

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

ORDER NO. 92-008

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EDOM HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
CLASS III LANDFILL
UNCLASSIFIED SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS
North of Cathedral City - Riverside County

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

1. The County of Riverside (hereinafter, referred to as the discharger), 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501 submitted a Report of Waste Discharge dated September 5, 1991, containing current information to update the waste discharge requirements for this existing Waste Management Facility (WMF).
2. The WMF is operated by the County of Riverside. The site property is owned by the United States Government, with administration by the Bureau of Land Management (hereinafter also referred to as the discharger), 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, CA 92507.
3. The WMF is located north of Cathedral City, 1.3 miles east of Varner Road in Section 26, T3S, R5E, SBB&M as shown in Attachment "A" incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
4. The WMF is currently regulated by Board Order No. 89-009 which is no longer in conformance with Chapter 15, Division 3, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (hereinafter referred to as Chapter 15). The waste discharge requirements are being updated to incorporate applicable regulations of the revised Article 5 of Chapter 15 and to correct deficiencies in the ground water monitoring system which was installed as a part of the Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) Program.
5. The discharger submitted a SWAT report dated April 1990 in accordance with Section 13273 of the California Code of Regulations. The SWAT ground water monitoring system is inadequate to determine the impact of the WMF on the quality of the ground water in the vicinity of the site.
6. The SWAT report contains technical information describing the site hydrology, geology, topography, disposal operation and waste classification. In view of the technical information that has become available, it is appropriate that the Regional Board adopt revised waste discharge requirements for the Edom Hill WMF to include more stringent requirements to protect and monitor the quality of ground water in the vicinity of the site.

9-15-93
amended
B.O.
95-071

Superseded
by: Bd. Order
No. 98-049
5/14/98

7. The discharger reports that the total site area is 640 acres of which 400 acres will be used for landfilling operation. The WMF receives an average of 713 tons/day. The total capacity of the site is 12.3 million tons, with a remaining capacity of 8.9 million tons. The site has a remaining life expectancy of 29 years.
8. The discharger operates the site as a Class III landfill for the disposal of non-hazardous and inert wastes as defined in Chapter 15. Separate unlined surface impoundments were constructed to receive restaurant grease trap pumpings and chemical toilet wastes.
9. Approved non-hazardous and inert wastes consist of residential trash, commercial demolition wastes, and nonputrescible agricultural wastes.
10. The discharger constructed three evaporation-percolation surface impoundments for disposal of an average of three million gallons-per-year of grease trap pumpings and chemical toilet wastes.
11. The discharger reports that the Edom Hill landfill is a-cut-and fill operation. The current operation consists of a working face, approximately 125 to 175 feet long, in front of which the refuse is dumped. A bulldozer is used to push, spread and compact the wastes on the face of the fill. It is estimated that compacted refuse has a density of 1,000 pounds per cubic yards. The refuse is covered by six inches of soil at the end of each working day.
12. The average annual temperature in the vicinity of the site is about 73 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation is less than 4 inches and potential evapotranspiration is about 105 inches annually.
13. The WMF is located on the northwestern flank of the Indio Hills, south of the Little San Bernardino Mountains. The active portion of WMF ranges in elevation from approximately 950 feet at the northeast boundary to 1,400 feet at the southern end of the site. Surface drainage from the landfill is towards the northwest.
14. The discharger reports that the WMF is underlain primarily by the Ocotillo Conglomerate. The Ocotillo Conglomerate is a tan, sandy conglomerate, with subrounded clasts of pebble and cobble size. The clasts consist of locally derived gneisses, granite, volcanic rock, impure limestone and pegmatite.
15. The discharger reports that several major active faults transverse the region where the site is located. These faults include the San Andreas Fault, the San Jacinto Fault and the Mission Creek Fault. The Mission Creek Fault is believed to be the most active tectonic feature in the Indio Hill region.
16. The discharger reports that the site is characterized by numerous folds with north-trending fold axes. These folds, which comprise the Indio Hills, were created by a restraining bend along the San Andreas Fault.
17. A preliminary report submitted by the discharger's SWAT consultant indicates that the soil found on the site consists of the Myoma Series which is excessively drained soils, the Carsitas Variant Series which is

fine sand underlain by sandstones and the Badlands Series which is loose sand with severe water erosion characteristics.

18. The discharger installed three ground water monitoring wells in the vicinity of the WMF as shown in Attachment "B" incorporated herein and made part of this Order. The discharger reports that ground water flow beneath the site appears to be towards the north. Ground water was encountered at depths ranging from 250 to 350 feet beneath the surface.
19. The installed ground water monitoring system consists of upgradient well EH-2 and two down gradient wells EH-1 and EH-3. Review of the monitoring and technical data of the existing ground water system indicates the system is inadequate to provide proper information regarding the impact of the WMF on the quality of ground water in the vicinity of the site. Data submitted by the discharger on October 1, 1991, indicate that all existing monitoring wells were dry and ground water samples were not collected.
20. Analyses of ground water samples collected in May, 1991 indicate that the total dissolved solids content of ground water ranges from 740 mg/l to 1040 mg/l.
21. Land in the vicinity of the WMF is zoned as natural assets and controlled development areas.
22. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region of California was adopted May 15, 1991 and designates the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters in this Region.
23. The beneficial uses of ground waters in the Coachella Hydrologic Subunit are:
 - a. Municipal supply (MUN)
 - b. Industrial supply (IND)
 - c. Agricultural supply (AGR)
24. The Board has notified the discharger, and all known interested agencies and persons of its intent to update waste discharge requirements for said discharge and has provided them with an opportunity for a public meeting and an opportunity to submit comments.
25. In accordance with Section 15301, Chapter 3, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, the issuance of these waste discharge requirements, 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.).

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the discharger shall comply with the following:

A. Discharge Specifications

1. By June 30, 1992 the discharger shall submit an acceptable proposal to conduct a monitoring and response program in accordance with Section 2550.1, Article 5, Chapter 15.
2. New waste management units constructed after January 1, 1994 on top of virgin land (land which does not contain solid waste) shall have adequate liner and leachate collection and removal systems as specified in Chapter 15. All waste management units constructed in areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and I as indicated in the grading plan, as shown in Attachment "C" incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
3. New waste management units and expansion of existing units shall not be located on a known Holocene fault. The discharger shall conduct a geological survey mapping all Holocene faults within the vicinity of the landfill. The results of said survey shall be submitted by January 1, 1993. The geological survey shall be conducted under the direct supervision of a California Registered Geologist.
4. The discharger shall obtain financial assurance for initiating and completing a corrective action for a reasonably foreseeable release in accordance with Section 2550.0 (b), Article 5, Chapter 15.
5. The treatment or disposal of wastes at this facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in Sections 13050(1) and 13050(m) of Division 7 of the California Water Code.
6. Waste materials shall be confined to the waste management facility as described on the attached site maps.
7. Waste material shall not be discharged on any ground surface which is less than five feet above the highest anticipated ground water level.
8. This discharge shall not cause degradation of any water supply.
9. The waste management units shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years.
10. Surface drainage from tributary areas, and internal site drainage from surface or subsurface sources, shall not contact or percolate through the wastes discharged at this site.
11. The exterior surfaces of the disposal area, including the intermediate and final landfill covers, shall be graded and maintained to promote lateral runoff of precipitation and to prevent ponding.
12. The discharger shall provide a final cover for closure of the landfill units in conformance with the requirements of said Chapter 15.

13. Chemical toilet wastes discharged at this site shall not contain additives prohibited by Section 66883, Chapter 30, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
14. The discharger shall remove and relocate any wastes which are discharged at this site in violation of these requirements.
15. Water used for site maintenance shall be limited to amounts necessary for dust control.
16. The discharger shall maintain a hazardous waste load checking program at the WMF. The discharger shall report the findings of said program in the quarterly monitoring reports submitted in accordance with Provision C.6 of this Order.

B. Prohibitions

1. The discharge or deposit of hazardous waste (as defined in said Chapter 15) at this site is prohibited.
2. The discharge or deposit of designated waste (as defined in said Chapter 15) at this site is prohibited unless approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
3. The discharge of liquid or semi-solid waste (i.e., waste containing less than 50 percent solids) to the landfill units is prohibited unless approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
4. The discharge of wastes to surface waters, surface water drainage courses, or to ground waters is prohibited.
5. The discharge or deposit of waste to land not owned or controlled by the discharger is prohibited.
6. The codisposal of incompatible wastes is prohibited.

