

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R5-2015-XXXX  
FOR  
SUNVIEW MARKETING INTERNATIONAL dba  
SUNVIEW DRIED FRUIT & NUT COMPANY AND  
Z4G, LLC  
DEL REY DEHYDRATOR FACILITY  
FRESNO COUNTY

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

**Background**

1. The Albrecht Farms (former owner) Dehydrating Facility (Facility) at 12400 East Adams Avenue in Del Rey is not regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) from the Central Valley Water Board. The Facility has been operating since 1979 under Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 2322 from Fresno County.
2. In 2010, Sunview Marketing International, a California corporation dba Sunview Dried Fruit & Nut Company (Sunview) purchased the Facility.
3. On 17 June 2010, Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) and various amendments thereafter on behalf of the Discharger for the reclamation of 60,000 gallons per day (gpd) (annual discharge of 7.3 million gallons) of process wastewater to a net of 242 of farmable acres out of 247 acres of farmland. Approximately, 226 farmable acres out of the 242 acres are owned by Z4G, LLC, and 16 acres are owned by Sunview. Sunview Marketing International and Z4G, LLC are hereafter referred to as Discharger.
4. The Facility occupies part of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 350-061-36, owned by Sunview. The 226 acres of farmland owned by Z4G, LLC occupy APN's 353-030-48S (Fields 2 and 3), 353-030-50S (Field 3), 350-061-32S and 350-061-58S (Field 5), 350-061-34S (Fields 6 and 7), and 350-061-57S (Field 8). The 16 acres of farmland owned by Sunview occupy APN's 353-030-52S (Field 4) and parts of 350-061-36 (Field 1). The Facility and LAA's are shown on Attachment A, which is incorporated by reference and considered a part of this Order.
5. As described in Finding 4, the 226 acres of land application area (LAA) are owned by Z4G, LLC. Discharge to this LAA occurs under an agreement that requires Z4G, LLC to dispose of all wastewater generated by Sunview. The agreement may be

terminated by either Sunview or Z4G, LLC with no less than 60 days notice. Sunview manages discharge application operations, and is primarily responsible for compliance with the terms of this Order. However, Z4G, LLC accepts the wastewater and is also named as Discharger on this Order.

6. New WDRs reflecting the Facility are needed to ensure the discharge will comply with Central Valley Water Board plans and policies.

### **Existing Facility and Discharge**

7. Sunview primarily dehydrates grapes into raisins, including golden raisins. The Facility typically runs from August through December, six days a week.
8. Grapes are delivered to the Facility in bins and emptied onto a conveyor system, to a cold water rinse for cleaning. The grapes then go through a hot water bath, which further cleans and softens the skin of the fruit to aid the dehydration process. The grapes are placed on wooden drying trays. The trays are then stacked onto rolling racks and into one of the 24 tunnels of the sulfur rooms. Sulfur dioxide gas is added to the dehydrating tunnels to create golden raisins. According to the RWD, approximately 40 to 80 lbs of sulfur per tunnel per day is used when the Facility is producing golden raisins. The trays are then transferred to the dehydrator's tunnels. The empty trays are then washed after the fruit has been dehydrated. Waste streams are generated from the cold rinse, hot water bath, and tray wash operations.
9. Historically, wastewater flows at the facility were calculated based on volume of the water truck's tank and number of trips per day. In August 2014, Sunview installed a flow meter at the facility. Table 1 summarizes monthly average wastewater flows.

Table 1. Monthly Average Wastewater Flows

	2012	2013	2014
	(gpd)	(gpd)	(gpd)
January	4,533	---	2,000
February	3,400	---	---
March	4,760	---	---
April	5,100	---	---
May	3,400	---	7,667
June	3,400	---	7,500
July	11,356	---	6,444
August	22,863	---	31,684 <sup>1</sup>
September	13,227	8,741	32,366 <sup>1</sup>
October	3,724	7,556	25,772 <sup>1</sup>
November	---	12,160	37,342 <sup>1</sup>
December	---	11,478	32,978 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Minimum</b>	3,400	7,556	6,444
<b>Maximum</b>	22,863	12,160	37,342

<sup>1</sup> Wastewater flows after flow meter was installed.

10. Process wastewater is collected in floor drains within the dehydrator building and from areas in-between the dehydrator building and the sulfur rooms and conveyed to a 35,000 gallon concrete wastewater sump. The wastewater then passes through screens and discharged to the LAA's through a pipeline that crosses under Adams Avenue in front of the Facility.
11. Wastewater quality based on data from the 2012 through 2014 processing seasons is tabulated in Table 2.

Table 2. Processing Wastewater Quality

Constituent/Parameter	Units	# Sampling Events	Min	Max	Ave
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	11	140	3,900	1,646
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	umhos/cm	9	410	870	599
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	4	1,040	1,800	1,310
Fixed Dissolved Solids (FDS)	mg/L	4	280	370	318
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	11	68	1,040	256
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	11	100	2,200	987
Chloride	mg/L	4	8	11	10
Sodium	mg/L	3	27	28	28
Calcium	mg/L	4	47	66	54
Iron	mg/L	4	10	18	14
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	12	5	36	19
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	4	0.4	6.1	2

12. Based on data in Table 2 from the 2012 through 2014 processing seasons, approximately 76 percent of total dissolved solids is a result of the organic compounds.
13. Solids generated from the Facility include stems and leaves removed at the staging area. Approximately 2,000 to 3,000 lbs of solids are generated per week and disked into the LAA's. This Order requires the Discharger to prepare a Solids Management Plan (Provision G. 10) to characterize solids removed during the grape processing and determine appropriate disposal methods. This Order also requires the Discharger to report the amount of solids produced, disposal method used, and ultimate disposal site.
14. Currently, storm water in areas in-between the dehydrator building and the sulfur room drains into the concrete wastewater sump and comingles with process wastewater. Storm water from rooftops and downspouts connect to piped inlets that flow into storm water pipelines, then to the storm water pond (storage capacity of 1.4 million gallons). Historically, storm water in the storm water pond was not comingled with process wastewater.

### Proposed Facility and Discharge

15. On 11 June 2015, Central Valley Water Board staff inspected the Facility. The Discharger's consultant informed staff that the vineyards had been removed from the LAA. Staff confirmed that the LAA's did not have vineyards. Sunview

is currently evaluating various crop options and feasibility to irrigate the crop(s) of choice. This Order requires the Discharger to submit a Wastewater and Nutrient Management Plan (Provision G. 11).

16. According to the RWD, Sunview proposes to blend its wastewater with irrigation water from irrigation wells and/or Mill Ditch, a tributary of the Centerville and Kingsburg Canal. Approximately 202 million gallons of irrigation water will be applied annually to the 242 acres. The quality of canal water is represented by a sample taken on 11 May 2009 from Dry Creek, is tabulated in Table 3.

Table 3. Quality of Dry Creek Canal Water

Constituent/Parameter	Units	11-May-09
pH	pH units	7.7
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	44
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	55
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	<0.025
Chloride	mg/L	2.22
Calcium	mg/L	3.6
Iron	mg/L	0.19
Magnesium	mg/L	0.8
Manganese	mg/L	0.016
Sodium	mg/L	3.3

17. The Discharger proposes to apply the wastewater as dust control on dirt roads within the LAA's. The Discharger has not demonstrated through hydraulic and nutrient loading rates or other methods that the application of wastewater for dust control will be protective of groundwater. On 17 July 2015, Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group, on behalf of Sunview, submitted a technical report titled *Dust Control Information*. The technical report is pending Regional Water Board review and approval. In addition, this Order includes a Monitoring and Reporting Program that requires monitoring of the wastewater used for dust control.
18. The Discharger now proposes to use storm water collected in the storm water pond and apply it to the LAA or use it for dust control. The Discharger's consultant submitted additional information on 22 June 2015, proposing:
- 1) redirecting storm water to drain directly into the concrete wastewater sump;
  - 2) pump the storm water out of the storm water pond into the concrete wastewater sump and comingle with process wastewater and apply to the LAA or use for dust control;
  - 3) pump the storm water out of the existing storm water pond and apply it directly to the LAA or use as dust control without comingling

with process wastewater. Also, according to the 22 June 2015 letter, the Discharger wants to have the ability to store storm water in the storm water pond and apply it directly to the LAA at agronomic rates. Subsequently, the Discharger said that it is more feasible for them to implement options two and three. This Order requires the Discharger to characterize its storm water prior to use. The Monitoring and Reporting Program requires monitoring of the storm water used by the Discharger.

