

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2000-161
CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE MAINTENANCE
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
OTAY CLASS I LANDFILL
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

A. MONITORING PROVISIONS

1. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by the Regional Board. Specific methods of analysis must be identified. If methods other than U.S. EPA approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and must be approved by the Regional Board prior to use. The director of the laboratory whose name appears on the certification shall supervise all analytical work in his/her laboratory and shall sign all reports of such work submitted to the Regional Board.
2. If the discharger monitors any pollutants more frequently than required by this Order, using the most recent version of Standard U.S. EPA Methods, or as specified in WDR Order No. 2000-161, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharger's monitoring report. The increased frequency of monitoring shall also be reported.
3. The discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Reporting Requirements D.5 of WDR Order NO. 2000-161 at the time monitoring reports are submitted.
4. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of Standard U.S. EPA Methods, and in accordance with an approved sampling and analysis plan.
5. All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained as necessary to ensure accuracy of measurements.
6. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and copies of all reports required by this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board.

7. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - a. The date, identity of sample, Monitoring Point from which it was taken, and time of sampling or measurement;
 - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. Date and time that analyses were started and completed, and the name of the personnel performing each analysis;
 - d. The analytical techniques or method used, including method of preserving the sample and the identity and volumes of reagents used;
 - e. Calculation of results; and
 - f. Results of analysis, and the MDL for each parameter.
 - g. Laboratory quality assurance results (e.g. percent recovery, response factor).
8. The monitoring reports shall be signed by an authorized person as required by Reporting Requirement E. 9 of WDR Order No. 2000-161.
9. The discharger shall ensure that the laboratory analysis of all samples from Monitoring Points and background Monitoring Points complies with the following restrictions:
 - a. The methods of analysis and the detection limits used shall be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For detection monitoring of any constituent or parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90% non-numerical determinations (i.e., "trace" or "ND") in data from Background Monitoring Points for that medium, the analytical method having the lowest method detection limit (MDL) shall be selected from among those methods which would provide valid results in light of any Matrix effects involved.
 - b. Analytical results falling between the MDL and the practical quantitation limit (PQL) shall be reported as "trace" and shall be accompanied both by the (nominal or estimated) MDL and PQL values for that analytical run.
 - c. MDLs and PQLs shall be derived by the laboratory for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. These nominal MDLs and PQLs shall reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the lab, rather than simply being quoted from USEPA analytical method manuals. In relatively interference-free water, laboratory derived MDLs and PQLs are expected to closely agree with published USEPA MDLs and PQLs.

If the lab suspects that, due to a change in matrix or other effects, the true detection limit or quantitation limit for a particular analytical run differs significantly from the laboratory-derived nominal MDL/PQL values, the results shall be flagged accordingly, along with estimates of the detection limit and quantitation limit actually achieved. The MDL shall always be calculated such that it represents a concentration associated with a 99% reliability of a non-zero result. The PQL shall always be calculated such that it represents the lowest constituent concentration at which a numerical value can be assigned with reasonable certainty that it represents the constituent's actual concentration in the sample. Normally, PQLs should be set equal to the concentration of the lowest standard used to calibrate the analytical procedure.

- d. All QA/QC data shall be reported, along with sample results to which it applies, including the method, equipment and analytical detection and quantitation limits, the recovery rates, an explanation for any recovery rate that is less than 80%, the results of equipment and method blanks, the results of spiked and surrogate samples, the frequency of quality control analysis, and the name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses. Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recovery. In cases where contaminants were detected in QA/QC samples (i.e., field, trip, or lab blanks), the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged.
- e. Upon receiving written approval from the Regional Board, an alternative statistical or non-statistical procedure can be used for determining the significance of analytical results for a constituent that is a common laboratory contaminant (e.g., methylene chloride, acetone, diethylhexyl phthalate, and di-n-octyl phthalate) during any given Reporting Period in which QA/QC samples show evidence of laboratory contamination for that constituent. Nevertheless, analytical results involving detection of these analytes in any background or downgradient sample shall be reported and flagged for easy reference by Regional Board staff.
- f. Unknown chromatographic peaks shall be reported, along with an estimate of the concentration of the unknown analyte. When unknown peaks are encountered, second column or second method confirmation procedures shall be performed to attempt to identify and more accurately quantify the unknown analyte.
- g. The MDL and PQL shall be determined in accordance with the definitions of those terms in Title 27.

