



California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region



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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

September 10, 2009

Brent Anderson
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1211 West Gladstone Street
Azusa, Ca 91702

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - AZUSA LAND RECLAMATION LANDFILL, WASTE MANAGEMENT, INC., AZUSA, CA (FILE NO. 59-102)

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Reference is made to our letter dated August 24, 2009, which transmitted a copy of revised tentative waste discharge requirements for the subject site.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public meeting held on September 3, 2009, reviewed the tentative requirements with revisions, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. R4-2009-0098 relative to the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill in Azusa. A copy of the order is attached. For recipients on the mailing list, an electronic or hard copy of this attachment will be furnished upon request.

All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit. Please reference all technical and monitoring reports for the Santa Clarita Compost Facility in Newhall to our Compliance File No. CI-8642.

If you have any questions, please call me at (213) 620-6119, or Douglas Cross at (213) 620-2246.

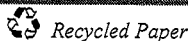
Rodney H. Nelson

Rodney H. Nelson
Senior Engineering Geologist
Landfills Unit

Enclosures: Waste Discharge Requirements
Definitions (Attachment A)
Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T)
Standard Provisions (Attachment W)

cc: Leslie Graves, Land Disposal Program, State Water Resource Control Board
Pete Oda, Los Angeles County, DHS
Carol Williams, Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster
Damon De Frates, Waste Management, Inc.
Anthony Pelletier, Allied Waste Services/BFI
Tom Gardner, Allied Waste Services/ BFI

California Environmental Protection Agency



Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**REVISED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION
ORDER NO. R4-2009-0098**

FOR

**WASTE MANAGEMENT
(AZUSA LAND RECLAMATION LANDFILL)
(File No. 59-102)**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board), finds:

BACKGROUND

1. Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill (Landfill) is owned and operated by Azusa Land Reclamation Company, Inc. (ALRC), a subsidiary of Waste Management (Discharger) and is located at 1201 Gladstone Street, Azusa, CA (Figure 1).
2. ALRC was previously owned and operated by Browning Ferris Incorporated (BFI) from 1987 until June 6, 1997. On June 6, 1997, BFI sold ALRC to USA Waste of California, Inc. (USA Waste). USA Waste subsequently merged with Waste Management, Inc under the name of Waste Management (WM). WM is the operator of the active inert disposal activities at the Landfill and for the purposes of this Order is the Discharger. Prior to the change of ownership of ALRC (June 6, 1997), the term 'Discharger' referred to BFI.
3. ALRC is permitted by Solid Waste Permit Number 19-AA-0013 issued by the California Integrated Waste Management Board on June 28, 1996, to accept 6,500 tons per day of waste with a maximum acceptance rate of 39,000 tons per week while operating each Monday through Saturday. The Landfill was initially permitted as a Class III municipal solid waste (MSW) Landfill. However, as a result of regulatory actions listed in Table 1, since October 4, 1996, the Discharger is only allowed to accept non-hazardous special waste, (asbestos), and unclassified inert waste.
4. The Landfill property is a total of 302 acres, of which 255 acres are designated by the City of Azusa for landfill operations. The property is segregated into five zones of operation, Zone I through Zone V (Figure 2). Mining of sand and gravel started in the area of Zone I in 1928, which produced the pit that later became the Landfill.

Zone I is approximately 77 acres (known as the 80-acre portion) and received MSW and inert wastes from approximately 1960 until 1996. This portion of the Landfill was not equipped with a liner and leachate collection and removal system (LCRS). Zone 1 has been undergoing a Corrective Action Program (CAP) since 1996 as a result of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected in groundwater that were determined to be caused by landfill gas migrating from Zone 1.

Zone II is an active 22-acre portion of the Landfill that started receiving MSW in 1989. In 1991 MSW disposal was halted but landfilling operations continued as an inert landfill pursuant to California State Water Resources Control Board (State

Board) Orders WQ 91-01 and WQ 91-09 which restricted disposal to inert materials, tires, and asbestos-containing waste. This portion of the Landfill is double-lined and contains an LCRS.

Zone III is an active unlined 60-acre portion of the Landfill where tires and inert waste have been landfilled since approximately 1997.

Zone IV and V (56 acres and 40 acres, respectively): Cemex California Aggregates, Inc. – Azusa Facility is currently mining these areas for sand and gravel, as regulated by this Regional Board's Order No. 00-098.

5. Section 20230(a) of title 27, California Code of Regulations (27 CCR), provides that *"Inert waste is that subset of solid waste that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste."*
6. Section 20230(c) of 27 CCR provides that the Regional Board can prescribe individual or general waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for discharges of inert wastes.
7. A list of significant events in ALRC's regulatory history is described below.
 - 1960 Resolution 60-22 was issued by the Regional Water Pollution Control Board for the Los Angeles Region (later to become the Regional Water Quality Control Board [Regional Board]), and prescribed requirements authorizing Azusa Rock and Sand Company to deposit "ordinary household and commercial refuse and non-water soluble non-decomposable inert solids" at the Landfill.
 - 1986 Order No. 86-59, was adopted by the Regional Board on July 9, 1986 and amended Resolution 60-22 based on 1982 Amendments to the California Water Code (CWC) and the adoption in 1984 of Subchapter 15 regulations to Title 23, Chapter 3 of the California Administrative Code (Chapter 15). Order No. 86-59 states "Pending the full implementation at this site of the new requirements of Chapter 15... the disposal of Class III wastes should be limited to the unlined 80-acre area." Both Resolution 60-22 and Order No. 86-59 remained in effect.
 - 1988 Order No. 88-133 was adopted by the Regional Board on November 2, 1988. It classified the entire Landfill waste footprint for the 302-acre site as a MSW landfill. Order No. 88-133 rescinded Resolution No. 60-22 and Order No. 86-59.
 - 1989 Order No. WQ 89-17 was adopted by the State Board on October 3, 1989 in response to a petition by the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin Watermaster. Petitioners requested review and a stay of Order No. 88-133. State Board Order No. WQ 89-17 amended Order No. 88-133 and : a) required the installation of a ground water barrier system, b) required limited waste disposal to elevations above 355 feet mean sea level (MSL), and c) granted funding of \$20 million for cleanup projects in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.
 - 1991 Order No. WQ 91-01 was adopted by the State Board on January 14, 1991 and rescinded Order No. WQ 89-17. Order No. WQ 91-01 stated that "Azusa Land Reclamation Company, Inc. shall henceforth deposit no Class III wastes (nonhazardous solid wastes) into any portion of the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill, located at 1201 West Gladstone Street, Azusa, California, except for that

portion of the Facility, comprising approximately 80 acres along the southern edge of the gravel pit, into which discharges of such waste were permitted under Order No. 86-59 of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, pending compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) in a manner consistent with the decision filed January 14, 1991 by the Court of Appeal of the State of California, Second Appellate District, Division Two (Case No. B050366).”

The State Board subsequently adopted Order No. WQ 91-09 which ordered that “Waste Discharge Requirement Order No. 88-133 of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board is rescinded except as it authorizes the disposal of inert wastes.”

1994 ALRC announced that it would reopen the unlined 80-acre Zone 1 area and deposit 3.2 million tons of MSW over a seven-year period. The State Board determined that the rescission of Order No. 88-133 served to reinstate Resolution 60-22 and Order No. 86-59. As a result, the State Board ordered ALRC to submit a report of waste discharge (ROWD) by October 1995 and directed the Regional Board to determine whether to authorize additional MSW disposal in the unlined 80-acre area.

1995 On January 10, 1995, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) notified ALRC that they were a potentially responsible party for contamination of the Baldwin Park Operable Unit, based on the presence of the semi-volatile organic compounds 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, and chlorobenzene, detected in downgradient monitoring wells and in gas condensate and leachate extracted from the 80-acre unlined portion of the Landfill.

Regional Board staff conducted a review of data from ground water monitoring wells at the Landfill and the area surrounding the Landfill. Groundwater monitoring data indicated that the Landfill is a contributing source of pollutants (including 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, and chlorobenzene) that could adversely affect the beneficial uses of the Main San Gabriel Ground Water Basin.

On February 28, 1995, the Regional Board Executive Officer (Executive Officer) issued Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 95-022 to ALRC, requiring the implementation of an evaluation monitoring program (EMP) pursuant to title 23, California Code of Regulations, sections 2550.1 (a)(3) and 2550.9, to determine the nature and extent of pollutants released from the Landfill.

At a public hearing held on April 3, 1995, the Regional Board directed ALRC to prepare a list of engineered alternatives necessary to meet siting requirements of Chapter 15, and reaffirmed CAO No. 95-022. The Regional Board further directed staff to prepare amended WDRs based on new information to be generated by ALRC during the six-month period following the April 3, 1995, hearing.

From April 6, 1995 to September 7, 1995, Regional Board staff met with representatives of ALRC, the Azusa Landfill Task Force (Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Upper San

Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, and Three Valleys Municipal Water District, as represented primarily by Stetson Engineers), and the California Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss results of ongoing data collection for the EMP required under CAO No. 95-022, and engineered alternatives proposed by ALRC to meet siting requirements of Chapter 15.

On September 7, 1995, ALRC submitted final results from their six-month study to determine the nature and extent of pollutants release from the Landfill, and submitted a list of engineered alternatives to the prescriptive Chapter 15 siting requirement of a single clay liner with permeability of 1×10^{-6} cm/sec or less.

At a public hearing on October 30, 1995, the Regional Board adopted Order No. 95-151 authorizing the continued disposal of MSW in the unlined 80-acre area and declared the project exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

- 1996 A petition for a writ of mandate was filed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster with the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles (Superior Court). The Superior Court issued a Peremptory Writ of Mandate (Writ) to the State Board to vacate Regional Board Order No. 95-151.

WQ Order No. 96-14 was adopted on October 6, 1996, by the State Board in response to the Writ. WQ Order No. 96-14 prohibited disposal of any MSW into the 80-acre unlined area and permitted "no further dumping of MSW into the 80 acre unlined area unless and until valid waste discharge requirements are issued after the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq) have been fully complied with in a manner consistent with the judgment of the Los Angeles County Superior Court in Case No. BS038029 (consolidated with No. BS038115)." On October 4, 1996, BFI ceased accepting MSW at the Landfill.

- 1997 On October 29, 1997, the Azusa Landfill Task Force, which was composed of various stake holders including the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and several smaller municipal water districts, submitted a letter to the Regional Board Executive Officer requesting closure of the unlined 80-acre Zone 1 area.

- 1998 On March 31, 1998, staff of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Waste Board), the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (LACDHS), Regional Board, met with BFI to discuss the closure of the 80-Acre Zone 1 area. Additional meetings were held between May and September 1998 to discuss design and monitoring requirements for closure. A closure plan was submitted by BFI for the 80-acre Zone 1 area on December 11, 1998.

- 1999 The December 11, 1998 closure plan was determined to be incomplete by the LACDHS and the Regional Board in February 1999. Subsequent revisions to the closure plan for Zone I were also deemed incomplete.

- 2000 On February 17, 2000, the Executive Officer issued CAO No. 99-119 to ALRC, requiring complete site assessment and as necessary, continued cleanup of contaminants in the soil that threaten groundwater. The soil cleanup effort is being coordinated with USEPA's efforts to remediate the groundwater in the Baldwin Park Operable Unit. To complete the assessment and cleanup ALRC was required to complete the assessment, in the unsaturated zone, of emergent chemicals and undertake remedial action as needed. The CAO also directed ALRC to continue to monitor to assess migration of all contaminants in the unsaturated zone to groundwater, and to ensure the effectiveness of remedial actions directed by the USEPA on localized concentrations of contaminants. ALRC is in compliance with CAO 99-119.
- 2009 The last submittal of a revised closure plan was received in January 2009 from BFI who retained responsibility for environmental control systems and closure/post-closure maintenance for the Zone I area following the ownership change that occurred when USA Waste purchased ALRC. The proposed post-closure land use for the Zone I portion of the Landfill is open space. Based on market conditions, filling (reclamation) of Zones II – V may not be completed until 2116.
8. WM implements a waste-load-checking program at the Landfill as submitted in response to Order 95-151 to prevent the disposal of hazardous wastes, designated wastes, municipal solid wastes, or other unacceptable materials. Intercepted hazardous materials are temporarily stored in a dedicated hazardous waste storage area and disposed of at an appropriate hazardous waste facility according to hazardous waste laws. Section K.4. of this Order requires the Discharger to submit an updated waste load checking program to the Regional Board for approval by the Executive Officer.
9. This Order includes the attached definition of terms and acronyms (Attachment A), which the Regional Water Board Executive Officer has the authority to revise as the need arises.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

10. On June 17, 1993, the State Board adopted Resolution No. 93-62, directing each Regional Board to revise the WDRs of each active MSW landfill in its respective region to comply with federal MSW regulations in title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 258 that are more stringent than California State regulations. To comply with Resolution No. 93-62, the Regional Board adopted Order No. 93-062 (also known as the Super Order) on September 27, 1993, that implemented Resolution 93-62.
11. Updated state regulations governing landfills are contained in 27 CCR, which became effective on July 18, 1997. These revised regulations clarified the roles and responsibilities of the Waste Board and the State Board, as well as Regional Boards, in regulating MSW disposal facilities. 27 CCR regulations combine prior disposal site/landfill regulations of the Waste Board and State Board that were maintained in titles 14 and 23 of the CCR.
12. Pursuant to section 402 (p) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR parts 122, 123, and 124, the State Board adopted a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit to regulate storm water discharges associated with industrial activities in California (State Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ). Storm water runoff from the Landfill is

regulated under the general NPDES permit (WDID No. 4 19S001306, enrolled on March 27, 1992). The Discharger implements a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) at the Landfill as required by the general NPDES permit.

13. CWC section 13263 provides that all WDRs shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board to comply with changing state or federal laws, regulations, policies, or guidelines. 27 CCR, section 21710(e), provides that WDRs for multi-unit facilities may be consolidated to a single set of WDRs. Accordingly, this Order includes WDRs for the inactive 80-acre Zone 1 portion of the Landfill and the active inert portion of the Landfill, Zones 2 – 5, (see Figure 2). Unless otherwise stated, requirements in this Order are applicable to both units.
14. The requirements in this Order, as they are met, are in conformance with the relevant regulations of 27 CCR, 40 CFR part 258, SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62, and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (commencing with Water Code section 13000).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

15. The site is located approximately one-quarter mile to the east of the Santa Fe Flood Control Basin. The basin and the unlined San Gabriel River channel are used for spreading groundwater for recharge purposes.
16. The Facility is bordered by large and small businesses to the north, east, west and south, and a residential community to the northeast. The nearest residences are approximately 0.5 miles to the southeast and the nearest school is approximately one-mile to the southeast.
17. Sediments beneath the Landfill consist of scattered silt beds, and coarse-grained sands and gravel that can readily transmit liquid and gaseous pollutants from the Landfill directly to ground water.
18. Active faults are defined as Holocene epoch faults that have exhibited movement in the last 11,000 years. The Duarte Fault is located about one mile north, and the Raymond Fault is about five miles to the northwest of the Landfill. Both are active faults. There are no known active faults within 200 feet of the Landfill.
19. 27 CCR, section 20370 requires that Class II solid waste management units be designed to withstand a maximum credible earthquake (MCE) and Class III units be designed to withstand a maximum probable earthquake (MPE) without damage to the foundation or to the structures which control leachate, surface drainage, or erosion, or gas. The Regional Board requires Class III landfills to be designed to accommodate an MCE event without failure of any containment system.
20. The site overlies a major drinking water aquifer in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin in the Los Angeles-San Gabriel Hydrologic Area. Aquifers within the basin are comprised primarily of coarse sand and gravel. Depth to groundwater varies from 225 to 275 feet below ground surface for the site. The direction of groundwater flow is generally to the southwest and south and groundwater flow velocities have been measured at 100 to 1000 feet/year at the site.
21. The beneficial uses of the Main San Gabriel Valley Ground Water Basin are municipal supply, agricultural supply, and industrial process and service supply.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

22. Modifications to the Monitoring and Reporting Program may be necessary based on the findings of the report required by General Provision K.5. The Discharger has been informed that the monitoring data submitted to date does not adequately evaluate the groundwater flow régime beneath the landfill and possible impacts from landfill operations.
23. Groundwater monitoring at the site was first performed in 1987 as part of the Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) investigation for the Landfill. In 1988, a detection monitoring program (DMP) was established with the adoption of Order 88-133 and associated monitoring and reporting program (M&RP) No. CI-2567. The existing water quality monitoring network at the Landfill includes eight groundwater monitoring wells (Figure 4), and two offsite downgradient groundwater monitoring wells (Figure 5), as well as six onsite deep nested landfill gas probes (Figure 6).
24. Groundwater monitoring points at the Landfill are divided into three general groups based on their location:

Upgradient Monitoring Wells: ALR-3, ALR-9, ALR-10, and ALR-11. These wells are located at the upgradient property boundary of the Landfill based on historic ground water flow direction;

Downgradient Monitoring Wells: ALR-1R, ALR-2R, ALR-6¹, and ALR-8. These wells are located at the downgradient property boundary of the Landfill based on historic ground water flow direction;

Off Site Monitoring Wells: USEPA MW5-03 located southwest approximately 2,500 feet southwest of the Landfill and PPM-1 is located approximately 1,200 feet south of the Landfill at the Pacific Precision Metals facility.

LANDFILL GAS AND LEACHATE MANAGEMENT

25. Landfill gas (LFG) from Zones I and II of the Landfill is collected by a network of LFG collection wells (27 as of the date of this Order) and collection pipelines, and is combusted at an onsite LFG flare station in accordance with the regulations of the Southern California Air Quality Management District.

Pursuant to section 13304 of the CWC, the Executive Officer issued CAO No. 95-022 in 1995. To meet the requirements of CAO No. 95-022, the LFG system and the LCRS were expanded in 1995 as a part of the EMP. The Facility's condensate management system (CMS) conducts onsite treatment of the leachate and the condensate removed from the LFG system, which is then discharged to the County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County, under permit No. 12110r-1. The CMS is in compliance with requirements of CAO 95-022. Under the terms of the sale agreement between BFI and WM on June 6, 1997, WM owns all of the assets on the site with the exception of the gas collection system, and the environmental monitoring system, consisting of groundwater monitoring wells (Figure 4) and nested gas probes (Figure 6) which is owned and operated by BFI. BFI also remains responsible for closure/post-closure maintenance for

¹ ALR-6 is located on the western property boundary and functions primarily as a side gradient well, but can be upgradient or downgradient during certain groundwater flow conditions.

