

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2013-0067

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES, OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES LLC,  
JACK M. STEEBLES LLC, CAROL ANN SEIDENGLANZ LLC,  
AND STEVEN CONN SEIDENGLANZ LLC  
FOR  
CLEAN-CLOSURE OF  
OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES CLASS III WOOD WASTE LANDFILL  
BUTTE COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Central Valley Water Board) finds that:

1. Oroville Landfill Properties, Oroville Landfill Properties LLC, Jack M. Steebles LLC, Carol Ann Seidenglanz LLC, and Steven Conn Seidenglanz LLC (hereafter "Discharger") own a Class III landfill located about three miles south of Oroville, in the southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 29 and the southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 30, T19N, R4E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference. The facility is an industrial landfill regulated under authority given in Water Code section 13000 et seq and California Code of Regulations, title 27 ("Title 27"), section 20005 et seq.
2. The facility is comprised of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 078-100-015 (45.09 acres), 078-100-046 (38.86 acres), and 078-090-014 (20.71 acres). APNs 078-100-047 and 035-470-012 were also included as being part of the facility in previous waste discharge requirements. However, the Discharger has shown that no waste disposal activities occurred on the latter two parcels, so they have been removed from the requirements in this Order.
3. APNs 078-100-015 and 078-090-014 are owned by Oroville Landfill Properties, Jack M. Steebles LLC, Carol Ann Seidenglanz LLC, and Steven Conn Seidenglanz LLC. APN 078-100-046 is owned by Oroville Landfill Properties LLC, Jack M. Steebles LLC, Carol Ann Seidenglanz LLC, and Steven Conn Seidenglanz LLC.
4. The Discharger purchased the site in September 2002. The previous owner, Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, discharged wood wastes to Units 1 and 2, and ash from a wood-fired cogeneration facility to Unit 4. Unit 3 was sited, but never received waste. Unit 1 stopped receiving wastes in 1988 and Unit 2 stopped receiving wastes in 2001.
5. The approximately 105 acre facility consists of three existing unlined waste management units (Unit) covering approximately 27.5 acres, as shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference. No leachate collection or recovery systems

exist at this facility. No permanent gas monitoring or gas extraction systems exist at this facility.

6. The existing landfill units (all unlined) authorized by this Order are described as follows:

Unit	Area	Waste Type/Est. Volume (including cover material)	Unit Status
Unit 1	~ 17.5 acres	Wood Waste/318,000 cy <sup>1</sup>	Inactive
Unit 2	~ 9.5 acres	Wood waste/83,500 cy	Dry weather clean-closure operations (started 2009)
Unit 4	< 1 acre	Co-generation boiler ash/27,600 cy	Inactive

<sup>1</sup>cy = cubic yards

Note that an additional Unit designated number 3 was sited and approved, but it was never constructed or utilized for disposal.

7. Three unlined storm water detention basins exist on-site. Pond #1 is located at the north tip of the facility north of Unit 1, Pond #5 is located below Unit 2 near the west central portion of the facility, and Pond #7 is located at the southeast corner of the facility. The basins detain storm water for sedimentation control during the rainy season and are normally dry during the summer months. When full, the basins discharge into drainages that flow to the Feather River.
8. Chemical constituents found in the wood waste at the facility that have the potential to affect the quality of waters of the State include pentachlorophenol (PCP), formaldehyde, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), tannins, and lignins. Formaldehyde in the waste originated from the Louisiana-Pacific Corporation hardboard facility, which used a urea-formaldehyde glue. PAH compounds encountered in the waste may be from water flowing from the adjacent Koppers wood-treating facility or associated with ash that was previously disposed in the landfill. Tannins and lignins are normal decomposition products of wood waste. None of the above constituents have been detected in groundwater beneath the site in concentrations that affect beneficial uses.
9. On 28 September 1990, the Regional Board issued Order No. 90-266, in which the facility was classified as a Class III waste disposal site for the discharge of wood wastes and ash in accordance with the regulations in effect when the Order was adopted. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R5-2005-0027 was issued on 27 January 2005 and required the Discharger to close (cap wastes in place) or clean-close (excavate and remove all residual wastes) the three existing Units. On 4 May 2007, Order No. R5-2007-0042 was issued to the Discharger allowing clean-closure of the Units with transportation of recovered wastes to co-generation facilities for use as fuel. This Order supersedes all previous Orders and allows for clean-closure of the three existing Units and recovery of waste materials for use as a soil amendment and/or co-generation fuel. This Order continues to classify the landfill units as Class III units in accordance with Title 27.

10. This Order implements the applicable regulations for discharges of solid waste to land through Prohibitions, Specifications, Provisions, and monitoring and reporting requirements. Prohibitions, Specifications, and Provisions are listed in Sections A through H of these WDRs below, and in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) dated January 2012 which are part of this Order. Monitoring and reporting requirements are included in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-2013-0067 and in the SPRRs. In general, requirements that are in regulation are considered to be "standard" and are therefore in the SPRRs. Any site-specific changes to a requirement in the SPRRs are included in the applicable section (A through H) of these WDRs, and the requirement in the WDRs supersedes the requirement in the SPRRs.
11. Title 27 contains regulatory standards for discharges of solid waste promulgated by the State Water Board and the California Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle). In certain instances, this Order cites CalRecycle regulatory sections. Title 27, section 20012 allows the Central Valley Water Board to cite CalRecycle regulations from Title 27 where necessary to protect water quality provided it does not duplicate or conflict with actions taken by the Local Enforcement Agency in charge of implementing CalRecycle's regulations.

## **SITE DESCRIPTION**

12. The landfill is located along the eastern margin of the Sacramento Valley approximately one mile east of the Feather River. The area is characterized by rolling foothills grading eastward into the steeper flanks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and westward toward the flat expanse of the valley floor.
13. Land uses within 1,000 feet of the facility are zoned industrial.
14. There are 42 municipal, domestic, industrial, or agricultural groundwater supply wells within one mile of the facility.
15. Four major geologic units have been identified beneath the site. The units are the Lone Formation, the Merhten Formation, the Nomlaki Tuff, and the Laguna Formation. With the exception of the Nomlaki Tuff, the units are composed of Cenozoic flood deposits from the current and ancestral Feather River System. The Laguna and Merhten Formations contain water bearing sands and gravels that are commonly separated by interbedded clayey aquitards.
16. Groundwater exists approximately 75 to 140 feet below native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from 126 feet MSL to 177 feet MSL. Pumping tests from an interval of well-graded sand with clay and gravel identified as Merhten Formation measured a hydraulic conductivity of  $3 \times 10^{-1}$  cm/sec. Geologic logs from site monitoring wells indicate fine-grained sediments are also present beneath the base of the waste management units and above groundwater. The hydraulic conductivity of these sediments is approximately  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  cm/sec.
17. The closest active Holocene fault is the Cleveland Hill Fault located approximately seven miles southeast of the facility. The maximum credible earthquake is estimated to be a ML = 6. The

peak horizontal acceleration at the site, considering the maximum credible earthquake, is approximately 0.3g.

18. The climate in the Oroville area generally consists of dry and hot summers with mild winters. The facility receives a mean annual rainfall of 29 inches with nearly 90 percent occurring between November and April. The average annual evaporation is approximately 68 inches.
19. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event is estimated to be 5.51 inches, based on Department of Water Resources' Bulletin No. 195 entitled Rainfall Analysis for Drainage Design Volume II Long-Duration Precipitation Frequency Data, dated October 1976.
20. The waste management facility is not within a 100-year flood plain.

### **SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS**

21. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition (hereafter Basin Plan), designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation plans and policies for all waters of the Basin.
22. Surface drainage from landfill operation areas flows toward the three storm water detention basins on-site. Discharge from the storm water detention basins is to intermittent drainage courses north and west of the facility, which are tributary to the Feather River in the Lower Feather River Hydrologic Area (515.40) of the Sacramento Hydrologic Basin. The Feather River is located approximately one mile west of the site.
23. The designated beneficial uses of the Feather River, as specified in the Basin Plan, are municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; hydropower generation; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; warm fresh water habitat; cold fresh water habitat; wildlife habitat; and spawning, reproduction, and/or early development.
24. Monitoring data indicates background groundwater quality has an electrical conductivity (EC) ranging between 200 and 653 micromhos/cm and a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration ranging between 206 and 290 mg/l.
25. The direction of groundwater flow is toward the south and southwest. The average groundwater gradient is approximately 0.01 feet per foot.
26. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal water supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.

### **GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER MONITORING**

27. The current groundwater monitoring system includes four monitoring wells, LF-1A, LF-2, LF-4, and LF-5. Three additional monitoring wells (LF-1, LF-3, and W-2) have previously been included in the groundwater monitoring network. However, these wells are no longer used in the current monitoring system. Monitoring well LF-1 was replaced by monitoring well LF-1A in

August 2000 due to an improper screen interval and low groundwater yield. It has been reported that monitoring well LF-3 was abandoned after Unit 1 ceased accepting wastes. Monitoring well W-2 was installed in June 1988 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as part of the soil and groundwater investigation at the Koppers Superfund Site located adjacent to the former Louisiana-Pacific Corporation mill. It has been reported that monitoring well W-2 was abandoned after the site investigation was completed, but data demonstrating proper destruction of the well has not been provided. All remaining monitoring wells will be abandoned at the completion of the clean-closure project after the Discharger demonstrates that residual wastes left at the site pose no threat to water quality.

28. Groundwater monitoring well details are provided below:

Well ID	Installation Date	Total Depth	Screen Interval	Well Type
LF-1A	August 2000	138 ft <sup>1</sup>	115 – 135 ft bgs <sup>2</sup>	Background
LF-2	June 1987	162 ft	138 – 158 ft bgs	Compliance
LF-4	June 1987	160 ft	129 – 159 ft bgs	Compliance
LF-5	June 1987	169 ft	138 – 168 ft bgs	Compliance

<sup>1</sup>ft = feet

<sup>2</sup>bgs = below ground surface

29. The Discharger's detection monitoring program for groundwater at the landfill satisfies the requirements contained in Title 27.

30. The waste management units at this landfill are unlined and there is no unsaturated zone monitoring system.

31. The Discharger is enrolled under the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000001 (General Permit), Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities, WDID No. 5R04I019233. Storm water discharges from the site are monitored in accordance with provisions of the General Permit.

32. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are often detected in a release from a landfill and are often associated with releases of landfill gas rather than leachate. Since volatile organic compounds are not naturally occurring and thus have no background value, they are not amenable to the statistical analysis procedures contained in Title 27 for the determination of a release of wastes from a landfill unit. Title 27, sections 20415(e)(8) and (9) allows the use of a non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data that will provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from a landfill unit in accordance with Title 27, sections 20415(b)(1)(B)2.-4. However, Title 27 does not specify a specific method for non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data.

33. The Central Valley Water Board may specify a non-statistical data analysis method pursuant to Title 27, section 20080(a)(1). Water Code section 13360(a)(1) allows the Central Valley Water Board to specify requirements to protect groundwater or surface waters from leakage from a solid waste site, which includes a method to provide the best assurance of determining the earliest possible detection of a release.
34. In order to provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a landfill unit, the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements specify a non-statistical method for the evaluation of monitoring data for non-naturally occurring compounds. The specified non-statistical method for evaluation of monitoring data provides two criteria (or triggers) for making the determination that there has been a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a landfill unit. The presence of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above their respective method detection limit (MDL), or one non-naturally occurring waste constituent detected above its practical quantitation limit (PQL) [a.k.a, laboratory reporting limit (RL)], indicates that a release of waste from a Unit has occurred. Following an indication of a release, verification testing must be conducted to determine whether there has been a release from the landfill unit or the detection was a false detection. The detection of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above the MDL as a trigger is appropriate due to the higher risk of false-positive analytical results and the corresponding increase in sampling and analytical expenses from the use of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL as a trigger.
35. For a naturally occurring constituent of concern, Title 27 requires concentration limits for each constituent of concern be determined as follows:
  - a. By calculation in accordance with a statistical method pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8); or
  - b. By an alternate statistical method meeting the requirements of Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E).
36. The Discharger submitted a 19 May 2008 Amended Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) report proposing statistical data analysis methods to calculate concentration limits for each monitored constituent in accordance with Title 27. At that time, there was insufficient data available to calculate concentration limits for each inorganic monitoring parameter and constituent of concern. This Order will require the Discharger to update the WQPS report and analyte concentration limits.
37. The Discharger submitted a 27 September 2007 *Sample Collection and Analysis Plan*, which was approved on 18 October 2007.

### **GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS**

38. Low concentrations of Chloroform have been detected at background well LF-1A four times since 2010. Additionally, low concentrations of cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, Trichlorofluoromethane, and Trichloroethene have been detected at compliance well LF-2 in most samples dating back to May 2009. Each of these volatile organic compound (VOC) detections was at estimated concentrations below the method reporting limits. During the

second semiannual 2011 monitoring event, the Discharger obtained split samples from compliance well LF-2. The split samples were analyzed by the original laboratory and a second laboratory in an attempt to confirm or deny the relatively consistent estimated concentrations of VOCs in well LF-2. The second laboratory did not identify any VOCs above method detection limits, but the second laboratory also had method detection limits slightly higher than the first laboratory. During January/February 2012, the Discharger replaced the dedicated pump and sample tubing in well LF-2 in an effort to determine if the older well equipment was contributing to the low VOC concentrations. Results of the June 2012 sampling event found cis-1,2-Dichloroethene at 0.17 µg/L in well LF-2 and chloroform at 0.19 µg/L in well LF-1A, slightly exceeding the method detection limits for both analytes. No other VOCs were identified during this sampling event. The Discharger is still evaluating these low concentration detections and there does not appear to be an increasing trend for the detected analytes.

### **LANDFILL CLEAN-CLOSURE**

39. The Discharger submitted a revised Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for Clean-Closure of the Oroville Landfill Properties Class III Wood Waste Landfill dated 20 December 2006. In the ROWD, the Discharger proposed to excavate wood wastes from Units 1 and 2, process and separate the wastes from cover soils on-site, and then haul the recovered wood waste to a facility approved by the Executive Officer for re-use or disposal. The Discharger also proposed to excavate wood ash from Unit 4 and haul the materials to agricultural lands for use as a soil amendment.
40. In accordance with Title 27, section 20950(a)(2)(B), the goal of closure Performance Standards for Units that are clean-closed is to physically remove all waste and contaminated materials from the Unit and from its underlying and surrounding environs, such that the waste in the Unit no longer poses a threat to water quality. Successful completion of clean-closure eliminates the need for a post-closure maintenance period.
41. Clean-closure operations began in 2009 at Unit 2. Current operations involve excavating wood waste during summer months and processing the material through a trommel with 3/8-inch screen. Approximately 80% of the processed material is fine-grained wood waste with some soil, sand, and small gravel mixed in. The recovered fine-grained material is sampled and analyzed to ensure that it is non-hazardous and contains appropriate nutrients. Recovered material stockpiles are stored on-site until laboratory sample results confirm that the material is non-hazardous and appropriate for the proposed end use. Recovered material characterized as non-hazardous is currently being hauled to a compost facility in Mendocino County where it's incorporated into a soil amendment and sold to the public. Other facilities may receive recovered materials deemed to be non-hazardous. This Order requires the Discharger to identify the facility name, location, owner, and volume of material shipped for all material removed from the site. The Discharger has also run pilot tests to pelletize the fine-grained material into small bricks for use as fuel at co-generation power plants. Equipment for pelletizing the fines has been purchased, and it's possible that significant quantities of this material may be marketed for fuel. The remaining 20% of recovered material consists of gravel and cobble up to 10 inches in diameter and wood pieces up to 3 feet in length. Small quantities of other non-hazardous solid waste (aluminum cans, plastic water/soda bottles, metal straps, etc.) recovered during processing of the material is disposed off-site at

appropriate disposal facilities. The Discharger is still refining processes to separate the oversized wood pieces from the cobbles. During summer 2012, recovered material separation processes improved to where most of the oversized wood could be separated from the cobbles. The Discharger anticipates adding a float tank that uses water to remove the rest of the wood pieces. Waste water from the float tank would be used on-site for dust control. Recovered oversized wood pieces will be sold to co-generation power plants as fuel or processed in another manner acceptable to the Executive Officer. Once clean-closure of Unit 2 is completed, operations will move to the larger Unit 1, and then on to Unit 4 for recovery of the boiler ash. When all wastes are recovered from a Unit, confirmation soil samples will be collected and analyzed to determine if residual wastes pose a threat to water quality or human health. The goal of this clean-closure project is to remove all pollutants to concentrations below applicable residential cleanup criteria so that future land use is unrestricted. If pollutants exceed residential land use criteria, then deed restrictions may be applied, which could limit future development of the land.

