

TENTATIVE

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER R5-2021-XXXX FOR JAKOB, GLADYS, AND STEPHEN WESTSTEYN, WESTSTEYN 2015 IRREVOCABLE TRUST, JG WESTSTEYN, LLC, AND JG WESTSTEYN, LP JG WESTSTEYN DAIRY GLENN COUNTY

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

1. On 13 August 2009, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Individual Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-2009-0082 for Bert Weststeyn and Weststeyn Dairy Farms, dba Weststeyn Dairy (WDRs). The Weststeyn Dairy is located at 5745 County Road 65 near Willows in Glenn County. The WDRs prescribe requirements for the storage, treatment, and disposal of solid manure, liquid manure, and other wastes which could impact water quality, and include a Monitoring and Reporting Program.

OWNERSHIP CHANGES

2. As stated above, the WDRs were issued to Bert Weststeyn and Weststeyn Dairy Farms, dba Weststeyn Dairy. On 22 December 2020, a Form 200 was submitted to reflect changes to the legal owner and operator of the Weststeyn Dairy and associated real property. The Central Valley Water Board is scheduled to adopt a Name Change Order at its February 2021 meeting. The Name Change Order names JG Weststeyn, LP as the owner and operator of the JG Weststeyn Dairy. The general manager of JG Weststeyn, LP is JG Weststeyn, LLC, which is comprised of Jakob, Gladys, and Stephen Weststeyn. The Weststeyn 2015 Irrevocable Trust is the owner of the associated real property; Gladys and Jakob Weststeyn are trustees. Jake and Stephen Weststeyn have signed Annual Reports as the owner and operator, respectively, of the dairy. For purposes of this Cease and Desist Order, Jakob, Gladys, and Stephen Weststeyn, the Weststeyn 2015 Irrevocable Trust, JG Weststeyn, LLC, and JG Weststeyn, LP are collectively known as "Discharger," and JG Weststeyn Dairy is known as "Dairy."

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

3. The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) submitted on 11 June 2009 described how the Dairy would be constructed and operated. The WDRs were prepared based on

information in the RWD and were adopted by the Central Valley Water Board on 13 August 2009, prior to construction of the Dairy. In 2011, approximately 2,000 heifers and support stock were brought onto the property¹, although facility construction had not yet been completed. Milking began in January 2017, even though the waste management system was not fully constructed². To date, the Discharger has not constructed all the infrastructure or employed all the best management practices proposed in the RWD and incorporated into the WDRs. Even so, the Dairy is populated with the maximum, or more than the maximum, number of cows allowed by the WDRs.

4. Page 2 of the RWD states that the “facility is planned to house 4,957 Holstein animals in six composting barns. Approximately 2,200 milking cows will be housed in 4 of the composting barns. The other support stock will be housed in 2 additional composting barns and a calf building.” Finding 4 of the WDRs states that the Discharger will milk 2,200 cows and house a total of 4,957 animals (i.e., 2,757 support stock) at the Dairy. Finding 6 of the WDRs states that dairy production area will include four milk cow barns, one dry cow barn, four heifer barns, and one baby calf pen facility; no open corrals are proposed. However, to date, the Discharger has only constructed the four milk cow composting barns. All the 2,200 milk cows and approximately 2,457 of the support stock are housed in those four barns³, in violation of the WDRs.
5. The WDRs states that the 2,200 milk cows will be housed in four compost barns. As described in Findings 8 and 9, the compost barns will be covered by a roof extending across the feed lanes and the resting areas. The manure collected in the feed lanes will be dry scraped and stacked on a concrete pad, with leachate collected and sent to the wastewater lagoon. The manure and urine in the resting area will be composted by tilling twice a day and adding rice hulls or straw as needed to keep the compost dry. Curtains on the side of the barns will keep rain from wetting the compost in the resting area. The compost will be removed twice yearly and applied to cropland or sold.
6. The use of composting barns, instead of the more common flush lanes, was expected to significantly reduce the need for water at the Dairy. Finding 12 of the WDRs states that the total amount of wastewater requiring storage during the 120-day maximum storage period between land applications is 22.9 million gallons. Finding 14 of the WDRs states that one wastewater storage lagoon would be constructed with a capacity of 23.4 million gallons (allowing for two feet of freeboard). Therefore, if the Dairy had been built and operated as described in the WDRs, the wastewater lagoon would have more than adequate storage.

¹ Source: inspection report 7 March 2016.

² Source: inspection report dated 11 May 2017.

³ Approximately 300 baby calf pens are located on the commodities pad.

7. The wastewater storage lagoon is described in Finding 14 of the WDRs and was required to be 950 feet long by 290 feet wide and 18 feet deep. It was to be lined with a 60 mil HDPE liner over a low permeability subbase and was to include a gas venting system installed below the liner, with multiple vents extending through the liner near the top of the lagoon.
8. Finding 5 of the WDRs states that the Dairy is located on 1,382 acres, of which 520 acres can receive dairy wastewater and solid manure, and an additional 758 acres can only receive solid manure. The land will be cropped in both double-crop and single-crop rotations.
9. The Dairy production area and cropland is shown on Attachments A and B, which are attached hereto and incorporated by reference into this Order. Features pertinent to the "Summary of Violations" section are also shown on these Attachments.

SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS

10. Attachment C, which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference into this Order, contains a detailed summary of 26 Central Valley Water Board staff inspections of the Dairy that took place between 2015 and 2020. Findings 11-29, below, provide an overview of the categories of violations identified by Central Valley Water Board staff in their inspections. Findings 32-46, below, discuss Central Valley Water Board staff's review of the reports required by the WDRs. Based on the inspections and reporting and monitoring data, the Discharger has violated the following requirements of the WDRs:

Discharge to Surface Water and Groundwater Violations

11. From 2017 to at least 2019, the Discharger violated Prohibition A.2 which states the following: "The direct or indirect discharge of waste and/or storm water from the production area to surface waters is prohibited." The Discharger allowed dairy wastewater to flow into a tailwater pond, which then discharged to Baker Slough, a water of the State. In addition, the Dairy does not have tailwater recovery systems, and fields adjacent to Baker Slough have sub-surface pipes which allow tailwater to drain into Baker Slough. (See Attachment C, Items 6j, 12, 13, 17d).
12. In 2018, the Discharger violated Prohibition A.7 which states, in part, the following: "The discharge of waste from the facility to surface waters which causes...an exceedance of any state or federal water quality criteria...is prohibited." The discharge of wastewater to Baker Slough in January 2018 contained ammonia at concentrations that exceeded the US EPA chronic toxicity criterion. (See Attachment C, Item 12).

13. From 2017 through 2020, the Discharger violated Specification C.1, Interim Groundwater Limitations, which specifies that the “[r]elease of waste constituents from any treatment, storage, or disposal” at the Dairy “shall not cause or contribute” to adverse impacts to groundwater. Specifically, the WDRs include two interim groundwater limitations: a limitation for nitrate as nitrogen (NO₃-N) of 10 mg/L and a limitation for electrical conductivity (EC) of 900 µmhos/cm. There are three groundwater monitoring wells at the Dairy. Although the Discharger has not collected groundwater samples at the required frequency, the limited data shows that the discharge of wastewater has caused groundwater downgradient of the wastewater lagoon and compost barn to exceed the interim limitations for nitrate as nitrogen and electrical conductivity. (See Findings 45-46).
14. From 2015 through 2020, the Discharger violated Specification B.1 which states, in part, the following: “The collection, treatment, storage, discharge, or disposal of wastes at the facility shall not result in: (1) discharge of waste constituents in a manner which could cause degradation of surface water or groundwater, [or] (2) contamination or pollution of surface water or groundwater.” Among other items, the Discharger (a) has not constructed the Dairy as described in its WDRs, and is housing all support stock (except baby calves) in the same compost barns as the milk cows, causing the barns to be overloaded with manure that is not being properly disposed of, (b) has consistently stored significant volumes of wastewater and manure slurry in unpermitted, unlined basins, (c) has allowed wastewater to overflow from the lined lagoon into the gas vents, constituting a direct discharge of waste to groundwater, (d) has stored wastewater in the tailwater pond, (e) has discharged wastewater to surface water, (f) has buried dead cows at the Dairy, (g) has adversely impacted groundwater, and (h) has overapplied nitrogen to cropland. (See Attachment C).

Wastewater Storage and Distribution Violations

15. From 2016 through 2020, the Discharger violated Specification B.6 which states, in part, the following: “The facility shall have a lagoon and conveyance structures that are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to retain all facility wastewater generated during the storage period...together with all precipitation on and drainage through manured areas, up to and including a 25-year, 24-hour storm.” The Discharger has not properly managed its lined lagoon, has generated more liquid waste than anticipated, and has not applied sufficient wastewater to cropland. Instead, the Discharger has allowed wastewater to pond on native soil, installed a pipe and valve to direct wastewater to an unpermitted pond, allowed wastewater to overflow the unpermitted pond, inappropriately stored wastewater in the tailwater pond near Baker Slough and discharged wastewater to the 10-acre “pasture”. In addition, for several years the permitted lined lagoon did not have the permanent pumps and piping needed to move wastewater into and out of the

lagoon. (See Attachment C, Items 2c, 6c, 9c, 10a, 10b, 14a, 18e, 19a, 20c, 21c, 22b, 23c and Finding 49).

16. In 2019, the Discharger violated Specification B.7, which states, in part, the following: “The level of waste in the storage lagoon at the facility shall be kept a minimum of two (2) feet from the top....” From at least February through July 2019, the Dairy’s lagoon had either no freeboard or one foot of freeboard. In addition, the vault used to remove groundwater from underneath the lagoon was filled with wastewater, and in July 2019, wastewater was flowing into the gas vents in the lagoon’s liner, which constitutes a direct discharge of wastewater to groundwater. (See Attachment C, Items 17b, 18a, 20a).
17. From 2015 through 2020, the Discharger violated Specification B.12, which states, in part, the following: “All roofs, buildings, and non-manured areas located in the production area shall be...designed so that clean rainwater, including roof drainage, is diverted away from manured areas...unless such drainage is fully contained in the wastewater retention system.” Dairy wastewater has been stored in one of the designated stormwater ponds and clean stormwater has not been diverted to stormwater ponds. The Discharger installed a valve/pipe to divert wastewater from the permitted lined lagoon to the stormwater pond. (See Attachment C, Items 6d, 6e, 18b, 20b, 21b, 22b, 23a, 25a, 26a).
18. From at least 2015 through 2020, the Discharger violated Specification B.13, which states, in part, the following: “The milk parlor, animal confinement area, and manure and feed storage areas shall be designed and maintained to convey all water that has contacted animal wastes or feed to the wastewater retention system ...” The Discharger has (a) directed wastewater from the milk parlor into a stormwater pond, and (b) consistently placed manure slurry from the compost barns onto native soil or into unpermitted basins; leachate from these areas is not conveyed to the lined lagoon. Until 2019, leachate from the commodity pad flowed to the tailwater pond instead of the lined lagoon. (See Attachment C, Items 1, 2a, 6f, 6g, 9c, 10b, 14b, 15a, 15c, 16a, 17a, 17c, 17d, 17e, 18b, 18c, 19b, 20b, 20d, 21b, 21d, 22a, 23a, 23b, 23d, 25b, 25e, 26a, 26b.)
19. From at least 2017 through 2020, the Discharger violated Specification B.14, which states, in part, the following: “Unlined ditches, swales, and/or earthen-berm channels may not be used for storage of wastewater, manure, or tailwater and may only be used for conveyance of wastewater collected in the production area to the storage lagoon...” The Discharger has consistently allowed leachate from the commodity and manure storage area to flow through unlined ditches for storage in the tailwater pond adjacent to Baker Slough. (See Attachment C, Items 6f, 10b, 14b, 15a, 17d, 18e, 19a, 20c, 21c, 22b, 23c).

Land Application of Manure Violations

20. From 2015 through 2020, the Discharger violated Prohibition A.12, which states the following: “The land application of manure or wastewater to land application areas for other than nutrient recycling is prohibited.” Central Valley Water Board staff inspections have consistently found that the Discharger has placed significant amounts of manure slurry in at least four different land application areas for purposes of drying and storage. (See Attachment C, Items 1, 6g, 10a, 14c, 15c, 16a, 17c, 17f, 18c, 18d, 19b, 19d, 20d, 20e, 21d, 21e, 21f, 22c, 23d, 25b, 25c, 25d).
21. From at least 2017 through 2020, the Discharger violated Specification B.17, which states, in part, the following: “The application of waste to land application areas shall be at rates that preclude development of vectors or other nuisance conditions and meet the conditions of the certified Nutrient Management Plan. Application shall be timed to minimize nitrogen movement below the root zone.” The Dairy does not have an accurate Nutrient Management Plan that reflects actual nutrient application practices, and the Discharger’s nutrient applications result in violations of the WDR’s nitrogen applied-to-removed ratio requirements. In addition, the Discharger’s method of drying slurry manure has resulted in multiple complaints of nuisance conditions in 2020. (See Attachment C, Items 6i and 24, and Findings 37-43).
22. From at least 2017 through 2020, the Discharger violated Specification B.22, which states the following: “Animal waste (manure solids) shall not be applied for disposal to any land that is not being used to grow crops. Crops must be planted within 60 days of waste application.” The Discharger significantly overloads land near the Dairy production area with manure solids and slurry, and either does not grow a crop on these lands, or plants crops beyond the maximum 60 days from when waste was first placed on these lands. (See Attachment C, Items 2a, 9c, 10a, 14c, 15c, 16a, 17c, 17f, 17c, 17d, 19b, 19d, 20d, 20e, 21d, 21e, 21f, 22c, 23d, 25b, 25c, 25d).

Herd Violations

23. From 2011 to 2017, the Discharger violated Prohibition A.9, which states, in part, the following: “The disposal of dead animals at the facility is prohibited...” In February 2016, Central Valley Water Board staff observed a significant number of dead and decaying cows at two locations on the Dairy; the Discharger stated that all dead animals had been buried onsite since 2011. Although the Discharger provided proof that a rendering company had been hired to remove dead animals, in 2017 Central Valley Water Board staff again observed that dead animals in various stages of decomposition had been dumped near the lined lagoon. (See Attachment C, Items 2b, 3, 4, 5, 10c).

24. In 2016, 2018, and 2019, the Discharger violated Provision D.4, which states, in part, the following: “The number of animals shall not be increased above the maximum herd size...”. Although the WDRs state that the maximum allowed herd size is 4,657 cows, the Discharger’s Annual Reports show that this limit was exceeded in 2016, 2018, and 2019. In 2016 the Dairy housed up to 5,055 cows, in 2018 the Dairy housed up to 5,425 cows, and in 2019 the Dairy housed up to 5,170 cows. (See Findings 40, 42, 43).

Compost Barn Violation

25. In 2015, the Discharger violated Specification B.11, which states, in part, the following: “The discharger shall take pre-operation soil samples from the earthen floors of the barns and repeat the sampling after the barns have been in operation for one year...If the sampling indicates that waste constituents are moving into the soil beneath the barns, the barns will be retrofitted with concrete floors.” The Discharger did not collect pre-operation soil samples, but did collect samples in 2017, after several years of use. This Order requires the collection of soil samples from the compost barns, and if the results are significantly greater than the 2017 samples, then the Discharger must retrofit the barns with concrete floors as required by the WDRs. (See Attachment C, Item 6h, 7, 8h).

Reporting Violations

26. From 2010 through 2020, the Discharger has violated Section F.1.b of the WDRs which states that “[t]he Discharger shall submit Annual Reports, Groundwater Reports, and Storm Water Reports as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.” The Discharger did not submit Annual Reports from 2010 through 2016. Since then, Annual Reports have been submitted appropriately. Between 2010 and 2017, the Discharger did not conduct groundwater monitoring and reports were not submitted. In addition, the 2018 and 2019 Groundwater Monitoring Reports were submitted late. Lastly, the Discharger has never conducted storm water monitoring and has never submitted storm water reports.
27. The Discharger violated Section F.1.e, which requires submittal of a “Salinity Report” as a part of the first Annual Report. Neither the first Annual Report nor subsequent Annual Reports included a Salinity Report. On 23 November 2020, the Discharger submitted an acceptable document; however, it was not signed by the Discharger, as required by the WDRs.
28. The Discharger has violated Section F.1.i, which requires submittal of a “Setback and Buffer Analysis and Irrigation Well Study” before the first application of wastewater or manure solids to Field #2 or Field #3 and before housing animals in the barn closest to

well DW-2. The Discharger should have submitted this document in 2015 but did not do so. This Study is still outstanding.

29. From 2015 through 2020, the Discharger violated Section F.1.j, which requires submittal of a "Composting Barn Soils Report" with samples collected before animals were housed in the composting barn. The Discharger should have submitted this document in mid-2018 but did not do so. The Composting Barn Soils Report is outstanding, and it is no longer possible for the Discharger to collect pre-operation samples required for the report because animals have been housed in the composting barn since approximately 2016. This Order proposes alternative sampling requirements as described in Finding 25.

CLEANUP AND ABATEMENT ORDER

30. On 1 February 2018, the Assistant Executive Officer of the Central Valley Water Board issued Cleanup and Abatement Order R5-2018-0700 (CAO) to Weststeyn Dairy. The CAO was issued due to an ongoing discharge of dairy wastewater into Baker Slough, a water of the State. The CAO required the Discharger to immediately stop the discharge to Baker Slough, discontinue the use of the tailwater pond to store dairy generated wastewater, submit a workplan outlining how cropland runoff would be managed without use of the tailwater pond for storage, and remove all wastewater and solid manure from the tailwater pond.
31. The Discharger ceased the discharge of wastewater into Baker Slough in 2018 and submitted a workplan. However, subsequent Central Valley Water Board staff inspections documented two continuing violations of the CAO, in addition to the violations of the WDRs discussed above: (a) in February 2019, the Discharger again discharged wastewater to Baker Slough; and (b) the Discharger enlarged the tailwater pond and continues to use the tailwater pond to store dairy wastewater. (Source: Attachment C, Items 17d, 18e, 19a, 20c, 21c, 22b, 23c).

REVIEW OF REPORTS SUBMITTED PER WDRS

33. Section F requires the submittal of eight separate technical reports. In addition, the WDRs require that the Discharger prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan (WMP) and a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP). The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) of the WDRs requires storm water monitoring and reporting, groundwater monitoring and reporting, and annual reports. Many of the Discharger's reports are discussed below. It is noted that certain reports were submitted timely and found to comply with the WDRs, including the Wastewater Lagoon Design Report and the Wastewater Lagoon Construction Report. Submittals that are missing in their entirety are discussed above, in the "Reporting Violations" section.

Waste Management Plan

33. The purpose of the WMP is to ensure that the production area of the Dairy is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained so that dairy wastes are managed to prevent adverse impacts to groundwater and surface water quality.
34. The Discharger's most recent WMP is dated 31 October 2017 (Draft WMP). It is stamped "draft" and is not signed by either the consultant who prepared it or by the Discharger. A review of the Draft WMP finds that it contains information that is different from the Findings of the WDRs and different from what Central Valley Water Board staff observed during inspections. Among other items, the Draft WMP determines the required volume for the wastewater pond based solely on wastewater inflows from the milk barn, although there are also inflows from the solids separator and leachate from the commodity pad. In addition, the Draft WMP assumes that 30% of the solid manure in the waste stream will be removed by the solids separator, which is inaccurate because the solids separator does not currently treat the milk barn wastewater and is frequently inoperable. The Draft WMP also states that the wastewater lagoon has sufficient storage capacity for the 120-day storage period but does not identify the minimum freeboard necessary on 1 November to provide sufficient storage.

Nutrient Management Plan

35. The purpose of a NMP is to budget and manage the nutrients applied to the land application areas, considering all sources of nutrients, crop requirements, soil types, climate, and local conditions in order to minimize adverse impacts to surface water and groundwater quality. Among other items, the NMP must propose nitrogen loading rates that meet the criteria in the WDRs. The amount of nitrogen applied to cropland versus the amount of nitrogen removed by the crop (the "applied-to-removed ratio") is not to exceed 1.4 unless certain conditions are met (i.e., plant tissue testing shows that additional nitrogen is needed and that the amount applied is consistent with written recommendations by a professional). Per the WDRs the applied-to-removed ratio shall never exceed 1.65.
36. The most recent NMP was prepared in August 2017. It states that the Dairy includes 1,298 acres of land. Of this, the Nutrient Budget portion of the NMP shows that lagoon wastewater will be applied to 360 acres (Fields #5, #6, #8, #9, #10, #11, and #16). The proposed nitrogen applied-to-removed ratio for the crops grown on these fields (corn, oats, grass) ranges from 1.39 to 1.40, values which comply with the WDRs.

37. The WDRs require that the NMP be updated in response to exceedance of an applied-to-removed ratio. However, despite noting exceedances of the applied-to-removed ratios in its 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 Annual Reports, as detailed in Paragraphs 39 through 42, the Discharger has never submitted an updated NMP.

Annual Reports

38. The WDRs require that an Annual Report be submitted by 15 of January each year, describing operations for the period of 1 November through 31 October of the previous year. Annual Reports are to describe, among other items: the number of cows; the estimated volume of solid manure and wastewater produced; the amount of solid manure and wastewater applied to the land application areas or removed from the dairy; and crops grown, their yield, and their nitrogen removal. Nitrogen applied-to-removed ratios must be calculated for each crop.
39. The 2016 Annual Report stated that the maximum herd size was 5,055 cows, which is greater than the herd size allowed by the WDRs. The 2016 Annual Report provided no information about the volume or nutrient content of process wastewater generated during the year and shows that process wastewater was not applied to any field, although solid manure was applied to cropland. This is consistent with staff's understanding that milking did not begin until January 2017. Nitrogen applied-to-removed ratios exceeded the 1.4 limit for the following field/crop combinations: Field #5/corn, Field #6/alfalfa, Field #10/alfalfa, Field #13/corn, and Field #15/alfalfa. Nitrogen applied-to-removed ratios exceeded the 1.65 limit for Field #8/corn and Field #9/corn.
40. The 2017 Annual Report states that 10.5 million gallons of wastewater was generated and applied to three crops on 180 acres. This is significantly less land than the NMP anticipated and indicates that the Discharger likely left excess wastewater in the lagoon. Nitrogen applied-to-removed ratios exceeded the 1.4 limit for the following field/crop combinations: Field #5/corn and Field #7/sorghum. Nitrogen applied-to-removed ratios exceeded the 1.65 limit for Field #9/oats and Field #8/alfalfa.
41. The 2018 Annual Report states that the maximum herd size was 5,425 cows, which is greater than the herd size allowed by the WDRs. Approximately 36 million gallons of wastewater were generated and applied to two crops on 180 acres. As in 2017, significantly less wastewater was applied to cropland than anticipated in the NMP. Nitrogen applied-to-removed ratios exceeded the 1.65 limit for Field #1/corn, Field #5/corn, Field #9/sorghum, and Field #10/corn.
42. The 2019 Annual Report states that the maximum herd size was 5,170 cows, which is greater than the herd size allowed by the WDRs. Approximately 50 million gallons of wastewater was generated and applied to four crops on 180 acres. As in previous years,

significantly less wastewater was applied to cropland than anticipated in the NMP. Nitrogen applied-to-removed ratios exceeded the 1.4 limit for the following field/crop combinations: Field #3/corn, Field #5/oats, Field #6/corn, Field #11/sorghum, and Field #12/sorghum. Nitrogen applied-to-removed ratios exceeded the 1.65 limit for Field #7/oats, Field #7/corn, Field #9/corn, Field #11/oats, Field #12/oats, and Field #15/oats. The Annual Report also notes the discharge to surface waters that occurred when tailwater was released from the tailwater pond into Baker Slough on 9 March 2019 (see Finding 30).

43. The 2020 Annual Report was due by 15 January 2021 but has not been submitted as of 21 January 2021.
44. Central Valley Water Board staff have identified the following concerns based on the review of the Annual Reports: (a) it is not clear why the volume of process wastewater produced has increased from 10.5 million gallons in 2017 to 50 million gallons in 2019, even though the number of milk cows has remained the same each year; (b) in no way does the 2017 NMP reflect the actual nutrient application practices at the Dairy; (c) the Discharger is consistently overapplying nutrients to the fields; (d) the severe overapplication of solid manure to land surrounding the compost barns is not included in the nutrient balances in the Annual Reports; and (e) the Discharger's failure to apply wastewater to the 560 acres described in the NMP is likely a factor as to why the Discharger constructed the un-permitted wastewater ponds described in the inspection reports. This Order requires that the Discharger update and follow its NMP, install a flow meter, collect soil samples and analyze for nitrogen content, and provide additional records to ensure accurate and reliable data is provided in future Annual Reports.

Groundwater Monitoring

45. The Discharger installed three groundwater monitoring wells and proposed to install a fourth well prior to adoption of the WDRs, but the fourth well has never been installed. This Order requires its installation. In general, MW-1 is upgradient of the Dairy, MW-2 is immediately downgradient of the wastewater lagoon, and MW-3 is downgradient of the eastern compost barns.
46. The WDRs contain Interim Groundwater Limitations, as noted in Finding 13. The table below contains the groundwater monitoring results reported to the Central Valley Water Board. As shown in the table, MW-2 and MW-3, which are downgradient of two of the waste disposal areas, consistently exhibit higher EC and NO₃-N concentrations than the upgradient well. In addition, the data shows that the discharge of waste at the Dairy has caused exceedances of the Interim Groundwater Limitations (Finding 13), in violation of

the WDRs. The results in **bold** font exceed the Interim Groundwater Limitations of 10 mg/l for NO₃-N and 900 umhos/cm for EC.

Date	MW-1		MW-2		MW-3	
	EC, umhos/cm	NO ₃ -N, mg/L	EC, umhos/cm	NO ₃ -N, mg/l	EC, umhos/cm	NO ₃ -N, mg/L
5/23/2008	808	1.7	697	8.27	681	9.28
1/29/2009	--	2.0	--	8.3	--	8.0
4/6/2017	792	4.0	1,020	7.7	816	9.1
7/21/2017	772	6.8	946	9.6	856	2.8
11/30/2017	830	3.7	948	10.8	787	8.7
3/14/2018	801	10.6	928	9.3	900	3.7
12/14/2018	747	8.2	869	8.2	874	3.9
3/12/2019	777	10.7	880	7.6	948	6.3
9/11/2019*	823	2.6	958	9.9	738	7.9
11/7/2019	793	9.4	1,110	12.6	918	3.4
10/29/2020*	868	3.4	1,282	13	768	11

* Samples collected by Central Valley Water Board staff. Remaining data provided by Discharger.

REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

47. The Discharger has indicated interest in installing a DVO anaerobic digester, in part, to address the violations stemming from vacuuming slurry manure from the feed lanes. However, Provision D.5 of the WDRs states that an RWD must be submitted at least 140 days before construction of an anaerobic digester. Therefore, this Order does not consider use of a digester as a method to resolve violations of the WDRs.

48. Soils within the area of the Dairy consist of clays to approximately 20 feet below ground surface, and then gravels below that. Groundwater beneath the Dairy is encountered at 16

to 19 feet below ground surface⁴. The poor waste management practices described above, and the results of groundwater monitoring demonstrate that the Dairy poses a risk to water quality in the Central Valley region.

49. The beneficial uses of the groundwater are defined in the Water Quality Control Plan for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region ([Basin Plan](#)) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr_201805.pdf) and discussed in the WDRs General Findings Sections 29 and 30. The beneficial uses of groundwater beneath the Dairy are municipal and domestic water supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply. The failure to comply fully with the requirements of the WDRs threatens these beneficial uses.
50. Water Code section 13301 states the following: “When a regional board finds that a discharge of waste is taking place or threatening to take place in violation of requirements or discharge prohibitions prescribed by the regional board or the state board, the board may issue an order to cease and desist and direct that those persons not complying with the requirements or discharge prohibitions (a) comply forthwith, (b) comply in accordance with a time schedule set by the board, or (c) in the event of a threatened violation, take appropriate remedial or preventive action.”
51. The Central Valley Water Board finds that a discharge of waste is taking place in violation of the requirements and discharge prohibitions of the WDRs, as described in the Findings of this Order. This Order requires the Discharger to take appropriate remedial action and to comply in accordance with the time schedule set forth below.
52. Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b) states, in part, the following: “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, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters 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.”

⁴ WDR Information Sheet

53. The Discharger owns and operates the JG Weststeyn Dairy which is subject to the WDRs and this Cease and Desist Order. The technical and monitoring reports required by this Order are necessary to determine compliance with the requirements in the Discharger's WDRs and this Order. These reports will enable Central Valley Water Board staff to understand the impact the Dairy has on water quality and to ensure that future operations minimize degradation to groundwater. In general, the benefits to be obtained by these reports are assurances that the Dairy is complying with regulatory requirements and employing appropriate management practices regarding the waste generated on-site. The cost to produce the reports required by this Order is estimated to be \$3,360, based on rates provided by a local dairy consultant. Therefore, the burden of production of these reports is reasonable. The specific reports and costs are as follows:

- One report documenting that (a) the unpermitted wastewater pipe/valve has been removed, and (b) a permanent method is in place to irrigate at least 520 acres of cropland. Estimated time to produce report and rate: 1 hour at \$80/hour. Total: \$80.
- One report documenting that (a) the herd size has been reduced to 2,200 milk cows, and (b) that the manure separator has been upgraded. Estimated time to produce report and rate: 8 hours at \$80/hour. Total: \$640.
- One report documenting that (a) the flow meter has been installed and (b) the manure solids/slurry have been removed. Estimated time to produce report and rate: 1 hour at \$80/hour. Total: \$80.
- Commodity storage pad modification report. According to the consultant, this may require modification of the WMP. However, updating the WMP is already required by the WDRs, so the cost to update the WMP does not need to be considered in this context. The estimated cost for only the commodity storage pad modification report is 1 hour at \$80/hour. Total \$80.
- Contingency Plan (only required if the Discharger is unable to lower the wastewater lagoon to the minimum freeboard level by 1 November of each year). Estimated time to produce report and rate: 8 hours at \$80/hour. Total: \$640.
- Compost Barn Soil Report. Estimated time to produce report and rate: 8 hours at \$80/hour. Total: \$640.
- Compost Barn Retrofit Report (only required if the Compost Barn Soil Report shows that salinity has statistically increased). Estimated time to produce report and rate: 8 hours at \$100/hour. Total: \$800.

- If the Discharger wishes to construct additional barns for support stock, then a Construction Report is required. Estimated time to produce report and rate: 1 hour at \$80/hour. Total: \$80.
- If the Discharger wishes to construct an area to temporarily store solid manure, then a Solid Manure Storage Area Construction Workplan and a subsequent Solid Manure Storage Area Construction Report. Estimated time to produce each report and rate: 2 hours at \$80/hour per report. Total: \$320.

54. Issuance of this Order is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Pub. Resources Code § 21000 et seq.), in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15321(a)(2).

55. After due notice to the Discharger and all other affected persons, the Central Valley Water Board conducted a public hearing at which evidence was received to consider this Cease and Desist Order under Water Code section 13301 in order to establish a time schedule to achieve compliance with the WDRs.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, pursuant to Water Code sections 13301 and 13267, the Discharger shall implement the following measures to comply with the WDRs at the JG Weststeyn Dairy:

1. Except as allowed below, the Discharger shall **immediately** comply with all aspects of the WDRs. The Discharger shall submit the Annual Reports, Storm Water Reports, and Groundwater Reports as required by the Monitoring and Reporting Program in its WDRs.

2. Summary of Reports Due Under this Order

The reports listed below are required by this Order. The content of each report is described in the following pages. For ease of review, reports that are required by both this Order and the WDRs (i.e., annual reports, storm water reports, and groundwater monitoring reports) are shown.

- a. By **1 May 2021**: one report documenting the removal of pipe/valve (Item 4a), and that a permanent method is in place to irrigate at least 520 acres of cropland (Item 4c).
- b. By **30 June 2021 and semi-annually thereafter**, groundwater monitoring reports required by the WDRs.
- c. By **30 June 2021 and annually thereafter**, storm water monitoring reports required by the WDRs.
- d. By **1 August 2021**: one report documenting that the herd size has been reduced (Item 3a), and that the manure separator has been upgraded (Item 5b)

- e. By **15 October 2021**: one report documenting that the flow meter has been installed (Item 6a), and that the manure solid/slurry has been removed (Item 5c). In addition, an Updated WMP shall be submitted as required by the WDRs (Item 8a).
- f. By **1 November 2021**: Commodity Storage Pad Modification report (Item 4d).
- g. By **15 November 2021 and annually thereafter, as needed**: if the lagoon's minimum freeboard level is not met by 1 November of the relevant year, then a Contingency Plan (Item 8b).
- h. By **15 January 2022 and annually thereafter**, the Annual Report required by the WDRs, with enhancements described in Item 9.
- i. By **1 April 2022**: Compost Barn Soil Report.
- j. By **1 June 2023**: monitoring well installation workplan required by the WDRs (Item 7a).
- k. By **1 November 2023**: monitoring well installation report required by the WDRs (Item 7b).
- l. By **31 December 2024**: if the Compost Barn Soil Report shows that salinity has statistically increased, then a Compost Barn Retrofit Report.
- m. If additional barns are constructed and the Discharger wishes to add support stock to the Dairy, then a Construction Report.
- n. If the Discharger wishes to construct a solid manure storage pad, then a Solid Manure Storage Pad Construction Workplan and a subsequent Solid Manure Construction Report.

3. Herd Size

- a. The Discharger shall reduce the number of cows held in the composting barns to the number that the WDRs allow. A maximum of 2,200 milk cows, with no support stock, may be housed in the four composting barns. Cows may not be housed anywhere other than a barn described in the WDRs (i.e., cows may not be housed in corrals or pastures). By **1 August 2021**, the Discharger shall submit documentation that this task has been completed, with validation as to the number of milk cows remaining onsite and the location(s) where the support stock were moved.
- b. After construction of the dry cows/special needs barn, the four heifer barns, and baby calf facility, the Discharger may submit a Construction Report and request in writing that the Executive Officer allow support stock to be added to the Dairy. The structures may be constructed individually or all at once; the number of support stock allowed will be dependent upon the actual structure. Although not required, the Discharger may wish to

submit a design report prior to construction and request concurrence from the Executive Officer as to the number of support stock that will be allowed after construction. However, additional cows may not be brought onto the Dairy until the Executive Officer approves the Construction Report in writing. The total herd size shall not exceed the limit found in Finding 4 of the WDRs, i.e., 4,957 Holstein cows, comprised of 2,200 milk cows, 357 dry cows, 1,000 heifers (15-24 months), 800 heifers (7-14 months), 300 heifers (4-6 months), and 300 baby calves (0-3 months).

4. Wastewater

- a. The Discharger shall **immediately** remove the pipe and valve that allows wastewater to be diverted from the lined lagoon and to flow into the unpermitted basin to the west of the lined lagoon. By **1 May 2021**, the Discharger shall submit documentation, including photographs, showing that the pipe and valve have been removed.
- b. The Discharger is **immediately prohibited** from storing dairy wastewater or slurry manure anywhere other than the lined wastewater lagoon. This prohibition includes storage of any type of dairy wastewater in the tailwater pond adjacent to Baker Slough. Tailwater may not remain in the tailwater pond for more than 72 hours following irrigation.
- c. Wastewater from the lined lagoon shall be used to irrigate at least 520 acres of cropland (Fields #5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 16), as described in the WDRs and 2017 NMP. By **1 May 2021**, the Discharger shall submit documentation that a method is in place (e.g., pipeline, ditches) to irrigate each of these fields from the lagoon. The use of a vacuum truck to apply manure to cropland is prohibited.
- d. The Discharger shall modify the commodity storage pad to ensure that all leachate from the pad enters the lined lagoon and that no leachate ponds on ground or flows to the tailwater pond adjacent to Baker Slough. For example, the Discharger shall prevent ponding of leachate on the south and west side of the pad (e.g., install curbs, grade the land), shall install a permanent collection sump and conveyance system from the pad to the lagoon, and shall install a permanent pump to pump the leachate into the lagoon. All aspects shall be sized to handle the flows from a 25-year, 24-hour storm. By **1 November 2021**, the Discharger shall submit a *Commodity Storage Pad Modification Report*, signed by an appropriate registered professional, documenting that the modifications have been completed.

5. Solid and Semi-Solid Manure

- a. The Discharger is **immediately prohibited** from drying or storing any solid or semi-solid manure on unimproved bare ground, including (a) using the compost barn vacuum truck to spread manure on ground or in the unpermitted basins, and (b) allowing manure to

flow off the sides of the solids separator pad.

The Discharger may temporarily store solid manure on the Commodity Pad or on prepared soil that has been compacted to a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-5} or less, is bermed to prevent stormwater run-on, and is sloped such that leachate will be collected and transferred to the lined wastewater lagoon. If such a pad is constructed, then the Discharger shall first submit a Solid Manure Storage Pad Construction Workplan describing how and where the pad shall be built. Upon completion but prior to use, the Discharger shall submit a Solid Manure Storage Pad Construction Report. The report shall describe how and where the pad was constructed and how it shall be operated, including details regarding leachate collection and transfer to the lined lagoon.

- b. By **1 August 2021**, the Discharger shall submit a *Manure Separator Upgrade Report* prepared by a registered professional engineer that evaluates the efficacy of the current manure solids separator, proposes upgrades such that the separator reliably operates and removes solids in both the milk barn and compost barn waste streams, and documents that those upgrades have been installed. In addition, the *Report* shall evaluate the size of the concrete pad associated with the manure separator and whether it needs to be increased such that the Discharger will reliably comply with Item 5.a (above). If the concrete pad needs to be larger, then the *Report* shall include a proposed schedule for the work, which cannot exceed 12 months. If the concrete pad does not need to be larger, then the *Report* shall include an Operation Plan describing the routine steps the Discharger will take to ensure compliance with Item 5.a.
- c. By **15 October 2021**, the Discharger shall submit a report documenting that all solid/slurry manure has been removed from the unpermitted drying basins, the unpermitted pond, around the solids separator, and any other areas at which slurry manure is present at greater than agronomic rates. The removed manure shall either (a) be applied to Dairy cropland at which the nitrogen applied-to-removed ratio has not been exceeded in the past two years (i.e., may be applied to Fields #1, #2, #4, #8, #10, #13, #14, or #16), or (b) be removed from Dairy property for appropriate disposal elsewhere. All Dairy fields to which the solid manure has been applied shall be planted with a crop within 60 days. The report shall include pictures showing the areas cleaned and shall describe each location to which the manure has been moved to, and for Dairy fields, what crop will be planted and when.
- d. The Discharger did not collect pre-operation soil samples from the compost barns as required by WDRs Provision B.11, although samples were collected after several years of operation (in 2017). To comply with the intent of the WDRs, the Discharger shall sample the soil of the compost barns to determine whether waste constituents are moving into the soil beneath the barns. Specifically, samples shall be collected from at

least three locations in each of the four barns. At each location, one sample shall be collected at 3" below native ground surface and a second sample shall be collected at 6" below native ground surface, resulting in at least 24 distinct samples. Each sample shall be analyzed for electrical conductivity. By **1 April 2022**, the Discharger shall submit a *Compost Barns Soils Report* prepared by a California registered geologist or professional engineer. The Report shall contain a description of both the 2017 and 2022 sampling events, the results for both events, and a comparison of results. If the 2022 results show a statistically significant increase in salinity, then the Report shall include a commitment to retrofit the barns with concrete floors no later than 31 December 2024. If the Discharger determines it must install concrete floors, then the Discharger shall submit a *Compost Barn Retrofit Report* by **31 December 2024**.

6. Flow Meter

- a. By **15 October 2021**, the Discharger shall submit a *Flow Meter Installation Report*, prepared by an appropriate professional, documenting that a flow meter has been installed at the lined lagoon and has been calibrated to accurately record the volume of wastewater that is pumped to cropland. The flow meter shall be a type specific for dairy waste. The volume measurements obtained from the flow meter shall be used in the Annual Reports to accurately document the volume of wastewater applied to each field.

7. Groundwater

- a. By **1 June 2023**, the Discharger shall submit a *Monitoring Well Installation Workplan* prepared by an appropriate registered professional (as described in Attachment D to the WDRs). The *Workplan* must propose installation of at least one additional monitoring well, with the location based on waste disposal practices and the current monitoring well network. The *Workplan* shall contain all the information found in Attachment D to the WDRs. The well(s) shall be installed upon the Executive Officer's approval of the workplan.
- b. By **1 November 2023**, the Discharger shall submit a *Monitoring Well Installation Completion Report* prepared by an appropriate registered professional (as described in Attachment D to the WDRs). The *Completion Report* shall document the installation of the approved well(s) and shall contain the information found in Attachment D of the WDRs. The additional well(s) shall be added to the monitoring network and first sampled in the fourth quarter of 2022, at the same time as the existing monitoring wells.

8. Implementing and Updating the WMP and NMP

- a. By **15 October 2021**, the Discharger shall submit an *Updated WMP* and associated *Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan)* that contains the information listed in, and conforms with, Attachment B of Order R5-2013-0122, the Reissued Waste Discharge

Requirements General Order for Existing Milk Cow Dairies (Reissued General Order). The document shall be prepared by an appropriate professional, as described in Attachment B to the Reissued General Order. The *Updated WMP* shall reflect the upgrades required by this Order, the maximum allowed herd size, all sources of inflow into the lagoon, upgradient stormwater flows into the tailwater pond, the practical minimum freeboard for the lagoon, and any constraints placed by the NMP on Dairy operations. The WMP must describe and verify how the annual wastewater production value was calculated and explain why this value varied so significantly among recent Annual Reports. The *O&M Plan* must specify the minimum freeboard necessary for the lined lagoon on 1 November and include monthly target freeboard levels for each month, such that the minimum freeboard will be met by 1 November. The Updated WMP must be signed by both the registered professional who prepared it and by the Discharger.

- b. If the 1 November freeboard target for the lined lagoon (as specified in the O&M Plan) is not met in any year, then by **15 November of that year**, the Discharger shall submit a *Contingency Plan* describing how the Discharger will reduce the volume of wastewater at the Dairy (which could include a reduction in herd size or wastewater exports) to maintain compliance with the WDRs and this Order. The Contingency Plan shall be implemented immediately.
- c. By **1 August 2020**, the Discharger shall submit an *Updated NMP* that contains the information listed in, and conforms to the Technical Standards of, Attachment C to the WDRs. The *Updated NMP* shall be developed and signed by an appropriate professional as listed in Attachment C and shall also be signed by the Discharger. The document shall reflect the upgrades required by this Order and shall describe management changes to ensure that the nitrogen applied-to-removed ratio does not exceed 1.4 for each field and each crop.

The Updated NMP shall reflect the collection of soil samples from the cropland. For as long as this Order is in effect, the Discharger shall collect soil samples once per year, prior to planting the fall crop. **The first soil samples shall be collected in the fall of 2021.** For each field that receives process wastewater (Fields #5, #6, #8, #9, #10, #11, and #16), samples shall be collected at three locations (top, middle, and bottom of the field) and from three depths at each location (0-12", 12-24", and 24-36"). For each field, samples may be composited by depth (i.e., for a particular field, the 0-12" composite sample will consist of the 0-12" samples from the top, middle, and bottom of that field; the 12-24" composite sample will consist of the 12-24" samples from the top, middle; and bottom of that field, and the 24-36" composite sample will consist of the 24-36" samples from the top, middle, and bottom of the field). Samples shall be analyzed for total nitrogen. The results shall be recorded in the "existing soil nutrient content" portion

of the crop nutrient budget in the Annual Report and shall be used to determine the appropriate amount of nitrogen to add to each crop.

9. Annual Reports

- a. Annual Reports shall be submitted as required by the WDRs and include the information listed in Section C of the WDRs' MRP. In addition, as required by Attachment C to the WDRs, Nutrient Management Plan, Item X.A, if nitrogen application rates for any field or any crop have a nitrogen applied-to-removed ratio between 1.4 and 1.65, then the Annual Report shall include the information listed in Item V.B.2.i through iv of Attachment C. If that information is not available or if a nitrogen applied-to-removed ratio exceeds 1.65 for any reason, then the Discharger shall submit an Updated NMP with the Annual Report. The Updated NMP shall describe management changes to ensure that nitrogen application rates do not exceed the allowable ratios.

Annual Reports shall include the results of soil sampling described in Item 8.c as "existing soil nutrient content" for each appropriate field. The laboratory analytical reports shall be included as an attachment.

10. **At any time after 1 May 2025**, the Discharger may request that Central Valley Water Board staff review the Discharger's compliance with this Order and the WDRs. If the Discharger has been in significant compliance with both, then staff will request that the Central Valley Water Board rescind this Order.
11. The Central Valley Water Board has transitioned to a paperless office. Therefore, all technical reports required by this Order must be converted to a searchable .pdf file and submitted to the [Geotracker database](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic_submittal/index.html) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic_submittal/index.html). In addition, an email shall be sent to Sean Walsh at Sean.Walsh@waterboards.ca.gov stating that a document pertaining to this Order has been uploaded into Geotracker.
12. 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 the Discharger shall bear the professional's signature and stamp.

13. Any person signing a document submitted under this Order shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my knowledge and on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.”

The Executive Officer or his delegee may extend the deadlines contained in this Order if the Discharger demonstrates that circumstances beyond the Discharger’s control have created delays, provided that the Discharger continues to undertake all appropriate measures to meet the deadlines. The Discharger shall make any deadline extension request in writing at least 30 days prior to the deadline. The Discharger must obtain written approval from the Executive Officer or his delegee for any departure from the time schedule shown above. Failure to obtain written approval for any departure may result in enforcement action.

If, in the opinion of the Executive Officer or his delegee, the Discharger fails to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer or his delegee 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 or with WDR Order R5-2009-0082 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 including revocation of the WDRs and termination of the authorization to discharge waste at this Dairy.

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, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date that this Order becomes final, except that if the thirtieth day following the date that this Order becomes final 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](#) may be found on the Internet at: (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/) or will be provided upon request.

I, PATRICK PULUPA, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on _____.

PATRICK PULUPA, Executive Officer

Attachment A: Map of Dairy including Cropland

Attachment B: Map of Production Area

Attachment C: Summary of Inspections

WSW: 22Jan21