Zone I. In addition, two off-site wells (Figure 5) are included in the monitoring well network. WM is the operator of the active inert disposal activities at the Landfill and for the purposes of this Order is the Discharger. Prior to the change of ownership of ALRC, the term 'Discharger' referred to BFI.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM (CAP)

26. The Discharger detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in groundwater downgradient of the Landfill in samples collected in November 1994. In response to these detections, the Regional Board issued CAO 95-022 on February 28, 1995.
27. CAO 95-022 required that the Discharger prepare an Evaluation Monitoring Program (EMP) and the discharger submitted an EMP work plan on March 24, 1995. This Regional Board approved the EMP work plan on May 3, 1995. Additionally the Regional Board directed the Discharger to conduct a comprehensive six month investigation of the site, its environmental impacts, and potential engineered alternatives (Site Investigation).
28. The results of the Site Investigation were presented in a series of 21 Technical Memoranda that were issued to the Regional Board on September 8, 1995.
29. The Technical Memoranda that determined that certain VOCs were the result of landfill gas (LFG) migrating to groundwater and also made a finding that leachate (landfill liquids) were not leaking from the Landfill. Regional Board staff concurred that additional VOCs identified in the Technical Memoranda were determined to have originated from upgradient industrial sources. The Discharger submitted a completed EMP report on May 15, 1996, based on numerous subsurface investigations completed by the Discharger that delineated the full lateral and vertical extent of the VOC release. As well as the existing site monitoring wells that were installed between 1984 and 1990, the Discharger incorporated additional off site monitoring wells (USEPA MW5-03) and production well (PPM-1) as ground water monitoring points at the Landfill boundary directly in the path of contaminant migration, pursuant to 40 CFR section 258.55(g)(1)(ii).
30. The EMP also focused on the relationship between groundwater pollution from the site and the Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU)(Figure 3). As a result, the landfill was designated as a lesser contributor to the San Gabriel Valley Superfund cleanup area. The U.S. EPA has designated a total of four major and seventeen lesser contributors to the contaminant plume of the BPOU. The Landfill was named as a lesser contributor.
31. Based upon the results of the EMP and Technical Memoranda, the Discharger submitted an ROWD on May 15, 1996, which proposed a CAP that continues source control through enhanced landfill gas control, enhanced LCRS, and allows for natural attenuation to dissipate VOCs in off-site areas. Groundwater and vadose monitoring continues to be used to measure the effectiveness of the CAP.
32. Subsequent investigations by BFI concluded that the VOCs detected in groundwater were the result of LFG impacts to groundwater. The distance between the bottom of the municipal solid waste in Zone 1 (elevation 355 ft MSL) and the ground water has varied considerably since 2000 (from approximately 100 feet to approximately 150-feet) due to ground water recharging in the vicinity of the Santa Fe Flood Control Basin. Currently that separation is approximately 140 feet. The landfill gas system was expanded in 1995 and impacts from the Landfill VOCs have been substantially reduced. Adjustments to the landfill gas system continue to be made to ensure effective operation.

33. In addition to VOCs in groundwater, water monitoring results indicate that concentrations of TDS, chloride, sulfate, and dissolved manganese are generally higher in downgradient monitoring wells than in upgradient wells for the Landfill. Statistical exceedences of inorganic constituents are routinely observed at the down-gradient monitoring wells.
34. 27 CCR, section 20385 requires that a discharger institute a Corrective Action Program (CAP) when the Regional Board determines that the assessment of the nature and extent of a release and the design of a CAP have been satisfactorily completed.
35. This Order is in conformance with state and federal requirements for a CAP, for known and any future releases, because it implements all applicable 27 CCR CAP requirements and all additional federal requirements under 40 CFR sections 258.56, 258.57 and 258.58, including section 258.58(a)(1)(i-iii), which requires the Discharger to implement an assessment monitoring program (AMP) pursuant to 40 CFR section 258.55 in conjunction with the CAP.
36. Leachate samples from Zone II of the Landfill have been monitored since 1993 for Appendix II constituents (constituents listed in Appendix II to 40 CFR Part 258). A constituent of concern (COC) list (which is broken into its "MPar List" {COCs that are monitored at each MPt well each Reporting Period} and its "UCOC List" {COCs that are scanned at each MPt well every five years}), containing those Appendix II constituents that could be released from the Landfill, has been created on the basis of this leachate sampling. This Order requires the Discharger to continue to monitor leachate from the Landfill. By monitoring leachate annually for detectable non-COC Appendix II constituents, the Discharger will identify, and include as new COCs, all such federal constituents that could be released from the Landfill. This is the manner in which this order meets the requirements of 40 CFR 258.55(b), which allows the Regional Water Board to exclude those Appendix II constituents that are unlikely to be in, or derived from, the waste in the landfill. As a consequence, the Landfill's UCOC List takes the place of Appendix II when doing scans of compliance wells ("UCOC scans"). After considering the factors listed in 40 CFR §258.55(c)(1 – 6), the Regional Water Board establishes the frequency for doing UCOC scans at all of the Landfill's MPt wells as every five years, as allowed by 40 CFR §258.55(c), and invokes 27 CCR §20080(a)(1) to substitute this effective scanning technique for the five-yearly statistical testing that would otherwise apply to UCOCs under 27 CCR §20420(g), §20425(e)(4), and §20430(d). Lastly, in order to avoid a UCOC's becoming an MPar in an instance where the UCOC is present at MPt wells only at typical background concentrations, a constituent is considered "detected," during a UCOC scan under this Order, only if it is present in its initial sample and also in a retest sample in excess of the upper 85th percentile of the constituent's concentration limit (background reference data set).
37. Given that the VOCs in the Appendix I (to 40 CFR part 258) federal Monitoring Parameter list are all Appendix II constituents, the leachate sampling at the site also serves as a basis for narrowing the scope of VOCs which the Discharger must monitor to include only those federal Appendix I constituents that have been detected in leachate, at trace levels or above, and verified by retest. This is the manner in which this Order implements 40 CFR 258.54(a)(1).
38. Section 22222 of 27 CCR requires WDRs for owner(s) or operator(s) of MSW landfills to contain a provision which requires the discharger to obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill (27 CCR 22220 et seq.). The

Discharger has not provided the Regional Board with a corrective action plan and corrective action cost estimate for all known or reasonable foreseeable releases from the Landfill. This Order requires the Discharger to obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the Landfill.

COMPLIANCE

39. On January 16, 2001 the Discharger received and buried five drums of non-asbestos hazardous waste. Of the five drums, three contained rags and sweepings saturated with Acetone, one contained Acetone with Alcohol, and one contained Carboplatin (hospital waste).

The RWQCB issued a Notice of Violation to the Discharger on March 19, 2002 for accepting the five drums of non-asbestos hazardous waste. It was determined by the Department of Toxic Substances Control that it was in the best interest of all parties to leave the drums in place.

STORMWATER

40. Surface water from the Landfill is collected in a sedimentation basin in the north eastern portion of the property. Additionally, stormwater runoff at the site is sampled during at least two storm events per year under the NPDES General Stormwater Permit. The Discharger is in compliance with its stormwater permit.

CEQA AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

41. The revision of these WDRs is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., as the site is an existing facility involving no expansion of use pursuant to title 14, CCR, section 15301.
42. On June 13, 1994, this Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) which has subsequently been amended. The Basin Plan designates the following beneficial uses for groundwater within the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin, including the BPOU: municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial process supply, and industrial service supply. The requirements in this Order are in conformance with the goals of the Basin Plan.
43. CWC section 13263, subdivision (e), requires the Regional Board, upon the request of any affected person or upon its own motion, to review and revise WDRs. That subdivision further requires the Regional Board to review WDRs periodically.

The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to adopt WDRs for this disposal of waste to land and discharge, and has provided interested persons with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must *receive* the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality or will be provided upon request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Discharger shall comply with the following requirements pertaining to the Landfill:

A. Acceptable Materials

1. Wastes disposed of at this site shall be limited to inert wastes only. Inert waste is defined as that subset of solid waste that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste (27 CCR, section 20230(a)). The inert wastes include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Uncontaminated soil, rock, and gravel;
 - b. Broken concrete;
 - c. Bricks;
 - d. Glass and Ceramics;
 - e. Inert plastics;
 - f. Broken asphalt paving fragments;
 - g. Shredded tires; and
 - h. Asbestos or asbestos containing waste (which shall be disposed only to the 22-acre lined portion of the Facility).

Asbestos is a naturally occurring fibrous mineral used in many applications for its fire resistance, noise insulation and electrical insulation properties. Common uses prior to the mid-1970's included building products such as pipe insulation, acoustical sound-proofing, house insulation, fireproofing, house siding, floor coverings, roofing materials and heating and cooling systems.

There are two general forms of asbestos: friable and non-friable. Friable asbestos can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry and is the most dangerous form. Non-friable asbestos cannot easily be pulverized or reduced to a powder. Resilient floor tile, roof felts, asphalt tiles, asphalts, mastics, and transite roofing shingles, siding and piping are considered non-friable forms of asbestos, unless they are or will be damaged during demolition or renovation activities. Nonfriable asbestos that is damaged to the extent that it can be crumbled or reduced to a powder by hand pressure must be handled and packaged like friable asbestos waste.

"Asbestos Containing Waste" or "ACW" means asbestos containing waste managed at a landfill as authorized by section 25143.7 of the California Health and Safety Code, which contains greater than (1%) friable asbestos by weight. Section 25143.7 states that "waste containing asbestos may be disposed of at any landfill

which has waste discharge requirements issued by the regional water quality control board which allow the disposal of such waste, provided that the wastes are handled and disposed of in accordance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (P.L. 94-469) and all applicable laws and regulations.”

Asbestos containing waste does not include waste contaminated with another hazardous waste as identified in title 22, California Code of Regulations, chapter 11, division 4.5.

2. The Discharger shall remove and relocate to a legal point of disposal any wastes that are discharged in violation of the requirements of this Order. For the purpose of these requirements, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which WDRs have been established by a California regional water quality control board, and is in full compliance therewith. In the event that the Discharger opts for a legal point of disposal outside the State of California, the legal point of disposal means a facility that is lawfully permitted under applicable state and federal laws to receive the type of waste improperly disposed of at the site.
3. The Discharger shall continue implementing the SWPPP and Storm Water Monitoring Program as required by the General NPDES Storm Water Permit at the site, including all good housekeeping and other best management practices (BMPs) and monitoring for pollutants exposed to stormwater.

B. Unacceptable Materials

1. No hazardous wastes (as defined in 22 CCR section 66261.3 et seq.), designated wastes (as defined in CWC section 13173), special wastes (27 CCR section 20164, as categorized in 22 CCR sections 66261.120, 66261.122, 66261.124), or non-hazardous solid wastes (decomposable organic refuse such as, but not necessarily limited to, ordinary household and commercial refuse, tin cans, metals, paper and paper products, plasterboard, cloth and clothing, wood and wood products, lawn clippings, sod, shrubbery, hair, hide, bones, dead animals, roofing paper, tar paper, unquenched ashes mixed with refuse, market refuse, garbage, etc.) shall be disposed of at the Landfill.
2. No semi-solid wastes shall be disposed of at the Landfill. Semi-solid waste means waste containing less than 50 percent solids, as described in section 20200 of 27 CCR.
3. No materials of a toxic nature, such as insecticides, poisons, shall be disposed of deposited at the Landfill.
4. No radioactive waste, including low level radioactive waste, as defined by the agency with jurisdictional authority, shall be disposed of at the Landfill.
5. No infectious materials or hospital or laboratory wastes, except those authorized for disposal to land by official agencies charged with control of plant, animal and human disease, shall be disposed of at the Landfill.

C. Prohibitions

1. Discharges of waste to land that have not been specifically authorized by the Regional Board are prohibited.
2. The discharge of waste shall not:
 - a. cause the occurrence of coliform or pathogenic organisms in a groundwater basin;
 - b. cause the occurrence of objectionable tastes or odors in a groundwater basin;
 - c. cause waters pumped from a groundwater basin to foam;
 - d. cause the presence of toxic materials in a groundwater basin;
 - e. cause the pH of waters to fall below 6.0, or rise above 9.0;
 - f. cause the Regional Board's objectives for groundwaters or surface waters as established in the Basin Plan to be exceeded; nor
 - g. cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined in CWC section 13050, or adversely affect beneficial uses of groundwaters or surface waters as established in the Basin Plan.
3. Odors, vectors, and other nuisances of waste origin beyond the limits of the Landfill are prohibited.
4. The discharge of waste to surface drainage courses is prohibited.
5. The Discharger shall conduct site operations such that there is no release from the Landfill that causes any Basin Plan objective to be exceeded at any location under, or in the vicinity of, the Landfill. Moreover, no COC shall exhibit a measurably significant increase over its respective Concentration Limit (background data set) at any well, as indicated by an approved statistical or nonstatistical data analysis method (including that method's retesting approach).
6. If the Discharger identifies any water quality related federal, state, or county sanitary health code, rule, regulation, or ordinance that should apply to any aspect of this landfill's operation, maintenance, or monitoring, but that missing from this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board of the missing requirement within five working days.

D. Requirements for Disposal Site Operations

1. The Discharger shall maintain an operating record for the Landfill in accordance with 40 CFR 258.29(a). All records of site operations, landfill construction, inspection, monitoring, remediation, and copies of design plans, construction quality assurance documents, monitoring reports, and technical reports that are submitted to regulatory agencies, shall be included in the operating record.

2. Drainage controls, structures, and facilities shall be designed to divert any precipitation or tributary runoff and prevent ponding and percolation of water at the Landfill in compliance with sections 20365 and 21090(b)(1) of 27 CCR. When necessary, temporary structures shall be installed as needed to comply with this requirement.
3. The Landfill shall be graded and maintained to promote runoff of precipitation and to prevent ponding of liquids and surface water. Erosion or washout of waste or cover materials by surface flow shall be controlled to prevent waste exposure and off-site migration of any waste components or constituents.
4. Wastes deposited at the Landfill shall be confined thereto, and shall not be permitted to blow, fall, or otherwise migrate off-site, or to enter off-site water drainage facilities or watercourses.
5. The Discharger shall continue to implement the current waste load checking program at the Landfill to prevent the disposal of hazardous wastes, designated wastes, MSW, or other unacceptable wastes. The Discharger shall also submit and updated version of the waste load checking pursuant to General Provision K.4.
6. Asphalt, tires, and asbestos containing waste shall not be discharged on any ground surface that is less than five feet above the highest anticipated groundwater level.
7. The Discharger shall comply with notification procedures contained in section 13271 of the CWC with regard to the discharge of hazardous wastes. The Discharger shall remove and relocate to a legal point of disposal, any wastes that are discharged at the Landfill in violation of these requirements. For the purpose of these requirements a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which WDRs have been established by a California regional water quality control board and is in full compliance therewith. The source and final disposition (and location) of such wastes, as well as methods undertaken to prevent future recurrence of such disposal shall be reported in monitoring reports submitted under M&RP No. CI-2567.
8. All asbestos containing wastes shall be handled and covered in accordance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (P.L. 94-469) and all applicable laws and regulations.
9. The migration of gases from the Landfill shall be controlled to prevent water pollution, nuisance, or health hazards. The discharge of wastes or waste by-products (i.e., leachate or gas condensate) to off-site surface drainage courses or to groundwater is prohibited.
10. Any proposed modifications or expansions to the gas monitoring and collection system at the Landfill shall be designed to allow the collection, testing and treatment, or disposal by approved methods, of all gas condensate produced at the Landfill.
11. The Discharger shall develop/maintain permanent survey monuments at the Landfill throughout the development, closure and postclosure maintenance periods. Benchmarks shall be established and maintained in sufficient numbers to enable

reference to key elevations and to permit control of critical grading and compaction operations.

12. The Discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures.
13. In any area within Zone 1 or Zone 2 of the Landfill where a natural spring or seep or subsurface soil mottling is observed, provisions shall be made and/or facilities shall be provided to ensure that this water will not come in contact with decomposable refuse. The locations of all springs and seeps and areas exhibiting mottled subsurface soil conditions found prior to, during, or after placement of waste material that could affect the Landfill shall be reported to the Regional Board immediately, by e-mail, and as a part of the next scheduled monitoring report that is included in the report's synopsis section.
14. No wastewater or storm water shall leave the Landfill except as permitted by an NPDES permit issued in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the CWC. The Discharger shall maintain and modify, as necessary, a storm water pollution prevention plan developed for the Landfill subject to approval by the Executive Officer.
15. Wastewater produced at the Landfill shall not be subject to these WDRs, pursuant to Provision No. D.14 above, if it meets applicable requirements of the CWC, CCR, and HSC for recycled water. In order for wastewater to not be subject to WDRs it shall comply with regulatory criteria promulgated by the DHS, currently set forth in title 22, division 4, section 60301 et seq., CCR, which includes specified approved uses of recycled water, numerical limitations and requirements, treatment method requirements and performance standards to be considered equivalent to recycled water. Because the DHS is statutorily required (CWC section 13521) to establish uniform statewide reclamation criteria for the various uses of recycled water to assure protection of public health where recycled water use is involved, pursuant to CWC section 13523, the Regional Board has consulted with and considered recommendations of the DHS in issuing waste discharge/water recycling requirements. The Discharger shall demonstrate to the Executive Officer compliance with this provision before each Landfill wastewater source is used as an equivalent recycled water as defined above.
16. Any abandoned wells or bore holes under the control of the Discharger, and situated within the Landfill boundaries, must be located and properly modified or sealed to prevent mixing of any waters between adjacent water-bearing zones. A notice of intent to decommission a well must be filed with the appropriate regulatory agencies prior to decommissioning. Procedures used to decommission these wells, or to modify wells still in use, must conform to the specifications of the local health department or other appropriate agencies. If such abandoned wells or bore holes are encountered during construction activities, the Discharger must notify the designated Regional Board staff contact verbally with 24 hours and in writing within seven days. Such abandoned wells or bore holes must be properly decommissioned before all affected construction activities can proceed.

17. The Discharger shall report any incident resulting from operations at the Landfill that are in violation of this Order. Any such information shall be provided verbally to the Regional Board within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall be provided within seven days of the time that the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue, and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, or prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The delegated Regional Board staff may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
18. Where the Discharger becomes aware that the Discharger failed to submit any relevant facts in any report to the Regional Board, it shall submit such facts or information within seven days of its discovery of the omission.

E. Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) — The Landfill has no surface water body nearby that could be affected by a release from them, and the unsaturated zone monitoring for the facility is an extension of the CIWMB's landfill-perimeter methane detection monitoring, rather than unsaturated zone monitoring under 27 CCR §20415(c). Therefore, the scope of the Landfills WQPS is limited to groundwater in the uppermost aquifer, because that is the only monitored medium for the landfill.

