STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013

**REVISED FACT SHEET**
**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**
**FOR**
**DOLE FOOD COMPANY, INC.**
**(WESTLAKE VILLAGE SPA & HOTEL)**

**NPDES NO. CAG994004**
**CI-8744**

**FACILITY ADDRESS**

Westlake Village Spa & Hotel
Two Dole Drive
Westlake Village, California

**FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS**

One Dole Drive
Westlake Village, CA 91362

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

Dole Food Company, Inc. (Dole) discharges wastewater from a construction dewatering project located at 5411 Lindero Canyon Road in Westlake Village. Dole is constructing a hotel and spa resort at the above-referenced site. Following completion of the project, the new address will be Two Dole Drive, Westlake Village. Based on the water quality data, the groundwater beneath the site is impacted with volatile organic compounds (VOC), heavy metals, 1,4-Dioxane, Freon 113, total dissolved solids, and sulfate. The extracted groundwater will be treated before discharge to a nearby storm drain.

Dole also proposes to: 1) combine the seepage groundwater from Lindero Headquarters Company (LHC) located at One Dole Drive with the construction dewatering groundwater at Two Dole Drive; and 2) allow blending of the treated groundwater with potable water to reduce the concentration of mineral constituents with limitations under the above-referenced permit.

The revised treatment system would include any combination of advanced oxidation, granular activated carbon beds, reverse osmosis, and ion exchange. Maximum discharge will be experienced at the site during the construction phase of the project. During the construction dewatering phase, the extracted groundwater will pass through an appropriate combination of treatment systems prior to blending with potable water at a 1:1 ratio, before being discharged to the storm drain. Discharge from the storm drain flows to Westlake Lake and then to Triunfo Creek where it primarily percolates the unlined creek bed and recharges the groundwater sub-basin. This high flow rate of discharge with blending will occur for a short-term period and may last up to May 2005. Thereafter, the permanent dewatering system will discharge continuously at a flow rate of up to 28,800 gpd.

**VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE:**

Up to 432,000 gallons per day of treated groundwater will be discharged during the construction dewatering activities. This high rate of discharge will be reduced to 28,800 gallons per day after May 2005. The treated groundwater will be discharged through an existing storm drain located at Lindero Canyon Road (Latitude 34° 09' 02", Longitude 118° 48' 18"), thence to Malibu Creek Watershed, a water of the United States. The site location map and process flow diagram are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

## APPLICABLE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Based on the information provided in the NPDES Application Supplemental Requirements, the following constituents listed in the Table below have been determined to show reasonable potential to exist in the discharge. The groundwater discharge flows into Malibu Creek Watershed; therefore, the discharge limitations applicable to freshwater waterbodies under the "Other Waters" apply to your discharge. In addition, the discharge limitations listed in Attachment B.5.a. are applicable to your discharge.

This Table lists the specific constituents and effluent limitations applicable to the discharge.

| Constituents | Units | Discharge Limitations | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Daily Maximum | Monthly Average |
| Total Dissolved Solids | mg/L | 2000 | |
| Sulfate | mg/L | 500 | |
| Chloride | mg/L | 500 | |
| Boron | mg/L | 2 | |
| Nitrogen[1] | mg/L | 10 | |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 150 | 50 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 150 | 50 |
| $BOD_5$ 20°C | mg/L | 30 | 20 |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | 15 | 10 |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Sulfides | mg/L | 1.0 | |
| Phenols | mg/L | 1.0 | |
| Residual Chlorine | mg/L | 0.1 | |
| Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) | mg/L | 0.5 | |
| **Volatile Organic Compounds** | | | |
| 1,1-dichloroethane | µg/L | 5 | |
| 1,1-dichloroethylene | µg/L | 6 | 3.2 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | µg/L | 5.0 | |
| Trichloroethylene | µg/L | 5.0 | |
| Vinyl chloride | µg/L | 0.5 | |

[1] Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite nitrogen.

| Constituents | Units | Discharge Limitations | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Daily Maximum | Monthly Average |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | |
| Perchlorate | µg/L | 4 | |
| 1,4-Dioxane | µg/L | 3 | |
| Total petroleum hydrocarbons | µg/L | 100 | |
| **Metals** | | | |
| Copper | µg/L | 44.4 | 22.1 |
| Nickel | µg/L | 100 | 100 |
| Selenium | µg/L | 8 | 4 |

**FREQUENCY OF DISCHARGE:**

The groundwater dewatering will be intermittent during the construction and then permanent and continuous after the completion of the construction project for the life of the structure.

**REUSE OF WATER:**

Options for reuse of water such as irrigation, reinjection, reuse for potable source, or disposal to a wastewater treatment facility, were considered. However, due to the large volume of groundwater dewatering expected to be generated during the construction, and the prohibitive cost of pipelines and permits, the reuse of the groundwater is infeasible. The local sewering agency, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, is not accepting this type of wastewater into its sewershed. Therefore, the wastewater will be discharged to the storm drain.