### **Land Application Area Practices**

19. Excessive application of food processing wastewater to land can create objectionable odors, soil conditions that are harmful to crops, and degradation of underlying groundwater by overloading the soil profile and causing waste constituents (i.e., organic carbon, nitrates, other salts, and metals) to percolate below the root zone. Irrigation with high-strength wastewater can result in high BOD loading on the day of application, which can deplete oxygen in the soil and lead to anoxic conditions. When insufficient oxygen is present below the ground surface, anaerobic decay of organic matter can create reducing conditions that convert metals naturally present in the soil as relatively insoluble (oxidized) forms to more soluble (reduced) forms. This condition can be exacerbated by acidic soils and/or acidic wastewater. If reducing conditions do not reverse as the percolate travels through the vadose zone, these dissolved metals (primarily iron, manganese, and arsenic) can degrade shallow groundwater quality. Excessive organic loading can also increase groundwater bicarbonate concentrations which cause increases in groundwater EC and total dissolved solids.
20. It is reasonable to expect some oxidation of BOD at the ground surface, within the evapotranspiration zone and below the root zone within the vadose (unsaturated) zone. The maximum BOD loading rate that can be applied to land without creating nuisance conditions or causing unreasonable degradation of groundwater can vary significantly depending on soil conditions and operation of the land application system.
21. Pollution Abatement in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, cites BOD loading rates associated with crop irrigation in the range of 36 to 100 lbs/acre/day to prevent nuisance, but indicates that loading rates can be even higher under certain conditions. The studies that support this report did not evaluate actual or potential groundwater degradation associated with those loading rates. There are few studies that have attempted to determine maximum BOD loading rates for protection of groundwater quality. Those that have are not readily adapted to varying soil, groundwater, and climate conditions that are prevalent throughout the region.

22. The California League of Food Processors *Manual of Good Practice for Land Application for Food Processing/Rinse Water* proposes risk categories associated with particular BOD loading rate ranges as follows:
- a. Risk Category 1: (less than 50 lb/ac/day; depth to groundwater greater than 5 feet) indistinguishable from good farming operations with good distribution important.
  - b. Risk Category 2: (less than 100 lb/ac/day; depth to groundwater greater than 5 feet) minimal risk of unreasonable groundwater degradation with good distribution more important.
  - c. Risk Category 3: (greater than 100 lb/ac/day; depth to groundwater greater than 2 feet) requires detailed planning and good operation with good distribution very important to prevent unreasonable degradation, as well as use of oxygen transfer design equations that consider site-specific application cycles and soil properties and special monitoring.

The *Manual of Good Practice* recommends allowing a 50 percent increase in the BOD loading rates in cases where sprinkler irrigation is used, but recommends that additional safety factors be used for sites with heavy and/or compacted soils. The *Manual of Good Practice* also states that the use of surface irrigation (boarder check method) makes uniform application difficult, especially for coarse textured soils.

23. Although it has not been subject to a scientific peer review process, the *Manual of Good Practice* provides science-based guidance for BOD loading rates that, if fully implemented, may be considered management practices to prevent groundwater degradation due to reduced metals.
24. The 242 acres of LAA is divided into eight areas which Sunview refers to as Field 1 through Field 8. The areas are currently open with no crop. In the past, Sunview had vineyards that were flood and drip irrigated. The RWD does not describe a proposed rest period between the application of wastewater.
25. The calculated average BOD loading rate to the 242 acres of LAA, assuming: 1) proposed monthly average flow of 60,000 gpd, 2) an effluent BOD concentration of 2,950 mg/L, and 3) that discharge is spread evenly across the 242 acres, is 6 lbs/acre/day, every day. As discussed above, the RWD does not describe an irrigation cycle. Assuming a rest period of 3, 5, and 7 days, the cycle average BOD loading rates to the LAA's are as follows.

Table 4. Cycle Average BOD Loading Rates

Rest Period	LAA's (acres)	BOD (lbs/acre/day)
3 Day	81	18
5 Day	48	31
7 Day	35	43

26. The total nitrogen loading rate to the 242 acres of LAA is approximately 15 lbs/acre/year based on a total nitrogen concentration of 61 mg/L of the wastewater provided in the RWD, which is more conservative than the maximum total nitrogen concentration of 36 mg/L reported in Sunview's Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs). The total nitrogen loading rate does not account for total nitrogen in the irrigation water, and analytical data for total nitrogen in the irrigation water was not provided.
27. Based on data provided in the RWD, the more conservative value of 668 mg/L for FDS was used to calculate salt loading rates as opposed to 370 mg/L (max FDS in effluent quality). The flow-weighted salt loading rate to the 242 acres is approximately 550 lbs/acre/year based on a FDS concentration of 668 mg/L and 7.3 million gallons per year (mgy) of wastewater blended with 202 mgy of irrigation water that has a TDS concentration of 55 mg/L.

### Source Water

28. The Facility receives its supply water from an on-site well. Quality of supply water is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Quality of Source Water

Constituent/Parameter	Units	2011	2014	Average
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	413	380	397
Total Dissolved Solids <sup>1</sup>	mg/L	268	247	258
Sodium	mg/L	24	24	24
Calcium	mg/L	42	39	40
Magnesium	mg/L	10	10	10
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	5.5	5.6	6
Nitrate as Nitrate	mg/L	24	26	25
Sulfate	mg/L	---	25	25

<sup>1</sup> TDS value is calculated as (TDS = 0.65 x EC)

### **Site-Specific Conditions**

29. Land uses in the vicinity of the Facility and LAA's are primarily agricultural. Crops grow in the vicinity of the Facility and 242 acres of LAA are plums, grapes, peaches, and nectarines, according to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner's 2014 Pesticide Use Report.
30. The Facility and LAA's are in an arid climate characterized by dry summers and mild winters. The rainy season generally extends from October through May. Average annual pan evaporation is about 66 inches according to data in the *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Technical Report NWS 34, Mean Monthly, Seasonal, and Annual Pan Evaporation for the United States*, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The average annual precipitation is about 11 inches according to data obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center.
31. Soils below the Facility and LAA's are predominantly Hanford Fine Sandy Loam and Tujunga Loamy Sand, according to the Web Soil Survey published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Hanford Sandy Loam and Tujunga Loamy Sand have a land capacity classification of 1 and 4s, respectively. Soils with "Class 1" have slight limitations that restrict their use. Soils with "Class 4" have very severe limitation that restrict the choice of plants or require very careful management, or both. The subclass "s" indicates that soils have limitations within the root zone, such as shallowness of the root zone, a high content of stones, a low available water capacity, low fertility, and excessive salinity or sodicity. Overcoming these limitations is difficult.
32. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency maps (Map Numbers 06019C2165H and 06019C2170H) the Facility and LAA's are all in Zone X. This area is outside the 500-year floodplain.

### **Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Water Quality Objectives**

33. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, revised January 2004* (hereafter "Basin Plan") designates beneficial uses, establishes narrative and numerical water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting all waters of the Basin, and incorporates, by reference plans and policies of the State Water Board. In accordance with Water Code section 13263 (a), these waste discharge requirements implement the Basin Plan.

34. The Facility and the LAA's are all in Detailed Analysis Unit (DAU) No. 236, within the Kings Basin hydrologic unit. The Basin Plan identifies the beneficial uses of groundwater in the DAU as municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.
35. The Facility and the LAA's are all in the Consolidated Hydrologic Area No. 551.70 of the South Valley Floor Hydrologic Unit, as depicted on hydrologic maps prepared by State Water Resources Control Board in August 1986.
36. The Basin Plan includes narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents that, at a minimum, require water designated as domestic or municipal supply to meet the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) specified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (hereafter Title 22). The Basin Plan recognizes that the Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
37. The Basin Plan establishes narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, taste and odors, and toxicity in groundwater. The narrative toxicity objective, in summary, requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial uses.
38. Quantifying a narrative water quality objective requires a site-specific evaluation of those constituents that have the potential to impact water quality and beneficial uses. The Basin Plan states that when compliance with a narrative objective is required to protect specific beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitation in order to implement the narrative objective.
39. The Basin Plan identifies the greatest long-term problem facing the entire Tulare Lake Basin as the increase in salinity in groundwater, which has accelerated due to the intensive use of soil and water resources by irrigated agriculture. The Basin Plan recognizes that degradation is unavoidable until there is a long-term solution to the salt imbalance. Until then, the Basin Plan establishes several salt management requirements, including:
  - a. The maximum EC of the effluent discharged to land shall not exceed the EC of source water plus 500 umhos/cm. When the source water is from more than one source, the EC shall be a weighted average of all sources.
  - b. Discharges to areas that may recharge to good quality groundwater, shall not exceed an EC of 1,000 umhos/cm, a chloride of 175 mg/L, or a boron content of

1.0 mg/L. The Basin Plan generally applies these limits to industrial discharges to land.