B. DETECTION MONITORING

1. Water samples from the compliance points shall be collected, analyzed, and reported as shown in the following table:

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	SAMPLING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY
pH	pH	Semi-Annually
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Semi-Annually
Chloride	mg/l	Semi-Annually
Sulfate	mg/l	Semi-Annually
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/l	Semi-Annually
Volatile Organic Constituents	ug/l	Semi-Annually

Note: mg/l = milligrams/liter and ug/l = micrograms/liter

2. The discharger shall establish and maintain ground water wells at the landfill site to be used as part of the water quality monitoring program.
3. Prior to pumping monitoring wells for sampling, the static water level shall be measured in each well.
4. For any given monitored medium, samples shall be taken from all monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points to satisfy the data analysis requirements for a given Reporting period shall all be taken during the latter third of the Reporting Period within a span not exceeding 30 days, and shall be taken in a manner that insures sample independence to the greatest extent feasible. Sample procurement shall be carried out as late in the Reporting Period as feasible, considering the time needed to analyze the samples, analyze the resulting data, and to prepare and submit the monitoring report within thirty days after the end of the Reporting Period.
5. Prior to sampling monitoring wells, the presence of a floating immiscible layer in all wells shall be determined at the beginning of each sampling event. This shall be done prior to any other activity which may disturb the surface of the water in a well, e.g. water level measurements. If an immiscible layer is found, the Regional Board shall be notified within 24 hours.

6. For each monitored ground water body, the discharger shall measure the water level in each well and determine ground water flow rate and direction at least semi-annually, including the times of expected highest and lowest elevations of the water level for the respective ground water body. Ground water elevations for all background and downgradient wells for a given ground water body shall be measured within a period of time short enough to avoid temporal variations in ground water flow which could preclude accurate determination of ground water flow rate and direction.
7. Ground water sampling shall also include an accurate determination of the ground water surface elevation and field parameters (temperature, electrical conductivity and turbidity) for that Monitoring Point or Background Monitoring point [27CCR Section 20415(e)(13)]. Ground water elevations taken prior to purging the well and sampling for Monitoring parameters shall be used to fulfill the semiannual ground water flow rate/direction analyses in B.6 above.
8. Statistical or non-statistical analysis shall be carried out as soon as the monitoring data is available, in accordance with 27 CCR Section 20415(e)(8). The discharger shall use the most appropriate statistical method to compare the downgradient concentration of each monitored constituent (or parameter) with its respective background concentration to determine if there has been a release from the Unit. For any given data set, the discharger shall first decide if statistical analysis is possible, by reference to the relative frequency with which the constituent is detected in background samples. For a constituent that qualifies for statistical analysis, the discharger shall proceed sequentially down the list of statistical analysis methods listed in 27 CCR Section 20415(e)(8)(A-C), using the first method for which the data qualifies. Those constituents for which no statistical method is appropriate shall be analyzed by the non-statistical method. If the initial statistical/non-statistical analysis tentatively indicated the detection of a release, the discharger shall implement the retest procedure.
9. **Water Quality Protection Standard (Water Standard) for Detection Monitoring (CCR Title 27).**
The Water Standard shall consist of a list of constituents of concern (Section 20395), the concentration limits (Section 20400), and the Point of Compliance and all Monitoring Points (Section 20405). The Water Standard shall apply during the active life of the landfill, the closure period, the post-closure maintenance period, and during any compliance period (Section 20410). The five parts of the Water Quality Protection Standard [Water Standard] of §20390, CCR Title 27 are as follows:
 - a. **Constituents of Concern** [§20395, CCR Title 27]. The discharger shall provide a list of Constituents of Concern for water-bearing media [i.e., ground water, surface water, and soil pore liquid] which shall consist of the combined listing of all constituents in Appendices I and II to 40 CFR Part 258 in addition to TDS, Sulfate, Nitrate, pH, and Chloride. Constituents of Concern, and many other terms of art used in this Order, are defined in Attachment No. 1 to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2000-161.

