CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

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Regional Board Website (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley)

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R5-2024-####

ORDER INFORMATION

Order Type(s):	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)
Status:	
Program:	Non-15 Discharge to Land
Region 5 Office:	Sacramento (Rancho Cordova)
Discharger(s):	Barsotti Family LLC, Barsotti Juice Company, and Gael Barsotti
Facility:	Barsotti Juice Company
Address:	2239 Hidden Valley Lane, Camino, California 95709
County:	El Dorado County
Parcel Nos.:	085-030-057-000, 085-030-058-000, 085-030-059-000 (085-030-060-000), and 085-540-073-000
CIWQS Place ID:	882410
Prior Order(s):	None

CERTIFICATION

I, PATRICK PULUPA, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the following is a full, true, and correct copy of the order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on _2024.

_____
PATRICK PULUPA, Executive Officer

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TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE INDEX

FINDINGS

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) hereby finds as follows:

Introduction

1. On 26 May 2021, Barsotti Family LLC submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) to apply for Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for discharge of processing wastewater generated at the Barsotti Juice Company (Facility) in El Dorado County. This is an existing Facility that has not been previously regulated under WDRs. Three updated RWDs in May 2022, April 2023, and July 2023 were submitted. Additional information was received on 14 May 2024. The Facility and the land application areas are located on property that are owned by Barsotti Family LLC or Barsotti Juice Company and Gael Barsotti. Barsotti Family LLC, Barsotti Juice Company, and Gael Barsotti (collectively, Discharger) are responsible for compliance with the WDRs.

2. The Facility is located at 2239 Hidden Valley Lane, Camino in El Dorado County (Section 35, Township 11 North, Range 11 East, MDB&M). The location is depicted on Attachment A. The following table lists the Assessors' Parcel Numbers (APNs) and the ownership.

Table 1. Assessors' Parcel Numbers

Parcels APN	Owner	Facility Components
085-030-057-000	Barsotti Family LLC	LAA 3 and LAA 4
085-030-058-000	Barsotti Family LLC	LAA 5; northwestern portions of LAA 1/ LAA 2; and Ponds 1 and 2.
085-030-059-000 (085-030-060-000), see note1	Barsotti Juice Company and Gael Barsotti	Southeastern portions of LAA1 /LAA2; LAA 6; northern portion of LAA 7; and the Facility.
085-540-073-000	Barsotti Family LLC	Southern portion of LAA 7.

Note1: Based on information provided by El Dorado County Community Development Services on 15 August 2023, the parcel number is 085-030-059-000. However, this parcel has a different parcel number: 085-030-060-000, based on the website: GOTNET - County of El Dorado, State of California (edcgov.us).

3. The following attachments are incorporated as part of this Order.

   a. Attachment A – Location Map

   b. Attachment B – Site Plan

c. Attachment C – Process Schematic

d. Information Sheet

e. Standard Provisions & Reporting Requirements dated 1 March 1991 (SPRRs)

4. Also attached is Monitoring and Reporting Program Order R5-2024-xxxx (MRP), which requires monitoring and reporting for the discharge regulated under these WDRs. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and any subsequent revisions thereto.

Existing Facility and Discharge

5. The production of fresh apple juice at the Facility started about two weeks a year beginning in the early 1980's. Juice production increased slowly over time; however, the Facility was not previously regulated under WDRs. The Facility currently produces apple juice and other blended juices year-round and employees between 30 and 40 people.

6. The Facility obtains its source water from El Dorado Irrigation District (EID). EID provides drinking water supply from various surface water sources including Jenkinson Lake, Folsom Lake, and other creeks and reservoirs. Based on EID's 2022 Water Quality Report, water supply analytical results are summarized below:

Table 2. Potable Water Quality

Constituent	Units	Water Supply
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	47
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µmhos/cm	62
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/L	17
Chloride	mg/L	4.0
Sodium	mg/L	4.9
pH	Std.	8.0

7. Chemicals are used in juice making process for equipment cleaning and other operations. A list of the major chemicals utilized at the facility is presented below:

Table 3. Chemicals Used at the Facility

Name	Pounds Per Year	Weight Percent of Total
Sodium Hydroxide	11,521	26.7%
Sodium Chloride	6,530	15.1%
Sodium Carbonate	5,845	13.6%
Acetic Acid	4,116	9.5%
Sodium Metasilicate	2,209	5.1%
Sodium Hypochlorite	2,075	4.8%
Phosphoric Acid	1,653	3.8%

Name	Pounds Per Year	Weight Percent of Total
Sodium Hydroxide	11,521	26.7%
Hydrogen Peroxide	1,490	3.5%
Dodecyl Benzenesulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt	1,154	2.7%
Peroxyacetic Acid	1,107	2,6%
Other Chemicals	5,410	12.6%

8. The existing wastewater treatment and disposal system consists of a holding tank, two fine screening systems, two 10,000-gallon polyethylene above ground storage tanks, and 12 acres of land application areas (LAAs).

9. The source of process wastewater includes water being used to clean and sanitize all equipment contacted with fruit and/or fruit juice. The process wastewater is collected in floor drains and trenches within the fruit processing facility. Grate covers are installed on drains exiting the crushing, bottling, and other processing areas to separate solids from the process wastewater, reducing the load to the screens. All process wastewater captured in a drainage system is conveyed to a holding tank and then pumped through the two screening systems for solids separation. After screening, wastewater is directed into two 10,000-gallon polyethylene storage tanks prior to land application on the LAAs.

10. Based on the RWDs and additional information submitted on 14 May 2024, the current and the projected 10-year wastewater annual flow rates are presented in the table below:

Table 4. Current Flow Rate

	Current Wastewater Volume (million gallons)	Projected 10-year Wastewater Volume (million gallons)
Annual Total	10.5	14.6

To reduce wastewater use, the facility utilizes water conservation awareness methods and high pressure/low flow nozzles on cleaning equipment.

11. The RWD included a water balance signed by a Professional Engineer. The RWD projected a 10-year influent flow limit of 14.6 MG as an annual total flow. The water balance (based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years) indicates that the existing LAAs have an adequate disposal capacity for the proposed flow limit.

12. The existing 12 acres of LAAs includes LAA1 (5.25 acres), located at west and northeast of the Facility, and LAA2 (6.75 acres), located northeast of the Facility, as shown on the Attachment B. Land application is performed using sprinkler systems installed onsite. Currently, there are no crops in LAA1, and LAA2 is mainly covered

with pine trees/grass as a forest. Berms or ditches were installed downhill of LAA1 and LAA2 to prevent tailwater runoff.

13. The RWD states that the process wastewater is characteristically strong in terms of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), variable in terms of pH, and high in suspended solids. The soluble components of the BOD include sugars, ethanol, organic acids, aldehydes, soaps and detergents from cleaning. Larger suspended material generally consists of fruit stems, seeds, and skins. The finer suspended particles are primarily cell fragments, and silt particles from the washing and milling. All solids (skins, seeds, pulp, stems, etc.) generated in the juice making process are transported off-site to a farm for livestock feed. The presence of organic acid yields low pH in wastewater, but pH can be as high as 8.5 depending on operational time and methods.

14. The Discharger conducted four wastewater monitoring events between February 2021 and March 2023. Effluent samples were collected after the two storage tanks prior to entering the LAAs for disposal. Some selected wastewater constituents are summarized in the following table.