42. During summer 2012, approximately 20,000 cubic yards of wood waste from Unit 2 was excavated and processed over five weeks. The production rate was approximately 1,000 cubic yards per day. With further development of the production equipment and identification and development of markets for the recovered material, it is expected that the amount of material removed each year will increase significantly.
43. If the Discharger fails to complete clean-closure of each landfill Unit, then residual wastes will be required to be closed in place with post-closure maintenance and monitoring in accordance with all applicable provisions of Title 27.

### **FINANCIAL ASSURANCES**

44. Title 27, sections 21820 and 22206 require a cost estimate for landfill closure. Title 27, sections 21840 and 22211 requires a cost estimate for landfill post-closure maintenance. On 13 July 2006, the Discharger submitted a cost estimate for closing the landfill in the amount of \$1,602,376 and a cost estimate for post-closure maintenance of the landfill in the amount of \$1,427,218.
45. Title 27, section 22221 requires a cost estimate for corrective action of all known or reasonably foreseeable releases. The Discharger submitted an 8 April 2004 cost estimate of \$103,900 for corrective action of all known or reasonably foreseeable releases.
46. On 29 September 2006, the Discharger submitted a Letter of Credit in the amount of \$3,133,494 for closure, post-closure maintenance, and corrective action costs. The Letter of Credit is still active, but it has not been updated for inflation since its issuance.
47. This Order requires that the Discharger maintain financial assurance for closure, post-closure maintenance, and corrective action of all known or reasonably foreseeable releases. Additionally, this Order requires the Discharger to amend the existing Letter of Credit to incorporate information required pursuant to Title 27, section 22243(b) and to adjust the amount of the financial assurances for annual inflation calculated since September 2006. This Order also requires the Discharger to continue to adjust the financial assurances for annual inflation in accordance with Title 27, section 22236.



## CEQA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

48. The action to revise waste discharge requirements for this existing facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code section 21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14, section 15301.
49. This order implements:
- a. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition (and subsequent revisions);
  - b. The prescriptive standards and performance goals of California Code of Regulations, title 27, section 20005 et seq., effective 18 July 1997, and subsequent revisions;
  - c. The *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act* (as amended 1 January 2004 and subsequent revisions); and
  - d. *State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 68-16, Statement of Policy With Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California.*
50. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the facility is determined to be classified 2-B as defined below:
- a. Category 2 threat to water quality, defined as, "Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance."
  - b. Category B complexity, defined as "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."
51. Water Code section 13267(b) provides that: "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the Regional Board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposed to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of the waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.
52. The technical reports required by this Order and the attached "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2013-0067" are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge

requirements. The Discharger owns and operates the facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.

## PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

53. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein. No local agency has expressed any concern regarding clean-closure of the Units at the landfill.
54. The Central Valley Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
55. The Central Valley Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.
56. Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date that this Order becomes final, except that if the thirtieth day following the date that this Order becomes final falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public\\_notices/petitions/water\\_quality](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality)

or will be provided upon request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to California Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that Order No. R5-2007-0042 is rescinded except for purposes of enforcement, and that Oroville Landfill Properties, Oroville Landfill Properties LLC, Jack M. Steebles LLC, Carol Ann Seidenglanz LLC, and Steven Conn Seidenglanz LLC, their agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

### A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of 'hazardous waste' or 'designated waste' to any part of this facility is prohibited. For the purposes of this Order, the term 'hazardous waste' is as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 23, section 2510 et seq., and 'designated waste' is as defined in Title 27.

2. The discharge of waste to any Unit is prohibited. However, temporary storage of materials recovered during clean-closure of Units 1, 2, and 4 is permitted.
3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Prohibitions listed in Section C of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

## **B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

1. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Discharge Specifications listed in Section D of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

## **C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS**

1. The Discharger shall manage facility operations so that clean-closure activities and any recovered waste material stockpiled at the site does not cause a release of pollutants, or waste constituents that could cause a condition of nuisance, degradation, contamination, or pollution of groundwater or surface water to occur, as indicated by the most appropriate statistical or non-statistical data analysis method and retest method listed in this Order, the Monitoring and Reporting Program, or the SPRRs.
2. The Discharger shall maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan that is site specific and addresses clean-closure of landfill Units in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ and subsequent replacement Orders. Any storm water discharge off-site shall be done in accordance with applicable storm water regulations and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2013-0067.
3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Storm Water Provisions listed in Section L of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
4. Surface drainage within the waste management facility shall be directed to one of three storm water detention basins. Additional surface water detention or retention basins may be necessary as clean-closure activities proceed. If new detention or retention basins are proposed, then the Discharger shall submit for Executive Officer review and approval design plans prior to constructing new containment structures.
5. All storm water detention and retention basins shall be operated and maintained to minimize vectors and odors. Freeboard of at least two feet shall be maintained at all times in each basin.
6. The Discharger shall submit for Executive Officer review and approval **by 15 September annually for the life of the clean-closure project and the post-clean-closure monitoring period** a Winterization Plan. The Winterization Plan should describe specific erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) to be implemented for each upcoming wet weather season and include a discussion regarding any proposed clean-closure work activities scheduled during the wet weather season. The Winterization Plan shall also include

a site map showing anticipated storm water drainage patterns and locations of major BMPs.  
**The Winterization Plan shall be implemented by 1 November annually.**

7. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Facility Specifications listed in Section E of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

#### **D. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS**

1. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Construction Specifications listed in Section F of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

#### **E. CLEAN-CLOSURE AND POST-CLEAN-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS**

1. **By 1 July 2013**, the Discharger shall submit for Executive Officer review and approval a Waste Characterization Work Plan that is specific for materials to be recovered from each Unit at the landfill. The Waste Characterization Work Plan shall propose a sampling plan sufficient for classifying recovered materials as non-hazardous waste or hazardous waste. The Waste Characterization Work Plan shall include proposed constituents of concern, a sampling frequency, and appropriate analytical methods for classifying the recovered materials. All materials recovered during clean-closure activities shall be characterized in accordance with an approved Waste Characterization Work Plan.
2. Only recovered materials classified as non-hazardous may be utilized for soil amendments or co-generation power fuel. Any recovered material classified as hazardous waste must be isolated from other recovered materials, labeled as hazardous waste, and otherwise managed appropriately in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Discharger shall provide written notification within seven days of receiving laboratory sample results indicating that recovered materials exceed hazardous waste criteria or are deemed inappropriate for use as a soil amendment or co-generation power fuel.
3. **By 1 May annually**, the Discharger shall provide an operations plan and schedule for all clean-closure work anticipated to be conducted throughout the remainder of the respective year. The operations plan shall identify recovered material stockpile locations, material processing locations, planned excavation areas, and include an assessment prepared by a professional engineer or certified engineering geologist regarding the stability and safety of waste and native slopes.
4. The Discharger shall maintain records of clean-closure activities, including weight and volume measurements for recovered materials removed from each Unit and for materials hauled off-site, all sample analytical results, and disposal receipts for any waste removed from a Unit during clean-closure activities that cannot be re-used. The Discharger shall also identify the name, location, and owner of each facility receiving recovered materials. Records of clean-closure activities shall be submitted in the Annual Monitoring Summary Report, in accordance with the reporting requirements included in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2013-0067.

5. Prior to beginning clean-closure activities in Unit 4 (co-generation boiler ash Unit), the Discharger shall identify potential end uses for recovered ash and submit them to the Executive Officer for review and approval. Ash recovered from Unit 4 may only be hauled off-site after receiving Executive Officer approval for the proposed end use.
6. Recovered material stockpiles shall be managed to prevent erosion and saturation. Stockpiles left on-site after 1 November each year shall be appropriately armored to prevent leachate generation and/or anaerobic decomposition.
7. At the end of each material recovery season and prior to **1 November annually**, waste slopes shall be stabilized, graded to drain toward an appropriately located storm water detention/retention basin, and covered with at least six inches of intermediate soil cover or an alternative cover approved by the Executive Officer.
8. After completion of material recovery operations within a specific Unit, final subgrade slopes shall not exceed a steepness horizontal to vertical ratio of 1.75H:1V and flatter areas shall be sloped at three percent or greater. Any final slope designed to be steeper than 3H:1V shall be specifically supported in a slope stability analysis in accordance with Title 27, section 21750(f)(5). An appropriate sediment and erosion control plan shall also be implemented at each Unit upon final clean-closure.
9. Decommissioned groundwater monitoring wells that may be encountered in Units 1 or 2 during clean-closure excavation activities shall be properly destroyed under permit from Butte County Environmental Health Department.
10. Post-clean-closure maintenance activities shall occur for a period of at least two years after completing clean-closure of the final Unit at the landfill. Post-clean-closure maintenance activities shall include, at a minimum, standard observations and semiannual groundwater monitoring in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2013-0067.
11. The Discharger shall submit a work plan for destruction of each groundwater monitoring well upon successful completion of all clean-closure activities at each Unit as approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall provide documentation verifying that all groundwater monitoring wells have been properly destroyed prior to receiving Central Valley Water Board approval of the landfill clean-closure project.
12. **Within 60 days of completing clean-closure activities in a Unit**, the Discharger shall submit for Executive Officer review and approval a Final Clean-Closure Report for the Unit that was clean-closed. The report shall summarize clean-closure activities completed to date and include all waste characterization and subgrade verification monitoring results. After completing clean-closure of each landfill Unit, including implementation of appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices, landfill monitoring shall continue for a two year post-clean-closure maintenance period. After completing the two year post-clean-closure maintenance period, the Discharger may request No Further Action Required status from the Executive Officer. If approved, the Waste Discharge Requirements will be rescinded and all remaining financial assurances will be released.

13. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Closure and Post-Closure Specifications listed in Section G of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

## F. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for closure and post-closure maintenance for the landfill in at least the amounts of the most current closure and post-closure maintenance cost estimates. If the Executive Officer determines that either the amount of coverage or the financial assurance mechanism is inadequate, then within 90 days of notification, the Discharger shall submit an acceptable mechanism to the Executive Officer for at least the amount of the approved cost estimate.
2. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill. If the Executive Officer determines that either the amount of coverage or the financial assurance mechanism is inadequate, then within 90 days of notification, the Discharger shall submit an acceptable mechanism to the Executive Officer for at least the amount of the approved cost estimate.
3. The Discharger shall provide **by 1 July 2013** updated cost estimates for closure, post-closure maintenance, and corrective action based on the inflation factor calculations from 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. Additionally, existing Irrevocable Letter of Credit No. 1654 needs to be amended to incorporate information required pursuant to Title 27, section 22243(b) and the monetary amount of the financial assurance needs to be increased based on the inflation factor calculations dating back to 2007. Provide documentation verifying incorporation of the regulatory language changes required by Title 27 and monetary increases in the amounts of the financial assurance mechanisms **by 1 July 2013**.
4. The Discharger shall submit to the Executive Officer a report **by 1 June of each year** calculating the increase in the closure, post-closure maintenance, and corrective action cost estimates due to the inflation factor for the previous calendar year in accordance with Title 27, section 22236. The Discharger shall increase the monetary amount of each financial assurance mechanism based on this inflation calculation and provide documentation verifying the increase with each annual report.
5. The Discharger may request release of partial closure funds from the closure financial assurance mechanism after completing clean-closure activities, including verification sampling, within a specific Unit. The amount of the release request shall be proportionate to the area of the Unit that has been clean-closed as compared to the total area of the three Units combined. Financial assurances for post-closure maintenance and corrective action shall be maintained until clean-closure activities for the entire landfill and the minimum two-year post-clean-closure maintenance period are completed.
6. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Financial Assurance Specifications listed in Section H of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

## **G. MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS**

1. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-2013-0067, and the Standard Monitoring Specifications listed in Section I of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
2. **By 1 October 2013**, provide an updated Water Quality Protection Standard Report containing updated concentration limits.
3. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard as specified in this Order, MRP No. R5-2013-0067, and the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
4. The concentrations of the monitoring parameters and the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance (defined pursuant to Title 27, section 20164 as a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the landfill unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit) shall not exceed the concentration limits established in the Water Quality Protection Standard Report pursuant to MRP No. R5-2013-0067.
5. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in MRP No. R5-2013-0067 and the Standard Monitoring Specifications in Section I of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
6. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Monitoring Specifications and Response to a Release Specifications listed in Sections I and J of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

## **H. PROVISIONS**

1. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the facility, including MRP No. R5-2013-0067 and the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are part of this Order, and make it available at all times to facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with MRP No. R5-2013-0067, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order by reference.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable portions of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements for Nonhazardous Solid Waste Discharges Regulated by Subtitle D and/or Title 27, dated January 2012, which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

5. If there is any conflicting or contradictory language between the WDRs, the MRP, or the SPRRs, then language in the WDRs shall supersede either the MRP or the SPRRs, and language in the MRP shall supersede the SPRRs.
6. All reports required by this Order shall be submitted pursuant to Water Code section 13267.
7. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable General Provisions listed in Section K of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order.
8. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Compliance Date</u>
<b>A. Clean-Closure</b>	
1. Submit a Waste Characterization Work Plan for review and approval. (see Clean-Closure and Post-Clean-Closure Maintenance Specification E.1).	<b>By 1 July 2013</b>
2. Submit an annual clean-closure operations plan and work schedule. (see Clean-Closure and Post-Clean-Closure Maintenance Specification E.3).	<b>By 1 May annually</b>
3. Submit letter identifying proposed end uses for recovered boiler ash in Unit 4 for review and approval. (see Clean-Closure and Post-Clean-Closure Maintenance Specification E.5).	<b>Prior to beginning clean-closure work in Unit 4</b>
4. Submit a Groundwater Monitoring Well Destruction Work Plan. (see Clean-Closure and Post-Clean-Closure Maintenance Specification E.11).	<b>At successful completion of clean-closure project for entire landfill facility</b>
5. Submit Final Clean-Closure Report for each Unit. (see Clean-Closure and Post-Clean-Closure Maintenance Specification E.12).	<b>60 days after completing Unit clean-closure activities</b>
<b>B. Facility Maintenance</b>	
1. Submit an annual Winterization Plan. (see Facility Specification C.6).	<b>By 15 September annually</b>



**C. Financial Assurances**

1. Submit updated cost estimates and verification of monetary increases to the financial assurance mechanism based on the updated cost estimates for closure, post-closure maintenance, and corrective action.  
(see Financial Assurance Specification F.3). **By 1 July 2013**
2. Submit an Annual Financial Assurance Report that includes the inflation factor calculation and monetary increase to the financial assurance mechanism based on the inflation factor calculation.  
(see Financial Assurance Specification F.4). **By 1 June annually**

**D. Facility Monitoring**

1. Submit an updated Water Quality Protection Standard Report with updated concentration limits.  
(see Monitoring Specification G.2). **By 1 October 2013**

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, 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, Central Valley Region, on 31 May 2013.

*Original signed by*

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PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

DPS

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R5-2013-0067  
FOR  
OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES, OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES LLC,  
JACK M. STEEBLES LLC, CAROL ANN SEIDENGLANZ LLC,  
AND STEVEN CONN SEIDENGLANZ LLC  
FOR  
CLEAN-CLOSURE OF  
OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES CLASS III WOOD WASTE LANDFILL  
BUTTE COUNTY

This monitoring and reporting program (MRP) is issued pursuant to California Water Code section 13267 and incorporates requirements for groundwater monitoring and reporting; facility monitoring, maintenance, and reporting; and financial assurances reporting contained in California Code of Regulations, title 27, section 20005, et seq. (hereafter Title 27), Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. R5-2013-0067, and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) dated January 2012. Compliance with this MRP is ordered by the WDRs and the Discharger shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless a revised MRP is issued by the Central Valley Water Board or the Executive Officer.

**A. MONITORING**

The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater in accordance with applicable Standard Monitoring Specifications in Section I of the SPRRs and the Monitoring Specifications in Section G of the WDRs. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the approved 27 September 2007 *Sample Collection and Analysis Plan* (and subsequent approved revisions), which includes quality assurance/quality control standards.

All compliance monitoring wells established for the detection monitoring program shall constitute the monitoring points for the groundwater Water Quality Protection Standard. All detection monitoring program groundwater monitoring wells shall be sampled and analyzed for monitoring parameters and constituents of concern (COCs) as indicated and listed in Tables I, IV, and V.

