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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

March 25, 2016

Mr. Stephen M. Batty
Avalon Environmental Services
1 Dump Rood
P.O. Box 398
Avalon, CA 90704

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS, TENTATIVE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - PEBBLY BEACH LANDFILL, AVALON, CALIFORNIA (FILE NO. 72-030, ORDER NO. R4-2002-0058, CI-5770, WDID NO. 4B190304001)

Dear Mr. Batty,

Reference is made to a letter from this Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), dated February 24, 2016, transmitting tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (tentative Order) for the Pebbly Beach Landfill (Landfill) in Avalon, California. The Regional Board received comments (copies attached) from the City of Avalon (Owner) and CR&R Waste and Recycling Services (Operator) on the tentative Order. Regional Board staff has considered all comments submitted, made appropriate revisions to the tentative Order accordingly, and prepared the attached Responses to Comments. A redline version that includes all revisions to the tentative Order released on February 24, 2016 is attached to this letter.

In accordance with administrative procedures, the Regional Board will consider adoption of the enclosed tentative requirements at a public hearing to be held at 9:00AM on April 14, 2016, at the City of Simi Valley Council Chambers, located at 2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, California 93063. The Board will hear any testimony pertinent to this discharge, the tentative requirements, and monitoring and reporting program. It is expected that the Board will take action at the hearing; however, as testimony indicates, the Board, at its discretion, may order further investigation and postpone the action.

Should you have any questions, please contact Dr. Enrique Casas, Project Manager, at (213) 620-2299 or me at (213) 620-2253.

Sincerely,

Wen Yang, Ph.D., C.E.G
Senior Engineering Geologist
Land Disposal Unit

Enclosures:

1. Responses to Comments
2. Comments Received
3. Revised tentative Waste Discharge Requirements
4. Revised tentative Monitoring and Reporting Program
5. Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements

cc: Ms. Leslie Graves, State Water Resources Control Board
Ms. Shannon Hill, CalRecycle
Mr. Gerardo Villalobos, Los Angeles County Environmental Health Division
Mr. Ed Pert, Department of Fish and Wildlife
Mr. Mark Stuart, Chief, Department of Water Resources, Southern District
Ms. Denise Radde, City of Avalon
Mr. John McNamara, CR&R Waste and Recycling Services
Ms. Margaret Patrick, Environ Strategy

Commenter (Date submitted)	Summary of Comments	Response / Action
CR&R Waste and Recycling Services (Discharger) (3/23/2016)	1) Tentative Order Finding 1: The text referring to the company as the Discharger should be changed to " ....CR&R Waste and Recycling Services doing business as (DBA) Avalon Environmental Services (AES)	The tentative Order has been modified pursuant to the comment.
	2) Tentative Order Finding 3.g: The wastes that are disposed in the Landfill include treated wastewater sewage sludge (biosolids) that are biodegradable. The list of materials that are disposed of in the Landfill should include the biosolids from the sewage treatment plant as stated in Section 3.k. of the Background discussion.	Finding 3.g relates to baled waste operations at the Landfill rather than wastes that are acceptable for disposal, which are included in Specification A.3. Finding 3.g was not modified pursuant to the comment.
	3) Tentative Order Specification A.3: AES requests that the moisture content of the biosolids should be at 50% moisture for disposal into the Landfill which is the current practice (instead of the 5:1 solids to liquids ratio proposed in the WDRs). This is due to lack of infrastructure on the Island for moisture removal and the minor amount of moisture in the biosolids compared to the adsorptive capacity of the non-hazardous solid waste.	Regional Board staff concurs with information provided that the biosolids are a small component of the total waste disposed of in the Landfill and that the moisture in the biosolids is bound so that it will not produce free liquids that could exceed the moisture bearing capacity of co-deposited nonhazardous wastes. Specification A.3 has been revised to the allowable moisture in sludge/biosolids in the existing waste discharge requirements for the Landfill.
	4) Tentative Order Specification A.5: The discussion in this section regarding the use of sewage sludge biosolids in composting contradicts following sections that prohibit using the sewage sludge in the compost. The text should be changed to reflect the current practice of disposal of the biosolids into the Landfill as stated in Section 3. k. of the Background discussion.	Specification A.5 has been revised to pursuant to the comment to reflect that sludge/biosolids are allowed to be disposed of in the Landfill and not in the composting operation.

Commenter (Date submitted)	Summary of Comments	Response / Action
CR&R Waste and Recycling Services (Discharger) (3/23/2016)	8) Tentative Order Specification B.2: AES requests that the moisture content of the biosolids should be at 50% moisture for disposal into the Landfill which is the current practice (instead of the 5:1 solids to liquids ratio proposed in the WDRs). This is due to lack of infrastructure on the Island for moisture removal and the minor amount of moisture in the biosolids compared to the adsorptive capacity of the non-hazardous solid waste. Therefore AES requests that the discussion of acceptable biosolids moisture be changed to 50% moisture content or less.	As discussed in comment 3, Specification A.3 has been revised to the allowable moisture in sludge/biosolids in the existing waste discharge requirements for the Landfill. Revision of Specification B.2 is not required to reflect this modification.
	9) Tentative Order Specification C.8.f: AES is requesting that the prohibition of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations be removed from the WDR. AES would prefer to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.	Specification C.8.f has not been revised pursuant to the comment, see the responses to Comment 5 and 6, above.
	10) Tentative Order Specification C.10: AES requests that a discussion be added to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill	Specification C.10 has not been revised pursuant to the comment, see the responses to Comment 5 and 6, above.

Commenter (Date submitted)	Summary of Comments	Response / Action
CR&R Waste and Recycling Services (Discharger) (3/23/2016)	5) Tentative Order Specification A.5: AES requests that the WDR allow the use of biosolids as an additive in the composting operations once the Island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. At this time the salt water content in the sewage sludge makes it unusable for composting.	Biosolids currently received at the Landfill are not suitable for composting because of high salt concentrations resulting from the use of sea water to flush toilets in the City of Avalon. Specification A.5 has not been revised pursuant to the comment because there is no schedule for when the City will discontinue the use of sea water for flushing toilets so the request is deemed speculative.
	6) Tentative Order Specification A.5: The digestate from food waste AD will be used in the future at the Landfill in the composting operation once that system is in-place on the Island. In addition, AES requests that a discussion be added to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when a treatment system of that kind is implemented after the Island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill	Specification 6.c has not been revised pursuant to the comment because there is no schedule presented for when the City of Avalon will construct an anaerobic digestion (AD) system so the request is deemed speculative. See also the response to Comment 5, above
	7) Tentative Order Specification A.10: AES requests that a discussion be added to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.	Specification A.10 has not been revised pursuant to the comment because there is no schedule presented for when the City of Avalon will discontinue the use of sea water for flushing toilets or construct an anaerobic digestion system so the request is deemed speculative.

Commenter (Date submitted)	Summary of Comments	Response / Action
CR&R Waste and Recycling Services (Discharger) (3/23/2016)	11) Tentative Order Specification C.12: AES is requesting that the prohibition of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations be removed from the WDR. AES would prefer to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill	Specification C.12 has not been revised pursuant to the comment, see the responses to Comment 5 and 6, above.
	12) Tentative Order Specification E.1: AES requests that a discussion be added to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.	Specification E.1 has not been revised pursuant to the comment, see the responses to Comment 5 and 6, above.
City of Avalon (3/17/2016)	We believe this will place undue hardship on the City of Avalon's budget allocated for the wastewater treatment plant operation and maintenance program. It will be difficult to meet the new stipulations with the current technology and engineering practices currently in place. Monetary considerations for the upgrades and installation of new equipment capable of dewatering biosolids to 80% dry solids will be prove to be costly to the City of Avalon. We would ask for you to maintain the current 50/50 ratio of moisture to solids content that seems to have worked well for everyone in the past. We feel this ratio can be met with the current technology that is being utilized at the Avalon Wastewater Treatment Facility.	As discussed in CR&R Waste and Recycling Services Comment 3, Specification A.3 has been revised to the allowable moisture in sludge/biosolids in the existing waste discharge requirements for the Landfill.

Van Madding

Facility Manager Avalon Wastewater Treatment Facility

City of Avalon

P.O. Box 1810

Avalon, CA 90704

Dear Sirs,

It has come to our attention that the new Pebbly Beach Landfill Tentative WER, CI5770_2016-02-24 has the following provision on page 7 (see below excerpt).

3. Dewatered treatment plant wastewater sludge (including preliminary bar screening and grit chamber material) may be discharged only if a minimum solids-to-liquids ratio of five-to-one (5: 1) by weight is maintained to ensure that the co-disposal will not exceed the initial moisture-holding capacity of the nonhazardous solid waste.

We believe this will place undue hardship on the City of Avalon's budget allocated for the wastewater treatment plant operation and maintenance program. It will be difficult to meet the new stipulations with the current technology and engineering practices currently in place. Monetary considerations for the upgrades and installation of new equipment capable of dewatering biosolids to 80% dry solids will be prove to be costly to the City of Avalon.

We would ask for you to maintain the current 50/50 ratio of moisture to solids content that seems to have worked well for everyone in the past. We feel this ratio can be met with the current technology that is being utilized at the Avalon Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Sincerely,

Van Madding

Van Madding
Facility Manager

CR&R
INCORPORATED
environmental services

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
Attention: Information Technology Unit
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90013
Attention: Dr. Enrique Casas

March 22, 2016

RE: Comment Letter - Tentative WDRs for Pebbly Beach Landfill

Dear Dr. Casas:

The purpose of this letter is to provide comments on the proposed Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the Pebbly Beach Landfill (Landfill). The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) provided the revised WDRs (File No. 72-030, Order No. R4-2002-0058, CI-5770, WDID No. 4B190304001) for review and comment in a letter dated February 24, 2016. CR&R Waste and Recycling Services doing business as (DBA) Avalon Environmental Services (AES) is operating the Landfill and has reviewed the proposed WDRs issued by the RWQCB. This letter includes AES's general comments, and a list of comments on the specific language of the proposed WDRs with reference to the sections from the WDRs.

General Comments

The Landfill has received dewatered sewage sludge for disposal from the City of Avalon's (City) sewage treatment plant for over 25 years. The disposal of the sewage sludge at the Landfill is a valuable service to the local community including the residents and the businesses. The City uses sea water for flushing toilets and other waste water processes as a gray water system to help preserve the use of potable water on Santa Catalina Island (Island). Therefore the sewage sludge has a high level of salinity and is not suitable for compost or other reuse applications on the Island. The City has been disposing of the sewage sludge at the Landfill because there is no other option for either disposal (no other landfills exist on the Island) or treatment of the sewage sludge on the Island due to limited resources. The City is investigating a potential new system at the sewage treatment

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plant to eliminate the use of seawater in the sewage collection/transmission system and therefore make possible the use of the sewage sludge in the existing compost operations at the Landfill.

In consideration of the future plans to eliminate the use of sea water for the sewage system the City included co-composting of the sewage sludge at the Landfill when they re-permitted the site in 1998/1999. The City completed the re-permitting effort for the Landfill in 1999 and the approved permits include co-composting of the sewage sludge at the Landfill site. This included a revision by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Department (County) of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and an associated CEQA that approves the co-composting of sewage sludge at the Landfill. The County conducted two (2) public hearings at the Coastal Commission (joint permit) and three (3) public hearings held on the Island and in downtown Los Angeles at the Regional Planning office. After extensive public review, the County approved the use of sewage sludge in the co-composting operation at the Landfill. In addition, the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) was revised at that time to include the co-composting of the sewage sludge at the Landfill. A public review and hearing was also conducted for the SWFP by the State of California Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and they approved the use of sewage sludge in the co-composting operation. A significant effort was made by the City to obtain those approvals and they are very valuable to the local community, including the residents and businesses on the Island. The purpose of the approved co-composting operation is to allow the Island to take care of their wastes locally and achieve the State requirements for diversion and reuse right there in the local community as opposed to shipping those wastes by barge over the channel to the mainland. Therefore, AES is requesting that the co-composting or use of sewage sludge as an additive in the composting process be an allowed use in the WDRs, or at least included for consideration in the future plans for the Landfill once the use of seawater for the flushing of toilets is discontinued.

The dewatering of the sewage sludge using drying beds at the City's sewage treatment plant has been conducted for over 25 years prior to disposal in the Landfill. The dewatering methods available to the City allow them to achieve the State requirement for 50% solids in the sewage in accordance with State requirements for disposal at the Landfill. The City does not have the necessary equipment or the available electrical generation capability on the Island to reduce the moisture content of the sewage sludge beyond 50% solids. AES is requesting that the language of the proposed WDRs be revised to allow the disposal of dewatered sewage sludge at the Landfill with the 50% solids threshold as opposed the 5:1 solids to liquids ratio proposed in the revised WDRs. AES is proposing the following language for the WDRs *Section A. Specifications 3.* :

"Dewatered treatment plant wastewater sludge(including bar screening and grit chamber material) may be discharged only if a minimum solids content of fifty percent solids by weight is maintained for co-disposal with the non-hazardous solid waste.".

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Specific Comments by Section

The following presents the specific comments from AES for the proposed WDRs with reference to each section (AES comments only are provided for each section without the WDR text).

Comments on *Background* Sections

Section 1. The text referring to the company as the Discharger should be changed to " ....CR&R Waste and Recycling Services doing business as (DBA) Avalon Environmental Services (AES)....".

Section 3.g. The wastes that are disposed in the Landfill include treated wastewater sewage sludge (biosolids) that are biodegradable. The list of materials that are disposed of in the Landfill should include the biosolids from the sewage treatment plant as stated in Section 3.k. of the Background discussion.

Comments on *A. Specifications* Sections

Section 3. AES requests that the moisture content of the biosolids should be at 50% moisture for disposal into the Landfill which is the current practice (instead of the 5:1 solids to liquids ratio proposed in the WDRs). This is due to lack of infrastructure on the Island for moisture removal and the minor amount of moisture in the biosolids compared to the adsorptive capacity of the non-hazardous solid waste.

The dewatered treatment plant wastewater sludge (biosolids) cannot be dewatered more than 50% to 60% since there is no capability on the Island to reduce the moisture content beyond that amount. The population and number of businesses on the Island is very small (less than 4,000 residents) and the community is very remote since it is located 25 miles from the coast of California. Therefore the Island lacks the type of infrastructure that is available on the mainland for the dewatering processes required to achieve less than 50% moisture in the sewage sludge. As a result the equipment and electrical energy required to remove moisture from sewage sludge does not exist on the Island.

The amount of moisture that is disposed of as part of the biosolids is a very small percentage of the overall waste that is placed into the Landfill. The biosolids are less than about 4% of the total waste disposed of in the Landfill. The amount of moisture is therefore about 2% of the total waste and is already bound to the biosolids making it mostly immobile. In addition the non-hazardous waste that is baled and placed into the Landfill is very dry and has an absorptive capacity so the moisture in the biosolids at 50% moisture will not exceed the initial moisture bearing capacity of the nonhazardous waste. This is supported by the observations at the Landfill for the last 20 years that show no excess moisture or seeps emanating from the toe of the Landfill. The previous WDR issued in 2002 states that the "dry nature" of the wastes in the Landfill make it unlikely that excess moisture will be released from the landfill.

