

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

Fresno Office
1685 "E" St.
Fresno, CA 93706-2007

Sacramento Office (Main)
11020 Sun Center Dr. 200
Rancho Cordova, CA
95670-6114

Redding Office
364 Knollcrest Dr. #205
Redding, CA 96002

[Regional Board Website](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley) (<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley>)

**[TENTATIVE] WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER
R5-2026-XXXX**



ORDER INFORMATION

Order Type(s):	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)
Status:	TENTATIVE
Program:	Non-15
Region 5 Office:	Redding
Discharger(s):	Sunsweet Growers
Facility:	Gridley Dryer – 51
Address:	26 E. Evans Reimer Road, Gridley
County:	Butte County
Parcel Nos.:	024-140-062, 024-140-051
CIWQS Place ID:	259599
Prior Order(s):	93-084

CERTIFICATION

I, PATRICK PULUPA, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the following is a full, true, and correct copy of the order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on XX October 2026.

PATRICK PULUPA,
Executive Officer

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FINDINGS

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) hereby finds as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Sunsweet Growers (Discharger) owns and operates Gridley Dryer – 51 (Facility) located approximately two miles south of Gridley (Sections 7 and 18, T17N, R3E, MDB&M). The Facility and Land Application Area (LAA) are located on Assessor Parcel Numbers 024-140-062 and 024-140-051. The Facility location is depicted on the Facility Location Map in **Attachment A**.
2. As Facility owner and operator, the Discharger is responsible for compliance with the waste discharge requirements (WDRs) prescribed in this Order.
3. The following materials are attached and incorporated as part of this Order:
 - a. Attachment A – Site Location Map
 - b. Attachment B – Facility Map
 - c. Attachment C – Flow Schematic
 - d. Standard Provisions & Reporting Requirements dated 1 March 1991 (SPRRs).
 - e. Monitoring and Reporting Program Order (MRP)
4. WDRs Order 93-084, adopted on 25 June 1993, prescribed requirements for the discharge of process wastewater from the Facility and authorized discharge of up to 100,000 gallons/day (gpd). WDRs Order 93-084 was over 30 years old and required revision, therefore, WDRs Order 93-084 is rescinded and replaced with this Order.
5. On 12 January 2023, the Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) that describes an existing process wastewater discharge from the Facility to a five-acre LAA. The ROWD was deemed complete on 14 February 2023.

Existing Facility and Discharge

6. Discharger operates a prune dehydrator, where plums are rinsed, dehydrated, stored, and sorted. The Facility is comprised of three dipper tanks, wash lines, drying tunnels, an aerated concrete basin, and land application area (LAA).

7. The process season and subsequent discharge is four to six weeks, during August and September. From 2021 to 2025, the Facility operated an average of 29 days and dried an average of 12,394 green tons of plums annually. Process wastewater is generated during fruit rinsing and drying tray rinsing.
8. Table 1 below shows a summary of the Facility's process water discharge from 2021 to 2025:

Table 1 – Process Water Flows

Year	Average Flow (gallons/day)	Processing Days	Total Annual Flow (Gallons)	Plums Processed Annually (Tons)
2021	33,933	29	985,800	12,838
2022	27,641	22	608,100	7,498
2023	51,943	23	1,194,700	15,219
2024	44,824	37	1,658,500	14,468
2025	34,622	32	1,107,900	11,949

9. Fruit arrives at the Facility and is placed into one of three dippers where it is rinsed and separated from leaves, twigs, soil, and spoiled fruit. Process wastewater from the dippers discharges to a sump and pumped through a barrel screen to a 50,000-gallon aerated concrete lined basin. Process wastewater from the basin is discharged via flood irrigation to a five-acre LAA, see Attachment B – Facility Map. Process wastewater is treated with enzymes and deodorizers in the basin to minimize odors at the Facility and LAA.
10. The Facility is equipped with a containment ditch in the event of overflow from the concrete lined basin. Forage grasses are grown in the LAA and are cut or harvested to maintain the LAA. The concrete lined basin is dried annually for sludge removal.
11. Solids are generated during rinsing (sticks, twigs, green and dry leaves, and rotten fruit), from the barrel screen (organics), and sludge from the concrete lined sump (fines and organics). From 2023-2025, between 104 to 122 tons of solids were disposed of at Oroville Transfer Station.
12. Stormwater at the site is conveyed to the concrete-lined basin and discharged to the LAA. Process wastewater and stormwater do not typically comingle, as the process season does not coincide with the rainy season. Domestic wastewater

is conveyed to an onsite leach field. Domestic wastewater is not comingled with process wastewater.

13. Water is supplied by an onsite well. The Discharger performed a sampling event on 23 September 2022 for the ROWD. MRP R5-2026-XXXX requires additional supply well monitoring.

Table 2 – Source Water Quality

Parameters	Units	9/23/2022
Specific Conductance (EC)	Micromhos per centimeter(μmhos/cm)	188
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	(milligrams per liter) mg/L	160
Nitrate (NO ₃) as Nitrogen (N)	mg/L	3.7
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	<0.5
Sodium	mg/L	6
Sulfate	mg/L	4
Iron	micrograms per liter (μg/L)	<30
Manganese	μg/L	<0.5
Arsenic	μg/L	7

14. The Discharger performed a sampling event for the process wastewater prior to discharge on 23 September 2022 for the ROWD. MRP R5-2026-XXXX requires additional monitoring of the process wastewater effluent.

Table 3 – Effluent Data

Parameters	Units	8/23/22 Effluent	WQO
EC	μmhos/cm	357	900 (sMCL) ¹
Fixed Dissolved Solids (FDS)	mg/L	140	-
TDS	mg/L	940	500 (sMCL) ¹
NO ₃ as N	mg/L	<0.1	10 (pMCL) ²
Ammonia (NH ₃) as N	mg/L	<0.2	-
TKN	mg/L	23	-
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	580	-
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1,500	-

Parameters	Units	8/23/22 Effluent	WQO
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	920	-
Sodium	mg/L	7	-
Chloride	mg/L	3	250 (sMCL) ¹
Iron-dissolved	µg/L	5,930	300 (sMCL) ¹
Manganese-dissolved	µg/L	280	50 (sMCL) ¹
Arsenic-dissolved	µg/L	9	10 (pMCL) ²

Table Notes:

1. California secondary maximum contaminant level for drinking water.
2. California primary maximum contaminant level for drinking water.

