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. R4-2014-XXXX
(FILE NO. 66-066)
CI NO. 5322

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS FOR LIMONEIRA COMPANY

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

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PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. The Limoneira Company (hereinafter Discharger) is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Recycling Requirements (WRRs) contained in Regional Board Order No. R4-2002-0139 and monitoring and reporting program CI No. 5322, adopted by the Regional Board on August 29, 2002.

2. California Water Code section 13263 (e) provides that all waste discharge requirements shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board. Following a review of requirements in Regional Board Order No. R4-2002-0139, these requirements have been revised to include additional findings, effluent limitations, recycled water limitations, updated standard provisions, and revised monitoring and reporting program.

BACKGROUND

3. The Limoneira Company (hereinafter Discharger) owns and operates the Limoneira Ranch, Olivelands Ranch, and Orchard Farm Ranch located at 1141 Cummings Road, Santa Paula, California (Site) (Figure 1. Limoneira Company and Figure 2. Site Location Map).

4. The Discharger offers low-cost housing for its farm workers. There are approximately 152 homes in the Limoneira Ranch and the Olivelands Ranch.

5. The Discharger currently discharges treated domestic wastewater and commercial wash wastewater from the Limoneira Ranch and Olivelands Ranch under WDRs/WRRs contained in Regional Board Order No. R4-2002-0139.

6. The Limoneira Ranch (Figure 3) and Olivelands Ranch (Figure 4) encompass approximately 1,744 acres. There are approximately 1,189 acres of agricultural plantings on this property which consist of approximately 544 acres of lemons, 643 acres of avocados and 2 acres of specialty citrus and other crops.

7. The Orchard Farm Ranch (Figure 5) encompasses approximately 1,119 acres. There are approximately 795 acres of agricultural plantings on this property which consist of approximately 417 acres of lemons, 29 acres of avocados and 7 acres of specialty citrus

and other crops planted by the company and approximately 352 acres leased to third party agricultural tenants who a grow a variety of row crops.

8. The Limoneira Ranch sits between the Todd Barranca and Cummings Road, with a small portion extending north of Foothill Road. Most of the Olivelands Ranch is situated to the west, north of Telegraph Road between the Todd Barranca and Aliso Canyon Road. Several existing residential (farm-workers) housing are located throughout the ranches. At the Limoneira Ranch Main Campus, there are an administration building, a 62,000 square-foot cold storage facility and a nearly 244,000 square-foot packing house.

Limoneira Ranch

9. The Limoneira wastewater treatment systems and disposal facilities at Limoneira Ranch are located about 1,900 feet east of Todd Barranca Creek and 9,900 feet northwest of Santa Clara River in Section 19, Township 3N, and Range 21W, based on the San Bernardino Base & Meridian (See Figure 6. Limoneira wastewater treatment plant and Collection System Layout Map). Limoneira Ranch's approximate latitude is 34º 19' 50.6'' N; and the longitude is 119º 06' 53.1'' W.

10. At the Limoneira Ranch, the Discharger operates two wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems. The first wastewater collection treatment and disposal system consist of two Imhoff tanks (Imhoff No.1 and Imhoff No. 2) with a design capacity of 100,000 gallons per day (gpd). The Imhoff tanks are followed by six sequential unlined settling ponds, aeration ponds, and evaporation/percolation ponds.

11. The domestic wastewater generated from the Limoneira Ranch residential houses is discharged to the existing Imhoff No.1 and Imhoff No. 2. The treated wastewater from the Imhoff tanks is then discharged to a series of six unlined ponds. Ponds No. 1 and 2 are settling ponds. Pond No. 3 is an aeration pond. Ponds No. 4, 5, and 6 are evaporation/percolation ponds. The Discharger estimated that a maximum daily volume of wastewater discharged into this treatment system is 60,000 gpd.

12. The second system, the Limoneira Main Campus wastewater treatment plant (Limoneira WWTP, also known as Plant No. 4), is located at the south end of the Main Campus off Cummings Road. The Limoneira WWTP receives wastewater from the citrus fruit washing that stems from the packing house operations, and domestic wastewater from the administration building, packing house and residential housing units located nearby.

