STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. R4-2007-0063

REVISED
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

VENTURA REGIONAL SANITATION DISTRICT
(TOLAND ROAD LANDFILL)
(File No. 69-091)

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

1. The Ventura Regional Sanitation District (Discharger), 1001 Partridge Drive, Suite 150 Ventura, CA 93003-5562, owns and operates the Class III municipal solid waste Toland Road Landfill (Landfill) located in an unincorporated area of Ventura County between the cities of Santa Paula and Fillmore (Figure 1, attached). The latitude of the Landfill is 34° 24' 06" and longitude is 118° 00' 49".

2. The Landfill began operations in 1970 on a 161-acre leased site and was operated by the Ventura County Public Works Agency. In 1972, the Discharger assumed the lease and operations of the Landfill. In 1986, the Discharger purchased the land on which the Landfill is located. In 1988, the Discharger purchased an additional approximately 55-acre parcel adjoining the subject property to the south. At present, total acreage for the Landfill is approximately 216.5 acres of which 91.4 acres are permitted for landfilling.

3. During its early history, the Landfill served the Santa Clara Valley, which included the cities of Santa Paula and Fillmore, the community of Piru, and other unincorporated areas. It was permitted to receive 135 tons per day of waste, and had a permitted capacity of 6 million cubic yards or approximately 2.5 million tons of solid waste. In the summer of 1996, the Discharger proposed a vertical and lateral expansion of the Landfill and an increase in the daily permitted tonnage limit to meet a regional need.

4. On February 1, 1996, the Discharger's Board of Directors certified a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH No. 95031009) for the expansion of the Landfill in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The EIR determined that expansion of the Landfill would have significant impacts related to noise, air quality, and traffic and a statement of overriding considerations for theses impacts was prepared and certified by the Board of Directors on February 22, 1996.

5. On May 22, 1996, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors issued Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 3141(3) to the Discharger which provided for the lateral and vertical

expansion of the Landfill for 31 years, or upon completion of the approved fill design, whichever came earlier. The approved fill design allows placement of approximately 15 million tons (30 million cubic yards) of refuse over the 91.4-acre Landfill.

6. The Discharger filed a complete Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), dated October 6, 1995, for the disposal to land of nonhazardous solid waste and inert solid wastes, at the Landfill, in accordance with title 23, chapter 15, section 2595 of the California Code of Regulations. The Discharger proposed in the ROWD to expand operations, as approved under the existing CUP No. 3141(3). In March 1998, the Ventura County Planning Division issued a permit adjustment to CUP 3141 (3) to add 2.5 acres of non-fill cut-slope to the permit boundary. On December 20, 2001 the Ventura County Planning Division adopted a revision of CUP No. 3141(3) to expand the refuse footprint by approximately 5.4 acres in order to fill a small V-shaped depression on the currently approved fill plan and change the final slopes from 1:1 (horizontal:vertical) to 2.5:1 or greater in the area being modified. The approved fill design is shown on Figure 2 (attached).

7. Current permitted fill operations at the Landfill became subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) under Regional Board Resolution No. 70-22 (adopted on March 11, 1970). On September 27, 1993, Resolution No. 70-22 was amended when the Regional Board adopted Order No. 93-062 incorporating federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations for all active municipal solid waste landfills within the Region. Regional Board Order No. 96-053 (adopted July 15, 1996) rescinded Resolution No. 70-22 and incorporated applicable expansion regulations of title 23, California Code of Regulations. Later Landfill requirements were updated by Order No. R4-2002-023 (adopted January 24, 2002) which rescinded Order No. 96-053. Because Order 93-062 references all active landfills within the Region, it has not been rescinded. Thus, active WDRs for the Landfill are contained in Order Nos. R4-2002-023 and 93-062.

8. The unlined "Old Landfill" that underlies the Phase 1 vertical expansion (see Figure 3 attached) includes all wastes disposed between February 1970 and August 1996. Between the Phase 1 expansion and the Old Landfill wastes, a two-foot thick low permeability intermediate soil barrier (i.e., $1x10^{-6}$ cm/sec) was installed to isolate Old Landfill wastes from the Phase 1 vertical expansion. A landfill gas collection system was placed beneath the intermediate soil barrier to extract landfill gas from Old Landfill waste. A leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) was installed on top of the intermediate soil barrier to remove leachate from Phase 1 waste.

9. The Landfill is located within the Fillmore Hydrologic Subarea of the Sespe Hydrologic Subunit in the Santa Clara-Calleguas Hydrologic Unit. The Landfill, which is surrounded on three sides by ridges that restrict inflow, is at the top of a watershed. Resultant groundwater flows in alluvium, weathered bedrock, or fractured bedrock, which

generally follows surface topography and exits the canyon to the south. Water exiting the canyon eventually enters the water bearing strata of the Santa Clara River watershed. The existing beneficial uses of the Fillmore Hydrologic Subarea are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, water contact and non-contact recreation, warm freshwater habitat, wetland habitat, wildlife habitat, rare, threatened and endangered species habitat, and migration of aquatic organisms habitat.

10. Pursuant to section 402.p of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and title 40 of the code of federal regulations (40 CFR) section 122, section 123, and section 124, the State Board adopted Order No. 97-03-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 was enrolled under the general industrial stormwater permit (Permit No. 456I0025422) on March 27, 1992. The Discharger has implemented a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) at the Landfill as required by the general industrial stormwater permit.

11. A solid waste assessment test (SWAT) analysis, consistent with the requirements of section 13273 of the California Water Code (CWC) was conducted between February 1988 and October 1989 for the Landfill and was approved by the Executive Officer on May 11, 1994. SWAT results indicated that the Landfill had not adversely impacted the beneficial uses of groundwater. The Discharger has implemented a groundwater monitoring program that has regularly evaluated groundwater quality at the Landfill since 1987. Groundwater monitoring conducted at the Landfill indicates no release of pollutants.

12. The Landfill groundwater monitoring program incorporates monitoring wells that are primarily downgradient to the Landfill (see Figure 4, attached).

13. Landfill gas migration monitoring probes are located along the southern boundary of the Landfill (see Figure 4, attached). These probes are currently monitored on a monthly basis pursuant to requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and the local enforcement agency (LEA), the County of Ventura, Environmental Health Services, Solid Waste Program. The perimeter monitoring network is limited to the southern boundary because there are no inhabitable structures within 1,000 feet of the property boundary along the west, north, and east sides of the Landfill boundary, and the adjacent properties within 1,000 feet of those boundaries are zoned open space range land.

14. An unsaturated zone (vadose zone) monitoring program is required for the Landfill, pursuant to title 27, California Code of Regulations (27 CCR), section 21769. The intent of an unsaturated zone monitoring program is to monitor unsaturated soils/bedrock

between the waste management unit and groundwater to provide an early indication of potential groundwater quality degradation. The Discharger installed three unsaturated zone monitoring wells (Tv-1, Tv-2, and Tv-3) at the toe of the existing Landfill consisting of suction lysimeters. The unsaturated zone monitoring system proved ineffective in supplementing water quality monitoring because collection of water samples is problematic, the lysimeters consistently failed to yield a sufficient volume of water to allow analysis. Moreover, they were redundant to other alluvial monitoring wells located further downgradient of the Landfill. On March 17, 2006, the Regional Board Executive Officer approved discontinuing monitoring of the unsaturated zone monitoring wells.

15. Marginal to the Landfill are three historic groundwater seeps (Phase IIB seep, Phase III seep, and United Water seep). Historic monitoring of the seeps has proved ineffective in supplementing water quality monitoring at the Landfill because collection of water samples has been problematic as the seeps often failed to yield an adequate volume of water to allow analysis. On March 17, 2006, the Regional Board Executive Officer approved discontinuing monitoring of the historic groundwater seeps.

16. The Discharger conducts soil-pore water monitoring at the Landfill. Historic monitoring for soil-pore water has proved ineffective in supplementing water quality monitoring at the Landfill because collection of water samples has been problematic as soil-pore water wells often failed to yield an adequate volume of water to allow analysis.

17. The Discharger submitted preliminary closure and post closure maintenance plans (PCPCMP) on May 1996. The plans were last updated in November 2006. The design for the final cover is a prescriptive one that includes three distinct layers (in addition to a synthetic layer which meets or exceeds the specifications for impermeability of the bottom liner) defined as follows:

    a. Foundation Layer - A two-foot layer of final cover placed between the daily cover and the low permeability layer.

    b. Low Permeability Layer (clay) - A one-foot layer of low permeability ($1x10^{-6}$ cm/sec) final cover placed between the foundation and vegetative layers.

    c. Vegetative Layer - A minimum one-foot layer of final cover placed on top of the compacted clay suitable to propagate vegetation.

18. The Discharger has designated as open space in perpetuity those portions of the Landfill on which solid waste fill has been or will be placed.

19. On December 11, 2002, the Discharger submitted a financial assurance for a reasonably foreseeable release funding mechanism to the Regional Board. The submittal discussed

funding for a pump and treat system in the front face area of the Landfill at a cost of $397,800 in 2002 dollars. The submittal was approved by Regional Board staff on February 25, 2003. The Discharger funds the financial assurance through an enterprise fund that is adjusted annually for inflation. The Discharger submits evidence of financial assurance for a reasonably foreseeable release to the CIWMB, in accordance with 27 CCR section 22222.

20. The Landfill lies within the Transverse Ranges physiographic province which is dominated by east-west trending folded and faulted mountain ranges that are the result of tectonic compressional forces. In the vicinity of the Landfill, the Ventura Basin is comprised mainly of the east-west trending Santa Clara syncline which is bounded on the south and north margins by the Oak Ridge and San Cayetano Faults, respectively. The Topatopa Mountains are being uplifted north of the Ventura Basin and are being thrust south over the basin sediments along the San Cayetano Fault (Figure 5, attached).

21. Structural geologic models for the region indicate that the Culbertson Fault, mapped as a Holocene fault based on guidelines established by the California Division of Mines and Geology, and other similar faults such as the Thorpe and Orcutt faults, are the result of flexural slip within the overturned limb of the syncline that lies south of, and structurally below the San Cayetano Fault. The San Cayetano Fault, the nearest major active fault, is located approximately 1.7 km (1.1 miles) north of the Landfill. The San Cayetano, Culbertson, and other faults and the overturned syncline exist within and are the product of north-south tectonic compression (Figure 5, attached).

22. The Seismic Hazard Zone Map for the Fillmore 7.5 minute quadrangle produced by the California Division of Mines and Geology Seismic Hazards Mapping Program indicates that proposed operational areas at the Landfill are located outside identified liquefaction zones. The hazard zone map also identify areas where the previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions, indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation is required. The Fillmore map shows that portions of the Landfill where continued development is proposed are located within a potential earthquake-induced landslide zone.

