CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
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GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
ORDER NO. R3-2020-0001
FOR
ACTIVE CLASS III LANDFILLS
IN THE CENTRAL COAST REGION

September 23 – 25, 2020

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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FINDINGS

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

1. Order No. R3-2020-0001 (General Order) applies to owners and operators (Dischargers) of active Class III landfill facilities (landfill facilities) with waste management units (WMUs) approved for discharge and disposal of nonhazardous solid waste and municipal solid waste (MSW) pursuant to the California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 27, and pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), title 40, part 258.
2. This General Order provides coverage for discharge of waste at landfill facilities within the Central Coast Water Board region (Central Coast Region) that are actively disposing of waste or facilities that are transitioning to obtain final closure.
3. The Central Coast Region has 15 Class III landfill facilities that are considered active and accepting waste or transitioning to final closure. Enrollment in this General Order will be phased starting with landfill facilities with the oldest individual waste discharge requirements (WDR), followed by those with more recently adopted WDRs. General Order Attachment B includes a list of the landfill facilities that require coverage under this General Order and includes the dates for phased enrollment.
4. The Central Coast Water Board's additional findings that provide rationale for these requirements are set forth in Attachment C of this General Order and are incorporated by reference herein.
5. On June 26, 2020, the Central Coast Water Board notified Dischargers, and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue WDRs for active Class III landfill facilities within the Central Coast Region and has provided the Dischargers, and interested parties the opportunity to review a copy of the proposed General Order and submit written comments.
6. On [DATE], the Central Coast Water Board held a public hearing and considered all comments and evidence pertaining to this General Order. Notice of this hearing was given to all known interested persons in accordance with CCR, title 23, division 3, chapter 1.5, article 1, and §647.2.

REQUIREMENTS

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that upon adoption of this General Order, pursuant to California Water Code (Water Code), §13263 and §13267, the Discharger, its agents, successors, and assigns, to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code and regulations adopted hereunder, must comply with the requirements in this General Order. It is further

ordered that where a Class III landfill facility is currently regulated by an individual order, that order is terminated upon the enrollment of the landfill facility into this General Order.

A. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. Discharge of waste, operations, and monitoring must comply with all applicable requirements contained in CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258. If any applicable regulatory requirements overlap or conflict in any manner, the most water quality protective requirement or requirements must govern in all cases, unless specifically stated otherwise in this General Order.
2. The Discharger must comply with all requirements contained in the most recently adopted State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) General Storm Water Permit for Industrial Activities[1].
3. The adoption of this General Order is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CCR, title 14, §14301, because all facilities subject to this Order are existing facilities and involve negligible or no expansion of these existing facilities. The Discharger must comply with CEQA for any change in landfill boundary or waste disposal footprint either vertical or horizontal beyond the existing approved boundary and footprint.

B. PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge of waste to areas outside the approved and permitted WMUs as illustrated in the Executive Officer approved joint technical document (JTD), is prohibited. For closed WMUs, the discharge of any waste is prohibited, except for recirculation or application of landfill leachate and gas condensate as provided in **Specification C.14**.
2. Discharge of the following types of wastes to WMUs are prohibited[2]:
   a. Hazardous waste as defined in CCR, title 22, §66261.3, et seq., except treated wood waste or waste that is hazardous due only to its asbestos content.
      i Treated wood waste may be discharged as allowed by **Specification C.24**.
      ii Asbestos containing greater than one percent (>1 percent) friable asbestos material is considered hazardous but may be discharged as allowed by **Specification C.23**.
   b. Designated waste as defined in Water Code, §13173.
   c. Non-municipal solid waste including, but not limited to, the following potential hazardous or designated wastes:

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[1] Most recent General Storm Water Permit is available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/igp_20140057dwq.html

[2] Except when the Discharger establishes to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that a particular nonhazardous waste presents a lower risk of water quality degradation than indicated by its classification pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20200(a)(1), and as allowed by **Specification C.26** with an Executive Officer approved Waste Acceptance Plan.

i Radioactive wastes.

ii Chemical and biological warfare agents.

iii Waste solvents, dry cleaning fluids, paint sludge, pesticides, phenols, and polychlorinated biphenyls

iv Acid and alkaline materials in quantities or pH that could dissolve and mobilize waste constituents within the WMU.

v Oils or other liquid petroleum products.

vi Liquid or semi-solid waste containing less than 50 percent solids by weight, except for landfill leachate and gas condensate, as allowed by **Specification C.14**, and sludge, as allowed by **Specification C.25**.

vii Wastes that have the potential to reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures or which, if commingled with other wastes in the unit, could produce violent reaction, heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic by-products, or reaction products.

viii Wastes that require a higher level of containment than provided by the WMU, as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Executive Officer.

3. Discharge of liquid waste, meaning any waste materials that are determined to contain free liquids through visual inspection, or as defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), is prohibited.
4. Discharge of waste or leachate to ponded water, stormwater conveyance system, or waters of the State, which includes groundwater, is prohibited.
5. Discharge of waste within 50 feet of the property line, 100 feet of surface waters, or 100 feet of domestic water supply wells is prohibited, unless approved by the Executive Officer.
6. Discharge of wastes within five (5) feet of the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater, including the capillary fringe, is prohibited, except as allowed with an engineered alternative under CCR, title 27, §20080 (b) and (c).
7. Discharge of waste to new WMUs or lateral expansions is prohibited until the following tasks are completed by the Discharger and approved by the Executive Officer:
   a. Submittal and approval of a WMU Liner Design Report prior to construction of each phase of the WMU (**Provision F.15**).
   b. Submittal and approval of a Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Report for WMU construction (**Provision F.17**).
   c. Installation of WMU leachate, soil/vadose zone, groundwater, and stormwater monitoring systems to comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Order No. R3-2020-0001 (**Provision F.4**).
   d. Establishment of financial assurance funds for corrective action, unit closure, and post-closure maintenance (**Provision F.19**).

C. SPECIFICATIONS

1. Discharge of waste must not cause or contribute to a condition of pollution as defined by Water Code, §13050(l).
2. The discharge of waste must not degrade water quality through the release of pollutants, contaminants, and/or waste constituents, as indicated by the most appropriate statistical (or non-statistical) data analysis method and retest method described in MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001.
3. Discharge, collection, and treatment of waste must not create nuisance, as defined by Water Code, §13050(m).
4. The Discharger must prevent surface drainage from offsite areas (run-on) and onsite drainage of surface and subsurface origin (runoff) from contacting or percolating through wastes.
5. The Discharger must ensure all stockpiled wastes and diverted materials (organic materials, green waste, tires, metals, e-waste, plastics, inert materials, etc.) are managed to prevent creation of conditions of pollution and/or nuisance to stormwater, groundwater, and surface water quality.
6. The Discharger must provide new WMUs or lateral expansions, with a composite liner pursuant to CFR, title 40, §258.40 and CCR, title 27, §20330 and §20340, consisting of the following components or engineered alternative:
   a. Lower Component: A layer of compacted soil that is at least two feet thick that has a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second (cm/sec) (0.1 feet/year).
   b. Upper Component: A synthetic flexible membrane liner at least 40-thousandths of an inch (mil) thick (or at least 60-mils thick if the liner is high-density polyethylene) that is installed in direct and uniform contact with the Lower Component.
   c. Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS): The LCRS consists of a permeable subdrain layer immediately on top of the Upper Component of the composite liner designed and operated to the following performance standards:
      i Minimize head buildup to less than 30 centimeters over the liner, or the minimum depth in a sump to ensure efficient pump operation.
      ii Covers the bottom of the module and extends as far up the sides as possible, (i.e., blanket type).
      iii Of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and equipment.
      iv Functions without clogging through the scheduled closure and post-closure maintenance period.
   d. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring: Each new lined area of the WMU must include unsaturated zone monitoring that is designed and constructed to meet the requirement for determining the earliest possible detection of a release(s), as specified in CCR, title 27, §20415(d).

e. Engineered Alternative: A design that satisfies the performance criteria in CFR, title 40, §258.40(a)(1) and (c), and satisfies the criteria for an engineered alternative to the prescriptive standard, as provided by CCR, title 27, §20080(b), where the Discharger receives written concurrence from the Executive Officer that the performance of the alternative composite liner's components, in combination, is equal to, or exceeds, the waste containment capability of the regulatory prescriptive standard.

7. The Discharger must protect exposed liners from ultraviolet light, wind exposure, and physical damage, and insulate the liner system from diurnal thermal effects until operations layer or protective cover soils have been placed as specified in the Executive Officer approved design report or as subsequently approved by the Executive Officer.
8. The Discharger must construct a preferential leachate pathway layer on slope(s) where waste disposal will overlap previously disposed wastes in unlined areas that are adjacent to lined WMUs with an LCRS, except in locations where placement of a preferential pathway would produce an unstable slope or other potential impacts (i.e., leachate seeps). The Discharger must construct the layer so that leachate generated within the overlapping waste area will flow to the LCRS of CCR, title 27 and CFR, title 40, part 258, lined portions of the WMU for collection and removal.
9. The Discharger must line drainage ditches crossing over areas of previously disposed waste that have been inactive for one year with at least a one-foot thick layer of soil having an in-place hydraulic conductivity of approximately $1x10^{-6}$ cm/sec or less, or an Executive Officer approved alternative to prevent erosion and percolation through waste.
10. The Discharger must design, construct, operate, and maintain WMUs to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return period pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20260(b) and (c), and flood plain and wetland siting requirements pursuant to CFR, title 40, §258.11, §258.12, and §258.16.
11. The Discharger must design, construct, and maintain to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, overtopping, and damage to WMU containment structures and stormwater conveyance system resulting from a 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20365(a), and in accordance with the Executive Officer approved JTD.
12. The Discharger must design, construct, and maintain WMUs to withstand the maximum probable earthquake without damage to the foundation or the structures which control leachate, surface drainage, erosion, or gas pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20370. The Discharger must not construct new WMUs or lateral expansions within 200 feet of a Holocene fault pursuant to CFR, title 40, §258.13, unless approved by the Executive Officer.
13. The Discharger must prevent formation of a habitat for carriers of pathogenic microorganisms, except for beneficial wildlife habitat within stormwater and water supply basins.
14. The Discharger may return landfill leachate or landfill gas condensate to WMUs, if all the following criteria are met:

a. The WMU is equipped with a containment system that meets or exceeds the performance standard of CCR, title 27, §20330 and §20340, and CFR, title 40, §258.40(a)(2).

b. Condensate and leachate disposal volume is measured and recorded in accordance with MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001.

c. Condensate and leachate storage include a secondary containment system sized to hold 100 percent of the primary containment system holding capacity.

d. Condensate or leachate is not discharged to the surface of the WMU within 48 hours of any forecasted rain event (greater than 50% chance of rain as predicted by the National Weather Service for the most appropriate weather station nearest to the landfill), during any rain event, or 48-hours after any rain event.

e. Condensate or leachate discharge to the WMU is conducted in accordance with an Executive Officer approved JTD.

f. An alternate method of condensate and leachate disposal (e.g., leachate injection, wastewater treatment plant) or adequate emergency storage is maintained as a contingency as identified in the Executive Officer approved JTD.

15. The Discharger must apply a daily cover over exposed waste at the WMU at the end of each operating day, less frequently if operations are continuous, or more frequently as necessary to prevent nuisance and excess leachate generation, and minimize infiltration, promote lateral runoff of uncontaminated precipitation/surface water away from the active disposal area. CalRecycle approved alternative daily covers can be used as daily cover during the dry season **(May 1 through September 30 of each year)** if they comply with the requirements of this General Order. For any alternative daily cover use during the wet season **(October 1 through April 30)**, the Discharger must obtain Executive Officer approval prior to use.

16. The Discharger must ensure that appropriate daily cover materials are available and useable during wet weather or high winds. If wet weather restricts access to daily cover source areas, the Discharger must stockpile daily cover material during favorable weather to ensure that adequate daily cover material is accessible during wet weather. The Discharger must stockpile daily cover material in a manner that does not pose a threat to water quality or public health and is designed with adequate best management practices to minimize risk.

17. The Discharger must operate WMUs and configure final WMU contours, in accordance with the most recent Executive Officer approved operations plan, fill sequencing plan, and/or JTD. If the operations plan, fill sequencing plan, or JTD are found to conflict with this General Order, this General Order must govern in cases where it is more protective of water quality.

18. The Discharger must grade, operate, and maintain all WMU surfaces and working faces to prevent run-on and divert precipitation/surface water runoff around exposed waste, minimize precipitation/surface water from infiltrating into waste, prevent ponding of water, and resist erosion. The Discharger may allow for controlled minor ponding near the working face to allow precipitation, which has contacted waste to infiltrate as leachate. The Discharger must repair erosion rills greater than six inches in depth, or

when rills leave insufficient cover to prevent infiltration of precipitation/surface water, as soon as slope conditions allow or implement temporary corrective measures (i.e., tarping) to prevent infiltration of stormwater or stormwater/waste contact.

19. The Discharger must periodically remove accumulated sediment from the stormwater retention facilities and manage the facilities to maintain their capacity pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20365. The General Storm Water Permit for Industrial Activities also requires the Discharger to use best management practices to maintain the capacity of stormwater retention facilities and thereby reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater from discharging into receiving waters to the best available technology standard.

20. The Discharger must provide an engineered overflow outlet structure and maintain a minimum of two feet of freeboard in all stormwater sediment retention basins, or an Executive Officer approved alternative to prevent berm failure, overtopping, or uncontrolled discharge. Freeboard is defined as the distance between the water surface within the sedimentation basin and the top of the basin.