Planned Changes in the Facility

15. The Discharger proposes to dispose of residual solids consisting of sticks, twigs, green and dry leaves, to approximately seven acres located adjacent to the LAA, see Attachment B – Facility Map. Rotten fruit will be disposed of at the Oroville Transfer Station.

Site-Specific Conditions

Topography, Climate, and Land Use

16. The Facility and disposal areas sit at approximately 103 to 105 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and topography is generally flat. According to Federal Emergency Management Agency maps, the Facility and LAA are located within an area with a 0.2% annual chance flood hazard.
17. The Facility is in a Mediterranean climate characterized by dry summers and wet winters; the rainy season is typically from November through April. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Centers for Environmental Information [online database](#), the average annual precipitation at Gridley 3.3 SE Station was 23.65 inches from 2006-2020. According to data in the 1982 *Technical Report NWS 34, Mean Monthly, Seasonal, and Annual Pan Evaporation for the United States*, published by the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the average annual pan evaporation at Oroville Dam, Station 6527, is 70.78 inches.
18. United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service soil service maps characterize surface soils. Soils beneath the Facility and LAA are characterized as Boega-Loemstone and Liveoak sandy clay loam.

Boega-Loemstone has 0-1% slopes, depth to restrictive feature between 60-80 inches below ground surface (bgs); the capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is low to moderately low, 0.000-0.006 inches/hour. Liveoak sandy clay loam has 0-2% slopes, depth to restrictive layer is more than 80 inches bgs; the capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is moderately high to high, 0.57-1.98 inches/hour.

19. Land use surrounding the Facility is agricultural and residential.

Groundwater Conditions

20. According to the California Department of Water Resources' Sustainable Groundwater Management Act [SGMA Data Viewer](https://sgma.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=SGMADataViewer#gwlevels) depth to groundwater ranges from approximately 8 to 20 feet bgs, with a relatively flat gradient (<https://sgma.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=SGMADataViewer#gwlevels>).
21. Regional groundwater data was obtained on the [Water Quality Portal](http://www.waterqualitydata.us/) website (<http://www.waterqualitydata.us/>) that is provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Geological Survey, and the National Water Quality Monitoring Council. Nearby groundwater quality was established by reviewing data from three wells that are within three miles of the Facility. Data from the three wells can be found in Table 4 below:

Table 4 – Groundwater Quality from Nearby Wells

Constituent	Units	USGS- 392016121411801	USGS- 392025121410001	USGS- 391904121394301
Gradient	Up/Down/ Cross	Up	Up	Down
Well Depth	Feet	84	52	40
Sample Date	-	9/1/1976	8/31/1976	9/3/1970
EC	µmhos/cm	309	330	315
NO ₃ as N	mg/L	4.07	1.31	4.52
Sulfate	mg/L	21	9.5	11
Sodium	mg/L	10	13	12
Chloride	mg/L	4	4.3	2.1
pH	SU	7.5	7.4	7.1
TDS	mg/L	247	224	227
Arsenic	µg/L	6	-	-
Manganese	µg/L	ND	-	-
Iron	µg/L	20	-	-

Legal Authorities

22. This Order is adopted pursuant to Water Code section 13263, subdivision (a), which provides in pertinent part as follows:

The regional board, after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge..., with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area or receiving waters upon, or into which, the discharge is made or proposed.

23. Compliance with section 13263, subdivision (a), including implementation of applicable water quality control plans, is discussed in the findings below.
24. The ability to discharge waste is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order shall not be construed as creating a vested right to continue discharging waste. (Wat. Code, § 13263, subd. (g))
25. This Order and its associated MRP are also adopted pursuant to Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b)(1), which provides as follows:

[T]he 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 ... 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.

26. The reports required under this Order, as well as under the separately issued MRP, are necessary to verify and ensure compliance with WDRs. The burden associated with such reports is reasonable relative to the need for their submission.

Basin Plan Implementation

Beneficial Uses of Water

27. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins* (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs), contains implementation plans and policies for protecting

waters of the basin, and incorporates by reference plans and policies adopted by the State Water Board. Pursuant to Water Code section 13263 subdivision (a), WDRs must implement the Basin Plan.

28. Local surface drainage is to Morrison Slough, a tributary of the Feather River and subsequent Sacramento River. Beneficial uses of the Sacramento River from Fish Barrier Dam to Sacramento as stated in the Basin Plan (Table 2-1) include municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; canoeing and rafting; warm and cold freshwater habitat; warm and cold migration; and warm and cold spawning; wildlife habitat.
29. The beneficial uses of underlying groundwater as set forth in the Basin Plan are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.

Water Quality Objectives

30. The Basin Plan establishes narrative WQOs for chemical constituents, tastes and odors, and toxicity in groundwater. It also sets forth a numeric WQO for total coliform organisms.
31. The Basin Plan's numeric WQO for bacteria requires that the most probable number (MPN) of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2 per 100 mL in MUN designated groundwater.
32. The Basin Plan's narrative WQOs for chemical constituents, at a minimum, require waters designated as domestic or municipal supply to meet the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22 (Title 22) Sections 64431, 64444, and 64449. The Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that water does not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
33. The Basin Plan's narrative WQO for tastes and odors requires that waters shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impair beneficial uses or otherwise cause conditions of nuisance.
34. The Basin Plan's narrative WQO for toxicity requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, plant, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial uses.
35. To the extent necessary, narrative WQOs are quantified, on a site-specific basis, as numeric limits for constituents with potential to adversely impacted

designated uses. In determining a site-specific numeric limit, the Central Valley Water Board considers relevant published criteria. Quantifying a narrative WQO 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 numeric limitations to implement the narrative objective. In establishing a specific numeric interpretation of a narrative WQO, the Basin Plan methodology is to consider any relevant published criteria.

