

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

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

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
SATICOY FOODS CORPORATION**

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

PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. Saticoy Foods Corporation (hereinafter Discharger) is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 95-130, adopted by the Regional Board on August 14, 1995, for the discharge of pepper processing wastewater to spray irrigation fields.
2. Water Code section 13263, subdivision (e) provides that all requirements shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board. A review of the current requirements and water quality data, followed by a site inspection conducted by Regional Board staff, indicated that the Discharger is not capable of complying with the effluent limits and groundwater limits as specified in Regional Board Order No. 95-130.
3. On December 14, 2010, Regional Board staff required the Discharger to submit a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD)/Form 200, for the revision of Regional Board Order No. 95-130. On March 24, 2011, the Discharger submitted the ROWD to the Regional Board.

BACKGROUND

4. The Discharger owns and operates Saticoy Foods (facility) located at 554 Todd Road along Highway 126 (Santa Paula Freeway) about one mile southwest of the City of Santa Paula in Ventura County, California (Figure 1).
5. The facility is located on a 29-acre parcel. It has three main buildings: the production plant, the warehouse, and the office building. Currently, the production plant occupies a total of 40,000 square feet. The warehouse is located north of the production plant and occupies 126,000 square feet. The 1,800-square foot office is approximately 200 feet to the east of the warehouse.
6. The Discharger processes fresh peppers purchased from growers throughout California.
7. Processing season starts in August and ends in November each year. On average, the duration of each processing season is 70 days.

June 28, 2016

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8. There is no pepper processing or discharge from December to July and the facility only performs packaging for shipment during this period.
9. During the processing season, the peppers are sorted by hand, rinsed with water, cut into small pieces by machine, blanched or cooked with seasoning added, and then filled into jars or cans. The jars or cans are sealed, cooled in a rotary cooler, and stacked onto pallets to prepare for delivery to customers under different brand names.
10. The number of employees at the facility varies seasonally. During the processing season, there are approximately 260 employees (40 full-time and 220 part-time). During regular time (non-processing season), there are 40 full-time employees.
11. Groundwater is the sole source of potable water at the facility. There are three supply wells at the facility (Figure 2). Fresh water from wells SW-2 and SW-3 is used: (a) in the pepper processing operations to rinse and cook the peppers, (b) as makeup water for the two cooling towers, and (c) to clean the facility. Water is pumped from SW-2 and SW-3 into a common reservoir before delivery into the facility. Well SW-1 produces approximately 1,500 gallons per month for the use of facility dust control and cleaning only, but not for pepper processing. In 2015, a combined total of 20,200,000 gallons of water were produced from SW-2 and SW-3.
12. A total of five (5) groundwater monitoring wells were installed within and around the spray irrigation fields. Monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 were installed in February 1996. Monitoring wells MW-4 and MW-5 were installed in September 2015. Based on the groundwater flow direction in December 2015, monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-4 are upgradient, MW-2 and MW-3 are cross-gradient, and MW-5 is down-gradient.

FACILITY PROCESS DESCRIPTION

13. During the processing season, potable water from supply wells SW-2 and SW-3 is used to clean the peppers and also for cooking the peppers. Potable water is also stored in the two cooling towers to be used to cool the pepper containers after the canning and cooking process.
14. The pepper processing operations generate the following wastewater streams at the facility:
 - a. Process effluent from rinsing and cooking the peppers;
 - b. Cleanup wastewater used to clean the facility at the end of each production day;
 - c. Cooling tower effluent.
15. During the 2015 processing season, the total volume of wastewater generated was approximately 20,200,000 gallons and the average wastewater discharged was 207,567 gallons per day (gpd) to the spray irrigation fields.
16. Based on the processing wastewater discharge record from 2011 to 2015, the maximum daily discharge of 681,000 gallons occurred on October 13, 2011.

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17. Wastewater generated at the facility is collected in concrete-lined floor trenches and flows by gravity to a concrete containment sump. Treatment of wastewater at the facility currently consists of removal of solids in excess of 0.04 inches. Submersible sump pumps lift the wastewaters, pulp, and solids from the concrete containment sump to two parabolic screens with 0.04-inch slots. Wastewaters passing through the screens are pumped into a surge tank. Screened wastewaters contained in the surge tank then flow by gravity to a 30,000-gallon sump located approximately half a mile south of the processing facility in the spray irrigation fields.
18. The spray irrigation fields consist of three fields (Field 1, Field 2, and Field 3) with a total of 40 acres (Figure 3). They are located along the northern bank of the Santa Clara River. All the spray irrigation fields are fallow lands with no vegetation or crops.
19. At the spray irrigation fields, processing wastewater from the 30,000-gallon sump is applied to the fields via 101 sprinklers operating at approximately 55 to 65 pounds per square inch (psi) to achieve good uniformity of application. The impact sprinklers are on a wheel line at 60-foot by 80-foot effective spacing and on solid set aluminum lateral lines at 60-foot by 90-foot spacing.
20. The numbers of sprinklers in use varies with the wastewater volume generated during the processing season. During the early and late portions of the processing season (August and November, respectively), as the volume of wastewater generated is relatively low, the sprinklers will be manually moved around all the fields. During peak processing season (September and October), the sprinklers (wheel line or solid set sprinklers) will be discharging wastewater to Field 1 (which is divided into Primary Area 1 and Secondary Area, Figure 4), Field 2, and Field 3 (Primary Area 2, Figure 5).
21. Spray cycles are designed to last 6 days during most of the season, longer during the early and late season low flow periods. The areas irrigated will be rotated twice daily to provide good conditions for aerobic biodegradation. The 40 acres will be divided into 12 areas of 3.3 acres each. Each area will be irrigated for approximately 11 hours and allowed to dry for the rest of the cycle (5.5 days). The average volume of water discharged to the spray irrigation fields for 11 hours will be approximately 150,000 gpd on 3.3 acres. The spraying operation is shut down if there is any precipitation.
22. The solids (pulp and pepper solids) retained by the parabolic screens are pressed and then conveyed to a dumpster. These wastes are either hauled to a legal disposal site or sold for cattle feed.
23. The attached flow chart summarized the entire pepper processing operation including wastewater stream generation, and the disposal of wastewater and solids (Figure 6).

ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (OWTSs) DESCRIPTION

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

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- 25. Wastewater from the facility restrooms is discharged to three (3) OWTs including one (1) for the production plant, one (1) for the warehouse, and one (1) for the office; two (2) leach fields (one for the production plant and one for the office); and a mound leach field system (for the warehouse).
- 26. All three OWTs are currently permitted by the County of Ventura Environmental Health Department.

OWTS for production plant

- 27. Wastewater from the two restrooms in the production plant is discharged to a 2,500-gallon septic tank located at the northwest portion of the building. The septic tank is connected to a 75-foot wide by 75-foot long by 4-foot deep leach field located approximately 640 feet to the east of the production plant building (Figure 7).
- 28. At the peak of the production season (September through November), approximately 220 employees work in the production plant. The maximum volume of wastewater discharged to the septic tank during that time is 4,400 gallons per day (gpd).
- 29. Based on the California Plumbing Code, each employee will discharge approximately 20 gpd of wastewater. The existing OWTs at the production plant do not have sufficient capacity to treat the wastewater. The Discharger plans to upgrade the existing OWTs at the production plant to 6,600 gallons in order to accommodate the maximum volume of wastewater discharged during the peak production season. An associated Cease and Desist Order No. R4-2016-YYYY will be issued to allow time to complete such an upgrade.

OWTS for warehouse

- 30. Wastewater from the two restrooms in the warehouse is discharged to a 3,000-gallon septic tank located at the southeast portion of the building. The septic tank is connected to a 50-foot diameter by 3-foot high mound leach field system located approximately 330 feet to the east of the warehouse (Figure 7). The mound leach field system is necessary because of the shallow groundwater level at approximately 15 feet below ground surface (bgs).
- 31. At the peak of the production season (September through November), approximately 30 employees work in the warehouse. The maximum volume of wastewater discharged to the septic tank during that time is 600 gpd.

OWTS for office

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

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- 33. At the peak of the production season (September through November), approximately 10 employees work in the office throughout the year. The maximum volume of wastewater discharged to the septic tank during that time is 200 gpd.
- 34. Regional Board Order No. 95-130 has no monitoring requirements for the OWTs. This Regional Board Order No. R4-2016-XXXX and the associated Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-5372 will impose requirements including monitoring the discharge volume and the population served by the OWTs and the impact to groundwater quality resulting from the OWTs discharge.

PROCESSING WASTEWATER QUALITY MONITORING

Effluent Compliance History

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

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

¹mg/L = milligrams per liter

²The average data based on analysis performed from August 24, 2011 to November 5, 2015

³Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

⁴TDS = Total dissolved solids

⁵Bolded data represent constituents exceeding WDR effluent limits specified in Order No. 95-130

⁶lb/acre/day = pounds per acre per day

- 36. The Discharger has monitored water quality of the effluent wastewater before it is used for spray irrigation application since August 1995. Constituents monitored on a quarterly

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basis include organic loading (BOD₅@20°C), pH, nitrate-nitrogen (nitrate-N), nitrite-N, ammonia-N, organic N, Kjeldahl N, phosphorus, ethanol, fixed dissolved solids (FDS), total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate, chloride, boron, and surfactants. Monitoring results from the analysis performed from 3rd quarter 2011 to 4th quarter 2015 indicated that FDS, chloride and surfactants exceeded the maximum effluent limits specified in Regional Board Order No. 95-130.

Groundwater Compliance History

37. The Discharger installed three (3) monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3) in February 1996. Monitoring well MW-1 is located approximately 50 feet to the northeast of the spray irrigation fields. Monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 are located within the spray irrigation fields. These monitoring wells may be under the influence of the spray irrigation discharge (Figure 8).
38. The volume of wastewater discharge requires the use of the entire spray irrigation fields. There was no groundwater monitoring wells at the western end of the fields. Therefore, Regional Board staff at a meeting on August 5, 2015, requested the installation of two (2) additional wells – one monitors the background groundwater quality and the other one monitors the down-gradient groundwater quality based on the groundwater flow direction (south-southwest towards the Santa Clara River). The two wells, MW-4 and MW-5, were installed in September 2015 (Figure 8).
39. Groundwater monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 were installed to a total depth of 30 feet bgs. The two new wells, MW-4 and MW-5, were installed to a total depth of 45 feet bgs because there has only been approximately 2 feet of measurable groundwater in monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 in recent years.
40. According to the recent self-monitoring data collected from 4th quarter 2015, the groundwater quality for the monitoring wells installed is as follows:

Constituent	Units ¹	MW-1 ² (Field 1)	MW-2 ² (Field 1)	MW-3 ² (Field 1)	MW-4 ² (back-ground well)	MW-5 ² (down-gradient well)	Groundwater Limits (Order No. 95-130)
TDS ³	mg/L	2,530	2,990⁵	2,760⁵	1,720	2,560⁵	1,500
Sulfate	mg/L	1,130	1,070	1,200⁵	818	1,200⁵	800
Chloride	mg/L	113	109	119⁵	66	130⁵	110
Boron	mg/L	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Total Nitrogen ⁴	mg/L	1.05	7.35⁵	3.35	0.25	1.45	5.0
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<2
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	2	2	3.7	<1.8	3.6⁵	<2
Turbidity	NTU	30.3	96.8⁵	18	1.7	38.4⁵	2.0
Surfactants	mg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.2	<0.5	0.5
Color	color units	<5	40⁵	35⁵	<5	<5	15
Odor	odor units	512	1,130⁵	256	<1	16⁵	3
pH	pH units	6.82	6.9	6.97	6.99	6.99	6.5 to 8.5

¹mg/L = milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number per 100 milliliters; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

²Based on analysis performed on December 11, 2015

³TDS = Total dissolved solids

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⁴Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

⁵Bolded data represent constituents exceeding WDR groundwater limits and the exceedance may be contributed by the Discharger based on the groundwater flow direction and the distance between monitoring wells and the spray irrigation fields.