Table 5. Effluent Quality

Constituent	Units	02/25/21	4/06/21	09/21/21	03/10/23	Average
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	2,400	620	1,400	730	1,288
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	--	--	--	0.43	0.43
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	5.1	5.9	20	7.3	10
pH	S.U.	--	--	6.2	4.9	5.6
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µmhos/cm	--	--	690	150	420
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	920	960	1,300	810	998
Fixed Dissolved Solids (FDS)	mg/L	620	470	440	140	418
Sodium	mg/L	140	120	130	11	100
Chloride	mg/L	53	44	39	7.3	36

Note: ND-not detected

15. The four sampling events had an average BOD concentration of 1,288 mg/L, with a range from 620 to 2,400 mg/L. The four sampling events indicate that nitrate nitrogen concentrations were not detected and total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) ranged between 5.1 to 20 mg/L, with an average of 10 mg/L. The two sets of electrical conductivity (EC) data were 690 and 150 µmhos/cm, which are less than the potential Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) of 700 µmhos/cm (agricultural water quality goal) and 900 µmhos/cm (secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)). The total dissolved

solids (TDS) concentration ranged from 810 to 1,300 mg/L, with an average of 998 mg/L. The fixed dissolved solids (FDS) concentrations ranged from 140 to 620 mg/L, with an average of 418 mg/L. Based on a comparison of the average TDS and FDS concentrations in the above table, approximately 58 percent of the TDS are volatile solids.

16. Domestic wastewater generated at the facility is discharged separately to an on-site septic system. The septic system is permitted through El Dorado County.

Proposed Changes

17. In order to improve wastewater quality and to reduce the potential risk for groundwater degradation from the discharge, the Discharger proposed to make improvements to the wastewater treatment system and LAAs. Based on the July 2023 RWD, the proposed improvements are listed below:

    a. The Discharger proposed to install two double-lined ponds with leak detection systems. Pond 1 will be an aerated treatment pond and Pond 2 will be a storage pond without aerators. Pond 2 will retain wastewater during storm events in winter.

    b. The Discharger proposes to expand LAAs from the existing 12 acres to 42.2 acres. Five areas with a total of 30.2 acres of existing apple orchards onsite have been identified to be additional LAAs.

    c. Approximately 30 to 50 percent of potable water currently used for orchard irrigation will be replaced with the treated process wastewater.

    d. The Discharger proposes to plant grass in the existing LAA1.

    These proposed improvements are expected to be completed by December 2024. The locations of the proposed ponds and all LAAs are shown on Attachment B.

    In addition, the Discharger plans to conduct salinity reduction studies over the next two years to identify chemicals that could be removed or replaced with products that produce less salinity in the waste stream. The discharger also proposes to add ammonium hydroxide or other similar chemicals to the waste stream for pH adjustment. The changes of chemicals shall be reported in the annual report in the MRP.

18. The pond dimensions and capacities are listed in the following table:

Table 6. Pond Capacity

Ponds	Pond Surface Length (feet)	Pond Surface Width (feet)	Depth at two feet of free board (feet)	Levee Slope	Capacity (gallons), based on two feet of free board
Treatment Pond (Pond 1)	90	120	12	2:1	396,650
Storage Pond (Pond 2)	120	120	12	2:1	575,483

19. Ponds 1 and 2 will be lined with 60 mil High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) or equivalent materials (such as 45-mil Flexible Reinforced Polypropylene). The ponds will include a double liner with a drainage geo-net in between. A leak detection system will be installed in between the two liners. Based on a reference provided by the Discharger, the typical permeability of HDPE liners is reported as $1.7x10^{-12}$ in^2 /sec^2-atm. Accumulated pond sludge will be hauled off site to a permitted landfill. Stormwater diversion ditches will be installed as necessary to prevent stormwater from entering into the pond system.

20. The following table lists acreages of the existing and proposed LAAs:

Table 7. Land Application Areas

Land Application Areas	Acres (acres)
LAA1 (Existing LAA)	5.25
LAA2 (Existing LAA)	6.75
LAA3 (Proposed Orchard LAA)	8.9
LAA4 (Proposed Orchard LAA)	5.2
LAA5 (Proposed Orchard LAA)	8.7
LAA6 (Proposed Orchard LAA)	1.3
LAA7 (Proposed Orchard LAA)	6.1
Total Acreage	42.2

Berms and or ditches (as shown on Attachment B) will be constructed around the proposed LAAs to prevent tailwater runoff.

21. The discharger proposed to plant grass in LAA1. The grass will be harvested and hauled offsite for cattle feed or to a permitted facility for disposal. The nitrogen uptake rates for grass range from 205 to 244 lb/acre/year based on Westen Fertilizer

Handbook (Second Edition). Based on the same reference, the nitrogen uptake rate for apple trees is 122 lb/acre/year.

22. Currently, the 30.2 acres of orchards (LAA3 through LAA7) are irrigated with EID low salinity potable water (47mg/L for TDS) via a drip-irrigation system. Based on the RWD, irrigation demand for the orchards is approximately 51.34 acre-ft (16.4 MG) over the growing season. The Discharger proposes to apply both treated wastewater and potable water to the 30.2 acres of orchards. The volume of treated wastewater applied to the orchard will be 30 to 50 percent of current irrigation demand. At an average ratio of 40 percent, approximately 6.6 MG of treated wastewater will be applied to the orchards. The wastewater hydraulic loading rates for the 30.2 acres of orchard and the existing 12.2 acres of LAAs will be 8 inches per year and 24.6 inches per year, respectively. The discharger plans to add a new sprinkler irrigation system in the orchards for wastewater land application.

23. Land application of wastewater in orchard LAAs will reduce demand for the EID potable water supply and reduce hydraulic and nutrient loading rates to the existing LAAs. After completion of proposed improvements, the effluent quality and nutrient loading rates are projected as below:

Table 8. Projected Effluent Quality and Nutrient Loading Rates

Description	Units	Current Operations	Projected Rates for Existing 12 Acres (LAA1/LAA2), note 1	Projected Rates for Proposed 30.2 Acres of Orchard (LAA3 through LAA7), note 1
BOD	mg/L	1,288	240	96 (Note 2)
TDS	mg/L	998	600	266 (Note 2)
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	10	6.0	2.4 (Note 2)
BOD Loading	lb/acre/day	23	3.7	1.2
Total Nitrogen Loading	lb/acre/yr	63	34	11

Note: 1. After completion of the proposed improvements (installation of double lined pond system and expanded LAAs).
2. Flow weighted concentrations of the treated process water and EID potable water.

Site-Specific Conditions

24. The average annual precipitation at the Facility is 38.86 inches per year, and the 100-year annual precipitation is 72.3 inches per year. The mean reference evapotranspiration rate is approximately 40 inches per year.

25. The subject site is in El Dorado Hills within the Apple Hill Area, approximately one mile northeast of the property is the South Fork of the American River. Surface elevations at

the facility range approximately 2,560 to 2,630 feet above mean sea level. The subject site is located within an area of mountainous topography broken by steep canyons of the Mokelumne, Cosumnes, American, and Rubicon rivers. Plateaus of generally moderate relief separate these steep canyons.

26. There are no groundwater monitoring wells on site. The nearest recorded wells are located at the Camino Heights Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), approximately five miles south of the Facility. Based on groundwater monitoring data collected from five groundwater monitoring wells at the Camino Heights WWTP, groundwater generally flows from northeast to west or southwest. According to WDRs Order R5-2012-0045 for Camino Height WWTP, the depths of groundwater range from 11 to 79 feet below ground surface (bgs); the upgradient monitoring well has a TDS concentration of 168 mg/L, and the TDS concentrations in four downgradient wells range from 437 to 659 mg/L.