13. The Limoneira WWTP treats up to 15,000 gpd of domestic wastewater from the restrooms located in the packing house, administration building, and residential housing units, and 75,000 gpd of rinse wastewater from the citrus fruit washing at the packing house. The system uses extended aeration for treatment and consists of a concrete tank with a capacity of 120,000 gallons. The tank is divided into three stages. The first stage consists of two solid and liquid separation chambers, the second stage consists of two aeration chambers, and the third stage consists of two settling chambers. Rinse water is municipal water supplied by the City of Santa Paula to rinse the fruit as it is taken out of storage. The effluent from this treatment system is also discharged to Pond No. 4, Pond No. 5, and Pond No. 6 of the first system.

14. Treated wastewater from the Imhoff treatment systems and the Limoneira WWTP comingle in Ponds No. 4, Pond No. 5 and Pond No. 6. Then the treated wastewater from Ponds No. 4, Pond No. 5 and Pond No. 6 flows to a chlorination chamber for chlorine disinfection. After disinfection, the treated wastewater is filtered, and is then pumped to the alfalfa and hay field in the Orchard Farm for irrigation.

15. The two wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems serve approximately 122 homes.

Olivelands Ranch

16. Olivelands Ranch is located about 2 miles west of the Limoneira Farm and approximately 59 feet from Ellsworth Barranca Creek in Section 25, Township 3N, Range 22 W, based on the San Bernardino Base & Meridian. It has an approximate latitude of 34º 19' 35.1'' N and an approximate longitude of 119º 07' 17.7'' W (Figure 7. Olivelands Ranch wastewater treatment system). The Ellsworth Barranca Creek directs intermittent surface water flow to the Santa Clara River approximately 9,000 feet southeast of Olivelands Ranch.

17. At the Olivelands Ranch, the Discharger operates a wastewater collection treatment and disposal system. The wastewater collection treatment and disposal system consist of Imhoff No. 3 with a design capacity of 50,000 gpd. The wastewater is discharged to another series of six unlined ponds. Pond No. 1 is a separation pond, Pond No. 2 is an aeration pond, and Ponds No. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are all evaporation/percolation ponds. Treated wastewater is not reclaimed at Olivelands Ranch for any purpose (Figure 6).

15. The Olivelands Ranch wastewater treatment system treats approximately 7,265 gpd of domestic wastewater from 30 homes.

Orchard Farm Ranch

16. The Orchard Farm, also owned by the Discharger, is located approximately 2.5 miles southwest of Limoneira Ranch and occupies a total of approximately 1,119 acres. It has an approximate latitude of 34º 56' 59.4'' N and an approximate longitude of 119º 06' 15.1'' W (Figure 8. Orchard Farm Ranch irrigation fields). There are no residences or packing house that would generate wastewater in the Orchard Farm Ranch.

17. Lemons, avocados, and row crops (cilantro, celery, lettuce, cabbage, and strawberries) are being grown in Orchard Farm Ranch. However, approximately 6 acres of the farm is used for growing alfalfa and hay crops. Treated wastewater from Ponds No. 4, 5, or 6 at the Limoneira Ranch is chlorinated, filtered, and then pumped to this area for surface irrigation of the alfalfa and hay crops. The average monthly volume of treated wastewater used for irrigation during 2013 was approximately 49,891 gpd.

18. Domestic water used at the Limoneira Ranch and the Olivelands Ranch is furnished by the City of Santa Paula. Domestic water used at the Orchard Farm is furnished not only by the City of Santa Paula but also by a small domestic water well located approximately 3,000 feet northeast of the alfalfa field. Irrigation water is provided by the Farmers Irrigation and Thermalbelt Company and is used for irrigation at the Limoneira Ranch, Olivelands Ranch, and Orchard Farm.

19. The Discharger has plans for expansion that will add additional wastewater flows to the Limoneira wastewater treatment system currently in place. The first expansion project includes 71 new residential farm worker housing units. The majority of these units will be in a newly created Aliso Village East neighborhood located northeast of Olivelands Ranch. The remaining units will be added to existing Olivelands Ranch farm worker residential neighborhood in different phases throughout the next 10 years. The total wastewater from the first expansion project (8 housing units) is anticipated to be 10,000 gpd.

20. The first phase of the expansion project includes construction of eight out of the 71 housing units for the Aliso Village area. The discharge of wastewater from these eight units have already been approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board in a letter dated August 25, 2011 and have been given clearance through the Ventura County Planning Division. The second expansion project is an additional 60,000 square-foot packing house at the main campus area of Limoneira Ranch. The new packing house will be located adjacent to the existing cold storage facility at the main campus area and will be tied into the same wastewater collection line. There will be no additional wastewater generated from the packing house expansion due to no additional restrooms will be added to the expansion.

