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ORDER NO. R4-2023-xxxx
FILE NO. 11-187, CI-10016

TENTATIVE

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ISSUED TO HOLLANDIA PRODUCE LLC (WASTEWATER EVAPORATION TANKS) OXNARD, VENTURA COUNTY

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

BACKGROUND

1. Hollandia Produce LLC (hereinafter Hollandia or Discharger) operates a hydroponic lettuce growing facility (Facility) at 6135 North Rose Avenue, Oxnard, California (Figure 1). The Facility is owned by Hollandia Flowers, LLC and located on a 41.50-acre property that is owned by STORE Master Funding XXXI, LLC, and leased to Hollandia Real Estate, LLC, in an unincorporated area of Ventura County (Assessor Parcel Number 147-0-060-029). Hollandia is a wholly owned subsidiary of Local Bounti Corporation (Local Bounti). The property is centered at approximately latitude 34.264 north and longitude -119.131 west.

2. The Facility features three active hydroponic lettuce growing greenhouses where approximately 2.5 million pounds of lettuce are grown and sold each year (Figure 2). The Discharger has been operating the Facility since 2013.

3. The Discharger uses groundwater extracted from two on-site production wells (02N22W12R03S and 02N22W12R05S) for the operations at the Facility. Well water is stored on-site in a 60,000-gallon tank prior to use. A portion of the well water is sent to a reverse osmosis (RO) unit for treatment and then, after blending with untreated well water, distributed to the greenhouses for plant production. Nutrients, including Leaf Life Lignin Iron®, Berger OM 4, and Nature's Source Organic Plant Food 3-1-1 are added before the water is applied for the hydroponic system and drip irrigation system. The portion of the well water not treated by RO or used for blending is used for process wash water of lettuce trays and equipment.

4. The Facility is currently regulated under waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and Water Recycling requirements (WRRs) in Order No. R4-2013-0179. Order No. R4-2013-0179 authorizes discharges of recycled process wastewater that includes RO reject water (RO brine) and vegetable process wash water used for irrigation at the site. Order No. R4-2013-0179 also regulates discharges of domestic wastewater from two advanced onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS). Based on recorded volumes of RO brine and process wash water collected from June 8, 2022,

and October 31, 2022, the estimated production of RO brine and process wash water is approximately 885,000 gallons per year and 493,000 gallons per year, respectively.

5. On March 30, 2022, the Discharger submitted an updated report of waste discharge (ROWD) in response to the Los Angeles Water Board's request pursuant to Sections 13260 and 13263. In response to the updated ROWD, the Los Angeles Water Board issued an incomplete application letter to the Discharger on September 30, 2022, requesting additional information. On November 29, 2022, the Discharger submitted a revised ROWD that proposes disposing of the process wash water and RO brine from the hydroponic farming operation through the use of an onsite wastewater evaporation tank prior to offsite disposal. In addition, the revised ROWD proposes to enroll the two OWTSs onsite under a separate permit to be issued by Ventura County pursuant to the Ventura County Local Agency Management Program (LAMP).

6. Currently the Discharger routes the RO brine and process wash water from each of the greenhouses to 16 individual ponds, approximately 12 inches deep that were formerly used for growing produce. The ponds are lined to prevent subsurface discharge and are being used as temporary evaporation basins for the disposal of wastewater at the Facility. However, after an inspection of the Facility on April 2023, the Los Angeles Water Board determined that those temporary evaporation ponds at the site were not properly designed and inadequate to contain the volume of process wastewater and RO brine produced from the Facility . On July 28, 2023, the Los Angeles Water Board issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the Discharger for the improper management of wastewater at the Facility. The NOV, in part, required the Discharger to submit detailed engineering drawings and a construction quality assurance plan for the proposed evaporation tank system that meets the requirements of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (Title 27) for surface impoundment by October 2, 2023.

7. On October 20, 2023, the Discharger submitted a report to the Los Angeles Water Board with the detailed design of two evaporation tanks (Evaporation Tanks), including a construction quality assurance plan. The proposed Evaporation Tanks will be supported by 4-foot 9-inch above ground vertical steel wall panels fitted with multiple layers of geomembrane and non-woven geotextile liners (Figure 4), a leak detection sump (Figure 5), and liquid level detecting instrumentation. One tank will be 64'3"x 64'3" with two floating evaporators (Figure 6). The second tank will be 64'3"x 64'3" with one floating evaporator. The two Evaporation Tanks are expected to be constructed and available for wastewater management at the Facility within 90 days following adoption of this Order.