21. The Discharger must provide all WMU disposal areas that have not reached final fill elevation and will remain inactive for more than 180 days, with intermediate cover consisting of at least 12 inches of compacted soil to contain waste and minimize percolation pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20705. For areas that will remain inactive more than 2 years, the Discharger shall provide the WMU inactive disposal area with an Executive Officer-approved long-term intermediate cover. The Discharger must base the thickness and permeability of the long-term intermediate cover primarily on landfill-specific conditions including, but not limited to: length of exposure time, volume and type of waste disposed, soil permeability, thickness and composition of existing cover, amount of yearly rainfall, depth to groundwater, beneficial uses of underlying groundwater, landfill-specific geologic and hydrogeologic conditions, and effectiveness of existing monitoring systems.

22. The Discharger must not construct new WMUs or lateral expansions in wetlands, as defined in CFR, title 40, §232.2(r), unless the Discharger can make demonstrations pursuant to CFR, title 40, §258.12(a) that the discharge of waste will not cause or contribute to significant degradation of wetlands and associated ecological resources.

23. The Discharger may discharge asbestos if it is handled and disposed of in accordance with California Health and Safety Code, §25143.7, CCR, title 14, §17897, “Standards for Handling and Disposal of Asbestos-Containing Waste,” and all other applicable Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations.

24. The Discharger may discharge “treated wood” wastes to WMU disposal areas equipped with a composite liner and LCRS, if handled in accordance with California Health and Safety Code, §25143.1.5 and §25150.7.

25. The Discharger may discharge sewage sludge or water treatment sludge with greater than 50 percent moisture content to WMUs disposal areas equipped with a composite liner and LCRS pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20220(c), if all the following criteria are met:

    a. A daily minimum solids-to-sludge ratio of 5 to 1, based on weight, must be maintained when co-disposing (burying) sludge with solid waste.

b. Primary and mixtures of primary and secondary sewage sludge must contain at least 20 percent solids by weight.

c. Secondary sewage sludge and water treatment sludge must contain at least 15 percent solids by weight.

26. The Discharger may discharge contaminated soil, if all the following criteria are met:

a. Discharges are in accordance with a waste acceptance plan approved by the Executive Officer.

b. Discharges are to an area of the WMU equipped with a composite liner and LCRS in accordance with **Specification C.6**.

c. The materials are non-hazardous in accordance with **Prohibition B.2**.

d. The materials meet the criteria for no free liquids in accordance with **Prohibition B.3**.

27. The Discharger must remove and relocate wastes discharged in violation of this General Order immediately.

D. CLOSURE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger must implement WMU final closure pursuant to CCR, title 27, §21090, and in accordance with the Executive Officer, CalRecycle, and Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) approved final closure plan. Any final closure plan amendments or revisions during closure implementation require approval by the Executive Officer, CalRecycle, and the LEA if applicable.

2. The Discharger must implement partial or incremental closure by implementing closure activities, including but not limited to placement of final cover, final grading, maintenance, revegetation, and installation of environmental monitoring control systems consistent with an Executive Officer approved partial final closure plan. WMUs closed in accordance with a partial or complete final closure plan approved by the Executive Officer, LEA, and CalRecycle, are not subject to future regulatory changes unless monitoring data indicates measurably significant evidence of release.

3. The Discharger must provide WMUs at final elevations with a final cover pursuant to CCR, title 27, §21090, which meets either a. or b. below:

a. A final cover system consisting of the following components:

i Minimum two-foot foundation layer placed over waste, compacted to maximum density obtainable at optimum moisture conditions using methods that are in accordance with accepted civil engineering practice.

ii For WMUs that have not been equipped with a CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258, composite liner system, a low hydraulic conductivity layer, consisting of compacted clay with a hydraulic conductivity of $1x10^{-6}$ cm/sec or less. Compacted clay may not be suitable for WMUs located in semi-arid environments. In such cases an engineered alternative [described in (b) below] utilizing a geosynthetic clay layer and/or geomembrane may be more appropriate.

iii For WMUs equipped with a CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258, composite liner system, a low hydraulic conductivity layer equal to or less than the hydraulic conductivity of the bottom liner system.

iv At least one foot of soil capable of supporting vegetation and resisting erosion, or a mechanically erosion-resistant layer, to protect the underlying low hydraulic conductivity layer.

b. An engineered alternative design that satisfies the performance criteria in CFR, title 40, §258.40(a)(1) and (c), and satisfies the criteria for an engineered alternative to the prescriptive standard, as provided by CCR, title 27, §20080(b), where the Discharger receives written concurrence from the Executive Officer that the performance of the alternative composite cover's components, in combination, is equal to, or exceeds, the waste containment capability of the regulatory prescriptive standard.

4. The Discharger must provide a closed WMU with at least two permanent monuments, installed by a licensed land surveyor, from which the location and elevation of all wastes, containment structures, and monitoring facilities can be determined throughout the post-closure maintenance period pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20950(d).

5. The Discharger must complete final cover surveys pursuant to CCR, title 27, §21090(e), et seq., upon completing final cover construction activities. The Discharger's initial survey must provide a topographical map with sufficient detail to depict the as-closed topography of the closed or partially closed WMU and allow for early identification of differential settlement. At least every five years following closure of a WMU the Discharger shall produce iso-settlement maps to evaluate differential settlement and shall note where repairs or grading of the surface may obscure differential settlement. The Discharger shall include all final cover survey maps in the Executive Officer approved JTD.

6. The Discharger must maintain records of cumulative waste subsidence and settlement of areas where a final cover is installed and include the cumulative waste subsidence and settlement data in the annual summary report as required by MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001.

E. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STANDARDS

1. Discharge of waste must be contained within the WMU to prevent degradation of waters of the state pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20310(c). The Discharger must implement evaluation monitoring pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20385(a)(2)&(3), whenever there is measurably significant or significant physical evidence of release from the WMU to waters of the state, in accordance with MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001.

2. Water quality protection standards apply at the point of compliance and monitoring points for each WMU. The point of compliance pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20405, is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of a WMU that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the WMU.

3. MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001 as modified for the Discharger specifies monitoring points, constituents of concern, and monitoring parameters for groundwater, surface water, leachate, and landfill gas.
4. Discharge of waste must not cause a statistically significant difference in water quality over background concentrations at the point of compliance for proposed concentration limits pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20400. The Discharger must maintain concentration limits for as long as the waste poses a threat to water quality in accordance with MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001.
5. Discharge of waste must not cause concentrations of organic chemicals, inorganic constituents, and radionuclides in groundwater to exceed the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water's latest recommended Drinking Water Action Levels or Maximum Contaminant Levels of CCR, title 22, division 4, chapter 15, article 4, §66431, and article 5.5, §64444, or exceed median groundwater objectives set forth in Basin Plan Table 3.6.
6. Discharge of waste must not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Central Coast Water Board or the State Water Board.
7. Discharge of waste must neither cause nor contribute to any surface water degradation including, but not limited to:
    a. Floating, suspended, or macroscopic particulate matter, or foam.
    b. Increases in bottom deposits or aquatic growth.
    c. An adverse change in temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond natural background levels.
    d. The creation or contribution of visible, floating, suspended oil, or other products of petroleum origin.
    e. The introduction or increase in concentration of toxic or other pollutants/contaminants resulting in unreasonable impairment of the beneficial uses of State waters.
8. Water quality protection standards apply during the active life of the WMU, the closure period, the post-closure maintenance period, and any other compliance period.
9. The active life of a WMU is the period during which wastes are being discharged to the WMU until final closure of the WMU has been initiated pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20950.
10. The closure period is the period during which a WMU, or portion thereof, that is no longer receiving waste, is undergoing all operations necessary to prepare the WMU (or portion thereof, as appropriate) for post-closure maintenance in accordance with an Executive Officer approved final closure plan, or partial final closure plan.
11. The post-closure maintenance period is the period after closure of a WMU during which the waste of the unit could have an adverse effect on the quality of waters of the state. The post closure maintenance period is a minimum of 30 years pursuant to CFR, title

40, §258.61(a), and must extend as long as the waste poses a threat to water quality pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20950(a)(1), and CFR, title 40, §258.61(b)(2).

12. The compliance period is the minimum period during which the Discharger must conduct a water quality monitoring program subsequent to a release from a WMU and is equal to the active life of the WMU plus the closure period, pursuant to CCR, title 27 §20410, and begins anew each time the Discharger initiates an evaluation monitoring program pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20425. If the Discharger is engaged in a corrective action program at the scheduled end of the compliance period, the compliance period will be extended until the Discharger can demonstrate that the WMU has been in continuous compliance with water quality protection standards for a period of three consecutive years pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20410(c).

F. PROVISIONS

1. Existing individual waste discharge requirements will be terminated upon enrollment and coverage under this General Order.
2. The Discharger is responsible for waste containment, monitoring, and correcting any problems resulting from the discharge of waste for as long as the waste poses a threat to water quality.
3. The Discharger must maintain records of the volume and type of all waste discharged and manner and location of discharge. These records must be available for review by Central Coast Water Board staff at any time during normal business hours. Such records must be maintained until final closure at which time the Discharger must submit a copy to the Central Coast Water Board.
4. The Discharger must comply with the MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001 as modified for each landfill facility, and any revisions thereto, as specified by the Executive Officer. All applicable monitoring must begin immediately upon receipt of an Executive Officer issued notice of applicability (NOA) and landfill specific MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001.
5. **By October 1 of each year**, the Discharger must complete all necessary runoff diversion and erosion prevention measures (except for planting vegetation in accordance to **Provision F.6**) including, but not limited to, construction, maintenance, or repairs of precipitation and drainage control facilities to prevent erosion or WMU flooding to prevent surface drainage from contacting or percolating through waste. The Discharger must repair erosion rills greater than six-inches deep, damage to covers or drainages that threatens waste containment or creates ponding, and damage to drainage control facilities that reduces capacity below 100-year, 24-hour storm design, as soon as practicable after storm events that caused the erosion or damage, if it is safe to do so.
6. **Throughout the rainy season of each year**, the Discharger must seed and maintain vegetation over all WMU slopes, excluding the active disposal area, to prevent erosion. The Discharger must select vegetation that requires minimum irrigation and maintenance and a rooting depth not to exceed the cover soil thickness. After receiving approval from the Executive Officer, the Discharger may utilize non-hazardous biosolids, compost, or other organic materials as a soil amendment to promote

vegetation. Soil amendments and fertilizers (including wastewater biosolids, compost, or other organic materials) used to establish vegetation must not exceed the vegetation's agronomic rates (i.e., annual nutrient needs).

7. **By October 1 of each year and throughout the rainy season of each year**, the Discharger must maintain all long-term intermediate covers in inactive WMUs and a compacted soil cover designed and constructed to minimize percolation of precipitation through waste over active WMUs. The only exception to this specification is the working face, wet weather approved alternative daily covers, and compaction of the soil cover during wet weather. The working face must be confined to the smallest area practicable based on the anticipated quantity of waste discharged and required by waste management facility operations. Based on WMU-specific conditions, the Executive Officer may require a specified thickness of soil cover for any portion of the active WMU prior to the rainy season.
8. Should additional data become available through monitoring or investigation that indicates compliance with this General Order is not adequately protective of water quality, the Central Coast Water Board will review and revise this General Order as appropriate.
9. If the Discharger or the Executive Officer determines, pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20420, that there is evidence of a release from a WMU, the Discharger must immediately implement the procedures outlined in CCR, title 27, §20380, §20385, §20425, §20430, and MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001. If evidence of a release is confirmed, pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20425, the Discharger must implement corrective actions to remove waste constituents or treat them in place pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20430. Prior to implementing corrective actions, the Discharger must submit and receive Executive Officer Approval for a Corrective Action Program that includes a proposed scope of action, schedule, and performance monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of corrective actions pursuant CCR, title 27, §20430.
10. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, to prevent (or curtail) violation of this General Order, the Executive Officer may require partial or final closure of any WMU regardless of whether the unit has reached final capacity pursuant to CCR, title 27, §22190.
11. This General Order does not authorize commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, does not convey any property rights of any sort, does not remove liability under federal, state, or local laws, and does not guarantee a capacity right.
12. In accordance with Water Code, §13267(c), Central Coast Water Board and its representatives must be allowed to:

    a. Physically access the Discharger’s premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the provisions of this General Order.

    b. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the provisions of this General Order.

c. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated under this General Order.

d. Collect photographs and samples as needed to evaluate compliance with this General Order, or as otherwise authorized by the Water Code.

13. The Discharger must take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct adverse impacts on the environment and public health resulting from noncompliance with this General Order in accordance with **Reporting G.15 and G.17**.

14. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, enrollment in the General Order may be terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:

    a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this General Order.

    b. Obtaining this General Order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.

    c. A change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

    d. A material change in character, location, or volume of the waste being discharged to land.

15. Prior to liner or final cover construction, the Discharger must submit and receive Executive Officer approval for a WMU liner (or final cover) design report.

16. During WMU liner or final cover construction, a third party (e.g., unrelated to the Discharger, facility operator, project designer, contractor) must implement the Executive Officer approved CQA plan and provide regular construction progress reports to the Executive Officer.

17. Prior to discharging waste into any newly constructed lined WMU or lateral expansion, the Discharger must submit a final CQA report and must receive a final inspection and written approval from the Executive Officer pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20310(e).

18. The Discharger must continually observe with a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) officer, from start to finish, placement of operations layer or protective cover soils, on a geosynthetic membrane liner or final cover system to prevent or document potential damage and facilitate repairs. The QA/QC officer must be a registered Civil Engineer or have extensive experience with the QA/QC procedures as provided by CCR, title 27, §20324.

19. The Discharger must obtain and maintain financial assurance instruments (Instruments), which comply with CCR, title 27, (§22207 [Closure Fund], §22212 [Post Closure Fund], and §22220, et seq. [Corrective Action Fund]), and CFR, title 40, part 258, subpart G. Pursuant to CCR, title 27, §22221, the amount of required coverage for the Corrective Action Fund will be the greater of water release corrective action estimate or non-water release corrective action estimate. Pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20380(b) and §22222, the Discharger must obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or

reasonably foreseeable releases and name the Central Coast Water Board as beneficiary if CalRecycle does not require financial assurance for corrective action. As WMU conditions change, and upon the Central Coast Water Board's request, the Discharger must submit a report proposing the amount of financial assurance necessary for corrective action for the Executive Officer's review and approval. The Discharger must demonstrate to the Central Coast Water Board compliance with all financial instruments at a minimum of a) every five years, or b) when the Discharger submits a revised JTD.

