

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

ORDER R7-2017-0021

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT No. 2 OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
OWNER/OPERATOR MESQUITE REGIONAL LANDFILL
CLASS III WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
Glamis – Imperial County

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

Discharger

1. County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County (Discharger), owns and operates the Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRL or Facility). The Facility is assigned the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) waste discharge identification (WDID) number 7A132233001 and GeoTracker Global ID number L10003347434.
2. The Facility is at 6330 East Highway 78, Glamis, California 92227, approximately 3.5 miles northeast of Glamis, 30 miles northeast of Brawley, 35 miles southeast of the Salton Sea, and 15 miles west of the Arizona border, as shown on Attachment A, appended hereto as part of this Board Order. The Facility's site encompasses all or parts of Sections 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, and Tract 38 in Township 13 South (T13SJ, Range 19 East (R19E), San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBB&M).
3. Title 27 section 21710(a) requires any persons proposing to discharge solid waste at a waste management unit that is subject to regulation by both the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board to make all Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) submittals (including updates to previously submitted ROWDs) in the form of a Joint Technical Document (JTD).
4. In May 2016 the Discharger submitted "Joint Technical Document for the Mesquite Regional Landfill."
5. On June 18, 2009, the Colorado River Basin Water Board adopted Order R7-2009-0003 to regulate the Facility. This proposed Order R7-2017-0021 updates Order R7-2009-0021 to incorporate current laws and regulations as set forth in the California Water Code and combined State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and CalRecycle Regulations (Cal. Code Regs., tit.27) and federal regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), also known as Subtitle D for non-hazardous solid wastes.

Definitions

6. The terms used in this document are defined as follows:
- a. **Colorado River Basin Water Board** – Means the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region.
 - b. **Contact Water** – Means surface/storm water runoff that cannot be diverted from the immediate Working Face or that comes into contact with Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).
 - c. **Discharger** – Any person who discharges waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, and includes any person who owns the land or WMU, or who is responsible for the operation of the WMU. Specifically, the term “Discharger” in this order refers to County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County. For purposes of this Board Order R7-2017-0021, “discharge” does not mean the intentional discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States.
 - d. **Facility** – The entire parcel of property where Mesquite Regional Landfill operations or related activities are or will be conducted, as shown on Attachment C.
 - e. **Hazardous Waste** – Means a waste, or combination of wastes, as defined in California Code of Regulations (CCRs), Title 22, Section 66261.3.
 - f. **Landfill Footprint** – Means that area within the project site boundary where the MSW is proposed to be permanently placed or disposed.
 - g. **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** – Means nonhazardous solid waste as defined in Title 23, Section 2523, and Title 27, Section 20200.
 - h. **Non-Contact Water** – Means surface/storm water that have not come into contact with MSW.
 - i. **Operator** – Means County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County.
 - j. **Phase** – Means, for the purpose of planning, each of the stages of Landfill development identified by the discharger.
 - k. **Right of Way (ROW)** – Means the 200-foot wide and approximately 5-mile long easement granted by the Bureau of Land Management to allow the construction and use of a rail spur connecting the existing Union Pacific Railroad Main Line (UPRR Main Line) to the MRL.
 - l. **SR 78** – Means California State Highway (or Route) 78 which extends past the project site.
 - m. **Waste Management Facility (WMF)** – The entire parcel of property where waste discharge operations are or will be conducted. Such a facility may include one (1) or more waste management units.

- n. **Waste Management Unit (WMU)** – An area of land or a portion of a WMF where waste is discharged. The term includes containment features, ancillary features for precipitation and drainage control and monitoring.
- o. **Working Face** – Means that portion of the landfill where waste discharge is occurring prior to the application of daily cover.

Facility, Waste Classification, and Unit Classification

- 7. The Facility is proposed to have a total waste capacity of about 600 million tons, with an approximate total volume of 1.1 billion cubic yards.
- 8. The Discharger proposes to receive up to 20,000 tons-per-day (tpd) of MSW over an anticipated active life of about 100 years. Due to market conditions and economic factors, use of the Facility has been postponed. No waste has been accepted at the Facility and the Discharger reports that it may be several years after the adoption of this Order before waste begins to be accepted at the Facility.
- 9. The Facility occupies approximately 4,250 acres, and the footprint of the WMF is 2,290 acres. The Facility as proposed will consist of 26 discrete cells that will be built and filled in phases as shown on Attachment E incorporated herein. The first cell has been constructed based on an approved alternative engineering liner design and was ready to receive waste at the end of 2008, but the Facility has not received any waste. Because of its size, the facility is verbally and informally referred to as a Mega-Landfill.
- 10. The Facility's Conditional Use Permit (CUP) issued by the County of Imperial, allows the facility to operate 24 hours per day and seven days per week.
- 11. The Discharger reports that to comply with the CUP, the site will not be open to the general public.
- 12. The Facility is permitted to accept MSW from Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, Riverside and Ventura Counties of California, and can accept up to 600 tons per day of non-hazardous treated incinerator ash upon approval of the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
- 13. All of the disposal cells within the Facility will be lined, will have a leachate collection and removal system (LCRS), and will be in compliance with the landfill design criteria specified in Title 27 of the CCRs (Title 27) and Section 258, Title 40 of the CFRs, which implement the Solid Waste Management Provisions of Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et. Seq.).
- 14. There is an inert waste pile located within the Facility boundary that was created by the adjacent mining operation (see Finding 16a). The waste pile is inactive and, although it is located on land owned by the Discharger, it remains the responsibility of the mine owner, Western Mesquite Mines, Inc.
- 15. The nearest permanent structures to the Facility are in the Boardmanville and Glamis Beach Store areas, located 3 and 3.5 miles, respectively, southwest of the Facility.

These areas provide services to recreational vehicle visitors who use the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreational Area located approximately six miles to the west. The dunes south of SR 78 are the most intensively used recreational area in the California desert, providing camping and off-road vehicle (ORV) recreation for 30,000 or more recreationists on winter holiday weekends. The dunes north of SR78 are wilderness. Recreation activities are much less common outside the sand dunes areas. Lands surrounding the site have traditionally been used for gravel and gold mining, and are used for rock hounding, scattered site camping, ORV use, target shooting and hunting. Other population centers are Brawley (about 30 miles west of the site) and Palo Verde (about 35 miles east of the site).

16. Land use within a two-mile radius of the Facility, is as follows:

- a. The Mesquite Mine is currently conducting open pit gold mining operations about one-half mile north of the site. These operations include the following features and activities:
 - i. Three open pit areas (Big Chief, Vista and Rainbow) from which gold-bearing ore and barren rock have been mined since mine startup in 1985, and are planned to continue until 2021.
 - ii. A series of barren rock (overburden) piles adjacent to the open pit areas have been used for placement of this material. Alternately, barren rock may also be backfilled into the open pits as economic conditions allow. The barren rock piles are not expected to exceed heights of 300 feet.
 - iii. An electric power supply, constructed by Mesquite Mine which was dedicated to the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) including a 92/13.2 KV substation located at the Mesquite Gold Mine.
 - iv. Approximately 800 acres of lined heap leach pads where gold is recovered by percolating a dilute cyanide leaching solution through piles of ore. The leached ore is then rinsed with fresh water so that the ore is neutralized to be inert and nonhazardous after gold recovery is completed. The heap leach piles extend to a height of 300 feet
 - v. Lined ditches, piping, sumps and ponds for collecting the gold-bearing leach solution.
 - vi. A variety of administration, maintenance and process structures.
 - vii. A mine access road from SR 78.
 - viii. A water supply system consisting of three 2,500-gallon per minute (gpm) wells approximately three miles south of the mine, with a pipeline to on-site storage tanks and distribution lines to various facilities.
- b. The Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) is located approximately one mile to the north of the MRL site, and is used for military aircraft