8. The proposed liner system for the Evaporation Tanks consists of the following components in sequence from the top to bottom:

    - 36-mil geomembrane (extending to the top of the tank),
    - 8-ounce geotextile (extending to the top of the tank),

- 36-mil geomembrane (extending to the top of the tank),
- 8-ounce geotextile (extending to the top of the tank),
- 36-mil geomembrane (covers the tank bottom only),
- 10-ounce geotextile (covers the tank bottom only), and
- Prepared subgrade.

9. As the wastewater evaporates, the concentration of chemicals dissolved in the wastewater will increase and salts will be crystalized and deposited at the bottom of the Evaporation Tanks. The total dissolved solid (TDS) concentration may exceed 250,000 milligram per liter (mg/L). If not properly managed, such wastes could be released to the environment in concentrations exceeding applicable water quality objectives and could reasonably be expected to affect beneficial uses of the waters of the state. The waste is therefore a designated waste as defined in California Water Code (CWC) section 13173(b).

10. CWC section 13260 requires any person "proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, other than to a community sewer system," to file a report of waste discharge. The term "waste" is defined in CWC section 13050(d) to include "sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, … prior to, and for purposes of, disposal."

11. CWC section 13267 authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to require any person who proposes to discharge waste to furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the Los Angeles Water Board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports, bears a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. This Order incorporates Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. CI-10016 for the Discharger, which is necessary to ensure that the discharge of waste to the Evaporation Tanks complies with this Order and is protective of human health and the environment.

12. This Order is adopted pursuant to CWC sections 13263 and 13267. It sets forth requirements, prohibitions, and other conditions to implement the Basin Plan, and includes an MRP.

13. This Order requires the Discharger to implement an Operations and Maintenance Manual (O & M Manual) to ensure that the Evaporation Tanks are routinely inspected to verify efficacy, brine composition, liquid level, and the integrity of the liner assembly and leak detection system and to implement the applicable regulations for the treatment, storage, and/or disposal of waste.

14. Applicable regulations governing the treatment, storage, or disposal of waste are contained in Division 2 of Californian Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 27 (Title 27).

15. Surface impoundments utilized for brine or saline wastes storage, or disposal and waste piles, are Class II waste management units and must be designed,

constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with Title 27, section 20310. Engineered alternatives to the construction or prescriptive standards in Title 27 may be allowed provided certain conditions are met, including but not limited to: it is infeasible to comply with the applicable construction or prescriptive standard in Title 27 and an engineered alternative affords equivalent water quality protection (Title 27 § 20080(b).)

16. The Evaporation Tanks are designed to contain liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and have the feature and function of a surface impoundment as defined in section 20164 of Title 27. However, because the Evaporation Tanks are aboveground, it is infeasible to construct and operate the Evaporation Tanks following the prescribed standards for surface impoundment units under section 20200 of Title 27. The Evaporation Tanks are therefore regulated in this Order as an engineered alternative to a surface impoundment that is allowed under section 20080(b) of Title 27.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

17. The Facility overlies the Oxnard Forebay of the Santa Clara River Valley Groundwater Basin, in the Oxnard Subbasin, in the Santa Clara River Hydrologic Basin. The Oxnard Subbasin is bounded on the north by the Oak Ridge fault and on the south by the contact of permeable alluvium with the semi-permeable rocks of the Santa Monica Mountains, on the east by the Pleasant Valley and Las Posas Valley Basins, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

18. The Facility is located in the Oxnard Plain Hydrologic Area and overlies the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin, the beneficial uses of which include Municipal and Domestic Supply, Industrial Service Supply, Industrial Process Supply, and Agricultural Supply.

19. Five aquifers are recognized in the Oxnard Subbasin, with the Oxnard Aquifer and the Fox Canyon Aquifer as the two primary fresh water-bearing units. The Oxnard Aquifer consists of late Pleistocene to Holocene age sands and gravels that were deposited in a coalescing alluvial fan setting that forms the Oxnard alluvial plain. These sediments are coarse and very permeable within the Forebay but include thicker deposits of fine material toward the coast. Groundwater in the Oxnard Subbasin is in part recharged by percolation of the Santa Clara River and artificial recharge from the United Water Conservation District (UWCD) spreading grounds at Saticoy and El Rio.

20. Land use in the vicinity of the Facility is primarily agricultural. The topography of the surrounding area is level. The UWCD Saticoy spreading grounds border the Facility to the northeast and northwest. Depth to groundwater at the site ranges from 14.6 feet to 136.8 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater flows in a southwesterly direction towards the Santa Clara River.