G. REPORTING

1. All reports required by this General Order or MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001 must be signed by the Discharger as follows:
   a. For a public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
   b. For a partnership or proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
   c. For a corporation – by a principal executive officer of at least the level of a vice-president.
   d. A "duly authorized representative"[3]."
   e. A California Registered Civil Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist must sign engineering reports.
2. Any person signing a report as prescribed in **Reporting G.1** of this General Order must include the following statement:

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

3. Except for data determined to be confidential under Water Code, §13267(b), all technical reports prepared in accordance with this General Order are non-exempt public records and must be uploaded to the California State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker system (https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/) by the Discharger.
4. The Discharger must submit reports in advance of any planned changes of the permitted WMU, or in an activity, which could potentially or actually result in noncompliance.
5. By **October 1** of each year, the Discharger must submit a wet weather preparedness report (WWPR) that describes compliance with **Provisions F.5, F.6, and F.7** above.

[3] A "duly authorized representative" means a person who has written authorization from the Discharger to sign required reports on behalf of the Discharger.

The report must also detail preparedness actions taken to ensure discharges to surface or groundwater do not occur during the impending rainy season and ensure compliance with all other relevant CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258, criteria. The report must include photographs of all wet weather preparedness measures implemented.

6. At least **180 days** prior to construction of a WMU liner or final cover, the Discharger must submit a WMU liner (or final cover) design report for Executive Officer approval that includes but is not limited to, the following:
   a. Liner or final cover design proposal consistent with prescriptive standard or proposed engineered alternative,
   b. Site history, geology, and hydrogeology,
   c. Site capacity,
   d. Groundwater separation evaluation (liner design),
   e. LCRS capacity evaluation (liner design),
   f. Site precipitation and drainage evaluation,
   g. Stability analysis,
   h. Fill sequencing plan (liner design),
   i. Design specifications,
   j. Construction drawings, and
   k. CQA Plan.
7. Within **60 days** of completing construction of a WMU liner or final cover, the Discharger must submit a final CQA report documenting that the as-built liner or final cover is consistent with the Executive Officer approved design report and any approved design changes during construction, if applicable.
8. At least **48 hours** prior to placement of operations layer or protective cover soils on top of a geomembrane liner or cover system, the Discharger must notify Central Coast Water Board staff by electronic mail and provide a schedule for placement activities.
9. Within **7 days** of completing each week's operations layer and/or protective cover soil placement activities the Discharger must submit a report signed by the observing QA/QC officer(s) summarizing the operations layer and/or protective cover soil placement activities performed and in compliance with **Specification C.7** and **Provision F.18**, including the following, at a minimum:
   a. A map documenting where operations layer and/or protective cover soil was placed.
   b. Digital photos of the work performed.
   c. The date and time of the work performed.
   d. A list of equipment used to place the operations layer and/or protective cover soil.
   e. A discussion of any problems that were encountered (i.e., tears in the liner system) and how they were addressed.

10. The Discharger must notify the Central Coast Water Board of any proposed change in ownership or responsibility for construction or operation of WMUs in accordance with CCR, title 27, §21710(c)(1). The notice and must be given at least **90 days** prior to the effective date of change in ownership or responsibility and must:
    a. Be accompanied by an amended JTD and any other technical documents needed to demonstrate continued compliance with this General Order.
    b. Contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the state of incorporation if a corporation, the name, address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Coast Water Board.
    c. Contain a statement indicating that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this General Order.
11. In the event of any change in ownership or operation responsibility of WMUs, the Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator, in writing, of the existence of this General Order and their requirement to be in compliance with the General Order. The Discharger must send a copy of that notification to the Executive Officer.
12. The Discharger must furnish, within a reasonable timeframe, any information the Executive Officer may require to determine compliance with this General Order or to determine whether cause exists for modifying or terminating coverage under this General Order.
13. The Discharger or persons employed by the Discharger must comply with all notice and reporting requirements of the California Department of Water Resources, and other applicable permitting agencies with concurrence of the Executive Officer regarding the permitting, construction, alteration, inactivation, destruction, or abandonment of all monitoring wells used for compliance with this General Order or with MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001, as required by Water Code, §13750.5 through §13755, and §13267.
14. Should the Discharger discover that it failed to submit any relevant facts or that it submitted incorrect information, it must promptly submit the missing or corrected information.
15. The Discharger must notify the Executive Officer, within **24 hours** by telephone or email and submit a report of noncompliance within **14 days**, of:
    a. Any noncompliance that potentially or actually endangers human health and/or the environment. Reports of noncompliance must include a description of:
        i The reason for noncompliance.
        ii A description of the noncompliance, including photo documentation.
        iii Schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance.
        iv An estimated date for achieving full compliance.
    b. Any flooding, equipment failure, slope failure, or other change in WMU conditions which could impair the integrity of waste containment facilities or of precipitation and drainage control structures.
    c. Leachate seep(s) occurring on or in proximity to a WMU.

d. Violation of a discharge prohibition.

e. Violation of any treatment system's discharge limitation.

16. The Discharger must submit within **14 days** of compliance dates or Executive Officer approved compliance schedules pursuant to **Reporting G.15** a compliance or noncompliance report. Compliance reports must document both the original noncompliance and corrective actions implemented to achieve compliance. Noncompliance reports must summarize progress towards compliance dates or compliance schedules, for Executive Officer approved compliance schedules additional time may be granted by the Executive Officer in complex situations where data collection and/or detailed evaluation is necessary. If reporting a noncompliance update include the following:

    a. The reason for noncompliance.

    b. A description of the noncompliance.

    c. Schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance.

    d. An estimated date for achieving full compliance.

17. The Discharger must promptly correct any noncompliance issue(s) that threatens WMU containment integrity. Correction schedules submitted in accordance to **Reporting G.15 and 16**, are subject to the approval of the Executive Officer, except when delays will threaten human health and/or the environment and/or WMU integrity (i.e., emergency corrective measures). For emergency corrective measures, the Discharger must report details of the corrections in writing within **seven (7) days** of initiating correction.

18. The Discharger must submit a report of waste discharge (ROWD) pursuant to CCR, title 27, §21710, to the Executive Officer based on the schedule included in **Attachment B** of this General Order and every five years thereafter, or earlier as needed. The ROWD is to be submitted in the form of a JTD, in accordance with CCR title 27, §21585, et al., and meet the following criteria:

    a. Updated information on waste characteristics, geologic, and climatologic characteristics of the waste management facility and the surrounding region, installed features, precipitation and drainage controls, and closure and post closure maintenance plans, in accordance with CCR, title 27, §21740, §21750, §21760, and §21769.

    b. Include a completed State Water Board JTD index, in accordance with CCR title 27, §21585(b).

    c. Include any other technical documents needed to demonstrate continued compliance with this General Order and all pertinent state and federal requirements.

    d. Include detailed updated information regarding regulatory considerations, operating provisions, environmental monitoring, and closure and post closure.

19. The Discharger must submit for the Executive Officer’s review and approval an updated report on a reasonably foreseeable release (water and non-water based), along with adjustments to financial assurances (as necessary). The Discharger must submit the

report on a reasonably foreseeable release with the initial JTD submittal and every five years thereafter, or earlier as needed.

20. The Discharger must submit an amended or updated JTD (in accordance with **Reporting G.18** of this General Order) or secure a waiver from the Executive Officer at least **120 days** before making any changes that affect compliance with this General Order. Any changes that may affect compliance with this General Order must be approved in writing by the Executive Officer prior to the Discharger implementing such changes.

H. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The requirement that the Discharger submit a ROWD is made pursuant to Water Code, §13260. Violation of a request made pursuant to this section may subject the Discharger to administrative civil liability of up to $1,000 per day under Water Code, §13261.
2. The Discharger must submit all technical and monitoring reports pursuant to this General Order in accordance with Water Code, §13267. The reports are reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this General Order and the requirements of title 27, division 2, and CFR, title 40, part 258. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this General Order, attachments to this General Order, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Executive Officer may subject the Discharger to enforcement action pursuant to Water Code, §13268.
3. Any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports as required by Water Code, §13267(b), or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
4. The Discharger and any person who violates this General Order and/or who intentionally or negligently discharges waste or causes or permits waste to be discharged into surface waters or groundwater of the state may be liable for civil and/or criminal remedies, as appropriate, pursuant to Water Code, §13350, §13385, and §13387.
5. Provisions of this General Order are severable. If any provision of this General Order is found invalid, the remainder of this General Order must not be affected.
6. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this General Order and any additional conditions prescribed by the Central Coast Water Board in amendments thereto. Any noncompliance with this General Order constitutes a violation of the Water Code and is grounds for: (a) enforcement action pursuant to the Water Code and in accordance with the State Water Board's Water Quality Enforcement Policy; (b) termination of enrollment in this General Order.
7. No provision or requirement of this General Order or MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001 is a limit on the Discharger's responsibility to comply with other federal, state and local laws, regulations, or ordinances.

8. The Discharger must comply with the following submittal and implementation schedule for all tasks and/or reports required by this General Order.

   a. Task Summary Table

TASK	IMPLEMENTATION DATE
Provision F.4: Compliance with MRP	Upon Notice of Enrollment
Provision F.5: Runoff diversion and erosion prevention	October 1 of each year
Provision F.6: Seed and maintain vegetation	October 1 of each year
Provision F.7: Minimize percolation of precipitation	October 1 of each year
Provision F.9: Evaluation Monitoring, Corrective Actions	Evidence of Release
Provision F.13: Correction of noncompliance	Immediately, subject to Executive Officer approval, except during emergencies
Provision F.15: WMU Liner or Final Cover Construction	Executive Officer approval of WMU liner (or final cover) design report
Provision F.16: Third Party CQA	During WMU liner or final cover construction
Provision F.17: New WMU Waste Discharge	Executive Officer approval of final CQA report
Provision F.18: QA/QC Observation	During operations layer or protective cover soil placement on a geomembrane liner or cover system
Provision F.19: Financial Assurance	Continuous

   b. Report Summary Table

REPORT	DUE DATE
Reporting G.4: Planned changes and noncompliance	Prior to implementing changes
Reporting G.5: Wet Weather Preparedness Report	October 1 of each year
Reporting G.6: WMU Liner (or Final Cover) Design Report	At least 180 days prior to construction
Reporting G.7: Final CQA Report	Within 60 days of completing construction of WMU liner or final cover
Reporting G.8: Notification of operations layer or protective cover soil placement	At least 48 hours prior to placement
Reporting G.9: Report summarizing QA/QC observations and exposed liner protection	Within 7 days of completing each week's operations layer and/or protective cover soil placement
Reporting G.10: Notice of change in ownership or responsibility	At least 90 days prior to the effective date of change
Reporting G.11: Notice of General Order upon transfer	Within 14 days of notice to new owner or operator
Reporting G.12: Requests regarding compliance determination	Reasonable timeframe
Reporting G.14: Missing and/or corrected information	Immediately upon discovery
Reporting G.15: Notice of noncompliance	Within 24 hours verbally and within 14 days in writing
Reporting G.16: Noncompliance report	Within 14 days of failing to meet compliance dates or Executive Officer Approved Compliance Schedule

REPORT	DUE DATE
Reporting G.17: Emergency corrective measures	Within 7 days of initiating corrections
Reporting G.18: ROWD/JTD	As specified in **Attachment B** and every 5 years thereafter, or earlier as needed.
Reporting G.19: Demonstration of financial assurance for reasonably foreseeable release	With Initial ROWD/JTD and every 5 years thereafter, or earlier as needed
Reporting G.20: Amended ROWD/JTD or Waiver	At least 120 days prior to request to implement changes

ORDERED BY:

I, Matthew T. Keeling, Executive Officer of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region on September [23-25], 2020.

_____
Matthew T. Keeling, Executive Officer

_____
Date

ATTACHMENT A

GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
ORDER NO. R3-2020-0001
FOR
ACTIVE CLASS III LANDFILLS IN THE CENTRAL COAST REGION
(modified for "Landfill Name" on "Date")

INTRODUCTION

[*This General Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) is an example of an MRP, which will be issued to active Class III landfill facilities in the Central Coast Region upon enrollment in General Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2020-0001 (General Order). Upon Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board) Executive Officer approval of the Discharger's Joint Technical Document (JTD), the Executive Officer will issue a modified site specific MRP No. R3-2020-0001 pursuant to California Water Code (Water Code), §13267.]*

The [Owner/Operator Name(s)] (hereafter "Discharger") owns and/or operates the [Landfill Name] (Landfill). This MRP is required to determine compliance with the Water Code, applicable state and federal regulations, and the associated General Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2020-0001 (General Order). The Central Coast Water Board requirement that the Discharger submit the reports as specified in the MRP are made pursuant to Water Code, §13267. The reports are reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this General Order and the requirements of California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 27 and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), title 40, part 258. Pursuant to §13268 of the Water Code, a violation of Water Code, §13267, may subject the Discharger to civil liability of up to $1,000 per day, for each day in which the violation occurs.

ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL

Dischargers must transmit correspondence and other information electronically in Portable Data Format (PDF), reducing the amount of paper used, and increasing the speed of which information is distributed. Electronic documents can be submitted to centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov and will be distributed to the appropriate staff person. Informal written correspondence (i.e., email) can be sent directly to the appropriate staff person.

All technical reports including the monitoring site information, data, and reports required below, must be submitted electronically to the State Water Resources Control Board's internet-accessible database system (GeoTracker), pursuant to the General Order and in accordance with the reporting requirements of this MRP. Additional instructions for Dischargers on formatting, uploading data, and other technical information to GeoTracker can be found under the "ESI Overview" and "Getting Started" sections at:

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/electronic_submittal.

