

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906**

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R3-2014-0024

FOR

**SANTA MARIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
LOS FLORES RANCH CLASS III LANDFILL
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. R3-2014-0024 (MRP) is issued by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (hereafter "Water Board") pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) §13267. The City of Santa Maria (hereafter "Discharger") owns and operates the Santa Maria Integrated Waste Management Facility Los Flores Ranch Class III Landfill (hereafter "Landfill") and is therefore subject to this MRP. The MRP is required to assess compliance with the CWC, applicable state and federal regulations, and Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2014-0024. Failure to comply with this MRP may subject the Discharger to enforcement actions including, but not limited to, civil liability of up to \$1,000 per day for each day in which the violation occurs pursuant to Water Code §13268.

This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be revised as necessary by the Executive Officer.

PART I: MONITORING AND OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

Unless otherwise indicated, the Discharger shall report all monitoring and observations as outlined in **Part IV** and applicable sections of California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27, Division 2, Chapter 3, Subchapter 3, Article 1.

A. SITE INSPECTIONS

The Discharger shall inspect the Landfill, in accordance with the following schedule, and record (including photographs, when appropriate), at a minimum, the Standard Observations listed below:

1. Site Inspection Schedule:

- a. During the wet season (**October 1 through April 30**), at least monthly and during or within 24 hours following each storm event that produces

stormwater runoff and/or a storm event that produces a minimum of one inch of rain during a 24-hour period¹.

- b. During the dry season (**May 1 through September 30**), a minimum of one inspection each **three month period**.

2. Standard Observations:

- a. For the Landfill - this includes inspections at the Waste Management Units (WMUs), along the perimeter of the WMUs, and waste diversion or recycling areas.
 - i. Whether stormwater sedimentation/retention basins and drainage ditches contain liquids;
 - ii. Evidence of liquid leaving or entering the Landfill – estimated size of affected area, and estimated flow rate (show affected area on map).
 - iii. Presence of odors – characterization, source, and distance odor detected from source.
 - iv. Evidence of ponding over the WMU – estimated size of affected area (show affected area on map and include photos).
 - v. Evidence of erosion or exposed waste – estimated size of affected area (show affected area on map and include photos).
 - vi. Evidence of waste in the drainage system (e.g., drainage channels and stormwater sediment/retention basins).
 - vii. Inspection of stormwater discharge locations for evidence of non-stormwater discharges.
 - viii. Integrity of drainage systems during wet season.
- b. For Receiving Waters
 - i. Floating and suspended materials of waste origin – presence or absence, source, and size of affected area.
 - ii. Discoloration and turbidity – description of color, source, and size of affected area.
 - iii. Evidence of odors – presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of odor detected from source.
 - iv. Evidence of beneficial use – presence of water-associated wildlife.
 - v. Estimated flow rate to the receiving water.
 - vi. Weather conditions – wind direction and estimated velocity, total precipitation during the previous five days and on the day of observation.

¹ The intent of this requirement is for Landfill staff to use professional judgment to determine how quickly (during or within 24 hours) a landfill inspection is warranted after a storm event to ensure that the storm event has not resulted in erosion or other stormwater related issues that can potentially impact water quality or the integrity of the final cover and storm water conveyance systems (i.e., drainage control systems).

B. ADDITIONAL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS INSPECTIONS

The Discharger shall inspect all drainage control systems following each onsite runoff-producing storm event and record the following:

1. General conditions of the stormwater facilities;
2. Whether stormwater sedimentation/retention basins are discharging;
3. Compliance with the Landfill-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to insure that the terms of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Industrial Stormwater General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General Stormwater Permit) No. CAS000001 or most recently adopted General Stormwater Permit are properly implemented; and
4. Steps taken to correct any problems found during the inspections, as required under **Part IA** of this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and date(s) when corrective action was taken. Include photographic documentation.

C. RAINFALL DATA

The Discharger shall record the following information from the nearest monitoring station:

1. Total daily precipitation, in inches, during each **three month period** (October through December, January through March, April through June, and July through September).
2. Precipitation, in inches, during the most intense 24-hour rainfall event occurring within each contiguous **three month period**.
3. Number and date of storms (greater than or equal to one inch in 24 hours) received during the **three month period**.

D. POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Discharger shall inspect the Landfill's pollution control systems and record the following information:

1. Landfill Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS)
 - a. Operational Checks.
 - i. **Weekly** – System integrity and general operational status. Include weekly inspection check-off sheets with monitoring reports.
 - ii. **Monthly** – A summary of all scheduled and unscheduled maintenance performed to keep the LCRS functioning at design operation.

