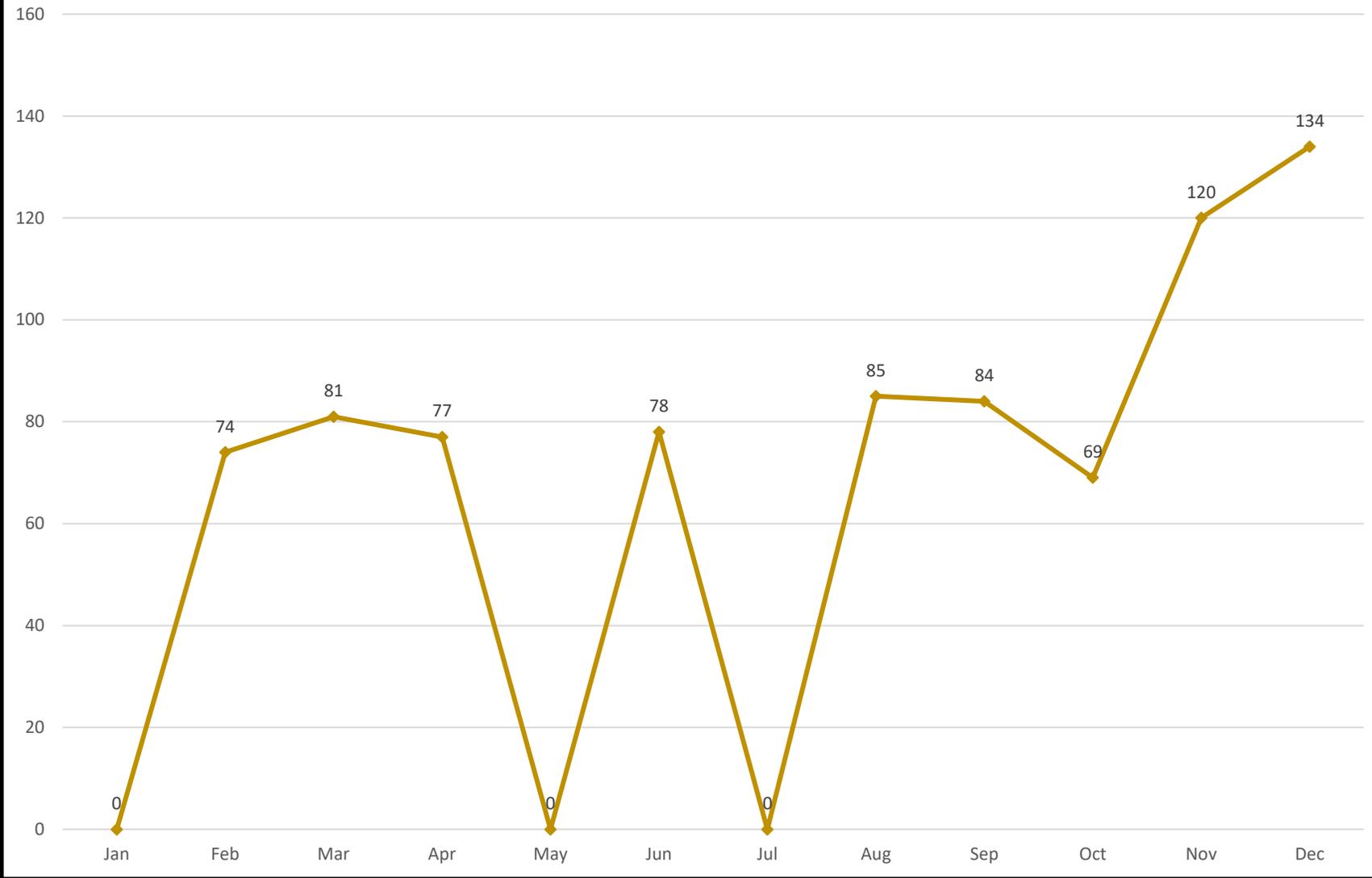
### Total Monthly Effluent Flows (MGD)



