

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

ORDER NO. 01-098

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
CLOSURE/POSTCLOSURE MAINTENANCE
FOR
RIVERSIDE COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT, OWNER/OPERATOR
COACHELLA SANITARY LANDFILL
CLASS III LANDFILL
North of Coachella - Riverside County

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

1. Riverside County Waste Management Department (hereinafter also referred to as the discharger), 1995 Market Street, Riverside, California 92501, submitted Closure/Post-Closure Maintenance Plans on July 17, 1997 and closure construction certification reports on February 1, 2000 for closure of the Coachella Sanitary Landfill (hereinafter referred to as the Landfill), located at 87-011 44th Avenue, Coachella, California 92202, as shown on Attachment A.
2. Definition of terms used in this Order:
 - a. Waste Management Facility (WMF) – The entire parcel of property where waste discharge operations are conducted.
 - b. Waste Management Unit (WMU) – An area of land, or a portion of a waste management facility, where waste is or was discharged. The term includes containment and ancillary features for precipitation and drainage control and monitoring.
 - c. Landfill – A waste management unit where waste is discharged to land. It does not include surface impoundments, waste piles, or land and soil treatment.
 - d. Discharger – discharger means any person who discharges waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State, and include any person who owns a waste management unit or who is responsible for the operation of a waste management unit (Title 27, California Code of Regulations).
3. The Landfill is located on approximately 75 acres in Section 22, T5S, R8E, SBB&M, as shown on Attachment B.
4. The discharger operated the Coachella Landfill facility from 1972 to May 18, 1997. During this time, waste was disposed at the site using the cut-and-fill method of operation, and a fill-to-cover ratio of 1.5 to 1.0. The waste was deposited at the Landfill, compacted to a density of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard, and covered with six inches of compacted well graded sand and silty sand. The completed Landfill was covered with two feet of soil.

- The landfill became subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) under Board Order No. 72-29 in May 11, 1972. The WDRs have been updated as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Board Order No.</u>
November 16, 1983	83-090
March 13, 1991	91-013

- On September 15, 1993, the Regional Board adopted Board Order No. 93-071, which amended all landfill WDRs to incorporate Resources Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D (hereinafter referred to as RCRA Subtitle D).
- The Landfill is currently regulated by WDRs under Board Order Nos. 91-013 and 93-071. These waste discharge requirements are being updated to incorporate applicable closure requirements of combined State Water Resources Control Board/California Integrated Waste Management Board regulations, Division 2, Title 27 (hereinafter referred to as Title 27) and closure and post-closure regulations of Section 258.6, Subpart F of RCRA Subtitle D.
- The final volume of waste in place at the time of closure is approximately five (5) million cubic yards.
- The Landfill is located within the Salton Trough Physiographic Province, which extends from the upper Coachella Valley to the Gulf of California. The Regional structure is dominated by the San Andreas and San Jacinto Fault Zones. The San Andreas Fault is located approximately 2/3 mile to the southwest. The San Jacinto Fault is located at approximately 30 miles to the west. The Landfill is located on the Dillon Road Piedmont Slope, a narrow lowland below the little San Bernardino Mountains. This slope formed as a series of coalescing alluvial fans originating from the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the east. These materials are classified as the Ocotillo Conglomerate (old alluvium) of late Pleistocene to early Holocene Age, and younger alluvium of Holocene Age.
- Geologic units at the Landfill appear to consist of: underlying older alluvial fan deposits, and overlying younger alluvial fan deposits. The older alluvium consists of yellowish brown to moderate brown, loose to firm, medium grained sand, with gravel and silt, traces of clay and cobbles. The gravel and sands form poorly stratified layers. Channels filled with cobbles have eroded into the underlying deposits. The older alluvial fan surfaces are moderately dissected and covered by a crudely developed surface crust, commonly known as desert pavement. Younger alluvium consists of moderate yellowish brown, loose, medium to coarse-grained sand with gravel, and traces of cobbles, silt and clay. This unit is distinguished from the underlying older alluvium by its loose nature, minor amounts of gneissic clasts, lack of abundant grains of mica, and poor stratification.
- The most common soil type in the Landfill area is the Gilman-Coachella-Indio Association. The specific Landfill site soils consist of Carrizo stony sand (SP, SM and GP), Chuckwalla very gravelly sandy clay loam (GC,GP and GM), Carsitas cobbly sand (SP and SM) and Carsitas gravelly sand (GP, GW, SP and SW) (U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey, 1980).
- The northern portion of the Landfill site is within an Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone designated by the State of California because it includes traces of suspected active faulting. Eight fault traces associated with the San Andreas Fault system are mapped within this zone and they extend into the project area, as shown on Attachment B. Recent geologic studies

