

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION**

ORDER NO. R7-2002-0010

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
DESERT SOLUTIONS, INC., OWNER/OPERATOR  
DESERT SOLUTIONS, INC. COMPOSTING FACILITY  
Cathedral City – Riverside County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, finds that:

1. Desert Solutions, Inc., facility owner/operator, 69-115 Ramon Road, PMB 508, Cathedral City, California 92234 (hereinafter referred to as the Discharger), submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) to the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region (Regional Board) for Desert Solutions, Inc. Composting Facility (hereinafter referred to as the Composting Management Facility (CMF)), 67780 Edom Hill Road, Cathedral City, California 92234, dated May 8, 2001. Additional information was submitted on June 14, 2001 to complete the application for operation of a new CMF. Desert Solutions, Inc. submitted information to amend the ROWD on October 26, 2001.
2. The CMF is located approximately 0.25 miles west of the Riverside County Edom Hill Landfill, and occupies 20 acres on the Northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 27, T3S, R5E, SBB&M, as shown on Attachments A and B, which are made a part of this Order by reference.
3. There are no water supply wells, drainage courses, surface waters or structures within 1,000 feet of the facility.
4. White Feather Composting occupied this site until 1996.
5. Definition of terms used in this Order:
  - a. Active Compost – Compost feedstock that is in the process of being rapidly decomposed.
  - b. Additives – Waste or products that include recycled drywall and chemicals that are approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer for mixing with feedstock or treated wastes to adjust the moisture level, carbon to nitrogen ratio, or porosity in order to create a condition favorable to composting.
  - c. Amendments – Materials added to stabilized or cured compost to provide attributes for certain compost products, such as product bulk, product nutrient value, product pH, and soils blend. Amendments do not include septage, sewage, or compost feedstock.
  - d. Clean Green Material – Tree and landscape trimming materials that have never been combined with other waste materials.

- e. Green Material – Plant material that is either separated at the point of generation, or separated at a centralized facility that employs methods to minimize contamination. Green material includes, but is not limited to, yard trimmings, plant wastes from the food processing industry, manure, untreated wood wastes, paper products, and natural fiber products. Green material does not include treated wood waste, mixed demolition or mixed construction debris.
- f. Compost – A mixture of decaying organic matter used to amend and condition soil.
- g. Composting Management Facility (CMF) – The entire parcel of property at which composting operations or related activities are conducted.
- h. Composting Management Unit (CMU) – An area of land, or a portion of a composting management facility, in which compost, additives, or raw material is stored and treated. The term includes containment and ancillary features including drainage control and monitoring appurtenances.
- i. Curing – The final stage of the composting process that occurs after compost has undergone pathogen reduction, as described in Section 17868.3, Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), and after most of the readily metabolized material has been decomposed and stabilized.
- j. Discharger – Discharger means any person who discharges waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State, and include any person who owns a waste management unit or who is responsible for the operation of a waste management unit (Title 27, CCR (hereafter referred to as Title 27)).
- k. Enclosed Composting Process – A composting process where the area that is used for the processing, composting, stabilizing, and curing of organic materials, is covered on all exposed sides and rests on a stable surface.
- l. Feedstock – For the purposes of this Order, any decomposable organic material used in the production of compost or chipped and ground material including, clean green material, green material, food processing wastes, and manures. Feedstocks shall not be considered as either additives or amendments.
- m. Food Processing Waste – Food processing waste consisting of or containing only pre-processed and post-processed waste derived from produce or foods from restaurants, hospitals and food distributors.
- n. Leachate – Any liquid formed by the drainage of liquid from waste or by the percolation or flow of liquid through waste. It includes any constituents extracted from the waste and dissolved or suspended in the fluid.
- o. Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS) – For the purposes of this Order, that portion of the composting facility’s containment system that is designed and constructed (pursuant to 20340, Title 27, CCR) to collect all leachate that is produced by either feedstock or composting materials and convey such leachate to a designated collection area to prevent the buildup of leachate from impacting the underlying ground water.