21. The Facility is located within a 100-year floodplain. Based on the site location, the Facility can expect to receive roughly 7.5 inches of rain during a 24-hour, 100-year storm event. The Evaporation Tanks are required to have a minimum of two feet of freeboard and are designed to accommodate two consecutive 100-year, 24-hour to 10-day storm events.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MONITORING SYSTEMS

22. This Order requires the Discharger to monitor the liner containment system and leak detection system of the Evaporation Tanks and to maintain a minimum of 24 inches of freeboard in the tank. The Discharger may be required to implement a groundwater monitoring program pursuant to Title 27 section 20380 et. seq, if the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer decides that such monitoring is warranted.

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

23. ***Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*** **(Basin Plan)** – The Basin Plan is designed to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters. Specifically, the Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and ground waters, (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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (also called the "Antidegradation Policy"). In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates by reference applicable State and Los Angeles Water Board plans, policies, resolutions as well as other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. Since 1994, numerous Basin Plan amendments have been adopted, and more current background, program, and geographical information have become available. This Order implements the plans, policies, and provisions of the Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan.

24. **Assembly Bill No. 685 (AB 685) – CWC section 106.3** – It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order promotes that policy by requiring the Discharger to take necessary measures to prevent the release of waste to surface and groundwaters to protect human health and to ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

ANTIDEGRADATION POLICY

25. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (Resolution No. 68-16) requires the Los Angeles Water 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 Water Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives). The Los Angeles Water Board finds that the activity regulated by these WDRs, is consistent with Resolution No. 68-16 because this Order prohibits the release of wastes from the Evaporation Tanks to surface and groundwaters and no change to water quality is expected. To ensure the Evaporation Tanks do not discharge to surface or ground waters this Order implements the Title 27 requirements for surface impoundments, including but not limited to, use of an engineered alternative that satisfies the requirements in Title 27 section 20080(b). This Order also requires implementation of a leak detection monitoring and response program whenever there is evidence of a release from the Evaporation Tanks. For any leaks that last longer than 7 days, the Discharger is required to cease discharge until a corrective action plan is developed and approved. As such, any discharge that may occur as a result of a leak is not expected to result in degradation because it would be of short duration and result in only temporary impacts. Even if some change to water quality occurs, it is consistent with Resolution 68-16 because the change is (1) consistent with the maximum benefit of the people of state, (2) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses, and (3) the discharge is required to comply with the waste discharge requirements set forth in this Order, including the use of best practicable treatment and control (BPTC) technology and implementation of the MRP to regularly monitor the wastewater stored in the Evaporation Tanks.

26. In accordance with CWC section 13263(g), no discharge of waste into the waters of the state, whether or not the discharge is made pursuant to waste discharge requirements, shall create a vested right to continue the discharge. All discharges of waste into the waters of the state are privileges, not rights.

GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

27. In Southern California, the predicted impacts of climate change are numerous, including the following.

    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.

    Although changes to mean precipitation are expected to be small, the increasing occurrence of extreme precipitation events will amplify the risk of flooding. These impacts may 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 facilities such the Evaporation Tanks, specific impacts of climate change could include, but are not limited to, an increase in stormwater inflow, increase potential of flooding inundation, overflows, power outages, pump maintenance issues, and onsite or nearby hillside destabilization.

28. On March 7, 2017, the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2017-0012, *Comprehensive Response to Climate Change*, recognizing the challenges posed by climate change, directed 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.

29. On May 10, 2018, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Resolution No. R18-004, *A Resolution to Prioritize Actions to Adapt to an Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change on the Los Angeles Region's Water Resources and Associated Beneficial Uses*, which encourages mitigating direct and indirect impacts of climate change on water quality and beneficial uses.

30. This Order contains provisions to address climate-related impacts that can cause or contribute to violations of permit requirements and/or degradation of waters of the state.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

31. On August 23, 2012, the County of Ventura (County), as the lead agency, certified a Mitigated Negative Declaration ("MND") for the project establishing the Facility (project) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.). Based on the findings contained in the Initial Study for the project, the County determined that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, including impacts to groundwater quality. Mitigation measures are, however, available to reduce the environmental impacts to less than significant levels.

32. The Los Angeles Water Board was a responsible agency for purposes of CEQA and considered the relevant portions of the MND when adopting WDRs Order No. Order No. R4-2013-0179. The Los Angeles Water Board has determined that supplemental environmental review for the Facility is not triggered under section 21166 of the Public Resources Code or section 15162 of CCR Title 14 (CEQA Guidelines) because the operational changes at the Facility will not involve new significant environmental effects or substantially increase the severity previously identified significant effects, there are no substantial changes to the circumstances under which the project is taken, and there is no new information showing additional environmental review is warranted. Even if subsequent environmental review was required because the changes to the Facility were considered a new Project, because the activity would not be subject to CEQA under the common sense

exemption in section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines. The Evaporation Tanks hold all RO brine and process wash water generated at the Facility, thus completely eliminating the need for land application of such wastewater, as well as any associated environmental impacts .