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

21. The compliance history of Limoneira Company is summarized as follows:

    a. On September 4, 2008, the Regional Board issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for failing to monitor the effluent, groundwater and for violations of effluent limitations for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), pH, total coliform, and glyphosate. The NOV required the Discharger to submit a report detailing corrective and preventive measures taken or proposed, to bring the discharge into compliance with the effluent limitations. On September 18, 2008, the Discharger responded to the September 4, 2008 NOV and explained that the high BOD results were due to inconsistent sampling locations and most of the treated wastewater samples were taken prior to the aeration ponds. The Discharger stated that all personnel were informed of the proper testing locations and the old aeration pumps were replaced with new higher volume pumps.

    b. On February 10, 2012, the Regional Board issued an NOV for late submittal of monitoring reports, violations of effluent limitations for BOD, total nitrogen, suspended solids, and violations of groundwater limitations for sulfate. The NOV required the Discharger to submit a report detailing corrective actions taken or proposed to bring the discharge into compliance with effluent and groundwater limitations. On March 2, 2012, the Discharger responded to the February 10, 2012 NOV and explained that the high BOD results were due to personnel sampling at the incorrect sampling locations; the samples were taken prior to the aeration ponds. In response to the high sulfate levels, the Discharger stated that the high sulfates levels were high because of the regional groundwater sulfate concentrations in that area and they consulted United Water Conservation District (UWCD) to confirm that their groundwater wells as well as other groundwater wells in the area have high sulfate concentrations. Furthermore, the Discharger

submitted groundwater data collected by UWCD showing high sulfate concentrations for several state wells located in the vicinity of the Limoneira Company.

22. The site has an ongoing history of exceeding effluent limits and groundwater limits. Monitoring reports submitted to the Regional Board from 2003 through 2013 have shown repeated violations of effluent limits for several constituents including BOD, suspended solids, pH, and total coliform. Also, monitoring reports submitted from 2004 through 2013 have shown repeated violations of groundwater quality objective for sulfate. However, the groundwater data from Lower 2 Well and Orchard Well submitted by the Discharger were not representative of the groundwater (first aquifer) encountered at the site.

23. On December 10, 2012, the Discharger submitted an amendment to the response to NOV. In the amendment, the Discharger proposed to abandon the Olivelands Ranch wastewater treatment system consisting of Imhoff No. 3 and its six evaporation/percolation ponds in place. The Discharger plans to intercept all wastewater flows, which will be directed through a proposed 4-inch sewer force main that will run 6,500 feet east and connect to the existing 8-inch wastewater collection line located at Todd Barranca. The wastewater will ultimately flow to the Limoneira WWTP. The total inflow to Limoneira WWTP from the existing 77 units and 71 planned housing units from Aliso Village located in the Olivelands Ranch will be 28,000 gpd.

24. On May 30, 2013, Regional Board staff met with representatives of the Limoneira Company, and representatives of Jensen Design & Survey, Incorporated to discuss the proposed improvements. Furthermore, Regional Board staff informed the Limoneira Company representatives that the Discharger had failed to submit a groundwater monitoring workplan as required by Regional Board Order No. R4-2002-0139.

25. On June 27, 2013, Jensen Design & Survey Incorporated submitted “Action Plan for Limoneira Company” (Plan) on behalf of the Limoneira Company. The Plan contained a detail timeline for the decommission and abandonment of the Olivelands wastewater treatment system and its six unlined ponds, the lining of the six evaporation/percolation ponds serving the two treatment systems located in the Limoneira Ranch, the expansion and improvement of Limoneira WWTP and a groundwater monitoring network. In the Plan, the Discharger stated that the capacity of the Limoneira WWTP will increase to the current existing permit capacity of 180,000 gpd. The expanded Limoneira WWTP will accommodate the flows diverted from the decommissioned Olivelands wastewater treatment system as well as additional flows from the new housing units in the Olivelands Ranch.

26. On September 6, 2013, the Regional Board issued the Discharger a groundwater workplan approval letter, which approved the installation of groundwater monitoring wells at the Site.