Salt and Nitrate Control Programs

36. The Central Valley Water Board adopted Basin Plan amendments incorporating new programs for addressing ongoing salt and nitrate accumulation in the Central Valley at its 31 May 2018 Board Meeting (Resolution R5-2018-0034). The Basin Plan amendments became effective on 17 January 2020 and were revised by the Central Valley Water Board in 2020 with [Resolution R5-2020-0057](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/r5-2020-0057_res.pdf) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/r5-2020-0057_res.pdf). The revisions to the Basin Plan amendments became effective on 10 November 2021.
37. For the Salt Control Program, dischargers that are unable to comply with stringent salinity requirements will instead need to participate in a basin-wide effort known as the Prioritization and Optimization Study (P&O Study), which is intended to develop a long-term salinity strategy for the Central Valley, and to implement efforts to control salinity through performance-based measures determined the Central Valley Water Board. The Discharger **(CV-SALTS ID 2533)** was issued a Notice to Comply with the Salt Control Program on 5 January 2021. On 15 July 2021, Discharger paid the fee to join the P&O Study. This Order requires Discharger to continue efforts to control salinity in its discharge and sets a performance-based salinity limit for TDS of 125 percent of the concentration obtained from the 23 September 2022 effluent sampling. (See Requirement E.1, Effluent Limitations.)
38. The Discharger is not currently subject to the Nitrate Control Program (NCP) because its discharge is to a non-prioritized groundwater basin 5-021.59, the Discharger is not proposing to increase the level of nitrate discharged to groundwater. The Discharger may become subject to the NCP in the future if the Central Valley Water Board issues Notices to Comply to dischargers discharging nitrate to the receiving basin and/or authorizes an expansion of Discharger's discharge of nitrate to the environment. This Order requires Discharger to comply with the Basin Plan's WQO for Nitrate of 10 mg/L.

Special Considerations for High Strength Waste

39. For the purpose of this Order, “high strength wastewater” is defined as wastewater that contains concentrations of readily degradable organic matter that exceed typical concentrations for domestic sewage. Such wastes contain greater than 500 mg/L BOD₅ and often contain commensurately high levels of total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), which is a measure of organic nitrogen and ammonia nitrogen. Typical high strength wastewaters include septage, some food processing wastes, winery wastes, and rendering plant wastes.
40. Excessive application of high strength wastewater to land can create objectionable odors, soil conditions that are harmful to crops, and degradation of underlying groundwater with nitrogen species and metals, as discussed below. Such groundwater degradation can be prevented or minimized through implementation of best management practices which include planting crops to take up plant nutrients and maximizing oxidation of BOD₅ to prevent nuisance conditions.
41. With regard to BOD₅, excessive application can deplete oxygen in the vadose zone and lead to anoxic conditions. At the ground surface, this can result in nuisance odors and fly-breeding. When insufficient oxygen is present below the ground surface, anaerobic decay of organic matter can create reducing conditions. Reducing conditions convert metals that are 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 the reducing conditions do not reverse as the percolate travels down through the vadose zone, these dissolved metals (primarily iron, manganese, and arsenic) can degrade shallow groundwater quality. Many aquifers contain enough dissolved oxygen to reverse the process, but excessive BOD₅ loading over extended periods may cause beneficial use impacts associated with these metals.
42. Typically, irrigation with high strength wastewater results in high BOD₅ loading on the day of application. 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 BOD₅ loading rate that can be applied to land without creating nuisance conditions or leaching of metals can vary significantly depending on soil conditions and operation of the land application system.
43. *Pollution Abatement in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry*, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, cites BOD₅ loading rates in the range of 36 to 600 pounds/acre/day (lbs/acre/day) to prevent nuisance, but indicates the loading rates can be even higher under certain conditions. The studies that

supported this report did not evaluate actual or potential groundwater degradation associated with those rates. There are few studies that have attempted to determine maximum BOD₅ loading rates for protection of groundwater quality. Those that have been done are not readily adapted to the varying soil, groundwater, and climate conditions that are prevalent throughout the region.

44. The California League of Food Processors' *Manual of Good Practice for Land Application of Food Processing/Rinse Water (Manual of Good Practice)* proposes risk categories associated with BOD₅ loading rate ranges as follows:
 - a. Risk Category 1: Less than 50 lbs/acre/day; depth to groundwater greater than 5 feet. Indistinguishable from good farming operations with good distribution important.
 - b. Risk Category 2: Less than 100 lbs/acre/day; depth to groundwater greater than 5 feet. Minimal risk of unreasonable groundwater degradation with good distribution important.
 - c. Risk Category 3: Greater than 100 lbs/acre/day; depth to groundwater greater than 5 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.
45. The Manual of Good Practice was revised in February 2024. As part of the 2024 update, the California League of Food Processors conducted a peer-review process by contracting with scientists, professors, and engineers from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, and the University of California, Davis. The Manual of Good Practice provides science-based guidance for BOD loading rates that, if fully implemented, are considered a best management practice to prevent groundwater degradation due to reduced metals. The discharge regulated by this Order falls within Risk Category 2. To qualify for Risk Category 2, the depth to groundwater should be greater than five feet, the depth to groundwater under the site is approximately 38 to 58 feet bgs. Risk Category 2 allows a BOD₅ loading rate of 100 lbs/acre/day. According to the Web Soil Survey, the capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water of Boega-Loemstone is considered moderately high, 0.57-1.98 inches/hour and of Live Oak Sandy Loam is considered low to moderately low, 0.000-0.006 inches/hour. This Order sets an irrigation cycle average BOD₅ loading rate for the LAA of 100 lbs/acre/day.