33. The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for Hollandia for the operations of the Evaporation Tanks.

34. The Los Angeles Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

35. Pursuant to CWC section 13320, any person affected by this action of the Los Angeles Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with section 13320 of the CWC and CCR, Title 23, 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 the State Board website at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/index.html.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger shall comply with the following requirements in all operations and activities for the Evaporation Tanks:

A. SPECIFICATIONS

1. Wastewater disposed of at the Evaporation Tanks may only include RO brine and process wash water generated at the Facility.

2. The Evaporation Tanks shall be equipped with a composite liner and leak detection systems that prevent or minimize releases of waste from the tank.

3. Any solid or liquid waste removed from the Evaporation Tanks shall be disposed to a legal point of disposal that is authorized to receive such waste. The nature, volume, and destination of the wastes shall be documented and reported to the Los Angeles Water Board per requirements of the MRP.

B. OPERATION OF EVAPORATION TANKS

1. The Evaporation Tanks shall have sufficient freeboard to accommodate seasonal precipitation, but in no case be less than 2 feet (measured vertically from the water surface up to the top of the tank walls), and shall prevent overtopping as a result of wind conditions likely to accompany such precipitation conditions.

2. Direct pipeline discharge to the Evaporation Tanks shall be either equipped with devices or have fail-safe operating procedures to prevent overfilling. Discharges shall be stopped in the event of any containment system failure

which causes, or threatens to cause, a release of waste from the Evaporation Tanks.

3. The liners and leak detection systems of the Evaporation Tanks shall be protected all times to prevent damages or failure that may release wastes to the environment.

4. All visible portions of synthetic liners shall be inspected monthly until all free liquid is removed from the Evaporation Tanks. If the waste is removed and the bottom of the tank is cleaned down to the liner, a comprehensive inspection shall be made of the bottom of the liner prior to the refilling of the tank.

5. The Discharger shall perform a complete integrity test on the liner and leak detection systems at least once every 5 years. Any determination of damage to the liner systems must be reported within 24 hours to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone or electronic mail. The Discharger must then submit a report within 5 days to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, explaining the issue and actions taken to correct the problem.

6. The Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board in the event of any unusual appearances in the Evaporation Tanks, such as a leak or tear, or any indication of leakage. In the event of any sign of leakage through the primary liner:

   a. The Discharger shall report to the Los Angeles Water Board within seven days when a leak in the liner system and/or an evaporation tank is detected;

   b. The Discharger shall initiate daily inspections of the leak detection system for at least 7 consecutive days for evidence of additional liquid;

   c. If no additional liquid has accumulated in the leak detection system within the 7-day period, then the Discharger may return to the routine inspection program required in the MRP; and

   d. If leakage continues during the 7-day period, the Discharger shall discontinue discharge of wastewater into the evaporation tank and submit a corrective action plan to the Los Angeles Water Board, within 30 days from the end of the 7-day period, for the repair of the liner and leak detection systems, with an implementation schedule, for the approval of the Executive Officer. No wastewater shall be discharged into an evaporation tank that is under corrective actions until such corrective actions are completed.

C. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of any waste that is not generated at the Facility is prohibited.

2. The operations of the Evaporation Tanks shall neither cause nor contribute to the contamination or pollution of surface water or groundwater through the release of waste constituents.

3. There shall be no waste overflows or discharge of partially treated wastes from the treatment, storage, or disposal facilities to adjacent drainage ways, adjacent properties, or waters of the state at any time.

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

5. 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.

6. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous,' as defined in section 2521(a) of Title 23, CCR, section 2510 et seq., is prohibited.

D. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with all waste discharge specifications, provisions, and monitoring and reporting requirements of this Order.

2. Any wastes that do not meet the foregoing requirements shall be held in another impervious container(s) and discharged offsite at a legal point of disposal.

3. A copy of this Order shall be maintained onsite so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.

4. The Discharger shall file with the Los Angeles Water Board self-monitoring reports in accordance with MRP No. CI-10016 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 MRP shall be reported to the Los Angeles Water Board. The Discharger shall comply with all of the provisions and requirements of the MRP.

5. At any time, the Discharger may file a written request, including appropriate supporting documents, with the Executive Officer of the Board, proposing any appropriate modifications to MRP. The Discharger shall implement any changes in the revised MRP approved by the Executive Officer upon receipt of a signed copy of the revised MRP.

