

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-201X-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF TULARE
KENNEDY MEADOWS MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
CLASS III LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE
TULARE COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Central Valley Water Board) finds that:

1. The County of Tulare (hereinafter Discharger) owns and maintains the Kennedy Meadows Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (facility) located on Goman Road about one-third of a mile west of County Road M152, in Section 20, T22S, R36E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference. The facility is a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill regulated under authority given in Water Code section 13000 et seq.; California Code of Regulations, title 27 ("Title 27"), section 20005 et seq.; and 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 258 (a.k.a, "Subtitle D") in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 93-62.
2. The facility is on a 10.3-acre property and the landfill comprises two closed, unlined waste management units (WMUs) covering 1.2 acres. The property was leased from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) until January 2009 when it was purchased by the Discharger. The existing permitted landfill area is shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order by reference. The facility is situated within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 310-050-020.
3. This Order updates the waste discharge requirements for continued post-closure maintenance of the facility. These updated waste discharge requirements were developed in accordance with an administrative policy of periodic review designed to incorporate revisions to Title 27 and policies adopted thereunder. The last revision of this Order was in 2001, 14 years ago.
4. On 27 April 2001, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Order No. 5-01-098 in which the WMUs at the facility were classified as Class III units for the discharge of non-hazardous, municipal solid waste. This Order continues to classify the WMUs as Class III units in accordance with Title 27.

5. The facility operated as a burn dump from 1963 until 1974. After 1974, trench and aerial fill methods were used for disposal. The facility ceased waste acceptance in April 1996 and the final cover was constructed in 2004.
6. The existing WMUs authorized by this Order are described as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Liner Components</u>	<u>Unit Classification & Status</u>
WMU (Western)	~0.84 acres	Unlined	Class III, closed
WMU (Eastern)	~0.36 acres	Unlined	Class III, closed

7. On 9 October 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated federal MSW regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitle D. These regulations are under 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 258, and are hereafter referred to as either "Subtitle D" in reference to the RCRA federal law that required the regulations or "40 C.F.R. section 258.XX". These regulations apply to all California Class II and Class III landfills that accept MSW. State Water Board Resolution 93-62 requires the Central Valley Water Board to implement in WDRs for MSW landfills the applicable provisions of the federal MSW regulations that are necessary to protect water quality, and in particular the containment provisions and the provisions that are either more stringent or that do not exist in Title 27.
8. This Order implements the applicable regulations for discharges of solid waste to land through Prohibitions, Specifications, Provisions, and monitoring and reporting requirements. Prohibitions, Specifications, and Provisions are listed in Sections A through G of these WDRs below, and in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) dated January 2012, all of which are hereby incorporated into this Order by this reference. Monitoring and reporting requirements are included in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-201X-XXXX and in the SPRRs. In general, requirements that are either in regulation or otherwise apply to all MSW landfills are considered to be "standard" and are therefore in the SPRRs. Any site-specific changes to a requirement in the SPRRs are included in the applicable section (A through G) of these WDRs, and the requirement in the WDRs supersedes the requirement in the SPRRs.
9. Title 27 contains regulatory standards for discharges of solid waste promulgated by the State Water Board and the California Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle). In certain instances, this Order cites CalRecycle regulatory sections. Title 27, section 20012 allows the Central Valley Water Board to cite CalRecycle regulations from Title 27 where necessary to protect water quality provided it does not duplicate or conflict with actions taken by the Local Enforcement Agency in charge of implementing CalRecycle's regulations.

WASTE CLASSIFICATION AND UNIT CLASSIFICATION

10. The Discharger historically discharged nonhazardous solid waste, including municipal solid waste, to unlined Class III WMUs at the facility. These classified wastes were allowed to be discharged only in accordance with Title 27, Resolution 93-62, and Subtitle D as required by previous board orders. Waste discharge ceased in April 1996.