27. Based on the Geotechnical Engineering Study included in the RWD, the Discharger conducted excavation of four test pits on 22 February 2023. The study report indicated that the site is generally comprised of a relatively thick (greater than 12 feet) layer of native soil material over highly weathered granite bedrock. The near surface soils consist of medium stiff sandy silt to depths of 1 to 2 feet bgs. These soils are underlain by medium dense to dense silty sand to depths of 6 to 10 feet over deeply weathered granodiorite (sand), which has a soil consistency that retains the relic bedrock texture. All four test pits were terminated between 11 to 12 feet bgs (the maximum extent of the backhoe) into the decomposed granite. Shallow groundwater was not encountered at the subject site during the geotechnical study. Based on the soil survey for El Dorado County, local soil infiltration rates range from 4.8 to 13.68 inches per day.

28. The RWD states that the property is located in an area known for fracture flow of groundwater and drilling of water wells may produce random results based on when fractures that contain water are encountered.

29. Land use in the vicinity of the Facility primarily consists of agriculture and rural residential properties.

30. The RWD states that the facility is located in an area designated by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood Zone X and is considered outside of flooding zone.

Legal Authorities

31. This Order is adopted pursuant to Water Code section 13263, subdivision (a), which provides in pertinent part as follows:

> *The regional board, after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an*

existing discharge…, with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area or receiving waters upon, or into which, the discharge is made or proposed. The requirements shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonable required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Section 13241.

32. The ability to discharge waste is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order shall not be construed as creating a vested right to continue discharging waste. (Wat. Code, § 13263, subd. (g).)

33. This Order and its associated MRP are also adopted pursuant to Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b)(1), which provides as follows:

[T]he regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste … shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.

34. The reports required under this Order, as well as under the separately issued MRP, are necessary to verify and ensure compliance with these WDRs. The burden associated with such reports is reasonable relative to the need for their submission.

Basin Plan Implementation

35. This Order implement the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins (Basin Plan), which designates beneficial uses for surface water and groundwater within its scope and establishes WQOs necessary to preserve such beneficial uses. (See Wat. Code, § 13241 et seq.)

36. Surface water drainage is to Weber Creek, which is tributary to the South Fork of the American River. The beneficial uses of South Fork of the American River are municipal and domestic supply (MUN), hydropower generation, water contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, cold freshwater habitat, spawning for cold water species, and wildlife habitat.

37. The Basin Plan designates the beneficial uses of underlying groundwater as MUN, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.

38. The Basin Plan establishes narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, tastes and odors, and toxicity in groundwater. It also sets forth a numeric objective for total coliform organisms.

39. The Basin Plan's numeric WQO for bacteria requires that the most probable number of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2 per 100 mL in MUN groundwater.

40. The Basin Plan's narrative WQOs for chemical constituents, at a minimum, require MUN-designated waters to meet the MCLs specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22 (Title 22). The Basin Plan recognizes that the Central Valley Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

41. The narrative toxicity WQO requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, plant, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial uses.

42. Quantifying a narrative water quality objective requires a site-specific evaluation of those constituents that have the potential to impact water quality and beneficial uses. The Basin Plan states that when compliance with a narrative objective is required to protect specific beneficial uses, the Central Valley Water Board will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations to implement the narrative objective.

43. In the absence of specific numerical water quality limits, the Basin Plan methodology is to consider any relevant published criteria. General salt tolerance guidelines, such as Water Quality of Agriculture by Ayers and Westcot and similar references indicate that yield reductions in nearly all crops are not evident when irrigation water has an EC of less than 700 µmhos/cm. There is, however, an eight- to ten-fold range in salt tolerance for agricultural crops and the appropriate salinity values to protect agriculture in the Central Valley are considered on a case-by-case basis. It is possible to achieve full yield potential with groundwater EC up to 3,000 µmhos/cm, if the proper leaching fraction is provided to maintain soil salinity within the tolerance of the crop.

Salt and Nitrate Control Programs

44. On 31 May 2018, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Basin Plan amendments incorporating the Salt Control Program and Nitrate Control Programs. (Resolution R5-2018-0034.) The Basin Plan amendments became effective on 17 January 2020. On 10 December 2020, the Central Valley Water Board adopted revisions to the Basin Plan amendments with Resolution R5-2020-0057 (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/r5-2020-0057_res.pdf). Those revisions became effective on 10 November 2021.

45. For the Salt Control Program, the Discharger submitted a Notice to Intent and elected to participate in the Prioritization and Optimization (P&O) Study under the Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach. Accordingly, this Order requires the Discharger to maintain existing salt discharges to the extent feasible and sets a performance-based effluent limit of 700 µmhos/cm mg/L for EC as an annual average, exceedance of which will trigger imposition of additional salinity management practices.

46. The Facility's discharge is not currently subject to the Nitrate Control Program because it is located in an area that is not part of a basin identified in the Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118. If the Executive Officer determines at a later date that, based on specific facts, the discharge should be subject to the Nitrate Control Program, the Executive Officer will notify the Discharger accordingly.

47. As these strategies are implemented, the Central Valley Water Board may find it necessary to modify the requirements of these WDRs to ensure the goals of the Salt and Nitrate Control Programs are met. This order may be amended or modified to incorporate newly applicable requirements. More information regarding this regulatory planning process can be found on the Central Valley Water Board's CV-SALTS website (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/salinity).

Compliance with Antidegradation Policy

48. State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters of the State* (Antidegradation Policy), prohibits degradation of high quality groundwater unless it has been shown that such degradation:

    a. Will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state;

    b. Will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses, and

    c. Will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in state and regional policies, including violation of one or more water quality objectives.

    Resolution 68-16 further requires that any discharge to existing high quality waters be required to meet WDRs that will result in the best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of the discharge necessary to assure that pollution and/or nuisance will not occur and that the highest quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.

49. As described in the preceding Findings, the Facility is sited on fractured bedrock. As a result, it is difficult to determine a particular receiving water(s) for the Facility's discharge or to ascertain the historic or current quality of such water(s).

50. Constituents in the Discharger's effluent with potential to degrade groundwater include BOD, salinity, and nitrogen. A summary of effluent quality is presented below.

Table 9. Effluent Data Comparison

Constituents	Units	Current Operations	Projected Rates for Existing 12 Acres (LAA1/LAA2), Note 1	Projected Rates for Proposed 30.2 Acres of LAAs (LAA3 through LAA7), Note 1	Potential Water Quality Objective/ References
BOD	mg/L	1,288	240	96 (Note 2)	NA
TDS	mg/L	998	600	266 (Note 2)	500/1,000 (Note 3)
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	10	6.0	2.4 (Note 2)	10 as nitrate, (Note 4)
BOD Loading	lb/acre/day	23	3.7	1.2	Less than 50 lb/ac/day for Risk 1 level, Note 5
Total Nitrogen Loading	lb/acre/yr	63	34	11	Less than crop demand for nitrogen, Note 6

Note:

1. After completion of proposed improvements (installation of double lined pond system and expanded LAAs).
2. Flow weighted concentrations of the treated process water and EID potable water.
3. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for TDS: Recommended level = 500; Upper level = 1000 mg/L.
4. Primary Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate as nitrogen.
5. The California League of Food Processors' Manual of Good Practice for Land Application of Food Processing/Rinse Water proposes risk categories associated with the particular BOD loading rate for Risk Category 1: less than 50 lbs/acre/day; depth to groundwater greater than 5 feet, Indistinguishable from good farming operations with good distribution important.
6. Nitrogen demands for apple trees and grass range from 122 to 244 lb/acre/year, based on Westen Fertilizer Handbook (Second Edition).