C. Provisions

1. The discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board of any flooding, slope failure or other change in site conditions which could impair the integrity of waste containment facilities or of precipitation and drainage control structures.
2. The discharger shall maintain legible records on the volume and type of each waste discharged at the site. These records shall be available for review by representatives of the Regional Board at any time during normal business hours. At the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period, copies of these records shall be sent to the Regional Board.
3. The discharger shall maintain visible monuments identifying the boundary limits of the entire waste management facility.
4. One year prior to the anticipated closure of the facility or any unit (portion) thereof, the discharger shall submit to the Regional Board, for review and approval by the Regional Board's Executive Officer, a closure

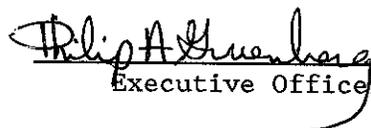
and post-closure maintenance plan in accordance with Section 2597 of said Chapter 15.

5. The discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of said Chapter 15 that are not specifically referred to in this Board Order.
6. 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 Regional Board.
7. The discharger shall ensure that all site operating personnel are familiar with the content of this Board Order.
8. This Board Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
9. The discharger shall comply with "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 92-008", and future revisions thereto, as specified by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
10. The discharger shall obtain prior written approval from the Regional Board's Executive Officer specifying location and method of disposal, before disposing of treated or untreated sludge, or similar solid waste materials. In addition, the discharger shall provide the results of any sludge analyses as specified by the Executive Officer.
11. All containment structures and erosion and drainage control systems shall be designed and constructed under direct supervision of a California registered civil engineer and shall be certified by the individual as meeting the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Chapter 15.
12. Materials used to construct liners shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure containment of wastes over the operating life, closure and post-closure maintenance period of the landfill.
13. In-place permeabilities of liners shall be determined in the field using techniques approved by the Executive Officer. Construction methods and quality assurance procedures shall be sufficient to ensure that all parts of the liners are adequate to contain landfill leachate.
14. Each disposal cell shall have a leachate collection and removal system. Leachate collection sumps shall be designed and operated to keep leachate levels at the minimum needed to ensure efficient pump operation. Leachate collected shall be disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
15. Materials used to construct leachate collection and removal systems shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure the required transmission of leachate through the system over the operating life, closure and post-closure maintenance period of the landfill. Materials shall have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials and equipment used on the landfill.

16. The discharger shall maintain in good working order, and operate as efficiently as possible, any facility or control system installed by the discharger to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
17. This Board Order is subject to Regional Board review and updating, as necessary, to comply with changing State or Federal laws, regulations, policies, or guidelines, or changes in the discharge characteristics, in three year increments from the effective date of this Board Order.
18. The Regional Board considers the property owner to have a continuing responsibility for correcting any problems which may arise in the future as a results of this waste discharge.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Board Order No. 89-009 be superseded by this Board Order.

I, Philip A. Gruenberg, 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 January 22, 1992.



Executive Officer

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

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 92-008 (REVISION 1)
FOR
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, OWNER
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, OPERATOR
EDOM HILL CLASS III MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
North of Cathedral City - Riverside County

CONSIST OF

PART I, PART II AND PART III

PART I

A. GENERAL

1. Responsibilities of waste dischargers are specified in Section 13225(a), 13267(b) and 13387(b) of the California Water Code, and the State Water Resources Board's Resolution No. 93-062. This self monitoring program is issued pursuant to Provision No. 17 of Regional Board Order No. 92-008. The principal purposes of a self-monitoring program by a waste discharger are:
 - a. To document compliance with waste discharge requirements and prohibitions established by the Regional Board;
 - b. To facilitate self-policing by the waste discharger in the prevention and abatement of pollution arising from waste discharge;
 - c. To conduct water quality analysis.
2. Summary of Monitoring and Reporting Requirements:

<u>Monitoring Activity</u>	<u>Monitoring Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>
a. On-site observations	Weekly	Twice annually in bi-annual monitoring report (BMR)
b. Groundwater monitoring		
1. Monitoring Parameters	Twice Annually	Twice Annually in BMR
2. COC Parameters	Once in five years	Once in five years in 2nd BMR
c. Vadose zone monitoring	Twice Annually	Twice Annually in BMR
d. Summary of all activities	Annually	Annually in 2nd BMR

B. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of Standard USEPA methods, and in accordance with an approved sampling and analysis plan. Water and waste analysis shall be performed by a laboratory approved for these analyses by the State of California. Specific methods of analysis must be identified. If methods other than USEPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and must be approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer prior to use. The director of the laboratory whose name appears on the certification shall supervise all analytical work in his/her laboratory and shall sign all reports of such work submitted to the Regional Board. All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy of measurements. In addition, the discharger is responsible for seeing that the laboratory analysis of all samples from Monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points meets the following restrictions:

1. The methods and analysis and the detection limits used must be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For detection monitoring of any constituent or parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90% non-numerical determinations (i.e. "trace" or "ND") in data from Background Monitoring Points for that medium, the analytical methods having the lowest "facility-specific method detection limit (MDL)", defined in Part I.C.8., shall be selected from among those methods which would provide valid results in light of any "Matrix Effects" (defined in Part I.C.7.) involved.
2. "Trace" results, results falling between the MDL and the facility-specific practical quantitation limit (PQL), shall be reported as such, and shall be accompanied both by the estimated MDL and PQL values for that analytical run and by an estimate of the constituents concentration.
3. MDLs and PQLs shall be derived by the laboratory for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. These MDLs and PQLs shall reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the lab, rather than simply being quoted from USEPA analytical method manuals. If the lab suspects that, due to a change in matrix or other effects, the true detection limit or quantitation limit for a particular analytical run differs significantly from the laboratory-derived MDL/PQL values, the results shall be flagged accordingly, along with an estimate of the detection limit and quantitation limit actually achieved.
4. All QA/QC data shall be reported, along with the sample results to which it applies, including the method, equipment, and analytical detection limits, the recovery rates, an explanation of any recovery rate that is less than 80%, the results of equipment and method blanks, the results of spiked and surrogate samples, the frequency of quality control analysis, and the name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses. Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recovery.
5. Upon receiving written approval from the Regional Board's Executive Officer, an alternative statistical or non-statistical procedure can be used for determining the significance of analytical results for a constituent that is a common laboratory contaminant (i.e., methylene chloride, acetone, diethylhexyl phthalate, and di-n-octyl phthalate) during any given Reporting Period in which QA/QC samples show evidence of laboratory contamination for that constituent. Nevertheless, analytical results involving detection of these analytes in any background or downgradient sample shall be reported and flagged for easy reference by Regional Board staff.
6. Unknown chromatographic peaks shall be reported, along with an estimate of the concentration of the unknown analyte. When unknown peaks are encountered, second column or second method confirmation procedures shall be performed to attempt to identify and more accurately quantify the unknown analyte.
7. In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (i.e. field, trip, or lab blanks), the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged.
8. The MDL shall always be calculated such that it represents a concentration associated with a 99% reliability of a non-zero result.

C. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. The "Monitored Media" are those water- or gas-bearing media that are monitored pursuant to this Monitoring and Reporting Program. The Monitored Media may include: (1) ground water in the uppermost aquifer, in any other portion of the zone of saturation (Section 2601 of Chapter 15) in which it would be reasonable to anticipate that waste constituents migrating from the WMF could be detected, and in any perched zones underlying the WMF, (2) any bodies of surface water that could be measurably affected by a release, (3) soil-pore liquid beneath and/or adjacent to the WMF, and (4) soil-pore gas beneath and/or adjacent to the WMF.
2. The "Constituents of Concern (COC)" are those constituents which are likely to be in the waste in the WMF or which are likely to be derived from waste constituents, in the event of a release. The Constituents of Concern for this WMF are all constituents listed in Appendix II to 40 CFR Part 258.
3. The "Monitoring Parameters" consist of a short list of constituents and parameters used for the majority of monitoring activity. The Monitoring Parameters for this WMF are listed below:
 - a. For Groundwater
 1. All constituents listed in Appendix I to 40 CFR part 258
 2. Chloride
 3. Sulfate
 4. Nitrate - Nitrogen
 - b. For Soil-pore gas
 1. Methane
 2. Vinyl Chloride

Monitoring for the short list of Monitoring Parameters constitutes "indirect monitoring", in that the results are used to indirectly indicate the success or failure of adequate containment for the longer list of Constituents of Concern.

