

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2013-0134

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
DEPARTMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING
ELK GROVE CLASS III LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION
SACRAMENTO COUNTY

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

1. The County of Sacramento, Department of Waste Management and Recycling (hereinafter Discharger) owns and operates the Elk Grove Class III Landfill (facility) in the City of Elk Grove, in Section 31, T7N, R6E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference. The facility is a closed municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill regulated under authority given in Water Code section 13000 et seq. and California Code of Regulations, title 27 ("Title 27"), section 20005 et seq. The landfill was operated by Independent Disposal Service for approximately 17 years until 1978 when the landfill stopped accepting waste. The landfill was known as the Waterman Disposal Site and the service area included the communities of Elk Grove, Galt, Walnut Grove, Thornton, Locke, and the general public in the surrounding County area south of Calvine Road. Approximately 930,000 cubic yards of waste was disposed of at the site using a trench and fill method. The landfill is not subject to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 258 (a.k.a., "Subtitle D") or State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 93-62 since it stopped accepting waste before 9 October 1991 [40 C.F.R. 258.1(c)].
2. The 37-acre landfill facility is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 127-160-12 and 127-160-57. The landfill received final closure in 1992. The landfill closure consisted of installation of a landfill gas extraction system and the placement of a final cover consisting of, from bottom to top, a two-foot thick foundation layer, a one-foot thick low permeability layer ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$ centimeters per second), a vapor barrier (10-mil PVC geomembrane), a one-foot thick soil cover sloped at a minimum of three percent, and vegetation. The landfill gas control system became active in 1993 and consists of 23 in-fill landfill gas extraction wells. Landfill gas is removed from the wells under vacuum. The landfill area is shown in Attachments B and C, which are incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference.
3. The Central Valley Water Board issued previous WDRs Order No. R5-2003-0046 in which the landfill was classified as a Class III landfill. This Order continues to classify the landfill as a Class III landfill in accordance with Title 27. This Order provides a ten-year update of

the WDRs to continue post-closure maintenance of the closed landfill and to continue corrective action for groundwater impacts. Groundwater investigation and corrective action requirements began in 1999 with the adoption of WDRs Order No. 99-104 and continued under Order No. R5-2003-0046 to address low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater. The Discharger's proposed Corrective Action Program was approved in Order No. R5-2003-0046 and included groundwater extraction and treatment with reinjection into the unsaturated zone, injection of Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC[®])/groundwater mixture into the groundwater for in-situ treatment of VOCs, and operation of the landfill gas system to control the source area in the landfill. The corrective action efforts have reduced or eliminated VOCs in some of the impacted monitoring wells; however, groundwater impacts are still present in other monitoring wells. This Order continues to require corrective action to address the remaining impacts (refer to "Groundwater Degradation and Corrective Action" starting at Finding 30).

4. This Order implements the applicable regulations for discharges of solid waste to land through Prohibitions, Specifications, Provisions, and monitoring and reporting requirements. Prohibitions, Specifications, and Provisions are listed in Sections A through H of these WDRs below, and in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) dated January 2012 which are part of this Order. Monitoring and reporting requirements are included in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-2013-0134 and in the SPRRs. In general, requirements that are either in regulation or otherwise apply to all MSW landfills are considered to be "standard" and are therefore in the SPRRs. Any site-specific changes to a requirement in the SPRRs are included in the applicable section (A through H) of these WDRs, and the requirement in the WDRs supersedes the requirement in the SPRRs.
5. Title 27 contains regulatory standards for discharges of solid waste promulgated by the State Water Board and the California Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle). In certain instances, this Order cites CalRecycle regulatory sections. Title 27, section 20012 allows the Central Valley Water Board to cite CalRecycle regulations from Title 27 where necessary to protect water quality provided it does not duplicate or conflict with actions taken by the Local Enforcement Agency in charge of implementing CalRecycle's regulations.

WASTE CLASSIFICATION AND UNIT CLASSIFICATION

6. The Class III Landfill used a trench disposal operation to receive ordinary household and commercial waste (municipal solid waste) that is classified as "nonhazardous solid waste" using the criteria set forth in Title 27. The discharge consisted of residential and commercial waste, white goods (major appliances), street sweepings, tires, wood wastes, construction demolition, and dead animals. Since the landfill is closed, this Order prohibits the discharge of any waste to the landfill.

SITE DESCRIPTION

7. The surface elevation of the landfill is approximately 60 feet above mean sea level. The landfill site is bounded by Laguna Creek to the north and west, Waterman Road to the east, and a park and cemetery to the south. There is a horse trail and an embankment between the landfill and the creek. The landfill is generally flat, but is sloped to drain to a concrete-lined perimeter drainage channel that discharges storm water to the creek at two locations. The landfill is also enclosed by a chain-link fence for site security.
8. Land uses within 1,000 feet of the landfill include a park, a cemetery, residential housing, agriculture, and grazing.
9. There are three municipal supply wells within one mile of the landfill to the west and southwest that are owned by Elk Grove Water District (Well 1D, Well 9, and Well 12); however, the Well 12 is scheduled to be permanently closed in 2013. The wells are sampled by the District for VOCs. Locations of these wells relative to the facility are shown on Attachment D, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference.
10. The surface soils in the area of the landfill are predominantly Arroyo Seco Gravel, which extend to a maximum depth of 20 feet. Regional geology consists of the erosional ridge of exposed Laguna formation surrounded by the adjacent plains and stream channels underlain by younger unconsolidated alluvium and Riverbank formation. Information on geology directly beneath the landfill indicates three members within the Laguna formation. The uppermost Laguna member consists of reddish clayey sand and gravel to a depth of up to 40 feet below ground surface (bgs). The underlying middle member extends to a depth of about 180 feet bgs and consists of weakly compacted silty clays with interbedded thin sandy beds. The sandy beds of this member are less than 15 feet thick and are variable in their sand size distribution. Below a depth of about 180 feet bgs, a more massive, silty clay is found, which has been informally referred to as the lower member of the Laguna formation.
11. No major seismic faults transect Sacramento County. The nearest reported earthquake epicenter of magnitude 4.0 or greater is 22 miles west of Sacramento.
12. The facility receives an average of 17.9 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Sacramento AP Station located nine miles northwest of the landfill. The mean pan evaporation is 57 inches per year.
13. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event for the facility is estimated to be 5.52 inches, based on precipitation and frequency data at the Sacramento AP Station from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association.

14. A portion of the site is within the 100-year floodplain of Laguna Creek. Rock riprap has been placed on the slope between the landfill and the creek to prevent washout of the waste management unit due to floods with a 100-year return period.

SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

15. The *Water Quality Control Plan for Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition* or (hereafter Basin Plan), designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation plans and policies for all waters of the Basin.
16. Surface water drainage from the site is to Laguna Creek, then to Morrison Creek, and then to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta at Snodgrass Slough.
17. The designated beneficial uses of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as specified in the Basin Plan, are municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; water contact and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; cold fresh water habitat; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; wildlife habitat; and navigation.
18. The first water-bearing formation is approximately 80 feet bgs. The direction of ground water flow is generally ranges from northwest to southwest at an average hydraulic gradient of approximately 0.0005 to 0.001. The groundwater velocity calculated by the Discharger ranges from approximately 250 to 300 feet per year.
19. Monitoring data indicate background groundwater quality for first encountered groundwater as measured at monitoring well MW-1 prior to the 1998 emergence of VOCs in the well had electrical conductivity (EC) ranging between 250 and 350 micromhos/cm, with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 180 and 260 milligrams per liter (mg/L).
20. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal water supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.

GROUNDWATER, SURFACE WATER, AND UNSATURATED ZONE MONITORING

21. The groundwater monitoring network consists of detection monitoring wells in two zones (shallow and deep) and corrective action monitoring wells in the shallow zone, as shown on Attachment B. A complete listing of monitoring wells and their associated monitoring program (detection or corrective action) is given in Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-2013-0134, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference. Monitoring well MW-1 was formerly the background monitoring well for the landfill, but became impacted with low levels of VOCs beginning in 1998. There is a large amount of historical data from this well prior to it becoming impacted. The historical data has been used by the Discharger to determine concentration limits for the constituents of concern at the facility that are listed in the attached MRP.

22. The Discharger's detection monitoring program and corrective action monitoring program for groundwater at the landfill satisfies the requirements contained in Title 27.
23. Surface water monitoring locations are R-1 through R-4, as shown on Attachment B.
24. Three suction lysimeters (1U, 2US, and 2UN) for unsaturated zone soil-pore liquid monitoring are located west of the landfill. Previous WDRs R5-2003-0046 waived monitoring at the suction lysimeters due to the known groundwater impacts at the landfill from both leachate and landfill gas. This Order and the MRP require monitoring for soil-pore liquid at the suction lysimeters to resume with annual sampling to assess and to track the effectiveness of corrective action at the site related to soil-pore liquid. This Order and the MRP also require that unsaturated zone monitoring be conducted at several landfill gas probes and soil vapor extraction wells for the presence of landfill gas and vapor-phase VOCs to ensure that the landfill gas system is preventing waste constituents from entering the unsaturated zone outside of the landfill unit.
25. Volatile organic compounds are often detected in a release from a MSW landfill and are often associated with releases of landfill gas rather than leachate. Since volatile organic compounds are not naturally occurring and thus have no background value, they are not amenable to the statistical analysis procedures contained in Title 27 for the determination of a release of wastes from a landfill unit. Title 27, sections 20415(e)(8) and (9) allows the use of a non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data that will provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from a landfill unit in accordance with Title 27, sections 20415(b)(1)(B)2.-4. However, Title 27 does not specify a specific method for non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data.
26. The Central Valley Water Board may specify a non-statistical data analysis method pursuant to Title 27, section 20080(a)(1). Water Code section 13360(a)(1) allows the Central Valley Water Board to specify requirements to protect groundwater or surface waters from leakage from a solid waste site, which includes a method to provide the best assurance of determining the earliest possible detection of a release.
27. In order to provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a landfill unit, the SPRRs specify a non-statistical method for the evaluation of monitoring data for non-naturally occurring compounds. The specified non-statistical method for evaluation of monitoring data provides two criteria (or triggers) for making the determination that there has been a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a landfill unit. The presence of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above their respective method detection limit (MDL), or one non-naturally occurring waste constituent detected above its practical quantitation limit (PQL) [a.k.a, laboratory reporting limit (RL)], indicates that a release of waste from a Unit has occurred. Following an indication of a release, verification testing must be conducted to determine whether there has been a release from the landfill unit or the detection was a false detection. The detection of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above the MDL as a trigger is appropriate due to the higher risk of

false-positive analytical results and the corresponding increase in sampling and analytical expenses from the use of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL as a trigger.

