CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

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MATTHEW RODRIQUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

August 2, 2016

Mr. Jerry Hensley
Saticoy Foods Corporation
P.O. Box 4547
Ventura, CA 93007

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUIRED
CLAIM NO. 7015 3010 0001 9147 6560

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS, CEASE AND DESIST ORDER, AND REVISED MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR SATICOY FOODS CORPORATION – 554 TODD ROAD, SANTA PAULA, CA 93060 (FILE NO. 67-089, ORDER NO. R4-2016-0279, CI-5372, GLOBAL ID WDR100000853)

Dear Mr. Hensley:

Our letter of May 4, 2016, transmitted tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), a tentative revised Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), a tentative Cease and Desist Order (CDO), and tentative Standard Provisions for Saticoy Foods Corporation.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) at a public meeting held on July 14, 2016, reviewed the tentative WDRs, the tentative revised MRP, the tentative CDO, and the tentative Standard Provisions, considered all factors in the case, and adopted WDRs Order No. R4-2016-0279, revised MRP No. CI-5372, and CDO No. R4-2016-0280 (copies enclosed) relative to this discharge. Standard Provisions, which are a part of the WDRs, are also enclosed. The adopted WDRs, MRP, and CDO will be posted on the Regional Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/adopted_orders/

You are required to implement the revised MRP No. CI-5372 on the effective date of Regional Board Order No. R4-2016-0279. Your first monitoring report under these requirements is due to this Regional Board by October 31, 2016.

The Discharger (Saticoy Foods Corporation) shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all reports required under the MRP, including groundwater monitoring data, discharge location data, and pdf monitoring reports to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100000853.

If you have any additional questions, please contact the Project Manager, Mr. David Koo, at (213) 620-6155 (David.Koo@waterboards.ca.gov) or the Groundwater Permitting Unit Chief, Dr. Eric Wu, at (213) 576-6683 (Eric.Wu@waterboards.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Eric Wu, Ph.D., P.E.
Chief of Groundwater Permitting Unit

Enclosures:
1. WDRs Order No. R4-2016-0279
2. Revised MRP No. CI-5372
3. CDO No. R4-2016-0280
4. Standard Provisions Applicable to WDRs

cc: Mr. Charles Genkel, Environmental Health Division, County of Ventura
Mr. Ronald W. Crites, Brown and Caldwell
Mr. William W. Carter, Musick Peeler

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 576-6660 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/

ORDER NO. R4-2016-0279
(FILE NO. 67-089)
CI NO. 5372

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
SATICOY FOODS CORPORATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) finds:

PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. Saticoy Foods Corporation (hereinafter Discharger) is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 95-130, adopted by the Regional Board on August 14, 1995, for the discharge of pepper processing wastewater to spray irrigation fields.

2. Water Code section 13263, subdivision (e) provides that all requirements shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board. A review of the current requirements and water quality data, followed by a site inspection conducted by Regional Board staff, indicated that the Discharger is not capable of complying with the effluent limits and groundwater limits as specified in Regional Board Order No. 95-130.

3. On December 14, 2010, Regional Board staff required the Discharger to submit a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD)/Form 200, for the revision of Regional Board Order No. 95-130. On March 24, 2011, the Discharger submitted the ROWD to the Regional Board.

BACKGROUND

4. The Discharger owns and operates Saticoy Foods (facility) located at 554 Todd Road along Highway 126 (Santa Paula Freeway) about one mile southwest of the City of Santa Paula in Ventura County, California (Figure 1).

5. The facility is located on a 29-acre parcel. It has three main buildings: the production plant, the warehouse, and the office building. Currently, the production plant occupies a total of 40,000 square feet. The warehouse is located north of the production plant and occupies 126,000 square feet. The 1,800-square foot office is approximately 200 feet to the east of the warehouse.

6. The Discharger processes fresh peppers purchased from growers throughout California.

7. Processing season starts in August and ends in November each year. On average, the duration of each processing season is approximately 70 days.

8. There is no pepper processing or discharge from December to July and the facility only performs packaging for shipment during this period.

9. During the processing season, the peppers are sorted by hand, rinsed with water, cut into small pieces by machine, blanched or cooked with seasoning added, and then filled into jars or cans. The jars or cans are sealed, cooled in a rotary cooler, and stacked onto pallets to prepare for delivery to customers under different brand names.

10. The number of employees at the facility varies seasonally. During the processing season, there are approximately 260 employees (40 full-time and 220 part-time). During regular time (non-processing season), there are 40 full-time employees.

11. Groundwater is the sole source of potable water at the facility. There are three supply wells at the facility (Figure 2). Fresh water from wells SW-2 and SW-3 is used: (a) in the pepper processing operations to rinse and cook the peppers, (b) as makeup water for the two cooling towers, and (c) to clean the facility. Water is pumped from SW-2 and SW-3 into a common reservoir before delivery into the facility. Well SW-1 produces approximately 1,500 gallons per month for the use of facility dust control and cleaning only, but not for pepper processing. In 2015, a combined total of 20,200,000 gallons of water were produced from SW-2 and SW-3.

12. A total of five (5) groundwater monitoring wells were installed within and around the spray irrigation fields. Monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 were installed in February 1996. Monitoring wells MW-4 and MW-5 were installed in September 2015. Based on the groundwater flow direction in December 2015, monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-4 are upgradient, MW-2 and MW-3 are within Field 1, and MW-5 is down-gradient from the spray irrigation fields.

13. On June 16, 2016, the Discharger proposed one additional upgradient well, MW-6, and one additional downgradient well, MW-7, from the spray irrigation fields. Locations for both MW-6 and MW-7 were reviewed, revised, and approved by Regional Board staff on June 17, 2016.

FACILITY PROCESS DESCRIPTION

14. During the processing season, potable water from supply wells SW-2 and SW-3 is used to clean the peppers and also for cooking the peppers. Potable water is also stored in the two cooling towers to be used to cool the pepper containers after the canning and cooking process.

15. The pepper processing operations generate the following wastewater streams at the facility:

    a. Process effluent from rinsing and cooking the peppers;
    b. Cleanup wastewater used to clean the facility at the end of each production day;
    c. Cooling tower effluent.

16. During the 2015 processing season, the total volume of wastewater generated was approximately 20,200,000 gallons and the average wastewater discharged was 207,567 gallons per day (gpd) to the spray irrigation fields.

17. Based on the processing wastewater discharge record from 2011 to 2015, the maximum daily discharge of 681,000 gallons occurred on October 13, 2011.

18. Wastewater generated at the facility is collected in concrete-lined floor trenches and flows by gravity to a concrete containment sump. Treatment of wastewater at the facility currently consists of removal of solids in excess of 0.04 inches. Submersible sump pumps lift the wastewater, pulp, and solids from the concrete containment sump to two parabolic screens with 0.04-inch slots. Wastewater passing through the screens is pumped into a surge tank. Screened wastewater contained in the surge tank then flow by gravity to a 30,000-gallon sump located approximately one mile south of the processing facility in the spray irrigation fields.

19. The spray irrigation fields are consisted of three fields (Field 1, Field 2, and Field 3) with a total of 40 acres (Figure 3). They are located along the northern bank of the Santa Clara River. All the spray irrigation fields are fallow lands with no vegetation or crops.

20. At the spray irrigation fields, processing wastewater from the 30,000-gallon sump is applied to the fields via 101 sprinklers operating at approximately 55 to 65 pounds per square inch (psi) to achieve good uniformity of application. The sprinklers are on a wheel line at 60-foot by 80-foot effective spacing and on solid set aluminum lateral lines at 60-foot by 90-foot spacing.

21. The numbers of sprinklers in use varies with the wastewater volume generated during the processing season. During the early and late portions of the processing season (August and November, respectively), as the volume of wastewater generated is relatively low, the sprinklers are manually moved around all the fields. During peak processing season (September and October), the sprinklers (wheel line and solid set sprinklers) are discharging wastewater to Field 1 (which is divided into Primary Area 1 and Secondary Area, Figure 4), Field 2, and Field 3 (Primary Area 2, Figure 5).

22. Spray cycles are designed to last 6 days during most of the season, longer during the early and late season low flow periods. The areas irrigated are rotated twice daily to provide good conditions for aerobic biodegradation. The 40 acres are divided into 12 areas of 3.3 acres each. Each area is irrigated for approximately 11 hours and allowed to dry for the rest of the cycle (5.5 days). The average volume of water discharged to the spray irrigation fields for 11 hours is approximately 150,000 gpd on 3.3 acres. The spraying operation is shut down if there is any precipitation.

23. The solids (pulp and pepper solids) retained by the parabolic screens are pressed and then conveyed to a dumpster. These wastes are either hauled to a legal disposal site or sold for cattle feed.

24. The attached flow chart summarized the entire pepper processing operation including wastewater stream generation, and the disposal of wastewater and solids (Figure 6).

ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (OWTSs) DESCRIPTION

25. The facility has a total of six restrooms. There are two restrooms in the production plant building, two restrooms in the warehouse building, and two restrooms in the office building.

26. Wastewater from the facility restrooms is discharged to three (3) OWTSs including one (1) for the production plant, one (1) for the warehouse, and one (1) for the office; two (2) leach fields (one for the production plant and one for the office); and a mound leach field system (for the warehouse).

27. All three OWTSs are currently permitted by the County of Ventura Environmental Health Department.

OWTS for production plant

28. Wastewater from the two restrooms in the production plant is discharged to a 2,500-gallon septic tank located at the northwest portion of the building. The septic tank is connected to a 75-foot wide by 75-foot long by 4-foot deep leach field located approximately 640 feet to the east of the production plant building (Figure 7).

29. At the peak of the production season (September through November), approximately 220 employees work in the production plant. The maximum volume of wastewater discharged to the septic tank during that time is 4,400 gallons per day (gpd).

30. Based on the California Plumbing Code, each employee will discharge approximately 20 gpd of wastewater. The existing OWTS at the production plant does not have sufficient capacity to treat the wastewater. The Discharger plans to upgrade the existing OWTS at the production plant to 6,600 gallons in order to accommodate the maximum volume of wastewater discharged during the peak production season. An associated Cease and Desist Order No. R4-2016-0280 will be issued to allow time to complete such an upgrade.

OWTS for warehouse

31. Wastewater from the two restrooms in the warehouse is discharged to a 3,000-gallon septic tank located at the southeast portion of the building. The septic tank is connected to a 50-foot diameter by 3-foot high mound leach field system located approximately 330 feet to the east of the warehouse (Figure 7). The mound leach field system is necessary because of the shallow groundwater level at approximately 15 feet below ground surface (bgs).

32. At the peak of the production season (September through November), approximately 30 employees work in the warehouse. The maximum volume of wastewater discharged to the septic tank during that time is 600 gpd.

OWTS for office

33. Wastewater from the two restrooms in the office is discharged to a 1,800-gallon septic tank located at the northeast corner of the building. The septic tank is connected to a 35-foot wide by 75-foot long by 4-foot deep leach field located approximately 200 feet to the east of the office building (Figure 7).

34. At the peak of the production season (September through November), approximately 10 employees work in the office throughout the year. The maximum volume of wastewater discharged to the septic tank during that time is 200 gpd.

35. Regional Board Order No. 95-130 has no monitoring requirements for the OWTSs. This Regional Board Order No. R4-2016-0279 and the associated Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-5372 will impose requirements including monitoring the discharge volume and the population served by the OWTSs and the impact to groundwater quality resulting from the OWTSs discharge.