- p. Leak Detection and Removal System (LDRS) – The LDRS, for the purposes of this Order, is described as the monitoring and removal devices installed under the leachate storage tanks to provide detection monitoring of any leaks from the storage tanks and the removal of any leachate discovered.
  - q. Manure – Accumulated animal excrement. This definition shall include feces and urine, and any bedding material, spilled feed, or soil that is mixed with feces and urine. If intentionally composted, manure is a subset of green material.
  - r. Pathogenic Organism – Disease-causing organisms.
  - s. Process to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP) – The applicable process described in Title 14, Section 17868.3, CCR.
  - t. Recycled Drywall – Consists of new drywall waste from construction activities. The waste is crushed and added as an amendment.
  - u. Stabilized Compost – Any organic material that has undergone the Process to Further Reduce Pathogens (PFRP), and has reached a stage of reduced biological activity as indicated by reduced temperature and rate of respiration below that of active compost.
  - v. Within-vessel Composting Process – A process in which compostable material is enclosed in a drum, silo, bin, tunnel, reactor, or other container for the purpose of producing compost.
6. Organic residuals for composting and grinding purposes at the CMF will be green wastes, source separated food waste from restaurants and supermarkets, yard trimmings, gypsum board, clean wood, and manures (dairy, chicken and horse). When the CMF begins composting production, the average production of finished compost is expected to be approximately 360 cubic yards per day. Approximately 75 tons per day of palm fronds will be processed in the chipping/grinding operation.
  7. The total throughput of the CMF is estimated to be 360,000 cubic yards of material per year. This estimate includes compostable material and grindable material. The CMF will compost 54,000 tons annually. The design capacity of the separate stages of the composting facility is as follows: uncomposted feedstock, 15,000 cubic yards; actively composting material, 8,640 cubic yards; actively curing material 4,800 cubic yards; and finished composted material, 20,000 cubic yards. The total design capacity of the composting portion of this facility is 48,440 cubic yards. Additionally, the CMF has a two-acre temporary storage area designated to handle overflow of incoming material, should the CMF receive unusually large volumes of feedstock exceeding existing capacity of the composting system.
  8. The perimeter of the CMF will have earth berms to prevent off-site storm water from entering the site. The entire CMF will be graded to channel on-site storm water to a drainage area in the northeast corner of the facility.
  9. The Discharger will install a flexible membrane liner (FML) of a minimum 40-mil thickness, pursuant to Title 27 Waste Management Unit Construction Standards, beneath all areas that

will contain materials that could produce leachate. These areas include the receiving and mixing pad, leachate tank vaults, the compost channels, and the aerated curing bunkers.

10. Water quality protection for the CMF will include a Water Quality Monitoring and Response Plan and the installation of ground water monitoring wells, vadose zone monitoring, and a leachate collection and removal system for the earliest possible detection of a waste escaping from the lined portions of the facility.
11. All composting activities will take place on sealed cement surfaces underlain by FML. Any free liquid will be channeled to the leachate collection system, where the leachate will be collected in tanks and reapplied to the active composting material.
12. Incoming materials that may generate liquids will be deposited on a sealed cement surface (underlain by FML) before placing into the compost system. The pad will be graded to channel leachate to a collection area, which will be lined with a carbonaceous material such as ground wood or sawdust to absorb free liquids. As this material becomes saturated, it will be placed into the composting system, and replaced with new dry material. The pads will be engineered with catch basins and piping to capture and channel liquids to the leachate collection tanks.
13. The Discharger will use the Transform Compost System technology at the CMF. This system includes a semi in-vessel aerated and agitated bay system with effluent air filtration, a fresh water rewetting system, a closed loop leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) consisting of piping and two (2) 1,000-gallon tanks, and an aerated static pile curing bin system. The site layout is found in Attachments C, C-1, and C-2, and is a part of this order by reference.
14. A system of drains will be constructed in the floors of the composting channels to collect leachate from the closed loop leachate system. The composting channel floors will have aeration piping and will be sloped towards the drains, located at each aeration header. There will be four (4) floor drains in each channel. All of the drains will be connected under the channels to 4-inch drainpipes, which lead to two (2) 1,000-gallon leachate collection tanks. The composting channels and floors will be constructed of cement and sealed with a rubberized compound to prevent leachate from moving through the floor to the ground surface. The channels will be engineered with waterproof tarps to eliminate rainwater from generating additional leachate.
15. The leachate will be reapplied to composting materials with dedicated leachate application sprinklers. The reapplication will take place on the front portion of the channels prior to pathogen reduction.
16. Pathogen reduction will take place in the second half of the composting channels where the temperature of the compost will be maintained at a temperature of 131 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than 15 days. The compost is turned a minimum of five (5) times during the process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP).
17. The composting system will consist of 12 concrete channels that will be constructed in four (4) sets of three (3) channels each. Each channel will be eight (8) feet high, 10 feet wide, and 260 feet long, and comprised of four (4) 60-foot long aeration zones, plus 10-foot long loading zones at each end of the channels. Each of the four (4) aerated curing bins are 100