a) **BOD**: After completion of the proposed improvements (installation of double lined pond system and expanded LAAs), the projected BOD concentrations in effluent are expected to be 240 mg/L for LAA1/LAA2 and 96 mg/L for LAA3 through LAA7. The projected BOD loading rates for the existing 12 acres of LAAs and the proposed orchard LAAs are 3.7 lbs/acre/day and 1.2 lbs/acre/day, respectively, which are much less than the current BOD loading rate of 23 lbs/acre/day. The proposed improvements will reduce organic load to the existing LAAs and minimize the potential for anoxic and reducing conditions in soil. This Order sets an effluent BOD loading limit of 50 lbs/acre/day, which is consistent with Risk Category 1 in the Manual of Good Practice for Land Application of Food Processing/Rinse Water.

b) **Salinity**: EC is a measure of the capacity of water to conduct electrical current and is an indicator of salinity. Current levels of effluent EC (150-690 µmhos/cm, (see Finding 14 & Table 5) are less than the potential WQOs of 700 µmhos/cm (agricultural water quality goal) and 900 µmhos/cm (secondary MCL). Current levels of effluent TDS (998 mg/L) (see Finding 14 & Table 5) are less than the potential WQO of 1,000 mg/L (upper secondary MCL) and, after completion of the proposed wastewater treatment system, it is projected that these concentrations will be reduced to approximately 600 mg/L. Wastewater applied to the orchard LAAs will also be blended with low salinity supplemental irrigation water, which is expected to reduce the flow weighted TDS concentration applied to those areas to approximately 266 mg/L, which is much less than the recommended secondary MCL of 500 mg/L for TDS. The Discharger has elected to participate in the P&O Study under Pathway Option 2 for the Salt Control Program. For the protection of groundwater from discharge, this Order establishes a performance-based effluent limit of 700 µmhos/cm for EC.

c) **Nitrogen**: For nutrients such as nitrate, the potential for groundwater degradation depends on wastewater quality, crop uptake, and the ability of the vadose zone below the LAAs to support nitrification and denitrification to convert the nitrogen to gas before it reaches the water table. Most of the nitrogen in the process wastewater is present as TKN, which can readily mineralize and convert to nitrate (with some loss via ammonia volatilization) in the LAAs. As depicted in Table 5, recent effluent TKN concentrations have ranged between 5.1 to 20 mg/L. After completion of the proposed improvements, the effluent TKN concentration is expected to be approximately 6 mg/L, which is less than the Primary MCL of 10 mg/L for nitrate as nitrogen. The projected nitrogen loading rates are 34 pounds per acre per year (lbs/acre/year) for LAA1 and LAA2, and 11 lbs/acre/year for 30.2 acres of the orchard LAAs, which are less than the current nitrogen loading rate of 63 lb/acre/year for LAAs 1 and 2. Based on the Westen Fertilizer Handbook (Second Edition), nitrogen demand rates for the crops grown (grass and apple trees) range from 122 to 244 lb/acre/year. The nitrogen uptake rates of the crops exceed the amount of nitrogen provided by the wastewater. Therefore, the discharge is not anticipated to degrade groundwater beyond the water quality objective for nitrogen.

51. To the extent that any receiving water(s) are high quality for any constituent in the regulated discharge, this Order requires the following measures, which constitute the BPTC of the discharge necessary to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained:

    a. Installation of double-lined treatment and storage ponds with leak detection systems, improving wastewater quality and preventing wastewater percolation from ponds;

b. Expansion of LAAs to reduce hydraulic and nutrient loading rates for existing LAAs;

c. Continued participation in and compliance with the Salt Control Program;

d. Compliance with effluent flow and loading limits, groundwater limits, and other discharge specifications intended to minimize constituent-loading to receiving water(s);

e. Compliance with solids disposal specifications intended to optimize wastewater treatment and storage while minimizing the potential for nuisance odor generation, and

f. Compliance with discharge and land application area specifications intended to minimize the potential for generation of nuisance odors and/or breeding of nuisance pests.

52. This Order prohibits the creation of pollution (i.e., impairment of applicable beneficial uses) of receiving water(s) except with respect to salinity, for which the Discharger is excepted from applicable WQOs in accordance with the Salt Control Program.

53. The economic prosperity of Central Valley communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of the State and provides sufficient justification for allowing the limited groundwater degradation that may occur pursuant to this Order. The Facility employs approximately 40 to 50 employees and has elected to participate in the Salt Control Program P&O Study, which aims to identify long-term solutions for balanced salt loading and aquifer restoration in the Central Valley region. Therefore, the limited degradation of groundwater by salinity in the Facility's discharge is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.

54. Based on the foregoing, the adoption of this Order is consistent with the State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

California Environmental Quality Act

55. The issuance of WDRs is a discretionary agency action subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This Order regulates an existing wastewater discharge to land at the Facility and includes flow limits of 1.4 million gallons per month and 14.6 million gallons per calendar year. To minimize water quality impacts from existing and proposed wastewater disposal operations, the Discharger intends to expand its LAAs to include 30.2 acres of existing, irrigated orchards and to construct two lined ponds consisting of a 396,650-gallon treatment pond and a 575,483-gallon storage pond, at the Facility. Authorization of the Discharger's existing operation is exempt from CEQA review pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14 (Title 14), section 15301 because such authorization involves no expansion of existing use. El Dorado County has issued a grading permit authorizing the Discharger to construct

the proposed ponds. To the extent that this Order authorizes LAAs for waste disposal, the Central Valley Water Board has determined that such authorization is exempt from CEQA review pursuant to Title 14 section 15304 because it involves only minor alterations to the condition of the land, water, and/or vegetation of the LAAs.

Other Regulatory Considerations

56. These WDRs regulate a facility that may impact a disadvantaged community and/or tribal community and includes an alternative compliance path that allows the Discharger time to come into compliance with a water quality objective (i.e., salinity). The Central Valley Water Board has satisfied the outreach requirements set forth in Water Code section 189.7 by conducting outreach in affected disadvantaged and tribal communities through its notice and comment procedures. Pursuant to Water Code section 13149.2, the Central Valley Water Board reviewed readily available information and information raised to the Board by interested persons concerning anticipated water quality impacts in disadvantaged or tribal communities resulting from adoption of these WDRs. The Board also considered environmental justice concerns within the Board's authority and raised by interested persons with regard to those impacts. No comments from disadvantaged and/or tribal communities were submitted.

57. Pursuant to Water Code section 106.3, subdivision (a), it is "the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes." Although this Order is not subject to Water Code section 106.3, as it does not revise, adopt, or establish a policy, regulation, or grant criterion (see § 106.3, subd. (b)), it nevertheless promotes the policy by requiring discharges to meet MCLs for drinking water (excluding salinity), which are designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use. For salinity, this Order requires compliance with the Salt Control Program. Although the Basin Plans' Exceptions Policy for Salinity allows participants in these Programs to obtain limited-term exceptions from MCLs for salinity, this Program is consistent with the Human Right to Water Policy because its over-arching management goals and priorities include long-term development of sustainable management practices and, where feasible, restoration of impacted groundwater basins and sub-basins.

58. This Order, which prescribes WDRs for discharges of wastewater to land in accordance with the Basin Plan, is exempt from the prescriptive requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 27 (Title 27), section 20005 et seq. (See Title 27, section 20090, subd. (b).).

59. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the Facility is determined to be classified as 3B as defined below:

Category “3” – Those discharges of waste that could degrade water quality without violating water quality objectives, or could cause a minor impairment of designated beneficial uses as compared with Category 1 and Category 2.

Category “B” – Any discharger not included in Category A that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units.

60. State Water Board Order 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES General Permit CAS000001) specifies waste discharge requirements for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities and requires submittal of a Notice of Intent by all industrial dischargers within its scope.