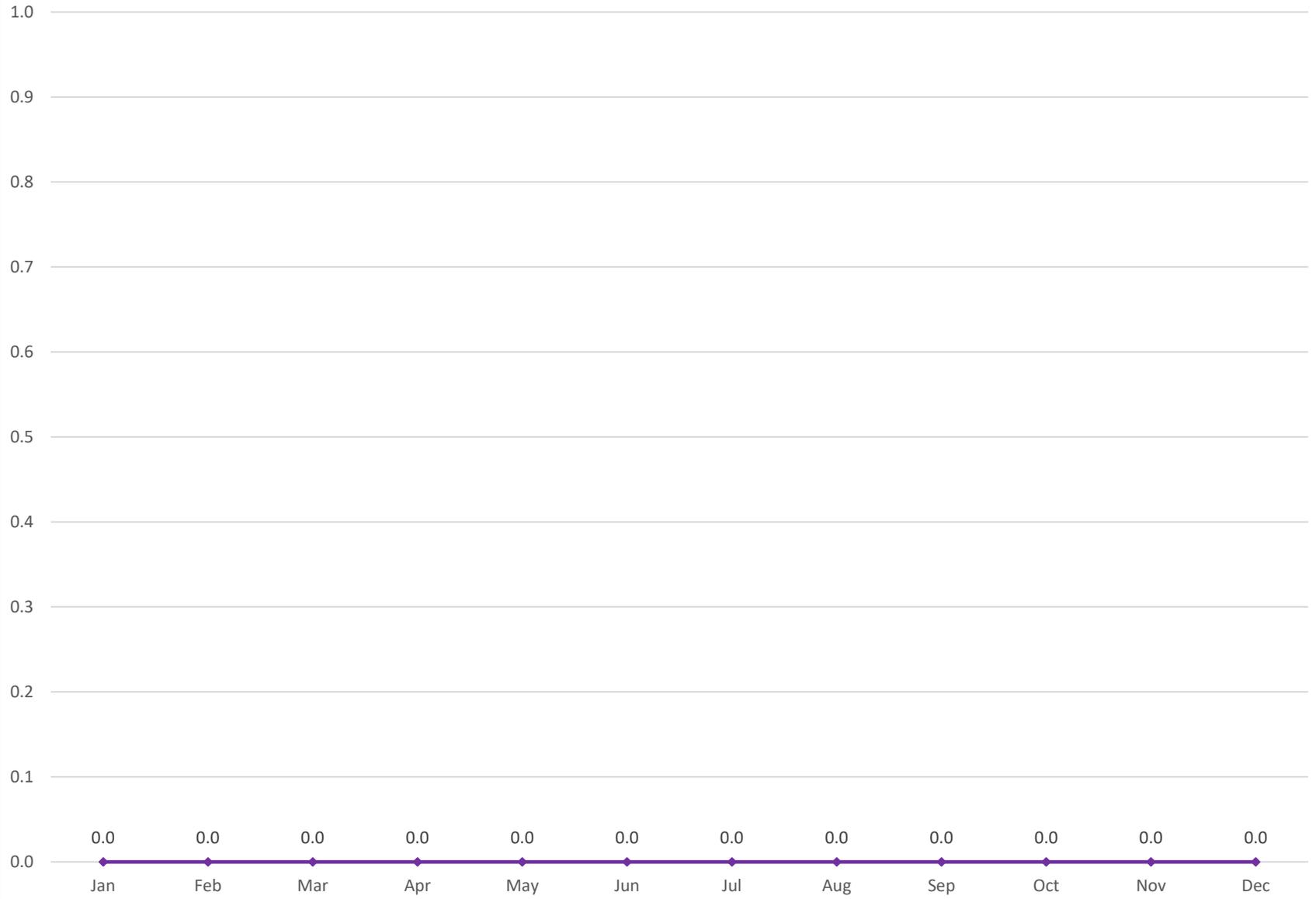
Average Effluent TSS, mg/L



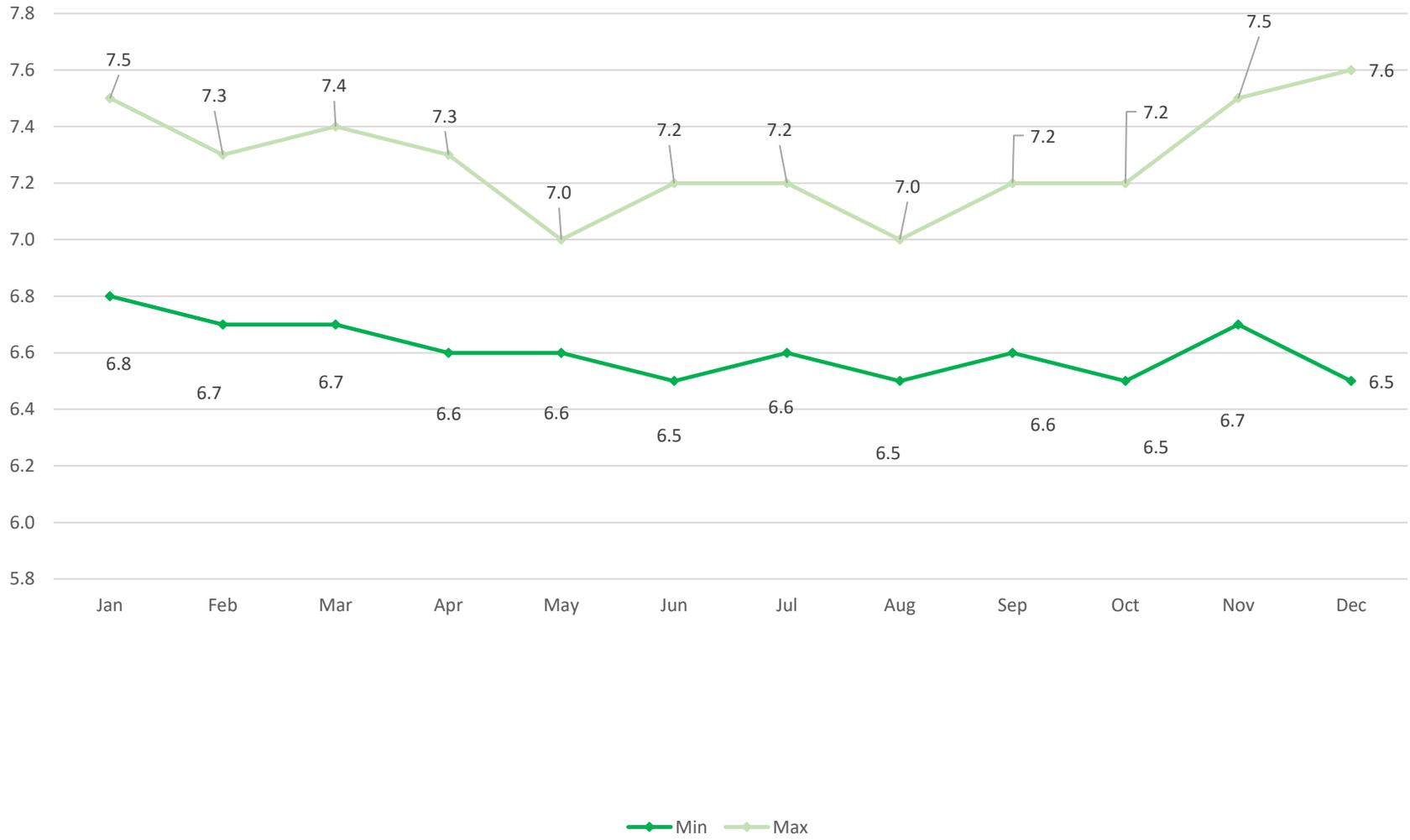
Effluent TSS, Total Pounds



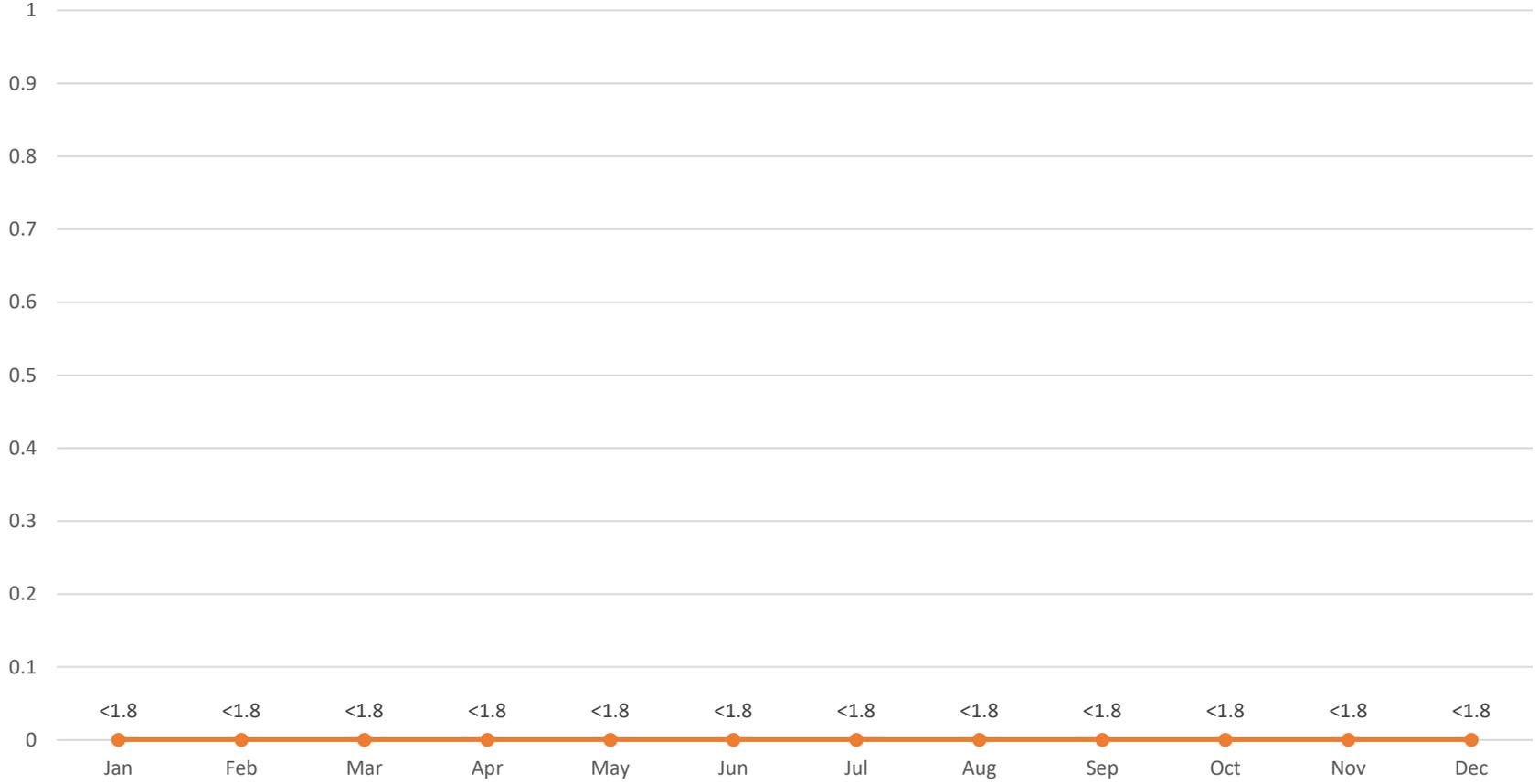
# Average Effluent BOD, mg/L



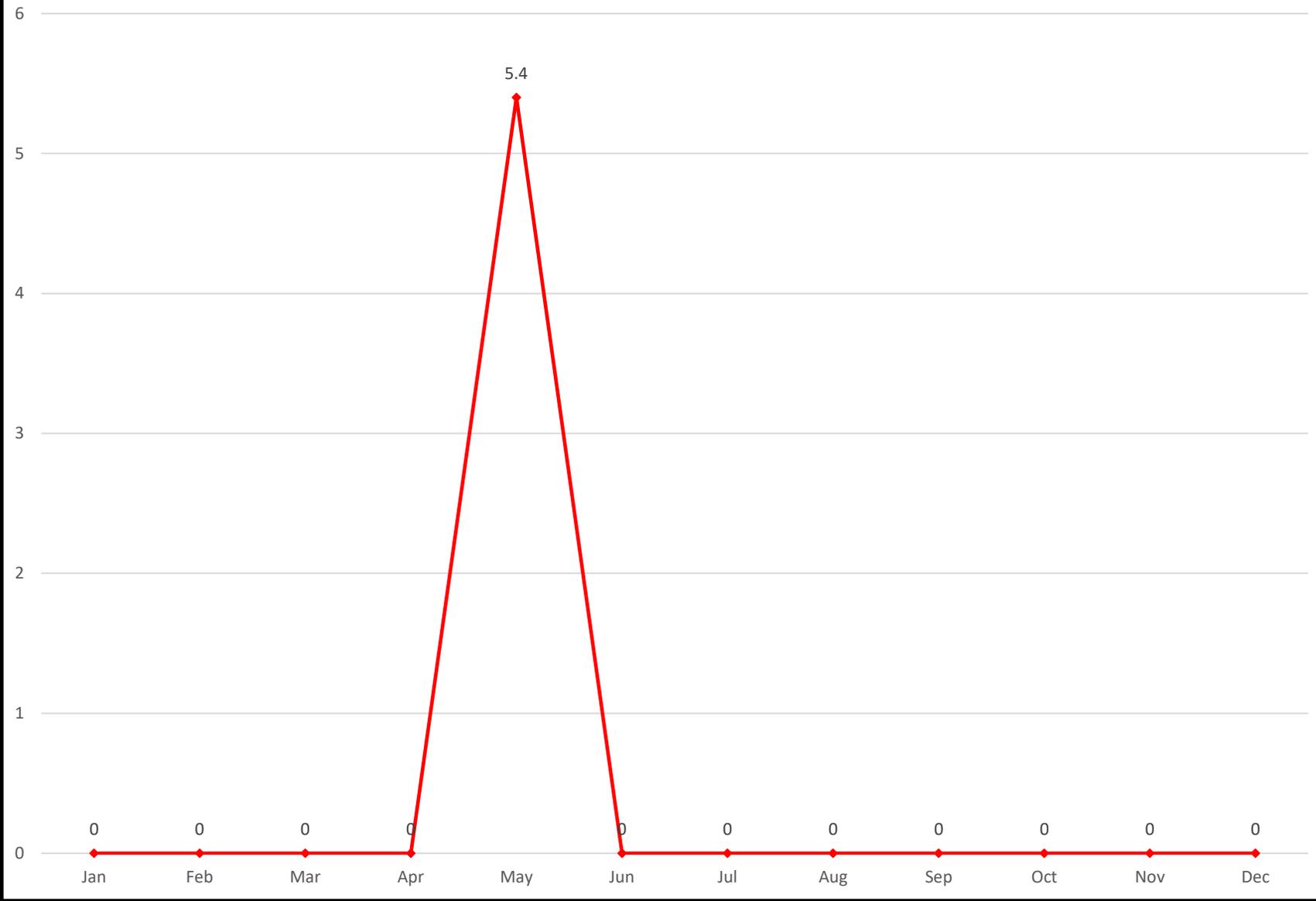
pH Minimum/Maximum (s.u.)