- testing and training. The CMAGR is used actively by tactical aircraft for live ordnance delivery.
- c. Other federal public domain lands managed by the BLM are located to the west, south and east of the site. These areas are generally undeveloped and unpopulated, and include a BLM multiple use area to the west where the BLM allows small-scale gravel resource mining
 - d. A BLM-designated Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is located southeast of the landfill site. This area contains cultural and historical sites.
17. The Discharger reports that rail access to the site is by an existing Union Pacific Railroad line located approximately five miles to the southwest of the Mesquite Landfill. From this point, the discharger has constructed a rail spur to the site's intermodal facility. The rail yard and ancillary facilities are shown on Attachment D, appended hereto as part of this Board Order.
18. In April 2011 Imperial County's Conditional Use Permit(CUP) was amended to allow the Facility to receive up to 4,000 tpd of the 20,000 tpd permitted, by truck from Los Angeles County. Motor vehicle access to the Facility is presently via SR 78 as shown on Attachment D.
19. The Discharger has proposed changes to the CUP that will allow them to use the Facility's rail yard to transport materials other than MSW. The Discharger's current proposal is to transport 150,000 to 230,000 tons of hay per year originating in the Calipatria agricultural area. The Discharger estimates that two unit trains per week which represents about 45 trucks per day. The Discharger proposes that containers of MSW will be managed separately and landfill related activities will be distinct and separate from any non-landfill related services occurring at the site.
20. The project site is generally flat, gently sloping desert, interrupted by washes which drain infrequent rainfall to the southwest that is prevented from entering the central portion of the Imperial Valley by the Sand Dunes.
21. The Facility site is not located in a 100-year flood plain.
22. Elevations in the project area range from approximately 560 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the rail spur area to approximately 730 feet above MSL in the landfill footprint area, with the change in elevation being 80 feet per mile. The highest elevation in the region is 2,400 feet above MSL in the Chocolate Mountains, about seven miles to the north.

Site Specific Regulatory Background

23. On June 17, 1993, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted Resolution No. 93-062: Policy for Regulation of Discharges of MSW. The policy directs each regional water board to revise WDRs for each MSW landfill in its respective region to comply with federal regulations prescribed in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs) Part 258 (40 CFR Part 258).

24. On September 15, 1993, the Colorado River Basin Water Board adopted Board Order 93-071, amending all WDRs for MSW landfills in the Colorado River Basin Region to comply with these federal regulations.
25. On November 29, 1995, the Colorado River Basin Water Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the MRL under Board Order 95-100. The owners of the Facility when Order 95-100 was adopted were Arid Operations and Goldfields Mining Company.
26. When Order 95-100 was adopted, Title 23, Chapter 15 of the CCRs (Chapter 15) identified prescriptive standards that Regional Water Boards were to require for discharges of waste to land. Chapter 15 also allowed for approval of engineered alternatives to prescriptive standards as long as the alternatives provided equivalent protection against water quality impairment.
27. Because Title 27 incorporated the provisions of Title 23, Chapter 15, pertaining to the management of nonhazardous solid waste, Title 27 also identifies prescriptive standards that Regional Water Boards are to require for discharges of waste to land. Accordingly, Title 27 also allows for the approval of engineered alternatives to prescriptive standards as long as the alternatives provide equivalent protection against water quality impairment.
28. Prior to the issuance of Order 95-100, Arid Operations (the previous operator) submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the Facility. The ROWD proposed an engineered alternative liner and LCRS instead of the liner and LCRS prescribed in Chapter 15 and 40 CFR. Appendix H.1 of the ROWD demonstrated that the engineered alternative liner and LCRS would provide equivalent protection against water quality impairment compared to the prescriptive liner and LCRS.
29. Order 95-100 approved the engineered alternative liner and LCRS proposed by Arid Operations. Order 95-100 also authorized the Executive Officer of the Colorado River Basin Water Board to approve engineered alternative designs for the liner and LCRS if the alternatives provide equivalent protection to the liner and LCRS approved by Order 95-100.
30. The engineered alternative liner and LCRS design authorized by order 95-100 is comprised of the following, from top to bottom:
 - a. Soil operations layer of unspecified thickness;
 - b. Geotextile;
 - c. One-foot thick LCRS gravel layer with a hydraulic conductivity of at least 1×10^{-1} cm/sec with imbedded 4-inch diameter perforated pipes;
 - d. Geotextile;
 - e. 60-mil high density polyethylene (HDPE) flexible membrane;

- f. One-foot thick compacted clay layer with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-6} cm/sec;
 - g. 30-mil very low density polyethylene (VLDPE) flexible membrane;
 - h. Beneath the flow lines of the liner, a twenty-foot wide secondary LCRS strip comprised of the following:
 - i. Geotextile;
 - ii. Geogrid drainage layer with an unspecified hydraulic conductivity;
 - iii. Geotextile;
 - iv. 30-mil VLDPE flexible membrane;
 - i. One-foot thick foundation layer.
31. The current Discharger identified concerns to the Executive Officer of the Colorado River Basin Water Board related to the constructability and performance of the engineered alternative liner authorized in Order 95-100. On February 5, 2007 the Discharger provided to the Executive Officer of the Colorado River Basin Water Board a written proposal to change the liner design to an engineered alternative that addressed the constructability and performance concerns. The Discharger provided the Executive Officer of the Colorado River Basin Water Board with a report signed and sealed by a Registered Engineer demonstrating that the proposed engineered alternative liner and LCRS provided equivalent protection to the liner and LCRS approved by Order 95-100.
32. The liner and LCRS proposed by the Discharger is comprised of the following, from top to bottom:
- a. Three-feet of soil operations layer;
 - b. Geotextile;
 - c. One-foot thick LCRS gravel layer with a hydraulic conductivity of at least 1 cm/sec;
 - d. Geotextile;
 - e. 60-mil HDPE flexible membrane;
 - f. Geosynthetic clay liner with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 5×10^{-9} cm/sec;
 - g. 60-mil HDPE flexible membrane;
 - h. Beneath the flow lines of the liner, a forty foot wide secondary LCRS strip comprised of the following:

- i. Geotextile;
 - ii. Six-inch thick LCRS gravel layer with a hydraulic conductivity of at least 1 cm/sec;
 - iii. Geotextile; and
 - iv. 60-mil HDPE flexible membrane.
33. Consistent with the authority provided in Order 95-100, on February 16, 2007 the Executive Officer of the Colorado River Basin Water Board sent the Discharger a letter conditionally approving the Discharger's proposed engineered alternative liner and LCRS subject to the submittal of a design report providing technical information required for all liner designs as specified in Order 95-100.
34. On June 20, 2007, the Discharger submitted to the Executive Officer of the Colorado River Basin Water Board a design report containing the required technical information regarding the liner design as specified in Order 95-100.
35. Board Order R7-2006-0031 amended Board Order 95-100 to update the Facility/Owner name and address from Arid Operations and Goldfields Mining Company respectively, to County, Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County.

Geological Conditions

36. The Site is located in eastern Imperial County at the eastern margin of the Colorado Desert Physiographic Province, near the top of the eastern margin of the Salton Trough and approximately 2 miles to the west of the Chocolate Mountains. The Chocolate Mountains and adjacent mountain ranges of the Cargo Muchacho, Picacho, and Palo Verde Mountains form the physiographically elevated topography around the landfill. In contrast, the Salton Sea represents the topographically lowest portion of the Colorado Desert Physiographic Province in the Salton Trough and is located approximately 35 miles to the northwest of the site. The landfill itself is underlain by a gentle, southwest-sloping alluvial piedmont fan surface that extends from the Chocolate Mountains towards the southwest.
37. Lithologic rock units encountered in the subsurface beneath MRL consist from stratigraphic bottom to top of Jurassic-aged (~208 to 144 million years old) mafic gneiss, hornblende biotite gneiss, biotite gneiss, and muscovite schist. A coarse-grained, pegmatitic muscovite-bearing granite intrudes the lower and middle units of the biotite gneiss and muscovite gneiss in the form of dikes and sills. Miocene-aged (~23.7 to 5.3 million years old) conglomerate sedimentary rocks of the Bear Canyon Conglomerate nonconformably overlie the older metamorphic and intrusive rocks. A thin veneer of Quaternary and recent alluvial fan sediments cap most of the area.
38. The East Mesa, Imperial and San Andreas faults were identified as the principal active faults in the area of the MRL. The East Mesa fault is located approximately 9 miles west, the Imperial fault is located approximately 31 miles southwest, and the San Andreas fault is located approximately 46 miles northwest of the site.