28. For a naturally occurring constituent of concern, the Title 27 requires concentration limits for each constituent of concern be determined as follows:
- a. By calculation in accordance with a statistical method pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8); or
 - b. By an alternate statistical method meeting the requirements of Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E).
29. The Discharger's Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) was originally proposed in a 20 September 1991 *Water Quality Protection Standard Report*, and has been refined over time and is included in the required Annual Monitoring Reports for the landfill. The current WQPS uses historical monitoring data from background monitoring well MW-1 prior to VOCs being detected in the well to calculate the concentration limits for each monitored naturally occurring constituent in accordance with Title 27. The WQPS uses Interwell data analysis to calculate concentration limits for the monitored constituents. The WQPS, approved data evaluation methods, and approved concentration limits are included in MRP No. R5-2013-0134.

GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

30. Groundwater at the landfill has been impacted with VOCs and degraded with inorganic (salt) constituents. Detection of VOCs began in the late 1990s. The Central Valley Water Board required the Discharger to investigate and provide corrective action for the groundwater impacts with the adoption of previous WDRs 99-104 and R5-2003-0046, and as proposed by the Discharger in Reports of Waste Discharge dated March and November 2002. Corrective action has consisted of groundwater extraction, landfill gas extraction, and in-situ groundwater treatment using Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC[®]). Groundwater at the extraction wells has been treated by in-well aeration with re-injection into the unsaturated zone within the same well under effluent limits included in the WDRs. Groundwater extraction was conducted in extraction wells EW-5 and EW-6 beginning in April 2002 and was discontinued in October 2008 as discussed in the following Findings.
31. HRC[®] is a polylactate ester honey-like material that accelerates the reductive bioremediation process to degrade chlorinated hydrocarbons. Prior to placement into an injection well, the material is mixed with several hundred gallons of groundwater from extraction well EW-1, which has been non-detect for VOCs. During 2008, the Central Valley Water Board adopted general WDRs Order R5-2008-0149 for in-situ groundwater remediation using products such as HRC[®]. Prior to continuing HRC use at the site, this Order requires that the Discharger obtain coverage under WDRs Order R5-2008-0149.

32. During 2007, the Discharger conducted an investigation into the effectiveness of the corrective action efforts. The investigation resulted in the Discharger conducting additional HRC[®] injections in the vicinity of wells MW-1, MW-6, MW-7R, MW-10, EW-4, EW-5, and EW-6. HRC[®] injections were conducted annually from 2007 through 2011.
33. The Discharger submitted a 10 July 2008 *Work Plan – Optimization of Monitoring and Reporting Program and Corrective Action Program* wherein they concluded that groundwater extraction was no longer effective in reducing the remaining VOCs and proposed to shut down the groundwater extraction system for one year while monitoring the groundwater for VOCs quarterly in wells EW-5, EW-6, MW-10, and MW-6. The Discharger proposed to reassess continued groundwater extraction after the one-year shut down period. The additional monitoring was conducted under revised MRP R5-2003-0046 issued on 14 October 2008.
34. The Discharger reported the results of the one-year shutdown monitoring in Appendix J of the 2009 Annual Monitoring Report. The Discharger reported that data indicate that operation of the groundwater extraction system is no longer effective in reducing VOCs in groundwater and that downward trends in specific wells, including EW-5 and EW-6, can be directly attributed to the HRC[®] injections. The Discharger requested permanent discontinuance of groundwater extraction at these wells because of the effectiveness of the HRC[®] injections in reducing VOCs in EW-5 and EW-6. Conditional approval was given on 9 March 2010 subject to implementation of specific corrective action measures if VOC levels at the extraction wells substantially increased. The Discharger reported in the 2012 Annual Monitoring Report that significant reduction in VOCs has occurred at MW-7R, EW-5, and EW-6, and that VOCs are no longer being detected at EW-5 and EW-6. VOCs have been below detection limits in EW-5 since the second quarter of 2009 and in EW-6 since the third quarter of 2010.
35. On 30 January 2013, Central Valley Water Board staff issued a letter requiring that the Discharger address the remaining VOCs present in monitoring wells MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, MW-6, MW-7R, MW-10, and MW-12 as reported in the First Semiannual 2012 monitoring report. The letter required, by 15 April 2013, that the Discharger submit a Landfill Gas Optimization Report Work Plan evaluating the effectiveness of the landfill gas extraction system, specifically in the areas of wells MW-3 and MW-6. The letter also requested a proposal for groundwater remedial methods that could include upgrading the landfill gas extraction system and installing additional HRC[®] injection wells.
36. The Work Plan was submitted and provided an outline to evaluate the physical components and operation of the LFG system, including a review of existing site data focused on LFG migration, LFG system design, LFG system operational data, gas probe monitoring data, geologic and hydrologic information, and waste management unit construction designs. The work plan also proposed installation of additional LFG gas probes and two additional HRC injection points. The Discharger subsequently proposed to install three additional HRC injection points. A report of results is required to be submitted in January 2014.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR DISCHARGES TO THE UNSATURATED ZONE

37. Previous WDRs R5-2003-0046 included effluent limitations for the discharge of treated groundwater into the unsaturated zone at the extraction wells using the in-well aeration system. This Order continues to include effluent limitations for this discharge in the event that groundwater extraction is needed for continued corrective action at the site. The effluent limitations have been updated based on current information and are as follows:

Constituent	Water Quality Objective (ug/L)	Source of Objective
Chloroform	1.1	Cal/EPA Cancer Potency Factor
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	6	California Primary MCL
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,000	California DHS Notification Level
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	0.06	California Public Health Goal
Trichloroethene (TCE)	1.7	California Public Health Goal
Vinyl Chloride	0.05	California Public Health Goal

38. As with previous Order R5-2003-0046, this Order specifies maximum effluent concentration limits at or below the above listed Water Quality Objectives. In most cases the applicable WQO is greater than the Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) for laboratory analysis. In those cases, the effluent limit is set at the PQL (0.5 ug/L for most VOCs). In the case of PCE and vinyl chloride, the WQO is lower than the lowest PQL that can be reliably achieved by most laboratories. In these cases, the effluent limit remains at the WQO; however, the Discharger is required to use the lowest PQL available for these constituents. The Discharger has reported that a PQL of 0.1 ug/L is available for PCE, which is the primary constituent of concern for this site.

LANDFILL CLOSURE

39. The Discharger submitted a July 1988 *Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan* for closure and post-closure maintenance of the landfill. An additional report comparing final cover alternatives was submitted during 1991. The landfill was closed during 1992 and a report documenting the completion of closure was submitted during June 1993. The landfill was closed with a final cover consisting of a two-foot thick foundation layer, a one-foot thick low permeability soil layer ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/second), a vapor barrier (10-mil PVC), a one-foot thick soil cover sloped at a minimum of three percent, and vegetation.

40. A paved bicycle/horse trail was subsequently constructed adjacent to the western edge of the landfill next to Laguna Creek at the request of the Elk Grove Community Services District. The vegetative soil layer was removed from a 1.1-acre area at the northern end of the landfill and replaced with a layer of compacted soil to accommodate a parking lot for access to the trail. Following an inspection during 2001, Central Valley Water Board staff requested that the Discharger take measures to protect the cover soil in this area due to erosion. The Discharger submitted a request for an amendment of post-closure land use to the Local Enforcement Agency and portions of the parking lot area were paved while other portions were vegetated.
41. A landfill gas control system became operational at the site during January 1993, and was expanded during 1994. The landfill gas control system includes 23 in-fill landfill gas extraction wells and landfill gas is removed from the wells under vacuum and discharged under a permit from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. Perimeter landfill gas probes are monitored for the presence of methane and carbon dioxide.
42. This Order requires a survey of the final cover for later comparison with iso-settlement surveys required to be conducted every five years.