PROCESSING WASTEWATER QUALITY MONITORING

Effluent Compliance History

36. According to self-monitoring data collected from 3rd quarter 2011 to 4th quarter 2015, the effluent water quality is as follows:

Constituent	Units[1]	Effluent[2]	Effluent Limits (Order No. 95-130)
pH	pH units	5.63	none
Fixed Dissolved Solids (FDS)	mg/L	**1,686**[5]	1,500
BOD_5@20°C	mg/L	4,585 (235 lb/acre/day[6])	450 lb/acre/day[6]
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	0.29	none
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	1.33	none
Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	8.7	none
Organic Nitrogen	mg/L	110	none
Total Nitrogen[3]	mg/L	120	none
TDS[4]	mg/L	3,534	none
Sulfate	mg/L	532	800
Chloride	mg/L	**112**[5]	110
Boron	mg/L	0.62	1.0
Surfactants	mg/L	**0.85**[5]	0.5

[1]mg/L = milligrams per liter
[2]The average data based on analysis performed from August 24, 2011 to November 5, 2015
[3]Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen
[4]TDS = Total dissolved solids
[4]Bolded data represent constituents exceeding WDR effluent limits specified in Order No. 95-130
[6]lb/acre/day = pounds per acre per day

37. The Discharger has monitored water quality of the effluent wastewater before it is used for spray irrigation application since August 1995. Constituents monitored on a quarterly basis include organic loading (BOD_5@20°C), pH, nitrate-nitrogen (nitrate-N), nitrite-N, ammonia-N, organic N, Kjeldahl N, phosphorus, ethanol, fixed dissolved solids (FDS), total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate, chloride, boron, and surfactants. Monitoring results from the analysis performed from 3rd quarter 2011 to 4th quarter 2015 indicated that FDS, chloride and surfactants exceeded the maximum effluent limits specified in Regional Board Order No. 95-130.

Groundwater Compliance History

38. The Discharger installed three (3) monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3) in February 1996. Monitoring well MW-1 is located approximately 50 feet to the northeast of the spray irrigation fields. Monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 are located within the spray irrigation fields. These monitoring wells may be under the influence of the spray irrigation discharge (Figure 8).

39. The volume of wastewater discharge requires the use of the entire spray irrigation fields. There was no groundwater monitoring wells at the western end of the fields. Therefore, Regional Board staff at a meeting on August 5, 2015, requested the installation of two (2) additional wells – one monitors the background groundwater quality and the other one monitors the down-gradient groundwater quality based on the groundwater flow direction (south-southwest towards the Santa Clara River). The two wells, MW-4 and MW-5, were installed in September 2015 (Figure 8).

40. Groundwater monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 were installed to a total depth of 30 feet bgs. The two new wells, MW-4 and MW-5, were installed to a total depth of 45 feet bgs because there has only been approximately 2 feet of measurable groundwater in monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 in recent years.

41. According to the recent self-monitoring data collected from 1st quarter 2016, the groundwater quality for the monitoring wells installed is as follows:

Constituent	Units[1]	MW-1[2] (up-gradient to Field 1)	MW-2[2] (down-gradient to Field 1)	MW-3[2] (cross-gradient to Field 1)	MW-4[2] (back-ground well)	MW-5[2] (down-gradient well)	Groundwater Limits (Order No. 95-130)
TDS[3]	mg/L	2,310	**3,000**[5]	**2,550**[5]	1,880	**2,530**[5]	1,500
Sulfate	mg/L	980	**1,130**[5]	**1,260**[5]	920	**1,160**[5]	800
Chloride	mg/L	110	109	91	59	**137**[5]	110
Boron	mg/L	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0
Total Nitrogen[4]	mg/L	0.85	**6.15**[5]	2.35	1.5	1.35	5.0
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	**2**[5]	<2
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	7.8	<1.8	**46**[5]	<1.8	**4**[5]	<2
Turbidity	NTU	74.8	52.6	**99.3**[5]	2.6	**31.2**[5]	2.0
Surfactants	mg/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.1	<0.2	0.5
Color	color units	<5	7	15	<5	7	15
Odor	odor units	8	8	8	<1	**8**[5]	3
pH	pH units	6.7	6.73	6.75	6.93	6.87	6.5 to 8.5

[1]mg/L = milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number per 100 milliliters; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
[2]Based on analysis performed on March 4, 2016
[3]TDS = Total dissolved solids
[4]Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen
[5]Bolded data represent constituents exceeding WDR groundwater limits and the exceedance may be contributed by the Discharger based on the groundwater flow direction and the distance between monitoring wells and the spray irrigation fields.

42. The Discharger has been monitoring groundwater quality from wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 since 1996 and has initiated the monitoring of groundwater quality from wells MW-4 and MW-5 in September 2015. Constituents monitored on a quarterly basis include BOD_5@20°C, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, fecal coliform, total coliform, nitrate-N, nitrite-N, ammonia-N, organic N, Kjeldahl N, phosphorus, TDS, sulfate, chloride, boron, surfactants, ethanol, acetone, color, odor, and pH.

43. Monitoring results from the 1st quarter 2016 indicated that the concentrations of TDS, sulfate, chloride, fecal coliform, total coliform, turbidity, and odor from down-gradient wells exceeded the groundwater limits specified in Regional Board Order No. 95-130. The results also indicated that the concentrations of TDS, sulfate, chloride, boron, fecal coliform, total coliform, turbidity, color and odor from down-gradient wells are higher than the concentrations from the background or upgradient monitoring wells.

44. On May 8, 2014, the Regional Board issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for failure to submit quarterly monitoring reports from the first quarter of 2011 to the fourth quarter of 2013. The NOV required the Discharger to immediately submit all the missing reports and to submit a report detailing corrective and actions taken. On May 28, 2014, the Discharger responded to the May 8, 2014 NOV and indicated that the missing reports were submitted but a misunderstanding with the use of GeoTracker program caused the reports not to be uploaded properly. The Discharger submitted all the missing reports to GeoTracker on June 27, 2014.

45. On October 30, 2014, the Regional Board issued another NOV for deficient reporting, violations of effluent limitations for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total nitrogen, total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, surfactant, and violations of groundwater limitations for TDS, sulfate, total nitrogen, chloride, boron, turbidity, color, odor, fecal coliform and total coliform. The NOV required the Discharger to immediately implement

corrective and preventative actions to bring the discharge into compliance with effluent and groundwater limitations and to submit a report detailing corrective actions taken. On January 30, 2015, the Discharger provided a response to the NOV. In the response, the Discharger proposed corrective actions, which included adding additional area to the existing sprinkler irrigation fields or reducing the concentration of the particular constituents at issue, to address the violations. On February 25, 2015, Regional Board staff met with the Discharger to address the violations and the proposed corrective actions. Additional requirements for the corrective actions necessary to improve the effluent wastewater quality and to comply with the effluent limitations and groundwater quality objectives are included in the associated Cease and Desist Order No. R4-2016-0280.

SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

46. The facility is located along the southern boundary of the Santa Paula Ground Water Basin. The southern boundary of the basin is defined by the Oakridge Fault which roughly lies beneath the present Santa Clara River channel and Todd Barranca. The channelized Todd Barranca forms the western boundary of the facility.

47. Shallow groundwater within the basin is primarily contained in alluvial fan and river deposits, of Quaternary geologic age, that extend to depths up to several hundred feet. These sediments unconformably overlie the Tertiary age San Pedro Formation where groundwater conditions are generally semi-confined to confined.

48. Groundwater beneath the Saticoy Foods Corporation is contained in alluvial flood plain and fan deposits. Groundwater levels and flow directions beneath the site are controlled by these deposits. The shallow aquifer (from 28 feet to 50 feet bgs) beneath the northern portion of the site is comprised of predominantly fine-grained fan deposits. The shallow aquifer in the southern portion of the site consists of coarse-grained fluvial sediments deposited by the Santa Clara River.

49. The soils consist of interbedded clay and silty clay; clayey silt and silt; and silty sand, sand, gravelly sand and minor amounts of cobbles. In general, the earth materials contain more coarse interbeds toward the Santa Clara River. The predominantly fine-grained soils (clay and silt) encountered in the northwestern portion of the subject site appear to extend into the southern portion of the site where they contain interbedded lenses and continuous beds of silt, sand, and gravel.

50. The facility, including the spray irrigation fields, is located in a primarily agricultural area. Agricultural fields with orchards and isolated farm houses surround the facility and spray irrigation fields. Within one mile are also commercial operations, such as car dealerships, and the Ventura County Jail Todd Road Facility.

51. Depth to groundwater at the spray irrigation fields ranges from 28 feet to 50 feet bgs. The spray irrigation fields are located approximately 0.75 miles south of the pepper processing facility and adjacent to the Santa Clara River.

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND REFERENCES

52. ***Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan)*** – On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised Basin Plan. The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwater, (ii) establishes narrative and numeric water quality objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses, and (iii) sets forth implementation programs to protect the beneficial uses of the waters of the state. The Basin Plan also incorporates State Board Resolution 68-16 (see finding No. 53 below for detail). In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates by reference applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The Regional Board prepared the 1994 update of the Basin Plan to be consistent with previously adopted State and Regional Board plans and policies. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan.

53. Saticoy Foods Corporation is located west of Peck Road in the Santa Clara—Santa Paula Hydrologic area and overlies the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin. The Basin Plan has the following beneficial use designations:

Surface water (Santa Paula Creek – Santa Clara River Watershed)

Potential: Municipal and domestic supply

Existing: Industrial process and service supply; agricultural supply; groundwater recharge; freshwater replenishment; water-contact recreation (REC-1); non-water contact recreation (REC-2); warm and cold freshwater habitat; spawning rare, threatened, or endangered species; wildlife habitat; migration of aquatic organisms; and spawning, reproduction, and/or early development of fish

Groundwater (Santa Clara-Santa Paula Hydrologic area – West of Peck Road):

Existing: Municipal and Domestic Supply, Industrial Service Supply, Industrial Process Supply, and Agricultural Supply.

54. **State Board Resolution No. 68-16** ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California", also called the "Antidegradation Policy") requires the Regional Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the state until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the State Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives). The Regional Board finds that the discharge, as allowed in these WDRs, is consistent with Resolution No. 68-16 since this Order (1) requires compliance with the requirements sets forth in this Order, including the use of best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of the discharges, (2) requires implementation of Monitoring Reporting Program (MRP); and (3) requires discharges to comply with water quality objectives.

55. *Process Design Manual Land Treatment of Municipal Wastewater Effluents*, published in September 2006 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA/625/R-06/016), provides design criteria and supporting information for the planning, design, construction, and operation of land treatment systems. This manual indicates that high hydraulic loadings of wastewaters with high concentration of BOD can cause clogging of the soil. BOD loadings over 300 lbs/acre/day require careful management to avoid production of adverse odors.

56. *Pollution Abatement in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry*, published in July 1977 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA Publication 625/3-77-0007), provides fruit and vegetable processors a general understanding of wastewater treatment technology that will enable processors to deal more effectively with regulatory agencies and their own waste disposal situations. This publication states that BOD is associated with both suspended solids and dissolved organic material. If the loading is too much, the soil will become anaerobic and treatment processes will be ineffective. The estimated recommended maximum BOD load to be added on well aerated soil is 100 lbs/acre/day.