indicated that active Holocene faults are present in the southern portion of the property, and that potentially active faults may exist in the vicinity of the borrow pit. The main trace of San Andreas Fault passes approximately 3,500 feet southwest of the Landfill. Published information indicates that a segment of the San Andreas Fault ruptured in 1968 approximately six (6) miles southeast of the site.

13. The design ground acceleration at the Landfill site was calculated based on a Maximum Credible Earthquake of Magnitude 8.0 occurring on the San Andreas Fault 3,500 feet from the Landfill. The resulting ground acceleration was calculated to be 1.085 g, using the equation of Crouse, et. al (1987) for unconsolidated sediments. The landfill is not within a liquefaction Hazard Zone as indicated on the Seismic Geologic Map in the Riverside County Comprehensive General Plan. Landslides are not known to exist at the site.
14. Natural surface drainage at the landfill is to the southwest. Surface water bodies in the vicinity of the site consist mostly of unnamed seasonal streams. A dry wash that runs just north of the site is rip rapped against erosion. The Coachella Canal, a man-made canal for the importation of irrigation water, is located approximately ¼ mile southwest of the site.
15. The drainage system on the Landfill will collect and transport storm water runoff from the landfill into the existing drainage courses. The landfill drainage system consists of asphalt ditches and berms to collect storm water runoff, asphalt ditches and splash pads to transport collected runoff, and concrete energy dissipators to reduce runoff velocity. These asphalt ditches discharge to energy dissipators at the toe of the faces of the landfill. The peak runoff flow on-site is approximately 44.8 cubic feet per second (cfs). All ditches discharge runoff into concrete energy dissipators, which reduce the velocity before the runoff enters the existing drainage courses.
16. Concrete rubble is reportedly buried to the depths of approximately 50 feet along the toe of the southern face of the landfill. The rubble is situated between the natural drainage course immediately south of the Landfill and the waste cells within the Landfill. This rubble may act as an erosion barrier to protect the Landfill during flooding and runoff. The Landfill footprint is shown on Attachment C.
17. A large agriculture zone bounds the Coachella Landfill Facility to the west and south and a desert zone bounds the east and north. Normal annual precipitation in this area is approximately 4.0 inches, and normal annual surface evaporation is 105 inches.
18. The landfill is unlined and has no leachate collection and removal system (LCRS). The Landfill received the following Class III nonhazardous and inert wastes:
 - a. household waste
 - b. demolition materials
 - c. dead animals
 - d. sewage sludge residue, grit and screenings
 - e. septage
 - f. manure
 - g. plant residue
 - h. grease trap waste
 - i. chemical toilet waste
 - j. cleansed pesticide containers
19. Tires were monofilled approximately 1,500 feet away from the working faces in the northeastern Construction/demolition debris area. After January 1, 1993, tires were temporarily stockpiled to be removed for shredding.