- iii. **Monthly (between September 1 and April 30)** – Pumping system operational check.
 - iv. **Annually** – LCRS testing and demonstration as required by CCR Title 27 §20340(d). Report results in the Annual Summary Report required by MRP, **Part IV B**. The Discharger shall develop results of annual testing in a manner that makes one year's test comparable to previous and subsequent tests. The Discharger shall specifically address the absence or presence of bio-fouling.
 - v. All lined areas of the WMU must have the location of their respective liners surveyed and markers placed at readily observable locations observable by Landfill operations staff discharging leachate back to lined modules, and by state inspectors.
- b. Data Collection:
- i. **Weekly** – Volume of leachate collected (gallons with monthly and annual sub-totals) and disposal method, if more than one disposal method is used, record volume specific for each method.
 - ii. **Annually** – Analytical results of leachate monitoring from the lined area as specified in **Part I F.2, Table 1**. (The Discharger shall take leachate samples directly from any LCRS collection header or pipe prior to the leachate holding tank to ensure that the sample is representative of leachate from the LCRS).
 - iii. Compute contaminant mass removed using most recent concentration data and collection volume (monthly and annual running sub-totals).
2. Landfill Gas Collection and Removal System:
- a. Operational Checks:
- i. **Monthly** – System integrity and general operational status. Include monthly inspection check-off sheets with monitoring reports.
 - ii. **Monthly** – A summary of all scheduled and unscheduled maintenance performed to keep the Landfill Gas Collection and Removal System functioning at design operation.
 - iii. **Annually** – Submit an annual operational summary for the gas collection system. The summary shall outline downtime causes and durations, and major system changes.
- b. Data Collection:
- i. **Monthly** – Volume of gas extracted (monthly, semiannual, and annual sub-totals). Indicate how sampler measured volume measurement.
 - ii. **Monthly** – Volume of gas condensate collected (monthly, semiannual, and annual sub-totals) and disposal method, if more than one disposal method is used, record volume specific for each method.
 - iii. **Annually** – Analyze gas condensate as specified in **Part I F.2, Table 1**.
 - iv. **Annually** – Analyze gas collection header as specified in **Part I F.2, Table 1**.

- v. Compute contaminant mass removed using most recent concentration data and collection volume (monthly, semiannual, and annual sub-totals).

E. INTAKE MONITORING

The Discharger must record the following information associated with waste inflows:

1. Log of all loads that require special handling or special characterization prior to discharge to comply with waste discharge requirements (e.g., contaminated soils, semi-liquid loads, sewage sludge, brines, asbestos loads, and other). The log must document volume of waste and results of all characterization testing required; and
2. Log of random load checking program. The log must contain a record of all load checks. For refused loads, the following information is required: the type of waste refused; and the name, address, and telephone number of the party attempting to dispose of the waste.

F. MONITORING LOCATIONS AND ANALYTICAL MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor the Landfill in accordance with the following schedule(s). Monitoring locations are shown on Monitoring Location Map, **Figure 1**. The Discharger shall comply with the sampling, analyses, and reporting requirements discussed in **Parts II, III, and IV** of this monitoring and reporting program.

1. Monitoring Periods:

- a. **Quarterly** – The 1st through 4th quarter monitoring periods are January 1 – March 31, April 1 – June 30, July 1 – September 30, and October 1 – December 31, respectively.
- b. **Semiannually** - The 1st and 2nd semiannual monitoring periods are January 1 – June 30, and July 1 – December 31, respectively.
- c. **Annually** – The annual monitoring period is from January 1 – December 31.

2. Monitoring Programs:

The Discharger shall sample and analyze the Landfill's Monitoring Points as summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Landfill Monitoring Summary

Monitoring Subset	Monitoring Point I.D. ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Parameters	Frequency
Background Groundwater Monitoring Wells ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	MW-2, MW-4	Groundwater Elevation	Semiannual
		Table 2	Semiannual
		Table 3	Every 5 years
Detection Groundwater Monitoring Wells ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	MW-1, MW-2, MW-3	Groundwater Elevation	Semiannual
		Table 2	Semiannual
		Table 3	Every 5 years
Piezometers ⁽⁴⁾	P-1, P-2	Groundwater Elevation	Semiannual
Stormwater ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	S-1 through S-5	Table 4,5	Annual
		Table 3	Every 5 years
Seep/Spill/Stormwater ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	Seep/Spill Location and Affected Sedimentation Basin(s) or Stormwater Discharge Point(s) ⁽⁷⁾	Table 2,4,5	Conditional
Stormwater Sediments ⁽⁶⁾	Sedimentation Basins	Table 6	Annual
Landfill Leachate (LCRS) ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Collection Header(s) prior to Leachate Storage Tank	Table 2	Annual
		Table 3	Every 5 years
Leak Detection/Unsaturated Zone Monitoring	Secondary Sumps	Liquid Detection	Quarterly
		Table 2 ⁽⁸⁾	Annual
Perimeter Soil Pore Gas Probes ⁽⁹⁾	GP-1 through GP-24	Table 7	Semiannual
Interior Soil Pore Gas Probes ⁽⁹⁾	To be determined during WMU final design	Table 7	Monthly
Landfill Gas ⁽⁹⁾	Collection Header	Table 7	Annual
Landfill Gas Condensate	Collection Header prior to Condensate Storage Tank	VOCs Only	Annual

(1) See Figure 1.

(2) For new Monitoring Points, the Discharger shall conduct quarterly monitoring for four consecutive quarters starting from the date first sampled. After completing the initial quarterly samples, monitor at the specified monitoring frequency for the assigned Monitoring Group, except as provided under **Part III C** of this MRP.

(3) The Discharger shall collect and analyze samples as specified in **Part I F.3** except as provided under **Part III C** of this MRP.

(4) Groundwater elevations shall be monitored semiannually as specified in **Part I F.7** of this MRP.

(5) The Discharger shall collect and analyze samples as specified in **Part I F.4** except as provided under **Part III C** of this MRP.

(6) The Discharger shall collect and analyze samples as specified in **Part I F.5** of this MRP.

(7) The Discharger shall collect and analyze samples as specified in **Part IV C.1** of this MRP.

(8) If liquid is present discharger shall collect and analyze samples for Table 2 parameters once annually.

(9) The Discharger shall collect and analyze samples as specified in **Part I F.6** of this MRP

3. Groundwater, Leachate, and Conditional Stormwater Monitoring Parameters:

The Discharger shall analyze all samples from **groundwater, leachate, and stormwater** (if necessary) for the monitoring parameters listed in **Table 2** at the frequency specified in **Table 1**.