23. Results of a seismic design investigation performed by Environmental Solutions Inc. (1995) indicate that, based on both deterministic and probabilistic analyses, the maximum bedrock acceleration for the maximum credible earthquake (MCE) is about 0.80 g. associated with an earthquake of magnitude 7.2 on the San Cayetano Fault located at a distance of 0.9 miles from the Landfill. For the maximum probable earthquake (MPE), a maximum site bedrock acceleration of 0.40 g. was estimated.

24. Landfill slopes will be designed and constructed in a manner that will accommodate settlement and remain stable during the design earthquake event in accordance with

section 20370 of 27 CCR.

25. Geologic features in the northeastern portion of the Landfill, identified through trenching studies by Fugro Consultants (1996, 1997, 1998, 2001), have been described as a possible trace of the Culbertson Fault. (Approximately 9,600 lineal feet of trenching was completed by the Discharger to evaluate the potential for onsite active faulting). A seismic evaluation completed by GeoLogic Associates, 2001, indicates that the episodic slip rates for this onsite fault can be ascribed to an aseismic slip model, indicating that the degree of risk associated with ground rupture along the fault is low.

26. The Landfill is underlain by Quarternary alluvial fan deposits and Tertiary aged marine bedrock of the Los Posas and Pico Formations. The bedrock formations, consisting of interbedded sandstones, siltstones, and claystones, are classified by the Department of Water Resources (1961) as non-waterbearing. Groundwater, when present, is limited to canyon alluvium and fractured and weathered pockets in bedrock and moves slowly down canyon towards the Santa Clara-Sespe area of the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin. Generally, the Pico Formation acts as a regional aquitard to the highly-permeable Saugus Formation, which primarily composes the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin. The Saugus Formation does not underlie the Landfill.

27. Groundwater in bedrock underlying the Landfill is distinctly sodium chloride and sodium sulfate in chemical nature, typically displaying total dissolved solids concentrations in excess of 5,000 milligrams per liter.

28. The following are water quality objectives established in the Basin Plan for groundwater in the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin:

Constituents	Units	Maximum Value
TDS	milligrams per liter (mg/L)	1000
Sulfate	mg/L	400
Chloride	mg/L	50
Boron	mg/L	0.7

In addition, the Basin Plan indicates that water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the limits specified in provisions of title 22 of the CCR, including section 64431 for inorganic chemicals, section 64431 for fluoride, and section 64444 for organic chemicals.

29. Surface water runoff from the Landfill drains primarily in a southerly direction. Storm water at the Landfill is controlled by channeled ditches, pipelines, drainage benches and drainage structures that are designed and maintained to accommodate flows from the 100-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm in accordance with section 20365 of 27

CCR.

30. The beneficial uses of surface waters in O'Leary Canyon are not individually identified in the Basin Plan, however application of the tributary rule requires the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body apply to its tributary streams. The requirements in this Order, as they are met, are in conformance with beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan for canyons/streams at the Landfill that are tributary to the Fillmore Hydrologic Subarea of the Sespe Hydrologic Subunit in the Santa Clara-Calleguas Hydrologic Unit.

31. The Landfill is not located within a liquefaction hazard zone. Landslides known to exist at the Landfill have been mapped (Figure 6, attached). However, for future proposed expansion areas, grading is expected to excavate existing surficial slope failure features and the infilling of the canyon area with waste is expected to buttress slopes against potential future failure.

32. Surrounding land uses of the Landfill include open space and agricultural lands.

33. Climatic conditions at the Landfill are semi-arid. Rainfall typically occurs between November and April with very little rainfall during the summer months. Average annual precipitation in the area is approximately 14.8 inches. Average annual evaporation in the area is approximately 57.2 inches.

34. The Landfill is located outside of a 100-year flood plain according to the 1994 Ventura County General Plan.

35. The Landfill is operated as a modified "cut and cover" canyon landfill. Soil is excavated within the Landfill property for use as daily cover. Waste is placed in lifts approximately 15- to 20-feet thick with maximum 3:1 perimeter slopes. The lifts consist of waste compacted in two-foot thick layers distributed across a daily working face approximately 100 feet-wide. Each lift is covered daily with soil or alternative daily cover placed in a manner to minimize the infiltration of precipitation.

36. Maximum elevation of the Landfill will be approximately 1,435 feet above mean sea level.

37. The Landfill is permitted to accept up to 1,500 tons of Class III municipal solid waste per day.

38. The total design capacity of the Landfill, including refuse and daily cover, is 30 million cubic yards (yd^3). As of June 2006, the net remaining disposal capacity of the Landfill is approximately 21,983,000 yd^3 of refuse which corresponds to a remaining Landfill life of approximately 21 years at present disposal rates.

39. Engineered containment features for the expanded Landfill include geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) and a synthetic high density polyethylene (HDPE) base liners installed beyond the footprint of the older, unlined portion; as well as GCL and HDPE liner systems installed on sideslopes; a leachate collection and removal system (LCRS), ground water monitoring systems, and a landfill gas collection system. These systems will continue to be constructed to the prescriptive standards of 27 CCR or equivalent performance standards. This Order specifies that final design and construction methods for proposed engineered systems be reviewed and approved by this Regional Board's Executive Officer prior to installation and that no disposal occur in a new area until the corresponding construction is complete and certified and approved by Regional Board staff.

40. The Discharger will expand the Landfill gas recovery system to accommodate continued development of the waste management facility. Gas is collected through extraction wells and gravel-lined trenches, designed in accordance with 27 CCR requirements. The gas is combusted to reduce odor at the Toland Road Microturbine Electric Generation Station and adjacent flare station. Electricity is generated from gas combusted at the Microturbine Electric Generation Station.

41. Federal regulaltions for municipal waste landfills (Part 258.28 of 40 CFR) do not allow that bulk or noncontainerized liquid waste be place in waste units unless…The waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from the waste unit and the waste unit is designed with a composite liner system. Moreover, section 20340(g) of 27 CCR regarding leachage handling requires that …collected leachate shall be returned to the unit(s) from which it came or…discharged to a different unit only if:

    a. The receiving unit has an LCRS, contains wastes which are similar in classification and characteristics to those in the Unit(s) from which the leachate was extracted, and has at least the same waste classification as the unit(s) from which the leachate was extracted;

    b. The discharge to a different unit is approved by the Regional Board;

    c. The dishcarge of leachate to a different unit shall not exceed the moisture holding capacity of the receiving unit, and shall comply with section 20200(d) Management of Liquids at Landfills and Waste Piles of 27 CCR.

    The requirements in this Order, as they are met, would allow the Discharger to implement leachate and condensate disposal at the Landfill.

42. In November 2006, the Discharger released, for public comment, a Mitigated Negative Declaration / Initial Study for the Toland Road Landfill Biosolids and Electric Generation

Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Mitigated Negative Declaration / Initial Study determined that there would be no significant impacts related to noise, air quality, and traffic from the Toland Road Landfill Biosolids and Electric Generation Project. The Mitigated Negative Declaration / Initial Study for the Toland Road Landfill Biosolids and Electric Generation Project was adopted by the Board of Directors on January 11, 2007.

43. In accordance with 27 CCR requirements, the Discharger has submitted a Joint Technical Document (JTD) to this Regional Board to apply for revised WDRs that includes the use of treated municipal sewage sludge meeting the requirements specified in Part 503 in 40 CFR (hereinafter referred to as biosolids) as daily cover.

44. The proposed Toland Road Landfill Biosolids and Electric Generation Project includes the construction and operation of electrical generators and biosolids drying facilities powered by landfill gas. This area is comprised of approximately 2.7 acres and is located entirely within the existing boundaries of the Landfill (see attached Figure 7). All biosolids processing will occur within a covered structure. The biosolids drying facility will import biosolids from local wastewater treatment plants and will use landfill gas to power electrical generators and biosolids dryers.

45. The drying of the biosolids will occur in dehydration chambers through conduction and convection of hot air within the chamber. Heat provided for each chamber will be provided by a process heater fueled by landfill gas. Steam will be generated during the drying process by the evaporation of water in the biosolids. A vapor collection and control system will be connected to the dehydration chambers to condense moisture from the steam. The condensed water will be processed through an onsite water reclamation system or evaporated through cooling towers.

46. Reclaimed water from the biosolids water reclamation system will meet California Department of Health Services water reuse regulations criteria (California Code of Regulations title 22, division 4, section 60301 et seq.). The reclaimed water can be used for dust control and/or irrigation at the Landfill if requirements in this Order are met.

47. Biosolids subject to this Order shall avoid the following characteristics that can create water quality and public health problems if improperly treated, managed, and regulated during land application:

    a. The Toland Biosolids Project will destroy pathogens (bacteria, viruses, and parasites). As added protection in case any parasites remain, appropriate control over public access to application areas is required. Buffer zones around, surface water drainage courses, and public areas will prevent transmission of pathogens to the public.

b. Odor and insect nuisances can be caused if the biosolids have not been adequately treated (stabilized) prior to application or if wet biosolids are allowed to remain on the ground surface for several days. Compliance with State and federal standards for stabilization of the biosolids will minimize the potential for odors and insect nuisances. Proper management at the application site will prevent odor or insect nuisances. Properly stabilized biosolids will generate limited, transient odors in the immediate vicinity of the application operations.

c. Discharge of organic matter, metals, and pathogens to surface waters can affect water quality. These effects can be prevented by controlling runoff.

48. The construction and use of biosolids storage facilities allowed by this Order are for short-term storage of biosolids in the event that biosolids cannot be immediately applied to the ground surface because of an unanticipated event, such as mechanical breakdown of equipment or an unseasonable rainstorm. Because of the short period of storage allowed by this Order, the stockpiled biosolids are not a threat to the quality of underlying groundwater; thus, the storage basins need not be regulated as either a waste pile or surface impoundment under Title 27 of the CCR. If long-term storage is proposed, the Discharger will need to apply for separate WDRs for the long-term biosolids storage facility.

49. Due to the extensive work done by the USEPA, this Order incorporates 40 CFR part 503 requirements as baseline requirements for compliance. However, this Order is applicable to land application of biosolids and is not intended to regulate the generator(s). The 40 CFR part 503 permit requirements are only intended for and enforceable against the generator(s). Therefore, this Order does not constitute compliance with 40 CFR part 503. Since the SWRCB is not delegated with authority for the Federal Biosolids Program, the USEPA is the only authority to determine compliance with 40 CFR part 503.

50. This Order sets minimum standards for the use of biosolids as daily cover, and it does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control the use of biosolids subject to their control, as allowed under current law. It is the responsibility of the Discharger to make inquiry and to obtain any local governmental agency permits or authorizations prior to the application of biosolids at the Landfill.

51. The biosolids applied to land under this Order are non-hazardous decomposable wastes applied as a daily cover pursuant to best management practices and, as such, are exempt from the requirements of Title 23, CCR, Section 2510, et seq., (Chapter 15), in accordance with Section 2511(f).