Climatology

39. The climate of the region is arid. Climatological data were obtained from measurements taken at the Mesquite Mine and three U. S. Weather Bureau stations located at El Centro, Blythe, and Yuma. These data indicate that during 1980 to 1992, the maximum and minimum rainfall in the area were 10 inches and 1 inch, respectively, with an average annual rainfall of about 4 inches, and a mean annual pan evaporation rate of about 100 inches.
40. The wind direction follows two patterns:
 - a. From late fall to early spring, prevailing winds are from the west and northwest. Most of these winds originate in the Los Angeles basin area, enter the Coachella Valley and travel southeasterly through the Salton Sea Trough. The humidity is generally the lowest under these conditions.
 - b. Summer weather patterns are often dominated by an intense, heat-induced low-pressure area that forms over the hot interior deserts, drawing air from the Gulf of California (southeast of the site) and northern portion of Mexico. The humidity is generally the highest during these conditions.

Unsaturated Zone and Groundwater

41. The May 2016 JTD indicates that groundwater beneath the region around Mesquite Regional Landfill occurs at great depth within individual fault-bounded, fractured bedrock blocks that are not hydraulically connected with each other. As a result, the majority of groundwater within each fault block beneath the landfill is stagnant. This groundwater cannot flow in any direction on a local scale, or within a regional groundwater flow system, because it is hydraulically isolated by faults that act as hydraulic barriers to flow.
42. The JTD also indicates that groundwater elevations measured in monitoring wells installed across the entire landfill property and the mine to the north of the site exhibit large spatial variability. Groundwater beneath landfill areas to the east-northeast of the Escarpment Fault is isolated and groundwater elevations in this area range from approximately 280 to about 483 feet above msl. Groundwater within the fractured bedrock located west-southwest of the Escarpment Fault ranged from approximately 69 to 75 above msl, with the exception of a small area beneath the southwest corner of Cell 1 with relatively high groundwater elevations ranging from approximately 195 to 214 above msl. Stagnant groundwater within fractured bedrock fault blocks appears to be old and suggests that groundwater recharge from precipitation and surface infiltration generally does not occur or is negligible.
43. The following anthropogenic constituents were quantified (i.e., measured at levels greater than the Practical Quantification Limit (PQL) in groundwater during background water quality monitoring that occurred for several years prior to commencement of solid waste disposal operations at the landfill: 1,4-dioxane, 4-methyl-2-pentanone, acetone, allyl chloride, bromoform, chloroform, chloromethane, cyanide, diethylhexyl phthalate, dimethoate, isobutyl alcohol, methylene chloride, n-nitrosodimethylamine, p-dichlorobenzene, perchlorate, tetrachloroethylene, toluene and vinyl chloride. In

addition, the following anthropogenic constituents were detected at trace levels (i.e. greater than the MDL, but below the PQL): 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 2-hexanone, acetonitrile, benzene, benzyl alcohol, bromodichloromethane, butylbenzyl phthalate, carbon disulfide, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, dibromochloromethane, diethyl phthalate, di-n-butyl phthalate, ethyl benzene, lindane, m+p-xylene, methyl iodide, methylene bromide, o-dichlorobenzene, phenol, and styrene.

44. The Discharger has demonstrated that the laboratory methods for determining trace values do not provide reasonable assurance that the constituent is present in the sample (i.e., the trace determinations described in the previous finding may be false detections). Therefore, the Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021 has been prepared to consider only quantified results as detections for the purpose of identifying a release from the landfill. The quantitation limits are required to be the lowest achievable and conform to the requirements for determining Minimum Levels/Reporting Levels as described in the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for *Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (also known as the State Implementation Policy or SIP).

Basin Plan and Other Regulatory Considerations

45. Water Code Section 13263 authorizes the Colorado River Basin Region to prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge, except discharges into a community sewer system. These waste discharge requirements must implement any relevant water quality control plans and take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Water Code section 13241.
46. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin (Basin Plan), which was adopted on November 17, 1993, and amended on March 7, 2017, designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan (including amendments adopted by the Colorado River Basin Water Board to date). Pursuant to section 13263(a) of the California Water Code (CWC), waste discharge requirements must implement the Basin Plan and take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Water Code section 13241. In addition, State Water Board Resolution 88-63 indicates that, with certain exceptions, the Colorado River Basin Water Board should assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies.
47. The Facility is located in the Amos-Ogilby Hydrologic Basin. The beneficial use of groundwater in the Amos-Ogilby Hydrologic Unit is Municipal Supply (MUN).
48. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Colorado River Water Rights service this area for its domestic

water supply. Imperial County holds the authority to protect human health and to ensure that drinking water is safe for domestic use and human consumption.

49. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintenance of High Quality Waters in California") requires that whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality established in policies as of the date on which such policies become effective, such existing high quality must be maintained. Any change in the existing high quality is allowed by that policy only if it has been demonstrated to the Regional Water Board that any change will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state, and will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies. The policy further requires that dischargers meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and that the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.
50. The anti-degradation policy measures the baseline water quality as that existing in 1968 and defines high quality waters as the best quality achieved since that date. The MRL first came under Colorado River Basin Water Board regulation with Board Order 95-100 on November 29, 1995. The MRL was designed and constructed in compliance with CCR title 27 with each cell double-lined with a LCCR system and a detection monitoring program to provide the earliest possible detection of a release from the unit. Considering those design features, and the requirements of this Board Order, no degradation of the underlying groundwater is expected to occur.
51. Accordingly, the permitted discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provision of State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 68-16.
52. Water Code section 13267, subdivision (a), authorizes the Colorado River Basin Water Board to investigate the quality of any waters of the State within its region in connection with any action relating to the Basin Plan. Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b) provides that Colorado River Basin Water Board, in conducting an investigation, may require Dischargers to furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports. The burden, including costs, of these reports must bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.
53. The monitoring and reporting requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021 are necessary to determine compliance with this Board Order. The State Water Board's electronic database, GeoTracker Information Systems, facilitates the submittal and review of monitoring and reporting documents. As such, the burden, including costs, of this monitoring bears a reasonable relationship to the need for that information and the benefits to be obtained from that information

Storm Water

54. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on November 16, 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require specific categories of facilities which discharge

into waters of the United States storm water associated with industrial activity to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and to implement Best Conventional Pollutant Technology (BCT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.

55. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted Order 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000001), General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (Industrial General Storm Water Permit), which became effective on July 1, 2015. The Industrial General Storm Water Permit requires the implementation of Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and BCT to achieve performance standards. The Industrial General Storm Water Permit also requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and monitoring plan, and requires the Discharger to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain regulatory coverage.
56. The Discharger submitted a Notice of Non-Applicability (NONA) to the State Water Resources Control Board on February 17, 2017. The State Water board determined that the MRL is not subject to the federal storm water regulations or the State Water Board's General Permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

Composting Operations

57. The State Water Board adopted General Waste Discharge Requirements for Composting Operations Board Order WQ 2015-0121-DWQ (Composting GO) on August 4, 2015. A WMF, including the MRL, is subject to the Composting GO if the facility has composting operations within its boundaries. If the Discharger chooses to begin onsite composting, it is then required to submit the Notice of Intent (NOI) contained within Board Order WQ 2015-0121-DWQ to obtain regulatory coverage.