61. Statistical data analysis methods outlined in the US EPA’s Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Monitoring Data at RCRA Facilities, Unified Guidance (Unified Guidance) are appropriate for determining compliance with the Groundwater Limitations of this Order. Depending on the circumstances, other methods may also be appropriate.

Scope of Order

62. This Order is strictly limited in scope to those waste discharges, activities, and processes described and expressly authorized herein.

63. Pursuant to Water Code section 13264, subdivision (a), the Discharger is prohibited from initiating the discharge of new wastes (i.e., other than those described herein) or making material changes to the character, volume, or timing of waste discharges authorized herein without filing a new Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) per Water Code section 13260.

64. Failure to file a new RWD before initiating material changes to the character, volume, and/or timing of discharges authorized herein, shall constitute an independent violation of these WDRs.

65. This Order is also strictly limited in applicability to those individuals and/or entities specifically designated herein as “Discharger” subject only to the discretion to designate or substitute new parties in accordance with this Order.

Procedural Matters

66. All the above and the supplemental information and details in the attached Information Sheet, which is incorporated by reference herein, were considered in establishing the following conditions of discharge.

67. The Discharger, interested agencies, and interested persons were notified of the Central Valley Water Board’s intent to prescribe the WDRs in this Order and provided

an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations at a public hearing. (Wat. Code, § 13167.5.)

68. At a public meeting, the Central Valley Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharges regulated under this Order.

69. The Central Valley Water Board will review and revise the WDRs in this Order as necessary.

REQUIREMENTS

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that the Barsotti Family LLC, Barsotti Juice Company, and Gael Barsotti, their agents, employees, and successors shall comply with the following.

A. Standard Provisions

Except as expressly provided herein, the Discharger shall comply with the SPRRs dated 1 March 1991, which are incorporated herein.

B. Discharge Prohibitions

1. Discharge of waste to surface waters or surface water drainage courses, including irrigation ditches outside of control of the Discharger, is prohibited.

2. Discharge of waste classified as “hazardous”, as defined in Title 22, section 66261.1 et seq., is prohibited.

3. 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. Discharge of waste at a location or in a manner different from that described in the Findings is prohibited.

5. Discharge of toxic substances into any wastewater treatment/storage systems, or LAAs such that biological treatment mechanisms are disrupted is prohibited.

6. Application of residual solids to the LAAs is prohibited.

7. Discharge of domestic wastewater to the process wastewater treatment system or any surface water is prohibited.

8. Discharge of process wastewater to the domestic wastewater treatment system (septic system) is prohibited.

C. Discharge Limitations

1. Total wastewater entering the treatment system shall not exceed the following:

   a. **Effective immediately**, 10.5 million gallons per calendar year.

   b. Upon completion of the proposed improvements to the wastewater and treatment system and land application areas and submittal of the reports pursuant to Provision H.1.a. and H.1.b. (i.e., approval by the Central Valley Water Board), total wastewater entering the treatment system shall not exceed 1.4 million gallons per month and 14.6 million gallons per calendar year.

2. The effluent applied to the LAAs shall not exceed the following concentration and mass loading limits:

Table 10. Effluent Limit

Constituent	Units	Daily Maximum	Annual Average
BOD Mass Loading for all LAAs	lb/ac/day	50	--
EC	µmhos/cm	--	700

Compliance with the above requirements shall be determined as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

D. Groundwater Limitations

Discharge of waste at or from any portion of the Facility shall not cause or contribute to groundwater containing constituent concentrations in excess of the concentrations specified below or in excess of natural upgradient quality, whichever is greater:

1. Concentrations that exceed either the Primary or Secondary MCLs, as applicable, established in Title 22, excluding salinity since the Discharger has chosen to participate in P&O Study under the Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach for the Salt Control Program.

2. Concentrations of taste or odor-producing constituents, toxic substances, or any other constituent that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

E. Discharge Specifications

1. Wastewater treatment, storage, conveyance, and disposal shall not cause pollution or a nuisance, as those terms are defined in Water Code section 13050.

2. All conveyance, treatment, storage, and discharge systems shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.

3. As a means of monitoring odors, the dissolved oxygen (DO) content in the upper one foot of the ponds shall not be less than 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive sampling events. If DO concentrations are less than 1.0 mg/L for three consecutive sampling events and offensive odors are perceivable beyond the property limits for the surrounding community/neighborhood or any considerable number of persons, the Discharger shall report the findings to the Central Valley Water Board in writing within 10 days and shall include a specific plan to resolve the odors within 30 days.

4. The Discharger shall design, construct, operate, and maintain all ponds sufficiently to protect the integrity of containment dams and berms and prevent overtopping and/or structural failure. The operating freeboard in any pond shall never be less than two feet, measured vertically from the lowest possible point of overflow. As a means of management and to discern compliance with this requirement, the Discharger shall install and maintain in each pond a permanent staff gauge with calibration marks that clearly show the water level at design capacity and enable determination of available operational freeboard.

5. Wastewater treatment and storage structures shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable discharge flow and design seasonal precipitation while ensuring compliance with all requirements of this Order. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns.

6. On 1 October of each year, available capacity shall at least equal the volume necessary to comply with Specification E.4 and E.5.

7. The Discharger shall regularly inspect the liner condition of the treatment and storage ponds. The Discharger shall maintain and repair the liner as necessary to ensure the integrity of the pond liner is maintained and leakage from the liner is minimized.

8. Provision H.1.b requires submittal of a Liner Operation and Maintenance Plan that identifies the Action Leakage Rate for ponds. If wastewater detected by the leak detection system under the ponds begins to exceed the Action Leakage Rate, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board and take actions to inspect and repair the primary liner system, if necessary.

9. The Dischargers shall monitor sludge accumulation in the wastewater treatment/storage ponds and shall periodically remove sludge as necessary to maintain adequate storage capacity.

10. Storage of residual solids on areas not equipped with means to prevent storm water infiltration or a paved leachate collection system is prohibited.

11. All ponds shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Specifically:

    a. An erosion control program shall be implemented to ensure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.

    b. Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, harvesting, or herbicides.

    c. Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.

    d. The Discharger shall consult and coordinate with the local Mosquito Abatement District to minimize the potential for mosquito breeding as needed to supplement the above measures.

12. Newly constructed or rehabilitated berms or levees shall be designed and constructed under the supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer.

13. Objectionable odors shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the property where the waste is generated, treated, and/or discharged at an intensity that creates or threatens to create nuisance conditions for the surrounding community/neighborhood or any considerable number of persons.

14. The Discharger shall report promptly to the Central Valley Water Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge. Such change may require submittal of a report of waste discharge before the change is implemented.

F. Land Application Area Specifications

1. The Discharger shall ensure that all water is applied and distributed with reasonable uniformity across the LAAs, consistent with good landscape irrigation practices and reasonable agronomic rates.

2. Discharge of treated wastewater to any LAA not having a fully functional tailwater/runoff control system is prohibited.

3. Any irrigation runoff shall be confined to the LAAs and shall not enter any surface water drainage course or storm water drainage system.

4. If used, sprinkler heads shall be designed, operated, and maintained to create a minimum amount of mist.

5. Land application of wastewater shall be managed to minimize erosion.

6. Wastewater shall not be applied to LAAs if standing water is observed.

7. The Discharger shall not discharge process wastewater to the LAAs when soils are saturated (e.g., during or after significant precipitation events).

8. Crops or other vegetation (which may include, but is not limited to, pasture grasses, native grasses, orchard trees, and/or ornamental landscaping) shall be grown in the LAAs or any areas where on-site irrigation using wastewater may occur. Crops shall be selected based on nutrient uptake, consumptive use of water, and irrigation requirements to maximize crop nutrient uptake.