52. Four existing groundwater monitoring wells (Tw-Qal-2, Tw-Qal-3, TwPs4 and 29G1) are in the footprint of the proposed Toland Road Landfill Biosolids and Electric Generation Project. Moreover, two existing groundwater monitoring wells (TwP-1B and TwP-1C)

are in the footprint of the future Phase 3B composite liner area and one existing groundwater monitoring well (TwP-1A) was completed within the Pico Formation, which is a regional aquitard that is not the focus of groundwater monitoring program. In February 2006, the Discharger submitted "Report of Monitoring Well Network Evaluation and Work Plan for Well Destruction" which proposes replacement groundwater monitoring well locations for the wells that will be abandoned. The final groundwater monitoring network after construction of the Toland Road Landfill Biosolids and Electric Generation Project and Phase 3B composite liner system is shown in Figure 8 (attached). Targeted zones for the groundwater monitoring network are illustrated in cross-section in Figure 9 (attached). The requirements in this Order, as they are met, incorporate procedures for well abandonment, well construction, and accelerated background data procurement that will allow for an effective transition from the existing groundwater monitoring to the monitoring network shown in Figure 8.

53. The Discharger continues to implement the Hazardous Waste Exclusion Program (a waste-load-checking program) described in the JTD to prevent the disposal of hazardous wastes, designated wastes, or other unacceptable materials. Hazardous materials are temporarily stored in a dedicated hazardous waste storage area and disposed of at an appropriate hazardous waste facility according to hazardous waste laws.

54. The USEPA under 40 CFR, part 257 and part 258 (Subtitle D) revised existing regulations for municipal solid waste disposal facilities in response to the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of RCRA and added new detailed requirements addressing the issues of location restriction, facility operation and design criteria, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, closure and postclosure maintenance, and financial assurance. USEPA delegated the responsibility for implementing these regulations to states with a fully approved landfill regulatory program. As responsible agencies for an approved state, the State Board and the Regional Board adopted the federal Subtitle D regulatory requirements (State Board Resolution No. 93-62 and Regional Board Order No. 93-062, respectively).

55. While the State Board and Regional Boards are the state agencies designated to protect water quality resulting from solid waste disposal activities, the CIWMB regulates all other aspects of solid waste disposal in the state. To remove regulatory overlap, conflict, and duplication between the CIWMB 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, under 27 CCR promulgated on July 18, 1997 clarify the roles and responsibilities of the CIWMB and the State Board/Regional Boards in regulating municipal solid waste Landfills.

56. The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses (municipal, domestic and agricultural supply, industrial service and process supply) and establishes water quality objectives for protection of beneficial these uses in the Santa Clara – Santa Paula area of the Ventura Central Groundwater Basin. The requirements in this Order, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the Basin Plan.

57. These WDRs govern the continuing disposal of municipal solid waste in the existing Landfill. The Landfill constitutes an existing facility, and the issuance of these requirements is therefore exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resource Code, section 21000 et seq.) in accordance with title 14, chapter 3, section 15301 of the California Code of Regulations.

58. This Order includes the attached definition of terms and acronyms (Attachment 1).

This Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to adopt WDRs for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

This Regional Board in a public meeting heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

Pursuant to section 13320 of CWC, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. The petition must be received by the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812, within 30 days of the date this Order is adopted.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Discharger shall comply with the following requirements at the Landfill:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The disposal of wastes at the Landfill shall not cause degradation of any water supply.

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

3. The discharge of waste shall not:

    a. Cause the occurrence of coliform or pathogenic organisms in waters pumped from a groundwater basin;

b. Cause the occurrence of objectionable tastes or odors in waters pumped from a groundwater basin;

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

d. Cause the presence of toxic materials in waters pumped from a groundwater basin;

e. Cause the pH of waters pumped from a groundwater basin to fall below 6.0, or rise above 9.0;

f. Cause the Regional Board's water quality objectives for the groundwater or surface water as established in the Basin Plan to be exceeded; and

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

4. All applicable federal, state, and county sanitary health codes, rules, regulations, and ordinances pertinent to the disposal of wastes on land shall be complied with in the operation and maintenance of the Landfill.

5. The direct discharge of any waste to any surface waters, surface drainage courses, or to usable groundwater is prohibited.

6. Odors, vectors, and other nuisances of waste origin beyond the limits of the Landfill are prohibited.

7. Basin Plan prohibitions shall not be violated.

8. Applications of biosolids shall be confined to within the Landfill site boundaries as shown in the November 2006 JTD 5-Year Review document.

9. The application of any material that results in a violation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Health and Safety Code section 25249.5) is prohibited.

10. The storage, transport, or application of biosolids shall not cause a nuisance, as defined in CWC section 13050.

11. There shall be no discharge of biosolids from the storage or application areas to adjacent areas not regulated by this Order, to surface waters, or to surface water drainage courses.

12. The discharge of biosolids except as allowed for authorized storage, processing, and

application sites is prohibited.

13. The application of "hazardous waste," as defined in Chapter 11, Division 4.5, Title 22 of the CCR, is prohibited.

14. For the purposes of this Order, biosolids do not include septage.

15. Discharge of biosolids with pollutant concentrations greater than those shown below is prohibited.

Ceiling Concentration Constituent	mg/kg (dry weight)
Arsenic	75
Cadmium	85
Copper	4,300
Lead	840
Mercury	57
Molybdenum	75
Nickel	420
Selenium	100
Zinc	7,500

16. The application of biosolids during periods of precipitation that induces runoff from the permitted site is prohibited.

17. The application of Class B biosolids containing more than 80 percent moisture is prohibited.

18. The application of biosolids in areas where biosolids are subject to gully erosion or washout off site is prohibited.

19. The application of biosolids to slopes exceeding ten percent (10%) is prohibited unless an Erosion Control Plan is approved by the Executive Officer, pursuant to Specification E.18.b, below.

20. The use of biosolids is prohibited for cover material placed on fill surfaces where additional cells are not to be constructed for 10 days unless the biosolids are covered with additional protective materials (i.e. soil, mulch, tarps, etc.).

B. REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

1. The Discharger shall only accept waste for disposal at the Landfill as deemed acceptable for a Class III facility by the Regional Board through orders or regulations.

2. Wastes disposed of at the Landfill shall be limited to certain nonhazardous solid wastes and inert solid wastes, as described in section 20220(a) and section 20230 of 27 CCR.

3. 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 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 to waters of the state (i.e., designated waste).

4. Dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge may be discharged under the following conditions:

    a. In areas containing approved liner and LCRS systems, sludge may be discharged provided it contains at least 20 percent solids if primary sludge, or at least 15 percent solids if secondary sludge, mixtures of primary or secondary sludges, or water treatment sludge.

    b. In areas where no approved liner and LCRS exist, sludge may be discharged if it contains at least 50 percent solids whether primary or secondary sludge, mixtures of primary or secondary sludges, or water treatment sludge.

    c. A minimum solids to liquids ratio of 5:1 by weight shall be maintained to ensure that the co-disposal will not exceed the initial moisture-holding capacity of the nonhazardous solid waste.

    d. When processed through the Toland Road Landfill Biosolids and Electric Generation facility, biosolids meeting requirements of this Order can be used as daily cover.

5. Treated wood waste may be disposed of at the Landfill under the following conditions:

    a. Discharge of treated wood waste shall only be to composite-lined portions of the Landfill.

    b. The treated wood waste is managed so as to prevent scavenging.

    c. Any management of the treated wood waste at the Landfill prior to disposal, or in lieu of disposal, complies with applicable Health and Safety Code requirements.

d. Treated wood waste disposal shall be discontinued if monitoring of the composite-lined portion of the Landfill where treated wood waste disposal has occurred indicates a verified release until corrective action results in cessation of the release.

6. Leachate and gas condensate from the Landfill may be disposed of at the Landfill under the following conditions:

a. The Discharger must submit, for approval of the Executive Offider, a leachate and condensate reintroduction design and operation plan for the Landfill that confirms compliance with 40 CFR and 27 CCR requirements.

b. Notify Regional Board staff prior to starting reintroduction of leachate/condensate from any lined unit.

c. Implement routine monitoring and reporting of leachate/condensate reintroduced to each unit where this operation occurs.

C. REQUIREMENTS FOR UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

1. No hazardous wastes (as defined in 22 CCR66261.3 et seq.), designated wastes (as defined in CWC section 13173), or special wastes (as defined in 22 CCR), 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 sludges or biosolids under conditions set forth in Provision No. B.4 above, or unless they are first processed in a solidification operation approved by the Executive Officer. Semi-solid waste means waste containing less than 50 percent solids, as described in section 20200 of 27 CCR. In cases of spoiled semi-solid food or consumer semi-solid wastes, Regional 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 at the Landfill.

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

5. No infectious materials or hospital or laboratory wastes, except those authorized for disposal to land by official agencies charged with control of plant, animal and human

disease, shall be disposed 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 off site to a legal point of disposal.

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

D. REQUIREMENTS FOR LANDFILL OPERATIONS

1. Drainage controls, structures, and facilities shall be designed to divert any precipitation or tributary runoff and prevent ponding and percolation of water at the Landfill in compliance with sections 20365 and 21090(b)(1) of 27 CCR. When necessary, temporary structures shall be installed as needed to comply with this requirement.

2. 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 flow shall be controlled to prevent off site migration.

3. Wastes deposited at the Landfill shall be confined thereto, and shall not be permitted to blow, fall, or otherwise migrate off the site, or to enter off site water drainage facilities or watercourses.

4. The waste load-checking program shall continue to be implemented to prevent the disposal of hazardous wastes, designated wastes, or other unacceptable wastes.

5. Waste material shall not be discharged on any ground surface that is less than five feet above the highest anticipated groundwater level.

6. The Discharger shall comply with notification procedures contained in section 32171 of the CWC 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 this Landfill in violation of these requirements. For the purpose of these requirements a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which WDRs have been established by a California Regional Water Quality Control Board and is in full compliance therewith. The Regional Board shall be informed via semiannual monitoring reports submitted in accordance with the specifications contained in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (M&RP) No. CI-5644 when 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.

7. All wastes shall be covered at least once during each 24-hour period in accordance with

sections 20680 and 20705 of 27 CCR. Intermediate cover over wastes discharged to the Landfill shall be designed and constructed to minimize percolation of precipitation through wastes and contact with material deposited. Other measures will be taken as needed to prevent a condition of nuisance from fly breeding, rodent harborage, and other vector-related activities.

8. The CIWMB has approved the Discharger to use biosolids, tarps, greenwaste, dredge materials, and contaminated soils as alternative daily cover materials at the Landfill. The Discharger may evaluate the use of other materials as alternative cover materials in the future consistent with section 20690 of 27 CCR.