The Discharger may use alternative analytical test methods, including new USEPA approved methods, provided the methods have method detection limits equal to or lower than the analytical methods specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and are identified in the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

The monitoring program of this MRP includes:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Monitoring Program</u>
A.1	Groundwater Monitoring
A.2	Leachate Seep Monitoring
A.3	Detention Pond Surface Water Monitoring
A.4	Facility Monitoring

## 1. Groundwater Monitoring

The Discharger shall operate and maintain a groundwater detection monitoring system that complies with applicable provisions of Title 27, sections 20415 and 20420. The detection monitoring system shall be certified by a California-licensed professional civil engineer or geologist as meeting the requirements of Title 27. The current groundwater detection monitoring system meets the applicable requirements of Title 27. The Discharger shall revise the groundwater detection monitoring system (after review and approval by Central Valley Water Board staff) as needed.

The current groundwater monitoring network consists of the following:

Well ID	Installation Date	Total Depth	Screen Interval	Well Type
LF-1A	August 2000	138 ft <sup>1</sup>	115 – 135 ft bgs <sup>2</sup>	Background
LF-2	June 1987	162 ft	138 – 158 ft bgs	Compliance
LF-4	June 1987	160 ft	129 – 159 ft bgs	Compliance
LF-5	June 1987	169 ft	138 – 168 ft bgs	Compliance

<sup>1</sup>ft = feet

<sup>2</sup>bgs = below ground surface

Groundwater samples shall be collected from the background wells, detection monitoring wells, and any additional wells added as part of the approved groundwater monitoring system. The collected samples shall be analyzed for the parameters and constituents listed in Table I in accordance with the specified methods and frequencies. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport groundwater samples in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

**Once every six months**, the Discharger shall measure the groundwater elevation in each well, determine groundwater flow direction, and calculate the groundwater gradient in the uppermost aquifer and in any zones of perched water and in any additional portions of the zone of saturation monitored. The results shall be reported semiannually, including the times of expected highest and lowest elevations of the water levels in the wells, pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(15).

Samples collected for the COC monitoring specified in Table I shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table V every five years. Five-year COCs were last monitored in second half of 2012 and shall be monitored again in the second half of 2017. The results shall be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report for the year in which the samples were collected.

## **2. Leachate Seep Monitoring**

The Units at the landfill are all unlined, and there is no leachate collection and removal system. However, leachate seeps have been observed at the northwest corner of Unit 1. Additionally, seeps could occur in areas undergoing clean-closure activities or at recovered material stockpiles if they become saturated.

Leachate that seeps to the surface from a landfill unit or from recovered material stockpiles shall be sampled (if sufficient quantity exists) and analyzed for the Field Parameters, Monitoring Parameters, and Constituents of Concern listed in Table II upon detection. The quantity of leachate shall be estimated and reported as Leachate Flow Rate (in gallons/day) and the seep location shall be shown on a site map. Reporting for leachate seeps shall be conducted as required in Section B.3 of this MRP, below. Corrective action for leachate seeps shall be implemented immediately to prevent contact with storm water. Long-term corrective action measures, such as excavating and re-compacting affected areas, should be implemented as soon as equipment can access seep locations.

## **3. Detention Pond Surface Water Monitoring**

Three unlined storm water detention basins exist at the site. Pond 1 is located at the northwest corner of Unit 1, Pond 5 is located at the western edge of Unit 2, and Pond 7 is located at the southeast corner of the facility beyond the eucalyptus grove and sawdust application area. Surface drainage from the site and Units drains toward these three ponds. Discharges from these ponds are regulated in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000001 (General Permit), Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities, WDID No. 5R04I019233.

Ponds located downgradient of Units undergoing clean-closure activities are most susceptible to impacts from runoff from active work areas. If storm water contacts waste within a Unit and transports waste constituents to a detention pond, then that water may need to be managed differently than non-contact storm water that accumulates in a detention pond located away from clean-closure activities. For this reason, this MRP requires additional surface water monitoring at ponds accumulating storm water from active work areas on-site.

Current clean-closure operations are proceeding in Unit 2. The Discharger indicates that clean-closure activities will continue in Unit 2 until all clean-closure actions are completed, including stabilization of the Unit after all verification sampling is completed. The Discharger will then move clean-closure activities to Unit 1 or Unit 4.

Site drainage patterns may change as clean-closure actions occur in each Unit. Additional detention and/or retention ponds may need to be constructed to control off-site discharges of storm water, especially in the vicinity of Units 1 and 4. If new ponds are necessary, the Discharger shall submit design plans with construction quality assurance plans, prepared by a California registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist, for Executive Officer review and approval at least 90 days prior

to planned construction. Construction for any new detention and/or retention pond shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable requirements of Title 27, WDR Order No. R5-2013-0067, and the SPRRs dated January 2012.

The Discharger shall monitor the three existing detention ponds, and any other detention and/or retention ponds added as part of the surface water monitoring program. Each detention pond shall be evaluated for the field parameters in accordance with the methods and frequencies specified in Table III. Wet weather season monitoring (**1 October through 30 April**) shall occur weekly, while dry season monitoring (**1 May through 30 September**) shall occur monthly.

In addition, ponds located downgradient of active work areas (Active Ponds) shall be monitored for the monitoring parameters and constituents of concern in accordance with the methods and frequencies listed in Table III. Currently, only Pond 5 requires sampling for the monitoring parameters and constituents of concern. As clean-closure activities proceed, additional pond sampling for monitoring parameters and constituents of concern may be required.

#### **4. Facility Monitoring**

##### **a. Unit Clean-Closure Monitoring**

The Discharger shall submit the following information with each corresponding Annual Monitoring Summary Report during which the information was collected:

- 1) Unit where clean-closure activities are occurring or have occurred;
- 2) Volume and type of material recovered from the Unit;
- 3) After processing, volume and type of feedstock recovered (e.g.: fines used for soil amendment, fines used for fuel bricks, oversized rock and wood pieces, material recovered for co-generation fuel, etc.);
- 4) Recovered material characterization and analytical data (Summary tables of results, laboratory data sheets, and Chain of Custody);
- 5) Identification of facilities receiving previously characterized recovered materials. Include facility name, location, owner, and volume of recovered material shipped to the facility. (e.g.: Cold Creek Compost, co-generation facility, other);
- 6) Volume of solid waste recovered from the Unit and hauled off-site for disposal (indicate final disposal facility receiving this waste).
- 7) Volume of recovered material currently stockpiled on-site;
- 8) A description of all actions taken to stabilize slopes;
- 9) Show locations of clean-closure operations, processing equipment, residual stockpiles, sample locations (if any) on a site map.

##### **b. Unit Verification Sampling**

Provide a Verification Sampling Report for each Unit where clean-closure activities have been completed in accordance with an approved Verification Sampling Plan.

**c. Major Storm Events**

The Discharger shall inspect all precipitation, diversion, and drainage facilities and all landfill side slopes for damage **within 7 days** following major storm events capable of causing damage or significant erosion. Major storm events are defined as a 24-hour storm with a two-year return frequency (2.80 inches of rain in a 24-hour period for this landfill). The Discharger shall perform all Standard Observations described below and take photos of any problem areas before and after repairs. Necessary repairs shall be completed **within 30 days** of the inspection. Notification and reporting requirements for major storm events shall be conducted as required in Section B.4 of this MRP.

**d. Standard Observations**

The Discharger shall conduct Standard Observations at the landfill in accordance with this section of the MRP. Standard observations shall be conducted weekly during the wet weather season (1 October through 30 April) and monthly during the dry weather season (1 May through 30 September). Results of the Standard Observations shall be included with each Semiannual Monitoring Report for the period in which the observations were made.

The Standard Observations shall include:

- 1) For the landfill units:
  - a) Evidence of ponded water at any point on the landfill (except for constructed storm water detention and/or retention ponds). Show affected area on a site map; and
  - b) Evidence of erosion and/or of day-lighted waste.
- 2) Along the perimeter of the landfill units:
  - a) Evidence of leachate seeps, estimated size of affected area, and flow rate (show affected area on map); and
  - b) Evidence of erosion and/or of day-lighted waste.
- 3) For detention pond surface waters:
  - a) Floating and suspended materials of waste origin - presence or absence, source, and size of affected area; and
  - b) Discoloration and turbidity - description of color, source, and size of affected area.

**B. REPORTING**

The Discharger shall submit the following reports in accordance with the required schedule:

### Reporting Schedule

<u>Section</u>	<u>Report</u>	<u>End of Reporting Period</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
B.1	Semiannual Monitoring Report	30 June, 31 December	<b>1 August, 1 February</b>
B.2	Annual Monitoring Summary Report	31 December	<b>1 February</b>
B.3	Seep Reporting	Continuous	<b>Immediately &amp; 7 Days</b>
B.4	Major Storm Event Reporting	Continuous	<b>7 days from damage discovery</b>
B.5	Financial Assurances Report	31 December	<b>1 June</b>

### Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall submit monitoring reports **semiannually** with the data and information as required in this Monitoring and Reporting Program and as required in WDRs Order No. R5-2013-0067 and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (particularly section I: "Standard Monitoring Specifications" and section J: "Response to a Release"). In reporting the monitoring data required by this program, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, the concentrations, and the units are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner so as to clearly illustrate compliance with the waste discharge requirements or the lack thereof. Data shall also be submitted in a digital format, such as a computer disk.

Field and laboratory tests shall be reported in each monitoring report. Semiannual and annual monitoring reports containing the results of all monitoring conducted at the site shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board in accordance with the above schedule for the calendar period in which samples were taken or observations made. In addition, the Discharger shall enter all monitoring data and monitoring reports into the online Geotracker database as required by Division 3 of Title 27.

The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings of continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained throughout the life of the facility including the post-closure maintenance period. Such records shall be legible and shall show the following for each sample:

- a) Sample identification and the monitoring point or background monitoring point from which it was taken, along with the identity of the individual who obtained the sample;
- b) Date, time, and manner of sampling;
- c) Date and time that analyses were started and completed, and the name of the personnel and laboratory performing each analysis;
- d) Complete procedure used, including method of preserving the sample, and the identity and volumes of reagents used;
- e) Calculation of results; and

- f) Results of analyses, and the MDL and PQL/RL for each analysis. All peaks shall be reported.

### Required Reports

1. **Semiannual Monitoring Report:** Monitoring reports shall be submitted semiannually and are due on **1 August** and **1 February**. Each semiannual monitoring report shall contain at least the following:
  - a) For each groundwater monitoring point addressed by the report, a description of:
    - 1) The time of water level measurement;
    - 2) The type of pump - or other device - used for purging and the elevation of the pump intake relative to the elevation of the screened interval;
    - 3) The method of purging used to stabilize water in the well bore before the sample is taken including the pumping rate; the equipment and methods used to monitor field pH, temperature, and conductivity during purging; results of pH, temperature, conductivity, and turbidity testing; and the method of disposing of the purge water;
    - 4) The type of pump - or other device - used for sampling, if different than the pump or device used for purging; and
    - 5) A statement that the sampling procedure was conducted in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.
  - b) A map or aerial photograph showing the locations of observation stations, areas undergoing clean-closure, recovered material stockpiles, detention ponds, monitoring points, and background monitoring points.
  - c) The measured semiannual groundwater elevation, flow direction, and gradient in the uppermost aquifer, in any zones of perched water, and in any additional zone of saturation monitored.
  - d) Cumulative tabulated monitoring data, including data collected during 5-year COC monitoring, for all monitoring points and constituents for groundwater, leachate, and surface water. Concentrations below the laboratory reporting limit shall not be reported as "ND" unless the reporting limit is also given in the table. Otherwise they shall be reported "<" the reporting limit (e.g., <0.10). Units shall be as required in Tables I through III unless specific justification is given to report in other units. Refer to the SPRRs Section I "Standard Monitoring Specifications" for requirements regarding MDLs and PQLs/RLs.
  - e) Laboratory statements of results of all analyses evaluating compliance with these requirements.
  - f) An evaluation of the concentration of each monitoring parameter (or 5-year COC when five year COC sampling is conducted) as compared to the current Water Quality Protection Standard, and the results of any required verification testing for constituents exceeding a concentration limit. Report any actions taken under Section J: Response to a Release for verified exceedances of a concentration limit.



- g) A summary of all Standard Observations for the reporting period required in Section A.4.d of this MRP.
  - h) A summary of all clean-closure activities that occurred during the reporting period.
2. **Annual Monitoring Summary Report:** The Discharger shall submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Central Valley Water Board by **1 February** covering the reporting period of the previous monitoring year. If desired, the Annual Monitoring Report may be combined with the second semiannual report, but if so, shall clearly state that it is both a semi-annual and annual monitoring report in its title. Each Annual Monitoring Report shall contain the following information:
- a) All monitoring parameters shall be graphed to show historical trends at each monitoring point and background monitoring point, for all samples taken within at least the previous five calendar years. If a 5-year COC event was performed, than these parameters shall also be graphically presented. Each such graph shall plot the concentration of one or more constituents for the period of record for a given monitoring point or background monitoring point, at a scale appropriate to show trends or variations in water quality. The graphs shall plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values. Graphical analysis of monitoring data may be used to provide significant evidence of a release.
  - b) An evaluation of the monitoring parameters with regards to the cation/anion balance, and a graphical presentation using a Stiff diagram, a Piper graph, or a Schoeller plot.
  - c) All historical monitoring data for which there are detectable results, including data for the previous year, shall be submitted in tabular form in a hard copy report and in a digital file format such as a computer disk. The Central Valley Water Board regards the submittal of data in hard copy reports and in digital format as "...the form necessary for..." statistical analysis [Title 27, section 20420(h)], that facilitates periodic review by the Central Valley Water Board.
  - d) Hydrographs of each well showing the elevation of groundwater with respect to the elevations of the top and bottom of the screened interval and the elevation of the pump intake. Hydrographs of each well shall be prepared semiannually and submitted annually.
  - e) A comprehensive discussion of the compliance record, and the result of any corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the Discharger into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
  - f) A map showing the area and elevations in which clean-closure activities have occurred during the previous calendar year and a comparison to previous contours from the past year.
  - g) A written summary of the monitoring results, indicating any changes made or observed since the previous Annual Monitoring Report.
  - h) A detailed description of all clean-closure activities completed during the reporting period. Include all information required under Section A.4.a **Unit Clean-Closure Monitoring** above.

- i) Updated concentration limits for each monitoring parameter at each monitoring well based on the new data set.
3. **Seep Reporting:** The Discharger shall report by telephone any seepage from the disposal area or recovered material feedstock stockpiles **immediately** after it is discovered. A written report shall be filed with the Central Valley Water Board **within seven days of discovery**, containing at least the following information:
    - a) A map showing the location(s) of seepage;
    - b) An estimate of the flow rate;
    - c) A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g., all pertinent observations and analyses);
    - d) Verification that samples have been submitted for analyses of the Field Parameters, Monitoring Parameters, and Constituents of Concern listed in Table II of this MRP if sufficient leachate volume exists, and an estimated date that the results will be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board. If only a limited volume of leachate exists, then prioritize which analytes to sample for such as VOCs first, then Pentachlorophenol, next Formaldehyde, next SVOCs, next monitoring parameters, etc.; and
    - e) Corrective measures underway or proposed, and a corresponding time schedule.
  4. **Major Storm Event Reporting:** Following major storm events capable of causing damage or significant erosion, the Discharger shall **immediately** notify Central Valley Water Board staff of any damage or significant erosion upon discovery and report subsequent repairs within **14 days** of completion of the repairs, including photographs of the problem and the repairs. Refer to Section A.4.c of this MRP, above.
  5. **Financial Assurances Report:** By **1 June** of each year, the Discharger shall submit an Annual Financial Assurances Report in accordance with Title 27, section 22236 that updates the financial assurances for closure, post-closure maintenance, and corrective action based on the previous year's annual inflation factor. Refer to Financial Assurance Specifications F.1 through F.6 of the WDRs.

## C. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STANDARD AND COMPLIANCE PERIOD

### 1. Water Quality Protection Standard Report

For each waste management unit, the Water Quality Protection Standard shall consist of all COCs (COCs include the Monitoring Parameters and the 5-Year COCs as listed in Tables I through V), the concentration limit for each constituent of concern, the verification retesting procedure to confirm measurably significant evidence of a release, the point of compliance, and all water quality monitoring points for each monitored medium.

The Water Quality Protection Standard for naturally occurring waste constituents consists of the COCs (COCs include the Monitoring Parameters and the 5-Year COCs as listed in Tables I through V), the concentration limits, and the point of compliance

and all monitoring points. Any proposed changes to the Water Quality Protection Standard other than annual update of the concentration limits shall be submitted in a report for Executive Officer review and approval.