57. Food processing wastewater may contain elevated concentrations of TDS resulting from fruit and vegetable products or materials such as salt or spices used for production. Typically, a small percentage of the TDS is organic, which will generally decompose into its component elements of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen that can be utilized by plants and microorganisms in the soil. In contrast, the FDS, is primarily a portion of the TDS that consists of inorganic constituents, which can accumulate in the soil. Excessive FDS may leach to groundwater where they could degrade groundwater quality. It is very important to measure the FDS in the food processing water because the standard TDS test will include the organic acids, alcohols and other dissolved organic compounds that may be present in the wastewater. However, the organic portion of TDS may only be degraded up to 80% under proper conditions with slow-rate land treatment.

58. This Order establishes limitations that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in receiving quality that exceeds water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan. This means that where the stringency of the limitations for the same waste constituent differs according to beneficial use, the most stringent applies as the governing limitation for that waste constituent. This Order contains tasks for assuring that BPTC and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be achieved. Accordingly, the discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16. Based on the results of the scheduled tasks, the Regional Board may reopen this Order to reconsider groundwater limitations and other requirements to comply with Resolution 68-16.

59. Excessive application of food processing wastewater to the spray irrigation fields can create objectionable odors, soil conditions that are harmful to crops and degradation of underlying groundwater by overloading the shallow soil profile and causing waste or soil constituents (organic carbon, nitrate, dissolved solids, and metals) to percolate to groundwater.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND NOTIFICATION

60. This project involves the issuance of WDRs for an existing facility, as such the action to revise existing WDRs is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, section 2100 et seq.) in accordance with California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15301.

61. On May 4, 2016, the Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of the intent to revise WDRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments by June 3, 2016.

62. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

63. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13320, any person affected by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Board to review the action in accordance with section 13320 of the California Water Code and Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2050. The State Water Board (P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812) must receive the petition within 30 days of the date this Order is adopted. The regulations regarding petitions may be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/index.shtml

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger, Saticoy Foods Corporation, shall be responsible for and shall comply with the following requirements in all operations and activities at the facility:

A. EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR PROCESSING WASTEWATER

1. The maximum rate of processing wastewater discharge shall not exceed 600,000 gpd based on the volume of processing wastewater discharged in 2015 and the water conservation measures that will be implemented in 2016.

2. Processing wastewater discharged through spray disposal shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

Constituent	Units[1]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
BOD_5@20°C	lb/acre/day	300[2]	100[3]
Fixed dissolved solids (FDS)	mg/L	1,500[4]	--
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	10	--
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	1	--
Sulfate	mg/L	800	--
Chloride	mg/L	110	--
Boron	mg/L	1.0	--
Surfactants	mg/L	0.5	--
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	2.2	--
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	2.2	--

[1]lb/acre/day = pounds per acre per day; mg/L = milligrams per liter; µg/L= micrograms per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters

[2]Based on the recommended value in Finding 55 under "APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS, AND REFERENCES" and implementation of narrative groundwater quality objectives for taste and odor.

[3]Based on the recommended value in Finding 56 under "APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS, AND REFERENCES" and implementation of narrative groundwater quality objectives for taste and odor.

[4]Based on the recommended value in Finding 57 under "APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS, AND REFERENCES."

3. Effluent (wastewater discharged from pepper processing and OWTSs) shall not contain heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide, or other pollutants designated Priority Pollutants (Appendix A to 40 CFR, Part 423--126 Priority Pollutants) by the USEPA in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, section 64431 (Attachment A-1).

4. Radioactivity shall not exceed the limits specified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) title 22, chapter 15, section 64443 et seq., or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-2).

5. Effluent shall not contain organic chemicals in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the current California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, section 64444 or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-3).

B. EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR OWTSs

1. The maximum daily wastewater discharged to the OWTS for the production plant shall not exceed 4,400 gpd after upgrade to a 6,600-gallon septic tank.

2. The maximum daily wastewater discharged to the OWTS for the warehouse shall not exceed 2,000 gpd.

3. The maximum daily wastewater discharged to the OWTS for the office shall not exceed 1,200 gpd.

4. Based on the California Plumbing Code, the current OWTSs do not have sufficient capacity to treat the wastewater discharged from the production plant. The Discharger shall propose a upgrade plan by September 1, 2016 to ensure that the volume of wastewater discharged to the OWTSs does not exceed the allowable capacity.

5. Overflow or surfacing of wastes shall not occur in the disposal area including leach fields and the mound system.

6. Preventive maintenance of the septic disposal systems shall be performed on a regular basis.

7. Records of maintenance of the septic disposal systems shall be kept at the facility at all times.

C. GROUNDWATER LIMITS

1. The Discharger is required to implement the Revised MRP No. CI-5372 on the adoption date of Order No. R4-2016-0279.

2. "Receiving water" is defined as groundwater underlying the spray irrigation fields and the leach fields for OWTSs discharge.

3. The discharge of processing wastewater and the wastewater from OWTSs shall not cause the groundwater to exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Units[1]	Maximum Limitation
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	2,000
pH	pH units	6.5 to 8.5
Sulfate	mg/L	800
Chloride	mg/L	110
Boron	mg/L	1.0
Total Nitrogen[2]	mg/L	10
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	10
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	1
Surfactants	mg/L	0.5
Color	Color units	15
Odor	Odor units	3
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1

[1]mg/L = milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL= most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[2]Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

4. The Discharger shall demonstrate that the discharge of wastewater does not contribute to the degradation of groundwater quality.

D. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

The Discharger is required to implement the Revised MRP No. CI-5372 on the adoption date of Order No. R4-2016-0279. A groundwater work plan for OWTS and well installation report for MW-6 and MW-7 shall be submitted by October 15, 2016.

OWTSs

1. The groundwater work plan shall propose a monitoring well network to assess the extent of any groundwater pollution or contamination caused by discharge from the OWTSs.

2. Groundwater Monitoring Design: Representative samples of groundwater shall be obtained from a minimum of three groundwater monitoring wells (one upgradient and two downgradient) in the OWTSs area.

Processing Wastewater

1. Additional groundwater monitoring wells may be required to fully delineate the possible extent of groundwater impacted by the discharge from pepper processing operation.

2. Discharger is required to conduct a study to evaluate the change of total nitrogen in groundwater resulting from the discharge. The study shall analyze the total nitrogen concentration in groundwater based on the discharge of various levels of total nitrogen at the effluent, and propose any alternatives to prevent further degradation of groundwater quality. Total nitrogen is defined as nitrate-nitrogen + nitrite-nitrogen + ammonia-nitrogen + organic nitrogen. The report of such study shall be received by the Regional Board by December 31, 2017.

E. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. In Southern California, the predicted impacts of climate change are numerous. Annual average temperatures are expected to increase, coupled with a higher frequency of extreme heat days. A likely consequence of this warmer climate will be more severe drought periods, leading to an increase in the amount and intensity of fires and a longer fire season. In addition, precipitation patterns are likely to be modified. A decrease in snowfall, combined with warmer temperatures, will induce a decrease in the amount and duration of snowpack, an essential source of freshwater to the region. Although changes to mean precipitation are expected to be small, the increasing occurrence of extreme precipitation events will amplify the risk of flooding. Climate change will also induce an additional rise in sea level (sea level rise has already occurred with warming), and with it, an increase in the incidence of extreme high sea level-

related events such as extreme tides, wave-driven run-up and storm surge, causing more extensive and frequent damage including flooding, and land and beach erosion.

These impacts will affect water quality in multiple ways, including decreases in stream flow, reductions in, and changes to, aquatic habitats, increases in surface water temperature, increases in pollutant levels, sedimentation, algal growth, and changes in salinity levels and acidification in coastal areas. For permitted facilities such as Publically Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), specific impacts could include, but are not limited to, an increase in the concentration of pollutants entering the facility, an increase in the temperature of effluents and receiving waters, an increase in storm water inflow and infiltration, increase in flooding/inundation of facilities, sewer overflows, power outages, pump maintenance issues, and onsite or nearby hillside destabilization.

Recognizing the challenges posed by climate change, on April 29, 2015, Governor Jerry Brown issued Executive Order B-30-15, which directs state agencies to take climate change into account in their planning decisions, guided by the following principles: Priority should be given to actions that both build climate preparedness and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; where possible, flexible and adaptive approaches should be taken to prepare for uncertain climate impacts; actions should protect the state's most vulnerable populations; and natural infrastructure solutions should be prioritized.

Waste Discharge Requirements for this facility contain provisions to require planning and mitigation actions to address climate-related impacts that can cause or contribute to violations of permit requirements and/or degradation of waters of the state.

2. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or sufficient capacity shall be provided for treated wastewater storage at all times or in the event of treatment system upsets or power outages.

3. Adequate facilities shall be provided to protect the treatment system devices, and wastewater collection system from damage by storm flows and runoff or runon generated by a 100-year storm.

4. The Discharger's wastewater treatment system and spray irrigation system shall be operated and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.

5. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maximize treatment of wastewater and optimize the quality of the discharge.

6. The treatment system, including the collection system that is a part of the treatment system and the disposal system, shall be maintained in such a manner that prevents wastewater from surfacing or overflowing at any location.

7. Sludge and other solids removed from wastewater shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1 of the CCR and approved by the Executive Officer.

8. Sludge and other solids shall be removed from wastewater treatment equipment, sumps, ponds, etc. as needed to ensure optimal treatment system operation and adequate hydraulic capacity. Drying operations shall take place such that the discharge does not impact the quality of groundwater or surface water.

9. Wastewater discharged to the leach fields, mound leach field system, and spray irrigation fields shall not result in concentrations of salts, heavy metals, organic pollutants, or disease-causing bacteria from being present in the receiving water at levels that would impact the designated beneficial uses of groundwater or, in the event that groundwater is in hydraulic connection with surface waters, the designated beneficial uses of surface water.

10. The disposal of wastes shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming, or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving water.

11. Any wastes that do not meet the foregoing requirements shall be held in impervious containers and discharged at a legal point of disposal.

12. Any proposed change in disposal practice from a previously approved practice shall be reported to the Executive Officer at least 60 days in advance of the change.

13. Upon the receipt of additional information, this Order may be revised to increase or further reduce loading rates as appropriate.

14. Dischargers are directed to submit all reports required under the WDRs adopted by the Regional Board including groundwater monitoring analytical data and discharge location data, to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100000853.

F. SPRAY IRRIGATION FIELD SPECIFICATIONS

1. The discharge shall be evenly distributed on 40 acres.

2. Hydraulic loading rate of wastewater to the spray irrigation fields shall be at rates designed to accommodate the percolation of processing wastewater.

3. The discharge of effluent, including runoff, spray or droplets from the irrigation system, shall not occur outside the boundaries of the spray irrigation area.

4. The Discharger shall not discharge effluent to the spray irrigation fields 24 hours before a predicted storm event of 0.5 inches (or greater), or during periods of rainfall, and/or runoff.

5. Wastewater conveyance lines shall be clearly marked as such. Wastewater controllers, valves, etc. shall be posted with advisory signs; all equipment shall be of a type, or secured in such a manner, that permits operation by authorized personnel only.

6. Wastewater from OWTSs shall only be discharge to the leach field. No wastewater from the OWTSs is allowed for spray irrigation.

7. No physical connection shall exist between wastewater piping and any domestic water supply or other domestic/industrial supply.