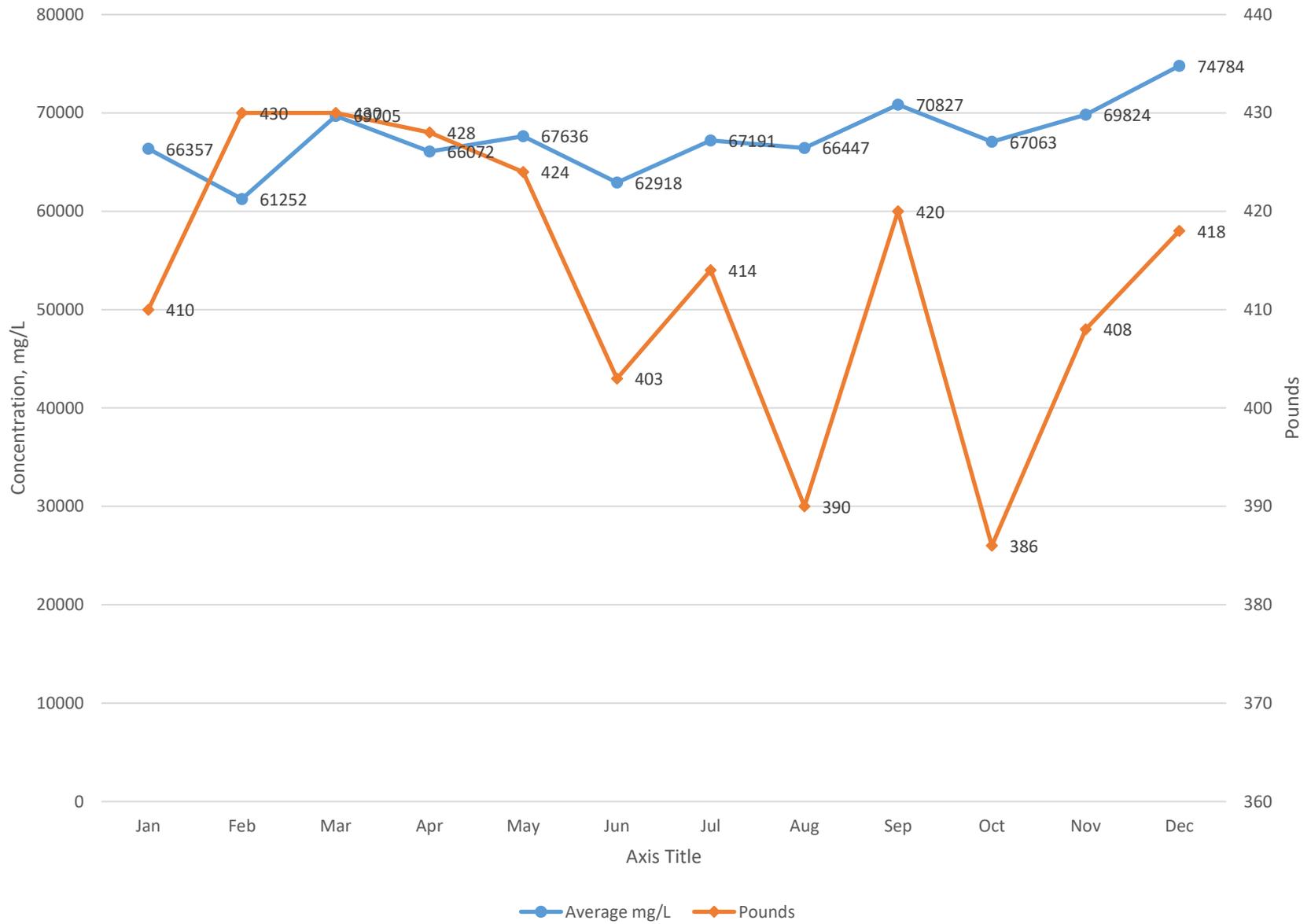
### Total Coliform Median, MPN



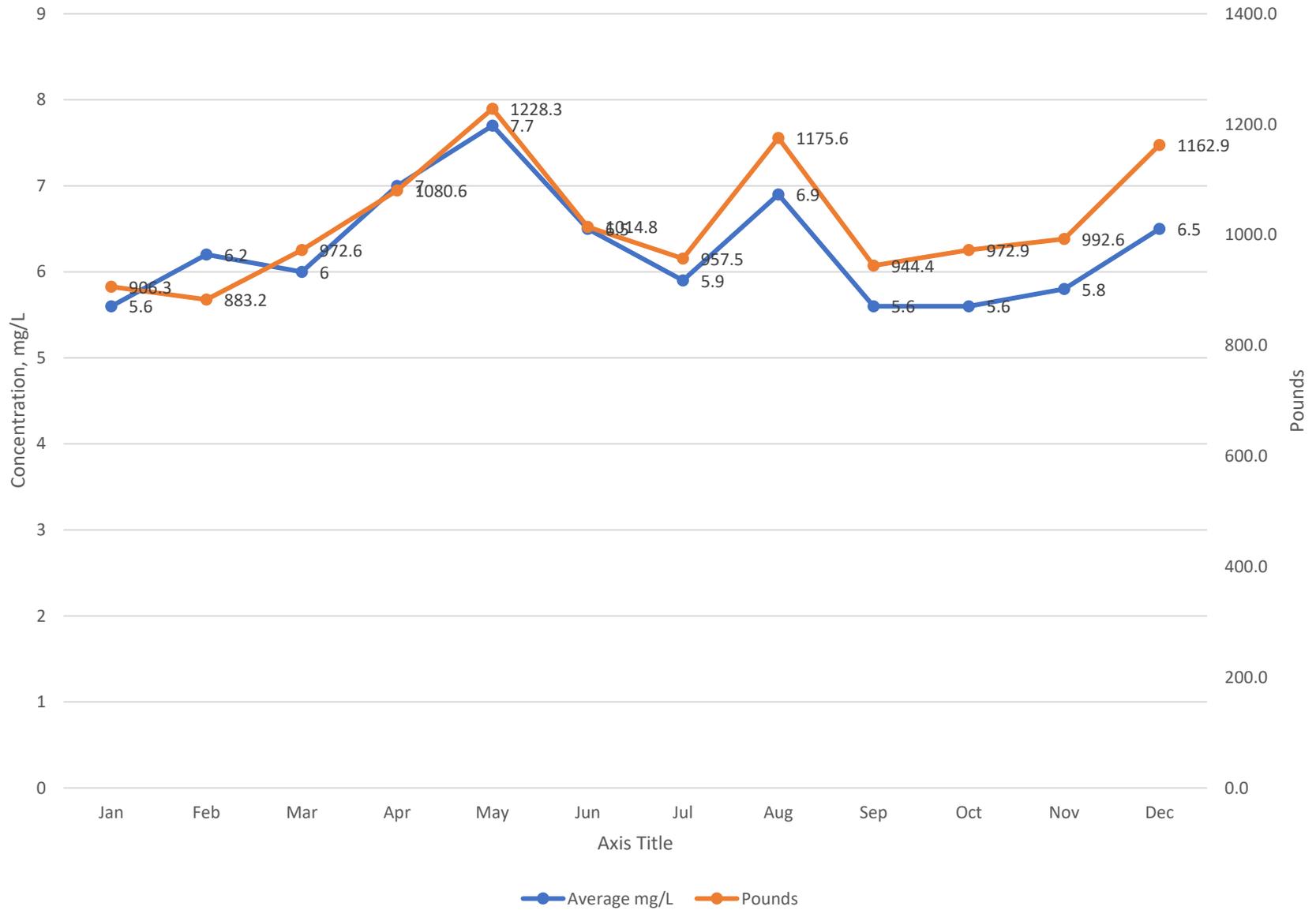
Average Oil & Grease, mg/L



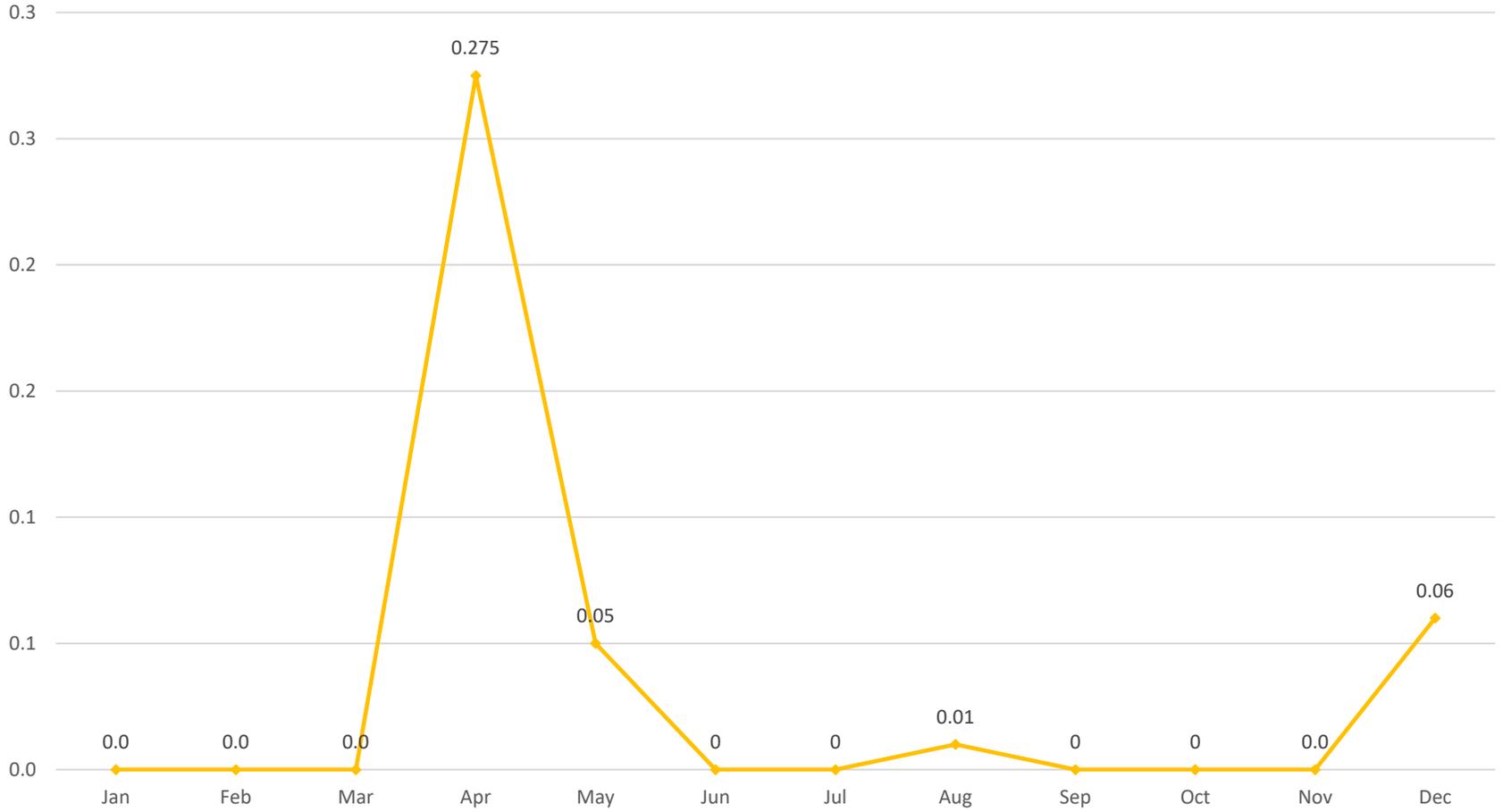
### Average Effluent TDS



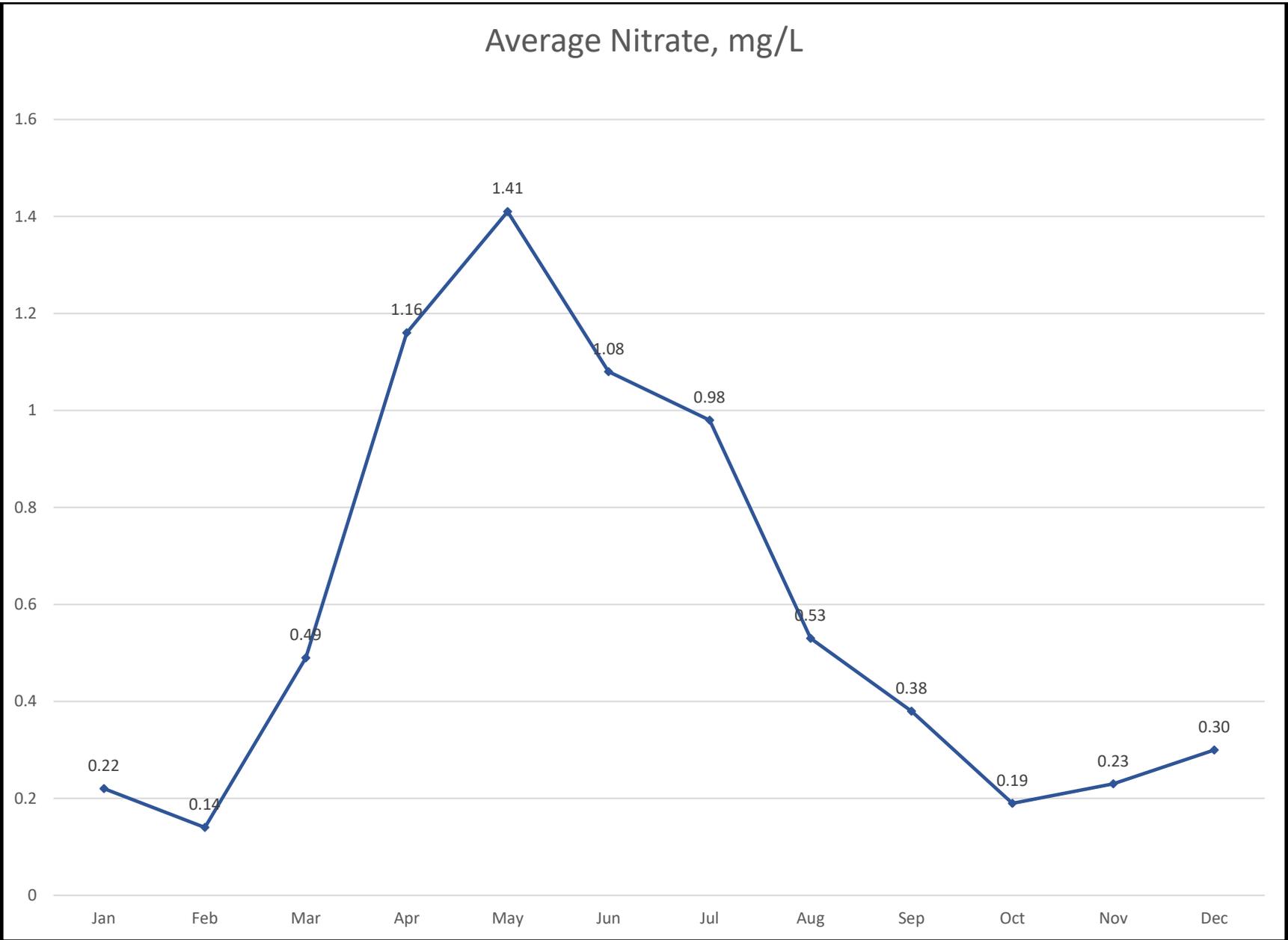
### Total Organic Carbon



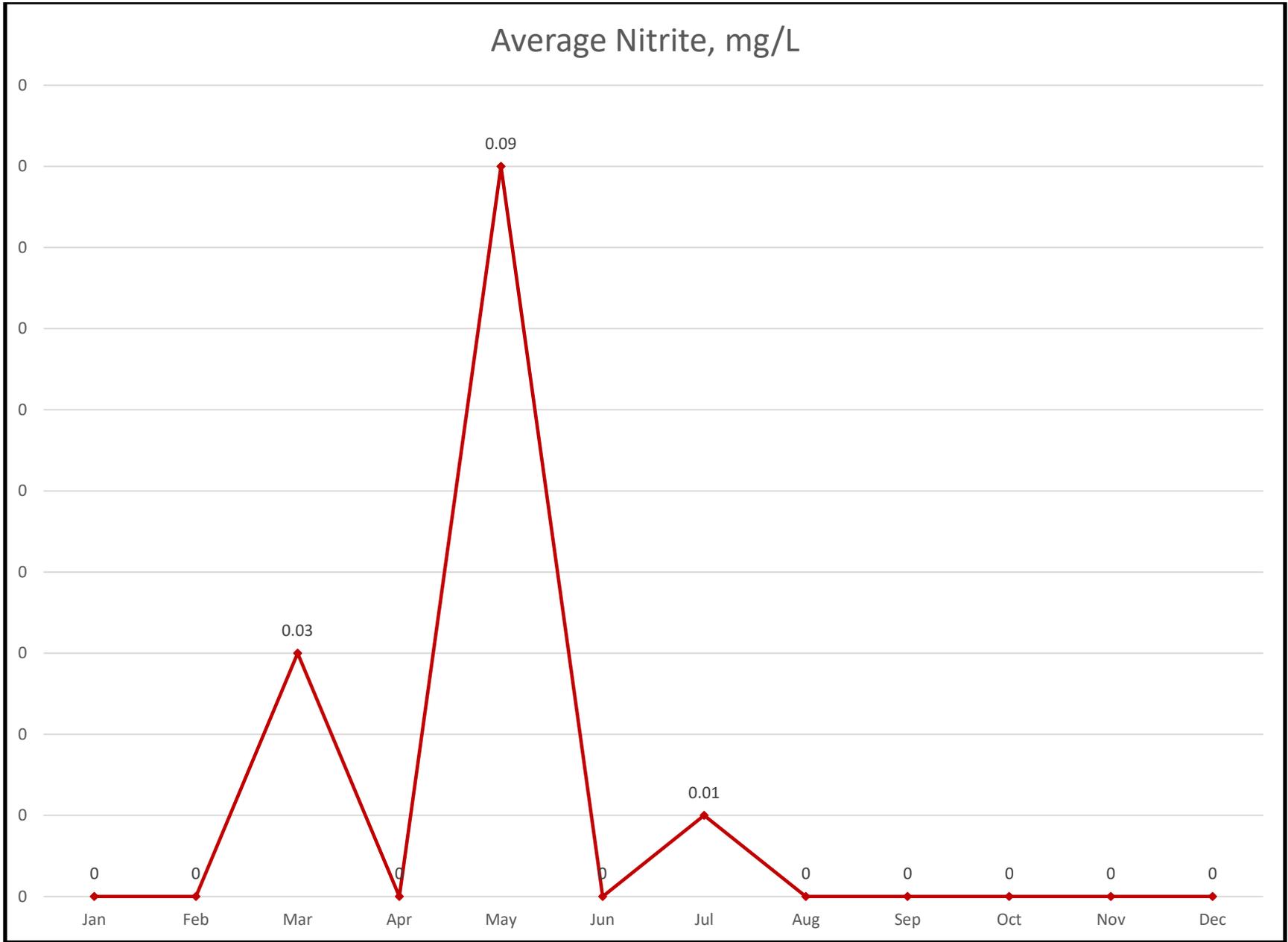
Average Ammonia, mg/L



Average Nitrate, mg/L