- 41. The Discharger has been monitoring groundwater quality from wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 since 1996 and has initiated the monitoring of groundwater quality from wells MW-4 and MW-5 in September 2015. Constituents monitored on a quarterly basis include BOD₅@20°C, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, fecal coliform, total coliform, nitrate-N, nitrite-N, ammonia-N, organic N, Kjeldahl N, phosphorus, TDS, sulfate, chloride, boron, surfactants, ethanol, acetone, color, odor, and pH.
- 42. Monitoring results from the 4th quarter 2015 indicated that the concentrations of TDS, sulfate, chloride, total coliform, turbidity, and odor from down-gradient wells exceeded the groundwater limits specified in Regional Board Order No. 95-130. The results also indicated that the concentrations of TDS, sulfate, chloride, boron, total nitrogen, total coliform, turbidity, and odor from down-gradient wells are higher than the concentrations from the background or upgradient monitoring wells.
- 43. On May 8, 2014, the Regional Board issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for failure to submit quarterly monitoring reports from the first quarter of 2011 to the fourth quarter of 2013. The NOV required the Discharger to immediately submit all the missing reports and to submit a report detailing corrective and actions taken. On May 28, 2014, the Discharger responded to the May 8, 2014 NOV and indicated that the missing reports were submitted but a misunderstanding with the use of GeoTracker program caused the reports not to be uploaded properly. The Discharger submitted all the missing reports to GeoTracker on June 27, 2014.
- 44. On October 30, 2014, the Regional Board issued another NOV for deficient reporting, violations of effluent limitations for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total nitrogen, total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, surfactant, and violations of groundwater limitations for TDS, sulfate, total nitrogen, chloride, boron, turbidity, color, odor, fecal coliform and total coliform. The NOV required the Discharger to immediately implement corrective and preventative actions to bring the discharge into compliance with effluent and groundwater limitations and to submit a report detailing corrective actions taken. On January 30, 2015, the Discharger provided a response to the NOV. In the response, the Discharger proposed corrective actions, which included adding additional area to the existing sprinkler irrigation fields or reducing the concentration of the particular constituents at issue, to address the violations. On February 25, 2015, Regional Board staff met with the Discharger to address the violations and the proposed corrective actions. Additional requirements for the corrective actions necessary to improve the effluent wastewater quality and to comply with the effluent limitations and groundwater quality objectives are included in the associated Cease and Desist Order No. R4-2016-YYYY.

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SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- 45. The facility is located along the southern boundary of the Santa Paula Ground Water Basin. The southern boundary of the basin is defined by the Oakridge Fault which

roughly lies beneath the present Santa Clara River channel and Todd Barranca. The channelized Todd Barranca forms the western boundary of the facility.

46. 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.
47. Groundwater beneath the Saticoy Foods Corporation is contained in alluvial flood plain and fan deposits. Groundwater levels and flow directions beneath the site are controlled by these deposits. The shallow aquifer (from 28 feet to 50 feet bgs) beneath the northern portion of the site is comprised of predominantly fine-grained fan deposits. The shallow aquifer in the southern portion of the site consists of coarse-grained fluvial sediments deposited by the Santa Clara River.
48. 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.
49. The facility, including the spray irrigation fields, is located in a primarily agricultural area. Agricultural fields with orchards and isolated farm houses surround the facility and spray irrigation fields. Within one mile are also commercial operations, such as car dealerships, and the Ventura County Jail Todd Road Facility.
50. Depth to groundwater at the spray irrigation fields ranges from 28 feet to 50 feet bgs. The spray irrigation fields are located approximately 0.75 miles south of the pepper processing facility and adjacent to the Santa Clara River.

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND REFERENCES

51. ***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. 45 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.
52. Saticoy Foods Corporation is located west of Peck Road in the Santa Clara—Santa Paula Hydrologic area and overlies the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin. The Basin

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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.

- 53. **State Board Resolution No. 68-16** (“Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California”, also called the “Antidegradation Policy”) requires the Regional Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the state until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the State Board’s policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives). The Regional Board finds that the discharge, as allowed in these WDRs, is consistent with Resolution No. 68-16 since this Order (1) requires compliance with the requirements sets forth in this Order, including the use of best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of the discharges, (2) requires implementation of Monitoring Reporting Program (MRP); and (3) requires discharges to comply with water quality objectives.
- 54. *Process Design Manual Land Treatment of Municipal Wastewater Effluents*, published in September 2006 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA/625/R-06/016), provides design criteria and supporting information for the planning, design, construction, and operation of land treatment systems. This manual indicates that high hydraulic loadings of wastewaters with high concentration of BOD can cause clogging of the soil. BOD loadings over 300 lbs/acre/day require careful management to avoid production of adverse odors.
- 55. *Pollution Abatement in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry*, published in July 1977 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA Publication 625/3-77-0007), provides fruit and vegetable processors a general understanding of wastewater treatment technology that will enable processors to deal more effectively with regulatory agencies and their own waste disposal situations. This publication states that BOD is associated with both suspended solids and dissolved organic material. If the loading is too much, the soil will become anaerobic and treatment processes will be ineffective. The estimated recommended maximum BOD load to be added on well aerated soil is 100 lbs/acre/day.

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- 56. Food processing wastewater may contain elevated concentrations of TDS resulting from fruit and vegetable products or materials such as salt or spices used for production. Typically, a small percentage of the TDS is organic, which will generally decompose into its component elements of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen that can be utilized by plants and microorganisms in the soil. In contrast, the FDS, is primarily a portion of the TDS that consists of inorganic constituents, which can accumulate in the soil. Excessive FDS may leach to groundwater where they could degrade groundwater quality. It is very important to measure the FDS in the food processing water because the standard TDS test will include the organic acids, alcohols and other dissolved organic compounds that may be present in the wastewater. However, the organic portion of TDS may only be degraded up to 80% under proper conditions with slow-rate land treatment.
- 57. This Order establishes limitations that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in receiving quality that exceeds water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan. This means that where the stringency of the limitations for the same waste constituent differs according to beneficial use, the most stringent applies as the governing limitation for that waste constituent. This Order contains tasks for assuring that BPTC and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be achieved. Accordingly, the discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16. Based on the results of the scheduled tasks, the Regional Board may reopen this Order to reconsider groundwater limitations and other requirements to comply with Resolution 68-16.
- 58. Excessive application of food processing wastewater to the spray irrigation fields can create objectionable odors, soil conditions that are harmful to crops and degradation of underlying groundwater by overloading the shallow soil profile and causing waste or soil constituents (organic carbon, nitrate, dissolved solids, and metals) to percolate to groundwater.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND NOTIFICATION

