STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. R4-2019-0XXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SCHOLL CANYON LANDFILL
(FILE NO. 60-117)

TENTATIVE

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

BACKGROUND

1. The Scholl Canyon Landfill (Landfill) is a Class III municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill located at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, California (Figure 1). The Landfill is owned by both the City of Glendale (City) and the County of Los Angeles (County) and is operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Discharger) pursuant to a Joint Powers Agreement between the City, the County, and the Discharger on land owned by the City, the County, and Southern California Edison (SCE). The Landfill is centered at approximate latitude 34º09'24" N and longitude 118º11'35" W.

2. The Landfill is within a 535-acre waste management facility (Facility), of which 440 acres are designated for landfill operations. The Facility includes two portions: the active landfill in the Scholl Canyon area that encompass approximately 322 acres, and an inactive landfill in the Northern Canyon area that encompasses approximately 118 acres (Figure 2).

3. The Landfill started operations in 1961 in Scholl Canyon and subsequently moved to the adjacent Northern Canyon. When landfilling in the Northern Canyon neared completion, landfill operations resumed in Scholl Canyon. Filling in Northern Canyon was completed in 1970. The placement of a final cover consisting of two to four feet of clean soil was completed in June 1975. On June 7, 1976, the Discharger surrendered the closed Northern Canyon landfill to the City. Between 1988 and 1990, the City placed an additional six feet of soil over the Northern Canyon final cover as part of post-closure maintenance. Subsequently, the City developed the Northern Canyon with recreational facilities consisting of a golf course and a tennis complex. Since 1975, landfilling has only occurred in the Scholl Canyon portion of the Landfill.

REGULATORY HISTORY

4. On December 8, 1960, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 60-74, prescribing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) to the Discharger for the disposal of nonhazardous solid and inert waste at the Landfill.

5. On October 24, 1988, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. 88-112 revising the WDRs for the Landfill to include updates to the monitoring and reporting program (MRP No. CI-2846) that included groundwater monitoring. Order No. 88-112 terminated Order No. 60-74.

6. On January 17, 1990, the Regional Water Board issued an amended MRP for the Landfill that included revised groundwater quality indicator requirements for reporting a statistically significant increase in excess of water quality standards or background concentrations and duplicate sample requirements.

7. The federal Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), authorized the development of nationwide standards for disposal sites for MSW landfills (SWDA §§ 1007, 4004, 42 USC §§ 6907, 6944). On October 9, 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations for MSW disposal facilities (40 CFR Parts 257 and 258; Federal MSW Regulations). The Federal MSW Regulations became effective on October 9, 1993 and established requirements addressing location restriction, facility operation and design criteria, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, closure and postclosure maintenance, and financial assurance. The Federal MSW Regulations require states to implement a permit program, or other system, to ensure MSW landfills comply with the Federal Landfill Regulations. (SWDA §§ 4003, 4005; 42 USC §§ 6943, 6945). Permit programs must be approved by USEPA. Approved permit programs are authorized to allow engineered alternatives to certain standards in the Federal MSW Regulations provided that the alternative meets applicable conditions and performance standards. (40 CFR § 256.21, and as applicable § 258.4) The California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste (Resolution No. 93-62) requires the regional water boards to implement applicable provisions of the Federal MSW Regulations in WDRs. Regional Water Board Order No. 93-062, also known as the Super Order, which amended Order No. 88-112 among other WDRs applicable to MSW landfills, was adopted on September 27, 1993. Applicable requirements in the Super Order are incorporated into WDRs for specific landfills when such WDRs are revised.

8. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 258.40, all new MSW landfill units and lateral expansions of existing MSW landfills must be equipped with a liner and leachate collection and removal system (LCRS). The Landfill is an “existing MSWLF unit” as defined in 40 CFR section 258.2 and is not equipped with a liner and LCRS. To date, no MSW has been placed beyond the October 9, 1993 limits of the Landfill and there has not been a lateral expansion of the Landfill beyond the October 9, 1993 limits of the Landfill (the effective date of the federal regulations requiring liners and LCRSs). Any future lateral expansion of the Landfill will be required to have a liner and LCRS.

9. On September 19, 2001, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. 01-132 to revise the WDRs for the Landfill to reflect changes in site conditions and to include requirements consistent with Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) pertaining to MSW landfills (Title 27). Order No. 01-0132 terminated Order No. 88-112 as amended by Order No. 93-62.

10. On March 3, 2011, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. R4-2011-0052 to establish requirements for the disposal or onsite use of non-designated/non-hazardous contaminated soils at MSW landfills in the Los Angeles Region, including the Landfill. Order No. R4-2011-0052 requires specific procedures for acceptance, disposal, and onsite use of contaminated soils and related wastes, and expanded storm water monitoring requirements to protect the quality of waters of the State.

11. The operation at the Facility is in accordance with a Land Use Variance (Case No. 6668-U) granted by the City to the Discharger on November 27, 1978. As of September 2018, the estimated remaining Landfill capacity under the existing Use Variance and fill plan is approximately 3.4 million tons, or 7.1 million cubic yards, including daily, intermediate, and final cover materials.

12. The Landfill is regulated under Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) No. 19-AA-0012 (most recently issued on December 13, 2011) issued by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle, formerly California Integrated Waste Management Board, or CIWMB). The SWFP limits daily disposal to 3,400 tons per day of general non-hazardous solid waste. The Facility currently accepts approximately 1,400 tons of MSW per day. Based on the current average daily tonnage, the Discharger projects that final closure of the Landfill will occur in 2028.

13. On May 1, 2017, the Discharger submitted a Joint Technical Document (JTD) to CalRecycle for the renewal of the SWFP for the Landfill. The JTD includes descriptions of the environmental setting, existing facilities, design, environmental control systems, stability analyses, facility operations, permit requirements, construction quality standards, preliminary postclosure maintenance, and closure and postclosure maintenance cost estimates.

14. On July 22, 2017, the Discharger submitted to the Regional Water Board a letter titled *Scholl Canyon Alternative Final Cover Study Report* (Report) that transmitted two documents that are titled *Geotechnical Characterization of the Currently Installed Final Cover at Scholl Canyon Landfill* and *Hydrologic Modeling of Currently Installed Final Cover Performance at the Scholl Canyon Landfill*, respectively. The Report was submitted to characterize approximately 80 acres of interim cover placed on side slopes and a portion of the Landfill (Figure 3) that had reached the permitted maximum elevation, and to evaluate its suitability as an alternative to the prescriptive final cover specified in section 21090(a) of Title 27. In response, on October 30, 2017, the Regional Water Board issued a letter to the Discharger requesting the submittal of a final or partial final closure plan for those areas that meet all applicable regulations, including Sections 21090 and 21769 of Title 27.

15. On August 30, 2018, the Discharger submitted a report titled *Partial Final Closure Plan for Side Slope Areas at the Scholl Canyon Landfill* (PFCP), dated July 2018. The PFCP characterizes the interim soil cover that has been placed over approximately 80 acres of the Landfill side slopes for its suitability to serve as final cover and proposes the construction of final cover on approximately 45 acres of slopes in the future. The proposed side-slope final cover under the PFCP is an evapotranspirative (ET) cover constructed as a compacted monolithic layer using on-site and imported earthen materials. The completed side-slope final cover will continue to be part of the active Landfill site. The Discharger will maintain the slopes

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as part of normal landfilling operations under a side-slope inspection and maintenance program. On January 28, 2019, the Regional Water Board conditionally approved the PFCP.

16. On August 30, 2018, the Discharger submitted to the Regional Water Board an updated JTD that includes revisions to the side slope and top deck final cover, landscaping, drainage and erosion control, landfill gas control, and monitoring systems. The updated JTD describes the existing and proposed operation, closure, and postclosure maintenance of the Landfill and is the operating document for the site. The JTD specifies that the postclosure land use of the entire Landfill will be devoted to park, recreation, and roadway purposes.