LANDFILL POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE

43. The July 1988 *Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan* includes the plan for post-closure maintenance of the landfill. The plan includes inspection, maintenance, and monitoring of the landfill during the post-closure maintenance period, and includes a post-closure maintenance cost estimate for the entire facility. Inspection and maintenance will include the condition of the final cover, drainage features, groundwater monitoring wells, unsaturated zone monitoring points, access roads, landfill gas system, and site security. The plan will be implemented for a minimum period of 30 years or until the waste no longer poses a threat to environmental quality, whichever is greater.
44. Once every five years during the post-closure maintenance period, aerial photographic maps of the closed landfill area will be made to identify and evaluate landfill settlement. Iso-settlement maps will be prepared to determine the amount of differential settlement occurring over the previous five years. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct a baseline survey of the final cover in 2014 and to prepare iso-settlement maps every five years thereafter (SPRRs G.22 and MRP).
45. This Order requires the final cover to be periodically visually inspected for damage or defects, and for defects to be repaired in accordance with SPRRs G.28. A periodic leak search is not required since the landfill was closed prior to 18 July 1997 [Title 27 section 21090(a)(4)].
46. For final cover repairs that involve installing new final cover over an area that has settled, the Discharger proposes an engineered alternative final cover consisting of, from bottom

to top: foundation soil layer, a geosynthetic clay liner (GCL), a 60-mil high-density polyethylene geomembrane, and one foot of vegetative soil. The Discharger provided information to show that installing the prescriptive cover in limited areas of settlement would be unreasonably and unnecessarily burdensome since there is no onsite or known local source of clay soil, the limited size of the repair area or areas would not warrant the costs for typical clay layer construction, and the proposed alternative cover for these limited areas is practical, feasible, and provides at least equivalent water quality protection. This Order allows the Discharger to install the engineered alternative cover in areas needing replacement cover due to settlement or other damage.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

47. Title 27, section 22222 requires the Discharger to establish an irrevocable fund for corrective action to address a known or reasonably foreseeable release from the landfill. The Discharger submitted a cost estimate on 17 April 2000 that was approved by the Executive Officer on 27 April 2000 in the amount of \$219,000. As provided by Title 27, sections 22228 and 22245, the Discharger entered into a Pledge of Revenue Agreement with the Central Valley Water Board on 24 August 2000. The agreement establishes that the Discharger will use revenue generated from the County solid waste collection system to fund corrective action at the Elk Grove Landfill. This Order requires annual adjustments to account for inflation by 1 June of each year.
48. Title 27, section 22212 requires the Discharger to establish an irrevocable fund to ensure post-closure maintenance at the landfill. The Discharger submitted a cost estimate on 29 November 1999 that was approved on 14 December 1999 in the amount of \$109,332. As provided by Title 27, sections 22228 and 22245, the Discharger entered into a Pledge of Revenue Agreement with the Central Valley Water Board on 26 January 2000. The agreement establishes that the Discharger will use revenue generated from the County solid waste collection system to fund post-closure maintenance at the Elk Grove Landfill. This Order requires annual adjustments to account for inflation by 1 June of each year.

CEQA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

49. On 7 November 2001, the County of Sacramento Board of Supervisors adopted a Notice of Exemption for the Elk Grove Landfill groundwater remediation project. The Department of Environmental Review and Assessment filed the Notice of Exemption with the County of Sacramento County Clerk. The Notice of Exemption stated that the project was found to be exempt from CEQA under General Rule, section 15061(b)(3) because the project does not have the potential for significant effects on the environment.
50. The action to revise waste discharge requirements for this existing facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code section 21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14, section 15301.

51. This order implements:

- a. *The Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition.*
- b. The prescriptive standards and performance goals of California Code of Regulations, title 27, section 20005 et seq., effective 18 July 1997, and subsequent revisions.

52. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the facility is determined to be classified 2-B as defined below:

- a. Category 2 threat to water quality, defined as, "Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance."
- b. Category B complexity, defined as, "Any discharger not included in Category A that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units."

53. State Water Board Resolution 68-16 (Resolution 68-16) requires the Central Valley Water Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the state until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives). The Central Valley Water Board finds that the discharge of treated groundwater to the unsaturated zone, as allowed in these waste discharge requirements, is consistent with Resolution 68-16 since (1) the purpose of the discharge is to implement the cleanup of groundwater pollution and such remediation will benefit the people of the State; (2) this Order requires use of best practicable treatment, including adequate monitoring and contingency plans to assure protection of water quality; and (3) this Order does not allow discharges of waste to degrade water quality. If the discharge causes or threatens to cause degradation of water quality, then the Discharger will be required to cease the discharge, implement source control, change the method of disposal, or take other action.

54. Water Code section 13267(b) provides that: "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the Regional Board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharge or discharging, or who proposed to discharge within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who had discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposed to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the board requires. The burden, including

costs of these reports, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.

55. The technical reports required by this Order and the attached "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2013-0134" are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger owns and operates the facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

56. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.

57. The Central Valley Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

58. The Central Valley Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

59. Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date that this Order becomes final, except that if the thirtieth day following the date that this Order becomes final falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality

or will be provided upon request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to California Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that Order No. R5-2003-0046 is rescinded except for purposes of enforcement, and that the County of Sacramento Department of Waste Management and Recycling, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of any waste at the Elk Grove Class III Landfill facility, except as specifically provided in this Order, is prohibited.

2. The discharge of untreated or partially treated groundwater to the unsaturated zone above the effluent limitations listed in Finding 37 of this Order is prohibited.
3. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Prohibitions listed in Section C of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference. Standard Prohibition 6 is waived for discharges of treated groundwater to the unsaturated zone that are in compliance with this Order.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall, in a timely manner, remove and relocate any wastes discharged at this facility in violation of this Order. If the waste is a hazardous waste, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Discharge Specifications listed in Section D of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Facility Specifications listed in Section E of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are part of this Order.

D. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. The requirement to comply with Standard Construction Specifications listed in Section F of the SPRRs dated January 2012 is waived since the landfill is closed and no new landfill liner systems can be built at the facility.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all Storm Water Provisions listed in Section L of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

E. CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain an active landfill gas extraction system for the closed landfill unit during landfill closure, and landfill gas shall be extracted from closed landfill units until such time that the landfill gas is no longer a threat to water quality as documented by the Discharger and approved by the Executive Officer.
2. For final cover repairs requiring limited areas of final cover replacement due to differential settlement or other damage, the Discharger shall install an engineered alternative final cover consisting of, from bottom to top: foundation soil layer, a GCL, a 60-mil HDPE geomembrane layer, and one foot of vegetative soil. Repaired areas shall be vegetated to prevent erosion.

3. The Discharger shall ensure that the vegetative/erosion resistant layer receives necessary seed, binder, and nutrients to maintain the vegetation proposed in the final closure plan.
4. The Discharger shall comply with Standard Closure and Post-Closure Specifications 25 and 27 through 30 in Section G of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

F. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain adequate assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from a waste management unit at the facility in accordance with Title 27, sections 20380(b) and 22222. In the event that the Central Valley Water Board determines that the Discharger has failed or is failing to perform corrective action as required by law, the Central Valley Water Board may direct the Discharger to pay from the pledged revenue such amounts as necessary to insure sufficient corrective action, as provided in the Pledge of Revenue Agreement described in Finding 47. The Discharger shall be obligated to use such funds for corrective action in accordance with the directives of the Central Valley Water Board.
2. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain adequate assurances of financial responsibility for post-closure maintenance at the facility in accordance with Title 27, section 22212. In the event that the Central Valley Water Board determines that the Discharger has failed or is failing to perform post-closure maintenance as required by law, the Central Valley Water Board may direct the Discharger to pay from the pledged revenue such amounts as necessary to insure sufficient post-closure maintenance, as provided in the Pledge of Revenue Agreement described in Finding 48. The Discharger shall be obligated to use such funds for post-closure maintenance in accordance with the directives of the Central Valley Water Board.
3. By **1 June** of each year, the Discharger shall submit a report to the Central Valley Water Board that adjusts the approved post-closure and corrective action pledge amounts from Findings 47 and 48 to account for inflation in accordance with Title 27 Section 22236, and shows that the Pledge of Revenue contains the adjusted amount. The report due by **1 June 2014** shall include annual inflation adjustments from 2000 to 2014.
4. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Financial Assurance Specifications listed in Section H of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference. Financial assurance requirements for closure are waived since the landfill has already been closed.

G. MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, and in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-2013-0134, and the Standard Monitoring Specifications listed in Section I of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
2. The Discharger shall, for any landfill unit in a corrective action monitoring program, comply with the corrective action monitoring program provisions of Title 27, MRP No. R5-2013-0134, and the Standard Monitoring Specifications listed in Section I of SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
3. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard as specified in this Order, MRP No. R5-2013-0134, and the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
4. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance (defined pursuant to Title 27, section 20164 as a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the landfill unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit) shall not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to MRP No. R5-2013-0134.
5. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in MRP No. R5-2013-0134 and the Standard Monitoring Specifications in Section I of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
6. Prior to continuing the use of HRC at the site, the Discharger shall obtain coverage under general WDRs Order R5-2008-0149 and comply with its requirements.
7. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Monitoring Specifications and Response to a Release specifications listed in Sections I and J of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

H. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the administrative offices of the Waste Management and Recycling Division, including the MRP No. R5-2013-0134 and the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are part of this Order, and make it available at all times to facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel.

2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with MRP No. R5-2013-0134, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order by reference.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable portions of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements, dated January 2012, which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference. Those provisions that are from Subtitle D only (referenced with “[40 C.F.R. § 258.XX]” after them) and are not also referenced as being from Title 27, are not applicable to this facility.
5. If there is any conflicting or contradictory language between the WDRs, the MRP, or the SPRRs, then language in the WDRs shall supersede either the MRP or the SPRRs, and language in the MRP shall supersede the SPRRs.
6. All reports required by this Order shall be submitted pursuant to Water Code section 13267.
7. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:
 - a. By **31 January 2014**, the Discharger shall prepare a *LFG System Optimization Report* evaluating the effectiveness of the existing LFG system in terms of the system’s ability to capture LFG, provide site-wide source control, and prevent any additional LFG from migrating into the unsaturated zone or groundwater. The Report shall describe steps that have been taken to modify the physical components or operating elements of the landfill gas system to prevent landfill gas, to the extent possible, from entering groundwater throughout the entire footprint of the landfill and surrounding unsaturated zone adjacent to and beneath the landfill. The Report shall include:
 - i. A description of the measures that have been taken to provide and maintain, to the extent possible, continuous negative pressure¹ in each landfill gas extraction well for each interval monitored;
 - ii. Certification by an independent third party that those measures have been fully implemented; and

¹ For purposes of this Order, “continuous negative pressure” means that each wellhead shall be operated under a vacuum (negative pressure) except (a) when a well has been decommissioned with approval of Board staff, (b) when necessary to prevent or control a landfill fire, (c) during maintenance, construction, or well raising activities on a well, or (d) when the gas collection system has been temporarily shut down for maintenance or repairs.