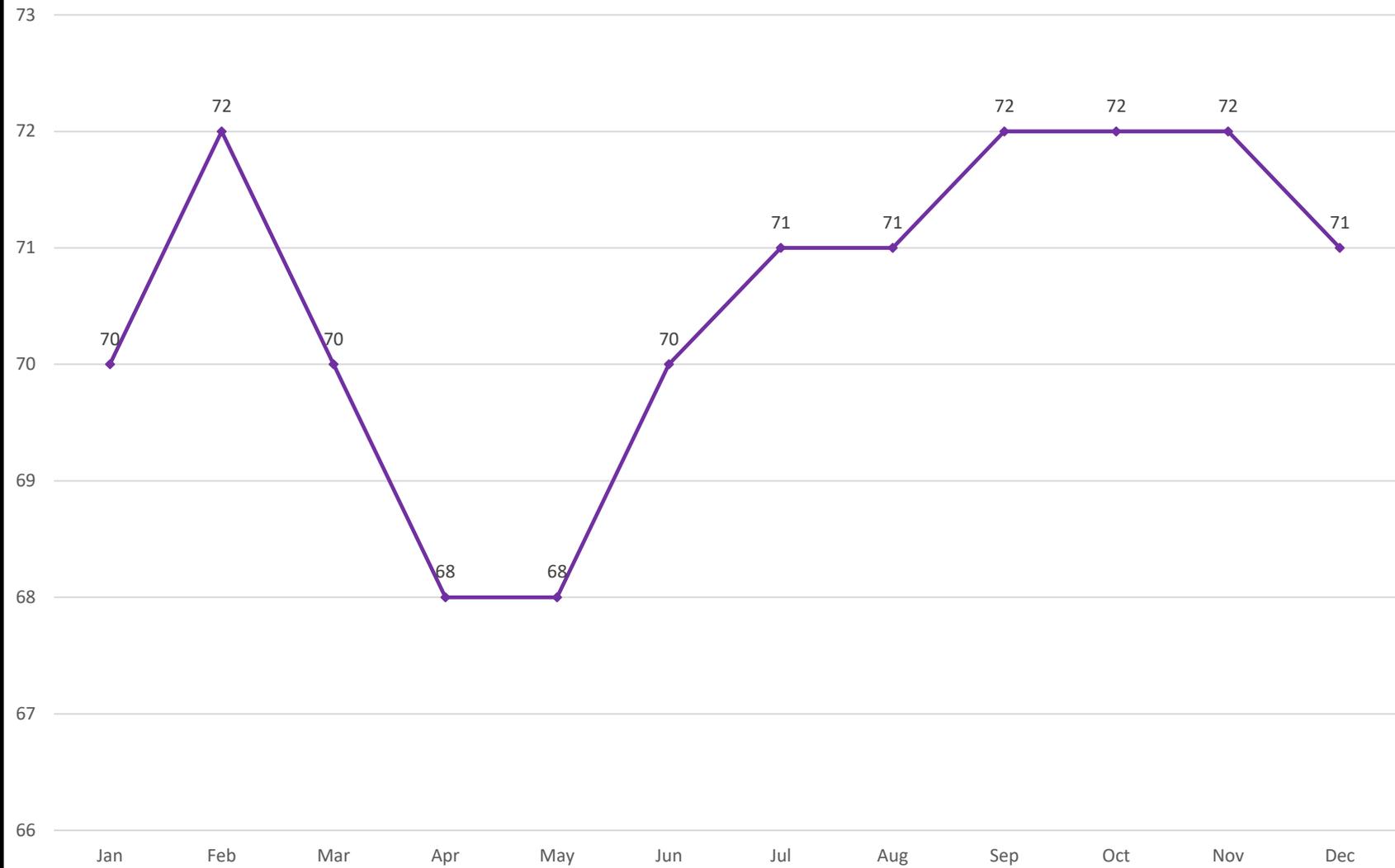
Average Nitrite, mg/L

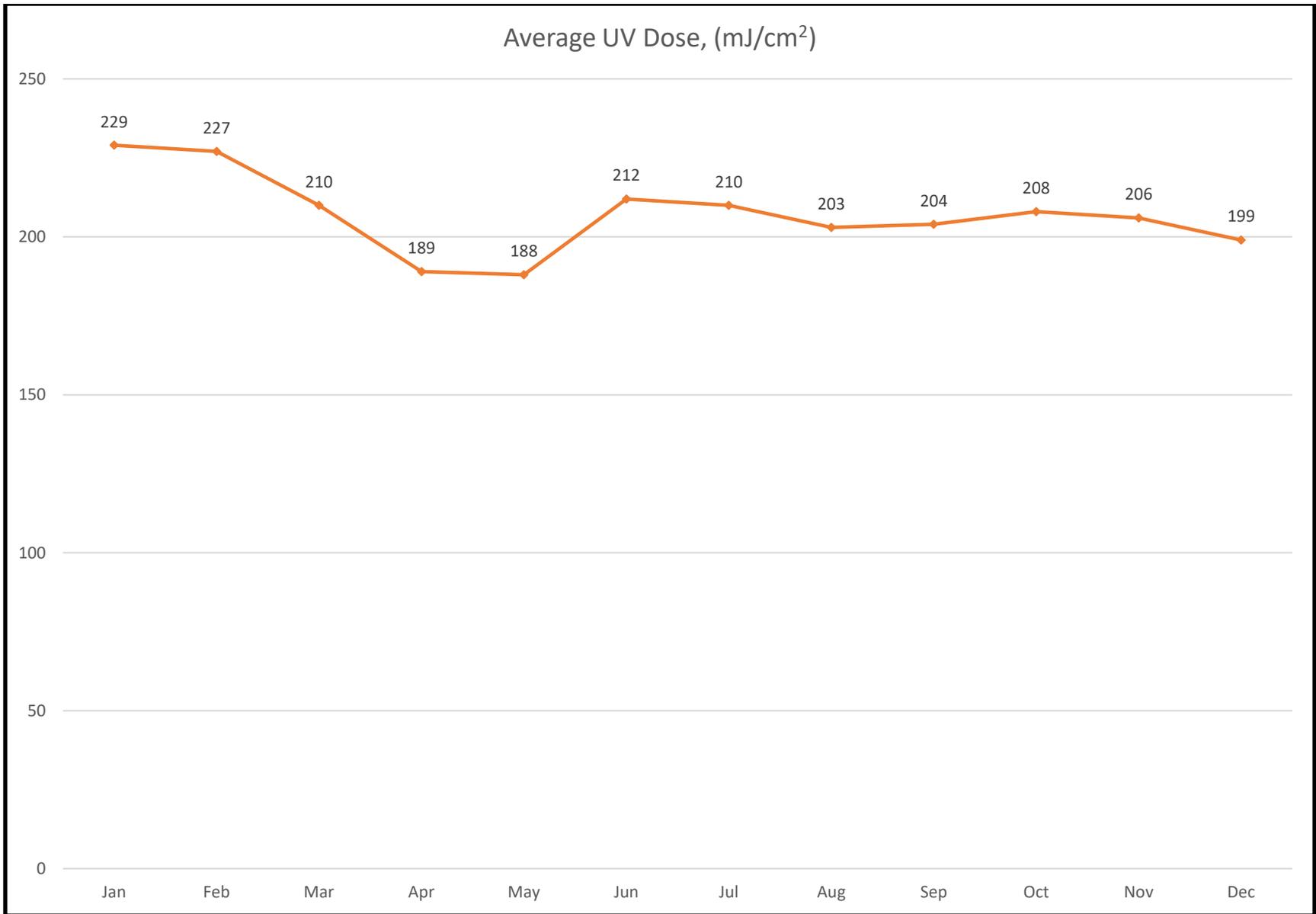


Average Total Nitrogen, mg/L

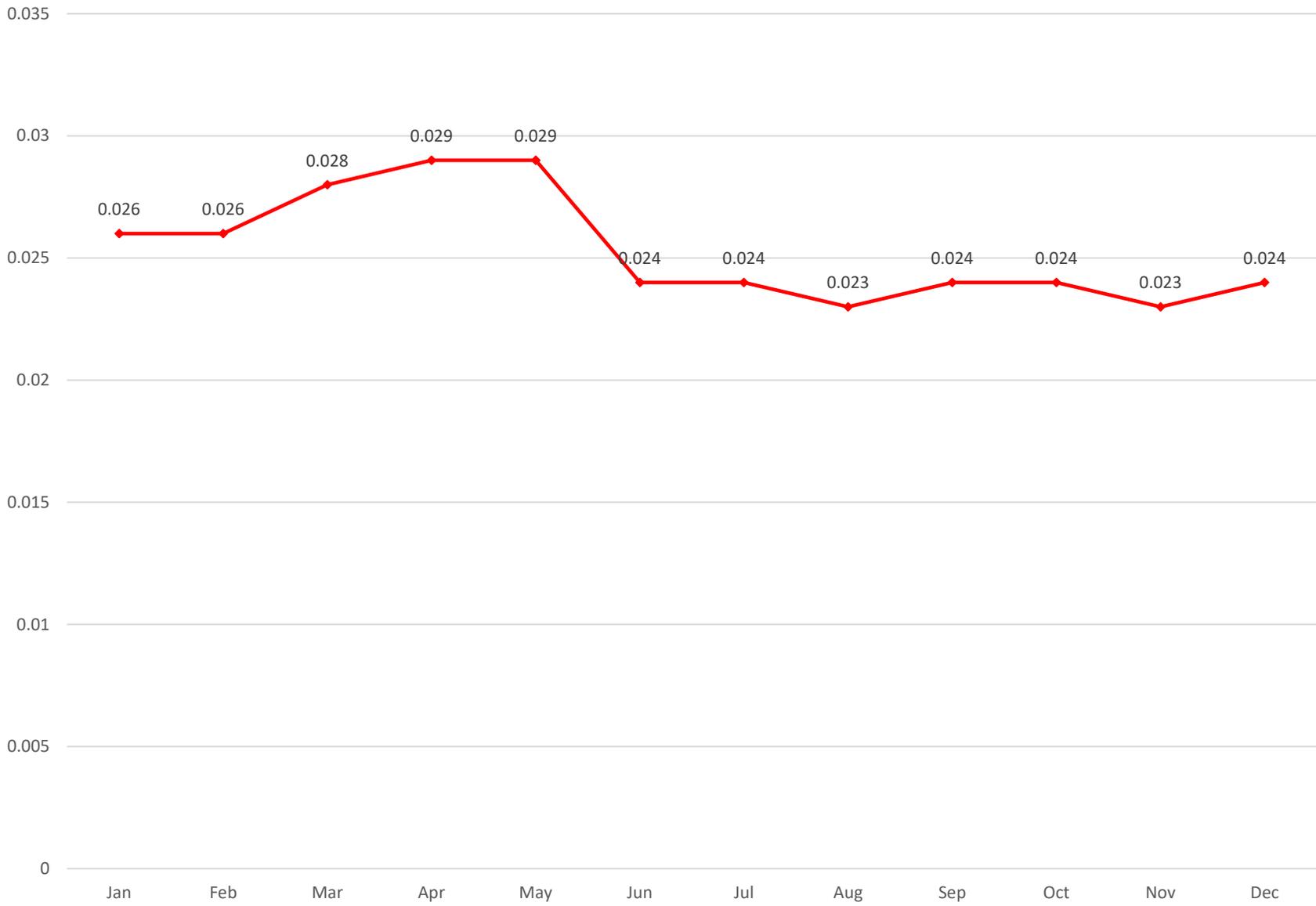


Average UV Transmittance, %





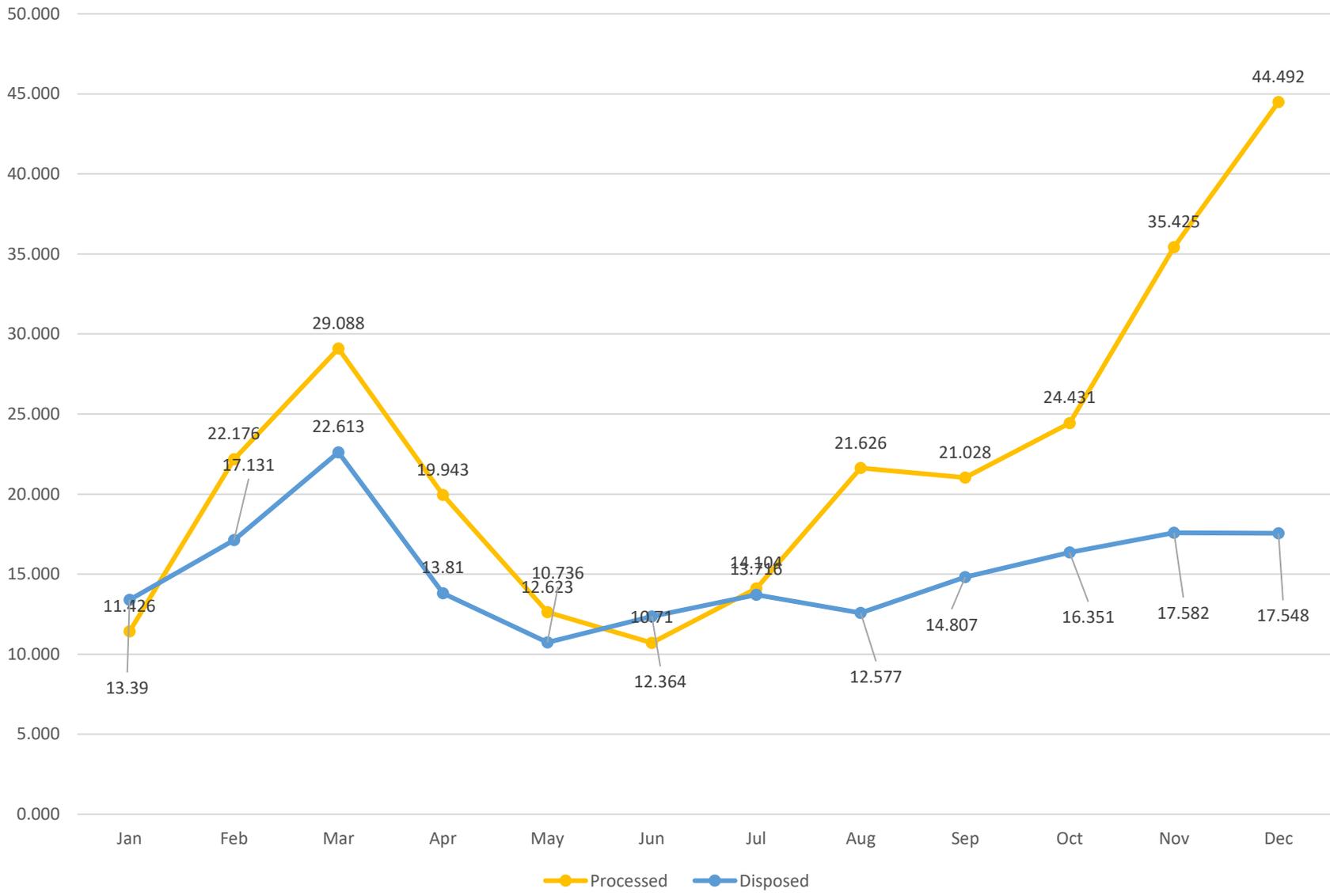
Average Effluent Turbitidy, NTU



Turbidity, 95th Percentile



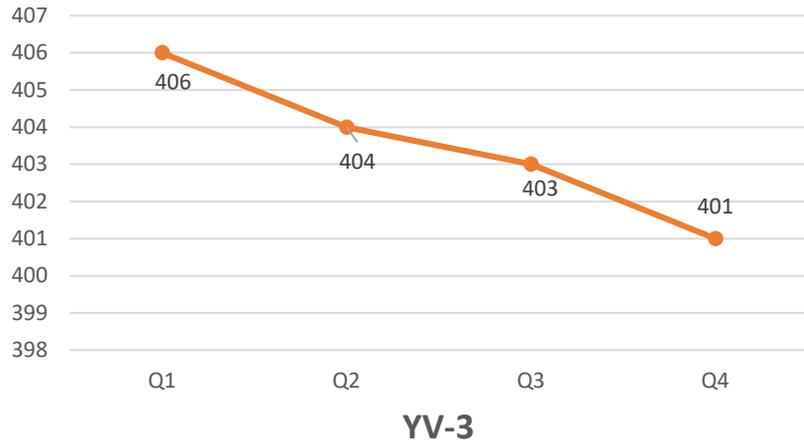
Total Biosolids, Dry Metric Tons