17. On February 14, 2019, the Northern Canyon portion of the Landfill will be enrolled into the Regional Water Board's General WDRs (Order No. R4-2002-022) that were adopted on January 24, 2002, for postclosure maintenance of closed, abandoned, or inactive (CAI) landfills in the Region.

18. 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 Water Board to comply with changing state or federal laws, regulations, policies, or guidelines. This Order revises the WDRs for the Landfill to include updated requirements and describe current site conditions.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

19. The Landfill is located in the San Rafael Hills in Glendale, California, just north of the Ventura Freeway (Highway 134). Topography prior to the development of the Landfill was characterized by steep-sided canyons and narrow ridges.

20. Geologic units at the Landfill site include igneous and metamorphic rocks of an undetermined depth, which are covered by varying amounts of fill, alluvium, and colluvium. The alluvium averages 14 to 35 feet in thickness. The colluvium averages two to three feet in thickness and is generally restricted to the ridges at the Facility. The bedrock material is highly fractured and weathered near the surface; however, fracture filling may have reduced the permeability of the near surface bedrock. A 1984 study by Converse Consultants identified three predominant fracture sets. The major set strikes east-west, and two lesser sets strike north-south and northwest-southeast.

21. Surface elevations in the area in which landfilling operations presently occur are at approximately 1,300 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Maximum elevation of the Landfill will be approximately 1,525 feet MSL. The final contours will tie into surrounding ridges on three sides and will slope down-canyon to the west.

22. Numerous relatively small-scale faults and shears have been mapped or observed onsite, showing displacements of several feet to tens of feet. There are no known active faults within 200 feet of the Facility as determined using California Division of Mines and Geology Guidelines No. 37, 43, and 44. Active faults are defined as Holocene epoch faults that have exhibited surface movement in the last 11,000 years. A potentially active fault, the Raymond Hill Fault, which strikes east-west and is located approximately one-half mile south of the Facility.

23. A significant shear/fault zone is located in the northeast portion of the Facility. The zone strikes northwest and dips to the northeast. Low permeability gouge material has created a groundwater barrier along this zone, as indicated by seeps, which occur at this location.

24. A seismic investigation performed by Earth Technology Corporation for the Discharger, dated April 14, 1988, predicted the expected peak ground accelerations (PGAs) at the Facility associated with the maximum probable earthquake (MPE) within a 100-year return period. The models used in the investigation predicted that during an MPE, PGAs at the Facility could reach 0.19g to 0.25g. The study also predicts that the Landfill slopes will remain stable during an MPE resulting from either a large earthquake occurring along the San Andreas Fault or a moderate earthquake occurring close to the Facility.

25. The majority of land within one mile of the Landfill is zoned for residential use, with limited areas designated for open space, special recreation, and commercial land uses. However, the majority of the adjacent property is presently undeveloped. On the northwest, the Facility borders the City-developed Scholl Canyon Golf and Tennis Complex that overlie the inactive North Canyon refuse fill area. The Scholl Canyon Park is located to the west, at the base of the Facility. The nearest residential development is a section of the City of Glendale, along Glenoaks Boulevard, west of the Facility's base, adjacent to Scholl Canyon Park (Figure 4).

26. The Facility is located within the Eagle Rock Hydrologic Subarea which is part of the San Fernando Hydrologic Area of the Los Angeles - San Gabriel River Hydrologic Unit. The Landfill is surrounded on three sides by ridges that restrict inflow to seasonal precipitation. The resultant groundwater flows in alluvium, weathered bedrock, or fractured bedrock generally follows the surface topography and exits the canyon to the west. Water exiting the canyon eventually enters the water-bearing strata of the Los Angeles River watershed.

27. Surface water runoff from the Landfill area drains primarily in a west southwesterly direction (Figure 5). Storm water at the Facility is controlled by channeled ditches, pipelines, drainage benches and interim drainage structures which are designed and maintained to accommodate flows from a 100-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm.

28. The Landfill is located outside of a 100-year flood plain, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map, City of Glendale, California, Los Angeles County.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MONITORING SYSTEMS

29. The Landfill has been operated as a "cut and cover" canyon landfill. Soil, for use as cover material, is excavated within the Landfill property, or provided by reclaiming dirt loads from the incoming waste stream. Refuse is spread and compacted in cells approximately eighteen to twenty feet in height.

30. The Discharger installed a slant seepage interception and collection system near the head of the canyon at the location of several historic natural seeps in 1985 to allow refuse to be place in this area (Figure 6). The slant well became blocked in 1990. In August 2000, a vertical

replacement sump (Sump 2) was installed within the SCE easement property (Figure 2 shows the easement).

31. Extracted groundwater at the Landfill is processed in two air-stripping systems. One of the treatment systems is for processing water extracted from the toe barrier, known as the Canyon Water Treatment Facility, and is located along the south side of the Facility. The other treatment system is for processing water extracted from Sump 2, known as the Sump 2 Treatment Facility, and is located along at the southeast end of the Facility. Varying portions of the treated water is reused for dust control as needed, subject to the requirements of Section H (Requirements for Onsite Water Use) of this Order. The remaining treated water is discharged to the City's sanitary sewer system pursuant to City of Glendale Industrial Waste Discharge Permit No. W-3835, issued on January 1, 2011.

32. Section 13273 of the California Water Code, as amended by Assembly Bill (AB) 3525 (Calderon, 1984), required the submittal of a Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) Report for the Scholl Canyon Landfill on or before July 1, 1987. The Discharger submitted a SWAT proposal for the Facility (including both the active Scholl Canyon and inactive North Canyon) on July 1, 1986 and received Regional Water Board approval of the proposal on August 29, 1986.

33. In 1987, to limit offsite water quality impacts, a leachate barrier and collection system (toe barrier) was installed at the western toe of the Facility in Scholl Canyon Park (Figure 7). The purpose of the toe barrier system was to capture leachate and prevent its seepage along the canyon alluvium. The main elements of this system are: 1) a subsurface cement and bentonite barrier keyed at least five feet into competent bedrock and extending across the canyon mouth; 2) a series of extraction wells with dedicated pumps installed on the Landfill side of the barrier; 3) a pump house for pumping the extracted water to the top deck area; 4) and an air-stripping system located on the top deck area.

34. Five monitoring wells were installed, two up-gradient of the toe barrier (MW-1 and EX-7) and three down gradient wells (MW-2, MW-3, and M-12B). The first set of water samples were taken in September 1987. Since then, samples have been collected on a quarterly basis. The August 1, 1990, SWAT report indicated that elevated levels of mercury and arsenic, trace (near background) levels of barium, lead, and zinc, and high levels of total dissolved solids (TDS) were detected in groundwater at the site. In addition to the metals detected, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-VOCs (SVOCs) were detected in monitoring wells EX-7 and M-12B. However, the concentrations of VOCs and SVOCS were below the State of California Drinking Water Standards. High levels of bicarbonate (HCO_3) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) in those wells indicated that landfill gas is present in both wells. On December 31, 1993, Regional Water Board staff granted approval of the SWAT.

35. In March of 1997, the Discharger submitted a proposed Corrective Action Program (CAP) because of VOCs detected in monitoring wells down gradient of the toe barrier. The CAP included five groundwater extraction wells (EW1B, EW2B, EW3B, EW4B, and EW5B) installed into bedrock.

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36. The current groundwater monitoring network at the Landfill includes thirteen groundwater monitoring wells (Figures 7 and 8). All the extraction wells are located on the east side (upgradient) of the toe barrier. The groundwater monitoring wells (M01A, M02B, M03A, M04B, M05A, M06B, M07A, M08B, M09A, M10B, M17A, M18A, and M18B) are located to the west of the toe barrier wall (Figure 7). Wells M17A, M18A, and M18B are located off-site (Figure 8).