4. The "Volatile Organics Composite Monitoring Parameter for Water (VOC_{water})" and the "Volatile Organics Composite Monitoring Parameter for Soil-Pore Gas (VOC_{spg})" are composite Monitoring Parameters addressing all volatile organic constituents detectable in a sample of water or soil-pore gas, respectively. (See Part III.A.2. of this Program for additional discussion of these Monitoring Parameters).
5. "Standard Observations" refers to:
 - a. For Receiving Waters:
 1. Floating and suspended materials of waste origin: presence or absence, source, and size of affected area;
 2. Discoloration and turbidity: description of color, source, and size of affected area;

3. Evidence of odors: presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source;
 4. Evidence of beneficial use: presence of water-associated wildlife;
 5. Flow Rate; and
 6. Weather conditions: wind direction and estimated velocity, total precipitation during the previous five days and on the day of observation.
- b. Along the perimeter of the WMF:
1. Evidence of liquid leaving or entering the WMF, estimated size of affected area, and flow rate (show affected area on map);
 2. Evidence of odors: presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source; and
 3. Evidence of erosion and/or of exposed refuse.
- c. For the WMF:
1. Evidence of ponded water at any point on the waste management facility (show affected area on map);
 2. Evidence of odors: presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source;
 3. Evidence of erosion and/or of daylighted refuse; and
6. "Standard Analysis and Measurements", refers to:
- a. Turbidity (only for water samples) in NTU;
 - b. Water elevation to the nearest 1/100th foot above mean sea level (only for ground water monitoring); and
 - c. Sampling, testing for and statistical/non-statistical analysis of the Monitoring Parameters.
7. "Matrix Effect" refers to any increase in the Method Detection Limit or Practical Quantitation Limit for a given constituent as a result of the presence of other constituents - either of natural origin or introduced through a release - that are present in the sample of water or soil-pore gas being analyzed.
8. "Facility-Specific Method Detection Limit (MDL)", for a given analytical laboratory using a given analytical method to detect a given constituent (in spite of any Matrix Effect) means the lowest concentration at which the laboratory can regularly differentiate - with 99% reliability - between a sample which contains the constituent and one which does not.

9. "Facility-Specific Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)", for a given analytical laboratory using a given analytical method to determine the concentration of a given constituent (in spite of any Matrix Effect) means the lowest constituent concentration the laboratory can regularly quantify within specified limits of precision that are acceptable to the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
10. "Reporting Period" means the duration separating the submittal of a given type of monitoring report from the time the next iteration of that report is scheduled for submittal; therefore, the reporting period for analysis of all Constituents of Concern is five years, and for Monitoring Parameters it is six months ("Summer/Fall" = April 1 to September 30; "Winter/Spring" = October 1 to March 31). The Reporting Period for the Annual Summary Report extends from April 1 of the previous year to March 31 of the current year. The due date for any given report will be 30 days after the end of its Reporting Period, unless otherwise stated.
11. "Receiving Waters" refers to any surface water which actually or potentially receives surface or ground waters which pass over, through, or under waste materials or contaminated soils.
12. "Affected Persons" refers to all individuals who either own or reside upon the land that directly overlies any part of that portion of a gas-or liquid-phase release that has migrated beyond the facility boundary.

D. RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED

Written reports shall be maintained by the discharger or laboratory, and shall be retained for a minimum of five years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board. Such records shall show the following for each sample:

1. Identity of sample and of the Monitoring Point or Background Monitoring Point from which it was taken, along with the identity of the individual who obtained the sample;
2. Date and time of sampling;
3. Date and time that analyses were started and completed, and the name of the personnel performing each analysis;
4. Complete procedure used, including method of preserving the sample, and the identify and volumes of reagents used;
5. Calculations of results; and
6. Results of analyses, and the MDL and PQL for each analysis.

E. REPORTS TO BE FILLED WITH THE BOARD

1. A written "Detection Monitoring Report" shall be submitted twice annually (Part II.C.2.), in addition to an "Annual Summary Report" (Part I.E.3.). Every five years, the discharger shall submit a report concerning the direct analysis of all Constituents of Concern as indicated in Part II.C.3. ("COC Report"). All reports shall be submitted no later than one month following the end of their respective Reporting Period. The reports shall be comprised of at least the following:

- a. Letter of Transmittal

A letter transmitting the essential points in each report shall accompany each report. Such a letter shall include a discussion of any requirement violations found since the last such report was submitted, and shall describe actions taken or planned for correcting those violations. If the discharger has previously submitted a detailed time schedule for correcting said requirement violations, a reference to the correspondence transmitting such schedule will be satisfactory. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated in the letter of transmittal. Monitoring reports and the letter transmitting the monitoring reports shall be signed by a principal executive officer at the level of vice-president or above, or by his/her duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates. The letter shall contain a statement by the official, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the signer's knowledge the report is true, complete, and correct;

- b. Each Detection Monitoring Report and each COC Report shall include a compliance evaluation summary. The summary shall contain at least:

1. For each monitored ground water body, a description and graphical presentation of the velocity and direction of the ground water flow under/around the Unit, based upon water level elevations taken during the collection of the water quality data submitted in the report;
2. Pre-Sampling Purge for Samples Obtained From Wells: For each monitoring well addressed by the report, a description of the method and time of water level measurement, of the type of pump used for purging and the placement of the pump in the well, and of the method of purging (the pumping rate, the equipment and methods used to monitor field pH, temperature, and conductivity during purging, the calibration of the field equipment, results of the pH, temperature, conductivity, and turbidity testing, the well recovery time, and the method of disposing of the purge water);
3. Sampling: For each Monitoring Point and Background Monitoring Point addressed by the report, a description of the type of pump - or other device - used and its placement for sampling, and a detailed description of the sampling procedure (number and description of the samples, field blanks, travel blanks, and duplicate samples taken, the type of containers and preservatives used, the date and time of sampling, the name and qualifications of the person actually taking the samples, and any other observations);

4. Post-Sampling Purge (Section 2550(e)(12)(B) of Chapter 15): For each monitoring well addressed by the report, a description of how the well was purged to remove all portions of the water that was in the well bore while the sample was being taken;
- c. A map or aerial photograph showing the locations of observation stations, Monitoring Points, and Background Monitoring Points;
- d. For each Detection Monitoring Report and each COC Report, include laboratory statements of results of all analyses demonstrating compliance with Part I.B.;
- e. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the run-off/run-on control facilities;
- f. A summary and certification of completion of all Standard Observations (Part I.C.5.) for the WMF, for the perimeter of the WMF, and for the Receiving Waters; and
- g. The quantity and types of wastes discharged and the locations in the WMF where waste has been placed since submittal of the last such report.

2. CONTINGENCY REPORTING

- a. The discharger shall report by telephone concerning any seepage from the disposal area immediately after it is discovered. A written report shall be filed with the Regional Board within seven days, containing at least the following information:
 1. A map showing the location(s) of seepage;
 2. An estimate of the flow rate;
 3. A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g., all pertinent observations and analyses); and
 4. Corrective measures underway or proposed.
- b. Should the initial statistical comparison (Part III.A.1.) or non-statistical comparison (Part III.A.2.) indicate, for any Constituent or Concern of Monitoring Parameter, that a release is tentatively identified, the discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board verbally as to the Monitoring Point(s) and constituents(s) or parameter(s) involved, shall provide written notification by certified mail within seven days of such determination (Section 2550.8(j)(1) of Chapter 15), and shall carry out a discrete retest in accordance with Parts II.C.1., and III.A.3. If the retest confirms the existence of a release, the discharger shall carry out the requirements of Part I.E.2.d. In any case, the discharger shall inform the Regional Board of the outcome of the retest as soon as the results are available, following up with written results submitted by certified mail within seven days of completing the retest.
- c. If either the discharger or the Regional Board determines that there is significant physical evidence of a release (Section 2550.1(3) of Chapter 15), the discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board of this fact by certified mail (or acknowledge the Regional Board's determination) and shall carry out the requirements of Part I.E.2.d. for all potentially-affected monitored media.