6. Compliance with these requirements shall be evaluated based on the following:

    a. Periodic inspection by Los Angeles Water Board staff;

b. Evaluation of the monitoring reports submitted in accordance with the MRP; and

c. Any other relevant information.

7. 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 wastewaters from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's responsibilities.

8. The Discharger shall file a revised report of waste discharge with the Los Angeles Water Board at least 120 days before making any changes to the operations of the Evaporation Tanks or changes in the character, location, volume, or disposal methods of the discharge.

9. The Discharger shall submit an O & M Manual for the Evaporation Tanks to the Los Angeles Water Board, for the approval of the Executive Offer, prior to discharging wastewater into the tank. The Discharger shall maintain the O & M Manual in a 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 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 Los Angeles Water Board.

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. For any violation of requirements in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water 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.

12. 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 the imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other regulatory agency.

13. 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.

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

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

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

    a. Entry 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 purpose of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances, or parameters at any locations.

17. The Discharger shall submit a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan) no later than 12 months after the adoption of this Order. Submittal of the Climate Change Plan is required pursuant to CWC section 13267. As required by this provision, a Los Angeles Water Board may require a person to submit technical or monitoring program reports which the Los Angeles Water Board requires. The Climate Change Plan is needed in order to assess and manage climate change

related-effects associated with the 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 discharge locations 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.

E. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Order becomes effective upon adoption.

F. ORDER NO. R4-2013-0179

This Order does not regulate discharges from the advanced OWTS covered under No. R4-2013-0179. Until these advanced OWTS are enrolled under a County-issued permit authorized by the County LAMP, the Discharger shall continue to comply with the applicable WDRs included in Los Angeles Water Board Order No. R4-2013-0179. The Discharger may request the Los Angeles Water Board to terminate Order No. R4-2013-0179 when all activities regulated under Order No. R4-2013-0179 have ceased.

I, Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on December 21, 2023.

Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

Figure 1. Hollandia Produce LLC Site Location Map

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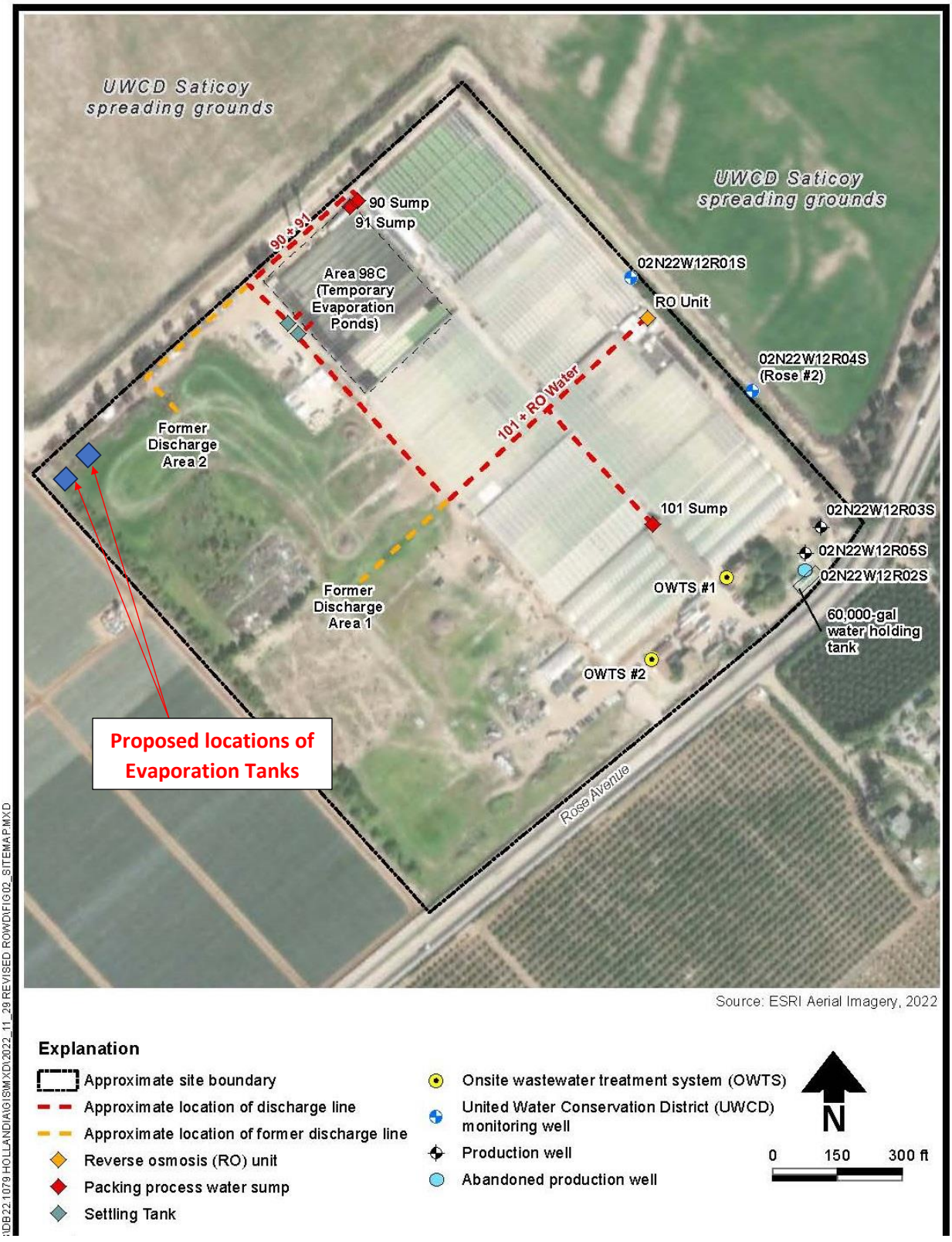