The GeoTracker page associated with [Landfill Name] can be found at:

[Internet Link to Facility GeoTracker Public Access Page]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

PART I. MONITORING AND OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

Unless otherwise indicated, the Discharger must report all monitoring data and observations as outlined in **Part IV**.

A. SITE INSPECTIONS

The Discharger must inspect the Landfill facility, in accordance with the following schedule, and record (including photographs, when appropriate), at a minimum, the observations listed below.

1. Inspection Schedule

At least monthly and during or following each storm event that produces stormwater runoff and/or a storm event that produces a minimum of 1-inch of rain within a 24-hour period.[1]

2. Standard Observations

a. At the waste management units (WMU) and along the perimeter of the WMUs:

i. Evidence of ponded water at any point in WMU disposal areas – this includes providing a map and photos of the affected area, documenting whether ponded water contacted waste, and corrective action.

ii. Evidence of erosion and/or exposed refuse within WMU disposal areas.

iii. Evidence of waste in the drainage system (e.g., drainage channels, stormwater sediment retention basins).

[1] The intent of this requirement is for Landfill staff to use professional judgment to determine how quickly (**during or within 24 hours**) and the level of detail a facility inspection is warranted after a storm event to ensure that the storm event has not resulted in erosion or other stormwater related issues that can potentially impact water quality or the integrity of the various covers and stormwater conveyance systems (i.e. drainage control systems).

iv. Integrity of all drainage and containment systems.

b. At waste transport/processing/diversion/recycling areas:

i. Evidence of ponded water contacting waste or diverted/recycled materials.

ii. Evidence of run-on into processing/diversion/recycling areas.

iii. Evidence of impacted stormwater runoff or waste or diverted/recycled materials in the drainage system.

c. Along the Landfill facility perimeter:

i. Evidence of liquid offsite discharge or onsite run-on, from/to WMUs and waste processing/diversion/recycling areas of the Landfill, estimated size of affected area and flow rate, and show affected area on a map.

ii. Evidence of odors – characterization, source, and distance odor detected from the source.

iii. Evidence of trespass/illegal access and damage to the cover system, structures, monitoring points, or any other onsite equipment.

d. For receiving waters:[2]

i. Floating and suspended materials of waste origin – presence or absence, source, and size of affected area.

ii. Discoloration and turbidity – description of color, source, and size of affected area.

iii. Evidence of odors – presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of odor detected from source.

iv. Evidence of beneficial use – presence of water associated wildlife.

v. Estimated flow rate to the receiving water.

vi. Weather conditions – wind direction and estimated velocity, total precipitation during the previous five days and on the day of observation.

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[2] Any surface water which potentially or actually receives surface or groundwater containing landfill facility wastes, including stormwater runoff and leachate.

B. DRAINAGE SYSTEM INSPECTIONS

The Discharger must inspect all drainage control systems following each onsite runoff-producing storm event and record the following:

1. General conditions (e.g., evidence of excessive sediment or vegetation requiring cleanout, poor drainage, erosion, or ponding due to settlement, structural integrity requiring maintenance/repair).

2. Whether stormwater sediment retention basins (if applicable) and drainage ditches contain liquids and if basins are discharging.

3. Whether best management practices to prevent impacts to stormwater (e.g., erosion control, sediment control, waste containment, stormwater diversion) are implemented and performing as specified in the Landfill's Wet Weather Preparedness Plan required by the General Order, and Storm Water Pollution Plan (SWPPP) required by the Statewide General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities.

4. Steps taken to correct any problems found during inspections and date(s) when corrective action was taken (include photographic documentation).

C. RAINFALL DATA

The Discharger must record the following information:

1. Total daily precipitation, in inches, **each month**.

2. Precipitation, in inches, and return period (25-year, 100-year, etc.) of the most intense 24-hour rainfall event occurring **each month**.

3. Number and date of storms (greater than or equal to one inch in 24 hours) received **each month**.

D. INTAKE MONITORING

The Discharger must maintain a **daily** record of the waste stream. The intake daily records are not to be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board, but must be maintained at the Discharger's offices in accordance with **Part II.C** of this Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), and are to be made available to Central Coast Water Board staff upon request to review and/or copy. The record must include the following:

1. Weight (in tons) of waste received.

2. Running totals of tons received, estimated tons remaining for waste placement, and remaining site life expectancy calculated annually (in years).

3. Current fill area (in acres).

4. Waste type and diversion quantities.

5. Log of random load checking program. The log must contain a record of all load checks; for refused loads, the Discharger must record the following information including the date, type of waste refused, and contact information (e.g., name, address, phone number, and/or license plate number) of the party attempting to dispose of the waste.

6. Log of all loads that require special handling or special characterization prior to discharge to comply with waste discharge requirements (e.g., contaminated soils, semi-liquid loads, sewage sludge or biosolids, brines, asbestos loads, and other). The log must document volume or weight of waste, characterization testing results, and disposal location (e.g., latitude, longitude, and elevation).

E. POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Discharger must inspect the leachate collection and removal systems (LCRS), any leak detection and removal system (LDRS) or groundwater subdrains, and landfill gas collection and removal system (if applicable), and record the following information:

1. LCRS, LDRS, and Groundwater Subdrain

   a. **Weekly** – System integrity and general operational status, volume of leachate collected (gallons with monthly, semiannual, and annual volume sub-totals), and disposal method, if more than one disposal method is used, record volume specific for each method. Documentation of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.

   b. **Annually** – Analytical results of leachate monitoring from lined area as specified in **Part I F.2**. [The Discharger must take leachate or groundwater, as applicable, samples directly from any LCRS, LDRS, groundwater subdrain, or associated holding tank (if fresh) that is representative of liquids from the control system sampled.]

   c. **Annually** – LCRS testing and demonstration, per CCR, title 27, §20340(d), or Executive Officer approved engineered alternative pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20380(e). Report results as part of the Annual Summary Report required by this MRP, **Part IV B**. The Discharger must develop results of annual testing in a manner that makes one year's test comparable to previous and subsequent tests. The Discharger must specifically address the absence or presence of biofouling in the Annual Summary Report. For LCRS and LDRS, the Discharger must check water level transducer calibrations per manufacturer's specifications.

d. All lined WMUs will have the location of their respective liners surveyed and markers placed at readily observable locations observable by Landfill operations staff discharging leachate back to lined modules, and by state inspectors.

2. Landfill Gas Collection and Removal System

a. **Monthly** – System integrity and general operational status, and volume of landfill gas extracted with semiannual and annual volume sub-totals. Document how volume measurement is made. Documentation of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.

b. **Annually** – Analytical results of landfill gas monitoring (if applicable) as specified in **Part I F.6**. The Discharger must take samples directly from any landfill gas collection header that is representative of landfill gas from the waste mass.

F. ANALYTICAL MONITORING AND MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger must monitor the Landfill in accordance with the following schedule(s). Monitoring locations are shown on Figure A-1.

1. Monitoring Periods

a. **Quarterly** – The 1st through 4th quarter monitoring periods are January 1 – March 31, April 1 – June 30, July 1 – September 30, and October 1 – December 31, respectively.

b. **Semiannually** – The 1st and 2nd semiannual monitoring periods are January 1 – June 30, and July 1 – December 31, respectively; or April 1 – Sept. 30, and Oct. 1-March 31, respectively.

c. **Annually** – The annual monitoring period is from January 1 – December 31.

2. Monitoring Points

The Discharger must sample the following monitoring points as shown in **Figure A-1** [Landfill specific] and described in **Table A-1** below:

a. Table A-1 Monitoring Points

Location ID	Monitoring Zone	Detection	Corrective	Parameters	COCs	Frequency
Monitoring Well ID	Upgradient, downgradient, and/or geology			Table A-2	Table A-3	Semiannually

Location ID	Monitoring Zone	Detection	Corrective	Parameters	COCs	Frequency
Piezometer ID	Upgradient, downgradient, and/or geology			NA	NA	Quarterly
LF Gas Probe ID	Vadose			Table A-4	NA	Quarterly
LF Gas Header	Control System			Table A-4	NA	Annually
Gas Condensate	Control System			VOCs	NA	Annually
LCRS, LDRS, GW Subdrain,	Control System			Table A-2	Table A-3	Annually
Retention Basin	Stormwater			Table A-2	NA	Annually and Conditionally
Stormwater	Stormwater and/or Surface Water			Table A-2	NA	Conditionally
Leachate Seep/Spill	To Be Documented			Table A-2	NA	Conditionally

b. Table A-1 Provisions

i. For all <u>new</u> monitoring points, the Discharger must conduct **quarterly** monitoring for four consecutive quarters. After completing the initial quarterly samples, the frequency is as specified in **Table A-1**, except as provided under **Part III D**.

ii. The Discharger must sample and analyze for constituents of concern (COC) as specified in **Part I F.4** except as provided under **Part III D**. Next sampling event [to be determined, Landfill specific].

iii. The Discharger must measure groundwater elevations as specified in **Part I F.7** of this MRP.

iv. The Discharger must collect and analyze landfill gas samples (if applicable) as specified in **Part I F.6** of this MRP.

v. The Discharger must collect and analyze stormwater samples as specified in **Part I F.5** of this MRP.

vi. In the event of a leachate seep or spill the Discharger must monitor the seep or spill as specified in **Part IV D.1** of this MRP.

3. Monitoring Parameters

The Discharger must analyze groundwater, stormwater, and leachate for the monitoring parameters described in **Table A-2** below:

a. Table A-2 Monitoring Parameters

Monitoring Parameters/Constituents	Method	Units
pH	Field	Std Units
Electrical Conductivity (@ 25 °C)	Field	µmhos/cm
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Field	mg/L
Temperature	Field	°F/C
Turbidity	Field	NTU
Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)	Field	mV
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Laboratory	mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Laboratory	mg/L
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	Laboratory	mg/L
Carbonate (as CO_3)	Laboratory	mg/L
Bicarbonate (as HCO_3)	Laboratory	mg/L
Chloride	Laboratory	mg/L
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Laboratory	mg/L
Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	Laboratory	mg/L
Sulfate	Laboratory	mg/L
Sulfide	Laboratory	mg/L
Iron	Laboratory	mg/L
Calcium	Laboratory	mg/L
Magnesium	Laboratory	mg/L
Manganese	Laboratory	mg/L
Sodium	Laboratory	mg/L
Potassium	Laboratory	mg/L
Boron	Laboratory	mg/L
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) (gasoline, diesel, crude oil)	Laboratory	mg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Laboratory	µg/L
TDS (Sum of Ions) vs TDS (Measured)	Laboratory	RPD
TDS/Electrical Conductivity	Laboratory	RPD
Cation/Anion Balance	Laboratory	RPD

b. Table A-2 Provisions

i. Monitoring parameters/constituents listed are an example of what may be included in a site-specific monitoring and reporting program and may be expanded to include additional parameters/constituents or reduced as appropriate for site specific conditions. Monitoring parameters/constituents must also be classified as either indicator or supplemental parameters/constituents. Statistical analysis will only be required for indicator parameters.

ii. Laboratory analytical methods include any approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) method that provides the lowest practicable detection limit or as specified in an Executive Officer approved sampling and analysis plan in accordance with **Part II A** of this MRP.

iii. Laboratory-derived indicator parameters/constituents must be evaluated using statistical, non-statistical, and graphical assessment methods, as required by **Part III.**

iv. For groundwater samples, all metals must be field filtered prior to laboratory analysis unless otherwise specified (e.g., chromium vi), or as approved in accordance to **Part II A** of this MRP and analyzed for total metals.

v. Units are defined as follows: µmhos/cm – micromhos per centimeter; mg/L – milligrams per liter; °F/C – degrees Fahrenheit/Celsius; NTU – nephelometric turbidity units; µg/L – micrograms per liter; RPD – relative percent difference

vi. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) include VOCs detectable using US EPA Method 8260B, including at least all 47 organic constituents listed in Appendix I to CFR, title 40, part 258 (or "Subtitle D"), oxygenates (MTBE, TAME, DIPE, EDB, and 1,2 DCA), 1,4-Dioxane, and all unidentified peaks whenever practical, as specified in **Part II.A.6** of this MRP.

4. Constituents of Concern Monitoring

Constituents of Concern[3] (COC) listed in **Table A-3** below either directly include or include by reference all constituents listed in Appendix II CFR, title 40, part 258. Monitoring for COC must include only those constituents in **Table A-3** that are not analyzed as part of the routine monitoring program. The Discharger must collect and analyze samples for COC once every five years at each of the Landfill's groundwater monitoring points (detection and corrective action), and pollution control systems (e.g. LCRS, LDRS, groundwater subdrain, gas condensate, if applicable). If there is an indication of release (**Part IV D.4**), then the Discharger is also required to monitor for COC at applicable monitoring points. Groundwater wells that have not previously been sampled for COC must be sampled and analyzed for all COC within six months of this MRP becoming effective. Additionally, approximately six months after installing a new groundwater monitoring point, the Discharger must collect and analyze samples for COC.

a. Table A-3 Constituents of Concern

[3] Pursuant to CCR, title 27, Constituents of Concern means any waste constituent(s), reaction product(s), and hazardous constituent(s) that is reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in a waste management unit. COCs include compounds that could reasonably be expected to have been disposed in a waste management unit but is not indicative that these compounds have been disposed or detected in groundwater.