- d. If the discharger concludes that a release has been discovered:
1. If this conclusion is not based upon "direct monitoring" of the Constituents of Concern, pursuant to Part II.C.3., then the discharger shall, within thirty days, sample for all Constituents of Concern at all Monitoring Points and submit them for laboratory analysis. Within seven days of receiving the laboratory analytical results, the discharger shall notify the Regional Board, by certified mail, of the concentration of all Constituents of Concern at each Monitoring Point. Because this scan is not to be tested against background, only a single datum is required for each Constituent of Concern at each Monitoring Point (Section 2550.8(k)(1) of Chapter 15;
 2. The discharger shall, within 90 days of discovering the release, submit a Revised Report of Waste Discharge proposing an Evaluation Monitoring Program meeting the requirements of Section 2550.8(k)(5) and Section 2550.9 of Chapter 15; and
 3. The discharger shall, within 180 days of discovering the release, submit a preliminary engineering feasibility study meeting the requirements of Section 2550.8(k)(6) of Chapter 15.
- e. Any time the discharger concludes - or the Regional Board Executive Officer directs the discharger to conclude - that a liquid- or gaseous-phase release from the WMF has proceeded beyond the facility boundary, the discharger shall so notify all persons who either own or reside upon the land that directly overlies any part of the plume (Affected Persons).
1. Initial notification to Affected Persons shall be accomplished within 14 days of making this conclusion and shall include a description of the discharger's current knowledge of the nature and extent of the release; and
 2. Subsequent to initial notification, the discharger shall provide updates to all Affected Persons - including any newly Affected Persons - within 14 days of concluding there has been any material change in the nature or extent of the release.

3. ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT

The discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Board covering the previous monitoring year. The Reporting Period ends March 31. This report shall contain:

- a. A Graphical Presentation of Analytical Data (Section 2550.7(e)(14) of Chapter 15). For each Monitoring Point and Background Monitoring Point, submit in graphical format the laboratory analytical data for all samples taken within at least the previous five calendar years. Each such graph shall plot the concentration of one or more constituents over time for a given Monitoring Point and Background Monitoring Point, at a scale appropriate to show trends or variations in water quality. The graphs shall plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values. For any given constituent or parameter, the scale for background plots shall be the same as that used to plot downgradient data. On the basis of any aberrations noted in the plotted data, the Regional Board's Executive Officer may direct the discharger to carry out a preliminary investigation (Section 2510(d)(2) of Chapter 15), the results of which will determine whether or not a release is indicated;

- b. All monitoring analytical data obtained during the previous two six-month Reporting Periods, presented in tabular form as well as on 5.25" diskettes, either in MS-DOS/ASCII format or in another file format acceptable to the Regional Board's Executive Officer. Data sets too large to fit on a single 360 K.B. diskette may be submitted on disk in a commonly available compressed format (e.g., PK-ZIP or NORTON BACKUP). The Regional Board regards the submittal of data in hard copy and on diskette as "...the form necessary for..." statistical analysis (Section 2550.8(h) of Chapter 15), in that this facilitates periodic review by the Regional Board's statistical consultant;
 - c. A comprehensive discussion of the compliance record, and the result of any correction actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharger into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements;
 - d. A map showing the area, if any, in which filling has been completed during the previous calendar year;
 - e. A written summary of the ground water and soil-pore gas analyses, indicating any changes made since the previous annual report; and
 - f. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the leachate monitoring/control facilities, pursuant to Section 2543 (b, c, & d of Chapter 15).
4. Each report shall contain the following statement:

"I declare under the penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

The statement shall be signed by a principal executive officer at the level of vice-president or above, or by his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the WMF.

5. Submit all reports to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Colorado River Basin Region
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260

PART II: MONITORING AND OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

A. WASTE MONITORING

Report twice annually, as part of the Monitoring Report (Winter/Spring and Summer/Fall Reporting Periods on March 31, and September 30, respectively):

1. Record the total volume and weight of refuse in cubic yards and tons) disposed of at the site during each month, showing locations and dimensions on a sketch or map.
2. Record a description of the waste stream, including the percentage of the waste type (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, or construction debris).
3. Record the location and aerial extent of disposal of each waste type.

B. ON-SITE OBSERVATION

Report twice annually, as part of the Monitoring Report (Winter/Spring and Summer/Fall Reporting Periods ending on March 31, and September 30, respectively):

STATION	DESCRIPTION	OBSERVATIONS	FREQUENCY
V-1 through V-'n'	Located on waste disposal area as delineated by a 500-foot grid network	Standard Observations for the Unit	Weekly
P-1 through P-'n'	Located at equidistant intervals not exceeding 1000 feet around the perimeter of the Unit	Standard Observation for the Perimeter	Weekly

C. WATER ANALYSIS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Monitoring Parameter Report due twice annually, Constituent of Concern Reports due every five years (details below).

1. Thirty-Day Sample Procurement Limitation. For any given monitored medium, the samples taken from all Monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points to satisfy the data analysis requirements for a given reporting period shall all be taken within a span not exceeding 30 days, and shall be taken in a manner that insures sample independence to the greatest extent feasible (Section 2550.7(e)(12)(B) of Chapter 15). Ground water sampling shall also include an accurate determination of the ground water surface elevation and field parameters (temperature, electrical conductivity, turbidity) for that Monitoring Point or Background Monitoring Point (Section 2550.7(e)(13) of Chapter 15); ground water elevations taken prior to purging the well and sampling for Monitoring Parameters shall be used to fulfill the Spring and Fall ground water flow rate/direction analyses required under Part II.C.6.

Statistical or non-statistical analysis shall be carried out as soon as the data is available, in accordance with Part III of this program.

2. "Indirect Monitoring" for Monitoring Parameters Done Twice-Annually. For each monitored medium, all Monitoring Points assigned to Detection Monitoring (Part II.C.4., below) and all Background Monitoring Points shall be monitored once each Spring and Fall (Winter/Spring and Summer/Fall Reporting Periods ending on March 31 and September 30, respectively) for the Monitoring Parameters listed in Part 1.C.3 of this Monitoring and Reporting Program. Monitoring for Monitoring Parameters shall be carried out in accordance with Parts II.C.1. and III of this Program.
3. "Direct Monitoring" of all Constituents of Concern Every Five Years. In the absence of a release being indicated (1) pursuant to Parts II.C.2. and III.A.3. for a Monitoring Parameter, (2) based upon physical evidence, pursuant to Part I.E.2.c., or (3) by a study required by the Regional Board's Executive Officer based upon anomalies noted during visual inspection of graphically-depicted analytical data (Part I.E.3.a.), then the discharger shall sample all Monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points of water-bearing media, not including soil-pore gas, for all Constituents of Concern every fifth year, beginning with the year of adoption of this Board Order, with successive direct monitoring efforts being carried out alternately in the Spring of one year (Report Period ends March 31) and the Fall of the fifth year thereafter (Reporting Period ends September 30). Direct monitoring for Constituents of Concern shall be carried out in accordance with Parts II.C.1. and III of this program, and shall encompass only those Constituents of Concern that do not also serve as a Monitoring Parameter.
4. Monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points for Each Monitored Medium: The discharger shall sample the following Monitoring Points and Background Monitoring Points in accordance with the sampling schedules given under Parts II.C.2. and II.C.3. (immediately foregoing), taking enough samples to qualify for the most appropriate test under Part III.
 - a. For ground water in the uppermost aquifer: The Monitoring Points shall be Point of Compliance wells EH-1, EH-4, EH-5, EH-8 and EH-9. The Background Monitoring Point shall be well EH-6. EH-8 and EH-9 shall be monitored once every five years.
 - b. For vadose zone: The Monitoring Points shall be monitoring wells EH-2 and EH-3 as shown in Attachment No. 1 and all perimeter gas probes as shown in Attachment No. 2.
5. Initial Background Determination: For the purpose of establishing an initial pool of background data for each Constituent of Concern at each Background Monitoring Point in each monitored medium (Section 2550.7(e)(6) of Chapter 15):
 - a. Whenever a new Constituent of Concern is added to the Water Quality Protection Standard, the discharger shall collect at least one sample quarterly for at least one year from each Background Monitoring Point in each monitored medium and analyze for the newly-added constituent(s); and
 - b. Whenever a new Background Monitoring Point is added, the discharger shall sample it at least quarterly for at least one year, analyzing for all Constituents of Concern and Monitoring Parameters.