Figure 2. Hollandia Facility Overview

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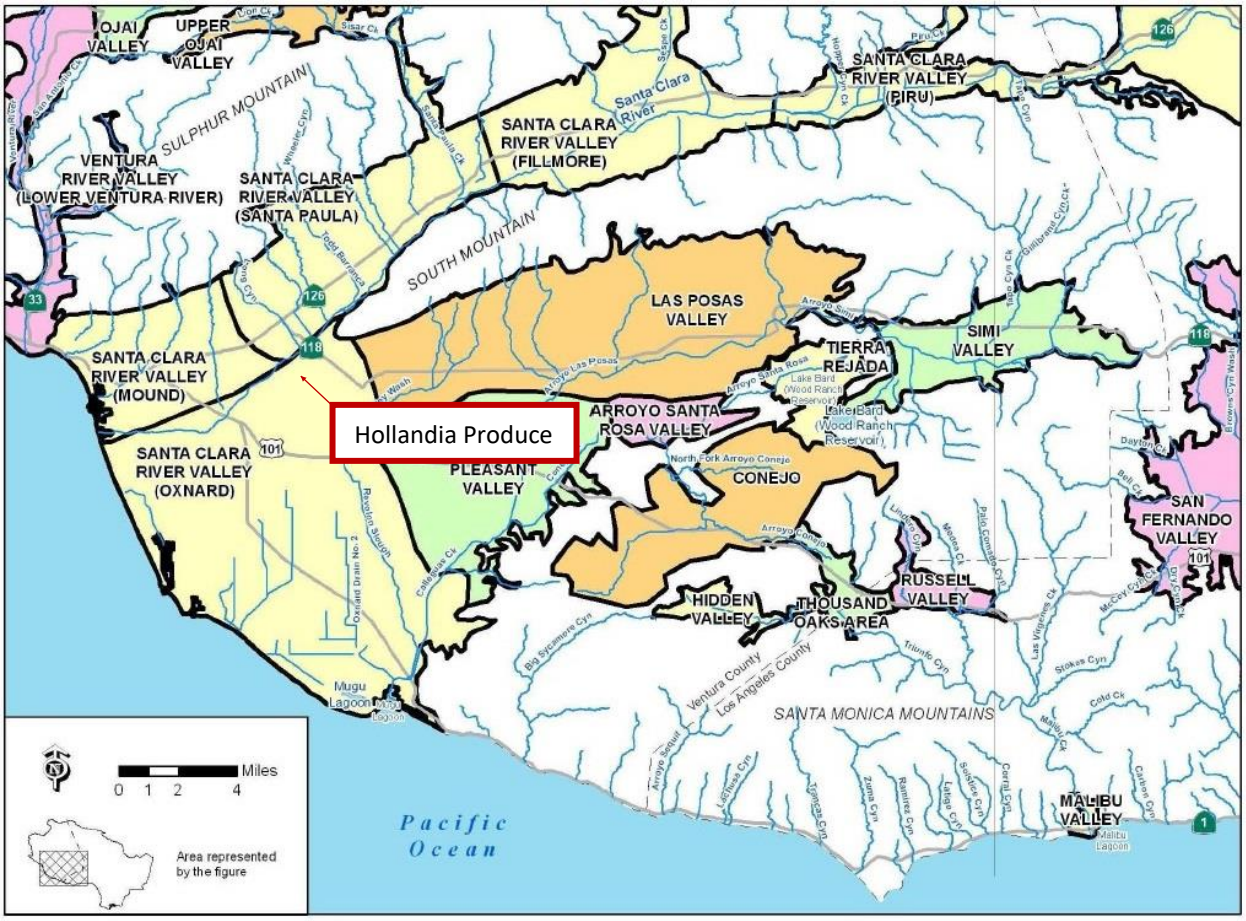