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Section 5. The discussion in this section regarding the use of sewage sludge biosolids in composting contradicts following sections that prohibit using the sewage sludge in the compost. The text should be changed to reflect the current practice of disposal of the biosolids into the Landfill as stated in Section 3. k. of the Background discussion. In addition AES requests that the WDR allow the use of biosolids as an additive in the composting operations once the Island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. At this time the salt water content in the sewage sludge makes it unusable for composting.

Section 6.c. The digestate from food waste AD will be used in the future at the Landfill in the composting operation once that system is in-place on the Island. In addition, AES requests that a discussion be added to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when a treatment system of that kind is implemented after the Island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.

Section 10. AES requests that a discussion be added to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.

Comments on *B. Unacceptable Materials* Sections

Section 2. AES requests that the moisture content of the biosolids should be at 50% moisture for disposal into the Landfill which is the current practice (instead of the 5:1 solids to liquids ratio proposed in the WDRs). This is due to lack of infrastructure on the Island for moisture removal and the minor amount of moisture in the biosolids compared to the adsorptive capacity of the non-hazardous solid waste. Therefore AES requests that the discussion of acceptable biosolids moisture be changed to 50% moisture content or less.

Comments on *C. Prohibitions* Sections

Section 8.f. AES is requesting that the prohibition of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations be removed from the WDR. AES would prefer to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.

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Section 10. AES requests that a discussion be added to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.

Section 12. AES is requesting that the prohibition of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations be removed from the WDR. AES would prefer to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.

Comments on the *E. Requirements for Composting Operations* Sections

Section 1. AES requests that a discussion be added to include the use of the digestate from sewage sludge AD when the treatment system is implemented after the island discontinues the use of sea water for flushing toilets and other wastewater applications. AES is also requesting that the treated sewage sludge biosolids be allowed in the WDR as an additive once the use of sea water is discontinued. The CUP and the CEQA completed by the County in 1999 allows the use of sewage sludge biosolids in the composting operations at the Landfill.

CR&R/AES appreciates the opportunity to provide comments to the LARWQCB on the WDRs for the Landfill. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at *jmcnamara@crrmail.com* or at (714) 372-8281 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

CR&R Inc. /DBA Avalon Environmental Services

John McNamara, PG/CEG Vice President, Environmental Compliance

Cc: Dr. Wen Yang/ LARWQCB

Mr. Steve Batty/CR&R & Mr. Dean Ruffridge/CR&R

Ms. Margaret Patrick, PG/ES Engineering Services

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. R4-2016-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR AVALON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PEBBLY BEACH LANDFILL)

(File No. 72-030)

TENTATIVE

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

BACKGROUND

1. The Pebbly Beach Landfill (Landfill), is a Class III municipal solid waste landfill located on Santa Catalina Island in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, about two miles south of the City of Avalon (Figure 1). The Landfill's address is 1 Dump Road, Avalon, California 90704. The City of Avalon (City) is the legal property owner. CR&R Waste and Recycling Services doing business as Avalon Environmental Services (Discharger)~~Avalon Environmental Services (Discharger), a subsidiary of CR&R Waste and Recycling Services, Inc.~~, operates the Landfill.

2. The Landfill is part of the Pebbly Beach Disposal Facility (Facility) that includes a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and organic waste composting operation (Figures 2 and 3). The total permitted area for the Facility is 7.7 acres, of which 5.6 acres are permitted for solid waste disposal (i.e., Landfill). Composting operations are conducted within the footprint of the Landfill. The requirements in this Order are applicable to all activities at the Facility, including waste disposal, the MRF, and composting operations.

3. The following is a condensed chronologic operational history of the Landfill.

   a. This Regional Board adopted Order No. 72-70 on December 13, 1972, to regulate solid waste disposal operations at the Landfill.

   b. The Landfill initially operated as an open burn dump.

   c. On November 29, 1984, the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission granted a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), Case No. 2469-(4) to the disposal site.

   d. In 1986, the City installed a pit burner incinerator system. From 1986 to the end of 2001, all incoming municipal solid wastes that could not be recycled were incinerated in the pit burner. The ash from the incinerator was deposited into the Landfill along with sewage sludge from the City of Avalon Waste Water Treatment Plant (Treatment Plant), which is located to the north of the Landfill (Figure 4).

   e. On October 9, 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), under title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), parts 257 and 258 (also

known as "Subtitle D" regulations), revised existing regulations for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) disposal facilities in response to the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and added detailed requirements addressing location restriction, facility operation and design criteria, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, closure and postclosure maintenance, and financial assurance. Moreover, the 40 CFR regulations prohibited open burning of solid wastes at municipal solid waste landfills after October 9, 1997. USEPA delegated the responsibility for implementing these regulations to states that have a fully approved landfill regulatory program. As responsible agencies for an approved state, the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) and the Regional Board revised WDRs for each MSW landfill in the Region to implement the federal 40 CFR regulatory requirements (State Board Resolution No. 93-62 and Regional Board Order No. 93-62, respectively). Regional Board Order No. 93-062, also known as the Super Order, was adopted on September 27, 1993. This Order incorporates requirements included in Order No. 93-062.

f. On September 30, 1996, the Regional Board adopted Order No. 96-070 that included revised WDRs for the Landfill to reflect changed conditions at the Landfill. Order 96-070 terminated Order 72-70.

g. In January 2002, Landfill started baled waste disposal operations to replace the pit burner incinerator system. The baled waste disposal operations include processing of incoming solid wastes in the MRF to remove recyclable materials, shredding and composting of the organic materials, and disposal of non-recyclable, non-biodegradable materials at the Landfill in the form of bales (30 by 45 by 62 inches in size). Recyclable materials recovered at the MRF are baled and barged to the mainland.

h. On February 28, 2002, the Regional Board adopted Order R4-2002-0058, which contains the current waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for the Landfill. Order R4-2002-0058 terminated Order No. 96-070.

i. On March 3, 2011, the Regional Board adopted Order No. R4-2011-0052 to establish requirements for the disposal or on-site use of contaminated soils and related wastes at active MSW landfills in the Region, including the Landfill. The Discharger chooses to not accept contaminated soils for disposal or reuse at the Landfill and no longer reuses composted biosolids to support landfilling operations, including reuse as daily cover.

j. On August 4, 2015, the State Board adopted General Waste Discharge Requirements for Composting Operations, Order WQ 2015-0121-DWQ (General Order). However, if a composting operation is co-located at a landfill that has individual WDRs, the composting operation does not need to be covered under the General Order if the landfill's WDRs include requirements for the composting operation, as are incorporated in this Order (General Order, Finding 13).

k. The Facility is permitted to dispose of up to 49 tons of municipal solid wastes per day, which includes sewage sludge from the Treatment Plant, at the Landfill. The majority of wastes accepted at the Facility are recycled at the MRF or composted on-site. Waste disposal includes bales of residual wastes from the MRF, and construction debris, bricks, porcelain, and other material that are compacted and graded in the Landfill working area to provide a level surface for waste bales. Reporting of operations activities from January 2009 to December 2010 indicate that landfilled wastes average

TENTATIVE

approximately 10.3 tons of MSW and 0.4 tons of dewatered sewage sludge disposed of, and approximately 2.5 tons of green material composted onsite on a daily basis.

4. The composting operation at the Facility comprises two major components: a project to capture the easily segregated, non-contaminated organics to produce high quality compost for on-island uses; and a project to compost the green material that are mixed with non-compostable debris, or otherwise difficult to manage fraction for use as alternative daily cover or for onsite landscaping.

5. The composting operation at the site is an "open-windrow" process, in which green material and other organic portions from the municipal solid waste stream is shredded and the product formed into windrows.

6. The maximum permitted elevation for the Landfill is 260 feet above mean sea level, which gives the Landfill a designed capacity of approximately 128,000 cubic yards. Based on the design capacity and the anticipated disposal rate, the estimated closure date for the Landfill is year 2033.

7. Following closure, the Landfill is planned to be maintained as open space, while the MRF and composting operations will likely continue at the Facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

8. The Landfill is located in a former hard-rock quarry that was used to provide riprap for coastal marine projects. The excavation was part of mining activities that began before 1926. The site was graded level prior to the beginning of the Landfill operations.

9. The site is underlain by Miocene quartz diorite that has no primary porosity and very limited secondary porosity. Bedrock is characterized by two fracture zones that are steeply dipping southeast and northeast, orientated nearly perpendicular to each other. These fractures are generally very tight, but are open locally at different areas within the site. The fracture set may transmit water and Landfill-derived fluids and pollutants.

10. There are no known Holocene faults located within 200 feet of the Landfill. Landfill slopes will be designed and constructed in a manner that will resist settlement and prevent failure or problems associated with any environmental control systems during a maximum probable earthquake (MPE).

11. Water supply wells for the City of Avalon are located approximately four miles to the north of the Landfill and are situated approximately 1,200 feet topographically higher than, and screened above, the elevation of the Landfill.

12. The designated zoning in the Landfill area is Utility and Industrial District. No residential developments are located within 1,000 feet of the site (Figure 3).

LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MONITORING SYSTEMS

13. The Landfill is unlined and does not have a leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) or landfill gas control system.

14. Periodic monitoring for leachate seeps is conducted at the toe, interior slopes, and edges of

the Landfill, and on a portion of the natural slope (sea cliff) to the east of the Landfill. No leachate seeps have been observed at the Landfill. These locations are appropriate to effectively monitoring the potential for leachate to emanate from the Landfill.

15. A waste-load-checking program is implemented at the site. Wastes are screened as part of the MRF operations. This program insures that unauthorized and hazardous materials are not deposited at the Landfill.

16. The Landfill does not have a landfill gas probe network. Because of the diversion of organics from the waste stream at the MRF for composting, wastes disposed of at the Landfill consists primarily of inert materials that are not expected to generate significant amounts of methane gas.

17. A landfill gas monitoring program was started at the Landfill in January 1996. Once per quarter measurements of the concentration of combustible gases are conducted using an organic vapor analyzer held within inches of the Landfill surface. Low levels of landfill gas have been detected at the surface of the Landfill, which are controlled through the addition and compaction of additional cover soils. No landfill gas emissions have ever been detected outside the boundary of the waste prism.

18. The Discharger has been monitoring the groundwater quality at the site since 1997. Water quality data obtained to date indicate that groundwater at the site has not been impacted by the Landfill.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

19. On June 13, 1994 the Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) which was amended on January 27, 1997 by Regional Board Resolution No. 97-02. The requirements contained in this Order implement the applicable provisions of the Basin Plan.

20. The Landfill is located within the Santa Catalina Island Watercourses hydrologic unit. The Basin Plan designates existing beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply (MUN), groundwater recharge (GWR), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), wildlife habitat (WILD), Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE), Limited Water Contact Recreation (REC1), and non-contact water recreation (REC2) for the Santa Catalina Island Watercourses. The beneficial uses of surface waters in the canyons of the Landfill are not individually designated in the Basin Plan; however application of the tributary rule requires that the beneficial uses of any specifically designated water body apply to its tributary streams. The requirements in this Order protect the beneficial uses designated in the Basin Plan for canyons and streams at the Landfill that are tributary to a Santa Catalina Island Watercourse.

21. The Landfill is situated within the San Pedro Channel Islands groundwater area. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for groundwater of Santa Catalina Island, including existing beneficial uses for MUN and agricultural supply (AGR), and a potential beneficial use for industrial service supply (IND).Groundwater beneath the Landfill is encountered at approximately 120 feet below land surface, and is very limited in occurrence. The closest groundwater well is located in alluvium approximately 600 feet northwest and down-gradient of the Landfill. It is not used as a production well because of low yield (less than 200 gallons per day).

22. The California Water Code (CWC) section 13263(e) provides that all WDRs shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board to address current site conditions and to comply with updated state or federal laws, regulations, policies, or guidelines. The Discharger's WDRs are being revised to update requirements for water quality monitoring and composting operations conducted on the Landfill. On December 14, 2015, the Discharger submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) for enrollment under the Composting Operations General Order to provide updated composting practices at the Facility.

23. While the State Board and Regional Boards are the state agencies designated to protect water quality resulting from solid waste disposal activities, CalRecycle regulates all other aspects of solid waste disposal in the State. To remove regulatory overlap, conflict, and duplication between CalRecycle and the State Board/Regional Boards, the California Legislature, under the Solid Waste Disposal Regulatory Reform Act of 1993, streamlined the state's solid waste disposal regulatory process by developing one consolidated set of solid waste disposal facility regulations. The revised regulations, promulgated under the California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 27 (27 CCR) on July 18, 1997, clarify the roles and responsibilities of CalRecycle and the State Board/Regional Boards in regulating MSW disposal sites.

24. The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Programs, Solid Waste Management Program is the local enforcement agency for CalRecycle in Los Angeles County where the Landfill is located.

25. The 27 CCR regulations combine prior disposal site/landfill regulations of CalRecycle and the State Board/Regional Boards that were maintained in title 14 and title 23 CCR. The requirements in this Order conform with the relevant regulations of 27 CCR, 40 CFR, and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (commencing with CWC section 13000).

26. CWC section 13267(b) authorizes the regional boards to require a person who discharged waste or is suspected of having discharged waste to furnish technical and monitoring reports. The technical and monitoring reports required by this Order and the attached MRP (No. CI-5770) are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The burden, including costs, of these reports, bears a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained, namely, confirmation that the Landfill is not causing adverse impacts to water quality or beneficial uses.

27. The Discharger is subject to State Board Order No. Order 2014-0057-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000001, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities." The Landfill is enrolled under the general industrial storm water permit WDID No. 19I024504 (enrolled on June 19, 2015).

28. The State Board has implemented regulations that require the electronic submittal of information (ESI) for Groundwater Cleanup programs (section 3890 et seq. of title 23 CCR and division 3 of 27 CCR). Starting January 1, 2005, required electronic submittal and submittal of a portable data format (PDF) copy of certain reports was extended to include all State Board groundwater cleanup programs, including the Land Disposal Program. The requirements contained in this Order, conform with the ESI reporting regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE

29. Definitions of terms used in this Order shall be as set forth in 27 CCR section 20164, title 14 CCR section 17381, CWC section 13050, 40 CFR part 258.2, the General Order, and other applicable state and federal regulations.

30. State Water Board Resolution 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California") requires whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality established in policies as of the date on which such policies become effective, such existing high quality must be maintained. Resolution 68-16 only allows change in the existing high quality if it has been demonstrated to the Water Board that the change is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of such water, and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies. Resolution 68-16 further requires that discharges meet WDRs which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained. Resolution 68-16 incorporates the federal "antidegradation" policy (40 CCR section 131.12). This Order is consistent with these policies.