6. Quarterly Determination of Ground Water Flow Rate/Direction (Section 2550.7(e)(15) of Chapter 15): The discharger shall measure the water level in each well and determine ground water flow rate and direction in each ground water body described in Part II.C.4. at least quarterly, including the times of expected highest and lowest elevations of the water level for the respective ground water body. This information shall be included in the twice-yearly monitoring reports required under Part II.C.2.

**PART III: STATISTICAL AND NON-STATISTICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLE DATA
DURING A DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM**

A. The discharger shall use the following methods to compare the downgradient concentration of each monitored constituent or parameter with its respective background concentration to determine if there has been a release from the Unit. For any given data set, proceed sequentially down the list of statistical analysis methods listed in Part III.A.1., followed by the non-statistical method in Part III.A.2., using the first method for which the data qualifies. If that analysis tentatively indicates the detection of a release, implement the retest procedure under Part III.A.3.

1. Statistical Methods. The discharger shall use one of the following statistical methods to analyze Constituents of Concern or Monitoring Parameters which exhibit concentrations exceeding their respective MDL in at least ten percent of the background samples taken during that Reporting Period. Each of these statistical methods is more fully described in the Statistical Methods Discussion which is attached to this Program and is hereby incorporated by reference. Except for pH, which uses a two-tailed approach, the statistical analysis for all constituents and parameters shall be one-tailed (testing only for statistically significant increase relative to background):

a. One-Way Parametric Analysis of Variance ANOVA followed by multiple comparisons (Section 2550.7(e)(8)(A) of Chapter 15). This method requires at least four independent samples from each Monitoring Point and Background Monitoring Point during each sampling episode shall be used when the background data from the parameter or constituent, obtained during a given sampling period, has not more than 15% of the data below PQL. Prior to analysis, replace all 'trace' determinations with a value halfway between the PQL and the MDL values reported for that sample run, and replace all "non-detect" determinations with a value equal to half the MDL value reported for that sample run. The ANOVA shall be carried out at the 95% confidence level. Following the ANOVA, the data from each downgradient Monitoring Point shall be tested at a 99% confidence level against the pooled background data. If these multiple comparisons cause the Null Hypothesis (i.e., that there is no release) to be rejected at any Monitoring Point, the discharger shall conclude that a release is tentatively indicated from that parameter or constituent;

b. One-Way Non-Parametric ANOVA (Kruskal-Wallis Test), followed by multiple comparisons. This method requires at least nine independent samples from each Monitoring Point and Background Monitoring Point, therefore, the discharger shall anticipate the need for taking more than four samples per Monitoring Point, based upon past monitoring results. This method shall be used when the pooled background data for the parameter or constituent, obtained within a given sampling period, has not more than 50% of the data below the PQL. The ANOVA shall be carried out at the 95% confidence level. Following the ANOVA, the data from each downgradient Monitoring Point shall be tested at 99% confidence level against the pooled background data. If these multiple comparisons cause the Null Hypothesis (i.e., that there is no release) to be rejected at any Monitoring Point, the discharger shall conclude that a release is tentatively indicated for that parameter or constituent;

- c. Method of Proportions. This method shall be used if the "combined data set", the data from a given Monitoring Point in combination with the data from the Background Monitoring Points, has between 50% and 90% of the data below the MDL for the constituent or parameter in question. This method (1) requires at least nine downgradient data points per Monitoring Point per Reporting Period, (2) requires at least thirty data points in the combined data set, and (3) requires that $N * P > 5$ (where N is the number of data points in the combined data set and P is the proportion of the combined set that exceeds the MDL); therefore, the discharger shall anticipate the number of samples required, based upon past monitoring results. The test shall be carried out at the 99% confidence level. If the analysis results in rejection of the Null Hypothesis (i.e., there is no release), the discharger shall conclude that a release is tentatively indicated for that constituent or parameter;
2. Non-Statistical Method. The discharger shall use the following non-statistical method for the VOC_{water} and VOC_{spg} Composite Monitoring Parameters and for all Constituents of Concern which are not amenable to the statistical tests under Part III.A.1.; each of these groupings of constituents utilizes a separate variant of the test, as listed below. Regardless of the variant used, the method involves a two-step process: (1) from all constituents to which the variant applies, compile a list of those constituents which exceed their respective MDL in the downgradient sample, yet do so in less than ten percent of the applicable background samples; and (2) (where several independent samples have been analyzed for that constituent at a given Monitoring Point) from the sample which contains the largest number of constituents. Background shall be represented by the data from all samples taken from the appropriate Background Monitoring Points during that Reporting Period (at least one sample from each Background Monitoring Point). The method shall be implemented as follows:
- a. For the Volatile Organics Composite Monitoring Parameter for Water Samples (VOC_{water}): For any given Monitoring Point, the VOC_{water} Monitoring Parameter is a composite parameter addressing all VOCs detectable using USEPA Method 524.2, including at least all 47 VOCs listed in Appendix I to 40 CFR 258, and all unidentified peaks. Compile a list of each VOC which (1) exceeds its MDL in the Monitoring Point sample (an unidentified peak is compared to its presumed MDL), and also (2) exceeds its MDL in less than ten percent of the samples taken during that Reporting Period from that medium's Background Monitoring Points. The discharger shall conclude that a release is tentatively indicated for the VOC_{water} Composite Monitoring Parameter if the list either (1) contains two or more constituents, or (2) contains one constituent that exceeds its PQL;
- b. For Constituents of Concern: Compile a list of constituents that exceed their respective MDL at the Monitoring Point yet do so in less than ten percent of the background samples taken during that Reporting Period. The discharger shall conclude that a release is tentatively indicated if the list either (1) contains two or more constituents, or (2) contains one constituent which exceeds its PQL.
3. Discrete Retest (Section 2550.7(e)(8)(E) of Chapter 15). In the event that the discharger concludes that a release has been tentatively indicated (under Parts III.A.1. or III.A.2.), the discharger shall, within 30 days of this indication, collect two new suites of samples for the indicated Constituent(s) of Concern or Monitoring Parameter(s) at each indicating Monitoring Point, collecting at least as many samples per suite as were used for the initial test. Resampling of the Background Monitoring Points is optional. As soon as the data is available, the discharger shall rerun the statistical method (or non-statistical comparison)

separately upon each suite of retest data. For any indicated Monitoring Parameter or Constituent of Concern at an affected Monitoring Point, if the test results of either (or both) of the retest data suites confirms the original indication, the discharger shall conclude that a release has been discovered. All retests shall be carried out only for the Monitoring Point(s) for which a release is tentatively indicated, and only for the Constituent of Concern or Monitoring Parameter which triggered the indication there, as follows:

- a. If an ANOVA method was used, the retest shall involve only a repeat of the multiple comparison procedure, carried out separately on each of the two new suites of samples taken from the indicating Monitoring Point;
- b. If the Method of Proportions statistical test was used, the retest shall consist of a full repeat of the statistical test for the indicated constituent or parameter, using the new sample suites from the indicating Monitoring Point;
- c. If the non-statistical method was used:
 1. Because the VOC Composite Monitoring parameters (VOC_{water} or VOC_{spg}) each address, as a single parameter, an entire family of constituents which are likely to be present in any landfill release, the scope of the laboratory analysis for each retest sample shall include all VOCs detectable in that retest sample. Therefore, a confirming retest for either parameter shall have validated the original indication even if the suite of constituents in the confirming retest sample(s) differs from that in the sample which initiated the retest;
 2. Because all Constituents of Concern that are jointly addressed in the non-statistical testing under Part III.A.2. remain as individual Constituents of Concern, the scope of the laboratory analysis for the non-statistical retest samples shall be narrowed to involve only those constituents detected in the sample which initiated the retest.

