

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER R5-201X-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF FRESNO
AND
CHEVRON USA, INC.
COALINGA SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE
CLASS III LANDFILL
CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE,
FRESNO COUNTY

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

1. The County of Fresno operates and Chevron USA, Inc., (a Delaware Corporation) (landowner), hereinafter referred to jointly as “Discharger”, own and operate the Coalinga Solid Waste Disposal Site (Facility) about two miles south of Coalinga, in Section 9, T21S, R15E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference. The Facility is a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill regulated under authority given in Water Code section 13000 et seq.; California Code of Regulations, title 27 (“Title 27”), section 20005 et seq.; and 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 258 (a.k.a, “Subtitle D”) in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 93-62.
2. The Facility is on a 120-acre property at 30825 Lost Hills Road, Coalinga. The existing landfill area is approximately 52 acres and consists of two unlined units. The northern unit covers approximately 14 acres and the southern unit covers approximately 38 acres. The existing permitted landfill area is shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference. The Facility is comprised of Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APN) 83-02-24 and 83-04-09. The City of Coalinga leased the site from Chevron USA and began landfill operations from 1961 until 1969. In 1969, the County of Fresno took over operations until the landfill ceased accepting waste on 10 November 2009.
3. In January 2013, the Discharger submitted a Final Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan (FCPCMP) for the landfill, which serves as an amendment to the report of waste discharge. The information in the FCPCMP has been used in revising these waste discharge requirements (WDRs) to include closure construction and post-closure maintenance requirements. The FCPCMP contains the applicable information required in Title 27. The FCPCMP and supporting documents contain information related to this revision of the WDRs including:

- a. The approved engineered alternative, Evapotranspirative (ET), final cover design, and
 - b. The approved pan lysimeter for monitoring the monolithic ET final cover.
4. On 27 October 2000, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Order 5-00-233 in which the landfill waste management units at the Facility were classified as Class III units for the discharge of municipal solid waste. This Order continues to classify the landfill units as Class III units in accordance with Title 27.
 5. The existing and future landfill units authorized by this Order are described as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Liner/LCRS¹ Components²</u>	<u>Unit Classification & Status</u>
Unit I (Northern)	14 acres	unlined	Class III, ready for closure
Unit II (Southern)	38 acres	unlined	Class III, ready for closure

6. There are no facilities or structures on-site at the Coalinga Solid Waste Disposal Site.
7. On 9 October 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated federal MSW regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitle D. These regulations are under 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 258, and are hereafter referred to as either "Subtitle D" in reference to the RCRA federal law that required the regulations or "40 C.F.R. section 258.XX". These regulations apply to all California Class II and Class III landfills that accept MSW. State Water Board Resolution 93-62 requires the Central Valley Water Board to implement in WDRs for MSW landfills the applicable provisions of the federal MSW regulations that are necessary to protect water quality, and in particular the containment provisions and the provisions that are either more stringent or that do not exist in Title 27.
8. 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 attached hereto and made a part of this Order by reference. Monitoring and reporting requirements are included in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) R5-201X-XXXX 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.

9. 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.