Financial Assurance

58. California Code of Regulations, title 27, sections 20950(f) and 20380(b) require that the Discharger establish a formal financial mechanism to fund Site closure; post-closure maintenance; and remediation of the known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the Facility.
59. California Code of Regulations, title 27 requires operators of solid waste landfills to demonstrate financial responsibility to CalRecycle and to maintain appropriate financial assurance mechanisms to cover all expenses related to the following:
 - a. Closure Activities (CCR, tit. 27, § 22206) – in at least the amount of the current closure cost estimate;
 - b. Postclosure Maintenance (CCR, tit. 27, § 22211) – in at least the amount of the current post closure cost estimate;
 - c. Operating Liability (CCR, tit. 27, § 22216) – to compensate third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by any accidental occurrences; and

- d. Corrective Action (CCR, tit. 27, § 22221) – for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable corrective action from the landfill.
60. The Discharger maintains a Trust Agreement demonstrating coverage for closure and postclosure maintenance costs for the Facility that has been evaluated and approved by CalRecycle. A copy of the letter from CalRecycle confirming that the Trust Agreement meets the regulatory requirements of 27 CCR Chapter 6 is included in Appendix I of the JTD.
61. The Discharger is required to prepare a corrective action plan and associated cost estimate for non-water releases for the landfill. The associated cost estimate can either be for the complete replacement of the landfill final cover or a site specific plan. Based on the type of funding mechanisms used by the Sanitation Districts, 27 CCR § 22225 calls for a fund build-up over time, based on incoming tonnage. Because the total of incoming tonnage is zero, this contribution is currently zero.

California Environmental Quality Act

62. In accordance with Section 15301, Chapter 3, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, the issuance of these WDRs, which govern the operation of an existing facility involving negligible or no expansion of use beyond that previously existing, is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.).

Public Participation

63. The Colorado River Basin Water Board has notified the Discharger and all known interested agencies and persons of its intent to update WDRs for said discharge and has provided them with an opportunity for a public meeting, and an opportunity to submit comments.
64. The Colorado River Basin Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this discharge.
65. Any person aggrieved by this action of the Colorado River Basin Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code, section 13320 and Title 23, sections 2050 et seq. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of adoption of this Board Order. If the thirtieth day after the adoption of this Board Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a State holiday, the petition may be submitted on the following business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found online at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality or will be provided upon request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to sections 13263 and 13267 of the California Water Code, that Board Order R7-2009-0003 be rescinded, except for the purpose of enforcement, and that the County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles, its agents, successors and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations

adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act, and regulations adopted thereunder, including the California Code of Regulations, shall comply with the following:

A. Prohibitions

1. The discharge of waste to land not owned by the Discharger, or to areas outside the WMU, is prohibited.
2. The discharge of the following wastes, as defined in Chapter 3 of Title 27 (commencing with Section 20200), is prohibited:
 - a. Hazardous waste, as defined in CCR, Title 27, section 20164;
 - b. Designated waste;
 - c. Liquid waste (moisture content more than 50%)
 - d. Recyclable White goods (i.e. large intact household appliances);
 - e. Infectious wastes;
 - f. Geothermal wastes;
 - g. Incinerator ash, unless approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer and allowed by California regulations;
 - h. Radioactive waste; and
 - i. Sewage sludge from a wastewater treatment plant that does not contain at least 20 percent solids (by weight) if primary sludge or 15 percent solids if secondary sludge or a mixture of primary and secondary sludge (Title 27 Section 20220.c).
3. The Discharger shall neither cause nor contribute to the following conditions:
 - a. Contamination or pollution of groundwater via the release of waste constituents in either liquid or gaseous phase.
 - b. An increase in concentrations of waste constituents in soil-pore gas, soil-pore liquid, soil or other geologic material outside the WMU, if such waste constituents could migrate to waters of the State, in either liquid or gaseous phase, and cause contamination, pollution, or nuisance.
4. The discharge of waste to surface water, surface water drainage courses, or to groundwater is prohibited.
5. The discharge of waste that facilitates erosion or decay, or otherwise reduces or impairs the integrity of containment structures is prohibited.
6. The discharge of waste, which, when mixed or commingled with other landfill wastes may create heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic by-products, or other chemical

reactions, that: (1) impairs the integrity of the containment structure or (2) generates products requiring a higher level of containment than provided by this WMU, is prohibited.

B. Discharge Specifications

1. The treatment or disposal of wastes at this Facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in Sections 13050 of Division 7 of the CWC.
2. Waste shall be confined to the landfill footprint as described on Attachment C, Site Map.
3. Wastes shall not be discharged to any ground surface that is less than five (5) feet above the highest anticipated groundwater level.
4. The Discharger shall not cause degradation of any water supply.
5. Surface drainage from tributary areas, and internal site drainage from surface or subsurface sources, shall not contact or percolate through wastes discharged at this Facility. Storm water drainage ditches shall be constructed to ensure that all surface water runoff that does not come in contact with the WMU is diverted away from the disposal area, such that it does not contact the waste or leachate

C. Facility and Operational Specifications

1. The Discharger shall provide interim cover to the discharged waste as follows:
 - a. Daily cover – a minimum of six (6) inches of compacted soil, or alternative material, placed over the exposed waste at least once in every 24 hours.
 - b. Intermediate cover – a minimum of twelve (12) inches of compacted soil, or equivalent, placed over waste areas that are inactive for more than 180 days. Existing daily cover may be used as part of the intermediate cover.
2. The intermediate and daily covers for the WMU shall:
 - a. Control disease vectors pursuant to 40 CFR Section 258.22;
 - b. Minimize infiltration into the WMU;
 - c. Control erosion, and convey run-off to the storm water management system at manageable, non-scouring flow rates; and
 - d. Minimize the potential for windblown litter and particulates.
3. Any alternative materials used for daily or intermediate cover that have a different characteristic and thickness than the requirements of Facility Operational Specifications C.1 and C.2 above, of this Board Order shall be approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer prior to use. The Discharger shall demonstrate that the alternative material and thickness will not present a threat to the environment or water quality.

4. Adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that flood or surface drainage waters do not erode or otherwise render portions of the Facility inoperable.
5. Drainage structures for the Facility shall be designed to control runoff from a 100-year, 24-hour storm event.
6. The WMF shall be operated and maintained to prevent inundation, washout, or erosion of wastes or covering material, which could occur as a result of floods having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years.
7. Methane, carbon dioxide and other landfill gases shall be adequately vented, removed from each WMU at the Facility, or otherwise controlled to prevent explosions, underground fires, nuisance conditions, or groundwater degradation due to gas migration through the vadose zone.
8. To minimize potential pollution to surface waters by windblown litter and particulates from this Facility, the Discharger shall:
 - a. Compact MSW into the working face of the WMU as soon as practicable and promptly cover waste with daily cover. At no time shall discharged waste remain uncovered for a period greater than 24 hours.
 - b. Utilize a minimum of six (6) inches of compacted soil for daily cover. The Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer may approve alternatives that provide equivalent or better protection.
 - c. Implement a litter collection and disposal program to manage wind blown litter discharged on-site, and to adjacent off-site areas. This program shall include provisions to inspect and remove litter from site fencing following high wind events.
 - d. Inspect fencing around active areas of the landfill and report the results of the inspections as required in Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021. A standard of "zero" escape of litter from the permitted Facility shall be established through the use of control systems, and collection of escaped litter from the working face.
9. The Discharger shall remove and relocate any waste that is discharged at this Facility in violation of these requirements.
10. The Discharger shall maintain visible monuments identifying the boundary of each active area, and the entire WMU where waste has been placed.
11. Public contact with MSW and/or leachate shall be prevented through fences, signs and other appropriate alternatives.
12. The exterior surfaces of the WMF, including the intermediate and final Landfill covers, shall be graded and maintained to promote lateral runoff of precipitation and to prevent ponding.

13. The Discharger shall maintain a hazardous waste load-checking program at the WMF. The Discharger shall report the results pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting R7-2017-0021.
14. Water used for site maintenance shall be limited to the amount reasonably necessary for dust control, compaction, fire control, and the establishment and maintenance of vegetation.