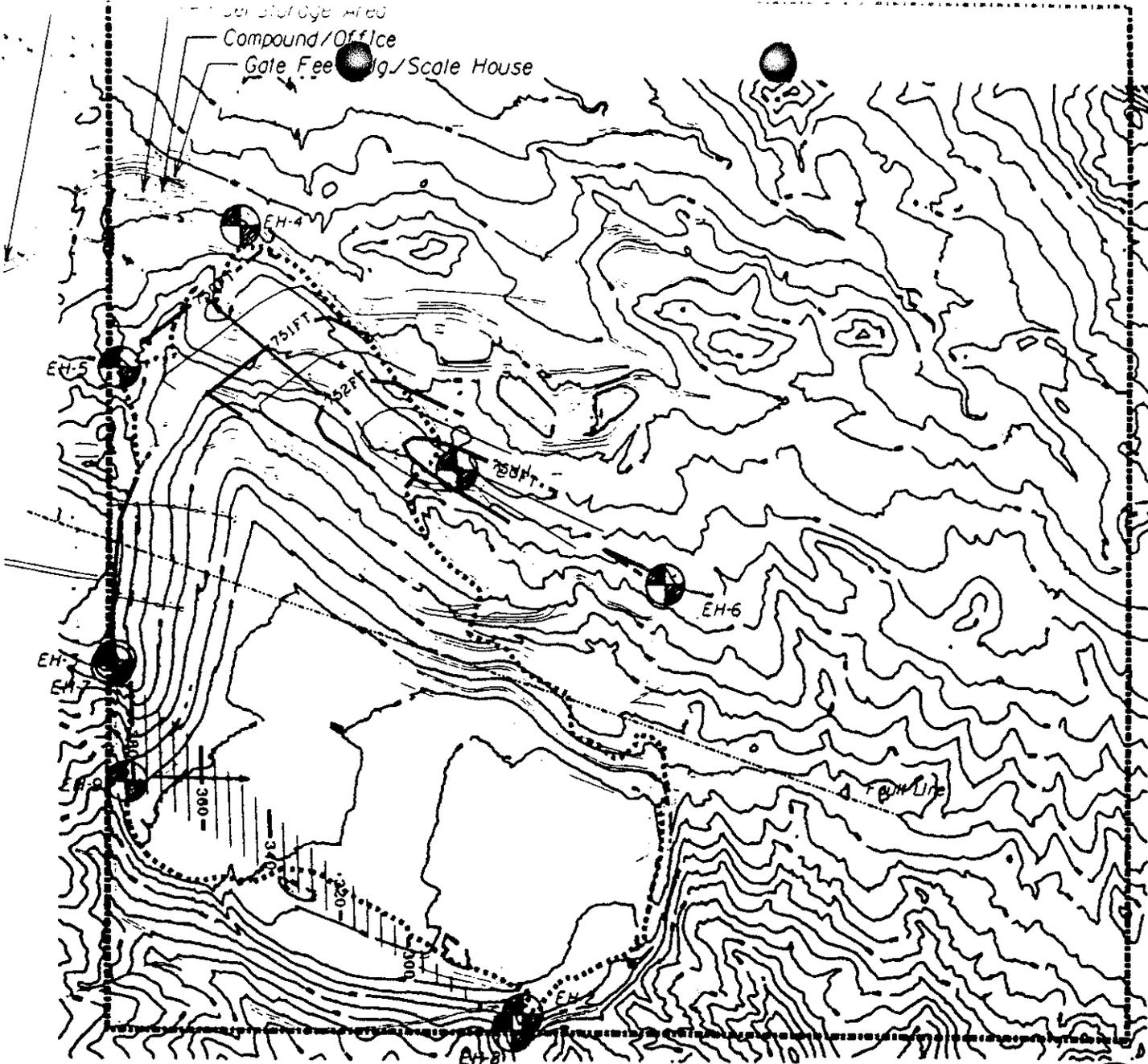
B. Response to VOC Detection in Background

1. Except as indicated in Part III.B.2., any time the laboratory analysis of a sample from a Background Monitoring Point, sampled for VOCs under Part III.A., shows either (1) two or more VOCs above their respective MDL, or (2) one VOC above its respective PQL, then the discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board by phone that possible background contamination has occurred, shall follow up with written notification by certified mail within seven days,, and shall obtain two new independent VOC samples from that Background Monitoring Point and send them for laboratory analysis of all detectable VOCs within thirty days. If either or both the new samples validates the presence of VOC(s) at that Background Monitoring Point, using the above procedure, the discharger shall:
 - a. Immediately notify the Regional Board about the VOC(s) verified to be present at that Background Monitoring Point, and follow up with written notification submitted by certified mail within seven days of validation; and
 - b. Within 180 days of validation, submit a report, acceptable to the Regional Board's Executive Officer, which examines the possibility that the detected VOC(s) originated from the Unit and proposing appropriate changes to the Monitoring Program.

2. If the Regional Board's Executive Officer determines, after reviewing the report submitted under Part III.B.1.b., that the VOC(s) detected originated from a source other than the Unit, the Regional Board's Executive Officer will make appropriate changes to the Monitoring Program.
3. If the Regional Board's Executive Officer determines, after reviewing the report submitted under Part III.B.1.b., that the detected VOC(s) most likely originated from the Unit, the discharger shall assume that a release has been detected and shall immediately begin carrying out the requirements of Part I.E.2.d.

Ordered by: Philip A. Gruenberg
Executive Officer

9-23-97
Date



Well I.D.	Coordinate		Well Head Elevation	Ground Elevation
	Northing	Easting		
EH-1 (S)	226467.978	6505592.505	1110.32	1107.40
EH-2 (S)	2261811.599	6505922.464	1332.43	1330.01
EH-3 (S)	2263631.061	6503823.888	1114.57	1112.84
EH-4 (S)	2265859.21	6504472.44	1044.99	1042.35
EH-5 (S)	2265138.45	6503847.47	1072.38	1069.26
EH-6 (S)	2264034.13	6506668.93	1149.70	1147.20
EH-7 (S)	2263603.911	6503810.057	1116.477	1114.391
EH-8 (S)	2263006.510	6503881.204	1234.041	1231.69
EH-9 (S)	2261726.377	6505870.356	1349.557	1346.936



LEGEND

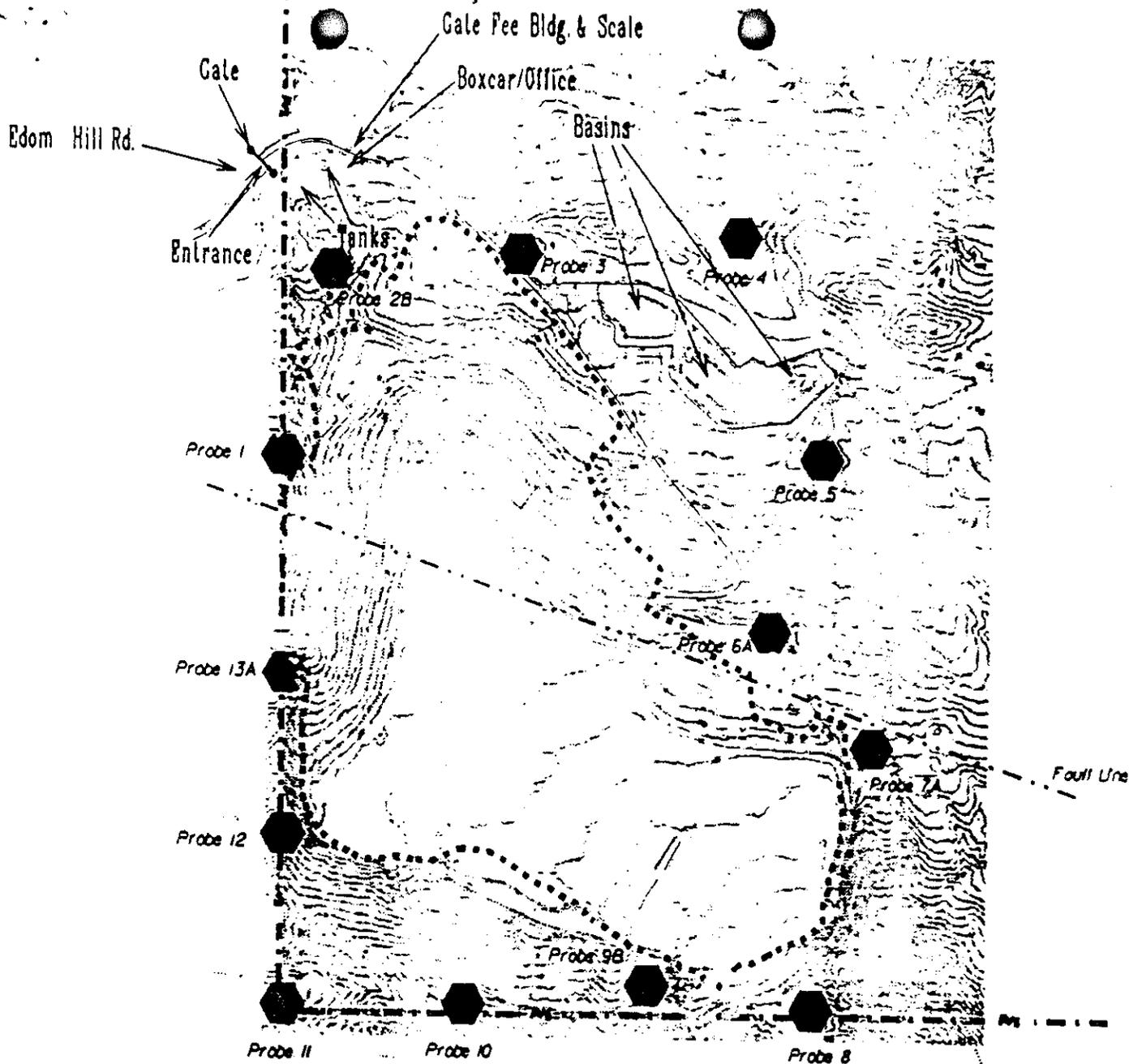
-  Groundwater Monitoring Wells
-  Footprint
-  Groundwater Flow Direction
-  Groundwater Contour