37. In May 1987, a perimeter probe system was installed at the Landfill to monitor potential landfill gas migration. Since January 1989 the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has implemented monitoring programs for offsite landfill gas migration, ambient air quality, surface landfill gas emissions, landfill gas quality, and landfill gas combustion efficiency have been implemented at the Landfill. Monitoring data are collected and reported to the SCAQMD.

38. The landfill-gas management system at the Landfill is designed and operated to actively collect and control landfill gas generated within the Landfill. The landfill-gas management system consists of a network of vertical and horizontal extraction wells, laterals, headers, condensate management systems, flare, and a landfill gas-to-energy facility. At present, the landfill gas system consists of 136 vertical landfill gas collection wells installed on the front face of the active area of the Landfill and a gridwork of almost 81,000 linear feet of landfill gas collection trenches, including four auxiliary trenches located on the top surface of the Landfill. Additional trenches and wells will be installed to collect landfill gas generated from newly placed fill.

39. Landfill gas is currently combusted at the City of Glendale's Greyson Power Plant after being compressed at an on-site gas compression facility. Any excess landfill gas not handled by the compressor station is flared at a flare station consisting of three blowers and twelve flares, ten of which are in active use with the remaining two as back-up. When the power plant is down for maintenance, all landfill gas is combusted at the flare station.

40. Landfill gas condensate produced during the withdrawal of landfill gas is treated with an air stripper and a degreaser to remover volatile organic compounds. Treated condensate is discharged to the sanitary sewer system, pursuant to City of Glendale Industrial Waste Discharge Permit No. W-3835. Currently, approximately 2,000-gallons per day of condensate is produced.

41. The Landfill is equipped with an extensive surface water drainage system that consists of drainage benches, down drain pipes, open channels, a desiltation and retention basin, an energy dissipater, and a box culvert. Runoff from the front face drains to the center drain pipe. The eastern portion of the Landfill drains to a basin on the north side of the Landfill that is designed to capture silt and reduce peak storm flows. The north and center down drains meet at the energy dissipater and then discharge to a box culvert under Scholl Canyon Park, which then discharges into a debris basin operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW). This basin empties to the Los Angeles County flood control system through a storm drain under Glen Oaks Boulevard.

42. Storm water discharge at the Landfill is regulated under the State Water Board general industrial storm water permit, Order 2014-0057-DWQ (WDID No. 4A190359001, enrolled on August 2, 2005).

43. The Discharger implements a waste-load-checking program, as managed by the local enforcement agency for CalRecycle, to prevent the disposal of hazardous wastes, designated wastes, or other unacceptable materials from being discharged at the Landfill. Hazardous materials intercepted are temporarily stored in a dedicated hazardous waste storage area and disposed of at an appropriate hazardous waste facility according to hazardous waste laws.

44. Section 20370 of Title 27 requires that MSW units be designed to withstand a maximum probable earthquake (MPE) without damage to the foundation or to the structures which control leachate, surface drainage, or erosion, or gas. This Regional Water Board requires that all final MSW landfill refuse fills must be designed to withstand a maximum creditable earthquake (MCE) to prevent failure of the refuse fill during the postclosure maintenance period.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

45. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) designates the following beneficial uses for groundwater within the San Fernando Valley Basin: municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial process supply, and industrial service supply. The requirements in this Order, as they are met, are in conformance with the Basin Plan.

46. While the State Water Board and Regional Water 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 Water Board/Regional Water 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, as promulgated in Title 27 on July 18, 1997, clarify the roles and responsibilities of CalRecycle and the State Water Board/Regional Water Boards in regulating MSW disposal sites.

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

48. The County of Los Angeles Environmental Health Division is the local enforcement agency for CalRecycle in Los Angeles County where the Landfill is located.

49. Section 13267(b) of the CWC authorizes the regional water boards to require a person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged waste to furnish technical

and monitoring reports. The technical and monitoring reports required by this Order and the MRP in Attachment A (No. CI-2846) are necessary to ensure compliance with these WDRs.

50. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California, (Resolution 68-16) requires that 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 higher quality must be maintained. Resolution 68-16 only allows degradation of an existing high quality water 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 that 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 in 40 CFR section 131.12 where applicable. This Order is consistent with the federal and state antidegradation policies. This Order prohibits discharges of waste to surface waters, 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 Regional 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.

51. The State Water Board has implemented regulations that require the electronic submittal of information (ESI) for Groundwater Cleanup programs (section 3890 et seq. of Title 23 and division 3 of Title 27). 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 ESI reporting regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE

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

53. The reissuance of the Discharger's WDRs is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) pursuant to Title 14 of the CCR section 15301 for existing facilities.

54. The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger, interested agencies, and all known interested persons of its intent to issue requirements for waste disposal for the Landfill and

provided an opportunity to submit written and oral comments in compliance with applicable notice and public comment requirements. The Regional Water Board in a public meeting on March 14, 2019 heard and considered all comments pertaining to waste disposal at the Landfill.

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with CWC section 13320 and Title 23 of 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:

A. Specifications

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

2. Wastes disposed of at the Landfill shall be limited to municipal solid wastes (as described in Title 27 section 20220(a)), inert waste (as described in Title 27 section 20230), and non-hazardous, non-designated contaminated soils and related wastes in accordance with Regional Water Board Order No. R4-2011-0052.

3. Non-hazardous 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 or 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 of waters of the state (i.e., designated waste).

B. Unacceptable Materials

1. No hazardous wastes (as defined in Title 22 of CCR section 66261.3 et seq.), designated wastes (as defined in CWC section 13173), or special wastes (Title 27 section 20164, as categorized in Title 22 of 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 unless they are first processed in a solidification operation approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. Semi-solid waste means waste containing less than fifty percent solids, as described in Title 27 section 20200(d)(3). In cases of spoiled, discarded, or expired semi-solid food wastes, Regional Water Board staff is authorized to approve solidification or waste disposal operations at the Landfill on a case-by-case basis.

3. No radioactive waste, including low level radioactive waste, as defined by the agency with jurisdictional authority, 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 agency with jurisdictional authority for the control of plant, animal and human disease shall be disposed of at the Landfill.

6. No pesticide containers shall be disposed of at the Landfill, unless they are rendered non-hazardous 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 practices, and that have not been specifically described to the Regional Water 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 Water 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 constituent of concern (COC) 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.

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 regarding 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 Water Board pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven (7) days of 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 runoff 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. All wastes shall be covered at least once during each 24-hour period in accordance with Title 27 sections 20680, 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.

5. Wastes deposited at the Landfill 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. Alternate daily cover (ADC) may be used consistent with Title 27 section 20690 and Regional Water Board Order No. R4-2011-0052.

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

8. The Discharger shall intercept and remove any liquid detected in a Landfill LCRS to a legal point of disposal, or as specified in these WDRs, unless it is otherwise approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. If any liquid is determined to be hazardous, a licensed hazardous waste hauler shall transport all such liquid to an approved treatment and disposal facility.

9. 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 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 Water Board semiannually. The Discharger shall monitor seepage for the monitoring parameters identified in the MRP (No. CI-2846).

10. In accordance with Title 27 section 20240(c), waste material shall not be discharged on any ground surface that is less than five feet above the highest anticipated groundwater elevation.

11. 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.

12. Any abandoned wells or bore holes under the control of the Discharger, and situated within the Landfill boundaries, must be located and properly modified or sealed to prevent mixing of any waters between adjacent water-bearing zones. A notice of intent to decommission a well must be filed with the appropriate regulatory agencies prior to decommissioning. Procedures used to decommission these wells, or to modify wells still in use, must conform to the specifications of the local health department or other appropriate agencies.

13. 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.

14. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board and to CalRecycle evidence of financial assurance for closure and postclosure maintenance, pursuant to Title 27 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.

15. In accordance with section 22220 of Title 27, the Discharger maintains assurance of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the existing Landfill (Title 27 22220 et seq.). The Discharger shall work with CalRecycle staff to provide and maintain acceptable financial assurance mechanisms for corrective action.