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

10. The discharge of wastes or waste by-products (i.e., leachate or gas condensate) to natural surface drainage courses or to groundwater is prohibited.

11. No surface water, wastewater or stormwater shall leave the Landfill except as permitted by a NPDES permit issued in accordance with the federal CWA and the CCR. The Discharger shall maintain and modify, as necessary, the SWPPP developed for the Landfill.

12. Gas condensate gathered from the gas monitoring and collection system at the Landfill shall not be returned to the Landfill unless approved by the Executive Officer. Any proposed modifications or expansions to this system shall be designed to allow the collection, testing and treatment, or disposal by approved methods, of all gas condensate produced at the Landfill.

13. The Discharger shall intercept and remove any liquid detected in the leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) at the Landfill to a legal point of disposal and leachate shall not be returned back to the Landfill unless approved by the Executive Officer. If determined to be hazardous, collected leachate shall be transported by a licensed hazardous waste hauler to an approved treatment and disposal facility.

14. 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 this facility. 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.

15. The Discharger shall develop/maintain permanent survey monuments at the Landfill throughout the development, closure and postclosure maintenance periods. Benchmarks shall be established and maintained in sufficient numbers to enable reference to key

elevations and to permit control of critical grading and compaction operations.

16. 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.

17. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance or any incident resulting from Landfill operations that are in violation of Order No. R4-2007-0063. 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 seven days of the time that 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, or 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.

E. REQUIREMENTS FOR BIOSOLIDS LAND APPLICATION OPERATIONS

1. All biosolids subject to this Order shall comply with the applicable pathogen reduction standards listed in 40 CFR part 503.32. In addition to those standards, all biosolids meeting Class A standards shall not have a maximum fecal coliform concentration greater than 1,000 most probable number (MPN) per gram of biosolids; or the density of salmonella, sp.[1] shall not be greater than three MPN per four grams.

2. All biosolids subject to this Order shall comply with one of the applicable vector attraction reduction requirements specified in 40 CFR part 503.33.

3. All biosolids analyses shall be conducted in accordance with those methods specified in 40 CFR part 503.8(1) through 40 CFR part 503.8(4), 40 CFR part 503.8(6), and 40 CFR part 503.8(7).

[1] As determined by a USEPA approved method other than a method listed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" 18th Edition, 1992, American Public Health Association, 1015 15th Street, NW., Washington, DC 2005; and other than the method found in Kenner, B. A. and H. P. Clark, "Detection and Enumeration of Salmonella and Pseudomonas aeruginosa," Journal of Water Pollution Control Federation, Vol. 46, No. 9, September 1974, pp. 2163-2171. Water Environment Federation, 601 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

4. Biosolids containing less than 25% moisture content shall not be applied during periods when the surface wind speed at the Landfill exceeds 25 miles per hour.

5. Staging and biosolids application areas shall be at least:

   a. 10 feet from property lines,

   b. 500 feet from domestic water supply wells,

   c. 100 feet from non-domestic water supply wells,

   d. 100 feet from surface waters, including wetlands and creeks,

   e. 500 feet from occupied non-agricultural buildings and off site residences, and

   f. 200 feet from a primary tributary to a domestic water supply.

6. Biosolids shall be considered to be "stored" if they are placed on the ground or in non-mobile containers (i.e., not in a truck or trailer) at the application site or an intermediate storage location away from the generator/processing for more than 48 hours. Biosolids shall be considered to be "staged" if placed on the ground for brief periods of time solely to facilitate transfer of the biosolids between transportation and application vehicles.

7. Pre-processed/wet biosolids shall not be stored for more than seven (7) consecutive days prior to application.

8. Biosolids containing free liquids shall not be placed on the ground prior to application on an approved site, excluding equipment cleaning operations.

9. Pre-processed/wet biosolids shall not be stored directly on the ground at any one location for more than seven (7) consecutive days.

10. Sites for the storage of Class B biosolids shall be located, designed, and maintained to restrict public access to the biosolids.

11. Biosolids storage facilities that contain biosolids between October 1 and April 30 shall be designed and maintained to prevent washout or inundation from a storm or flood with a return frequency of 100 years.

12. Pre-processed/wet biosolids placed on site for more than 24 hours shall be covered.

13. Biosolids storage facilities shall be designed, maintained, and operated to minimize the generation of leachate and the effects of erosion.

14. The Discharger shall operate the biosolids storage facilities in accordance with an approved biosolids storage plan.

15. The Discharger shall immediately remove and relocate any biosolids stored or applied on site in violation of this Order.

16. All biosolids shall be transported in covered vehicles capable of containing the designated load except for short on-site hauls (i.e., hauling dried biosolids from the biosolids facility to the Landfill for use as daily cover).

17. All biosolids having a water content that is capable of leaching liquids shall be transported in leak proof vehicles.

18. The Discharger shall prepare for approval of the Executive Officer and maintain at the Landfill for use by Discharger personnel, the following biosolids related plans:

    a. Biosolids Storage Plan: The biosolids storage plan should include at a minimum:

        i. Size of biosolids storage area;
        ii. How frequently it will be used (emergency basis only or routine use);
        iii. Leachate controls;
        iv. Erosion controls; and
        v. Run-on/runoff controls.

    b. Erosion Control Plan: Biosolids applied to ground surfaces having a ten percent or greater slope requires an Erosion Control Plan. The Plan should outline conditions that justify application of biosolids to the 10 percent or greater slopes and specify the application and management practices to be used to assure containment of the biosolids on the application site.

    c. Spill Response and Traffic Plan

        i. The Spill Response Plan should include at a minimum:

            A. Emergency contacts and notification procedures.
            B. Personal protective equipment requirements.
            C. Response instructions for spill during biosolids transport.
            D. Response instructions for storage facility failure.
            E. Response instructions if hazardous or other unauthorized material is found.

        ii. The Traffic Plan should include at a minimum:

A. The proposed route for all vehicles handling biosolids.
B. The anticipated maximum vehicle weight.

d. Adverse Weather and Alternative Plan: Detail procedures to address times when biosolids cannot be applied at the Landfill due to adverse weather or other conditions (For example, periods when regional weather forecasts call for sustained wind greater than 15 miles per hour, and/or sustained precipitation, field preparation delays, access road limitations, etc.).

F. REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

1. The Discharger shall install containment structures that are capable of preventing degradation of the waters of the state. Construction standards for containment structures shall comply with 27 CCR requirements. Design specifications are subject to review and approval by the Executive Officer prior to any construction.

2. 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 27 CCR.

3. Cut and subgrade slopes, fill slopes, refuse cells and visual berms shall be designed and excavated / constructed in a manner that will resist settlement and remain stable during the design earthquake event in accordance with section 20370 of 27 CCR.

4. The Discharger shall submit detailed preliminary plans, specifications, and descriptions for all proposed containment structures and construction features for Executive Officer approval at least 90 days prior to construction.

5. The preliminary plans shall contain detailed quality assurance / quality control for the proposed construction as required by 27 CCR.

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

7. No disposal shall occur in a new area until the corresponding construction is completed and certified. The Discharger shall also submit a description of, and location data for, ancillary facilities, including roads, waste handling areas, buildings, and equipment cleaning facilities. As-built plans shall be submitted within 60 days after the completion of construction. If the as-built plans are virtually identical to the approved preliminary

plans and specifications, only change sheets need be submitted in lieu of complete as-built plans.

8. Landfill refuse slopes shall be designed per requirements in 27 CCR and constructed in a manner that will resist settlement and prevent failure during a MPE for interim slopes, or MCE for final refuse slopes.

9. The Discharger shall within 48 hours of a significant earthquake event, provide an initial verbal assessment to the Regional Board of any earthquake damage at the Landfill. A detailed post-earthquake report describing any physical damages to the containment features, groundwater monitoring and/or leachate control facilities and a corrective action plan to be implemented at the Landfill shall be submitted to the Regional Board with 30 days of the earthquake event. 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, or as measured as a VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale.

10. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board of any flooding, 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 perform an annual testing per 27 CCR section 20340(d) for any LCRS to demonstrate their operating efficiency during the operational, closure and postclosure maintenance periods of the Landfill.

G. REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL

1. Waste management units shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, and washout 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 facility drainage system must be designed and constructed to withstand site-specific maximum intensity precipitation (peak flow) from a 100-year, 24-hour storm.

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

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

   a. A run-on drainage control system to prevent flow from off site sources 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 off site sources that result from a 100-year, 24-hour storm;

   b. A runoff drainage control system to minimize sheet flow from the disposal areas, and to collect and divert both the calculated volume of precipitation and the peak flow from on site surface runoff 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 waste management units.

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

5. Annually, by October 1st, all drainage control system construction and maintenance activities shall be completed. The Annual Summary Report required under M&RP No. CI-5644 shall include a drainage control system maintenance report that includes, but not be limited to, the following information:

   a. 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;

   b. 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

   c. An 11"x17" or larger site map, prepared by either aerial surveillance or a licensed surveyor, indicating the locations of the elements listed in Item J.5.b. above, and the flow direction of all Landfill drainage. The map shall be updated at least annually.

6. Periodic inspection of the waste management units, the drainage control system, and all containment structures shall be performed to assess the conditions of these facilities and to initiate corrective actions necessary to maintain compliance with this Order.

H. REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER QUALITY MONITORING

1. The Discharger shall conduct required monitoring and response programs in accordance with section 20385 of 27 CCR. (A detection monitoring program per section 20420 of 27 CCR, an evaluation monitoring program per section 20425 of 27 CCR, and a corrective action program per section 20430 of 27 CCR).

2. The Discharger shall implement the attached M&RP No. CI-5644 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 any unreasonable impairment of beneficial uses associated with (caused by) discharges of waste to the Landfill. M&RP No. CI-5644 is designed to satisfy both federal and state regulatory monitoring requirements.

3. At any time, the Discharger may file a written request, including appropriate supporting documents, with the Executive Officer, proposing modifications to M&RP No. CI-5644. The Discharger shall implement any changes to the revised M&RP approved by the Executive Officer upon receipt of a signed copy of the revised M&RP.

4. The Discharger shall follow the Water Quality Protection Standards (WQPS) for detection monitoring established by the Regional Board in this Order pursuant to 27 CCR, section 20390. The following are elements of the WQPS as established by the Regional Board:

    a. The Discharger shall use the constituents listed in Item No. I.7 of M&RP No. CI-5644 and revisions thereto, as "monitoring parameters". These monitoring parameters are subject to the most appropriate statistical or non-statistical tests under the attached M&RP No. CI-5644, statistical and non-statistical analyses of sample data during a Detection Monitoring Program, and any revised monitoring and reporting program approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.

    b. Concentration Limits - The concentration limit for each monitoring parameter and COC for each monitoring point shall be its background value as obtained during that reporting period.

    c. The compliance monitoring wells at the Landfill shall consist of those wells listed in Item No. I.4 of M&RP No. CI-5644. All compliance monitoring wells shall be monitored pursuant to this Order and as directed by the Executive Officer through future revisions of M&RP No. CI-5644. The points of compliance extend through the zone of saturation.

d. Compliance period - The estimated duration of the compliance period for the Landfill, (i.e. the minimum period of time during which The Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program subsequent to a release from the Landfill) is six years. Each time the standard is not met (i.e. releases discovered), the Landfill begins a compliance period on the date the Regional Board directs the Discharger to begin an evaluation monitoring program. If the Discharger's corrective action program has not achieved compliance with the standard by the scheduled end of the compliance period, the compliance period is automatically extended until the Landfill has been in continuous compliance for at least three consecutive years.