8. The spray irrigation fields shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. More specifically:

   a) All processing wastewater applied to the spray irrigation fields must infiltrate completely within 24 hours.

   b) Ditches not serving as wildlife habitat shall be maintained free of emergent, marginal, and floating vegetation.

   c) Unpressurized pipelines and ditches that are accessible to mosquitoes shall not be used to store wastewater.

9. Discharges to the spray irrigation fields shall be managed to minimize erosion, runoff, and overspray from the land application area.

10. There shall be no stagnant water in the spray irrigation fields 24 hours after wastewater is applied.

11. Spray irrigation shall not occur within a 50-foot wide buffer zone along any property lines adjacent to properties developed with residences.

12. The perimeter of the land application area shall be bermed or graded to prevent ponding along public roads or other public areas.

G. PROHIBITIONS

1. The direct or indirect discharge of any waste and/or wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.

2. Ponding caused by the discharge of wastewater outside of the treatment site or caused by the use of recycled water is prohibited at any time.

3. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2521, subdivision (a) or California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2510 et seq., is prohibited. Discharge of waste classified as 'designated,' as defined in Water Code section 13173, in a manner that causes violation of groundwater limitations, is prohibited.

4. Wastes shall not be disposed of in geologically unstable areas or so as to cause earth movement.

5. Wastes discharged shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving water.

6. Odors originating at this facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the property owned by the Discharger.

7. Wastes discharged from the septic disposal systems shall at no time contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.

8. The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

9. No new spray irrigation fields or material or substantial changes to the existing spray irrigation fields shall be made without approval from the Executive Officer.

10. The sump containing wastewater shall not have beggiatoa or other indications of anaerobic conditions.

11. The discharge of any wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

12. The sump shall not contain floating materials, including solids, foams or scum in concentrations that cause nuisance, adversely affect beneficial uses, or serve as a substrate for undesirable bacterial or algae growth or insect vectors.

13. Any discharge of wastewater from the collection system at any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited and constitutes a violation of this Order.

14. The Discharger shall be able to achieve compliance with all the effluent limitations listed in this Order and is prohibited from discharging any wastewater to surface water.

H. PROVISIONS

1. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the wastewater treatment system so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.

2. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Board technical reports on self-monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in the Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-5372 attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, as directed by the Executive Officer. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the location

and/or times specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Board. The Discharger shall comply with all of the provisions and requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable requirements of chapter 4.5 (commencing with section 13290) of division 7 of the Water Code.

4. The Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-5372 contains requirements, among others, a groundwater monitoring program for the Saticoy Foods Corporation so that the groundwater down-gradient and upgradient from the discharge/disposal area can be measured, sampled, and analyzed to determine if discharges from the disposal system are impacting water quality.

5. The Discharger shall monitor the background receiving groundwater quality and evaluate the relationship to the quality of its effluent discharges. Should the constituent concentrations in any down-gradient monitoring wells exceed the receiving water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and the increase in constituents is attributable to the Discharger's effluent disposal practices, the Discharger must develop a source control plan including a detailed source identification and pollution minimization plan, together with the time schedule of implementation, and must be submitted within 90 days of recording the exceedance.

6. Should effluent monitoring data indicate degradation of groundwater attributable to the Discharger's effluent, the Discharger shall submit, within 90 days after discovery of the problem, plans for measures that will be taken, or have been taken, to mitigate any long-term effects that may result from the discharge(s).

7. Should the concentrations of any constituents in the effluent of Saticoy Foods Corporation exceed the effluent limitations in three (monthly sampling plus two additional sampling events for result verification) consecutive samples taken within one month, the Discharger must submit an investigation plan (Plan) to the Executive Officer for approval within 90 days from the occurrence. The Plan must contain a detailed description of pollutant minimization strategies and prevention measures proposed, together with the time schedule of implementation.

8. In accordance with Water Code section 13260, subdivision (c), the Discharger shall file a report of any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.

9. The Discharger shall operate and maintain its wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities in a manner to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, supervised, financed, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary, to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment, and disposal of all wastewater from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's responsibilities.

10. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

11. The Discharger shall operate and maintain facilities, treatment operations, associated collection systems and outfalls in ways to preclude adverse impacts to surface or groundwater from impacts predicted to occur due to climate change.

    The Discharger shall submit a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan) no later than 12 months after adoption of this permit. Submittal of the Climate Change Plan is required pursuant to Water Code section 13267. As required by this provision, a regional board may require a person to submit technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The Climate Change Plan is needed in order to assess and manage climate change related-effects associated with Discharger operations that may affect water quality.

    The Climate Change Plan shall include an assessment of short and long term vulnerabilities of the facility and operations as well as plans to vulnerabilities of collection systems, facilities, treatment systems, and outfalls for predicted impacts in order to ensure that facility operations are not disrupted, compliance with permit conditions is achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by discharges. Control measures shall include, but are not limited to, emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate-induced impacts including, but not limited to, changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level (where applicable) storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.

12. For any violation of requirements in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board within 24 hours of knowledge of the violation either by telephone or electronic mail. The notification shall be followed by a written report within one week. The Discharger in the next monitoring report shall also confirm this information. In addition, the report shall include the reasons for the violations or adverse conditions, the steps being taken to correct the problem (including dates thereof), and the steps being taken to prevent a recurrence.

13. This Order does not relieve the Discharger from the responsibility to obtain other necessary local, state, and federal permits to construct facilities necessary for compliance with this Order; nor does this Order prevent imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other regulatory agency.

14. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for causes including, but not limited, to:

    a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or

c) A change in any condition, or the discovery of any information, that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

15. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

16. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements* which are incorporated herein by reference. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements*, the provisions stated herein will prevail.

17. The Discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a) Enter upon the Discharger premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the CWC, any substances or parameters at any locations.

18. The WDRs contained in this Order will remain in effect and will be reviewed periodically.

19. All discharges of waste into the waters of the State are privileges, not rights. In accordance with CWC section 13263(g), these requirements shall not create a vested right to continue to discharge and are subject to rescission or modification.

20. Failure to comply with this Order and Revised MRP No. CI-5372, could subject the Discharger to monetary civil liability pursuant to California Water Code, including sections 13268 and 13350. Person's failing to furnish monitoring reports or falsifying any information provided therein is guilty of a misdemeanor.

I. TERMINATION

Regional Board Order No. 95-130, adopted by the Regional Board on September 18, 1995, is hereby terminated, except for enforcement purposes.

J. REOPENER

1. The Regional Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order will cause, have the potential to cause, or will contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

2. This Order may be reopened to include additional or modified requirements to address any Discharger expansion or mitigation plans, TMDL or Basin Plan mandates, groundwater limitation compliance with Resolution 68-16.

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on July 14, 2016.

Chief Deputy EO for

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Enclosures: Attachment A-1
Attachment A-2
Attachment A-3
Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6
Figure 7
Figure 8

Attachment A-1

Table 64431-A: Inorganic Chemicals[1]	
Constituent	**Maximum Contamination Levels (mg/L)**
Aluminum	1
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.05
Asbestos	7 MFL[2]
Barium	1
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium	0.05
Cyanide	0.15
Fluoride	2.0
Mercury	0.002
Hexavalent chromium	0.010
Nickel	0.1
Perchlorate	0.006
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002

1. California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64431
2. MFL= million fibers per liter; MCL for fibers exceeding 10µm in length

Attachment A-2

Table 4 – Radioactivity[3]	
Constituent	**Maximum Contamination Levels (pCi/L)**
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228	5
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (Including Radium-226 but Excluding Radon and Uranium)	15
Uranium	20

3. CCR Title 22, Section 64443

Attachment A-3

Table 64444-A – Organic/Regulated Chemicals[4]	
Constituent	**Maximum Contamination Levels (mg/L)**
Volatile Organic Chemicals	
Benzene	0.001
Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC)	0.0005
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE)	0.006
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01
Dichloromethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005
Ethylbenzene	0.7
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether	0.013
Monochlorobenzene	0.07
Styrene	0.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005
Toluene	0.15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.15
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	1.2
Vinyl Chloride	0.0005
Xylenes (m,p)	1.75
Non-Volatile synthetic Organic Chemicals	
Alachlor	0.002
Atrazine	0.003
Bentazon	0.018
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.018

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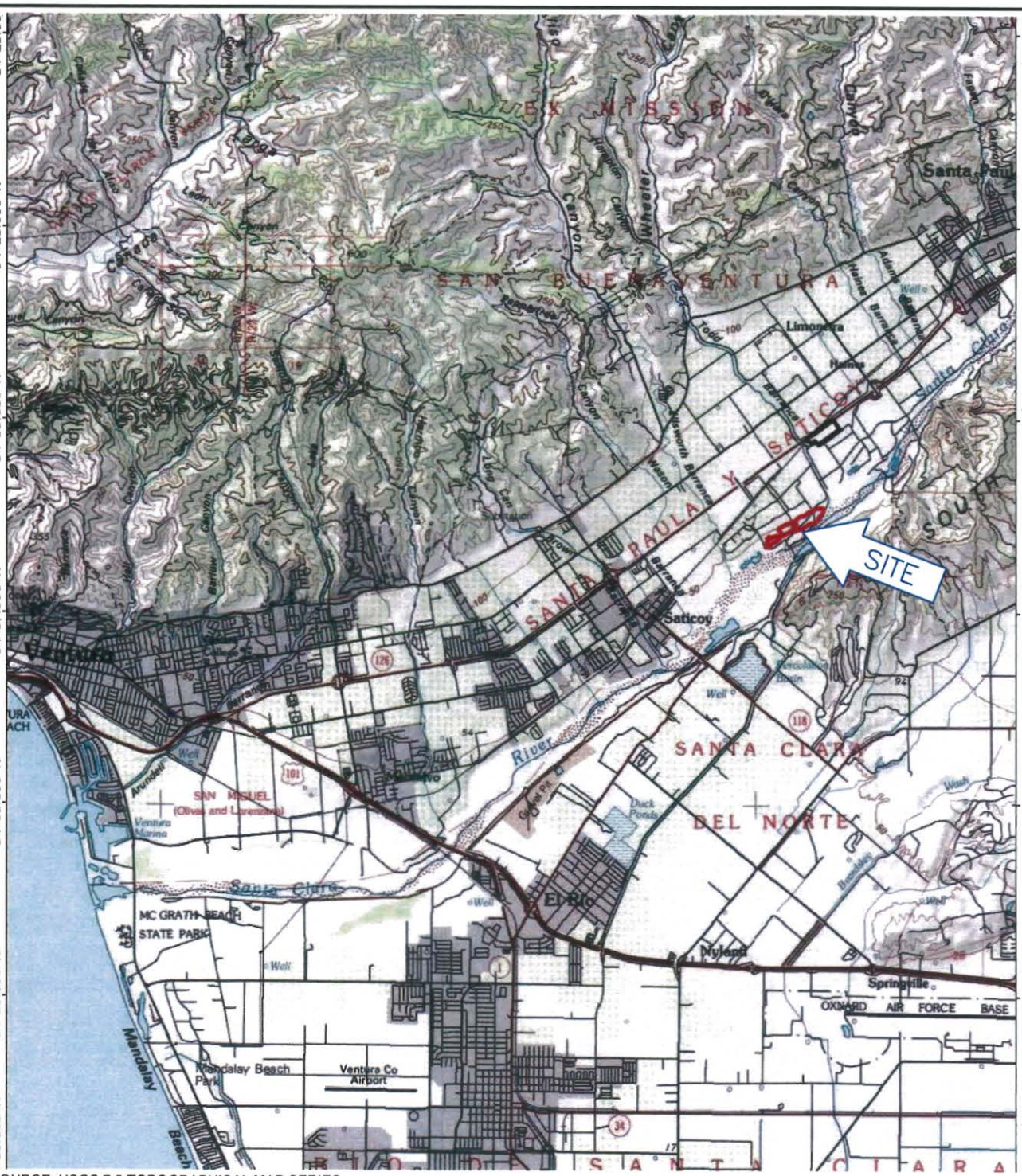
Table 64444-A – Organic/Regulated Chemicals[4]	
Constituent	**Maximum Contamination Levels (mg/L)**
Non-Volatile synthetic Organic Chemicals	
Chloradane	0.0001
2,4-D	0.07
Dalapon	0.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.0002
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4
Di(2- ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.004
Dinoseb	0.007
Diquat	0.02
Endothall	0.1
Endrin	0.002
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	0.00005
Glyphosate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001
Heptachlor Epoxie	0.00001
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.04
Molinate	0.02
Oxamyl	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Picloram	0.5
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.0005
Simazine	0.004
Thiobencarb	0.07
Toxaphene	0.003
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3×10^{-8}
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05

4. CCR Title 22, Section 64444



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP SERIES

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SCALE IN MILES

Figure 1
Site Location

SATICOY FOODS CORPORATION
554 TODD ROAD
SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA

Brown AND Caldwell

V:\46000\146960 - Saticoy Foods Assistance\Figures

Brown AND Caldwell

Saticoy Foods Corp
Waste Discharge Requirements
Ventura, California

Figure 2
Site Map

0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

EXPLANATION

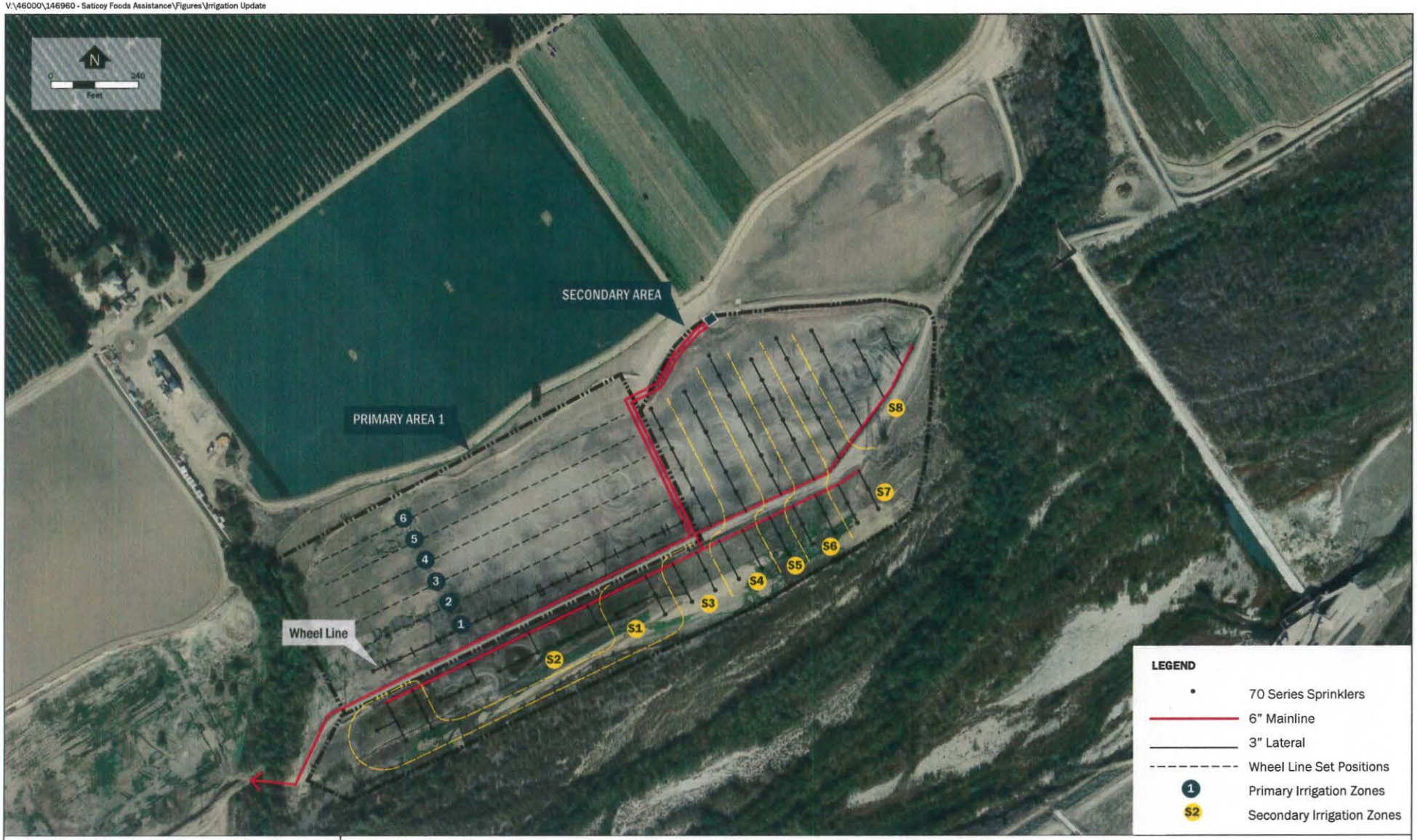
- MAIN PLANT FACILITIES
- WASTE DISCHARGE FIELDS

Source:
Google Earth Pro, Image Date: May 1, 2015

Figure 3
Land Application Area
SATICOY FOODS CORPORATION
554 TODD ROAD
SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA

Brown AND Caldwell

V:\46000\146960 - Saticoy Foods Assistance\Figures\Irrigation Update



Brown AND Caldwell

Saticoy Foods Corp
Wastewater Irrigation Upgrade
Ventura, California

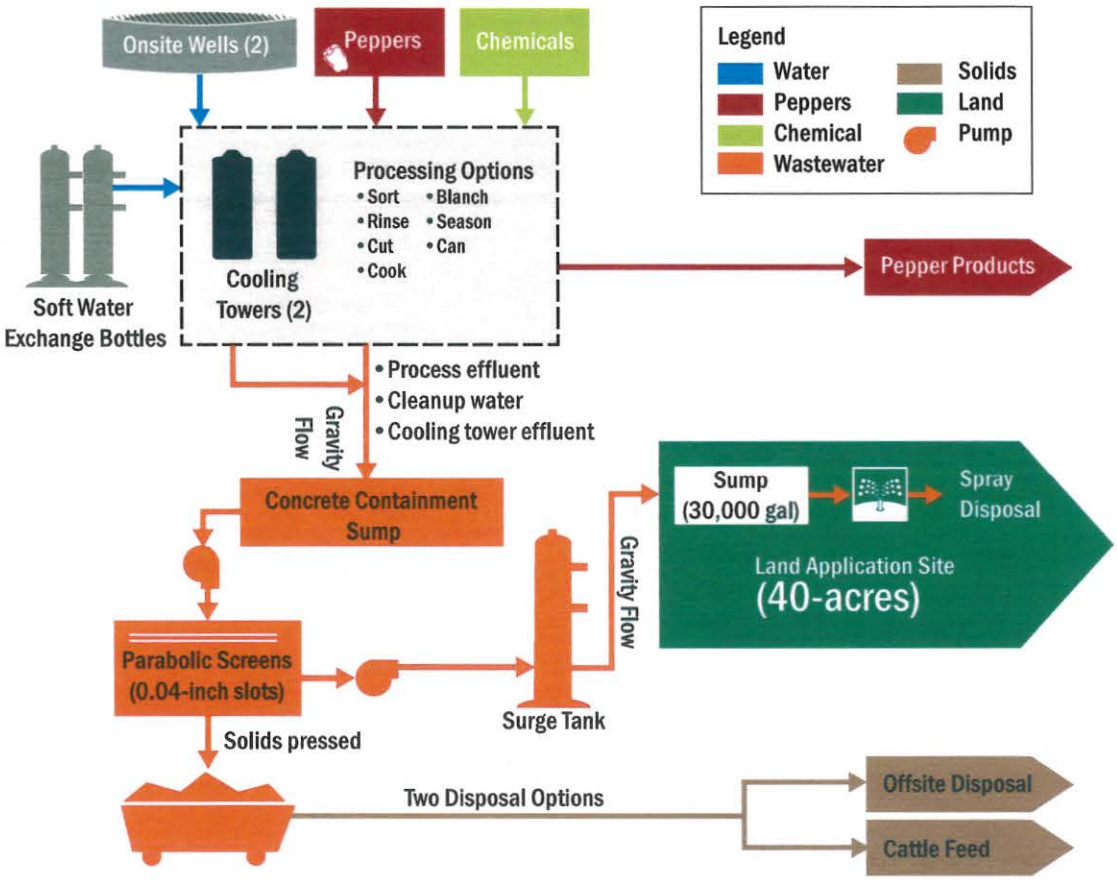
Figure 4
East Side Wastewater Irrigation Upgrade

V:\46000\146960 - Saticoy Foods Assistance\Figures\Irrigation Update

Brown AND Caldwell

Saticoy Foods Corp
Wastewater Irrigation Upgrade
Ventura, California

Figure 5
West Side Wastewater Irrigation Upgrade

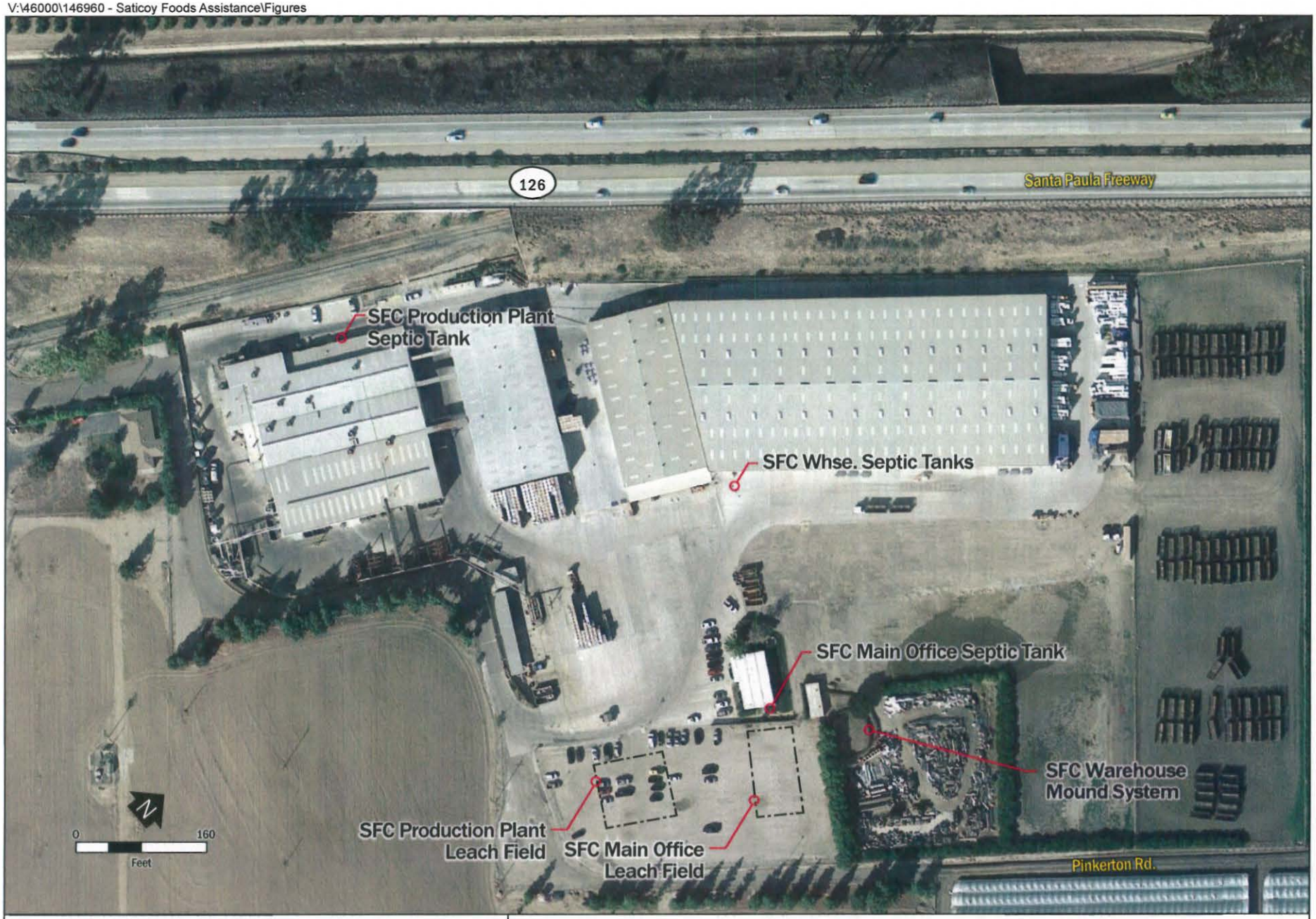


Brown AND Caldwell

Saticoy Foods Corp
Waste Discharge Requirements
Ventura, California

Figure 6
Process Flow Diagram

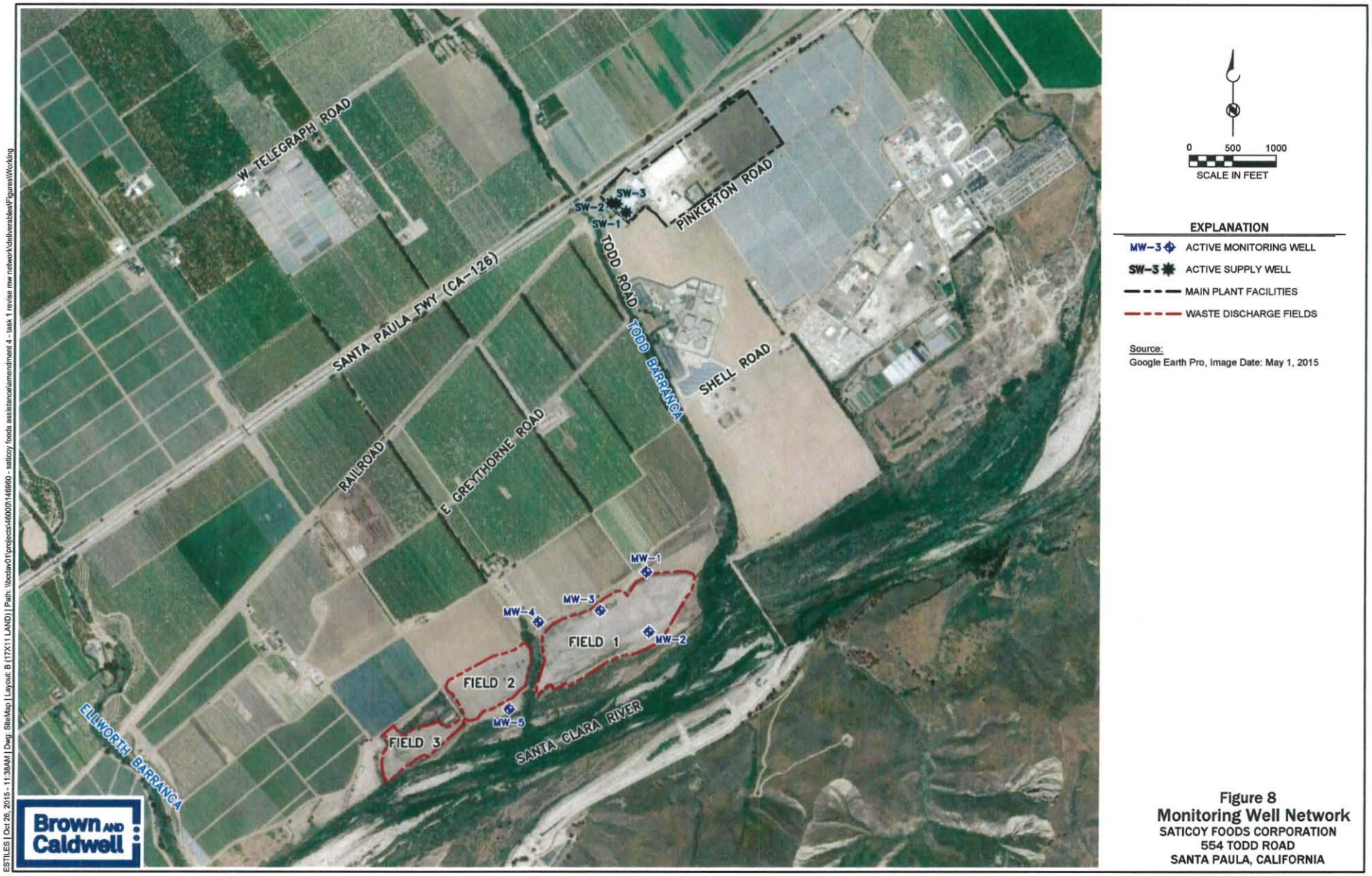
V:\46000\146960 - Saticoy Foods Assistance\Figures



Brown AND Caldwell

Saticoy Foods Corp
Waste Discharge Requirements
Ventura, California

Figure 7
Septic Tank Locations



Brown AND Caldwell

Figure 8
Monitoring Well Network
SATICOY FOODS CORPORATION
554 TODD ROAD
SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 576-6660 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/

REVISED MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-5372 FOR SATICOY FOODS CORPORATION (FILE NO. 67-089)

This Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. CI-5372 is issued pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, which authorizes the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) to require The Saticoy Foods Corporation (hereinafter Discharger) to submit technical and monitoring reports. The reports required herein are necessary to assure compliance with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. R4-2016-0279 and to protect the waters of the state and their beneficial uses. The evidence that supports the need for the reports is set forth in the WDRs and the Regional Board Record.

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. The Discharger shall implement this Monitoring and Reporting Program on the effective date of Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) Order No. R4-2016-0279. The first monitoring report for July to September 2016 under this Program is due by October 31, 2016.

Monitoring reports shall be received by the Regional Board by the dates in the following schedule:

Reporting Period	Report Due
January - March	April 30
April - June	July 31
July - September	October 31
October – December	January 31

B. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

C. By January 31st of each year, beginning January 31, 2017, the Discharger shall submit an annual summary report to the Regional Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken, or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

D. Laboratory analyses – all chemical, bacteriological, and/or toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). A copy of the laboratory

certifications shall be provided each time a new analysis is used and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.

E. The monitoring report shall specify the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL) and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML;

2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" for sample results greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,

3. "Not Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, February 24*, 2005.

F. The method limits employed for analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular method limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher method limit from the Executive Officer. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and the associated laboratory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures.

G. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All QA/QC samples must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. At least once a year, the Discharger shall maintain and update a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures. The Discharger shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by Regional Board staff. Proper chain-of-custody procedures must be followed and a copy of the chain-of-custody documentation shall be submitted with the report.

H. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "All analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the SWRCB-DDW ELAP, and in accordance with current United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring Program." Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of the completed chain of custody form shall be submitted with the report.

I. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the cause(s) and actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements at the earliest possible time, including a timetable for implementation of those actions.

J. The Discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results, including strip charts, date, exact place, and time of sampling, dates analyses were performed, analyst's name, analytical techniques used, and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

K. In reporting the monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with the requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.

L. Any mitigation/remedial activity, including any pre- or post-discharge treatment conducted at the facility, must be reported in the quarterly monitoring report.

M. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). This section shall be located at the front of the report and shall clearly list all non-compliance with discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

II. ONSITE WATER SUPPLY WELLS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Discharger shall provide the water supply quality data for the constituents listed in the table below, on a quarterly base:

Constituent	Units[1]	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
pH	pH units	grab	quarterly
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total Nitrogen[2]	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly

[1] mg/L= milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number per 100 milliliters
[2] Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

III. PROCESS EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Effluent sampling stations shall be established for the Saticoy Foods Corporation at locations where representative samples of treated wastewater can be obtained prior to discharge by spray irrigation. Treated wastewater samples may be obtained at a single station, provided that station is representative of the quality at all discharge points. Each sampling station for the Saticoy Foods Corporation shall be identified and approved by the Executive Officer prior to its use.

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program for Saticoy Foods Corporation from August to December, or whenever there is any processing wastewater discharged:

Constituent	Units[2]	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Total Flow[1]	gallon/day	recorder	continuous
pH	pH units	grab	weekly
BOD_5@20°C	Pounds per acre per day (lb/acre/day)	grab	weekly
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	weekly
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	weekly
Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	weekly
Organic Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	weekly
Total Nitrogen[3]	mg/L	grab	weekly
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	monthly[4]
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	monthly[4]
Surfactants	mg/L	grab	monthly[4]
Fixed dissolved solids (FDS)	mg/L	grab	monthly[4]
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	grab	monthly[4]
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly[4]
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly[4]
Boron	mg/L	grab	monthly[4]

[1]For those constituents that are continuously monitored, the Discharger shall report the minimum, maximum, and daily average values.
[2]mg/L= milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number per 100 milliliters
[3]Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen
[4]If the monitoring test results exceed the effluent limitations, the monitoring frequency shall be weekly, for at least four consecutive weeks, to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations in which case the monitoring frequency can revert to monthly.

IV. ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (OWTSs) MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

An upgrade plan for OWTS upgrade in order to comply with effluent limits shall be submitted by September 1, 2016.

The quarterly reports shall contain the following information:

1. Average and maximum daily waste flow and average water usage rate for each month of the quarter, in gallons per day.

2. Estimated population served during each month of the reporting period.

3. Results of daily observations in the disposal area for any overflow or surfacing of wastes.

In addition, the Discharger shall annually submit an operation and maintenance report on the OWTSs. The information to be contained in the report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. The name and address of the person or company responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility;

2. Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective action performed);

3. Frequency of maintenance, if preventive;

4. Periodic pumping out of the septic tank; and

5. Maintenance records of the OWTSs.

V. LAND APPLICATION AREA MONITORING

Application of wastewater to the land application areas shall be monitored to prevent overloading the area with wastewater constituents, which can cause objectionable odors and/or groundwater degradation. For each application site, the following parameters shall be calculated and reported in the monthly monitoring reports:

Constituent	Units[1]	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Application Area	acres	Measured	monthly
Rainfall	inches	Measurement	monthly
BOD_5@20°C Loading Rate	lb/acre/day	Calculated[2]	monthly
Total Nitrogen Loading Rate	lb/acre/month	Calculated[3]	monthly
Runoff	Visual inspection	Observation	monthly
Wastewater Loading Rate[4]	gpd and in/d	Calculated	monthly
Precipitation Loading Rate	in/d	Calculated	monthly
Evaporation Loading Rate[5]	in/d	Calculated	monthly
Total hydraulic Loading[6]	in/d and in/hr	Calculated	monthly
TDS Loading Rate[7]	lb/acre/year	Calculated	yearly
FDS Loading Rate[7]	lb/acre/year	Calculated	yearly

[1]lb/acre/day = pounds per acre per day; gpd = gallons per day; in/d = inches per day; in/hr = inches per hour; lb/acre/year = pounds per acre per year
[2]BOD_5@20°C loading shall be calculated using the daily applied volume of wastewater, estimated daily application area, and the most recent results of effluent BOD_5@20°C.
[3]Total nitrogen loading rates shall be calculated using the daily applied volume of wastewater, estimated daily application area, and the most recent results of total nitrogen (sum of Nitrate as Nitrogen and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen).
[4]Wastewater Loading Rate shall be reported in both gallons per day (gpd) and inches per day (in/d).
[5]Evaporation estimated as 80% of evapotranspiration under Saticoy spray irrigation conditions.
[6]Total hydraulic loading = wastewater + precipitation – evaporation
[7]TDS = total dissolved solids; FDS = fixed dissolved solids; cumulative loading for a calendar year, determined as daily cycle average rate x average days of operation in a year.

In addition, the Discharger shall maintain a log of discharges to the land application area. Observations shall be noted and shall record which check is receiving wastewater, observations of ponding water, soil clogging, odors, insects, or other potential nuisance conditions. The notations shall also document any corrective actions taken. A copy of the notations recorded each month shall be submitted along with monthly monitoring reports.

VI. GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

1. A groundwater work plan for OWTS and well installation report for MW-6 and MW-7 shall be submitted by October 15, 2016.

2. Representative samples of groundwater shall be obtained from all monitoring wells installed at the facility. The following shall constitute the groundwater monitoring program for Saticoy Foods Corporation:

Constituent	Units[1]	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[3]
pH	pH units	grab	quarterly
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Organic Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total Nitrogen[2]	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Surfactants	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Color	Color units	grab	quarterly
Odor	Odor units	grab	quarterly
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly

[1]mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[2]Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen
[3]If the monitoring test results exceed the groundwater limitations, the monitoring frequency of those constituents shall be monthly, for at least three consecutive months, to demonstrate compliance with limitations. Upon compliance with the groundwater limitations, the monitoring frequency can revert to quarterly.

All groundwater monitoring reports must include, at a minimum, the following:

a. Well identification, date and time of sampling;
b. Sampler identification, and laboratory identification; and
c. Quarterly observation of groundwater levels, recorded to .01 feet mean sea level and groundwater flow direction.
d. Vertical separation of the water table from the bottom of the seepage pits.

VI. WASTE HAULING REPORTING

In the event that waste oil and grease, sludge, or other wastes are hauled offsite, the name and address of the hauler shall be reported, along with types and quantities hauled during the reporting period and the location of final point of disposal. In the event that no wastes are hauled during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

VII. PROCESS EFFLUENT MONITORING PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall monitor the background receiving groundwater quality and evaluate the relationship to the quality of its effluent discharges. Should the constituent concentrations in any down-gradient monitoring wells exceed the receiving water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and the increase in constituents is attributable to the Discharger's effluent disposal practices, the Discharger must develop a source control plan including a detailed source identification and pollution minimization plan, together with the time schedule of implementation, and must be submitted within 90 days of recording the exceedance.

2. Should effluent monitoring data indicate degradation of groundwater attributable to the Discharger's effluent, the Discharger shall submit, within 90 days after discovery of the problem, plans for measures that will be taken, or have been taken, to mitigate any long-term effects that may result from the discharge(s).

VIII. ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION

Dischargers are directed to submit all reports required under the waste Discharger requirements (WDRs) adopted by the Regional Board including groundwater monitoring analytical data and discharge location data, to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100000853.

IX. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Each report shall contain the following declaration:

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

Executed on the _____day of _____ at _____.

_____(Signature)

_____(Title)"

X. MONITORING FREQUENCIES

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted to a less frequent basis or parameters may be removed from this Monitoring and Reporting Program by the Executive Officer if the Discharger makes a request and the Executive Officer determines that the request is adequately supported by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.

These records and reports are public documents and shall be made available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.

Ordered by: _____ Chief Deputy EO for
Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Date: July 14, 2016

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 576-6660 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER NO. R4-2016-0280 (FILE NO. 67-089)

REQUIRING SATICOY FOODS CORPORATION TO UNDERTAKE ACTIONS TOWARD COMPLIANCE WITH WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED IN THE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES FROM SATICOY FOODS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) finds:

BACKGROUND

1. Saticoy Foods Corporation (hereinafter Discharger) is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 95-130, adopted by the Regional Board on August 14, 1995, for the discharge of pepper processing wastewater to spray irrigation fields.

2. The Discharger owns and operates Saticoy Foods (facility) located at 554 Todd Road along Highway 126 (Santa Paula Freeway) about one mile southwest of the City of Santa Paula in Ventura County, California.

3. The facility is located on a 29-acre parcel. It has three main buildings: the production plant, the warehouse, and the office building. Currently, the production plant occupies a total of 40,000 square feet. The warehouse is located north of the production plant and occupies 126,000 square feet. The 1,800-square foot office is approximately 200 feet to the east of the warehouse.

4. The Discharger processes fresh peppers purchased from growers throughout California. Processing season starts in August and ends in November. On average, the duration of each processing season is approximately 70 days. There is no pepper processing or discharges from December to July and the facility only performs packaging for shipment during that time.

5. Groundwater is the sole source of potable water at the facility. There are three supply wells at the facility. Fresh water from wells SW-2 and SW-3 is used: (a) in the pepper processing operations to rinse and cook the peppers, (b) as makeup water for the two cooling towers, and (c) to clean the facility. Water is pumped from SW-2 and SW-3 into a common reservoir before delivery into the facility. Well SW-1 produces approximately 1,500 gallons per month for the use of facility dust control and cleaning only, but not for pepper processing. In 2015, a combined total of 20,200,000 gallons of water were produced from SW-2 and SW-3.

6. A total of five (5) groundwater monitoring wells were installed within and around the spray irrigation fields. Monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 were installed in February 1996. Monitoring wells MW-4 and MW-5 were installed in September 2015. Based on the groundwater flow direction in December 2015, monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-4 are upgradient, MW-2 and MW-3 are within Field 1, and MW-5 is down-gradient from the spray irrigation fields.

7. On June 16, 2016, the Discharger proposed one additional upgradient well, MW-6, and one additional downgradient well, MW-7, from the spray irrigation fields. Locations for both MW-6 and MW-7 were reviewed, revised, and approved by Regional Board staff on June 17, 2016.

8. During the 2015 processing season, the total volume of wastewater generated was approximately 20,200,000 gallons and the average wastewater discharged was 207,567 gallons per day (gpd) to the spray irrigation fields.

9. Based on the processing wastewater discharge record from 2011 to 2015, the maximum daily discharge of 681,000 gallons occurred on October 13, 2011.

10. Wastewater generated at the facility is collected in concrete-lined floor trenches and flows by gravity to a concrete containment sump. Treatment of wastewater at the facility currently consists only of removal of solids in excess of 0.04 inches. Submersible sump pumps lift the wastewaters, pulp, and solids from the concrete containment sump to two parabolic screens with 0.04-inch slots. Wastewaters passing through the screens are pumped into a surge tank. Screened wastewaters contained in the surge tank then flow by gravity to a 30,000-gallon sump located approximately half a mile south of the processing facility in the spray irrigation fields.

11. The spray irrigation fields consist of three fields (Field 1, Field 2, and Field 3) with a total of 40 acres. They are located along the northern bank of the Santa Clara River. All the spray irrigation fields are fallow lands with no vegetation or crops.

12. The numbers of sprinklers in use varies with the wastewater volume generated during the processing season. During the early and late portions of the processing season (August and November respectively), as the volume of wastewater generated is relatively low, the sprinklers will be manually moved around all the fields. During peak processing season (September and October), the sprinklers (wheel line or solid set sprinklers) will be discharging wastewater to Field 1 (which is divided into Primary Area 1 and Secondary Area), Field 2, and Field 3 (Primary Area 2).

13. Spray cycles are designed to last 6 days during most of the season, longer during the early and late season low flow periods. The areas irrigated will be rotated twice daily to provide good conditions for aerobic biodegradation. The 40 acres will be divided into 12 areas of 3.3 acres each. Each area is irrigated for approximately 11 hours and allowed to dry for the rest of the cycle (5.5 days). The average volume of water discharged to the spray irrigation fields for 11 hours is approximately 150,000 gpd on 3.3 acres. The spraying operation is shut down if there is any precipitation.

14. The facility has a total of six restrooms. There are two restrooms in the production plant building, two restrooms in the warehouse building, and two restrooms in the office building.

15. Wastewater from the facility is discharged to three onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs) including one (1) for the production plant, one (1) for the warehouse, and one (1) for the office; two (2) leach fields (one for the production plant and one for the office); and a mound leach field system (for the warehouse).

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

16. On May 8, 2014, the Regional Board issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for failure to submit quarterly monitoring reports from the first quarter of 2011 to the fourth quarter of 2013. The NOV required the Discharger to immediately submit all the missing reports and to submit a report detailing corrective and actions taken. On May 28, 2014, the Discharger responded to the May 8, 2014 NOV and indicated that the missing reports were submitted but a misunderstanding with the use of GeoTracker format caused the reports not to be uploaded and sent. The Discharger submitted all the missing reports to GeoTracker on June 27, 2014.

17. On October 30, 2014, the Regional Board issued another NOV for deficient reporting, violations of effluent limitations for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total nitrogen, total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, surfactant, and violations of groundwater limitations for TDS, sulfate, total nitrogen, chloride, boron, turbidity, color, odor, fecal coliform and total coliform. The NOV required the Discharger to immediately implement corrective and preventative actions to bring the discharge into compliance with effluent and groundwater limitations and to submit a report detailing corrective actions taken. On January 30, 2015, the Discharger provided a response to the NOV. In the response, the Discharger proposed corrective actions, which included adding additional area to the existing sprinkler irrigation fields or reducing the concentration of the particular constituent at issue, to address the violations. On February 25, 2015, Regional Board staff met with the Discharger to address the violations and the proposed corrective actions. Additional requirements for the corrective actions necessary to improve the effluent wastewater quality and to comply with the effluent limitations and groundwater quality objectives are included in the associated Cease and Desist Order No. R4-2016-0280.

18. WDR Order No. R4-2016-0279, adopted by the Regional Board on July 14, 2016 specifies requirements for Saticoy Foods Corporation. Saticoy Foods Corporation cannot achieve immediate compliance with the requirements listed in the WDR Order No. R4-2016-0279. Therefore this CDO sets forth a time schedule to allow the Discharger sufficient time to complete corrective and preventative actions to achieve compliance with the WDR Order.

19. Water Code section 13301 provides in pertinent part "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."

20. Water Code section 13267 provides in pertinent part: "In conducting an investigation . . . the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region . . . shall furnish under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires."

21. The Discharger owns and operates Saticoy Foods and the technical or monitoring reports required by this Order are necessary to determine compliance with WDR Order No. R4-2016-0279 and this CDO.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND NOTIFICATION

22. The issuance of a cease and desist order is categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, sections 15308 and 15321, subdivision (a)(2).

23. On May 4, 2016, the Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of the intent to revise WDRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments by June 3, 2016.

24. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

25. Pursuant to Water Code section 13320, any person affected by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050 et seq. The State Water Resources Control Board (P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812) must receive the petition within 30 days of the date this Order is adopted. The regulations regarding petitions may be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/index.shtml

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, pursuant to the CWC section 13301 and 13267, the Discharger, Saticoy Foods Corporation, shall cease and desist discharging waste in violation of CDO No. R4-2016-0280, by complying with the following:

1. The Discharger shall immediately comply with the effluent limits prescribed in WDR Order No. R4-2016-0279 except BOD_5@20°C, nitrite as nitrogen (NO_2-N), total nitrogen, fixed dissolved solids (FDS), total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, and surfactants.

2. The Discharger shall immediately comply with the interim effluent limits specified in the table below:

Constituent	Units[1]	Daily Maximum[2]	Monthly Average[3]
BOD_5@20°C	lb/acre/day	--	560
Nitrite as Nitrogen (NO_2-N)	mg/L	1.9	1.5
Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	19	16
Organic Nitrogen	mg/L	250	230
Total Nitrogen[4]	mg/L	260	240
Fixed dissolved solids (FDS)	mg/L	2500	2400
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	6000	5500
Chloride	mg/L	180	160
Surfactants	mg/L	3.6	3.6

[1]lb/acre/day = pounds per acre per day; mg/L = milligrams per liter
[2]Based on the 99th percentile of the effluent data collected from 2011 to 2015
[3]Based on the 95th percentile of the effluent data collected from 2011 to 2015
[4]Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

3. By **September 1, 2016**, the Discharger shall submit an upgrade plan for OWTS upgrade in order to comply with effluent limits.

4. By **October 15, 2016**, the Discharger shall submit a groundwater work plan to assess the extent of any groundwater pollution or contamination caused by discharge from the OWTSs and processing wastewater. The groundwater investigation work plan shall identify the numbers and locations of the groundwater monitoring wells to determine site-specific groundwater flow direction and gradient for the purposes of adequately assessing any impacts to the quality of the receiving groundwater.

5. By **November 30, 2016**, the Discharger shall submit a work plan for the treatment of processing wastewater in order to comply with the effluent limits contained in WDR Order No. R4-2016-0279.

6. By **December 15, 2016,** the Discharger shall submit a report on the completion of upgrading the production plant building septic tank.

7. By **April 30, 2017**, the Discharger shall submit a groundwater investigation report outlining the extent of any groundwater pollution or contamination caused by previous discharges from the OWTS and the processing wastewater, and a mitigation plan (with schedule and milestones) to achieve compliance with all the groundwater limits contained in WDR Order No. R4-2016-0279.

8. By **July 31, 2017**, the Discharger shall complete treatment system installation and achieve compliance with all the effluent limits contained in WDR Order No. R4-2016-0279.

9. By **July 31, 2017,** the Discharger shall implement the mitigation plan to comply with all the groundwater limits contained in WDR Order No. R4-2016-0279.

10. By **December 31, 2017,** the Discharger shall submit a report for the study of evaluating

the change of total nitrogen in groundwater resulting from the discharge. The study shall analyze the total nitrogen concentration in groundwater based on the discharge of various levels of total nitrogen at the effluent, and propose any alternatives to prevent further degradation of groundwater quality. Total nitrogen is defined as nitrate-nitrogen + nitrite-nitrogen + ammonia-nitrogen + organic nitrogen.

11. The Discharger shall submit quarterly progress reports on the status of the proposed investigation according to the following schedule with the first report due on **October 31, 2016**:

Reporting Period	Report Due
January - March	April 30
April - June	July 31
July - September	October 31
October - December	January 31

12. If, in the opinion of the Regional Board or its delegate, the Dischargers fail to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Regional Board may pursue further enforcement action. The Executive Officer or Assistant Executive Officer or other delegate may issue a complaint for administrative civil liability, or take any other applicable enforcement action. Failure to comply with this Order may result in the assessment of an administrative civil liability up to $1,000 per violation per day, pursuant to Water Code section 13268; and/or $5,000 per violation per day, pursuant to Water Code section 13350. Any discharge to waters of the United States may result in an administrative civil liability up to $10,000 per discharge violation per day pursuant to Water Code section 13385. The Regional Board may refer this matter to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement. The Regional Board reserves its right to take any enforcement actions authorized by law.

ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION

Dischargers are directed to submit all reports required under this CDO adopted by the Regional Board, including groundwater monitoring data in Electronic Data Format, discharge location data, and searchable Portable Document Format of reports and correspondence, to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR 100000853.

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on July 14, 2016.

Chief Deputy E.O.
Samuel Unger, P. E. for
Executive Officer

STANDARD PROVISIONS
APPLICABLE TO WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. DUTY TO COMPLY

The discharger must comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. A responsible party has been designated in the Order for this project, and is legally bound to maintain the monitoring program and permit. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board. (California Water Code, Sections 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, and 13350). Failure to comply with any waste discharge requirement, monitoring and reporting requirement, or other order or prohibition issued, reissued or amended by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board is a violation of these waste discharge requirements and the Water Code, which can result in the imposition of civil liability. (California Water Code, Section 13350, subdivision (a).)

2. GENERAL PROHIBITION

Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a pollution, contamination or nuisance, as defined by California Water Code section 13050. In addition, the discharge of waste classified as hazardous, as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2521, subdivision (a) is also prohibited.

3. AVAILABILITY

A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. (California Water Code, Section 13263)

4. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

The discharger must notify the Executive Officer, in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage to a new discharger containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the current discharger and the new discharger. This agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the existing discharger is liable for violations up to the transfer date and that the new discharger is liable from the transfer date forward. (California Water Code, Sections 13267 and 13263)

5. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

In the event of a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge, the discharger shall file with this Regional Board a new Report of Waste Discharge. (California Water Code, Section 13260, subdivision (c)). A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste.

(b) Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.

(c) Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.

(d) Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.

(e) Increase in the area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2210)

6. REVISION

These waste discharge requirements are subject to review and revision by the Regional Board. (California Water Code, Sections 13263)

7. NOTIFICATION

Where the discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Report of Waste Discharge or submitted incorrect information in a Report of Waste Discharge or in any report to the Regional Board, it shall promptly submit such facts or information. (California Water Code, Sections 13260 and 13267)

8. VESTED RIGHTS

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, do not protect the discharger from his liability under Federal, State or local laws, nor do they create a vested right for the discharger to continue the waste discharge. (California Water Code, Section 13263, subdivision (g).)

9. SEVERABILITY

Provisions of these waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provisions of these requirements are found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected.

10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (California Water Code, Section 13263, subdivision (f).)

11. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.7) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and immediately notify the State Board or the appropriate Regional Board of the discharge. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than a reportable quantity as provided for under subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 13271 of the Water Code unless the discharger is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control plan. (California Water Code, Section 13271, subdivision (a).)

12. OIL OR PETROLEUM RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) such person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than 42 gallons unless the discharge is also required to be reported pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or the discharge is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control Plan. (California Water Code, Section 13272)

13. INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(a) Enter upon the discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

(b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

(c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (California Water Code, Section 13267)

(e) Except for material determined to be confidential in accordance with applicable law, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this Order shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Los Angeles Water Board. Data on waste discharges, water quality, geology, and hydrogeology shall not be considered confidential.

14. MONITORING PROGRAM AND DEVICES

The discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports; such reports shall be submitted in accordance with specifications prepared by the Executive Officer, which specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted. (California Water Code, Section 13267)

All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. Annually, the discharger shall submit to the Executive Office a written statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, certifying that all flow measurement devices have been calibrated and will reliably achieve the accuracy required.

The analysis of any material required pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code shall be performed by a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code. However, this requirement does not apply to field tests, such as test for color, odor, turbidity, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and disinfectant residual chlorine. (California Water Code, Section 13176). Unless otherwise

permitted by the Regional Board Executive officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. All analyses shall be required to be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" (40CFR Part 136) promulgated by the United States, Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). (California Code of Regulation, Title 23, Section 2230)

The Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program must conform to the USEPA Guidelines "Laboratory Documentation Requirements for Data Validation", January 1990, USEPA Region 9) or procedures approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

All quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) analyses must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. All QA/QC data shall be reported, along with the sample results to which they apply, including the method, equipment, analytical detection and quantitation limits, the percent recovery, and explanation for any recovery that falls outside the QC limits, the results of equipment and method blanks, the results of spiked and surrogate samples, the frequency of quality control analysis, and the name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses. Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for lank results or spike recoveries. In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (e.g., field, trip, or lab blanks); the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged.

The Discharger shall make all QA/QC data available for inspection by Regional Board staff and submit the QA/QC documentation with its respective quarterly report. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the quarterly report.

15. TREATMENT FAILURE

In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost. (California Water Code, Section 13263, subdivision (f).)

16. DISCHARGE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS

A person who discharges pollutants or proposes to discharge pollutants or proposes to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state or a person who discharges dredged or fill material or proposes to discharge dredged or fill material into the navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state shall file a report of waste discharge in compliance with the procedures set forth in Water Code section 13260. (California Water Code, Section 13376)

17. ENDANGERMENT TO HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided verbally to the Executive Officer within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected; the anticipated time it is expected to continue and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Executive officer, or an authorized representative, may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. The following occurrence(s) must be reported to the Executive Office within 24 hours:

(a) Any bypass from any portion of the treatment facility.

(b) Any discharge of treated or untreated wastewater resulting from sewer line breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances.

(c) Any treatment plan upset which causes the effluent limitation of this Order to be exceeded. (California Water Code, Sections 13263 and 13267)

18. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies off all reports required by this Order, and record of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

(a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement;

(b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;

(c) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(e) The analytical techniques or method used; and

(f) The results of such analyses.

19. (a) All application reports or information to be submitted to the Executive Office shall be signed and certified as follows:

(1) For a corporation – by a principal executive officer or at least the level of vice president.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) A duly authorized representative of a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision may sign documents if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision.

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

Any person signing a document under this Section 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 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. [California Water Code Sections 13263, 13267, and 13268]"

20. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants and privately owned facilities regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial waste shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 3680. State Boards may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. (California Code of Regulations, Title, 23, Sections 3680 and 3680.2.) In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment plant operator, the State Board may approve use of a water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Public Health where reclamation is involved. (California Code of Regulations, Title, 23, Section 3670.1, subdivision (b).)

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS' ADEQUATE CAPACITY

21. Whenever a regional board finds that a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach capacity within four years, the board shall notify the discharger. Such notification shall inform the discharger that the regional board will consider adopting a time schedule order pursuant to Section 13300 of the Water Code or other enforcement order unless the discharger can demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The notification shall require the discharger to submit a technical report to the regional board within 120 days showing how flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding existing capacity or how capacity will be increased. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the regional board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the executive officer. Longer extensions may be granted by the regional board itself. (California Code of Regulations, Title, 23, Section 2232.)