27. On November 6, 2013, the Discharger submitted “Action Plan Progress Report for Limoneira Company” (Progress Report). In the Progress Report, the Discharger provided details regarding the monitoring well installation, groundwater quality data, the lining of the six unlined settling ponds, aeration ponds and evaporation ponds serving the two treatment systems located in the Limoneira Ranch, and construction updates for

the wastewater collection lift station, wastewater collection forcemain, and the connection of the new forcemain to the Limoneira WWTP. The updates are as follows:

a. In July 2013, four (4) monitoring wells were constructed in the vicinity of the Limoneira Wastewater Treatment Plant and another four (4) monitoring wells were constructed in the Orchard Farm Alfalfa Field. In addition, three (3) monitoring wells, two downgradient and one upgradient from the existing Olivelands Ranch wastewater treatment, were attempted and did not encounter groundwater to the depth of 75 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater samples were collected from the eight (8) completed wells and the laboratory analysis results were submitted to the Regional Board on November 6, 2013.

b. In August 2013, three of the six evaporation/percolation ponds serving the two treatment systems located in the Limoneira Ranch were drained and then lined with a high density polyethylene (HDPE) impermeable liner. The lining of the remaining three ponds was completed in November 2013.

28. In September 2013, a 4-feet diameter by 10-feet deep wastewater collection lift station and 6,200-linear feet of 4-inch wastewater forcemain were constructed in the Olivelands Ranch. The Olivelands Ranch's wastewater forcemain was connected to the Limoneira Ranch forcemain, which carries all wastewater to the Limoneira Ranch WWTP.

29. The lift station was completed in February 2014, as such the Olivelands Ranch treatment system will be decommissioned and the ponds will be backfilled at the end of February 2014.

FACILITY AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION

30. The Limoneira wastewater treatment systems (Limoneira WWTP, Imhoff No. 1, and Imhoff No. 2) and lined holding ponds are located about 1,900 feet east of Todd Barranca Creek and 9,900 feet northwest of Santa Clara River in Section 19, Township 3N, and Range 21W, based on the San Bernardino Base & Meridian (Figure 9 Limoneira Ranch wastewater treatment systems). Limoneira WWTP approximate latitude is 34º 19' 42.6'' N; and the longitude is 119º 06' 40.5'' W.

31. The site is located in an unsewered area of Ventura County. To date no public sewers have been scheduled for construction in the vicinity of the project.

32. The domestic wastewater generated from the Limoneira Ranch residential houses is discharged to the existing Imhoff No.1 and Imhoff No. 2. The treated wastewater from the Imhoff tanks is kept in Pond Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 for separation, aeration, storage, and evaporation. There is no more percolation because all six ponds were lined.

33. Furthermore, the domestic wastewater generated from the Olivelands Ranch residential houses is collected through underground piping utilizing gravity flow. The raw wastewater flows from the source to the Limoneira Ranch Imhoff No. 1 and Imhoff No. 2 for treatment. Then, the treated wastewater is also discharged to the same six ponds.

34. The wastewater generated from the citrus fruit washing that stems from the packing houses operations, and domestic wastewater generated from the restrooms located in the packing house, administration building, and residential housing units located in the Limoneira Ranch Main Campus area are treated at the Limoneira WWTP.

35. The Limoneira wastewater treatment plant was design to produce secondary wastewater for discharge to groundwater via spray irrigation with a design capacity of 180,000 gpd.

36. The current Limoneira WWTP has sufficient capacity for the expansion projects and the existing flow never reach the capacity limit of 180,000 gpd. Therefore, there will be no flow change at the Limoneira WWTP.

37. Treated wastewater from the Imhoff treatment systems and the Limoneira WWTP comingle in Pond No. 4, Pond No. 5 and Pond No. 6. Then the treated wastewater from Pond No. 4, Pond No. 5 and Pond No. 6 flows to a chlorination chamber for chlorine disinfection. After disinfection, the treated wastewater is filtered and is then pumped to the alfalfa and hay field in the Orchard Farm for irrigation.

38. The following table summarizes the wastewater treatment systems and ponds:

Treatment System	Capacity (gpd)
Imhoff No. 1	50,000
Imhoff No. 2	50,000
Limoneira WWTP	180,000
Total	**280,000**

Pond	Capacity (gallons)
Pond No. 1	139,358
Pond No. 2	184,555
Pond No. 3	973,303
Pond No. 4	889,233
Pond No. 5	809,570
Pond No. 6	825,488
Total	**3,821,507**

39. Currently, the treatment systems are treating approximately 71,257 gpd of domestic wastewater and commercial wash wastewater generated from the Limoneira Ranch administration building, packing house, residential housing units and from the citrus fruit washing at the packing house. And approximately 7,265 gpd of domestic wastewater generated from the Olivelands Ranch residential units.