5. The compliance point(s) where water quality protection standards (WQPS) apply shall be located along downgradient edges of waste management units at the Landfill or an alternate location approved by the Executive Officer.

6. If necessary, the Discharger shall install additional water quality monitoring devices necessary to comply with M&RP No. CI-5644, as adopted or as revised by the Executive Officer.

7. 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. A final report must be submitted for Executive Officer approval within 90 days of a well being designated for decommissioning.

8. Unless otherwise approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" promulgated by the USEPA.

9. The Discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports in accordance with section 13267 of the CWC. 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 section 13268 of the CWC. Monitoring reports shall be submitted in accordance with the specifications contained in the attached M&RP No. CI-5644, as directed by the Executive Officer. The attached monitoring and reporting program is subject to periodic revisions, as warranted and approved by the Executive Officer.

10. The effectiveness of all monitoring wells, monitoring devices, and leachate and gas collection systems shall be maintained throughout the Landfills operational, closure, and postclosure maintenance periods in accordance with acceptable industry standards. The Discharger shall maintain a groundwater monitoring well preventative maintenance program (MWPMP) approved by the Executive Officer. Elements of the program should include a minimum of periodic visual inspections of well integrity, pump removal and inspection, and appropriate inspection frequencies. If a well or piezometer is found to be inoperative, the Regional Board and other interested agencies shall be so informed in writing within seven days after such discovery, and this notification shall contain a time schedule for returning the well or piezometer to operating order. Changes to the existing program shall be submitted for Executive Officer approval at least 30 days prior to implementing the change(s).

11. If a well or piezometer is proposed to replace an inoperative well or piezometer identified in the MWPMP, the Discharger shall not delay replacement while waiting for Executive Officer approval. However, a technical report describing the location and construction details shall be submitted to the Executive Officer within 30 days.

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

13. For any monitoring wells or piezometers installed in the future, the Discharger shall submit technical reports for approval by the Executive Officer prior to installation. These technical reports shall be submitted at least 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.

14. For the revised monitoring network described in Finding No. 52, above, the Discharge

shall submit a technical report within 60 days of completion of the monitoring network to confirm that it is capable of effectively detecting a reasonably foreseeable release from the Landfill. Specifically, the technical report shall discuss any differences in hydrogeologic conditions identified during monitoring well construction that are different that that anticipated in "Report of Monitoring Well Network Evaluation and Work Plan for Well Destruction" (i.e. the hydrogeologic conditions illustrated in cross section Figure 9, attached).

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR ON SITE USE OF WATER

1. No water shall be routinely applied to refuse fill areas except for landscape irrigation, surface dust control, winter deck construction, road construction, final cover construction or non-emergency uses approved by the Executive Officer. Any water used at the Landfill, except for potable water, recycled/reclaimed water, and any other water allowed by this Order or the Executive Officer, shall be subject to these WDRs. Water used for these 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.

2. No wastewater shall leave the Landfill except as permitted by an NPDES permit issued in accordance with the federal CWA and CWC. The Discharger shall maintain and modify, as necessary, the SWPPP developed for the Landfill.

3. Wastewater produced at the Landfill shall not be subject to these WDRs, pursuant to Provision No. I.2 above, if it meets applicable requirements of the CWC, CCR, and HSC for recycled water. In order for wastewater to not be subject to WDRs it shall comply with regulatory criteria promulgated by the California Department of Health Services (DHS), currently set forth in title 22, division 4, section 60301 et seq., CCR, which includes specified approved uses of recycled water, numerical limitations and requirements, treatment method requirements and performance standards to be considered equivalent to recycled water. Because the DHS is statutorily required (CWC section 13521) to establish uniform statewide reclamation criteria for the various uses of recycled water to assure protection of public health where recycled water use is involved, pursuant to CWC section 13523, the Regional Board has consulted with and considered recommendations of the DHS in issuing waste discharge/water recycling requirements. The Discharger shall demonstrate to the Executive Officer compliance with this provision before each Landfill wastewater source is used as an equivalent recycled water as defined above.

4. The use of recycled water, treated to title 22 standards, at the Toland Road Landfill Biosolids and Electric Generation facility includes, but is not limited to landscape

irrigation, dust control and cooling water purposes at the Biosolids and Electric Generation Facility.

5. Mixing any Landfill wastewater source with recycled or potable water to achieve equivalence to recycled water standards, as described in Provision No. I.3 above, is prohibited.

6. During periods of precipitation, when the use of irrigation or dust control is not necessary for the purpose specified in this Order, all wastewater generated from the biosolids drying facility shall be stored, recirculated through the drying process (cooling towers) discharged to a sanitary sewer, or hauled to a legal point of disposal.

7. Washing of paved Landfill roads during rainy periods shall only occur when muddy roads create a safety concern. Washing of equipment or vehicles on the Landfill shall be confined to controlled areas where the wastewater is collected for proper disposal.

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

9. All uses of potable water, recycled, or wastewater shall be within the boundaries of the Landfill property. During an emergency, this water may be used for fire fighting on the Landfill or on undeveloped areas off and adjacent to the Landfill.

10. Wastewater from cleaning site equipment, water purged from wells, and leachate removed from the Landfill's LCRS intended to be used on site for dust control or irrigation shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 pH units, and shall not exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Concentration
Total suspended solids	100 mg/L
Specific conductance	200 µhos/cm
Oil or grease	15 mg/L
Total organic carbon	110 mg/L
Volatile organic compounds	Nondetect

11. A sampling station shall be established for each waste water source where representative samples can be obtained. Waste water samples shall be obtained at sampling stations prior to being mixed with other water(s). The minimum sampling frequency for waste waters is on a monthly 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.

J. REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTING SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

1. The Discharger shall notify Regional Board staff at least 30 days prior to any maintenance activities, for approval by the Executive Officer, which 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 site investigation purposes.

2. The Discharger shall furnish to the Executive Officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the Executive Officer may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish to the Executive Officer, upon request, copies of records required by this Order.

3. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer, in writing, at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the Discharger and a new owner for construction, operation, closure, or post-closure maintenance 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 is liable from the transfer date on. The agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the new owners shall accept responsibility for compliance with this Order that includes the post-closure maintenance of the Landfill.

4. Where the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in any report to the Regional Board, it shall submit such facts or information within seven days of its discovery of the omission.

5. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board of changes in information submitted in a JTD and supplementary information, including any material changes in the types, quantities or concentrations of wastes discharged, or Landfill operations and features. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board before any material change is made in accordance with section 21710 of 27 CCR.

6. 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 Executive Officer, Waste Board, and local enforcement agency.

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

8. In accordance with section 21710 of 27 CCR, the Discharger shall notify the Regional

Board within seven days, if fluid is detected in a previously dry LCRS, or if a progressive increase in the liquid volume is detected in a LCRS.

9. The Discharger shall submit an updated "Operations Plan" within 60 days after adoption of this Order, for approval by the Executive Officer with a specific focus on containment systems or methods to prevent the offsite migration of biosolids either as windborne or surface water contaminants. The Operations Plan should describe all operations which could affect water quality, including but not limited to:

    a. a description of proposed treatment, storage, and disposal methods;

    b. contingency plans for the failure or breakdown of waste handling facilities or containment systems, including notice of any such failure, or any detection of waste or leachate in monitoring facilities, to the Regional Board, local governments, and water users downgradient of the Landfill; and

    c. a description of inspection and maintenance programs which will be undertaken regularly during disposal operations and the post closure maintenance period.

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

    d. 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.

    e. 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 Executive Officer.

f. 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."

K. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

2. Beneficial uses of surface waters in the canyons/streams at the Landfill are not specifically designated in the Basin Plan. However, since these canyon/streams are tributary to the Fillmore Hydrologic Subarea of the Sespe Hydrologic Subunit in the Santa Clara-Calleguas Hydrologic Unit, the Regional Board finds that the beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan for the Fillmore Hydrologic Subarea of the Sespe Hydrologic Subunit in the Santa Clara-Calleguas Hydrologic Unit apply to these tributary canyons/streams.

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

4. The Discharger has a continuing responsibility for correcting any problems which may arise in the future as a result of waste discharged at the Landfill, and from gases and leachate that may be caused by infiltration or precipitation of drainage waters into the waste disposal units, or by infiltration of water applied to this property during subsequent use of the land or other purposes.

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. These requirements do not exempt the Discharger from compliance with any other current or future law that may be applicable. They do not legalize this waste management facility, and they leave and do not affect further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this waste management facility that may be contained in other statutes.

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

9. This Order includes the attached "*Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements*", adopted November 7, 1990 (Attachment 2). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and Standard Provisions, these provisions stated herein will prevail.

10. The requirements adopted herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the Discharger from liabilities under federal, state, or local laws.

11. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

12. The Discharger is the responsible party for the WDRs and the monitoring and reporting program for the facility. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of these WDRs. 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 WDRs by the Regional Board.

13. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain financial assurance instruments (Instruments) which comply with 27 CCR section 22207 (Closure Fund), section 22212 (Post-Closure Fund), and section 22220 et seq. (Corrective Action Fund) and 40 CFR parts 257 and 258. With regard to the corrective action fund, the Discharger shall evaluate the cost of financial assurance to cover the estimated costs of the worse case reasonably foreseeable release. Every five years after submittal of the initial financial assurance report, or earlier if requested by the Executive Officer, the Discharger shall submit a report that either validates the Instruments ongoing viability or proposes and substantiates any needed changes. The Discharger may combine the three components (Closure, Post-Closure, and Corrective Action) of the Instruments into one report to comply with this requirement. Annually, the Discharger shall submit evidence (e.g., an acceptance letter from the CIWMB Financial Assurance Section) that a financial assurance instrument(s) is in place for closure, post-closure, and corrective action. Evidence of the Instrument(s) shall be included in the Annual Summary Report required under M&RP No. CI-5644.

14. This Order is subject to Regional Board review and updating as necessary to comply with changing state or federal laws, regulations, policies, or guidelines.

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

    a. enforcement action;

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

    c. denial of a ROWD in application for new or revised WDRs.

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

17. 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.

18. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Executive Officer. The Regional 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. The Discharger shall submit notice of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage as described under Provision No. J.3 of this Order.

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

20. 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 noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

21. 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.

22. According to section 13263 of the CWC, these requirements are subject to periodic review and revision by this Regional Board.

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

24. This Order in no way limits the authority of the Regional Board, as contained in the CWC, to require additional investigations and cleanups pertinent to this project. This Order may be revised by the Executive Officer as additional information from the project becomes available.

25. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this Order may result in imposition of civil liability against the Discharger by the Regional Board, either by the Regional Board or judicially by the Superior Court, in accordance with CWC section 13350 et seq. and/or referral to the Attorney General of the State of California for such legal action as may be deemed appropriate.

26. The Discharger shall be responsible for informing all biosolids transporters, appliers, and growers using the site of the conditions contained in this Order.

L. RESCISSIONS

1. Except for violation enforcement purposes, Regional Board Order No. 96-053, adopted on July 15, 1996, is hereby rescinded. Because Order No. 93-062 also applies to other municipal waste landfills in the region, incorporating federal regulations, it is not rescinded.

I, Tracy Egoscue, 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 December 6, 2007.

_____

Tracy Egoscue
Executive Officer

FIGURE 1:
LOCATION MAP

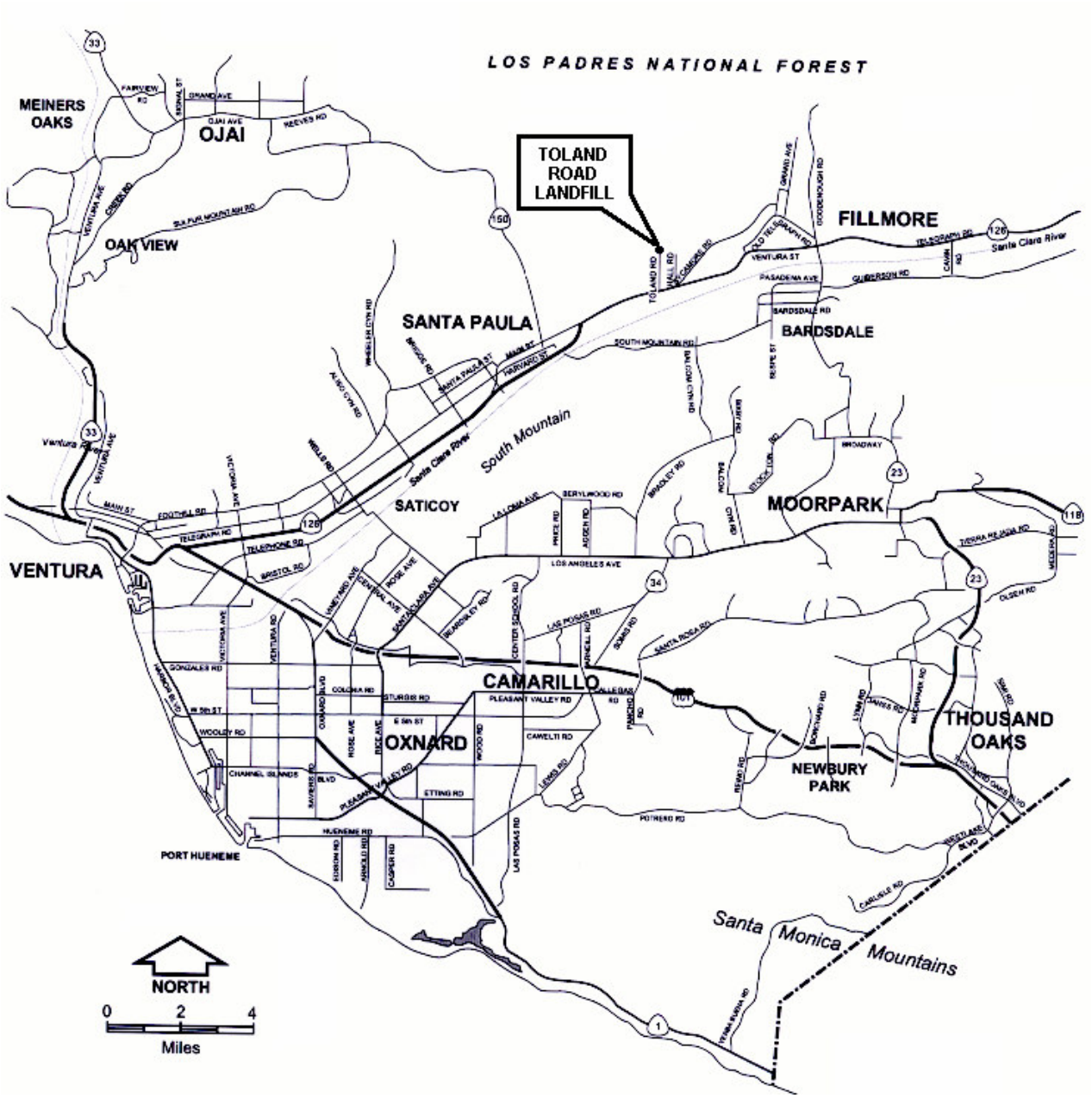

FIGURE 2:
APPROVED FILL DESIGN

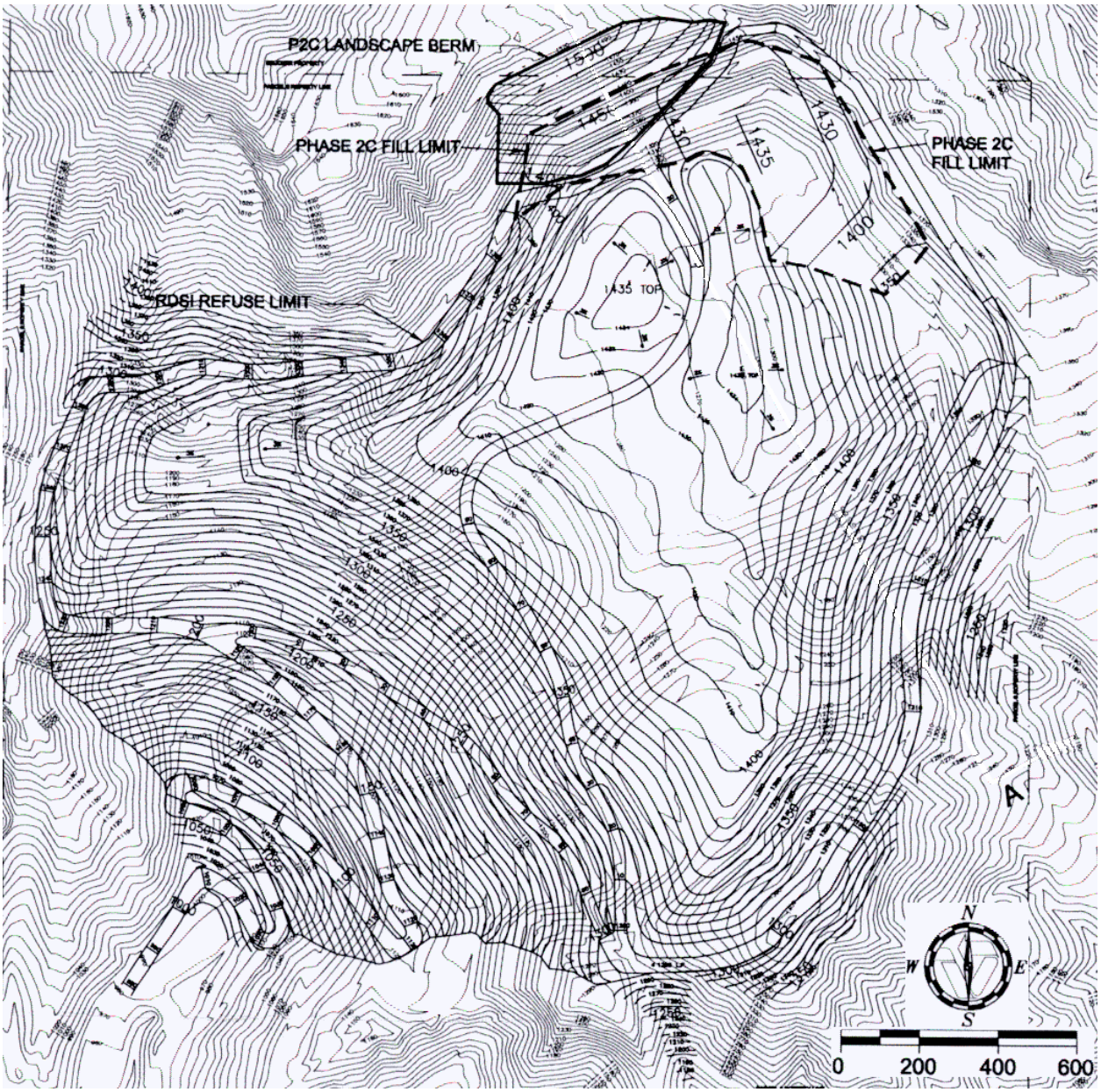

FIGURE 3:
LANDFILL DEVELOPMENT PHASES

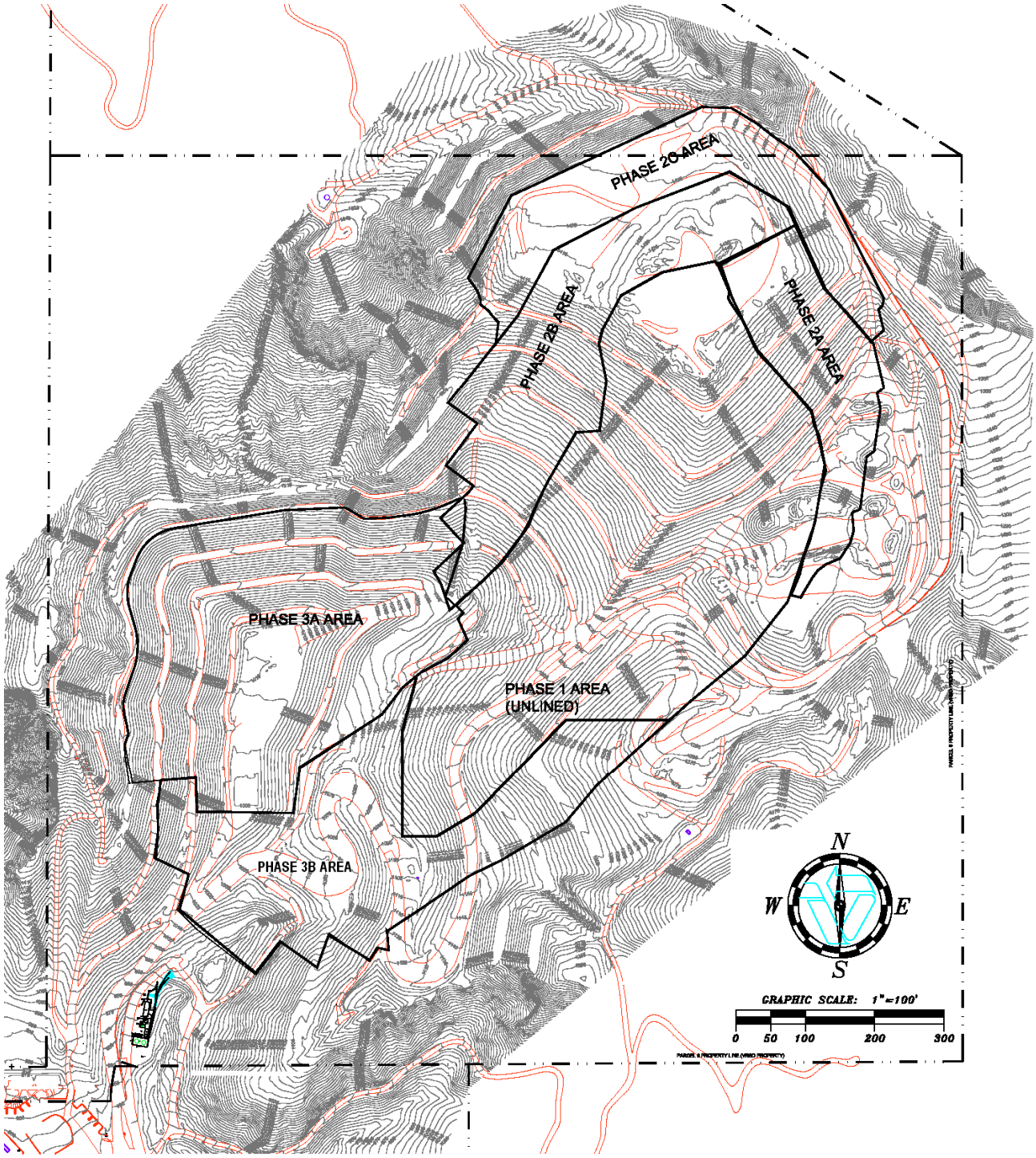

FIGURE 4:
GROUNDWATER AND GAS MIGRATION MONITORING NETWORKS

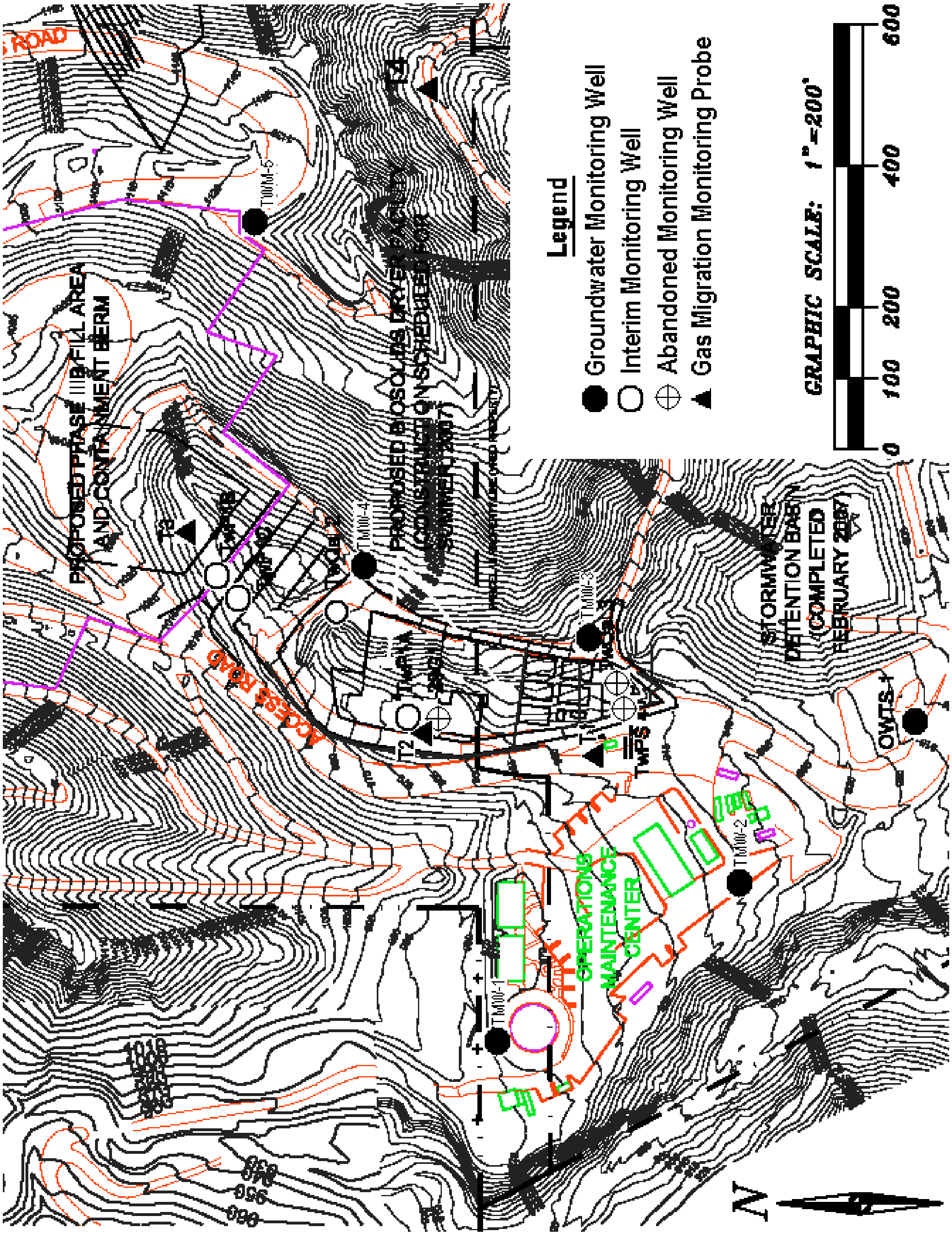

FIGURE 5:
REGIONAL STRUCTURAL MODEL

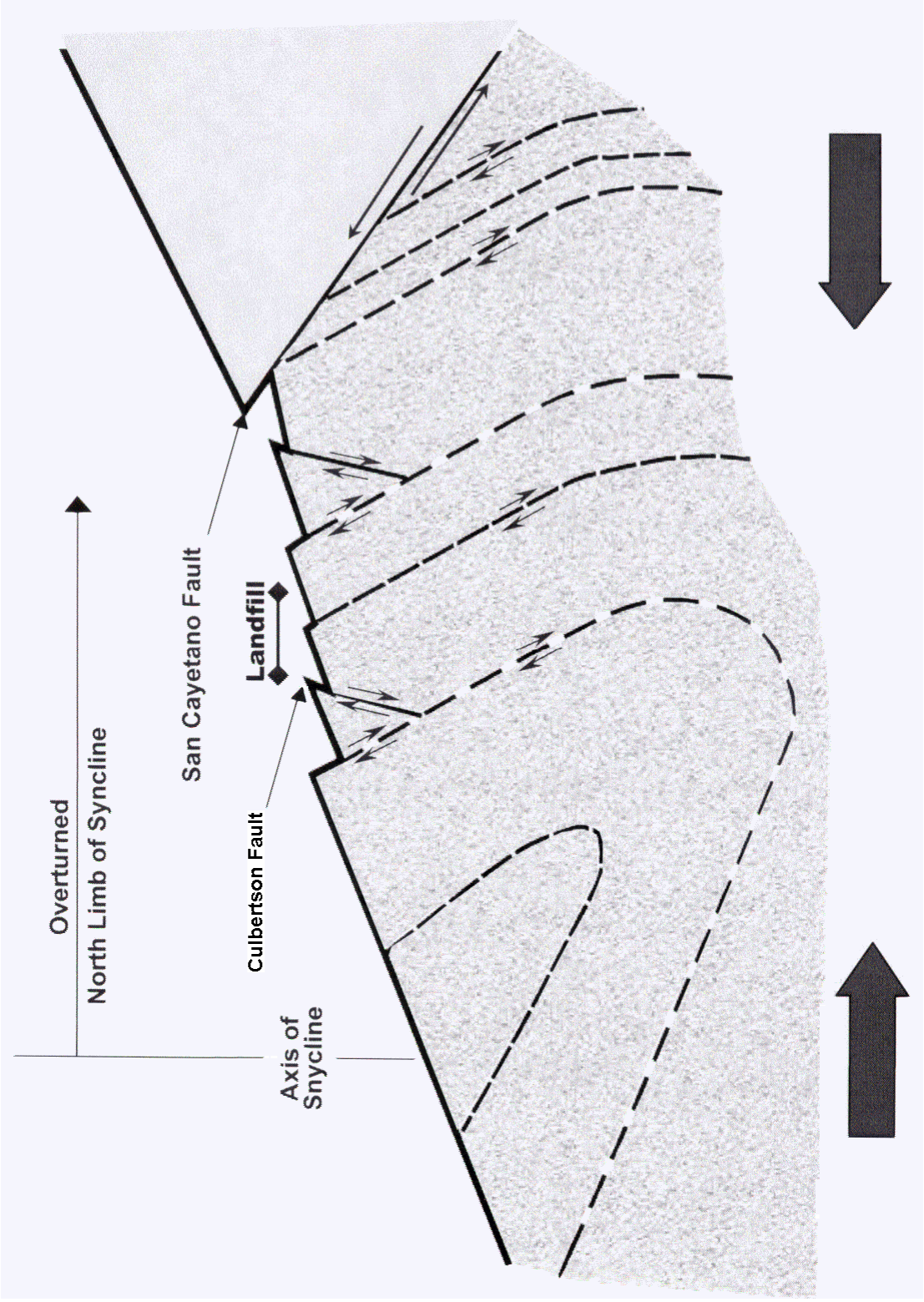

FIGURE 6:
GEOLOGIC MAP

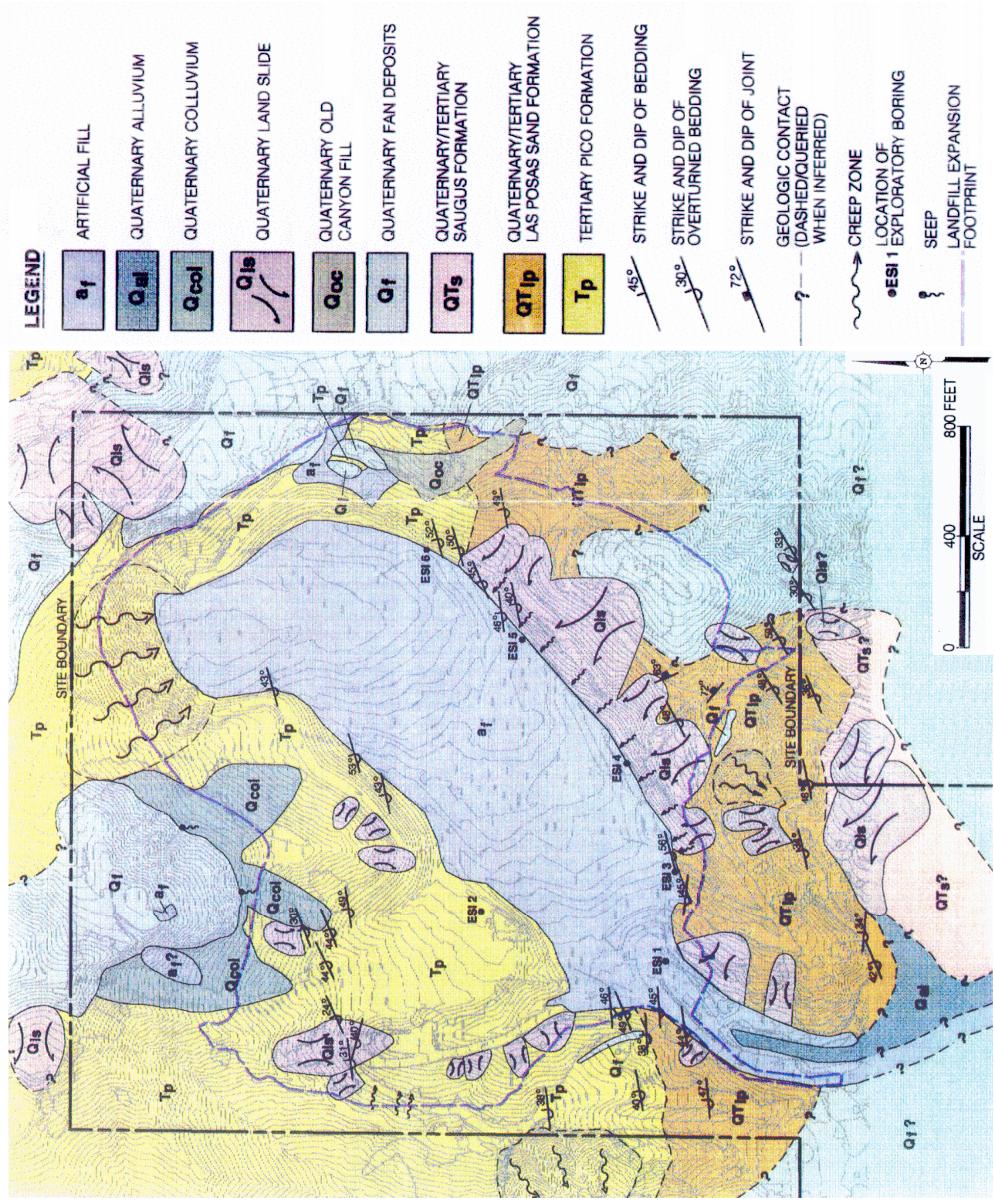

FIGURE 7:
BIOSOLIDS PROJECT FOOTPRINT

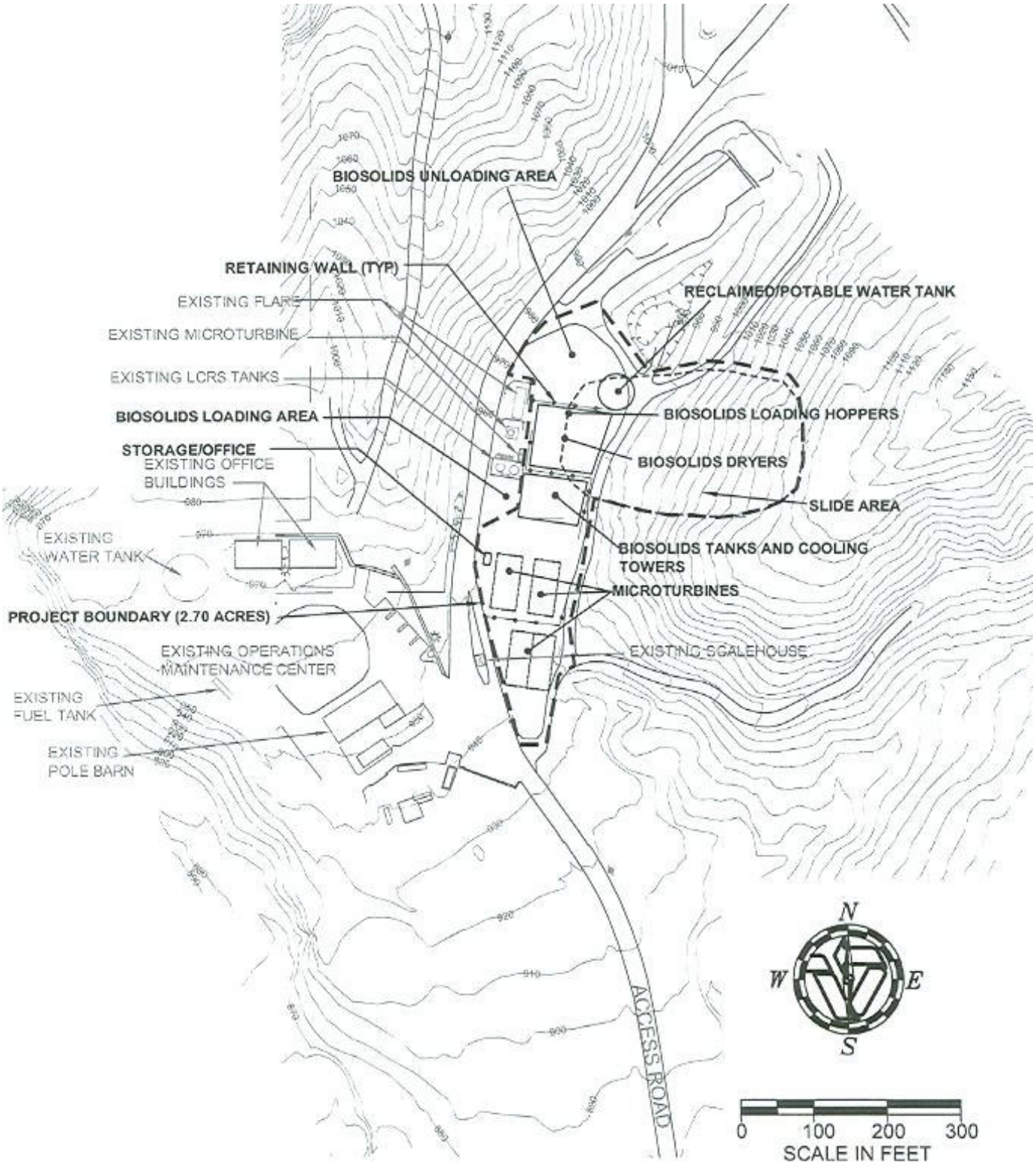

FIGURE 8:
FUTURE GROUNDWATER MONITORING NETWORK

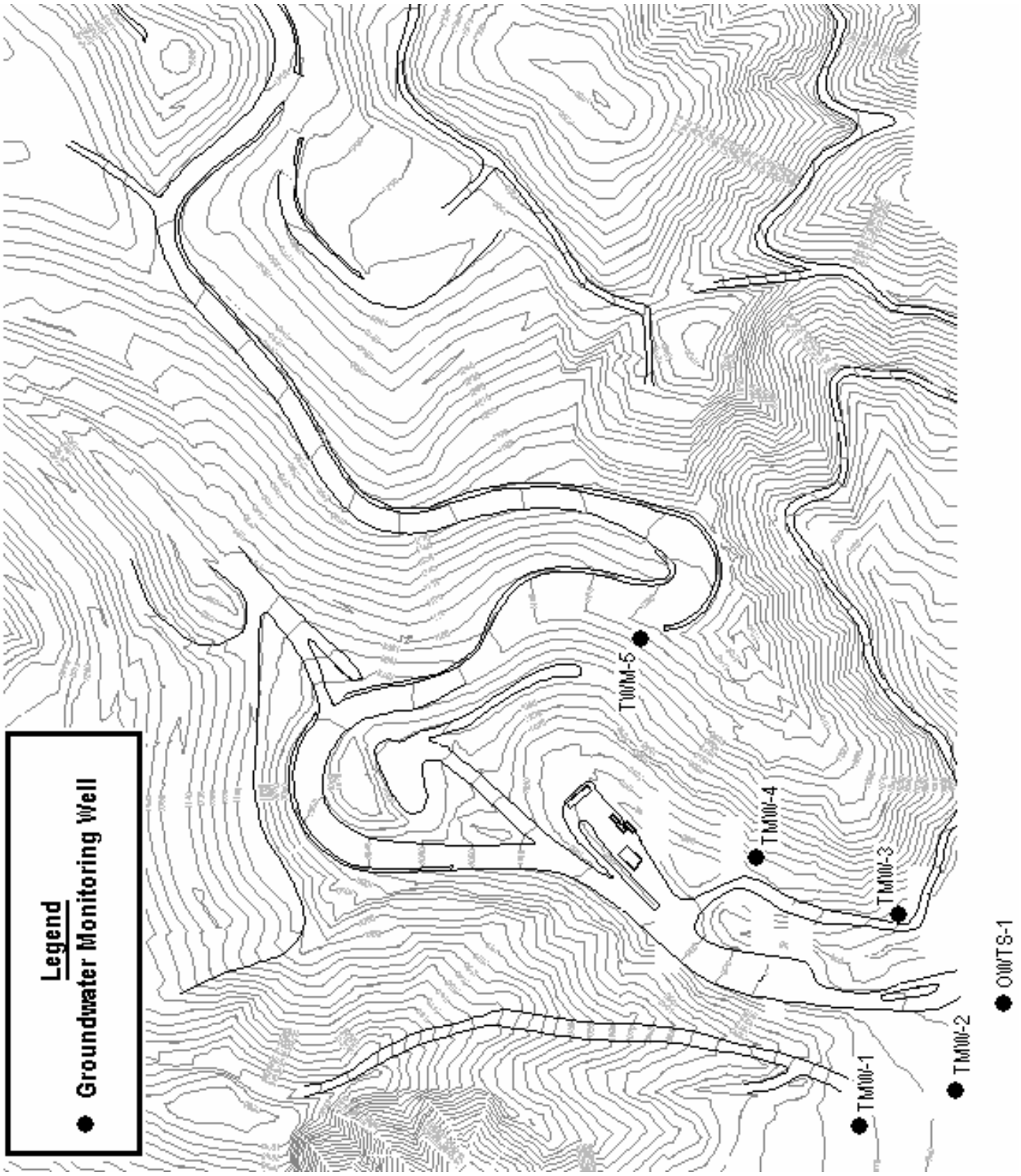

FIGURE 9:
CROSS SECTION OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING NETWORK