Constituents	Method	Units
Cyanide	Laboratory	mg/L
Perchlorate	Laboratory	mg/L
Tin	Laboratory	mg/L
CCR Title 22 Metals, (CAM 17)	Laboratory	mg/L
Chlorinated Herbicides	Laboratory	µg/L
Organochlorine Pesticides	Laboratory	µg/L
Organophosphorus Pesticides	Laboratory	µg/L
PCBs	Laboratory	µg/L
Phenols	Laboratory	µg/L
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Laboratory	µg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds	Laboratory	µg/L

b. Table A-3 Provisions

i. COC include all constituents listed in Appendix II to CFR, title 40, part 258 (Subtitle D).

ii. Laboratory analytical methods include any approved US EPA method that provides the lowest practicable detection limit or as specified in an Executive Officer approved sampling and analysis plan in accordance to **Part II** of this MRP.

iii. For groundwater samples, all metals must be field filtered prior to laboratory analysis, or as approved in accordance with **Part II A** of this MRP and analyzed for total metals.

iv. Units are defined as follows: mg/L – milligrams per liter; µg/L – micrograms per liter

v. Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) include SVOCs detectable using USEPA Method 8270C, and all unidentified peaks whenever practical, in accordance to **Part II.A.6** of this MRP. Semi-volatile organic compounds must include pentachloroethane, 2-picoline, and pyridine.

vi. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) include VOCs detectable using US EPA Method 8260B, fuel oxygenates, and all unidentified peaks whenever practical, in accordance to **Part II.A.6** of this MRP.

5. Stormwater Monitoring

a. WMUs and waste processing/diversion/recycling areas of the Landfill discharge stormwater to [appropriate site-specific identified sediment retention basins, other drainage facilities, and/or surface water monitoring locations] as shown on **Figure A-1** [Landfill specific].

b. **Annually**, the Discharger must sample stormwater within the sediment retention basins, and/or other drainage facilities, monitoring locations identified in **Table A-1** for the monitoring parameters included in **Table A-2**.

c. Conditional Stormwater Monitoring: If leachate/condensate from spills or seeps contacts surface waters or stormwater, the Discharger must sample applicable onsite/offsite stormwater and surface water monitoring locations identified in **Table A-1** for the monitoring parameters included in **Table A-2**.

d. **Annually**, the Discharger must collect a sediment sample from the appropriate site-specific identified retention sedimentation basin, and analyze for the metals listed in CCR, title 22, division 4, chapter 15, article 4, §64431. Sediment sampling is not required if the Discharger removes each basins' accumulated sediments **prior to October 1 of each year** and discharges the sediments into a lined WMU.

6. Landfill Gas Monitoring

The Discharger must monitor soil pore gas at all landfill gas probes ("identified landfill gas probe IDs") and landfill gas at a collection header prior to the flare for the gas monitoring parameters listed in **Table A-4** below at the frequency specified in **Table A-1** above.

a. Table A-4 Landfill Gas Monitoring Parameters

Monitoring Parameters	Method	Units
Methane	Field	ppm
Carbon Dioxide	Field	ppm
Oxygen	Field	ppm
Volatile Organic Compounds	TO-15	ppb

b. Table A-4 Provisions

i. Laboratory methods include any USEPA method that provides the lowest practicable detection limit or as specified in an Executive Officer approved Sampling and Analysis Plan in accordance to **Part II** of this MRP.

ii. Field meters include Landtec GEM 5000, or equivalent, per California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) requirements for perimeter monitoring (probes subject to on-going review and evaluation by CalRecycle). The Discharger must document that field meters are calibrated according to manufacturer specifications prior to use.

iii. Landfill gas VOC sample collection is conditional, if gas probes or landfill collection header contain methane concentrations greater than 5%, the Discharger must collect and analyze landfill gas for VOCs. Landfill gas VOC monitoring is required once **annually** per landfill gas monitoring point with methane greater than 5%.

7. Groundwater Flow Rate and Direction

   a. For each monitored groundwater body, the Discharger must measure the water elevation in each well or piezometer, at least **quarterly**[4], including the times of expected highest and lowest elevations of the water level, and determine the presence of vertical gradients, and groundwater flow rate and direction for the respective groundwater body. Groundwater elevations for all wells in a given groundwater body must be measured within a period of time short enough to avoid temporal variations in groundwater flow which could preclude accurate determination of groundwater flow rate and direction [CFR, title 40, §258.53(d)].

   b. The Discharger must compare observed groundwater characteristics with those from previous determinations, noting the appearance of any trends and of any indications that a change in the hydrogeologic conditions. The discharger must evaluate groundwater separation from WMU using critical groundwater cross sections.

8. Sample Procurement Limitation

   For any given monitored medium, the Discharger must collect samples from monitoring points with a span **not exceeding 30 days** within a given monitoring period and collect samples in a manner that ensures sample independence to the greatest extent feasible [CCR, title 27, §20415(e)(12)(B)].

PART II. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The Discharger must collect and analyze samples in a manner that assures the quality of the monitoring data. Unless otherwise indicated, the Discharger must report all sampling and analysis as outlined in **Part IV**.

A. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

The Discharger must perform sample collection, storage, and analysis according to the most recent version of Standard U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) methods (US EPA publication “SW-846”), and in accordance with a sampling and analysis plan approved by the Central Coast Water Board’s

[4] Or **semiannually**, if the Discharger provides sufficient site-specific justification (e.g., stable groundwater, groundwater separation, groundwater receptors).

Executive Officer. A laboratory certified for these analyses by the State of California Environmental Laboratory Program must perform all water analyses and they must identify the specific methods of analysis. The director of the laboratory whose name appears in the certification must supervise all analytical work in his/her laboratory and must sign reports of such work submitted to the Central Coast Water Board. In addition, the Discharger is responsible for seeing that the laboratory analysis of samples from all monitoring points meets the following restrictions:

1. Method Selection

   The methods of 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% nonnumerical determinations (i.e., trace) in historical data for that medium, the analytical method having the lowest method detection limit[5] (MDL) must be selected from among those methods which would provide valid results in light of any matrix effects[6] involved.

2. Trace Results

   The Discharger must report trace results [i.e., results falling between the MDL and the practical quantitation limit[7](PQL)] and the result must be accompanied by both the (nominal or estimated) MDL and PQL values for that analytical run.

3. Nominal or Estimated MDL and PQL

   The laboratory must derive MDLs and PQLs for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. Both

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[5] The lowest concentration at which a given laboratory, using a given analytical method to detect a given constituent, can differentiate with 99% reliability, between a sample which contains the constituent and one which does not. The Method Detection Limit must reflect the detection capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory.

[6] Any increase in the MDL or PQL 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 being analyzed.

[7] The lowest acceptable calibration standard (acceptable as defined for a linear response or by actual curve fitting) times the sample extract dilution factor times any additional factors to account for matrix effect. The PQL must reflect the quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory. PQLs reported by the laboratory must not simply by restated from US EPA analytical method manuals. Laboratory derived PQLs are expected to closely agree with published US EPA estimated quantitation limits (EQL).

limits must reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory, rather than simply being quoted from US EPA analytical method manuals. If the laboratory suspects that, due to a change in matrix or their effects, the true detection limit or quantitation limit for a particular analytical run differs significantly from the laboratory-derived MDL/PQL values, the laboratory must flag the results accordingly and the laboratory must include an estimate of the MDL/PQL actually achieved.

4. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Data

   The Discharger and laboratory must report QA/QC data along with the sample results to which it applies. The laboratory must report sample results unadjusted for blank results or spike recovery. The QA/QC data submittal must include:

   a. Method, equipment, and analytical detection limits.

   b. Recovery rates, an explanation for any recovery rate that is outside the USEPA specified recovery rate.

   c. Results of field, trip, equipment, and method blanks.

   d. Results of spiked and surrogate samples.

   e. Frequency of quality control analysis.

   f. Chain of custody logs.

   g. Name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses.

5. Common Laboratory Contaminants

   Upon receiving written approval from the Executive Officer, the Discharger can use an alternative statistical or non-statistical procedure for determining the significance of analytical results for a constituent that is a common laboratory contaminant [i.e., methylene chloride, acetone, 2-butanone, diethylhexyl phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate, disulfide, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate] during any given Monitoring Period in which QA/QC samples show evidence of laboratory contamination for that constituent. The Discharger must report and flag analytical results involving detection of these analytes for easy reference by Central Coast Water Board staff.

6. Unknowns

   For unidentified chromatographic peaks, the Discharger must request the laboratory report tentatively identified compounds (TICs), along with an estimate of the concentration of the unknown analyte. When unidentified

chromatographic peaks are encountered, the laboratory must perform second column or second method confirmation procedures to attempt to identify and more accurately quantify the unknown analyte(s). The Discharger must report the TIC results as estimated (i.e., J flag or qualifier code).

7. Contaminants in QA/QC Samples

   In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (i.e., field, trip, equipment, method blanks), the Discharger must appropriately flag the accompanying sample results.

B. CONCENTRATION LIMIT DETERMINATION

The Discharger must propose concentration limits for each COC and monitoring parameter in accordance with CCR Title §20400 and as outlined in **Part IV**.

1. For the purpose of establishing concentration limits for COC and monitoring parameters detected in greater than 10% of a medium's samples the Discharger must:

   a. Statistically analyze existing monitoring data (**Part III**), and propose, to the Executive Officer, statistically derived concentration limits for each monitoring parameter at each monitoring point for which sufficient data exists.

   b. In cases where sufficient data for statistically determining concentration limits do not exist, the Discharger must collect samples and analyze for monitoring parameter(s), which require additional data. Once sufficient data are obtained the Discharger must submit proposed concentration limit(s) to the Executive Officer for approval. This procedure must take no longer than two calendar years.

   c. Sample and analyze new monitoring points, including any added by this Order, until sufficient data is available to establish a proposed concentration limit for all COC and monitoring parameters. Once sufficient data are obtained the Discharger must submit the proposed concentration limit(s) to the Executive Officer for approval. This procedure must take no longer than two calendar years.

2. In cases where the monitoring parameter's MDL is exceeded in less than 10% of historical samples, the MDL is the concentration limit.

3. Once established, the Discharger must review concentration limits a minimum of **annually** and propose new concentration limits, when appropriate.

C. RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED

The Discharger or laboratory must maintain records in accordance with CCR, title 27, §21720(f), and CFR, title 40, §258.29, and retain them for a minimum of five years. The Discharger must extend the period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation or when requested by the Executive Officer. Such records must show the following for each sample:

1. Identification of sample and Monitoring Point from which the sample 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 personnel performing each analysis.

4. Complete procedure used, including method of preserving the sample, and the identity and volumes of reagents used.

5. Results of analyses, and MDL and PQL for each analysis.

6. A complete chain of custody log.

PART III. DATA ANALYSIS

Unless otherwise indicated, the Discharger must report all data analysis as outlined in **Part IV**.

A. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

For detection monitoring, the Discharger must use statistical methods to analyze indicator monitoring parameters that exhibit concentrations that equal or exceed their respective MDL in at least ten percent of applicable historical samples. The Discharger may propose and use any statistical method that meets the requirements of CCR, title 27, §20415(e)(7). All statistical methods and programs proposed by the Discharger are subject to Executive Officer approval.

B. NON-STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

For detection monitoring, the Discharger must use the following non-statistical method for analyzing constituents which are detected in less than 10% of applicable historical samples. This method involves a two-step process:

1. For constituents that this non-statistical method applies, compile a specific list of constituents that exceed their respective MDL. The Discharger must compile the list based on either data from the single sample or in cases of multiple independent samples, from the sample, which contains the largest number of constituents.

2. Evaluate whether the listed constituents meet either of two possible triggering conditions. Either the list from a single sampling location contains two or more constituents or contains one constituent that equals or exceeds its PQL. If either condition is met, the Discharger must conclude that a release is tentatively indicated and must immediately implement the appropriate re-test procedure under **Part III D**.

C. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

For detection monitoring, the Discharger must graphically evaluate the complete history of laboratory analytical data as outlined in **Part IV B.3**.

1. The Discharger must evaluate long-term trends and variations in the laboratory analytical data.

2. For major cation/anions (calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, bicarbonate, chloride, sulfate), the Discharger must evaluate leachate, leak detection systems, groundwater subdrains, and groundwater monitoring wells using Piper and Stiff diagrams.

3. If graphical methods indicate a tentative release, the Discharger must carry out the requirements of **Part IV.D.4**.

D. RE-TEST PROCEDURE

1. In the event that the Discharger concludes that a release has been tentatively indicated, the Discharger must carry out the reporting requirements of **Part IV D.2** and, **within 30 days** of receipt of analytical results, collect two new suites of samples for the indicated COC or monitoring parameter(s) at each indicating monitoring point, collecting at least as many samples per monitoring point as were used for the initial test.

2. Analyze each of the two suites of re-test analytical results using the same statistical method (or non-statistical comparison) that provided the tentative indication of a release. If the test results of either (or both) of the re-tested data suites confirm the original indication, the Discharger must conclude that a release has been discovered and must carry out the requirements of **Part IV.D.4**.

3. The Discharger must carry out re-tests only for the monitoring point(s) for which a release is tentatively indicated, and only for the COC or monitoring parameter(s) which triggered the indication. When an analyte of the VOC composite parameter is re-tested the results of the entire VOC composite must be reported.

PART IV. REPORTING

A. ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL

The Discharger must submit the following monitoring information to GeoTracker pursuant to the General Order and CCR, title 23, division 3, chapter 30 and CCR, title 27, division 3:

1. Boring logs as a GEO_BORE PDF file. Boring logs must be prepared by an appropriate registered professional and include monitoring well screen depth and interval.

2. Groundwater monitoring well horizontal sampling location longitude (X) and latitude (Y), and top-of-casing elevation (Z) as a GEO_XY text file and GEO_Z text file, respectively. Collection of information related to the exact location of groundwater wells, required by CCR, title 12, §2729-2729.1, constitutes "land surveying," as the term is defined in §8726 of the Business and Profession Code and the collection of data is restricted to those who are licensed to practice land surveying in California.