feet by 50 feet, enclosed on three (3) sides with 10-foot high interlocking concrete block walls.

18. Raw organic waste will be placed in one (1) end of the composting channel and turned twice weekly over a period of four (4) weeks. At the end of the activated composting process the material will be placed in the aerated static pile curing bins for not less than an additional four (4) weeks, after which, the material will be screened and stored for market.
19. A nozzle system will be attached to the compost turner allowing the composting material to be moistened with fresh water, as required, to maintain optimum moisture conditions. Each of the four (4) sections of the individual composting channels will be equipped with sensors that will monitor temperature levels. The information will be relayed to a computer that will determine the required time the blower system needs to supply air to the composting materials. During the composting process the moisture content of the composting material will be maintained at 40-55 percent and oxygen levels above 15 percent. A temperature of 131 degrees Fahrenheit will be maintained for a period of not less than 15 days.
20. The Discharger reports that the source of water for the CMF's daily operations will be provided by a Coachella Valley Water District supply hydrant located approximately 1.5 miles from the site. The Discharger will transport water via a 4,000-gallon water truck to a storage tank located at the CMF. Calculating for a maximum of 100 gallons of water per ton of material to be composted, the Discharger has estimated the volume of water to be utilized to be between 15,000 and 20,000 gallons-per-day. Additional water will be used for dust control.
21. The CMF will not accept, treat or compost the following wastes:
  - a. Municipal solid waste;
  - b. Sludge (including sewage sludge, water treatment sludge, and industrial sludge);
  - c. Septage;
  - d. Liquid waste;
  - e. Animal waste, except manures
  - f. Oil and grease derived from petroleum products;
  - g. Hazardous or designated waste, ash, and other waste determined by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board's Executive Officer to pose a potential threat to water quality;
  - h. Hot, burning waste materials or ash;
  - i. Treated wood; and
  - j. Paper waste as a feedstock, hazardous and designated waste paper.
22. The CMF lies within the north central portion of the Coachella Valley, part of the Colorado Desert geomorphic province. The significant feature of this geomorphic province is the Salton Trough, which extends from San Geronio Pass, to the Gulf of California. The Coachella Valley forms the northerly portion of the Salton Trough, and contains a thick sequence of sedimentary deposits that are Miocene to Recent in age. Sediments within the valley consist of fine to coarse-grained sands with interbedded clays, silts, gravels, and cobbles of aeolian and alluvial origin.

23. Field exploration at the CMF, conducted by Earth Systems Southwest for an on-site subsurface sewage disposal feasibility and soil percolation report (October 2000), indicated that the site soils consist primarily of medium dense, fine to coarse grained sand with some silt (Unified Soil Classification Symbol of SP-SM).
  