 **Riverside County**
Waste Resources Management District

Figure 1

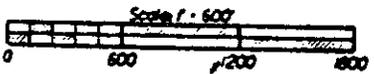
**Edom Hill Sanitary Landfill
 Groundwater Monitoring Well Locations
 Groundwater Contour Map**

File Directory	w:\ms1\usr\1\sites\edom\95eh\enviro\env\trpt\den	Date:	June 11 1997
Pen Table	fs_197\Tables\subded\pen	Photo Date	June 1996
		Scale	1"=800'



LEGEND

-  Probe Location
-  Property Line
-  Poolprint



 **Riverside County**
Waste Resources Management District

Figure 2

**Edom Hill Sanitary Landfill
 Landfill Gas Probe Location Map**

File Directory: <i>fs_usr3/sites/edom/94tbl/plans/ehprobs.dgn</i>	Date: November 7, 1995
Pen Table: <i>fs_usr3/tables/subdved.pen</i>	Photo Date Oct. 09, 1994
	Scale 1" = 900'

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 92-008
FOR
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EDOM HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
CLASS III LANDFILL
UNCLASSIFIED SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT
North of Cathedral City - Riverside County

Location of Discharge: Section 26, T5S, R8E, SBB&M

The discharger shall monitor all wastes discharged to the waste management facility and report to the Regional Board as follows:

SOLID WASTE MONITORING

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REPORTING FREQUENCY</u>
a. Solid waste discharged	Tons	Quarterly
b. Type of materials discharged	-	Quarterly
c. Remaining capacity of the waste management facility	Tons	Quarterly
d. Any wastes discharged other than those allowed in the requirements and in accordance with the hazardous waste load checking program.	Type, Volume and Location	Immediately upon becoming aware that waste has been discharged

LIQUID WASTE MONITORING

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REPORTING FREQUENCY</u>
a. Liquid waste discharged	Gallons	Quarterly
b. Type of liquid waste	-	Quarterly
c. Volatile Organic Analysis (EPA Methods 601 and 602)	mg/l	Quarterly

*Superseded
by: 92-008 (Rev. 1)
9/23/97*

GROUND WATER MONITORING

The ground water monitoring wells shall be sampled quarterly during March, June, September and December. The samples shall be analyzed for the following:

<u>PARAMETERS & CONSTITUENTS</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>TYPE OF SAMPLE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>
1. pH		Grab	Quarterly
2. TDS	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly
3. Specific Conductance	micromhos/cm	Grab	Quarterly
4. Temperature	°C	Grab	Quarterly
5. COD	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly
6. Ground water Elevations	Feet	Measurement	Quarterly
7. Nitrate	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly
8. Organic Nitrogen	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly
9. Volatile Organics (EPA 601)	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly
10. Semi-Volatile Organics (EPA Method 602)	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly
11Lead	mg/l	Grab	Quarterly

The collection, preservation and holding times of all samples shall be in accordance with EPA-approved methods. All analyses shall be conducted by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services to perform the required analyses.

REPORTING

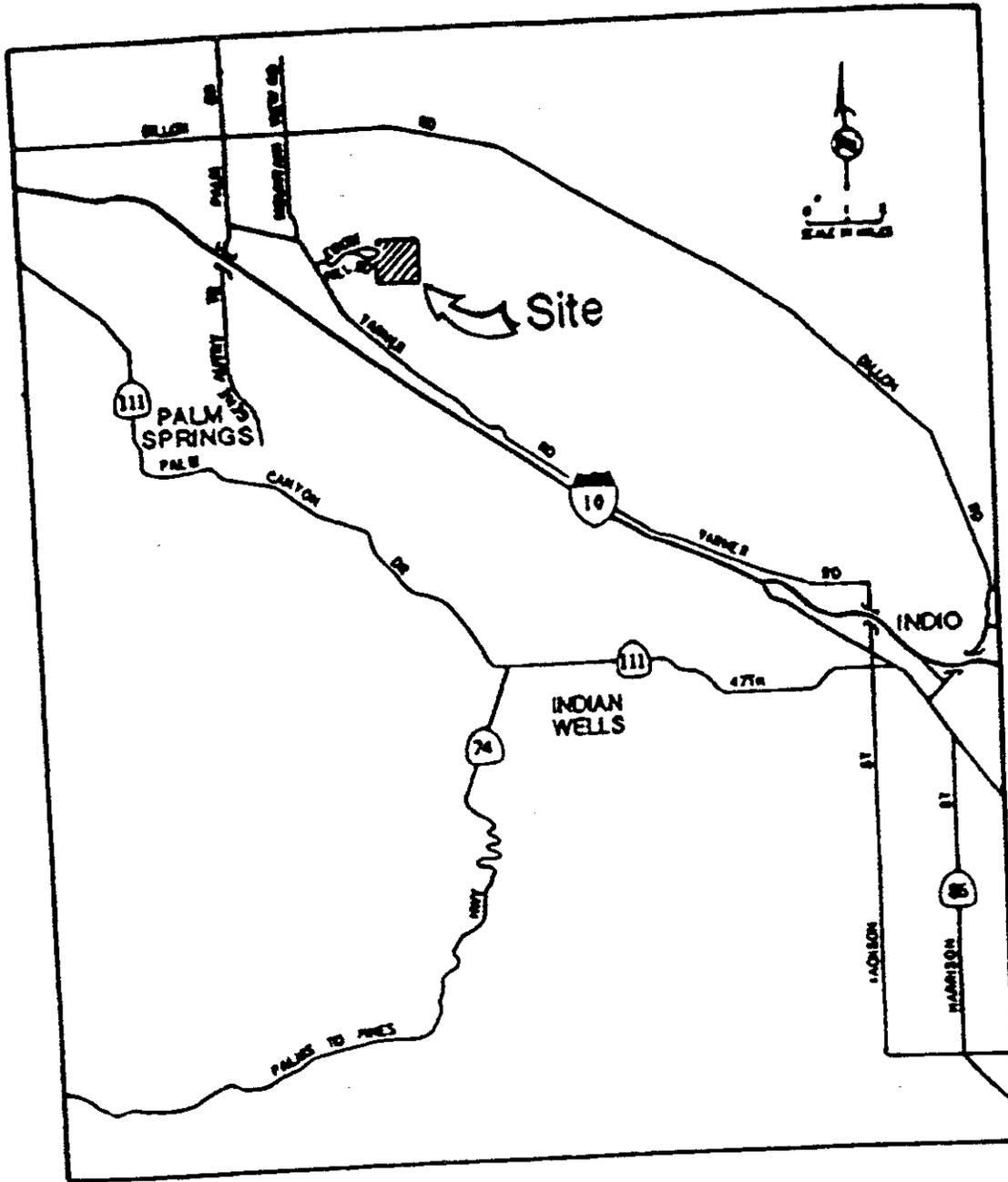
1. Quarterly monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board by January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15 of each year.
2. The discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the specified information is readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner as to clearly illustrate whether the waste management unit is operating in compliance with waste discharge requirements.