- 59. This project involves the issuance of WDRs for an existing facility, as such the action to revise existing WDRs is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, section 2100 et seq.) in accordance with California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15301.
- 60. On May 4, 2016, the Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of the intent to revise WDRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments by June 3, 2016.
- 61. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
- 62. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13320, any person affected by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Board to review the action in accordance with section 13320 of the California Water Code and Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2050. The State Water Board (P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812)

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must receive the petition within 30 days of the date this Order is adopted. The regulations regarding petitions may be found at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/index.shtml

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

A. EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR PROCESSING WASTEWATER

1. The maximum rate of processing wastewater discharge shall not exceed 600,000 gpd based on the volume of processing wastewater discharged in 2015 and the water conservation measures will be implemented in 2016.
2. The pH in the effluent shall at all times be from 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.
3. Processing wastewater discharged through spray disposal shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

<i>Constituent</i>	Units¹	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
BOD ₅ 20°C	lb/acre/day	300 ²	100 ³
Fixed dissolved solids (FDS)	mg/L	1,500 ⁴	--
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	10	--
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	1	--
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	10	--
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	2,000	--
Sulfate	mg/L	800	--
Chloride	mg/L	110	--
Boron	mg/L	1.0	--
Surfactants	mg/L	0.5	--
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	2.2	--
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	2.2	--

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

²Based on the recommended value in Finding 55 under "APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS, AND REFERENCES"

³Based on the recommended value in Finding 56 under "APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS, AND REFERENCES"

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

4. Effluent (wastewater discharged from pepper processing and OWTs) 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).

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5. Radioactivity shall not exceed the limits specified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) title 22, chapter 15, section 64443 et seq., or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-2).
6. Effluent shall not contain organic chemicals in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the current California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, section 64444 or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-3).

B. EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR OWTSS

1. The maximum daily wastewater discharged to the OWTSS for the production plant shall not exceed 4,400 gpd after upgrade to a 6,600-gallon septic tank.
2. The maximum daily wastewater discharged to the OWTSS for the warehouse shall not exceed 2,000 gpd.
3. The maximum daily wastewater discharged to the OWTSS for the office shall not exceed 1,200 gpd.
4. Based on the California Plumbing Code, the current OWTSSs do not have sufficient capacity to treat the wastewater discharged from the production plant. The Discharger shall propose a upgrade plan by August 1, 2016 to ensure that the volume of wastewater discharged to the OWTSSs does not exceed the allowable capacity.
5. Overflow or surfacing of wastes shall not occur in the disposal area including leach fields and the mound system.
6. Preventive maintenance of the septic disposal systems shall be performed on a regular basis.
7. Records of maintenance of the septic disposal systems shall be kept at the facility at all times.

C. GROUNDWATER LIMITS

1. The Discharger is required to implement the Revised MRP No. CI-5372 on the adoption date of Order No. R4-2016-XXXX.
2. "Receiving water" is defined as groundwater underlying the spray irrigation fields and the leach fields for OWTSSs discharge.
3. The discharge of processing wastewater and the wastewater from OWTSSs shall not cause the groundwater to exceed the following limits:

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

¹mg/L = milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL= most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters

²Total nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

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

D. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

The Discharger is required to implement the Revised MRP No. CI-5372 on the adoption date of Order No. R4-2016-XXXX. A groundwater work plan shall be submitted by September 1, 2016 for OWTS and processing wastewater discharges.

OWTSs

- The groundwater work plan shall propose a monitoring well network to assess the extent of any groundwater pollution or contamination caused by discharge from the OWTSs.
- Groundwater Monitoring Design: Representative samples of groundwater shall be obtained from a minimum of three groundwater monitoring wells (one upgradient and two downgradient) in the OWTSs area.

Processing Wastewater

- The groundwater work plan shall propose additional monitoring wells to monitor the groundwater impacted by the discharges at Field 1, Field 2 and Field 3. The new groundwater monitoring wells shall include, at a minimum, upgradient wells for Field 1 and Field 3, monitoring wells within Field 2 and Field 3, and down-gradient wells for Field 1 and Field 3.

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2. Additional groundwater monitoring wells shall be proposed and installed to delineate the possible extent of groundwater impacted by the discharge from pepper processing operation.

E. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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2. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or sufficient capacity shall be provided for treated wastewater storage at all times or in the event of treatment system upsets or power outages.
3. Adequate facilities shall be provided to protect the treatment system devices, and wastewater collection system from damage by storm flows and runoff or runoff generated by a 100-year storm.
4. The Discharger's wastewater treatment system and spray irrigation system shall be operated and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
5. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maximize treatment of wastewater and optimize the quality of the discharge.
6. The treatment system, including the collection system that is a part of the treatment system and the disposal system, shall be maintained in such a manner that prevents wastewater from surfacing or overflowing at any location.
7. Sludge and other solids removed from wastewater shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1 of the CCR and approved by the Executive Officer.
8. Sludge and other solids shall be removed from wastewater treatment equipment, sumps, ponds, etc. as needed to ensure optimal treatment system operation and adequate hydraulic capacity. Drying operations shall take place such that the discharge does not impact the quality of groundwater or surface water.
9. Wastewater discharged to the leach fields, mound leach field system, and spray irrigation fields shall not result in concentrations of salts, heavy metals, organic pollutants, or disease-causing bacteria from being present in the receiving water at levels that would impact the designated beneficial uses of groundwater or, in the event that groundwater is in hydraulic connection with surface waters, the designated beneficial uses of surface water.
10. The disposal of wastes shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming, or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving water.
11. Any wastes that do not meet the foregoing requirements shall be held in impervious containers and discharged at a legal point of disposal.
12. Any proposed change in disposal practice from a previously approved practice shall be reported to the Executive Officer at least 60 days in advance of the change.
13. Upon the receipt of additional information, this Order may be revised to increase or further reduce loading rates as appropriate.