D. Monitoring Specifications

1. The Discharger shall implement the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021 in order to detect, at the earliest opportunity, any unauthorized discharge of waste constituents from the WMF, or any unreasonable impairment of beneficial uses associated with (or caused by) discharges of waste to the WMF.
2. The Discharger shall use the constituents listed in Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021, Part III Summary of Self-Monitoring and Reporting Programs C.1., as "Monitoring Parameters". These Monitoring Parameters are subject to the most appropriate statistical or non-statistical test under Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021, Part III.
3. The discharge shall not cause the concentration of any Constituent of Concern or Monitoring Parameter to exceed its respective background value in any monitored medium at any Monitoring Point assigned to Detection Monitoring pursuant to Part II.A.7. of attached Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021.
4. The discharge shall not cause the release of pollutants, or waste constituents in a manner that could cause a condition of contamination, or pollution to occur, as indicated by the most appropriate statistical (or non-statistical) data analysis method and retest method listed in Part III of attached Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021.
5. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standards (WQPS) for Detection Monitoring established by the Colorado River Basin Water Board in this Board Order and the Monitoring and Reporting Program pursuant to Title 27, Section 20390. The water quality protection standard shall apply during the active life of the waste management unit, closure period, post-closure maintenance period, and any compliance period under Title 27, section 20410. The following are five (5) parts of the WQPS as established by the Colorado River Basin Water Board (the terms of art used in this Board Order regarding monitoring are defined in Part I.B. of attached Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021:
 - a. Constituents of Concern (CCR, tit. 27, § 20395)). The Constituents of Concern shall be those constituents listed in Part III Summary of Self-Monitoring and Reporting Programs C.2. of Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2017-0021.
 - b. Concentration Limit (CCR, tit. 27, § 20400). For each Monitoring Point assigned to a Detection Monitoring Program (as described in Monitoring and Reporting Program Part II.A.7.), the concentration limit for each Constituent of Concern (or

Monitoring Parameter) shall be its background value as defined in Monitoring and Reporting Program Part II.A

- c. Monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points for Detection Monitoring (CCR, tit. 27, § 20415) shall be those listed in Part II.A.7. of attached Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021, and any revised Monitoring and Reporting Program approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer. Monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points are shown on Attachment C.
- d. Points of Compliance (CCR, tit. 27, § 20405) shall be those Monitoring Points listed in Part II.A.7.a.ii., as shown on Attachment C, and extending down through the zone of saturation.
- e. Compliance Period (CCR, tit. 27, § 20410). The estimated duration of the compliance period for the Mesquite Regional Landfill is 30 years. Each time the Standard is not met (i.e. a release is discovered), the Mesquite Regional Landfill begins a Compliance Period on the date the Colorado River Basin Water Board directs the Discharger to begin an Evaluation and Monitoring Program (EMP). If the Discharger's Corrective Action Program (CAP) has not achieved compliance with the standard by the scheduled end of the Compliance Period, the Compliance Period is automatically extended until the Mesquite Regional Landfill has been in continuous compliance for at least three (3) consecutive years.

E. Financial Assurance Specifications

1. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain adequate assurances of financial responsibility for closure, post closure maintenance, and corrective action for all known and reasonably foreseeable releases from a WMU at the facility in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 27, sections 20380(b), 20950, 22210, 22211, 22212, 22220, 22221, and 22222.
2. The Discharger shall demonstrate to CalRecycle and report to the Regional Water Board that it has established an acceptable financial assurance mechanism described in California Code of Regulations, title 27, section 22228 in at least the amount of the cost estimate approved by the Executive Officer.
3. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain the following assurances of financial responsibility with Cal Recycle:
 - a. Landfill closure and post-closure maintenance in at least the amount of an approved cost estimate adjusted annually for inflation;
 - b. Operating liability in at least the amount of one million dollars per occurrence and one million dollars annual aggregate; and
 - c. To initiate and complete corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill and as adjusted for inflation.
4. Documents supporting the amount and active status of the required financial assurance mechanisms shall be included in the MRL's JTD and revisions. Annual cost

estimates and inflation factors shall be submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board as an addendum to the JTD.

5. **90-Days prior** to accepting waste at the Facility, the Discharger shall submit Cost Estimates for corrective action funding requirements to the Colorado River Basin Water Board for approval by the Executive Officer.
6. The Discharger is required to update approved cost estimates annually to account for inflation.

F. Provisions

1. **90 days prior** to accepting waste at the Facility, the Discharger shall inspect the existing non-operable landfill cell (Cell 1) to verify that the environmental control features are intact and functional. The results of the inspection shall be submitted for review and concurrence by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.
2. For any future construction beyond the existing Cell 1 the Discharger shall install a liner/LCRS system consistent with Finding 33, or as approved by the Executive Officer.
3. An updated groundwater monitoring plan is required to be submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board for approval by the Executive Officer **90 days prior** to construction and approval of additional cells at the site.
4. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable regulations of Title 27 and implementing regulations of RCRA Subtitle D that are not specifically referred to in this Board Order.
5. For any future construction beyond the existing Cell 1, the Discharger shall install additional groundwater, soil-pore liquid, or leachate monitoring devices to comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021 and revisions thereto. The Discharger shall submit the plan for these installations to the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer for approval **120 days prior** to construction.
6. A periodic load-checking program shall be implemented to ensure hazardous waste is not discharged at this Facility. The program must be submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer for approval **120 days prior** to operation of the Facility. At a minimum, the program shall include:
 - a. Randomly checking loads for hazardous wastes;
 - b. A description of the training program for on-site personnel;
 - c. Record keeping and a reporting program;
 - d. A program implementation schedule; and
 - e. Disposal options for waste found in violation of this Board Order.

Within 90 days of discovery, hazardous wastes shall be properly manifested and transported off-site for disposal at a facility permitted to receive this waste stream.

7. The Discharger shall comply with all Specifications, Prohibitions, and Provisions of this Board Order immediately upon adoption.
8. This Board Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
9. The Discharger is the responsible party for the WDRs, and Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021, and revisions thereto, and must comply with all conditions of this Board Order. Noncompliance with this Board Order constitutes a violation of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal. Water Code § 13000 et seq.), and is grounds for enforcement action, which may include Colorado River Basin Water Board or court orders that require corrective action, impose civil monetary liability, or modification or revocation of these WDRs.
10. Prior to any change in ownership or management of this operation, the Discharger shall transmit a copy of this Board Order to the succeeding owner/operator, and forward a copy of the transmittal letter to the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer.
11. This Board Order does not convey property rights or exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize injury to private property, invasion of personal rights, or infringement of federal, state, or local laws.
12. The Colorado River Basin Water Board considers the Discharger the responsible party for correcting any problems that may arise in the future as a result of this waste discharge.
13. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program R7-2017-0021, and future revisions thereto, as specified by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer.
14. The Discharger shall ensure that all Facility operating personnel are familiar with the content of this Board Order, and shall maintain a copy of this Board Order at the Facility at all times.
15. The Discharger shall allow the Colorado River Basin Water Board, or any authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a. Enter upon the premises regulated by this Board Order, or the place where records are kept under the conditions of this Board Order;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Board Order;