24. The CMF site is located on Edom Hill at about an elevation of 980 feet above mean sea level. Edom Hill consists of older alluvium deposits with blow sand cover that has been uplifted by the South Branch of the San Andreas fault (also known as the Banning fault). The South Branch of the San Andreas fault forms a hydraulic barrier with ground water higher on the north side of the fault.
  
25. The South Branch of the San Andreas fault passes through the southern portion of the Edom Hill Landfill and trends northwest (N71W to N61W). Edom Hill Landfill is 0.25 miles east of the CMF. The CMF is located approximately 1,200 feet north of the fault, as shown on Attachment B.
  
26. Riverside County Waste Management Department operates Edom Hill Landfill. The County has reported that a maximum probable earthquake of Richter Magnitude 7.0 may occur along the South Branch of the San Andreas fault.
  
27. The Discharger reports that depth of the ground water in the vicinity of the CMF is estimated to be 250 feet below ground surface. Ground water analyses provided by Riverside County Waste Management Department for two (2) point of compliance ground water monitoring wells at Edom Hill Landfill located near the CMF indicated total dissolved solids concentrations in the ground water ranged from 886 to 994 mg/L in March 2000.
  
28. The Discharger's ROWD indicates that the annual rainfall is 3.3 inches, occurring predominantly during the winter months. The evaporation rate is 93 inches annually.
  
29. In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et. Seq.), the City of Cathedral City, as lead agency, approved a Mitigated Negative Declaration on February 21, 2001 for this project. The Environmental Study for the project, as approved by the City of Cathedral City Planning Department, indicated the following potentially significant impacts to water quality unless mitigated:

Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts	(a) The project has a significant potential to produce leachate from the proposed composting operations and impact the underlying ground water.
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City of Cathedral City Approved Mitigation	(a) The Mitigated Negative Declaration identified the following mitigation measures:
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17. "The facility operator shall apply for and obtain a permit for water quality discharge requirements through the Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to commencing construction."

59. "Liquid waste and sewage sludge shall not be accepted or stored on the site at any time."

66. "Any leachate produced shall be recycled into active compost that has not undergone pathogen reduction and only if such requirement is compatible with this Resolution [by City of Cathedral City] and with recognized composting practices."

67. "Any excess leachate that is generated shall be stored in one of two 1,000-gallon leachate holding tanks until such time that the leachate may be used on the active compost that has not undergone pathogen reduction."

Hydrology and  
Water Quality  
Impacts

(e) The project has a significant potential to create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

City of  
Cathedral City  
Approved  
Mitigation

(e) The Mitigated Negative Declaration identified the following mitigation measures:

17. "The facility operator shall apply for and obtain a permit for water quality discharge requirements through the Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to commencing construction."

68. "The operator shall institute mitigating measures to limit storm water from impacting materials, run-off and on-site ponding conditions at the facility. All storm water must be retained on-site. The drainage plan must be approved by the City Engineer and may include provisions for elevated tipping pads, compost channels and curing bays. Additionally the plan may include surrounding these areas with hay bales or other suitable materials to eliminate migration of material to unprotected areas and to slow water movement during the rainy season. In the event that effluent waters migrated past the dry material it would be collected in strategically placed catch basins and used to moisten the active compost material that has not undergone pathogen reduction. Further, the plan may include provisions for perimeter earthen berms, strategically located cobble lined drainage swales that will slow water movement."

The Regional Board has considered the Mitigated Negative Declaration and concurs that the identified mitigation measures will reduce all water quality impacts to a less-than-significant level.