Antidegradation Policy

46. State Water Board Resolution 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters of the State* (Antidegradation Policy), which is incorporated as part of the Basin Plan, prohibits the Central Valley Water Board from authorizing degradation of “high quality waters” unless it is shown that the discharge(s) causing such degradation will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of California, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality worse than applicable WQOs. Any discharge to high quality waters must meet requirements that will result in the best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) necessary to ensure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.
47. The Antidegradation Policy applies when an activity discharges to high-quality waters and will result in some degradation of such high-quality waters. “High quality waters” are defined as those waters where water quality is more than sufficient to support beneficial uses designated in the Basin Plan. Whether a water is high-quality water is established on a constituent-by-constituent basis, which means that an aquifer can be considered a high-quality water with respect to one constituent, but not for others (State Water Board Order WQ 91-10). If the activity will not result in the degradation of high-quality waters, the Antidegradation Policy does not apply, and Discharger need only demonstrate that it will use “best efforts” to control the discharge of waste.
48. Determination of compliance with the Antidegradation Policy will be based on well USGS-392016121411801, which was selected as it is upgradient to the Facility and LAA and includes data for arsenic, manganese, and iron.
49. Constituents of concern that have the potential to degrade groundwater include salts, organics, iron, and manganese. Table 5 below shows a comparison of these constituents of concern in effluent, source water, and nearby well.

Table 5 - Constituents with Potential for Degradation

Constituent	Units	Source Water	Effluent	USGS-3920161214 11801	Water Quality Objective
BOD ₅	mg/L	-	1,500	-	---
EC	µmhos/cm	188	357	309	900 (sMCL) ¹
Iron	µg/L	ND	5,930	20	300 (sMCL) ¹
Manganese	µg/L	ND	280	ND	50 (sMCL) ¹
Arsenic	µg/L	7	9	6	10 (pMCL) ²
FDS	mg/L	-	140	-	---
TDS	mg/L	160	940	247	500 (sMCL) ¹

Table Notes:

1. Secondary maximum contaminant level
 2. Primary maximum contaminant level
51. Table 6 below summarizes BOD₅, FDS, and TDS loading rates. BOD₅ and TDS loading rates use the concentrations from the one-time effluent sampling event; values provided in Table 3. FDS from the one-time effluent sampling event appears to be unusually low; FDS loading rates were calculated using data from effluent monitoring at the Discharger's prune dehydrating facilities in Hamilton City, Orland, and Madera from 2013-2021. Flow data from the Facility was used for the average loading rate and 85,000 gpd was used for the maximum anticipated loading rate.

Table 6 – BOD₅, TDS, and FDS Loading Rates

Constituent	Concentration	Average Loading Rate (38,600 gpd)	Maximum Anticipated Loading Rate (85,000 gpd)
BOD ₅	1,500 mg/L	97 lbs/acre/day	213 lbs/acre/day
TDS	940 mg/L	2,241 lbs/acre/year	4,934 lbs/acre/year
FDS	372 mg/L	887 lbs/acre/year	1,953 lbs/acre/year

- a. **Salinity.** The difference between the average concentration of TDS and FDS in the effluent indicates that a portion of the salinity applied to the LAA is organic and will likely degrade during land application. MRP R5-2026-XXXX requires source water, influent, and effluent monitoring for TDS and FDS in order to further evaluate the nature of salinity loading at the LAA. Table 4 shows area groundwater with low levels of EC, indicating that the groundwater is high quality with regard to salinity.

Forage grasses are grown in the LAA and are harvested or cut to maintain the LAA. The Discharger cited a study that was completed for the Hamilton City dryer, where they measured the field uptake of salts by a similarly managed field. The average salt uptake rate by the vegetation was 1,522 lbs/acre/year from 2013-2015. Given the limited volume (33,933-51,9435 gpd, from 2021-2025) and duration of the discharge (22-37 days per year, from 2021-2025) to the LAA, the Facility's discharge is not expected to impact groundwater quality across the site.

The Discharger is participating in the P&O study to comply with CV-SALTS requirements as discussed in Finding 38.

- b. **Organics.** The one-time effluent sampling event showed a BOD₅ concentration of 1,500 mg/L to the LAA, with an average loading of 97 lbs/acre/day from 2021 to 2025 with a high of 130 lbs/acre/day in 2023. As stated in Finding 45, a BOD loading rate of 100 lbs/acre/day is Risk Category 2 in the Manual of Good Practice. This Order includes a cycle average daily BOD loading rate of 100 lbs/acre/day to the LAA. As with salinity due to organics, Central Valley Water Board expects minimal or no degradation to groundwater given the limited duration of discharge. Furthermore, the Discharge is not expected to cause nuisance

conditions. Excessive BOD₅ loading can cause certain metal constituents, such as manganese, iron, and arsenic, that are naturally present in the soil as relatively insoluble (oxidized) forms to more soluble reduced forms. However, even application of process wastewater, utilization of the entire LAA, and adherence to the BOD₅ cycle average loading limit required by this Order should be sufficient to prevent reducing conditions.

- c. **Metals (Iron and Manganese).** Dissolved (or filtered) metals concentrations are used to determine compliance with water quality objectives (WQOs) for the protection of drinking water sources. Given that the available metals concentrations are based on a one-time effluent sampling event, a conclusion regarding the degradation of groundwater due to high iron and manganese concentrations cannot be made at this time.

To address the source(s) of elevated iron and manganese concentrations in the effluent, this Order includes Provisions K.1. c. and d. that require the preparation and implementation of a *Metals Evaluation and Minimization Work Plan*. This work plan requires the Discharger to evaluate potential sources for iron and manganese in the process wastewater and propose methods, alternatives, and/or source control measures for reducing concentrations of these constituents in the process wastewater, where feasible.