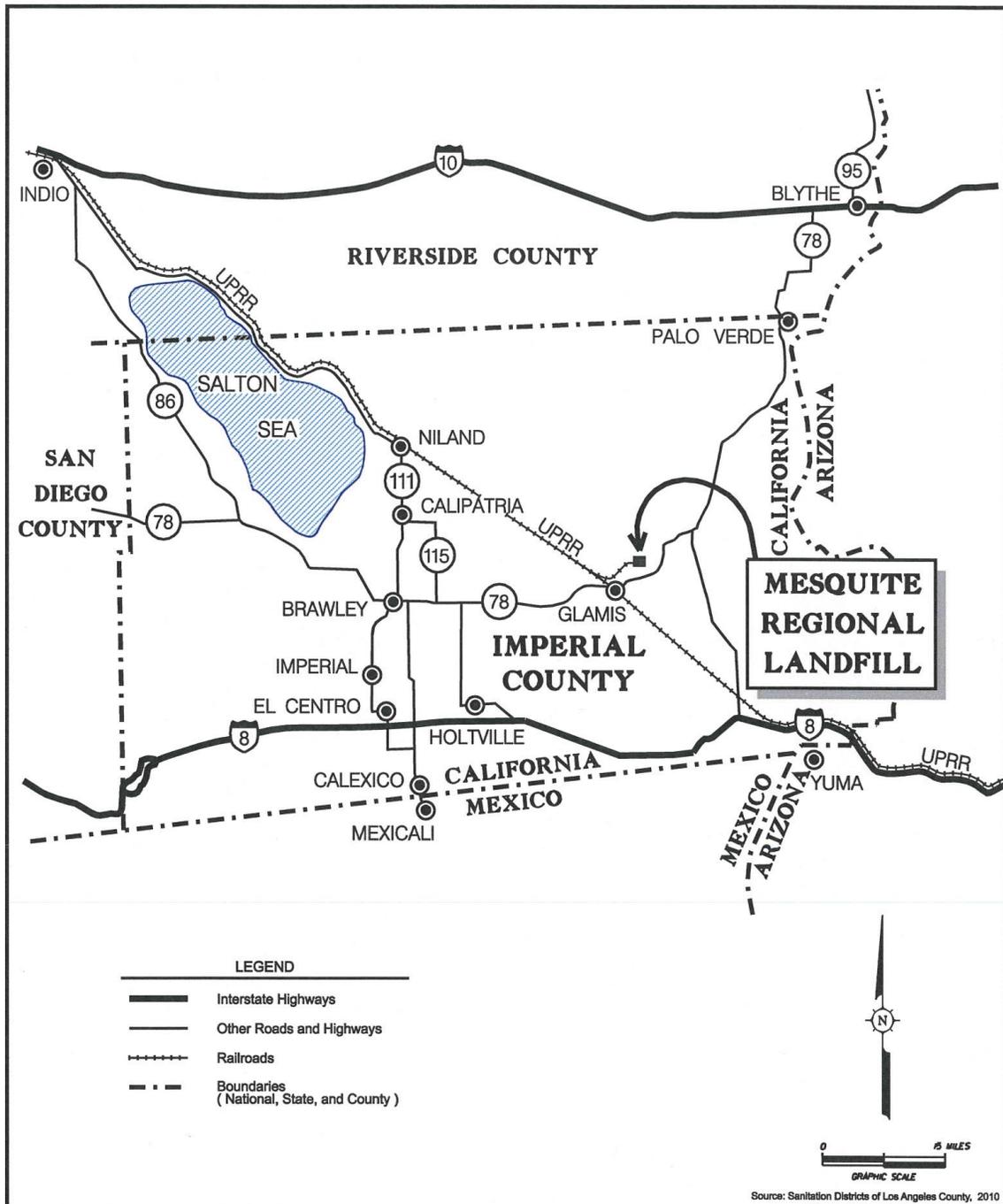
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operation regulated or required under this Board Order; and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Board Order or as otherwise authorized by the CWC, any substances or parameters at this Facility.
16. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with this Board Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires backup or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems installed by the Discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Board Order.
17. Adequate measures shall be taken to ensure unauthorized persons are effectively excluded from contacting the waste or disposal facilities at the Facility.
18. The Discharger shall immediately, but no later than 24-hours, notify the Colorado River Basin Water Board of any flooding, slope failure or change in site conditions that may impair the integrity of waste containment, or precipitation and drainage control structures.
19. The Discharger shall maintain a legible record, using a reporting form approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer, of the volume and weight (in tons) of MSW received at this Facility, and the manner and location of disposal.
20. **Two years prior** to the anticipated closure of the Facility or any portions thereof, the Discharger shall submit, for review and approval by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer, a closure and post-closure maintenance plan in accordance with Section 21769 of Title 27.
21. The closure plan shall include:
 - a. Facility location map;
 - b. Topographic maps;
 - c. Maximum extent of closures;
 - d. Current monitoring and control systems;
 - e. Land uses;
 - f. Estimated closure date and schedule;
 - g. General closure description;
 - h. Other special requirements;

- i. Revised closure cost estimates (if appropriate); and
 - j. Any other applicable requirements as specified in Title 27.
22. The post-closure maintenance plan shall include:
 - a. Security and fencing;
 - b. Survey monuments;
 - c. Final Cover;
 - d. Storm water management system;
 - e. Active gas extraction system, if necessary;
 - f. Vadose zone soil-pore gas monitoring system, if necessary;
 - g. Groundwater quality monitoring system; and
 - h. Any other applicable requirements as specified in Title 27.
23. The Discharger shall submit a detailed post-earthquake inspection and corrective action plan for implementation immediately following an earthquake that generates significant ground shaking, i.e., Modified Mercalli Intensity V or greater, at or near the Facility. The Plan shall address damage to and corrective measures for: containment structures; leachate control and storm water management systems; wells and equipment to monitor groundwater and landfill gas, and any other system/structure potentially impacted by static and seismic deformations of the WMU. The Discharger shall notify the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer immediately, but no later than 24-hours, of damage to the Facility due to an earthquake, and provide a post-earthquake inspection report within fifteen (15) working days.
24. Unless otherwise approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer, all water quality monitoring analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Public Health. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidance Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants", promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
25. The Discharger shall furnish, under the penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports, submitted in accordance with the specifications requested by the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer. Such specifications are subject to periodic revision as may be warranted.
26. This Board Order is subject to Colorado River Basin Water Board review and update to comply with a change in state or federal law or a material change in the character of the discharge.

27. At any time, the Discharger may file a written request to the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer to propose modifications to the Monitoring and Reporting Program. The request shall include supporting documents, and may address modifications to any of the following:
- a. Statistical method, non-statistical method, or retest method used for a given constituent or parameter;
 - b. Method for determining background for a given constituent or parameter;
 - c. Method for displaying annual data plots;
 - d. Analytical method to test a given constituent or parameter;
 - e. Media monitored (e.g., the addition of soil-pore gas to media being monitored);
 - f. Number or placement of monitoring points or background monitoring points for a monitored medium; or
 - g. Any aspect of monitoring or Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC). After reviewing the subject modification request, the Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer may approve and incorporate the proposed modifications (along with any necessary changes) into the Monitoring and Reporting Program, or may reject the proposed modifications. The Executive Officer shall specify the reasons for the rejection. The Discharger shall implement the approved modifications in the Monitoring and Reporting Program upon receipt of a revised Monitoring and Reporting Program that incorporates these modifications.
28. The Discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports, and such reports shall be submitted in accordance with Chapter 30, Division 3, Title 23 of the CCR (Title 23), as groundwater raw data uploads electronically over the internet into the State Water Board's GeoTracker database at <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>. Documents that are normally mailed by the Discharger, such as regulatory documents, narrative technical monitoring program reports, and such reports submissions, materials, data, and correspondence, to the Colorado River Basin Water Board shall also be uploaded into GeoTracker in the appropriate Microsoft software application, such as word, excel, or an Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) file. Large documents are to be split into manageable file sizes appropriately labelled and uploaded into GeoTracker. The MRL WMF is assigned the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) WDID No. 7A132233001 and GeoTracker Global ID Number L000033474334.
29. The Colorado River Basin Water Board will review this Board Order periodically and may revise requirements when necessary