20. A Deed Notification submitted shows that approximately 67 acres of the total 640 acres of the land were used to dispose of refuse from 1972 to 1997; primarily in the northwest corner of the property. The area of refuse disposal includes the refuse fill area and two smaller known areas. The location of these fill areas is shown in Attachment D of this Order.
21. The Landfill is located within the Coachella Groundwater Basin, which occupies over 690 miles and extends from the San Gorgonio Pass on the west to the Salton Sea on the southeast. Due to structural and formational limits, the Coachella Groundwater Basin is divided further into four subbasins. The Landfill is located in the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin, in the northeastern portion of the Coachella Groundwater Basin (California Department of Water Resources ((CDWR), 1964). Groundwater in the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin generally occurs as an unconfined aquifer contained within alluvial fan deposits of the Ocotillo Formation and Recent-age sediments. These deposits consist of coarse-grained and poorly sorted sediment that contains occasional interbeds of fine-grained material. The recent-age alluvium extends to depths of over 100 feet, and the Ocotillo Formation has an estimated thickness of over 700 feet. Within the Landfill vicinity, the Ocotillo and Recent-age formations are bisected by the San Andreas Fault system, which likely influences the flow of groundwater in the vicinity of the site.
22. Hydrologic studies indicate that the site is separated into two major ground water flow regimes by a north/south trending fault that transects the Landfill. East of the fault, ground water is postulated to flow southwest from the Little San Bernardino Mountains turning south at the fault. West of the fault, ground water flows to the southwest. Ground water is unconfined and occurs at approximately 160 feet below ground surface at 118 above sea level (MSL) east of the fault. Abundant fault splays occur throughout the site possibly causing further aquifer compartmentalization.
23. Analyses of ground water samples collected from these wells indicate the total dissolved solid content range between 684 mg/l to 2390 mg/l.
24. On August 23, 1989 the discharger submitted a Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) report. As part of the SWAT investigation, the discharger constructed two downgradient monitoring wells, MW-1 and MW-3, and one upgradient well (MW-2). Ground water analyses from these monitoring wells indicated the following constituents of concern exceeded background concentrations:

<u>Constituents of Concern</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration ($\mu\text{g/l}$)¹</u>	<u>California Primary Maximum Contaminant Level($\mu\text{g/l}$)</u>
1,1-dichloroethane	5	5
1,4-dichlorobenzene	7	5
tetrachloroethene	45	5
trichlorethene	10	5
trans-1,2-dichloethene	1	10
chloroform	3	100
dichlorodifluoromethane	34	-
trichlorofluoromethane	1	150
toluene	5	-
methylene chloride	4	5

¹ $\mu\text{g/l}$ = micrograms per liter

25. The Regional Board Executive Officer issued Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 90-74 on September 21, 1990 and CAO No. 95-097 in September 1995, which required additional field investigation of the site and surrounding area to define the extent of ground water contamination.
26. Groundwater samples collected during April 1, 2000 through September 30, 2000 monitoring period indicate the presence and concentration of the following constituents:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Result µg/l</u>	<u>Well No.</u>
Tetrachloroethene (MCL = 5.0 µg/l)	12 µg/l	MW-1
Tetrachloroethene (MCL = 5.0 µg/l)	24 µg/l	MW-3
Tetrachloroethene (MCL = 5.0 µg/l)	34 µg/l	MW-4
Tetrachloroethene (MCL = 5.0 µg/l)	64 µg/l	MW-6
Trichloroethene (MCL = 5.0 µg/l)	11 µg/l	MW-6
Tetrachloroethene (MCL = 5.0 µg/l)	4.2 µg/l	MW-5
Tetrachloroethene (MCL = 5.0 µg/l)	1.8 µg/l	MW-7
1,2-Dichloroethane (MCL = 0.5 µg/l)	0.7 µg/l	MW-6
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (MCL = 6.0 µg/l)	6.3 µg/l	MW-6

