

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. _____

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.
FOR
CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE MAINTENANCE OF
TWIN BRIDGES CLASS II LANDFILL AND CLASS II SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT
SHASTA COUNTY

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

1. Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. 89-198 prescribes requirements for Simpson Paper Company (hereafter Simpson) to construct and operate Twin Bridges Class II Landfill and Class II surface impoundment (hereafter Facility) at 8103 Millville Plains Road, approximately 7 miles west of the town of Anderson, in Section 34, T31N, R03E, MDB&M, as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
2. The Facility is located on a 160-acre parcel [Assessors Parcel Number (APN) 060-020-044], with approximately 25 to 30 acres designated for disposal of paper pulp sludge and leachate. The Facility consists of a waste management unit with 5 containment cells (WMU No. 1), a Class II surface impoundment (WMU No. 2), and a storm water sedimentation pond. The 3.5-acre double-lined WMU No. 1 Phase 1 cell contains waste; the double-lined WMU No. 1 Phase 2 cell is empty, and the WMU No. 1 Phase 3 cell is excavated. WMU No. 1, WMU No. 2, and the storm water sedimentation pond, are shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
3. On 11 January 1999, Shasta Acquisition, Inc., purchased the Facility from Simpson and renamed it Shasta Paper Company (hereafter Shasta). On 25 May 1999, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. 99-023 amending WDR Order No. 89-198 to reflect Shasta's purchase of the Facility. On 31 October 2001, Shasta filed for bankruptcy (Case No. 01-32653-B-7).
4. On 17 September 2003, an *Order Approving Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release of Claims between the Estate and Congress Financial Corporation* for Bankruptcy Case No. 01-32653-B-7 was issued in United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of California, Sacramento Division. At that time, Congress Financial Corporation, a senior secured creditor of Shasta, controlled and/or owned the land described in Findings 1 and 2 above.
5. On 24 September 2004, Timber Management Services, Inc. (hereafter Discharger) purchased APN 060-020-044, the Facility, and an adjacent parcel (APN 060-010-006),

from Congress Financial Corporation during public auction. The Discharger recorded ownership of the parcels on 4 February 2005.

6. The Discharger is responsible pursuant to California Water Code Section 13304 to cleanup and abate the discharge of waste at the Facility. The information available to the public and prospective purchasers prior to the auction provided notice that waste discharges had occurred and were the subject of Amended Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. R5-2004-0708. The Discharger had knowledge of the discharges of waste prior to purchase and, as current owner, is responsible for the waste.
7. On 1 December 2004, Regional Water Board staff rescinded Amended CAO No. R5-2004-0708 and issued CAO No. R5-2004-0721 to the Discharger. CAO No. R5-2004-0721 requires the Discharger, in part, to close the waste management unit containing the former Simpson and Shasta wastes (WMU No. 1 Phase 1) in accordance with Chapters 1 through 7, Subdivision 1, Division 2, Title 27, California Code of Regulations (Title 27). The Discharger has completed interim closure of WMU No. 1 Phase 1.
8. Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2004-0721 requires the Discharger to establish financial assurance mechanisms for the Twin Bridges Landfill in accordance with provisions of Title 27, California Code of Regulations by 1 April 2005. Regional Water Board staff approved cost estimates of \$72,000 for Corrective Action and \$375,000 for Post Closure Maintenance. On 10 August 2006, the Discharger submitted to Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB) staff, a draft Letter of Credit for \$375,000 for review and approval. As of 29 August 2006, Regional Water Board staff has not received documentation that the \$72,000 financial mechanism has been submitted to IWMB.
9. Shasta County has issued a permit for the Discharger's parcel describing land use requirements. Finding 39 of Shasta County Use Permit No. 98-20, states, "The discharge of waste, other than primary and secondary sludge from the mill wastewater treatment facility and dregs and grits from the recovery boiler and slaker is prohibited unless specifically authorized by Shasta County Department of Resource Management Environmental Health Division and the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Quality Control Board." The Simpson/Shasta paper mill is closed and mill waste is no longer generated. Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2004-0717 requires Winnemucca Trading Company Limited Inc. (Winnemucca), the current owner of the Simpson/Shasta paper mill, to cleanup sludge from the former wastewater treatment lagoons. Winnemucca is conducting a comprehensive investigation to characterize the volume and quantity of sludge in the lagoons in order to prepare a feasibility study. The investigation results and feasibility study will be submitted to the Regional Water Board by 1 October 2006, and will include options for closing the lagoons.
10. The Discharger's Solid Waste Facility Permit, issued by Shasta County, has been inactive since March 2005. In a 10 July 2006 letter, Shasta County requested the Discharger submit, pursuant to Title 14, Section 2110 of the California Code of