52. The Discharger implements, or will implement, as required by this Order the following measures, which the Central Valley Water Board has determined constitute BPTC for the discharge and the constituents of concern described above. These measures will minimize the extent of water quality degradation resulting from the discharge authorized by this Order:
- a. Solids screening for disposal prior to discharge to the concrete lined basin;
 - b. Use of concrete lined aerated basin prior to discharge to the LAA;
 - c. Discharger must prepare and implement an *Organic Loading and Reduction Workplan* as outlined in Provision K.1. a. and b;
 - d. Compliance with a BOD₅ cycle average loading rate of 100 lbs/acre/day within two years of adoption of this Order;
 - e. Wastewater application to LAAs at agronomic rates; and
 - f. Participation in and compliance with the Salt Control Program, including compliance with an Annual Performance-Based Effluent Limit for TDS.

53. Degradation of groundwater by some typical waste constituents released with discharge from the Facility, after effective source reduction, treatment, and control, and considering the best efforts of the Discharger and the magnitude of anticipated degradation, is of maximum benefit to the people of the state. The economic prosperity of valley communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of the state and, therefore, sufficient reason exists to accommodate growth and limited groundwater degradation as a result Facility operations. The Facility contributes to the economic prosperity of the region by providing employment, approximately seven year-round employees and 90 seasonal employees; income to aligned businesses, and a tax base for local and county governments. The Facility also serves approximately 45 growers. Accordingly, to the extent that any degradation occurs as the result of the Facility's continued operation, such degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State of California.
54. Based on the foregoing, the adoption of this Order is consistent with the Antidegradation Policy.

California Environmental Quality Act

55. The issuance of this Order, which prescribes requirements and monitoring of waste discharges at an existing facility, with negligible or no expansion of its existing use, is exempt from the procedural requirements of CEQA (Pub. Res. Code, § 21000 et seq.) pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301. The discharges authorized under this Order are substantially within parameters established under prior WDRs, particularly with respect to the character and volume of previously authorized discharges.

Other Regulatory Considerations

Human Right to Water

56. Pursuant to Water Code section 106.3, subdivision (a), it is "the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes." Although this Order is not subject to Water Code section 106.3, as it does not revise, adopt, or establish a policy, regulation, or grant criterion (see § 106.3, subdivision (b)), it nevertheless promotes the policy by requiring discharges to meet MCLs for drinking water (excluding salinity and nitrate), which are designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use. For salinity, this Order requires compliance with the Salt Control Program. Although the Basin Plans' Exceptions Policy for Salinity, Nitrate, and/or Boron allows participants in these Programs to obtain limited-term exceptions from MCLs for salinity, these Programs are consistent with the

Human Right to Water Policy because their over-arching management goals and priorities include the short-term provision of providing safe drinking water to impacted users and long-term restoration of impacted groundwater basins and sub-basins where reasonable, feasible, and practicable.

Title 27 Exemption

57. This Order, which prescribes WDRs for discharges of wastewater to land, is exempt from the prescriptive requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 27, section 20005 et seq. (See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 20090, subdivision (b).)

Water Code Section 13149.2

58. These WDRs regulate a facility that may impact a disadvantaged community and include an alternative compliance path that allows Discharger time to come into compliance with WQOs for saline constituents. In particular, the Discharger has selected the Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach for the Salt Control Program, which provides an alternative approach for compliance with salinity limits through implementation of specific requirements (i.e., support facilitation and completion of the P&O Study). The Central Valley Water Board has satisfied the outreach requirements set forth in Water Code section 189.7 by conducting outreach in affected disadvantaged and tribal communities through its notice and comment procedures. Pursuant to Water Code section 13149.2, the Central Valley Water Board reviewed readily available information and information raised by interested persons concerning anticipated water quality impacts in disadvantaged communities resulting from adoption of this Order. The Board also considered environmental justice concerns within the Board's authority previously raised by interested persons with regard to those impacts.
59. The Central Valley Water Board anticipates that the issuance of these WDRs will result in water quality impacts within the scope of the Board's authority. Specifically, these WDRs authorize the discharge of wastewater with salinity concentrations that may cause degradation or exceedances of applicable WQOs in the near term. The BPTC measures required by this Order, as described above, are intended to minimize and, in the longer term, mitigate the impacts of the Facility's discharges to nearby disadvantaged communities in Butte County. Although this Order may result in limited increases to salinity concentrations in groundwater in the near-term, the Salt Control Programs is intended to achieve long-term balance and restoration, where possible, of salt-impacted groundwater basins across the region.

Threat-Complexity Rating

60. For the purposes of California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200, the Facility has a threat-complexity rating of **3-B**.
- a. Threat Category “3” reflects waste discharges that could either degrade water quality without violating water quality objectives or cause beneficial use impairments that are minor relative to Categories 1 and 2.
 - b. Complexity Category “B” reflects any discharger not included in Category A, with either (1) physical, chemical or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or (2) any Class II or Class III WMUs.

Scope of Order

61. This Order is strictly limited in scope to those waste discharges, activities and processes described and expressly authorized herein.
62. Pursuant to Water Code section 13264, subdivision (a), the Discharger is prohibited from initiating the discharge of new wastes (i.e., other than those described herein), or making material changes to the character, volume, or timing of waste discharges authorized herein, without filing a new ROWD pursuant to Water Code section 13260. Failure to file a new ROWD before initiating material changes to the character, volume, or timing of discharges authorized herein constitutes an independent violation of these WDRs.
63. This Order is also strictly limited in applicability to those individuals and/or entities specifically designated herein as “Discharger,” subject only to the discretion to designate or substitute new parties in accordance with this Order.

Procedural Matters

64. All the above information, as well as the information contained in the attached Information Sheet, was considered by the Central Valley Water Board in prescribing the WDRs set forth below.
65. The Discharger, interested agencies, and other interested persons were notified of the Central Valley Water Board’s intent to prescribe the WDRs in this Order, and provided an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations at a public hearing. (See Wat. Code, § 13167.5.)
66. At a public meeting, the Central Valley Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharges regulated under this Order.