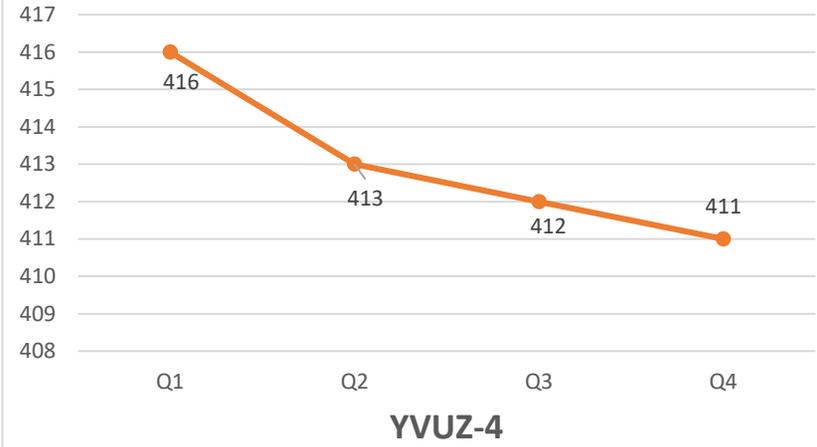
## Appendix B

### Monitoring Well Performance Charts

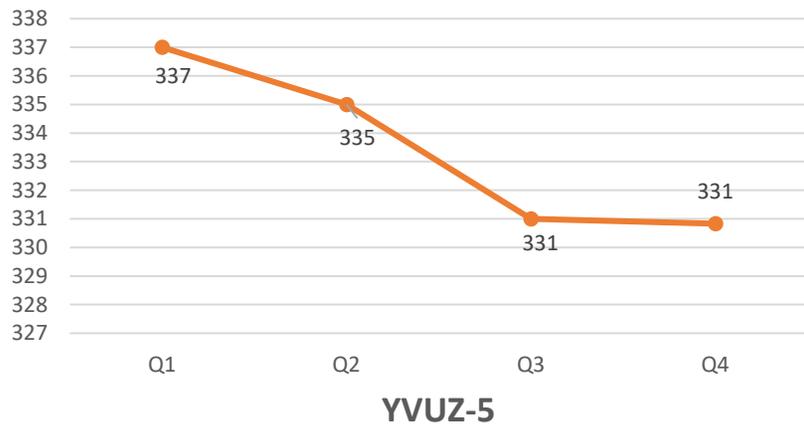
Depth to Groundwater in Feet



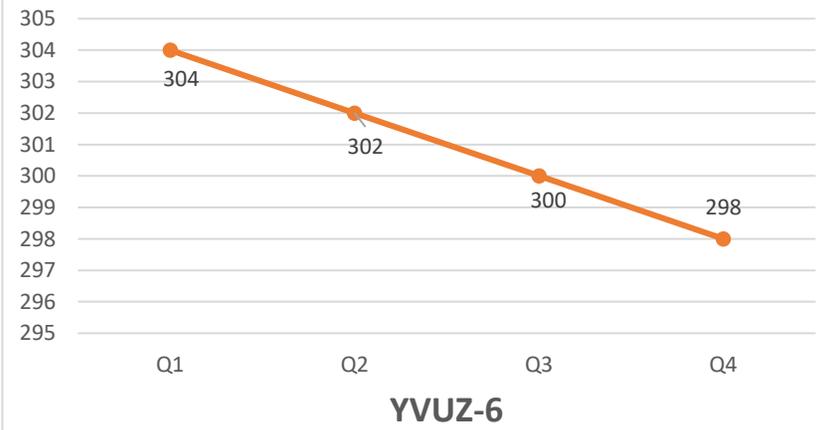
Depth to Groundwater in Feet

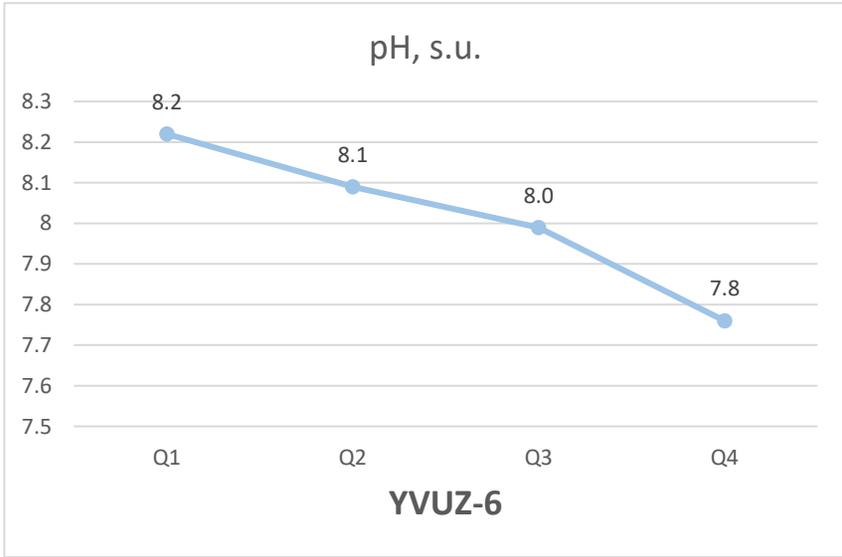
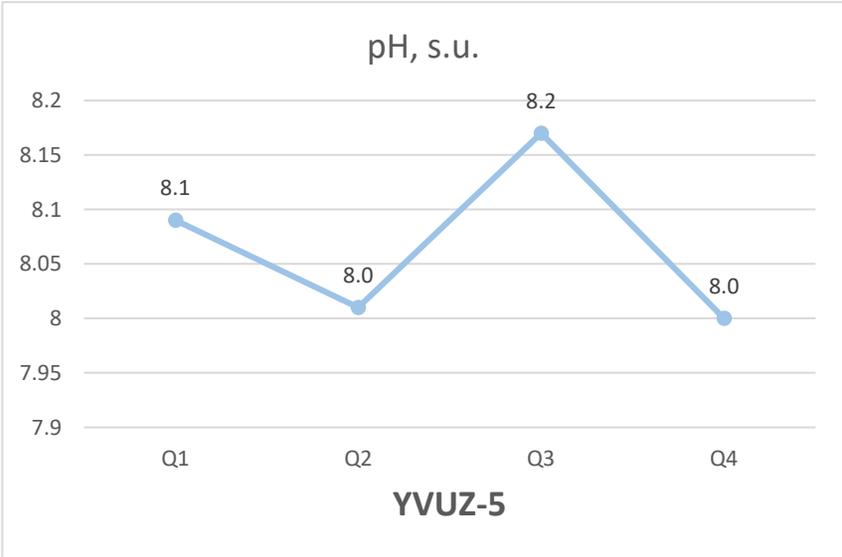
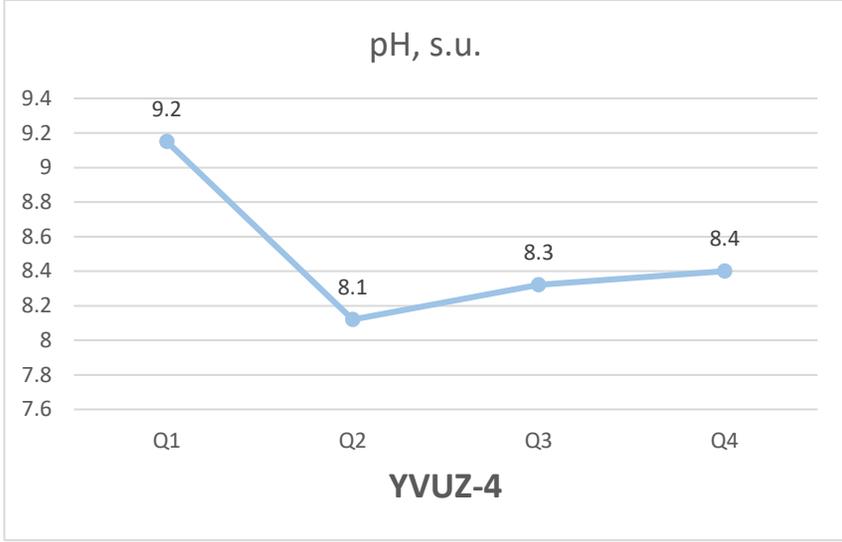
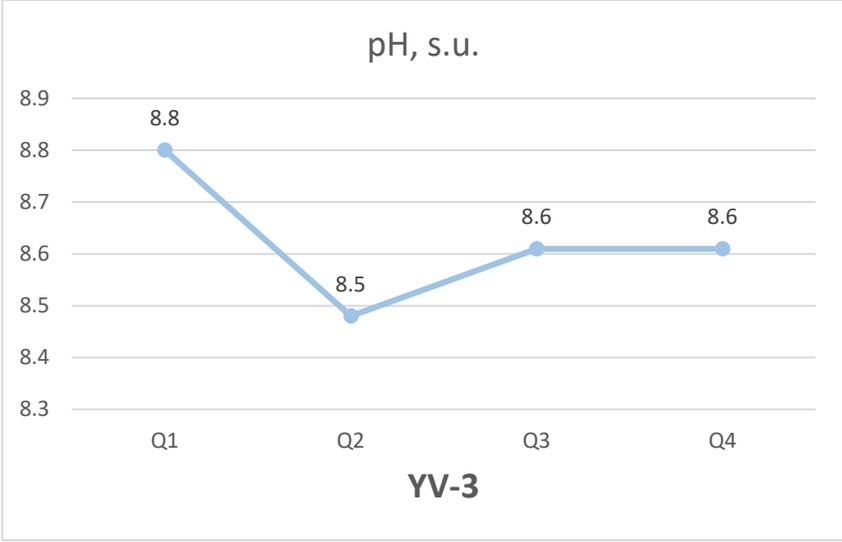