    This Order prohibits discharges of waste to surface waters except in specified circumstances that are consistent with federal regulations, requires Dischargers to manage waste and waste disposal to prevent degradation of groundwater, and requires Dischargers to manage waste to minimize odors and prohibit nuisance conditions. The Water Board finds that under normal operating conditions:

    a. The discharge conditions and effluent limitations established in this Order will ensure that the existing beneficial uses and quality of waters of the State in the Region will be maintained and protected, and

    b. Discharges regulated by this Order will not degrade existing water quality if the terms and conditions of this Order are met.

31. This Order requires that discharges of waste from the Landfill or composting facility shall not cause surface water or groundwater to be further degraded, to exceed water quality objectives, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance. This Order also requires monitoring of surface water and groundwater to demonstrate compliance with water quality objectives.

32. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order promotes the policy by including requirements that ensure the Landfill will not adversely impact ground and surface water resources, thereby protecting human health and ensuring that water is safe for domestic use. In addition, this Order permits the beneficial use of treated wastewaters so that valuable drinking water resources may be preserved.

33. Revision of the WDRs for the Landfill and Composting operation constitutes an existing project as defined in CEQA Guidelines section 15301 and is therefore exempt from the provisions of the CEQA (14 CCR, section 15301). There are no exceptions to the exemption

which would trigger additional CEQA analysis (14 CCR, section 15300.2).

34. The Regional Board has notified interested agencies and all known interested persons of its intent to issue requirements for the Landfill and Composting operations. The Regional Board in a public meeting on April 14, 2016, heard and considered all comments pertaining to waste disposal at the Landfill and Composting operations.

35. Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with CWC section 13320 and title 23 CCR section 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., thirty days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order 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* or will be provided upon request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger shall comply with the following requirements pertaining to the Landfill and Composting operations:

A. SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall only accept wastes for disposal at the Landfill that are deemed acceptable for disposal at a MSW facility by the Regional Board through orders or regulations.

2. Wastes disposed of at the Landfill shall be limited to nonhazardous solid wastes (as described in 27 CCR section 20220(a)), inert waste (as described in 27 CCR section 20230), and treatment plant biosolids/sludge. Nonhazardous solid waste means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semi-solid and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded waste (whether of solid and semi-solid consistency); provided that such wastes do not contain wastes which must be managed as hazardous wastes, or wastes which contain soluble pollutants in concentrations which exceed applicable water quality objectives, or could cause degradation to waters of the State (i.e., designated waste).

3. Dewatered treatment plant wastewater sludge (including preliminary bar screening and grit chamber material) may be discharged only if a minimum solids-to-liquids ratio of ~~five~~one-to-one (~~5:1~~50%) by weight is maintained to ensure that the co-disposal will not exceed the initial moisture-holding capacity of the nonhazardous solid waste.

4. All incoming municipal solid wastes, except for inert soil or demolition and construction debris, must be processed in the MRF before being disposed of at the Landfill.

5. All organic material recovered in the MRF~~, sewage sludge that is suitable for composting,~~ and green material received at the Landfill, must be composted and excluded from disposal at the Landfill.

TENTATIVE

6. The use of the following composting additives is allowed provided that the additives comprise no more than ten percent combined, on a total volume basis, of the total feedstocks for any given batch of compost:

   a. Fertilizing material applied at rates that will be consumed or fixed/immobilized during active composting;

   b. Manure; and/or

   c. Anaerobic digestate (solid) derived from any material other than allowable feedstocks.; ~~and/or~~

7. Composting additives and amendments must be handled, stored, and processed consistent with the NOI for composting operations.

8. All composting feedstocks, additives, amendments, and compost (active, curing, or final product) must not cause, threaten to cause, or contribute to conditions of pollution, contamination, or nuisance. These discharges must comply with the applicable Basin Plan requirements.

9. All composting feedstocks, additives, amendments, and compost (active, curing, or final product) must be located on containment structures designed and constructed as required by this Order.

10. Feedstocks for composting shall be limited to agricultural materials, green materials, paper materials, vegetative food materials, anaerobic digestate derived from these allowable feedstocks, and residentially or restaurant co-collected or self-hauled food and green materials.

11. Compost produced at the Facility may be used as Landfill daily cover material with the concurrence of CalRecycle and other regulating agencies.

B. UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

1. No hazardous wastes (as defined in 22 CCR section 66261.3 *et seq.*), designated wastes (as defined in CWC section 13173), or special wastes (27 CCR section 20164, as categorized in 22 CCR sections 66261.120, 66261.122, and 66261.124), such as liquids, oils, waxes, tars, soaps, solvents, or readily water-soluble solids, such as salts, borax, lye, caustic or acids shall be disposed of at the Landfill.

2. No semi-solid wastes shall be disposed of at the Landfill, except sludge under conditions set forth in section A.3 (Dewatered Sewage) above. Semi-solid waste means waste containing less than fifty percent solids, as described in 27 CCR section 20200(d)(3).

3. No radioactive waste, including low level radioactive waste, shall be disposed of at the Landfill

4. No materials that are of a toxic nature, such as insecticides, poisons or hazardous materials shall be disposed of at the Landfill.

5. No medical wastes, including infectious materials, hospital or laboratory wastes, except those authorized for disposal to land by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Programs, Solid Waste Management Program, shall be disposed of at the Landfill.

6. No pesticide containers shall be disposed of at the Landfill, unless they are rendered nonhazardous by triple rinsing. Otherwise, they must be hauled offsite to a legal point of disposal.

7. No septic tank or chemical toilet wastes shall be disposed of at the Landfill.

C. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of waste to land as a result of inadequate waste disposal or composting practices, and that have not been specifically described to the Regional Board and for which valid WDRs are not in force, are prohibited.

2. The discharge of waste shall not:

   a. cause the occurrence of coliform or pathogenic organisms in the groundwater basin;

   b. cause the occurrence of objectionable tastes or odors in the groundwater basin;

   c. cause waters pumped from a groundwater basin to foam;

   d. cause the presence of toxic materials in the groundwater basin;

   e. cause the pH of waters in the groundwater basin to fall below 6.5, or rise above 8.5;

   f. cause the Regional Board's objectives for groundwater or surface waters as established in the Basin Plan to be exceeded; or

   g. cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined in CWC section 13050, or adversely affect beneficial uses of groundwater or surface waters as established in the Basin Plan.

3. Odors, vectors, and other nuisances originating from waste that migrate beyond the limits of the Landfill are prohibited.

4. The discharge of waste to surface drainage courses or groundwater is prohibited.

5. The Discharger shall conduct site operations such that no constituents of concern (COCs) shall exhibit a measurably significant increase over its respective concentration limit (background data set) at any well, as indicated by an approved statistical or non-statistical data analysis method (including the method retesting approach).

6. The Discharger shall comply with all federal, state, and county sanitary health codes, rules, regulations, and ordinances pertinent to the disposal of wastes on land and the operation and maintenance of the Landfill and Composting operations.

TENTATIVE

7. Any composting feedstock, additive, amendment, or compost (active, curing, or final product) stored, processed, or composted outside of the designated composting operation areas, and not approved by the Regional Water Board, is prohibited.

8. Discharge of any of the following wastes, including storage thereof, at a composting operation under this Order is prohibited:

   a. Animal carcasses;

   b. Liquid wastes other than those of food origin;

   c. Medical wastes as defined in California Health and Safety Code section 117690;

   d. Radioactive wastes;

   e. Septage;

   f. Sludge, including but not limited to sewage sludge, water treatment sludge, and industrial sludge;

   g. Wastes classified as "designated" as defined in CWC section 13173;

   h. Wastes classified as "hazardous" as defined in title 22 CCR, section 66261.3;

   i. Wood containing lead-based paint or wood preservatives, or ash from such wood; or

   j. Any feedstock, additive, or amendment other than those specifically described in this Order, unless approved by the Regional Water Board.

9. Discharges of composting feedstocks, additives, amendments, or wastes to lands not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the Discharger for the purposes of composting is prohibited.

10. Use of biosolids as a composting additive or amendment is prohibited.

11. Use of biosolids as a feedstock with concentrations of a metal that exceeds the ceiling concentration presented in 40 CFR section 503.13, is prohibited.

12. Use of anaerobic digestate derived from sewage sludge as a composting additive or amendment is prohibited.

D. REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSAL SITE OPERATIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain an operating record for the Landfill in accordance with 40 CFR section 258.29(a). All records of Landfill operations, construction, inspection, monitoring and remediation, and copies of design plans, construction quality assurance documents, monitoring reports, and technical reports that are submitted to regulatory agencies, shall be included in the operating record.

2. The Discharger shall comply with notification procedures contained in CWC section 13271 in regards to the discharge of hazardous wastes. The Discharger shall remove

and relocate to a legal point of disposal any wastes that are discharged at the Landfill in violation of these requirements. For the purpose of these requirements, a legal point of disposal is defined as a point of disposal for which a California regional water quality control board has established WDRs with which the point of disposal is in full compliance. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven days when the Discharger determines that relocation of wastes is necessary. The source and final disposition (and location) of the wastes, as well as methods undertaken to prevent future recurrence of such disposal shall also be reported.

3. The Landfill shall be graded and maintained to promote run-off of precipitation and to prevent ponding of liquids and surface water. Erosion or washout of refuse or cover materials by surface flows shall be controlled to prevent offsite migration.

4. A sufficient amount of cover material of suitable quality shall be available and all wastes shall be covered at least once during each 24-hour period in accordance with 27 CCR sections 20670, 20680, 20686, 20690, and 20705. Intermediate cover over wastes discharged to the Landfill shall be designed and constructed to minimize percolation of precipitation through wastes and contact with waste materials (27 CCR section 20700).

5. Wastes deposited at this site shall be confined thereto, and shall not be permitted to blow, fall, or otherwise migrate off the Landfill, or to enter water drainage or water courses offsite.

6. Alternative daily cover (ADC) may be used consistent with 27 CCR section 20690 and Regional Board Order No. R4-2011-0052.

7. The migration of gases from the Landfill shall be controlled to prevent water pollution, nuisance, or health hazards.

8. In any area within the Landfill where a natural spring or seep is observed, provisions shall be made and/or facilities shall be provided to ensure that this water will not come in contact with decomposable refuse in the Landfill. The locations of all springs and seeps found prior to, during, or after placement of waste material that could affect the Landfill shall be reported to the Regional Board semiannually. The Discharger shall monitor any seepage for the monitoring parameters identified in MRP No. CI-5770.

9. The Discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

10. No wastewater or storm water shall leave the Facility except as permitted by a NPDES permit issued in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the CWC, commencing with section 13000. The Discharger shall maintain a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) developed for the Facility subject to State Board Order No. Order 2014-0057-DWQ.

11. Any abandoned wells or bore holes under the control of the Discharger, and situated within the Facility boundaries, must be located and properly modified or sealed to

prevent mixing of any waters between adjacent water-bearing zones. Notice of the intent to decommission a well must be filed with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health prior to decommissioning. Procedures used to decommission these wells, or to modify wells still in use, must conform to the specifications of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.

12. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Board any non-compliance or any incident resulting from Landfill operations that are in violation of this Order. Any such information shall be provided verbally to Regional Board staff within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission pursuant to ESI reporting requirements shall also be provided to the Regional Board Executive Officer within seven days of the time that the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the non-compliance and its cause; the period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times, and, if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue, and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, or prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.

13. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board as soon as possible of any incident resulting from Landfill operations that may endanger human health or the environment. The notification shall fully describe the incident, including time of occurrence and duration of the incident, a description of the type of, time of, and duration of corrective measures, when correction will be complete (if the endangerment is continual), and the steps taken or planned to reduce or prevent recurrence.

14 The Discharger shall establish and maintain a sufficient number of benchmarks at the Landfill to enable reference to key elevations and to permit control of critical grading and compaction operations.

15. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board and to CalRecycle evidence of financial assurance for closure and postclosure maintenance, pursuant to 27 CCR sections 22200 through 22278. The postclosure period shall be at least thirty years. However, the postclosure maintenance period shall extend as long as wastes pose a threat to water quality, as determined by the Regional Board.

E. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPOSTING OPERATIONS

1. The waste received at the compositing facility shall be limited to discarded vegetation, wood waste, and yard trimmings.

2. Impurities that are not compatible to the operations at the composting facility shall be separated, to the maximum extent feasible, before the green materials are processed. Such impurities shall be collected and legally disposed offsite.

3. The Discharger is authorized to operate a composting facility within the site property boundaries that meets the following requirements:

   a. Composting shall be limited to the areas designated for such activities.

   b. No wastewater or storm water shall leave the compost processing area except as permitted by a NPDES permit issued in accordance with the CWA and CWC,

commencing with section 13000. The Discharger shall maintain and modify, as necessary, a SWPPP developed for the compost processing area.

c. Odors from compost processing shall not create a nuisance offsite.

4. Areas used for receiving, processing, or storing feedstocks, additives, amendments, or compost (active, curing, or final product) must be designed to limit water quality degradation. Working surfaces and containment structures must be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to:

   a. Facilitate drainage and minimize ponding by sloping or crowning pads to reduce infiltration of liquids;

   b. Reliably transmit free liquid present during storage, treatment, and processing of materials to a containment structure to minimize the potential for waste constituents to enter groundwater or surface water; and

   c. Prevent conditions that could contribute to, cause, or threaten to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance.

5. Working surfaces must be constructed to allow year round equipment access to feedstocks, additives, amendments, and compost (active, curing, or final product) without damage to the working surfaces and containment structures.

6. To prevent potential impacts to waters of the state, the Discharger must minimize the potential for piles of feedstocks, additives, amendments, or compost (active, curing, or final product) to become over-saturated and generate wastewater.

7. Areas used for receiving, processing, or storing feedstocks, additives, amendments, or compost (active, curing, or final product) must be designed, constructed, and maintained to control and manage all run-on, runoff, and precipitation which falls onto or within the boundaries of these areas, from a 25-year, 24-hour peak storm event at a minimum.

8. Areas used for receiving, processing, or storing feedstocks, additives, amendments, or compost (active, curing, or final product) must be protected from inundation by surface flows associated with a 25-year, 24-hour peak storm event at a minimum.

9. Drainage conveyance systems must be designed, constructed, and maintained for conveyance of wastewater from the working surface in addition to direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour peak storm event at a minimum. Ditches must be properly sloped to minimize ponding and kept free and clear of debris to allow for continuous flow of liquid. Ditches must be adequately protected from erosion, and must not cause, threaten to cause, or contribute to conditions resulting in contamination, pollution, or nuisance. Ditches must be inspected and cleaned out prior to the wet season every year.

10. The Discharger must submit a post-construction report to the Regional Water Board within 60 days of completing all construction activities associated with all applicable containment and monitoring structures for the composting operations. The post-construction report must contain as-built plans and specifications to document that containment and monitoring structures were properly constructed and tested.

F. REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

1. Design specifications, including any alternative design proposal meeting the prescriptive standards and/or performance goals of 27 CCR, are subject to the approval of Regional Board Executive Officer prior to construction of any containment structure. The Discharger shall submit detailed design plans, specifications, and descriptions for all proposed containment structures and construction features for the Regional Board Executive Officer's approval at least 90 days prior to construction. The design plans shall contain detailed quality assurance/quality control requirements for the proposed construction as required by 27 CCR.

2. All containment structures and erosion and drainage control systems at the Landfill and Composting operation shall be designed and constructed under direct supervision of a California-registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, and shall be certified by the individual as meeting the prescriptive standards and/or performance goals of 27 CCR.

3. The Landfill shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, and washout in compliance with 27 CCR which could occur as a result of precipitation from a 100-year, 24-hour frequency storm. This shall be accomplished by, at a minimum, the following:

   a. Top deck surfaces shall be constructed to achieve a minimum of three percent slope, including structures which direct water to downdrains;

   b. Downdrains and other necessary drainage structures must be constructed for all sideslopes as necessary; and

   c. All components of the Landfill drainage system must be designed and constructed to withstand site-specific maximum intensity precipitation (peak flow) from a 100-year, 24-hour storm.

4. The Discharger shall design, construct, and maintain:

   a. A run-on drainage control system to prevent flow from sources offsite onto the disposal areas of the Landfill (active or inactive portions), and to collect and divert both the calculated volume of precipitation and the peak flow from sources offsite that result from a 100-year, 24-hour storm. When necessary, temporary structures shall be installed as needed to comply with this requirement;

   b. A run-off drainage control system to minimize sheet flow from disposal areas, and to collect and divert both the calculated volume of precipitation and the peak flow from on-site surface run-off that results from a 100-year, 24-hour storm; and

   c. Drainage control structures to divert natural seepage from native ground and to prevent such seepage from entering the Landfill.

   d. All drainage structures shall be protected and maintained continuously to ensure their effectiveness.

5. Periodic inspection of the Landfill and Composting Operations, including drainage control systems and all containment structures shall be performed to assess the conditions of these facilities and to maintain compliance with this Order.

6. The static factor-of-safety (FOS) of final configurations of the Landfill, final covers, and cut and fill slopes, shall not be less than 1.5, while the static FOS for interim slopes (slopes existing for a period less than six months) shall not be less than 1.2.

7. Landfill refuse slopes shall be designed pursuant to the requirements in 27 CCR and constructed in a manner that will resist settlement and prevent failure during an MPE for interim slopes, or an MCE for final refuse slopes. Critical slopes shall be designed to have an FOS no less than 1.5. If a Newmark-type seismic deformation analysis is used in lieu of achieving an FOS of no less than 1.5, the calculated permanent seismic deformation must not exceed 36 inches for the final cover.

G. REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUNDWATER MONITORING

1. In accordance with 27 CCR section 20390, the water quality protection standards (WQPS) for the Landfill and Composting operation are established as the natural background groundwater quality at the Landfill, which is set to either the statistically predicted value (if the constituent naturally exists) or the laboratory detection limit (if the constituent does not naturally exist in the water). WQPS that have been calculated based on available water quality data are included in MRP No. CI-5770. The following are five parts of the WQPS as established by the Regional Board:

   a. WQPS may be modified for site specific purposes by the Regional Board based on more recent or complete groundwater monitoring data such as from the monitoring network required by this Order, changes in background water quality . Proposed changes must be in accordance with guidelines described in appropriate sections of 27 CCR.

   b. The Discharger shall test for the monitoring parameters and the COCs listed in MRP No. CI-5770.

   c. Concentration Limits - The concentration limit for each monitoring parameter and COC for each monitoring point shall be its background value as calculated using an appropriate statistical methodology for a given reporting period.

   d. Monitoring points - (perimeter monitoring points and points of compliance) for detection monitoring shall be those listed in MRP No. CI-5770. The points of compliance extend through the zone of saturation.

   e. Compliance period - The compliance period for the Landfill, (i.e. the minimum period of time during which the Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program) shall extend past the closure of the Landfill and through the regulatory postclosure maintenance period.

2. The Discharger shall conduct required monitoring and response programs in accordance with 27 CCR section 20385. (A detection monitoring program per 27 CCR section 20420, an evaluation monitoring program per 27 CCR section 20425, or a corrective action program per 27 CCR section 20430, depending on where a measurably

TENTATIVE

significant release of waste has been detected at the Landfill and whether corrective action is required, as determined by the Regional Board Executive Officer).

3. The Discharger shall implement the attached MRP No. CI-5770, which is incorporated herein by reference, and revisions thereto, in order to detect, at the earliest opportunity, any unauthorized discharge of waste constituents from the Landfill or Composting operation or any unreasonable impairment of beneficial uses associated with the discharges of waste to the Landfill or Composting operation.

4. At any time, the Discharger may file a written request, including appropriate supporting documents, with the Regional Board Executive Officer, proposing modifications to MRP No. CI-5770. The Discharger shall implement any changes in the revised MRP approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer upon receipt of a signed copy of revised MRP No. CI-5770.

5. Monitoring parameters and COCs listed in MRP No. CI-5770 are subject to appropriate statistical or non-statistical tests included in MRP No. CI-5770 sections and may be revised by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

6. All analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of the USEPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (SW-846) promulgated.

7. The Discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports in accordance with CWC section 13267. Failure or refusal to furnish these reports or falsifying any information provided therein renders the Discharger guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties stated in CWC section 13268. Monitoring reports shall be submitted in accordance with the specifications contained in MRP No. CI-5770, as directed by the Regional Board Executive Officer. MRP No. CI-5770 is subject to periodic revisions, as warranted and approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

8. The effectiveness of all monitoring wells and other monitoring devices shall be maintained for the active life of the Landfill and during the closure and postclosure maintenance periods in accordance with acceptable industry standards. If any of the monitoring wells and/or monitoring devices are damaged, destroyed, or abandoned for any reason, the Discharger shall immediately provide substitutes acceptable to the Regional Board Executive Officer to meet the monitoring requirements of this Order.

9. The Discharger shall maintain a Monitoring Well Preventative Maintenance Program approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer for the Landfill. Elements of the program shall include, as a minimum, periodic visual inspections of well integrity, pump removal and inspection, and appropriate inspection frequencies. Within 60 days of the adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated Monitoring Well Preventative Maintenance Program to the Regional Board to be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

10. If a well or piezometer is found to be inoperative, the Regional Board and other interested agencies shall be so informed pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven days of such discovery, and this notification shall contain a time schedule for

returning the well or piezometer to operating order. Changes to the existing monitoring program shall be submitted for Regional Board Executive Officer's approval at least thirty days prior to implementing the change(s).

11. For any monitoring wells or piezometers installed in the future, the Discharger shall submit technical reports for approval by the Regional Board Executive Officer prior to installation. These technical reports shall be submitted at least sixty days prior to the anticipated date of installation of the wells or piezometers. These reports shall be accompanied by:

    a. Maps and cross sections showing the locations of the monitoring points; and,

    b Drawings and data showing construction details of the monitoring points. These data shall include:

        i. Casing and test hole diameter;
        ii. Casing materials;
        iii. Depth of each hole;
        iv. The means by which the size and position of perforations shall be determined, or verified, if in the field;
        v. Method of joining sections of casing;
        vi. Nature of filter materials;
        vii. Depth and composition of soils; and
        viii. Method and length of time of well development.

    If a well or piezometer is proposed to replace an inoperative well or piezometer, the Discharger shall not delay replacement while waiting for Executive Officer approval. However, the technical report shall be submitted within the required time schedule.

12. The Discharger shall install any additional groundwater, soil pore liquid, soil pore gas, or leachate monitoring devices necessary to comply with MRP No. CI-5770 as adopted or as revised by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

13. The Discharger shall provide for proper handling and disposal of water purged from the monitoring wells during sampling. Water purged from a well shall not be returned to that well (or any other well).

H. REQUIREMENTS FOR ON-SITE WATER USE

1. No water shall be routinely applied to refuse fill areas except for landscape irrigation, dust control, winter deck construction, road construction, final cover construction or non-emergency uses. Water used for irrigation, dust control, or construction purposes shall be applied only on completed lifts, in quantities not to exceed that necessary to reduce immediate dust hazards, support plant life, or to achieve desired compaction. Overflow or run-off caused by the over-application or improper management of irrigation or dust control water is prohibited.

2. All use of landscape irrigation, or dust control water shall be within the boundaries of the Facility property. During an emergency, wastewater may be used for firefighting on the Landfill or on undeveloped areas off and adjacent to the site.

3. Washing of Landfill equipment or vehicles shall be confined to areas where the wastewater will not percolate into the disposal areas or native soils, or enter the storm water collection system. Washing of paved Landfill roads during rainy periods shall only occur when muddy roads create a safety concern.

4. Landfill wastewater[1] used on-site as specified in Specification H.1 shall not percolate into disposed wastes or native soil, or enter storm water collection systems, except as specifically permitted by this Order.

5. Wastewater intended to be used onsite for dust control or irrigation shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 pH units, and shall not exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Concentration
Total organic carbon	110 mg/L
Oil and grease	15 mg/L
Volatile organic compounds	Maximum Contaminant Level

6. A sampling station shall be established for each wastewater source where representative samples can be obtained. Wastewater samples shall be obtained at sampling stations prior to being mixed with sources of other water. The minimum sampling frequency for wastewaters is on a quarterly basis for water used for dust control, irrigation or other on-site land applications. Should there be a change in wastewater sampling stations, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board a technical report containing a complete description of each proposed wastewater sampling station. Data to support the claim that the proposed station will provide samples representative of the entire flow from that source shall be included.

7. During periods of precipitation, when the reuse of any wastewater is not necessary for the purposes specified in this Order, the wastewater shall be stored or disposed at a legal point of disposal.

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTING SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

1. The Discharger shall comply with all reporting requirements included in MRP No. CI-5770.

2. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board in writing of any proposed change of ownership or responsibility for construction, operation, closure or postclosure maintenance of this waste management facility. This notification shall be given at least 90 days prior to the effective date of the change and shall include a Report of Waste Discharge and statement by the new Discharger that construction, operation, closure and postclosure maintenance will be in compliance with any existing waste discharge requirements and any revisions pending update, modification, revocation, reissuance or amendment to this Order.

[1] Pursuant to 40 CFR 136.3(f), landfill wastewater means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

3. The Discharger shall notify Regional Board staff at least 30 days prior to any maintenance activities, subject to approval by the Regional Board Executive Officer, that could alter existing surface drainage patterns or change existing slope configurations. These activities may include, but not be limited to, significant grading activities, the importation of fill material, the design and installation of soil borings, groundwater monitoring wells and other devices for Landfill investigation purposes.

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

5. If the Discharger becomes aware that the Discharger failed to submit any relevant facts in any report to the Regional Board, it shall submit such facts or information pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven days of its discovery of the omission.

6. The Regional Board shall be notified of any incident resulting from Landfill operations that may endanger the environment, by telephone within 24 hours, and pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within 14 days. The written notification shall fully describe the incident, including what occurred, when it occurred, the duration of the incident, when correction occurred (or when correction will occur if it is a continuing incident), and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and/or prevent recurrence. All instances of non-compliance with this Order shall also be reported to the Regional Board in the same manner as stated above, and included in the next scheduled monitoring report.

7. Pursuant to 27 CCR sections 21130 and 21132, the Discharger shall submit a copy of the emergency response plan, including any proposed amendments thereto, to the Regional Board within 90 days of the adoption of this Order.

8. The Discharger shall submit or update the "Operations Plan" for the Landfill and Composting operation within 90 days after adoption of this Order, to be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer, describing operations which shall include:

    a. A description of existing and proposed waste treatment, storage, and disposal methods.

    b. Contingency plans for the failure or breakdown of waste handling facilities which could potentially have water quality effects, including notice of any such failure, or any detection of waste or leachate in monitoring facilities, to the Regional Board, appropriate local governments, and water users downgradient of the Landfill.

    c. A description of inspection and maintenance programs which will be undertaken regularly during disposal operations, the closure, and the postclosure maintenance period of facilities or equipment, which could have potential water quality effects.

9. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board of changes in information submitted in a Report of Waste Discharge for the Landfill, Notice of Intent for the composting operation, and supplementary information, including any material change in the types, quantities, or concentrations of wastes discharged, or Landfill or composting operations and features.

The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board at least 120 days before any material change is made at the Landfill or composting operation.

10. The Discharger shall comply with the closure and postclosure maintenance requirements and notification requirements contained in 27 CCR. Closure must be in accordance with a closure plan and postclosure maintenance plan approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer and CalRecycle.

11. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board Executive Officer shall be signed and certified as follows:

    a. The applications, reports, or information shall be signed as follows:

        i. For a corporation - by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president.

        ii. For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

        iii. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

        iv. For a military installation - by the base commander or the person with overall responsibility for environmental matters in that branch of the military.

    b. All other reports required by this Order and other information required by the Executive Officer shall be signed by a person designated in paragraph [a] of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. An individual is a duly authorized representative only if:

        i. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph [a] of this provision;

        ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and

        iii. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board Executive Officer.

    c. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

        "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for known violation."

J. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Where necessary to protect water quality, pursuant to 27 CCR sections 20012 (a) and (b), the Regional Board can implement CalRecycle requirements promulgated in 27 CCR.

2. This Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions, requirements, and procedures contained in the CWC, 27 CCR and any future amendments.

4. This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code §§ 2050-2097) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544). The Discharger shall be responsible for meeting all applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Acts. A discharge which is deleterious to fish, plant life, mammals, or bird life or otherwise in violation of Fish and Game Code section 5650 is not a discharge which is authorized nor in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order. The Discharger shall obtain permits as necessary, and comply with permit conditions and all other applicable federal, state, county, and local laws and regulations.

5. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at its local offices and shall ensure that all site-operating personnel are familiar with its content and that it is available to operating personnel at all times.

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

   a. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

   b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the conditions of this Order;

   c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

   d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order or as otherwise authorized by the CWC, any substances or parameters at this location.

7. All regulated disposal systems shall be readily accessible for sampling and inspection.

8. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements* (Standard Provisions), dated July 16, 2015 (Attachment W), which are incorporated herein by reference. Because requirements applying a federal assessment monitoring program are incorporated into this Order, the Landfill is no longer subject to Regional Board Order No. 93-062 requirements. The Landfill continues to be subject to Regional Board Order No. R4-2011-0052, which are also incorporated herein by reference. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard

Provisions or Regional Board Order No. R4-2011- 0052, the provisions stated herein will prevail.

9. The Discharger shall contact the Regional Board within 48 hours of any significant earthquake event that has impacted the Landfill. A significant earthquake is herein defined as an earthquake event above Richter Magnitude 5.0 within a 100-kilometer radius of the property boundaries of the Landfill. A detailed post-earthquake report describing any physical damages to the containment features and a plan for corrective action, including implementation schedule, shall be submitted to the Regional Board within seven days.

10. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board of any flooding, fire, slope failure or other change in Landfill conditions, which could impair the integrity of waste containment facilities or of precipitation and drainage control structures.

11. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order and any additional conditions prescribed by the Regional Board in addenda thereto. Non-compliance with this Order constitutes a violation of the CWC and is grounds for:

    a. Enforcement action, including Regional Board orders or court orders, requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability;

    b. Termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of this Order; or

    c. Denial of a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) in application for new or revised WDRs.

12. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from non-compliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncompliance.

13. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

    a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this Order;

    b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or

    c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of the authorized discharge.

14. In accordance with CWC section 13263(g), these requirements shall not create a vested right to continue to discharge and are subject to termination or modification. All discharges of waste into the waters of the state are privileges, not rights.

15. The filing of a request by the Discharger for the modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of this Order or notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

TENTATIVE

16. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.

17. Pursuant to CWC section 13263(e), these requirements are subject to periodic review and revision by the Regional Board.

18. This Order becomes effective on the date of adoption by the Regional Board.

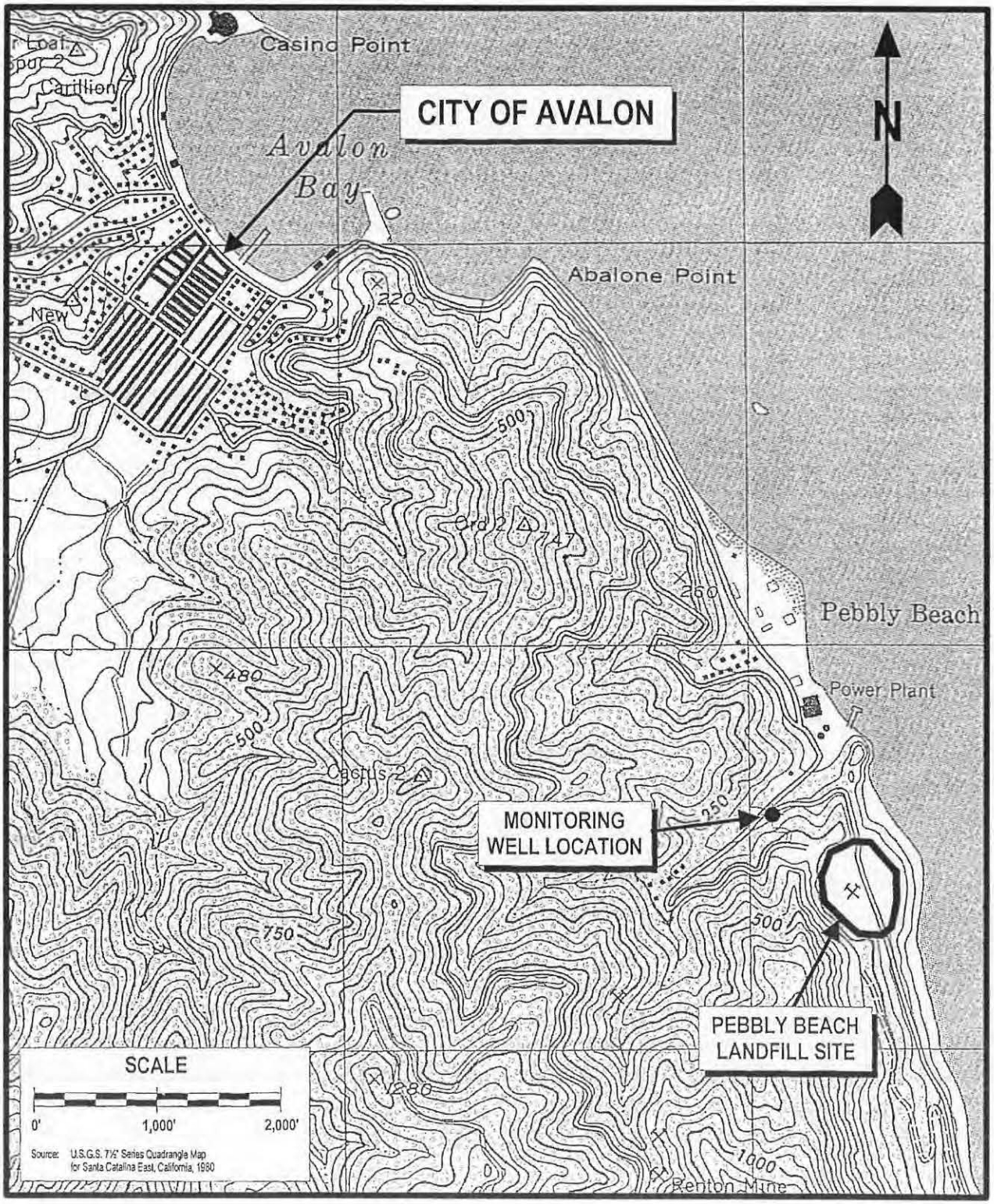
K. TERMINATION

1. Except for violation enforcement purposes, Regional Board Order No. R4-2002-0058, adopted February 28, 2002, is hereby terminated.

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on April 14, 2016.

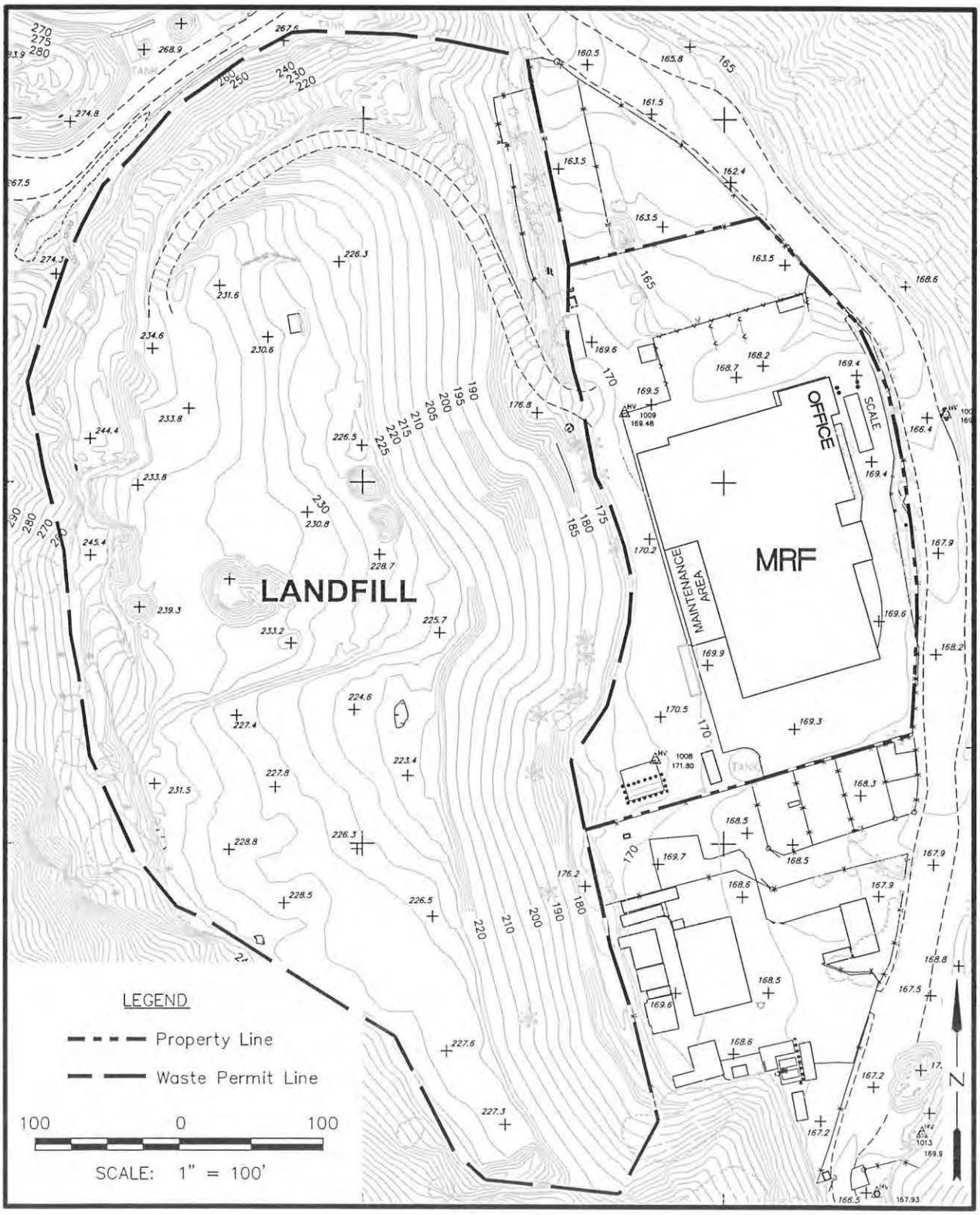
_____
Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Figure 1:
Location Map



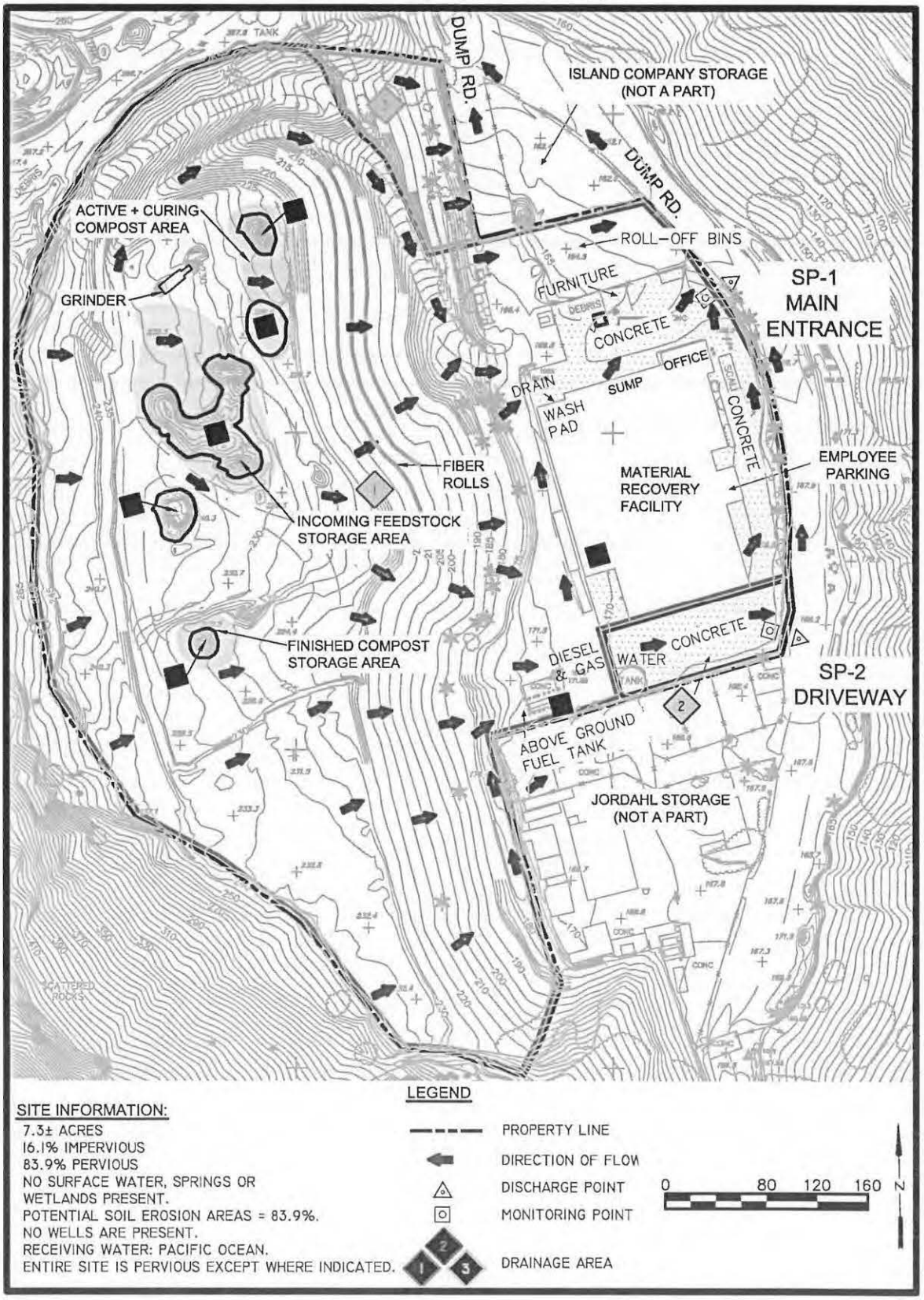
TENTATIVE

Figure 2:
Facility Map



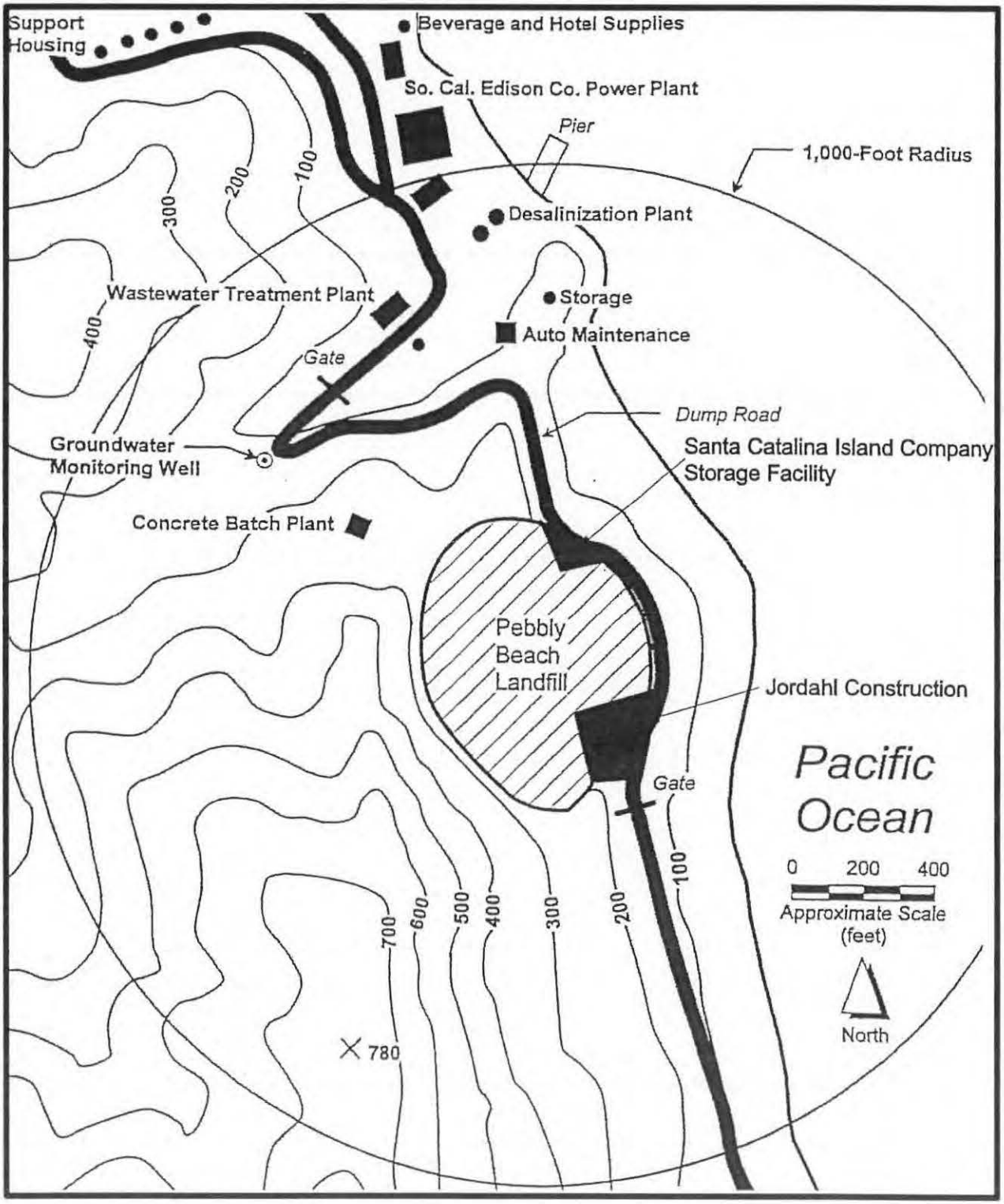
TENTATIVE

Figure 3:
Composting Operations Map



TENTATIVE

Figure 4:
Land Use Map



TENTATIVE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (NO. CI-5770)