Figure 3. Hollandia Groundwater Basin

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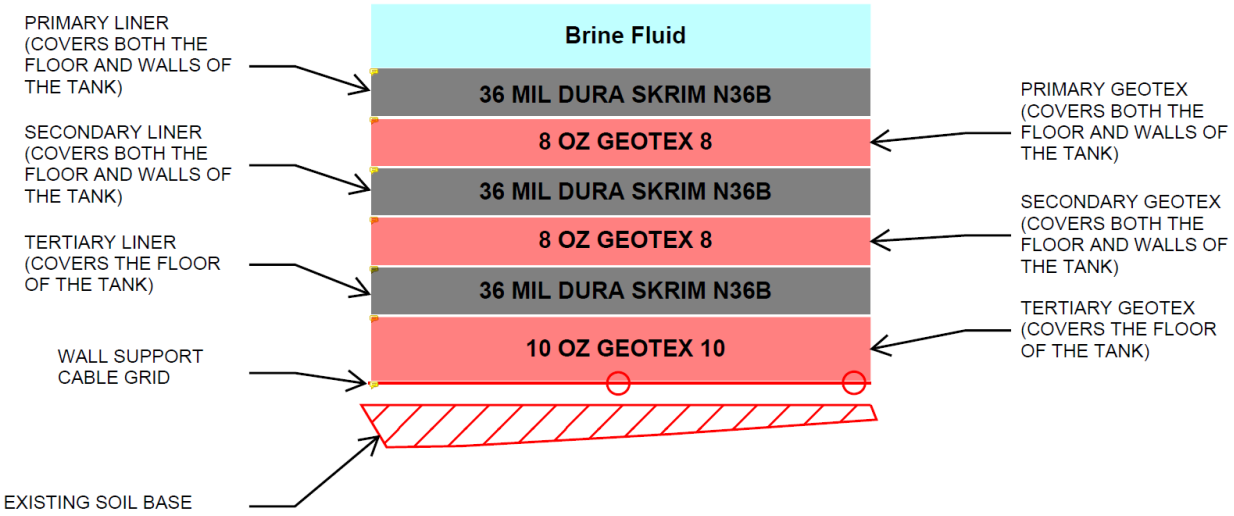