Regulations, documentation that the landfill is likely to receive additional mill waste. The Discharger has responded to Shasta County and requested a two-year permit extension to remain inactive. Shasta County has not granted the Discharger's request due to lack of a documented waste stream consistent with Use Permit 98-20. In addition, Regional Water Board staff has not received documentation from the Discharger that a viable waste stream exists and is intended for disposal at the Facility. Therefore, in accordance with Section 21110 of Title 27, California Code of Regulations, the Facility must be closed.

11. On 17 March 2005, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. R5-2005-0043 amending WDR Order No. 89-198 to reflect the Discharger's purchase of the Facility. WDR Order No. 89-198 does not adequately describe the Facility.
12. Effective 18 July 1997, the water quality regulations for Class II and Class III disposal facilities formerly contained in Chapter 15, Title 23, CCR, and the solid waste regulations formerly in Title 14, CCR, were consolidated into Title 27. This Order implements Title 27 regulations and prescribes updated requirements for operating the Facility.

SITE DESCRIPTION

13. Surficial soil conditions at the Facility generally consist of gravelly, sandy silt, sandy gravel or clayey sand, and gravel. A double ring infiltrometer test of the surficial deposits showed infiltration rates varying from 1×10^{-5} to 1×10^{-3} cm/sec. Well permeameters installed to depths of 20 feet below ground surface showed permeabilities of the native soils underlying the Facility ranging between 1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-4} cm/sec.
14. The Quaternary Battle Creek Fault, an east/west-trending normal fault, is located approximately 8 miles south of the Facility. The closest Holocene fault is the Bear Creek Fault approximately 1 mile to the south. The maximum credible earthquake for the Battle Creek Fault is estimated to be a Richter magnitude of 6.0 and a Moment Magnitude of 6.5. The peak horizontal ground acceleration for the site is estimated to be 0.1g to 0.2g.
15. Land uses within 1,000 feet of the Facility are open space and agriculture. The current zoning designation for APN 060-020-044 is planned development. The general plan land use designation, for APN 060-020-044 is Rural Residential B.
16. The Facility receives an average of 38 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Redding Airport National Weather Service Station. The Redding Fire Station weather station, maintained by the United State Bureau of Reclamation recorded 61 inches of rainfall in 2005. The mean pan evaporation is 60 inches per year according to data obtained from the California Department of Water Resources.

17. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event is estimated to be 7.0 inches, based on an isopluvial map published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), *NOAA Atlas, Volume XI, Isopluvials of 100-year 24-hour Precipitation for Northern Half of California in Tenth of an Inch*.
18. The Facility is not within a 100-year flood plain based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community-Panel Number 0603580715B.
19. There are 20 domestic, industrial, or agricultural groundwater supply wells within one mile of the site, 4 of which are located downgradient of the Facility. No surface springs or other sources of groundwater supply have been observed.