The report shall:

- a. Identify **all distinct bodies of surface and ground water** that could be affected in the event of a release from a waste management unit or portion of a unit. This list shall include at least the uppermost aquifer and any permanent or ephemeral zones of perched groundwater underlying the facility.
- b. Include a map showing the monitoring points and background monitoring points for the surface water and groundwater monitoring programs. The map shall include the point of compliance in accordance with Title 27, section 20405.
- c. Evaluate the perennial direction(s) of groundwater movement within the uppermost groundwater zone(s).
- d. Include a proposed statistical method for calculating concentration limits for monitoring parameters and constituents of concern that are detected in 10% or greater of the background data (naturally-occurring constituents) using a statistical procedure from Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(A-D)] or section 20415(e)(8)(E).
- e. Include a retesting procedure to confirm or deny measurably significant evidence of a release pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E) and section 20420(j)(1-3).

The Water Quality Protection Standard shall be certified by a California-registered civil engineer or geologist as meeting the requirements of Title 27. If subsequent sampling of the background monitoring point(s) indicates significant water quality changes due to either seasonal fluctuations or other reasons unrelated to waste management activities at the site, the Discharger may request modification of the Water Quality Protection Standard.

The Discharger proposed methods for calculating concentration limits in the 19 May 2008 *Amended Water Quality Protection Standard Report*. However, at that time there was insufficient data available to calculate concentration limits for each inorganic monitoring parameter and constituent of concern. WDR Monitoring Specification G.2 requires the Discharger to update the Water Quality Protection Standard.

The Water Quality Protection Standard shall be updated in each Annual Monitoring Report for each monitoring well using new and historical monitoring data.

## 2. **Monitoring Parameters**

Monitoring parameters are a select group of constituents that are monitored during each monitoring event that are the waste constituents, reaction products, hazardous constituents, and physical parameters that provide a reliable indication of a release

from a waste management unit. The monitoring parameters for all waste management units are those listed in Tables I through IV for the specified monitored medium.

### **3. Constituents of Concern (COCs)**

The COCs include a larger group of waste constituents, their reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the waste management unit, and are required to be monitored every five years [Title 27, sections 20395 and 20420(g)]. The COCs for all waste management units at the facility are those listed in Tables I through III for the specified monitored medium, and Table V. The Discharger shall monitor all COCs every five years, or more frequently as required in accordance with a Corrective Action Program. The last 5-year COC report was submitted to the Central Valley Water Board in the 2012 *Annual Monitoring Report*, and 5-year COCs are due to be monitored again in 2017.

### **4. Concentration Limits**

For naturally occurring constituents of concern, concentration limits shall be determined as follows:

- a. By calculation in accordance with a statistical method pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8); or
- b. By an alternate statistical method meeting the requirements of Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E).

WDR Monitoring Specification G.2 requires the Discharger to update the Water Quality Protection Standard concentration limits.

### **5. Retesting Procedures for Confirming Evidence of a Release**

If monitoring results indicate measurably significant evidence of a release, as described in Standard Monitoring Specification I.45 of the SPRRs, then:

- a. For analytes that are detected in less than 10% of the background samples (such as non-naturally occurring constituents), the Discharger shall use the non-statistical retesting procedure required in Standard Monitoring Specification I.46 of the SPRRs.
- b. For analytes that are detected in 10% or greater of the background samples (naturally occurring constituents), the Discharger shall use one of the statistical retesting procedure as required in Standard Monitoring Specification I.47 of the SPRRs.

**6. Point of Compliance**

The point of compliance for the water standard at each waste management unit is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the Unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit.

**7. Compliance Period**

The compliance period for each waste management unit shall be the number of years equal to the active life of the unit plus the closure period. The compliance period is the minimum period during which the Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program subsequent to a release from the waste management unit. The compliance period shall begin anew each time the Discharger initiates an evaluation monitoring program [Title 27, section 20410].

**8. Monitoring Points**

A monitoring point is a well, device, or location specified in the waste discharge requirements, where monitoring is conducted and the Water Quality Protection Standard applies. The monitoring points for each monitored medium are discussed in Section A of this MRP.

**D. TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR ALL REPORTS**

A transmittal letter explaining the essential points shall accompany each report. At a minimum, the transmittal letter shall identify any violations found since the last report was submitted, and if the violations were corrected. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated in the transmittal letter. The transmittal letter shall contain a statement by the discharger, or the discharger's authorized agent, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the signer's knowledge the report is true, accurate, and complete.

The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program on the effective date of this Program.

*Original signed by*

Ordered by: \_\_\_\_\_  
PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

DPS

**TABLE I**  
**GROUNDWATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM**

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
<b>Field Parameters</b>			
Groundwater Elevation	Ft. & 100ths, M.S.L.	Semiannual	Semiannual
Temperature	OF	Semiannual	Semiannual
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	Semiannual	Semiannual
pH	pH units	Semiannual	Semiannual
Turbidity	Turbidity units	Semiannual	Semiannual
<b>Monitoring Parameters</b>			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L <sup>1</sup>	Semiannual	Semiannual
Chloride	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Carbonate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Sulfate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Calcium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Magnesium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Potassium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Sodium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Tannins and Lignins	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260B, short list, see Table IV)	ug/L <sup>2</sup>	Semiannual	Semiannual
<b>5-Year Constituents of Concern (see Table V)</b>			
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years	2 <sup>nd</sup> Half 2017
Inorganics (dissolved)	ug/L	5 years	and every 5 years
Pentachlorophenol (USEPA Method 8151)	ug/L	5 years	thereafter
Formaldehyde (USEPA Method 8315A)	ug/L	5 years	“ “
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260B, extended list, see Table V)	ug/L	5 years	“ “
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270D)	ug/L	5 years	“ “

<sup>1</sup> Milligrams per liter

<sup>2</sup> Micrograms per liter

**TABLE II**  
**LEACHATE SEEP MONITORING<sup>1</sup>**

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting<sup>2</sup> Frequency</u>
<b>Field Parameters</b>			
Total Flow	Gallons	Upon detection	7 days after
Flow Rate	Gallons/Day	“	“ detection
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	“	“ “
pH	pH units	“	“ “
<b>Monitoring Parameters</b>			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Upon detection	7 days after
Chloride	mg/L	“	“ detection
Carbonate	mg/L	“	“ “
Bicarbonate	mg/L	“	“ “
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	“	“ “
Sulfate	mg/L	“	“ “
Calcium	mg/L	“	“ “
Magnesium	mg/L	“	“ “
Potassium	mg/L	“	“ “
Sodium	mg/L	“	“ “
Tannins and Lignins	mg/L	“	“ “
<b>Constituents of Concern (see Table V)</b>			
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Upon detection	7 days after
Inorganics (dissolved)	ug/L	“	“ detection
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260B, extended list, see Table V)	ug/L	“	“ “
Formaldehyde (USEPA Method 8315A)	ug/L	“	“
Pentachlorophenol (USEPA Method 8151)	ug/L	“	“ “
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270D)	ug/L	“	“ “

<sup>1</sup> Leachate seeps shall be sampled and analyzed for the Field Parameters, Monitoring Parameters, and Constituents of Concern in this table upon detection. The quantity of leachate shall be estimated and reported in gallons/day. Also, refer to Section B.3

<sup>2</sup> Notification of leachate seeps shall occur within seven days of discovering the seep(s). The notification shall include verification that a sample of the seep has been collected and an estimated date of when the sample results will be available. See section B.3 above for additional reporting requirements.

**TABLE III**  
**DETENTION POND SURFACE WATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM**

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u> <sup>2</sup>
<b>Field Parameters (For All Ponds)</b>			
Freeboard	Feet/Inches	Weekly/Monthly	Semiannual
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	Weekly/Monthly	Semiannual
pH	pH units	Weekly/Monthly	Semiannual
Turbidity	Turbidity units	Weekly/Monthly	Semiannual
Discharge Flow Rate (if any) <sup>3</sup>	Gallons/Minute	Weekly/Monthly	Semiannual
<b>Monitoring Parameters (Active Ponds Only)</b>			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Chloride	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Carbonate	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Sulfate	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Calcium	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Magnesium	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Potassium	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Sodium	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Tannins and Lignins	mg/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260B, extended list, see Table V)	ug/L	Twice per year	Semiannual
<b>Constituents of Concern (Active Ponds Only - see Table V)</b>			
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Annual	Semiannual
Inorganics (dissolved)	ug/L	Annual	Semiannual
Formaldehyde (USEPA Method 8315A)	ug/L	Annual	Semiannual
Pentachlorophenol (USEPA Method 8151)	ug/L	Annual	Semiannual
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270D)	ug/L	Annual	Semiannual

<sup>1</sup> Surface water monitoring for Field Parameters shall occur weekly during the wet season (1 October – 30 April) and monthly during the dry season (1 May – 30 September). Active ponds located downgradient of active clean-closure areas and recovered material stockpiles shall also be sampled twice per year during the wet season for Monitoring Parameters and once per year during the wet season for the Constituents of Concern.

<sup>2</sup> Monitoring reports submitted semiannually shall include monitoring data collected during the respective reporting period. Reports shall include whether there was flow from any detention pond to waters of the U.S.

<sup>3</sup> Discharges of storm water from any detention pond shall also be monitored in accordance with provisions of SWRCB Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, and subsequent revisions.



**TABLE IV**  
**MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING**

**Surrogates for Metallic Constituents:**

pH  
Total Dissolved Solids  
Electrical Conductivity  
Chloride  
Sulfate  
Nitrate nitrogen

**Volatile Organic Compounds, short list:**

**USEPA Method 8260B**

Acetone  
Acrylonitrile  
Benzene  
Bromochloromethane  
Bromodichloromethane  
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)  
Carbon disulfide  
Carbon tetrachloride  
Chlorobenzene  
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)  
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)  
Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)  
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)  
1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide; EDB)  
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)  
m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)  
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)  
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene  
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)  
1,1-Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)  
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)  
1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1,1 -Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)  
cis- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis- 1,2-Dichloroethene)  
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)  
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)  
cis- 1,3-Dichloropropene  
trans- 1,3-Dichloropropene  
Di-isopropylether (DIPE)  
Ethanol  
Ethyltertiary butyl ether  
Ethylbenzene  
2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)  
Hexachlorobutadiene  
Methyl bromide (Bromomethene)  
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)

**TABLE IV**  
**MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING**

**Continued**

Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)  
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)  
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK: 2-Butanone)  
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)  
Methyl t-butyl ether  
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutylketone)  
Naphthalene  
Styrene  
Tertiary amyl methyl ether  
Tertiary butyl alcohol  
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane  
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane  
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene)  
Toluene  
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene  
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)  
1,1,2-Trichloroethane  
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene)  
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC- 11)  
1,2,3-Trichloropropane  
Vinyl acetate  
Vinyl chloride  
Xylenes

**TABLE V**  
**CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS**

<u>Inorganics (dissolved):</u>	<u>USEPA Method</u>
Aluminum	6010
Antimony	7041
Barium	6010
Beryllium	6010
Cadmium	7131A
Chromium	6010
Cobalt	6010
Copper	6010
Silver	6010
Tin	6010
Vanadium	6010
Zinc	6010
Iron	6010
Manganese	6010
Arsenic	7062
Lead	7421
Mercury	7470A
Nickel	7521
Selenium	7742
Thallium	7841
Cyanide	9010C
Sulfide	9030B

**Volatile Organic Compounds, extended list:**

**USEPA Method 8260B**

- Acetone
- Acetonitrile (Methyl cyanide)
- Acrolein
- Acrylonitrile
- Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)
- Benzene
- Bromochloromethane (Chlorobromomethane)
- Bromodichloromethane (Dibromochloromethane)
- Bromoform (Tribromomethane)
- Carbon disulfide
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Chlorobenzene
- Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)
- Chloroform (Trichloromethane)
- Chloroprene
- Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)
- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
- 1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide; EDB)
- o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)
- m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)
- p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)

## TABLE V

### CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

#### Continued

trans- 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene  
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)  
1,1 -Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)  
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)  
1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1, 1-Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)  
cis- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis- 1,2-Dichloroethene)  
trans- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans- 1,2-Dichloroethene)  
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)  
1,3-Dichloropropane (Trimethylene dichloride)  
2,2-Dichloropropane (Isopropylidene chloride)  
1,1 -Dichloropropene  
cis- 1,3-Dichloropropene  
trans- 1,3-Dichloropropene  
Di-isopropylether (DIPE)  
Ethanol  
Ethyltertiary butyl ether  
Ethylbenzene  
Ethyl methacrylate  
Hexachlorobutadiene  
2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)  
Isobutyl alcohol  
Methacrylonitrile  
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)  
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)  
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2-Butanone)  
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)  
Methyl t-butyl ether  
Methyl methacrylate  
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)  
Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)  
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)  
Naphthalene  
Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)  
Styrene  
Tertiary amyl methyl ether  
Tertiary butyl alcohol  
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane  
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane  
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene; PCE)  
Toluene  
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene  
1,1,1 -Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)  
1,1,2-Trichloroethane  
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene; TCE)  
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC- 11)  
1,2,3-Trichloropropane

## TABLE V

### CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

#### Continued

Vinyl acetate  
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethene)  
Xylenes (total)

#### Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds:

##### USEPA Method 8270D - base, neutral, & acid extractables

Acenaphthene  
Acenaphthylene  
Acetophenone  
2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF)  
Aldrin  
4-Aminobiphenyl  
Anthracene  
Benzo[a]anthracene (Benzanthracene)  
Benzo[b]fluoranthene  
Benzo[k]fluoranthene  
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene  
Benzo[a]pyrene  
Benzyl alcohol  
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  
alpha-BHC  
beta-BHC  
delta-BHC  
gamma-BHC (Lindane)  
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane  
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)  
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether; DCIP)  
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether  
Butyl benzyl phthalate (Benzyl butyl phthalate)  
Chlordane  
p-Chloroaniline  
Chlorobenzilate  
p-Chloro-m-cresol (4-Chloro-3-methylphenol)  
2-Chloronaphthalene  
2-Chlorophenol  
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether  
Chrysene  
o-Cresol (2-methylphenol)  
m-Cresol (3-methylphenol)  
p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)  
4,4'-DDD  
4,4'-DDE  
4,4'-DDT  
Diallate  
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene

**TABLE V**  
**CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN AND APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS**

**Continued**

Dibenzofuran  
Di-n-butyl phthalate  
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine  
2,4-Dichlorophenol  
2,6-Dichlorophenol  
Dieldrin  
Diethyl phthalate  
p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene  
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene  
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine  
2,4-Dimethylphenol (m-Xylenol)  
Dimethyl phthalate  
m-Dinitrobenzene  
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)  
2,4-Dinitrophenol  
2,4-Dinitrotoluene  
2,6-Dinitrotoluene  
Di-n-octyl phthalate  
Diphenylamine  
Endosulfan I  
Endosulfan II  
Endosulfan sulfate  
Endrin  
Endrin aldehyde  
Ethyl methanesulfonate  
Famphur  
Fluoranthene  
Fluorene  
Heptachlor  
Heptachlor epoxide  
Hexachlorobenzene  
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
Hexachloroethane  
Hexachloropropene  
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene  
Isodrin  
Isophorone  
Isosafrole  
Kepone  
Methapyrilene  
Methoxychlor  
3-Methylcholanthrene  
Methyl methanesulfonate  
2-Methylnaphthalene  
1,4-Naphthoquinone  
1-Naphthylamine  
2-Naphthylamine

**TABLE V**

**CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS**

**Continued**

o-Nitroaniline (2-Nitroaniline)  
m-Nitroaniline (3-Nitroaniline)  
p-Nitroaniline (4-Nitroaniline)  
Nitrobenzene  
o-Nitrophenol (2-Nitrophenol)  
p-Nitrophenol (4-Nitrophenol)  
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (Di-n-butylnitrosamine)  
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (Diethylnitrosamine)  
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (Dimethylnitrosamine)  
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (Diphenylnitrosamine)  
N-Nitrosodipropylamine (N-Nitroso-N-dipropylamine; Di-n-propylnitrosamine)  
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (Methylethylnitrosamine)  
N-Nitrosopiperidine  
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine  
5-Nitro-o-toluidine  
Pentachlorobenzene  
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)  
Pentachlorophenol  
Phenacetin  
Phenanthrene  
Phenol  
p-Phenylenediamine  
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; Aroclors)  
Pronamide  
Pyrene  
Safrole  
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene  
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol  
o-Toluidine  
Toxaphene  
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol  
0,0,0-Triethyl phosphorothioate  
sym-Trinitrobenzene

**For Pentachlorophenol:**

Use EPA Method 8151

**For Formaldehyde:**

Use EPA Method 8315A

## INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. R5-2013-0067  
OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES, ET AL.  
FOR CLEAN-CLOSURE OF  
OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES CLASS III WOOD WASTE LANDFILL  
BUTTE COUNTY

The Oroville Landfill Properties Class III Wood Waste Landfill is located approximately three miles south of Oroville. The site is owned by Oroville Landfill Properties, Oroville Landfill Properties LLC, Jack M. Steebles LLC, Carol Ann Seidenglanz LLC, and Steven Conn Seidenglanz LLC (hereafter Oroville Landfill Properties, et al. or Discharger). The site began operations in 1973 under the former ownership of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation. In September 2002, Oroville Landfill Properties et al purchased the site.