Depth to Groundwater in Feet

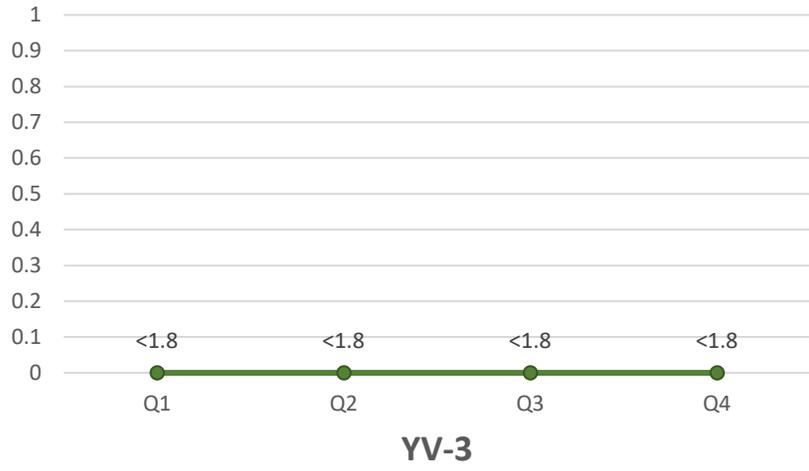


Depth to Groundwater in Feet

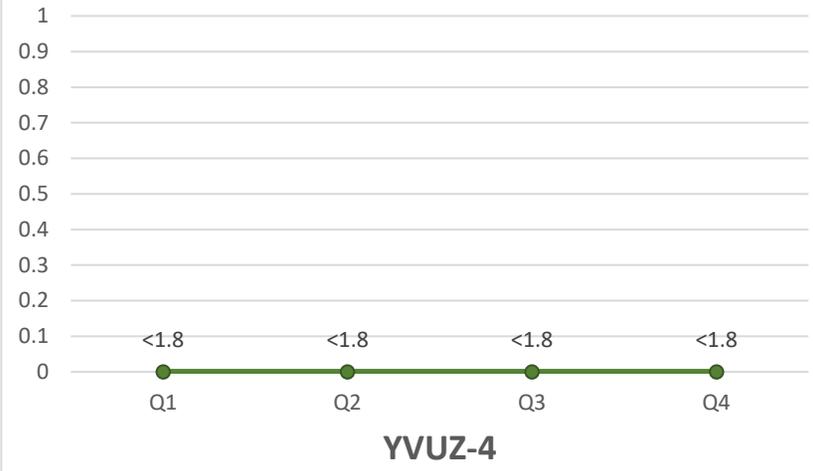




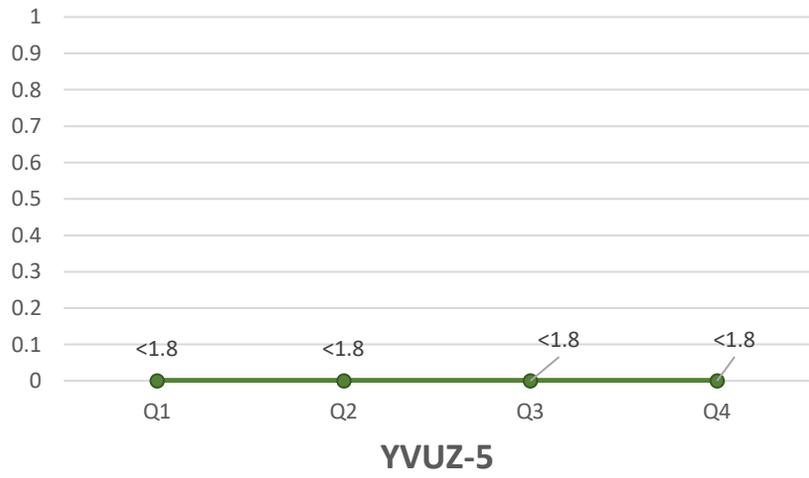
Fecal Coliform, MPN



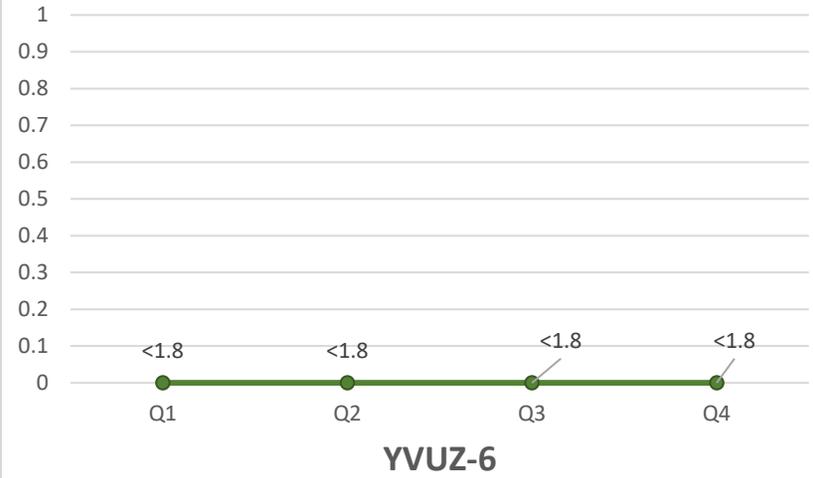
Fecal Coliform, MPN

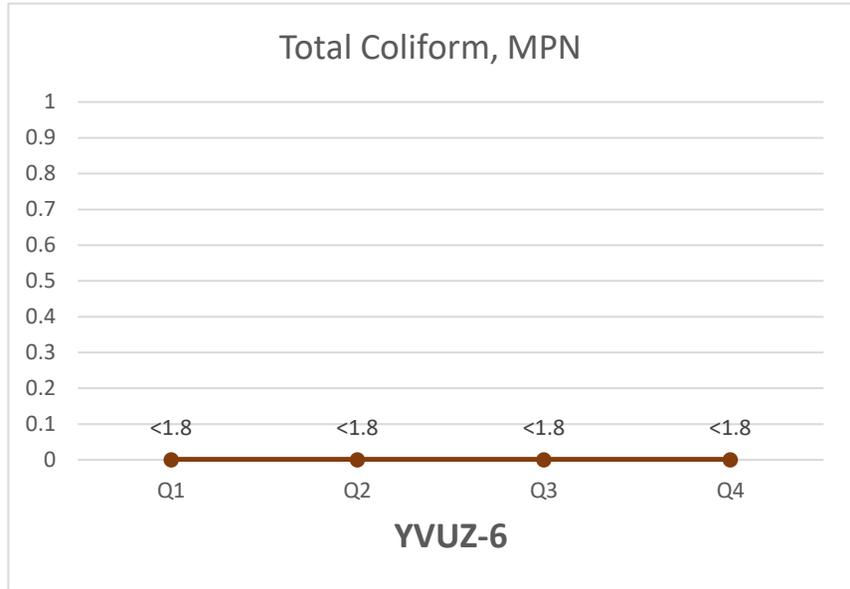
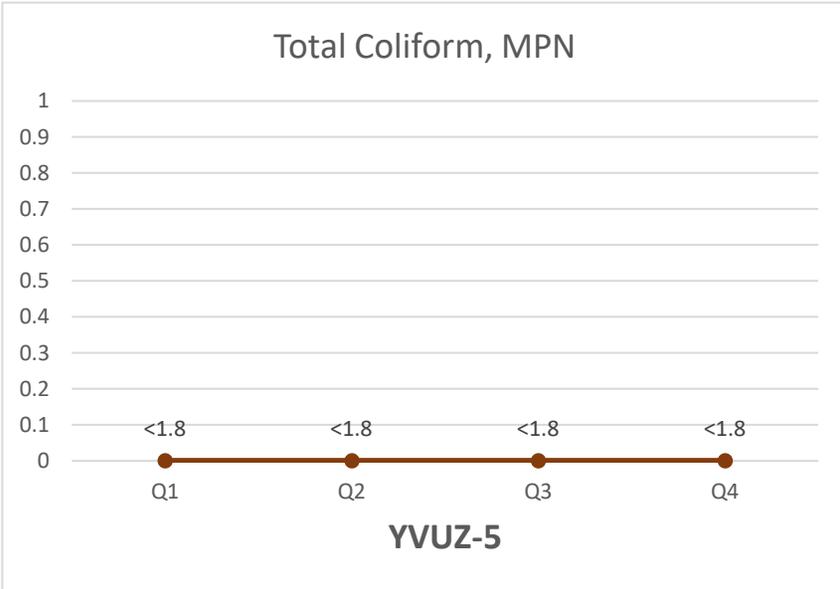
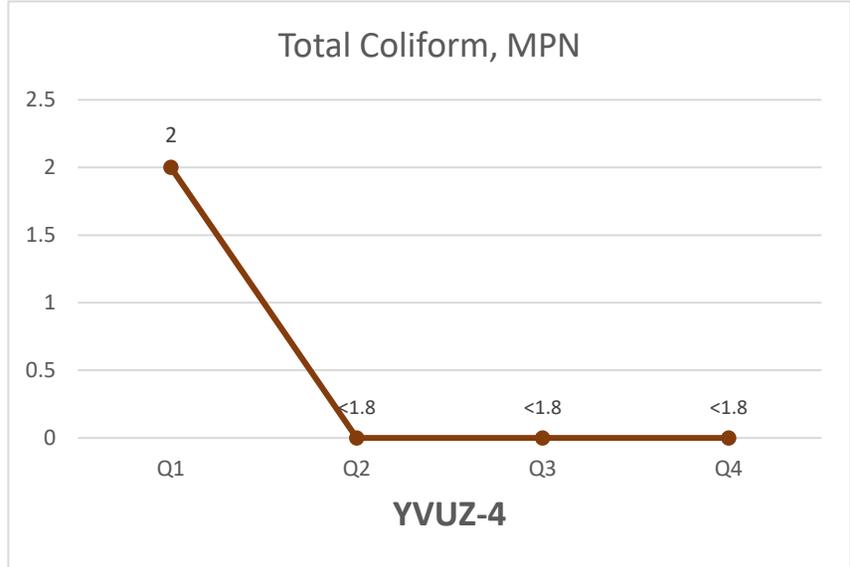
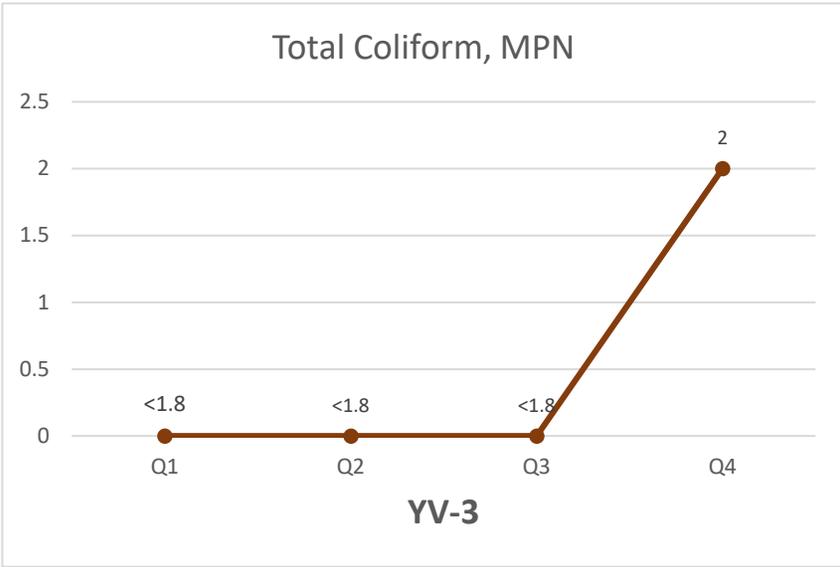