9. The LAAs shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes or other vectors.

10. LAAs shall be inspected periodically to determine compliance with the requirements of this Order. If an inspection reveals noncompliance or threat of noncompliance with this Order, the Discharger shall immediately stop wastewater application to the noncompliant LAA(s) and implement corrective actions to ensure compliance with this Order prior to restarting wastewater application thereto.

11. Application of waste constituents to the LAAs shall be at reasonable agronomic rates to preclude creation of a nuisance or unreasonable degradation of groundwater, considering crop, soil, climate, and irrigation management system. The annual nutritive loading to the LAAs, including nutritive value of organic and chemical fertilizers, and the wastewater, shall not exceed the annual crop demand.

12. Hydraulic loading of combined effluent and supplemental irrigation water shall be managed to:

    a. Provide water only when water is needed and in amounts consistent with crop needs;

    b. Maximize crop nutrient uptake;

    c. Maximize breakdown of organic waste constituents in the root zone, and

    d. Minimize the percolation of waste constituents below the root zone.

The Central Valley Water Board recognizes that some leaching of salts is necessary to manage salt in the root zone of the crops. Leaching shall be managed to minimize degradation of groundwater and maintain compliance with the Groundwater Limitations in this Order.

G. Solids Disposal Specifications

For the purpose of this Order, residual solids include organic matter removed during the treatment process. Residual solids means organic food processing byproducts, such as stems and pomace, that will not be subject to treatment prior to disposal.

1. Residual solids shall be removed from screens and sumps as needed to ensure optimal operation, prevent nuisance conditions, and maintain adequate storage capacity.

2. Any handling and storage of solid waste and residual solids shall be controlled and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate the groundwater limitations of this Order.

3. If removed from the site, solid waste and residual solids shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with Title 27, division 2. Removal for reuse as animal feed or land disposal at other facilities (i.e., landfills, composting facilities, and/or soil amendment sites operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water board) will satisfy this specification.

4. Any proposed change in residual solids use or disposal practice shall be reported in writing to the Executive Officer at least 90 days in advance of the change.

H. Provisions

1. The following reports shall be submitted pursuant to Water Code section 13267:

    a. By **1 March 2025**, the Discharger shall submit a *Wastewater System Improvement Completion Report* that certifies that the treatment and storage ponds, the existing LAAs (such as grass planted in LAA1), and the new orchard LAAs are fully functional and ready to receive wastewater in compliance with the requirements of this Order. The report shall include as-built drawings of the ponds and boundary of the new LAAs, including the locations of tailwater collection systems in the new and existing LAAs. The report shall include specifications for the ponds to document that containment and monitoring structures were properly constructed and tested. The completion report shall include descriptions of the pond dimensions, total capacity based on two feet of freeboard, liner material, and thickness. A *Pond Liner Construction Quality Assurance Report* shall be included as a part of *Wastewater System Improvement Completion Report*.

    b. By **1 March 2025**, the Discharger shall submit a *Liner Operation and Maintenance Plan*. The Plan shall address how all synthetically lined ponds at the Facility will be operated and maintained and how the Discharger will operate/monitor the ponds' leak detection system. The Plan shall propose the procedures for adequately evaluating each pond's liner integrity. The Plan shall specify an Action

Leakage Rate for each pond's underlain leak detection system. The Plan shall discuss what actions will be taken if the pond liner evaluation shows that the pond liner integrity has been compromised (i.e., exceedance of the proposed Action Leakage Rate).

Upon submission and review of the *Wastewater System Improvement Completion Report* and *Liner Operation and Maintenance Plan* by Water Board staff, the Discharger may begin using the ponds and new LAAs. Should the Discharger want to increase wastewater flows from the interim annual flow limit of 10.5 MG to 14.6 MG, an amending order shall be adopted by the Central Valley Water Board.

2. If the Discharger proposes to make any significant change to its wastewater treatment system which may impact discharge water quality, the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer and submit a Report of Waste Discharge describing the proposed change(s), justification(s), and potential impact(s) to water quality. The Executive Officer will evaluate the proposed change with respect to the requirements of this Order.

3. In accordance with California Business and Professions Code sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1, engineering and geologic evaluations and judgments shall be performed by or under the direction of registered professionals competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the required activities. All technical reports specified herein that contain workplans for investigations and studies, that describe the conduct of investigations and studies, or that contain technical conclusions and recommendations concerning engineering and geology shall be prepared by or under the direction of appropriately qualified professional(s), even if not explicitly stated. Each technical report submitted by the Discharger shall bear the professional's signature and stamp.

4. The Discharger shall submit the technical reports and work plans required by this Order for consideration by the Executive Officer and incorporate comments the Executive Officer may have in a timely manner, as appropriate. Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Order, the Discharger shall proceed with all work required by the foregoing provisions by the due dates specified.

5. As of the date of adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall comply with MRP Order R5-2024-XXXX, which is incorporated as part of this Order, as well as any subsequent revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer. Submittal dates of Discharger self-monitoring reports shall be no later than the submittal date specified in the operative MRP.

6. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports. On or before each report due date, the Discharger shall submit the specified document to the Central Valley Water Board or, if appropriate, a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the

specific schedule date and task. If noncompliance is being reported, then the Discharger shall state the reasons for such noncompliance and provide an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing when it returns to compliance with the time schedule. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Central Valley Water Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.

7. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.

8. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control technique(s), including proper operation and maintenance, to comply with this Order.

9. In the event that the Discharger reports toxic chemical release data to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) pursuant to section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (42 U.S.C. § 11023), the Discharger shall also report that information to the Central Valley Water Board within 15 days of the report to the SERC.

10. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the facility, the Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Central Valley Water Board.

11. To assume operation as Discharger under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board, and a statement in accordance with the signatory paragraph of SPRRs Standard Provision B.3 stating that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit a transfer request may result in penalties for discharging without WDRs, a violation of the Water Code. If approved by the Executive Officer, the transfer request will be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board at one of its regularly scheduled meetings.

12. In order to rescind WDRs that are no longer necessary because the discharge to land permitted under this Order has ceased, the Discharger must contact the Central

Valley Water Board's Compliance and Enforcement Unit to determine appropriate wastewater treatment system closure requirements.

13. A copy of this Order, including the MRP, Information Sheet, Attachments, and SPRRs, shall be kept at the discharge facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.