1. **WQPS** — In accordance with 27 CCR, section 20390, the water quality protection standard (WQPS) for the Landfill, because this landfill is also subject to the federal MSW regulations [40CFR258], consists of:
 - a. **Constituents of Concern (COC)** — At any given time the COCs consist of every constituent in Appendix II to 40 CFR 258 that have been detected, to date, at or above its respective PQL concentration in any annual landfill leachate scan and also in its pass-1-of-2 follow-up retest sample (under the leachate scan program established in the M&RP), plus all nonhazardous constituents that the Regional Water Board has named as being subject to monitoring, plus all additional nonhazardous constituents that the Regional Water Board has made subject to cleanup because of known or foreseeable release to groundwater. At any given time, the COCs will be on one of two following mutually exclusive lists:
 - i. **MPar List** — The monitoring parameter list ("MPar List") includes all VOCs that are, or that become (via the annual leachate scan work required by the M&RP), COCs for the landfill, plus all nonhazardous constituents that the Regional Water Board has adopted as surrogates for the 15 Appendix I (to 40 CFR 258) metals that would otherwise have to be MPars, plus all COCs that have been moved from the landfill's UCOC List to its MPar List as a result of their having shown up as a release constituent, prior to the 2009 revision of this Order or, thereafter, that have exceeded their respective 85th-percentile-of-their-background-data-set concentration at any MPt well during both the initial sample of a UCOC scan and in the single retest sample (pass-1-of-2 approach) taken three months thereafter at that exceeding well. The MPar List shall be developed based on the findings of the Report referenced in K.5 of this Order, but shall be superseded by any

expanded-scope MPar List included, pursuant to the M&RP, in the landfill's annual monitoring report; or

- ii. **UCOC List** — The uninvolved COC list ("UCOC List") includes all those constituents that have become COCs but that are not on the landfill's MPar List. The UCOC List, shall be superseded by any revised MPar List (that adds new COCs or that is missing those former UCOCs that have moved to the landfill's MPar List) that is included, pursuant to the M&RP, in the landfill's annual monitoring report; however,
 - iii. **New COCs or MPt Wells** — Any time the Regional Water Board Executive Officer or the annual leachate scanning process (required by the M&RP) identifies a new COC, the Discharger shall collect data (as needed) and shall propose that new COC's concentration limit at each MPt well. Likewise, every time a new MPt well is added, the Discharger shall collect data, if need be, and shall propose a concentration limit for each COC at that new MPt well. Any time such a new concentration limit is required for a well/COC pair, unless there are at least ten data points for it from the most appropriate background well, the Discharger shall collect samples (analyzed for that new COC {or existing COC at the new well}) quarterly from the appropriate background well until there are at least ten background data points (from that background well for that constituent) and shall then propose that data set as the well/COC pair's concentration limit, as part of the monitoring report for that Reporting Period and noted in that report's synopsis. Only after the concentration limit is approved shall the well/COC pair begin functioning. Thus, for a new COC, after its concentration limit at each MPt well has been approved, it goes onto the landfill's MPar List only if it is a VOC, with all other constituents going onto the landfill's UCOC List. For a new MPt well, following the approval of a constituent's concentration limit at that well, the new well/COC pair is subjected to monitoring in detection mode beginning with the next Reporting Period thereafter if the constituent is on the landfill's MPar List or, if on the UCOC List, it becomes subject to all subsequent UCOC scans;
- b. **Concentration Limits** — The applicable concentration limit (background reference data set), monitoring mode (for MPars), and 85th percentile concentration (for UCOCs), for each well/COC pair at the Landfill, as of the date of implementation of the revised M&RP, as developed based on the Report referenced in K.5 of this Order. Subsequent to the adoption of this Order, the revised (then-current) listing shall be included in each annual monitoring report. Each such respective listing shall include all new background data points and new well/COC pairs since the prior year's revised listing and, once published, supersedes that prior listing. New well/COC pairs (i.e., from Appendix II constituents newly-identified in an annual leachate scan) and for which the Discharger has not yet collected at least ten background data points (by quarterly sampling of the background well) shall be listed first, under the heading "**New COCs,**" followed by a heading "**Existing COCs,**" with each well's existing well/MPar pair data listings followed by that well's Well/UCOC pair data listings pursuant to the M&RP;

- c. **Monitoring Points (MPts)** — The groundwater MPts include wells ALR-1R, ALR-2R, and ALR-8, and, at times, ALR-6, whereas its background MPts include wells ALR-3, ALR-9, ALR-11, and, at times, ALR-6. Any time the Regional Water Board Executive Officer approves an updated MPt list in, or attached to, the M&RP, that contains new or replacement compliance or background wells, the revised list supersedes this listing; and
- d. **Point of Compliance (POC)** — The Landfills' POC consists of the curved line along the landfills' downgradient boundary, as depicted in Figure T-1 of the M&RP.

F. Requirements for Corrective Action Program (CAP)

1. All contaminated water shall be treated as necessary at the onsite leachate treatment plant and either beneficially re-used at the Facility or properly discharged to the sanitary sewer system. The on-site use of contaminated water shall meet all the requirements in Section I of this Order.
2. The Discharger shall take sufficient measures to prevent landfill gas from contaminating groundwater at the site, including installation of additional gas extraction wells as needed.
3. In each quarterly report submitted under M&RP No. CI-2567, the Discharger shall summarize all corrective actions taken at the Landfill during the reporting period, progress made on eliminating the impact of the Landfill on groundwater, and the corrective actions that will be taken for the following monitoring periods. The Executive Officer may require additional corrective actions that are deemed necessary. The report shall include monthly groundwater contour maps, including flow nets to identify potential flow paths of contamination.

G. Requirements for Groundwater Monitoring

1. The Discharger shall implement the attached M&RP No. CI-2567, and revisions thereto, which is incorporated herein by reference, in order to detect, at the earliest opportunity, any unauthorized discharge of waste constituents from the Landfill or any unreasonable impairment of beneficial uses associated with (or caused by) discharge of wastes from the Landfill and to continue the CAP for areas of the Landfill where releases to groundwater have occurred. M&RP No. CI-2567 is designed to satisfy both federal and state regulatory monitoring requirements.
2. At any time, the Discharger may file a written request, including appropriate supporting documents, with the Executive Officer, proposing modifications to M&RP No. CI-2567. The Discharger shall implement any changes in the revised M&RP approved by the Executive Officer upon receipt of a signed copy of the revised M&RP.
3. Unless otherwise approved by the Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "*Test Methods for Evaluating Physical/Chemical Methods*" (SW-846) promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

4. The Discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports in accordance with CWC section 13267. Failure or refusal to furnish these reports or falsifying any information provided therein renders the Discharger guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties stated in CWC section 13268. Monitoring reports shall be submitted in accordance with the specifications contained in M&RP No. CI-2567, which is subject to periodic revisions as warranted and approved by the Executive Officer. Additionally, monitoring reports shall be prepared and signed by a registered civil engineer or registered geologist.

The effectiveness of all monitoring wells, monitoring devices, and leachate and gas collection systems at the Facility shall be maintained at all times, including the postclosure maintenance period, in accordance with acceptable industry standards. The Discharger shall maintain a monitoring well preventative maintenance program (MWPMP) approved by the Executive Officer for the Landfill. Elements of the program shall include, at a minimum, periodic visual inspections of well integrity, pump removal and inspection, and appropriate inspection frequencies. If a well or piezometer is found to be inoperative, the Regional Board and other interested agencies shall be so informed in writing within seven days after such discovery, and this notification shall contain a time schedule for returning the well or piezometer to operating order. Changes to the existing program shall be submitted for Executive Officer approval at least 30 days prior to implementing the change(s).

5. The Discharger shall provide for proper handling and disposal of water purged from monitoring wells at the Landfill during sampling. Water purged from a monitoring well shall not be returned to that well (or any other monitoring well).
6. For any monitoring wells installed at the Landfill in the future, the Discharger shall submit technical reports for approval by the Executive Officer prior to installation. These technical reports shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to the anticipated date of installation of the wells. These reports shall be accompanied by:
 - a. Maps and cross sections showing the locations of the monitoring points; and
 - b. Drawings and data showing construction details of the monitoring points. These data shall include:
 - i. casing and test hole diameter;
 - ii. casing materials;
 - iii. depth of each hole;
 - iv. the means by which the size, depth range, and position of perforations shall be determined, or verified, if in the field;
 - v. method of joining sections of casing;
 - vi. nature of filter materials;
 - vii. depth and composition of soils; and
 - viii. method and length of time of well development.
7. Compliance monitoring wells at the Landfill are specified in M&RP No. CI-2567. All monitoring wells shall be monitored pursuant to this Order and as directed by the Executive Officer through future revisions of M&RP No. 2567.

8. The Discharger shall install any additional groundwater, soil pore liquid, soil pore gas, or leachate monitoring devices necessary to comply with M&RP No. CI-2567 as adopted or as revised by the Executive Officer.
9. If the Discharger or Executive Officer determines that the CAP either fails to contain the release or fails to provide effective remediation for those portions of the aquifer already affected by the release, pursuant to 27 CCR, paragraphs 20430(i) or (j) respectively, the Discharger shall, within 90 days of making the determination, submit an amended ROWD to make appropriate changes to the CAP.

H. Provisions for Onsite Use of Waste Water

1. Any waste water used at the Landfill, except for potable water, recycled water, and any other water allowed by the Executive Officer, shall be subject to these WDRs.
2. No leachate or gas condensate shall be used at the Landfill for dust control and irrigation purposes unless they meet the conditions in Paragraph 8 of this Section.
3. No waste water shall be routinely applied to the Landfill except for landscape irrigation and dust control water. Water used for these purposes shall only be applied by spraying, and in quantities not to exceed what is necessary to support plant life, or to control wind borne dust particulates. Significant overflow or runoff caused by irrigation or dust control water are prohibited.
4. During periods of precipitation, when the use of water for irrigation or dust control is not necessary for the purpose specified in this Order, all non-storm water collected at the site shall be stored or disposed at a legal point of disposal.
5. Wastewater used at the Landfill shall not percolate into the disposal areas or native soil, or enter the storm water collection system, unless specifically permitted by WDRs.
6. All uses of water shall be within the boundaries of the Landfill property. During an emergency, this water may be used for fire fighting on the Landfill or on undeveloped areas off and adjacent to the Landfill.
7. Water used on-site for dust control or irrigation, except for potable water uses, shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 pH units.
8. Any water used on-site for irrigation or dust control shall not exceed the maximum contaminant levels contained in section 64435 of title 22, California Code of Regulations for heavy metals, nitrates and organic chemicals, and in section 64473 for copper and zinc. Radioactivity shall not exceed the limits specified in sections 64441 and 64443 of title 22 (or subsequent revisions).

I. Provisions for Management of Leachate and Gas Condensate

1. The Discharger shall intercept and remove any liquid detected in the leachate collection and removal system and the gas monitoring and collection system. Leachate and gas condensate (landfill liquids) shall be managed in one or more of the following ways: (a) by removal from the site to a legal point of disposal or (b) by

treatment in the existing wastewater treatment facility and used on-site in accordance with Section H above.

2. The Discharger shall monitor the quality of leachate and gas condensate as required in M&RP No. CI-2567. Any leachate determined to be hazardous shall be transported by a licensed hazardous waste hauler to an approved treatment or disposal facility.

J. Provisions for Drainage and Erosion Control

1. Waste management units shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, and washout which could occur as a result of precipitation from a 100-year, 24-hour frequency storm. This shall be accomplished by, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. Top deck surfaces shall be constructed to achieve a minimum of three percent (3%) slope, including structures which direct water to downdrains;
 - b. Downdrains and other necessary drainage structures must be constructed for all sideslopes as necessary; and
 - c. All components of the facility drainage system must be designed and constructed to withstand site-specific maximum intensity precipitation (peak flow) from a 100-year, 24-hour storm.
2. Leachate and landfill gas condensate containment system structures shall be protected and maintained continuously to ensure their effectiveness and to prevent commingling of leachate and gas condensate with surface run-on and runoff.
3. All containment structures and erosion and drainage control systems for Zone 1 and Zone 2 at the Landfill shall be designed and constructed under direct supervision of a California-registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, and shall be certified by the individual as meeting the applicable prescriptive and performance standards of 27 CCR (or, for an engineered alternative design under 20080 (b and c) meeting its applicable performance standards therein).
4. The Discharger shall design, construct, and maintain:
 - a. A run-on drainage control system to prevent flow from off-site sources onto the disposal areas for Zone 1 and Zone 2 of the Landfill, and to collect and divert both the calculated volume of precipitation and the peak flow from off-site sources that result from a 100-year, 24-hour storm;
 - b. A runoff drainage control system to minimize sheet flow from the disposal areas, and to collect and divert both the calculated volume of precipitation and the peak flow from on-site surface runoff that results from a 100-year, 24-hour storm; and
 - c. Drainage control structures to divert natural seepage from native ground and to prevent such seepage from entering Zone 2.

5. All drainage structures shall be protected and maintained continually to ensure their effectiveness.
6. Annually, by October 1st, all drainage control system construction and maintenance activities for Zone 1 and Zone 2 shall be completed. The annual summary report required under M&RP No. CI-2567 shall include a drainage control system maintenance report that includes, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - a. For the previous 12 months, a summary of the adequacy and effectiveness of the drainage control system to collect and divert the calculated volume of precipitation and peak flows resulting from a 100-year, 24-hour storm;
 - b. A tabular summary of both new and existing drainage control structures, including the types and completion dates of maintenance activities performed for each of these structures; and
 - c. An 11"x17" or larger site map, prepared by either aerial surveillance or a professional civil engineer, indicating the locations of the elements listed in Item b. above, and the flow direction of all site drainage. The map shall be updated at least annually.
7. Periodic inspection of the waste management units, the drainage control system, and all containment structures shall be performed to assess the conditions of these facilities and to initiate corrective actions necessary to maintain compliance with this Order.

K. General Provisions

1. The Discharger shall maintain copies of this Order at the site so as to be available at all times to personnel operating the site.
2. This Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations
3. Any time the Discharger becomes aware of a requirement in 27 CCR, or 40 CFR part 258, that should be addressed in this Order, the Discharger shall so notify the Regional Board within seven days.
4. Within 60 days of the adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated waste load checking program to the Regional Board to be approved by the Executive Officer. The revised program shall, in addition to hazardous waste exclusion and storage, describe methods for the recognition, diversion, storage, and eventual discharge (to a suitable landfill) of any MSW as well any nonhazardous waste that is not specifically named in this Order as being allowed for discharge to the Facility landfills.
5. Within 120 days of the adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit a technical report (Report) to the Regional Board, to be approved by the Executive Officer, that addresses the following:

- a. Leachate Release Evaluation - a review of groundwater analytical trends at the Landfill from 1996 to the present to determine whether or not the landfill may be leaking leachate based on analysis of landfill leachate from Zones I and II and increases of leachate indicator parameters detected in downgradient monitoring wells. Conclusions of the report shall discuss whether modifications to the CAP may be necessary as a result of the findings;
- b. Groundwater Flow Regime – analyses and quantitation of boundaries that influence the following concerning groundwater monitoring, quality and movement:
 - i. onsite pumping well (ALR-4);
 - ii. on-site de-silting basins used for discharge of wash water from gravel mining operations;
 - iii. Santa Fe Dam spreading grounds to the west; and the Valley County Water District (EPA pumping wells SA1-1, SA1-2, and Lante) to the south west and any other potential operation that could affect the effectiveness of the groundwater monitoring system of the Landfill;
 - iv. The report shall include contour maps, including flow nets and well construction logs for all monitoring and pumping wells, showing impacts over time from groundwater pumping and spreading on the groundwater monitoring system for the Landfill.

In addition, the report shall propose wells within a one-mile radius of the Landfill, to be included in the M&RP for monitoring purposes that will show the effects of groundwater pumping, including pumping rates and pumping schedules of the EPA pumping wells and on-site well ALR-4.

6. The Discharger shall file with this Regional Board a report of any material change or proposed change in the character, location, boundaries or quantity of this waste discharge at least 120 days prior to the date of such proposed change.
7. Within 30 days of any change in name of operator or in control or ownership of land or waste disposal facilities owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall:
 - a. Notify this Regional Board in writing of such a change; and
 - b. Notify the succeeding owner or operator by letter, a copy of which shall be filed with this Regional Board, of the existence of this Order.
8. Ninety (90) days prior to cessation of disposal operations at this site, the Discharger shall submit a technical report to the Regional Board describing the methods and controls to be used to assure protection of the quality of groundwater both during final operations and under any proposed subsequent use of the land. Such methods and controls shall comply with the foregoing technical report and the WDRs. The report shall be prepared under the direct supervision of a California registered geologist or engineer, or a California-certified engineering geologist.

9. The Discharger has a continuing responsibility for correcting any problems which may arise in the future as a result of waste discharged at the Landfill, and from gases and leachate that may be caused by infiltration or precipitation of drainage waters into the waste disposal units, or by infiltration of water applied to this property during subsequent use of the land or other purposes.
10. The requirements adopted herein neither authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the Discharger from liabilities under federal, state, or local laws.
11. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
12. 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 Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the conditions of this Order;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order or as otherwise authorized by the CWC, any substances or parameters at this location.
13. The Discharger shall within 48 hours of a significant earthquake event, provide an initial verbal assessment to the Regional Board of any earthquake damage at the Landfill. A detailed post-earthquake report describing any physical damages to the containment features, groundwater monitoring and/or leachate control facilities and a corrective action plan to be implemented at the Landfill shall be submitted to the Regional Board with thirty days of the earthquake event. A significant earthquake is herein defined as an earthquake event above Richter Magnitude 5.0 within a 100 kilometer radius of the property boundaries of the Landfill site, or as measured as a VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale.
14. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board of any flooding, slope failure or other change in site conditions that could impair the integrity of waste containment facilities or of precipitation and drainage control structures.
15. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board and to the Waste Board evidence of financial assurance for postclosure maintenance, pursuant to 27 CCR, division 2, chapter 6. The postclosure period shall be at least 30 years. However, the postclosure maintenance period shall extend as long as wastes pose a threat to water quality.