SITE DESCRIPTION

11. Ground surface elevations within the property range from approximately 6,280 feet mean sea level (MSL) in the southwestern corner of the site to approximately 6,250 feet MSL within a basin area located west of the WMUs in the northwest portion of the property.
12. Surrounding land adjacent to the Landfill property includes a small fire station facility near the northeast corner of the site, as well as scattered rural residences at various locations to the east. The remaining surrounding areas to the north, west and south consist of undeveloped BLM property that is used for grazing and recreation.
13. There are over 30 domestic groundwater supply wells within one mile of the facility.
14. Surface materials consist of fine-to-coarse sands and silty-sands that were derived from the weathering of the underlying granitic bedrock. Weathered granite materials underlie the surface materials and grade downward into fractured granitic bedrock.
15. Groundwater flow likely occurs in intergranular porosity and fracture porosity with fracture flow being more dominant in the moderately weathered rock. Over 60 fracture orientations were observed and measured during a fracture study performed by Tulare County in 1997. Results of this fracture study indicate that over half of the observed fractures are orientated between N70E and N89E. Water levels measured in on-site monitoring wells generally define an easterly groundwater flow direction which is consistent with site topography and the dominant fracture orientations.
16. The measured hydraulic conductivity of the surface materials underlying the WMUs is approximately 3×10^{-4} centimeters per second (cm/s).
17. The closest Holocene faults are approximately eight miles to the east and 20 miles to the southeast. Recorded magnitudes of seismic events along these faults range from 4.0 to 4.4 and 6.0 to 6.9 on the Richter scale, respectively. It is estimated that a MPE event would produce a peak ground acceleration of 0.10 g at the site.
18. The facility receives an average of 13 inches of precipitation per year based on information provided in the *Flood Control Master Plan*, dated April 1971. The mean pan evaporation is 62 inches per year as measured at the Three Rivers Station.

19. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event for the facility is estimated to be 6.5 inches, based on Department of Water Resources' bulletin 195 entitled *Rainfall Depth-Duration-Frequency for California*, revised November 1982, updated August 1986.
20. The waste management facility is not within a 100-year flood plain based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community-Panel Number 06027C4200D, dated 16 August 2011.
21. A storm water sedimentation basin is located west of the landfill. The basin detains storm water for sedimentation control during the rainy season and is normally dry during the summer months.

SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

22. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition* (hereafter Basin Plan), designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation plans and policies for all waters of the Basin.
23. An intermittent unnamed tributary to the South Fork of the Kern River is adjacent to the northwest corner of the site. Surface water, when present in the tributary, flows to the north to the South Fork of the Kern River in the South Fork Kern Hydrologic Area (554.23) of the Tulare Lake Basin.
24. The designated beneficial uses of the Kern River, as specified in the Basin Plan, are municipal and domestic supply; hydropower generation; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; warm fresh water habitat; cold freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; preservation of biological habitats of special significance; and spawning, reproduction, and/or early development.
25. The first encountered groundwater ranges from about 32 feet to 58 feet below the native ground surface, based on information provided in the 2nd semiannual 2014 groundwater monitoring report. Groundwater elevations range from about 6,214 feet MSL to 6,253 feet MSL.
26. Monitoring data indicate background groundwater quality for first encountered groundwater has electrical conductivity (EC) ranging between 460 and 580 micromhos/cm, with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 300 and 370 milligrams per liter (mg/L).
27. The direction of groundwater flow is generally toward the east-northeast. The estimated average groundwater gradient is approximately 0.12 feet per foot.
28. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal water supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.

GROUNDWATER AND UNSATURATED ZONE MONITORING

29. The existing groundwater monitoring network for the landfill units consists of background monitoring well M-1, co-gradient wells M-2 and M-4, and detection monitoring wells M-3 and M-5.
30. At the time this Order was adopted, the Discharger's detection monitoring program for groundwater at the landfill satisfied the requirements contained in Title 27.
31. Previously, the Discharger conducted semiannual soil-pore gas monitoring from one vadose zone well. Samples were analyzed for methane and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Since: 1) it is infeasible to install soil-pore liquid sampling devices beneath the closed Unit; 2) the final cover over the Unit will minimize the migration of VOC constituents to groundwater; and 3) there have been no VOC detections for over eight years, unsaturated zone detection monitoring is infeasible and unnecessary for the early detection of a release.
32. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are often detected in a release from a MSW landfill and are often associated with releases of landfill gas rather than leachate. Since volatile organic compounds are not naturally occurring and thus have no background value, they are not amenable to the statistical analysis procedures contained in Title 27 for the determination of a release of wastes from a landfill unit. Title 27, sections 20415(e)(8) and (9) allows the use of a non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data that will provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from a landfill unit in accordance with Title 27, sections 20415(b)(1)(B)2.-4. However, Title 27 does not specify a specific method for non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data.
33. The Central Valley Water Board may specify a non-statistical data analysis method pursuant to Title 27, section 20080(a)(1). Water Code section 13360(a)(1) allows the Central Valley Water Board to specify requirements to protect groundwater or surface waters from leakage from a solid waste site, which includes a method to provide the best assurance of determining the earliest possible detection of a release.
34. In order to provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a landfill unit, the SPRRs specify a non-statistical method for the evaluation of monitoring data for non-naturally occurring compounds. The specified non-statistical method for evaluation of monitoring data provides two criteria (or triggers) for making the determination that there has been a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a landfill unit. The presence of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above their respective method detection limit (MDL), or one non-naturally occurring waste constituent detected above its practical quantitation limit (PQL) [a.k.a, laboratory reporting limit (RL)], indicates that a release of waste from a Unit has occurred. Following an indication of a release, verification testing must be conducted to determine whether there has been a release from the landfill unit or the detection was a false detection. The detection of two non-naturally occurring waste

