INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER R5-2013-XXXX
OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES, ET AL.
FOR CLEAN-CLOSURE OF
OROVILLE LANDFILL PROPERTIES CLASS III WOOD WASTE LANDFILL
BUTTE COUNTY

The Oroville Landfill Properties Class III Wood Waste Landfill is located approximately three miles south of Oroville. The site is owned by Oroville Landfill Properties, Oroville Landfill Properties LLC, Jack M. Steebles LLC, Carol Ann Seidenglanz LLC, and Steven Conn Seidenglanz LLC (hereafter Oroville Landfill Properties, et al. or Discharger). The site began operations in 1973 under the former ownership of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation. In September 2002, Oroville Landfill Properties et al purchased the site.

Four major geologic units have been identified beneath the site. The units that have been identified from the top of the meta-volcanic bedrock to the ground surface are the Ione Formation, the Merhten Formation, the Nomlaki Tuff, and the Laguna Formation. With the exception of the volcanic Nomlaki Tuff, the units are composed of Cenozoic flood deposits from the current and ancestral Feather River System. The Laguna and Merhten Formations contain water bearing sands and gravels that are commonly separated by interbedded clayey aquitards.

Groundwater exists approximately 75 to 140 feet below native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from 126 feet MSL to 177 feet MSL. Pumping tests from an interval of well-graded sand with clay and gravel identified as Merhten Formation measured a hydraulic conductivity of 3×10^{-1} cm/sec. Geologic logs from site monitoring wells indicate fine-grained sediments are also present beneath the base of the waste management units and above groundwater. The hydraulic conductivity of these sediments is approximately 3×10^{-5} cm/sec.

Three waste management units (Units) exist at the 105 acre facility. Units 1 and 2 were used for disposal of wood waste and Unit 4 was used for disposal of ash from a nearby wood fired cogeneration facility. No wastes have been disposed at the site since 2001.

Three unlined storm water detention basins exist on-site. Pond #1 is located at the north tip of the facility north of Unit 1, Pond #5 is located below Unit 2 near the west central portion of the facility, and Pond #7 is located at the southeast corner of the facility. The basins detain storm water for sedimentation control during the rainy season and are normally dry during the summer months. When full, the basins discharge into drainages that flow to the Feather River.

Four monitoring wells make up the groundwater detection monitoring system. First encountered groundwater is between 75 and 140 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater flow at the site is generally towards the southwest.

In 2006, the Discharger proposed clean-closure of the landfill units instead of closure in-place with a minimum 30-year post-closure maintenance period. Clean-closure operations began in 2009 at Unit 2. Current operations involve excavating wood waste during summer months and processing the material through a trommel with 3/8-inch screen. Approximately 80% of the processed material is fine-grained wood waste with some soil, sand, and small gravel mixed in. The fine-grained material is hauled to a compost facility in Mendocino County where it's incorporated into a soil amendment and sold to the public. The recovered fine-grained material is sampled and analyzed to ensure that it is non-hazardous and contains appropriate nutrients. The Discharger has also run pilot tests to pelletize the fine-grained material into small bricks for use as fuel at co-generation power plants. Equipment for pelletizing the fines has been purchased, and it's possible that significant quantities of this material may be marketed

for fuel. The remaining 20% of recovered material consists of gravel and cobble up to 10 inches in diameter and wood pieces up to 3 feet in length. Small quantities of other non-hazardous solid waste (aluminum cans, plastic water/soda bottles, metal straps, etc.) recovered during processing of the material is disposed off-site at appropriate disposal facilities. The Discharger is still refining processes to separate the oversized wood pieces from the cobbles. During summer 2012, recovered material separation processes improved to where most of the oversized wood could be separated from the cobbles. The Discharger anticipates adding a float tank that uses water to remove the rest of the wood pieces. Waste water from the float tank would be used on-site for dust control. Recovered oversized wood pieces will be sold to co-generation power plants as fuel. Once clean-closure of Unit 2 is completed, operations will move to the larger Unit 1, and then on to Unit 4 for recovery of the boiler ash.

The goal of this clean-closure project is to remove all pollutants to concentrations below applicable residential cleanup criteria so that future land use is unrestricted. When all wastes are recovered from a Unit, confirmation soil samples will be collected and analyzed to determine if residual wastes pose a threat to water quality or human health. If pollutants exceed residential land use criteria, then deed restrictions may be applied, which could limit future development of the land.

Upon completion of waste recovery activities and verification sampling in the Units, subgrade slopes will be stabilized and graded to drain. Two years of post-clean-closure groundwater monitoring is required after completion of the clean-closure project. After completion of the post-clean-closure period, the Discharger may request a No Further Action Required determination. If approved, all remaining financial assurances will be released and the waste discharge requirements will be rescinded.

DPS