### Groundwater Considerations

40. The Discharger does not have a groundwater monitoring well network in the vicinity of the LAA's. Groundwater in the area is approximately 70 feet below ground surface (bgs) and flows in the southwest direction, according to the *Lines of Equal Elevation of Water in Wells* map published by the DWR in 2010.
41. The quality of groundwater in area based on five nearby wells, is shown in Table 6. For comparison purposes, State drinking water primary and secondary MCLs are listed at the end of the table, where bold, constituent concentrations are greater than listed MCLs.

Table 6. Quality of Groundwater

Well Number	Well Depth (feet)	Date Sampled	EC (umhos/cm)	Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	Potassium (mg/L)	Calcium (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Sodium (mg/L)	Magnesium (mg/L)
15S22E09Q003M	68	9/14/1994	241	7	2.2	21	8.9	11	7
		8/22/2001	319	<b>12.6</b>	2.86	33.9	5.03	19.6	11.4
15S22E09Q004M	114	7/14/1999	362	<b>10.2</b>	2.63	31.8	6.21	18	12.8
		7/17/2000	379	<b>10.4</b>	2.79	31.9	6.4	18.4	12.5
		7/26/2001	353	<b>11.6</b>	2.57	29.6	5.52	19.9	11.5
		10/8/2003	402	9.33	2.88	34.2	5.99	18.2	12.3
		1/14/2004	348	8.09	2.77	36.5	6.18	17.2	12.9
		4/7/2004	349	8.63	2.75	34.4	6.57	16.7	12.6
		7/15/2004	342	8.06	2.66	31.6	7.57	15.5	12
		7/12/2006	338	9.14	2.5	31.3	8.02	13.1	12
		7/21/2008	447	<b>12</b>	3.03	45.4	13.3	14.2	17.1
		7/13/2010	268	8.04	2.31	24.8	4.34	9.97	9.31
		7/11/2012	366	<b>12.7</b>	2.71	38.1	7.1	15.3	15.5
7/22/2013	415	<b>11.5</b>	2.72	37.5	7.72	21.3	15.9		
15S22E10H001M	---	6/15/1964	62	---	1.1	5.6	0.8	4.4	1.4
		9/7/1966	60	---	---	8.4	0.5	---	---
15S22E10H002M	---	9/7/1966	51	---	---	3.7	0.6	---	2.9
15S22E10H003M	---	9/7/1966	61	---	---	5.1	1.2	---	2.3
Maximum Contaminant Levels			900/1600	10	n/a	n/a	250	n/a	n/a

42. Groundwater is of good quality, and meets the water quality objectives for municipal and domestic supply except for nitrogen as nitrate.

### **Antidegradation Analysis**

43. State Water Board Resolution 68-16, the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (the "Antidegradation Policy"), prohibits the Central Valley Water Board from authorizing activities that will result in the degradation of high-quality waters unless it has been shown that:
- a. The degradation will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in state and regional policies, including violation of one or more water quality objectives;
  - b. The degradation will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses;
  - c. The discharger will employ Best Practicable Treatment or Control (BPTC) to minimize degradation; and
  - d. The degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.
44. Constituents of concern that have the potential to degrade and pollute groundwater include organics, nutrients, and salts. However, the discharge is not expected to cause groundwater to exceed water quality objectives because:
- a. Organic loading rates using the existing data for a discharge to 242 acres are within the 36 to 100 lbs/acre/day range recommended in USEPA Publication 625/3-77-0007 to reduce the potential for the formation of nuisance conditions, and the proposed discharge is not anticipated to degrade groundwater due to organic loading. BOD loading is estimated to add about 35 lbs/acre/day with application at a seven day cycle average. The discharge with a BOD loading rate of 35 lbs/acre/day and a minimum seven day cycle average will prevent organic overloading of the land application area such that the discharge authorized should not contribute to underlying groundwater degradation from organic loading. This Order sets a cycle average BOD loading limit of 100 lbs/acre/day over the course of an appropriate discharge cycle. The Order also requires the submittal of a Wastewater and Nutrient Management Plan to ensure even application of wastewater to the LAA's.
  - b. For nitrogen, this Order limits the application of wastewater to agronomic rates for both nutrient and hydraulic loading. Total nitrogen loading estimates indicate the

discharge will add about 15 lbs/acre/year to the 242 acres of LAA in any given year if the discharge is evenly distributed. This Order requires Sunview to submit a Wastewater and Nutrient Management Plan to assess and implement measures to ensure nitrogen is applied at agronomic rates.

- c. For salinity, the Basin Plan contains effluent limits of EC of source water plus 500 umhos/cm and 1,000 umhos/cm maximum for discharges to areas that may recharge to good quality groundwater. As the Tulare Lake Basin is a closed basin, these limits are designed to control the rate of groundwater degradation with respect to salinity. With an average source water EC of 397 umhos/cm, the average discharge EC of 559 umhos/cm meets the Basin Plan limit of source water plus 500 umhos/cm (897 umhos/cm). The EC of the discharge is also less than the Basin Plan cap of 1,000 umhos/cm, less than the EC of first encountered groundwater, and is not expected to degrade groundwater with respect to EC.
45. The Discharger provides or will provide control of the discharge as required by this Order, control of the discharge that incorporates:
- a. Application of supplemental irrigation water to meet agronomic requirements for crop growth;
  - b. A cycle average BOD loading rate of 100 lb/acre/day;
  - c. Even distribution of wastewater to the LAA's;
  - d. Preparation and implementation of a Solids Management Plan;
  - e. Preparation and implementation of a Wastewater and Nutrient Management Plan;

These control practices are reflective of BPTC of the discharge.

46. Economic prosperity of valley communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of the State. The Discharger aids in the economic prosperity of the region by the direct employment and provides a tax base for local and state governments. Provided the discharge complies with State and Central Valley Water Board plans and policies, there is sufficient justification for allowing the limited groundwater degradation that may occur pursuant to this Order. In addition, the reuse of process wastewater for irrigation in place of fresh water is of further benefit to people of the State.

47. This Order establishes terms and conditions to ensure that the discharge does not unreasonably effect present and anticipated future beneficial uses of groundwater or result in groundwater quality worse than background or the water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan.
48. This Order is consistent with the Anti-Degradation Policy since: (a) the Discharger has or will implement BPTC to minimize degradation, (b) the limited degradation allowed by this Order will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses of groundwater, or result in water quality less than water quality objectives, and (c) the limited degradation is of maximum benefit to the people of the State.

### **Other Regulatory Considerations**

49. In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, it is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.
50. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the Facility is determined to be classified as 2B as defined below:
  - a. Category 2 threat to water quality: "Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance."
  - b. Category B complexity: "Any discharger not included in Category A that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units."
51. California Code of Regulations, Title 27 ("Title 27") contains regulatory requirements for the treatment, storage, processing, and disposal of solid waste, which includes designated waste, as defined by Water Code section 13173. However, Title 27 exempts certain activities from its provisions. Discharges regulated by this Order are exempt from Title 27 pursuant to provisions that exempt wastewater discharges. The exemption, found at Title 27, section 20090, is described below:

The following activities shall be exempt from the SWRCB-promulgated provisions of this subdivision, so long as the activity meets, and continues to meet, all preconditions listed:

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(b) Wastewater – Discharges of wastewater to land, including but not limited to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or subsurface leachfields if the following conditions are met:

- (1) The applicable regional water quality control board has issued WDRs, reclamation requirements, or waived such issuance;
- (2) The discharge is in compliance with applicable water quality control plan; and
- (3) The wastewater does not need to be managed according to Chapter 11, Division 4.5, Title 22 of this code as a hazardous waste.