WASTE DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

40. Based on the estimated flow from the expansion projects and the current flow, the sources of wastewater discharged at Limoneira Ranch and Olivelands Ranch are summarized as follows:

Source	Limoneira Farm	Olivelands Farm
Rinse water from packinghouses	75,000 gpd	--
Domestic wastewater	15,000 gpd	28,000 gpd

41. At Limoneira Ranch, the principal constituents of concern in domestic wastewater are total suspended solids, biodegradable organics, dissolved inorganics, and pathogenic organisms. Rinse water from the packinghouses may include chlorine, herbicides,

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pesticides, and fungicides. Specifically, solvent-refined light paraffinic distillate, abamectin, norflurazon, chlorpyrifos, metaldehyde, glyphosate, and simazine, are used during the growing of lemons, avocados, and row crops. No Maximum Contaminant Levels exist for these constituents, except for glyphosate and simazine. Based on the Maximum Contaminant Levels provided in the California Code of Regulations, the monthly average limits for glyphosate and simazine are 0.7 and 0.004 milligrams per liter, respectively.

42. At Olivelands Ranch, the principle constituents of concern in domestic wastewater are total suspended solids, biodegradable organics, dissolved inorganics, and quarterly pathogenic organisms.

SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

43. The Limoneira Ranch, Olivelands Ranch and Orchard Farms are centrally 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 site.

44. 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.

45. Groundwater beneath the Limoneira Company 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 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.

46. 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.

47. Land use in the Limoneira Company vicinity is primarily agricultural covered with lemon trees and avocado orchards.

48. Depth to groundwater at the Limoneira Company site ranges from a depth of 75 feet near the Ellsworth Barranca and Foothill Road in the west to 17 feet below ground surface (bgs) west of the Cummings Road, between Foothill Road and Telegraph Road. Groundwater flows in a southwesterly direction towards the Santa Clara River.

49. Self-monitoring data collected from February 2012 to May 2013 characterize the recent effluent water quality as follows:

Constituents	Units[1]	Treated Effluent[2]	Effluent Limits[3]
pH	mg/L	8.0	6.5 – 8.5
Total suspended solids	mg/L	7.5	30 – 45
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	2.45	30 – 45
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	1,737*	--
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	1,534*	--
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	2,233*	--
Nitrate as N	mg/L	5	--
Nitrite as N	mg/L	<0.1	--
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	1,363	2,000
Sulfate	mg/L	500	800
Chloride	mg/L	81	110
Boron	mg/L	0.6	1.0

[1]mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[2]Based on analyses performed from February 15, 2012 to May 3, 2013. Water samples were collected prior to chlorination.
[3]Effluent limits prescribed in Order No. R4-2002-0139
*samples results before chlorination.

50. The Limoneira Company installed four (4) monitoring wells in the vicinity of the Limoneira WWTP on July 11 and 12, 2013. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 17 feet to 22 feet below ground surface (bgs). The completed well depths are 25 feet and 30 feet bgs and initial water samples were collected and submitted to a laboratory for analysis on July 22, 2013. The groundwater quality for the monitoring wells installed is as follows:

Constituents	Units[1]	MW-M1	MW-M2	MW-M3	MW-M4	Groundwater Quality Objectives (Basin Plan)
TDS[2]	mg/L	1,820	1,910	1,570	1,540	2,000
Sulfate	mg/L	760	820	540	580	800
Chloride	mg/L	67	106	120	120	110
Boron	mg/L	1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	39	27.3	11.5	24	10
Glyphosate	mg/L	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	--
Simazine	mg/L	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	--
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	>23	>23	>23	>23	<1.1
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	>23	>23	>23	>23	<1.1
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	>2,420	>2,420	>2,420	>2,420	<1.1

[1]mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[2]TDS= Total dissolved solids
MW-M1: Upgradient Well to the Limoneira Ranch wastewater treatment systems
MW-M2: Cross-gradient Wells to the Limoneira Ranch wastewater treatment systems
MW-M3 and MW-M4: Downgradient Well to the Limoneira Ranch wastewater treatment systems

51. The Limoneira Company also installed four (4) monitoring wells in the vicinity of the alfalfa field in the Orchard Farm Ranch on July 15 and 16, 2013. Groundwater was

encountered at approximately 19 feet to 22 feet below ground surface (bgs). The completed well depths are 30 feet bgs and initial water samples were collected and submitted to a laboratory for analysis on July 22, 2013.The groundwater quality for the monitoring wells installed is as follows:

Constituents	Units[1]	MW-A1	MW-A2	MW-A3	MW-A4	Groundwater Quality Objectives (Basin Plan)
TDS[2]	mg/L	3,210	2,200	3,010	2,570	2,000
Sulfate	mg/L	1,710	1,100	1,520	1,400	800
Chloride	mg/L	160	150	180	180	110
Boron	mg/L	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	50	14	47	6	10
Glyphosate	mg/L	ND[3]	ND[3]	ND[3]	ND[3]	--
Simazine	mg/L	ND[3]	ND[3]	ND[3]	ND[3]	--
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	5.1	>23	>23	>23	<1.1
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	>23	>23	>23	>23	<1.1
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	>2,420	>2,420	>2,420	>2,420	<1.1

[1]mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[2]TDS=Total dissolved solids
[3]ND: Not Detected
MW-A1: Upgradient well to the alfalfa fields in Orchard Farm Ranch
MW-A2 and MW-A3: Cross-gradient wells to the alfalfa fields in Orchard Farm Ranch
MW-A4: Downgradient well to the alfalfa fields in Orchard Farm Ranch

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

52. The facility was inspected by Regional Board storm water staff on May 17, 2002. Storm water staff determined that the Limoneira/Olivelands Ranch establishment primarily engages in the production of citrus fruit [Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 0174/0179] and therefore is not required to be covered under Water Quality Order No. 97-03 DWQ NPDES General Permit.

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

53. ***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. 23 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.

54. Limoneira Ranch, Olivelands Ranch and the Orchard Farm area are 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.

55. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) established primary and secondary MCLs for inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants in drinking water. These MCLs are codified in Title 22, CCR. The Basin Plan (Chapter 3) incorporates Title 22 primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) by reference. This incorporation by reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Title 22 primary MCLs are applicable limitations for a receiving water to protect beneficial uses when that receiving water is designated as municipal and domestic supply. Also, the Basin Plan specifies that "Ground waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses." Therefore the secondary MCLs, which are limits based on aesthetic, organoleptic standards, are also incorporated into this permit to protect groundwater quality.

It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

56. **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 and control of the discharges, (2) requires implementation of Monitoring Reporting Program (MRP); and (3) requires discharges to be treated to comply with water quality objectives and WRRs.

57. The requirements contained in this Order are in conformance with the goals and objectives of the Basin Plan and implement the requirements of the California Water Code and Water Recycling Criteria and Policy.

58. ***Recycled Water Policy –*** On February 9, 2009, the State Board adopted Resolution No. 2009-0011, the State Board Recycled Water Policy. The Policy was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on May 14, 2012. This Recycled Water Policy is intended to support the State Board's Strategic Plan to promote sustainable local water supplies. Increasing the acceptance and promoting the use of recycled water is a means towards achieving sustainable local water supplies and can result in reduction in greenhouse gases, a significant driver of climate change. The Recycled Water Policy is also intended to encourage beneficial use of, rather than solely disposal of, recycled water generated from municipal wastewater sources in a manner that fully implements state and federal water quality laws.

59. CWC section 13523.5 on water recycling requirements states that a Regional Board may not deny issuance of water recycling requirements to a project that violates only a salinity standard in a basin plan. In 1985, soon after this provision was added to the Water Code, the State Board Office of Chief Counsel issued a legal opinion concluding that this provision does not apply to waste discharge requirements. Hence, waste discharge requirements for recycled water projects may contain effluent and other limitations on discharges of salts as necessary to meet water quality objectives, comply with the Antidegradation Policy, or otherwise protect beneficial uses.

60. These WRRs are proposed pursuant to CWC section 13523. The WRRs prescribe the limits for recycled water and the Discharger's responsibilities for the production and monitoring of recycled water. The Discharger is also responsible for inspecting point-of-use facilities, and ensuring compliance with the WRRs contained in this Order. The distribution and irrigation systems will be maintained by the Discharger.

61. 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 best practicable treatment or control (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.

62. The use of recycled wastewater for the irrigation of crops could affect the public health, safety, or welfare; requirements for such use are therefore necessary in accordance with section 13523 of the California Water Code.

63. 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 from the treatment plant.

64. Pursuant to California Code Section 13263(g), discharges is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.

65. The Regional Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

66. Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code (CWC) states, in part, that "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging or who proposes to discharge within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters of the state within its region shall furnish under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports." The reports required by the MRP CI No. 5322 are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger operates facilities that discharge wastes subject to this Order.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND NOTIFICATION

67. This project involves the issuance of WDRs/WRRs for an existing facility and the Limoneira WWTP has sufficient capacity for the expansion projects; as such the action to adopt WDRs/WRRs is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301.