Table 2: Groundwater, Leachate, and Conditional Stormwater Monitoring Parameters

Parameters	Method ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Units ⁽⁴⁾
pH	150.1, Field	pH Units
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	120.1, Field	µmhos/cm
Dissolved Oxygen	Field	mg/L
Temperature	Field	°F/C
Turbidity	Field	NTU
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	310.1	mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	160.1	mg/L
Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	353.2	mg/L
Sulfate	300.0	mg/L
Manganese	6020	mg/L
Chloride	300.0	mg/L
Sodium	6010	mg/L
Iron	6010	mg/L
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	8015 CA Modified	mg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds ⁽⁵⁾	8260	µg/L

(1) Or an alternative approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) method in accordance with **Part II A** of this MRP.

(2) All metals shall be field filtered prior to laboratory analysis or as approved in accordance with **Part II A** of this MRP.

(3) Statistical and non-statistical assessment methods, as required by **Part III**, shall be used to evaluate the sampling results of laboratory-derived parameters.

(4) µmhos/cm – micromillihos per centimeter; mg/L – milligrams per liter; °F/C – degrees Fahrenheit/Centigrade; NTU – nephelometric turbidity units; µg/L – micrograms per liter

(5) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) include all VOCs detectable using USEPA Method 8260B, including at least all 47 organic constituents listed in Appendix I to 40 CFR, 258 (Subtitle D), oxygenates (MTBE, TAME, DIPE, EDB, and 1,2 DCA), 1,4-Dioxane, and all unidentified peaks whenever practical.

4. Constituents of Concern Monitoring:

The Discharger shall analyze samples from groundwater, leachate, and surface water for the Constituents of Concern (COC) listed in **Table 3, once every five years** (next sampling event **2nd Semiannual 2018**),. If there is an indication of new release (**Part IV C.4**), then the Discharger is also required to monitor for COC. Additionally, within three months of installing a new groundwater monitoring point, the Discharger shall collect and analyze samples for COC. COC listed in **Table 3** below either directly include or include by reference all constituents listed in Appendix II 40 CFR, Part 258. Monitoring for COC shall include only those constituents in **Table 3** that are not analyzed as part of the routine monitoring program.

Table 3: Constituents of Concern

Constituents ⁽¹⁾	Method ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Units ⁽⁴⁾
Antimony	6020	mg/L
Arsenic	6020	mg/L
Barium	6020	mg/L
Beryllium	6020	mg/L
Cadmium	6020	mg/L
Chromium	6020	µg/L
Chromium (VI)	7199	µg/L
Cobalt	6020	mg/L
Copper	6020	mg/L
Lead	6020	mg/L
Mercury	7470	mg/L
Nickel	6020	mg/L
Selenium	6020	mg/L
Silver	6020	mg/L
Thallium	6020	mg/L
Tin	6020	mg/L
Vanadium	6020	mg/L
Zinc	6020	mg/L
Cyanide	335.4	mg/L
Sulfide	376.2	mg/L
Perchlorate	314.0	µg/L
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides	8151	µg/L
Organochlorine Pesticides	8081	µg/L
PCBs	8082	µg/L
Organophosphorus Pesticides	8141	µg/L
Chlorinated Herbicides	8151	µg/L
Phthalate Esters	8060	µg/L
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds ⁽⁵⁾	8270	µg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds, Appendix II ⁽⁶⁾	8260	µg/L

(1) Constituents include all constituents listed in Appendix II, 40 CFR Part 258.

(2) Or an alternative approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) method in accordance to **Part II A** of this MRP.

(3) All COC metals shall be unfiltered and analyzed for total metals.

(4) mg/L – milligrams per liter; µg/L – micrograms per liter

(5) Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds shall include 1,4-dioxane, pentachloroethane, 2-picoline, and pyridine.

(6) Includes Fuel Oxygenates.

5. Stormwater Monitoring:

The Discharger shall collect two (twice per year) stormwater samples as follows or pursuant to the most recent General Stormwater Permit:

- a. Within one hour of the first stormwater discharge of the wet season (October 1 through April 30), and within normal business hours.
- b. During at least one other storm event of the wet season, following a minimum of three working days without a stormwater discharge from the preceding storm event. A storm event is an event that produces surface water runoff from the Landfill to waters of the state.

The samples must be unfiltered and analyzed for constituents listed in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Stormwater Monitoring Parameters

Parameter	Method ⁽¹⁾	Units ⁽²⁾
Specific Conductance	120.1	µS/cm
Nitrate & Nitrite as Nitrogen	353.2	mg/L
pH	Field, 150.1	pH Units
Total Organic Carbon or Oil and Grease	415.1/5310	mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	160.2	mg/L
Total Iron (unfiltered)	6010	mg/L
(1) Or an alternative approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) method in accordance to Part II A of this MRP.		
(2) µS/cm – microSiemens per centimeter; mg/L – milligrams per liter		

- c. Subchapter N Monitoring: The General Stormwater Permit requires that stormwater discharges meet all applicable provisions of Sections 301 and 402 of the Clean Water Act. Subchapter N of Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) establishes effluent guidelines and standards for stormwater discharges from landfills. If stormwater comes in direct contact with Landfill wastes (e.g., stormwater in contact with exposed waste due to final cover damage; stormwater in contact with any leachate spills, leachate seeps, and/or gas collection condensate spills), the Discharger shall collect and analyze stormwater samples for the Subchapter N monitoring parameters listed in **Table 5**. However, if stormwater does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes (e.g., stormwater flows off the final cover of the landfill) then the Discharger will not need to sample for the Subchapter N monitoring parameters.