E. Requirements for Containment Systems

1. Design specifications, including any alternative design proposal meeting the prescriptive standards and/or performance goals of Title 27, are subject to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer's approval 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 Water 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 Title 27.

2. As part of the design report for each composite liner phase constructed at the Landfill, the Discharger shall include updated seismic stability analyses that consider the MCE to resist settlement and prevent failure for the proposed waste mass thickness/configuration. Moreover, the report shall include copies of all information cited in the analyses, including but not limited to:

    a. A summary of subsurface data used in the stability design of the composite liner system. Specifically, soils data for any alluvium present, information regarding the location, extent, and any investigations performed on existing landslides, and updated groundwater data to confirm the historical high groundwater elevation;

    b. Laboratory testing/data for the engineering properties of all earth materials and geomembrane/geotextile liner materials. Specifically, estimates of the internal strength and interface strength of the geomembrane/geotextile from actual test results from similar configurations or from the literature; and

    c. A liquefaction analysis for any areas where a significant amount of saturated alluvium is to remain after excavation for the composite liner foundation.

3. All containment structures and erosion and drainage control systems at the Landfill 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 Title 27.

4. 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 Title 27 sections 20365 and 21090(b)(1) 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 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.

5. The Discharger shall install new and replacement landfill gas probes and gas collection systems (wells and trenches) necessary to maintain landfill gas control throughout the Landfill.

6. Leachate and landfill-gas condensate containment systems shall be protected and maintained continuously to ensure their effectiveness and to prevent commingling of leachate and gas condensate with surface water run-on and runoff.

7. 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 the calculated volume of precipitation and the peak flow from a 100-year, 24-hour storm. When necessary, temporary structures shall be installed to comply with this requirement;

   b. A runoff drainage control system to minimize sheet flow from disposal areas, and to collect and divert the calculated volume of precipitation and the peak flow 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.

8. Periodic inspection of the Landfill, 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.

9. The static factor-of-safety (FOS) of final configurations of the Landfill, including liner systems, 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.

10. Landfill refuse slopes shall be designed pursuant to requirements in Title 27 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 a FOS no less than 1.5. If a Newmark-type seismic deformation analysis is used in lieu of achieving a FOS of no less than 1.5, the calculated permanent seismic deformation must not exceed six (6) inches for liner systems and must not exceed 36 inches for the final cover.

11. Prior to the start of construction of any containment structure in native areas, a geologic map of the final excavation grade shall be prepared for review, approval, and confirmation in the field by Regional Water Board staff.

12. The construction report, including construction quality assurance (CQA) data and drawings documenting "as-built" conditions, shall be submitted within 60 days after the completion of construction. If the "as-built" conditions are virtually identical to the approved preliminary plans and specifications, only change sheets need be submitted in lieu of a complete set of drawings.

13. No waste disposal operations shall occur in a new area until the corresponding construction is completed, certified to meet design standards by the engineer of record, and approved by the Regional Water Board staff.

14. The Discharger shall perform an annual testing per Title 27 section 20340(d) of all LCRS(s) to demonstrate their operating efficiency during the operational, closure and postclosure maintenance periods of the Landfill.

F. Requirements for Groundwater Monitoring

1. The Discharger shall implement the attached MRP (No. CI-2846) and revisions thereto, in order to detect, at the earliest opportunity, any unauthorized discharge of waste constituents from the Landfill or any impairment of beneficial uses associated with the discharges of waste from the Landfill.

2. In accordance with Title 27 section 20390, the water quality protection standards (WQPS) for the Landfill 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 analyzed). The following are five parts of the WQPS as established by the Regional Water Board:

    a. The WQPS may be modified for site specific purposes by the Regional Water 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, or for any other reason deemed valid by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. Proposed changes must be in accordance with guidelines described in appropriate sections of Title 27;

    b. The Discharger shall test for the monitoring parameters and the COCs listed in the MRP;

    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;

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d. Monitoring points - Monitoring points for the Landfill shall be those listed in the MRP; and

e. Compliance period - The compliance period for the Landfill (i.e. the minimum period 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.

3. The Discharger shall conduct required monitoring and response programs in accordance with Title 27 section 20385 *et. seq.* (i.e., a detection monitoring program per Title 27 section 20420 if no measurably significant release of waste has been detected, an evaluation monitoring program per Title 27 section 20425 if measurably significant release of waste has been detected, or a corrective action program per Title 27 section 20430if corrective action is required).

4. At any time, the Discharger may file a written request, including appropriate supporting documents, with the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, proposing modifications to the MRP. The Discharger shall implement any changes in the revised MRP approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon receipt of a signed copy of the revised MRP.

5. Monitoring parameters and COCs listed in the MRP are subject to appropriate statistical or non-statistical tests included in the MRP sections and may be revised by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer as needed.

6. Data produced and reports submitted under the MRP must be generated by a laboratory accredited by the State of California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). The laboratory must hold a valid certificate of accreditation for the analytical test methods specified in the latest edition of the USEPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (SW-846) promulgated, or equivalent analytical test methods validated for intended use and approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The laboratory must include quality assurance/quality control data in all laboratory reports. Data generated using field tests is exempt pursuant to CWC section 13176.

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 the MRP, which may be subject to periodic revisions, as warranted and approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

8. The effectiveness of all monitoring wells, monitoring devices, and leachate and gas collection systems 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 monitoring wells and/or monitoring devices are damaged, destroyed, or abandoned for any reason, the Discharger shall immediately provide substitutes

acceptable to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer to meet the monitoring requirements of this Order.

9. The Discharger shall maintain a Monitoring Well Preventative Maintenance Program 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.

10. If a well or piezometer is found to be inoperative, the Regional Water Board and other interested agencies shall be so informed pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven (7) 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 Water Board Executive Officer's approval at least thirty (30) 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 Water Board Executive Officer prior to installation. These technical reports shall be submitted at least sixty (60) 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.

12. The Discharger shall install any additional groundwater, soil pore liquid, soil pore gas, or leachate monitoring devices necessary to comply with the MRP.

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).

14. The point(s) of compliance where the WQPS apply shall be located along downgradient edges of waste management units at the Landfill or an alternate location approved by the Executive Officer. The points of compliance extend through the zone of saturation.

G. Requirements for a Corrective Action Program

1. The Discharger shall continue the Corrective Action Program (CAP) at the Landfill that currently includes monitoring of groundwater wells listed in the MRP and the proper managing of the landfill gas collection system to prevent the contact of landfill gas with groundwater.

2. In each semi-annual report submitted under the MRP, the Discharger shall summarize all corrective action taken at the Landfill during the reporting period and the corrective action that will be taken for following monitoring periods. The Executive Officer may require additional corrective action that is deemed necessary.

3. If the Discharger or Executive Officer determines that the CAP either fails to contain the release or fails to provide effective remediation for the portion of the aquifer already affected by the release, the Discharger shall, pursuant to Title 27 sections 20430(i) or (j) and 40 CFR section 258.58(b), submit an amended JTD to make appropriate changes to the CAP within 90 days of the determination.

H. Requirements for Onsite 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 approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. 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 runoff caused by the over-application or improper management of irrigation or dust control water is prohibited. Any water used at the Landfill, except for potable water, reclaimed water regulated under Regional Water Board Water Recycling Requirements (WRRs), and any other water allowed by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, shall be subject to these WDRs.

2. No wastewater shall leave the Landfill and discharge into a surface water except as permitted by an NPDES permit issued in accordance with the Clean Water Act and CWC.

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

4. Washing of Landfill equipment or vehicles shall be confined to areas where the wastewater will not percolate into the disposal areas, native soils, or enter the storm water collection system.

5. Wastewater used at the Landfill shall not percolate into the disposal areas or native soil, or enter storm water collection systems, except as specifically permitted by this Order.

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6. 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 of at a legal point of disposal.