FOR
AVALON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
PEBBLY BEACH LANDFILL

TENTATIVE

A. GENERAL

1. This self-monitoring and reporting program (MRP) implements the requirements of title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (27 CCR) and title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 258 for Landfill operations. This MRP includes monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements for composting operations. California Water Code (CWC) section 13267(b) authorizes the regional boards to require technical or monitoring program reports. Compliance by Avalon Environmental Services (Discharger) with the terms of this MRP for the Pebbly Beach Landfill (Landfill) is required by California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) Order No. R4-2016-XXXX (Order) and California Water Code (CWC) section 13267(b).

2. The principal purposes of a self-monitoring program by a waste discharger are:

   a. To document compliance with discharge requirements and prohibitions established by the Regional Board;

   b. To facilitate self-policing by the waste discharger in the prevention and abatement of pollution arising from waste discharge; and

   c. To prepare water quality analyses.

3. The Discharger shall implement this MRP at the Landfill and composting operation as required in the Order, starting the first monitoring period immediately following adoption of the Order. Because the composting operations are conducted within the footprint of the Landfill, this program monitors both facilities concurrently.

4. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of 27 CCR section 20415 for any water quality monitoring program developed to satisfy 27 CCR sections 20420, 20425, or 20430, as required in the Order and this MRP.

   a. Groundwater monitoring shall meet the requirements of 27 CCR section 20415(b) and 40 CFR section 258.51 (a, c, and d);

   b. Surface water monitoring shall meet the requirements of 27 CCR section 20415(c) and NPDES requirements, as required in this MRP and the State Board General NPDES Stormwater Permit for Industrial Activities (General Industrial Stormwater Permit, Order WQ 2015-0121-DWQ). In addition, whenever possible, the Discharger shall measure volumetric flow or, at a minimum, visually estimate the flow rate for all surface water monitoring points with flowing water (i.e. any flowing

seeps or springs that develop during the development or operation of the Landfill).

B. REQUIRED REPORTS AND CONTINGENCY RESPONSE

The Discharger shall submit the following reports to this Regional Board in accordance with the schedules specified.

1. **Quarterly Monitoring Report**

A written monitoring report shall be submitted quarterly each year in accoradance with Section C.2.f.*i* of the MRP. Any reporting or tabulation requirements less than quarterly in length (i.e., monthly) shall be submitted in corresponding quarterly reports. Quarterly reports shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following items and sequence:

a. Transmittal Letter: A letter transmitting the essential points shall accompany each report. The letter shall include a discussion of any violations found since the last such report was submitted, and shall describe actions taken or planned for correcting those violations. If the Discharger has previously submitted a time schedule for correcting said violations, a reference to the correspondence transmitting such schedule will be satisfactory. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated in the transmittal letter. Monitoring reports and the letter transmitting the monitoring reports shall be signed and certified in accordance with section I.11 of the Order.

b. Summary of Non-Compliance: The report shall contain a summary of non-compliance that discusses the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. Significant aspects of any on-going corrective action measures conducted during the monitoring period shall also be summarized. This section shall be located at the front of the report and shall clearly list all non-compliance with discharge requirements, as well as all exceedances of water quality protection standards.

c. Site Conditions: General discussion of site conditions (geology, climate, 100-year 24-hour storm, and watershed specifics, etc.) relative to water quality monitoring.

d. Narrative Description: A narrative discussion of the various monitoring activities and results for the site. Each requirement of Section C (Required Water Quality Monitoring and Inspection Program) of this MRP shall be specifically discussed.

e. Laboratory Results: Laboratory results and statements demonstrating compliance with Section C of this MRP. Results of additional water sampling and analyses performed at the Landfill, outside of the requirements of this MRP, shall be summarized and reported. If the results of such additional sampling and analyses have or will be reported under separate cover, a statement as such shall be included in the monitoring report.

f. A summary and certification of completion of all observations from quarterly Landfill and composting operation inspections, and in accordance with the NPDES Stormwater Permit monitoring and reporting requirements.

g. Waste Disposal Reporting: Waste disposal activities at the site, including:

i. A tabular list of the estimated average monthly quantities (in cubic yards and tons) deposited each month.

ii. An estimate of the remaining capacity (in cubic yards and tons) and the remaining life of the site in years and months.

iii. A certification that all wastes were deposited in compliance with the Regional Board's requirements and that no wastes were deposited outside of the boundaries of the waste management area.

iv. A description of the location and an estimate of the seepage rate or flow of all known seeps and springs at the site.

v. The estimated amount of water used at the waste management area for landscape irrigation, compaction, dust control, etc., during each month. (If a source other than potable water is used, the sources and amounts of water from each source shall also be reported.)

vi. The Discharger shall report all unacceptable wastes inadvertently received at this site and their disposition. The following details shall be included:

A. The source (if known), including the hauler, of the unacceptable wastes and date received and/or discovered.

B. Identification of waste (if known) and the amount of waste.

C. The name and address of the hauler who removed the waste from this site.

D. The ultimate point of disposal for the waste.

E. The Discharger's actions to prevent recurrence of the attempted depositing of unacceptable wastes by this source or individual.

F. If no unacceptable wastes were received (or discovered) during the month, the report shall so state.

h. Dewatered Sludge Sampling and Reporting - In addition to reporting the quantity of dewatered sludge per each generator deposited each month, quarterly samples of incoming sludge shall be obtained and analyzed as follows:

i. A daily representative sample shall be weight-proportioned as a composite and mixed as completely as possible (preferably in the absence of oxygen) into a single sample. The total percent solids of the sample shall be reported.

ii. An extraction solution of the sludge shall be prepared using the Waste Extraction Test (WET) method as outlined in the California Department of Public Health's California Assessment Manual for Hazardous Wastes (CAM), and analyzed as following:

A. All testing shall be done within 48 hours after the extraction solution is prepared.

B. The extracts shall be analyzed for Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) for the following metals: Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Vanadium, and Zinc. If the concentration of any constituent exceeds 10 times of its Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC), then the sample shall be analyzed for STLC of that constituent.

C. The dewatered sludge shall also be analyzed annually for the following parameters: polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), trichloroethylene (TCE), perchloroethylene (PCE), carbon tetrachloride, DDT, DDE, DDD, Endrin, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-TP (Silvex).

iii. For small generators that dispose of dewatered sludge at the Landfill at a frequency less than one disposal event per quarter, the sample shall be a composited sample that is representative of the incoming dewatered sludge load. The total percent solids of the sample shall be reported and analyzed pursuant to B.1.i.*ii,* above.

iv. Sludge analyses results shall be reported in the corresponding quarterly report, as separate sections along with the pertinent laboratory data.

i. Map(s): Map(s) or aerial photograph(s) showing waste disposal and monitoring locations, relative physical features, and groundwater contours to the greatest degree of accuracy possible.

2. **Annual Summary Report**

The Discharger shall submit an annual summary report to the Regional Board covering the previous monitoring year. The annual monitoring period starts January 1 and ends December 31. This report may be combined with a quarterly report and shall be submitted no later than February 15 of each year. The annual summary report shall include at least the following:

a. Discussion: Include a comprehensive discussion of the compliance record, any significant monitoring system and operational changes, a summary of corrective action results and milestones, and a review of construction projects, with water quality significance, completed or commenced in the past year or planned for the upcoming year.

b. Graphical Presentation of Analytical Data: For each Monitoring Point, submit in graphical format the laboratory analytical data for all samples taken within at least the previous eight calendar years. Each such graph shall plot the concentration of one or more constituents over time for a given monitoring point, at a scale appropriate to show trends or variations in water quality. Maximum contaminant levels (MCL) shall be graphed along with constituent concentrations where applicable. Graphs shall plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values.

c. Analytical Data: All monitoring analytical data obtained during the previous year, presented in tabular form..

d. Map(s): Map(s) showing the areas where any significant events have taken place during the previous calendar year.

e. A drainage control system maintenance report that includes, but is not limited to, the following information:

i. For the previous twelve months, a summary of the adequacy and effectiveness of the drainage control system to collect and divert the calculated volume of precipitation and peak flows resulting from a 100-year, 24-hour storm;

ii. A tabular summary of both new and existing drainage control structures, including the types and completion dates of maintenance activities performed for each of these structures; and

iii. A site map, 11 inches by 17 inches or larger, prepared by either aerial surveillance or a licensed surveyor, indicating the location of the elements listed in Section 2.e.ii of this MRP, and the flow direction of all Landfill drainage. The map shall be updated at least annually.

f. An annual survey of the Landfill and composting facility to confirm that all containment structures are prepared for the pending wet season. Dischargers shall conduct an annual survey prior to the anticipated wet season, but no later than August 31 and complete any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs by October 31.

3. **Contingency Response**

a. Leachate Seep: The Discharger shall, within 24 hours of discovery, report to Regional Board staff by telephone or email any previously unreported seepage from the Landfill. A written report shall be filed with the Regional Board pursuant to electronic submittal of information (ESI) reporting requirements within seven days, and contain at least the following information:

i. Map - A map showing the location(s) of seepage.

ii. Flow rate - An estimate of the flow rate.

iii. Description - A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g., all pertinent observations and analyses).

iv. Location - Location of sample(s) collected for laboratory analysis, as appropriate.

v. Corrective measures - approved (or proposed for consideration) by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

b. Response to an Initial Indication of a Release: Should the initial statistical or non-statistical comparison indicate that a release is tentatively identified, the Discharger

shall:

i. Within 24 hours, verbally notify the designated Regional Board staff contact as to the monitoring point(s) and constituent(s) or parameter(s) involved;

ii. Provide written notification pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven days of such determination; and

iii. Do either of the following:

A. Carry out a discrete re-test in accordance with Section C.2.h.*ii* of this MRP[1]. If the re-test confirms the existence of a release or the Discharger fails to perform the re-test, the Discharger shall carry out the release discovery response requirements in Section B.3.d of this MRP. In any case, the Discharger shall inform the Regional Board of the re-test outcome within 24 hours of results becoming available, following up with written results submitted pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven days, or

B. Make a determination, in accordance with 27 CCR section 20420(k)(7) 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 the groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone.

c. Physical Evidence of a Release: If either the Discharger or the Regional Board Executive Officer determines that there is significant physical evidence of a release (27 CCR section 20385(a)(3)), the Discharger shall conclude that a release has been discovered and shall:

i. Within seven days notify the Regional Board of this fact pursuant to ESI reporting requirements (or acknowledge the Regional Board's determination).

ii. Carry out the requirements of Section B.3.d of this MRP for all potentially affected monitored media.

iii. Carry out any additional investigations stipulated in writing by the Regional Board Executive Officer for the purpose of identifying the cause of the indication.

d. Release Discovery Response: If either the Discharger or the Regional Board Executive Officer concludes that a release has been discovered, the following steps shall be carried out:

i. If this conclusion is not based upon monitoring for all COCs, the Discharger shall sample for all COCs at all monitoring points in the

[1] In case the discrete re-test is triggered by detections of common laboratory contaminants (i.e., acetone, toluene, methylene chloride, and carbon disulfide) the Discharger may postpone the discrete re-test until after the next quarterly monitoring event. Re-testing for constituents that are common laboratory contaminants will not be required unless the same pollutants are also detected in the following quarterly monitoring event.

affected medium (i.e. groundwater). Within seven days of receiving the laboratory analytical results, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board Executive Officer, pursuant to ESI reporting requirements, of the concentration of all COCs at each Monitoring Point. This notification shall include a synopsis showing, for each monitoring point, those constituents that exhibit an unusually high concentration.

ii. The Discharger shall, within 90 days of discovering the release, submit an amended report of waste discharge proposing an evaluation monitoring program (EMP) that:

A. Meets the requirements of 27 CCR sections 20420 and 20425.

B. Satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 258.55(g)(1)(ii) by installing at least one monitoring well at the facility boundary directly downgradient of the center of the release.

iii. The Discharger shall, within 180 days of discovering the release, submit a preliminary engineering feasibility study (27 CCR section 20420(k)(6)) for a corrective action program necessary to meet the requirements of 27 CCR section 20430.

iv. The Discharger shall immediately begin delineating the nature and extent of the release by installing and monitoring assessment wells as necessary to assure that it can meet the requirements of 27 CCR section 20425 to submit a delineation report within 90 days of when the Regional Board Executive Officer directs the Discharger to begin the EMP.

e. Release Beyond Facility Boundary: If the Discharger or Regional Board Executive Officer concludes that a release from the Landfill has proceeded beyond the facility boundary, the Discharger shall so notify all persons who either own or reside upon the land that directly overlies any part of the plume (Affected Persons) as follows:

i. Initial notification to Affected Persons shall be accomplished within 14 days of making this conclusion and shall include a description of the Discharger's current knowledge of the nature and extent of the release.

ii. Subsequent to initial notification, the Discharger shall provide updates to all Affected Persons, including any persons newly affected by a change in the boundary of the release, within 14 days of concluding there has been any material change in the nature or extent of the release.

iii. Each time the Discharger sends a notification to Affected Persons (under Sections 3.e.i. or 3.e.ii of this MRP), it shall, within seven days of sending such notification, provide the Regional Board with both a copy pursuant to ESI reporting requirements of the notification and a current mailing list of Affected Persons.