3. Submit monitoring reports to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Colorado River Basin Region
73-271 Highway 111, Suite 21
Palm Desert, CA 92260

ORDERED BY: Philip A. Greenberg
Executive Officer

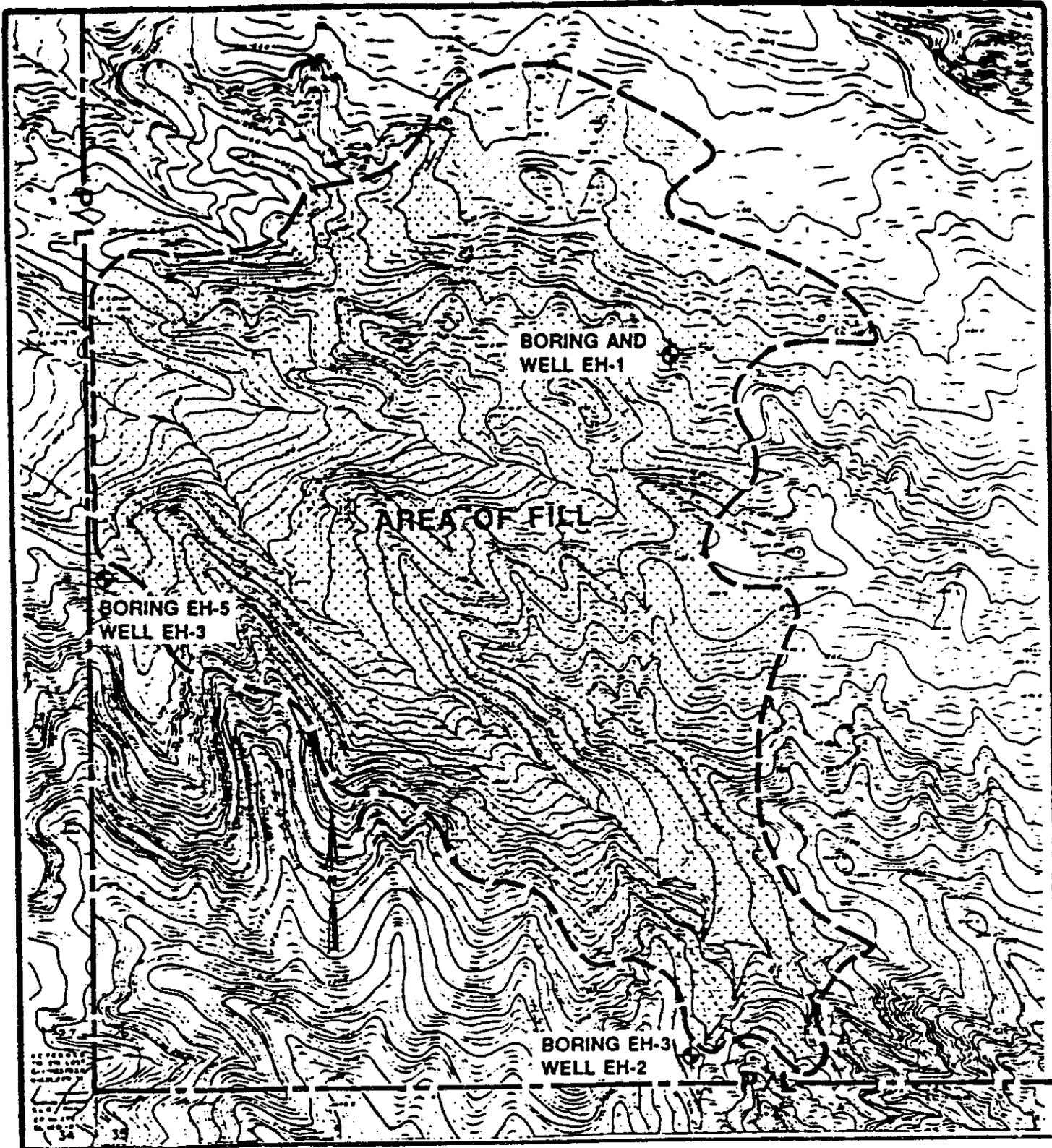
January 22, 1992
Date



ATTACHMENT "A"

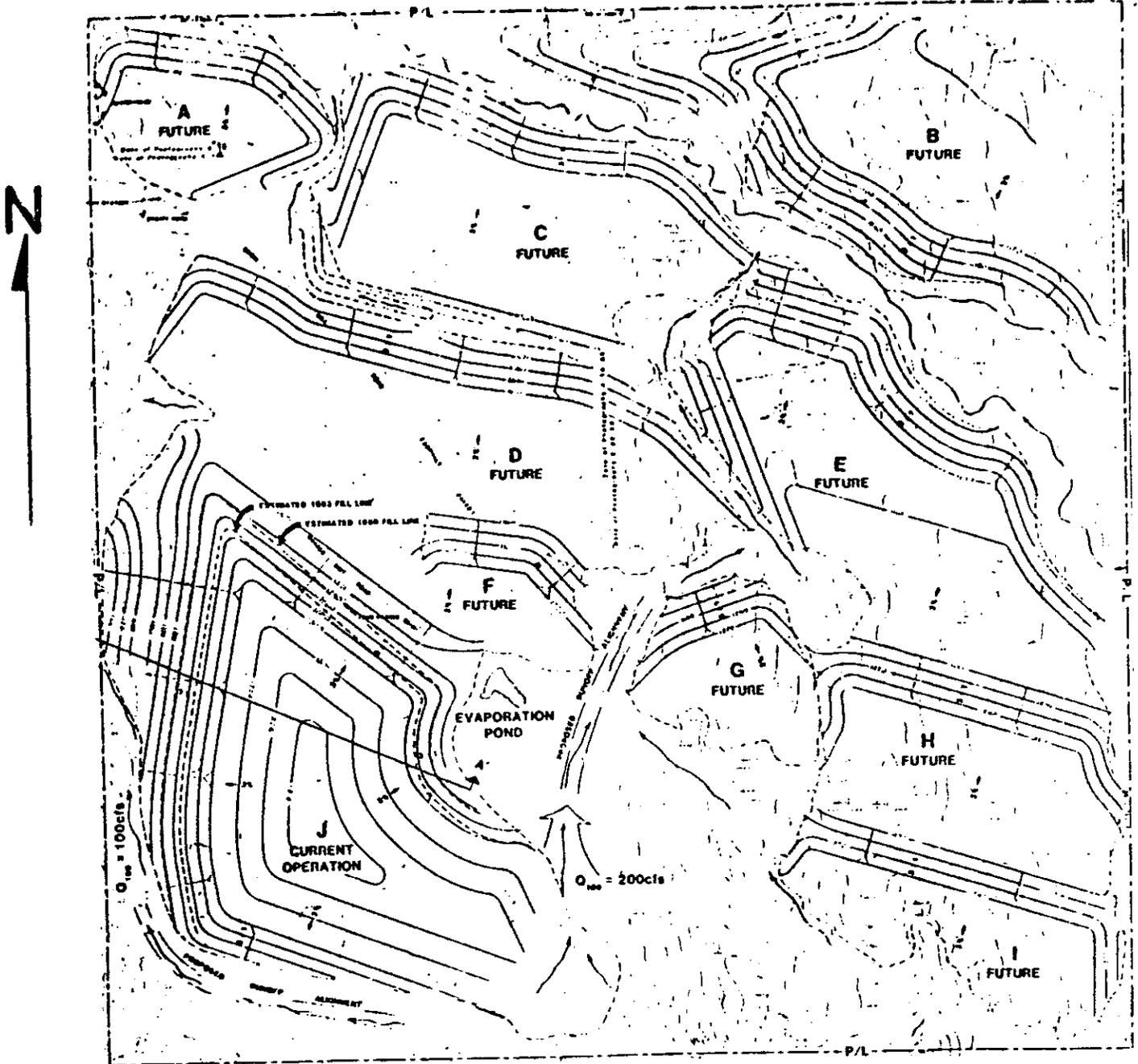
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
UNITED STATE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EDOM HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
North of Cathedral City - Riverside County
Section 26, T3S, R5E, SBB&M

N



ATTACHMENT "B"

LOCATION OF MONITORING WELLS
EDOM HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
North of Cathedral City - Riverside County



Attachment "C"

Waste Management Units
Edom Hill Waste Management Facility
North of Cathedral City - Riverside County

Scale: 1"=9500 ft.

Board Order No. 92-008