- 30. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region of California (Basin Plan) was adopted on November 17, 1993, and designates the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters in this Region. This facility is in the Coachella Hydrologic Subunit.
- 31. The beneficial uses of the ground waters of the Coachella Hydrologic Subunit are:
  - a. Municipal Supply (MUN)
  - b. Industrial Supply (IND)
  - c. Agricultural Supply (AGR)

32. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on November 16, 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require that specific categories of facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activities to obtain NPDES permits and to implement Best Conventional Pollutant Technology (BCPT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.
33. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General NPDES Permit No. CAS000001), specifying Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, excluding construction activities, and requiring submittal of a Notice of Intent by industries to be covered under the Permit.
34. The jurisdiction of the Regional Board is limited to regulating the impact of water quality and the beneficial uses of water by the discharge of wastes. These WDRs, Order No. R7-2002-0010, are limited to matters within the Regional Board's jurisdiction.
35. The Board has notified the Discharger and all known interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue WDRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public meeting and an opportunity to submit comments.
36. The Board in a public meeting heard and considered all comments pertaining to this discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the following:

**A. Prohibitions**

1. The discharge or deposit of solid waste other than green waste, source-separated food waste from restaurants and supermarkets, recycled gypsum board from new construction, untreated wood waste, and manure, at this CMF is prohibited.
2. The Discharger is prohibited from accepting, treating or composting the following waste:
  - a. Municipal solid waste;
  - b. Sludge (including sewage sludge, water treatment sludge, and industrial sludge);
  - c. Septage;
  - d. Liquid waste;
  - e. Animal waste, other than manures;
  - f. Dead animals;
  - g. Oil and grease derived from petroleum products;
  - h. Hazardous, designated, and other wastes determined by the CRWQCB to pose a threat to water quality;
  - i. Hot, burning waste materials or ash;
  - j. Treated wood; and
  - k. Loads of paper waste as feedstock, hazardous and designated wastepaper.



3. The Discharger shall not cause degradation of any ground water aquifer or water body.
4. The discharge of waste to land not owned or controlled by the Discharger is prohibited.
5. The Discharger shall neither cause nor contribute to the contamination or pollution of ground water via the release of waste constituents in either the liquid or gaseous phase.
6. The Discharger shall not cause any increase in the concentration of waste constituents in soil pore gas, soil-pore liquid, soil or other geological material outside the CMF if such waste constituents could migrate to waters of the State in either liquid or gaseous phase, and cause conditions of contamination or pollution.
7. Direct discharge of any waste to any surface water or surface drainage courses is prohibited.
8. The Discharger shall not cause the concentration of any Constituent of Concern or Monitoring Parameter to increase its respective value in any monitored medium at any Monitoring Point assigned for Detection Monitoring pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2002-0010, and any revisions thereto.
9. No pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides shall be applied to the feedstock or finish product unless pesticides, herbicide, and fungicides are for pest or weed control and the Regional Board's Executive Officer has been notified and approval has been obtained, prior to application.

## **B. Specifications**

1. The treatment or disposal of wastes at this CMF shall not cause a condition of pollution as defined in Section 13050 of Division 7 of the California Water Code.
2. The Discharger shall not cause the release of pollutants, or waste constituents in a manner, which could cause a condition of contamination, or pollution to occur.
3. Compost waste material shall be confined to the CMF as defined in Finding No. 2 and as illustrated in Attachment C, C-1, and C-2.
4. Composting and storage of waste shall be limited to the areas designated for such activities. Any revision or modification of the designated area, or any proposed change in operation at the CMF, must be submitted in writing to the Regional Board's Executive Officer for review and approval before the proposed change in operations or modification of the designated area is implemented.
5. All leachate produced by uncomposted feedstock and composting activities shall be channeled to the leachate collection tanks.
6. Leachate collected from the feedstock and composting operations shall only be applied to the active compost before it has begun pathogen reduction, as described in Finding No. 15.
7. On-site storage of manures and new drywall waste shall not exceed a maximum of 90 days, or any shorter time period set forth in any conditional use permit or other permit issued to the CMF.