7. Washing of paved Landfill roads during rainy periods shall only occur when muddy roads create a safety concern.

8. Wastewater from cleaning site equipment, water purged from wells, condensate removed from the Landfill gas collection system, and leachate removed from the Landfill LCRS intended to be used onsite for dust control, composting operations, 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 or grease	15 mg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds	Not to exceed MCLs

9. 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 other sources of 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, except for water purged from wells where the minimum sampling frequency shall be semi-annual.

10. Should there be a change in wastewater sampling stations, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water 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.

I. Requirements for Reporting Scheduled Activities

1. The Discharger shall comply with all reporting requirements included in the MRP.

2. The Discharger must obtain Regional Water Board approval at least thirty (30) days prior to any maintenance activities 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.

3. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Water 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 Water Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

4. If the Discharger becomes aware that the Discharger failed to submit any relevant facts in any report to the Regional Water Board, it shall submit such facts or information pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven (7) days of its discovery of the omission.

5. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board of any incident resulting from Landfill operations that may endanger human health or the environment, by telephone or email within 24 hours, and submit a written report pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven (7) 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, or prevent recurrence. All instances of non-compliance with this Order shall also be reported to the Regional Water Board in the same manner as stated above and included in the next scheduled monitoring report.

6. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board pursuant to ESI reporting requirements within seven days if leachate is detected in a previously dry LCRS.

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

8. In accordance with Title 27 section 21710(a)(4), the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board of changes in information submitted to the Regional Water Board and supplementary information, including any material change in the types, quantities, or concentrations of wastes discharged, or Landfill operations and features. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board at least 120 days before any material change is made at the Landfill.

9. The Discharger shall comply with the closure and postclosure maintenance requirements and notification requirements contained in Title 27 section 21769. Closure must be in accordance with a closure plan and postclosure maintenance plan approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer and CalRecycle.

10. The Discharger shall report (on a semi-annual basis) the total volume of all irrigation water used at the Landfill each month and the area(s) where it is applied.

11. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water 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 and information required by this Order 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 Water 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 Title 27 sections 20012 (a) and (b), the Regional Water Board can implement CalRecycle requirements promulgated in Title 27.

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 Title 27 and any future amendments.

4. 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.

5. The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water 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;

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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.

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

7. This Order includes the *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements* in Attachment B. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the standard provisions, the provisions stated herein will prevail.

8. The Discharger shall contact the Regional Water 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, groundwater monitoring and/or leachate control facilities, and a plan for corrective action, including implementation schedule, shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within seven days.

9. The Discharger shall contact the Regional Water Board within 48 hours of any significant wildfire or other natural disaster that has impacted the Landfill. A significant wildfire or other natural disaster is herein defined as any such event that have caused damages to liners, final covers (including vegetative coverage), groundwater monitoring and/or leachate control facilities, surface water drainage system, and landfill equipment. A detailed report describing all damages that may have an impact to waters of the state, any recovery actions that have been taken, and any planned recovery actions, including an implementation schedule, shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days.

10. Pursuant to Title 27 sections 20012, 21200 and 21630, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, pursuant to ESI reporting requirements, at least thirty (30) days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the Discharger and a new owner or operator of the Landfill. Any transfer agreement between the Discharger and a new owner or operator shall include an acknowledgement that the Discharger is liable for violations up to the transfer date and that the new owner or operator is liable from the transfer date on. The agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the new owner or operator shall accept responsibility for compliance with this Order and Title 27 requirements for operations, closure, and postclosure maintenance of the Landfill.

11. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board may require modification or

revocation and reissuance of this Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWC.

12. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Water 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.

13. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order and any amendments. Non-compliance with this Order constitutes a violation of the CWC and is grounds for:

    a. Enforcement action, including Regional Water 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 an application for new or revised WDRs.

14. 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 non-compliance.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

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

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

K. Termination

1. Except for enforcement purposes, Regional Water Board Order No. 01-132, adopted on September 19, 2001, is hereby terminated.

I, Deborah J. Smith, 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 March 14, 2019.

_____
Deborah J. Smith
Executive Officer

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FIGURE 1:
LOCATION MAP

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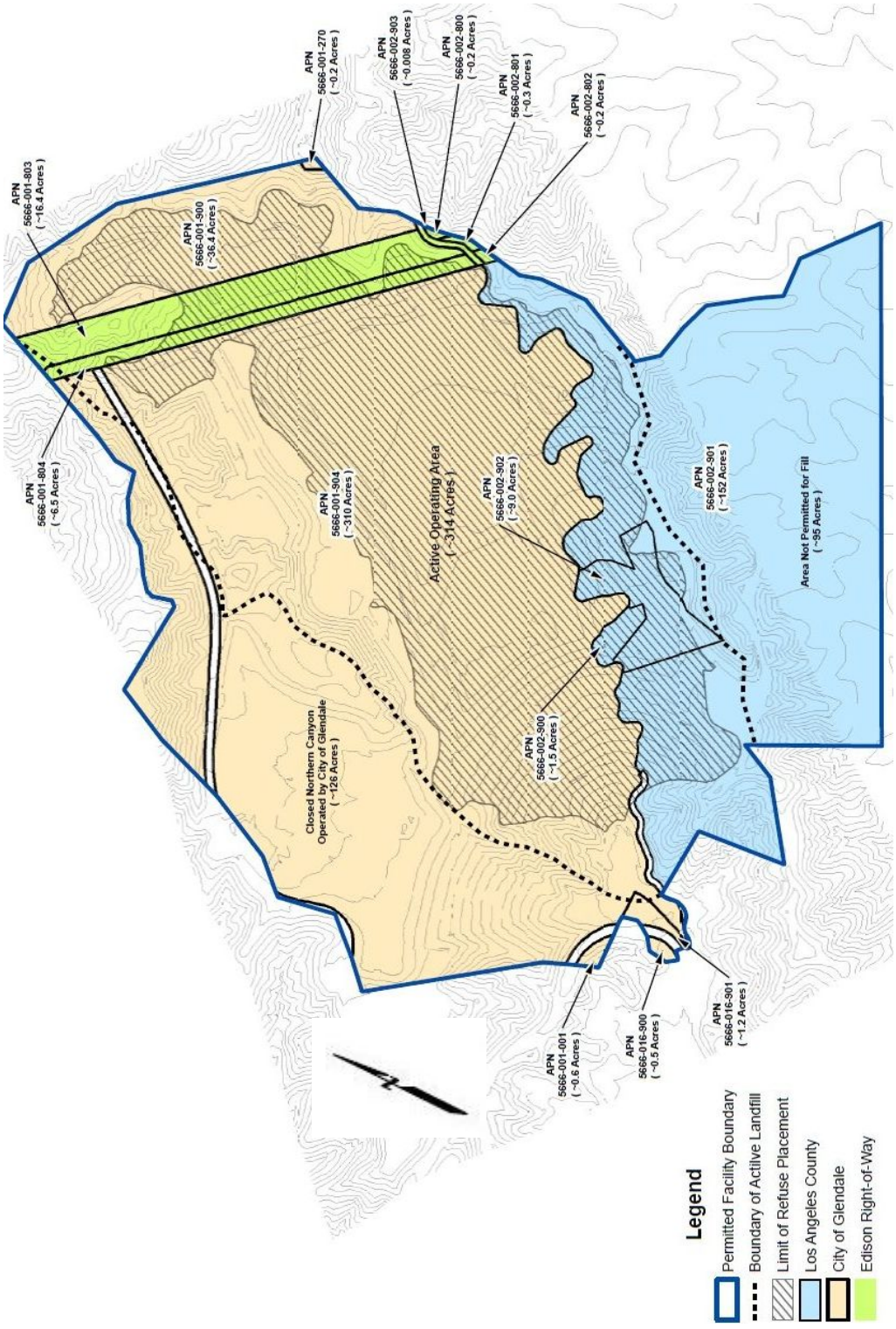
FIGURE 2:
LANDFILL PARCELS