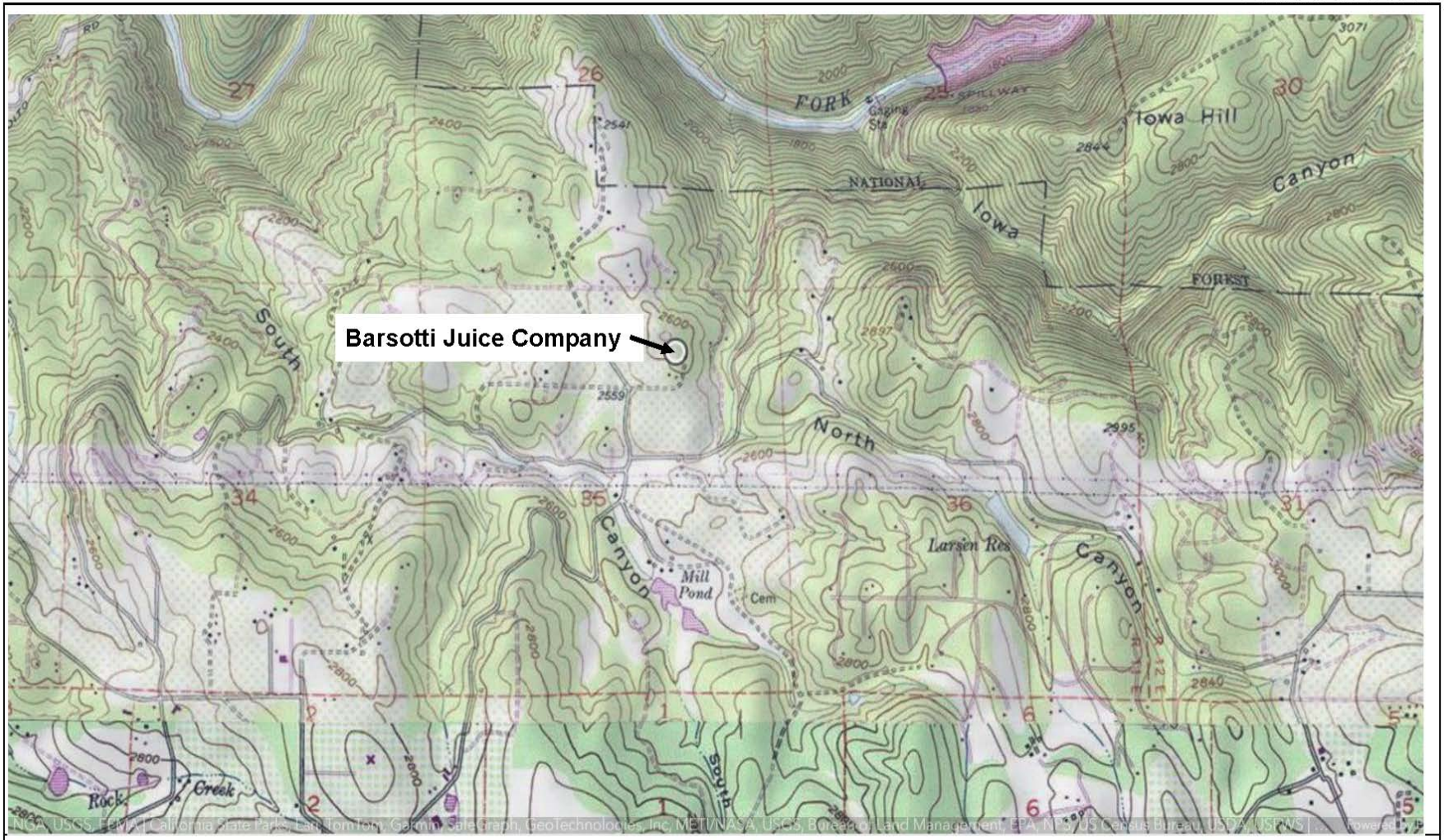
ENFORCEMENT

If, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, the Discharger fails to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer may refer this matter to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement, may issue a complaint for administrative civil liability, or may take other enforcement actions. Failure to comply with this Order may result in the assessment of Administrative Civil Liability of up to $10,000 per violation, per day, depending on the violation, pursuant to the Water Code, including sections 13268, 13350, and 13385. The Central Valley Water Board reserves its right to take any enforcement actions authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

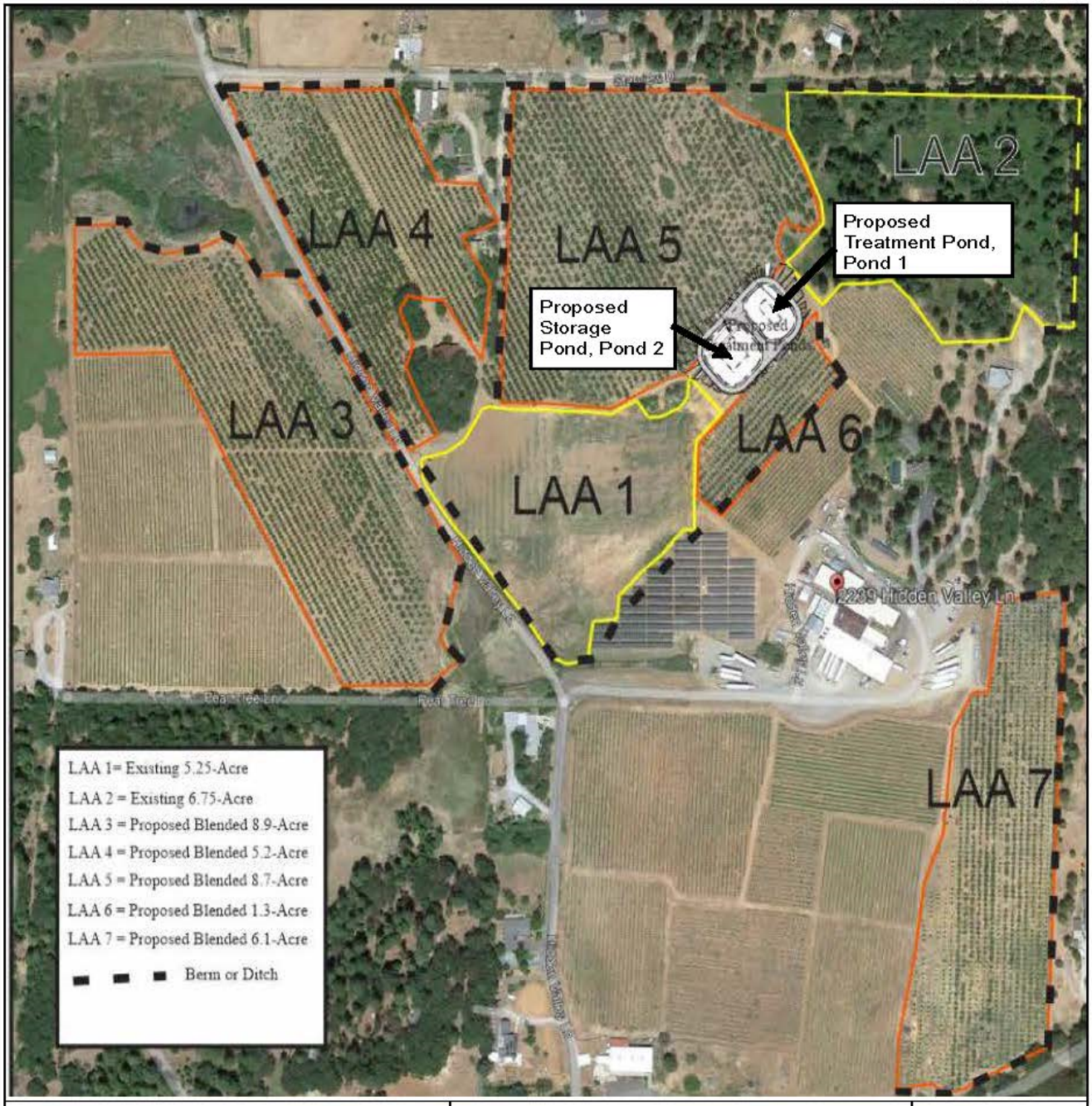
Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board for administrative review in accordance with Water Code section 13320, and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050 et seq. To be timely, the State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 pm on the 30th day after the date of this Order, except that if the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or State Holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 pm on the next business day. The law and regulations applicable to filing petitions are available on the internet at the State Water Boards' Public Notices Petitions for Water Quality webpage (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality). Copies will be provided upon request.