8. If any portion of the CMF is to be closed, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board's Executive Officer at least 180 days prior to beginning any partial or final closure activities.
9. Ninety days prior to the cessation of composting operations at the CMF, the Discharger shall submit a workplan, subject to approval of the Regional Board's Executive Officer, for assessing the extent, if any, of contamination of natural geological materials and ground water of the Coachella Hydrologic Subunit by the waste. Within 120 days following workplan approval, the Discharger shall submit a technical report presenting the results of the contamination assessment. The workplan, contamination assessment, and engineering report shall be prepared a California registered civil engineer or registered geologist.
10. Upon cessation of composting operations at the CMF, all waste, all natural geologic material contaminated by waste, and all surplus or unprocessed compostable material shall be removed from the site and disposed of in a manner approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
11. The Discharger shall establish an irrevocable Financial Assurance instrument for closure in an amount acceptable to the Regional Board's Executive Officer. The closure fund shall be established (or evidence of an existing closure fund shall be provided) within six (6) months of adoption of this Board Order.
12. The CMF perimeter shall be bermed to prevent off-site surface water drainage from entering the CMF and contacting the compost feedstock or other composting activities.
13. Surface water drainage from tributary areas, and internal site drainage from surface or subsurface sources, shall not contact or percolate through composting materials or amendment additives discharged at this site.
14. The interior surfaces of the CMF shall be graded and maintained to promote conveyance of storm water precipitation within the CMF away from the feedstock and composting activities and to the storm water drainage area, as described in Finding No. 8.
15. The Discharger shall implement the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2002-0010, and any revisions thereto, in order to detect, at the earliest opportunity, any unauthorized discharge of waste constituents from the CMF or any impairment of beneficial uses associated with (caused by) discharges of waste to the CMF.
16. The Discharger shall follow the Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) for detection monitoring established by the Regional Board's Executive Officer. The following are four (4) parts of the WQPS as established by the Regional Board.
  - a. The Discharger shall test for the Monitoring Parameters and the Constituents of Concern (COC) listed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2002-0010, and revisions thereto.
  - b. Concentration Limits – The concentration limit for each monitoring parameter and constituent of concern for each monitoring point (as stated in the Detection Monitoring Program), shall be its background value as obtained during that reporting period.
  - c. Monitoring points and background monitoring points for detection monitoring shall be those listed in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2002-0010, and

any revised Monitoring and Reporting Program, as approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.

- d. The Points of Compliance are listed in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2002-0010, and any revised Monitoring and Reporting Program, as approved by the Executive Officer.
  - e. Compliance period – The duration of the compliance period for this CMF is five (5) years. Each time the Standard is not met (i.e. a release is discovered), the CMF begins a compliance period on the date the Regional Board directs the Discharger to begin an Evaluation Monitoring Program. If the Discharger's Corrective Action Program (CAP) has not achieved compliance with the standard by the scheduled end of the Compliance Period, the Compliance Period is automatically extended until the CMF has been in continuous compliance for at least five (5) consecutive years.
20. The Discharger shall remove and relocate any unacceptable wastes that arrive at the site in violation of these requirements.
  21. Water used for the process and site maintenance shall be limited to the amount necessary in the process and for dust control.
  22. The CMF shall be protected from any washout or erosion, and from any inundation, which could occur as a result of a 24-hour, 100-year storm event.

### **C. Provisions**

1. The Discharger shall submit a Water Quality Monitoring and Response Plan as described in Article 1, Subchapter 3, Chapter 3, Title 27. The Plan shall be submitted within **60 days** after the adoption of this Board Order.
2. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2002-0010 and future revisions thereto, as specified by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
3. All feedstock and composting areas that may produce leachate shall be underlain with a flexible membrane liner of 40-mil high-density polyethylene (HDPE), or equivalent, pursuant to Title 27, Chapter 3, Subchapter 2, Article 4.
4. Vadose zone (unsaturated zone) detection devices shall be installed beneath the flexible liner system, pursuant to Title 27, and as approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
5. Each leachate tank vault shall be lined with a flexible membrane liner of 40-mil high-density polyethylene (HDPE), or equivalent. An independent leak detection and removal system (LDRS) shall be installed between the vault liner and each leachate storage tank.
6. All containment systems shall be designed by and construction supervised and certified by a California certified engineering geologist or a registered civil engineer. The liner shall receive a final inspection and approval of Regional Board.
7. In accordance with Title 27, the Discharger shall install ground water monitoring wells that will include, at a minimum, one (1) upgradient well and two (2) downgradient monitoring wells, as approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.