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

F. SPRAY IRRIGATION FIELD SPECIFICATIONS

1. The discharge shall be evenly distributed on 40 acres.
2. Hydraulic loading rate of wastewater to the spray irrigation fields shall be at rates designed to accommodate the percolation of processing wastewater.
3. The discharge of effluent, including runoff, spray or droplets from the irrigation system, shall not occur outside the boundaries of the spray irrigation area.
4. The Discharger shall not discharge effluent to the spray irrigation fields 24 hours before a predicted storm event of 0.5 inches (or greater), or during periods of rainfall, and/or runoff.
5. Wastewater conveyance lines shall be clearly marked as such. Wastewater controllers, valves, etc. shall be posted with advisory signs; all equipment shall be of a type, or secured in such a manner, that permits operation by authorized personnel only.
6. Wastewater from OWTSSs shall only be discharge to the leach field. No wastewater from the OWTSSs is allowed for spray irrigation.
7. No physical connection shall exist between wastewater piping and any domestic water supply or other domestic/industrial supply.
8. The spray irrigation fields shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. More specifically:
 - a) All processing wastewater applied to the spray irrigation fields must infiltrate completely within 24 hours.
 - b) Ditches not serving as wildlife habitat shall be maintained free of emergent, marginal, and floating vegetation.
 - c) Unpressurized pipelines and ditches that are accessible to mosquitoes shall not be used to store wastewater.
9. Discharges to the spray irrigation fields shall be managed to minimize erosion, runoff, and overspray from the land application area.
10. There shall be no stagnant water in the spray irrigation fields 24 hours after wastewater is applied.

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- 11. Spray irrigation shall not occur within a 50-foot wide buffer zone along any property lines adjacent to properties developed with residences.
- 12. The perimeter of the land application area shall be bermed or graded to prevent ponding along public roads or other public areas.

G. PROHIBITIONS

- 1. The direct or indirect discharge of any waste and/or wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
- 2. Ponding caused by the discharge of wastewater outside of the treatment site or caused by the use of recycled water is prohibited at any time.
- 3. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2521, subdivision (a) or California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2510 et seq., is prohibited. Discharge of waste classified as 'designated,' as defined in Water Code section 13173, in a manner that causes violation of groundwater limitations, is prohibited.
- 4. Wastes shall not be disposed of in geologically unstable areas or so as to cause earth movement.
- 5. Wastes discharged shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving water.
- 6. Odors originating at this facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the property owned by the Discharger.
- 7. Wastes discharged from the septic disposal systems shall at no time contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- 8. The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance.
- 9. No new spray irrigation fields or material or substantial changes to the existing spray irrigation fields shall be made without approval from the Executive Officer.
- 10. The sump containing wastewater shall not have beggiatoa or other indications of anaerobic conditions.
- 11. The discharge of any wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
- 12. The sump shall not contain floating materials, including solids, foams or scum in concentrations that cause nuisance, adversely affect beneficial uses, or serve as a substrate for undesirable bacterial or algae growth or insect vectors.

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- 13. Any discharge of wastewater from the collection system at any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited and constitutes a violation of this Order.
- 14. The Discharger shall be able to achieve compliance with all the effluent limitations listed in this Order and is prohibited from discharging any wastewater to surface water.

H. PROVISIONS

- 1. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the wastewater treatment system so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
- 2. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Board technical reports on self-monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in the Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-5372 attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, as directed by the Executive Officer. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the location and/or times specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Board. The Discharger shall comply with all of the provisions and requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- 3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable requirements of chapter 4.5 (commencing with section 13290) of division 7 of the Water Code.
- 4. The Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-5372 contains requirements, among others, a groundwater monitoring program for the Saticoy Foods Corporation so that the groundwater down-gradient and upgradient from the discharge/disposal area can be measured, sampled, and analyzed to determine if discharges from the disposal system are impacting water quality.
- 5. The Discharger shall monitor the background receiving groundwater quality and evaluate the relationship to the quality of its effluent discharges. Should the constituent concentrations in any down-gradient monitoring wells exceed the receiving water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and the increase in constituents is attributable to the Discharger's effluent disposal practices, the Discharger must develop a source control plan including a detailed source identification and pollution minimization plan, together with the time schedule of implementation, and must be submitted within 90 days of recording the exceedance.
- 6. Should effluent monitoring data indicate degradation of groundwater attributable to the Discharger's effluent, the Discharger shall submit, within 90 days after discovery of the problem, plans for measures that will be taken, or have been taken, to mitigate any long-term effects that may result from the discharge(s).

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7. Should the concentrations of any constituents in the effluent of Saticoy Foods Corporation exceed the effluent limitations in three (monthly sampling plus two additional sampling events for result verification) consecutive samples taken within one month, the Discharger must submit an investigation plan (Plan) to the Executive Officer for approval within 90 days from the occurrence. The Plan must contain a detailed description of pollutant minimization strategies and prevention measures proposed, together with the time schedule of implementation.
8. In accordance with Water Code section 13260, subdivision (c), the Discharger shall file a report of any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
9. The Discharger shall operate and maintain its wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities in a manner to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, supervised, financed, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary, to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment, and disposal of all wastewater from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's responsibilities.
10. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
11. The Discharger shall operate and maintain facilities, treatment operations, associated collection systems and outfalls in ways to preclude adverse impacts to surface or groundwater from impacts predicted to occur due to climate change.

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

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

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(where applicable) storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.