- b. **Concentration Limits** [§20400, CCR Title 27]. The Concentration limit for any given Constituent of Concern or Monitoring Parameter in a given monitored medium (i.e., the uppermost aquifer) at a landfill shall be as follows, and shall be used as the basis of comparison with data from the Monitoring Points in that monitoring medium. The discharger shall choose one of the following alternatives for determination of background values:
- 1) The background value established in this Order for that constituent and medium;
 - 2) The constituent's background value, established anew during each Reporting Period using only data from all samples collected during that Reporting Period from the Background Monitoring Points for that monitored medium.
 - 3) A concentration limit greater than background, as approved by the Regional Board for use during or after corrective action.
- c. **Monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points for Detection Monitoring** [27 CCR §20405]. The Monitoring Points for the Otay Class I landfill are: OTGW-14, OTGW-28, OTGW-33, OTGW-29, OTGW-10, OTGW-16, OTGW-30, OTGW-31 and OTGW-32. These Monitoring Points are shown on Attachment No. 2 to this Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- d. **Point of Compliance** [27 CCR §20405]. The Point of compliance is shown on Attachment No. 2 to this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and extends down through the Zone of Saturation [27 CCR §20164].
- e. **Compliance Period** [27 CCR §20410]. The estimated duration of the Compliance Period for this Unit is 30 years. Each time the Standard is broken (i.e., a release is discovered), the Unit 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 (CAP) has not achieved compliance with the Standard by the scheduled end of the Compliance Period, the Compliance Period is automatically extended until the Unit has been in continuous compliance for at least three consecutive years.

C. RESPONSE TO A RELEASE

1. If the discharger or Regional Board determines that there is significant physical evidence of a release, the discharger shall conclude that a release has been discovered and shall:
 - a) Immediately notify the Regional Board by certified mail; and
 - b) Carry out the requirements of C.3 for all potentially affected monitored media; and
 - c) Carry out any additional investigations stipulated in writing by the Regional Board for the purpose of identifying the cause of the indication.

2. If the discharger determines that there is significant statistical evidence of a release, (i.e., the initial statistical comparison or non-statistical comparison indicates, for any Constituent of Concern or monitoring parameter, that a release is tentatively identified), the discharger shall immediately notify Regional Board staff verbally as to the monitoring point(s) involved, shall provide written notification by certified mail within seven days of such determination, and shall carry out a discrete test (described below).

The discharger shall collect two new suites of samples (for VOC_{water} or the indicated COCs) from the indicating monitoring point, within 30 days of such indication. Resampling of the background monitoring points is optional. As soon as the retest data is available, the discharger shall use the same statistical method (or non-statistical comparison) as that which provided the tentative indication of a release to separately analyze each of the two suites of retest data for the affected Monitoring Point. For any indicated Monitoring Parameter or COC, if the test results of either (or both) of the retest data suites confirms the original indication, the discharger shall conclude that a release has been discovered and shall carry out the requirements of C.3 of this section.

All retests shall be carried out only for the monitoring point(s) for which a release is tentatively indicated, and only for the COC or monitoring parameters which triggered the indication there, as follows:

- a) If an ANOVA method was used for the original data, the retest shall involve only a repeat of the multiple comparison procedure, carried out separately on each of the two new suites of samples taken from the indicating monitoring point.
- b) If the Method of Proportions was used for the original data, the retest shall consist of a full repeat of the statistical test for the indicated constituent or parameter, performed separately on each of the new sample suites from the indicating monitoring point.
- c) If the non-statistical method was used for the original data:

- 1) Because the VOC_{water} composite Monitoring Parameter is a single parameter which addresses an entire family of constituents which are likely to be present in any landfill release, the scope of the laboratory analysis for each retest sample shall include all VOCs detectable in that retest sample. Therefore, a confirming retest for either parameter shall have validated the original indication even if the suite of constituents in the confirming retest sample(s) differs from that in the sample which initiated the retest;
- 2) Because all COCs that are jointly addressed in the non-statistical test remain as individual COCs, the scope of the laboratory analysis for the non-statistical retest samples shall address only those constituents detected in the sample which initiated the retest.

If the retest confirms the existence of a release, the discharger shall carry out the requirements (described in 3 below). The discharger shall inform the Regional Board of the outcome of the retest as soon as the results are available, and provide written results submitted by certified mail within seven days of completing the retest.

3. If the discharger concludes that a release has been discovered:
 - a) If this conclusion is not based upon monitoring for all Constituents of Concern, then the discharger shall sample for all COCs at all monitoring points in the affected medium for the waste management unit and submit them for laboratory analysis within 30 days of discovery. Within 7 days of receiving the laboratory analytical results, the discharger shall notify the Regional Board, by certified mail, of the concentration of all COCs at each monitoring point in the affected medium. This notification shall include a synopsis showing, for each Monitoring Point, those constituents that exhibit an unusually high concentration. Because the data from this scan is not to be statistically tested against background, only a single datum is required for each COC at each monitoring point.
 - b) The discharger shall within 90 days of discovering a release, submit a revised Report of Waste Discharge proposing an Evaluation Monitoring Program meeting the requirements of 27 CCR Sections 20420(k)(5) and 20425, and satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 258.55(g)(1)(ii) by committing to install at least one monitoring well at the facility boundary directly downgradient of the center of the release, immediately after delineating the nature and extent of the release under 27 CCR Section 20425(b).
 - c) The discharger shall, within 180 days of discovering the release, submit a preliminary engineering feasibility study meeting the requirements of 27 CCR Section 20420(k)(6).