Table 5: Subchapter N Monitoring Parameters

Parameter	Method ⁽¹⁾	Units ⁽²⁾
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	5210	mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	160.2	mg/L
Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	350.1	µg/L
[alpha]-Terpineol	8270	µg/L
Benzoic Acid	8270	µg/L
p-Cresol	8270	µg/L
Phenol	8270	µg/L
Zinc (unfiltered)	6010/6020	mg/L
pH	Field, 150.1	pH Units
(1) Or an alternative approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) method in accordance to Part II A of this MRP.		
(2) mg/L – milligrams per liter; µg/L – micrograms per liter.		

- d. Conditional Surface Water and Stormwater Monitoring: If leachate/condensate from spills or seeps contacts surface waters or stormwater, the Discharger shall sample all impacted onsite sedimentation retention ponds and onsite/offsite stormwater discharge locations for the monitoring parameters included in **Table 2, 4, and 5**. These sampling requirements are independent of the two stormwater samples and subchapter N monitoring required for the General Stormwater Permit and shall be collected whether the facility discharges stormwater offsite or not.
- e. Stormwater Sediment Basin Monitoring. Annually, collect a sediment sample from within each of the stormwater sediment basins and analyze for the parameters in **Table 6** [reference list: CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 4, §64431] . Sediment sampling is not required if the Discharger removes each basins' accumulated sediments prior to October 1 of each year and discharges the sediments into the Landfill's lined Waste Management Units.

Table 6: Stormwater Sediment Basin Monitoring Parameters

Parameter	Method ¹	Units
Total Aluminum	6010	mg/kg
Total Antimony	6010/6020/7041	mg/kg
Total Arsenic	6010/6020/7060	mg/kg
Total Barium	6010/6020	mg/kg
Total Beryllium	6010/6020/7091	mg/kg
Total Cadmium	6010/6020/7131	mg/kg
Total Chromium	6010/6020/7191	mg/kg
Cyanide	9012	mg/kg
Total Mercury	7471	mg/kg
Total Nickel	6010/6020/7521	mg/kg
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	300.0	mg/kg
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	353.2	mg/kg
Total Selenium	6010/6020/7740	mg/kg
Total Thallium	6010/6020/7841	mg/kg
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	8015	mg/kg
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds ²	8270	mg/kg
1 Or an alternative approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) method in accordance to Part II A of this MRP. 2 Appendix II, 40 CFR Part 258.		

6. Landfill Gas Monitoring:

The Discharger shall monitor soil pore gas and landfill gas for the gas monitoring parameters listed in **Table 7** at the frequency specified in **Table 1**.

Table 7: Gas Monitoring Parameters

Parameters	Method ¹	Units
Methane	Field ⁽²⁾	ppm & percent
Carbon Dioxide	Field ⁽²⁾	ppm & percent
Oxygen	Field ⁽²⁾	ppm & percent
Volatile Organic Compounds ⁽³⁾	TO-15 ⁽⁴⁾	ppbv
(1) Or an alternative approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) method in accordance to Part II A of this MRP. (2) Field meters (Landtec GEM 2000 or equivalent) per California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) requirements for perimeter monitoring (probes subject to on-going review and evaluation by CalRecycle). The Discharger shall document that field meters are calibrated according to manufacturer specifications prior to use. (3) If gas probes or landfill collection header contains methane concentrations greater than 5%, the Discharger shall collect and analyze a gas sample for VOCs. (4) VOC sampling and the TO-15 laboratory method is only required once annually per landfill gas monitoring point with methane greater than 5%.		

7. Groundwater Flow Rate and Direction:

- a. For each monitored groundwater body, the Discharger shall measure the water elevation in every well, at least semiannually, including the times of expected highest and lowest elevations of the water level, and determine the presence of vertical gradients, and groundwater flow rate and direction for the respective groundwater body. Groundwater elevations for all wells in a given groundwater body 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 CFR §258.53(d)).
- b. The Discharger shall compare observed groundwater characteristics with those from previous determinations, noting the appearance of any trends and of any indications that a change in the hydrogeologic conditions beneath the site has occurred.

8. Sample Procurement Limitation:

For any given monitored medium, the Discharger shall collect samples from Monitoring Points with a span not exceeding 30 days within a given Monitoring Period and collect samples in a manner that ensures sample independence to the greatest extent feasible [§2550.7(e)(12)(B) of Article 5].

PART II: SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

A. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

The Discharger shall collect, store, and analyze samples according to the most recent version of Standard US EPA methods (US EPA publication "SW-846"), and in accordance with a sampling and analysis plan approved by the Water Board's Executive Officer. A laboratory certified for these analyses by the State of California Environmental Laboratory Program shall perform all water analyses and they shall identify the specific methods of analysis. The director of the laboratory whose name appears in the certification shall supervise all analytical work in his/her laboratory and shall sign reports of such work submitted to the Water Board. In addition, the Discharger is responsible for seeing that the laboratory analysis of samples from Monitoring Points meets the following restrictions:

1. The methods of analysis and the detection limits used shall be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For detection monitoring of any constituent or parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90 percent non-numerical determinations (i.e., trace) in historical data for that medium, the analytical method having the lowest Method Detection Limit (MDL) shall be selected.