12. For any violation of requirements in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board within 24 hours of knowledge of the violation either by telephone or electronic mail. The notification shall be followed by a written report within one week. The Discharger in the next monitoring report shall also confirm this information. In addition, the report shall include the reasons for the violations or adverse conditions, the steps being taken to correct the problem (including dates thereof), and the steps being taken to prevent a recurrence.
13. This Order does not relieve the Discharger from the responsibility to obtain other necessary local, state, and federal permits to construct facilities necessary for compliance with this Order; nor does this Order prevent imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other regulatory agency.
14. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for causes including, but not limited, to:
 - a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or
 - c) A change in any condition, or the discovery of any information, that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
15. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.
16. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements* which are incorporated herein by reference. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements*, the provisions stated herein will prevail.
17. The Discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a) Enter upon the Discharger premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

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- b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
 - c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
 - d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the CWC, any substances or parameters at any locations.
18. The WDRs contained in this Order will remain in effect and will be reviewed periodically.
 19. All discharges of waste into the waters of the State are privileges, not rights. In accordance with CWC section 13263(g), these requirements shall not create a vested right to continue to discharge and are subject to rescission or modification.
 20. Failure to comply with this Order and Revised MRP No. CI-5372, could subject the Discharger to monetary civil liability pursuant to California Water Code, including sections 13268 and 13350. Person's failing to furnish monitoring reports or falsifying any information provided therein is guilty of a misdemeanor.

I. TERMINATION

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

J. REOPENER

1. The Regional Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order will cause, have the potential to cause, or will contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
2. This Order may be reopened to include additional or modified requirements to address any Discharger expansion or mitigation plans, TMDL or Basin Plan mandates, groundwater limitation compliance with Resolution 68-16.

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on June 28, 2016.

Samuel Unger, P. E.
Executive Officer

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Enclosures: Attachment A-1
Attachment A-2
Attachment A-3

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Attachment A-1

Table 64431-A: Inorganic Chemicals¹	
Constituent	Maximum Contamination Levels (mg/L)
Aluminum	1
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.05
Asbestos	7 MFL ²
Barium	1
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium	0.05
Cyanide	0.2
Fluoride	2
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.1
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002

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

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Attachment A-2

Table 4 – Radioactivity³	
Constituent	Maximum Contamination Levels (pCi/L)
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228	5
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (Including Radium-226 but Excluding Radon and Uranium)	15
Tritium	20,000
Strontium-90	8
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50
Uranium	20

3. CCR Title 22, Section 64443

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Attachment A-3

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

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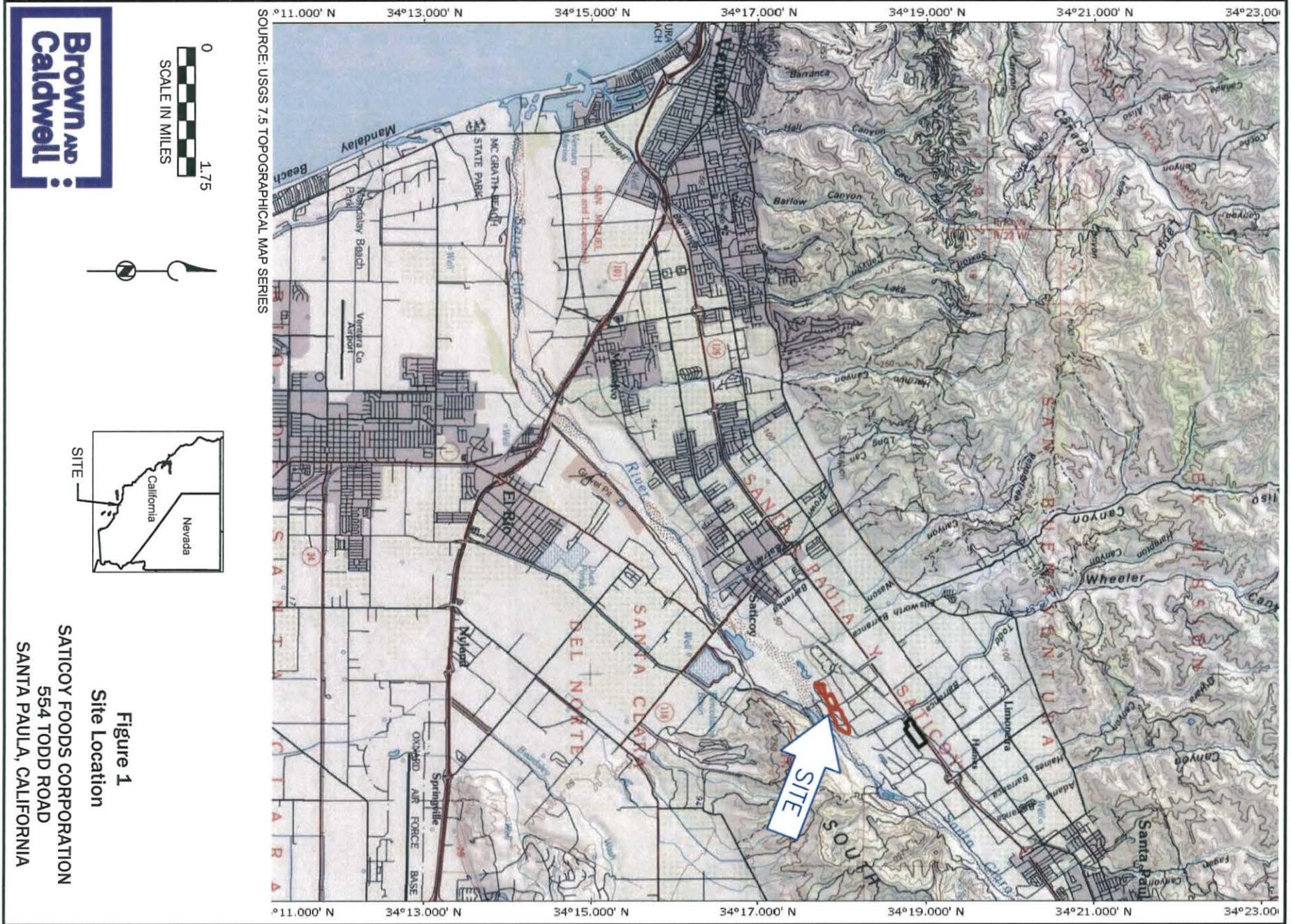
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Table 64444-A – Organic/Regulated Chemicals⁴	
Constituent	Maximum Contamination Levels (mg/L)
Non-Volatile synthetic Organic Chemicals	
Chloradane	0.0001
2,4-D	0.07
Dalapon	0.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.0002
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.004
Dinoseb	0.007
Diquat	0.02
Endothall	0.1
Endrin	0.002
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	0.00005
Glyphosate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001
Heptachlor Epoxie	0.00001
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.04
Molinate	0.02
Oxamyl	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Picloram	0.5
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.0005
Simazine	0.004
Thiobencarb	0.07
Toxaphene	0.003
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3×10^{-8}
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05