- d) The discharger shall immediately begin delineating the nature and extent of the release by installing and monitoring assessment wells as necessary to assure that the discharger can meet the requirement [under 27 CCR Section 20425(b)] to submit a delineation report within 90 days after the Regional Board directs the discharger to begin the Evaluation Monitoring Program. This report shall show the vertical and horizontal limits of the release for all Constituents of Concern. This delineation effort shall be carried out in addition to any ongoing monitoring program (e.g., detection monitoring program); nevertheless, the discharger's delineation effort shall encompass all relevant monitoring data.

D. RESPONSE TO DETECTION OF VOCS IN BACKGROUND (or any other constituent which is expected to be "zero" in background and not amenable to statistical analysis)

1. Except as provided in D.3 below, any time the laboratory analysis of a sample from a background monitoring point, sampled for VOCs shows either:
 - a) Two or more VOCs at or above their respective MDL, or
 - b) One VOC at or above its respective PQL, then the discharger shall:
 - i) Immediately notify the Regional Board by Phone that possible background contamination has occurred.
 - ii) Follow up with written notification by certified mail within seven days.
 - iii) Obtain two new independent VOC samples from that background monitoring point.
 - iv) Send the samples for laboratory analysis of all detectable VOCs within 30 days.
2. If either or both the new samples validates the presence of VOC(s), using the above procedure, the discharger shall:
 - a) Immediately notify the Regional Board by phone about the VOC(s) verified to be present at the Background Monitoring Point.
 - b) Follow up with written notification by certified mail within seven days of validation.
 - c) Within 180 days of validation, submit a report, acceptable to the Regional Board – which examines the possibility that the detected VOC(s) originated from the waste management unit and proposing appropriate changes to the monitoring program.

3. If the Regional Board determines, after reviewing the report submitted under 2.b above, that the VOC(s) detected originated from a source other than the waste management unit, the Regional Board will make appropriate changes to the monitoring program.
4. If the Regional Board determines, after reviewing the report submitted under 2.b above, that the detected VOC(s) most likely originated from the waste management unit (e.g., using concentration gradient analyses), the discharger shall conclude that a release has been detected and shall immediately begin carrying out the requirements of C.3 of this monitoring reporting program.

E. RELEASE BEYOND FACILITY BOUNDARY

1. Any time the discharger concludes (or the Regional Board directs the discharger to conclude) that a release from the waste management unit has proceeded beyond the facility boundary, the discharger shall notify all persons who either own or reside upon the land that directly overlies any part of the plume (affected persons).
2. Initial notification to affected persons shall be accomplished within 14 days of making this conclusion and shall include a description of the discharger's current knowledge of the nature and extent of the release.
3. The discharger shall provide updates to all affected persons, including any persons newly affected by a change in the boundary of the release, within 14 days of concluding there has been any material change in the nature or extent of the release.
4. Each time the discharger sends a notification to affected persons, the discharger shall provide the Regional Board within seven days of sending such notification, with both a copy of the notification and a current mailing list of affected persons.

F. SITE MAINTENANCE

1. The discharger shall perform quarterly inspections of the landfill site shall and report the results semi-annually. The report shall contain information on the site condition and a discussion of any significant findings with regard to:
 - a) General site condition;
 - b) Surface cover and slope;
 - c) Drainage facilities;
 - d) Ground water and vadose zone monitoring networks;
 - e) Methane gas control system;
 - f) Observation of seepage from the site; and
 - g) Maintenance activities at the site.

G. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. Annually, by April 30, a copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, or as updated shall be submitted to this office.

H. REPORTS TO BE FILED WITH THE BOARD**1. Transmittal Letter**

A letter summarizing the essential points shall be submitted with each report. The transmittal letter shall include:

- a) A discussion of any requirement violations founds since the last such report was submitted and shall describe actions taken or planned for correcting those violations. If the discharger has previously submitted a detailed time schedule for correcting said requirement violations, a reference to the correspondence transmitting such schedule will be satisfactory. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated in the transmittal letter; and
- b) A statement certifying that, under penalty to perjury, that to the best of the signer's knowledge, the report is true, complete, and correct. This statement shall be signed by an individual that meets the requirements contained in Reporting Requirement D.14.