Four major geologic units have been identified beneath the site. The units that have been identified from the top of the meta-volcanic bedrock to the ground surface are the Lone Formation, the Merhten Formation, the Nomlaki Tuff, and the Laguna Formation. With the exception of the volcanic Nomlaki Tuff, the units are composed of Cenozoic flood deposits from the current and ancestral Feather River System. The Laguna and Merhten Formations contain water bearing sands and gravels that are commonly separated by interbedded clayey aquitards.

Groundwater exists approximately 75 to 140 feet below native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from 126 feet MSL to 177 feet MSL. Pumping tests from an interval of well-graded sand with clay and gravel identified as Merhten Formation measured a hydraulic conductivity of  $3 \times 10^{-1}$  cm/sec. Geologic logs from site monitoring wells indicate fine-grained sediments are also present beneath the base of the waste management units and above groundwater. The hydraulic conductivity of these sediments is approximately  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  cm/sec.

Three waste management units (Units) exist at the 105 acre facility. Units 1 and 2 were used for disposal of wood waste and Unit 4 was used for disposal of ash from a nearby wood fired cogeneration facility. No wastes have been disposed at the site since 2001.

Three unlined storm water detention basins exist on-site. Pond #1 is located at the north tip of the facility north of Unit 1, Pond #5 is located below Unit 2 near the west central portion of the facility, and Pond #7 is located at the southeast corner of the facility. The basins detain storm water for sedimentation control during the rainy season and are normally dry during the summer months. When full, the basins discharge into drainages that flow to the Feather River.

Four monitoring wells make up the groundwater detection monitoring system. First encountered groundwater is between 75 and 140 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater flow at the site is generally towards the southwest.

In 2006, the Discharger proposed clean-closure of the landfill units instead of closure in-place with a minimum 30-year post-closure maintenance period. Clean-closure operations began in 2009 at Unit 2. Current operations involve excavating wood waste during summer months and processing the material through a trommel with 3/8-inch screen. Approximately 80% of the processed material is fine-grained wood waste with some soil, sand, and small gravel mixed in. The fine-grained material is hauled to a compost facility in Mendocino County where it's incorporated into a soil amendment and sold to the public. The recovered fine-grained material is sampled and analyzed to ensure that it is non-hazardous and contains appropriate nutrients. The Discharger has also run pilot tests to pelletize the fine-grained material into small bricks for use as fuel at co-generation power plants. Equipment for pelletizing the fines has been purchased, and it's possible that significant quantities of this material may be marketed

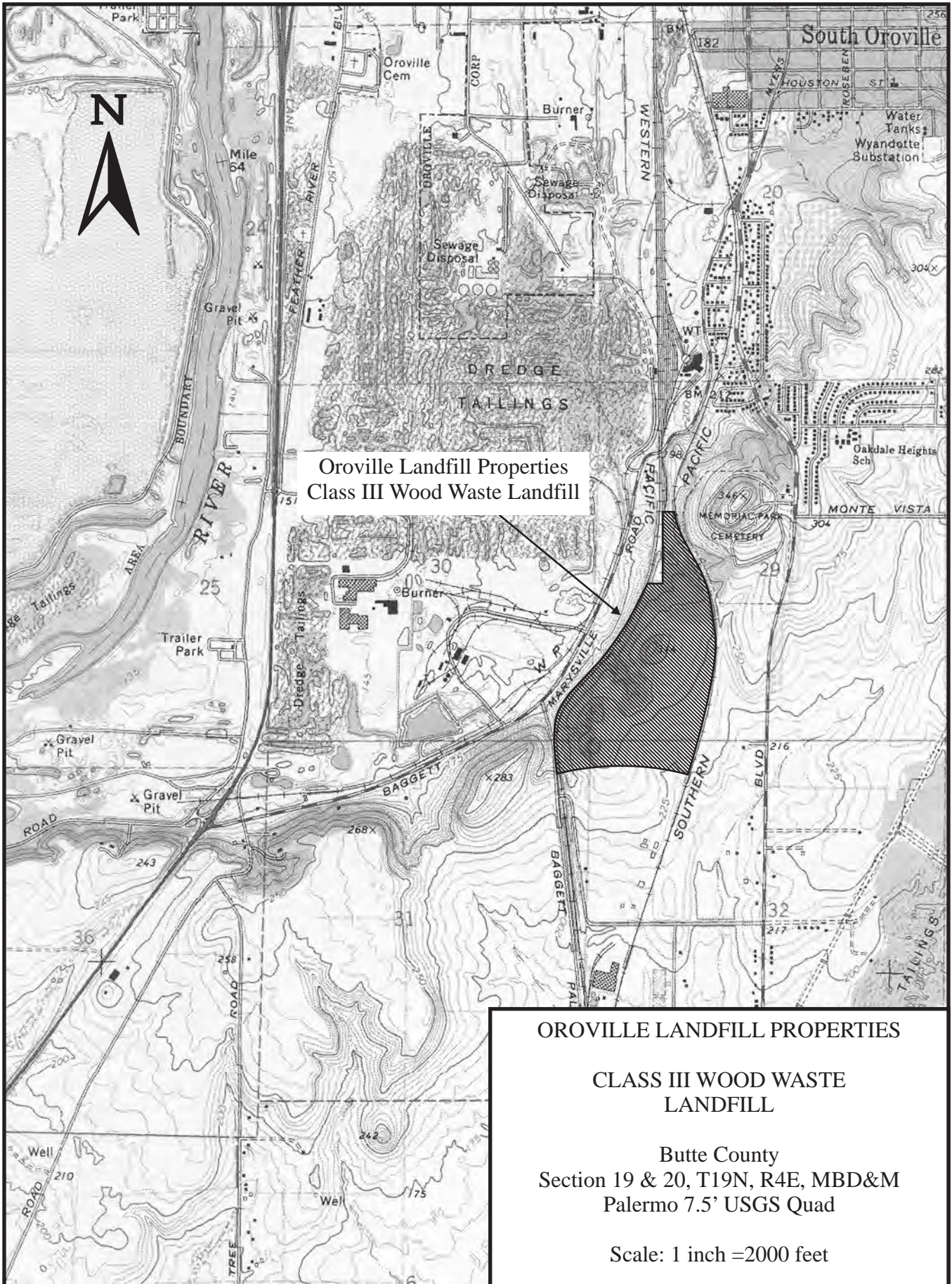


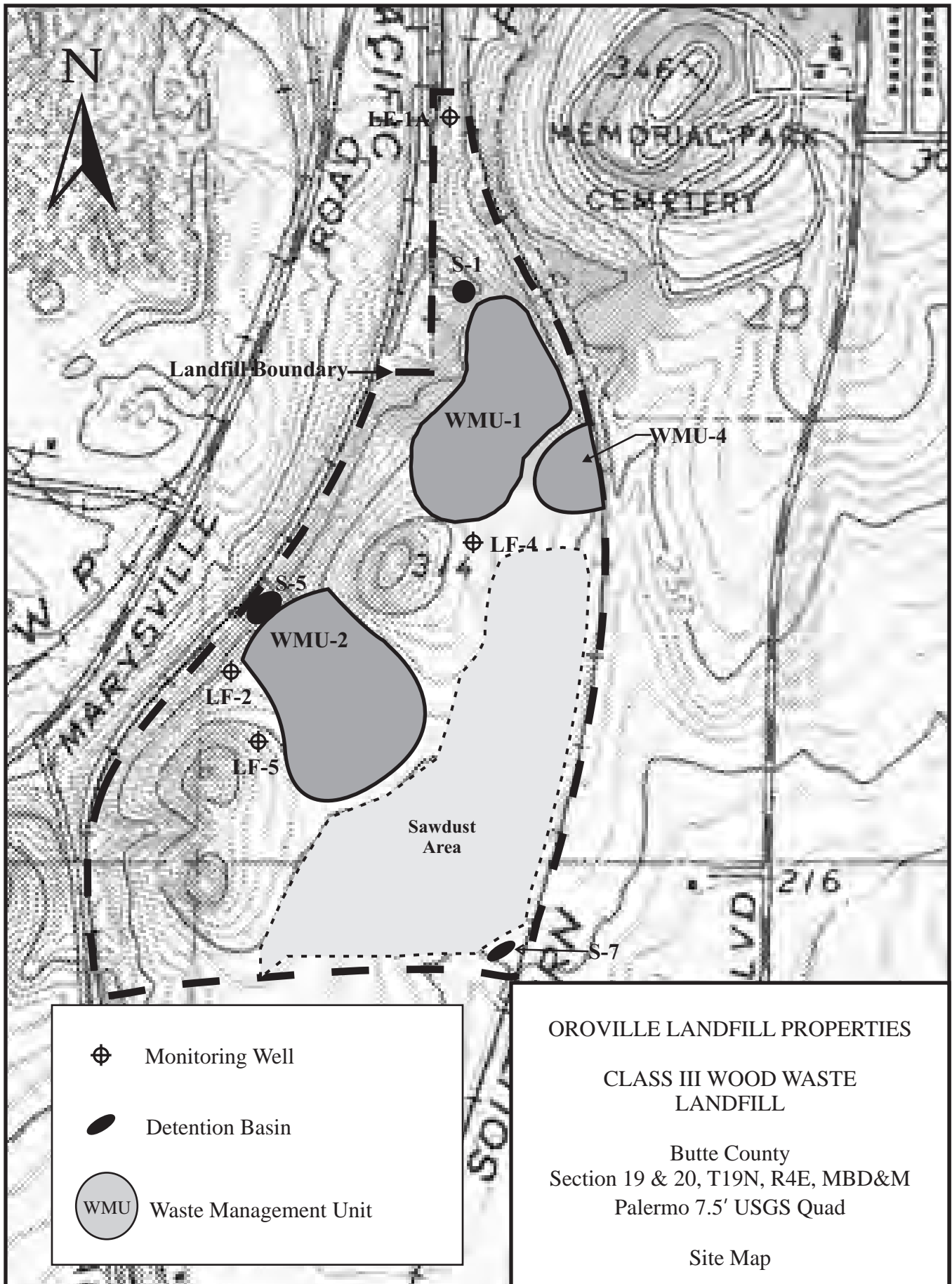
for fuel. The remaining 20% of recovered material consists of gravel and cobble up to 10 inches in diameter and wood pieces up to 3 feet in length. Small quantities of other non-hazardous solid waste (aluminum cans, plastic water/soda bottles, metal straps, etc.) recovered during processing of the material is disposed off-site at appropriate disposal facilities. The Discharger is still refining processes to separate the oversized wood pieces from the cobbles. During summer 2012, recovered material separation processes improved to where most of the oversized wood could be separated from the cobbles. The Discharger anticipates adding a float tank that uses water to remove the rest of the wood pieces. Waste water from the float tank would be used on-site for dust control. Recovered oversized wood pieces will be sold to co-generation power plants as fuel. Once clean-closure of Unit 2 is completed, operations will move to the larger Unit 1, and then on to Unit 4 for recovery of the boiler ash.

The goal of this clean-closure project is to remove all pollutants to concentrations below applicable residential cleanup criteria so that future land use is unrestricted. When all wastes are recovered from a Unit, confirmation soil samples will be collected and analyzed to determine if residual wastes pose a threat to water quality or human health. If pollutants exceed residential land use criteria, then deed restrictions may be applied, which could limit future development of the land.

Upon completion of waste recovery activities and verification sampling in the Units, subgrade slopes will be stabilized and graded to drain. Two years of post-clean-closure groundwater monitoring is required after completion of the clean-closure project. After completion of the post-clean-closure period, the Discharger may request a No Further Action Required determination. If approved, all remaining financial assurances will be released and the waste discharge requirements will be rescinded.

DPS







CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
NONHAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE DISCHARGES  
REGULATED BY SUBTITLE D AND/OR TITLE 27  
(40 C.F.R. section 258 and Title 27, § 20005 et seq.)

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## **A. APPLICABILITY**

1. These Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) are applicable to nonhazardous solid waste disposal sites that are regulated by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (hereafter, Central Valley Water Board) pursuant to the provisions of California Code of Regulations, title 27 ("Title 27"), section 20005 et seq., and municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills that are subject to the Federal Subtitle D regulations contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 258 (hereafter, "Subtitle D" or "40 C.F.R. § 258.XX") in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 93-62. The Subtitle D regulations are only applicable to MSW landfills and therefore any requirements in these SPRRs that are referenced as coming from Subtitle D are not applicable to non-MSW waste management units such as Class II surface impoundments, Class II waste piles, and non-MSW landfill units. All Subtitle D requirements in these SPRRs are referenced with "[40 C.F.R. § 258.XX]" after the requirement.
2. "Order," as used throughout this document, means the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) to which these SPRRs are incorporated.
3. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, and do not protect the Discharger from liabilities under federal, state, or local laws. This Order does not convey any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is held invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.
5. If there is any conflicting or contradictory language between the WDRs, the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), or the SPRRs, then language in the WDRs shall govern over either the MRP or the SPRRs, and language in the MRP shall govern over the SPRRs.
6. If there is a site-specific need to change a requirement in these SPRRs for a particular landfill facility, the altered requirement shall be placed in the appropriate section of the WDRs and will supersede the corresponding SPRRs requirement. These SPRRs are standard and cannot be changed as part of the permit writing process or in response to comments, but they will be periodically updated on an as-needed basis.
7. Unless otherwise stated, all terms are as defined in Water Code section 13050 and in Title 27, section 20164.

## **B. TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

1. Failure to comply with any waste discharge requirement, monitoring and reporting requirement, or Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirement, or

other order or prohibition issued, reissued, or amended by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board, or intentionally or negligently discharging waste, or causing or permitting waste to be deposited where it is discharged into the waters of the state and creates a condition of pollution or nuisance, is a violation of this Order and the Water Code, which can result in the imposition of civil monetary liability [Wat. Code, § 13350(a)]

2. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to [Wat. Code, § 13381]:
  - a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
  - b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
  - c. A change in any condition that results in either a temporary or permanent need to reduce or eliminate the authorized discharge; or
  - d. A material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge.
3. Before initiating a new discharge or making a material change in the character, location, or volume of an existing discharge, the Discharger shall file a new report of waste discharge (ROWD), or other appropriate joint technical document (JTD), with the Central Valley Water Board [Wat. Code, § 13260(c) and § 13264(a)]. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:
  - a. An increase in area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in waste discharge requirements;
  - b. A significant change in disposal method, location, or volume (e.g., change from land disposal to land treatment);
  - c. A change in the type of waste being accepted for disposal; or
  - d. A change to previously-approved liner systems or final cover systems that would eliminate components or reduce the engineering properties of components.
4. Representatives of the Central Valley Water Board may inspect the facilities to ascertain compliance with the waste discharge requirements. The inspection shall be made with the consent of the owner or possessor of the facilities or, if the consent is refused, with a duly issued warrant. However, in the event of an emergency affecting the public health or safety, an inspection may be made without consent or the issuance of a warrant [Wat. Code, §13267(c)].

5. The Central Valley Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise these waste discharge requirements when necessary [Wat. Code, § 13263(e) and Title 27, § 21720(b)].
6. Except for material determined to be confidential in accordance with California law and regulations, all reports prepared in accordance with terms of this Order shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Central Valley Water Board [Wat. Code, § 13267(b)]. Data on waste discharges, water quality, geology, and hydrogeology shall not be considered confidential.
7. A discharge of waste into the waters of the state is a privilege, not a right. No discharge of waste into waters of the state, whether or not the discharge is made pursuant to waste discharge requirements, shall create a vested right to continue the discharge [Wat. Code, § 13263(g)].
8. Technical and monitoring reports specified in this Order are requested pursuant to the Water Code [§13267(b)]. Failure to furnish the reports by the specified deadlines or falsifying information in the reports, are misdemeanors that may be liable civilly in accordance with §13268(b) of the Water Code [Wat. Code, §13268(a)].

