

Wastewater Feasibility Study

Robert Sinskey Vineyards Major Modification P19-00161 Planning Commission Hearing December 2, 2020

WASTEWATER FEASIBILITY STUDY

ROBERT SINSKEY VINEYARDS

6320 Silverado Trail Napa, California, 94558 APN 031-230-017



Project No. 2019156 November 5, 2019

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LIST OF ENCLOSURES

Enclosure A:	Overall Site Plan
Enclosure B:	As-Builts
Enclosure C:	1998 Robert Sinskey Vineyards Design Report

PROJECT OVERVIEW & SITE DESCRIPTION

Robert Sinskey Vineyards, located at 6320 Silverado Trail in Napa, CA (APN 031-230-017), is applying for a use permit modification to UP# P09-00480-MOD to increase the number of full-time employees to 35 (previously 10), part-time employees to 7 (previously 5), and adding 125 by-appointment tasting room visitors to their 132 public visitors per day (257 total tasting room visitors per day). Up to 75 of these 257 tasting room visitors may have pairings during their tasting. There are no proposed changes to the approved wine production of 143,000 gallons per year. The winery site is located in an agricultural area of Silverado Trail and on an 11.8-acre parcel that includes 5.1 acres of vineyards. The winery, tasting room, and vineyards are located on this parcel. The winery property is not located in the 100-year floodplain. The existing winery and hospitality facility is located at the base of the surrounding hill that the vineyard is occupying. Due to this hill, the parcel has slopes ranging from substantially flat to upwards of 55%, with most of the hillside having slopes greater than 20%. Please refer to Enclosure A for an Overall Site Plan showing the general layout of the project components.

Summit Engineering has prepared the following Wastewater Feasibility Study (WWFS) to assess the feasibility of treatment and disposal for the increased sanitary sewer (SS) flows associated with the proposed increase in employees and visitation and the existing marketing events. This WWFS is a replacement of PR Design & Engineering Inc's WWFS that was included in the March 29, 2019 submittal.

WINERY PROCESS WASTEWATER SYSTEM

No changes are proposed to the existing PW system, as the facility is not proposing any increase to the permitted wine production capacity.

SANITARY SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

Separate systems are used for sanitary sewage and process wastewater treatment. The existing SS treatment system was approved via permit E14-00245. Refer to Enclosure B for the as-built wastewater disposal system plans of the SS treatment and system. Domestic wastewater from the winery flows via gravity into a 6,000-gallon septic tank which is followed by three parallel Advantex AX-20 treatment pods. Combined, the three AX-20 units were designed to process up to 2,271 gallons per day (gpd). Treated SS is then disposed of in a 1,440 lineal-foot (LF) pressure distribution (PD) system. The existing PD system was constructed in soil with an evaluated percolation rate of 0.657 gallons per square foot per day (gal/SF/day) and a sidewall loading rate of 3 SF/LF (refer to Ted Walker's 1998 report in Enclosure C). This PD design results in a maximum disposal capacity of 2,838 gpd, which makes the pretreatment equipment the limiting factor in the treatment system capacity.

The existing SS capacity of 2,271 gpd is capable of accommodating the additional flows associated with increased employees, increased tasting room visitation, and catered events. The existing system is discussed in greater detail in the subsequent sections of this wastewater feasibility study.

SANITARY SEWAGE CHARACTERISTICS

SS will consist primarily of wastewater generated from restrooms and tasting room facilities. Typical SS characteristics are summarized on the following page.

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Units</u>	Raw Wastewater ¹ <u>Range</u>		
BODs	mg/L	110 - 220		
Grease	mg/L	50-100		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100 - 220		
Volatile Suspended Solids	mg/L	80 - 165		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	250 - 500		
Nitrogen	mg/L	20 - 40		
Nitrate	mg/L	0		
Phosphorous	mg/L	4 - 8		
Alkalinity (CaCO₃)	mg/L	50 - 100		
Chloride	mg/L	30 - 50		
Sulfate	mg/L	20 - 30		

¹Typical composition of untreated domestic wastewater, Metcalf & Eddy, "Wastewater Engineering, Third Edition", 1991

SANITARY SEWAGE DESIGN FLOWS

Sanitary sewage at Robert Sinskey Vineyards will consist of typical wastewater generated from restrooms, tasting room, and hospitality functions. The estimated daily flows associated with the proposed increase in employees, visitation and events are summarized on the following page.

Daily Tasting w/o Events	42		45			622	[/.]
Employee (maximum on-site)	42	х	15	gpcd	=	630	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/ Pairings	75	х	6	gpcd	=	450	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/o Pairings	182	Х	3	gpcd	=	546	gal/day
Total					=	1,626	gal/day
Daily Tasting w/ 5 days/week Event							
Employee (maximum on-site)	42	х	15	gpcd	=	630	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/ Pairings	75	х	6	gpcd	=	450	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/o Pairings	182	х	3	gpcd	=	546	gal/day
Event Guests w/ Pairings	50	х	6	gpcd	=	300	gal/day
Total					=	1,926	gal/day
Daily Tasting w/ Every-Other-Week Event							
Employee (maximum on-site)	42	х	15	gpcd	=	630	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/ Pairings	75	х	6	gpcd	=	450	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/o Pairings	182	х	3	gpcd	=	546	gal/day
Event Guests w/ Catered Dinners	50	х	10	gpcd	=	500	gal/day
Total					=	2,126	gal/day
Daily Tasting w/ Monthly Marketing Event							
Employee (maximum on-site)	42	х	15	gpcd	=	630	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/ Pairings	75	х	6	gpcd	=	450	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/o Pairings	182	х	3	gpcd	=	546	gal/day
Event Guests w/ Pairings	80	х	6	gpcd	=	480	gal/day
Total					=	2,106	gal/day
Daily Tasting w/ Biannual Event							-
Employee (maximum on-site)	42	х	15	gpcd	=	630	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/ Pairings	75	x	6	gpcd	=	450	gal/day
Tasting Visitors w/o Pairings	182	x	3	gpcd	=	546	gal/day
Event Guests w/o Pairings	150	x	3	gpcd	=	450	gal/day
Total			-	01	=	2,076	gal/day

1) From the conditions of approval for UPVMM #P11-00441-VMM, up to 75 of the tasting visitors are allowed pairings with their wine.

2) Food service is excluded for the biannual event. All other events may have food services as detailed in the conditions of approval for UPVMM #P11-00441-VMM

The peak flow scenario is the "every-other-week event", with 50 attendees, that occurs 28 times per year and yields an estimated SS flow of 2,126 gpd.

SITE EVALUATION RESULTS

The existing PD system sizing was based on a site evaluation performed on March 20, 1998 by Ted Walker, PR Design & Engineering Inc., and Napa County. During the evaluation, a total of eight soil profile test pits were excavated and recorded southwest of the of the winery and parking lot. Ted Walker's accepted percolation rate estimate of the soils was 20 minutes per inch (MPI), or 0.657 gal/SF/day (Enclosure C). The existing PD system and 200% reserve area that resulted from this site evaluation can be seen on the 2016 As-built drawings by PR Design & Engineering Inc (Enclosure B).

SANITARY SEWAGE CONVEYANCE, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Pretreatment and Subsurface Soil Disposal

The existing winery SS treatment and disposal system has the components described below (refer to Enclosures B for the As-Builts).

- <u>Gravity Collection System</u> The existing gravity collection system is assumed to provide low maintenance and no infiltration or exfiltration. Piping is assumed to be compatible with sanitary sewage and satisfy Uniform Plumbing Code and local requirements.
- Septic Tanks with Effluent Filter The existing septic tank for the winery (6,000 gallons) is capable of handling the increased SS flows in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) formula as shown below:

Uniform Plumbing Code Method:

 $Volume = 1,125 + 0.75 \times Max \ Flow \ Rate$ $Volume = 1,125 + 0.75 \times 2,126 \ gpd$ $Volume = 2,720 \ gallons$

Also, the 6,000-gallon septic tank is estimated to provide up to 2.82 days of retention time for the peak flow (experienced for one consecutive day every other week) and 3.69 days of retention time for average flows. Removal of solids in the septic tank will help to reduce BOD loads on the system and minimize the frequency of sludge removal in aerobic systems. An effluent filter will also be provided on the outlet of the septic tank to remove additional suspended solids which do not settle out in the tank.

- 3) <u>Advantex AX-20 Units –</u> Three existing Advantex AX-20 units provide treatment for up to 2,271 gpd. The three parallel units are assumed to continue to produce effluent with BOD and TSS concentrations less than 20 mg/L because the peak flow rate does not exceed the maximum design flow rate (2,271 gpd). The AX-20 units treat wastewater using a textile fabric-packed bed filter before being pumped into the subsurface PD via the existing dosing tank.
- 4) <u>Pressure Distribution System</u> The existing subsurface PD field will continue to be utilized for effluent disposal. In 2016, the PD system was reduced to 1,440 LF of installed trench. Using a 3 SF/LF sidewall factor, this system covers approximately 4,320 SF.

The original PD sizing was based on the MPI to gal/SF/day conversion set by Napa County in 1998. The accepted observation from Ted Walker's site evaluation was 20 MPI, or 0.657 gal/SF/day. Using this application rate, along with the installed PD trench, and the 3 SF/LF sidewall, the capacity of the PD system is estimated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Capacity\left(\frac{gal}{day}\right) &= Application Rate\left(\frac{gal}{SF * day}\right) * PD Trench\left(LF\right) * Sidewall\left(\frac{SF}{LF}\right) \\ Capacity\left(\frac{gal}{day}\right) &= 0.657 \frac{gal}{SF * day} * 1,440 \, LF * 3 \frac{SF}{LF} \\ Capacity\left(\frac{gal}{day}\right) &= 2,838 \end{aligned}$$

Using this estimate, the PD system is the least limiting factor in the SS treatment system. Additionally, the 200% reserve area is already established and could be converted if required.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

ODOR CONTROL

There should be no noxious odors from a properly designed and operated treatment system. See Alternative Courses of Action for operation alternatives.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

The nearest existing or proposed water well to the SS treatment and disposal systems is approximately 100 feet. No disposal of wastewater effluent will occur within 100 feet of any existing or proposed wells.

PROTECTION

Exposed wastewater treatment facilities should be posted with appropriate warning signs. The treatment areas are protected to restrict access and potential damage to the system.

ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION

For the SS system, should there be any unforeseen operational difficulties, the following additional courses of action would be available if necessary:

- Pumping and truck transfer of treated and diluted wastewater to an approved treatment plant or land disposal site would be used as additional courses of action
- Primary and reserve area expansion to accommodate additional SS disposal
- Additional treatment of SS for land disposal