TENTATIVE

FIGURE 3:
PARTIAL FINAL LANDFILL COVER

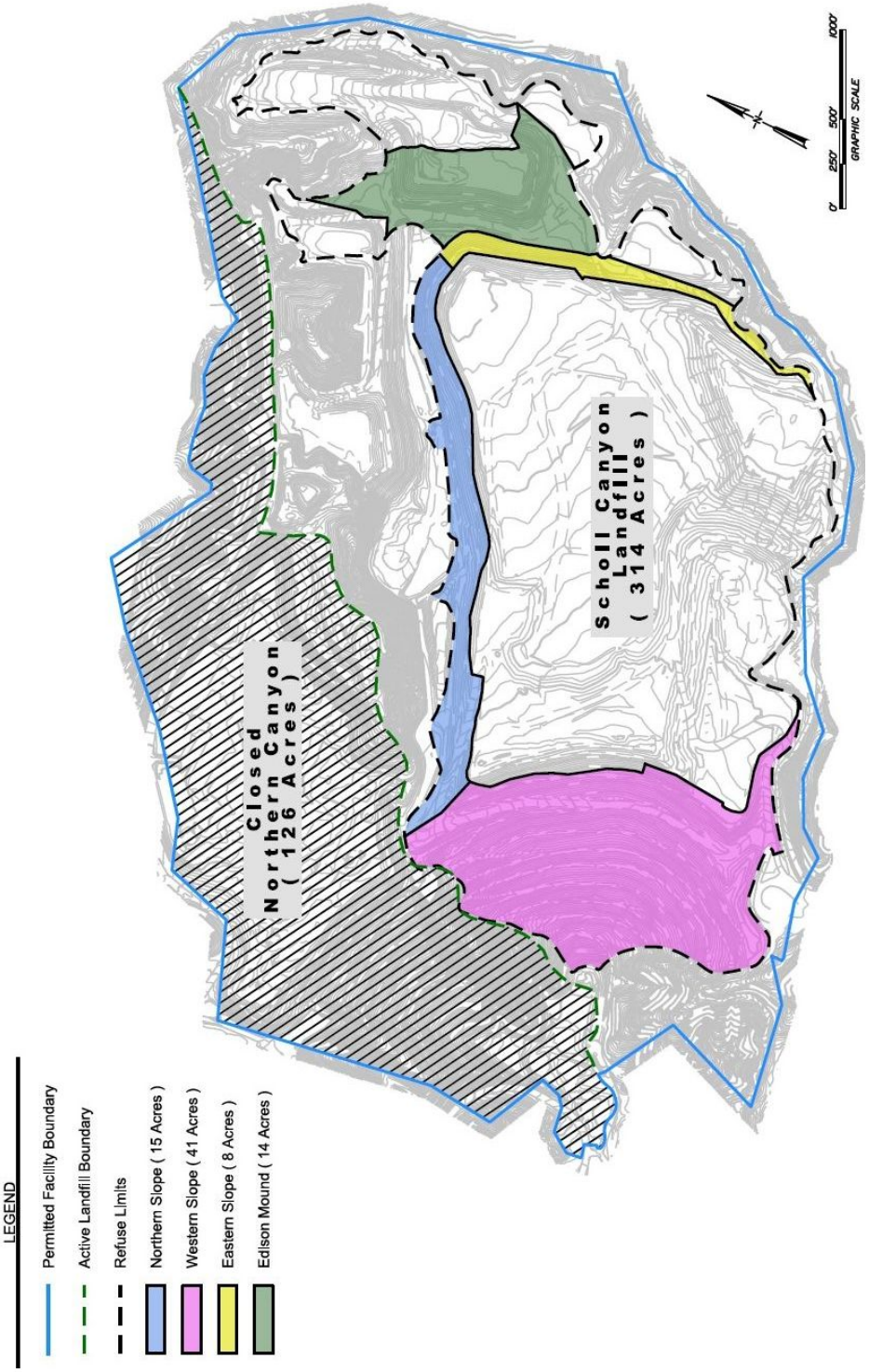


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FIGURE 4:
LAND USE NEAR THE LANDFILL

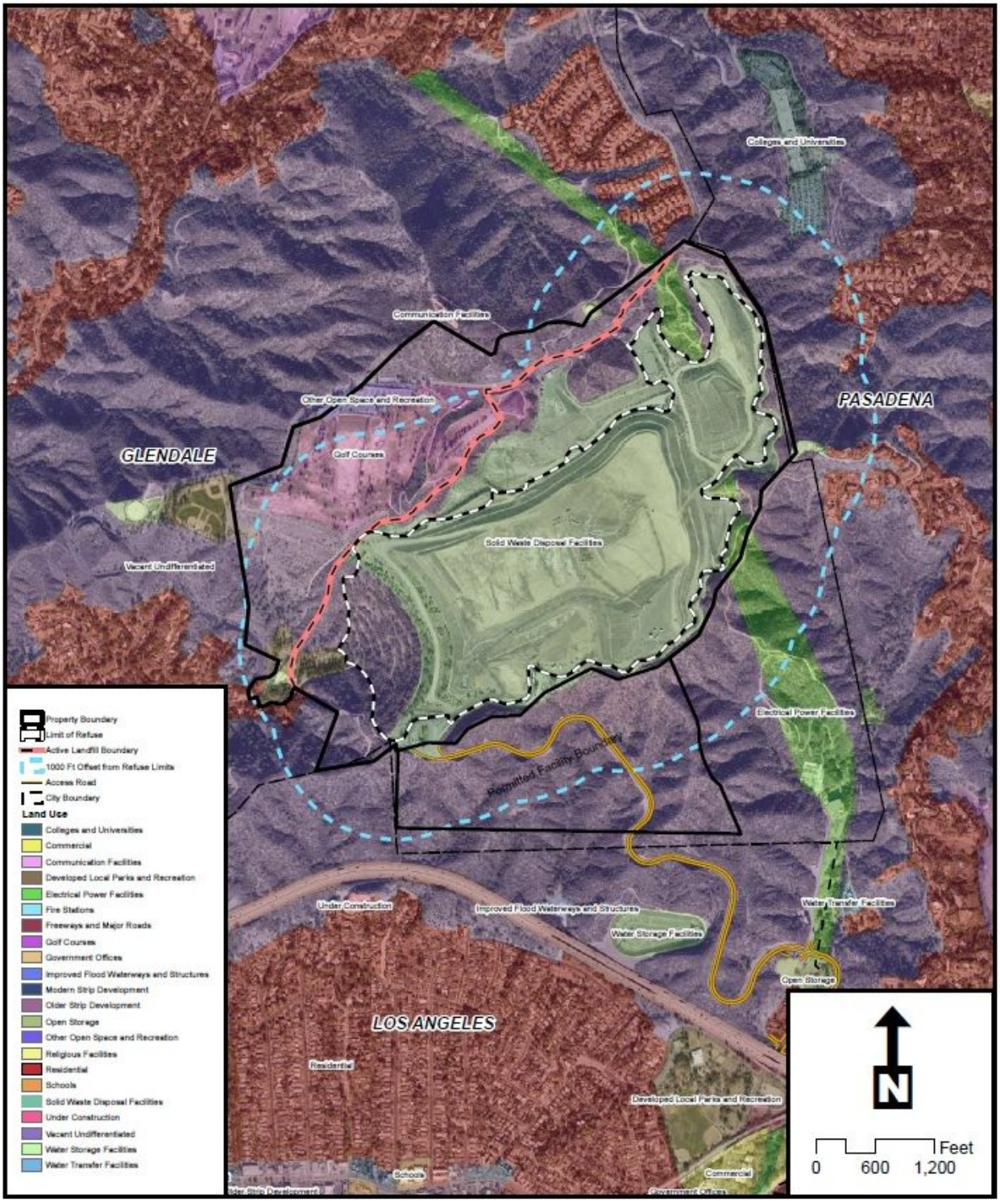

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FIGURE 5:
SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE CONTOUR MAP