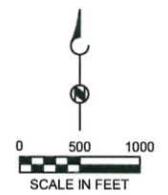
4. CCR Title 22, Section 64444

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- EXPLANATION**
- MAIN PLANT FACILITIES
 - WASTE DISCHARGE FIELDS

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

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

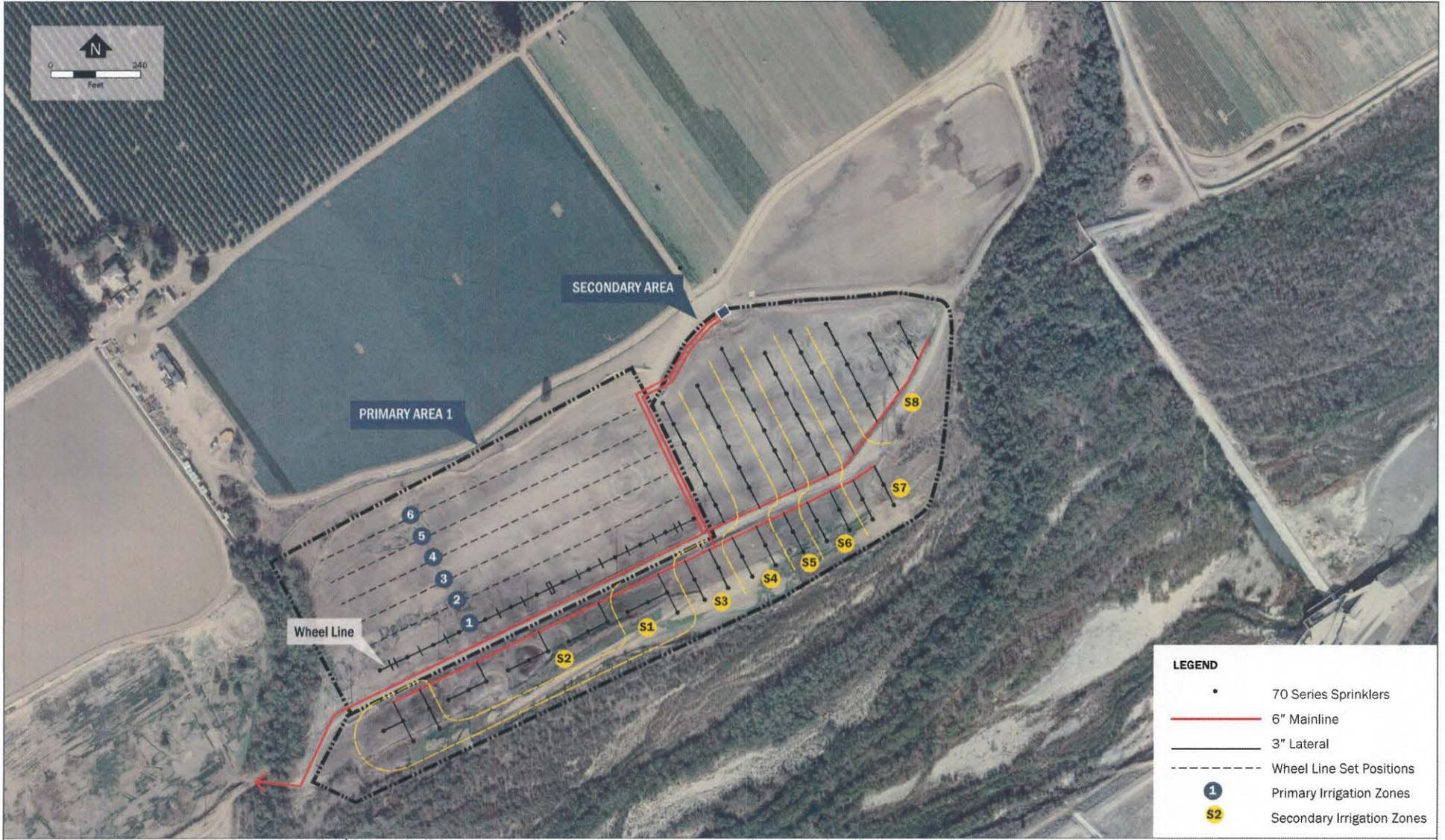
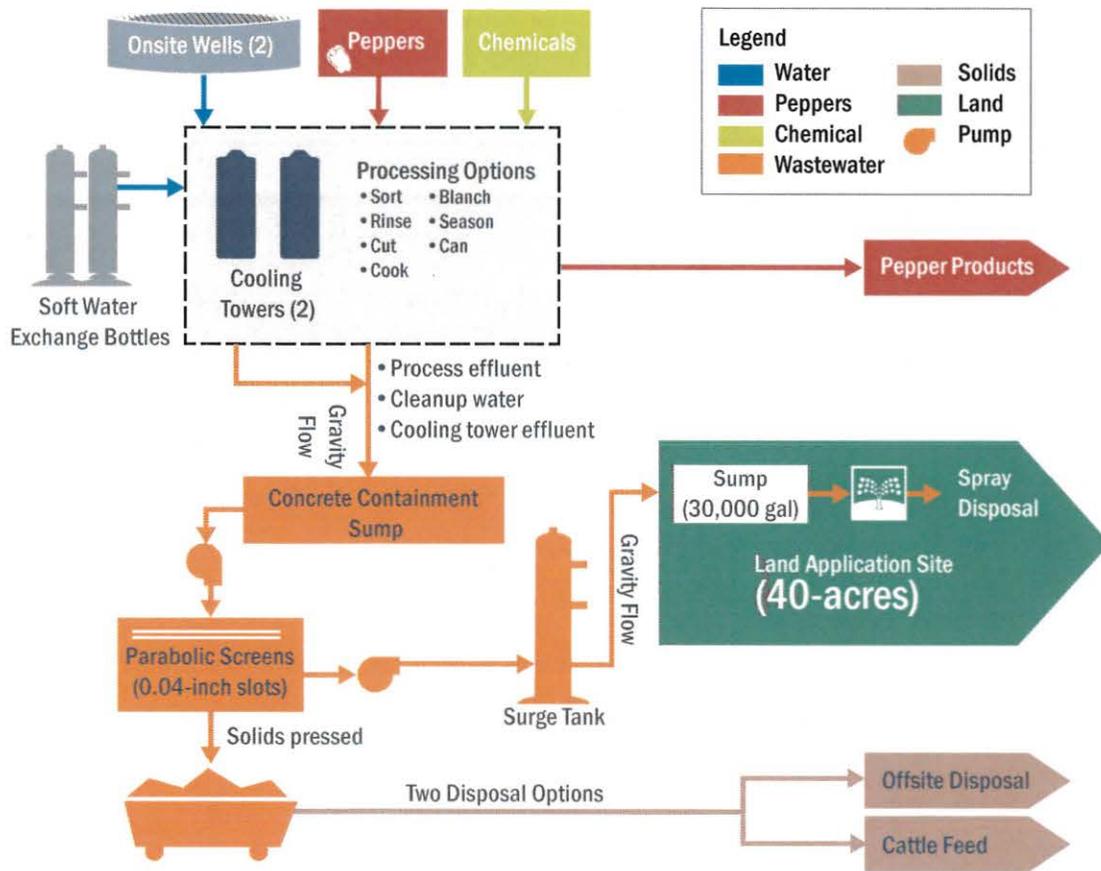
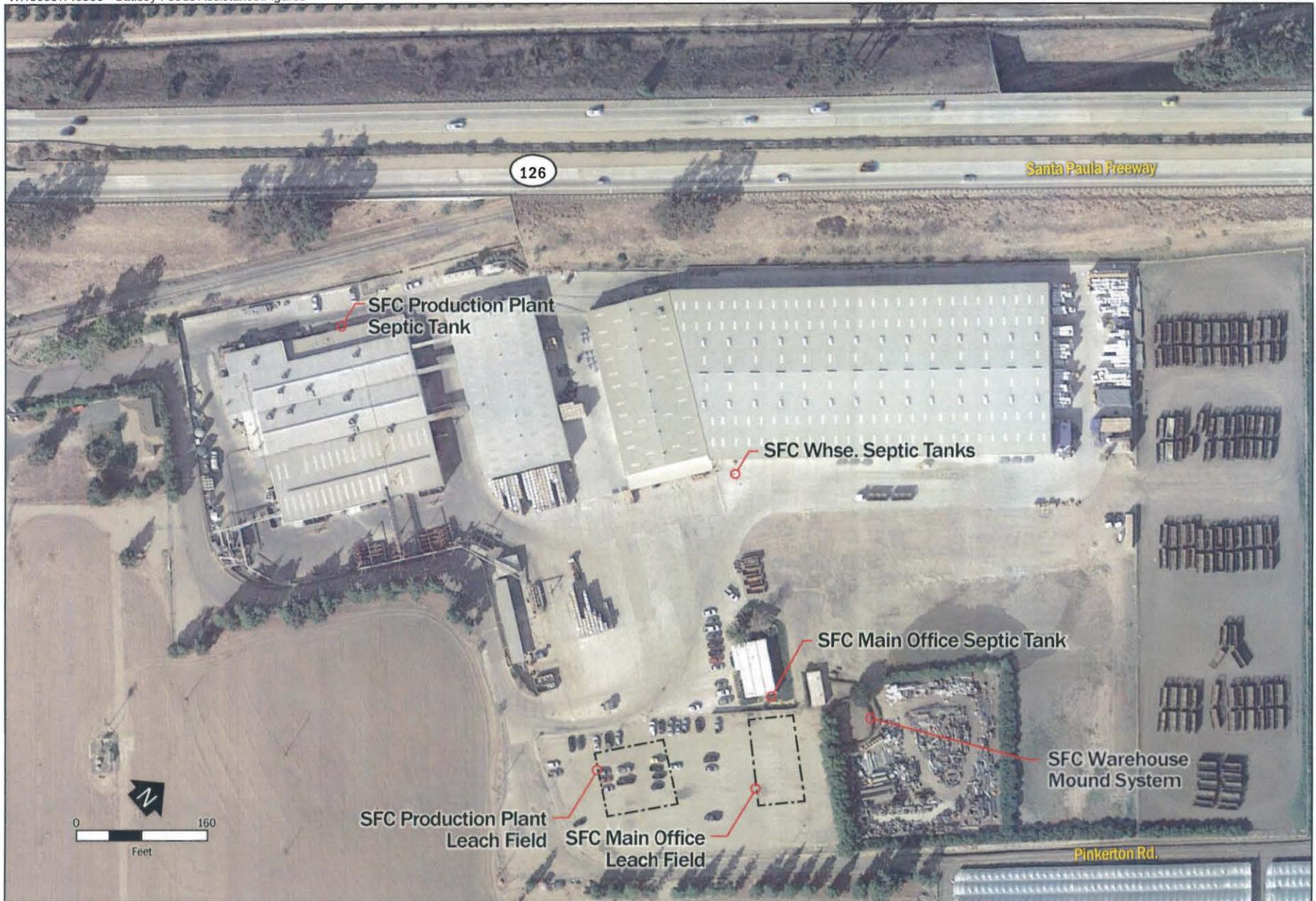


Figure 4
East Side Wastewater Irrigation Upgrade



Figure 5
West Side Wastewater Irrigation Upgrade

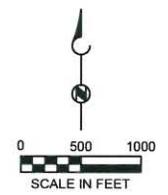




Saticoy Foods Corp
Waste Discharge Requirements
Ventura, California

Figure 7
Septic Tank Locations

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- EXPLANATION**
- MW-3 ACTIVE MONITORING WELL
 - SW-3 ACTIVE SUPPLY WELL
 - MAIN PLANT FACILITIES
 - WASTE DISCHARGE FIELDS

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

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