2. Semi-Annual Report

The semi-annual report shall contain, but not be limited to, a compliance evaluation summary of the ground water data obtained. The summary shall include the following information:

- a) Monitoring parameters;
- b) Detection limit of monitoring equipment;
- c) Measured concentrations found in the current sampling event;
- d) A map (or copy of an aerial photograph) which indicates the locations of observation stations, Monitoring Points, and Background Monitoring Points and ground water flow rate/direction and graphical presentation (e.g., arrow on a map);
- e) Monitoring well information, method and time of ground water level measurement, and a description of the method of purging;
- f) Sampling information, type of pump used and its vertical placement, detailed description of sampling procedure, QA/QC;
- g) Leachate and run on/off control statement regarding the condition and performance of any leachate monitoring and control facilities and of the run on/off control facilities; and

- h) Quantity and types of waste discharged and the location in the landfill where waste has been placed since the submittal of the last monitoring report.

3. Annual Summary Report

The annual summary report, covering the previous monitoring year, shall contain the following information:

- a) For each monitoring point and background monitoring point, submit in graphical format the laboratory analytical data for all samples taken within at least the previous five calendar years. Each graph shall plot the concentration of one or more constituents over time for a given monitoring point, at a scale appropriate to show trends or variations in water quality. The graphs shall plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values. For any given constituent or parameter, the scale for background plots shall be the same as that used to plot downgradient data. On the basis of any aberrations noted in the plotted data, the Regional Board may direct the discharger to carry out a preliminary investigation, the results of which will determine whether or not a release is indicated.
- b) All monitoring analytical data obtained during the previous two six-month reporting periods, presented in tabular form as well as on diskettes in a file format acceptable to the Regional Board. Data sets too large to fit on a single diskette may be submitted on disk in a commonly available compressed format (e.g., PK-ZIP or NORTON BACKUP) acceptable to the Regional Board.
- c) A comprehensive discussion of the compliance record, and of any corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharger into full compliance with Order No. 2000-161.
- d) A written summary of the monitoring results and monitoring system(s), indicating any changes made or observed since the previous annual report.
- e) A topographic map at appropriate scale, showing the direction of ground water flow at the landfill site and showing the area in which filling has been completed in the previous year.
- f) A written summary of monitoring results and monitoring system(s) indicating any changes made or observed since the previous report.
- g) For units with leachate control/monitoring facilities, an evaluation of their effectiveness, pursuant to 27 CCR Section 20340(b, c, &d).

4. Constituents of Concern Report (every 5 years)

In the absence of a release being indicated, the discharger shall monitor all constituents of concern (COCs) and submit a COC Report as follows:

- a) The discharger shall sample all monitoring points and background monitoring points for each monitored medium for all COCs every fifth year. The first COC report was due in Spring 1996, subsequent COC reports will be carried out every fifth year thereafter alternately in the Fall (Reporting Period ends September 30) and Spring (Reporting Period ends March 31). The COC report may be combined with any Monitoring Report or any Annual Summary report having a reporting period that ends at the same time. The COC Report shall meet the minimum monitoring report requirements as described in E.1 above.
- b) The discharger shall monitor for all COCs in accordance with this Section, provided that such monitoring need only encompass those COCs that do not also serve as monitoring parameters.

I. REPORTING

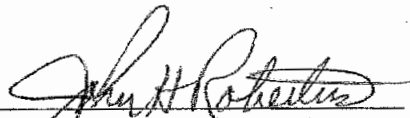
Monitoring reports shall be submitted in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Report Frequency</u>	<u>Report Period</u>	<u>Report Due</u>
Semiannually	April – September	October 30
	October – March	April 30
Annually	April – March	April 30

Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to:

Attention: Land Discharge Unit
 California Regional Water Quality Control Board
 San Diego Region
 9771 Clairemont Mesa Blvd., Suite A
 San Diego, CA 92124-1331

Ordered By



JOHN H. ROBERTUS

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
 Executive Officer
 August 30, 2000

**ATTACHMENT NO. 1 TO
MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2000-161**

DEFINITIONS

The following terms of art apply to this Order:

- ◇ **“Affected Persons”** means all individuals who either own or occupy land outside the boundaries of the parcel upon which the landfill is located that has been or may be affected by the release of leachate or waste constituents (in gas or liquid phase) from an MSW landfill.
- ◇ **“Background Monitoring Point”** means a device (e.g., well) or location, upgradient or sidegradient from the landfill, where water quality samples are taken that are not against samples taken from the landfill and that are used as a basis of comparison against samples taken from downgradient Monitoring Points.
- ◇ **“Composite Liner”** means a liner that consists of two or more components, which include a Synthetic Liner in direct and uniform contact with an underlying layer of prepared, low-permeability soil such that the net permeability of the resulting combination is significantly less than would be expected by reference to the permeability of the individual component layers.
- ◇ **“Constituents of Concern (COC)”** are those constituents which are likely to be in the waste in the Otay Class I Landfill or which are likely to be derived from waste constituents in the event of a release. The Constituents of Concern for the Otay Class I Landfill are those listed in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- ◇ **“Existing Footprint”** means the portion of land covered by waste discharged to the Otay Class I Landfill as of midnight on the day before the Federal Deadline. The term includes the area under the active face of the landfill as well as all portions of the landfill unit containing waste that is obscured from view by daily, intermediate, or final cover. The term includes only areas covered with waste that is discharged in a manner that is consistent either with past operating practices or within modifications thereof that ensure good management of the waste. The term has the same meaning as the area enclosed by the “waste boundaries of an existing MSWLF unit”, as used in the definition of the federal term of art “lateral expansion” in 40 CFR §258.2.
- ◇ **“Federal Deadline”** was October 9, 1993 – when the majority of the provisions in the federal MSW regulations became effective.
- ◇ **“Federal MSW Regulations”** means the regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency on October 9, 1991 (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 257 and 258).

- ◇ **“Matrix Effect”** means any change in the method detection limit or practical quantitation limit for a given analyte as a result of the presence of other constituents either of natural origin or introduced by man as a result of a release or spill that are present in the sample of water or soil-gas being analyzed.
- ◇ **“Method Detection Limit (MDL)”** means the lowest concentration associated with a 99% reliability of a “non-zero” analytical result. The MDL shall reflect the detection capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory.
- ◇ **“Monitoring Point”** means a device (e.g., well) or location (e.g., a specific point along a lakeshore), downgradient from the landfill and that is assigned in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, at which samples are collected for the purpose of detecting a release by comparison with samples collected at Background Monitoring Points.
- ◇ **“MSW”** means municipal solid waste.
- ◇ **“MSW Landfill”** – for the purpose of this Order, means a Class II or Class III landfill that accepts, or has accepted, municipal solid wastes, and that is subject to regulation under either or both Title 27 and the federal MSW regulations.
- ◇ **“Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)”** means the lowest constituent concentration at which a numerical concentration can be assigned with a 99% certainty that its value is within $\pm 10\%$ of the constituent’s actual concentration in the sample. The PQL shall reflect the quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory.
- ◇ **“Reporting Period”** means the duration separating the submittal of a given type of monitoring report from the time the next iteration of that report is scheduled for submittal. Unless otherwise stated, the due date for any given report shall be 30 days after the end of its Reporting Period.
- ◇ **“Sample Size”**
 - ◆ For **Monitoring Points** means the number of data points – obtained from a given Monitoring Point during a given Reporting Period – used for carrying out the statistical or non-statistical analysis of a given analyte during a given Reporting Period; or
 - ◆ For **Background Monitoring Points** means the number of new and existing data points – collected under §20415(e)(11 & 12) of Title 27 from all applicable Background Monitoring Points in a given monitored medium – used to collectively represent the background concentration and variability of a given analyte in carrying out statistical or non-statistical analysis of that analyte during a given Reporting Period.

- ◇ **“Synthetic Liner”** means a layer of flexible, man-made material that is installed in accordance with the standard of the industry over an area of land prior to the discharge of waste.
- ◇ **“VOCs”** – see “Volatile Organic Constituents (VOCs)”
- ◇ **“VOC_{water}”** means the composite monitoring parameter encompassing all VOCs that are detectable in less than ten percent of applicable background samples from a monitored water-bearing medium (e.g., the unsaturated zone, the uppermost aquifer, a zone of perched ground water, or a surface water body). This parameter is analyzed via the non-statistical analytical method described elsewhere in this Order to identify a release to waters of the state of VOCs whose presence in background water is detected too infrequently to allow statistical analysis.
- ◇ **“Volatile Organic Constituents (VOCs)”** means the suite of organic constituents having a high vapor pressure. The term includes at least the 47 organic constituents listed in Appendix I to 40 CFR Part 258.