SITE DESCRIPTION

10. The Coalinga Solid Waste Disposal Site is approximately one mile south of the City of Coalinga and one-half mile east of Warthan Creek. The Facility is within the active Jacalitos Oil Field and south and southeast of the active Coalinga Oil Field as defined by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR).
11. Land uses within one mile of the Facility include oil field wells and associated oil field operations to the south, west, northwest and north, irrigated farmland to the north and northeast, industrial commercial development to the northwest along State Highway 198 west of the City of Coalinga.
12. Four municipal or agricultural groundwater supply wells have been identified within one mile of the Facility in addition to four oil wells to the west and northwest.
13. The Facility is located along the eastern edge of the Coast Ranges adjacent to the southern San Joaquin Valley and on the northeast flank of a northwest plunging anticline. The Tulare and San Joaquin Formations are exposed at the site. The Plio-Pleistocene Tulare Formation is exposed in the northern half of the site and consists generally of stream deposited, crossbedded silty sandstone and conglomerate. Some thin-bedded sandstone, clays, and limestones representing lake deposits are also present in this formation. The base of the Tulare Formation consists of diatomaceous white silty clay located just above a pelecypod deposit containing *Mya* species. The underlying Pliocene age San Joaquin Formation is exposed in the southern half of the site and consists of marine deposited, fine-grained silty sandstone, silt, and clay. The base of the San Joaquin Formation is comprised of the Cascajo Conglomerate layer, which is blue colored conglomerate and sandstone averaging about 50 feet in thickness. The formations dip approximately 17 degrees to the north.
14. The measured hydraulic conductivity of the native soils underlying the landfill units ranges between 1×10^{-10} and 1×10^{-6} centimeters per second (cm/s).
15. Based on a site-specific seismic analysis, the controlling maximum probable earthquake (MPE) for the site is a moment of magnitude 6.75 event along the Segment 13 of the Great Valley Fault Zone at a closest rupture distance of 13.5 kilometers from the site. It is

estimated that a MPE event would produce a peak ground acceleration of 0.52 g at the site with a return period of 100 years.

16. The Facility receives an average of 7.58 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Coalinga Station. The mean pan evaporation is 112 inches per year as measured at the Avenal Station.
17. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event for the Facility is estimated to be 4.84 inches, based on Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service of Hydrologic Development (NOAA) 2012.
18. The waste management facility is not within a 100-year flood plain based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community-Panel Number 065029-1685 B.
19. Storm water retention Basin A is located between Unit I and Unit II of the landfill, and proposed Basin B will be located north of Unit I as shown on Attachment B. The basins will retain storm water on-site during the rainy season and are normally dry during the summer months.

SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

20. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition* (hereafter Basin Plan), designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation plans and policies for waters of the Basin.
21. Surface drainage is toward the north in the Kettleman Hydrologic Area. The closest surface water body is Warthan Creek, an intermittent stream, about one half mile from the waste management facility boundary.
22. The designated beneficial uses of surface water in the Kettleman Hydrologic Area (558.50), as specified in the Basin Plan, are agricultural supply; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; warm fresh water habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened and endangered species; and groundwater recharge.
23. Based upon the most recent monitoring report (1st Semiannual 2013), the first encountered groundwater ranges from about 146 feet to 206 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from about 514 feet MSL to 689 feet MSL.
24. Monitoring data from the past 10 years based on monitoring well CMW-1 indicate groundwater quality within the Tulare Formation has electrical conductivity (EC) typically ranging between 3,800 and 4,800 micromhos/cm, with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 3,100 and 3,800 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Monitoring data based on monitoring well CMW-4 indicate groundwater quality within the San Joaquin Formation

has EC typically ranging between 690 and 800 micromhos/cm, with TDS ranging between 450 and 520 mg/L.

25. The direction of groundwater flow is generally toward the northeast. The estimated average groundwater gradient is approximately 0.044 feet per foot. The estimated average groundwater flow rate is 30.3 feet per year.
26. The northern portion of the Facility (Tulare Formation) is in Detailed Analysis Unit (DAU) 245 (Pleasant Valley Basin) of the Tulare Lake Basin Plan (Basin Plan). Beneficial uses of groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are: domestic and municipal water supply, agricultural supply, and industrial service supply.

The southern portion of the Facility (San Joaquin Formation) is not in a DAU and is considered "All Other Ground Waters" with the beneficial use, as specified in the Basin Plan, of domestic and municipal supply. However, based upon the water quality data in Finding 24, it too would support the beneficial uses of agricultural supply, industrial supply and industrial process supply.

GROUNDWATER AND UNSATURATED ZONE MONITORING

27. The existing groundwater monitoring network for the landfill units consists of CMW-1, CMW-2A, CMW-3, CMW-4, CMW-5, CMW-6, and CMW-7, as shown in Attachment B.
28. There is no unsaturated zone monitoring system beneath Unit I and II to detect the release of liquids from the units. Unit I and II were permitted and in operation before July 1991. Therefore, Unit I and II qualify for exemption of unsaturated zone monitoring pursuant to Section 20415(d) of Title 27. The Discharger demonstrated that there is no monitoring device or method designed to operate under the existing subsurface conditions to collect liquids migrating from the base of Units I and II to the unsaturated zone, and that the installation of an unsaturated zone detection monitoring system would be unreasonable.
29. The Discharger's detection monitoring program for groundwater at the landfill satisfies the requirements contained in Title 27.
30. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) 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.

31. 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.
32. 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.
33. For a naturally occurring constituent of concern, 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).
34. The Discharger submitted a 21 January 2009 Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) report proposing statistical data analysis methods to calculate concentration limits for each monitored constituent in accordance with Title 27. Due to the differences in water quality between the Tulare and San Joaquin Formations (Finding No. 24), the use of interwell data analysis is not appropriate. The WQPS report proposed to use intrawell data analysis to calculate tolerance limits for the monitored constituents. The WQPS and approved data evaluation methods are included in MRP R5-201X-XXXX.
35. The detection monitoring system has been operating at the Facility since 1990; to date no releases from the Units have been confirmed.

LANDFILL CLOSURE

36. Title 27, section 21090 provides the minimum prescriptive final cover components for landfills consisting of, in ascending order, the following layers:
 - a. Two-foot soil foundation layer.
 - b. One-foot soil layer with low flow hydraulic conductivity, less than 1×10^{-6} cm/s or equal to the hydraulic conductivity of any bottom liner system.
 - c. Geomembrane layer (this layer is required for composite-lined landfills for equivalency to bottom liner).
 - d. One-foot soil erosion resistant/vegetative layer.
37. Title 27 allows engineered alternative final covers provided the alternative design will provide a correspondingly low flow-through rate throughout the post-closure maintenance period.
38. The Discharger submitted a January 2013 *Final Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan* for closure and post-closure maintenance of the unlined landfill units at the Facility.
39. The Discharger proposes an engineered alternative final cover consisting of a 3.5-foot thick ET cover and vegetative layer that includes the existing 1.8-foot thick interim soil cover.
40. The Discharger submitted a December 2011 *Design of Evapotranspirative Final Cover* for the proposed final cover. A Microsoft Windows version of the UNSAT-H computer program, called WinUNSAT-H was used to model the water balance associated with the proposed ET cover and demonstrated that the proposed engineered alternative final cover is equivalent to or better than the prescriptive standard and that it meets the Title 27 performance goals.
41. Side slopes for the closed landfill will be sloped at 3H:1V and will include 15-foot wide benches every 50 vertical feet as required by Title 27.
42. The Discharger performed a slope stability analysis for the proposed final cover. The static slope stability analysis was performed using the computer software SLIDE[®], which performs an equilibrium analysis using the method of slices. This slope stability analysis is in accordance with SPRR Section G.
43. The Discharger's static and dynamic stability analysis demonstrates that the side slopes of the final cover will be stable in accordance with the requirements of Title 27.
44. Pursuant to Title 27, section 21090(e)(1), this Order requires a survey of the final cover following closure activities for later comparison with iso-settlement surveys required to be conducted every five years.

LANDFILL POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE

45. The Discharger submitted a January 2013 *Final Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan* for closure and post-closure maintenance. 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, access roads, 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 water quality, whichever is greater.
46. 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. Pursuant to Title 27, section 21090(e)(2), this Order requires iso-settlement maps to be prepared and submitted every five years.
47. The completed final cover will be periodically inspected for damage or defects by monitoring surface emissions pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 95471(c) and Title 27, section 21090(a)(4)(A). Damages will be repaired and tested for adequacy based on the closure Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Plan.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