Figure 4. Liner System of the Evaporation Tanks

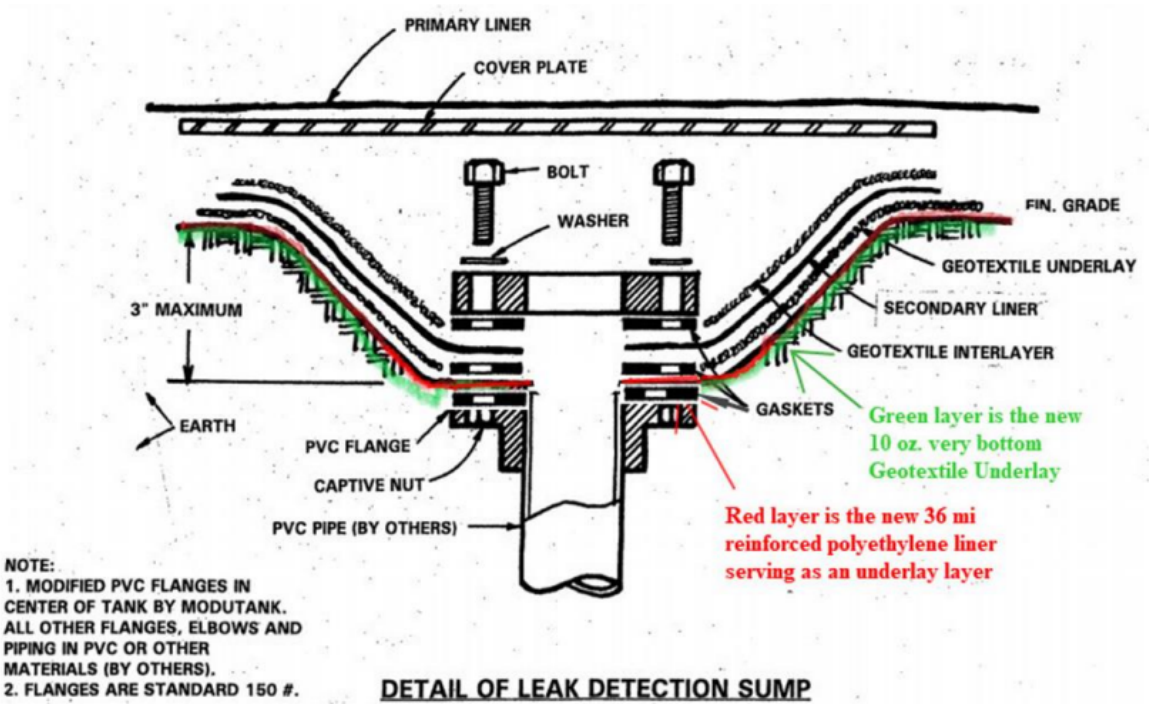

Figure 5. Leak Detection System for the Evaporation Tanks

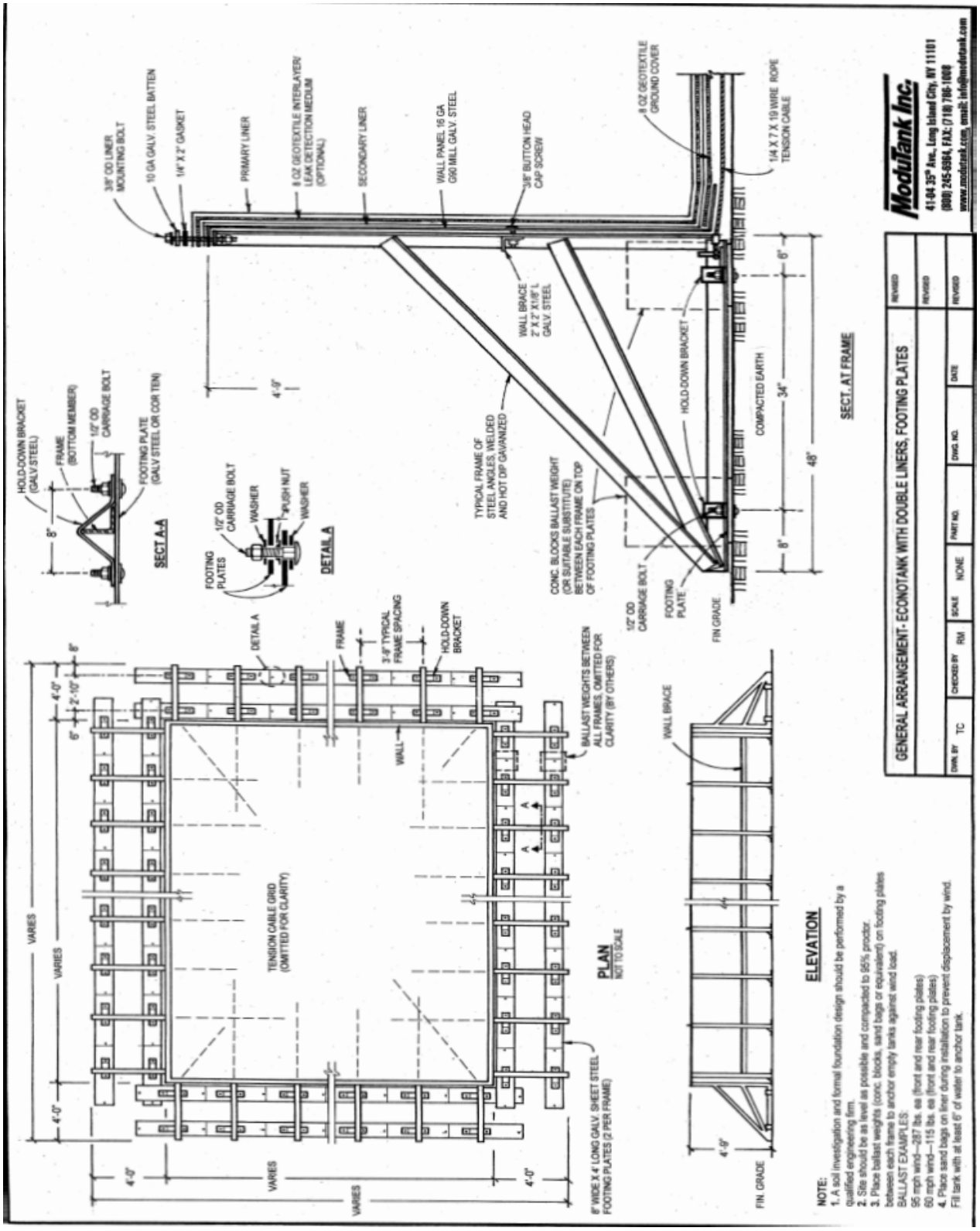

Figure 6. Detailed drawings of evaporation tanks