27. In addition to the groundwater monitoring wells associated with the Landfill, five groundwater supply wells have been identified within one mile of the property as follows:
 - a. A well on the property was used to supply water for dust control purposes at the Landfill.
 - b. A well approximately 2/3 miles west of the southwestern corner of the Landfill property boundary, and approximately ¼ miles southwest of the Landfill, is reportedly used for domestic purposes.
 - c. One inactive agriculture well approximately ½ miles west of the Landfill, has reportedly not been used for about 15 years.
 - d. Two irrigation wells are reported at unknown locations approximately ¾ to 1-3/4 miles south of the southern boundary of the property (Riverside County of Health, 1992). It is not known if these wells are active.
28. The discharger installed and operates an active landfill gas collection and flare system. The system consists of 31 vertical wells that intercept gas generated by the waste and force it through a flare at low pressure, where it is ignited, as shown in Attachment E. The construction of a gas collection and flare system was completed on August 23, 1999.
29. The discharger installed six multi-level gas probes around the perimeter of the site in fall 1999, as shown on Attachment F.
30. The discharger has installed a soil moisture monitoring system and a weather station in accordance with the Final Closure/Post Closure Maintenance Plan. The installation of the final cover moisture sensors began on November 1, 1999 and was completed on November 5, 1999. Installation of the moisture sensor data recording computers and weather station began on November 30, and was completed on December 6, 1999. The system is capable of measuring soil moisture at 6" intervals between the depths of 6" through 72" below the

ground surface, and recording the measurements each hour as specified in the Construction Quality Assurance Plan.

31. A transfer/recycling station is located between the north landfill property boundary and the northeast corner of the landfill footprint. The total leased area is approximately 14.47 acres. The station is an enclosed structure including a 120-foot x 120-foot tipping floor and transfer loadout area. The facility also has a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) storage box and an aboveground waste oil storage tank.
32. The Coachella Landfill Compost Facility is on the southern portion of the Landfill boundary, occupying approximately 35.27 acres. The compost facility is regulated under separate Waste Discharge Requirements, Board Order No. 00-045.
33. The compost management unit is lined with a 40-mil High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Liner System and has monitoring devices at several locations underneath the liner to monitor potential release beneath the liner.
34. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region of California (Basin Plan) was adopted on November 17, 1993, and designates the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters in this Region.
35. The Landfill is located in the Coachella Hydrologic Subunit
36. The beneficial uses of ground water in the Coachella Hydrologic Subunit are:
 - a. Municipal Supply (MUN)
 - b. Industrial Supply (IND)
 - c. Agricultural Supply (AGR)
37. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were promulgated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require that specific categories of facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity, obtain a NPDES Permit and implement Best Conventional Pollutant Technology (BCPT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.
38. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted Order No. 97-03-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000001), specifying waste discharge requirements for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, excluding construction activities, and requiring submittal of a Notice of Intent by industries to be covered under the Permit.

I. CLOSURE

39. The California Integrated Waste Management Board approved the Landfill Final Closure Plan in a letter dated April 28, 1997. And the Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency for Riverside County, Department of Environmental Health (LEA) reviewed and approved alternative monolithic final cover of the Landfill on March 16, 1998.
40. Construction of the Landfill final cover began on September 8, 1998 and was completed on August 23, 1999. The final cover consisted of individual layers of compacted soil materials including from bottom to top: a minimum one (1) foot thick foundation layer composed of existing cover or non-selected fill materials, and a minimum four (4) foot thick soil layer composed of selected on-site granular (screened and moisture conditioned) borrow soils.