Fecal Coliform, MPN

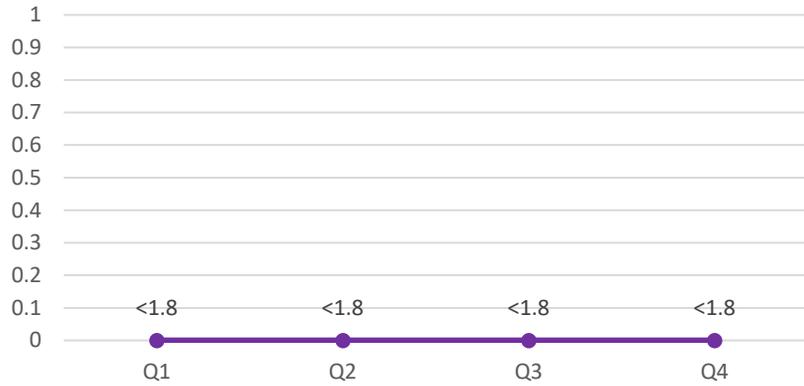


Fecal Coliform, MPN



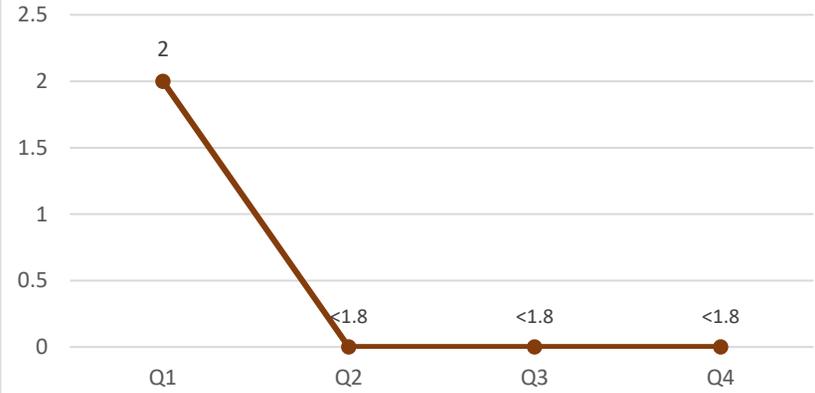


Enterococcous, MPN



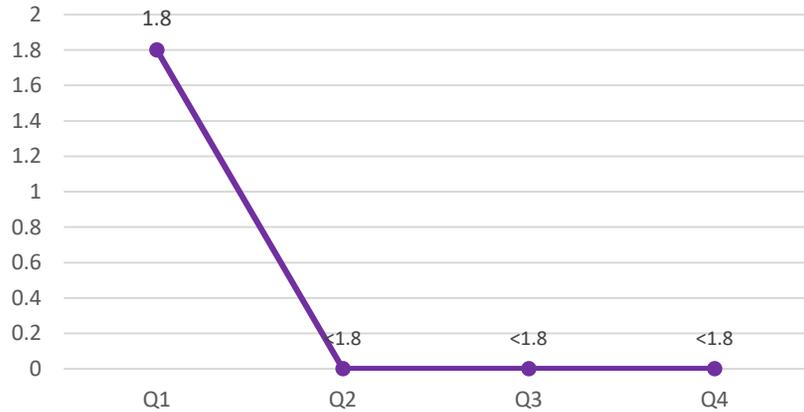
YV-3

Total Coliform, MPN



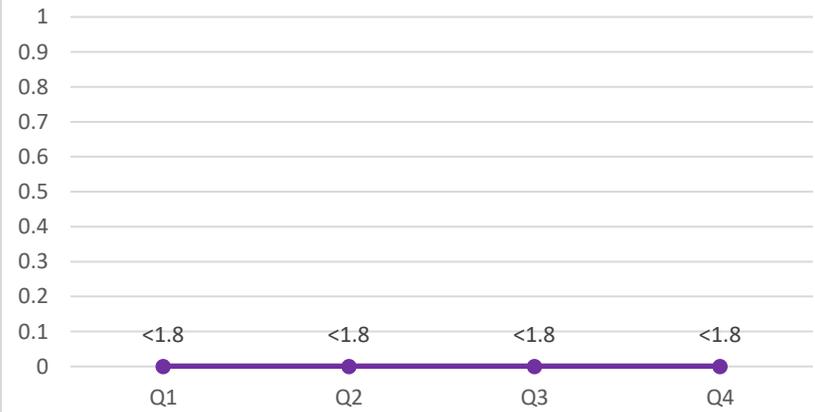
YVUZ-4

Enterococcous, MPN

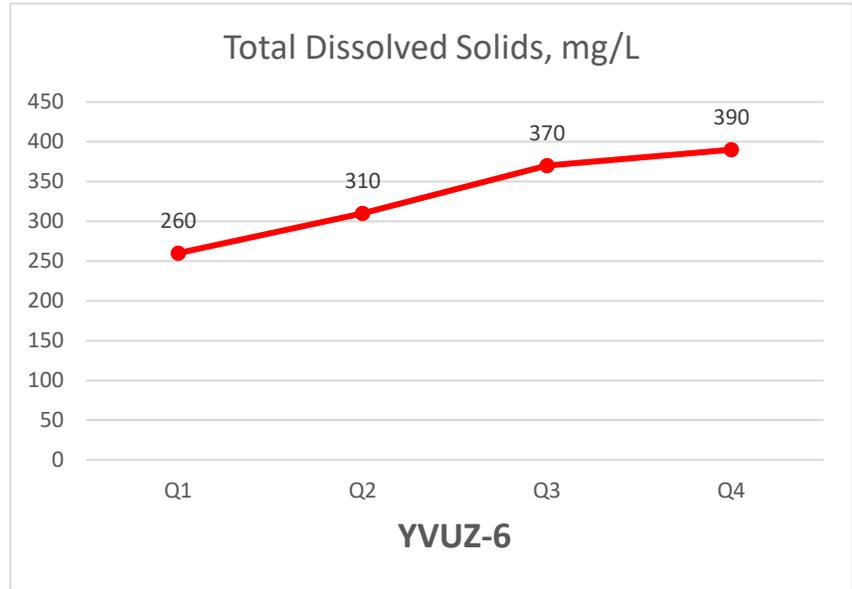
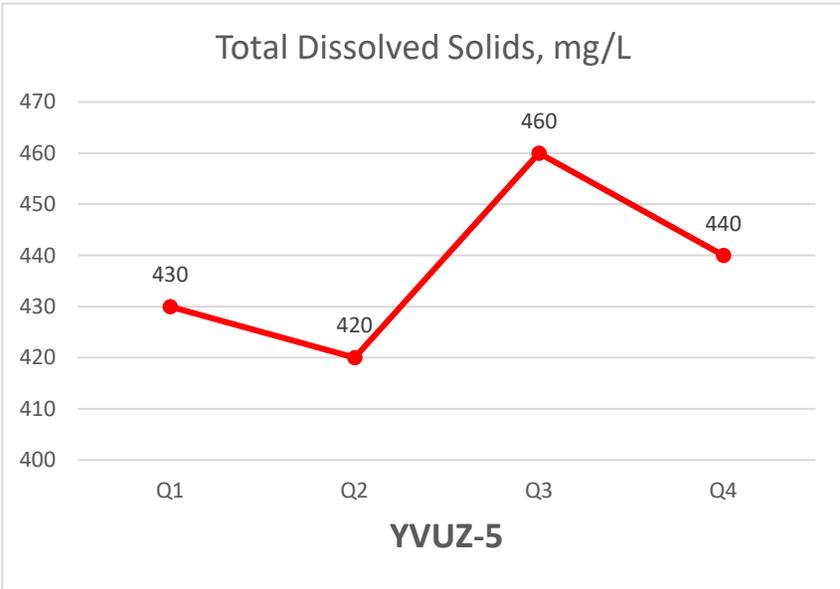
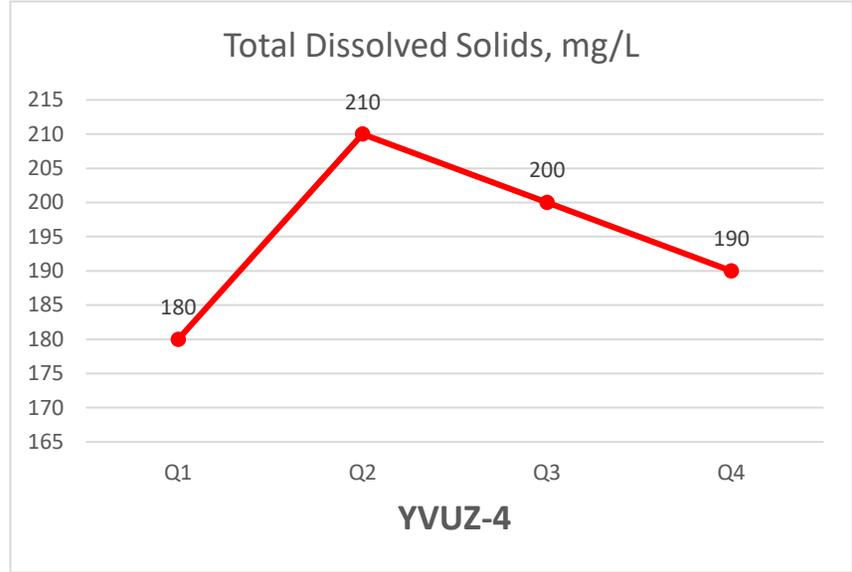
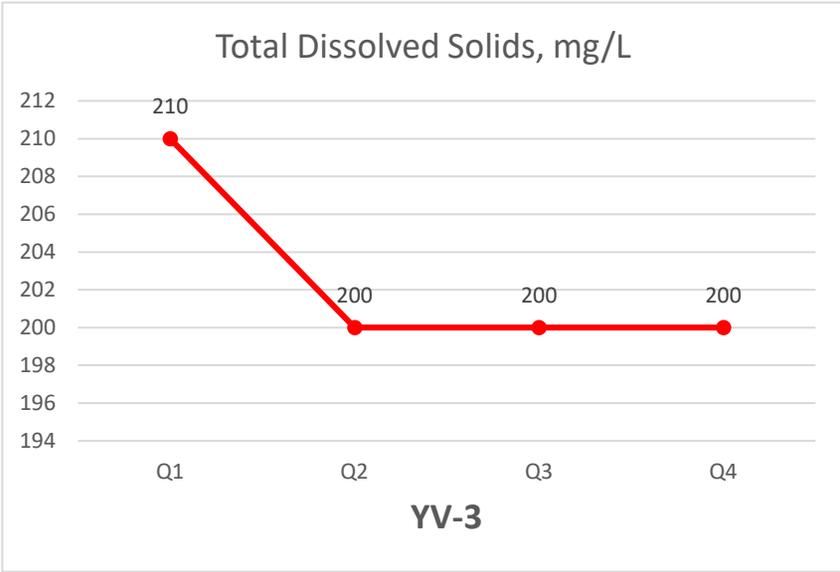