68. On February 21, 2014, the Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of the intent to revise WDRs/WRRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments for the requirements by March 24, 2014.

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

70. Pursuant to CWC 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, Limoneira Company, shall be responsible for and shall comply with the following requirements in all operations and activities at the Limoneira wastewater treatment plant:

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The discharge flow shall not exceed a maximum flow of 180,000 gpd.

2. The pH in the effluent shall at all times be from 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.

3. Waste discharged through spray irrigation shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

Constituent	Units[1]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	45	30
Total suspended solids	mg/L	45	30
Total nitrogen[2]	mg/L	10	--
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	--
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1	--
Oil and grease	mg/L	15	10
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	2,000	--
Sulfate	mg/L	800	--
Chloride	mg/L	110	--
Boron	mg/L	1.0	--
MBAS (Surfactants)	mg/L	0.5	--
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	0.01	--
Glyphosate	mg/L	--	0.7
Simazine	mg/L	--	0.004
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	2.2	--
E. coli	MPN/100mL	2.2	--

[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. Turbidity Limits: The turbidity of the recycled water used for surface irrigation shall not exceed any of the following:

   a) A daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs),
   b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period, and
   c) 10 NTU at any time.

5. Total coliform Limits: The total coliform (median number of coliform organisms in the effluent) shall not exceed 23 MPN per 100 ml, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed 240 MPN/100 mL in more than one sample in any 30 days period.

TENTATIVE

6. Effluent (wastewater discharged from Limoneira Company wastewater treatment system) 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).

7. Radioactivity shall not exceed the limits specified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) title 22, chapter 15, section 64441 et seq., or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-2).

8. 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).

9. Effluent shall not contain disinfectant byproducts in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the current California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, section 64533, Chapter 15.5 or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-4).

B. GROUNDWATER LIMITATIONS

1. "Receiving water" is defined as groundwater underlying the wastewater treatment plant, and the discharge areas described in Finding 54.

2. The groundwater collected from the monitoring wells shall not exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Units[a]	Maximum Limitation
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	2,000
Sulfate	mg/L	800
Chloride	mg/L	110
Boron	mg/L	1.0
Total Nitrogen[b]	mg/L	10
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1
Glyphosate	mg/L	0.7
Simazine	mg/L	0.004
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	1.1

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

3. The Discharger shall demonstrate that the discharge from the wastewater treatment plant does not contribute to the degradation of groundwater quality.

TENTATIVE

C. RECYCLED WATER SPECIFICATIONS FOR IRRIGATION

1. Recycled water used for surface irrigation of alfalfa crops shall be at all times an adequately disinfected and oxidized wastewater. The wastewater shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms in the effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 23 per 100 milliliters (ml), as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 ml in any two consecutive samples. An adequately oxidized wastewater means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen. In addition, a geometric mean enterococcus density shall not exceed 24 organisms per 100 ml for a 30-day period.

2. Recycled water used for irrigation shall be retained on the areas of use and shall not be allowed to escape as surface flow.

3. Recycled water shall be applied at such a rate and volume as not to exceed vegetation demand and soil moisture conditions. Special precautions shall be taken to prevent clogging of drip tubes, to prevent over-watering and to exclude the production of runoff. Pipelines shall be maintained so as to prevent leaks.

4. Recycled water shall not be applied within 100 feet of any well used for domestic purposes.

5. The use of the recycled water shall not cause the concentration of organic and inorganic chemicals (i.e., heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide) in the receiving water to exceed the limits contained in title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 64431 (Inorganic chemical) and 64444 (Organic chemical).

6. Recycled water shall not be used for irrigation during periods of rainfall and/or runoff.

7. Recycled water reuse shall not result in breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, or other pests.

8. Recycled water used as spray disposal shall not result in earth movement in geologically unstable areas.

9. No physical connection shall be made or allowed to exist between any recycled water piping and any piping conveying potable water, except as allowed under Section 7604 of Title 17, CCR.

10. Public contact with wastewater shall be precluded or controlled through such means as fences and signs, or acceptable alternatives.

11. All disposal areas with public access and landscape impoundments should be posted to warm the public that recycled water is being stored or used.

12. Recycled water systems shall be inspected on at least monthly to assure proper operation, absence of leaks, and absence of illegal connections.

13. All areas where recycled water is used shall be posted with conspicuous signs that include the following wording in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide: "ATTENTION: NON-POTABLE WATER - DO NOT DRINK" or “RECYCLED WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION – DO NOT DRINK.” Perimeter warning signs indicating that the treated water is in use shall be posted at least every 500 feet, with a minimum of at least one sign on each corner of each irrigation area at access road entrances.

14. The portions of the water piping system that are in areas subject to access by the general public shall not include any hose bibs. Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system shall be used on the portions of the water piping system in areas subject to public access.

D. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or sufficient capacity shall be provided for treated wastewater storage during rainfall or in the event of plant upsets or outages.

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

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

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

5. 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.

6. Sludge and other solids shall be 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.

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

8. Storage and disposal of domestic wastewater shall comply with existing Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards.

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

10. 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 WDR100001131. The GeoTracker training video is available at:

https://waterboards.webex.com/waterboards/ldr.php?AT=pb&SP=MC&rID=44145287&rKey=7dad4352c990334b

E. PROHIBITIONS

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

2. Bypass, discharger or overflow of untreated wastes, except as allowed by Section F. 13 of this Order, is prohibited.

3. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in Section 2521(a) of Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2510 et seq., is prohibited. Discharge of waste classified as 'designated,' as defined in California 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. There shall be no onsite permanent disposal of sludge. Sludge-drying activities are allowed, but only as an intermediate treatment prior to off-site disposal. Any offsite disposal of wastewater or sludge shall be made only to a legal point of disposal. For purposes of this Order, a legal disposal site is one for which requirements have been established by a California Regional Water Quality Control Board or comparable regulatory entity, and which is in full compliance therewith. Any wastewater or sludge handling shall be in such a manner as to prevent its reaching surface waters or watercourses.

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

8. Wastes discharged from the wastewater treatment plant shall at no time contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.

9. The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance. No new connections may be made without notification to the Regional Board.

10. Nutrient materials in the waste discharged to the holding ponds shall not cause objectionable aquatic growth or degrade indigenous biota.

11. The discharge of any wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited without a NPDES permit.

12. The holding tanks 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. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the Discharger for bypass unless:

    a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production);

    b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

    c) The Discharger submitted a notice at least 48 hours in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

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

F. PROVISIONS

1. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the wastewater treatment plant 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 Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 5322 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 California Water Code.

4. Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 5322 contains requirements, among others, a groundwater monitoring program for the Limoneira Company wastewater treatment system so that the groundwater downgradient 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 of the receiving groundwater quality as it relates to its effluent discharges. Should the constituent concentrations in any downgradient monitoring well exceed the receiving water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and the increase in constituents is attributable to the Discharge's Limoneira Company 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 possible degradation of groundwater attributable to 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 nitrate and nitrite-nitrogen concentration in effluent of Limoneira Company recycled water exceed 15 mg/L 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. Wastewater treatment and discharge at the discharge/disposal area shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in CWC section 13050.

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

10. 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. Anyone employed in the operation of the wastewater treatment plant must be certified pursuant to CWC sections 13625-13633.

11. By **July 1, 2014**, the Discharger shall submit to the Executive Office for approval of an Operations and Maintenance Manual (O & M Manual) for the entire updated Limoneira wastewater treatment system and disposal facilities for the Limoneira Company facility. The Discharger shall maintain the O & M Manual in useable condition, and available for reference and use by all applicable personnel. The Discharger shall regularly review, and revise or update as necessary, the O & M Manual(s) in order for the document(s) to remain useful and relevant to current equipment and operation practices. Reviews shall be conducted annually, and revisions or updates shall be completed as necessary and submitted to the Regional Board by July 1 of each year.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. The WDRs contained in this Order will remain in effect and will be reviewed after five (5) years. Should the Discharger wish to continue discharging to groundwater for a period of time in excess of 5 years, the Discharger must file an updated Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board no later than 120 days in advance of the fifth-year anniversary date of the Order for consideration of issuance of new or revised waste discharge requirements. Any discharge of waste ten years after the date of adoption of this Order, without filing an updated Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board, is a violation of CWC section 13264. The Regional Board is authorized to take appropriate enforcement action for any noncompliance with this provision including assessment of penalties.

20. 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.

21. Failure to comply with this Order and MRP No. 5322, 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.

G. TERMINATION

Regional Board Order No. R4-2002-0139, adopted by the Regional Board on August 29, 2002, is hereby terminated, except for enforcement purposes.

H. 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 Discharger's expansion or mitigation plans, TMDL or Basin Plan mandates, or 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 April 10, 2014.

_____
Samuel Unger, P. E.
Executive Officer