3. Site map as a GEO_MAP file. The acceptable format for the GEO_MAP file is PDF (preferred), GIF, TIFF (TIF), or JPEG (JPG). The Landfill site map includes landfill facility information (e.g., property line, waste footprint, waste management units, leachate tanks, buildings, waste processing/diversion/recycling areas, surface waters, ponds, stormwater discharge points) and all current and historical monitoring locations including groundwater monitoring wells, boreholes, transient sampling points (i.e. direct push subsurface or surface sampling points), landfill gas probes, or any other field points utilized for leachate, landfill gas, soil, groundwater, surface water, or stormwater sampling.

4. Groundwater well measurement information for each sampling event as a GEO_WELL file. Measurement must be completed from the top of the well casing to the groundwater surface to the nearest +/-0.01-foot accuracy.

5. Analytical sampling results for each sampling event as an Electronic Deliverable Format (EDF) file.

6. Complete monitoring report for regulatory review as a GEO_REPORT PDF file. Please note, technical reports are also submitted as GEO_REPORT PDF files. The monitoring report should include the signed transmittal sheet, text, graphs, diagrams, tables, maps, figures, and appendices that would have been included in a hard copy paper report.

B. MONITORING REPORT

The Discharger must submit a monitoring report **semiannually** by **January 31** and **July 31** of each year[8]. Submit the monitoring reports in an electronic format, with transmittal letter, text, tables, figures, laboratory analytical data, and appendices in a PDF (one PDF for the entire report). The Discharger is required to upload the full monitoring report into GeoTracker along with corresponding laboratory data in EDF, pursuant to CCR, title 23, Chapter 30, division 3 and CCR, title 27, division 3. The monitoring report must address all facts of the Landfill's monitoring program. The monitoring report must include, but should not be limited to the following:

1. Letter of Transmittal

   A letter transmitting the essential points must accompany each monitoring report. The letter must include a discussion of violations that occurred since the last such report was submitted. If the Discharger has not discovered new violations since the last submittal, the Discharger must state this in the transmittal letter. The Discharger must sign both the monitoring report and the transmittal letter as prescribed in General Order Reporting G.1 and include the following statement:

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

2. Compliance Summary

   The summary must discuss compliance with the General Order, concentration limits, release indications, and any corrective actions taken.

3. Graphical Presentation of Data

   For each monitoring point in each medium, submit, in graphical format, the complete history of laboratory analytical data. Graphs must effectively illustrate trends and/or variations in the laboratory analytical data. Each graph must plot a single constituent concentration over time at one (for intra-well comparison) or more (for inter-well comparisons) monitoring points in a single medium. Maximum contaminant levels (MCL) and/or concentration limits must be graphed along with constituent concentrations where

[8] Semiannual or annual monitoring report submittal dates and related monitoring periods may be revised on a site-specific basis as requested in an Executive Officer approved JTD.

applicable. When multiple samples are taken, graphs must plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values.

For leachate, leak detection systems, groundwater subdrains, and groundwater monitoring wells, evaluate cation/anion balance using Piper and Stiff diagrams.

Determine horizontal and vertical gradients, groundwater flow rate, and flow direction for each respective groundwater body. This data must be presented on a figure that depicts groundwater contours, flow directions, and gradient. Include one figure for each groundwater level monitoring event in the semi-annual monitoring report. If appropriate, include figures for critical groundwater/WMU cross sections to evaluate groundwater separation from WMUs.

4. Map(s)

   The Landfill base map for the monitoring report must consist of a current aerial photograph or include relative topographical features, along with monitoring points and features of the landfill facility (e.g., surface waters, drainage facilities, stormwater discharge points, WMU disposal areas, scale house, buildings, waste processing/diversion/recycling areas).

5. Corrective Action Summary

   Discuss significant aspects of any corrective action measures conducted during the monitoring period and the status of any ongoing corrective action efforts, including constituent trend analysis. Calculate pollutant load removed from the site's impacted media (water, gas, leachate) by mass removal system(s). Based on the mass removal calculations on actual analytical data as required by **Part I.E**, present discussion and indications, relating mass removal data to the violation the corrective action is addressing.

6. Laboratory Results

   A tabular report and summary discussion of laboratory results and statements demonstrating compliance with **Part II** including the current monitoring periods laboratory data sheets. Also provide results of analyses performed at the Landfill that are outside of the requirements of this Monitoring and Reporting Program and are water quality related.

7. Sampling Summary

   For each monitoring point addressed by the report, describe and summarize: 1) the method and time of water level measurement, 2) the method of purging and purge rate and well recovery time, and 3) the field parameter readings.

For each monitoring point addressed by the report, a description of the type of sampling device used, its placement for sampling, and a description of the sampling procedure (number of samples, field blanks, trip blanks, and duplicate samples taken; the date and time of sampling; the name and qualification of the person actually taking the samples; and description of any anomalies).

8. Pollution Control Systems

   A summary of the total volume of leachate or water collected each month and disposal method(s) since the previous monitoring report for pollution control systems (e.g., LCRS, LDRS, groundwater subdrain, gas condensate). Also include fluid level measurements in LCRS and LDRS, along with transducer calibration records, and whether liquid was observed/removed from the groundwater subdrain.

9. General Discussion

   A summary of site inspections, drainage system inspections, and rainfall data for the Landfill recorded during the monitoring period (**Part I**).

C. ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT

The Discharger must submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board covering the previous monitoring year. The annual monitoring period ends on December 31 each year. Submit this annual summary report no later than **January 31 of each year**. The Discharger may combine the annual summary report with the second semiannual monitoring report of the year. The annual report must include the information outlined in **Part IV. B** above and the following:

1. Discussion

   Include a comprehensive discussion of the compliance record as it relates to Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2020-0001, a review of the past year's significant monitoring system and operational changes, a summary of corrective action results and milestones, and a review of construction projects, with water quality significance, completed or commenced in the past year or planned for the upcoming year.

2. Concentration Limit Review

   Proposed concentration limits for all COC and monitoring parameters. The Discharger must review concentration limits a minimum of annually and revise them as necessary. The Discharger must discuss data collected during the past year and consider for inclusion in, and determination of, proposed concentration limits for the coming year. For statistical concentration limits

that are changed from the previous year, include a comprehensive discussion of the proposed concentration limit for Executive Officer review and consideration.

3. Analytical Data

   Complete historical analytical data record presented in a tabular form in Excel™ format or in another file format acceptable to the Executive Officer.

4. Pollution Control Systems

   Results of the annual pollution control systems testing, as required by **Part I.E**. The Discharger must verify that disposal methods for leachate or impacted groundwater are appropriate based on annual sampling results.

5. Final Cover

   Most recent final cover survey as required by the General Order and a summary of final cover repairs. The Discharger must maintain records of cumulative waste subsidence or settlement in final cover areas based on the most recent and historical final cover surveys. The Discharger must document final cover repairs (e.g. adding vegetative soils to restore grading and/or prevent ponding) with sufficient detail to facilitate future evaluations of final cover differential settlement.

6. Map(s)

   A map, or set of maps, that indicates the type of cover material in place (final, long-term intermediate, or intermediate) over inactive and completed areas.

D. CONTINGENCY REPONSE

1. Leachate Seep/Spill

   The Discharger must, **within 24 hours**, report by telephone concerning the discovery of previously unreported seepage from the WMU. The Discharger must submit a written report within seven days, containing at least the following information:

   a. A map showing the location(s) of seepage along with photographic documentation.

   b. An estimate of the flow rate and duration of seep.

   c. Location of sample(s) collected for laboratory analyses. Unless otherwise directed by Central Coast Water Board staff, the Discharger must sample all leachate seeps and spills, and applicable downgradient surface water or stormwater monitoring locations for the monitoring parameters in **Table**

A-2. In the event multiple seeps occur in a similar localized area (slope or bench), the Discharger may use professional judgment to reduce the number of leachate seep samples provided the Discharger collects a representative sample. The Discharger must photo document sample location, all observed seeps/spills, and document the sample location(s) on a map or diagram. The Discharger is also required to sample stormwater in accordance with **Part I F.5.**

d. A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g. pertinent observations and analysis).

e. A summary of corrective measures both taken and proposed.

2. Initial Release Indication Response

Should the initial statistical or non-statistical comparison (under **Part III A or B**) indicate that a new release is tentatively identified, the Discharger must:

a. **Within 24 hours**, notify the Central Coast Water Board verbally or by email of the monitoring point(s) and constituent(s) or parameter(s) involved;

b. Provide written notification by certified mail **within seven days** of such determination; and

c. Either of the following:

i. Carry out a discrete re-test in accordance with **Part III D**. If the re-test confirms the existence of a release or the Discharger fails to perform the re-test, the Discharger must carry out the requirements of **Part IV D.4**. In any case, the Discharger must inform the Central Coast Water Board of the re-test outcome **within 24 hours** of results becoming available, following up with written results submitted by certified mail **within seven days**; or

ii. Make a determination, in accordance with CCR, title 27, §20420(k)(7), that a source other than the WMU(s) caused the release or that the evidence is an artifact caused by an error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation or by natural variation in the groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone.

3. Physical Evidence of a Release

If either the Discharger or the Executive Officer determines that there is significant physical evidence of a new release pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20385(a)(3), the Discharger must conclude that a release has been discovered and must:

a. **Within seven days** notify the Executive Officer of this fact by certified mail (or acknowledge the Executive Officer's determination).

b. Carry out the requirements of **Part IV D.4**. for potentially affected medium.

c. Carry out any additional investigations stipulated in writing by the Executive Officer for the purpose of identifying the cause of the indication.

4. Release Discovery Response

If the Discharger concludes that a new release has been discovered the following steps must be carried out:

a. If this conclusion is not based upon monitoring for COC, the Discharger must sample for COC at monitoring points in the affected medium. **Within seven days** of receiving the laboratory analytical results, the Discharger must notify the Executive Officer, by certified mail, of the concentration of COC at each monitoring point. This notification must include a synopsis showing, for each monitoring point, those constituents that exhibit an unusually high concentration.

b. The Discharger must, **within 90 days** of discovering the release, submit to the Executive Officer a revised report of waste discharge proposing an evaluation monitoring and reporting program that: (1) meets the requirements of CCR, title 27, §20420 and §20425; and (2) satisfies the requirements of CFR, title 40, §258.55(g)(1)(ii) by committing to install at least one monitoring well directly down-gradient of the center of the release.

c. The Discharger must, **within 180 days** of discovering the release, submit to the Executive Officer a preliminary engineering feasibility study meeting the requirements of CCR, title 27, §20420.

d. The Discharger must immediately begin delineating the nature and extent of the release by installing and monitoring assessment wells as necessary to assure that the Discharger can meet the requirements of CCR, title 27, §20425 to submit a delineation report **within 90 days** of when the Executive Officer directs the Discharger to begin the evaluation monitoring program.

5. Release Beyond Facility Boundary

Any time the Discharger or the Executive Officer concludes that a release from the WMU has proceeded beyond the Landfill facility boundary, the

Discharger must notify affected persons[9] who either own or reside upon the land that directly overlies any part of the plume.

a. Initial notification to affected persons must be accomplished **within 14 days** of making this conclusion and must include a description of the Discharger's current knowledge of the nature and extent of the release.

b. Subsequent to initial notification, the Discharger must provide updates to affected persons, including any persons newly affected by a change in the boundary of the release, **within 14 days** of concluding there has been any material change in the nature or extent of the release.

c. Each time the Discharger sends a notification to affected persons (under a. or b. above), the Discharger must, **within seven days** of sending such notification, provide the Executive Officer with both a copy of the notification and a current mailing list of affected persons.

This MRP may be revised or modified by Executive Officer at any time.

ORDERED BY: _____ _____

Matthew T. Keeling Date
Executive Officer

Figure: Figure A-1 Monitoring Point Location Map [Landfill specific]

[9] Individuals who either own or reside upon the land which directly overlies any part of that portion of a gas or liquid phase release that may have migrated beyond the facility boundary.

ATTACHMENT B – LIST OF ACTIVE LANDFILLS

SUBJECT TO

GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
ORDER NO. R3-2020-0001
FOR
ACTIVE CLASS III LANDFILLS IN THE CENTRAL COAST REGION

Table B-1: Central Coast Region Active Class III Landfills

Landfill	GeoTracker Global ID	Existing Order	ROWD/JTD Submittal Date
Lompoc Solid Waste Site	L10008948495	R3-2003-0014	March 1, 2021
Vandenberg Air Force Base	L10008940784	R3-2004-0151	March 1, 2021
City of Watsonville	L10006622590	R3-2006-0001	March 1, 2021
Buena Vista	L10008111979	R3-2006-0002	March 1, 2021
Monterey Peninsula	L10005501051	R3-2006-0017	March 1, 2021
City of Santa Cruz	L10003334990	R3-2006-0018	September 1, 2021
City of Santa Maria	L10008198797	R3-2007-0045	September 1, 2021
Johnson Canyon	L10004488988	R3-2008-0011	September 1, 2021
Paso Robles	L10005965610	R3-2008-0050	September 1, 2021
Chicago Grade	L10005543257	R3-2009-0001	September 1, 2021
Tajiguas	L10005252570	R3-2010-0006	March 1, 2022
Camp Roberts South Unit	L10005723390	R3-2010-0038	March 1, 2022
John Smith Road	L10008478954	R3-2013-0047	March 1, 2022
Los Flores	T10000003494	R3-2014-0024	March 1, 2022
Cold Canyon	L10009479187	R3-2015-0021	March 1, 2022

Upon Executive Officer review and approval of the ROWD/JTD, a site-specific monitoring and reporting program (MRP) will be issued and the landfill enrolled in the General Order. The MRP will be available on the California State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker system (https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/).

ATTACHMENT C – ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
ORDER NO. R3-2020-0001
FOR
ACTIVE CLASS III LANDFILLS IN THE CENTRAL COAST REGION

Additional findings of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (hereafter "Central Coast Water Board") presented below describe the legal requirements and technical rational that serve as the basis for the requirements of General Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2020-0001 (General Order) and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Order No. R3-2020-0001.