67. The Central Valley Water Board will review and revise the WDRs in this Order as necessary.

REQUIREMENTS

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that WDRs Order 93-084 is rescinded (except for enforcement purposes); and that Discharger and their agents, employees and successors shall comply with the following:

A. Standard Provisions

Except as expressly provided herein, the Dischargers shall comply with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated 1 March 1991 (SPRRs), which are incorporated herein.

B. Discharge Prohibitions

1. Waste classified as “hazardous” (see Title 22, § 66261.1 et seq.) shall not be discharged at the Facility under any circumstance.
2. Waste constituents shall not be discharged or otherwise released from the Facility (including during treatment and storage activities) in a manner that results in:
 - a. Violations of the Groundwater Limitations of this Order; or
 - b. Conditions of “nuisance” or “pollution,” as defined per Water Code section 13050.
3. Discharge of wastes other than process wastewater from the Facility at the location and in the manner described in the Findings and authorized herein is prohibited.
4. Except as provided in Section E.2 of the SPRRs, process wastewater shall not bypass any part of the storage, conveyance, or disposal systems.
5. Discharge of domestic wastewater to the concrete lined sump or LAA is prohibited.

C. Conditional Discharge Prohibitions

1. During Phase I of the Salt Control Program, Discharger is prohibited from discharging salts at concentrations exceeding the salinity numeric value

of 700 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ (as a monthly average) unless Discharger is implementing the Phase I requirements of the Salt Control Program Alternative Permitting Approach (i.e., full participation in the P&O Study).

D. Flow Limitation

1. Effluent discharge to the treatment system shall not exceed a monthly average daily flow of 85,000 gpd.

E. Performance-Based Salinity Limit

1. To comply with the Salt Control Program, the Discharger has selected the Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach (i.e., participation in the P&O Study), therefore, as discussed in Finding 38, these WDRs establish a performance-based effluent limitation for total dissolved solids.

Table 7 – Effluent Limitation

Constituent	Limit	Basis for Compliance Determination
Total Dissolved Solids	1,175 mg/L	Annual Average

F. Mass Loading Limitations

1. Process wastewater applied to the LAA shall not exceed the following BOD₅ mass loading limitation.

Table 8 – BOD₅ Mass Loading Limitation

Constituent	Limit
BOD ₅ Mass Loading ¹	100 lbs/acre/day ²

Table Notes:

1. BOD₅ loading to the LAA, calculated as a cycle average as determined by the method described in the attached MRP Order R5-2026-XXXX.
2. An interim BOD₅ loading limit of 130 lb/acre/day is in effect until Facility improvements are made as outlined in Provisions K.1.a. and b.

G. Discharge Specifications

1. The discharge shall remain within the permitted waste treatment containment structures.
2. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maintain compliance with these WDRs.
3. All conveyance, treatment, storage, and disposal systems shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
4. Objectionable odors shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the Facility property at an intensity that creates or threatens to create nuisance conditions. As a means of ensuring compliance with this discharge specification, Discharger shall comply with the following:
 - a. The dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration in the upper one foot of the concrete lined basin shall not be less than 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive sampling events. Notwithstanding the DO monitoring frequency specified in the monitoring and reporting program, if the DO in the concrete lined sump is below 1.0 mg/L for any single sampling event, Discharger shall implement daily DO monitoring of that pond until the minimum DO concentration is achieved for at least three consecutive days. If the DO in the concrete lined basin is below 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive days, Discharger shall report the findings to the Central Valley Water Board in accordance with Section B.1 of the SPRRs. The written notification shall include a specific plan to resolve the low DO results within 30 days of the first date of violation.
5. The Discharger shall design, construct, operate, and maintain the concrete lined basin sufficiently to protect the integrity of the concrete lined basin and prevent overtopping and/or structural failure. The operating freeboard of the basin shall never be less than two feet (measured vertically from the lowest possible point of overflow). As a means of management and to determine compliance with this requirement, the Discharger shall install and maintain a permanent staff gauge with calibration marks that clearly show the water level at design capacity and enable determination of available operational freeboard.
6. Wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal ponds or structures shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow, design seasonal precipitation, and ancillary inflow and infiltration during

the winter while ensuring continuous compliance with all requirements of this Order. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.

7. On or about 1 October of each year, available capacity shall at least equal the volume necessary to comply with Discharge Specifications G. 5. and G.6.
8. All ponds and open containment structures shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Specifically:
 - a. An erosion control program shall be implemented to ensure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.
 - b. Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, harvesting, or herbicides.
 - c. Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.
 - d. Discharger shall consult and coordinate with the local Mosquito Abatement District to minimize the potential for mosquito breeding as needed to supplement the above measures.
9. Newly constructed or rehabilitated berms or levees (excluding internal berms that separate ponds or control the flow of water within a pond) shall be designed and constructed under the supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer.
10. Discharger shall monitor sludge accumulation in the wastewater treatment/storage pond annually upon adoption of this Order and shall periodically remove sludge as necessary to maintain adequate treatment and storage capacity.

H. Groundwater Limitations

Release of waste constituents from any portion of the Facility shall not cause or contribute to groundwater containing constituent concentrations in excess of the concentrations specified below:

1. Concentrations that exceed either the Primary or Secondary MCLs established in California Code of Regulations title 22, excluding salinity

provided the Discharger complies with Salt Control Program requirements.

2. Contain taste or odor-producing constituents, toxic substances, or any other constituents in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

I. Land Application Area Specifications

For the purposes of this Order, “land application areas” or “LAAs” refers to the LAA described in Finding 9, as shown in Attachment B.