- iii. An *Operational Procedures* document that describes on-going procedures that will be implemented to ensure that landfill gas extraction is continuously optimized. The document may reference requirements from the regulations pertaining to Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills contained in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, Subchapter 10, Article 4, Subarticle 6, section 95460 et seq.
- b. Monitoring Reporting Program (MRP) R5-2013-0134 requires the submittal of semi-annual groundwater monitoring and corrective action progress reports. Beginning with the **First Semester 2014 report** (due by **1 August 2014**), each of the semi-annual reports shall include the following information:
 - i. The landfill gas system operational and monitoring data listed in Section A.6 of MRP No. R5-2013-0134;
 - ii. Time versus concentration graphs for the average of total VOCs measured at or above the PQL, excluding freons, for the most recent four semiannual periods in groundwater monitoring wells MW-2, MW-3, MW-6, MW-7R, and MW-12, starting with the first semi-annual 2012 monitoring data (MW-10 shall also be included if the data allow for a time series graph to be generated);
 - iii. The results of a statistical trend test performed for each of the wells listed in 7.b.ii. The trend tests will be used to determine if the total VOC concentrations show a statistically significant upward or downward trend. The statistical tests shall be conducted using the tests recommended in the USEPA Unified Guidance², such as Mann-Kendall, Theil-Sen, or Linear Regression, using an average of total VOCs excluding freons for the most recent four semiannual periods; and
 - iv. If the Discharger elects to install additional LFG extraction wells or complete additional enhancements to the LFG system, or conduct other corrective action measures such as pneumatic connectivity testing and monitoring, then the report shall contain a description of the work accomplished during the monitoring period.
- c. For the **First Semester 2017 report** (due by **1 August 2017**): If the total VOC concentrations in the groundwater monitoring wells listed in 7.b.ii do not show a statistically significant decrease (using the data collected between the First Semester 2012 and the First Semester 2017) and VOC concentrations do not meet Water Quality Protection Standards, then the report shall contain a brief evaluation of treatment options to enhance corrective action and shall state what measures

² March 2009 Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Monitoring Data at RCRA Facilities- Unified Guidance.

the Discharger will implement, including groundwater extraction and treatment, if concentrations do not decrease by the end of the Second Half 2017.

- d. For the **Second Semester/Annual 2017 report** (due by **1 February 2018**): If the total VOC concentrations in the wells listed in 7.b.ii do not show a statistically significant decrease (using the data collected between the First Semester 2014 and the Second Semester 2017), then the report shall include a work plan to install the treatment options identified in the First Semester 2017 report. The work plan shall include a schedule for implementation not to exceed **15 July 2018**.
 - e. If the Discharger was required to submit the work plan described in Item d, above, then by **15 August 2018**, the Discharger shall submit a *Remediation Installation Report* summarizing the installation of additional corrective action measures identified in Item c, above.
8. If the Discharger wishes to re-initiate groundwater extraction, then at least 90 days prior, the Discharger shall submit a technical report describing how the system will be designed, operated, and monitored to ensure compliance with this Order. The system shall not be operated until Water Board staff approve the report.
 9. If corrective action measures do not result in compliance with the water quality protection standard, then the Discharger may elect to submit a technical report proposing concentration limits greater than background (CLGB). The report must include a demonstration that it is technically and economically infeasible to comply with the water standard in accordance with Title 27, section 20400(c) and (e).
 10. Corrective action will be deemed complete once compliance with the water quality protection standard has been met. To terminate corrective action, the Discharger must submit a technical report that demonstrates to the satisfaction of Central Valley Water Board staff that concentrations of all constituents of concern have been reduced to levels below the established concentration limits throughout the entire zone affected by the release (Title 27, Section 20430 (f)).
 11. The Discharger shall comply with all General Provisions listed in Section K of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are part of this Order.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 4 October 2013.

Original signed by

PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

WLB

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R5-2013-0134
FOR
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
DEPARTMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING
ELK GROVE CLASS III LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION
SACRAMENTO COUNTY

This monitoring and reporting program (MRP) is issued pursuant to California Water Code section 13267 and incorporates requirements for groundwater, surface water, and unsaturated zone monitoring and reporting; and facility monitoring, maintenance, and reporting contained in California Code of Regulations, title 27, section 20005, et seq. (hereafter Title 27), Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. R5-2013-0134, and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) dated January 2012. Compliance with this MRP is ordered by the WDRs and the Discharger shall not implement any changes to this MRP unless a revised MRP is issued by the Central Valley Water Board or the Executive Officer.

A. MONITORING

The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone in accordance with Standard Monitoring Specifications in Section I of the SPRRs and the Monitoring Specifications in Section G of the WDRs. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the sample collection and analysis procedures in the approved April 2000 report for low-flow micro-purging and as presented in the 2012 Annual Monitoring Report which includes quality assurance/quality control standards.

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

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

The monitoring program of this MRP includes:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Monitoring Program</u>
A.1	Groundwater Monitoring
A.2	Unsaturated Zone Monitoring
A.3	Seep Monitoring
A.4	Surface Water Monitoring
A.5	Facility Monitoring
A.6	Corrective Action Monitoring

1. Groundwater Monitoring

The Discharger shall operate and maintain a groundwater detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of Title 27, sections 20415 and 20420. The detection monitoring system shall be certified by a California-licensed professional civil engineer or geologist as meeting the requirements of Title 27. The current groundwater detection monitoring system meets the applicable requirements of Title 27.

The current groundwater monitoring network shall consist of the following:

<u>Well</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Zone</u>
MW-1	Corrective Action (former background) ¹	Shallow
MW-2	Corrective Action	Shallow
MW-3	Corrective Action	Shallow
MW-4	Corrective Action	Shallow
MW-6	Corrective Action	Shallow
MW-7R	Corrective Action	Shallow
MW-8	Detection	Shallow
MW-9	Detection	Deep
MW-10	Corrective Action	Shallow
MW-11	Detection	Shallow
MW-12	Corrective Action	Shallow
MW-13 ²	Background ²	Shallow
W-7	Detection	Shallow
EW-1	Detection	Shallow
EW-4	Corrective Action	Shallow
EW-5	Detection	Shallow
EW-6	Detection	Shallow

¹ MW-1 may be returned to background status if the Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of Central Valley Water Board staff that the well is no longer impacted and is representative of background groundwater quality.

² The Discharger plans to propose a new background well, MW-13, to represent background groundwater quality at the southern end of the site. The location and use of this well for

background monitoring require Central Valley Water Board staff approval prior to becoming part of the monitoring program.

Groundwater samples shall be collected from the detection monitoring wells, corrective action monitoring wells, and any additional wells added as part of the approved groundwater monitoring system. The collected samples shall be analyzed for the parameters and constituents listed in Table I in accordance with the specified methods and frequencies. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport groundwater samples in accordance with the approved sample collection and analysis procedures.

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

Samples collected for the COC monitoring specified in Table I shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table VI every five years. Five-year COCs were last monitored in 2010 and shall be monitored again in **2015**. The results shall be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report for the year in which the samples were collected.

2. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring

The Discharger shall operate and maintain an unsaturated zone detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of Title 27, sections 20415 and 20420. The unsaturated zone monitoring system shall monitor for the presence of landfill gas and vapor-phase volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the unsaturated zone adjacent to the landfill unit. The current unsaturated zone detection monitoring system meets the applicable requirements of Title 27.

The current unsaturated zone monitoring network shall consist of the following suction lysimeters, soil vapor extraction wells, and landfill gas probes:

<u>Mon Pt.</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Mon Pt.</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Mon Pt.</u>	<u>Medium</u>
1U	Soil-Pore Liquid	SMVE-1	Soil-Gas	P-3 (S,M,D)	Soil-Gas
1US	Soil-Pore Liquid	SMVE-2	Soil-Gas	W-2 (S,M,D)	Soil-Gas
2UN	Soil-Pore Liquid	S-2 (S,M,D)	Soil-Gas	W-8 (S,D)	Soil-Gas
		S-4 (S,M,D)	Soil-Gas	W-9 (S,D)	Soil-Gas
		E-2 (S,M,D)	Soil-Gas	ACG-5(S,M,D)	Soil-Gas
		E-6 (S,M,D)	Soil-Gas		

Unsaturated zone monitoring shall be collected from the monitoring network listed above and shall be analyzed for the parameters and constituents listed in Table II in accordance with the specified methods and frequencies.

The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport samples in accordance with the quality assurance/quality control standards contained in the approved sample collection and analysis procedures.

Monitoring results for the unsaturated zone shall be included in monitoring reports and shall include an evaluation of potential impacts of the facility on the unsaturated zone.

3. Seep Monitoring

Any leachate that seeps to the surface from the landfill shall be sampled and analyzed for the Field and Monitoring Parameters listed in Table III upon detection. The quantity of leachate shall be estimated and reported as Leachate Flow Rate (in gallons/day). Reporting for leachate seeps shall be conducted as required in Section B.3 of this MRP, below.

4. Surface Water Monitoring

The Discharger shall operate a surface water detection monitoring system for any landfill facility where runoff from landfill areas flows or could flow to waters of the United States. The monitoring system shall comply with the applicable provisions of Title 27, sections 20415 and 20420. At the Elk Grove Landfill, runoff from landfill areas flows to Laguna Creek. The current surface water detection monitoring system meets the applicable requirements of Title 27.

The current surface water monitoring points for the landfill, as shown on Attachment B, are:

<u>Mon Pt.</u>	<u>Status</u>
R-1	Background or Upstream
R-2	Detection
R-3	Southern Outfall
R-4	Northern Outfall

For surface water detection monitoring, a sample shall be collected at each monitoring point location and analyzed for the monitoring parameters and constituents in accordance with the methods and frequency specified in Table IV. All surface water monitoring samples shall be collected and analyzed for the 5-year COCs specified in Table IV every five years, beginning again in **2015**.

5. Facility Monitoring

a. Annual Facility Inspection

Annually, prior to the anticipated rainy season, but no later than **30 September**, the Discharger shall conduct an inspection of the facility. The inspection shall assess repair and maintenance needed for drainage control systems, cover systems, and groundwater monitoring wells; and shall assess preparedness for winter conditions (including but not limited to erosion and sedimentation control). The Discharger shall take photos of any problems areas before and after repairs. Any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs shall be completed by **31 October**. Annual facility inspection reporting shall be submitted as required in Section B.4 of this MRP.

b. Major Storm Events

The Discharger shall inspect all precipitation, diversion, and drainage facilities and all landfill side slopes for damage **within 7 days** following major storm events capable of causing damage or significant erosion. The Discharger shall take photos of any problems areas before and after repairs. Necessary repairs shall be completed **within 30 days** of the inspection. Notification and reporting requirements for major storm events shall be conducted as required in Section B.5 of this MRP.

c. Five-Year Iso-Settlement Survey

The Discharger shall conduct a five-year iso-settlement survey and produce an iso-settlement map accurately depicting the estimated total change in elevation of each portion of the final cover's low-hydraulic-conductivity layer. For each portion of the landfill, this map shall show the total lowering of the surface elevation of the final cover, relative to the baseline topographic map. The Discharger shall conduct an aerial photographic survey to establish a baseline topographic map in **2014**, with iso-settlement surveys to follow **every five years thereafter**. Reporting shall be in accordance with Section B.6 of this MRP.

d. Standard Observations

The Discharger shall conduct Standard Observations at the landfill in accordance with this section of the MRP. Standard observations shall be conducted quarterly and shall include:

1) For the landfill:

- a) Evidence of ponded water at any point on the landfill outside of any contact storm water/leachate diversions structures on the active face (show affected area on map); and

- b) Evidence of erosion and/or of day-lighted refuse.
- 2) Along the perimeter of the landfill:
 - a) Evidence of leachate seeps, estimated size of affected area, and flow rate (show affected area on map); and
 - b) Evidence of erosion and/or of day-lighted refuse.
- 3) For receiving waters:
 - a) Floating and suspended materials of waste origin - presence or absence, source, and size of affected area; and
 - b) Discoloration and turbidity - description of color, source, and size of affected area.

Results of Standard Observations shall be submitted in the semiannual monitoring reports required in Section B.1 of this MRP.

6. Corrective Action Monitoring

The Discharger shall conduct corrective action monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of corrective action in accordance with Title 27, section 20430 and this MRP.

Groundwater Extraction Monitoring. The Discharger shall monitor groundwater extraction wells during any monitoring period in which they are active, as follows:

ACTIVE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELL MONITORING PROGRAM			
<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Test Method</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Field Parameters			
pH	Number	Field Measure	Quarterly ¹
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Field Measure	Quarterly ¹
Monitoring Parameters			
Bicarbonate	mg/L	EPA 310.1	Quarterly ¹
Chloride	mg/L	EPA 300.0	Quarterly ¹
Sulfate	mg/L	EPA 300.0	Quarterly ¹
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	EPA 160.1	Quarterly ¹
Volatile Organic Compounds (See Table V)	ug/L	EPA 8260B ²	Various ³
<p>¹ <u>Pre-treatment</u> samples from each active extraction well shall be quarterly during monitoring periods that they are active.</p> <p>² EPA Method 502.2 may be substituted for Method 8260B.</p> <p>³ The <u>treated effluent</u> from each active extraction well shall be monitored for VOCs twice monthly during periods that they are active. If any VOC exceeds the Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) for a sample of treated groundwater, weekly monitoring shall be resumed until two consecutive samples are below the PQL. Trace detections below the PQL must be flagged.</p>			

Corrective Action System Operation and Progress Assessment. The Discharger shall record the hours of operation for any corrective action system including:

- a. The operational hours of any active groundwater extraction wells.
- b. The operational hours of the landfill gas extraction system.

The Discharger shall report this information in the Annual Monitoring Report required in Section B.2 of this MRP. The Discharger shall assess the progress of groundwater corrective action and report in the Annual Monitoring Report.

B. REPORTING

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

Reporting Schedule

<u>Section</u>	<u>Report</u>	<u>End of Reporting Period</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
B.1	Semiannual Monitoring Report	30 June, 31 December	1 August, 1 February
B.2	Annual Monitoring Report	31 December	1 February
B.3	Seep Reporting	Continuous	Immediately & 7 Days
B.4	Annual Facility Inspection Report	31 October	15 November
B.5	Major Storm Event Reporting	Continuous	7 days from damage discovery
B.6	Landfill Survey and Iso-Settlement Map	Every Five Years	Every Five Years

Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall submit monitoring reports **semiannually** with the data and information as required in this Monitoring and Reporting Program and as required in WDRs Order No. R5-2013-0134 and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (particularly Section I: "Standard Monitoring Specifications" and Section J: "Response to a Release"). In reporting the monitoring data required by this program, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, the concentrations, and the units are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner so as to illustrate clearly the compliance with waste discharge requirements or the lack thereof. Data shall also be submitted in a digital format, such as a computer disk.

Field and laboratory tests shall be reported in each monitoring report. Semiannual and annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board in accordance with the above schedule for the calendar period in which samples were taken or observations made. In addition, the Discharger shall enter all monitoring data and monitoring reports into the online Geotracker database as required by Division 3 of Title 23 and Division 3 of Title 27.

The results of **all monitoring** conducted at the site shall be reported to the Central Valley Water Board in accordance with the reporting schedule above for the calendar period in which samples were taken or observations made.

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

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

Required Reports

1. **Semiannual Monitoring Report:** Monitoring reports shall be submitted semiannually and are due on **1 August** and **1 February**. Each semiannual monitoring report shall contain at least the following:
 - a) For each groundwater monitoring point addressed by the report, a description of:
 - 1) The time of water level measurement;
 - 2) The type of pump - or other device - used for purging and the elevation of the pump intake relative to the elevation of the screened interval;
 - 3) The method of purging used to stabilize water in the well bore before the sample is taken including the pumping rate; the equipment and methods used to monitor field pH, temperature, and conductivity during purging; results of pH, temperature, conductivity, and turbidity testing; and the method of disposing of the purge water;
 - 4) The type of pump - or other device - used for sampling, if different than the pump or device used for purging; and
 - 5) A statement that the sampling procedure was conducted in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.
 - b) A map or aerial photograph showing the locations of observation stations, monitoring points, and background monitoring points.
 - c) The estimated quarterly groundwater flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer, in any zones of perched water, and in any additional zone of saturation monitored based upon water level elevations taken prior to the collection of the water quality data submitted in the report [Title 27, section 20415(e)(15)].

- d) Cumulative tabulated monitoring data for all monitoring points and constituents for groundwater, unsaturated zone, and surface water. Concentrations below the laboratory reporting limit shall not be reported as “ND” unless the reporting limit is also given in the table. Otherwise they shall be reported “<” the reporting limit (e.g., <0.10). Units shall be as required in Tables I through IV unless specific justification is given to report in other units. Refer to the SPRRs Section I “Standard Monitoring Specifications” for requirements regarding MDLs and PQLs.
 - e) Laboratory statements of results of all analyses evaluating compliance with requirements.
 - f) An evaluation of the concentration of each monitoring parameter (or 5-year COC when five year COC sampling is conducted) as compared to the current concentration limits, and the results of any required verification testing for constituents exceeding a concentration limit. Report any actions taken under Section J: Response to a Release for verified exceedances of a concentration limit.
 - g) A summary of all Standard Observations for the reporting period required in Section A.5.d of this MRP.
 - h) A summary of inspection, leak search, and repair of the final cover in accordance with an approved final post-closure maintenance plan as required by Standard Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Specifications G.26 through G.29 of the SPRRs.
 - i) A discussion of the progress of the Corrective Action Program required by this MRP under Section A.6, including results of any effluent sampling for the groundwater extraction wells, the results of sampling of any groundwater/HRC[®] mixture for VOCs, a discussion of long-term trends in the concentrations of the pollutants in the groundwater monitoring wells, an analysis of whether the pollutants are being effectively treated, an analysis of whether any HRC treatment has caused an increase in any constituents in groundwater to exceed the limit in WDRs Discharge Specification B.2, and the hours of operation for the landfill gas extraction system and any active groundwater extraction wells, as well as a discussion of the information required by the Provisions section of the WDRs.
 - j) The additional corrective action information required in Provision 7.b regarding landfill gas system operational and monitoring data, time versus concentration graphs, trend analysis, other work/testing as referenced in Provision 7.b.iv.
2. **Annual Monitoring Report:** The Discharger shall submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Central Valley Water Board by **1 February** covering the reporting period of the previous monitoring year. If desired, the Annual Monitoring Report may be combined with the second semiannual report, but if so, shall clearly state

that it is both a semi-annual and annual monitoring report in its title. Each Annual Monitoring Report shall contain the following information:

- a) All monitoring parameters shall be graphed to show historical trends at each monitoring point and background monitoring point, for all samples taken within at least the previous five calendar years. If a 5-year COC event was performed, then these parameters shall also be graphically presented. Each such graph shall plot the concentration of one or more constituents for the period of record for a given monitoring point or background monitoring point, at a scale appropriate to show trends or variations in water quality. The graphs shall plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values. Graphical analysis of monitoring data may be used to provide significant evidence of a release.
 - b) An evaluation of the monitoring parameters with regards to the cation/anion balance, and a graphical presentation using a Stiff diagram, a Piper graph, or a Schoeller plot.
 - c) All historical monitoring data for which there are detectable results, including data for the previous year, shall be submitted in tabular form in a digital file format such as a computer disk. The Central Valley Water Board regards the submittal of data in hard copy and in digital format as "...the form necessary for..." statistical analysis [Title 27, section 20420(h)], that facilitates periodic review by the Central Valley Water Board.
 - d) Hydrographs of each well showing the elevation of groundwater with respect to the elevations of the top and bottom of the screened interval and the elevation of the pump intake. Hydrographs of each well shall be prepared quarterly and submitted annually.
 - e) A comprehensive discussion of the compliance record, and the result of any corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the Discharger into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
 - f) A written summary of the monitoring results, indicating any changes made or observed since the previous Annual Monitoring Report.
 - g) The concentration limits for each monitoring parameter at each monitoring well based either on the background data set at MW-1 prior to the detection of VOCs at that well, or that is from data as proposed in an approved updated Water Quality Protection Standard report.
 - h) A comprehensive discussion of any Corrective Action Program required by this MRP under Section A.6.
3. **Seep Reporting:** The Discharger shall report by telephone any seepage from the disposal area **immediately** after it is discovered. A written report shall be filed with the Central Valley Water Board **within seven days**, containing at least the following information:

- a) A map showing the location(s) of seepage;
 - b) An estimate of the flow rate;
 - c) A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g., all pertinent observations and analyses);
 - d) Verification that samples have been submitted for analyses of the Field Parameters and Monitoring Parameters listed in Table III of this MRP, and an estimated date that the results will be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board; and
 - e) Corrective measures underway or proposed, and corresponding time schedule.
4. **Annual Facility Inspection Reporting:** By **15 November** of each year, the Discharger shall submit a report describing the results of the inspection and the repair measures implemented, preparations for winter, and include photographs of any problem areas and the repairs. Refer to Section A.5.a of this MRP, above.
5. **Major Storm Event Reporting:** Following major storm events capable of causing damage or significant erosion, the Discharger **immediately** shall notify Central Valley Water Board staff of any damage or significant erosion upon discovery and report subsequent repairs within **14 days** of completion of the repairs, including photographs of the problem and the repairs. Refer to Section A.5.b of this MRP, above.
6. **Landfill Survey and Iso-Settlement Map:** The Discharger shall submit a baseline topographic map by **1 February 2015** and shall submit an iso-settlement map for the landfill **every five years thereafter**. Refer to Section A.5.c of this MRP, above.

C. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STANDARD AND COMPLIANCE PERIOD

1. Water Quality Protection Standard Report

For each waste management unit, the Water Quality Protection Standard shall consist of all COCs, the concentration limit for each constituent of concern, the verification retesting procedure to confirm measurably significant evidence of a release, the point of compliance, and all water quality monitoring points for each monitored medium.

The Water Quality Protection Standard for naturally occurring waste constituents consists of the COCs, the concentration limits, and the point of compliance and all monitoring points. Any proposed changes to the Water Quality Protection Standard other than annual update of the concentration limits shall be submitted in a report for review and approval.

The report shall:

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

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

The Discharger originally proposed the methods for calculating concentration limits in the 20 September 1991 *Water Quality Protection Standard Report*. The methods have been refined over time and are presented in the Annual Monitoring Reports. For inorganic constituents, the historical data are used from background well MW-1 prior to the detection of VOCs in 1998. The limits are calculated using Interwell tolerance limits at 95% confidence and 95% coverage based on background data from background monitoring well MW-1 from data prior to 1998.

The Water Quality Protection Standard shall be updated annually for each monitoring well using new and historical monitoring data.

2. Monitoring Parameters

Monitoring parameters are a select group of constituents that are monitored during each monitoring event that are the waste constituents, reaction products, hazardous constituents, and physical parameters that provide a reliable indication of a release from a waste management unit. The monitoring parameters for all waste management units are those listed in Tables I through V for the specified monitored medium.

3. Constituents of Concern (COCs)

The COCs include a larger group of waste constituents, their reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the waste management unit, and are required to be monitored every five years [Title 27, sections 20395 and 20420(g)]. The COCs for all waste management units at the facility are those listed in Tables I through IV for the specified monitored medium, and Table VI. The Discharger shall monitor all COCs every five years, or more frequently as required in accordance with a Corrective Action Program. The last 5-year COC report was submitted to the Central Valley Water Board in the *2010 Annual Monitoring Report*, and 5-year COCs are due to be monitored again in **2015**.

4. Concentration Limits

For a naturally occurring constituent of concern, the concentration limit for each constituent of concern shall be determined as follows:

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

The methods for calculating concentration limits are included in the Annual Monitoring Reports. The approved method uses Interwell tolerance limits at 95% confidence and 95% coverage based on background data from background monitoring well MW-1 using data prior to 1998. The approved method and concentration limits may be modified in accordance with a revised Water Quality Protection standard report that is approved by Central Valley Water Board staff.

The currently approved concentration limits for select parameters as reported in the 2012 *Annual Monitoring Report* are as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Concentration Limit</u>
Bicarbonate	mg/L ¹	287
Carbonate	mg/L	20
Chloride	mg/L	9.9
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	20
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	358
Magnesium	mg/L	17.5
Manganese	mg/L	0.050
Nitrate	mg/L	1.5
Sulfate	mg/L	6.8
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	290
Arsenic	ug/L ²	6
Cadmium	ug/L	10
Chromium	ug/L	20
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	10
Copper	ug/L	230
Lead	ug/L	100
Mercury	ug/L	0.2
Nickel	ug/L	20
Selenium	ug/L	5
Silver	ug/L	10
Zinc	ug/L	160
Acetone	ug/L	10
2-Butanone	ug/L	10
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ug/L	1
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	0.06
Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	0.05
All other VOCs	ug/L	0.5
All SVOCs	ug/L	PQL ³

¹ Milligrams per liter

² Micrograms per liter

³ Practical Quantitation Limit

5. Retesting Procedures for Confirming Evidence of a Release

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

- a. For analytes that are detected in less than 10% of the background samples (such as non-naturally occurring constituents), the Discharger shall use the

non-statistical retesting procedure required in Standard Monitoring Specification I.46 of the SPRRs.

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

6. Point of Compliance

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

Point of Compliance Monitoring Wells

MW-2
MW-3
MW-4

7. Compliance Period

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

8. Monitoring Points

A monitoring point is a well, device, or location specified in the waste discharge requirements, which monitoring is conducted and at which the water quality protection standard applies. The monitoring points for each monitored medium are listed in Section A of this MRP.

D. TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR ALL REPORTS

A transmittal letter explaining the essential points shall accompany each report. At a minimum, the transmittal letter shall identify any violations or changed conditions found since the last report was submitted, and if the violations were corrected. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated in the transmittal letter. The transmittal letter shall also state that a discussion of any violations or changed conditions found since the last report was submitted, and a description of the actions taken or planned for correcting those violations, including any references to

previously submitted time schedules, is contained in the accompanying report. The transmittal letter shall contain a statement by the discharger, or the discharger's authorized agent, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the signer's knowledge the report is true, accurate, and complete.

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

Ordered by: _____ Original signed by _____
PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer
4 October 2013

(Date)

WLB

TABLE I
GROUNDWATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
Field Parameters			
Groundwater Elevation	Ft. & 100ths, M.S.L.	Quarterly	Semiannual
Temperature	°F	Semiannual	Semiannual
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	Semiannual	Semiannual
pH	pH units	Semiannual	Semiannual
Turbidity	Turbidity units	Semiannual	Semiannual
Monitoring Parameters			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L ¹	Semiannual	Semiannual
Chloride	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Carbonate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Sulfate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Calcium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Magnesium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Potassium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Sodium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Volatile Organic Compounds ³	ug/L ²	Semiannual ³	Semiannual
(USEPA Method 8260B or 524.2, short list, see Table V)			
5-Year Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)			
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years	1 February 2016
Inorganics (dissolved)	ug/L	5 years	and every 5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260B, extended list)	ug/L	5 years	thereafter
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270D)	ug/L	5 years	" "
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8151A)	ug/L	5 years	" "
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141B)	ug/L	5 years	" "

¹ Milligrams per liter

² Micrograms per liter

³ VOCs **Quarterly** for monitoring wells **MW-6** and **MW-10**.

TABLE II
UNSATURATED ZONE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

SOIL-PORE GAS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
Monitoring Parameters			
Volatile Organic Compounds, (USEPA Method TO-15) ¹	ug/cm ³	Annual ²	Annual ²
Methane and Carbon Dioxide	%	Semiannual	Semiannual

SUCTION LYSIMETERS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
Field Parameters			
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	Annual	Annual
pH	pH units	Annual	Annual
Monitoring Parameters			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Annual	Annual
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260B, short list, see Table V)	ug/L	Annual	Annual

¹ TO-15 VOC analysis at deepest screened intervals at each location only.

² Sampling and reporting frequency may be reduced at a monitoring point to every five years if the first two annual sampling events show non-detect concentrations for all VOCs that are or have been present in groundwater within the last four monitoring events at concentrations exceeding the WQPS concentration limits listed in section C.4 of this MRP. If five-year sampling detects one or more VOCs that are or have been present in groundwater within the last four monitoring events at concentrations exceeding the WQPS concentration limits, the monitoring point shall be returned to annual monitoring for at least two annual monitoring events.

TABLE III
SEEP MONITORING

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
Field Parameters			
Total Flow	Gallons	After Seep Repaired	As Required ¹
Flow Rate	Gallons/Day	Daily	As Required ¹
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
pH	pH units	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Monitoring Parameters			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Chloride	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Carbonate	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Sulfate	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Calcium	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Magnesium	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Potassium	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Sodium	mg/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260B, short list, see Table V)	ug/L	Upon Detection	As Required ¹

¹ Refer to Section B.3 for reporting requirements

TABLE IV
SURFACE WATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sampling Frequency</u> ¹	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
Field Parameters			
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	Semiannual	Semiannual
pH	pH units	Semiannual	Semiannual
Turbidity	Turbidity units	Semiannual	Semiannual
Flow to Waters of U.S.	Yes or No	Semiannual	Semiannual
Monitoring Parameters			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Carbonate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Chloride	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Sulfate	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Calcium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Magnesium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Potassium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Sodium	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Semiannual	Semiannual
5-Year Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)			
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years	1 February 2016
Inorganics (dissolved)	ug/L	5 years	and every 5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260B, extended list)	ug/L	5 years	thereafter
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270D)	ug/L	5 years	" "
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8151A)	ug/L	5 years	" "
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141B)	ug/L	5 years	" "

¹ Semiannual surface water monitoring is required twice per year when there is water present at the designated surface water monitoring point any time during the reporting period (1 January to 30 June or 1 July to 31 December). Reporting shall include whether there was flow from the facility to waters of the U.S. when the samples were collected.

TABLE V

MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Surrogates for Metallic Constituents:

pH
Total Dissolved Solids
Electrical Conductivity
Chloride
Sulfate
Nitrate nitrogen

Volatile Organic Compounds, short list:

USEPA Method 8260B or 524.2

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

TABLE V
MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Continued

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

Note: If any of the following compounds, methyl iodide, Di-isopropyl ether, ethanol, ethyl tert-butyl ether, tert-amyl methyl ether, tert-butyl alcohol, or tentatively identified compounds that are not included in EPA 524.2, are detected in any well during 5-year COC monitoring, then that compound that is detected shall be added to this list of required detection monitoring parameters, if retesting confirms its presence.

TABLE VI

5-YEAR COCs & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

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

Volatile Organic Compounds, extended list:

USEPA Method 8260B

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

TABLE VI

5-YEAR COCs & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

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

TABLE VI

5-YEAR COCs & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

1,1,1 -Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene; TCE)
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC- 11)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Vinyl acetate
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethene)
Xylene (total)

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds:

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

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

TABLE VI

5-YEAR COCs & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

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

TABLE VI

5-YEAR COCs & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

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

TABLE VI

5-YEAR COCs & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides:

USEPA Method 8151A

2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Dinoseb (DNBP; 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)
Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid; 2,4,5-TP)
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

Organophosphorus Compounds:

USEPA Method 8141B

Atrazine
Chlorpyrifos
0,0-Diethyl 0-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Thionazin)
Diazinon
Dimethoate
Disulfoton
Methyl parathion (Parathion methyl)
Parathion
Phorate
Simazine

INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. R5-2013-0134
ELK GROVE CLASS III LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION
SACRAMENTO COUNTY

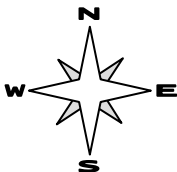
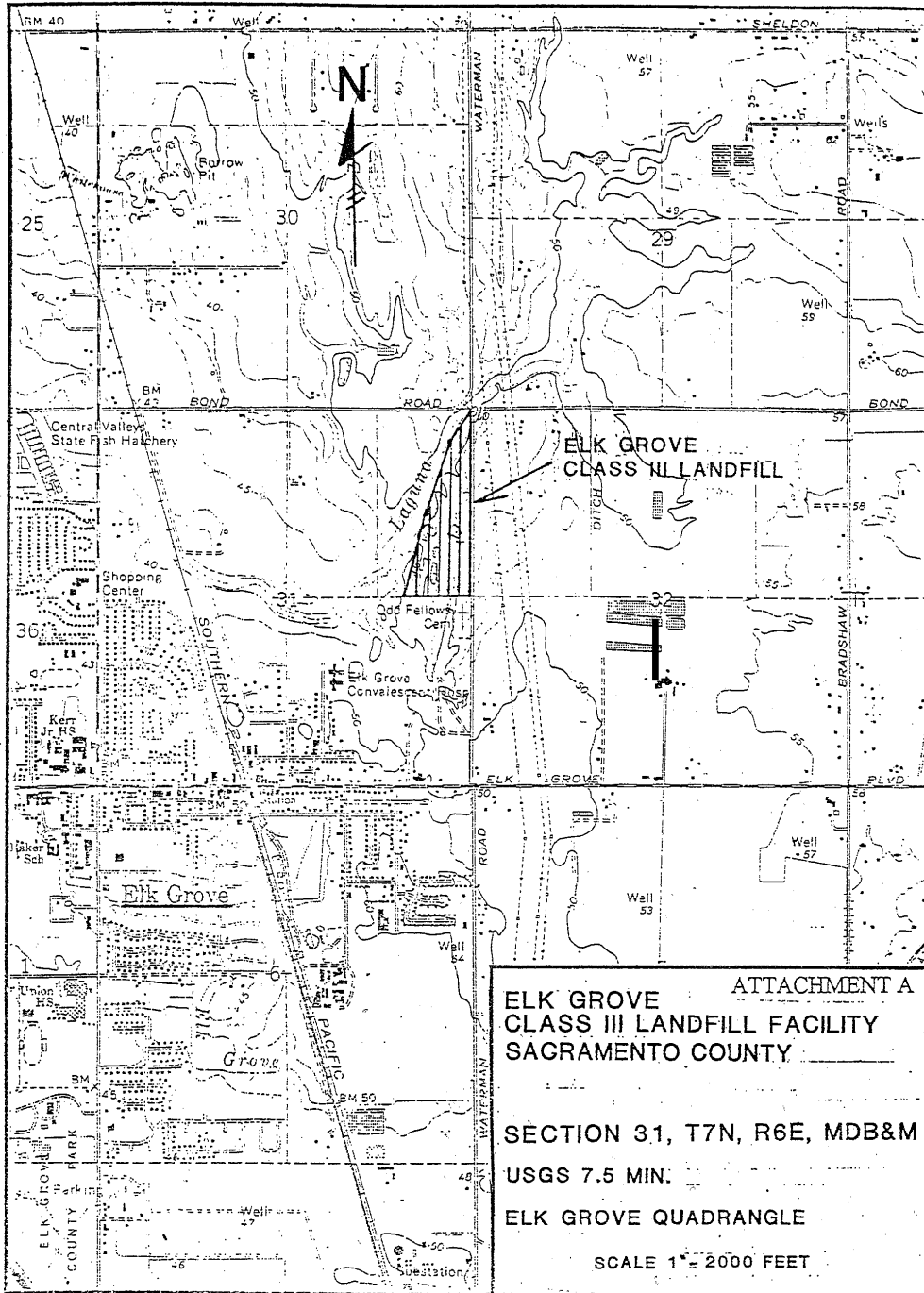
The Elk Grove Class III Landfill is a closed solid waste disposal facility located at the corner of Bond Road and Waterman Road in Elk Grove. The landfill, formerly known as the Waterman Disposal Site, was operated by Independent Disposal Service for approximately 17 years ending in 1978, at which time the site was deactivated after having received approximately 930,000 cubic yards of waste. The closed landfill is owned by the County of Sacramento (the Discharger).

The landfill received final closure in 1992. The landfill closure consisted of installation of a landfill gas extraction system and the placement of final cover that includes a two foot thick foundation layer, a one foot thick low permeability layer, a vapor barrier, and a one foot thick soil cover with vegetation sloped at a minimum three percent. The landfill gas extraction system has operated since 1993.

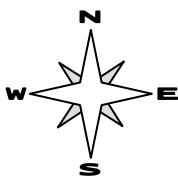
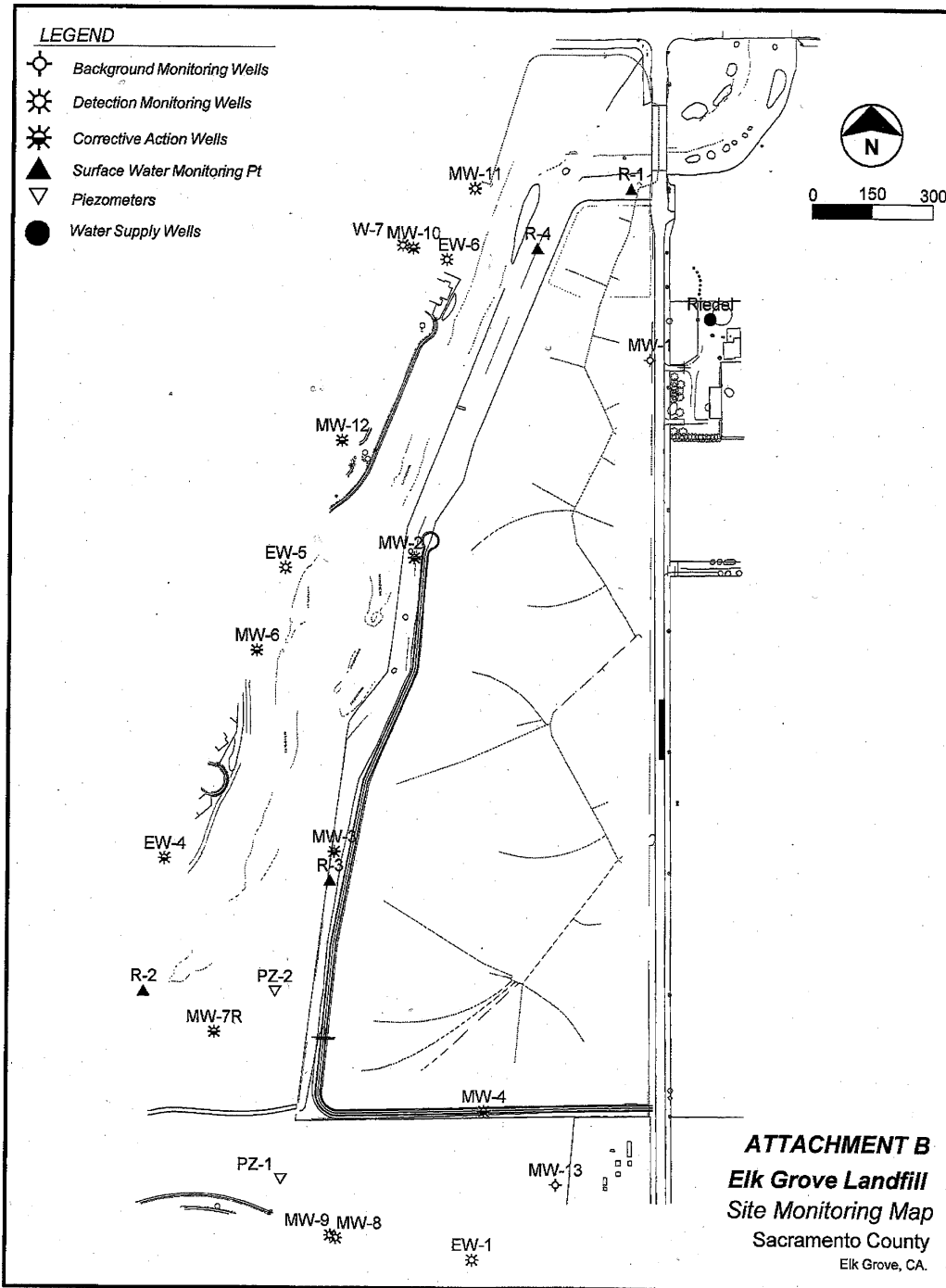
The landfill is located immediately adjacent to Laguna Creek, and is underlain by an aquifer at a depth of approximately 80 feet below ground surface. Groundwater investigation and corrective action requirements began in 1999 with the adoption of WDRs Order No. 99-104 and continued under Order No. R5-2003-0046 to address low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater. The Discharger's proposed Corrective Action Program was approved in Order No. R5-2003-0046 and included groundwater extraction and treatment with reinjection into the unsaturated zone, injection of Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC[®])/groundwater mixture into the groundwater for in-situ treatment of VOCs, and operation of the landfill gas system to control the source area in the landfill. The corrective action efforts have reduced or eliminated VOCs in some of the impacted monitoring wells; however, groundwater impacts are still present in other monitoring wells. This Order includes a time schedule to continue corrective action to address the remaining impacts.

Surface water drainage from the site is to Laguna Creek, then to Morrison Creek, and then to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta at Snodgrass Slough.

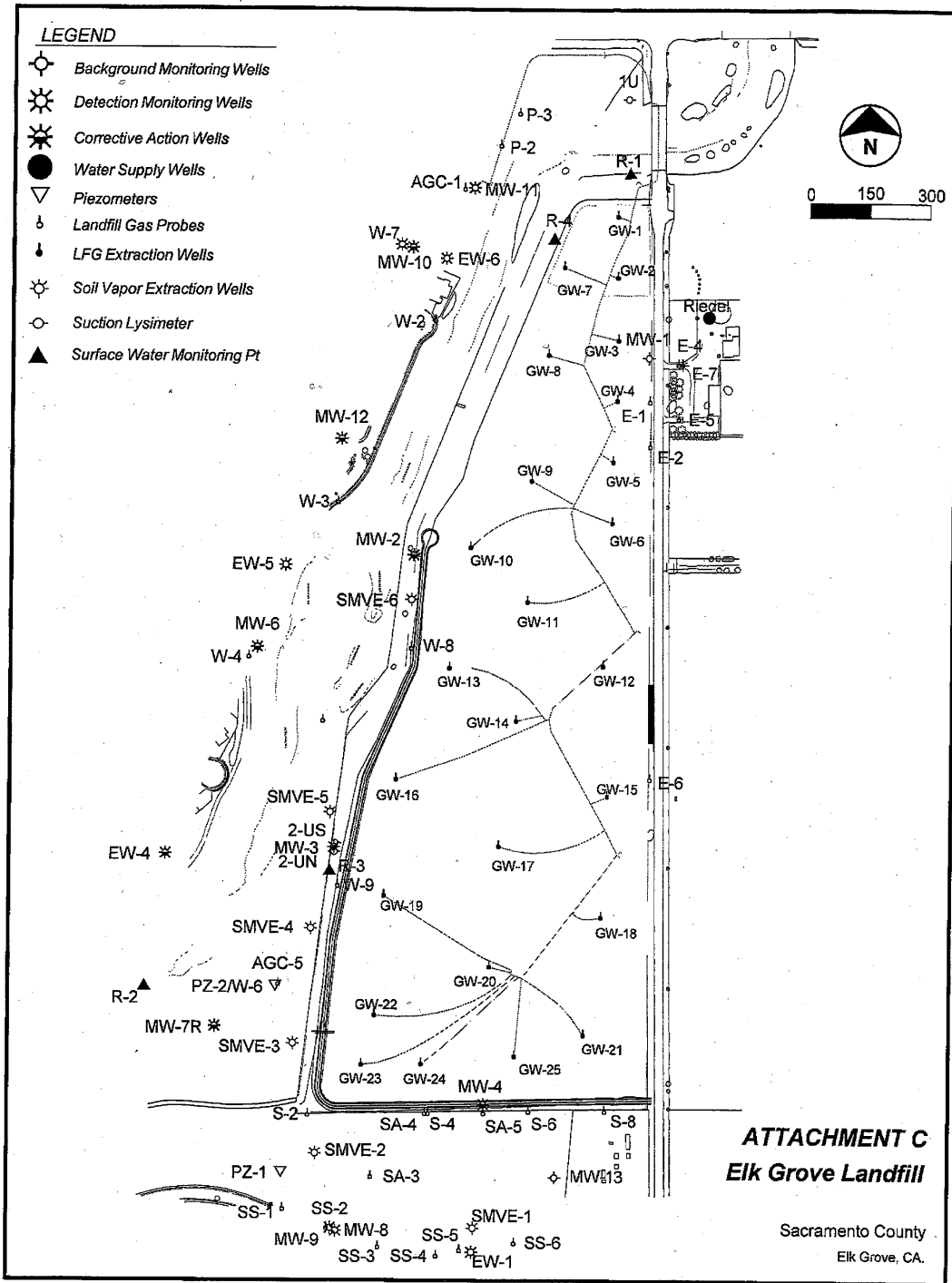
WLB



SITE LOCATION MAP
SACRAMENTO COUNTY DWMR
ELK GROVE CLASS III LANDFILL
SACRAMENTO COUNTY

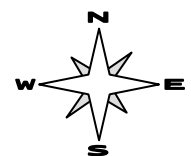


**SITE MAP – MONITORING WELLS, EXTRACTION WELLS,
AND SURFACE WATER MONITORING POINTS**
SACRAMENTO COUNTY DWMR
ELK GROVE CLASS III LANDFILL
SACRAMENTO COUNTY



Drawing Reference:
2012 Annual Monitoring Report
Figure 1-2

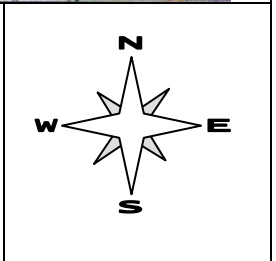
**SITE MAP – ALL WELLS, LFG PROBES,
AND LFG EXTRACTION SYSTEM**
SACRAMENTO COUNTY DWMR
ELK GROVE CLASS III LANDFILL
SACRAMENTO COUNTY





APPROXIMATE SCALE:
1 INCH = 1,000 FEET

SUPPLY WELL LOCATION MAP
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
ELK GROVE CLASS III LANDFILL
SACRAMENTO COUNTY



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

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

JANUARY 2012

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A. APPLICABILITY

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

B. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

C. STANDARD PROHIBITIONS

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

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

D. STANDARD DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

E. STANDARD FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

F. STANDARD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

G. STANDARD CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. STANDARD FINANCIAL ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

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

I. STANDARD MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) In the event that the Discharger or Central Valley Water Board staff concludes (pursuant to paragraph I.46.a., above) that there is a preliminary indication of a release, then the Discharger shall **immediately** notify Central Valley Water Board staff by phone or e-mail and, within **30 days** of such indication, shall collect two new (retest) samples from the monitoring point where the release is preliminarily indicated and analyze them for the constituents that caused the need for the retest.
- 2) **Confirmation of a Release.** As soon as the retest data are available, the Discharger shall conclude that measurably significant evidence of a release is confirmed if (not including the original sample) two or more analytes equal or exceed their respective MDLs or if one or more analyte equals or exceeds its PQL. The Discharger shall then:
 - a) **Immediately** verbally notify the Central Valley Water Board whether or not the retest confirmed measurably significant evidence of a release for the analyte at the monitoring point, and follow up with written notification submitted by certified mail **within seven days** of the verbal notification; and
 - b) Carry out the requirements of Section J, **RESPONSE TO A RELEASE** if a release has been confirmed.
 - c) Add any five-year analyte that is confirmed per this method to the monitoring parameter list such that it is monitored during each regular monitoring event.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. RESPONSE TO A RELEASE

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

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

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

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

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

K. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

L. STORM WATER PROVISIONS

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

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

8. Collection and holding facilities associated with precipitation and drainage control systems shall be emptied immediately following each storm or otherwise managed to maintain the design capacity of the system [Title 27, § 20365(d)].
9. Surface and subsurface drainage from outside of a waste management unit shall be diverted from the unit [Title 27, § 20365(e)].
10. Cover materials shall be graded to divert precipitation from the waste management unit, to prevent ponding of surface water over wastes, and to resist erosion as a result of precipitation [Title 27, § 20365(f)].
11. Any drainage layer in the final cover shall be designed and constructed to intersect with the final drainage system for the waste management unit in a manner promoting free drainage from all portions of the drainage layer [Title 27, §20365(f)].