#### **C. STANDARD PROHIBITIONS**

1. The discharge of liquid or semi-solid waste (waste containing less than 50 percent solids) is prohibited, except for the following when proposed in the ROWD/JTD and approved by this Order:
  - a. Dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge as described in Title 27, section 20220(c) provided it is discharged above a composite liner with a leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) [Title 27, § 20200(d)(3)].
  - b. Leachate and/or landfill gas condensate that is returned to the composite-lined waste management unit (with an LCRS) from which it came [Title 27, § 20340(g) and 40 C.F.R. § 258.28].
2. The discharge of wastes which have the potential to reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures or which, if commingled with other wastes in the waste management unit, could produce violent reaction, heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic by-products, or reaction products, which, in turn:
  - a. require a higher level of containment than provided by the unit; or
  - b. are 'restricted wastes'; or
  - c. impair the integrity of containment structures;is prohibited [Title 27, § 20200(b)].

3. The discharge of wastes outside of a waste management unit or portions of a unit specifically designed for their containment is prohibited.
4. The discharge of solid waste containing free liquid or which may contain liquid in excess of the moisture holding capacity as a result of waste management operations, compaction or settlement is prohibited.
5. The discharge of waste to a closed landfill unit is prohibited.
6. The discharge of waste constituents to the unsaturated zone or to groundwater is prohibited.
7. The discharge of solid or liquid waste or leachate to surface waters, surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited.

#### **D. STANDARD DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

1. The Discharger is responsible for accurate characterization of wastes, including a determination of whether or not wastes will be compatible with containment features and other wastes at the waste management unit and whether or not the wastes are required to be managed as a hazardous waste [Title 27, § 20200(c)] or designated waste [Title 27, § 20210].
2. Leachate and landfill gas condensate collected from a waste management unit shall be discharged to the unit from which it came, or discharged to an appropriate waste management unit in accordance with Title 27 and in a manner consistent with the waste classification of the liquid [Title 27, § 20200(d) and § 20340(g)].
3. The discharge of leachate or landfill gas condensate is restricted to those portions of a waste management unit that has a composite liner system and LCRS meeting the Federal Subtitle D requirements [40 C.F.R. § 258.28].
4. Leachate and condensate returned to a composite-lined landfill unit (when approved by this Order) shall be discharged and managed such that it does not cause instability of the waste, does not cause leachate seeps, does not generate additional landfill gas that is not extracted from the landfill by an active landfill gas extraction system, does not cause contaminants to enter surface water runoff, and does not cause leachate volumes to exceed the maximum capacity of the LCRS.
5. Any discharge of waste outside the portion of the landfill that was already covered with waste as of the landfill unit's respective Federal Deadline constitutes a "lateral expansion" and requires the installation of an approved composite liner system and LCRS [40 C.F.R. § 258.40(b)].



6. Wastes shall be discharged only into waste management units specifically designed for their containment and/or treatment, as described in this Order.
7. The discharge shall remain within the designated disposal area at all times.
8. The discharge of waste shall not cause a nuisance condition [Wat. Code, § 13050(m)].

#### **E. STANDARD FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS**

1. All waste management units shall be designed, constructed, and operated to ensure that wastes, including leachate, will be a minimum of 5 feet above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater [Title 27, § 20240(c)], including the capillary fringe.
2. Surface and subsurface drainage from outside of a waste management unit shall be diverted from the unit [Title 27, § 20365(e)].
3. Interim cover is daily and intermediate cover [Title 27, § 20750(a)]. Interim cover over wastes discharged to a landfill shall be designed and constructed to minimize percolation of liquids through the wastes [Title 27, § 20705(b)].
4. Intermediate cover consisting of compacted earthen material of at least twelve (12) inches shall be placed on all surfaces of the fill where no additional solid waste will be deposited within **180 days** [Title 27, § 20700(a)].
5. During wet weather conditions, the facility shall be operated and graded to minimize leachate generation.
6. The Discharger shall **immediately** notify the Central Valley Water Board staff of any slope failure occurring at a waste management unit. Any failure which threatens the integrity of containment features or the waste management unit shall be promptly corrected in accordance with an approved method [Title 27, § 21710(c)(2)].
7. The Discharger shall **immediately** notify Central Valley Water Board staff of any flooding, unpermitted discharge of waste off-site or outside of waste management units, equipment failure, or other change in site conditions which could impair the integrity of waste or leachate containment facilities or precipitation and drainage control structures.
8. The Discharger shall limit water used for facility maintenance within landfill areas to the minimum amount necessary for dust control and construction.
9. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order any facility, control system, or monitoring device installed to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

10. The Discharger shall lock all groundwater monitoring wells with a lock on the well cap or monitoring well box. All monitoring devices shall be clearly labeled with their designation including all monitoring wells, LCRS risers, and lysimeter risers and shall be easily accessible for required monitoring by authorized personnel. Each monitoring device shall be clearly visible and be protected from damage by equipment or vehicles.
11. The Discharger shall ensure that methane and other landfill gases are adequately vented, removed from landfill units, or otherwise controlled to prevent the danger of adverse health effects, nuisance conditions, degradation, or the impairment of the beneficial uses of surface water or groundwater due to migration through the unsaturated zone.
12. The Discharger shall maintain the depth of the fluid in the sump of each landfill unit at the minimum needed for efficient pump operation (the depth at which the pump turns on given the pump intake height and maximum pump cycle frequency).
13. The depth of fluid on the landfill liner shall not exceed **30 centimeters** (cm) [40 C.F.R. § 258.40(a)(2)]. This regulation is interpreted by the Central Valley Water Board to exclude the leachate sump. The Discharger shall **immediately** notify the Central Valley Water Board staff by telephone, and follow up in writing within **seven** days if monitoring reveals that the depth of fluid on any portion of the liner (excluding the sump) exceeds 30 cm (approximately 12 inches). The written notification shall include a timetable for remedial or corrective action necessary to achieve compliance with the leachate depth limitation.
14. Each LCRS shall be tested at least annually to demonstrate proper operation. The results of the tests shall be compared with earlier tests made under comparable conditions [Title 27, § 20340(d)].
15. The Discharger shall maintain a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements* in accordance with State Water Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ (or most recent general industrial storm water permit), or retain all storm water on-site.
16. Internal site drainage from surface or subsurface sources shall not contact or percolate through wastes.
17. New MSW landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be sited in a "wetland" [as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 232.29(r)] unless there is no practical alternative; steps have been taken to assure no net loss of wetland; the landfill unit will not degrade the wetland; the unit will not jeopardize threatened or endangered species or produce adverse modification of a critical habitat or violate any requirement of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 [40 C.F.R. § 258.12].

## F. STANDARD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall submit for review and approval at least **90 days** prior to proposed construction, design plans and specifications for new landfill modules that include the following:
  - a. Detailed construction drawings showing all required liner system components, the LCRS, leachate sump, unsaturated zone monitoring system, any proposed landfill gas monitoring and extraction points, and access to the LCRS for required annual testing.
  - b. A Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Plan prepared by a California-registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, and that meets the requirements of Title 27, section 20324.
  - c. A geotechnical evaluation of the area soils, evaluating their use as the base layer or reference to the location of this information in the ROWD/JTD [Title 27, § 21750(f)(4)].
  - d. Information about the seismic design of the proposed new module (or reference to the location of this information in the ROWD/JTD) in accordance with Title 27, section 20370.
  - e. A revised water quality monitoring plan for groundwater detection monitoring (or information showing the existing plan is adequate) in accordance with Title 27, section 20415.
  - f. An Operation Plan (or reference to the location of this information in the ROWD/JTD) meeting the requirements of Title 27, section 21760(b).
2. All containment structures shall be designed by, and construction shall be supervised by, a California registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist, and shall be certified by that individual as meeting the prescriptive standards, or approved engineered alternative design, in accordance with this Order prior to waste discharge.
3. The Discharger shall not proceed with construction until the construction plans, specifications, and all applicable construction quality assurance plans have been approved. Waste management units shall receive a final inspection and approval of the construction by Central Valley Water Board staff before use of the unit commences [Title 27, § 20310(e)].
4. Any report, or any amendment or revision of a report, that proposes a design or design change that might affect a waste management unit's containment features or monitoring systems shall be approved by a California registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist [Title 27, § 21710(d)].

5. Materials used in containment structures shall have appropriate chemical and physical properties to ensure that such structures do not fail to contain waste because of pressure gradients, physical contact with waste or leachate, chemical reactions with soil or rock, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, or because of the stress of daily operations [Title 27, § 20320(a)].
6. Waste management units and their respective containment structures shall be designed and constructed to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping [Title 27, § 20365(a)].
7. The Discharger shall design storm water conveyance systems for Class III units for a 100-year, 24-hour storm event, and shall design storm water conveyance systems for Class II units for a 1,000-year, 24-hour storm event [Title 27, § 21750(e)(3)].
8. All Class III landfill units shall be designed to withstand the maximum probable earthquake and Class II waste management units shall be designed to withstand maximum credible earthquake without damage to the foundation or to the structures that control leachate, or surface drainage, or erosion, or gas [Title 27, § 20370(a)].
9. The Discharger shall perform stability analyses that include components to demonstrate the integrity of the landfill foundation, final slopes, and containment systems under both static and dynamic conditions throughout the landfill's life including the closure period and post-closure maintenance period [Title 27, § 21750(f)(5)].
10. New waste management units and expansions of existing units shall not be located on a known Holocene fault [Title 27, § 20260(d)].
11. Liners shall be designed and constructed to contain the fluid, including landfill gas, waste, and leachate [Title 27, § 20330(a)].
12. Hydraulic conductivities shall be determined primarily by appropriate field test methods in accordance with accepted civil engineering practice. The results of laboratory tests with both water and leachate, and field tests with water, shall be compared to evaluate how the field permeabilities will be affected by leachate. It is acceptable for the Discharger to use appropriate compaction tests in conjunction with laboratory hydraulic conductivity tests to determine field permeabilities as long as a reasonable number of field hydraulic conductivity tests are also conducted [Title 27, § 20320(c)].
13. Hydraulic conductivities specified for containment structures other than the final cover shall be relative to the fluids (leachate) to be contained. Hydraulic conductivities for the final cover shall be relative to water [Title 27, § 20320(b)].

14. A test pad for each barrier layer and final cover shall be constructed in a manner duplicating the field construction. Test pad construction methods, with the designated equipment, shall be used to determine if the specified density/moisture-content/hydraulic conductivity relationships determined in the laboratory can be achieved in the field with the compaction equipment to be used and at the specified lift thickness [Title 27, § 20324(g)(1)(A)].
15. Performance requirements for geosynthetic membranes shall include, but are not limited to, a need to limit infiltration of water, to the greatest extent possible; a need to control landfill gas emissions; mechanical compatibility with stresses caused by equipment traffic, and for final covers the result of differential settlement over time and durability throughout the post-closure maintenance period [Title 27, § 20324(i)(1)].
16. The Discharger shall ensure proper preparation of the subgrade for any liner system that includes a GCL so as to provide a smooth surface that is free from rocks, sticks, or other debris that could damage or otherwise limit the performance of the GCL.
17. The Discharger shall propose an electronic leak location survey of the top liner for any new landfill module in the construction quality assurance plan unless the Discharger demonstrates that a leak location survey is not needed.
18. Leachate collection and removal systems are required for Class II landfills and surface impoundments, MSW landfills, and for Class III landfills which have a liner or which accept sewage or water treatment sludge [Title 27, § 20340(a)].
19. All new landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units that require a LCRS shall have a blanket-type LCRS that covers the bottom of the unit and extends as far up the sides as possible. The LCRS shall be of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and by any equipment used at the unit [Title 27, § 20340(e)].
20. The LCRS shall be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to collect and remove twice the maximum anticipated daily volume of leachate from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20340(b)].
21. Leachate collection and removal systems shall be designed and operated to function without clogging through the scheduled closure of the landfill unit and during the post-closure maintenance period.
22. The LCRS shall be designed to maintain the depth of fluid over any portion of the LCRS of no greater than 30 cm [40 C.F.R. § 258.40(a)(2)], excluding the leachate sump. The leachate sump, leachate removal pump, and pump controls shall be designed and set to maintain a fluid depth no greater than the minimum needed for efficient pump operation [Title 27, § 20340(c)].

23. All construction of liner systems and final cover systems shall be performed in accordance with a Construction Quality Assurance Plan certified by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist [Title 27, § 20323].
24. The Construction Quality Assurance program shall be supervised by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist who shall be designated the CQA officer [Title 27, § 20324(b)(2)].
25. The Discharger shall ensure that a third party independent of both the Discharger and the construction contractor performs all of the construction quality assurance monitoring and testing during the construction of a liner system.
26. The Discharger shall notify Central Valley Water Board staff at least **14 days** prior to commencing field construction activities including construction of a new lined cell or module, construction of a final cover, or any other construction that requires Central Valley Water Board staff approval under this Order.
27. The Discharger shall submit for review and approval at least **60 days** prior to proposed discharge, final documentation required in Title 27 Section 20324(d)(1)(C) following the completion of construction of a new lined landfill module. The report shall be certified by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist and include a statement that the liner system was constructed in accordance with the approved design plans and specifications, the CQA Plan, the requirements of the WDRs, and that it meets the performance goals of Title 27. The report shall contain sufficient information and test results to verify that construction was in accordance with the design plans and specifications, the construction quality assurance plan, and the performance goals of Title 27.
28. The Discharger shall not discharge waste onto a newly constructed liner system until the final documentation report has been reviewed and an acceptance letter has been received.
29. Prior to placement of waste in a new landfill unit, the Discharger shall monitor any pan lysimeter for the unit that has received enough rainfall to flood the LCRS sump. If liquid is detected in the pan lysimeter, the Discharger shall verify that the liquid is not from a leak in the primary liner system before waste can be accepted to the new module.

#### **G. STANDARD CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE SPECIFICATIONS**

1. The Discharger shall submit a final or partial final closure and post-closure maintenance plan at least **two years** prior to the anticipated date of closure [Title 27, § 21780(d)(1)].

2. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board in writing that a landfill unit or portion of a unit is to be closed either at the same time that the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is notified or **180 days** prior to beginning any final closure activities, whichever is sooner [Title 27, § 21710(c)(5)(A)]. The notice shall include a statement that all closure activities will conform to the most recently approved final or partial final closure plan and that the plan provides for site closure in compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations [Title 27, § 21710(c)(5)(C)].
3. Initiation of closure activities shall begin within **30 days** of final waste receipt, or within **one year** of receipt of most recent waste if additional capacity remains [40 C.F.R. § 258.60(f)].
4. Closure activities shall be completed within **180 days** of the beginning of closure activities unless an extension is granted by the Executive Officer [40 C.F.R. § 258.60(g)].
5. The Discharger shall carry out both mandatory closure and normal closure of a waste management unit or a portion of a unit in accordance with a closure and post-closure maintenance plan approved by the Central Valley Water Board [Title 27, § 20950(a)(1)] through the issuance of closure waste discharge requirements.
6. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board that a preliminary closure and post-closure maintenance plan has been prepared and placed in the operating record by the date of initial receipt of waste at any new MSW landfill unit or lateral expansion of any existing unit [40 C.F.R. § 258.60(d)]. This notification shall be included in the cover letter transmitting the preliminary closure and post-closure maintenance plan.
7. In addition to the applicable provisions of Title 27, the preliminary closure and/or the post-closure maintenance plans for MSW landfill units shall include the following:
  - a. A description of the steps necessary to close all MSW landfill units at any point during their active life in accordance with the cover design requirements [40 C.F.R. § 258.60(c)];
  - b. An estimate of the largest area of the landfill unit(s) ever requiring a final cover at any time during the active life of the unit(s) [40 C.F.R. § 258.60(c)(2)];
  - c. An estimate of the maximum inventory of wastes ever on-site over the active life of the waste management facility [40 C.F.R. § 258.60(c)(3)]; and
  - d. A schedule for completing all activities necessary to satisfy the closure criteria in 40 C.F.R. section 258.60 [40 C.F.R. § 258.60(c)(4)].