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52. The discharge of grape processing wastewater is authorized herein is exempt from the requirements of Title 27 in accordance with Title 27, section 20090(b) because:

- a. The Central Valley Water Board is issuing WDRs,
- b. The discharge authorized herein will comply with the Basin Plan, and;
- c. The treated effluent discharged to the LAA's does not need to be managed as hazardous waste.

53. On 1 April 2014, the State Water Board adopted Order 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES General Permit CAS000001) specifying waste discharge requirements for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities. Order 201-0057-DWQ supersedes State Water Board Order 97-03-DWQ (NPDES General Permit CAS000001) and became effective 1 July 2015. Order 2014-0057-DWQ requires all applicable industrial dischargers to apply for coverage under the new General Order by the effective date. The Discharger is not enrolled under Order 2014-0057-DWQ. However, all storm water at the Facility is captured and contained on-site or comingled with process wastewater before being discharged to the LAA's in accordance with these WDRs, which prohibit the discharge from leaving the LAA's and entering water of the United States. Therefore, the Discharger is not required to obtain coverage under Order 2014-0057-DWQ.

54. Water Code section 13267(b) states that:

In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region...shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires.

The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.

55. The technical reports required by this Order and monitoring reports required by the attached MRP R5-2015-XXXX are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger operates the wastewater treatment facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.
56. The California Department of Water Resources sets standards for the construction and destruction of groundwater wells (hereafter DWR Well Standards), as described in California Well Standards Bulletin 74-90 (June 1991) and Water Well Standards: State of California Bulletin 74-81 (December 1981). These standards, and any more stringent standards adopted by the state or county pursuant to Water Code section 13801, apply to all monitoring wells used to monitor the impacts of wastewater storage or disposal governed by this Order.
57. On 14 November 2013, Fresno County, as lead agency, approved Initial Study No. 6430 and adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse No. 2013101040) to increase Sunview's LAA by an additional 163.17 acres (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 350-061-32S, 350-061-58S, 350-061-34S, 350-061-57S, 353-030-50S, and 353-030-52S). To mitigate potential impacts to water quality, the CEQA documents require the Discharger to obtain WDRs for the discharge of wastewater to the new LAA's.
58. Pursuant to Water Code section 13263(g), discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.

### **Public Notice**

59. All the above and the supplemental information and details in the attached Information Sheet, which is incorporated by reference herein, were considered in establishing the conditions of discharge of this Order.
60. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Central Valley Water Board's intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and they have been provided an opportunity to submit written comments and an opportunity for a public hearing.

61. All comments pertaining to the discharge were heard and considered in a public meeting.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, Sunview Marketing International dba Sunview Dried Fruit & Nut Company and Z4G, LLC, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

#### **A. Discharge Prohibitions**

1. Discharge of waste to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2521(a), is prohibited.
3. Discharge of waste classified as 'designated', as defined in Water Code section 13173, in a manner that causes violation of groundwater limitations, is prohibited.
4. Treatment system bypass or overflow of untreated wastes is prohibited, except as allowed by Standard Provisions E.2 in *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements*, dated 1 March 1991.
5. Discharge of wastewater in a manner or location other than that described herein or in the RWD is prohibited.
6. Discharge of domestic wastewater to the LAA's or any surface water is prohibited.

#### **B. Effluent and Mass Loading Limitations**

1. The monthly average daily discharge flow shall not exceed 0.06 mgd and the total annual flow shall not exceed 7.3 mgy. **[Compliance shall be determined at EFF-001]**
2. The cycle average BOD loading rates to the 242 acres of LAA shall not exceed 100 lbs/acre/day over the course of any discharge cycle (i.e., the time between successive applications).

### **C. Discharge Specifications**

1. No waste constituent shall be released, discharged, or placed where it will be released or discharged, in a concentration or in a mass that causes violation of Groundwater Limitations of this Order.
2. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal shall not cause pollution or a nuisance as defined by Water Code section 13050.
3. The discharge shall remain within the permitted waste treatment/containment structures and LAA's at all times.
4. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to optimize the quality of the discharge.
5. All conveyance, treatment, storage, and disposal units shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
6. Objectionable odors shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the Facility or LAA's at an intensity that creates or threatens to create nuisance conditions.

### **D. Groundwater Limitations**

Release of waste constituents from any treatment, reuse, or storage component associated with the Facility or LAA's shall not cause or contribute to groundwater containing constituent concentrations in excess of the concentrations specified below or natural background quality, whichever is greater:

1. Nitrate as Nitrogen of 10 mg/L
2. For constituents identified in Title 22, the MCLs quantified therein.

### **E. Land Application Area Specifications**

1. Tailwater runoff and spray of wastewater shall not be discharged outside of the LAA's.
2. The Discharger shall grow crops within the LAA's. Crops shall be selected based on nutrient uptake, consumptive use of water, and irrigation requirements to minimize crop uptake of water and nutrients.

3. Land application of wastewater shall be managed to minimize erosion.
4. Application of waste constituents to the LAA's shall be at reasonable agronomic rates to preclude creation of a nuisance and degradation of groundwater, considering the crop, soil, climate, and irrigation management system. The annual nutritive loading of the LAA's, including the nutritive value of organic and chemical fertilizers and of the wastewater shall not exceed the annual crop demand.
5. Hydraulic loading of wastewater and supplemental irrigation water shall be at reasonable agronomic rates.
6. The Discharger shall ensure that water, BOD, and nitrogen are applied and distributed uniformly across each LAA field. The Discharger shall implement change to the irrigation system and/or operational practices as needed to ensure compliance with this requirement.
7. The Discharger may not discharge process wastewater to the LAA when soils are saturated.
8. Wastewater applied as dust control shall be applied only in quantities necessary to control dust and during periods when dust is being generated (e.g., not during or immediately after storm events, or while the ground is moist). The use of wastewater for dust control shall be minimized and must comply with the conditions established as part of the Wastewater and Nutrient Management Plan required by Provisions G.11.
9. The LAA's shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitos. In particular:
  - a. All applied irrigation water must infiltrate within 48 hours after irrigation ceases;
  - b. Tailwater ditches shall be maintained essentially free of emergent, marginal, and floating vegetation; and
  - c. Low-pressure and unpressurized pipelines and ditches accessible to mosquitoes shall not be used to store recycled water.
10. Irrigation of the LAA's shall occur only when appropriately trained personnel are on duty.

11. LAA's shall be inspected as frequently as necessary to ensure continuous compliance with the requirements of this Order.
12. Any runoff of wastewater shall be confined to the LAA's and shall not enter any surface water drainage course or stormwater drainage system.
13. The perimeter of the LAA's shall be graded to prevent ponding along public roads or other public areas and prevent runoff onto adjacent properties not owned or controlled by the Discharger.

#### **F. Solids Specifications**

Solids as used in this document, includes all residual solids, including but not limited to, grape stems, and semisolid residues removed during grape processing, or cleaning of equipment.

1. Any handling and storage of solids and residual solids at the Facility shall be temporary, and controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes the development of order nuisance conditions and infiltration of waste constituent in a mass or concentration that will violate groundwater limitations of this Order.
2. Collected screenings and other solids removed from the liquid waste shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with Title 27. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at sites (i.e., landfill, composting sites, soil amendment sites) operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board or as proposed in a Solids Management Plan approved by the Executive Officer will satisfy this specification (Provision G.10).
3. Any proposed change in solids use or disposal practice shall be reported in writing to the Executive Officer at least 90 days in advance of the change.

#### **G. Provisions**

1. The Discharger shall comply with the *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements*, dated 1 March 1991 (Standard Provisions), which are part of this Order.