WASTES AND UNIT CLASSIFICATION

20. From 1989 until 2003, Simpson and Shasta discharged nonhazardous solid waste, as defined in 27 CCR Section 20220, to the Class II Landfill. A majority of the waste, composed of primary clarifier solids from the Simpson and Shasta mill paper-making process in Anderson, was discharged to the WMU No.1 Phase 1 monofill. The paper mill waste consisted of approximately 70 percent water by weight, 18 percent fiber and wood residue, 9.3 percent ash (clays and inorganics), and 2.7 percent acid solubles (mostly carbonates). Prior to disposal, the waste was dewatered with a screw press to attain a moisture content of less than 50 percent. The remaining two percent of the waste discharged to WMU No. 1 Phase 1 consisted of dewatered dredgings from Simpson and Shasta paper mill's wastewater treatment lagoons, dregs (unburned carbonaceous particles from the mill's recovery boiler), and grits (unreacted particles of calcium carbonate from the mill's slaker).
21. Included in clarifier sludge are detectable amounts of 2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (dioxin) and 2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachlorobibenzo-furan (TCDF). Dioxin and 'dioxin-like' compounds are known to biologically persist in the food chain and have been established as a human carcinogen. Analytical results for dioxin and furan in the sludge have ranged from 0.023 to 0.278 parts per billion (ppb) dioxin and 0.264 to 6.74 ppb TCDF. Dioxins and furans are by-products of the kraft paper making process. The Environmental Protection Agency and California Primary Maximum Contaminant Level action for dioxin is 0.00003 ppb, and the State of California Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) for dioxin is 10 ppb and the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) is 1 ppb. Dioxins have limited mobility in soils with the absence of solvents.
22. From 1989 until 8 January 1999, Simpson deposited approximately 89,252 tons of Anderson paper mill waste in WMU No. 1 Phase 1. From January 1999 until March 2003, Shasta deposited approximately 26,173 tons of Anderson paper mill waste in WMU No. 1 Phase 1. Approximately 77% of the waste tonnage in WMU No. 1 Phase 1 was deposited by Simpson and approximately 23% was deposited by Shasta. The

Discharger has constructed an interim cover over WMU No. 1 Phase 1 and waste is no longer accepted in WMU No. 1 Phase 1.

23. Waste has not been discharged to the WMU No. 1 Phase 2 cell constructed by Simpson. The integrity of the WMU No. 1 Phase 2 cell is unknown.
24. The Discharger is proposing to construct a gravel mining operation adjacent to the Facility. Regional Water Board staff has notified the Discharger that a Report of Waste Discharge is required for the new gravel mining operation, and that separate waste discharge requirements must be adopted prior to discharging gravel mining waste.
25. In the past, significant quantities of leachate were produced at the Twin Bridges Landfill, partly from precipitation infiltrating the wastes and also because the paper pulp sludge waste has a moisture content of nearly 50 percent. Leachate generated at WMU No. 1 Phase 1 is collected via an underdrain and discharges into WMU No. 2. Since WMU No. 2 is uncovered, it also collects precipitation. Between October 2001 and April 2002, more than 1,480,000 gallons of leachate was collected for off-site treatment and disposal. WMU No. 2 has a total capacity of 1.5 million gallons with two feet of freeboard remaining. Prior to Shasta's bankruptcy and subsequent sale of the Shasta Mill and Ranch parcels, excess leachate was removed from WMU No. 2 and transported back to the Shasta Mill for processing and subsequent discharge to the wastewater treatment lagoons and ranch. Winnemucca has not authorized the Discharger to continue discharging leachate in this manner. Therefore, the Discharger has completed interim closure of WMU No. 1 Phase 1 to minimize the volume of leachate generated and discharged into WMU No. 2.
26. Precipitation entering the empty WMU No. 1 Phase 2 cell is diverted to a lined sedimentation pond where it combines with storm water runoff waste from the Facility. Storm water leaving the sedimentation pond enters an unnamed tributary to Dry Creek at the southern portion of the Facility.
27. The discharge of storm water to waters of the United States requires a federal permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Discharger has applied for a general NPDES permit for industrial storm water (WDID No. 5A450302002) (No. 97-03-DWQ/NPDES CAS000001).

SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER CONDITIONS

28. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin, Fourth Edition* (hereafter Basin Plan), designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation plans and policies for all waters of the Basin.