1. Crops shall be grown on the LAAs. Crops shall be selected based on nutrient uptake, consumptive use of water, and irrigation requirements to maximize uptake of nutrients.
2. The perimeter of the LAAs shall be graded to prevent ponding along public roads or other public areas and prevent runoff or overspray onto adjacent properties not owned or controlled by the Discharger.
3. Application of waste constituents to the LAAs shall be at reasonable agronomic rates to preclude creation of a nuisance or unreasonable degradation of groundwater, considering crop, soil, climate, and irrigation management system. The annual nutritive loading of the LAAs, including nutritive value of organic and chemical fertilizers, and the wastewater shall not exceed the annual crop demand.
4. Wastewater from the Facility shall not be applied within:
 - a. 50 feet of a water supply well,
 - b. 50 feet of a surface water or surface water drainage course, or
 - c. 25 feet of a property line or public right-of-way unless the irrigation system is managed to prevent runoff or overspray, in which case a minimum setback of 5 feet shall be maintained.
5. Hydraulic loading of wastewater and irrigation water shall be managed to:
 - a. Provide water only when water is needed and in amounts consistent with crop needs.
 - b. Maximize crop nutrient uptake

- c. Maximize breakdown of organic waste constituents in the root zone
- d. Minimize the percolation of waste constituents below the root zone (i.e., deep percolation).

The Central Valley Water Board recognizes that some leaching of salts is necessary to manage salt in the root zone of the crops. Leaching shall be managed to minimize degradation and maintain or reduce, to the extent practicable, concentrations of saline constituents and nitrate (and other forms of nitrogen speciation) in receiving waters.

- 6. The resulting effect of the discharge on soil pH shall not exceed the buffering capacity of the soil profile.
- 7. Land application of wastewater shall be managed to minimize erosion.
- 8. The Discharger shall not discharge process wastewater to the LAA when soils are saturated (e.g., during or after significant precipitation).
- 9. The Discharger shall ensure that all water is applied and distributed with reasonable uniformity on adequate acreage to preclude the creation of nuisance conditions.
- 10. Any irrigation runoff (i.e., tailwater) shall be confined to the LAA or returned to the process wastewater system and shall not enter any surface water drainage course or storm water drainage system.
- 11. The LAA shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. More specifically:
 - a. All applied irrigation water must infiltrate completely within 48 hours;
 - b. Ditches not serving as wildlife habitat shall be maintained free of emergent marginal, and floating vegetation; and
 - c. Low-pressure and unpressurized pipeline and ditches accessible to mosquitos shall not be used to store process wastewater.
- 12. Irrigation of the LAAs shall occur only when appropriately trained personnel are on duty.
- 13. As required by the MRP, LAAs shall be inspected periodically to determine compliance with the requirements of this Order. If an

inspection reveals noncompliance or threat of noncompliance with this Order, the Discharger shall temporarily stop land application use immediately and implement corrective actions to ensure compliance with this Order.

J. Solids Disposal Specifications

1. For the purpose of this Order, residual solids include the solid, semisolid, and liquid organic matter removed during the screening of wastewater and fruit rinsing.
2. Residual solids shall be removed from screens, vaults, and ponds as needed to ensure optimal operation, prevent nuisance conditions, and maintain adequate storage capacity.
3. Residual solids, excluding fruit, may be land applied to seven acres of land, see Attachment B – Facility Map. A berm shall be placed and maintained between Morrison Slough and the solids disposal area, residual solids shall be applied 20-feet or more away from Morrison Slough. Residual solids shall be disked into the field no more than two months after the process season is complete.
4. Any handling and storage of residual solids shall be temporary and controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate the groundwater limitations of this Order.
5. If removed from the site, residual solids shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and consistent with California Code of Regulations, title 27, division 2. Removal for reuse as animal feed, biofuel feedstock, or at land disposal (i.e., landfills, composting facilities, soil amendment sites operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water board) will satisfy this specification.
6. 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.

K. Provisions

1. The following report shall be submitted pursuant to Water Code section 13267:

- a. Within **<six months of the adoption of this Order>**, the Discharger shall submit an *Organic Loading Reduction Work Plan* that outlines actions the Discharger will implement to reduce organic loading to the LAA and come into compliance with the BOD₅ loading limit (see Requirement F.1). Following concurrence with the *Organic Loading Reduction Work Plan*, Discharger shall provide biannual written updates to Central Valley Water Board Staff regarding implementation of the *Organic Loading Reduction Work Plan*.
- b. Within **<two years of the adoption of this Order>**, the Discharger shall comply with the 100 lbs/acre/day loading limit specified in Section F and submit a completion report. Within **<six months of the adoption of this Order>**, the Discharger shall submit a *Metals Evaluation and Minimization Work Plan*, with regard to iron and manganese, for review and approval by the Central Valley Water Board. This work plan shall identify control measures intended to reduce the concentrations of iron and manganese in the discharge. At a minimum, *Metals Evaluation and Minimization Work Plan* shall include:
 - i. An estimate of all the sources that contribute, or potentially contribute, to the elevated concentrations of iron and manganese in the process wastewater.
 - ii. An analysis of the methods/alternatives that could be used to reduce the sources of iron and manganese in the process wastewater.
 - iii. A description of the tasks and time required to investigate and implement various elements in the *Metals Evaluation and Minimization Plan*.
 - iv. A plan for monitoring the results of the *Metals Evaluation and Minimization Plan*.
- d. Within one year following Central Valley Water Board's approval of the *Metals Evaluation and Minimization Work Plan*, the Discharger shall submit a *Metals Evaluation and Minimization Final Report*. At a minimum, the Final Report shall include:
 - i. Summary and findings associated with *Metals Evaluation and Minimization Work Plan* activities.

- ii. Proposed methods/alternatives for reducing the sources of iron and manganese that are present in the facility process wastewater streams.
 - iii. Identification of the recommended source control measures to decrease iron and manganese concentrations in the Facilities process water components, where necessary.
- 2. The Discharger shall comply with the separately issued MRP R5-2026-XXXX, and any revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer. The submittal dates of Discharger self-monitoring reports shall be no later than the submittal date specified in the MRP.
- 3. A copy of this Order (including Attachments and SPRRs) and the MRP shall be kept at the Facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with their contents.
- 4. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Salt and Nitrate Control Programs adopted in Resolution R5-2018-0034 (and revised per Resolution R5-2020-0057) to address ongoing salt and nitrate accumulation in the Central Valley and developed as part of the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS) initiative.
- 5. 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 workplans 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 Discharger shall bear the professional's signature and stamp.
- 6. The Discharger shall submit 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, Discharger shall proceed with all work required by the foregoing provisions by the due dates specified.