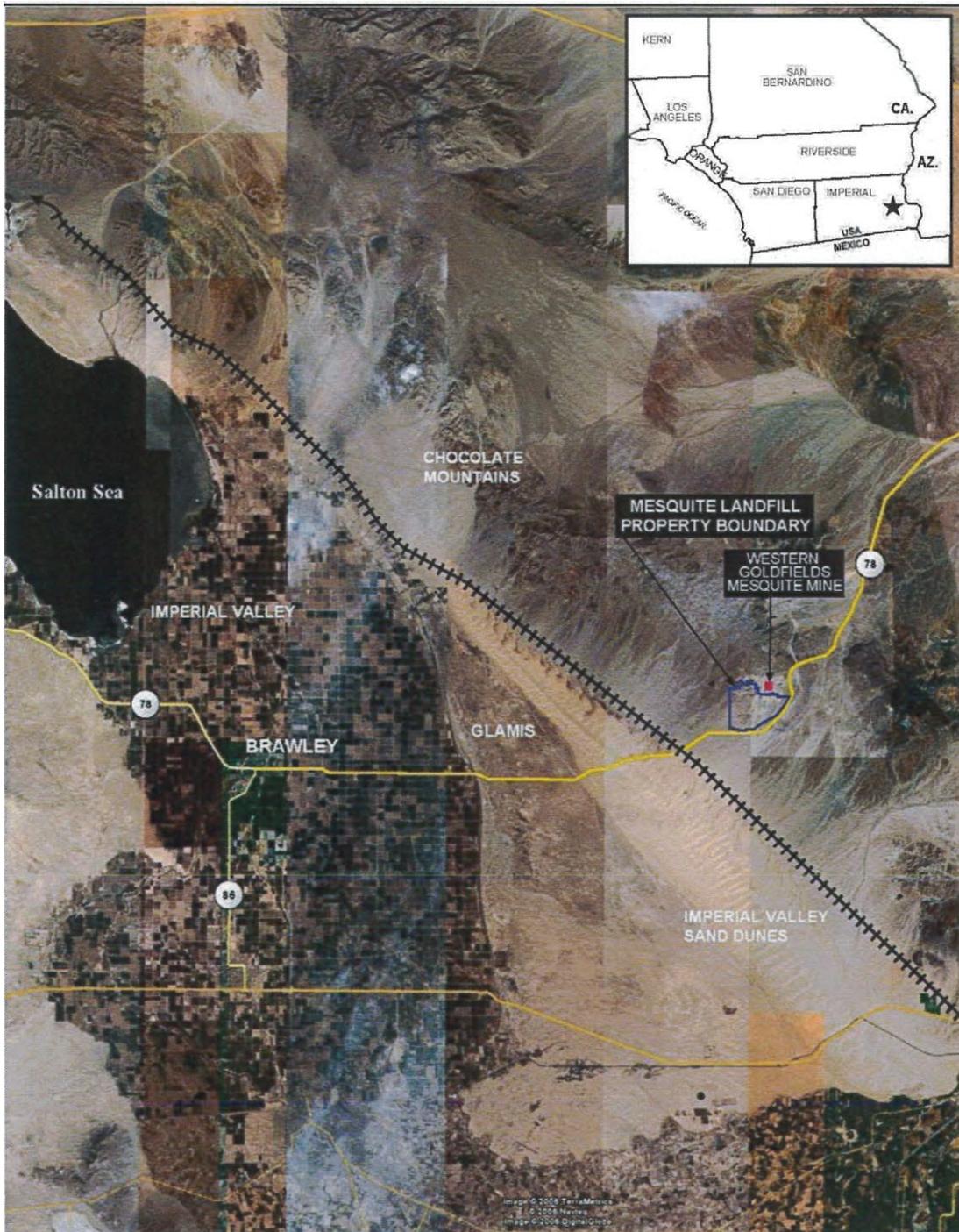
I, Jose L. Angel, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on June 30, 2017.

JOSE L. ANGEL, P.E.
Executive Officer



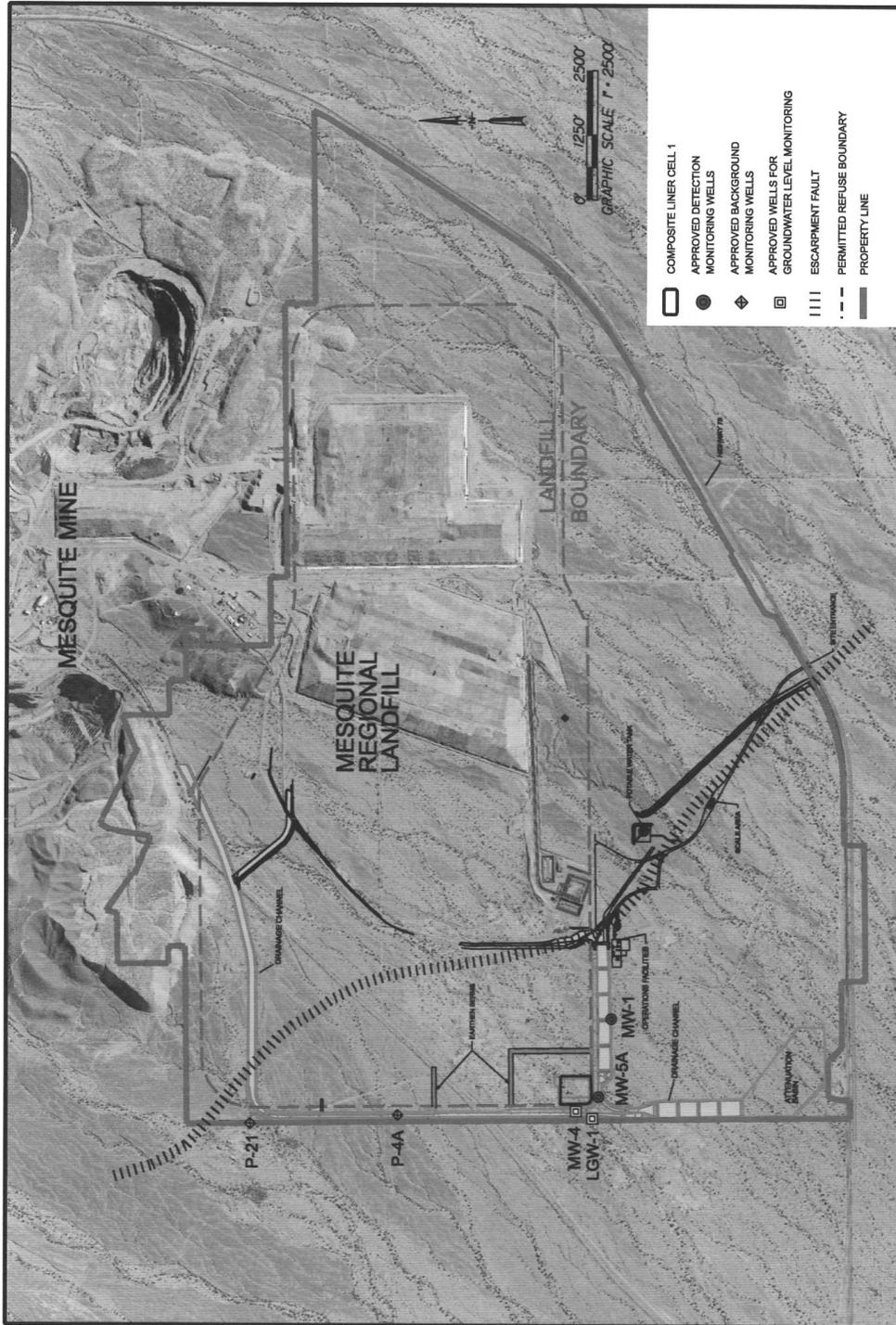
Attachment A
 MRL – Location/Vicinity Map
 County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
 Northeast of Glamis, Imperial County