constituents above the MDL as a trigger is appropriate due to the higher risk of false-positive analytical results and the corresponding increase in sampling and analytical expenses from the use of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL as a trigger.

35. For naturally occurring constituents of concern, Title 27 requires concentration limits for each constituent of concern be determined as follows:
 - a. By calculation in accordance with a statistical method pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8); or
 - b. By an alternate statistical method meeting the requirements of Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E).
36. The Discharger submitted a November 2000 Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) report proposing statistical data analysis methods to calculate concentration limits for each monitored constituent in accordance with Title 27. The WQPS report proposed to use Interwell data analysis to calculate prediction limits for the monitored constituents.
37. The Discharger received a Notice of Violation, dated 26 January 2009, due to measurably significant concentrations above the WQPS for several inorganic constituents during the 2008 monitoring period. In response, a Notice of Intent, dated 17 June 2009, was submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to make a demonstration that a source other than the facility caused the evidence of a measurably significant release, or that the evidence resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, evaluation, or a combination of these causes.
38. Subsequently, the Discharger submitted a Demonstration Report, dated August 2009 and prepared by Malcolm Pirnie, which concluded that leachate is not a likely source of the chemical variations historically observed in groundwater at the site. Due to the specific conditions at the facility, the inorganic constituents, particularly the major ions, may not be reliable indicators of a release. The report concluded that the detection monitoring program should rely on non-naturally occurring constituents as evidence for a release from the WMUs. Thus, while statistical evaluation of inorganic constituent data is still performed to comply with the M&RP requirements, volatile organic compound (VOC) data is used as the primary basis for evaluating a potential release.

GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

39. Volatile organic compounds that are not naturally occurring have historically been detected at low and trace level concentrations in groundwater along the Point of Compliance, primarily 1,1,1-trichloroethane in well M-3. However, there have been no VOC detections since the 1st semiannual 2007 monitoring period.
40. Inorganic waste constituents have historically been detected in Point of Compliance groundwater monitoring wells at concentrations potentially exceeding their respective

background concentrations. However, these inorganic exceedences are of constituents that are expected in the dissolution of weathering products of the granitic rocks that underlay the facility and/or from other geologic sources. The latest self-monitoring report (First Semiannual Monitoring Report, 2015) identified no inorganic statistical exceedences and a decreasing trend in TDS and magnesium. Additionally, the Discharger submitted a Demonstration Report in 2009. The report identified several inorganic constituents that exceeded the concentration limits in the WQPS but were not attributed to a release from the facility.

LANDFILL CLOSURE

41. An engineered alternative final cover system for the facility, which was demonstrated to be consistent with the performance goals of Title 27 and affords equivalent protection against water quality impairment, was completed in 2004 and consists of, in ascending order: a two-foot thick foundation layer; a geosynthetic clay layer; and a two-foot thick vegetative layer.