8. The final closure and post-closure maintenance plan for the waste management unit shall include at least the following: an itemized cost analysis, closure schedule, any proposed final treatment procedures, map, changes to the unit description presented in the most recent ROWD, federal requirements for a MSW facility, land use of the closed unit, and a construction quality assurance plan [Title 27, § 21769(c) & (d)].
9. Closure of each waste management unit shall be under the direct supervision of a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist [Title 27, § 20950(b)].
10. The final cover of closed landfills shall be designed, graded, and maintained to prevent ponding and soil erosion due to high run-off velocities [Title 27, § 21090(b)(1)(A)].
11. The final grading design shall be designed and approved by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist [Title 27, § 21090(b)(1)(C)].
12. All final cover designs shall include a minimum 1-foot thick erosion resistant layer [Title 27, § 21090(a)(3)(A)].
13. The Discharger shall close the landfill with minimum 15-foot wide benches every 50 vertical feet [Title 27, § 21090(a)].
14. Final cover slopes shall not be steeper than a horizontal to vertical ratio of one and three quarters to one and designs having any slopes steeper than a horizontal to vertical ratio of three to one, or having a geosynthetic component, shall have these aspects of their design specifically supported in the slope stability report required in Title 27, section 21750(f)(5) [Title 27, § 21090(a)].
15. For any portions of the final cover installed after July 18, 1997, for which the Central Valley Water Board has not approved a slope and foundation stability report on or before that date, the Discharger shall meet the requirements of Title 27, section 21750(f)(5) [Title 27, § 21090(a)(6)].
16. Areas with slopes greater than ten percent, surface drainage courses, and areas subject to erosion by wind or water shall be designed and constructed to prevent such erosion [Title 27, § 21090(b)(2)].
17. The Discharger shall design storm water conveyance systems for closed Class III units for a 100-year, 24-hour storm event, and shall design storm water conveyance systems for closed Class II units for a 1,000-year, 24-hour storm event [Title 27, § 21750(e)(3)].
18. Closed landfill units shall be provided with at least two permanent surveying monuments, installed by a licensed land surveyor or by a registered civil engineer, from which the location and elevation of all wastes, containment



structures, and monitoring facilities can be determined throughout the post-closure maintenance period [Title 27, § 20950(d)].

19. Following closure of any MSW landfill units, the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer that the deed to the landfill facility property, or some other instrument that is normally examined during a title search, has been recorded and a copy placed in the operating record. The notation on the deed shall in perpetuity notify any potential purchaser of the property that the land has been used as a landfill facility and that use of the land is restricted to the planned use described in the post-closure maintenance plan [Title 27, § 20515(a)(4) and §21170, and 40 C.F.R. § 258.60(i)].
20. Construction or repair of the final cover system's low-hydraulic conductivity layer is to be carried out in accordance with an approved construction quality assurance plan [Title 27, § 21090(b)(1)(E)].
21. The Discharger shall incorporate into the closure and post-closure maintenance plan a cover-integrity monitoring and maintenance program which includes at least the following: a periodic leak search, periodic identification of other problem areas, prompt cover repair, and vegetation maintenance [Title 27, § 21090(a)(4)].
22. The Discharger shall complete a final cover survey upon completion of closure activities for that portion of the landfill. The final cover surveys shall include an initial survey and map [Title 27, § 21090(e)(1). Every **five years**, the Discharger shall conduct a survey of the closed landfill cover and submit an iso-settlement map accurately depicting the estimated total change in elevation of each portion of the final cover's low-hydraulic-conductivity layer [Title 27, § 21090(e)(2)].
23. Within **30 days** of completion of all closure activities, the Discharger shall certify that all closure activities were performed in accordance with the most recently approved final closure plan and CQA Plan, and in accordance with all applicable regulations. The Discharger shall also certify that closed landfill units shall be maintained in accordance with and approved post-closure maintenance plan [Title 27, § 21710(c)(6)].
24. Within **180 days** of completion of closure construction activities, the Discharger shall submit final documentation of closure, including the Certification of Closure. The closure documents shall include a final construction quality assurance report and any other documents necessary to support the certification [Title 27, § 21880].
25. The post-closure maintenance period shall continue until the Central Valley Water Board determines that wastes remaining in the landfill unit(s) no longer pose a threat to water quality [Title 27, § 20950(a)(1)].

26. The Discharger shall conduct a periodic leak search to monitor of the integrity of the final cover in accordance with the schedule in the approved final post-closure maintenance plan [Title 27, § 21090(a)(4)(A)].
27. The Discharger shall periodically inspect and identify problems with the final cover including areas that require replanting, erosion, areas lacking free drainage, areas damaged by equipment operations, and localized areas identified in the required five-year iso-settlement survey [Title 27, § 21090(a)(4)(B)].
28. The Discharger shall repair the cover promptly in accordance with a cover repair plan to be included in the final post-closure maintenance plan [Title 27, § 21090(a)(4)(C)].
29. Throughout the post-closure maintenance period, the Discharger shall maintain the structural integrity and effectiveness of all containment structures, maintain the final cover as necessary to correct the effects of settlement and other adverse factors, continue to operate the LCRS as long as leachate is generated and detected, maintain the monitoring systems, prevent erosion and related damage of the final cover due to drainage, and protect and maintain surveyed monuments [Title 27, § 21090(c)].
30. Post-closure maintenance shall be conducted for a minimum period of **30 years** or until the waste no longer poses a threat to environmental quality, whichever is greater [Title 27, § 21180(a) and Title 27, § 21900(a)].

#### **H. STANDARD FINANCIAL ASSURANCE PROVISIONS**

1. The Discharger shall establish an irrevocable fund for closure and post-closure maintenance to ensure closure and post-closure maintenance of each classified unit in accordance with an approved closure and post-closure maintenance plan [Title 27, § 20950(f) and § 22207(a)].
2. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known and reasonably foreseeable releases from the waste management unit [Title 27, §20380(b), § 22221, and § 22222].

#### **I. STANDARD MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS**

1. The water quality monitoring program shall include appropriate and consistent sampling and analytical procedures and methods designed to ensure that monitoring results provide a reliable indication of water quality at all monitoring points and background monitoring points [Title 27, § 20415(e)(4) and 40 C.F.R. § 258.53(b)].

2. All monitoring systems shall be designed and certified by a registered geologist or a registered civil engineer [Title 27, § 20415(e)(1)].
3. All monitoring wells shall be cased and constructed in a manner that maintains the integrity of the monitoring well bore hole and prevents the bore hole from acting as a conduit for contaminant transport [Title 27, § 20415(b)(4)(A)].
4. All sample chemical analyses of any material shall be performed by a laboratory certified by the California Department of Health Services [Wat. Code, § 13176(a)].
5. A Detection Monitoring Program for a new landfill facility shall be installed, operational, and one year of monitoring data collected from background monitoring points prior to the discharge of wastes [Title 27, § 20415(e)(6)].
6. Background for water samples or soil-pore gas samples shall be represented by the data from all samples taken from applicable background monitoring points during that reporting period (at least one sample from each background monitoring point).
7. The Discharger shall submit for approval, establish, and maintain an approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan. The Sample Collection and Analysis Plan shall at a minimum include:
  - a. Sample collection procedures describing purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment;
  - b. Sample preservation information and shipment procedures;
  - c. Sample analytical methods and procedures;
  - d. Sample quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures;
  - e. Chain of Custody control; and
  - f. Sample analysis information including sample preparation techniques to avoid matrix interferences, method detection limits (MDLs), practical quantitation limits (PQLs) and reporting limits (RLs), and procedures for reporting trace results between the MDL and PQL.

If required by the Executive Officer, the Discharger shall modify the Sample Collection and Analysis Plan to conform with this Order.

8. For any given monitored medium, the samples taken from all monitoring points and background monitoring points to satisfy the data analysis requirements for a given reporting period shall all be taken **within a span not to exceed 30 days**, unless a longer time period is approved, and shall be taken in a manner that

ensures sample independence to the greatest extent feasible. Specific methods of collection and analysis must be identified. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of USEPA Methods, such as the latest editions, as applicable, of: (1) Methods for the Analysis of Organics in Water and Wastewater (USEPA 600 Series), (2) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste (SW-846, latest edition), and (3) Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes (USEPA 600/4-79-020), and in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan. Appropriate sample preparation techniques shall be used to minimize matrix interferences.

9. If methods other than USEPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, or there is a proposed alternant USEPA method than the one listed in the MRP, the proposed methodology shall be submitted for review and approval prior to use, including information showing its equivalence to the required method.
10. The **methods of analysis and the detection limits** used must be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For the monitoring of any constituent or parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90% non-numerical determinations (i.e., "trace" or "ND") in data from background monitoring points for that medium, the analytical method having the lowest MDL shall be selected from among those methods which would provide valid results in light of any matrix effects or interferences.
11. The laboratory reporting limit (RL) for all reported monitoring data shall be set no greater than the practical quantitation limit (PQL).
12. **"Trace" results** - results falling between the MDL and the PQL - shall be reported as such, and shall be accompanied both by the estimated MDL and PQL values for that analytical run.
13. Laboratory data shall not be altered or revised by the Discharger. If the Discharger observes potential lab errors, it shall identify the issue in the monitoring report and shall describe steps that will be taken to prevent similar errors in the future.
14. **MDLs and PQLs** shall be derived by the laboratory for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. These MDLs and PQLs shall reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the lab, rather than simply being quoted from USEPA analytical method manuals. In relatively interference-free water, laboratory-derived MDLs and PQLs are expected to closely agree with published USEPA MDLs and PQLs. MDLs and PQLs shall be reported.

15. If the laboratory suspects that, due to a change in matrix or other effects, the true detection limit or quantitation limit for a particular analytical run differs significantly from the laboratory-derived MDL/PQL values, the results shall be flagged in the laboratory report accordingly, along with estimates of the detection limit and quantitation limit actually achieved. The **MDL shall always be calculated such that it represents the lowest achievable concentration associated with a 99% reliability of a nonzero result.** The PQL shall always be calculated such that it represents the lowest constituent concentration at which a numerical value can be assigned with reasonable certainty that it represents the constituent's actual concentration in the sample. Normally, PQLs should be set equal to the concentration of the lowest standard used to calibrate the analytical procedure.
16. All **QA/QC data** shall be reported, along with the sample results to which they apply, including the method, equipment, analytical detection and quantitation limits, the percent recovery, an explanation for any recovery that falls outside the QC limits, the results of equipment and method blanks, the results of spiked and surrogate samples, the frequency of quality control analysis, and the name and signature of a responsible person from the laboratory. **Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recoveries.** In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (i.e., field, trip, or lab blanks), the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged, but the analytical results shall not be adjusted.
17. Unknown chromatographic peaks shall be reported, flagged, and tracked for potential comparison to subsequent unknown peaks that may be observed in future sampling events. Identification of unknown chromatographic peaks that recur in subsequent sampling events may be required.
18. The sampling interval of each monitoring well shall be appropriately screened and fitted with an appropriate filter pack to enable collection of representative groundwater samples [Title 27, § 20415(b)(4)(B)]. Groundwater samples shall not be field-filtered prior to laboratory analysis [40 C.F.R. § 258.53(b)]. Groundwater samples needing filtering (e.g., samples to be analyzed for dissolved metals) shall be filtered by the laboratory prior to analysis.
19. Groundwater elevations shall be measured in each well immediately prior to purging, each time groundwater is sampled. The owner or operator shall determine the rate and direction of groundwater flow each time groundwater is sampled. Groundwater elevations in wells which monitor the same waste management area shall be measured within a period of time short enough to avoid temporal variations in groundwater flow which could preclude accurate determination of groundwater flow rate and direction [40 C.F.R. § 258.53(d)].
20. Monitoring wells, piezometers, and other measurement, sampling, and analytical devices must be operated and maintained so that they perform to design

specifications throughout the life of the monitoring program [40 C.F.R. § 258.51(c)(2)]. Monitoring devices that cannot be operated and maintained to perform to design specifications shall be replaced after review and approval of a report (i.e., work plan) for the proposed replacement devices.

21. All borings are to be logged during drilling under the direct supervision of a registered geologist or registered civil engineer with expertise in stratigraphic well logging [Title 27, § 20415(e)(2)].
22. Soils are to be described according to the Unified Soil Classification System [Title 27, § 20415(e)(2)(A)]. Rock is to be described in a manner appropriate for the purpose of the investigation [Title 27, § 20415(e)(2)(B)].
23. The Discharger shall submit a work plan for review and approval at least **60 days** prior to installation or abandonment of groundwater monitoring wells.
24. The Discharger shall provide Central Valley Water Board staff a minimum of **one week** notification prior to commencing any field activities related to the installation or abandonment of monitoring devices.
25. The water quality protection standard shall consist of the constituents of concern (COC), concentration limits, and the point of compliance. The water quality protection standard shall apply during the active life of the waste management unit, closure period, post-closure maintenance period, and any compliance period under Title 27, section 20410 [Title 27, § 20390].
26. The point of compliance at which the water quality protection standard applies is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit [Title 27, § 20405].
27. The compliance period is the minimum period of time during which the Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program and is the number of years equal to the active life of the waste management unit plus the closure period [Title 27, § 20410(a)].
28. The groundwater monitoring system shall include a sufficient number of monitoring points, installed at appropriate locations, to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer that represent the quality of groundwater that has not been affected by a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(b)(1)(A)].
29. The Detection Monitoring Program shall include a sufficient number of monitoring points, installed at appropriate locations and depths to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer that represent the quality of

groundwater passing the point of compliance to allow the detection of a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(b)(1)(B)1.].

30. Additional monitoring points shall be added as necessary to provide the best assurance of the **earliest possible detection** of a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(b)(1)(B)2.].
31. The Detection Monitoring Program shall also include a sufficient number of monitoring points installed at appropriate depths and locations to yield groundwater samples from other aquifers or perched zones not already monitored to provide the **earliest possible detection** of a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(b)(1)(B)3. and 4., and §20420(b)].
32. A surface water monitoring system shall be established to monitor each surface water body that could be affected by a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(c)].
33. An unsaturated zone monitoring system shall be established for each waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(d)].
34. The Discharger shall notify Central Valley Water Board staff within **seven days** if fluid is detected in a previously dry LCRS, unsaturated zone monitoring system, or if a progressive increase is detected in the volume of fluid in a LCRS [Title 27, § 21710(c)(3)].
35. Driller's logs for all monitoring wells shall to be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board and the Department of Water Resources [Wat. Code, § 13751 and Title 27, § 20415(b)(3)].
36. Groundwater elevation, temperature, electrical conductivity, turbidity, and pH are to be accurately measured at each well each time groundwater is sampled [Title 27, § 21415(e)(13)].
37. The groundwater flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer and in any zones of perched water and in any additional portions of the zone of saturation being monitored shall be determined at least quarterly [Title 27, § 20415(e)(15)].
38. The Discharger shall graph all analytical data from each monitoring point and background monitoring point and shall submit the graphs to the Central Valley Water Board annually [Title 27, § 20415(e)(14)].
39. For each waste management unit, the Discharger shall collect all data necessary for selecting appropriate data analysis methods for establishing background values for each constituent of concern and for each monitoring parameter [Title 27, § 20420(c)]. The Discharger shall propose a data analysis method that includes a detailed description of the criteria to be used for

determining “measurably significant” (as defined in Title 27, section 20164) evidence of a release from the waste management unit and determining compliance with the water quality protection standard [Title 27, § 20415(e)(6) and (7)].

40. For statistical analysis of data, the Discharger shall use one of the methods described in Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(A)-(E). A non-statistical data analysis method can be used if the method can achieve the goal of the particular monitoring program at least as well as the most appropriate statistical method [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)]. The Discharger shall use a statistical or nonstatistical data analysis method that complies with Title 27, section 20415(e)(7, 8, 9, and 10), to compare the concentration of each constituent of concern or monitoring parameter with its respective background concentration to determine whether there has been a measurably significant evidence of a release from the waste management unit. For any given monitoring point at which a given constituent has already exhibited a measurably significant indication of a release at that monitoring point, the Discharger may propose to monitor the constituent, at that well, using a concentration-versus-time plot.
41. The Discharger may propose an alternate statistical method [to the methods listed under Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(A-D)] in accordance with Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E), for review and approval.
42. The statistical method shall account for data below the practical quantitation limit (PQL) with one or more statistical procedures that are protective of human health and the environment. Any PQL validated pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(7) that is used in the statistical method shall be **the lowest concentration (or value) that can be reliably achieved** within limits of precision and accuracy specified in the WDRs or an approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan for routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the facility. The Discharger’s technical report (Sample Collection and Analysis Plan and/or Water Quality Protection Standard Report), pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(7), shall consider the PQLs listed in Appendix IX to Chapter 14 of Division 4.5 of Title 22, CCR, for guidance when specifying limits of precision and accuracy. For any given constituent monitored at a background or downgradient monitoring point, an indication that falls between the MDL and the PQL for that constituent (hereinafter called a “trace” detection) shall be identified and used in appropriate statistical or non-statistical tests. Nevertheless, for a statistical method that is compatible with the proportion of censored data (trace and ND indications) in the data set, the Discharger can use the laboratory’s concentration estimates in the trace range (if available) for statistical analysis, in order to increase the statistical power by decreasing the number of “ties”.
43. The water quality protection standard for organic compounds which are not naturally occurring and not detected in background groundwater samples shall



be taken as the detection limit of the analytical method used (e.g., USEPA methods 8260 and 8270).