4. **Submitting of Reports**

The Discharger shall submit all scheduled reports required in the Order and this MRP electronically, in accordance with 23 CCR section 3890 et. seq., or as directed by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Until directed otherwise by the Regional Board Executive Officer, all reports shall be submitted to the State Board GeoTracker data system in searchable Portable Document Format (PDF) files (Geotracker Global ID. L10007454208). In addition, all groundwater analytical data and monitoring well locations shall be submitted to GeoTracker in Electronic Deliverable Format (EDF). Documents that cannot be conveniently reviewed in electronic format, such as large maps or drawings, shall be submitted as hard copies to the Regional Board office as instructed by Regional Board staff. All hard copy reports required in this MRP shall be addressed to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90013
ATTN: Land Disposal Unit

C. REQUIRED WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND INSPECTION PROGRAM

The Discharger shall conduct the following water quality monitoring and inspection program at the Landfill. Unless otherwise indicated, all monitoring data and inspection results shall be reported to the Regional Board as outlined in Section B (Required Reports and Contingency Response) of this MRP. In addition, Regional Board staff may conduct appropriate verification tests to confirm the accuracy of the Discharger's self-monitoring.

1. Environmental Monitoring Networks

The Discharger shall conduct analytical monitoring of groundwater, and surface water at the Landfill. The current environmental monitoring points for the Landfill are summarized in Table T-1 and shown on Figure T-1.

2. Water Quality Monitoring

a. Initial Full Appendix II Scan[2] – Within 30 days of the adoption of this Order, all downgradient groundwater monitoring points where a full Appendix II scan has not been performed within the last five years must be sampled and analyzed for the presence or absence of all Appendix II constituents that are not yet on the Landfill's monitoring parameter (MPar) list. A full Appendix II scan shall also be performed at any new groundwater monitoring well within thirty days of its installation. For any Appendix II constituent detected in the scan that is not yet on the Landfill's MPar list, the Discharger shall resample for that constituent, within ninety days, at all monitoring points where the constituent(s) was detected. Any Appendix II constituent that is detected and confirmed at one or more groundwater monitoring points becomes a new constituent of concern (COC) for the Landfill and

[2] An Appendix II Scan refers to a laboratory test that includes the analyses of all constituents listed in 40 CFR Par 258 Appendix II.

shall be added to the Landfill's MPar list, pursuant to 40 CFR 258.55(b-d).

b. COC List — As of the date of this MRP, the COC list for the Landfill consists of all those constituents listed in Table T-2. At any subsequent time, the COC list shall include: all Appendix II constituents detected and affirmed in the initial scan under Section C.2.a of this MRP, and any constituent added by the Regional Board Executive Officer. The Discharger shall notify Regional Board staff of any such new addition to the COC list immediately, via phone, fax, or e-mail, shall note it in the Landfill's operating record within fourteen days of the verification, and shall report the addition of constituent(s) to the COC list in the next scheduled monitoring report.

c. MPars: Current groundwater MPars at the Landfill are listed in Table T-2, including:

   i. Indicator Parameters: These constituents are considered capable of providing reliable indication of a release from the Landfill. The Discharger shall apply the statistical analyses described in Section C.2.g of this MRP or non-statistical analysis in Section C.2.h of this MRP indicator parameter constituents to analyze all groundwater monitoring data obtained under this program for all downgradient groundwater monitoring wells.

   ii. Supplemental Parameters: These are inorganic constituents that provide important information regarding groundwater geochemistry but may not show significant variation in groundwater in the event of a Landfill release. Monitoring data for supplemental parameters will generally be used to differentiate between any distinct groundwater bodies and will not be subjected to routine statistical analysis.

   iii. Other COCs: These include potential trace metals or other pollutants.

d. Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) - In accordance with 27 CCR section 20390, the WQPS for the Landfill is established as natural background groundwater quality at the site, which is either the statistically predicted value (if the constituent exists naturally) or the laboratory detection limit (if the constituent does not naturally exist in groundwater).

e. Development and Updating of Concentration Limits – Current concentration limits (statistically predicted values) for inorganic indicator parameters at downgradient groundwater monitoring wells at the Landfill are listed in Table T-3. The Discharger shall continue to develop and update concentration limits following the procedures provided in Section C.2.g.*i* of this MRP. The Discharger shall review concentration limits biannually in annual reports submitted to the Regional Board. When appropriate, new concentration limits shall be proposed.

f. Groundwater Quality Monitoring – The Discharger shall conduct the following groundwater monitoring activities at the Landfill:

   i. Quarterly monitoring shall be conducted at all downgradient groundwater monitoring wells as shown in the following schedule:

TENTATIVE

Reporting Period	Sampling Period	Report Due
January – March	March	May 15
April – June	June	August 15
July – September	September	November 15
October – December	December	February 15

Water samples from these monitoring points shall be analyzed for all indicator parameters and supplemental parameters on a quarterly basis, and all other COCs on an annual basis (in December);

ii. Five-Yearly COC Scan — Every five years, starting in 2016, the Discharger shall analyze a sample from all downgradient groundwater monitoring wells for the detectable presence (including trace determinations) of all COCs that are not yet on the MPar list. This constitutes the means by which the Discharger continues to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 258.55(b)-(d).

A. During each such COC scanning event, the Discharger shall obtain and analyze a minimum of one sample from each monitoring well (sufficient to obtain a datum for each COC that is subject to the scan). Upon detecting (including trace value) a COC that is not yet on the MPar list, the Discharger shall, within thirty days, take a single resample from the indicating affected well(s) and reanalyze it only for the newly- detected constituent(s).

B. Any COC detected in samples collected from a groundwater monitoring well, and verified by a retest, automatically becomes part of the MPar list for the facility. This constitutes the means by which the Discharger shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 258.55(d)(2).

g. Statistical Data Analysis Methodology

i. Intra-well comparison methods shall be used for all compliance wells for all constituents that are detectable at concentrations above their respective method detection limit (MDL) in ten percent or more of the background data to date. Initially, for each given MPar at a given downgradient monitoring well (well/MPar pair), the proposed background data set shall consist of all validated data from that compliance well and parameter, from the preceding five-year period. Every two years, following the adoption of this MRP, as part of the annual monitoring summary report, the Discharger shall add the newer data to the background data set for each well/MPar pair after validating (via a method approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer) that the new data does not indicate an increase over the existing background data. At that time, the Discharger shall also retire the well/MPar's oldest two years of background data, thereby producing a data set covering the then-previous five years. The Discharger shall validate the proposed intra-well background data set as follows for each MPar at each well (initially) or, subsequently, at a new well or for a new MPar at an existing well. The Discharger shall report the validated or updated background data set, for each affected well/MPar pair, in the next scheduled monitoring report. The Discharger may use an alternative statistical method or approach for development of concentration limits, if approved by Regional Board staff.

ii. Per 27 CCR section 20415(e)(9)(C), if a control chart approach is used to evaluate water quality monitoring data, the specific type of control chart and its associated statistical parameter values (e.g., the upper control limit) shall be included in the supporting documentation as required by 27 CCR section 20415(e)(7). The Discharger shall use the procedure only if this supporting documentation shows the procedure to be protective of human health and the environment. Any control charting procedure must have a false positive rate of no less than 1 percent for each monitoring point charted. For example, upper control limits on X bar or R Charts used only once every six months (where no composite retest is used) must be set at no more than 2.327 standard deviations of the statistic plotted for a one-sided statistical comparison, or at no more than 2.576 standard deviations of the statistic plotted for a two-sided statistical comparison.

iii. In the event that an approved data analysis method provides a preliminary indication that a given MPar has a measurably significant increase at a given well, the Discharger shall conduct a verification procedure (retest) in accordance with 27 CCR section 20415(e)(8)(E). To maintain sample independence, the retest sampling shall be conducted within 90 to 100 days of the initial sampling event and can be coordinated with the corresponding quarterly sampling event. The verification procedure shall be performed only for the constituent(s) or parameter(s) that has shown "measurably significant" (as defined by 27 CCR section 20164) evidence of a release, and shall be performed only for those monitoring points at which a release is indicated.

iv. For any COC or MPar that is detectable at concentrations above its respective MDL in 10% or less of the background data to date, the constituent's concentration limit shall be its MDL. A measurable exceedance of this concentration limit shall be determined by application of the non-statistical analysis method described in Section C.2.h of this MRP.

v. Water Quality Monitoring Approach — Except for COC scans, the monitoring approach used for each MPar at all compliance wells (well/MPar pair) shall be controlled by whether that MPar has exhibited a measurably significant increase at that well. Therefore, the Discharger shall monitor each well/MPar pair in one of two modes, as follows, either:

A. Detection Mode - For an MPar that has not produced a measurably significant increase at that well, the purpose of monitoring, for that well/MPar pair, is to watch for the MPar's arrival at that well at a concentration strong enough to trigger a measurably significant indication using an appropriate statistical or nonstatistical data analysis method; or

B. Tracking Mode - For an MPar that has produced a measurably significant increase at a given well, the purpose of the monitoring, for that well/MPar pair, is to verify the suitability and effectiveness of the existing or proposed corrective measures by tracking changes in the MPar's concentration at that location via an evolving concentration-versus-time plot.

vi. Detection Mode Data Analyses — The following applies to all detection mode data analyses (i.e., this section does not apply to the scans under

Sections C.2.a or C.2.g.*ii* of this MRP):

A. MPars Readily Detectable in Background — At any given monitoring point, the Discharger shall apply an appropriate statistical analysis for each detection mode MPar that exceeds its respective MDL in at least 10% of the applicable background data set;

B. MPars Not Readily Detectable in Background — For any monitoring point at which one or more MPars, in detection mode, exceed their respective MDL in less than 10% of the applicable background data set, the Discharger shall analyze the data for these MPars via the California Nonstatistical Data Analysis Method (CNSDAM) test described in Section C.2.h of this MRP.

h. California Non-statistical Data Analysis Method (CNSDAM)

i. Non-Statistical Method for Detection Mode for MPars Seldom Found in Background - For any given compliance (downgradient) well, regardless of the monitoring program (DMP, EMP, AMP, or CAP), the Discharger shall use this data analysis method, jointly, for all constituents on the "scope list" in Section C.2.h.*i.*A of this MRP (or, for each retest sample, the modified scope list of Section C.2.h.*ii.*B).

A. Scope List – Within 30 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall create a current "scope list" showing each detection mode MPar, at that well, that exceeds its MDL in less than 10% of its background data.

B. Two Triggers - From the scope list made under Section C.2.h.*i.*A of this MRP, for an initial test (or, for a retest, the modified scope list under Section C.2.h*ii.*B of this MRP), the Discharger shall identify each MPar in the current sample from that well that exceeds either its respective MDL or PQL. The Discharger shall conclude that these exceeding MPars provide a preliminary indication (or, for a retest, provide a measurably significant indication) of a change in the nature or extent of the release, at that well, if either:

(c) Two or more of the MPars on a monitoring well's scope list exceed their respective MDL; or

(d) At least one of the MPars on a monitoring well's scope list equals or exceeds its respective PQL.

ii. Discrete Retest [27 CCR section 20415(e)(8)(E)]:

A. In the event that the Discharger concludes (pursuant to Section C.2.h.*i.*B of this MRP) that there is a preliminary indication, then the Discharger shall immediately notify Regional Board staff by phone, fax, or e-mail and, within 30 days of such indication, shall collect two new (re-test) samples from the indicating compliance well. To maintain sample independence, the retest sampling shall be conducted within 90 to 100 days of the initial sampling event.

B. For any given compliance well, the Discharger shall analyze the retest samples only for those constituents indicated in that well's original test, under Section C.2.h.*i*.B of this MRP, and these indicated constituents shall comprise the well's "modified scope list." As soon as the retest data are available, the Discharger shall apply the same test (under Section C.2.h.*i*.B of this MRP, but using this modified scope list) to separately analyze each of the two suites of retest data at that compliance well.

C. If either (or both) of the retest samples trips either (or both) of the triggers under Section C.2.h.*i*.B of this MRP, then the Discharger shall conclude that there is a measurably significant increase at that well for the constituent(s) indicated in the validating retest sample(s). Furthermore, thereafter, the Discharger shall monitor the indicated constituent(s) in tracking mode at that well, remove the constituent(s) from the scope list created for that well, notify the Regional Board in writing, and highlight this conclusion and these changes in the next scheduled monitoring report and in the Landfill's operating record.

i. Water Used on Site for Irrigation and Dust Control: The Discharger shall record the amount of water used on site for the purposes of irrigation and dust control from each source on a monthly basis. Each water source, other than potable water, shall be sampled quarterly and analyzed for pH, total organic compounds, oil or grease, and VOCs.

3. Site Inspections

The Discharger shall inspect the Landfill and composting operation in accordance with the following schedule, and report the results of such inspections in the corresponding quarterly report.

a. The Discharger shall perform quarterly Landfill inspections. Standard Observations for the Landfill during a site inspection shall include at least the following:

i. Evidence of any surface water leaving or entering the waste management unit, estimated size of affected area, and estimated flow rate (show affected area on map).

ii. Evidence of odors; presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source.

iii. Evidence of erosion and/or of exposed refuse.

iv. Inspection of all storm water discharge locations for evidence of non-storm water discharges during dry seasons, and integrity during wet seasons.

v. Evidence of ponded water at any point on the waste management facility (show affected area on map).

vi. Compliance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, insuring that the terms of the General NPDES Stormwater Permit are properly implemented.

vii. Integrity of all drainage systems.

viii. Inspection of the working surfaces, berms, ditches, perimeter, erosion control best management practices related to composting operations.

b. The Discharger shall perform quarterly composting operation inspections of the working surfaces, berms, ditches, facility perimeter, erosion control best management practices (BMPs), and any other operational surfaces.

i. Date and time of inspections, along with the name of the inspector;

ii. Evidence of areas of deficiency such as cracking or subsidence in the working surfaces;

iii. Evidence of ponding over the working surfaces and within ditches (show affected area on a map);

iv. Effectiveness of erosion control BMPs;

v. Maintenance activities associated with, but not limited to, the working surfaces, berms, ditches, and erosion control BMPs;

vi. Evidence of any water or wastewater leaving or entering the facility, estimated size of affected area, and estimated flow rate (show affected area on a map);

vii. Integrity of drainage systems during the wet season; and

viii. Photographs of observed and corrected deficiencies.

c. Major Storm Events – During the wet weather season, the Discharger shall inspect all Landfill and compost operation precipitation, diversion, and drainage facilities for damage within seven days following major storm events. Necessary repairs shall be completed within 30 days of the inspection.

D. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

1. Sampling and Analytical Methods

Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of Standard USEPA Methods (USEPA publication "SW-846"), and in accordance with a sampling and analysis plan acceptable to the Regional Board Executive Officer. A State of California approved laboratory shall perform water analysis. Specific methods of analysis must be identified. The director of the laboratory whose name appears on the certification shall supervise all analytical work in his/her laboratory and shall sign reports of such work submitted to the Regional Board. In addition, the Discharger is responsible for seeing that the laboratory analysis of samples from all monitoring points meets the following restrictions:

a. The methods of analysis and the detection limits used must be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For detection monitoring of any constituent or

parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90% non-numerical determinations (i.e., trace) in historical data for that medium, the SW-846 analytical method having the lowest MDL shall be selected.

b. Trace results (results falling between the MDL and the practical quantitation limit (PQL)) for organic compounds shall be reported as such.

c. MDL and PQL shall be derived by the laboratory for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. Both limits shall reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory. 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 values, the results shall be flagged accordingly, and an estimate of the limit actually achieved shall be included.

d. For each MPar addressed during a given reporting period, the Discharger shall include in the monitoring report a listing of the prevailing MDL and PQL for that MPar, together with an indication as to whether the MDL, PQL, or both have changed since the prior reporting period. The Discharger shall require the analytical laboratory to report censored data (trace level and non-detect determinations). In the event that an MPar's MDL and/or PQL change, the Discharger shall highlight that change in the report's summary and the report shall include an explanation for the change that is written and signed by the owner/director of the analytical laboratory.

e. Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) data shall be reported along with the sample results to which it applies. Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recovery. The QA/QC data submittal shall include:

   i. The method, equipment, and analytical detection limits.

   ii. The recovery rates, including an explanation for any recovery rate that is outside the USEPA-specified recovery rate.

   iii. The results of equipment and method blanks.

   iv. The results of spiked and surrogate samples.

   v. The frequency of quality control analysis.

   vi. The name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses.

f. QA/QC analytical results involving detection of common laboratory contaminants in any sample shall be reported and flagged for easy reference.

g. Non-targeted chromatographic peaks shall be identified, quantified, and reported to a reasonable extent. When significant unknown peaks are encountered, second column or second method confirmation procedures shall be performed in an attempt to identify and more accurately quantify the unknown analyte(s).

2. **Records to be Maintained**

Analytical records shall be maintained by the Discharger or laboratory, and shall be retained for a minimum of five years. The period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation or when directed by the Regional Board Executive Officer. These records and reports are public documents and shall be made available for inspection during normal business hours at the Regional Board office. Such records shall show the following for each sample:

a. Identity of sample and the actual monitoring point designation from which it was taken, along with the identity of the individual who obtained the sample.

b. Date and time of sampling.

c. Date and time that analyses were started and completed, and the name of personnel performing each analysis.

d. Complete procedure used, including method of preserving the sample, and the identity and volumes of reagents used.

e. Results of analyses, and MDL and PQL for each analysis.

Ordered by: _____
Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

DATE: April 14, 2016

TENTATIVE

Table T-1:
Water Quality Monitoring Locations

Media Monitored	Monitoring Points	Location
Groundwater	MW-1	Downgradient
Surface Water	SP-1, SP-2	Outfalls

Table T-2:
Constituents of Concern

Monitoring Parameters (MPars)			Other COCs
Indicator Parameters*		**Supplemental Parameters**	
Inorganic Parameters: Alkalinity, total Ammonia, nitrogen Chloride Nitrate-N Sulfate Total dissolved solids Total organic carbon **Appendix I VOCs:** 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethene 1,2,3-Trichloropropane 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane 1,2-Dibromoethane 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloropropane 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 2-Butanone 2-Hexanone 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone Acetone Acrylonitrile Benzene	Bromochloromethane Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Bromomethane c-1,2-Dichloroethene c-1,3-Dichloropropene Carbon Disulfide Carbon Tetrachloride Chlorobenzene Chloroethane Chloroform Chloromethane Dibromochloromethane Dibromomethane Dichlorodifluoromethane Ethylbenzene Iodomethane Methylene chloride o-Xylene p/m-Xylene Styrene t-1,2-Dichloroethene t-1,3-Dichloropropene t-1,4-Dichloro-2-Butene Tetrachloroethene Toluene Trichloroethene Trichlorofluoromethane Vinyl Acetate Vinyl Chloride **Other Organics:** 1,4-Dioxane	Sodium Total Hardness Boron, total Fluoride Iron, total pH, field Specific conductance, field Temperature, field Turbidity, field Biochemical oxygen demand Polychlorinated biphenyls Acid/base/neutral extractables Phosphorus as P, total Total Coliform Organisms	**Metals:** Antimony Arsenic Barium Beryllium Cadmium Chromium, total Cobalt Lead Mercury Nickel Selenium Silver Thallium Vanadium Zinc **Any other pollutants added by the Regional Board Executive Officer**

TENTATIVE

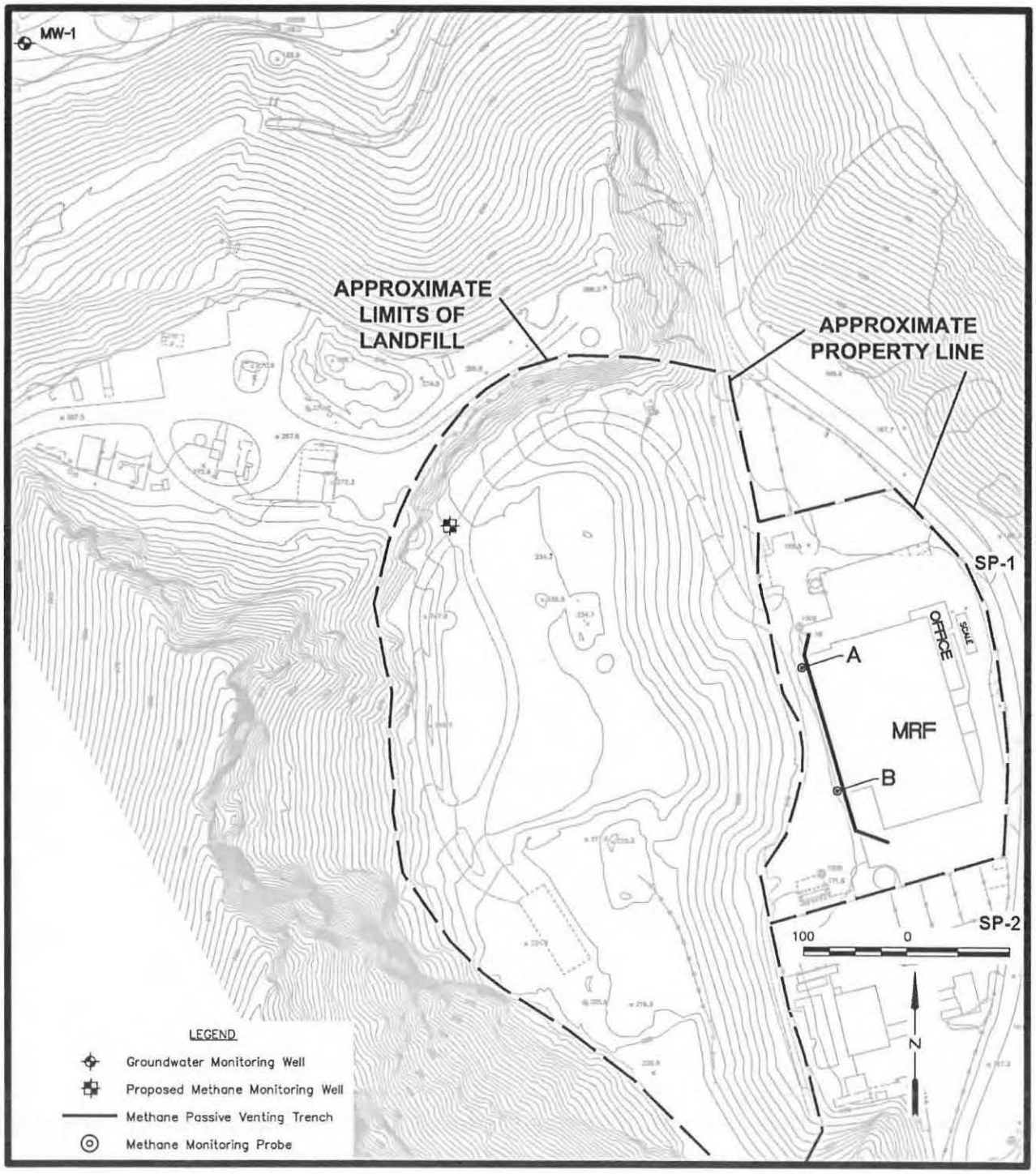
Table T-3:
Threshold Values for Well/Mpar Pairs

Constituents	**MW-1**
Alkalinity, total	649
Ammonia as N	654
TOC	50.7
Chloride	365
Nitrate-N	0.13
Sulfate	229
TDS	1421
VOCs / SVOCs	Laboratory practical quantitation limits

Intrawell statistical analyses using the latest 5 years of analytical data shall be used to calculate a value to populate the table and/or replace the concentration limit indicated.

Numerical values in the table are concentration limits in milligrams per liter.

Figure T-1:
Monitoring Well Location Map



TENTATIVE

STANDARD PROVISIONS
APPLICABLE TO WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

TENTATIVE

1. DUTY TO COMPLY

The discharger must comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. A responsible party has been designated in the Order for this project, and is legally bound to maintain the monitoring program and permit. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board. (Water Code, Sections 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, and 13350). Failure to comply with any waste discharge requirement, monitoring and reporting requirement, or other order or prohibition issued, reissued or amended by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board is a violation of these waste discharge requirements and the Water Code, which can result in the imposition of civil liability. (Water Code, Section 13350, subdivision (a).)

2. GENERAL PROHIBITION

Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a pollution, contamination or nuisance, as defined by California Water Code section 13050. In addition, the discharge of waste classified as hazardous, as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2521, subdivision (a) is also prohibited.

3. AVAILABILITY

A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. (Water Code, Section 13263)

4. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

The discharger must notify the Executive Officer, in writing at least 90 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage to a new discharger containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the current discharger and the new discharger. This notification shall include a Report of Waste Discharge and statement by the new Discharger that construction, operation, closure and postclosure maintenance will be in compliance with any existing waste discharge requirements and any revisions pending update, modification, revocation, reissuance or amendment to this Order.

5. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

In the event of a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge, the discharger shall file with this Regional Board a new Report of Waste Discharge. (Water Code, Section 13260, subdivision (c)). A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste.

(b) Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.

(c) Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.

(d) Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.

(e) Increase in the area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2210)

6. REVISION

These waste discharge requirements are subject to review and revision by the Regional Board. (Water Code, Sections 13263)

7. NOTIFICATION

Where the discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Report of Waste Discharge or submitted incorrect information in a Report of Waste Discharge or in any report to the Regional Board, it shall promptly submit such facts or information. (Water Code, Sections 13260 and 13267)

8. VESTED RIGHTS

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, do not protect the discharger from his liability under Federal, State or local laws, nor do they create a vested right for the discharger to continue the waste discharge. (Water Code, Section 13263, subdivision (g).)

9. SEVERABILITY

Provisions of these waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provisions of these requirements are found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected.

TENTATIVE

10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (Water Code, Section 13263, subdivision (f).)

11. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.7) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and immediately notify the State Board or the appropriate Regional Board of the discharge. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than a reportable quantity as provided for under subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 13271 of the Water Code unless the discharger is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control plan. (Water Code, Section 13271, subdivision (a).)

12. OIL OR PETROLEUM RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) such person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than 42 gallons unless the discharge is also required to be reported pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or the discharge is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control Plan. (Water Code, Section 13272)

13. INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(a) Enter upon the discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

(b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

(c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (Water Code, Section 13267)

(e) Except for material determined to be confidential in accordance with applicable law, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this Order shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Los Angeles Water Board. Data on waste discharges, water quality, geology, and hydrogeology shall not be considered confidential.

14. MONITORING PROGRAM AND DEVICES

The discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports; such reports shall be submitted in accordance with specifications prepared by the Executive Officer, which specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted. (Water Code, Section 13267)

All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. Annually, the discharger shall submit to the Executive Office a written statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, certifying that all flow measurement devices have been calibrated and will reliably achieve the accuracy required.

The analysis of any material required pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code shall be performed by a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code. However, this requirement does not apply to field tests, such as test for color, odor, turbidity, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and disinfectant residual chlorine. (Water Code, Section 13176). Unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Board Executive officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory

certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. All analyses shall be required to be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" (40CFR Part 136) promulgated by the United States, Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). (California Code of Regulation, Title 23, Section 2230)

The Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program must conform to the USEPA Guidelines "Laboratory Documentation Requirements for Data Validation", January 1990, USEPA Region 9) or procedures approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

All quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) analyses must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. 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, and 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 qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses. Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for lank results or spike recoveries. In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (e.g., field, trip, or lab blanks); the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged.

The Discharger shall make all QA/QC data available for inspection by Regional Board staff and submit the QA/QC documentation with its respective quarterly report. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the quarterly report.

15. TREATMENT FAILURE

In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost. (Water Code, Section 13263, subdivision (f).)

16. DISCHARGE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS

A person who discharges pollutants or proposes to discharge pollutants or proposes to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state or a person who discharges dredged or fill material or proposes to discharge dredged or fill material into the navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state shall file a report of waste discharge in compliance with the procedures set forth in Water Code section 13260. (Water Code, Section 13376)

17. ENDANGERMENT TO HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided verbally to the Executive Officer within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected; the anticipated time it is expected to continue and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Executive officer, or an authorized representative, may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. The following occurrence(s) must be reported to the Executive Office within 24 hours:

(a) Any bypass from any portion of the treatment facility.

(b) Any discharge of treated or untreated wastewater resulting from sewer line breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances.

(c) Any treatment plan upset which causes the effluent limitation of this Order to be exceeded. (Water Code, Sections 13263 and 13267)

18. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies off all reports required by this Order, and record of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

(a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement;

(b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;

(c) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(e) The analytical techniques or method used; and

(f) The results of such analyses.

19. (a) All application reports or information to be submitted to the Executive Office shall be signed and certified as follows:

(1) For a corporation – by a principal executive officer or at least the level of vice president.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) A duly authorized representative of a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision may sign documents if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision.

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

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. (Water Code Sections 13263, 13267, and 13268)"

20. <u>OPERATOR CERTIFICATION</u>

Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants and privately owned facilities regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial waste shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 3680. State Boards may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. (California Code of Regulations, Title, 23, Sections 3680 and 3680.2.) In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment plant operator, the State Board may approve use of a water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Public Health where reclamation is involved. (California Code of Regulations, Title, 23, Section 3670.1, subdivision (b).)

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS' ADEQUATE CAPACITY

21. Whenever a regional board finds that a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach capacity within four years, the board shall notify the discharger. Such notification shall inform the discharger that the regional board will consider adopting a time schedule order pursuant to Section 13300 of the Water Code or other enforcement order unless the discharger can demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The notification shall require the discharger to submit a technical report to the regional board within 120 days showing how flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding existing capacity or how capacity will be increased. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the regional board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the executive officer. Longer extensions may be granted by the regional board itself. (California Code of Regulations, Title, 23, Section 2232.)