LANDFILL POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE

42. The Discharger submitted the *Final Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan*, dated February 2001, for post-closure maintenance of the facility. The plan includes inspection, maintenance, and monitoring of the landfill during the post-closure maintenance period, and includes a post-closure maintenance cost estimate for the entire facility. Inspection and maintenance will include the condition of the final cover, drainage features, groundwater monitoring wells, access roads, and site security. The plan will be implemented for a minimum period of 30 years or until the waste no longer poses a threat to environmental quality, whichever is greater.
43. Once every five years during the post-closure maintenance period, aerial photographic maps of the closed landfill area will be made to identify and evaluate landfill settlement. Iso-settlement maps will be prepared to determine the amount of differential settlement occurring over the previous five years. Pursuant to Title 27, section 21090(e)(2), this Order requires iso-settlement maps to be prepared and submitted every five years.
44. The completed final cover will be periodically inspected for damage or defects and defects will be repaired and tested for adequacy based on the closure CQA Plan.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

45. Title 27, sections 21840 and 22211 requires a cost estimate for landfill post-closure maintenance. The amount of the cost estimate for post-closure maintenance in 2015 dollars is \$1.7 million. This Order requires that the Discharger maintain financial assurance with CalRecycle in at least the amount of the post-closure maintenance cost estimate adjusted annually for inflation. As of 2015, the balance of the post-closure maintenance fund was \$1.7 million.

46. Title 27, section 22221 requires a cost estimate for corrective action of all known or reasonably foreseeable releases. The Discharger submitted a July 2015 cost estimate of \$890,000 for corrective action of all known or reasonably foreseeable releases. This Order requires that the Discharger maintain financial assurance with the CalRecycle in at least the amount of the cost estimate adjusted annually for inflation. As of 2015, the balance of the corrective action fund was \$890,000.
47. Title 27 section 22100(b) requires owners and operators of disposal facilities that are required to be permitted as solid waste landfills to provide cost estimates for initiating and completing corrective action for known or reasonably foreseeable releases of waste. Title 27 section 22101 requires submittal of a *Water Release Corrective Action Estimate* and a *Non-Water Release Corrective Action Cost Estimate*. The *Water Release Corrective Action Estimate* is for scenarios where there is statistically significant evidence of a release of waste to ground or surface water when comparing point-of-compliance analyte concentrations to background concentrations. The *Non-Water Release Corrective Action Cost Estimate* is for complete replacement of the landfill final cover system, however a site-specific corrective action plan pursuant to Title 27 section 22101(b)(2) may be provided in lieu of the final cover replacement cost estimate. Title 27 section 22221 requires establishment of financial assurances in the amount of an approved *Water Release Corrective Action Estimate* or an approved *Non-Water Release Corrective Action Cost Estimate*, whichever is greater.

CEQA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

48. The action to revise waste discharge requirements for this existing facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code section 21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14, section 15301.
49. This order implements:
- a. *The Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition*;
 - b. The prescriptive standards and performance goals of California Code of Regulations, title 27, section 20005 et seq., effective 18 July 1997, and subsequent revisions;
 - c. State Water Board Resolution 93-62, *Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*, adopted 17 June 1993, and revised on 21 July 2005.
 - d. The applicable provisions of Title 40 C.F.R. section 258 "Subtitle D" federal regulations as required by State Water Board Resolution 93-62.
50. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the facility is determined to be classified 3-B as defined below:

- a. Category 3 threat to water quality, defined as, "Those discharges of waste that could degrade water quality without violating water quality objectives, or could cause a minor impairment of designated beneficial uses as compared with Category 1 and Category 2."
- b. Category B complexity defined as, "Any discharger not included in Category A that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units."

51. State Water Board Resolution 68-16, the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (Anti-Degradation Policy) generally prohibits the Central Valley Water Board from authorizing activities that will result in the degradation of high-quality waters unless it has been shown that:

- a. The degradation will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in state and regional policies, including violation of one or more water quality objectives;
- b. The degradation will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses;
- c. The discharger will employ Best Practicable Treatment or Control (BPTC) to minimize degradation; and
- d. The degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.

Due to the controls installed by the Discharger, including a landfill cap and drainage controls, no detectable degradation of surface water or groundwater is expected. Furthermore, the Monitoring and Reporting Program adopted to ensure compliance with this Order will be sufficient to verify that degradation does not occur. Therefore, this Order is consistent with the Anti-Degradation Policy.

52. Water Code section 13267(b) provides that: "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the Regional Board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharge or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports."

53. The technical reports required by this Order and the attached "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-201X-XXXX" are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger owns and maintains the facility that discharged the waste subject to this Order.