2. Trace results (results falling between the MDL and the Practical Quantitation Limit [PQL]) shall be reported as such.
3. The laboratory shall derive MDLs and PQLs for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. Both limits are defined in **Part V** and shall reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory. If the laboratory suspects that, due to a change in matrix or their effects, the true detection limit or quantitation limit for a particular analytical run differs significantly from the laboratory-derived values, the results shall be flagged accordingly, and an estimate of the limit actually achieved shall be included.
4. Report Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) data along with the sample results to which it applies. Also report sample results that are unadjusted for blank results or spike recovery. The QA/QC data submittal shall include:
 - a. Method, equipment, and analytical detection limits;
 - b. Recovery rates, an explanation for any recovery rate that is outside the US EPA-specified recovery rate;
 - c. Results of equipment and method blanks;
 - d. Results of spiked and surrogate samples;
 - e. Frequency of quality control analysis;
 - f. Chain of custody logs; and
 - g. Name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses.
5. Report and flag (for easy reference) QA/QC analytical results involving detection of common laboratory contaminants in associated samples.
6. Identify, quantify, and report, to a reasonable extent, non-targeted chromatographic peaks [Tentatively Identified Compounds (**TICs**)]. Perform second column or second method confirmation procedures when significant unknown peaks are encountered to identify and more accurately quantify the unknown analyte(s).

B. CONCENTRATION LIMIT DETERMINATION

1. For the purpose of establishing Concentration Limits for COC and Monitoring Parameters detected in greater than 10 percent of a medium's samples, the Discharger shall:

- a. Statistically analyze existing monitoring data (**Part III**), and propose, to the Executive Officer, statistically derived Concentration Limits for each COC and each Monitoring Parameter at each Monitoring Point for which sufficient data exist.
 - b. In cases where sufficient data for statistically determining Concentration Limits do not exist, the Discharger shall collect samples and analyze for COC and Monitoring Parameter(s), which require additional data. Once sufficient data are obtained, the Discharger shall submit proposed Concentration Limit(s) to the Executive Officer for approval. This procedure shall take no longer than two calendar years.
 - c. Sample and analyze new Monitoring Points, including any added by this Order, until sufficient data are available to establish a proposed Concentration Limit for all COC and Monitoring Parameters. Once sufficient data are obtained, the Discharger shall submit the proposed Concentration Limit(s) to the Executive Officer for approval. This procedure shall take no longer than two calendar years.
2. Once established, review concentration limits a minimum of annually. Propose new concentration limits, when appropriate.

C. RECORD MAINTENANCE

The Discharger shall maintain records in accordance with CCR Title 27 §21720(f) and 40 CFR 258.29, including maintenance and retention of analytical records for a minimum of five years by the Discharger or laboratory. The Discharger shall extend the period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation or when requested by the Executive Officer. Such records shall show the following for each sample:

1. Identity of sample and of the Monitoring Point from which it was taken, along with the identity of the individual who obtained the sample.
2. Date and time of sampling.
3. Date and time that analyses were started and completed, and the name of the personnel performing each analysis.
4. Complete procedure used, including method of preserving the sample, and the identity and volumes of reagents used.
5. Results of analyses, MDL, and PQL for each analysis.
6. A complete chain of custody log.

PART III: STATISTICAL AND NON-STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

A. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

For Detection Monitoring, the Discharger shall use statistical methods to analyze COC and Monitoring Parameters that exhibit concentrations that equal or exceed their respective MDL in at least 10 percent of applicable historical samples. The Discharger may propose and use any statistical method that meets the requirements of CCR Title 27, §20414(e)(7). All statistical methods and programs proposed by the Discharger are subject to Executive Officer approval.

B. NON-STATISTICAL METHOD

For Detection Monitoring, the Discharger shall use the following non-statistical method for analyzing constituents, which are detected in less than 10 percent of applicable historical samples. This method involves a two-step process:

1. From constituents to whom the method applies, compile a specific list of those constituents, which exceed their respective MDL. The list shall be compiled based on either data from the single sample or in cases of multiple independent samples, from the sample, which contains the largest number of constituents.
2. Evaluate whether the listed constituents meet either of two possible triggering conditions. Either the list from a single well contains two or more constituents, or contains one constituent, which equals or exceeds its Practical Quantitation Limit. If either condition is met, and the compound is not a known laboratory artifact, the Discharger shall conclude that a release is tentatively indicated and shall immediately implement the appropriate re-test procedure under **Part III C**.

C. RE-TEST PROCEDURE

1. In the event that the Discharger concludes that a release has been tentatively indicated, the Discharger shall carry out the reporting requirements of **Part IV C.2** and, within 30 days of receipt of analytical results, collect two new suites of samples for the indicated COC or Monitoring Parameter(s) at each indicating Monitoring Point, collecting at least as many samples per Monitoring Point as were used for the initial test.
2. Analyze each of the two suites of re-test analytical results using the same statistical method (or non-statistical comparison) that provided the tentative indication of a release. If the test results of either (or both) of the re-tested data suites confirm the original indication, the Discharger shall conclude that a release has been discovered and shall carry out the requirements of **Part IV C.4**.

3. The Discharger shall carry out re-tests only for the Monitoring Point(s) for which a release is tentatively indicated, and only for the COC or Monitoring Parameter(s) which triggered the indication. When an analyte of the VOCs composite parameter is re-tested, report the results of the entire VOCs composite.

PART IV: REPORTING

A. MONITORING REPORT

The Discharger shall submit a Monitoring Report semiannually by **January 31 and July 31** of each year. Submit the Monitoring Reports in an electronic format, with transmittal letter, text, tables, figures, laboratory analytical data, and appendices in PDF format (one PDF for the entire report). The Discharger is required to upload the full Monitoring Report into GeoTracker (PDF may be split to meet GeoTracker upload limitations), as stipulated by California State law. The Monitoring Report shall address all facts of the Landfill's monitoring program. The Monitoring Report shall include, but should not be limited to the following:

1. Letter of Transmittal:

A letter transmitting the essential points shall accompany each report. The letter shall include a discussion of violations caused by the Landfill since submittal of the last such report. If the Discharger has not observed any new violations since the last submittal, the Discharger shall state this in the transmittal letter. Both the Monitoring Report and the transmittal letter shall be signed as follows: for private facilities, a principal executive officer at the level of vice president; for public agencies, the director of the agency. Upon Water Board Executive Officer approval, the cited signature can be by a California Registered Civil Engineer, or Certified Engineering Geologist, or Professional Geologist who has been given signing authority by the cited signatories. The transmittal letter shall contain a statement by the official, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the signer's knowledge the report is true, complete, and correct.