Board Order R7-2017-0021



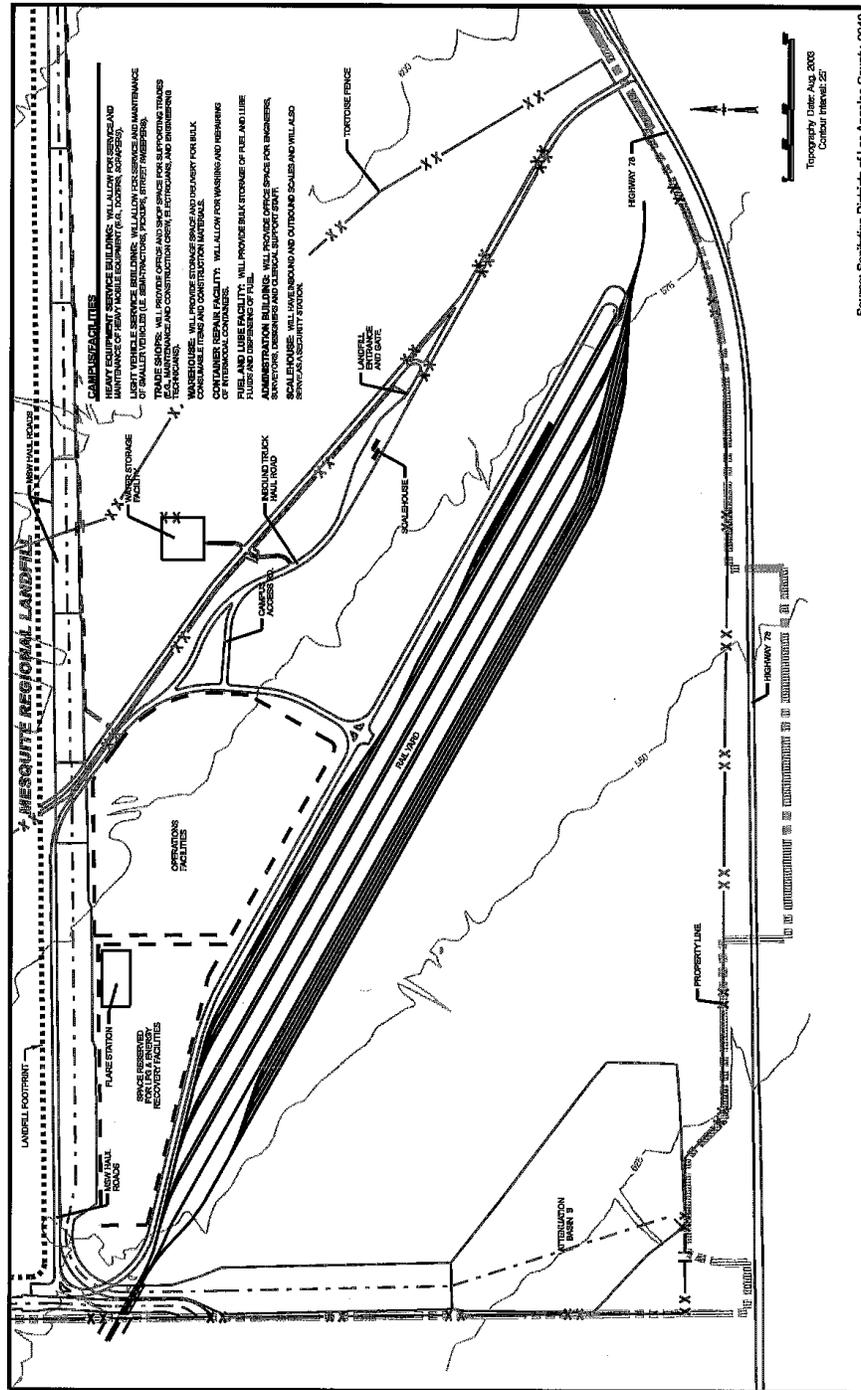
Attachment B
MRL – Regional Features Overview
County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
Northeast of Glamis, Imperial County

Board Order R7-2017-0021



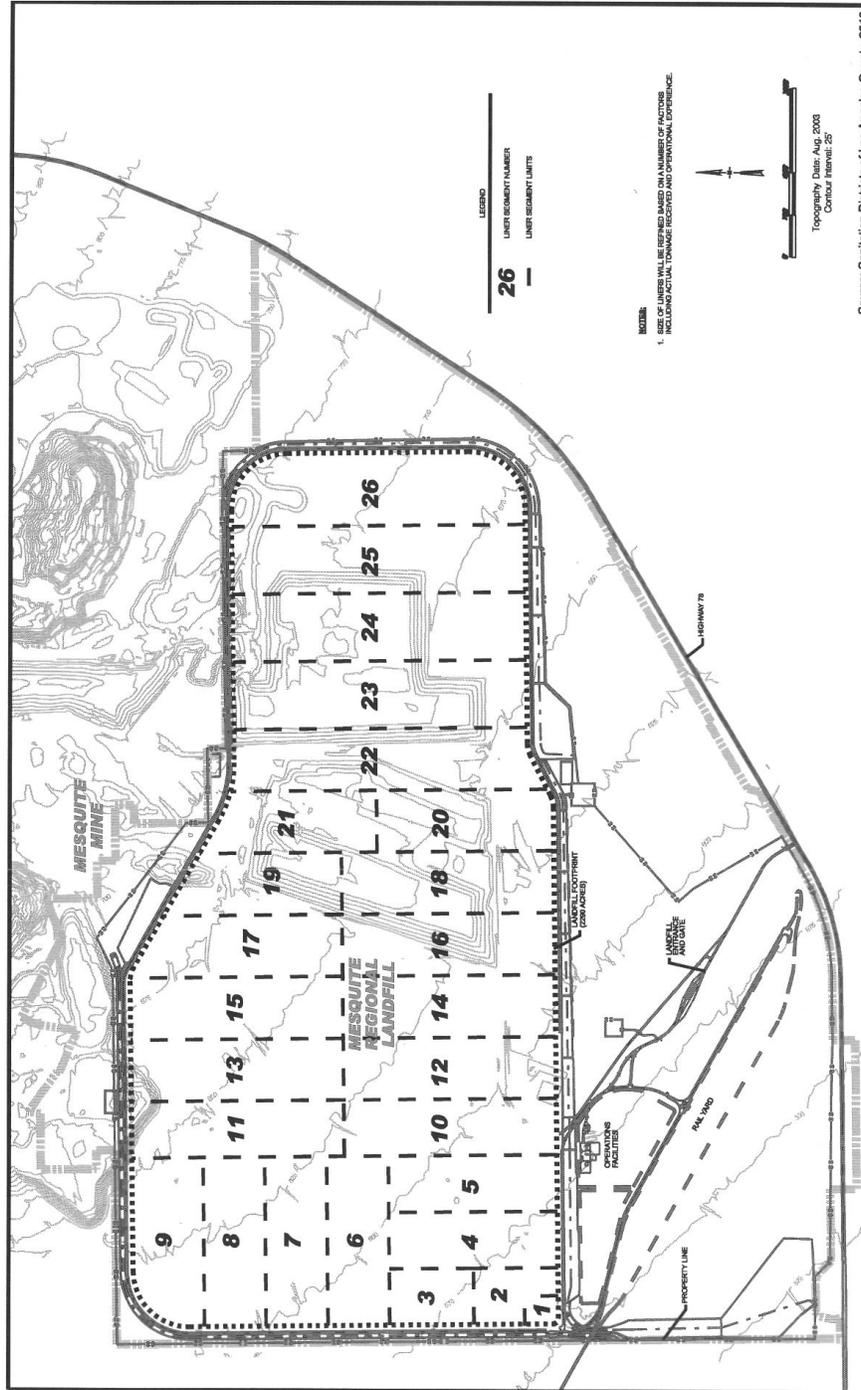
Attachment C
MRL – Site Layout and Monitoring Well Locations
County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
Northeast of Glamis, Imperial County

Board Order R7-2017-0021



Attachment D
 MRL – Rail Yard and Ancillary Facilities
 County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
 Northeast of Glamis, Imperial County

Board Order R7-2017-0021



Attachment E
MRL – Landfill Development Sequence
County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
Northeast of Glamis, Imperial County

Board Order R7-2017-0021