48. Title 27, sections 21820 and 22206, require a cost estimate for landfill closure. The cost estimate must be equal to the cost of closing the landfill at the point in its active life when the extent and manner of operation would make closure the most expensive. When closing units in phases, the estimate may account for closing only the maximum area or unit of a landfill open at any time. The Discharger's January 2013 *Final Closure and Post Closure Maintenance Plan* includes a cost estimate for landfill closure. The lump sum estimate is for the cost to close the largest future area needing closure at any one time. The total amount of the closure cost estimate in 2013 dollars is \$3.8 million. This Order requires that the Discharger maintain financial assurance with CalRecycle in at least the amount of the closure cost estimate. As of 2013 the balance of the closure fund was \$3.8 million.
49. Title 27, sections 21840 and 22211 requires a cost estimate for landfill post-closure maintenance. The Discharger's January 2013 *Final Closure and Post Closure Maintenance Plan* includes a cost estimate for landfill post-closure maintenance. The amount of the cost estimate for post-closure maintenance in 2013 dollars is \$2.2 million. This Order requires that the Discharger maintain financial assurance with CalRecycle in at least the amount of the post-closure maintenance cost estimate adjusted annually for inflation. As of 2013, the balance of the post-closure maintenance fund was \$2.2 million

50. Title 27, section 22221 requires a cost estimate for corrective action of all known or reasonably foreseeable releases. The amount of the cost estimate for corrective action of all known or reasonably foreseeable releases in 2013 dollars is \$0.4 million. This Order requires that the Discharger maintain financial assurance with the CalRecycle in at least the amount of the cost estimate adjusted annually for inflation. As of 2013, the balance of the corrective action fund was \$0.4 million.

CEQA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

51. 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 California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301.

52. This Order implements:

- a. *The Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second 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;
- c. State Water Board Resolution 93-62, *Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*, adopted 17 June 1993, and revised on 21 July 2005.
- d. The applicable provisions of Title 40 C.F.R. section 258 "Subtitle D" federal regulations as required by State Water Board Resolution 93-62.

53. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the Facility is determined to be classified 3-B, as defined below:

Category 3 threat to water quality, defined as, "Those discharges of waste that could degrade water quality without violating water quality objectives, or could cause a minor impairment of designated beneficial uses as compared with Category 1 and Category 2."

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."

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 discharged 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 R5-201X-XXXX" are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements.

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

56. 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.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that Order 5-00-233 is rescinded except for purposes of enforcement, and that the County of Fresno (operator) and Chevron USA, Inc. (owner), their agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of any additional waste at this Facility is prohibited.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Prohibitions listed in Section C of the SPRRs.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Discharge Specifications listed in Section D of the SPRRs.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Facility Specifications listed in Section E of the SPRRs.

D. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall not proceed with construction until the final construction plans, specifications, and all applicable construction quality assurance (CQA) plans have been approved.
2. By 31 December 2014, the final cover system shall be constructed with an engineered alternative design known as an ET design. The cover shall consist of a vegetated soil layer placed over the existing interim cover soil. The soil layer shall be placed in such a manner that vegetative growth is assured while structural integrity is maintained.
3. A pan lysimeter shall be constructed on the upper deck of the unit beneath the vegetated soil layer to monitor the effectiveness of the final cover in accordance with a plan approved by Central Valley Water Board. The pan lysimeter consists of a 60-foot by 90-foot graded area lined with a 33-foot by 66-foot, 60-mil linear low-density polyethylene geomembrane pan.
4. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Construction Specifications listed in Section F of the SPRRs.
5. The Discharger shall comply with all Storm Water Provisions listed in Section L of the SPRRs.

E. CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall close both landfill units with a final cover as proposed in the January 2013 Final Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan (FCPCMP) and as approved by this Order. The components of the approved final cover as proposed in the FCPCMP are listed in Finding 39.
2. The Discharger shall close the landfill with side slopes at steepness of 3H:1V or less, and top deck areas shall be sloped at three percent or greater.
3. The Discharger shall ensure that the vegetative/erosion resistant layer receives necessary seed, binder, and nutrients to establish the vegetation proposed in the final closure plan. The Discharger shall install necessary erosion and sedimentation controls to prevent erosion and sediment in runoff from the closed landfill, including the period the vegetation is being established.
4. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Closure and Post-Closure Specifications listed in Section G and all Standard Construction Specifications that are applicable to closure in Section F of the SPRRs.

F. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility with CalRecycle for closure and post-closure maintenance for the landfill in at least the amounts described in Findings 48 and 49, adjusted for inflation annually. A report regarding financial assurances for closure and post-closure maintenance shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board by **1 June of each year**. This may be the same report that is submitted to CalRecycle for this purpose. If CalRecycle determines that either the amount of coverage or the mechanism is inadequate, then within 90 days of notification, the Discharger shall submit an acceptable mechanism to CalRecycle and the Central Valley Water Board for at least the amount of the approved cost estimate. Financial assurance for closure must be maintained until the closure construction certification report is approved by the Executive Officer.
2. The Discharger shall update the closure and post-closure maintenance plan (FCPCMP) any time there is a change that will increase the amount of the closure and/or post-closure maintenance cost estimate. The updated FCPCMP shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board, the Local Enforcement Agency, and CalRecycle. The FCPCMP shall meet the requirements of Title 27, section 21769(b), and include a lump sum estimate of the cost of carrying out all actions necessary to carry out the first thirty years of post-closure maintenance. Reports regarding financial assurance required in F.1 above shall reflect the updated cost estimate.
3. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility with CalRecycle for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill in at least the amount of the annual inflation-adjusted cost estimate described in Finding 50. A report regarding financial assurances for corrective action shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board by **1 June of each year**. This may be the same report that is submitted to CalRecycle for this purpose. If CalRecycle determines that either the amount of coverage or the mechanism is inadequate, then within 90 days of notification, the Discharger shall submit an acceptable mechanism to CalRecycle and the Central Valley Water Board for at least the amount of the approved cost estimate.
4. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Financial Assurance Specifications listed in Section H of the SPRRs.

G. MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) R5-201X-XXXX, and the Standard Monitoring Specifications listed in Section I of the SPRRs.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard as specified in this Order, MRP R5-201X-XXXX, and the SPRRs.

3. 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 R5-201X-XXXX.
4. 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 R5-201X-XXXX and the Standard Monitoring Specifications in Section I of the SPRRs.
5. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Monitoring Specifications and Response to a Release specifications listed in Sections I and J of the SPRRs.

H. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the offices of the Fresno County Department of Public Works & Planning – Resources Division, including the MRP R5-201X-XXXX and the SPRRs, and make it available during working hours to facility maintenance 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 and Subtitle D that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with MRP R5-201X-XXXX, 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 for Nonhazardous Solid Waste Discharges Regulated by Subtitle D and/or Title 27, dated January 2012, which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.
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:

Task

Compliance Date

A. Construction Plans

Submit final construction and design plans for review and approval.

60 days prior to construction

B. Final Cover Construction

Complete final cover construction in accordance with approved construction plans.

31 December 2014

C. Construction Report

Submit a construction report for review and approval upon completion demonstrating construction was in accordance with approved construction plans (see Standard Construction Specification F.27 in the SPRRs).

90 days after construction completion

D. Financial Assurance Review

Annual Review of Financial Assurance for postclosure maintenance (see Financial Assurance Specifications F.1 and F.2).

1 June of each year

Annual Review of Financial Assurance for initiating and completing corrective action (see Financial Assurance Specification F.3).

1 June of each year

8. The Discharger shall comply with all General Provisions listed in Section K of the SPRRs.

If, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, the Discharger fails to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer may refer this matter to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement, may issue a complaint for administrative civil liability, or may take other enforcement actions. Failure to comply with this Order or with the WDRs may result in the assessment of Administrative Civil Liability pursuant to the Water Code, including sections 13268, 13350 and 13385. The Central Valley Water Board reserves its right to take any enforcement actions authorized by law.

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 of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day.

Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

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

or will be provided upon request.

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 _____.

PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

EAM