

INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER R5-201X-XXXX
COUNTY OF TULARE
POSTCLOSURE MAINTENANCE
KENNEDY MEADOWS MSW LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

The County of Tulare (hereafter Discharger) owns and maintains the Kennedy Meadows Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (facility), located on Goman Road about one-third of a mile west of County Road M152, in Section 20, T22S, R36E, MDB&M in Tulare County. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 5-01-098 on 27 April 2001, which classified the facility as a Class III landfill as defined in Title 27, California Code of Regulations, section 20005 et seq. (hereafter Title 27). The proposed revised Order provides for continuing postclosure maintenance.

The 10.3-acre facility consists of two unlined waste management units (WMUs) covering approximately 1.2 acres. The facility operated as a burn dump from 1963 until 1974. After 1974, trench and aerial fill methods were used for disposal. The facility ceased waste acceptance in April 1996 and the final cover was constructed in 2004.

Surface materials consist of fine-to-coarse sands and silty-sands that were derived from the weathering of the underlying granitic bedrock. Weathered granitic materials underlie the surface materials and grade downward into fractured granitic bedrock. Groundwater flow likely occurs in intergranular porosity and fracture porosity with fracture flow being more dominant in the moderately weathered rock. Water levels measured in on-site monitoring wells generally define an easterly groundwater flow direction which is consistent with site topography and the dominant fracture orientations. Groundwater elevations range between 6,214 and 6,253 feet above mean sea level (MSL) depending on location at the facility.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have historically been detected at low and trace level concentrations in groundwater along the Point of Compliance, primarily 1,1,1-trichloroethane in well M-3. However, there have been no VOC detections in groundwater since the 1st semiannual 2007 monitoring period.

Historically, statistical exceedences of inorganic constituents were reported. However, the Discharger submitted a Demonstration Report in 2009. The report identified several inorganic constituents that exceeded the concentration limits in the WQPS but were not attributed to a release from the facility. The report concluded that the detection monitoring program should rely on non-naturally occurring constituents as evidence for a release from the WMUs. Thus, while statistical evaluation of inorganic constituent data is still performed to comply with the M&RP requirements, VOC data is used as the primary basis for evaluating a potential release. Furthermore, the latest self-monitoring report (First Semiannual Monitoring Report, 2015) identified no inorganic statistical exceedences and a decreasing trend in TDS and magnesium.