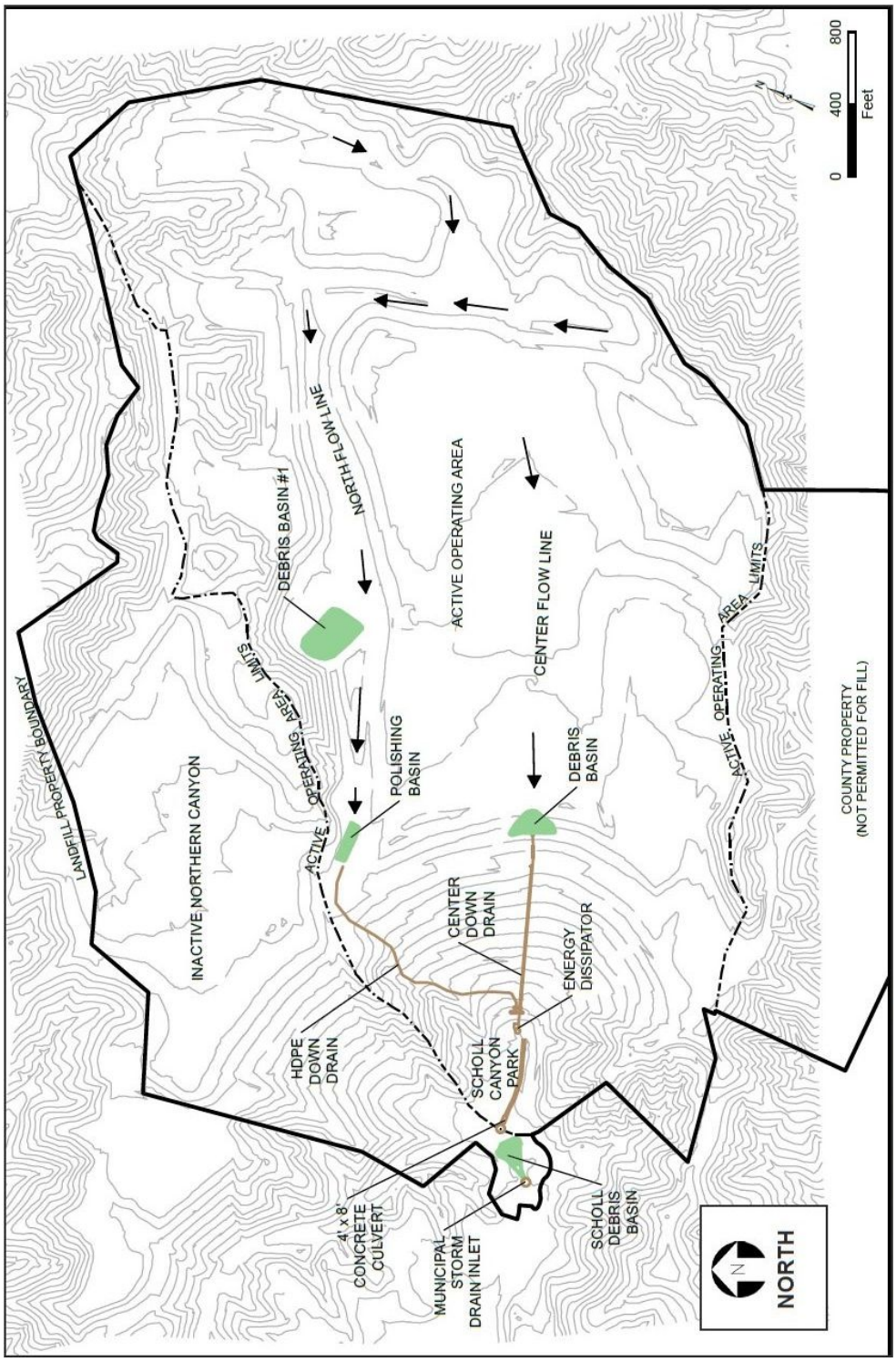

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FIGURE 6:
GROUNDWATER SEEPAGE COLLECTION LOCATION

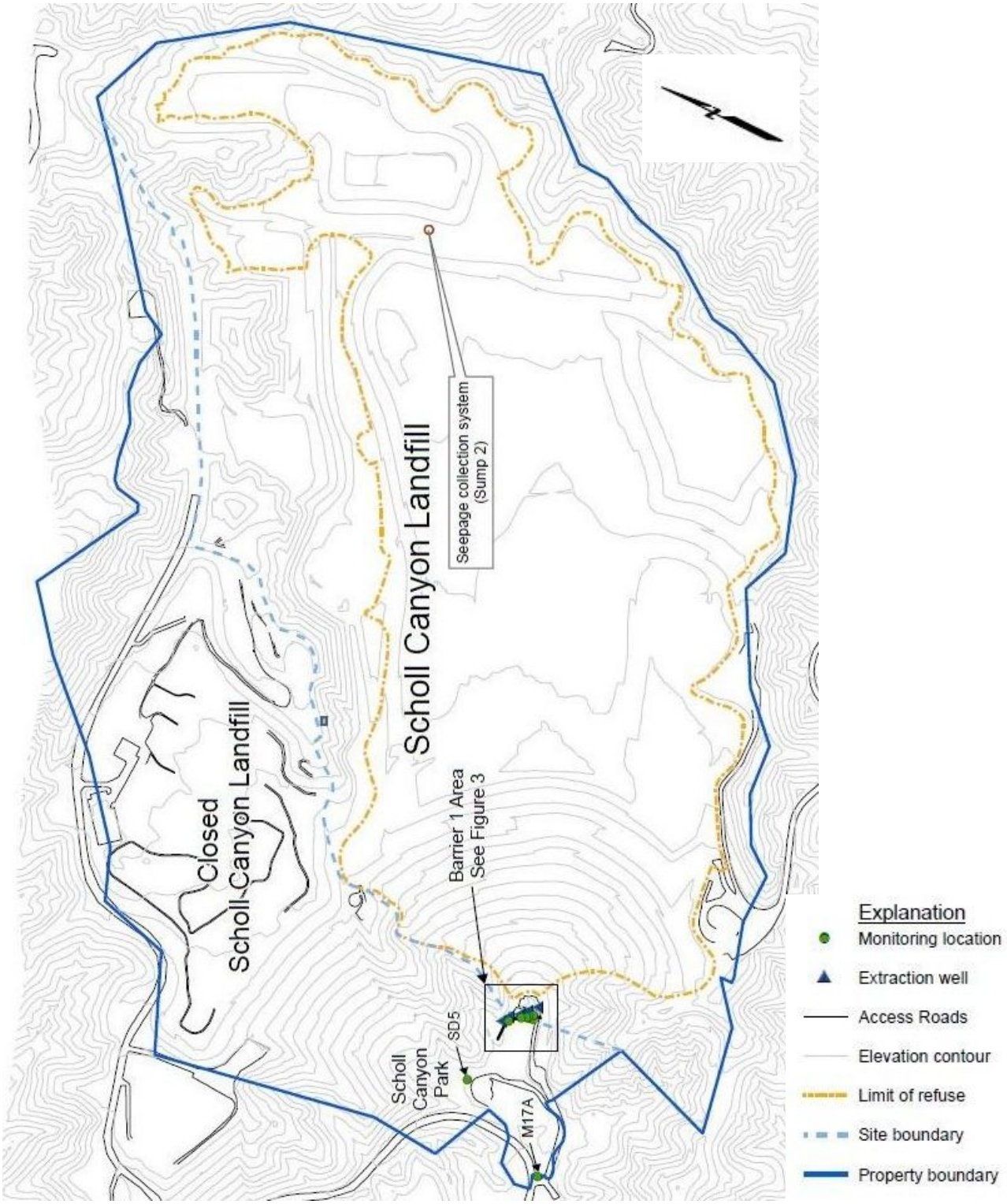

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FIGURE 7:
GROUNDWATER BARRIER AND GROUNDWATER WELLS

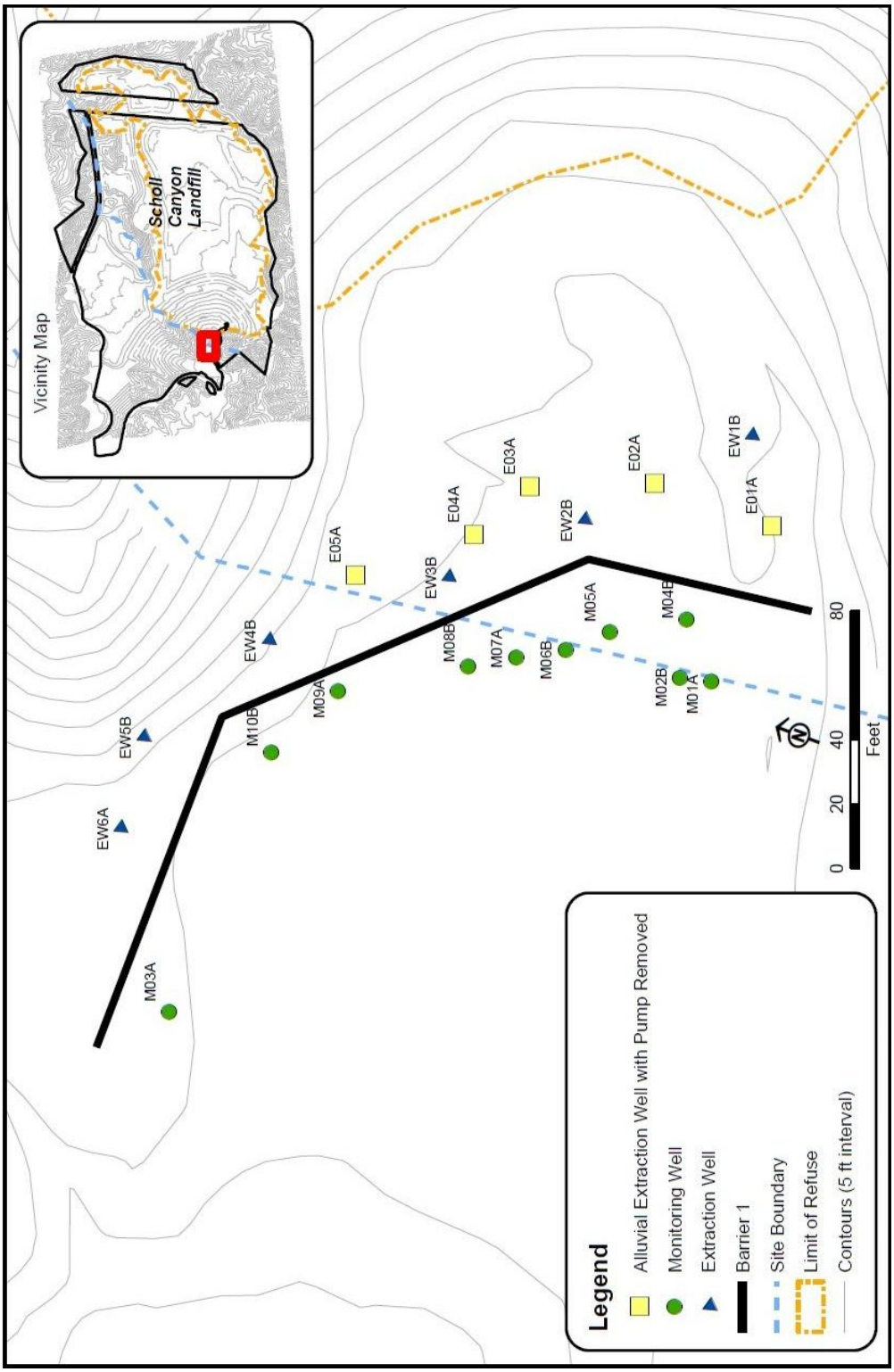

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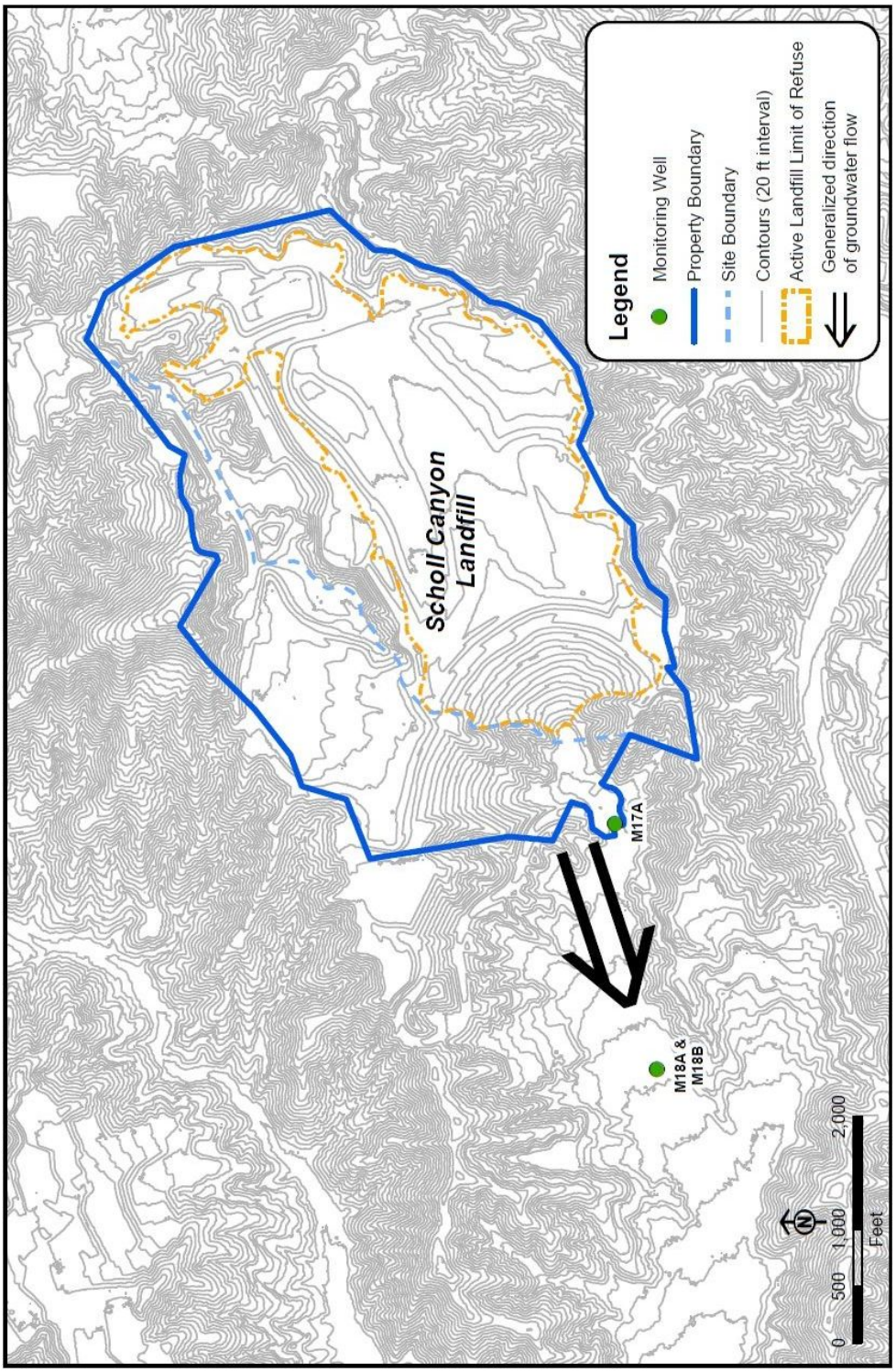
FIGURE 8:
OFF SITE GROUNDWATER WELLS



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