2. The Discharger shall comply with MRP R5-2015-XXXX, which is part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as adopted by the Central Valley Water Board or approved by the Executive Officer.
3. A copy of this Order, including its MRP, Information Sheet, Attachments, and Standard Provisions, shall be kept at the discharge facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.
4. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports. On or before each report due date, the Discharger shall submit the specified documents to the Central Valley Water Board or, if appropriate, a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the specific schedule date and task. If noncompliance is being reported, then the Discharger shall state the reasons for such noncompliance and provide an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing when it returns to compliance with the time schedule. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Central Valley Water Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.
5. 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 conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This Provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.
6. As described in the Standard Provisions, the Discharger shall report promptly to the Central Valley Water Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
7. At least **90 days** prior to termination or expiration of any lease, contract, or agreement involving disposal or recycling areas or off-site reuse of effluent, used to justify the capacity authorized herein and assure compliance with this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing of the situation and of what measures have been taken or are being taken to assure full compliance with this Order.

8. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the Facility, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board.
9. To assume operation as a Discharger under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, the address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory paragraph of Standard Provision B.3 and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. If approved by the Executive Officer, the transfer request will be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board for its consideration of transferring the ownership of this Order at one of its regularly scheduled meetings.
10. **By (180 days following Order adoption)**, the Discharger shall submit a Solids Management Plan to characterize the various solids removed at the Facility with respect to organic matter, nutrients, salts, and metals; identify any practicable beneficial uses (i.e., soil supplement, animal feed, biomass fuel, etc.); provide a description of the tasks, costs, and time required to investigate and implement various beneficial reuse elements in the Plan; and provide an implementation time schedule for Executive Officer approval. The Discharger shall implement the approved plan in accordance with the approved scheduled.
11. **By (180 days following Order adoption)**, the Discharger shall submit a Wastewater and Nutrient Management Plan for the LAA's for Executive Officer approval. The Plan must include procedures of daily monitoring of the LAA's and proposed management practices that will be implemented to ensure wastewater and the nutrients contained therein are applied evenly at agronomic rates. The objective of the Plan shall be to identify and utilize site specific data to demonstrate that wastewater loading will occur at reasonable agronomic rates that will preclude degradation of groundwater that will exceed Water Quality Objectives or adversely affect Beneficial Uses.
12. **By (60 days following the 1<sup>st</sup> rain event)**, the Discharger shall submit analytical data characterizing the storm water collected in the storm water pond.

13. The Discharger shall submit the technical reports and work plans required by this Order for consideration by the technical reports and work plans required by this Order for consideration by the Executive Officer, and incorporate comments the Executive Officer may have in a timely manner, as appropriate. Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Order, the Discharger shall proceed with all work required by the foregoing provisions by the due dates specified
14. In accordance with California Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1, engineering and geologic evaluations and judgments shall be performed by or under the direction of registered professionals competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the required activities. All technical reports specified herein that contain work plans for investigations and studies, that describe the conduct of investigations and studies or that contain technical conclusions and recommendations concerning engineering and geology shall be prepared by or under the direction of appropriately qualified professional(s), even if not explicitly stated. Each technical report submitted by the Discharger shall bear the professional's signature and stamp.
15. The Central Valley Water Board is currently implementing the CV-SALTS initiative to develop a Basin Plan amendment that will establish a salt and nitrate management plan for the Central Valley. Through this effort the Basin Plan will be amended to define how the narrative water quality objectives are to be interpreted for the protection of agricultural use. If new information or evidence indicates that groundwater limitations are different that those prescribed herein are appropriate, this Order will be reopened to incorporate such limits.
16. The Central Valley Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

If, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, the Discharger fails to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer may refer this matter to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement, may issue a complaint for administrative civil liability, or may take other enforcement actions. Failure to comply with this Order may result in the assessment of Administrative Civil Liability of up to \$10,000 per violation, per day, depending on the violation, pursuant to the Water Code, including sections 13268, 13350 and 13385. The Central Valley Water Board reserves its right to take any enforcement actions authorized by law.

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050 and following. The State Water Board

must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filling petitions may be found on the Internet at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public\\_notices/petitions/water\\_quality/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/)

or will be provided upon request.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on XX October 2015.

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PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

Order Attachments:

A Site Location Map  
Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2015-XXXX  
Information Sheet  
Standard Provisions (1 March 1991)

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM R5-2015-XXXX  
FOR  
SUNVIEW MARKETING INTERNATIONAL dba  
SUNVIEW DRIED FRUIT & NUT COMPANY AND  
Z4G, LLC  
DEL REY DEHYDRATOR FACILITY  
FRESNO COUNTY

This monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) is required pursuant to Water Code section 13267.

The Discharger shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless and until the Central Valley Water Board adopts or the Executive Officer issues a revised MRP. Changes to sample location shall be established with concurrence of Central Valley Water Board staff, and a description of the revised stations shall be submitted for approval by the Executive Officer. All samples shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge or matrix of material sampled. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with **Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements**, dated 1 March 1991 (Standard Provisions).

Field test instruments (such as pH) may be used provided that the operator is trained in the proper use of the instrument and each instrument is serviced and/or calibrated at the recommended frequency by the manufacturer and in accordance with manufacturer instructions.

Analytical procedures shall comply with the methods and holding times specified in the following: *Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater* (EPA); *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste* (EPA); *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes* (EPA); *Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples* (EPA); *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA/AWWA/WEF); and *Soil, Plant and Water Reference Methods for the Western Region* (WREP 125). Approved editions shall be those that are approved for use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the California Department of Public Health's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program. The Discharger may propose alternative methods for approval by the Executive Officer.

If monitoring consistently shows no significant variation in magnitude of a constituent concentration or parameter after at least 12 months of monitoring, the Discharger may request this MRP be revised to reduce monitoring frequency. The proposal must include adequate technical justification for the requested reduction in monitoring frequency.

A glossary of terms used within this MRP is included on page 9.

The Discharger shall monitor the following locations to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Order:

<b>Monitoring Location Name</b>	<b>Monitoring Location Description</b>
EFF-001	Concrete wastewater sump where wastewater comingles before being discharged to the LAA's.
SPL-001	Supply Well 1 (SPL-001)
IRW-001 through IRW-003	Irrigation Wells
LAA-001 through LAA-008	Field 1 (LAA-001), Field 2 (LAA-002), Field 3 (LAA-003), Field 4 (LAA-004), Field 5 (LAA-005), Field 6 (LAA-006), Field 7 (LAA-007), and Field 8 (LAA-008).

### EFFLUENT MONITORING

Effluent samples shall be collected at the EFF-001 during the processing season. Time of collection of the sample shall be recorded. Effluent monitoring shall include the following:

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Constituent/Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Continuous	Total Effluent Flow	mgd	Meter
Weekly	pH	pH Units	Grab
Weekly	Electrical Conductivity (EC)	umhos/cm	Grab
Twice Monthly	Biochemical Oxygen Demand <sub>5</sub> (BOD) <sup>1</sup>	mg/L	Grab
Monthly	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab
Monthly	Fixed Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab
Monthly	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Grab
Monthly	Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab
Monthly	Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab
Monthly	Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab
Monthly	Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Computed
Annually	General Minerals <sup>2</sup>	mg/L	Grab

<sup>1</sup> Five-day, 20°C biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>)

<sup>2</sup> See glossary on page 9 for list of general mineral constituents

### SOURCE WATER MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor supply well SPL-001 and irrigation wells IRW-001 through IRW-003. For each source (either well or surface water supply), the Discharger shall calculate the flow-weighted average concentrations for the specified constituents utilizing monthly flow data and the most recent chemical analysis conducted in accordance with Title 22 drinking water requirements.

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Constituent/Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
<u>Supply Water:</u>			
Twice Annually	Flow-Weighted EC	umhos/cm	Grab
1/three years <sup>1</sup>	General Minerals <sup>2,3</sup>	mg/L	Grab
<u>Irrigation Water:</u>			
Annually	EC	umhos/cm	Grab

<sup>1</sup> First sampling event shall begin 3 months following Order adoption.

<sup>2</sup> With the exception of wastewater samples, samples must be filtered. If field filtering is not feasible, samples shall be collected in unpreserved containers and submitted to the laboratory within 24 hours with a request (on the chain-of-custody form) to immediately filter then preserve the sample.

<sup>3</sup> See glossary on page 9 for list of general mineral constituents.

### LAND APPLICATION AREA MONITORING

The Discharger shall inspect the conditions of the LAA's once per week when wastewater is being discharged and write visual observation in a bound logbook. Evidence of erosion, field saturation, runoff, or the presence of nuisance conditions (i.e., flies, ponding, etc.) shall be noted in the logs and included as part of the annual report.