ENCLOSURE A OVERALL SITE PLAN

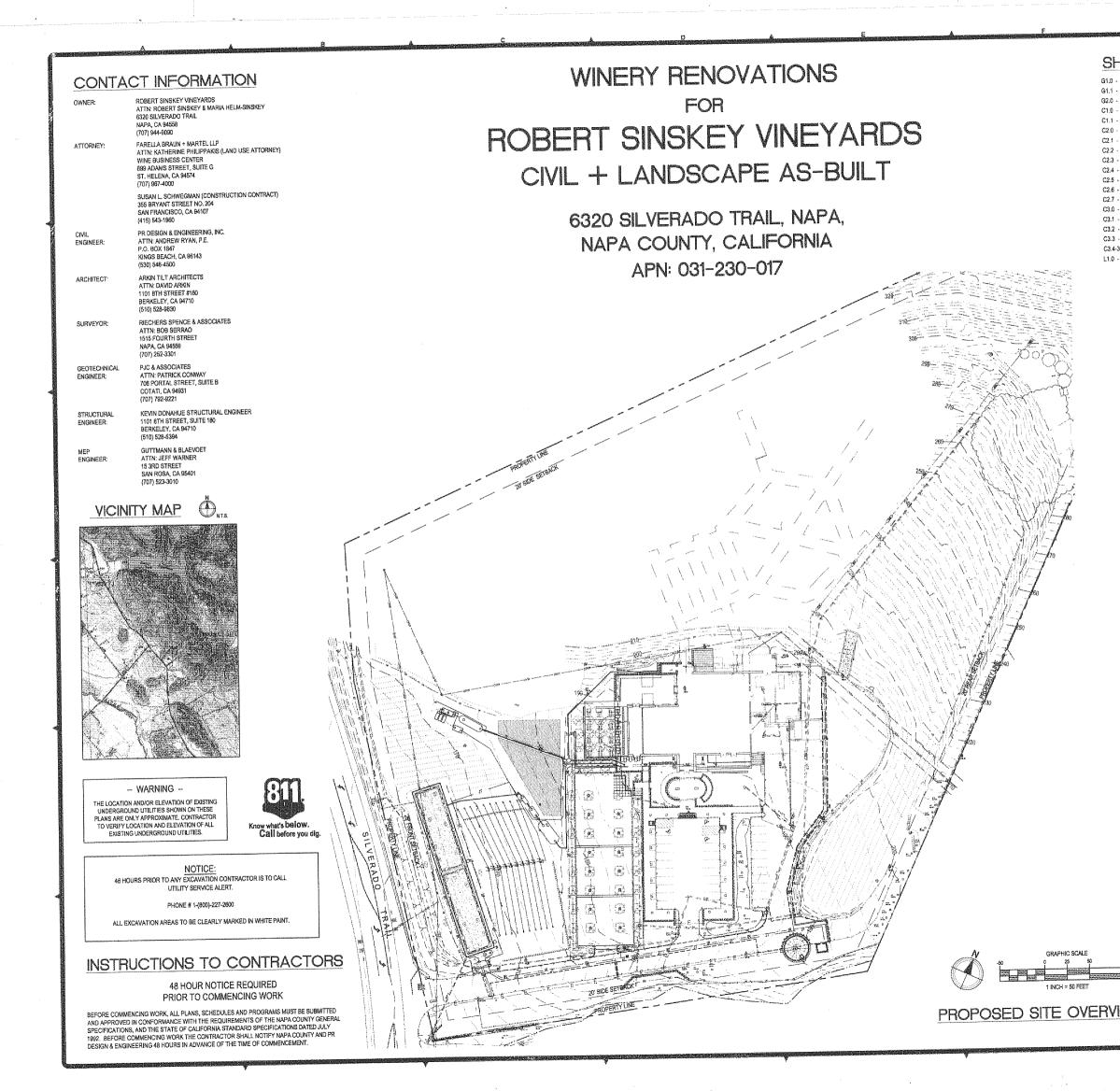


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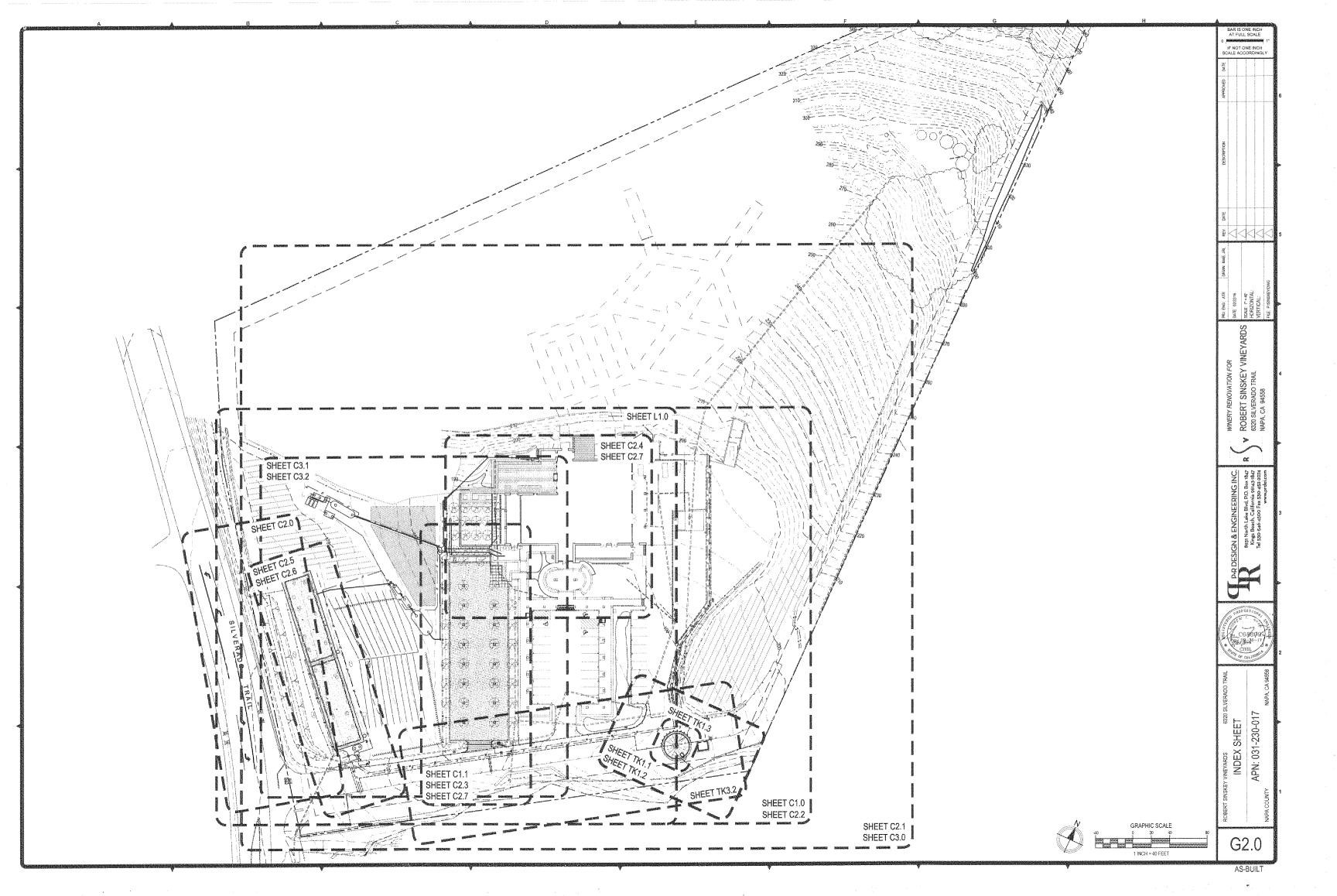


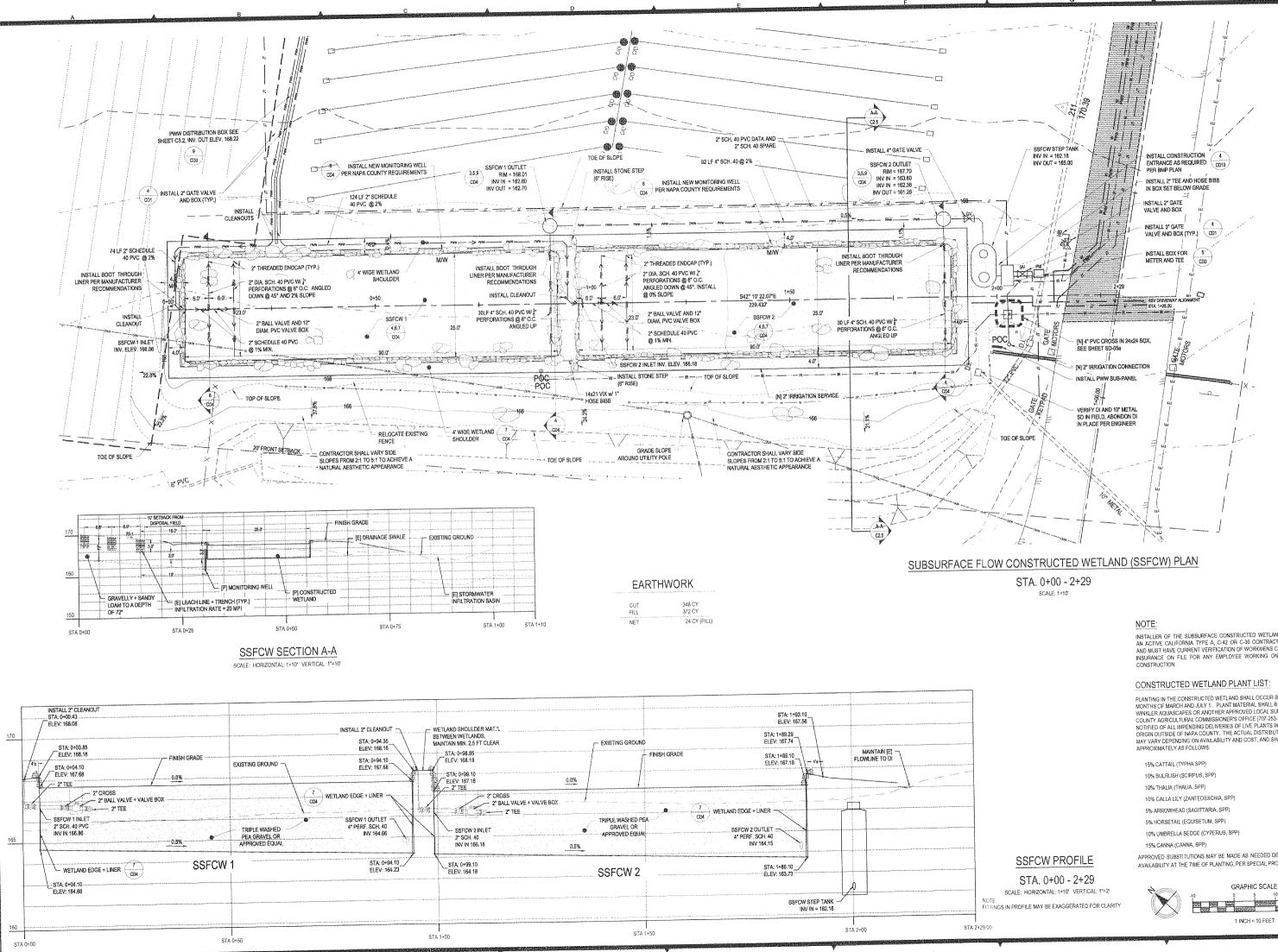
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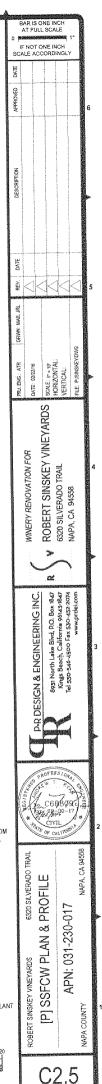