16. Section 22222 of 27 CCR requires WDRs for owner(s) or operator(s) of MSW landfills to contain a provision which requires the discharger to obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill (27 CCR 22220 et seq.). The Discharger has not provided the Regional Board with a corrective action plan and corrective action cost estimate for all known or reasonable foreseeable releases from the Landfill. Within 90 days of the adoption of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an assurance of financial responsibility for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the Landfill incorporating requirements of 27 CCR 22220 et seq. Once the corrective action cost estimate is reviewed and approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer, the Discharger shall work with Waste Board staff to provide acceptable financial assurance mechanisms for corrective action.
17. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order and any additional conditions prescribed by the Regional Board in addenda thereto. Noncompliance with this Order constitutes a violation of the CWC and is grounds for:
 - a. enforcement action;
 - b. termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of this Order; or
 - c. denial of a ROWD in application for new or revised WDRs.
18. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncompliance.
19. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Executive Officer. The Regional Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of this Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWC.
20. These requirements do not exempt the Discharger from compliance with any other current or future law that may be applicable. They do not legalize this waste management facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this waste management facility that may be contained in other laws, ordinances, regulations or statutes.
21. In accordance with CWC section 13263(g), these requirements shall not create a vested right to continue to discharge and are subject to being superseded or modified. All discharges of waste into the waters of the State are privileges, not rights.
22. The Discharger is the responsible party for these WDRs, including any M&RP or other body of requirements incorporated by reference therein. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order and any additional conditions prescribed by the Regional Board in addenda thereto. Noncompliance with this Order constitutes a violation of the CWC and is grounds for:

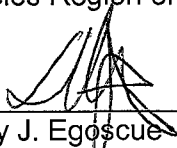
- a. enforcement action;
 - b. termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification of this Order;
 - c. denial of a ROWD in application for new or revised WDRs; or
 - d. any combination of the foregoing.
23. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this Order may result in imposition of civil liability against the Discharger by this Regional Board, either by the Board or judicially by the Superior Court, in accordance with CWC section 13350 et. seq. and/or referral to the Attorney General of the State of California for such legal action as may be deemed appropriate.
24. This Order includes the attached "*Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements*", adopted November 7, 1990 (Attachment W) which is incorporated herein by reference. Because requirements applying a federal assessment monitoring program and a federal corrective action program are incorporated into this Order, the Landfill is no longer subject to Regional Board Order No. 93-062 requirements except for those requirements specific to the Landfill. 24. In accordance with CWC section 13263, these requirements are subject to periodic review and revision by this Regional Board.
25. This Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
- a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
 - c. A change in any condition that required either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized waste discharge.
26. The filing of a request by the Discharger for the modification, revocation and re-issuance, or termination of this Order or notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition, provision, or requirements of this Order.
27. This Order in no way limits the authority of the Regional Board, as delineated in the CWC, to require additional investigations and cleanups pertinent to this Landfill. This Order may be revised by the Executive Officer as additional information from the project becomes available.
28. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.
29. This Order becomes effective on the date of adoption by this Regional Board. The M&RP No. CI-2567 shall be given a grace period of two quarters (October 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 and January 1, 2010 to March 31, 2010) to provide time for the discharger to determine what changes to put into effect following the completion

of the Report required by item K.5. of this Order. The Discharger shall implement the corrective action such that it both prevents the geographical extent of the release from exceeding the area it affects as of the adoption date of this Order, and such that it results in a progressive lowering of the concentration at each tracking mode well/MPar pair such that it will be able to transition into Phase I proof mode within the foreseeable future, as documented by the annual CAP Status Report required in the M&RP.

Previous Orders

Except for enforcement purposes, Regional Board Resolution No. 60-22, and Order Nos. 86-59, 88-133, and those requirements of Order No. 93-062 specific to the Landfill, are hereby superseded.

I, Tracy J. Egoscue, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on September 3, 2009.



Tracy J. Egoscue
Executive Officer

Chief Deputy E.O.
[Signature]

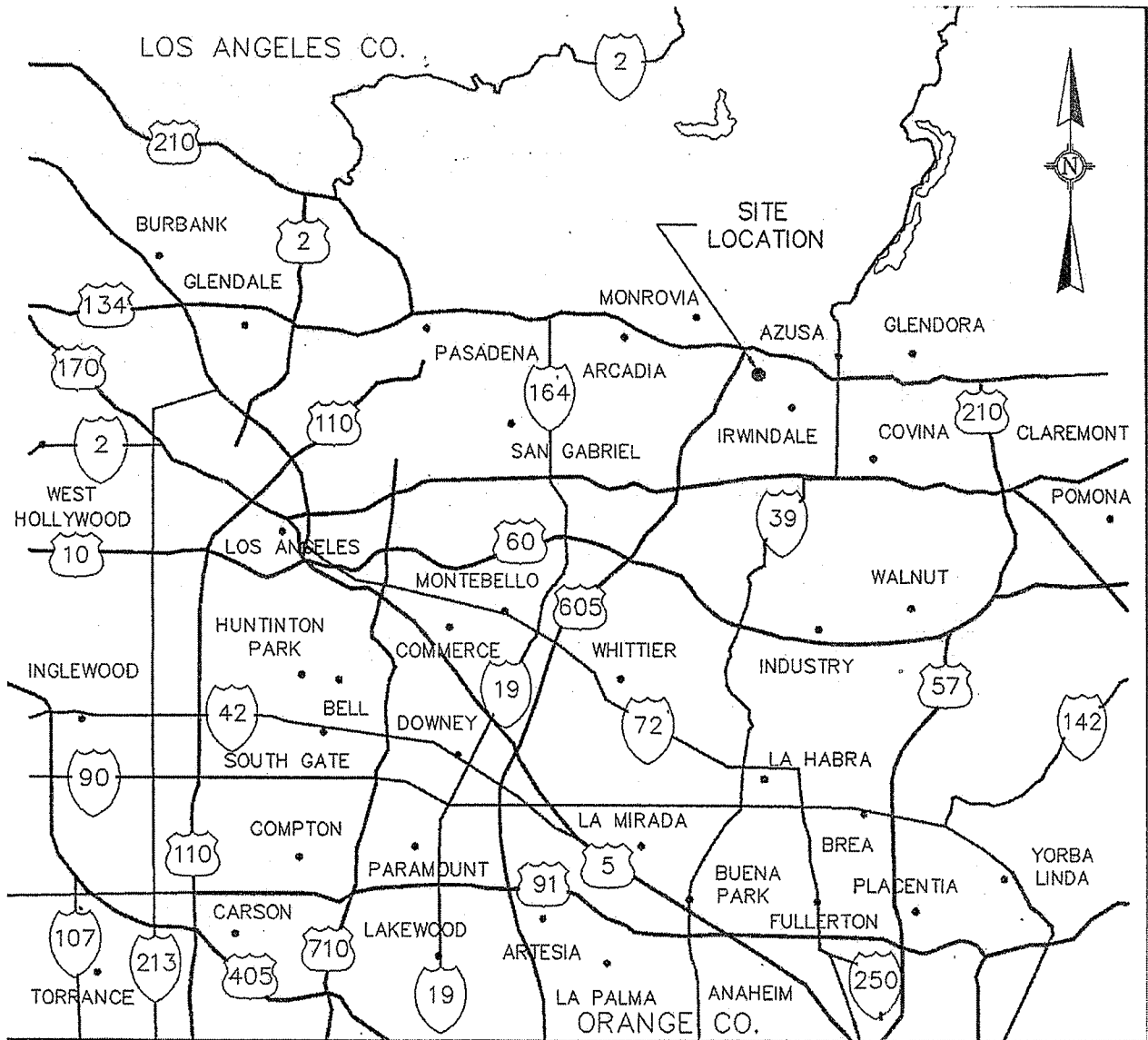


Figure 1. Location Map

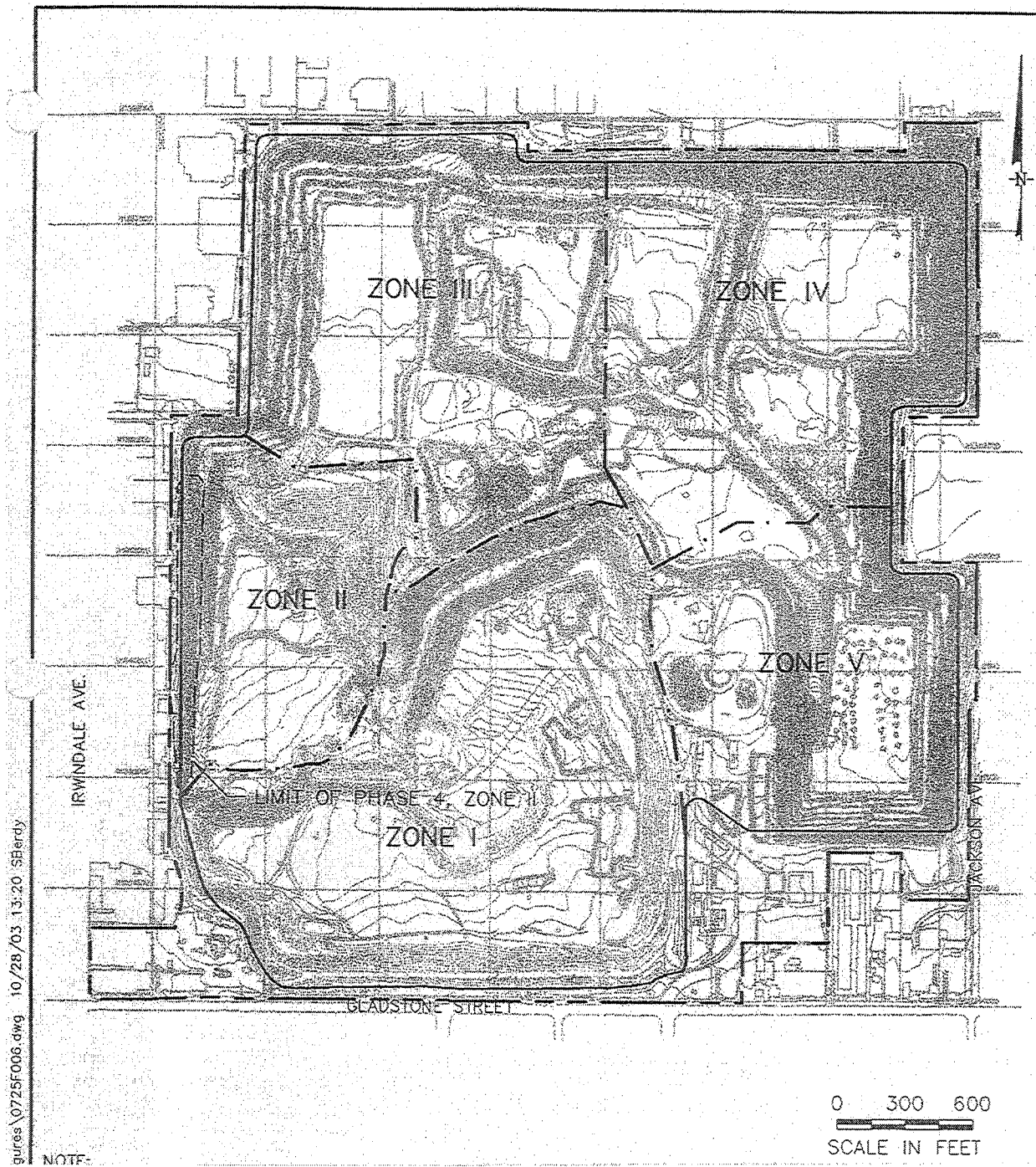
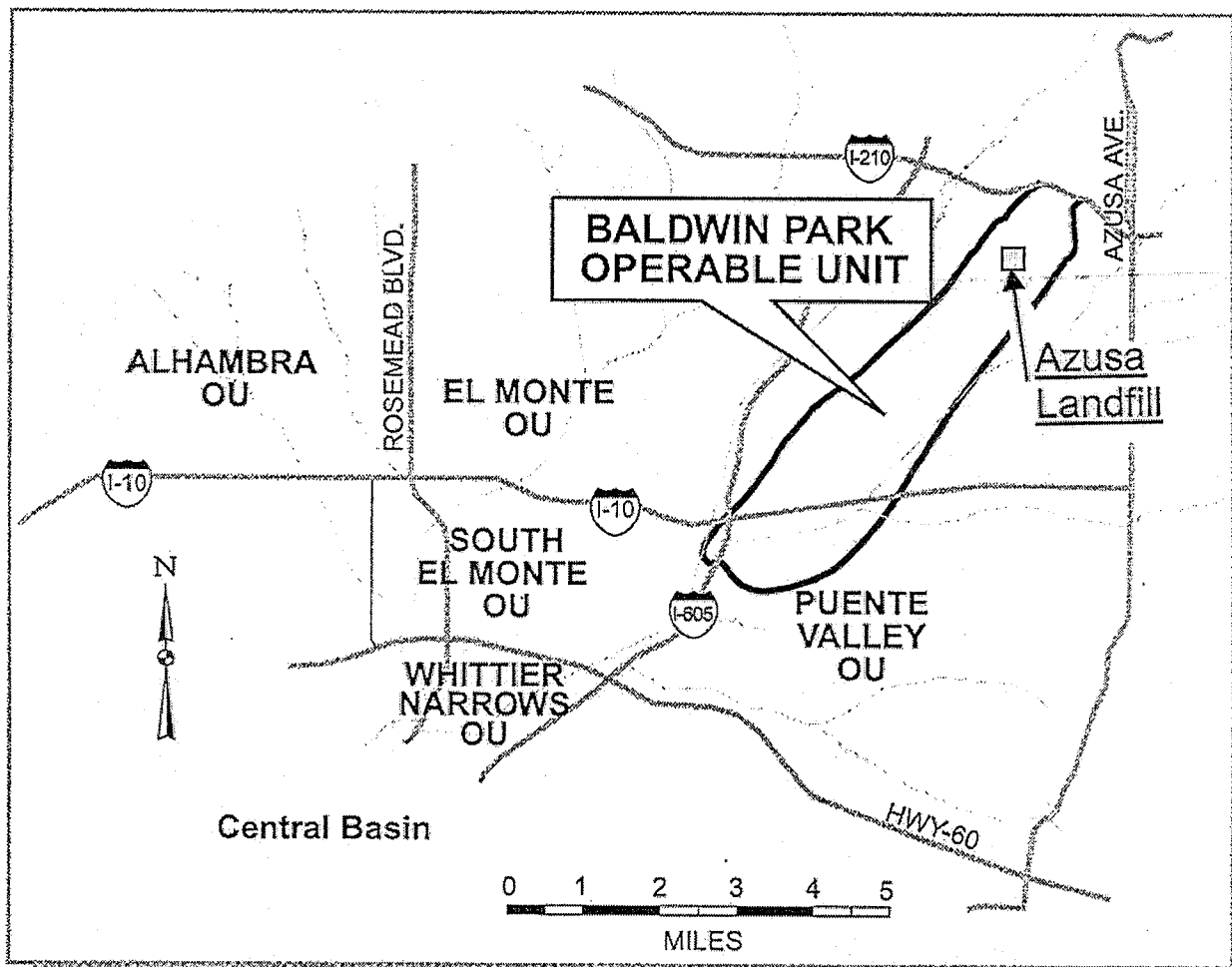


Figure 2. Existing Facilities Showing Zones



OU = Operable Unit
Azusa Landfill = Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill

Figure 3. Baldwin Park Operable Unit

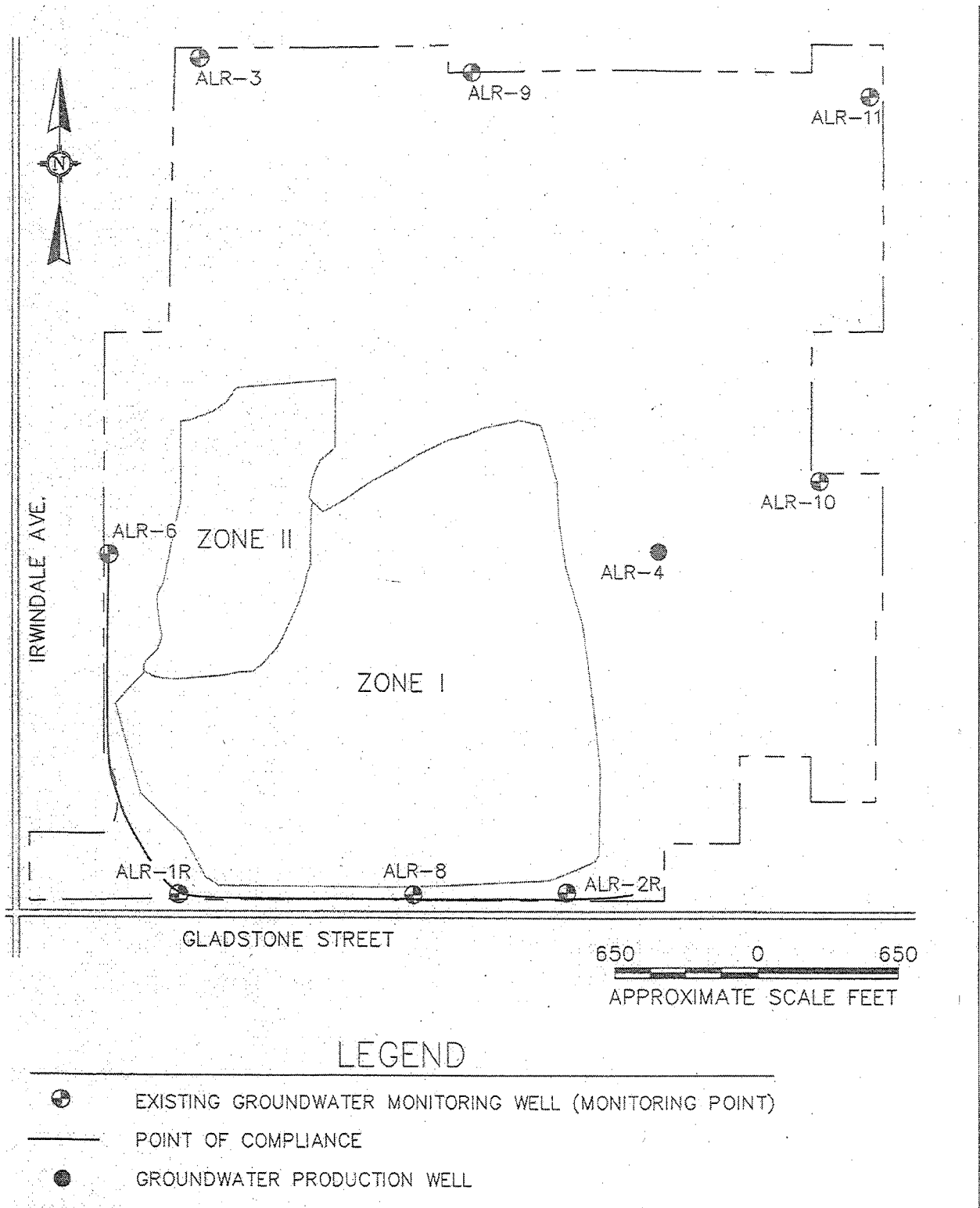


Figure 4. Existing Facilities Showing Groundwater Monitoring Wells

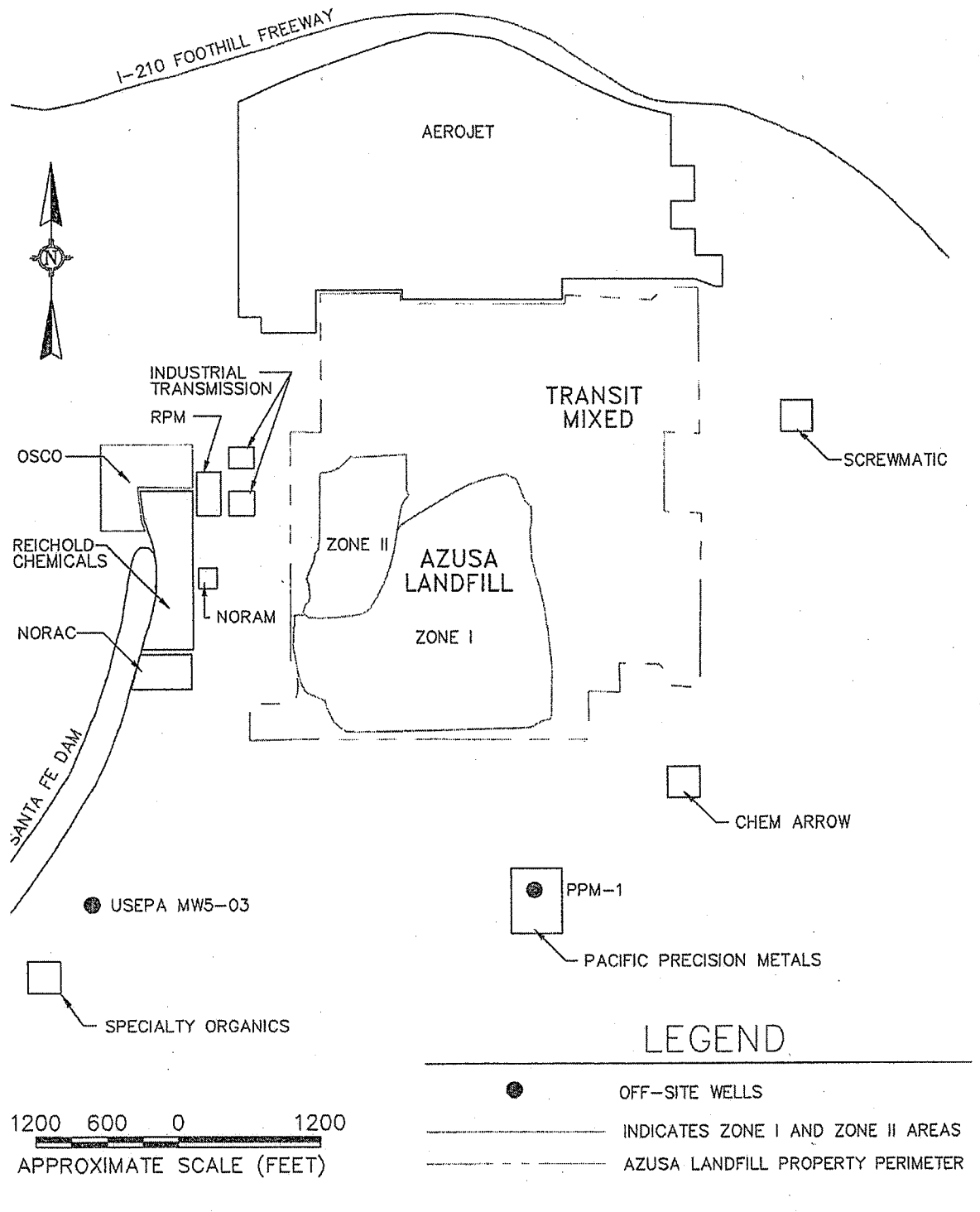


Figure 5. Site Map Showing Offsite Wells

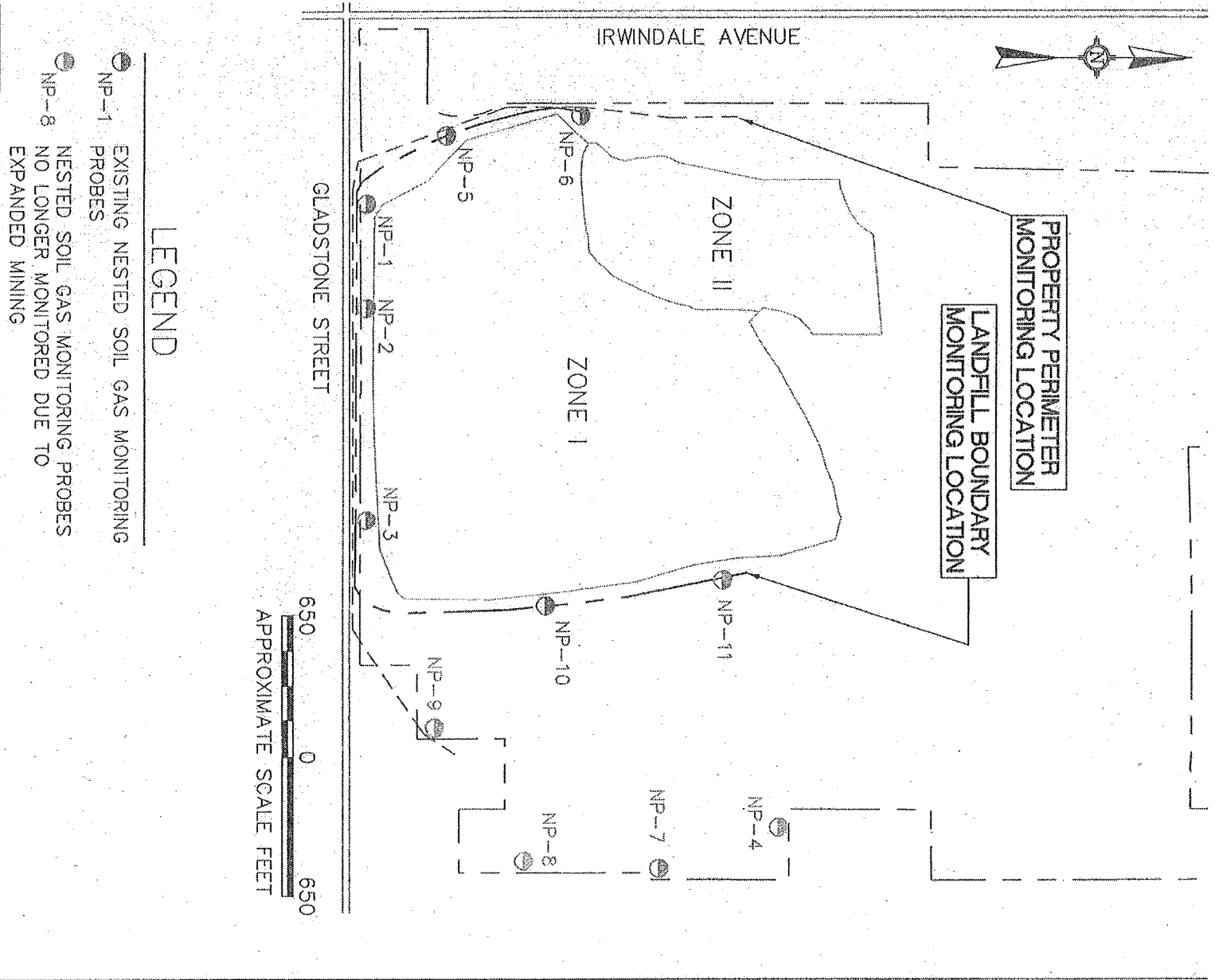


Figure 6. Nested Gas Probes

**Waste Management, Inc.
Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill
Order No. R4-2009-0098**

File No. 59-102

**ATTACHMENT A:
DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS**

“**27 CCR**” means the State Water Resources Control Board’s regulations, in Division 2 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, applicable to the discharge to land of waste that is not hazardous waste.

“**40 CFR 258**” means the regulations under Part 258 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations that apply to municipal solid waste landfills.

“**ACM**” means the federal Assessment of Corrective Measures process, under 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 258.56, which applies to any municipal solid waste landfill that has exhibited a measurably significant release over the applicable Water Quality Protection Standard at any well along the point of compliance for any Appendix II constituent. In California, this process is one in which the discharger determines the nature and extent of the release, implements interim corrective action measures, and develops a broad suite of possible measures, including a subset thereof which the discharger will propose for Regional Water Quality Control Board adoption under the Selection of Remedy process. Generally speaking, the federal Assessment of Corrective Measures and Selection of Remedy processes serve the same function, under the federal approach, as the Evaluation Monitoring Program does under the State approach.

“**Affected parties**” means all people who own, or reside upon, land outside the facility boundary that is underlain by any portion of the release from the landfill. Under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.55(g)(1)(iii), the discharger must keep an up-to-date list of all such people and must assure that they are invited to the discussion of proposed corrective action measures, pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.56(d).

“**AMP**” means a federal Assessment Monitoring Program, under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.55, which applies to any municipal solid waste landfill that, under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.54(c), has exhibited a measurably significant increase over the background value for any Monitoring Parameter. In California, given that a municipal solid waste landfill will have established background as the Concentration Limit for each Monitoring Parameter, the exceedance of the background value for a monitored constituent at any monitoring point also constitutes a violation of the Water Quality Protection Standard, thereby, in most instances, triggering the federal Assessment of Corrective Measures and Selection of Remedy studies. The term also describes the federal program that: 1) is ongoing during the Assessment of Corrective Measures and Selection of Remedy studies and under the Corrective Action Program; and 2) constitutes the federal monitoring program that continues after successful completion of the Corrective Action Program.

“**Appendix I**” (to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258) means the suite of Volatile Organic Compounds and metals used as the default Monitoring Parameter list under the federal municipal solid waste landfill regulations (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.1 through section 258.75). The listed constituents are a subset of those listed in Appendix II and are subject to monitoring and data analysis every six months. The Regional Water Quality Control Board can adopt surrogates for the metals, and can eliminate from the

entire suite any constituent that it finds could not be released from the landfill or derived from such a release.

“**Appendix II**” (to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258) means the suite of hazardous constituents used as the default Constituent of Concern list under the federal municipal solid waste landfill regulations (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.1 through section 258.75). The listed constituents are subject to periodic scans, at selected compliance and background wells, either annually or, as adopted for this landfill, every five years. Constituents detected (trace level or higher) and verified in a retest sample become Monitoring Parameters. The Regional Water Quality Control Board can eliminate from the entire suite any constituent that it finds could not be released from the landfill or derived from such a release.

“**Background**,” when applied to a reference data set used in testing for a measurably significant indication of a release for a given well / Monitoring Parameter pair, means a suite of data which comes as close as possible to representing the data one would get, for that Monitoring Parameter at that well, if there were no release from the landfill.

“**Background well**” means a monitoring well whose purpose is to provide an indication, for each Monitoring Parameter and monitored ground water body, of the mean (or median) and variability one would expect in the Monitoring Parameter’s concentration in that ground water body in the absence of a release from the landfill. Such wells can be upgradient, side-gradient, or (in rare instances) far-downgradient of the landfill. Due to the nearly ubiquitous presence of geographic variation, intra-well comparisons have a greater statistical power than inter-well comparisons. Therefore, the purpose of this type of well is three-fold: 1) to validate that a compliance well’s historical data, for a given Monitoring Parameter, can be used as the background data set for that well / Monitoring Parameter pair, because the compliance well’s historical data does not appear to reflect the presence of a release; 2) to identify the need to adjust the monitoring approach because of the arrival of waters affected by a release of that Monitoring Parameter from a source other than the landfill; and 3) to identify a condition in which a Monitoring Parameter is released from the landfill and migrates to this well in the unsaturated zone (e.g., Volatile Organic Compounds carried by an expanding landfill gas release in the unsaturated zone).

“**Box and Whiskers Plot**” is a quick way to visualize the distribution of data at a given monitoring location. The basic box plot graphically locates the median, 25th and 75th percentiles of the data set; the "whiskers" extend to the minimum and maximum values of the data set. The range between the ends of a box plot represents the Interquartile Range, which can be used as a quick estimate of spread or variability. When comparing multiple monitoring locations, box plots for each monitoring location can be lined up on the same axes to roughly compare the variability in each monitoring location. This may be used as a quick exploratory screening for the test of homogeneity of variance across multiple monitoring locations. If two or more boxes are very different in length, the variances in those monitoring location groups may be significantly different.

“California Non-statistical Data Analysis Method (CNSDAM)” means the test described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for this landfill, for use jointly on all those Monitoring Parameters, at a given compliance well, whose applicable background data set exhibits trace level or higher concentrations in less than 10% of the data.

“CAO” means a Cleanup and Abatement Order.

“CAP” means a Corrective Action Program that implements the State Water Resource Control Board’s requirements under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20430 and under State Water Resource Control Board Policy No. 93-62 which, regarding a municipal solid waste landfill, requires the Regional Water Quality Control Board to apply any federal requirements, under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.58 (federal Corrective Action Program), that are additional to, or are broader in scope than, the Title 27 California Code of Regulations requirements.

“CLGB” — see “concentration limit”

“Compliance well” means any monitoring well named in the Monitoring and Reporting Program as a ground water monitoring point to be used in detecting, or tracking, the release. The term does not include assessment wells that are used [under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20425(b) and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.55(g)] to delineate the nature and extent of the release, unless the Regional Water Quality Control Board specifically names such a well as a ground water monitoring point in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

“Concentration limit” is a part of the landfill’s Water Quality Protection Standard and means the reference background data set, or reference concentration value, for a given constituent against which one compares current compliance well data to identify, in detection mode, the arrival of the release at a given well and to identify, in tracking mode, if the corrective action measures are bringing the landfill back into compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard [for that Monitoring Parameter), in the portion of the aquifer sampled by that compliance well]. For compliance wells within the area affected by the release, this limit can be a single number, adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board as a Concentration Limit Greater than Background under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20400(a)(3) through (h) and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulation section 258.55(i) for a given Monitoring Parameter involved in the release. Otherwise, this limit will be either the applicable background data set, for Monitoring Parameters that are readily detectable, or will be the Method Detection Limit, for a constituent that exhibits trace level or higher values in less than 10% of the background data (i.e., a Monitoring Parameter that is subject to the California Nonstatistical Data Analysis Method at that compliance well).

“Constituent of concern (COC)” is a part of the landfill’s Water Quality Protection Standard and means the list of constituents that could be released from the landfill, including the foreseeable breakdown products of all such constituents. For the ground water medium at an

municipal solid waste landfill, this list must include all Appendix II constituents except for those that the discharger can show are not being mobilized in the landfill's leachate or, for Volatile Organic Compounds only, in its produced landfill gases. A constituent on this list becomes a Monitoring Parameter only after being detected (at trace level or above) and then verified by a well-specific retest in a periodic scan of compliance wells affected by the release.

“Corrective action measure (CAM)” means an active or passive process (or installation) that the discharger implements or constructs to constrain a release, to eliminate its effects, or to prevent or minimize the release of additional waste from the landfill. The scope of the term includes “interim Corrective Action Measures,” which is applied before the adoption of the Corrective Action Program, and includes “active Corrective Action Measures,” which involves the induced movement of polluted water within the impacted aquifer (e.g., a pump-and-treat operation).

“CWC” means the statutes in the California Water Code.

“Detect,” when applied to a scan of leachate or ground water, means that the constituent for which the scan is conducted shows up at trace level or higher. For Constituents of Concern and Monitoring Parameters that are rarely detected in background, the term means analyses done using a laboratory analytical method that complies with Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20415(e)(7).

“Discrete retest” means a particular means of validating a preliminary indication of a release, for a given compliance well / Monitoring Parameter pair, whereby the discharger applies an approved data analysis method to two new samples for that well / Monitoring Parameter pair. The retest validates the preliminary indication if either or both of the retest samples triggers a measurably significant increase indication. The scope of the retest, at any given compliance well, is limited to only those Monitoring Parameters that gave a preliminary indication at that monitoring point.

“Detection mode,” for a given compliance well / Monitoring Parameter pair, means a state in which one tests for a measurably significant increase, for that Monitoring Parameter at that well, using an appropriate statistical or nonstatistical data analysis method. Once that well / Monitoring Parameter pair exhibits a measurably significant increase (including an initial indication verified by a discrete retest), it is monitored, thereafter, in “tracking mode” until the inception of the proof period, following successful completion of corrective action.

“DMP” means a Detection Monitoring Program that implements the State Water Resources Control Board's requirements, under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20420 and under State Water Resources Control Board Policy No. 93-62, which policy requires the Regional Water Quality Control Board to apply any federal municipal solid waste landfill requirements, under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.54, that are additional to, or are broader in scope than, the Title 27 California Code of Regulations requirements.

“**EMP**” means an Evaluation Monitoring Program that implements the requirements under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20425 and under State Water Resources Control Board Policy No. 93-62, which requires the Regional Water Quality Control Board to apply any applicable federal municipal solid waste landfill requirements, under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.55 through section 258.57, that are additional to, or are broader in scope than, the Title 27 California Code of Regulations requirements. This state program constitutes a stepping stone to a corrective action program, in response to the landfill exhibiting a measurably significant increase of a release or to its having exhibited physical evidence of a release [see Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20385(a)(2 and 3)].

“**Existing Footprint**” (as capitalized) means the area of land, at an municipal solid waste landfill, that is covered by waste as of the date that landfill became subject to the federal regulations of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258, pursuant to section 258.1 of that part.

“**Geographic variation**” means the random change in the mean, or median, concentration of a given Monitoring Parameter between different locations in a given ground water body, in the absence of a release.

“**Indicator parameter**” means all MPars that are deemed most capable of providing for a reliable indication of a Landfill release. These include common leachate indicator parameters (total dissolved solids, chloride, sulfate, and nitrate-nitrogen), all Appendix I VOCs, and all MPars for which a successful demonstration has not been made based on LCRS leachate monitoring data that the constituent cannot reliably be differentiated between LCRS leachate and groundwater. Only indicator parameters will generally be subjected to routine statistical analysis.

“**Inter-well comparison**” means a type of statistical or nonstatistical data analysis, applied to a given detection mode compliance well / Monitoring Parameter pair, in which one compares current concentration data, for that Monitoring Parameter and well, with a suite of background data from the appropriate upgradient well(s) to determine if that Monitoring Parameter has produced a measurably significant increase at that well. Generally speaking, the use of upgradient background data tends to produce higher false-positive and false-negative rates than the intra-well comparison approach, but is appropriate in those cases where it is not feasible to validate that a compliance well’s own historical data reflects water quality in the absence of a release.

“**Intra-well comparison**” means a type of statistical or nonstatistical data analysis, applied to a given detection mode compliance well / Monitoring Parameter pair, in which one compares current concentration data, for that Monitoring Parameter, with a suite of background data consisting of selected historical data from that same well to determine if that Monitoring Parameter has produced a measurably significant increase at that well. Typically, the use of a compliance well’s own historical data, for a Monitoring Parameter, provides better statistical power (to identify a real release and to avoid producing false-positive indications) than does the inter-well comparison approach, but only in a case where it is reasonable to assume that the

compliance well's own historical data does not reflect the presence of a release for that Monitoring Parameter.

“**LCRS**” means a functioning Leachate Collection and Removal System (i.e., one that produces leachate).

“**LFG**” means landfill gas, including any Volatile Organic Compounds.

“**LEA**” means local enforcement agency for the California Integrated Waste Management Board responsible for management of Waste Board regulations of 27 CCR and 40 CFR. For this Landfill the LEA is the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Solid Waste Program.

“**M&RP**” means the Monitoring and Reporting Program that is an attachment to the Waste Discharge Requirements (or other order) and that is incorporated by reference by the Waste Discharge Requirements.

“**Matrix effect**” means any increase in the Method Detection Limit or Peak Quantitation Limit 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 of water or soil-pore gas being analyzed.

“**Measurably significant increase**” means a condition in which an appropriate data analysis method shows an initial indication of a release, for a given detection mode compliance well / Monitoring Parameter pair, that is verified by a discrete retest (for that well and Monitoring Parameter).

“**Method detection limit (MDL)**” means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte's concentration is greater than zero, as defined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 136, Appendix B.

“**Minimum Level**” represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based upon the proper application of analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. MLs also represent the lowest standard concentration on the calibration curve for a specific analytical technique after the application of appropriate method-specific factors.

“**Monitored media**” means those water and/or gas-bearing media (if applicable) that are monitored pursuant to a monitoring and reporting program. The monitored media may include:

- a. groundwater in the uppermost aquifer or in any other portion of the zone of saturation [section 20164 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations], in which it would be reasonable to anticipate that waste constituents migrating from the landfill could be detected, and in any perched zones underlying the landfill,

- b. any bodies of surface water that could be measurably affected by a release,
- c. soil-pore liquid beneath and/or adjacent to the landfill, and
- d. soil-pore gas beneath and/or adjacent to the landfill.

“Monitoring parameter (MPar)” is a part of the landfill’s Water Quality Protection Standard and means a list consisting of those Constituents of Concern that are present at a detectable level (trace level or above) in ground or surface water affected by the release. This is the subset of the Constituents of Concern that is subject to testing for a measurably significant increase, in detection mode, at all compliance wells. For ground water, at a landfill with a functioning Leachate Collection and Removal System, this suite includes all Appendix II constituents that have been detected (at trace level or above) and verified in leachate and, subsequently, have been detected (at trace level or above) and verified in a Constituents of Concern scan of ground water at compliance wells affected by the release. For ground water, at a landfill without a functioning Leachate Collection and Removal System, this suite includes all Appendix II constituents that have been detected (at trace level or above) and verified in a Constituents of Concern scan of ground water at any compliance well affected by the release.

“Monitoring point,” for any given monitored medium (surface water, ground water, or the unsaturated zone), means a location, including any installed access device (e.g., well or lysimeter), that is named in the Monitoring and Reporting Program as a place where the discharger monitors that medium: 1) to detect the arrival of the release front for each Monitoring Parameter that is in detection mode at that location; 2) to detect changes in the concentration of each Monitoring Parameter that is in tracking mode at that location; and 3) in a case where the location that is in tracking mode for most Monitoring Parameters that are involved in the release, to detect the presence, at trace level or above, of any Constituents of Concern that have not previously been detected in that medium (Constituents of Concern newly detected and verified in that medium become Monitoring Parameters for that medium).

“MSW landfill” means any landfill that is subject to any portion of the federal regulations under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258 by virtue of having received municipal solid waste (household waste) at any time and having received any waste after October 9, 1991.

“Operating record” means the organized compendium of information about the landfill and facility that the discharger maintains and makes available to the public at a site approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and/or the Enforcement Agency and that contains a copy of each document submitted to, or received from, any State or local regulatory agency for purposes of obtaining or updating either the Facility Permit or the Waste Discharge Requirements, demonstrating compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, or complying (or demonstrating compliance) with any applicable requirement under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258.

“Point of compliance (POC)” is, for the ground water medium, a part of the landfill’s Water

Quality Protection Standard and means a conceptual vertical surface that is located, in map view, along the hydraulically downgradient limit of waste placement at the landfill and that extends downward through the uppermost aquifer underlying the Unit. The federal municipal solid waste regulations require one or more ground water monitoring points along this vertical surface to monitor the quality of ground water passing it (see Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.51), whereas the Regional Water Quality Control Board will name other ground water monitoring points (not along this vertical surface) as needed to provide the earliest possible detection and measurement of a release [see Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20415(b)(1)].

“**Practical quantitation limit (PQL)**” means the value established as a target value by the United States Environmental Protection Agency that is the lowest concentration of a substance that can be consistently determined within +/- 20% of the true concentration by 75% of the laboratories tested in a performance evaluation study. Alternatively, if performance data are not available, the Practical Quantitation Limit for carcinogens is the Method Detection Limit multiplied by 5, and for noncarcinogens is the Method Detection Limit multiplied by 10. These estimated Practical Quantitation Limits are listed in Appendix II to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258. Generally, these are target values that may not reflect the constraints of matrix effects; therefore, the Regional Water Quality Control Board requires the discharger to keep an up-to-date listing of the applicable laboratory-specific Practical Quantitation Limit and Method Detection Limit estimates for each analyte on the Constituent of Concern list.

“**Recycled water**” refers to “disinfected tertiary recycled water” as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 60301.230.

“**Release**” means the three-dimensional portion of the monitored medium (ground water, surface water, or the unsaturated zone) comprised of all locations therein that are affected by one or more Monitoring Parameters that have migrated from the landfill to such an extent that a properly constructed monitoring point, at that location, would trigger a measurably significant increase over the applicable concentration limit, using an appropriate data analysis method meeting the requirements of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20415(e)(9) and a background data set sample size of 16 or more data points.

“**Reporting limit**” is the same as Minimum Level when there have been no modifications, such as dilution or concentration to the standard analytical procedure during sample preparation.

“**Reporting period**” means the duration separating the submittal of a given type of monitoring report from the time the next iteration of that report is scheduled for submittal.

“**Retest**,” when applied to a scan to detect the presence of an appropriate list of analytes in leachate, landfill gas, or ground water (at an affected monitoring point), means taking a single additional sample from the indicating medium (or, for ground water, the indicating monitoring point) to determine whether the initial detection, for that analyte, is valid. When applied to the

six-monthly monitoring effort for a given compliance well / Monitoring Parameter pair in detection mode, see “discrete retest.”

“**RWQCB**” or “**Regional Board**” means the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

“**Sample size**,” for a given compliance well / Monitoring Parameter pair in detection mode, means the number of data points used to represent the variability of the background population or to represent the present compliance status of the Monitoring Parameter at that well, when applying an appropriate data analysis method.

“**Scan**” means a determination as to whether any of a given list of constituents are detectable (at the trace level or above) in the monitored medium (typically leachate, ground water, or landfill gas). The term includes both the initial measurement and, for a newly detected constituent, the results of the single retest sample. To identify a newly detected constituent, the constituent must be detected (at trace level or above) and then verified by being detected in the single sample retest. When applied to leachate or landfill gas, the term indicates a way of determining which Appendix II constituents should be included in the landfill’s the Constituents of Concern list (once detected and verified, a constituent is added permanently to the Constituents of Concern list). When applied to ground water, the term indicates a way of determining which Appendix II constituents should be included in the landfill’s Monitoring Parameter list (once detected and verified at any given compliance well or background well, a constituent is added permanently to the Monitoring Parameter list).

“**SOR**” means a federal Selection of Remedy study, under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.57, which applies to any municipal solid waste landfill that has exhibited a measurably significant release over the applicable Water Quality Protection Standard at any well along the Point Of Compliance for any Appendix II constituent. In California, this process is one in which the Regional Water Quality Control Board, in the presence of any affected persons and other interested parties, considers all relevant factors and adopts a suite of corrective action measures — developed during the Assessment of Corrective Measures study — which the discharger will apply during the Corrective Action Program to remediate the effects of the release. Generally speaking, the studies serve the same function, under the federal approach, as the Evaluation Monitoring Program does under the State approach.

“**Standard observations**” refers to:

- a. 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 travel from source;
 - iv. Evidence of beneficial use: presence of water-associated wildlife;
 - v. Flow rate; and
 - vi. Weather conditions: wind direction and estimated velocity, total precipitation during the previous five days and on the day of observation.
- b. Along the perimeter of the landfill:
- i. Evidence of liquid leaving or entering the landfill, estimated size of affected area, and flow rate;
 - ii. Evidence of odors: presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source; and
 - iii. Evidence of erosion and/or of exposed refuse.
- c. For the landfill:
- i. Evidence of ponded water at any point on the waste management facility;
 - ii. Evidence of odors: presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source;
 - iii. Evidence of erosion and/or of daylighted refuse; and
 - iv. Standard Analysis and Measurements, which refers to:
 - A. Turbidity (only for water samples) in NTU;
 - B. Water elevation to the nearest 1/100th foot above mean sea level (only for groundwater monitoring); and
 - C. Sampling and statistical/non-statistical analysis of the Monitoring Parameters.

“SW-846” means the laboratory analytical guidance document published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“SWRCB” means the California State Water Resources Control Board.

“**SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62**” means the order the State Water Resources Control Board adopted in 1993 as State Policy For Water Quality Control (has the force of regulation) that applies to all municipal solid waste landfills and requires a composite liner for all portions of the landfill outside of its Existing Footprint, with rare exceptions, and requires the Regional Water Quality Control Board to apply any requirement of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258 that is missing from, or broader in scope than, the State Water Resources Control Boards’ landfill requirements under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations.

“**Tracking mode**,” for a given compliance well / Monitoring Parameter pair, means a state in which there has already been a measurably significant increase (for that Monitoring Parameter at that well) such that the focus has changed from detecting the release to tracking it. In this mode, one keeps an up-to-date concentration versus time plot used in the six-monthly report validating the effectiveness of the Corrective Action Measures — required under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20430(h) — to demonstrate either that current Corrective Action Measures are effectively remediating the release or to identify the need for proposing additional/changed Corrective Action Measures under Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20430(i or j) and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.58(b). A well / Monitoring Parameter pair in this mode remains in this mode until the inception of the proof period following successful completion of corrective action.

“**Time Schedule Order (TSO)**” is an enforceable schedule of compliance for achieving listed milestones in the cleanup.

“**Time-Versus-Concentration Plot**” provides a graphical method to view changes in concentration levels at a particular monitoring location(s) over time. More than one monitoring location can be compared on the same plot to look for differences between monitoring locations. They can also be used to examine the data for indications of trends.

“**Uninvolved COC (UCOC) List**” means the list of COCs that are subject only to periodic every-five-years checks.

“**VOC**” means any of the Volatile Organic Compounds that can be identified in a water or leachate sample under United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 8260 (see SW-846). The United States Environmental Protection Agency lists a subset of 47 such constituents in its Appendix I default Monitoring Parameter list (see Appendix I to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258).

“**VSRLF**” means a “*very small rural landfill*” that has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board that it meets, and continues to meet, the qualifying preconditions, under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.1(f), for being exempt from the federal design criteria (see Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258 Subpart D) and the federal monitoring requirements (see Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 258 Subpart E). In California, to qualify as being such a landfill, the Operating

Record must include the Regional Water Quality Control Board's concurrence with the discharger's demonstration under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 258.1(f). Such a landfill is still required to monitor pursuant to the Title 27 California Code of Regulations requirements and the federal exemptions cease to apply as soon as the landfill exhibits evidence of a release.

“Water quality protection standard (Water Standard)” means the multi-part system by which the discharger determines the compliance status of the landfill, with respect to the release of waste constituents. For each monitored medium, the term includes: the Constituent of Concern list and the Monitoring Parameter list (i.e., the subset of Constituents of Concern that are detectable in the that medium); the concentration limit for each Monitoring Parameter at each monitoring point; the monitoring points (for the ground water medium, these are the compliance wells); and, for the ground water medium, the point of compliance. A violation of this standard occurs whenever a Constituent of Concern that is detectable in that medium (i.e., an Monitoring Parameter) produces a measurably significant increase over its applicable concentration limit at any monitoring point, as indicated by an appropriate statistical or nonstatistical data analysis method meeting the requirements of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations section 20415(e)(9). Such a violation triggers a change from detection mode to tracking mode for that well / Monitoring Parameter pair.

“Well / Monitoring Parameter (Well/MPar) pair” means a given Monitoring Parameter at a given well (typically a compliance well, unless a release is detected at a background well). The discharger tracks compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard for each such pair; therefore, the minimum number of such pairs for the ground water medium is equal to the number of compliance wells times the number of Monitoring Parameters. At any given time, such a well and constituent combination will be either in detection mode or in tracking mode.

“WDRs” means Waste Discharge Requirements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (No. CI-2567)

FOR
WASTE MANAGEMENT
(AZUSA LAND RECLAMATION LANDFILL)

Waste Management (Discharger) shall implement this revised monitoring and reporting program (M&RP¹) at the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill (Landfill) beginning the effective date of Regional Board Order No. R4-2009-0098. This M&RP may be revised pending review of the report required by General Provisions K.5. in Order No. R4-2009-0098.

I. REQUIRED REPORTS AND CONTINGENCY RESPONSE

The Discharger shall submit the following reports to this Regional Board in accordance with the schedules specified.

A. QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORTS

A written Monitoring Report shall be submitted quarterly and an Annual Summary Report due by the following dates of each year:

Report	Date due to this Regional Board
January 1 to March 31	May 15
April 1 to June 30	August 15
July 1 to September 31	November 15
October 1 to December 31	February 15
Annual Report	February 15

Quarterly Reports shall include, but should not be limited to, the following:

1. Transmittal Letter: A letter transmitting the essential points, as described below, shall accompany each report. The letter shall identify any violations occurring since the last report, shall include a discussion of how and why the violations occurred, and shall describe actions taken or planned for correcting those violations. If the Discharger has previously submitted a detailed time schedule for correcting said violations, a reference to the correspondence transmitting such schedule will be satisfactory. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated in the transmittal letter. Monitoring reports and the letter transmitting the monitoring reports shall be signed by a principal executive officer at the level of vice president or above, or by his/her duly authorized representative, if such a representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates. The 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.

¹ Terms and acronym used in this Program are defined in Attachment A of Board Order R4-2009-0098 as well as Section 20164 of 27 CCR.

2. Summary of Non-Compliance – The report shall contain a summary of non-compliance that discusses the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharger into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. Significant aspects of any on-going corrective action measures conducted during the monitoring period shall also be summarized. This section shall include a listing of each well/MPar pair that has changed its mode (detection mode, tracking mode, or Phase I proof mode), together with any new COC identified, new compliance or background well installed, and any COC that has changed from the landfill's UCOC List to its MPar List, during that Reporting Period. This section shall be located at the front of the report and shall clearly list all non-compliance with discharge requirements, as well as all exceedances of water quality protection standards.
3. Site Conditions: General discussion of site conditions (geology, climate, 100 year 24 hour storm, and watershed specifics, etc.) relative to water quality monitoring, including two ground water contour maps of sufficient scope to identify ground water recharge and extraction areas that may impact ground water elevations and flow direction and gradient at the Landfill. One map shall reflect the ground water contour-and-flow conditions at the start of the Reporting Period and the other shall show those conditions as they existed mid-way through the Reporting Period.
4. Narrative Description – A narrative discussion of the site's various monitoring activities and results. Each requirement of Part II of this M&RP shall be specifically discussed.
5. Laboratory Results: Laboratory results and statements demonstrating compliance with Part II of this M&RP.
6. Management of Liquids: A summary of the total volumes, on a monthly basis, of landfill leachate, gas condensate, and contaminated subdrain water extracted at the site, and how these liquids are handled.
7. Waste Disposal Reporting: Waste disposal activities at the site, including:
 - a. A tabular list of the estimated average monthly quantities (in cubic yards and tons) deposited each month.
 - b. An estimate of the remaining capacity (in cubic yards and tons) and the remaining life of the site in years and months.
 - c. A certification that all wastes were deposited in compliance with the Regional Board's requirements, and that no wastes were deposited outside of the boundaries of the waste management area as specified in the Regional Board's requirements.
 - d. The estimated amount of water used at the waste management area for landscape irrigation, compaction, dust control, etc., during each month. (If a source other than potable water is used, the sources and amounts of water from each source shall also be reported.)
 - e. The Discharger shall report all unacceptable wastes inadvertently received at this site and their disposition. The following details shall be included:

- i. The source (if known), including the hauler, of the unacceptable wastes and date received and/or discovered.
- ii. Identification of waste (if known) and the amount of waste.
- iii. The name and address of the hauler who removed the waste from this site.
- iv. The ultimate point of disposal for the waste.
- v. The Discharger's actions to prevent recurrence of the attempted depositing of unacceptable wastes by this source or individual.

If no unacceptable wastes were received (or discovered) during the month, the report shall so state.

8. Map(s): Map(s) or aerial photograph(s) showing waste disposal and monitoring locations, relative physical features, and include monthly contour maps, including flow nets, showing impacts from groundwater pumping and spreading within a one-mile radius of the Landfill on the groundwater monitoring system for the Landfill.

B. ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT

The Discharger shall submit an annual summary report to the Regional Board covering the previous monitoring year. The annual monitoring period ends December 31. This report may be combined with the fourth quarterly report of the year and shall be submitted no later than February 15 of each year. The annual summary report shall include at least the following:

1. Discussion: Include a comprehensive discussion of the compliance record, any 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 up-coming year.
2. Graphical Presentation of Analytical Data: For each well/MPar pair that is no longer in detection mode, submit in graphical format the laboratory analytical data for all samples taken within at least the previous eight calendar years, as a concentration-versus-time plot. Each such graph shall plot the concentration of the monitoring data for that well/MPar pair together with a similar plot of the background data set (concentration limit) with both plots at the same scale, which scale shall be appropriate to show trends or variations in water quality. Maximum contaminant levels (MCL) shall be graphed (each MCL concentration as a horizontal line on the plot) along with constituent concentrations where applicable. Graphs shall plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values. For any given constituent or parameter, the scale for background plots shall be the same as that used to plot downgradient data. The accompanying Annual CAMs Effectiveness Analysis shall address the following issues, by reference both to these tracking mode well/MPar pair plots and to the proportion of release-affected well/MPar pairs that have transitioned to Phase 1 proof mode:

- a. Each such plot shall show a horizontal line indicating the concentration limit's (background data set's) mean value, and the submittal shall include a discussion as to whether the corrective action measures (CAMs) are proving effective at bringing each released waste constituent back down to its respective background mean value at a rate that will result in the landfill's coming back into compliance with its Water Quality Protection Standard within a foreseeable period of time. For any MPar in tracking mode at one or more MPt wells, if this analysis cannot verify that the CAMs are achieving this goal, the report shall propose an updated suite of CAMs that will achieve this goal; likewise,
- b. For any instance in which an MPt well that was previously unaffected by the release (i.e., all MPar's were in detection mode at that well, as of the adoption date of the CAP WDRs), if any MPar at that well transitions to tracking mode (release indication), the report shall include a proposed revision to the CAMs such that the release will not continue to expand beyond its footprint as of the adoption date of the CAP WDRs.

The change from a semi-annual CAMs Effectiveness Analysis to this annual approach is taken pursuant to 27 CCR §20080(a)(1), given that the reliability of trend inferences of such a report is improved by addressing the prior two new data points at each release-affected (tracking mode) well/MPar pair, rather than the single new datum that would be available under a semi-annual approach.

3. Analytical Data: All monitoring analytical data obtained during the previous year, presented in tabular form. Additionally, complete data histories of each well shall be submitted in an electronic format acceptable to the Regional Board.
4. Map(s): Map(s) showing the areas where any significant events have taken place during the previous calendar year and, for final-closed portions of the landfill, the degree, and location, of differential settlement noted in the final cover.
5. M&RP Appendices Updated Annually — An update to any of the following Appendices to this M&RP, as needed to reflect any change, therein, since the prior annual report or, for the first year, since the CAP WDRs were adopted:
 - a. The Concentration Limits, Modes (MPar), and 85th Percentiles (UCOC), by Well/COC Pair listing for each well/COC pair as developed pursuant to section E of Order No. R4-2009-0098;
 - b. The Data Analysis Methods listing for each well/MPar pair as developed pursuant to section E of Order No. R4-2009-0098; and
 - c. The MPar List and UCOC List as developed pursuant to section E of Order No. R4-2009-0098 to reflect any new COCs for which the background data (concentration limit) is being collected for each well/COC pair, any new COC added to the MPar List or UCOC List (after establishing its respective concentration limit at each MPt well), any new MPt well for which concentration limits for each existing MPar and UCOC are being developed, and any COC that has moved from the UCOC List to its MPar list.

C. CONTINGENCY RESPONSE

1. Leachate Seep: The Discharger shall, within 24 hours of discovery, report to the Regional Board by telephone any previously unreported seepage from the Landfill. A written report shall be filed with the Regional Board within seven days, containing at least the following information:
 - a. Map - A map showing the location(s) of seepage.
 - b. Flow rate - An estimate of the flow rate.
 - c. Description - A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g., all pertinent observations and analyses).
 - d. Location - Location of sample(s) collected for laboratory analysis, as appropriate.
 - e. Corrective measures - approved (or proposed for consideration) by the Executive Officer.

2. Response to an Initial Indication of a Release: Should the initial statistical or non-statistical comparison (for a given Reporting Period) indicate that the existing release is tentatively identified by analysis of the beginning-of-Reporting-Period sample for any detection mode well/MPar pair, the Discharger shall:
 - a. Within 24 hours, verbally notify the designated Regional Board staff contact as to 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. Do either of the following:
 - i. For a well/MPar pair using a statistical data analysis method, carry out a pass-1-of-3 retesting approach in accordance with Section II.B.8 of this M&RP. If the re-testing confirms the release indication, or the Discharger fails to perform the re-test, the Discharger shall immediately change that well/MPar pair to tracking mode and shall carry out the response requirements in Section I.C.4. In any case, the Discharger shall inform the Regional 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. For a well/MPar pair that qualifies for the California Nonstatistical Data Analysis Method (CNSDAM)² described in Appendix 4 to this M&RP, carry out the pass-1-of-2 retesting approach and response actions therein described.

² In case the CNSDAM re-test is triggered by detections of common laboratory contaminants (i.e., acetone, toluene, methylene chloride, and carbon disulfide) the Discharger shall remove that VOC from the scope list for that MPt well and shall begin analyzing it using an approved statistical method beginning with the next Reporting Period.

- d. If a data analysis (under C.2.c) provides a verified transition to tracking mode for any well/MPar pair, and the Discharger believes that this indication is in error, the Discharger can make a demonstration, in accordance with 27 CCR section 20420(k)(7), that a source other than the waste management unit 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. If the Executive Officer agrees with the Discharger's demonstration, the affected well/MPar pair(s) can return to detection mode.
3. Physical Evidence of a Release: If either the Discharger or the Executive Officer determines that there is significant physical evidence (27 CCR, section 20385(a)(3)) that the existing release to groundwater has extended beyond the geographic area it covered as of the adoption date of Order No. R4-2009-0098, the Discharger shall conclude that the existing corrective action measures (CAMs) are inadequate and shall:
 - a. Within seven days notify the Regional Board of this fact by certified mail (or acknowledge the Regional Board's determination).
 - b. Carry out the requirements of Section I.C.4. 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 either the Discharger or the Executive Officer concludes that a release has been discovered, the following steps shall be carried out:
 - a. Release is Expanding — If this change involves the transition from detection mode to tracking mode for any MPar at a MPt well that is located outside the geographical area the release covered as of the date of adoption of Order No. R4-2009-0098, the Discharger shall, within 90 days, submit an Amended report of Waste Discharge proposing and substantiating a revised suite of corrective action measures (CAMs) that will prevent the release from extending any further into previously-unaffected portions of the aquifer.
 - b. New Constituent in the Release — If this change involves the transition from detection mode to tracking mode at any MPt well for a constituent that is in detection mode at all other MPt wells, the Discharger shall conclude that there is a new constituent is actively involved in the release and shall, within 90 days thereafter, submit an Amended Report of Waste Discharge that includes a determination as to whether the existing CAMs are adequate to remediate the new release constituent and, if not, proposing and substantiating a suite of revised CAMs that will provide effective remediation of all released constituents, including this new one.
 - c. Minor Change Within the Release Footprint — If this change involves the transition from detection mode to tracking mode at any MPt well for a constituent that is in tracking mode at one or more wells within the geographic area of the release (as of the adoption date of Order No. R4-2009-0098), the Discharger shall note this change prominently in the next monitoring report and the Annual Monitoring Report.

- d. Apparent Return to Compliance — Any time a well/MPar pair in tracking mode has two Reporting Periods in a row in which each compliance datum for that pair plots at-or-below the mean background concentration (the horizontal line showing the mean background concentration), that well/MPar pair shall transition automatically from tracking mode to Phase I proof mode and the Discharger shall indicate this change immediately to their Regional Water Board contact (by phone or e-mail), shall highlight that change in monitoring report for that Reporting Period and in the annual summary monitoring report, with special focus on that change in summary report's CAMs effectiveness analysis required under B.2.
5. Release Beyond Facility Boundary: Any time the Discharger concludes (or the Executive Officer directs the Discharger to conclude) that a release from the Landfill has proceeded beyond the facility boundary, the Discharger shall so notify all persons who either own or reside upon the land that directly overlies any part of the plume (Affected Persons) as follows:
 - 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 all 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 (see C.2 through C.4).
 - 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 Regional Board with both a copy of the notification and a current mailing list of Affected Persons.

D. SUBMITTING OF REPORTS

1. Each monitoring report shall contain the following statement:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. [CWC Sections 13263, 13267, and 13268]"
2. A duly authorized representative of the Discharger may sign the documents if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by the person described above;
 - b. The authorization specified an individual or person having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated disposal system; and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

3. The Discharger shall submit all scheduled reports required in this M&RP electronically, in accordance with section 3890 et. seq. of the 23 CCR, division 3. In addition, a hard copy of the report and a compact disk that contains all electronic submittals shall be submitted to the Regional Board. To reduce volume, appendices to the report, such as field records and laboratory reports, may be omitted from the hard copy.
4. All reports required in this M&RP shall be addressed to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90013
ATTN: Information Technology Unit

II. REQUIRED MONITORING AND INSPECTIONS

The Discharger shall conduct the following monitoring and inspections at the Landfill. Unless otherwise indicated, all monitoring data and inspection results shall be reported to the Regional Board as outlined in Section I of this M&RP. In addition, Regional Board staff shall conduct annual testing appropriate to confirm the accuracy of the Discharger's self monitoring.

A. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING NETWORKS

The Discharger shall conduct quarterly analytical monitoring on groundwater, surface water, and the vadose (unsaturated) zone and semi-annual analytical monitoring for leachate at the Landfill. The current environmental monitoring points for the Landfill are summarized in Table T-1 and their locations are displayed on Figure T-1.

Table T-1: Monitoring Points at the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill

Media Monitored	Monitoring Point	Location
Groundwater	ALR-1, ALR-2R, ALR-6*, ALR-8	Down-gradient
	ALR-3, ALR-9, ALR-10, ALR-11	Upgradient
Leachate	Leachate sumps	Zone II

* ALR-6 is located on the western property boundary and functions primarily as a side gradient well, but can be upgradient or downgradient during certain groundwater flow conditions

B. ANALYTICAL MONITORING

1. Initial Full Appendix II Scan – Within 30 days of the adoption of this Order, all groundwater monitoring points where a full Appendix II scan has not been performed within the last five years must be sampled and analyzed for the presence or absence of all Appendix II constituents that are not yet on the Landfill's monitoring parameter (MPar) list. Such sampling shall also be performed at any new groundwater monitoring well within 30 days of its installation. For any Appendix II constituent detected in the scan that is not yet on the Landfill's MPar list, the Discharger shall resample for that constituent, within 30 days, at all monitoring points where the constituent(s) was detected. Any Appendix II constituent that is detected and confirmed at one or more groundwater

monitoring points becomes a new constituent of concern (COC) for the Landfill and shall be added to the Landfill's MPar list, pursuant to 40 CFR 258.55(b-d).

2. COC List — As of the date of this M&RP, the COC list for the Landfill consists of all those constituents listed in Table T-2 below. In addition, at any subsequent time, the COC list shall include: all Appendix II 40 CFR 258 constituents detected and verified in the initial scan under Sections II.B.1. and all Appendix II 40 CFR 258 constituents that have been detected and affirmed in the annual leachate scan required by this M&RP. The Discharger shall notify Regional Board staff of any such new addition to the COC list immediately, via phone, fax, or e-mail, shall note it in the operating record within 14 days of the verification, and shall note prominently the constituent(s) added to the COC list in the next scheduled monitoring report.

Table T- 2 Current Constituents of Concern at the Landfill

Monitoring Parameters		Supplemental Parameters	Other COCs
Indicator Parameters			
<p>Inorganic Parameters: Alkalinity, total Ammonia, nitrogen Chemical oxygen demand (COD) Chloride Potassium, total Total dissolved solids (TDS) Total organic carbon (TOC)</p> <p>Appendix I VOCs: 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethene 1,2,3-Trichloropropane 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane 1,2-Dibromoethane 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloropropane 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 2-Butanone 2-Hexanone 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone Acetone Acrylonitrile Benzene</p>	<p>Bromochloromethane Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Bromomethane c-1,2-Dichloroethene c-1,3-Dichloropropene Carbon Disulfide Carbon Tetrachloride Chlorobenzene Chloroethane Chloroform Chloromethane Dibromochloromethane Dibromomethane Dichlorodifluoromethane Ethylbenzene Iodomethane Methylene chloride o-Xylene p/m-Xylene Styrene t-1,2-Dichloroethene t-1,3-Dichloropropene t-1,4-Dichloro-2-Butene Tetrachloroethene Toluene Trichloroethene Trichlorofluoromethane Vinyl Acetate Vinyl Chloride Other Organics: Dichlorodifluoromethane (DCDFM) Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) 1,4-Dioxane</p>	<p>Bicarbonate (as CaCO₃) Boron, total Bromide Calcium, total Carbon dioxide, lab Fluoride Iron, total Magnesium, total Manganese, total Nitrate-N pH, field Sodium, total Sulfate Sulfide Specific conductance, field Temperature, field Turbidity, field</p>	<p>Metals: Antimony Arsenic Barium Beryllium Chromium, total Cobalt Copper Lead Mercury Nickel Selenium Silver Thallium Vanadium Zinc</p> <p>Emergent Chemicals not already listed: Perchlorate N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE) Hexavalent Chromium Pharmaceutical and Personal Care Products (PPCPs)</p> <p>Any other pollutants that are detected and confirmed in landfill leachate</p>

3. Monitoring Parameters (MPars): Current groundwater MPar's at the Landfill are described below:
 - a. Indicator Parameters, including all inorganic indicator parameters, and Appendix I VOCs listed in Table T-2, as well as methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and 1,4-Dioxane. These constituents are considered capable of providing reliable indication of a release from the Landfill. The Discharger shall apply the statistical analyses described in Section II.B.8. or nonstatistical analysis in Section II.B.9. of this M&RP to analyze all groundwater monitoring data obtained under this program
 - b. Supplemental Parameters are inorganic constituents that provide important information regarding groundwater geochemistry but are not expected to show significant variation in groundwater in the event of a Landfill release. Monitoring data for the Supplemental Parameters will generally be used for informational purposes only and will not be subjected to routine statistical analysis.
 - c. Other COCs: These include trace metals and any other pollutants that have been detected and confirmed to be in leachate from the Landfill.
4. Ongoing Background Well Testing - The Discharger shall continue to monitor background wells for each MPar and COC each time that MPar or COC is monitored at down gradient wells. Water quality data obtained from background wells shall be processed and reported the same way as detection monitoring wells. The Discharger shall follow the requirements in Section I.C.2. of this M&RP in response to the detection of any VOCs at any background well at the site.
5. Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) - In accordance with 27 CCR section 20390, WQPS for the ARL Landfill is established as the natural background groundwater quality at the site, which is set to either the statistically predicted value (if the constituent naturally exists) or the laboratory detection limit (if the constituent does not naturally exist in the water).
6. Development and Updating of Concentration Limits – The Discharger shall continue to develop and update concentration limits following the procedures provided in Section III.B.8.a. of this M&RP. The Discharger shall review concentration limits biannually in its annual reports submitted to the Regional Board. When appropriate, new concentration limits shall be proposed.
7. Groundwater Quality Monitoring – The Discharger shall conduct the following groundwater monitoring activities at the Landfill:
 - a. Quarterly Monitoring shall be conducted at all groundwater monitoring wells. Water samples from these monitoring points shall be analyzed for all indicator parameters on a quarterly basis and all supplemental parameters on a quarterly basis;
 - b. Five-Yearly COC Scan - Every five years, starting in 2009, the Discharger shall analyze a sample from each ground water monitoring point for the detectable presence (including trace determinations) of all COCs that are not yet on the monitoring parameter list. This constitutes the means by which the Discharger continues to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 258.55(b)-(d).

- i. During each such COC scanning event, the Discharger shall obtain and analyze a minimum of one sample from each monitoring well (sufficient to obtain a datum for each COC that is subject to the scan). Upon detecting (including trace value) a COC that is not yet on the MPar list, the Discharger shall, within 30 days, take a single resample from the indicating affected well(s) and reanalyze it only for the newly-detected constituent(s).
 - ii. Any COC detected in samples collected from a groundwater monitoring well, and verified by a retest, automatically becomes part of the MPar list for the facility. This constitutes the means by which the Discharger shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 258.55(d)(2).
8. Concentration Limits and the Analysis of Monitoring Data - All well/COC pair testing for the landfill use the "interwell comparison" approach whereby the concentration limit (reference background data set) is derived from an appropriate background well, which data is compared against a recent datum from a compliance well (which well stands along the travel path that a release would take).
 - a. Moving Window Concentration Limits — The basis for any statistical or nonstatistical detection mode test for a well/MPar pair (to identify a waste release indication for that MPar at that well) is the pair's respective background reference data set (concentration limit). For any well/UCOC pair, during a UCOC scan of compliance wells, the 85th percentile of the well/UCOC pair's concentration limit data serves as a reference concentration which, if exceeded in the initial scan and the single retest, causes the UCOC to be monitored, thereafter, as an MPar at all compliance wells. Thus, all COCs (whether they are an MPar or a UCOC) must have a concentration limit.
 - i. Moving Window Concentration Limits for Extant COCs — For all COCs that are on MPar and UCOC Lists as of the effective date of Order No. R4-2009-0098, its respective concentration limit, as of that adoption date, consists of all validated data from the proposed upgradient background well for that MPar from the period 1995 through 2002, and that initial background data set shall be updated continually, as follows. Each Reporting Period thereafter, the new background data point (from that background well for that MPar) shall replace the oldest datum. The Discharger shall report the updated background data set, for each such well/COC pair, in each Annual Summary Monitoring Report, as an updated replacement for the listing shown in Appendix 1 of this M&RP. Likewise, the Annual Summary Monitoring Report shall present a listing consisting of a detailed listing of the data analysis method used for each well/MPar pair, as an updated replacement for the information presented in Appendix 2 of this M&RP.
 - ii. Concentration Limits for New COCs — For any non-COC Appendix II constituent that is identified at any concentration above its respective PQL in the initial sample of the annual leachate scan and that exceeds its PQL in the subsequent mid-Reporting-Period (pass-1-of-2 approach) retest becomes a new COC for the Landfill. For any such new COC, whether it is a new MPar or a new UCOC, the Discharger shall sample all background wells each Reporting Period at least once, thereafter, and shall add the new background datum (from a given background well) to the concentration limit for that COC at each compliance well

until adding each such new background datum to the constituent's concentration limit at each compliance well that derives its background data set (concentration limit) from that background well. Note that this means that the UCOCs will be sampled at each background well each Reporting Period even in Reporting Periods for which there is no UCOC scan. This concentration limit expansion shall continue until the concentration limit "sample size" (i.e., the number of data points) equals 28, at which point the concentration limit for that COC at each compliance well shall be handled (from then onward), instead, as described in ¶II.B.8.a.i.

- iii. Concentration Limits at a New Compliance Well — Any time the Discharger installs, or the Regional Water Board Executive Officer requires the Discharger to install, a new compliance well, the Discharger shall follow the concentration limit development approach described in B.8.a.ii for all COCs, but shall carry out the quarterly background sampling only at the existing-or-new background well the Regional Water Board Executive Officer determines is applicable to that new compliance well.
- b. Statistical Methods — Well/MPar pairs having a concentration limit (background data set) for which the data exceed the constituent's respective Method Detection Limit (MDL) in 10% or more of the background data to date shall use the most appropriate of the following statistical methods, under a pass-1-of-3 retesting approach: parametric upper prediction limit (UPL) using Normal or transform-Normal data; or, especially for a background data set with from 16% to 75% non-detect (ND) values, shall use a Gamma UPL statistical method (ask your Regional Water Board contact to direct you to the papers: Gibbons and Bhaumik, 2006; and Bhaumik and Gibbons, 2006). For any well/MPar pair for which its concentration limit contains trace determinations, the Discharger shall substitute for each such determination its estimated concentration (often called its "J-value") and proceed with applying the statistical method. If, after making this J-value substitution, the concentration limit data set contains 76% to 90% "ND" values, the Discharger shall propose and substantiate a suitable statistical data analysis method (under a pass-1-of-3 retesting approach) or nonstatistical data analysis method (under a pass-1-of-2 retesting approach) for approval by delegated Regional Water Board staff. By the end of the first Reporting Period following adoption of Order No. R4-2009-0098, the Discharger shall submit, as part of the monitoring report for that Reporting Period, a derived statistical power curve for each detection mode well/MPar pair that uses the parametric UPL method which power curve shall demonstrate that the method beats the USEPA's Reference Power Curve, given the background sample size (number of data points in the concentration limit), the transformation formula applied (if any), the method settings (e.g., an error rate {alpha} less than 0.01), and the pass-1-of-3 retesting approach the Discharger is applying to the analysis of that detection mode well/MPar pair.
- c. Nonstatistical Method — For all non-VOC MPar's in detection mode whose respective concentration limit exceeds its respective MDL in less than 10% of that background data, and for all VOCs in detection mode, the Discharger shall apply the California Nonstatistical Data Analysis Method (CNSDAM) described in Appendix 4 of this M&RP. That method tests all qualifying constituents in one test at any given MPt.

- d. Mode-Based Water Quality Monitoring Approaches — The monitoring approach used for each monitoring parameter at each MPt well (well/MPar pair) shall be controlled by its respective compliance status mode (mode), as follows:
- i. Detection Mode —Any well/MPar pair that has not produced a measurably significant increase is in “detection mode.” The purpose of monitoring in detection mode, for that well/MPar pair, is to watch for the MPar’s arrival at that well at a concentration strong enough to trigger a measurably significant release-detection indication using an appropriate statistical or nonstatistical data analysis method. Given a measurably significant indication (including retesting), the well/MPar pair automatically switches to “tracking mode,” and the Discharger provides the appropriate response under C.4;
 - ii. Tracking Mode —A well/MPar pair that has produced a measurably significant increase moves from detection mode to tracking mode. The purpose of the tracking mode monitoring is to verify the suitability and effectiveness of the existing corrective action measures (CAMs) by tracking changes in the MPar’s concentration at that location via an evolving concentration-versus-time plot (new background data points and new compliance data points each go to their respective graph on that plot). These plots are used in the Annual CAMs Effectiveness Analysis that is included in the annual summary monitoring report (see ¶I.B.2). Any time that all of the newest compliance data points for that well/MPar pair, covering two consecutive Reporting Periods, plot at-or-below the then-current background mean concentration line, the well/MPar pair switches automatically to Phase 1 proof mode, given that there is a good likelihood that it has returned to compliance with its respective concentration limit, and the Discharger reports this to the Regional Water Board contact immediately, declares it prominently in the monitoring report for that Reporting Period, and includes discussion of the change in the Annual CAMs Effectiveness Analysis; or
 - iii. Phase 1 Proof Mode — For a well/MPar pair in Phase 1 proof mode, the monitoring goal is to continue tracking the pair’s apparent return to compliance with its respective concentration limit. As such, the Discharger continues to plot new compliance and background data points on the well/MPar pair’s concentration-versus-time plot, just as is done under tracking mode. For any well/MPar pair in Phase 1 proof mode, the Discharger shall discuss the pair’s ongoing apparent state of compliance, by reference to where the most recent data points have plotted, relative to the background mean concentration, in the Annual CAM Effectiveness Analysis (see B.2).
9. California Nonstatistical Data Analysis Method (CNSDAM)
- a. Non-Statistical Method for Detection Mode for MPars Seldom Found in Background - For any given compliance (downgradient) well, regardless of the monitoring program (DMP, EMP, AMP, or CAP), the Discharger shall use this data analysis method, jointly, for all constituents on the “scope list” in Section II.B.9.a.i. of this M&RP (or, for each retest sample, the modified scope list of Section II.B.9.b.ii.

- i. Scope List – Within 30 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall create a current “scope list” showing each detection mode MPar, at that well, that exceeds its MDL in less than 10% of its background data.
 - ii. Two Triggers - From the scope list made under Section II.B.9.a.i. above, for an initial test (or, for a retest, the modified scope list under Section II.B.9.b.ii. below), the Discharger shall identify each MPar in the current sample from that well that exceeds either its respective MDL or PQL. The Discharger shall conclude that these exceeding MPars provide a preliminary indication (or, for a retest, provide a measurably significant indication) of a change in the nature or extent of the release, at that well, if either:
 - (a) Two or more of the MPars on a monitoring well’s scope list exceed their respective MDL; or
 - (b) At least one of the MPars on a monitoring well’s scope list equals or exceeds its respective PQL.
 - b. Discrete Retest [27 CCR § 20415(e)(8)(E):
 - i. In the event that the Discharger concludes (pursuant to Section II.B.9.a.ii above) that there is a preliminary indication, then the Discharger shall immediately notify Regional Board staff by phone, fax, or e-mail and, within 30 days of such indication, shall collect two new (re-test) samples from the indicating compliance well.
 - ii. For any given compliance well, the Discharger shall analyze the retest samples only for those constituents indicated in that well’s original test, under Section II.B.9.a.ii of this M&RP, and these indicated constituents shall comprise the well’s “modified scope list.” As soon as the retest data are available, the Discharger shall apply the same test (under Section II.B.9.a.ii above, but using this modified scope list) to separately analyze each of the two suites of retest data at that compliance well.
 - iii. If either (or both) of the retest samples trips either (or both) of the triggers under Section II.B.9.a.ii, then the Discharger shall conclude that there is a measurably significant increase at that well for the constituent(s) indicated in the validating retest sample(s). Furthermore, thereafter, the Discharger shall monitor the indicated constituent(s) in tracking mode at that well, shall remove the constituent(s) from the scope list created for that well, notify the Regional Board in writing, and highlight this conclusion and these changes in the next scheduled monitoring report and in the Landfill’s operating record.
10. Groundwater Flow Direction – the Discharger shall measure the water level in each well at least quarterly and determine the presence of horizontal and vertical gradients and groundwater flow rate and direction of the groundwater.
 11. Leachate Monitoring – The Discharger shall conduct leachate monitoring at all leachate collection sumps, including a one-time analysis of leachate from Zone 1, at the Landfill as follows:

- a. Annual Appendix II Constituent Scan - Leachate samples shall be taken at each leachate sump each year during the month of October. The samples shall be analyzed for all those Appendix II constituents in 40 CFR, Part 258 that are not already a COC for the Landfill.
 - b. Pass-1-of-2 Retest - If any non-COC constituent is detected in the leachate sampling event at-or-above its respective PQL concentration at any leachate sump sampled, the Discharger shall resample that indicating leachate sump three months later and analyze the leachate sample for those detected constituents only. If any such constituent exceeds its respective PQL in both the initial and retest leachate sample, the constituent becomes a COC for the Landfill and the Discharger shall report this to the Regional Board within two weeks of the confirmation. For any such new COC, the Discharger shall follow ¶II.B.5.a.ii to develop its initial concentration limit at each MPt well.
 - c. Reporting - Leachate monitoring results shall be included in the quarterly and annual report that covers the period during which the monitoring is conducted..
12. Vadose Zone Monitoring – The Discharger shall include in each quarterly monitoring report all monthly gas probe monitoring results conducted during that Reporting Period in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1150.1.
 13. Surface Water Monitoring – Surface water monitoring is not required in this M&RP because runoffs at the site are monitored under the General NPDES Stormwater Permit and the M&RP for the Landfill (CI-2567).
 14. Water Used on Site for Irrigation and Dust Control: The Discharger shall record the amount of water used on site for the purposes of irrigation and dust control from each source on a monthly basis. Each water source, other than potable water, shall be sampled quarterly and analyzed for pH, heavy metals, nitrate, and VOCs.

C. SITE INSPECTIONS

The Discharger shall inspect the Landfill in accordance with the following schedule, and record, at a minimum, standard observations.

1. During the wet season (October through April), following each storm that produces storm water runoff, or on a monthly basis if no storm produces runoff during the month.
2. During the dry season, a minimum of one inspection shall be performed every three months.
3. Standard Observations during a site inspection shall include at least the following:
 - a. Evidence of any surface water leaving or entering the waste management unit, estimated size of affected area, and estimated flow rate (show affected area on map).

- b. Evidence of odors; presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source.
- c. Evidence of erosion and/or of exposed refuse.
- d. Inspection of all storm water discharge locations for evidence of non-storm water discharges during dry seasons, and integrity during wet seasons.
- e. Evidence of ponded water at any point on the waste management facility (show affected area on map).
- f. Compliance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, insuring that the terms of the General NPDES Stormwater Permit are properly implemented.
- g. Integrity of all drainage systems.

PART III: SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

A. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of Standard USEPA Methods (USEPA publication "SW-846"), and in accordance with a sampling and analysis plan acceptable to the Executive Officer. A State of California approved laboratory shall perform water analysis. Specific methods of analysis must be identified. The director of the laboratory whose name appears on the certification shall supervise all analytical work in his/her laboratory and shall sign reports of such work submitted to the Regional Board. In addition, the Discharger is responsible for seeing that the laboratory analysis of samples from all Monitoring Points meets the following restrictions:

The methods of analysis and the detection limits used must be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For any COC or parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90% non-numerical determinations (i.e., Trace) in historical data for that medium, the SW-846 analytical method having the lowest Method Detection Limit (MDL) shall be selected.

- 2. Report J-Values — Each trace result (i.e., the concentration falls between the constituent's MDL and its Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)) shall be reported as an estimated concentration (e.g., concentration is in parentheses and it is flagged as a "J-value"). Thus, for the purposes of analyses made for the landfill, the "reporting limit" is the constituent's MDL.
- 3. MDL and PQL shall be derived by the laboratory for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. Both limits 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 other 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. For each COC (MPar or UCOC) addressed during a given reporting period, the Discharger shall include in the monitoring report a listing of the prevailing MDL and PQL for that COC, together with an indication as to whether the MDL, PQL, or both have changed since the prior reporting period. The Discharger shall require the analytical laboratory to report censored data (trace level and non-detect determinations). In the event that an MPar's MDL and/or PQL change, the Discharger shall highlight that change in the report's summary and the report shall include an explanation for the change that is written and signed by the owner/director of the analytical laboratory.
5. Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) data shall be reported along with the sample results to which it applies. The main sample result for a given analyte shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recovery, but the "alt. value" column can show what the laboratory estimates to be the constituent's true concentration, if flagged accordingly. The QA/QC data submittal shall include:
 - a. The method, equipment, and analytical detection limits.
 - b. The recovery rates, including an explanation for any recovery rate that is outside the USEPA-specified recovery rate.
 - c. The results of equipment and method blanks.
 - d. The results of spiked and surrogate samples.
 - e. The frequency of quality control analysis.
 - f. The name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses.
6. QA/QC analytical results involving detection of common laboratory contaminants in any sample shall be reported and flagged for easy reference.
7. Non-targeted chromatographic peaks shall be identified, quantified, and reported to a reasonable extent. When significant unknown peaks are encountered, second column or second method confirmation procedures shall be performed in an attempt to identify and more accurately quantify the unknown analyte(s).

B. RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED

Analytical records shall be maintained by the Discharger or laboratory, and shall be retained for a minimum of five years. The period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation or when directed by the Executive Officer. Such records shall show the following for each sample:

1. Identity of sample and the actual Monitoring Point designation 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 personnel performing each analysis.


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4. Complete procedure used, including method of preserving the sample, and the identity and volumes of reagents used.
5. Results of analyses, and Method Detection Limit and Practical Quantitation Limit for each analysis.

These records and reports are public documents and shall be made available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.

ORDERED BY: _____


Tracy J. Egoscue
Executive Officer

Chief Deputy E.O.

DATE: September 3, 2009

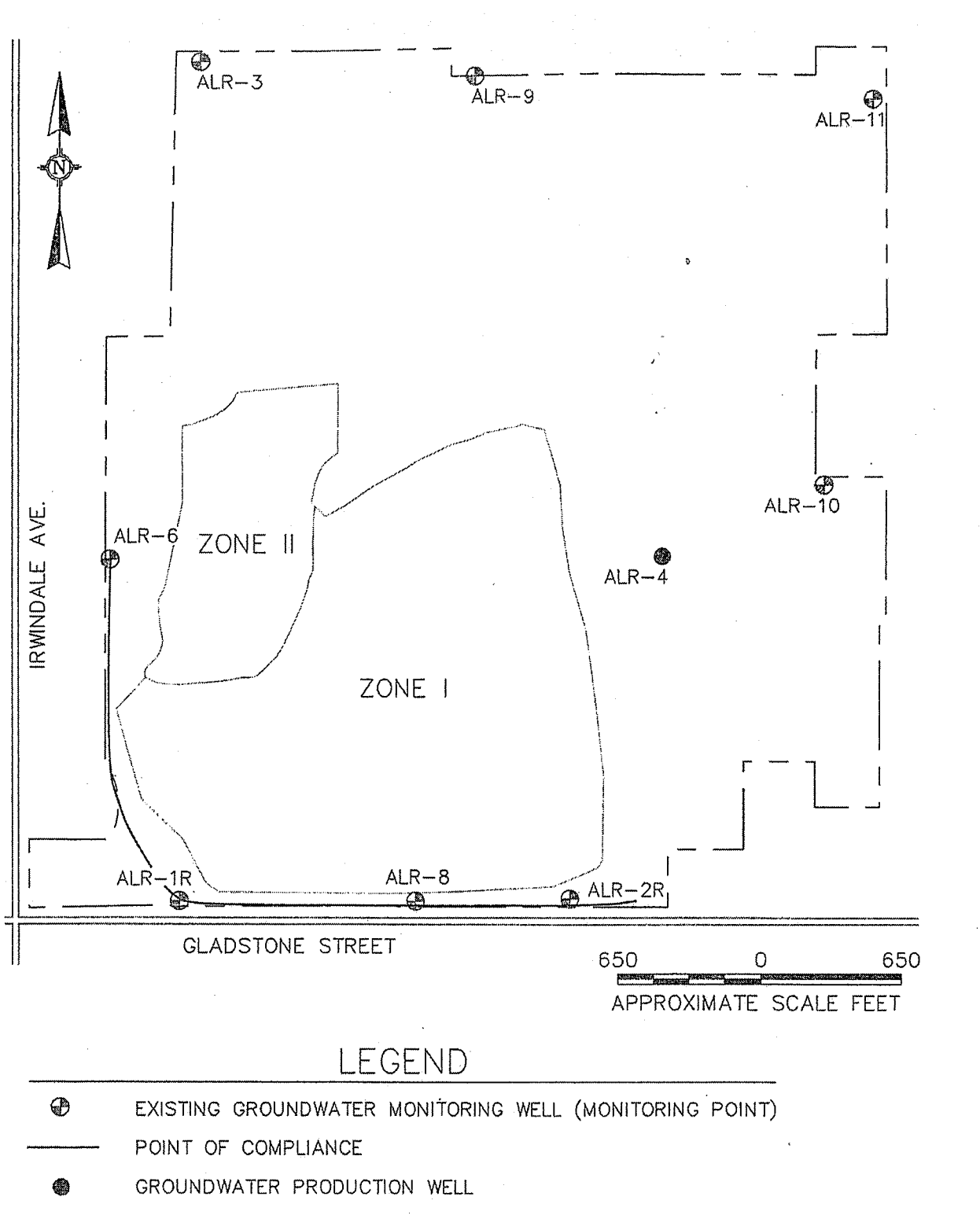


Figure T-1

STANDARD PROVISIONS
APPLICABLE TO WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. DUTY TO COMPLY

The discharger must comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. A responsible party has been designated in the Order for this project, and is legally bound to maintain the monitoring program and permit. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board. [CWC Section 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, 13350]

2. GENERAL PROHIBITION

Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a pollution, contamination or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code (CWC). [H&SC Section 5411, CWC Section 13263]

3. AVAILABILITY

A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. [CWC Section 13263]

4. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

The discharger must notify the Executive Officer, in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage to a new discharger containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the current discharger and the new discharger. This agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the existing discharger is liable for violations up to the transfer date and that the new discharger is liable from the transfer date on. [CWC Sections 13267 and 13263]

5. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

In the event of a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge, the discharger shall file with this Regional Board a new Report of Waste Discharge. [CWC Section 13260(c)]. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) Addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the Waste.

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Standard Provisions Applicable to
Waste Discharge Requirements

- (b) Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.
- (c) Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.
- (d) Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.
- (e) Increase in the area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. [CCR Title 23 Section 2210]

6. REVISION

These waste discharge requirements are subject to review and revision by the Regional Board. [CCR Section 13263]

7. TERMINATION

Where the discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Report of Waste Discharge or submitted incorrect information in a Report of Waste Discharge or in any report to the Regional Board, it shall promptly submit such facts or information. [CWC Sections 13260 and 13267]

8. VESTED RIGHTS

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, do not protect the discharger from his liability under Federal, State or local laws, nor do they create a vested right for the discharger to continue the waste discharge. [CWC Section 13263(g)]

9. SEVERABILITY

Provisions of these waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provision of these requirements are found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected. [CWC Section 921]

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10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

11. HAZARDOUS RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.7) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and immediately notify the State Board or the appropriate Regional Board of the discharge. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than a reportable quantity as provided for under subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 13271 of the Water Code unless the discharger is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control plan. [CWC Section 1327(a)]

12. PETROLEUM RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) such person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than 42 gallons unless the discharge is also required to be reported pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or the discharge is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control Plan. [CWC Section 13272]

Standard Provisions Applicable to
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13. ENTRY AND INSPECTION

The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- (a) Enter upon the discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
- (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. [CWC Section 13267]

14. MONITORING PROGRAM AND DEVICES

The discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports; such reports shall be submitted in accordance with specifications prepared by the Executive Officer, which specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted. [CWC Section 13267]

All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. Annually, the discharger shall submit to the Executive Office a written statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, certifying that all flow measurement devices have been calibrated and will reliably achieve the accuracy required.

Unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Board Executive officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. The Regional Board Executive Officer may allow use of an uncertified laboratory under exceptional circumstances, such as when the closest laboratory to the monitoring location is outside the State boundaries and therefore not subject to certification. All analyses shall be required to be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" [40CFR Part 136] promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [CCR Title 23, Section 2230]

Standard Provisions Applicable to
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15. TREATMENT FAILURE

In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

16. DISCHARGE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS

Any person discharging or proposing to discharge to navigable waters from a point source (except for discharge of dredged or fill material subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and discharge subject to a general NPDES permit) must file an NPDES permit application with the Regional Board. [CCR Title 2 Section 22357]

17. ENDANGERMENT TO HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided verbally to the Executive Officer within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected; the anticipated time it is expected to continue and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Executive officer, or an authorized representative, may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. The following occurrence(s) must be reported to the Executive Office within 24 hours:

- (a) Any bypass from any portion of the treatment facility.
- (b) Any discharge of treated or untreated wastewater resulting from sewer line breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances.
- (c) Any treatment plan upset which causes the effluent limitation of this Order to be exceeded. [CWC Sections 13263 and 13267]

18. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies off all reports required by this Order, and record of all data used

Standard Provisions Applicable to
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to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement;
 - (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;
 - (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (e) The analytical techniques or method used; and
 - (f) The results of such analyses.
19. (a) All application reports or information to be submitted to the Executive Office shall be signed and certified as follows:
- (1) For a corporation – by a principal executive officer or at least the level of vice president.
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- (b) A duly authorized representative of a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision may sign documents if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision.
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

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"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. [CWC Sections 13263, 13267, and 13268]"

20. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants and privately owned facilities regulated by the PUC, used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial waste shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations Section 3680. State Boards may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment plant operator, the State Board may approve use of a water treatment plan operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Health Services where reclamation is involved.

Each plan shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the operation and maintenance manual prepared by the municipality through the Clean Water Grant Program [CWC Title 23, Section 2233(d)]

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS' ADEQUATE CAPACITY

21. Whenever a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach capacity within four years the discharger shall notify the Regional Board. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. The discharger must demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The discharger shall submit a technical report to the Regional Board showing flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding capacity, or how capacity will be increased, within 120 days after providing notification to the Regional Board, or within 120 days after receipt of notification from the Regional Board, of a finding that the treatment plant will reach capacity within four years. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the Regional Board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the Executive Officer, and longer extensions may be granted by the Regional Board itself. [CCR Title 23, Section 2232]