YVUZ-5

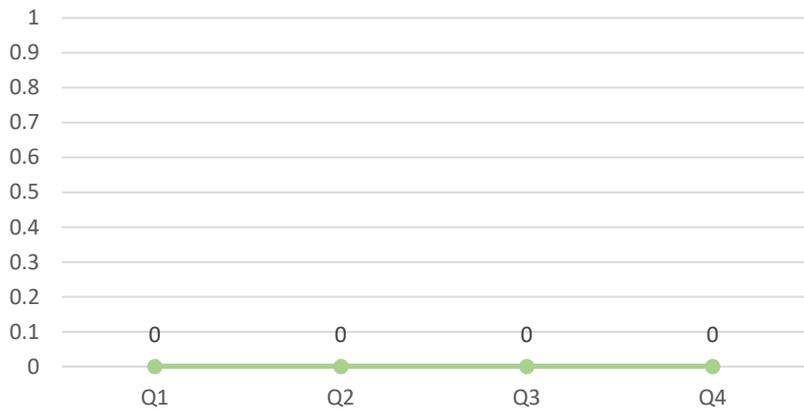
Enterococcous, MPN



YVUZ-6

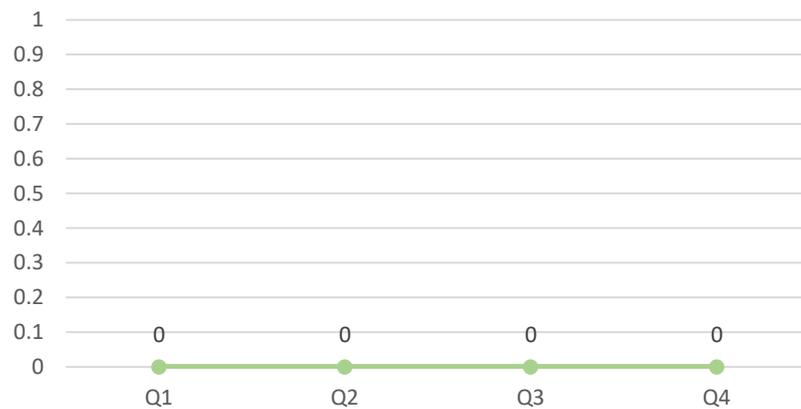


Ammonia as N, mg/L



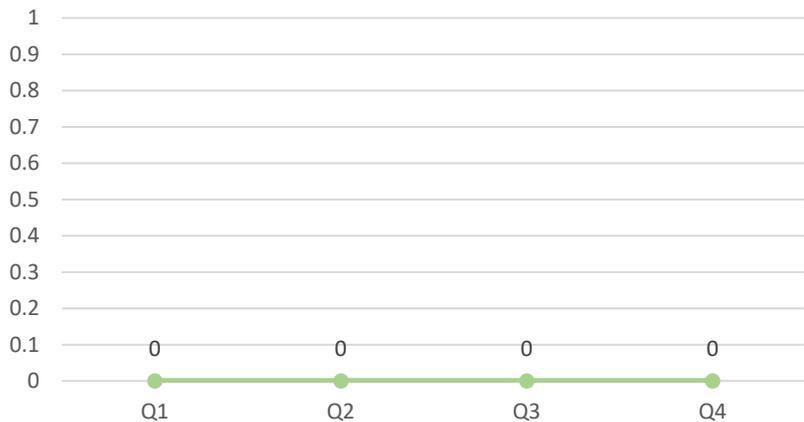
YV-3

Ammonia as N, mg/L



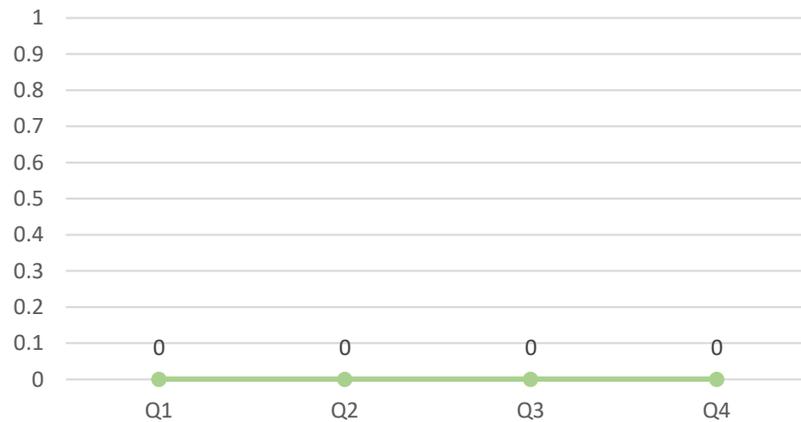
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Ammonia as N, mg/L



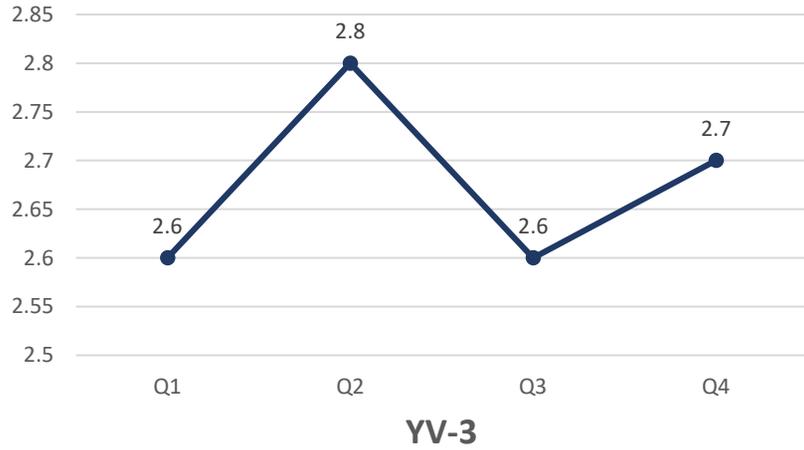
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Ammonia as N, mg/L

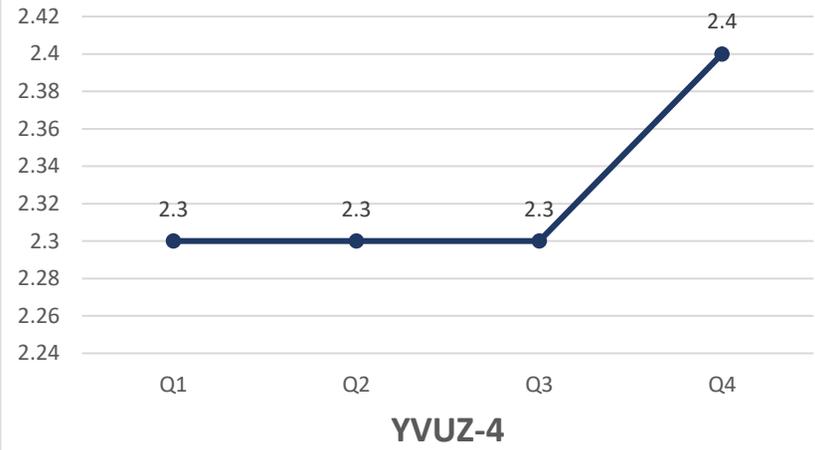


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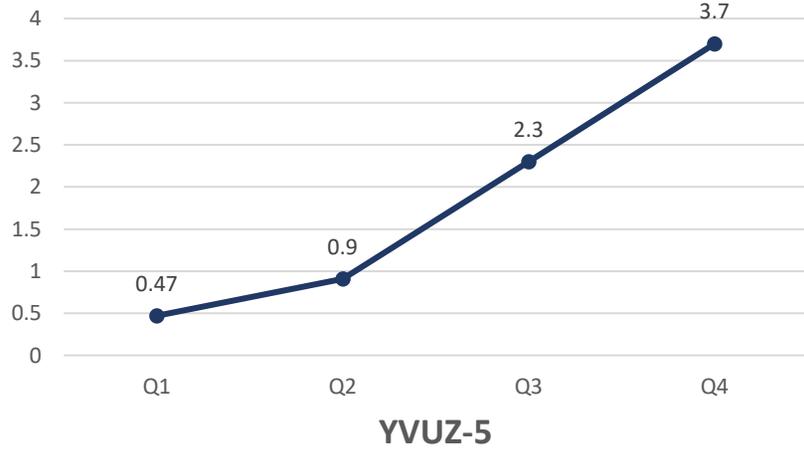
Nitrate as N, mg/L



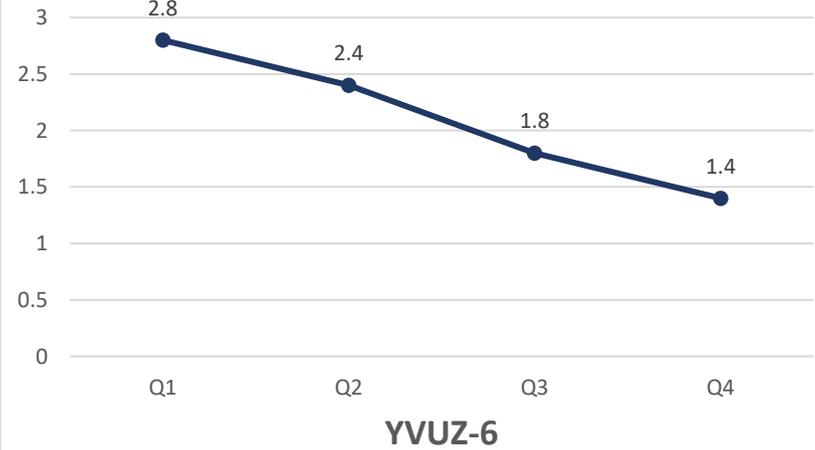
Nitrate as N, mg/L



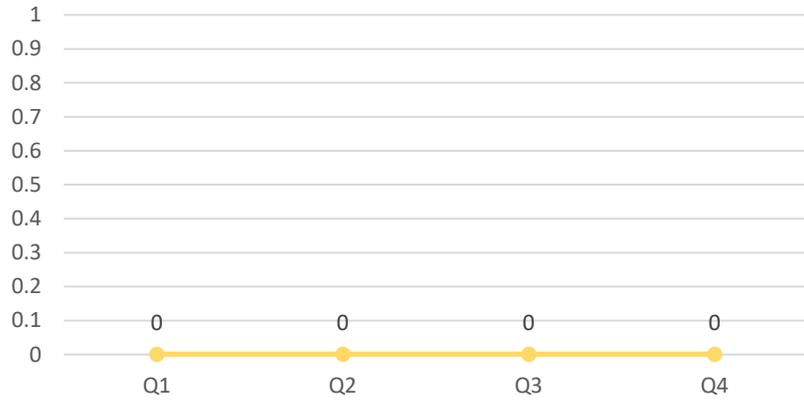
Nitrate as N, mg/L



Nitrate as N, mg/L

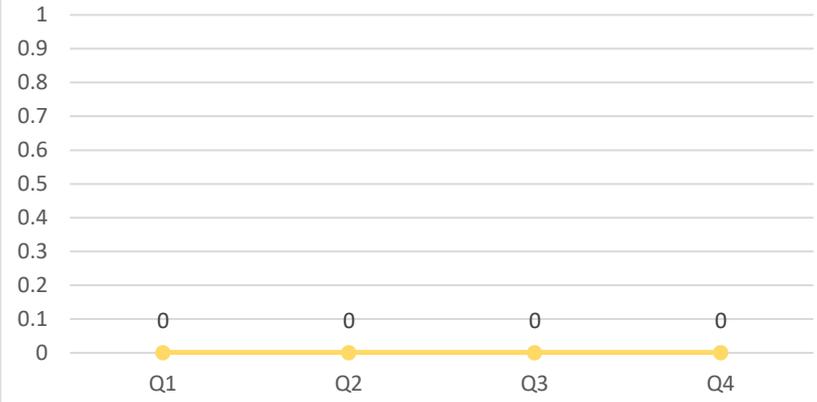


Nitrite as N, mg/L



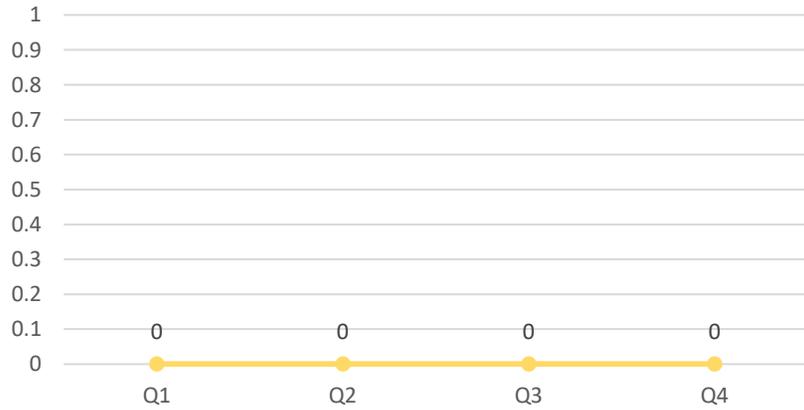
YV-3

Nitrite as N, mg/L



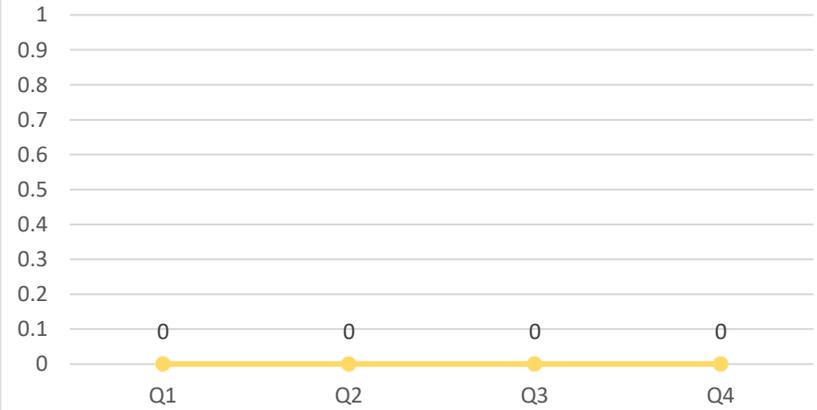
YVUZ-4

Nitrite as N, mg/L



YVUZ-5

Nitrite as N, mg/L



YVUZ-6