44. Alternate statistical procedures may be used for determining the significance of analytical results for common laboratory contaminants (i.e., methylene chloride, acetone, diethylhexyl phthalate, and di-n-octyl phthalate) if part of an approved water quality protection standard. Nevertheless, analytical results involving detection of these analytes in any background or downgradient sample shall be reported and flagged for easy reference by Central Valley Water Board staff.
45. **Confirmation of Measurably Significant Evidence of a Release.** Whenever a constituent is detected at a detection monitoring point at a concentration that exceeds the concentration limit from the water quality protection standard, the Discharger shall conduct verification sampling to confirm if the exceedance is due to a release or if it is a false-positive (unless previous monitoring has already confirmed a release for that constituent at that monitoring point). An exceedance of the concentration limit from the water quality protection standard is considered measurably significant evidence of a release that must be either confirmed or denied. There are two separate verification testing procedures:
- a. Standard Monitoring Specification I.46 provides the procedure for analytes that are detected in less than 10% of the background samples such as non-naturally occurring constituents like volatile organic compounds; and
  - b. Standard Monitoring Specification I.47 provides the procedure for analytes that are detected in 10% or greater of the background samples such as naturally occurring constituents like chloride.
46. **Verification Procedure for Analytes Detected in Less than 10% of Background Samples.** The Discharger shall use the following non-statistical method for all analytes that are detected in less than 10% of the background samples. The non-statistical method shall be implemented as follows:
- a. **Initial Determination of Measurably Significant Evidence of a Release.** Identify each analyte in the **current** detection monitoring point sample that exceeds either its respective MDL or PQL, and for which a release has not been previously confirmed. The Discharger shall conclude that the exceedance provides a preliminary indication of a release or a change in the nature or extent of the release, at that monitoring point, if **either**:
    - 1) The data contains two or more analytes that equal or exceed their respective MDLs; or
    - 2) The data contains one or more analyte that equals or exceeds its PQL.

b. **Discrete Retest** [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)(E) and § 20420(j)(1-3)]:

- 1) In the event that the Discharger or Central Valley Water Board staff concludes (pursuant to paragraph 1.46.a., above) that there is a preliminary indication of a release, then the Discharger shall **immediately** notify Central Valley Water Board staff by phone or e-mail and, within **30 days** of such indication, shall collect two new (retest) samples from the monitoring point where the release is preliminarily indicated and analyze them for the constituents that caused the need for the retest.
- 2) **Confirmation of a Release.** As soon as the retest data are available, the Discharger shall conclude that measurably significant evidence of a release is confirmed if (not including the original sample) two or more analytes equal or exceed their respective MDLs or if one or more analyte equals or exceeds its PQL. The Discharger shall then:
  - a) **Immediately** verbally notify the Central Valley Water Board whether or not the retest confirmed measurably significant evidence of a release for the analyte at the monitoring point, and follow up with written notification submitted by certified mail **within seven days** of the verbal notification; and
  - b) Carry out the requirements of Section J, **RESPONSE TO A RELEASE** if a release has been confirmed.
  - c) Add any five-year analyte that is confirmed per this method to the monitoring parameter list such that it is monitored during each regular monitoring event.

47. **Verification Procedure for Analytes Detected in 10% or Greater of the Background Samples.** The Discharger shall use either a statistical or non-statistical method pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E) for all analytes that are detected in 10% or greater of the background samples. The Discharger shall use one of the statistical methods required in Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E) unless another method has been proposed by the Discharger in a Water Quality Protection Standard Report (or equivalent report) and approved by the Central Valley Water Board in a Monitoring and Reporting Program pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(A-D)] or section 20415(e)(8)(E). The method shall be implemented as follows:

- a. **Initial Determination of Measurably Significant Evidence of a Release.** The Discharger shall compare the value reported by the laboratory for each analyte to the statistically-derived concentration limit from the most recent report (Annual Monitoring Report or Water Quality Protection Standard Report) that uses the approved statistical procedure. If the value exceeds

the concentration limit for that constituent, the Discharger shall conclude that there is measurably significant evidence of a release [Title 27, § 20420(i)].

b. **Retest Method** [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)(E) and § 20420(j)(1-3)].

- 1) In the event that the Discharger or Central Valley Water Board staff concludes (pursuant to paragraph I.47.a., above) that there is a preliminary indication of a release, then the Discharger shall **immediately** notify Central Valley Water Board staff by phone or e-mail and, within **30 days** [Title 27, § 20415(e)(3)] of such indication, the Discharger shall implement a verification procedure/retest option, in accordance with Title 27, sections 20415(e)(8)(E) and 20420(j)(2). The verification procedure shall include either a single “composite” retest (i.e., a statistical analysis that augments and reanalyzes the data from the monitoring point that indicated a release) or shall consist of at least two “discrete” retests (i.e., statistical analyses each of which analyzes only newly-acquired data from the monitoring point that indicated a release) [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)(E)]. The Discharger may use an alternate method previously approved by the Central Valley Water Board and included in the Monitoring and Reporting Program. The verification procedure shall comply with the requirements of Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E) in addition to the performance standards of Title 27, section 20415(e)(9). The retest samples shall be collected from the monitoring point where the release is preliminarily indicated and shall be analyzed for the constituents that caused the need for the retest. For any indicated monitoring parameter or constituent of concern, if the retest results of one or more of the retest data suites confirm the original indication, the Discharger shall conclude that measurably significant evidence of a release has been confirmed.
- 2) **Confirmation of a Release.** As soon as the retest data are available, the Discharger shall evaluate the results pursuant to paragraph I.47.b.1, above and shall:
  - a) **Immediately** verbally notify the Central Valley Water Board whether or not the retest confirmed measurably significant evidence of a release for the analyte at the monitoring point, and follow up with written notification submitted by certified mail **within seven days** of the verbal notification; and
  - b) Carry out the requirements of Section J, **RESPONSE TO A RELEASE** if a release has been confirmed.
  - c) Add any five-year analyte that is confirmed per this method to the monitoring parameter list such that it is monitored during each regular monitoring event.

**48. Physical Evidence of a Release.** If the Discharger determines that there is a significant **physical** evidence of a release, the Discharger shall immediately verbally notify Central Valley Water Board staff and provide written notification **by certified mail within 7 days** of such determination, and within **90 days** shall submit an amended report of waste discharge to establish an Evaluation Monitoring Program [Title 27, § 20385(a)(3) and § 20420(l)(1) & (2)].

## **J. RESPONSE TO A RELEASE**

**1. Measurably Significant Evidence of a Release Has Been Confirmed.** If the Discharger has confirmed that there is measurably significant evidence of a release from a waste management unit pursuant to Standard Monitoring Specification I.46 or I.47, then the Discharger shall:

- a. **Immediately** sample all monitoring points in the affected medium at that waste management unit and determine the concentration of all monitoring parameters and constituents of concern for comparison with established concentration limits. Because this constituent of concern scan does not involve statistical testing, the Discharger will need to collect and analyze only a single water sample from each monitoring point in the affected medium [Title 27, § 20420(k)(1)].
- b. **Within 14 days** of confirming measurably significant evidence of a release, the Discharger shall (for releases from MSW landfill units) notify all persons who own the land or reside on the land that directly overlies any portion of the plume of contamination if contaminants have migrated off-site if indicated by sampling of detection monitoring wells [40 C.F.R. § 258.55(g)(1)(iii)].
- c. **Within 90 days** of confirming measurably significant evidence of a release, the Discharger shall submit an amended report of waste discharge to establish an Evaluation Monitoring Program meeting the requirements of Title 27, sections 20420(k)(5)(A-D), including but not limited to the results of sampling pursuant to paragraph J.1.a, above. The Evaluation Monitoring Program shall be designed for the collection and analysis of all data necessary to assess the nature and extent of the release and to determine the spatial distribution and concentration of each constituent throughout the zone affected by the release [Title 27, § 20420(k)(5) and § 20425(b)]. For releases from MSW landfill units, the Evaluation Monitoring Program shall also include any additional proposals necessary to comply with 40 C.F.R. § 258.55, particularly the additional monitoring well required by 40 C.F.R. § 258.55(g)(1)(ii).
- d. **Within 180 days** of confirming measurably significant evidence of a release, the Discharger shall submit to the Central Valley Water Board an initial engineering feasibility study for a Corrective Action Program

necessary to meet the requirements of Title 27, section 20430. At a minimum, the initial engineering feasibility study shall contain a detailed description of the corrective action measures that could be taken to achieve background concentrations for all constituents of concern [Title 27, § 20420(k)(6)].

- e. If the Discharger confirms that there is measurably significant evidence of a release from the waste management unit at any monitoring point, the Discharger may attempt to demonstrate that a source other than the waste management unit caused the evidence of a release or that the evidence is an artifact caused by an error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation or by natural variation in groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone. The Discharger may make a demonstration pursuant to Title 27, section 20420(k)(7) in addition to or in lieu of submitting both an amended report of waste discharge or an engineering feasibility study; however, the Discharger is not relieved of the requirements and due dates of Title 27, sections 20420(k)(6) & (7) unless Central Valley Water Board staff agree that the demonstration successfully shows that a source other than the waste management unit caused the evidence of a release or that the evidence resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation or from natural variation in groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone. In order to make this demonstration, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by certified mail of the intent to make the demonstration **within seven days** of determining measurably significant evidence of a release, and shall submit a report **within 90 days** of determining measurably significant evidence of a release [Title 27, § 20420(k)(7)].
- f. **Within 90 days** of the date that the Evaluation Monitoring Program from paragraph J.1.c is approved (the date is it established), the Discharger shall complete and submit the following:
  - i) **Results and Assessment for the Evaluation Monitoring Program.** A report with the results and assessment based on the approved Evaluation Monitoring Program [Title 27, § 20425(b)].
  - ii) **Updated Engineering Feasibility Study.** An updated engineering feasibility study for corrective action based on the data collected to delineate the release and data from the ongoing monitoring program required under Title 27, section 20425(e) [Title 27, § 20425(c)].
  - iii) **Amended ROWD for a Corrective Action Program.** An amended report of waste discharge to establish a Corrective Action Program meeting the requirements of Title 27, section 20430 based on the data collected to delineate the release and based on the updated engineering feasibility study [Title 27, § 20425(d)].

- g. The Discharger shall (for releases from MSW landfill units) discuss the results of the updated engineering feasibility study, prior to the final selection of a remedy, in a public meeting with interested and affected parties [40 C.F.R. § 258.56(d)].

## K. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply with any prohibition or limitation of this Order for any reason, the Discharger shall notify the appropriate Central Valley Water Board office by telephone **as soon as** it or its agents have knowledge of such noncompliance or potential for noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing **within two weeks**. The written notification shall state the nature, time, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to prevent recurrences and shall include a timetable for corrective actions.
2. All reports and transmittal letters shall be signed by persons identified below:
  - a. For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of senior vice-president.
  - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor.
  - c. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected or appointed official.
  - d. A duly authorized representative of a person designated in a, b or c above if:
    - 1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in a, b, or c of this provision;
    - 2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a Unit, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
    - 3) The written authorization is submitted to the Central Valley Water Board.

- e. Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.”

3. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to the waters of the State resulting from noncompliance with this Order. Such steps shall include accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature, extent, and impact of the noncompliance.
4. The owner of the waste management facility shall have the continuing responsibility to assure protection of waters of the state from discharged wastes and from gases and leachate generated by discharged waste during the active life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of the waste management units and during subsequent use of the property for other purposes.
5. The fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order shall not be regarded as a defense for the Discharger’s violations of this Order.
6. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board of a material change in; the types, quantity, or concentrations of wastes discharged; site operations and features; or proposed closure procedures, including changes in cost estimates. This notification shall be given a reasonable time before the changes are made or become effective. No changes shall be made without Central Valley Water Board approval following authorization for closure pursuant to the site Notification of Closure [Title 27, § 21710(a)(4)].
7. The Discharger shall maintain legible records of the volume and type of each waste discharged at each waste management unit or portion of a unit, and the manner and location of discharge. Such records shall be maintained by the Discharger until the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period. These records shall be on forms approved by the State Water Board or Central Valley Water Board and shall be maintained at the waste management facility until the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period. These records shall be available for review by representatives of the State Water Board or Central Valley Water Board at any time during normal business hours. At the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period, copies of these records shall be sent to the Central Valley Water Board [Title 27, § 21720(f)].
8. In the event of any change in landowner or the operator of the waste management facility, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or

operator in writing of the existence of this Order. A copy of that notification shall be sent to the Central Valley Water Board.

9. In the event of any change of ownership or responsibility for construction, operation, closure, or post-closure maintenance of the waste discharge facilities described in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board prior to the effective date of the change and shall include a statement by the new Discharger that construction, operation, closure, or post-closure maintenance will be in compliance with this Order and any revisions thereof [Title 27, § 21710(c)(1)].
10. To assume ownership or operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Central Valley Water Board requesting transfer of the Order within **14 days** of assuming ownership or operation of this facility. 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. The statement shall comply with the signatory requirements contained in General Provision K.2 and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. Transfer of this Order shall be approved or disapproved by the Central Valley Water Board.

#### **L. STORM WATER PROVISIONS**

1. New and existing Class III landfills shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return period [Title 27, § 20260(c)].
2. New and existing Class II landfills shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return period [Title 27, § 20250(c)].
3. The Discharger shall design storm water conveyance systems for Class III units for a 100-year, 24-hour storm event, and shall design storm water conveyance systems for Class II units for a 1,000-year, 24-hour storm event [Title 27, § 21750(e)(3)].
4. MSW landfills located in a 100-year floodplain shall demonstrate that the landfill unit will not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or result in washout of solid waste so as to pose a hazard to human health or the environment [40 C.F.R. § 258.11(a)].
5. Waste management units and their respective containment structures shall be designed and constructed to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding,



infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping under the precipitation conditions for the unit [Title 27, § 20365(a)].

6. Precipitation on landfills or waste piles which is not diverted by covers or drainage control systems shall be collected and managed through the LCRS, which shall be designed and constructed to accommodate the precipitation conditions for each class unit [Title 27, § 20365(b)].
7. Diversion and drainage facilities shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to [Title 27, § 20365(c)]:
  - a. accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows from surface runoff and under the precipitation conditions for the waste management unit:
  - b. effectively divert sheet flow runoff laterally, via the shortest distance, into the drainage and collection facilities;
  - c. prevent surface erosion;
  - d. control and intercept run-on, in order to isolate uncontaminated surface waters from water that might have come into contact with waste;
  - e. take into account:
    - i) for closed waste management units and for closed portions of units, the expected final contours of the closed unit, including its planned drainage pattern;
    - ii) for operating portions of waste management units other than surface impoundments, the unit's drainage pattern at any given time;
    - iii) the possible effects of the waste management unit's drainage pattern on and by the regional watershed;
    - iv) the design capacity of drainage systems of downstream and adjacent properties by providing for the gradual release of retained water downstream in a manner which does not exceed the expected peak flow rate at the point of discharge if there were no waste management facility; and
  - f. preserve the system's function. The Discharger shall periodically remove accumulated sediment from the sedimentation or detention basins as needed to preserve the design capacity of the system.
8. Collection and holding facilities associated with precipitation and drainage control systems shall be emptied immediately following each storm or otherwise managed to maintain the design capacity of the system [Title 27, § 20365(d)].

9. Surface and subsurface drainage from outside of a waste management unit shall be diverted from the unit [Title 27, § 20365(e)].
10. Cover materials shall be graded to divert precipitation from the waste management unit, to prevent ponding of surface water over wastes, and to resist erosion as a result of precipitation [Title 27, § 20365(f)].
11. Any drainage layer in the final cover shall be designed and constructed to intersect with the final drainage system for the waste management unit in a manner promoting free drainage from all portions of the drainage layer [Title 27, §20365(f)].