7. A discharger whose waste flow has been increasing, or is projected to increase, shall estimate when flows will reach hydraulic and treatment capacities of its treatment, collection, and disposal facilities. The projections shall be made in January each year, based on the last three years' average dry weather flows, peak wet weather flows and total annual flows, as appropriate. When any projection shows that capacity of any part of the facilities may be exceeded in four years, Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by 31 January.
8. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports. On or before each report due date, Discharger shall submit the specified document 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.
9. 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 when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.
10. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control technique(s), including proper operation and maintenance, to comply with this Order.
11. As described in the SPRRs, 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.
12. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the Facility, Discharger must 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.

13. To assume operation as the 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 name and 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.
14. The conditions of discharge in the 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. The Order sets limitations based on the information provided thus far. If applicable laws and regulations change, or once new information is obtained that will change the overall discharge and its potential to impact groundwater, it may be appropriate to reopen the Order.
15. The Central Valley Water Board's rescission of prior waste discharge requirements and/or monitoring and reporting orders does not extinguish any violations that may have occurred during the time those waste discharge requirements or orders were in effect. The Central Valley Water Board reserves the right to take enforcement actions to address violations of prior prohibitions, limitations, specifications, requirements, or provisions of rescinded waste discharge requirements or orders as allowed by law.
16. The Central Valley Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

ENFORCEMENT

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.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Any person aggrieved by this Central Valley Water Board action may petition the State Water Board for review in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050 et seq. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m. on the 30th day after the date of this Order; if the 30th day 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 filing petitions](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality) are available on the Internet (at the address below) and will be provided upon request.
(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality)

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A — FACILITY LOCATION MAP

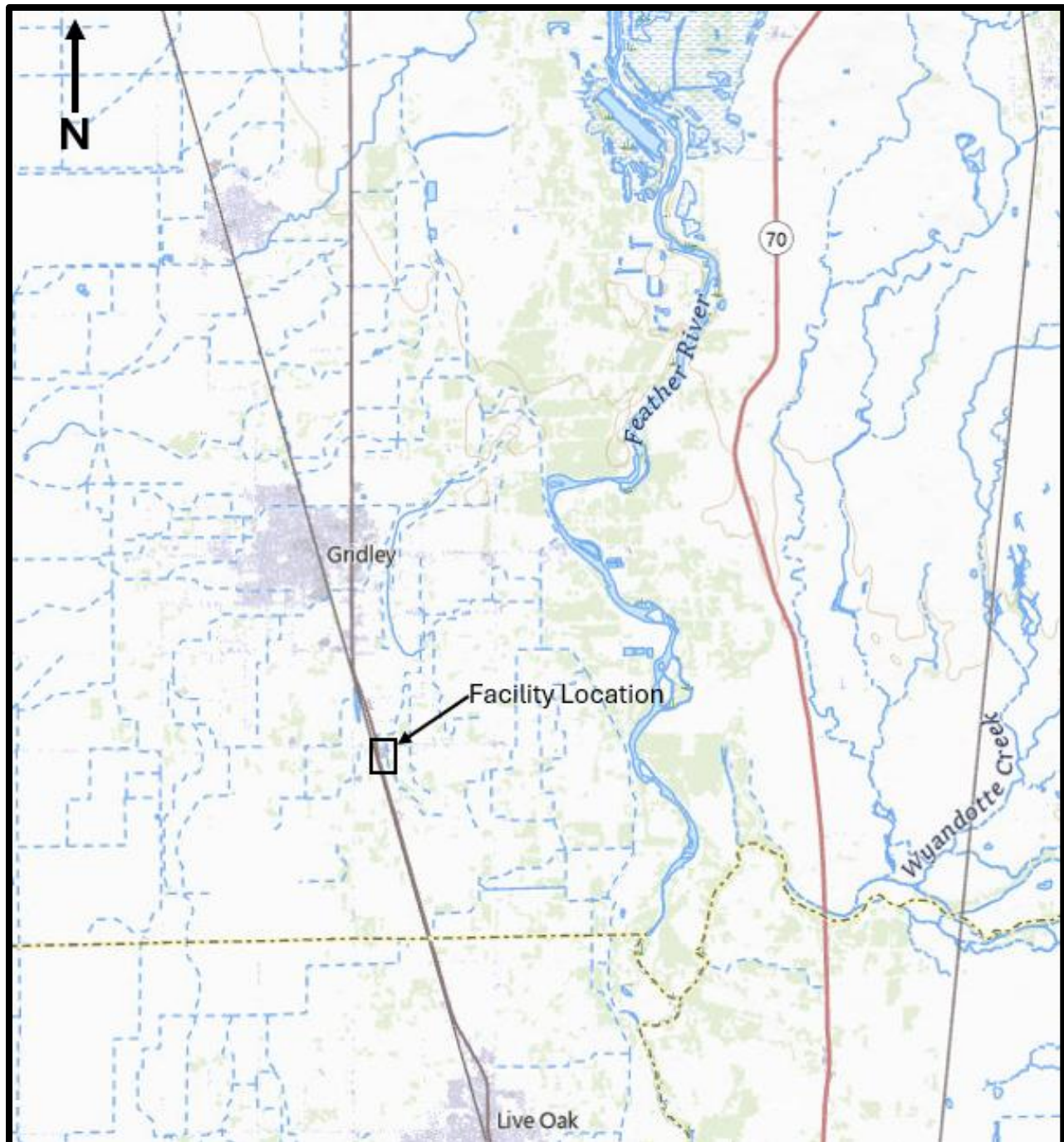
ATTACHMENT B – FACILITY MAP

Attachment C – Flow Schematic

Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2026-XXX

Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements

ATTACHMENT A — FACILITY LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT B — FACILITY MAP



ATTACHMENT C — FLOW SCHEMATIC