ATTACHMENT A- LOCATION MAP



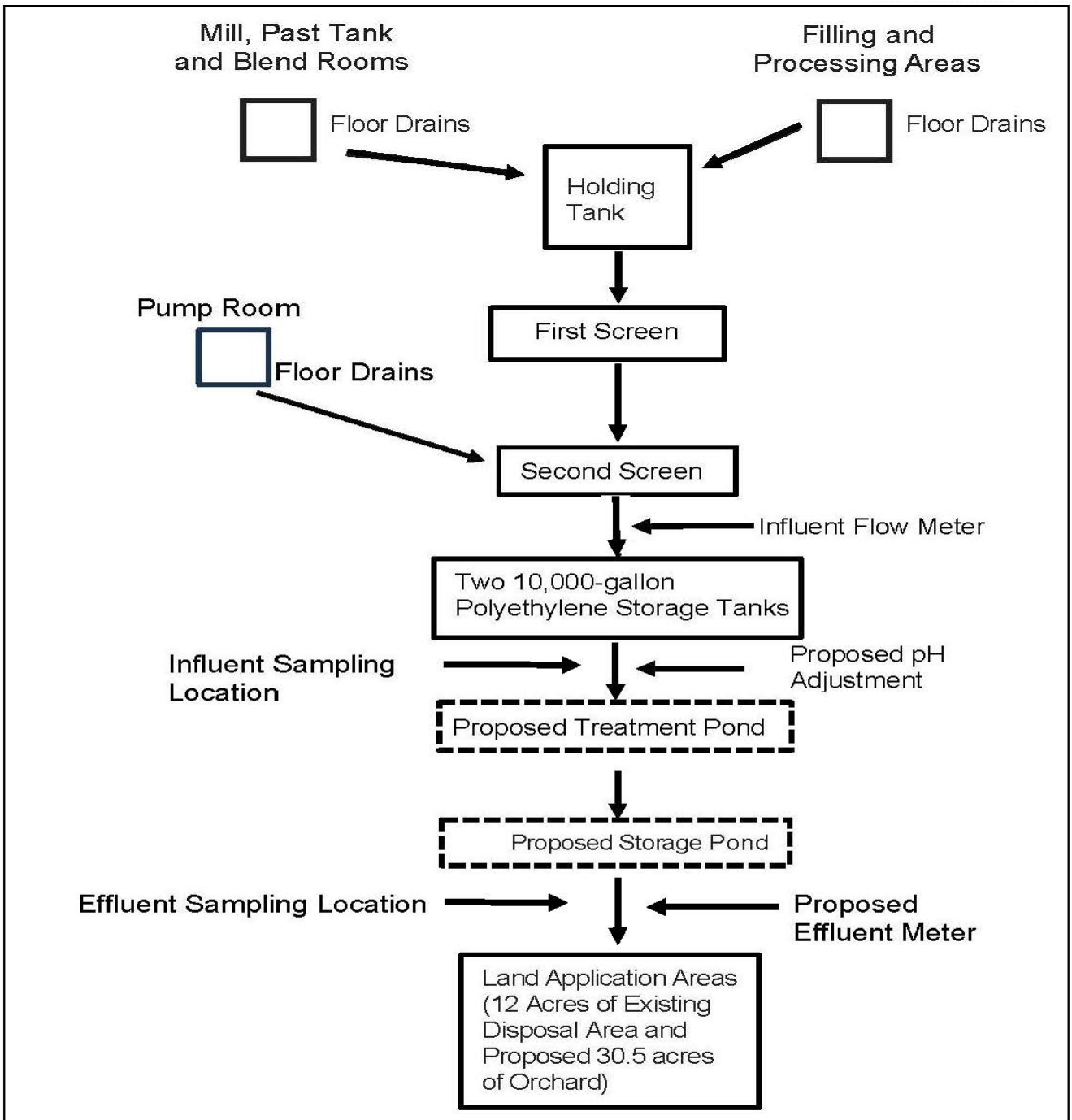
Drawing Reference: www.arcgis.com	**LOCATION MAP** BARSOTTI FAMILY LLC BARSOTTI JUICE COMPANY El DORADO COUNTY	N W E S NO SCALE

ATTACHMENT B-SITE PLAN



Drawing Reference: Barsotti Family LLC, Updated Report of Waste Discharge, July 2023	**SITE PLAN** BARSOTTI FAMILY LLC BARSOTTI JUICE COMPANY El DORADO COUNTY	N W E S NO SCALE

ATTACHMENT C-PROCESS SCHEMATIC



Drawing Reference: Barsotti Family LLC, Updated Report of Waste Discharge, July 2023	**PROCESS SCHEMATIC** BARSOTTI FAMILY LLC BARSOTTI JUICE COMPANY El DORADO COUNTY

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R5-2024-XXXX
FOR
BARSOTTI FAMILY LLC, BARSOTTI JUICE COMPANY
EL DORADO COUNTY

INFORMATION SHEET

Barsotti Family Juice Company produces apple and carrot juice along with other blended juices year around. The source of process wastewater includes water being used to clean and sanitize all equipment that come into contact with fruit and/or fruit juice. This includes water used to rinse the receiving hopper for the fruit, fruit conveying system, presses, crusher destemmer, piping, tanks, barrels, filtering equipment, hoses and pumps. All process wastewater is captured in a drainage system that transports the process wastewater to a holding tank prior to treatment. The existing wastewater treatment and disposal system consists of a holding tank, two fine screening systems, two 10,000-gallon polyethylene above ground storage tanks, and 12 acres of land application areas (LAAs).

The Discharger proposes to install two double-lined ponds with leak detection systems for wastewater treatment and storage, and add five additional LAAs with a total of approximately 30.2 acres of apple orchard for beneficial use of the treated wastewater. The total LAAs will increase from 12 acres to 42.2 acres. After completion of proposed improvements, the treated effluent quality and nutrient loading rates are projected as below:

Constituents	Units	Current Operations	Projected Rates for Existing 12 Acres (LAA1/LAA2), Note 1	Projected Rates for Proposed 30.2 Acres of LAAs (LAA3 through LAA7), Note 1	Potential Water Quality Objective/ Other References
BOD	mg/L	1,288	240	96 (Note 2)	NA
TDS	mg/L	998	600	266 (Note 2)	500/1,000 (Note 3)
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	10	6.0	2.4 (Note 2)	10 as nitrate, (Note 4)
BOD Loading	lb/acre/day	23	3.7	1.2	Less than 50 lb/ac/day for Risk 1 level, Note 5
Total Nitrogen Loading	lb/acre/yr	63	34	11	Less than crop demand for nitrogen, Note 6

Note:
1. After completion of proposed improvements.
2. Flow weighted concentrations of the treated process water and EID potable water.

3. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level range for TDS: Recommended level = 500; Upper level = 1000 mg/L.
4. Primary Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate as nitrogen.
5. The California League of Food Processors' Manual of Good Practice for Land Application of Food Processing/Rinse Water proposes risk categories associated with the particular BOD loading rate for Risk Category 1: less than 50 lbs/acre/day; depth to groundwater greater than 5 feet, Indistinguishable from good farming operations with good distribution important.
6. Nitrogen demands for grass and apples range from 122 to 244 lb/acre/year, based on Westen Fertilizer Handbook (Second Edition).

The WDRs contains the following flow and effluent limits:

- Flow limit: Effectively immediately, total wastewater entering the treatment system shall not exceed 10.5 million gallons per calendar year. Upon completion of the proposed improvements and submittal of the reports pursuant to Provisions H.1.a. and H.1.b. (i.e., approval by the Central Valley Water Board, through an amendment of the WDRs), total wastewater entering the treatment system shall not exceed 1.4 million gallons per month and 14.6 million gallons per calendar year;
- An effluent limit of 700 µmhos/cm for EC as an annual average, and
- An effluent BOD loading limit of 50 lb/acre/day.

The WDRs contains the following time schedules:

1. By **1 March 2025**, the Discharger shall submit a *Wastewater System Improvement Completion Report.*

2. By **1 March 2025**, the Discharger shall submit a *Liner Operation and Maintenance Plan*.