41. Final cover on the top of the Landfill is designed with a minimum of five- percent slope. Side slopes of the completed cover are designed with a minimum of three (3) horizontal to one (1) vertical.
42. The Landfill settlement will be monitored by the survey monuments installed on-site. The Landfill settlement is expected to be 17 feet for a maximum waste height of 160 feet in the southern portion of the Landfill. Differential settlement is expected to be up to one (1) foot per 50 horizontal feet. Differential settlement may result in local depression of the ground surface, which could cause ponding of surface runoff. Topographic maps will be generated from the aerial surveys at a scale of one (1) inch to 100 feet with a maximum contour interval of two (2) feet. From the topographic maps, iso-settlement maps will be produced showing changes in elevation from the base topographic map.
43. Any precipitation falling on the Landfill will be directed toward diversion berms along the top deck perimeter due to the five- percent grading.
44. Seven groundwater-monitoring wells are currently installed around the Landfill and are monitored on a quarterly basis. The Groundwater Monitoring Program will continue after closure of the Landfill, possibly incorporating the installation of additional groundwater monitoring wells.
45. The discharger will continue gas monitoring after closure of the Landfill. At the end of the Post-Closure Maintenance Period and with the approval of the Local Enforcement Agency, the SCAQMD and Regional Water Quality Control Board, the gas collection system, flare, and monitoring equipment will be abandoned. Instantaneous surface monitoring and gas migration sampling will be performed as required by the SCAQMD.
46. Post-Closure Maintenance
 - a. The discharger will inspect the Landfill quarterly. The inspection will include the following areas: Final grade, final cover, cover vegetation, drainage control system, Landfill gas monitoring system, Landfill gas collection system, ground water monitoring system, nuisance control measures for litter, vector, fire control. The discharger will also inspect the security measures, signs, access restrictions, and all locks for monitoring and control systems.
 - b. The discharger will inspect the Landfill quarterly for erosion and settlement throughout the post-closure maintenance period. Any erosion and settlement of the cover system will be appropriately mitigated in a manner acceptable to the Regional Board's Executive officer.

CEQA

47. Riverside County, as lead agency, certified a Mitigated Negative Declaration and a De Minimis Impact Finding registered with the State Clearing House Number 96081034 and the Environmental Assessment (EA) No. 37033 on January 8, 1997, for the Landfill Closure/Post-Closure and the Coachella Transfer/Recycling facility. The following water quality or related water quality impacts were identified during the environmental assessment for the Mitigated Negative Declaration are given below, followed by mitigation measures addressed in this Board Order are listed below:

SEISMIC/SOIL

- a. Potential Impact – The project may result in or expose people to potential impacts involving seismic fault rupture. The project may result in or expose people to potentials involving groundshaking and liquefaction.

Mitigation – Specifications No. 15, 20, 21 and 22

- b. Potential Impact – The project may result in or expose people to potential impacts involving erosion, changes in topography or unstable soil condition from excavation, grading or fill.

Mitigation – Specifications No. 4, 7 and 8, and Provision 21

- c. Potential Impact – The project may result in or expose people to potential impacts involving ground subsidence and/or surface displacement due to landfill settlement.

Mitigation – Specifications No. 4, 7, 8, 15 and 18

WATER

- a. Potential Impact – The project may result in changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface run-off.

Mitigation – Specification No. 19, and Provisions No. 4, 9 and 21

- b. Potential Impact – The project may result in impacts to groundwater quality.

Mitigation – Specifications No. 4 and 7, Prohibitions No. 4 and 6, and Provision No. 28

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

- a. Potential Impact – The project may involve a risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation).

Mitigation – Specifications No. 5, 16 and 23, Prohibitions No. 2 and 3, Provision No. 9

- b. Potential Impact – The project may involve increased fire hazard in areas with flammable brush, grass, or trees?

Mitigation – Specification No. 22, Prohibition No. 3

48. The discharger will provide the estimated cost for closure and post-closure maintenance of the Landfill. The estimated costs are \$4,800,000 for closure as presented in the closure plan and \$4,200,000 for the post-closure maintenance. The inflation factor to calculate the annual increase in the post-closure maintenance cost estimate may be derived from the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross National Product as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.
49. The Board has notified the discharger and all known interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for said discharge and has provided them with an opportunity for a public meeting and an opportunity to submit comments.

50. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Board Order No. 91-013 is rescinded, and in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, the discharger shall comply with the following:

A. Specifications

1. The treatment or disposal of wastes at this facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in Sections 13050 of Division 7 of the California Water Code.
2. Waste material shall be confined to the waste management facility as defined in Findings No. 2 and 3 and described in the attached site maps.
3. The discharger shall take measures acceptable to Regional Board's Executive Officer to mitigate side slope erosion of the final cover at the Landfill.
4. Any precipitation falling on the perimeter of the Landfill shall be directed away from the Landfill.
5. Surface drainage from tributary areas and internal site drainage from surface or subsurface sources, shall not contact or percolate through the waste discharged at the site.
6. 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.
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. The discharge shall not cause degradation of any water supply.
9. The discharger shall use the constituents listed in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 and revisions thereto, as "Monitoring Parameters". These monitoring parameters are subject to the most appropriate statistical or non-statistical test under Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098, Part III, and any revisions revised Monitoring and Reporting Program approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
10. The discharger shall not cause the concentration of any Constituent of Concern or Monitoring Parameter to exceed its respective background value in any monitored medium at any Monitoring Point assigned to detection monitoring of the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 and revision thereto.
11. The discharger shall implement the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 and revisions thereto, in order to detect, at the earliest opportunity, any unauthorized discharge of waste constituents from the WMU, or any impairment of beneficial uses associated with (caused by) discharges of waste to the WMU.

12. The discharger shall follow the Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) for detection monitoring established by the Regional Board pursuant to Title 27, Section 20390. The following are four parts of WQPS as established by the Regional Board (the term of art used in this Board Order regarding monitoring are defined in Part I of the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098, and revisions thereto, which is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - a. The discharger shall test for the monitoring parameters and the Constituents of Concern (COC) in the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 and revisions thereto.
 - b. Concentration Limits - The concentration limit for each monitoring parameter and constituents of concern for each monitoring point, shall be its background value as obtained during that reporting period.
 - c. Monitoring points and background monitoring points for detection monitoring shall be those listed in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 Part II.A.4., and revisions thereto. The points of compliance are listed in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 (Part II.A.4), and any revision thereto, and extend through the zone of saturation.
 - d. Compliance period - The estimated duration of the compliance period for this WMF is 5 years. Each time the Standard is not met (i.e. releases discovered), the WMF begins a compliance period on the date the Regional Board directs the discharger to begin an Evaluation Monitoring Program. If the discharger's Corrective Action Program (CAP) has not achieved compliance with the standard by the scheduled end of the Compliance Period, the Compliance Period is automatically extended until the WMF has been in continuous compliance for at least three consecutive years.
13. The discharger shall install three settlement monuments on the Landfill and two survey monuments on the ground for monitoring refuse settlement at the Landfill. Also, the entire permitted site shall be aerially photographed at the end of the closure activities and every five years throughout the post closure maintenance period.
14. The discharger shall remove and relocate any unacceptable wastes that were brought or discharged at this WMU in violation of these requirements.
15. Water used for the process and site maintenance shall be limited to the amount necessary in the process and for dust control.
16. Drainage features within the Landfill footprint shall be designed to accommodate the 100-year, 24-hour storm event.
17. The Landfill shall be protected from any washout or erosion, and from any inundation, which could occur as a result of floods having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years.
18. The discharger shall closely examine the Landfill final cover, vegetative cover, slope conditions, drainage control system, and surface grading for signs of cracking or depressed/settled areas, following a major earthquake. If cracking or depressed areas of the cover is identified, the discharger shall repair the cover, depressed area, or damaged area within 30 days from the earthquake date.

19. The discharger shall examine the integrity of the groundwater monitoring wells and collect and analyze groundwater samples for all the constituents listed in the quarterly monitoring requirement of Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098, and revisions thereto, within 30 days after a major earthquake.
20. The discharger shall examine the landfill gas collection and disposal system for damage following an earthquake event at the site.
21. The discharger shall not cause the release of pollutants, or waste constituents in a manner, which could cause a condition of contamination, or pollution to occur, as indicated by the most appropriate statistical (or non-statistical) data analysis method and retest method listed in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 and revisions thereto.

B. Prohibitions

1. The discharge or deposit of liquid, semi-solid (i.e., waste containing less than 50% solids) and solid waste (as defined in Title 27) at this site is prohibited.
2. The discharge or deposit of hazardous, designated waste (as defined in Title 27), and other wastes determined by the Regional Board to pose a potential threat to water quality at this site is prohibited.
3. The co-disposal of incompatible waste is prohibited.
4. The discharger shall not cause degradation of any groundwater aquifer and water supply.
5. The discharge of waste to land not owned or controlled by the discharger is prohibited.
6. The discharge shall neither cause nor contribute to the contamination or pollution of ground water via the release of waste constituents in either liquid or gaseous phase.
7. Direct discharge of any waste to any surface water or surface drainage courses is prohibited.

C. Provisions

1. The discharger shall comply with "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 and future revisions thereto, as specified by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
2. 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.
3. Prior to any modifications in this facility, which would result in material change in the quality or quantity of discharged, or any material change in the location of discharge, the discharger shall report all pertinent information in writing to the Regional Board and obtain revised requirements before any modifications are implemented.
4. All containment structures and erosion and drainage control systems shall be designed and constructed under direct supervision of a California Registered Civil Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist, and shall be certified by the individual as meeting the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Title 27.

5. The discharger shall ensure that all site-operating personnel are familiar with the content of this Board Order, and shall maintain a copy of this Board Order at the site.
6. This Board Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
7. The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a. Enter upon the premises regulated by this Board Order, or the place where records must be kept under the conditions of this Board Order;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the conditions of this Board Order;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Board Order; and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Board Order or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at this location.
8. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with this Board Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures.
9. This Board Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
10. Unless otherwise approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants", promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
11. The discharger shall comply with the following:
 - a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - b. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Board Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Board Order, for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board's Executive Officer at any time.

- c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements.
 - 2. The name of individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements.
 - 3. The date(s) analyses were performed.
 - 4. The name of individual(s) who performed the analyses.
 - 5. The results of such analyses.

 - d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program No 01-098, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Board Order.
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- 12. 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.
 - 13. The discharger shall maintain visible monuments identifying the boundary limits of the entire waste management facility.
 - 14. The discharger shall submit to this Regional Board and to the California Integrated Waste Management Board, evidence of Financial Assurance for the Post Closure, pursuant to (Section 22207 and 22212 of Title 27). The post-closure period shall be at least 30 years. However, the post-closure maintenance period shall extend as long as the waste poses a threat to water quality.
 - 15. Within 180 days of the adoption of this Board Order, the discharger shall submit to the Regional Board in accordance with (Section 20380(b) of Title 27), assurance of financial responsibility acceptable to the Regional Board's Executive Officer for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonable foreseeable release from the Landfill.
 - 16. This Board Order is subject to Regional Board review and updating, as necessary to comply with changing State or Federal laws, regulations, policies, or changes in the discharger characteristics.
 - 17. All monitoring systems shall be readily accessible for sampling and inspection.
 - 18. The procedure for preparing samples for the analyses shall be consistent with the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 01-098 and any revisions thereto. The Monitoring Reports shall be certified to be true and correct, and signed, under penalty of perjury, by an agent of the discharger.
 - 19. The discharger is the responsible party for the waste discharge requirements, and the monitoring and reporting program for the facility. The discharger shall comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. Any noncompliance with this Board Order constitutes a violation of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board Orders or court orders, requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board.

20. Adequate measures shall be taken to assure that flood or surface drainage waters do not erode or otherwise render portions of the discharge facilities inoperable.
21. The discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board of any flooding, slope failure or other change in site conditions that could impair the integrity of waste containment facilities or of precipitation and drainage control structures.
22. After a significant earthquake event, the discharger shall:
 - a. Notify the Regional Board by telephone within 48 hours; and
 - b. Within 7 days submit to the Regional Board a detailed post-earthquake report describing any physical damages to the containment feature, ground water monitoring, and a corrective action plan to be implemented at the landfill.
23. The discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports, and such reports shall be submitted in accordance with the specifications prepared by the Regional Board's Executive Officer. Such specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted.
24. The discharger may be required to submit technical reports as directed by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
25. The discharger shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the State Water Resources Control Board to be covered under the Statewide General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities.

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 June 27, 2001.

Executive Officer

June 27, 2001

Date