2. Compliance Summary:

The summary shall contain at least a discussion of compliance with concentration limits, release indications, and any corrective actions taken.

3. Graphical Presentation of Data:

For each Monitoring Point in each medium, submit, in graphical format, the complete history of laboratory analytical data. Graphs shall effectively illustrate trends and/or variations in the laboratory analytical data. Each graph shall plot a single constituent concentration over time at one (for intra-well comparison) or more (for inter-well comparisons) Monitoring Points in a single medium. Where applicable, include Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and/or concentration limits along with graphs of constituent concentrations. When multiple samples are taken, graphs shall plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values.

The Discharger shall also determine horizontal gradients, groundwater flow rate, and flow direction for each respective groundwater body. Present this data on a figure that depicts groundwater contours and flow directions as well as gradient. Include one figure for each water level measuring period in the annual monitoring report.

4. Pollution Control Systems & Corrective Action Summary:

A summary of total volume of leachate and landfill gas collected each month since the previous Monitoring Report. Discuss significant aspects of the pollution control systems, new corrective action measures conducted during the Monitoring Period, and the status of any ongoing corrective action efforts, including constituent trend analysis. Calculate pollutant load removed from the impacted media (water, gas, and leachate) by mass removal system(s). Base the mass removal calculations on actual analytical data as required by **Part I D**. Present discussion and indications, relating mass removal data to the violation the corrective action is addressing.

5. Laboratory Results:

Summarize and report laboratory results and statements demonstrating compliance with **Part II**. Include results of analyses performed at the Landfill that are outside of the requirements of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

6. Sampling Summary:

a. For each groundwater (background, detection, and corrective Action) Monitoring Point addressed by the report, a description of: 1) the method and time of water level measurement, 2) the method of purging and purge rate and well recovery time, and 3) field parameter readings.

b. For each Monitoring Point addressed by the report, a description of the type of sampling device used, its placement for sampling, and a description of the sampling procedure (number of samples, field blanks, travel blanks, and duplicate samples taken; the date and time of sampling; the name and qualification of the person actually taking the samples; and description of any anomalies).

7. Standard Observations:

A summary of Standard Observations (**Part I**) made during the Monitoring Period.

8. Map(s):

The base map for the Monitoring Report shall consist of a current aerial photograph or include relative topographical features, along with Monitoring Points and features of the Landfill facility.

B. ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT

The Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Water Board covering the previous monitoring year. The annual Monitoring Period ends on December 31 each year. Submit the Annual Summary Report no later than **January 31** of each year. The Discharger may combine the Annual Summary Report with the Second Semiannual Monitoring Report of the year. The annual report shall include the information outlined in **Part IV A** and the following:

1. Discussion:

Include a comprehensive discussion of the compliance record as it relates to Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2014-0024, a review of the past year's significant monitoring system and operational changes, a summary of corrective action results and milestones, and a review of construction projects, with water quality significance, completed or commenced in the past year or planned for the upcoming year.

2. Statistical Limit Review:

The Discharger shall review the statistically derived concentration limits a minimum of annually, and revise them as necessary. The Discharger shall discuss data collected during the past year and consider for inclusion in, and determination of, proposed limits for the coming year. For statistical limits that are changed from the previous year, include a comprehensive discussion of the proposed limit for Executive Officer review and consideration.

3. Analytical Data:

Complete historical analytical data for detected analytes presented in tabular form in Excel™ format or in another file format acceptable to the Executive Officer.

4. Leachate Collection and Removal System:

The Discharger shall submit the results of the annual LCRS testing and demonstration, as required by **Part I D.1**.

5. Map(s):

A map, or set of maps, that indicate(s) the type of final cover material in place and a map for documenting the most recent final cover settlement survey.

C. CONTINGENCY RESPONSE

1. Landfill Seeps and Spills:

The Discharger shall, within **24 hours**, report by telephone or email the discovery of previously unreported leachate/condensate seepage and spills from the disposal area and related LCRS or Landfill gas appurtenances (e.g., transfer pipes and hoses, couplings, tanks, loading areas, etc). File a written report with the Water Board within seven days, containing at least the following information:

- a. A map showing the location(s) of seepage along with photographic documentation;
 - b. An estimate of the flow rate;
 - c. Location of samples(s) collected for laboratory analyses. Unless otherwise directed by Water Board staff, the Discharger shall sample all leachate/condensate seeps and spills for the monitoring parameters in **Table 2, 4, and 5**. In the event multiple seeps occur in a similar localized area (slope or bench), the Discharger may use professional judgement to reduce the number of leachate seep or spill samples provided the Discharger collects a representative sample. The Discharger shall photo document sample location, all observed seeps, and document the sample location(s) on a map or diagram. The Discharger is also required to sample stormwater in accordance with **Part I F.5.d**.
 - d. A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g. pertinent observations and analysis); and
 - e. A summary of corrective measures both taken and proposed.
2. Initial Release Indication Response:
Should the initial statistical or non-statistical comparison (under **Part III A or B**) indicate that a new release is tentatively identified, the Discharger shall:
- a. Within 24 hours, notify the Water Board verbally or by email of the Monitoring Point(s) and constituent(s) or parameter(s) involved;
 - b. Provide written notification by certified mail within seven days of such determination; and
 - c. Either of the following:
 - i. Carry out a discrete re-test in accordance with **Part III C**. If the re-test confirms the existence of a release or the Discharger fails to perform the re-test, the Discharger shall carry out the requirements of **Part IV C.4**. In any case, the Discharger shall inform the Water Board of the re-test outcome within 24 hours of results becoming available, following up with written results submitted by certified mail within seven days, or;
 - ii. Make a determination, in accordance with CCR Title 27, §20420(k)(7), that a source other than the WMU(s) caused the release or that the evidence is an artifact caused by an error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation, or by natural variation in the groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone.

3. Physical Evidence of a Release:

If either the Discharger or the Executive Officer determines that there is significant physical evidence of a new release pursuant to CCR Title 27, §20385(a)(3), the Discharger shall conclude that a release has been discovered and shall:

- a. Within seven days notify the Executive Officer of this fact by certified mail (or acknowledge the Executive Officer's determination);
- b. Carry out the requirements of **Part IV C.4.** for potentially-affected medium; and,
- c. Carry out any additional investigations stipulated in writing by the Executive Officer for the purpose of identifying the cause of the indication.

4. Release Discovery Response:

If the Discharger concludes that a new release has been discovered the following steps shall be carried out:

- a. If this conclusion is not based upon monitoring for COC, the Discharger shall sample for COC at Monitoring Points in the affected medium. Within seven days of receiving the laboratory analytical results, the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer, by certified mail, of the concentration of COC at each Monitoring Point. This notification shall include a synopsis showing, for each Monitoring Point, those constituents that exhibit an unusually high concentration;
- b. The Discharger shall, within 90 days of discovering the release, submit to the Executive Officer a Revised Report of Waste Discharge proposing an Evaluation Monitoring and Reporting Program that: (1) meets the requirements of CCR Title 27, §20420 and §20425; and (2) satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR §258.55(g)(1)(ii) by committing to install at least one monitoring well directly down gradient of the center of the release;
- c. The Discharger shall, within 180 days of discovering the release, submit to the Executive Officer a preliminary engineering feasibility study meeting the requirements of CCR Title 27, §20420; and
- d. The Discharger shall immediately begin delineating the nature and extent of the release by installing and monitoring assessment wells as necessary to assure that the Discharger can meet the requirements of CCR Title 27, §20425 to submit a delineation report within 90 days of when the Executive Officer directs the Discharger to begin the Evaluation Monitoring Program.

5. Release Beyond Facility Boundary:

Any time the Discharger or the Executive Officer concludes that a new release from the Landfill has migrated beyond the facility boundary, the Discharger shall notify persons who either own or reside upon the land that directly overlies any part of the plume and are immediately down gradient of the plume (Affected Persons).

- a. Initial notification to Affected Persons shall be accomplished within 14 days of making this conclusion and shall include a description of the Discharger's current knowledge of the nature and extent of the release.
- b. Subsequent to initial notification, the Discharger shall provide updates to Affected Persons, including any persons newly affected by a change in the boundary of the release, within 14 days of concluding there has been any material change in the nature or extent of the release.
- c. Each time the Discharger sends a notification to Affected Persons (under a. or b. above), the Discharger shall, within seven days of sending such notification, provide the Executive Officer with both a copy of the notification and a current mailing list of Affected Persons.

PART V: DEFINITION OF TERMS

A. AFFECTED PERSONS

Individuals who either own or reside upon the land, which directly overlies any part of that portion of a gas, or liquid phase release that may have migrated beyond the facility boundary.

B. CONCENTRATION LIMITS

The Concentration Limit for any given COC or Monitoring Parameter in a given monitored medium shall be either:

1. The constituent's statistically determined background value or tolerance limit, established using an Executive Officer approved method (**Part III**); or
2. In cases where the constituent's MDL is exceeded in less than 10 percent of historical samples, the MDL is the concentration limit defined in **Part II. A.1**.

C. CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN (COC)

An extensive list of constituents is likely to be present in a typical municipal solid waste landfill. The COC for this Landfill are listed in **Table 3**.

D. MATRIX EFFECT

Any increase in the MDL or PQL for a given constituent as a result of the presence of other constituents, either of natural origin or introduced through a release, that are present in the sample being analyzed.

E. METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (MDL)

The lowest concentration at which a given laboratory, using a given analytical method to detect a given constituent, can differentiate with 99 percent reliability, between a sample which contains the constituent and one which does not. The MDL shall reflect the detection capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory.

F. MONITORED MEDIUM

Those media that are monitored pursuant to this Monitoring and Reporting Program (groundwater, surface water, liquid, leachate, gas condensate, and other as specified).

G. MONITORING PARAMETERS

A short list of constituents and parameters used for the majority of monitoring activities. The Monitoring Parameters for this Landfill are listed in **Part I. F.**

H. MONITORING PERIOD (frequency)

The duration of time, during which a sampling event shall occur. The Monitoring Period for the various media and programs is specified in **Part I.F.**

I. PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (PQL)

The lowest acceptable calibration standard (acceptable as defined for a linear response, or by actual curve fitting) times the sample extract dilution factor times any additional factors to account for Matrix Effect. The PQL shall reflect the quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory. PQLs reported by the laboratory shall not simply be re-stated from US EPA analytical method manuals. Laboratory derived PQLs are expected to agree closely with published US EPA estimated quantitation limits (EQL).

J. RECEIVING WATERS

Any surface water, which actually or potentially receives surface runoff, or groundwater, which pass over, through, or under waste materials or contaminated soils.

K. VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) COMPOSITE MONITORING PARAMETER (VOCs composite)

VOCs composite is a composite parameter that encompasses a variety of VOCs. The constituents addressed by the VOCs composite Monitoring Parameter includes all VOCs detectable using US EPA Methods 8260B (water) and TO-15 (gas) or equivalent.

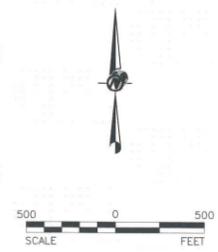
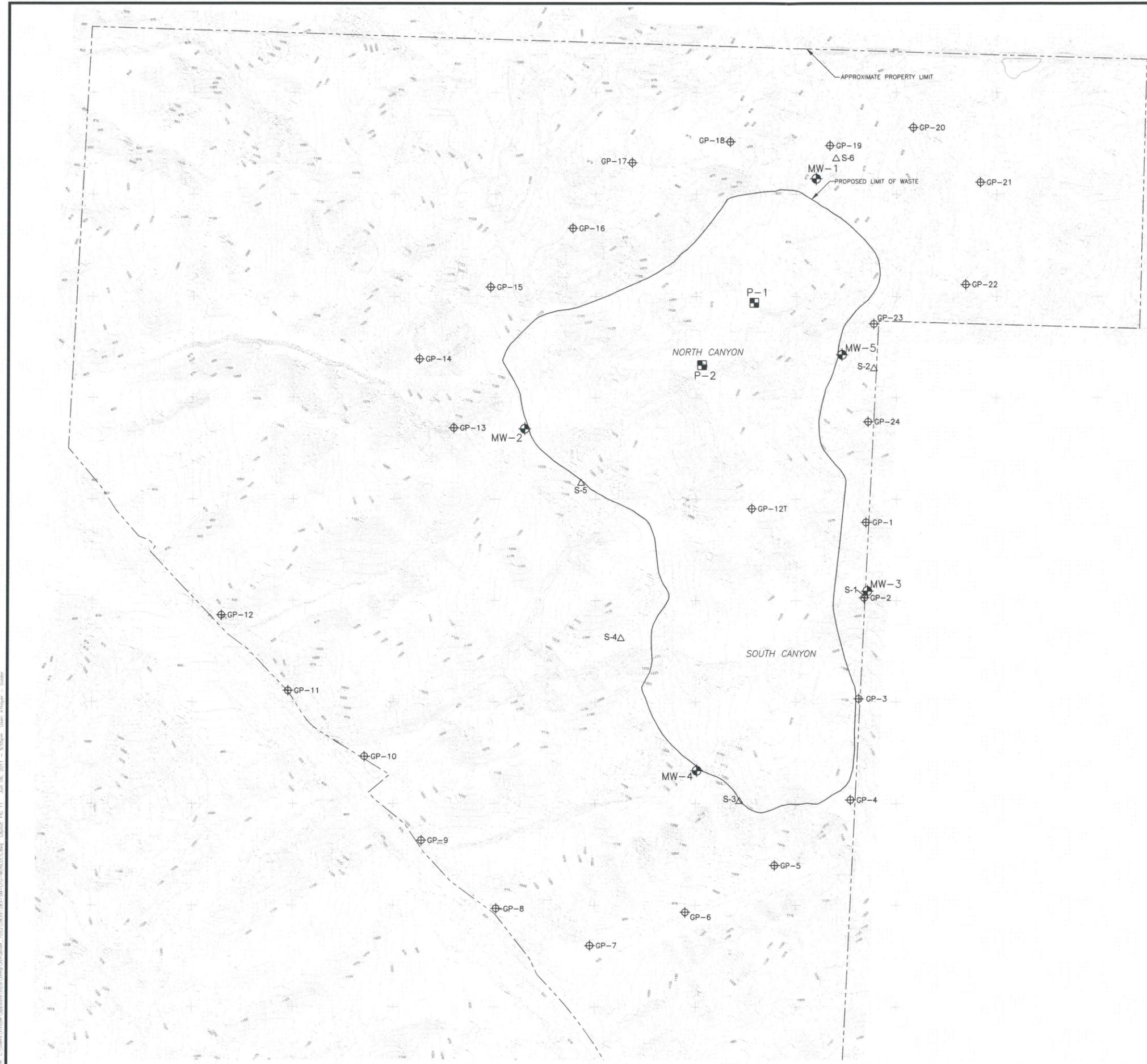
ORDERED BY: _____

**Kenneth A. Harris Jr,
Executive Officer**

**May 22, 2014
Date**

Figure 1: Monitoring Location Map

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- LEGEND**
- ⊕ GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
 - GROUNDWATER PIEZOMETER
 - △ PROPOSED STORM WATER MONITORING LOCATION
 - ⊕ PROPOSED LFG MONITORING WELL LOCATION

NOTES

1. TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS PREPARED USING PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS BY GOLDEN STATE AERIAL SURVEY, INC. DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: JULY 10, 2000.

PROJECT		SANTA MARIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY (LOS FLORES RANCH CLASS III LANDFILL)	
TITLE		MONITORING LOCATION MAP	
		MRP R3-2014-0024	
	PROJECT No.	083-97283	FILE No.
	DESIGN	TV 11/5/09	SCALE AS SHOWN REV. 0
	CADD	KLT 6/6/11	FIGURE
	CHECK	TV 6/6/11	1
	REVIEW	RDH 6/6/11	

MRP File: S:\MRF\Waste\Site\2014\083-97283-00-1-LFG-MONLOC-Map Layout.rvt User: PTracy Date: 6/6/11 5:55pm