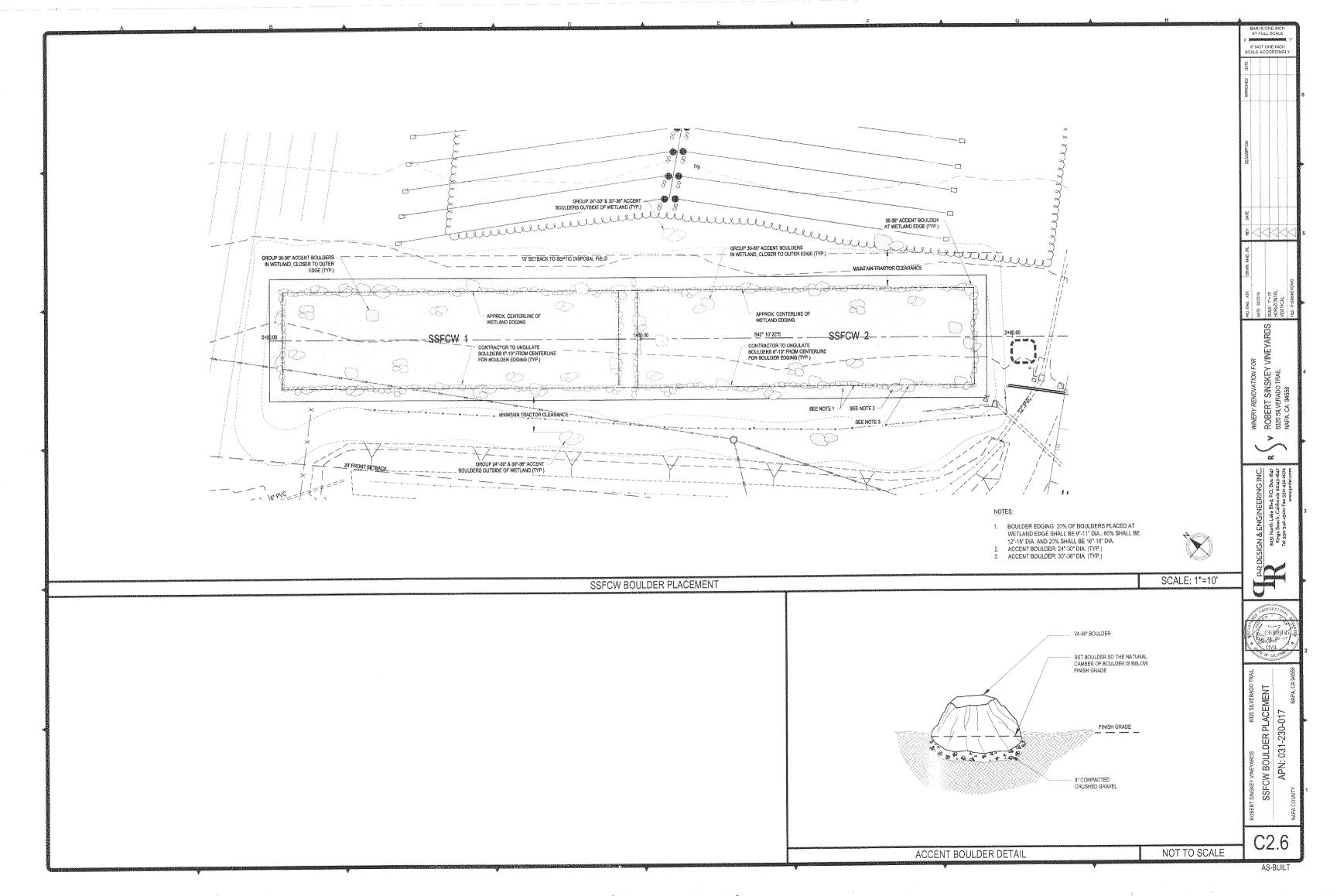
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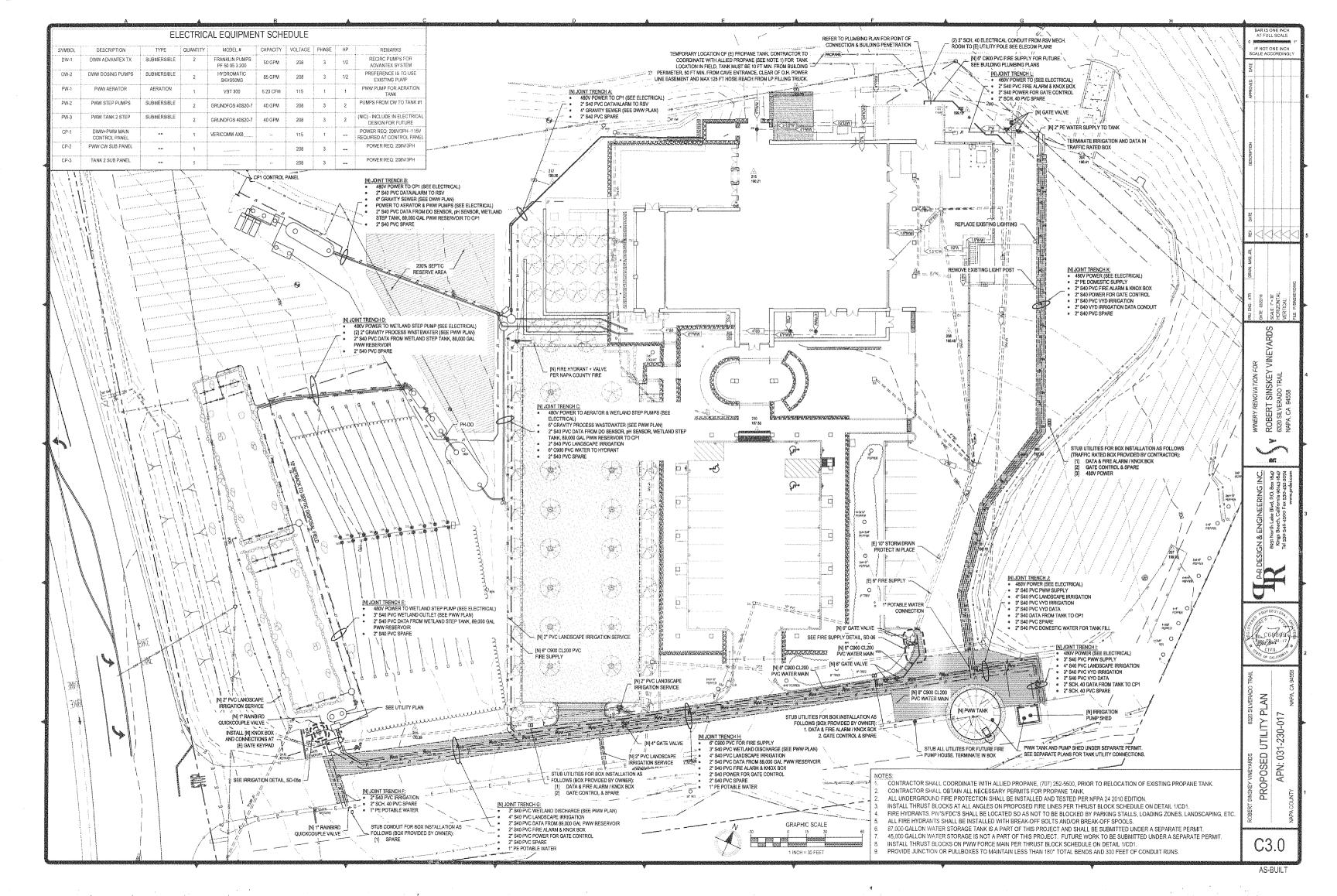
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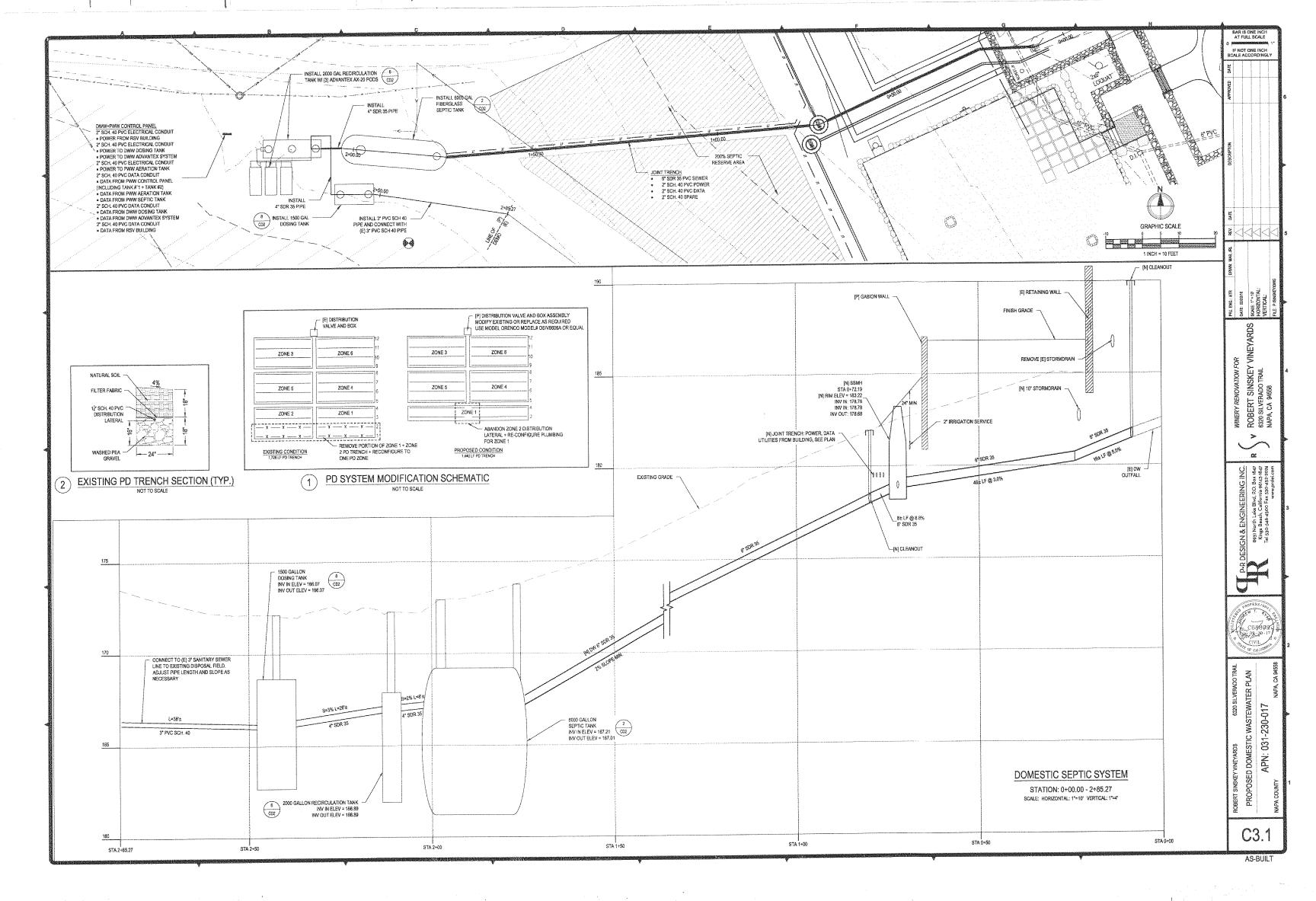
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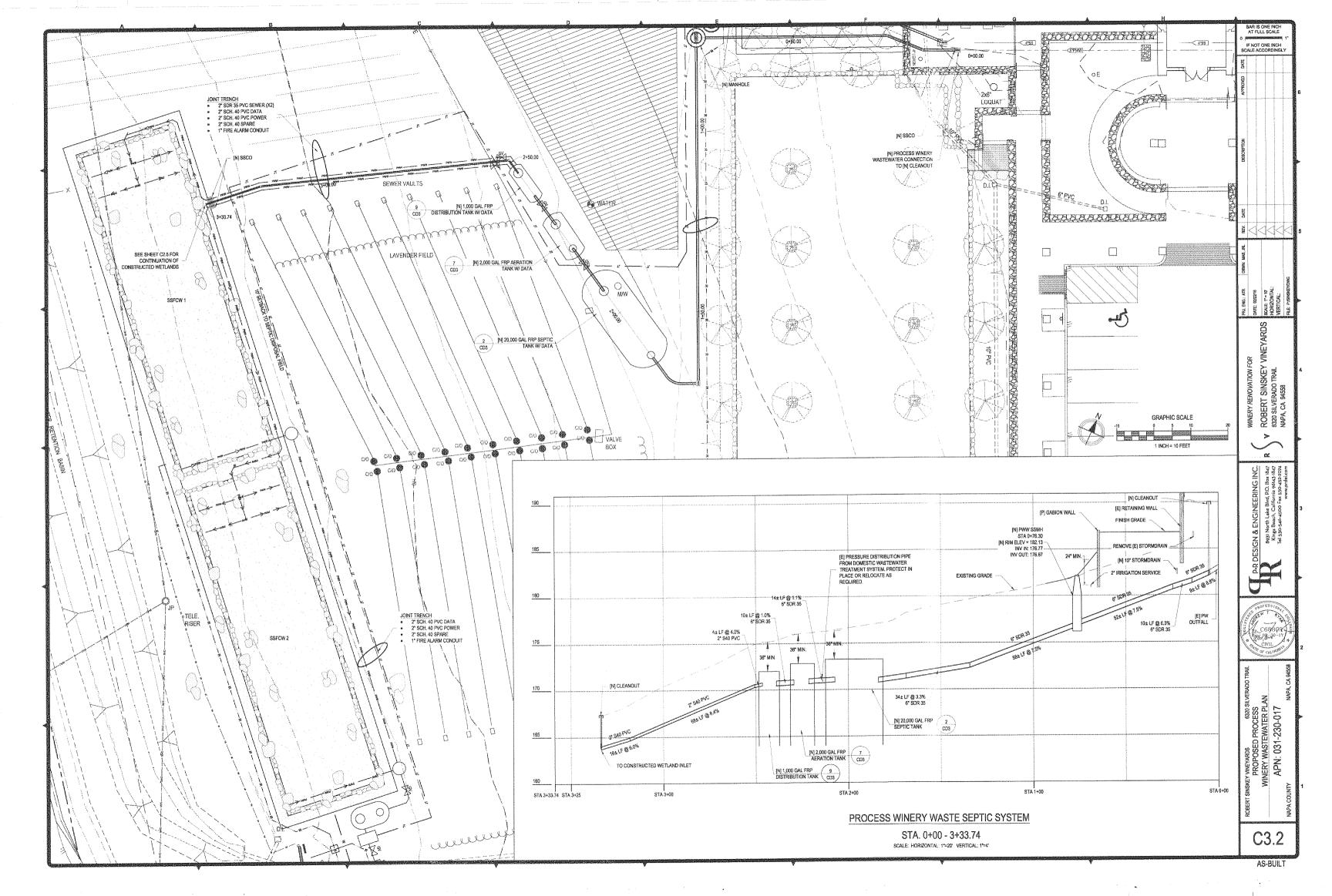