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

54. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.
55. The Central Valley Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
56. The Central Valley Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to California Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that Order No. 5-01-098 is rescinded except for purposes of enforcement of violations occurring prior to the Effective Date of this Order, and that the County of Tulare, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of any waste is prohibited.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Prohibitions listed in Section C of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements for Nonhazardous Solid Waste Discharges Regulated by Subtitle D and/or Title 27 (SPRRs), dated January 2012, which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall, in a timely manner, remove and relocate any wastes discharged at this facility in violation of this Order. If the waste is a hazardous waste, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Discharge Specifications listed in Section D of the SPRRs.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Facility Specifications listed in Section E of the SPRRs.

D. CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Every five years, the Discharger shall submit, pursuant to Title 27, Section 21090(e)(2), an iso-settlement map accurately depicting the estimated total change in elevation of each portion of the final cover's low-hydraulic conductivity layer. This map shall show the total lowering of the surface elevation of the final cover relative to the baseline topographic map and shall indicate all areas where visually noticeable differential settlement may have been obscured by grading operations. The map shall be drawn to the same scale and contour interval as the baseline topographic map.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Closure and Post-Closure Specifications listed in Section G of the SPRRs.

E. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility with CalRecycle for post-closure maintenance for the landfill in at least the amounts described in Finding 45, adjusted for inflation annually. A report regarding financial assurances for closure and post-closure maintenance shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board by **1 October of each year**. This may be the same report that is submitted to CalRecycle for this purpose. If CalRecycle determines that either the amount of coverage or the mechanism is inadequate, then within 90 days of notification, the Discharger shall submit an acceptable mechanism to CalRecycle and the Central Valley Water Board for at least the amount of the approved cost estimate.
2. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility with CalRecycle for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill in at least the amount of the annual inflation-adjusted cost estimate described in Finding 46. A report regarding financial assurances for corrective action shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board by **1 October of each year**. This may be the same report that is submitted to CalRecycle for this purpose. If CalRecycle determines that either the amount of coverage or the mechanism is inadequate, then within 90 days of notification, the Discharger shall submit an acceptable mechanism to CalRecycle and the Central Valley Water Board for at least the amount of the approved cost estimate.
3. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Financial Assurance Specifications listed in Section H of the SPRRs.

F. MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, and in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-201X-XXXX, and the Standard

Monitoring Specifications listed in Section I of the SPRRs dated January 2012 which are attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard as specified in this Order, MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX, and the SPRRs.
3. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance (defined pursuant to Title 27, section 20164 as a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the landfill unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit) technically should not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX. Though, concentration limits are prepared for the facility inorganic constituents, particularly the major ions, may not be reliable indicators of a release. Therefore, VOC data is used as the primary basis for evaluating a potential release.
4. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX and the Standard Monitoring Specifications in Section I of the SPRRs.
5. As specified in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX, the Discharger shall enter all monitoring data and monitoring reports into the online Geotracker database as required by Division 3 of Title 27 and Chapter 30, Division 3 of Title 23.
6. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Monitoring Specifications and Response to a Release specifications listed in Sections I and J of the SPRRs.

G. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at its office, including the MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX and the SPRRs, and make it available at all times to facility personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 and Subtitle D that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order by reference.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable portions of the SPRRs.
5. If there is any conflicting or contradictory language between the WDRs, the MRP, or the SPRRs, then language in the WDRs shall supersede either the MRP or the SPRRs, and language in the MRP shall supersede the SPRRs.

6. All reports required by this Order shall be submitted pursuant to Water Code section 13267.
7. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Compliance Date</u>
A. Financial Assurance Review	
1. Annual Review of Financial Assurance for Post-closure maintenance. (see Financial Assurance Specification E.1).	1 October of each year
2. Annual Review of Financial Assurance for initiating and completing corrective action. (see Financial Assurance Specification E.2).	1 October of each year

8. The Discharger shall comply with all General Provisions listed in Section K of the SPRRs.

If, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, the Discharger fails to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer may refer this matter to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement, may issue a complaint for administrative civil liability, or may take other enforcement actions. Failure to comply with this Order may result in the assessment of Administrative Civil Liability of up to \$10,000 per violation, per day, depending on the violation, pursuant to the Water Code, including sections 13268, 13350 and 13385. The Central Valley Water Board reserves its right to take any enforcement actions authorized by law.

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley 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 that this Order becomes final, except that if the thirtieth day following the date that this Order becomes final 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.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, 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, Central Valley Region, on _____.

PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer