

INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. _____
COUNTY OF LASSEN AND
LASSEN REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
FOR POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE AND
CORRECTIVE ACTION MONITORING
BIEBER CLASS III MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
LASSEN COUNTY

The Bieber Class III Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (Bieber Landfill) is located approximately ¼ mile north of Highway 299 off of Bieber Dump Road in Bieber, Lassen County. The site is owned by the County of Lassen. Solid waste operations within Lassen County are managed by the Lassen Regional Solid Waste Management Authority (LRSWMA). The County of Lassen and the LRSWMA are both named as Dischargers for the site.

The landfill operated for over 40 years, but ceased accepting wastes in 1994. Prior to 1974, two small pits were used for open burning of wastes. From 1974 to 1994, a combination of trench and area fill methods were used at the site. The site consists of one unlined waste management unit (Unit). An estimated 39,000 cubic yards of municipal solid waste (MSW), extending to a depth of 12 feet, was disposed at the site. An unknown quantity of wood waste was disposed adjacent to and just east of the MSW area.

Landfill closure began in July 2000. Closure activities included surface grading to a minimum 3% slope and construction of an engineered cover over the MSW portion of the Unit. The engineered cover includes a foundation layer, overlain by a geocomposite clay liner, overlain by a 12-inch vegetative layer. A solid waste transfer station was constructed in 1989 on landfill property, but off of the waste footprint. The transfer station was permitted to operate in 1994 and wastes are currently transported to the Bass Hill Landfill in Lassen County for disposal.

The Bieber Landfill is located in Big Valley, which has local exposures of Quaternary alluvial and lacustrine sediments. These unconformably overlie Tertiary rhyolitic tuffs with interbedded sandstones and conglomerates. Subsurface stratigraphy at the landfill generally consists of interbedded fine-grained fluvial sands, and diatom-bearing lacustrine silts and clays to about 30 to 35 feet below grade surface (bgs). Below these depths, black pyroclastic sands and welded tuffs occur; therefore, the Quaternary/Tertiary contact is likely at these depths.

Four wells make up the groundwater monitoring network at the landfill. Monitoring wells are on lateral spacings from about 700 to 900 feet apart. Wells range in depth from 36 to 40.6 feet bgs with ten-foot screen intervals at the bottoms.

Groundwater samples have been collected from on-site monitoring wells since 1987. Comparison of time series graphs and analytical data from the site show that concentrations of Total Dissolved Solids, Chloride, Chemical Oxygen Demand, and Sulfate in well MW-1 are

significantly higher than the other three site monitoring wells. Additionally, the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, (1,2 DCE) and 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (1,4 DCB) have been consistently detected in well MW-1 since 2001. The high inorganic compound concentrations, along with consistent detections of VOCs in well MW-1, indicates the groundwater in the vicinity of this well is impacted by waste disposal activities.

This revised Order implements Title 27 regulations and prescribes specific post-closure maintenance actions and corrective action monitoring to evaluate pollutant concentration trends.

25 September 2007
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