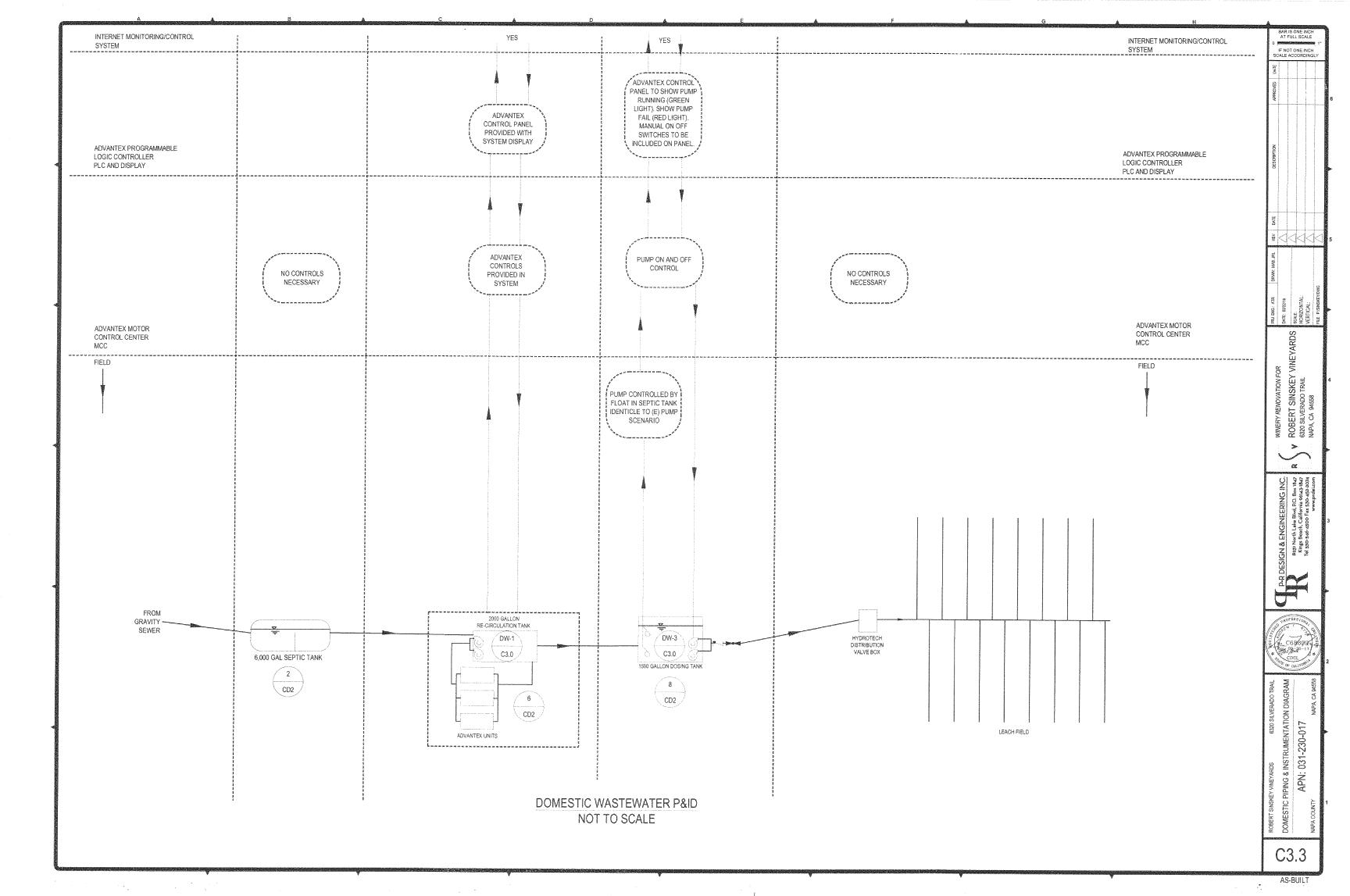
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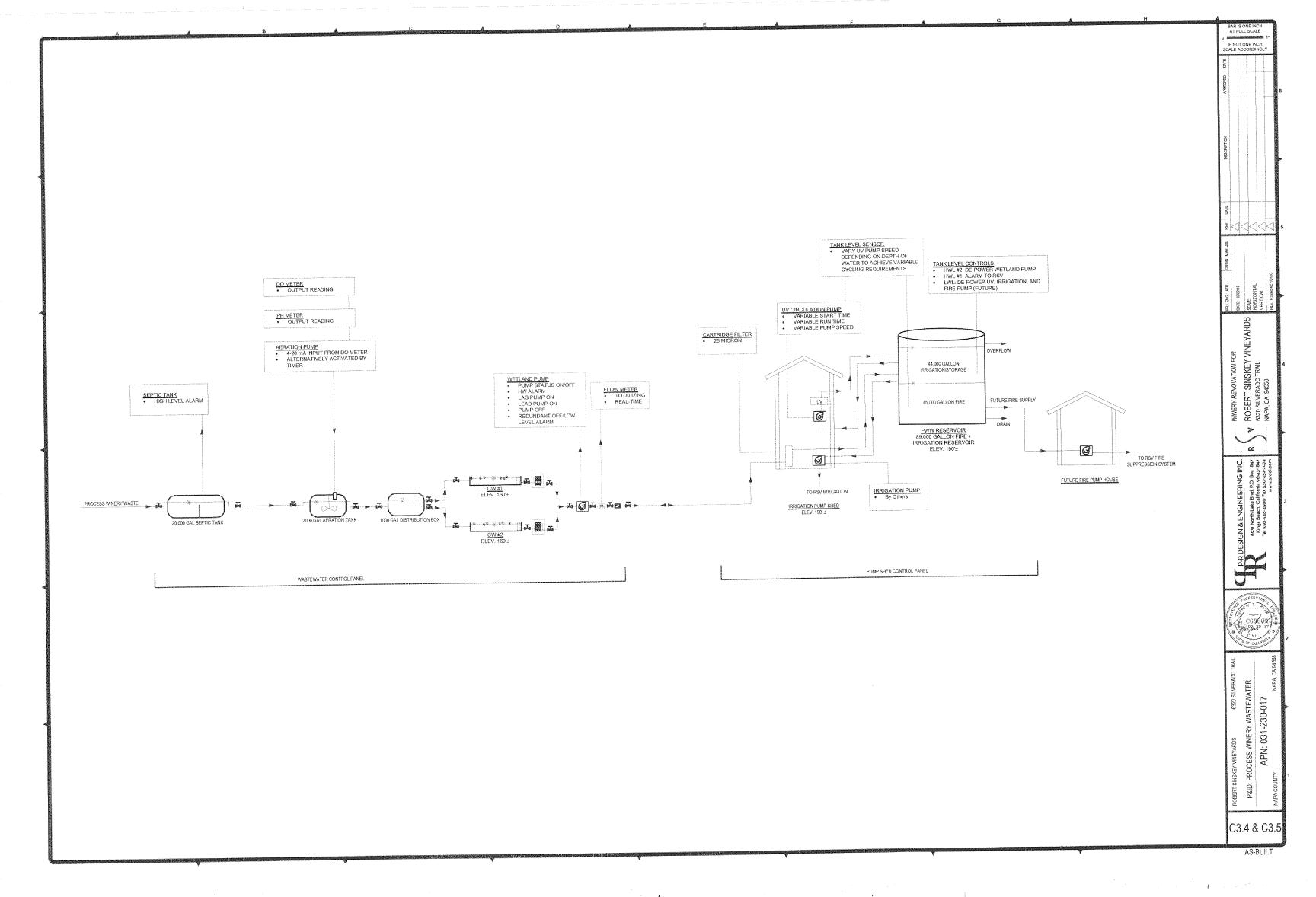


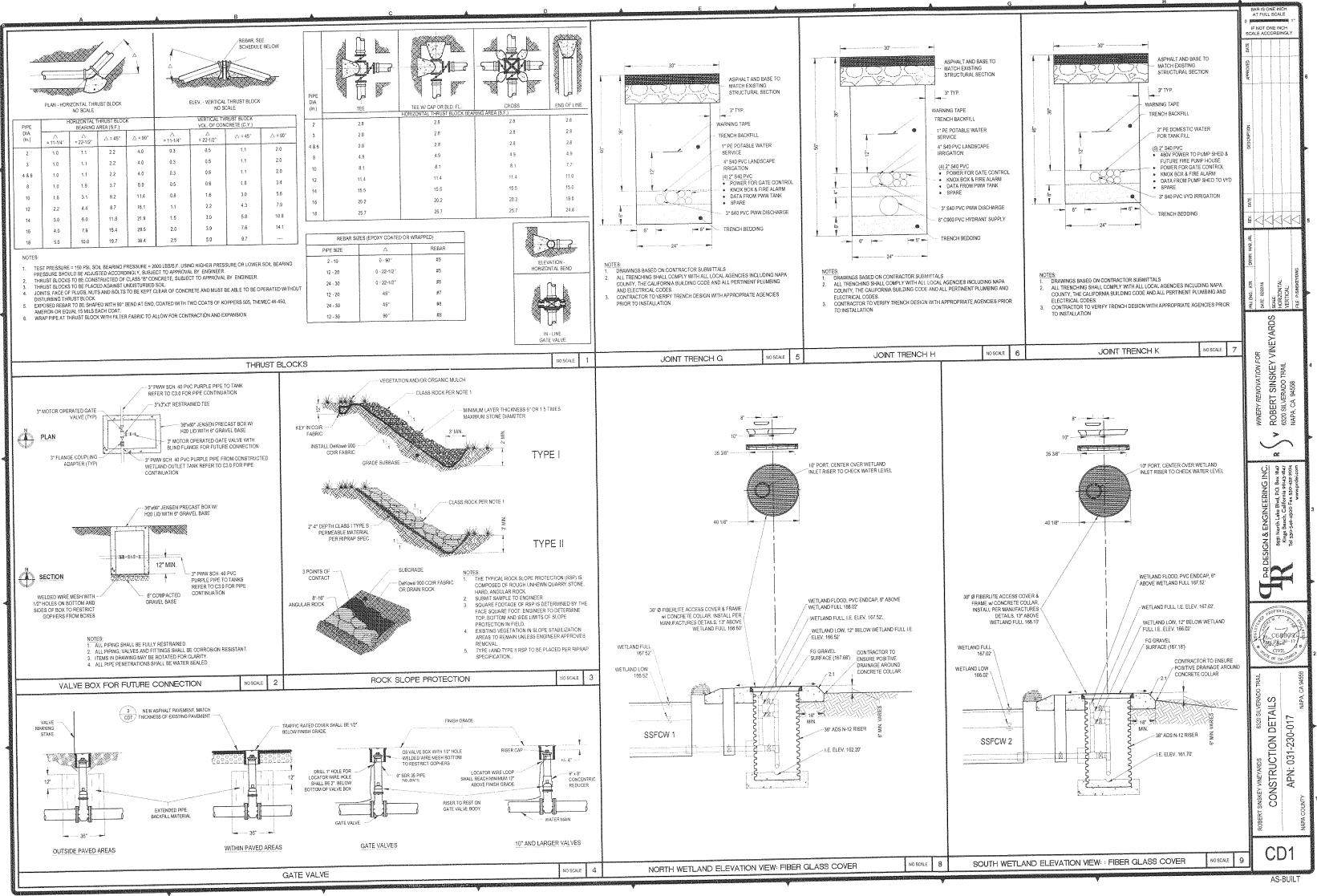




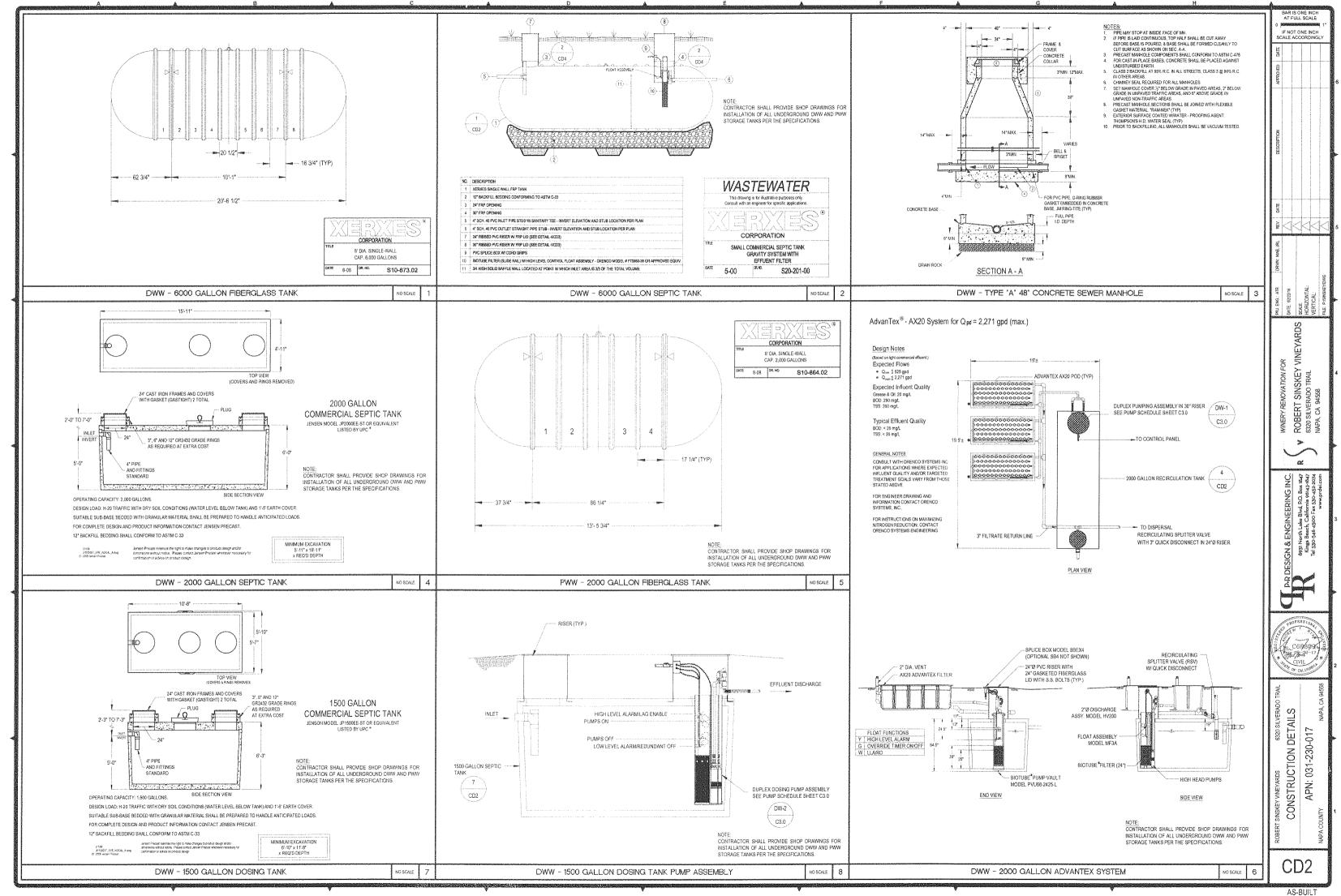


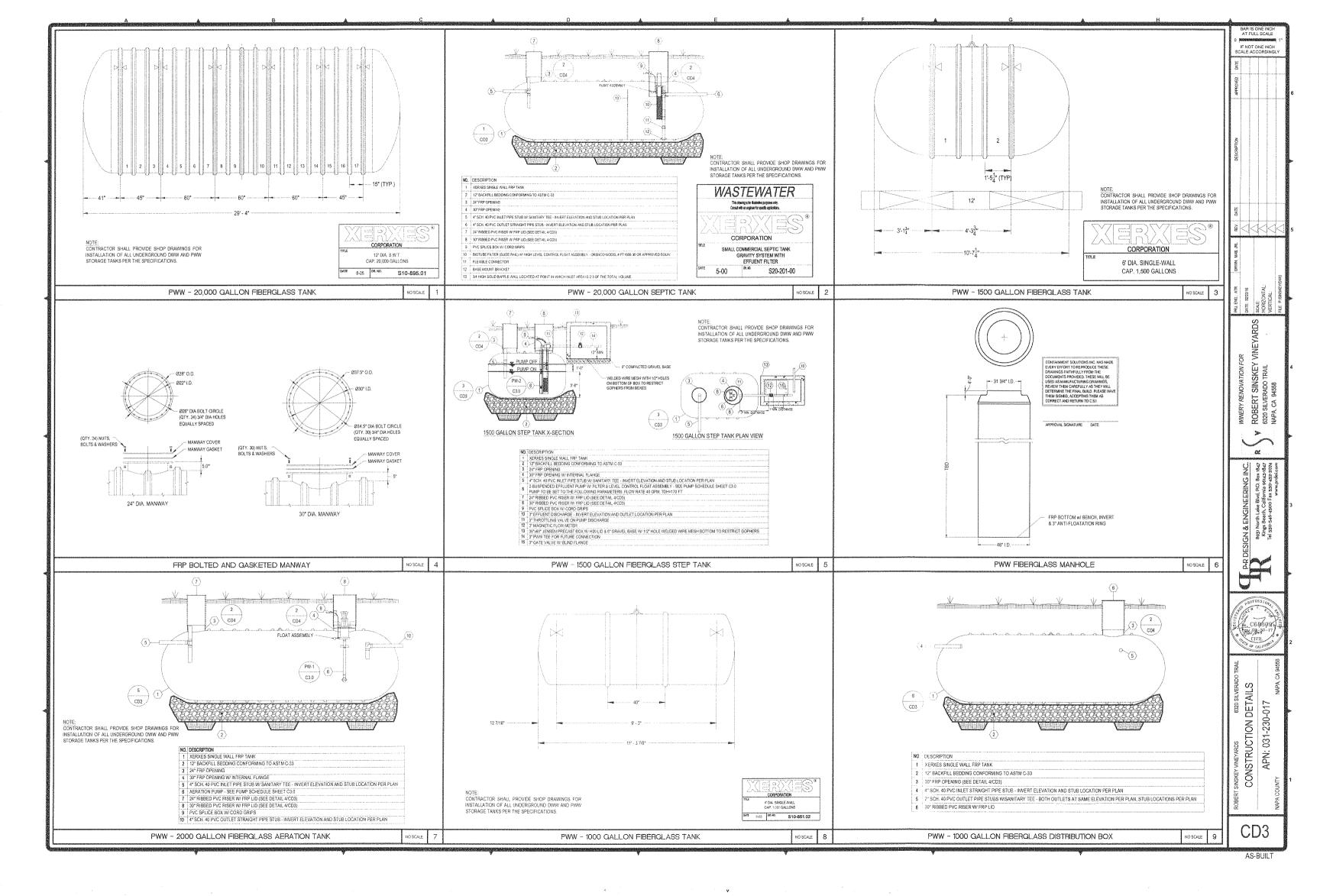


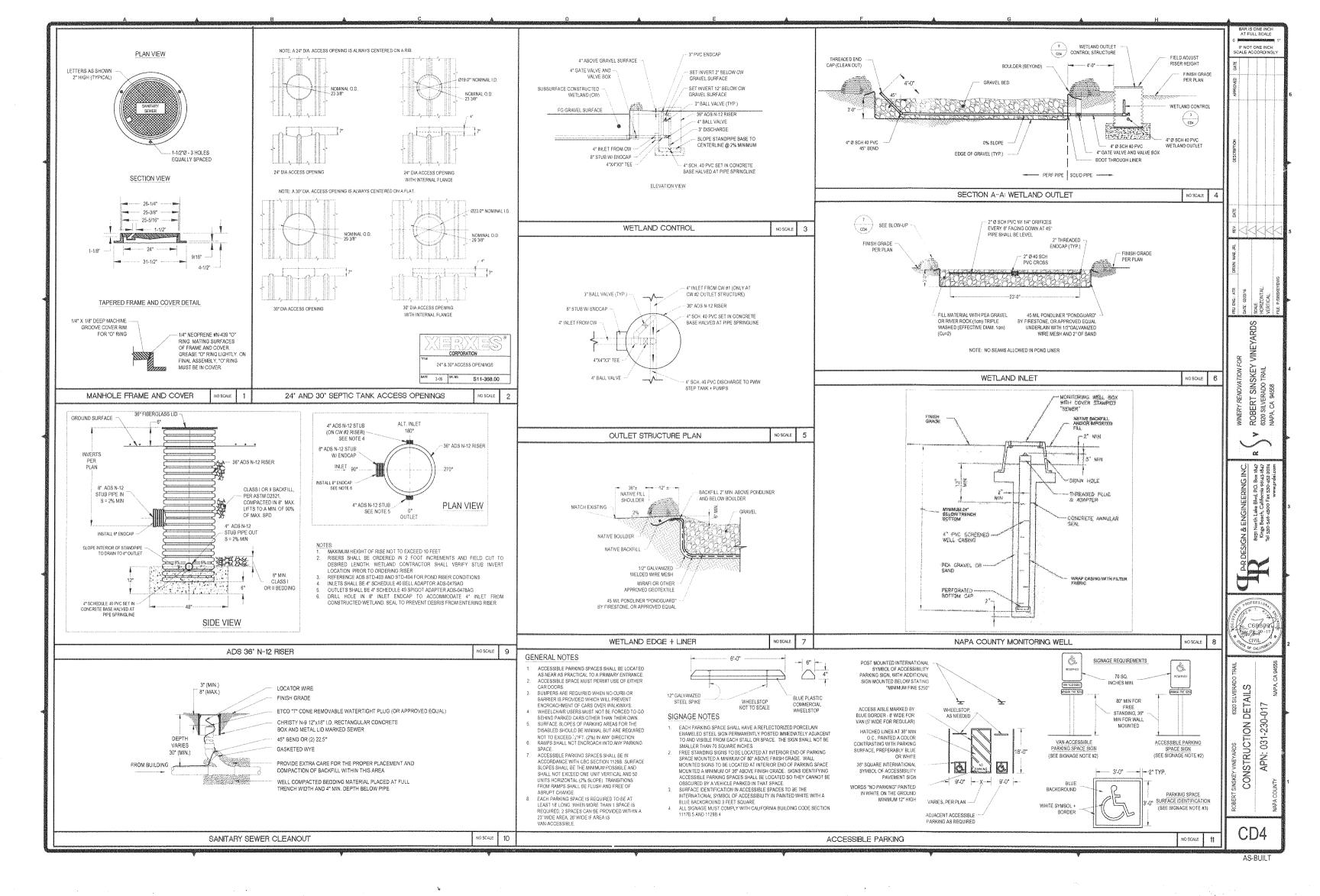


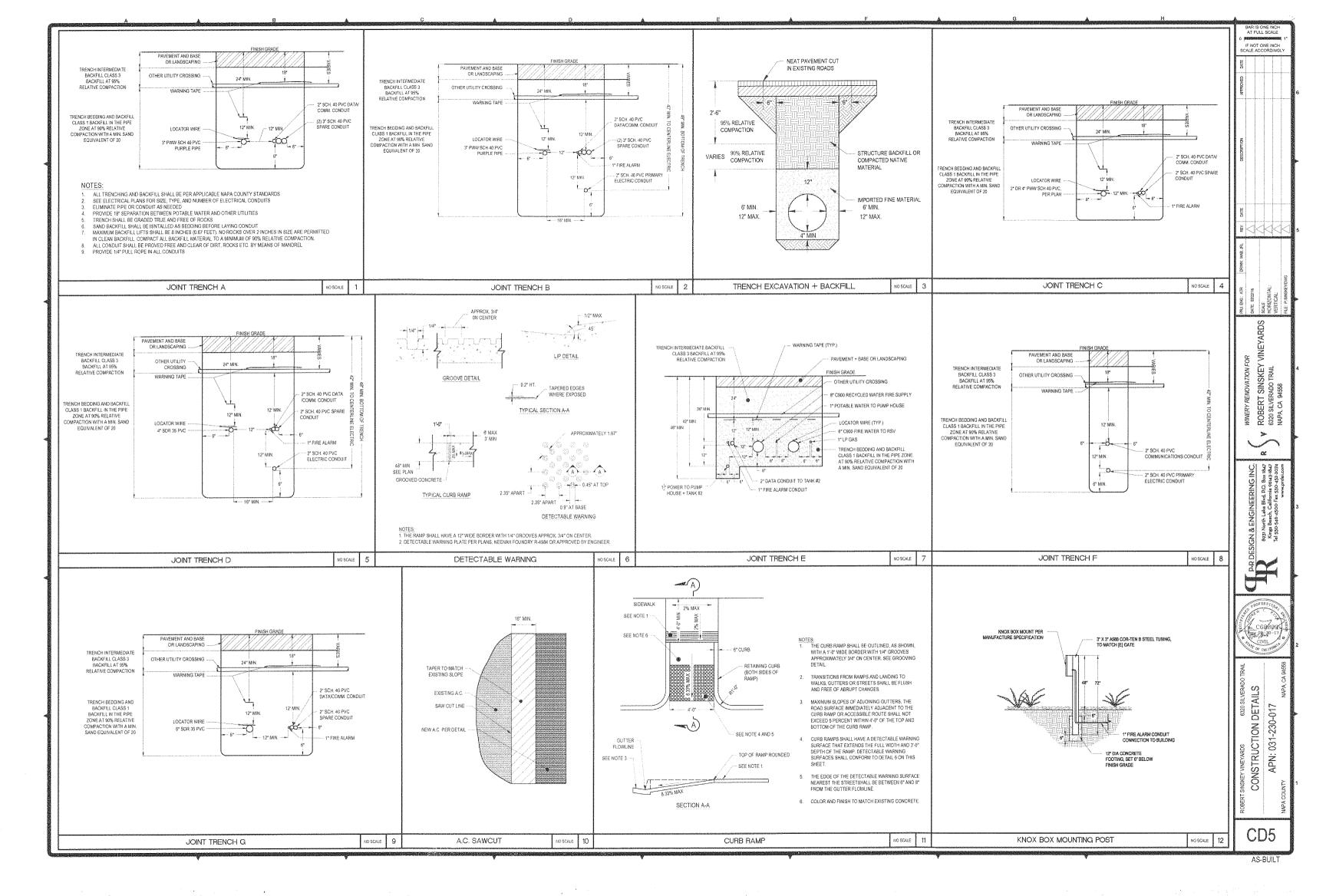


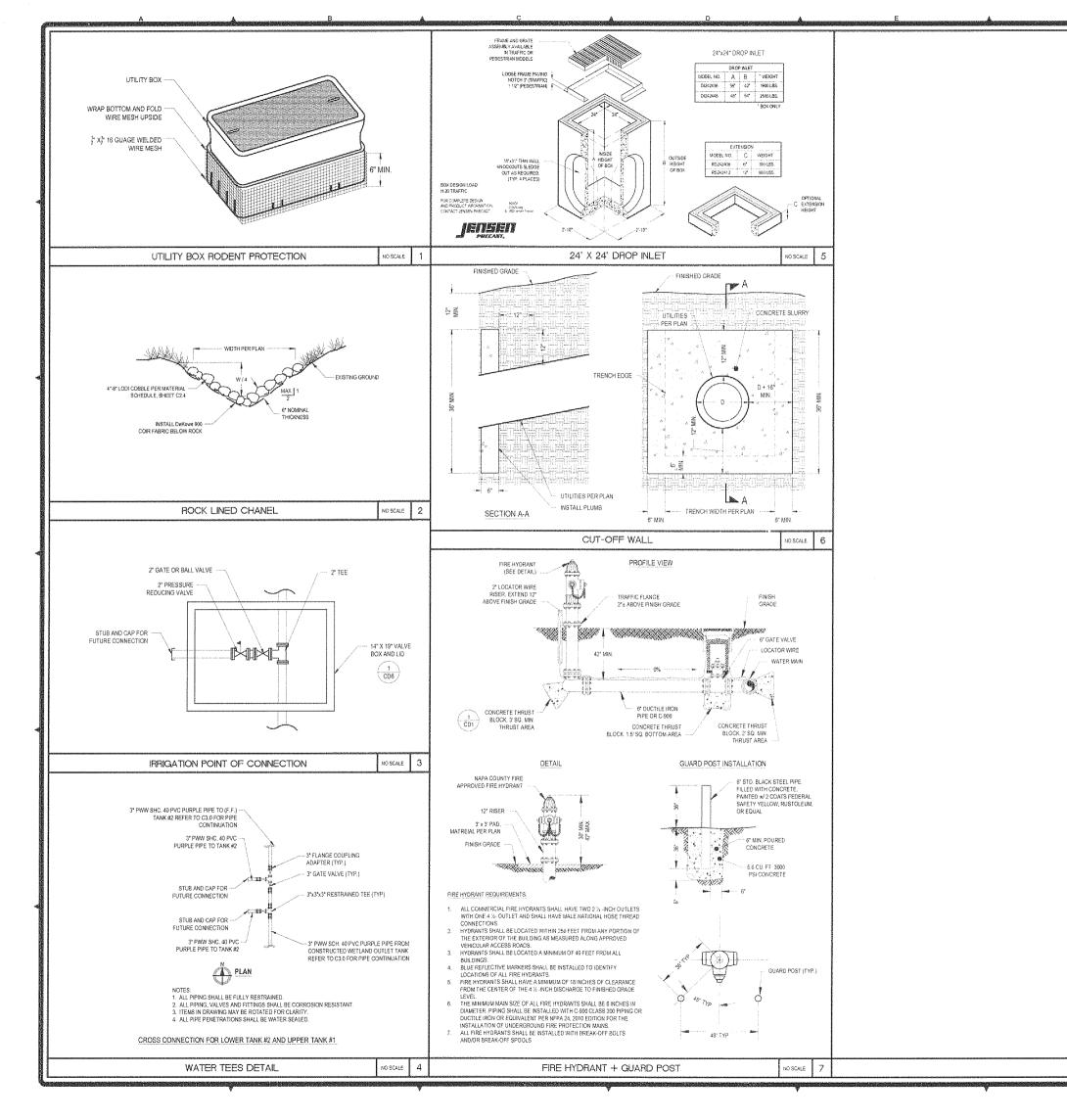










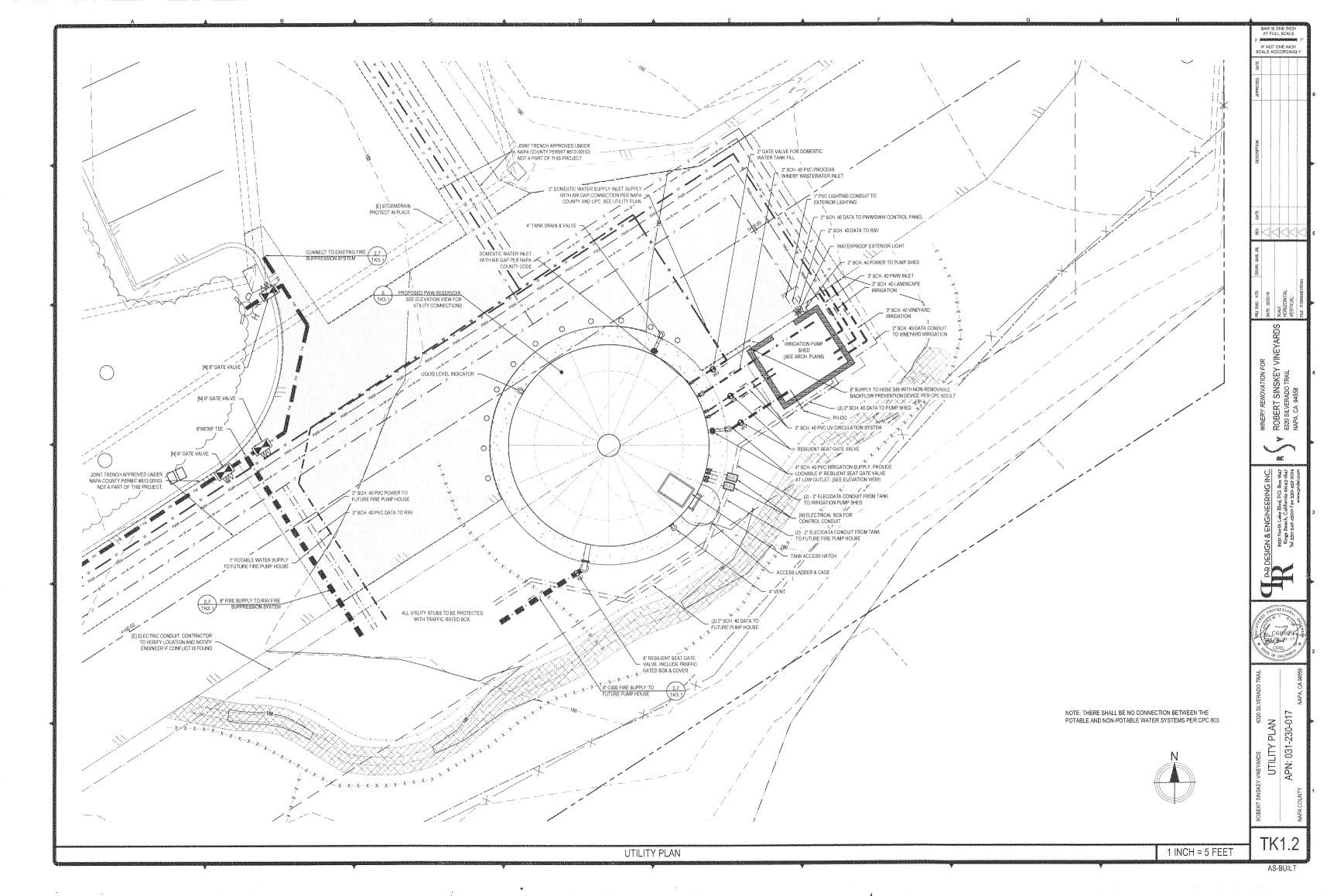


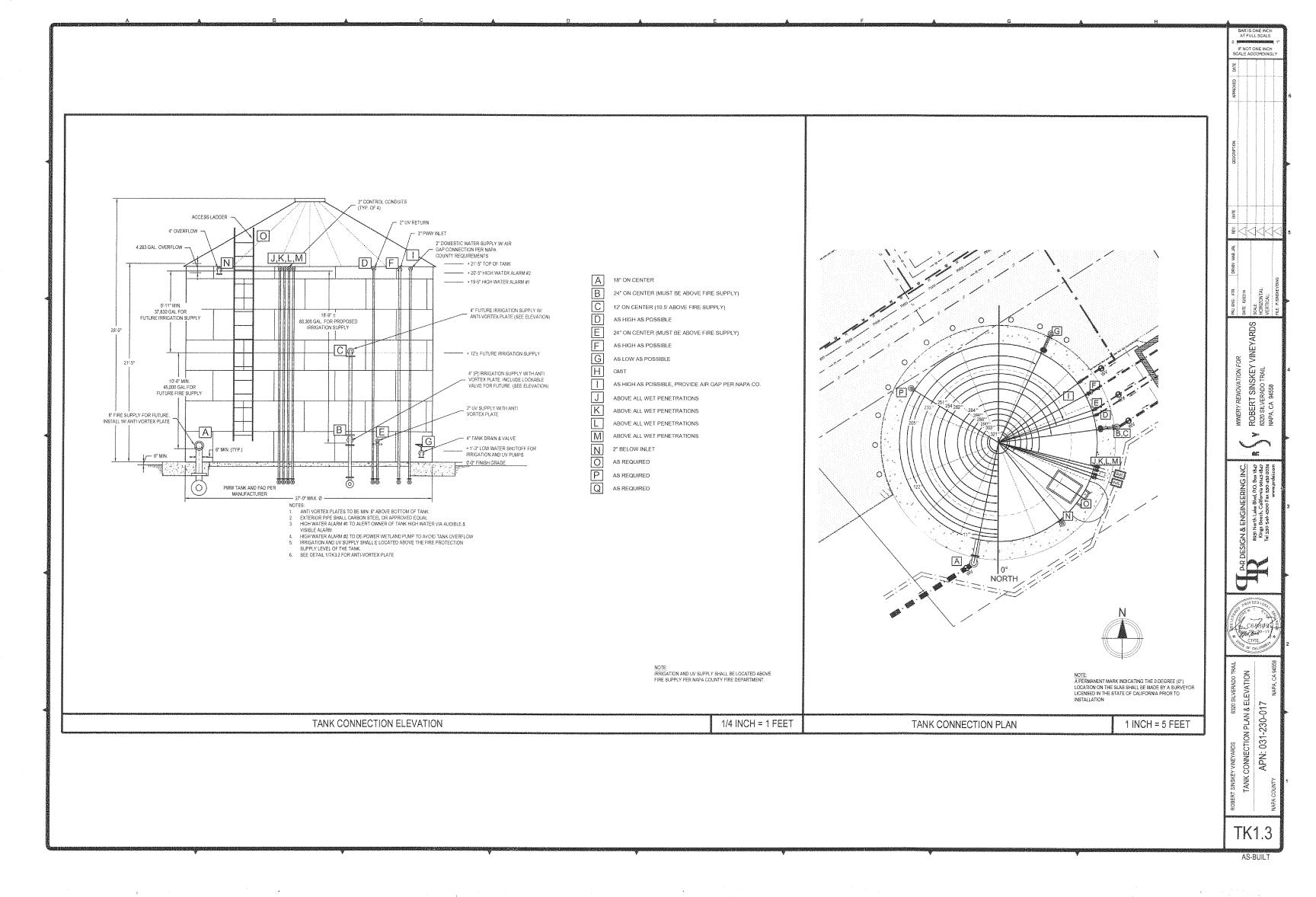
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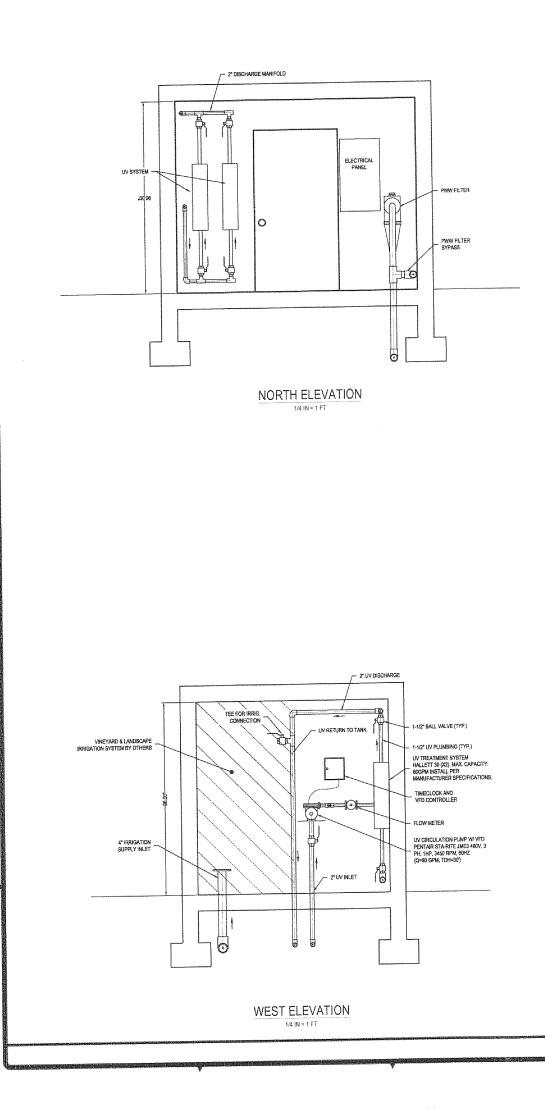
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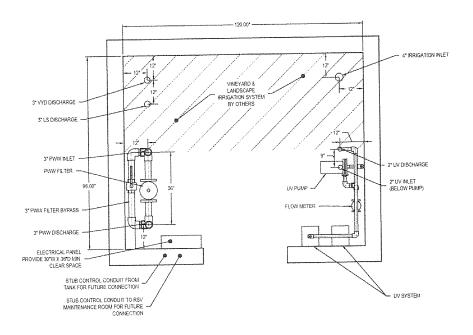
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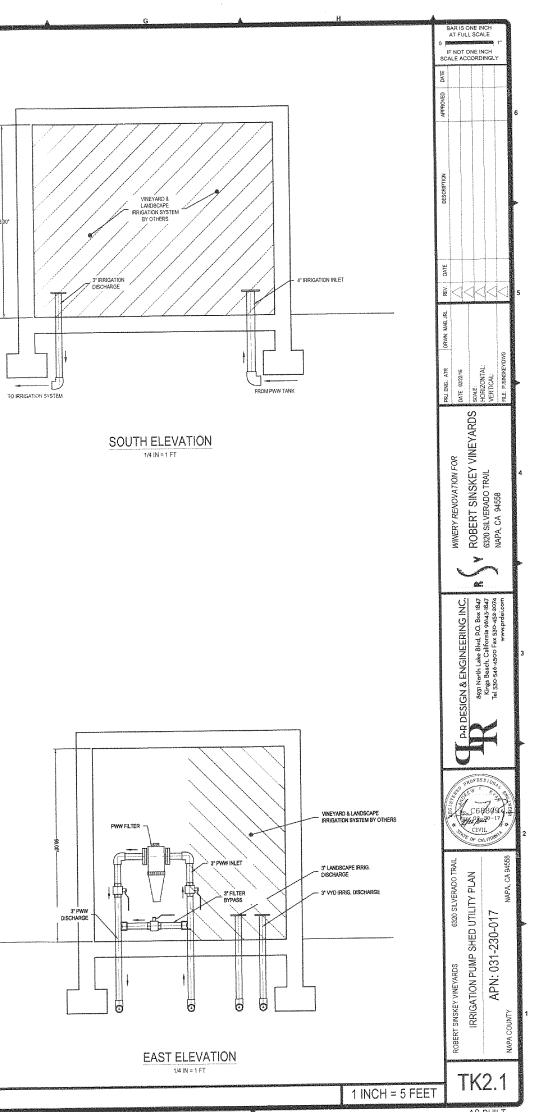




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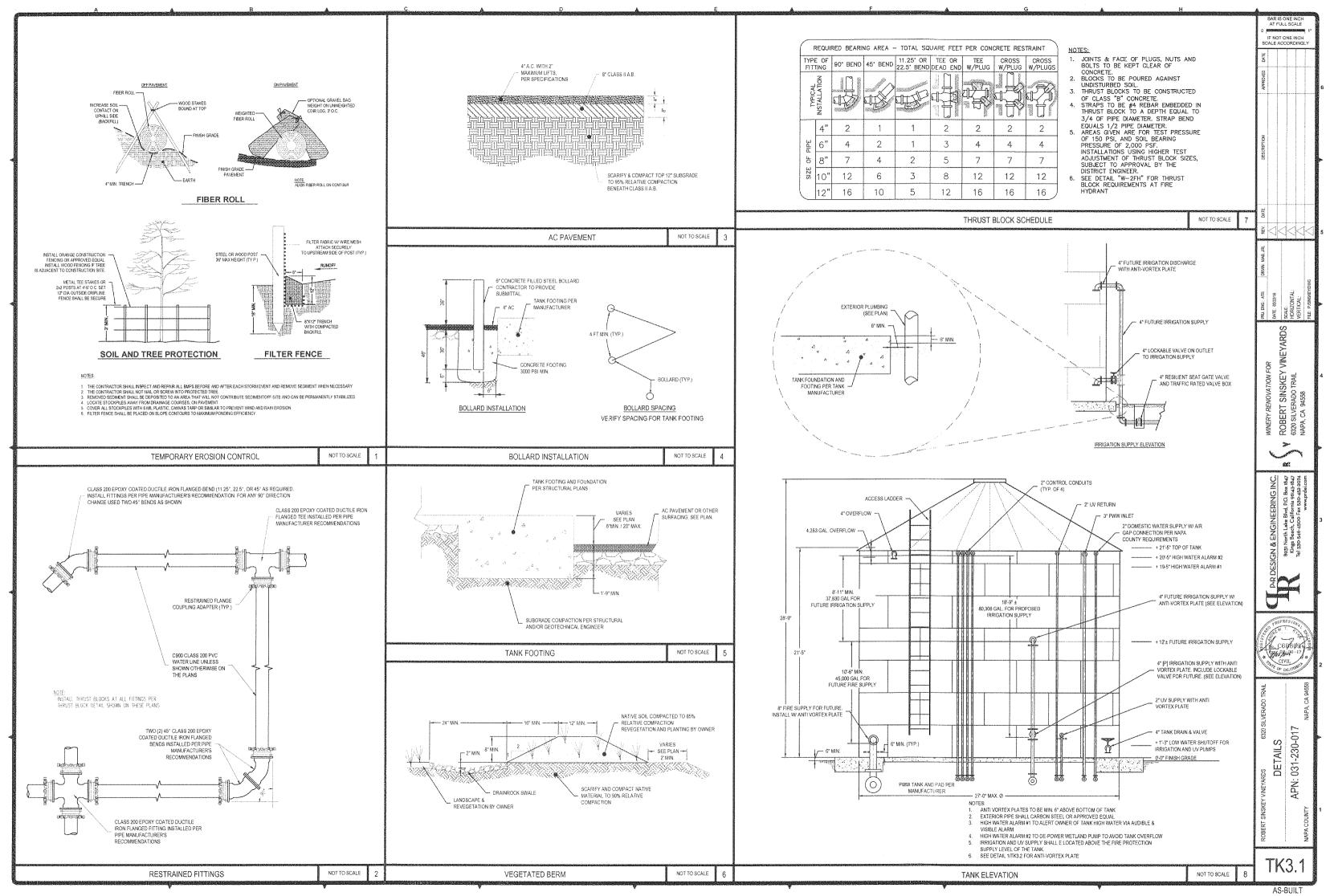
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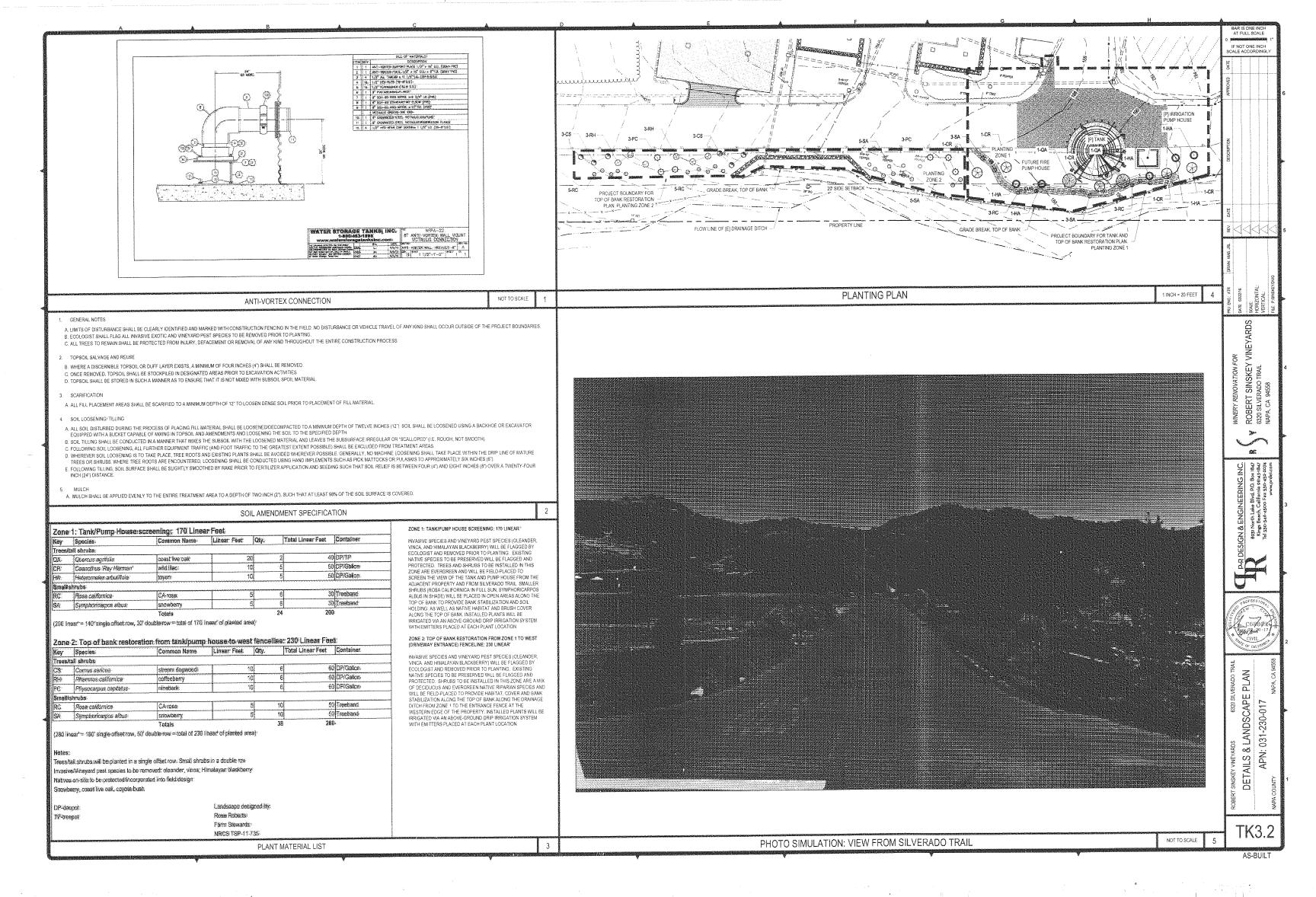


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ENCLOSURE C 1998 ROBERT SINSKEY VINEYARDS DESIGN REPORT

THEODORE J. WALKER <u>REGISTERED ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST</u> 2280 PLEASANT HILL ROAD SEBASTOPOL, CA. 95472 (707) 829-6854

July 30, 1998

Ruben Oropeza and Chris Secheli, REHS Napa County Environmental Health Management Department : 1195 Third Street, Room 101 Napa, California. 94559-3082

Re: SINSKEY VINEYARDS, 6320 SILVERADO TRAIL, AP# 31-230-17

Dear Ruben and Chris:

For the last six months, I have been working with Jeff Virnig of Robert Sinskey Vineyards on evaluating the long term function of the Wisconsin Mound System that was designed and installed when the facility was built. My evaluation of the Mound System revealed that a clogging mat has developed at the Gravel/Sand interface within the mound system. My work for Sinskey Vineyards has been to monitor the wastewater system and provide any needed improvements to prolong the life expectancy of the domestic and winery wastewater systems.

We have tracked the wastewater flows since January 1998, and the wastewater flows are within design limits for the disposal system. I have also taken several wastewater samples of the winery waste that is being applied to the mound system. The results all of which have demonstrated that the winery wastewater strength is high in terms of BOD, Soluble BOD, Suspended Solids and low pH. The domestic wastewater flows appear to be within design limits. This is the cause of the clogging mat in the mound.

Since January 1998, I have had the septic tanks pumped several times in order to provide fresh cultures and samples of the domestic and winery waste and to reduce Settable Solids from migrating into the sump chamber. The tanks have been pump on 1-20-98 and 2-1-98 by Dependable Septic Systems (see attached).

Since January 1998, we have had the old large solids pumps disconnected and taken out of service. These large pumps were improperly designed and installed for this type of wastewater application. These pumps literally pumped everything (liquid and solids) from the sump into the mound system (in extremely large volumes). They had a history of problems ranging from breakdown to loss of prime to breakdown. The electrical components were all placed underground in the pump vault, and deteriorated from the gasses inside the vault unit. The pump vault design is inferior.

As such. I had P and R Septic Systems install a Standard Submersible Effluent Pump in line, which now feeds the mound system on smaller doses, over extended periods of time. This has been a major improvement in the way the mound system has improved in disposal.

On March 20, 1998, I had P and R Septic systems excavate soil profile holes downhill of the mound system. On this day, Rubin came by and made a cursory review of the soil profile holes. The purpose of the soil profile holes was to evaluate the potential to facilitate a septic system upgrades. There were eight profile holes excavated for review. Generally speaking, the holes indicated acceptable soil conditions for a potential Shallow Pressure Distribution Type System, in the area located within 160 lineal feet of the existing driveway. Further north, the permeable soils became shallow and indicated that area would be acceptable for a Wisconsin At-Grade Type System.

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In reviewing the soil profile logs, I estimated soil percolation rate for the proposed trench bottom at 1-3 inches/hour. If I were to use a 2,000 gallon per day metered wastewater flow rate from the combined domestic and winery wastewater system, we see that with a three foot trench depth, and a sidewall loading rate of 3 gallons per square feet per day (using 18 inches of gravel below trench bottom); we would need a estimated disposal trench system (STPD) of:

 $\frac{2.000 \text{ gal/day}}{3 \text{ sq.ft./lineal feet } X .657 \text{ gals/sq.ft./day}} = 1014 \text{ lineal feet would be needed}$

Is this case, there easily sufficient room to install the needed lineal footage to provide resting for the Mound System and dispose of wastewater into a STPD System. In using up to 75 lineal foot runs the Pressure Distribution Line in each direction from the Pressure Manifold, we will use a minimum of twelve manifold assemblies, with 7 foot spacing on center. The lines must follow contour. The plans (attached) indicate that at least 1,680 lineal feet will be installed (we could install more). And there is still adequate room for expansion area if needed (In the mound, to the west of the STPD Field, and between the road and the STPD System).

NOTE: The area for these Pressure Distribution Lines in located in a vineyard area, downhill of the mound system. At my direction, the vine rows were removed so that a installation could take place.

SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY

Currently, there are three 1500 gallon septic tanks. Two for the winery wastewater system, and one for the domestic system. The anticipated peak flow from the winery waste is 1500 gallons per day and 500 gallons per day from domestic waste. The 3000 gallons septic tank capacity for the winery waste is insufficient retention capacity. As such, we will be increasing the tank capacity for a 5 day holding period, the total septic tank capacity should be a minimum of 7,500 gallons.

Therefore, we will add a 7,500 gallon septic tank in line after the existing winery tank system. After this new tank, there will be a 1,500 gallon Zabel Effluent Filter Tank, with up to six, Zabel Industries double stack, A-100 Effluent Filters. The effluent filters will assist in preventing suspended solids from entering the disposal system. The wastewater from the effluent filters will then go to a 1,500 gallon sump with a pump, which will take wastewater to two Aggregrate Tank Filters. The added tank capacity for the winery waste will now be (1,500 + 1,500 + Former Sump Unit + 7,500 new tank + 1500 gallon Zabel Tank + 2(1500 gallon gravel filters) = 17,500 gallons of holding capacity. This is a major improvement in the overall design and use of the system.

GRAVEL FILTERS

Here, wastewater will be pressurized into two 1,500 gallon septic tanks (filled with a combinations of peagravel, birdseye gravel, and a 6 inch layer of coarse sand). Wastewater will be pressurized over the aggregate where Suspended Solids will accumulate), then filtered wastewater will trickle vertically down, then leave the tank, then go into the sump chamber, which will then go to the STPD leachlines.

IAPMO Approved septic tanks will be used. However, the baffle and original lid will not be installed. A 4 inch perforated pipe will be placed at the bottom of the unit, where it will collect wastewater and exit the unit. There will 20 inches of 4-6 inch diameter hard/clean rock over the collections system. There will be 12 inches of 3/8 inch peagravel placed above the larger rock. Then 12 inches of birdseye double washed gravel will be place next. Then 6 inches of a coarse double washed #16 sand. Then 6 inches of peagravel. Then a Pressure Distribution Network, with 1.25 inch PVC Lines (spaced 20 inches on center) with a Orifice Shield over the 3/16th inch holes (spaced 12 inches on center).

A monitoring well to the bottom will be installed to watch for any sign of ponding. If ponding occurs, the higher overflow pipe will take the wastewater into the large sump for the STPD System, or the gravel can be removed and taken to a landfill and replaced on a As Needed Basis. This set up will not permit any surfacing of wastewater if clogging occurs.

A metal non-corrosive swing type lid will be placed on top of the Gravel Filter for inspection and servicing needs. The Gravel Filter Tank will sit about 9 inches above finished grade.

NEW SUMPS

A new sump tank (3,000 gallons) in which to place the pump float and alarm system. NOTE: The newly installed pump (that was installed for the mound system) system will be relocated sufficient for this new sump installation and will now transport wastewater into the STPD System. Sinskey Vineyards will have an extra pump on hand, in case of failure or breakdown of any pump.

Another sump (1500 gallons) will be installed after the Zabel Filter Tank, and will dose wastewater into the Gravel Filter. The dose setting will be 150 gallons per dose, and will dose on demand.

A third sump (1500 gallons) will also be installed. This sump will take domestic wastewater into the mound, after it is reconstructed next year under Phase 2. *The pump size will be determined in the future*.

All sumps will be equipped with high alarm floats, dose counters, and redundant switches. The sump/pump for the large STPD system will be dosed with an Orenco Intermittent Timer that will apply wastewater over a 24 hour clock. Each leachline will be dosed approximately 1-2 times per day.

EFFLUENT FILTRATION OF WASTEWATER

As I have mentioned, the winery waste will be pre-treated (throughout the Zabel Filter Tank and Gravel Filters) before disposing subsurface. In this case, we are installing Zabel A-100 Double Stack Effluent filters in the existing system at: 1) the outlet side of the existing 1500 gallon domestic septic tank, and 2) the outlet side of the second 1500 gallon winery waste tank (before they enter the large existing sump).

A 1500 gallon septic tank will be modified into a Zabel Effluent Filter Tank. (I used this design at Carneros Creek Winery and Crestwood Convalescent Hospital the last few years with great success). Here, a 1500 gallon septic tank will be fitted with six Zabel A-100 Double Stack Effluent Filters. Wastewater enter the Filter Tank through the inlet, and go only leave the tank through the Zable Filters. The tank will be modified by removing the baffle wall and lid. Gravel will be placed inside the unit and a metal swinging lid for the new top.

DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER

The wastewater will be combined into the new sump/pump unit, then pressure dosed into the drainfield. We call this Pressure Distribution System. It will use an Orenco six zone Hydrotech Valve. So a series of two lines will be dosed at any given time, in sequence in the order of lines: (1&3, 2 &4, 5&7, 6&8, 9&11, and 10 &12).

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PROPOSED WASTEWATER DISPOSAL IMPROVEMENTS

The improvements to the wastewater disposal system will be performed in two phases. Briefly, they are:

Phase 1:

- Separate the domestic waste from winery waste. Install effluent filters in existing tank units (domestic and winery). Convert the existing sump unit to a settling tank, and remove the pump, electrical, etc. and install two Zabel Filters. The winery waste will gravity flow to a new 7,500 gallon septic tank, then a 1,500 gallon Zabel Filter Tank, then will go into a 1,500 gallon sump, which will pump to two 1,500 gallon Gravel Filters. which will then go to the new 3,000 gallon sump, which will then go to a new STPD Drainfield.
- 2) In Phase 1, the domestic waste will combine into the 1,500 gallon sump which will dose the gravel filters. In a year, the domestic waste will then be placed into a 1,500 Second Pump System, which will take wastewater into the Mound System after the mound has been renovated.

Phase 2:

1) After the STPD System is installed and placed into operation: the mound system will be allowed to dry out, allowing the Bio-Mat of clogging layers to decompose. In the summer of 1999, the mound system will be reconstructed by: removing the existing gravel bed and distribution network (this method of mound renovation has been encouraged by the University of Wisconsin and has been performed throughout the country). A new gravel bed will be installed and a new distribution network will be installed will all plastic valves piping and soil cover (the old gravel will be disposed of at a Class 1 Landfill. When completed, the domestic waste will be pumped into the reconstructed mound system and the winery waste will remain online with the STPD System.

CONSTRUCTION

Please review attached construction notes for STPD Systems. P and R Septic Systems of Napa will be performing all work as shown on these plans and under my direction. There may be a few small items that may be modified by the contractor, but any changes will have to be approved by the designer. All Napa County Code requirements and inspections will be called for in this installation. Any changes will be shown on As-Built plans.

PUMP REQUIREMENTS

With the use of a Hydrotech Valve (six zone) the gallons per minute (GPM) are minor. This system will rotate the Hydrotech Valve with six zones. Each Zone will dose STPD lines. The maximum length of line per zone is calculated at:

140 lineal feet max. run/line X 2 lines = 280 lineal ft. X 12 inches/ft = 3360 lineal inches divided by hole spacing of 30 inches on center, or 112 orifices. The orifice size is $3/16^{th}$ inch holes that use .754 gpm/hole, therefore the required flow is 84.5 say 85 gpm. There are only minor losses in this distribution system since the pump will go to a higher elevation, then back down to a lower elevation (there is not an elevation head loss). The minor losses are through the Hydrotech Valve and a few bends, elbows, and valves. The estimated head loss throughout this network is 15 THD. At 85 gpm and 15 THD, the existing pump will achieve the 60 inch high squirt test for the system.

The Hydrotech valve will be place higher than the highest leachline. The valve will sit in a Orenco PVC Riser (above ground), where it can be inspected on a regular basis.

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SUMMARY

Sinskey Vineyards has invested a lot of time, money, resources and research into the concept of extending the Like Expectancy of the domestic and winery wastewater disposal systems. The item outline in this proposal will significantly improve these conditions. We wish to pull the Septic Permit necessary to start this work immediately, before the crush season begins.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 829-6854.

Yours truly,

Wallon

Theodore J. Walker Registered Environmental Health Specialist #4323

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Contact: Gina Giacone gina@summit-sr.com (707) 636-9162



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