8. All monitoring systems shall be designed and certified by a California registered geologist or registered civil engineer.
9. The Discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports, and such reports shall be submitted in accordance with the specifications prepared by the Regional Board's Executive Officer. Such specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted.
10. The procedure for preparing samples for the analyses shall be consistent with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2002-0010 and any revisions thereto. The Monitoring Reports shall be certified to be true and correct, and signed, under penalty of perjury, by an authorized official of the Company.
11. The Discharger shall comply with the following:
  - a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
  - b. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Board Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Board Order, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board Executive Officer at any time.
  - c. Record of monitoring information shall include:
    - 1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
    - 2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
    - 3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
    - 4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses; and
    - 5) The results of such analyses.
  - d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.
12. All monitoring systems shall be readily accessible for sampling and inspection.
13. The Discharger may be required to submit technical reports as directed by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
14. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with this Board Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory control and appropriate quality assurance procedures.
15. The Discharger, within 48 hours of a significant earthquake event, shall inform the Regional Board Executive Officer by telephone of any physical changes to the containment features of the CMF. Within 15 working days the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board a detailed post-earthquake report describing any physical damages to the containment

features, and leachate control system, and a corrective action plan to be implemented at the CMF.

16. If any fire occurs at the CMF, the Discharger shall report to the Regional Board by telephone within 48 hours after the incident. A written report shall be submitted to the Regional Board within seven (7) days containing the following information:
  - a. A map showing the location(s) of the discharge;
  - b. A description of the nature of the fire;
  - c. Firewater runoff or leachate handling procedures; and
  - d. Description of future fire prevention measures.
  
17. Annually, prior to the first day of November, any necessary erosion control and storm water run-on/run-off control measures shall be implemented. Any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs to precipitation and drainage control features shall be completed prior to November 1, to prevent storm water from off-site and on-site surface water drainage from contacting the composting feedstock or other composting activities at this CMF. A report that includes observations and any corrective actions taken shall be submitted to the Regional Board by **November 15** each year.
  
18. The Discharger shall ensure that all site-management personnel are familiar with the content of this Board Order, and shall maintain a copy of this Board Order at the CMF.
  
19. The Discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
  - a. Enter upon the premises regulated by this Board Order, or the place where records must be kept under the conditions of this Board Order;
  - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the conditions of this Board Order;
  - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Board Order; and
  - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Board Order or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at this location.
  
20. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Board Order. Any noncompliance with this Board Order constitutes a violation of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action.
  
21. The Discharger shall comply with all Specifications, Prohibitions, and Provisions of this Board Order immediately upon adoption.
  
22. Prior to any modifications in the CMF, which would result in material change in the quality or quantity of the discharge, or any material change in the location of discharge, the Discharger shall report all pertinent information in writing to the Regional Board and obtain revised WDRs before any modifications are implemented.

23. Prior to any change in ownership or management of the CMF, the Discharger shall transmit a copy of this Board Order to the succeeding owner/operator, and forward a copy of the transmittal letter to the Regional Board.
24. This Board Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
25. The Discharger shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the SWRCB to be covered under the Statewide General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001. The Discharger shall comply with all the discharge prohibitions, receiving water limitations, and provisions of the General Permit.
26. The Discharger shall submit a sampling and monitoring plan for storm water discharges to the Regional Board's Executive Officer for review and approval no later than **90 days** after the adoption of this Board Order. The plan shall meet the minimum requirements of Section B, Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements of the Statewide General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, Order No.97-03-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001.
27. All monitoring shall be conducted as described in Title 27, CCR.

I, Philip A. Gruenberg, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on January 16, 2002.

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Executive Officer