

## INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. R5-2018-XXXX  
CHEVRON USA, INCORPORATED  
FOR POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE  
MIDWAY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE  
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Chevron USA, Incorporated, a Pennsylvania Corporation, owns and manages the Midway Solid Waste Disposal Landfill (facility), located about one mile west of the unincorporated community of Fellows. The 911-acre property contains one unlined waste management unit (Unit) covering approximately 5.1 acres in which nonputrescible industrial solid waste was discharged. Discharge of waste ceased in 1999.

On 19 September 1997, the Central Valley Water Board classified the facility as a Class III waste disposal site. On 24 June 2005, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Order No. R5-2005-0101, which continued to classify the facility as a Class III waste disposal site in accordance with section 20004, et seq. This Order continues to classify the facility as a Class III waste management unit in accordance with Title 27.

The landfill is near the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley near the boundary with the Temblor Range. The climate is semi-arid, with hot, dry summers and cool winters. The average annual precipitation is about 5.4 inches, with an annual average pan evaporation of 94.96 inches. The site is not within a 100-year floodplain according to FEMA data.

The facility is in an area of known seismic activity in which active and potentially active faults exist. The closest Holocene fault is the San Andreas Fault located approximately 15 miles to the west of the facility. Recorded magnitudes of seismic events along this fault range between 4.0 and 8.25 on the Richter scale. The estimated peak horizontal acceleration for the site is 0.24g. The site is not within a known fault hazard zone.

Surface drainage is toward Buena Vista Creek in the Taft Hydrologic Area (557.20) of the Tulare Lake Basin. Surface waters in the Taft Hydrologic Area are designated as Valley Floor Waters in the Basin Plan.

Land within 1,000 feet of the facility is used for marginal rangeland.

The first encountered subsurface fluid consists of oil and tar encountered at about 295 feet below ground surface (bgs). Borehole data indicates that there is no groundwater present beneath the site within the upper 1,000 feet of sediments. Groundwater samples from oil wells located 1.25 miles from the facility indicate that groundwater contains total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 3,588 to 8,836 milligrams per liter with traces of petroleum hydrocarbons.

The Discharger demonstrated that groundwater detection monitoring is not feasible as the first encountered subsurface fluid beneath the site consists of petroleum hydrocarbons and there is no groundwater present within the upper 1,000 feet of

sediments beneath the site. The requirement for a detection monitoring program was waived by the Central Valley Water Board.

The Discharger adequately demonstrated that construction of a Title 27 prescriptive standard cover was unreasonable and unnecessarily burdensome when compared to the proposed engineered alternative. There is no clay source on-site or nearby and the cost of importing clay from off-site or mixing on-site soils with bentonite would cost substantially more than the alternative design.

An engineered alternative final cover system for the Unit was completed in 2006 and consists of a four-foot thick evapotranspirative vegetative layer. A pan lysimeter was installed on the top deck of the landfill at the base of the four-foot cover to monitor potential percolation through the evapotranspirative cover. The pan lysimeter consists of a 5-foot square painted steel pan with a bottom sloping towards an outlet drain in the northeast corner of the pan. The outlet pipe consists of 2-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe connected to a 4-inch diameter PVC observation well. The observation well has a sump approximately 6 inches deeper than the pan lysimeter to collect water that has infiltrated to the pan.

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 §21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14, CCR, § 15201. Revision of the waste discharge requirements updates the requirements to conform with the California Water Code and Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005 et seq.