FINDINGS

Purpose

1. The purpose of this General Order is to provide updated and consistent discharge requirements for active Class III landfill facilities (landfill facilities) within the Central Coast Water Board's region (Central Coast Region).
2. In accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (division 7 of the California Water Code and hereafter referred to as the "Water Code"), the Central Coast Water Board has the authority to regulate waste discharges that could affect the quality of the waters of the State. Under Water Code, §13050(e), "waters of the State" include any surface or groundwater within the boundaries of the State.
3. In accordance with Water Code, §13263(i), the Central Coast Water Board may prescribe general waste discharge requirements for a category of discharges if the Central Coast Water Board determines that all the following criteria apply to the discharges in that category:

   - The discharges are produced by the same or similar operations.
   - The discharges involve the same or similar types of waste.
   - The discharges require the same or similar treatment standards.
   - The discharges are more appropriately regulated under general discharge requirements than individual discharge requirements.

   Landfill facilities identified in **Attachment B** meet all the categories listed in Water Code, §13263(i).

Application Process

4. Water Code, §13260, requires any entity discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, which could affect the quality of the waters of the State, to file a report of waste discharge (ROWD) with the Central Coast Water Board.

5. The owner and/or operator (Discharger) must submit a ROWD consisting of a form 200 and current joint technical document (JTD) to obtain coverage under this General Order.
6. The ROWD/JTD requires approval by the Executive Officer. Upon ROWD/JTD approval, a facility specific Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) will be issued and the Discharger notified of enrollment in the General Order.
7. To avoid multiple permits imposing similar requirements on the same discharge, when a landfill facility currently regulated by individual waste discharge requirements (WDR) enrolls in this General Order, the existing individual WDR regulating the discharge is terminated upon issuance of a notice of applicability.
8. An annual fee is required for coverage under the General Order. The annual fee is based on the facility's threat to water quality and complexity rating as defined by the California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 23, §2200.

Landfill Regulatory Requirements

9. CCR, title 27, effective July 18, 1997, and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), title 40, chapter I, subchapter I, parts 257 and 258, Solid Waste Facility Disposal Criteria, Final Rule, as promulgated on October 9, 1991 (hereafter "CFR, title 40 part 258" or "Subtitle D") includes design, construction, operation, closure, and post-closure requirements for landfill facilities.

Facility and Waste Management Unit Classification

10. "Landfill facility" or "waste management facility" pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20164 is:

    "…the entire parcel of property at which solid waste discharge operations are conducted."

    Landfill facilities typically include access roads; the scale area; maintenance buildings; waste processing, diversion or recycling areas; soil borrow, stockpiling, and staging areas; drainage infrastructure, monitoring areas, and waste disposal areas or waste management units (WMUs).

11. CCR, title 27, §20164, defines "waste management unit" or "WMU" as:

    "…an area of land, or a portion of a waste management facility, at which waste is discharged. The term includes containment features and ancillary features for precipitation and drainage control, and for monitoring."

12. CCR, title 27, §20240 through 20260, establish a WMU classification system according to waste containment ability. WMUs approved to accept nonhazardous and municipal solid waste are Class III WMUs or landfills subject to CCR title 27 and are also municipal solid waste landfill units subject to CFR, title 40, part 258. This General Order requires Dischargers with the active Class III landfill facilities listed in **Attachment B** to comply with both state and federal regulations.

Waste Characterization

13. CCR, title 27, §20200 through 20230, establish a waste classification system. Wastes covered under CCR, title 27, are classified as either inert, nonhazardous

solid, or designated. Inert wastes pose minimal risk to water quality, nonhazardous solid wastes present a greater risk than inert wastes, and designated wastes pose the greatest risk to water quality.

14. CCR, title 27, §20220, defines nonhazardous solid waste as:

> "All putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction waste, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes and other discarded waste (whether of solid or semi-solid consistency); provided that such wastes do not contain waste which must be managed as hazardous wastes, or wastes which contain soluble pollutants in concentrations which exceed applicable water quality objectives, or could cause degradation of water of the state (i.e., designated waste)."

15. CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258, define municipal solid waste as household waste mixed with other nonhazardous solid wastes.

16. CCR, title 27, §20200(a)(1), allows a finding to be made that,

> "…a particular waste constituent or combination of constituents presents a lower risk of water quality degradation than indicated by classification according to this article."

Therefore, to the extent that contaminated soils or other wastes could be characterized as designated waste, such material shall be regulated as a nonhazardous solid waste pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20200(a)(1), because the material presents a lower risk to water quality than typical designated wastes when managed as required by this General Order and managed with a waste acceptance plan approved by the Executive Officer.

17. CCR, title 27, §20220(c), allows dewatered sewage or water treatment plant sludge to be discharged at a Class III landfill facility unless Department of Toxic Substances Control determines that the waste must be managed as a hazardous waste.

18. "Treated wood" means wood that contains a chemical preservative for purposes of protecting the wood against attacks from insects, microorganisms, fungi, and other environmental conditions that can lead to decay of the wood and the chemical preservative is registered pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (United States Code, title 7, §136, et seq.). This may include but is not limited to waste wood that has been treated with chromated copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, creosote, acid copper chromate, ammoniacal copper arsenate, ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate, or chromated zinc chloride. Existing law regulates the control of hazardous waste, but exempts from the hazardous waste control laws, wood waste that is exempt from regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended, if the wood waste is disposed of in a municipal landfill that meets certain requirements imposed pursuant to the Water Code for the classification of disposal sites, and the WMU meets other specified requirements outlined in Health and Safety Code(HSC) §25143.1.5 and §25150.7. HSC §25150.8, also provides that if treated wood waste is accepted by a

solid waste landfill that manages and disposes of the treated wood waste in the manner specified, the treated wood waste must be deemed to be a solid waste, and not a hazardous or designated waste.

19. CCR, title 22, classifies waste containing greater than one percent (>1 percent) friable asbestos as hazardous under CCR, title 22. Since such wastes do not pose a threat to water quality, HSC, §25143.7, permits their disposal in any landfill, providing waste discharge requirements specifically permit the discharge.

Landfill Design

20. All landfill facilities listed in **Attachment B** have unlined pre-Subtitle D disposal areas with the exception of the Los Flores Landfill. The permitted waste disposal footprints include both unlined and lined WMU disposal areas.

21. The landfill facilities listed in **Attachment B** are located where natural geologic materials between the base of WMU disposal area and groundwater do not adequately protect against degradation of beneficial uses or water quality. Therefore, this General Order requires an engineered composite liner system to contain the waste and protect groundwater for all new WMU disposal areas or lateral expansions of WMU disposal areas.

22. In accordance with CCR, title 27, §20260, et seq., and §20310, and CFR, title 40, §258.40, the Central Coast Water Board finds that all new WMUs or lateral expansions covered by this General Order must have prescriptive composite liners, except for engineered alternatives as provided in CCR, title 27, §20080(b), and CFR, title 40, §258.40(a)(1) and (c), and an LCRS. Dischargers may propose an engineered alternative to the prescriptive composite liner requirements for Executive Officer review and approval as long as the performance of the alternative liner system is equal to or exceeds the prescriptive design containment capabilities.

23. The landfill facilities listed in **Attachment B** have constructed new WMUs disposal areas with composite liners and LCRS since Subtitle D implementation, except for the City of Lompoc, which is still placing waste in their pre-Subtitle D waste footprint and Los Flores Landfill, which has not been constructed yet.

24. The landfill facilities listed in **Attachment B** maintain and operate gas control systems to collect and manage landfill gas generated within the WMU disposal areas, except for the Camp Roberts Landfill due to its size, and the Los Flores Landfill, which has not been constructed yet.

25. The landfill facilities listed in **Attachment B** covered by this Order meet the criteria of CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258, to receive non-hazardous and municipal solid waste. This General Order implements, but is not limited to, the prescriptive standards and performance goals of CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258.

26. CCR, title 27, §20370 and §21750(f)(5), requires a Class III landfill to withstand the ground motion associated with the maximum probable earthquake (MPE), which is defined as the maximum earthquake event that appears to be reasonably expectable within a 100-year period or the maximum historic earthquake event.

27. CCR, title 27, §20365, requires a Class III landfill drainage facilities including sediment retention ponds to be designed to handle the runoff from a 100-year, 24-hour storm.

28. CCR, title 27, §20260(c), requires new Class III landfills to be designed to, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return period.

Financial Assurance

29. CCR, title 27, §22207, §22212, and §22220, et seq., and CFR, title 40, part 258 Subpart G require Dischargers obtain and maintain financial assurance Instruments to address closure, post-closure, and corrective action. The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) staff in coordination with Central Coast Water Board staff verify that the Discharger has demonstrated availability of financial resources to conduct closure and post-closure maintenance activities and an appropriate financial assurance instrument for corrective action for a reasonably foreseeable water or non-water release at the landfill. The financial instruments for closure, post-closure maintenance, and corrective action adjust annually for inflation.

Closure

30. This General Order includes closure specifications and requires compliance with CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258 through partial and final closure. Similar to the composite liner requirements, Dischargers may propose an engineered alternative to the final cover requirements for Executive Officer review and approval as long as the performance of the alternative final cover system is equal to or exceeds the prescriptive design containment capabilities. Landfill facilities listed in **Attachment B** that no longer receive waste for disposal and have a final cover over all WMU disposal areas, will require coverage under separate WDRs that are specific to post-closure waste discharge requirements.

Monitoring and Reporting

31. Water Code, §13267(b)(1), provides:

> In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports. When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report that might disclose trade secrets or secret processes may not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available to governmental

agencies for use in making studies. However, these portions of a report shall be available for use by the state or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report.

32. Technical reports are necessary to evaluate the Discharger's compliance with the terms and conditions of this General Order and to ensure that applicable water quality objectives are in fact being met. Consistent with Water Code, §13267, this General Order requires the implementation of a MRP that is designed to determine the effects of the Discharger's activity on protecting water quality, to verify the effectiveness of management practices designed to comply with applicable water quality objectives, to verify the adequacy and effectiveness of the General Order's conditions, and to evaluate Discharger compliance with the terms and conditions of the General Order. The burden of these reports bears a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this Order, attachments to this Order, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Executive Officer, may subject the Discharger to enforcement action pursuant to §13268 of the California Water Code. The Water Board will base all enforcement actions on the date of Order adoption

33. Monitoring and Reporting Program – Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2020-0001 (General MRP) included in **Attachment A**, provides the basis and expectations for a more specific facility MRP that will be issued by the Central Coast Water Board's Executive Officer upon enrollment in the General Order. The General MRP will be renamed "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2020-0001 as modified for {landfill name}" and revised to include site specific monitoring points and operations. The site specific modified General MRP will require the Discharger to monitor and report on groundwater, leachate collection and removal, landfill gas, stormwater drainage, waste intake, rainfall data, and physical landfill observations. The site specific modified General MRP will establish groundwater monitoring points, monitoring frequency, monitoring parameters, constituents of concern, criteria for sample collection and analyses, methods for analyzing data both statistically and non-statistically, minimum monitoring report content, and definition of terms.

34. Groundwater Monitoring – Groundwater monitoring is required for all Dischargers enrolled in this Order. Specific groundwater monitoring network configurations and estimated groundwater gradients are included in each landfill's Executive Officer approved JTD.

35. Leachate Monitoring – All lined landfill WMUs are equipped with leachate collection and recovery systems. Collected leachate is tested and evaluated to determine the proper disposal method. Dischargers can utilize leachate for dust control over lined WMUs if leachate is found to be non-hazardous and if leachate management/disposal procedures included in the Executive Officer approved JTD adequately mitigate threat to surface water and stormwater.

36. Stormwater Monitoring – Stormwater is monitored at discharge locations at all active landfills. Dischargers are required to enroll in and comply with all requirements

contained in the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) General Storm Water Permit for Industrial Activities.

37. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring – Most landfills enrolled in this General Order maintain unsaturated zone monitoring systems consisting of pan lysimeters, suction lysimeters, and/or underdrains. Unsaturated zone monitoring systems are reviewed and approved during the WMU liner design review process.

38. Landfill Gas Monitoring – Dischargers measure Landfill gas quantity and quality regularly according to the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

39. CCR, title 27, §20400, requires the Central Coast Water Board to specify concentration limits in waste discharge requirements. The Central Coast Water Board complies with the intent of CCR, title 27, §20400, by requiring the Discharger to establish and review concentration limitations on an annual basis in accordance with MRP Order No. R3-2020-0001.

Basin Plan

40. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan) is the Central Coast Water Board's master water quality control planning document and was first adopted in 1975. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the state, including surface waters and groundwaters. It also includes programs of implementation to achieve water quality objectives. The Basin Plan was duly adopted by the Central Coast Water Board and approved by the State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), where required. The Basin Plan may be amended in accordance with Water Code, §13240, *et seq*. The current Basin Plan is the June 2019 Edition.

41. Pursuant to chapter II of the Basin Plan, the beneficial uses of inland surface waters of the Central Coast Region may include the beneficial use listed below. Where surface water bodies are not specifically listed, the Basin Plan designates beneficial uses based on the waters to which they are tributary.

    - Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
    - Agricultural Supply (AGR)
    - Industrial Process Supply (PRO)
    - Industrial Service Supply (IND)
    - Groundwater Recharge (GWR)
    - Fresh Water Replenishment (FRSH)
    - Navigation (NAV)
    - Hydropower Generation (POW)
    - Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)
    - Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2)

- Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)
- Aquaculture (AQUA)
- Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)
- Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)
- Inland Saline Water Habitat (SAL)
- Estuarine Habitat (EST)
- Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
- Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL)
- Rare, Threatened, and/or Endangered Species (RARE)
- Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)
- Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN)
- Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL)

42. The Basin Plan identifies present and anticipated beneficial uses for surface waters in the Central Coast Region. Surface water beneficial uses within the Central Coast Region are specified by water body in the Basin Plan. Surface waters that do not have beneficial uses designated in the Basin Plan have beneficial uses of municipal and domestic water supply and protection of both recreation and aquatic life.

43. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses for groundwater throughout the Central Coast Region, except for that found in the Carrizo Plain groundwater basin, groundwater is suitable for municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, and industrial service supply. None of the facilities covered by this Order are located in the Carrizo Plain.

44. Pursuant to Water Code, §13263(a), this General Order implements the Basin Plan including consideration of the beneficial uses of water, the water quality objectives reasonably required for protection of those beneficial uses, other waste discharges, and the need to prevent nuisance conditions. Water quality objectives are the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics that are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area (Water Code §13050(h)). Water quality objectives apply to all waters within a surface water or groundwater resource for which beneficial uses have been designated.

45. This General Order requires the containment of all wastes within WMUs to prevent degradation of waters of the state pursuant to CCR title 27 and CFR, title 40, part 258, and therefore implements the Basin Plan's water quality objectives and protects beneficial uses.

California Environmental Quality Act

46. The benchmark for evaluating whether this General Order will have impacts on the environment is the "environmental baseline." The environmental baseline normally

consists of "[…] a description of the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project at the time…environmental analysis is commenced." (CCR, title 14, §15125(a).)

47. The receipt of a permit application (ROWD/JTD) is one event that can be used to mark the beginning of the environmental review process because it commences the development of an individual permit. Therefore, the date an application is received is appropriate for the environmental baseline. (Fat v. County of Sacramento (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 1270, 1278.) In the case of general permits, the permit development process begins when a permitting authority identifies the need for a general permit and collects data that demonstrate that a group or category of facilities has similarities that warrant a general permit. On January 3, 2019, the Central Coast Water Board recognized the need to develop a general order to regulate existing active landfills in the Central Coast Region.

48. This General Order is designed to enhance the protection of surface and groundwater resources, and its application only to existing Facilities is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in accordance with the following categorical exemptions:

- CCR, title 14, §15301, which exempts the "[…] operation, repair, maintenance, [and] permitting…of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features […]" from environmental review. Eligibility under the General Order is limited to existing facilities as of January 3, 2019 and their existing operations as described in their ROWD/JTD. Any change in landfill boundary or waste disposal footprint either vertical or horizontal beyond the existing approved boundary and footprint in the Executive Officer approved JTD for the site constitutes an expansion requiring a CEQA evaluation.
- CCR, title 14, §15302, exempts the "[…] replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities where the new structure will be located on the same site as the structure replaced and will have substantially the same purpose and capacity as the structure replaced." This General Order may require facilities to replace or reconstruct portions of their waste management systems to ensure compliance with the General Order's requirements.
- CCR, title 14, §15304, exempts "[…] minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry and agricultural purposes." The General Order may require Dischargers enrolled in the General Order to make improvements to their waste management systems that will result in only minor alterations to land, water, and/or vegetation.

49. This General Order contains prohibitions, discharge specifications, water quality protection standards, and provisions intended to protect the environment by mitigating or avoiding impacts of the project on water quality. This General Order addresses both existing landfilling activities and any expansion previously approved through the CEQA process and identified in an Executive Officer approved JTD.

State Anti-Degradation Policy (Resolution 68-16)

50. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Water of California* (hereafter referred to as the Anti-degradation Policy) requires that disposal of waste into waters of the state be regulated to achieve the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. The quality of some waters of the state is higher than that established by adopted policies, and that higher quality water shall be maintained to the maximum extent possible consistent with the Anti-degradation Policy. The Anti-degradation Policy requires the following:

    - Maintenance of existing high-quality waters of the state unless limited degradation is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of the water, and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in state policies.
    - Any activity that produces or may produce a waste and discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet Waste Discharge Requirements that will result in best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure pollution or nuisance will not occur, and the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.

51. This General Order places restrictions on the discharge of wastes from active Class III landfill facilities that are intended to prevent pollution and nuisance conditions from occurring or persisting. This General Order prohibits discharges of waste to surface waters and/or groundwater.

52. The Dischargers regulated by this General Order are required to comply with the land disposal regulations contained in CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40 part 258, which are intended to prevent discharges of waste to waters of the state, preventing degradation of waters of the state. The discharge is subject to waste discharge requirements, which will result in best practicable treatment or control.

State Cleanup Policy (Resolution 92-49)

53. State Water Board Resolution No. 92-49, *Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges Under Water Code Section 13304* (Resolution 92- 49), adopted June 18, 1992, and amended on April 21, 1994, and October 2, 1996, sets forth the policies and procedures to be used during an investigation or cleanup of discharged wastes that threaten or create conditions of pollution or nuisance..

54. Resolution 92-49 requires that cleanup levels be consistent with Anti-degradation Policy. Resolution 92-49 requires the waste to be cleaned up to background, or if that is not reasonable, to an alternative level that is the most stringent level that is economically and technologically feasible in accordance with CCR, title 23, §2550.4. Any alternative cleanup level to background must (1) be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state; (2) not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water; and (3) not result in water quality less than

that prescribed in the Basin Plan and applicable Water Quality Control Plans and Policies of the State Water Board.

55. Pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20420, if the Discharger or the Executive Officer determines that there is evidence of a release from any portion of the WMU, this General Order requires the Discharger to implement the procedures outlined in CCR, title 27, §20380, §20385, §20425, §20430, and MRP No. R3-2020-0001. If evidence of a release is confirmed, pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20425, the Discharger is required to propose corrective actions to remove waste constituents or treat them in place (corrective action program). Pursuant to CCR, title 27, §20385, the Corrective Action Program must meet the requirements of CCR, title 27, §20430.

56. This General Order regulates discharges associated with the Discharger's corrective action program and its implementation by requiring the Discharger to submit and receive Executive Officer approval for a corrective action program that includes a proposed scope of action and monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of corrective actions pursuant CCR, title 27, §20430. If the Executive Officer approves the corrective action program, the site specific MRP will be revised to include corrective action monitoring as necessary.

State Water Board Resolution 93-62

57. State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, *Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*, adopted June 17, 1993, and amended on July 21, 2005, directed each Regional Water Board to revise the waste discharge requirements for each Discharger in its region who owns or operates a municipal solid waste landfill that received waste after October 9, 1991, to address identified deficiencies between State and Federal regulations.

58. On October 8, 1993, the Central Coast Water Board adopted Order No. 93-84 Waste Discharge Requirements Amendment *for All MSW Landfills in the Central Coast Region, To Implement State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, Adopted June 17, 1993, As State Policy for Water Quality Control Under Section 13140 of the Water Code.* Order No. 93-84 established Subtitle D Federal Deadline Extensions for Dischargers to comply with Subtitle D.

59. This General Order implements State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62 and Central Coast Water Board WDR Order No. 93-84, by requiring compliance with both CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258. If any applicable regulatory requirements overlap or conflict in any manner, the most water quality protective requirement or requirements governs, unless specifically stated otherwise in this General Order, or as directed by the Executive Officer pursuant to this General Order.

60. In accordance with State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, Central Coast Water Board WDR Order No. 93-84, and this General Order, the permitted waste disposal footprint for a Class III landfill facility includes: 1) WMU disposal areas that received waste as of the federal deadline extensions (October 9, 1993, April 9, 1994, or October 9, 1995, based on landfill volume acceptance criteria as of October 1,1993) established by the Central Coast Water Board's Waste Discharge Requirements

Order No. 93-84, 2) WMU disposal areas that meet CCR, title 27, and CFR, title 40, part 258 that are equipped with an Executive Officer approved WMU containment system, and 3) future WMU disposal areas not yet constructed or approved for waste for which CEQA compliance is documented and design, construction, and operation is pursuant to the General Order.

Enforcement

61. Water Code, §13000, et seq., grants the State and Regional Water Boards the authority to implement and enforce water quality laws, regulations, policies, plans, to protect waters of the State. The Central Coast Water Board has broad authority to take a variety of enforcement actions both informal (e.g., oral and written correspondence, notices of violation) and formal (e.g., notices to comply, 13267investigation orders, cleanup and abatement order, time schedule orders, cease and desist orders, modification or rescission of WDRs, administrative civil liabilities) under the Water Code. Enforcement is implemented in accordance with the State Water Board Water Quality Enforcement Policy (Enforcement Policy) that defines an enforcement process that addresses water quality problems in the most fair, efficient, effective, and consistent manner. The Enforcement Policy became effective on October 5, 2017. If the Enforcement Policy is updated, revised, or amended by the State Water Board, the Central Coast Water Board will implement the most current version of the Enforcement Policy.

62. The Enforcement Policy provides guidance for the application of the Water Code's enforcement provisions in a fair, firm, consistent, progressive, and transparent manner and addresses recently adopted legislation and Water Board policies on environmental justice and the human right to water.

63. The Enforcement Policy governs implementation of enforcement with respect to water quality by the State and Regional Water Boards. The Central Coast Water Board will evaluate compliance of individual Dischargers with the terms and conditions of the General Order based on the Executive Officer approved JTD, threat of water quality impairment, content of technical reports, results of inspections, and water quality monitoring data. In addition to the determination of noncompliance and water quality impairment, the Central Coast Water Board will enforce the conditions of the General Order consistent with the Enforcement Policy, focusing on the highest priority water quality issues and most severely impaired waters.

Human Right to Water (Water Code §106.3)

64. Pursuant to Water Code, §106.3, the state statutorily recognizes that "[…] every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes." The human right to water extends to all Californians, including disadvantaged individuals and groups and communities in rural and urban areas. This General Order protects the human right to water by providing requirements that are protective of groundwater and surface water resources within the Central Coast Region.

Disadvantaged Communities

65. Based on 2016 census data, eight disadvantaged community (DAC) census block groups are within one mile of an active class III landfill facility. If impacts to surface water or groundwater pollution results from the discharges regulated by the proposed order, Central Coast Water Board staff will help facilitate outreach and education to inform affected parties and connect them with available resources, especially disadvantaged communities.

Climate Change

66. Extreme weather events, including drought, high intensity precipitation, flooding, and extreme heat have occurred through much of California in the recent years, and are projected to increase in frequency, extent, or intensity due to climate change. Additional climate change impacts include prolonged fire seasons with larger and more intense fires, tree mortality, rising sea level and storm surges.

67. Central Coast Water Board staff work with agencies including CalRecycle, local County Environmental Health Departments, and California Air Boards to reduce methane emissions from landfills. Methane reduction efforts include organic waste diversion, landfill gas control systems and monitoring, and evaluation and approval of landfill cover designs that limit methane releases. This General Order allows onsite beneficial re-use of leachate rather than hauling to wastewater facilities, and encourages use of biosolids, compost, or other organic materials to establish and maintain vegetative cover on landfill slopes. This General Order requires Dischargers to develop a Waste Acceptance Plan for acceptance of contaminated soil or other wastes to facilitate local disposal options if appropriate and reduce transportation environmental impacts for waste disposal when possible.

68. California Senate Bill No. 1383, signed by the Governor on September 19, 2016 added §39730.6 to the HSC, which included reduction targets for the disposal of organic waste to landfills to meet methane emission reduction goals. This General Order does not restrict efforts by CalRecycle or the State Air Resources Board to meet methane emission reduction goals.

69. More frequent high intensity precipitation may result in damage to landfill covers and drainage facilities. This General Order requires the Discharger to design landfill drainages to handle 100-year, 24-hr storms and to inspect their landfill following wet weather. Due to climate change Central Coast Water Board staff recognize that the 100-year, 24-hr storm design values may trend higher due to more frequent high intensity storms. Central Coast Water Board staff anticipate evaluating more conservative storm design requirements for critical drainage components in the Executive Officer approved JTD based on site specific drainage system performance and observations. If necessary, existing drainage facilities may need to be upgraded to handle updated 100-year, 24-hr storm design values.

70. Wildfires and floods generate large amounts of debris that requires disposal at landfills reducing capacity for municipal solid waste, thereby more rapidly exhausting landfill capacity and lifespan. Central Coast Water Board staff anticipate receiving more frequent landfill expansion proposals to address reduced capacity. WMU

design and construction is a high priority workload for Central Coast Water Board staff and may stress available resources and require greater prioritization efforts. Development of this General Order is intended to allow Central Coast Water Board staff time to focus on WMU design reviews and field work rather than development of individual waste discharge requirements.

General Findings

71. This General Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local law or regulation.

72. In accordance with Water Code, §13263(g), the discharge of waste into waters of the state is a privilege, not a right, and this General Order does not create a vested right to continue discharge of a waste. Failure to prevent conditions that create, or threaten to create, pollution or nuisance will be reason to modify, revoke, or enforce this General Order. In accordance with Water Code, §13263(g), no discharge into waters of the state, whether or not the discharge is made pursuant to waste discharge requirements, must create a vested right to discharge.

73. All discharges of waste into waters of the state are privileges, not rights. Central Coast Water Board authorization to discharge waste is conditioned upon the Discharger complying with provisions of division 7 of the Water Code and with any more stringent limitations necessary to implement the Basin Plan, to protect beneficial uses, and to prevent nuisance. The Discharger's compliance with Order No. R3-2020-0001 should assure they meet conditions and mitigate any potential changes in water quality attributed to their landfill.

74. The Central Coast Water Board and CalRecycle jointly regulate landfills pursuant to CCR, title 27. CalRecycle also works in partnership and certifies local enforcement agencies (LEA) (primarily county environmental health agencies) to regulate the operation and disposal activities of landfills covered by their Solid Waste Facility Permits. The Central Coast Water Board, CalRecycle, and LEAs, where applicable, regularly interact on permitting, inspections, construction, closure, post-closure, and financial assurance to facilitate landfill compliance under federal and state regulatory requirements.

75. The landfill facilities listed in **Attachment B** are also subject to the Statewide General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities(Industrial General Permit or IGP), which implements the federally required storm water regulations in California for storm water associated with industrial activities discharging to waters of the United States.