In addition, the Discharger shall perform the following routine monitoring and loading calculations for each discrete irrigation field within the LAA. The data shall be collected and presented in tabular format and shall include the following:

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Constituent/Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Daily	Application Location	n/a	n/a
Daily	Application Area	acres	n/a
Daily	Wastewater Flow	gallons	Meter
Daily	Wastewater Loading	inches/day <sup>1</sup>	Calculated
Daily	Supplemental Irrigation	inches/day <sup>1</sup>	Calculated
Daily	Precipitation	inches/day <sup>1</sup>	Rain gage <sup>2</sup>
<u>BOD<sub>5</sub> Loading Rates:</u>			
Daily	On Day of Application <sup>3</sup>	lbs/acre	Calculated

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Constituent/Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Average	Cycle Average <sup>4</sup>	lbs/acre-day	Calculated
<u>Nitrogen Loading Rates:</u>			
Monthly	From Wastewater <sup>5</sup>	lbs/acre	Calculated
Monthly	From Fertilizer <sup>6</sup>	lbs/acre	Calculated
Annually	Cumulative Nitrogen Loading	lbs/acre-year	Calculated
<u>Salt Loading Rates:</u>			
Monthly	From Wastewater <sup>5</sup>	lbs/acre	Calculated
Annually	Cumulative Salt Loading	lbs/acre-year	Calculated

- <sup>1</sup> Report to the nearest 0.01 inch.
- <sup>2</sup> National Weather Service data from the nearest weather station is acceptable.
- <sup>3</sup> Loading rates to be calculated using the applied volume of wastewater, applied acreage, and average of the four most recent concentrations for BOD<sub>5</sub>.
- <sup>4</sup> The cycle average BOD<sub>5</sub> loading rates shall be calculated using applied volume of wastewater, applied acreage, and average of the four most recent concentrations for BOD<sub>5</sub> and divided by the number of days between applications.
- <sup>5</sup> Nitrogen and salt shall be calculated using the applied volume of wastewater, applied acreage, and average of the four most recent concentrations for total nitrogen and Fixed Dissolved Solids.
- <sup>6</sup> Additional nitrogen loading to the land application area from other sources (i.e. organic matter and manure).

### DUST CONTROL APPLICATIONS MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor the applications of wastewater made for dust control as follows:

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Constituent/Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Daily	Volume of Wastewater	gallons	Measured
Daily	Length of Road	feet	Estimated
Daily	Area of Application	acres	Calculated
Daily	Depth of Application	inches	Estimated
Daily	Resting Period	days	Calculated

<sup>1</sup> Time since last application

### STORM WATER MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor the storm water collected in the storm water pond as follows:

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Constituent/Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Daily	Volume of Storm Water <sup>1</sup>	gallons	Estimated
Annually	EC	umhos/cm	Grab
Annually	General Minerals	mg/L	Grab

<sup>1</sup> Volume of storm water that is comingled with process wastewater or used directly for LAA and/or dust control.

## REPORTING

All monitoring results shall be reported in **Quarterly Monitoring Reports** which are due by the first day of the second month after the calendar quarter. Therefore, monitoring reports are due as follows:

- First Quarter Monitoring Report: **1 May**
- Second Quarter Monitoring Report: **1 August**
- Third Quarter Monitoring Report: **1 November**
- Fourth Quarter Monitoring Report: **1 February**

The Central Valley Water Board has gone to a Paperless Office System. All regulatory documents, submissions, materials, data, monitoring reports, and correspondence shall be converted to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF) and submitted electronically. Documents that are less than 50MB should be mailed to: [centralvalleyfresno@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:centralvalleyfresno@waterboards.ca.gov). Documents that are 50MB or larger should be transferred to a disc and mailed to the appropriate regional water board office, in this case 1685 E Street, Fresno, CA, 93706.

To ensure that your submittals are routed to the appropriate staff, the following information block should be included in any email used to transmit documents to this office:

Program: Non-15, WDID: 5C10NC00177, Facility Name: Del Rey Dehydrating Facility,  
Order: R5-2015-XXXX

In reporting monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner that illustrates clearly, whether the Discharger complies with waste discharge requirements, and shall discuss any violations that occurred during the reporting period and all actions taken or planned for correcting violations, such as operation or facility modifications. If the Discharger has previously submitted a report describing corrective actions or a time schedule for implementing the corrective actions, reference to the previous correspondence is satisfactory.

In addition to the details specified in Standard Provision C.3, monitoring information shall include the method detection limit (MDL) and the reporting limit (RL) or practical quantitation limit (PQL). If the regulatory limit for a given constituent is less than the RL (or PQL), then any analytical results for that constituent that are below the RL (or PQL) but above the MDL shall be reported and flagged as estimated.

Laboratory analysis reports do not need to be included in the monitoring reports; however, the laboratory reports must be retained for a minimum of three years in accordance with Standard Provision C.3.

All monitoring reports shall comply with the signatory requirements in Standard Provision B.3.

All monitoring reports that involve planning, investigation, evaluation, or design, or other work requiring interpretation and proper application of engineering or geologic sciences, shall be prepared by or under the direction of persons registered to practice in California pursuant to California Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1.

In the future, the State or Central Valley Water Board may notify the District to electronically submit and upload monitoring reports using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html> or similar system.

**A. Annual Monitoring Reports** shall include the following:

**Facility Information**

1. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the facility for emergency and routine situations.
2. A statement certifying when the flow meter and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibrations (Standard Provision C.4).
3. A summary of any changes in processing that might affect waste characterization and/or discharge flow rates.

**Wastewater Reporting**

1. Tabulated results of effluent monitoring specified on page 2.
2. Include calculation of the monthly average flow, and annual flow for the processing season.

### **Source Water Reporting**

1. The results of source water monitoring specified on page 3. If multiple sources are used the Discharger, shall calculate the flow-weighted average concentrations for the specified constituents. Results must include supporting calculations, if required.
2. The results of irrigation water monitoring specified on page 3. If multiple sources are used the Discharger, shall provide sampling results and volume of irrigation water provided from each source.

### **Land Application Area Reporting**

1. The results of monitoring and loading calculations specified on page 3 and 4.
2. Calculation of the hydraulic load for wastewater and supplemental irrigation water (in million gallons) to each discrete irrigation area.
3. The type of crop(s) grown in the LAA's, planting and harvest dates, and the quantified nitrogen and fixed dissolved solids uptakes (as estimated by technical references or, preferably, determined by representative plant tissue analysis).
4. A summary of average and cycle BOD<sub>5</sub> loading rates.
5. The total pounds of nitrogen applied to the LAA's, as calculated from the sum of the monthly loadings, and the total annual nitrogen loading to the LAA's in lbs/acre-year.
6. The total pounds of fixed dissolved solids that have been applied to the LAA's in lbs/acre-year, as calculated from the sum of the monthly loadings.
7. A summary of the notations made in the logbook. The entire contents of the log do not need be submitted.
8. Provide a Site Map of the LAA's showing predominant features, and include field numbers (if applicable) and acreage where wastewater was applied.

### **Dust Control Applications Reporting**

1. The result of monitoring and loading calculations specified on page 4.
2. Map identifying the date and the approximate location and depth of wastewater application for dust control.

### **Storm Water Monitoring**

1. The result of monitoring specified on page 4.

### **Solids Reporting**

1. Annual production total solids (excluding trash and recyclables) in dry tons or cubic yards.
2. A description of disposal methods, including the following information related to the disposal methods used. If more than one method is used, include the percentage disposed of by each method.
  - a. For landfill disposal, include: the name and location of the landfill, and the Order number of WDRs that regulate it.
  - b. For land application, include: the location of the site, and the Order number of any WDRs that regulate it.
  - c. For incineration, include: the name and location of the site where incineration occurs, the Order number of WDRs that regulate the site, the disposal method of ash, and the name and location of the facility receiving ash (if applicable).
  - d. For composting, include: the location of the site, and the Order number of any WDRs that regulate it.
  - e. For animal feed, include: the location of the site, and the Order number of any WDRs that regulate it.

The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program on the first day of the month following adoption of this Order.

Ordered by: \_\_\_\_\_  
PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

## GLOSSARY

BOD <sub>5</sub>	Five-day biochemical oxygen demand		
CBOD	Carbonaceous BOD		
DO	Dissolved oxygen		
EC	Electrical conductivity at 25° C		
FDS	Fixed dissolved solids		
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit		
TKN	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen		
TDS	Total dissolved solids		
TSS	Total suspended solids		
Continuous	The specified parameter shall be measured by a meter continuously.		
24-Hour Composite	Samples shall be a flow-proportioned composite consisting of at least eight aliquots.		
Daily	Samples shall be collected at least every day.		
Twice Weekly	Samples shall be collected at least twice per week on non-consecutive days.		
Weekly	Samples shall be collected at least once per week.		
Twice Monthly	Samples shall be collected at least twice per month during non-consecutive weeks.		
Monthly	Samples shall be collected at least once per month.		
Bimonthly	Samples shall be collected at least once every two months (i.e., six times per year) during non-consecutive months.		
Quarterly	Samples shall be collected at least once per calendar quarter. Unless otherwise specified or approved, samples shall be collected in January, April, July, and October.		
Semiannually	Samples shall be collected at least once every six months (i.e., two times per year). Unless otherwise specified or approved, samples shall be collected in April and October.		
Annually	Samples shall be collected at least once per year. Unless otherwise specified or approved, samples shall be collected in October.		
mg/L	Milligrams per liter		
mL/L	milliliters [of solids] per liter		
ug/L	Micrograms per liter		
umhos/cm	Micromhos per centimeter		
mgd	Million gallons per day		
MPN/100 mL	Most probable number [of organisms] per 100 milliliters		
General Minerals	Analysis for General Minerals shall include at least the following:		
	Alkalinity	Chloride	Sodium
	Bicarbonate	Hardness	Sulfate
	Calcium	Magnesium	TDS
	Carbonate	Potassium	Nitrate

General Minerals analyses shall be accompanied by documentation of cation/anion balance.

## INFORMATION SHEET

INFORMATION SHEET - ORDER R5-2015-XXXX  
 SUNVIEW MARKETING INTERNATIONAL dba  
 SUNVIEW DRIED FRUIT & NUT COMPANY AND  
 Z4G, LLC  
 DEL REY DEHYDRATOR FACILITY  
 FRESNO COUNTY

### Background

The Dehydrator Facility was formerly owned by Albrecht Farms. The Albrecht Dehydrator Facility (facility) in Fresno County is not regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) from the Regional Water Board. The facility has been operating since 1979 under Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 2322 from Fresno County.

In 2010, Sunview Marketing International, a California dba Sunview Dried Fruit & Nut Company purchased the facility.

On 17 June 2010, Provost and Pritchard, on behalf of Sunview, submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) and various amendments to the RWD thereafter for the discharge of 60,000 gpd of wastewater to 242 acres of land for irrigation of existing vineyards. Approximately, 226 acres of the 242 acres are owned by Z4G, LLC, and 16 acres are owned by Sunview Marketing International. Sunview Marketing International and Z4G, LLC are hereafter referred to as Discharger.

The Facility and LAA's individual Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN), owner, and acreage are shown in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Land Application Area Acreage and APN's

APN	Owner	Description	Total Acres	Net Acres
350-061-36	Sunview	Facility	11.44	11.44
		Field 1	7	7
353-030-48S	Z4G, LLC	Field 2	77.06	35.6
		Field 3		36
<b>Additional Land</b>				
APN	Owner	Description	Total Acres	Net Acres
353-030-50S	Z4G, LLC	Field 3	19.08	19.08
353-030-52S	Sunview	Field 4	8.99	8.99
350-061-32S	Z4G, LLC	Field 5	52.71	55.69
350-061-58S		Field 5	2.98	
350-061-34S	Z4G, LLC	Field 6	75.09	18.6
		Field 7		21.2
350-061-57S	Z4G, LLC	Field 8	4.32	39.61
<b>Z4G, LAA</b>			<b>231.24</b>	<b>225.78</b>
<b>Sunview LAA</b>			<b>15.99</b>	<b>15.99</b>
<b>LAA</b>			<b>247.23</b>	<b>241.77</b>
<b>CEQA Permitted Land</b>			<b>163.17</b>	<b>163.17</b>

### Existing Facility and Discharge

Sunview primarily dehydrates grapes into raisins, including golden raisins. The fruit is pre-cleaned and washed then placed on drying trays. The drying trays are rolled into the dehydrating tunnels where the fruit is dried to remove moisture to produce raisins

The Facility is a seasonal operation that operates from approximately August through December, six days a week.

Wastewater at the Facility consists of cold rinse, hot water bath, and cleaning and equipment wash down wastewater.

Historically, wastewater flows at the facility were calculated based on volume of the water truck’s tank and number of trips per day. In August 2014, Sunview installed a flow meter at the facility. Table 2 summarizes monthly average wastewater flows.

Table 2. Monthly Average Wastewater Flows

	2012	2013	2014
	(gpd)	(gpd)	(gpd)
January	4,533	---	2,000
February	3,400	---	---
March	4,760	---	---
April	5,100	---	---
May	3,400	---	7,667
June	3,400	---	7,500
July	11,356	---	6,444
August	22,863	---	31,684 <sup>1</sup>
September	13,227	8,741	32,366 <sup>1</sup>
October	3,724	7,556	25,772 <sup>1</sup>
November	---	12,160	37,342 <sup>1</sup>
December	---	11,478	32,978 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Minimum</b>	3,400	7,556	6,444
<b>Maximum</b>	22,863	12,160	37,342

<sup>1</sup> Wastewater flows after flow meter was installed.

According to the plant operator, flows in July represent water used to wash down equipment for the startup of the processing season. Flows from May and June represent source water used for landscape irrigation.

The quality of process wastewater is tabulated in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Processing Wastewater Quality

Constituent/Parameter	Units	# Sampling Events	Min	Max	Ave
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	11	140	3,900	1,646
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	9	410	870	599
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	4	1,040	1,800	1,310
Fixed Dissolved Solids	mg/L	4	280	370	318
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	11	68	1,040	256
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	11	100	2,200	987
Chloride	mg/L	4	8	11	10
Sodium	mg/L	3	27	28	28
Calcium	mg/L	4	47	66	54
Iron	mg/L	4	10	18	14
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	12	5	36	19
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	4	0.4	6.1	2

Based on the data in Table 3, approximately 76 percent of the total dissolved solids is a result of the organic compounds.

### Proposed Changes

Sunview proposes to blend the wastewater with irrigation water from the irrigation wells and/or Mill Ditch, a tributary of the Centerville and Kingsburg Canal. Approximately 202 million gallons of irrigation water will be applied annually to the 242 acres. The quality of canal water is represented by a sample taken on 11 May 2009 from Dry Creek, and is tabulated in Table 4.

Table 4. Quality of Dry Creek Canal Water

Constituent/Parameter	Units	11-May-09
pH	pH units	7.7
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	44
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	55
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	<0.025
Chloride	mg/L	2.22
Calcium	mg/L	3.6
Iron	mg/L	0.19
Magnesium	mg/L	0.8
Manganese	mg/L	0.016
Sodium	mg/L	3.3

Sunview proposes to apply wastewater to dirt roadways within the LAA's for dust control. On 17 July 2015, Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group, on behalf of Sunview, submitted a technical report titled *Dust Control Information*. The technical report is pending Regional Water Board review and approval. The Monitoring and Reporting Program will require monitoring of the wastewater used for dust control.

On 22 June 2015, the Discharger's consultant submitted additional information for the use of storm water collected in the storm water pond and apply it to the LAA or use it for dust control. The consultant proposed three alternatives: 1) redirect storm water to drain directly into the concrete wastewater sump; 2) pump storm water out of storm water pond and into concrete wastewater sump and comingle with wastewater to land apply or use for dust control; 3) pump storm water out of the storm water pond and apply directly to the LAA or use as dust control without comingling with process wastewater. Also, according to the 22 June 2015 letter, the Discharger also wants to have the ability to store storm water in the storm water pond and apply to the LAA at agronomic rates. Subsequently, the Discharger said that it is more feasible for them to implement options two and three.

According to the RWD, BOD loading rates to the 242 acres with a proposed monthly average flow of 60,000 gpd, an effluent BOD concentration of 2,950 mg/L, and that the discharge is spread evenly across the 242 acres, is 6 lbs/acre/day, every day. The RWD does not describe an irrigation cycle. Assuming a rest period of 3, 5, or 7 days, the cycle average BOD loading rates to the LAA's are as follows.

Table 5. Cycle Average BOD Loading Rates

Rest Period	LAA's (acres)	BOD (lbs/acre/day)
3 Day	81	18
5 Day	48	31
7 Day	35	43

Based on data provided in the RWD, the more conservative value of 668 mg/L for fixed dissolved solids (FDS) was used to calculate salt loading rates as opposed to 370 mg/L (max FDS in effluent quality). The flow-weighted salt loading rate to the 242 acres is approximately 550 lbs/acre/yr based on a FDS concentration of 668 mg/L and 7.3 million gallons per year (mgy) of wastewater blended with 202 mgy of irrigation water that has a TDS concentration of 55 mg/L.

The nitrogen loading rate to the 242 acres of LAA is calculated as approximately 15 lbs/acre/yr based on a nitrogen concentration of 61 mg/L of the wastewater provided in the RWD which is more conservative than the maximum nitrogen concentration of 36 mg/L reported in Sunview's self-monitoring reports. The nitrogen loading rate does not account

for nitrogen in the irrigation water, analytical data for nitrogen in the irrigation water was not provided.

### Soil and Groundwater Conditions

Soils below the Facility and the 242 acres of LAA are Hanford Fine Sandy Loam and Tujunga Loamy Sand. The Facility does not have a groundwater monitoring well network. Groundwater is shallow at 70 feet below ground surface (bgs) and flows in the southwest direction, according to the *Lines of Equal Elevation of Water in Wells* map published by the DWR in 2010.

The quality of groundwater in the area based on five nearby wells is shown in Table 6. For comparison purposes, State drinking water primary and secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are listed at the end of the table, where bold, constituent concentrations are greater than listed MCLs.

Table 6. Groundwater Quality

Well Number	Well Depth (feet)	Date Sampled	EC (umhos/cm)	Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	Potassium (mg/L)	Calcium (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Sodium (mg/L)	Magnesium (mg/L)
15S22E09Q003M	68	9/14/1994	241	7	2.2	21	8.9	11	7
		8/22/2001	319	<b>12.6</b>	2.86	33.9	5.03	19.6	11.4
15S22E09Q004M	114	7/14/1999	362	<b>10.2</b>	2.63	31.8	6.21	18	12.8
		7/17/2000	379	<b>10.4</b>	2.79	31.9	6.4	18.4	12.5
		7/26/2001	353	<b>11.6</b>	2.57	29.6	5.52	19.9	11.5
		10/8/2003	402	9.33	2.88	34.2	5.99	18.2	12.3
		1/14/2004	348	8.09	2.77	36.5	6.18	17.2	12.9
		4/7/2004	349	8.63	2.75	34.4	6.57	16.7	12.6
		7/15/2004	342	8.06	2.66	31.6	7.57	15.5	12
		7/12/2006	338	9.14	2.5	31.3	8.02	13.1	12
		7/21/2008	447	<b>12</b>	3.03	45.4	13.3	14.2	17.1
		7/13/2010	268	8.04	2.31	24.8	4.34	9.97	9.31
		7/11/2012	366	<b>12.7</b>	2.71	38.1	7.1	15.3	15.5
7/22/2013	415	<b>11.5</b>	2.72	37.5	7.72	21.3	15.9		
15S22E10H001M	---	6/15/1964	62	---	1.1	5.6	0.8	4.4	1.4
		9/7/1966	60	---	---	8.4	0.5	---	---
15S22E10H002M	---	9/7/1966	51	---	---	3.7	0.6	---	2.9
15S22E10H003M	---	9/7/1966	61	---	---	5.1	1.2	---	2.3
Maximum Contaminant Levels			900/1600	10	n/a	n/a	250	n/a	n/a

### **Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Regulatory Considerations**

The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, revised January 2004* (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes narrative and numerical water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting waters of the Basin, and incorporates, by reference, plans and policies of the State Water Board.

The beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service and industrial process supply.

The Basin Plan identifies the greatest long-term water quality problem facing the entire Tulare Lake Basin is increasing salinity in groundwater, a process accelerated due to the intensive use of soil and water resources by irrigated agriculture. The Basin Plan recognizes that degradation is unavoidable until there is a long-term solution to the salt imbalance. Until then, the Basin Plan establishes several salt management requirements, including:

- a. The maximum EC of the effluent discharged to land shall not exceed the EC of source water plus 500 umhos/cm. When the source water is from more than one source, the EC shall be a weighted average of all sources.
- b. Discharges to areas that may recharge to good quality groundwater shall not exceed an EC of 1,000 umhos/cm, a chloride content of 175 mg/L, or a boron content of 1.0 mg/L. The Basin Plan generally applies these limits to industrial discharges to land.

### **Antidegradation**

State Water Board Resolution 68-16, the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (Antidegradation Policy), requires the regional water boards to maintain high quality water of the State until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will not result in water quality less than that described in State and Regional Water Board policies or exceed water quality objectives, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses and is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State.

As discussed in the Findings in the WDRs the discharge as authorized by this Order is not expected to unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in groundwater quality that exceeds water quality objectives. The Discharger provides or will provide as a condition of this Order treatment and control measures intended to minimize degradation to the extent feasible.

With wastewater application at the loading rates authorized by this Order, appropriate application and resting periods, and reuse of wastewater on crops, the discharge will not cause impermissible degradation of the underlying groundwater.

This Order establishes terms and conditions to ensure that the authorized discharge does not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses of groundwater or result in groundwater quality worse than background or the water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan.

This Order is consistent with the Anti-Degradation Policy since: (a) the Discharger has or will implement Best Practicable Treatment or Control to minimize degradation, (b) the degradation will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater, or result in water quality less than water quality objectives, and (c) the limited degradation is of maximum benefit to the people of the State.

### **CEQA**

The Facility has been operating since 1979 under Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 2322 from Fresno County.

In 2013, Fresno County, as lead agency, adopted a Resolution No. 12395 - Initial Study No. 6430 and Classified CUP No. 3336 to increase Sunview's LAA by an additional 163.17 acres (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 350-061-32S, 350-061-58S, 350-061-34S, 350-061-57S, 353-030-50S, and 353-030-52S). To mitigate potential impact to water quality, the CEQA document requires the Discharger to obtain WDRs for the discharge of wastewater to the new LAA's.

### **Title 27**

Unless the Board finds that the discharge of designated waste is exempt from Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, the release of designated waste is subject to full containment requirements. Here, the discharge of grape processing wastewater is exempt from the requirements of Title 27 pursuant to the wastewater exemptions found at Title 27, sections 20090 (b).

## **Proposed Order Terms and Conditions**

### **Discharge Prohibitions, Specifications and Provisions**

The proposed Order prohibits the discharge of waste to surface waters and to surface water drainage courses. The proposed Order restricts the discharge to a monthly average daily flow limit of 0.06 mgd and a total annual flow limit of 7.3 mgy.

This Order sets cycle average BOD<sub>5</sub> loading rate limits of 100 lbs/acre/day at the 242 acres of LAA over the course of any discharge cycle. The proposed Order includes Provisions requiring the Discharger to submit a Solids Management Plan, Wastewater and Nutrient Management Plan, and storm water analytical data.

The proposed Order prescribes groundwater limitations that ensure the discharge does not affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of groundwater. The limitations require that the discharge not cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives or natural background water quality, whichever is greater.

### **Monitoring Requirements**

Section 13267 of the Water Code authorizes the Central Valley Water Board to require the Discharger to submit monitoring and technical reports as necessary to investigate the impact of a waste discharge on waters of the State.

The proposed Order includes effluent monitoring, source water monitoring, land application area monitoring, and dust control applications monitoring. This monitoring is necessary to characterize the discharge, evaluate compliance with effluent and mass loading limitations prescribed by the Order.

### **Reopener**

The conditions of discharge in the proposed Order were developed based on currently available technical information and applicable water quality laws, regulations, policies, and plans, and are intended to assure conformance with them. It may be appropriate to reopen the Order if new technical information is received or if applicable laws and regulations change.