29. Surface drainage is to Dry Creek, a tributary of Bear Creek, which flows into the Sacramento River in the Enterprise Flat Hydrologic Area (508.10) of the Redding Hydrologic Unit.
30. The existing and potential beneficial uses of Sacramento River, as specified in the Basin Plan, are agricultural supply, industrial service and process supply, water contact and non-contact water recreation, warm fresh water habitat, preservation of rare, threatened and endangered species, and groundwater recharge.
31. The Facility is located in the relatively flat geomorphic area known as the Millville Plains within the Central Valley Geologic Province of California. The hydrologic region is identified as the Millville Sub-basin, which comprises the portion of the Redding Groundwater Basin bounded on the west by Cow Creek, Little Cow Creek, and the Sacramento River, on the north by the Klamath Mountains; on the east by the Cascade Range; and on the south by Battle Creek.
32. The Millville Groundwater Sub-basin is characterized by Quaternary alluvium and Pleistocene sediments overlying Pliocene volcanic deposits. The Pliocene Tuscan formation underlies the entire site and is the main water-bearing formation in the area. The formation consists of interbedded layers of volcanic conglomerate, volcanic sandstone, siltstone, and pumiceous tuff derived from the volcanic mountains to the east in the Lassen Peak Area. The overlying Tehama Formation consists of locally deposited silts, sand, gravel, and clay of fluvial origin from the coastal ranges. The permeability of the Tehama formation may yield 100 to 1,000 gallons per minute.
33. Perched groundwater is encountered at about 15 feet below the native ground surface (510 ft MSL). The first major groundwater unit is encountered about 100 to 150 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from 419 feet MSL to 423 feet MSL. The depth to groundwater fluctuates seasonally as much as 2 to 8 feet.
34. The direction of groundwater flow is toward the south/southwest. The average groundwater gradient is approximately 0.001. Pumping tests have indicated the aquifer transmissivity is in the range of 5,000 to 10,000 gallons per day per foot.
35. Monitoring data indicates background groundwater quality has an electrical conductivity (EC) ranging between 50 and 120 micromhos/cm, with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 70 and 200 mg/l.
36. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

37. The groundwater monitoring network consists of eight groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8), background suction lysimeter L-1, compliance suction

lysimeters (L-3, L-5, and L-6), and five pan lysimeters (L-2, L-4, L-7, LII-1 and LII-2). MW-4 is considered upgradient, and the remaining monitoring wells are designated compliance wells. MW-8 is constructed in the perched groundwater zone, with a total screen depth of 20 feet bgs. MW-1, MW-2, and MW-4 are background wells and MW-3, and MW-5 through MW-8 are compliance wells.

38. The Discharger's detection monitoring program for groundwater at this Facility satisfies the requirements contained in Title 27.
39. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are often detected in a release from a landfill. Since volatile organic compounds are not naturally occurring and thus have no background value, they are not amenable to the statistical analysis procedures contained in Title 27 for the determination of a release of wastes from a Unit.
40. The Regional Water Board may specify a non-statistical data analysis method pursuant to Title 27 Section 20080(a)(1). Section 13360(a)(1) of the California Water Code allows the Regional Water Board to specify requirements to protect underground or surface waters from leakage from a solid waste site, which includes a method to provide the best assurance of determining the earliest possible detection of a release.
41. The specified non-statistical method for evaluation of monitoring data provides two criteria (or triggers) for making the determination that there has been a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a Unit. The presence of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above their respective method detection limit (MDL), or one non-naturally occurring waste constituent detected above its practical quantitation limit (PQL), indicates that a release of waste from a Unit has occurred. Following an indication of a release, verification testing will be conducted to determine whether there has been a release from the Unit, or there is a source of the detected constituents other than the landfill, or the detection was a false detection. Although the detection of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL is sufficient to provide for the earliest possible detection of a release, the detection of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above the MDL as a trigger is appropriate due to the higher risk of false-positive analytical results and the corresponding increase in sampling and analytical expenses from the use of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL as a trigger.

GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION

42. Regional Water Board staff received facility monitoring reports from Simpson and Shasta regularly until February 2004. Monitoring ceased in 2003 as a result of bankruptcy proceedings for Shasta and resumed in November 2005 under the operation of the Discharger. Groundwater monitoring data from monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-7 does not show evidence of groundwater degradation resulting from landfill operations, however data from monitoring well MW-8, constructed in the shallower perched groundwater zone, indicates that the EC, TDS, and chloride concentrations in

perched groundwater may exceed background concentrations. Insufficient groundwater data is available to perform statistical analysis required by Title 27, California Code of Regulations. Vadose zone analytical data from suction lysimeters L-1, L-3, L-5, and L-6 and pan lysimeters L-2, L-4, L-7, LII-1 and LII-2 has not been obtained since March 2002 due to inadequate sample volume. Based on observations during site visits and information in the current groundwater monitoring reports, the lysimeters may not be operational.

WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT CONSTRUCTION

43. WMU No. 1 is constructed to Class II standards as described in Title 27. The liner is comprised (from bottom to top) of 12 inches of compacted soil with bentonite added to achieve a permeability of less than 1×10^{-6} cm/sec, a 60-mil HDPE flexible membrane liner (FML), a blanket type leachate collection and recovery system (LCRS) consisting of 12 inches of pea gravel overlain by a geotextile filter fabric, a primary 60-mil HDRP FML, and a blanket type LCRS. Leachate that is collected in the LCRS is transported to the Class II surface impoundment (WMU No. 2).
44. The Discharger has constructed an interim cover over WMU No. 1 Phase 1 to reduce the amount of leachate generated by precipitation that percolates through the waste. The cap consists of a clean fill foundation layer 18 inches thick, a 60-mil HDPE geomembrane, and 18 inches of vegetative cover. The interim cap was completed in Summer 2005, and was designed with an overall slope of 3 percent on the top, and 4:1 along the southern slope. A passive gas venting well and two permanent benchmarks were established on WMU No. 1 Phase 1.
45. On 13 December 2005, the Discharger submitted the *Interim Closure Report, Phase 1 Waste Management Unit No. 1, Twin Bridges Landfill, Shasta County*. Regional Water Board staff reviewed the Interim Closure Report and determined that construction of the interim cover meets construction quality assurance specifications and requirements for final closure and post closure maintenance of WMU No. 1, Phase 1, outlined in Section 21769, Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations.
46. WMU No. 2 Phase 2 is constructed to Class II standards as described in Title 27. The dual composite liner consists (from bottom to top) of 24 inches of compacted soil with bentonite added to achieve a permeability less than 1×10^{-6} cm/sec, a 100 mil HDPE FML, a geonet drainage layer, and a primary 100 mil HDPE FML. WMU No. 2 Phase 2 is empty.
47. On 12 November 2004, WMU No. 1 Phase 2 cell was inspected by a certified Professional Engineer to evaluate the condition of the existing liner components. The report indicates that areas of the composite liner system have been exposed as a result of storm water drainage through the cell and showed minor damage. Although the consulting engineer recommended use of the cell for the containment of leachate from

the adjacent active cell area, the Discharger has not used the WMU No.1 Phase 2 cell for leachate containment. Leachate is contained in WMU No 2.

CEQA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

48. The action to revise waste discharge requirements for this existing facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code Section 21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14 CCR, Section 15301.
49. This Order implements:
 - (a) The Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition;
 - (b) The prescriptive standards and performance goals of Chapters 1 through 7, Subdivision 1, Division 2, Title 27, of the California Code of Regulations, effective 18 July 1997, and subsequent revisions;
 - (c) The prescriptive standards and performance criteria of RCRA Subtitle D, Part 258; and
 - (d) State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Resolution No. 93-62, *Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste*, adopted 17 June 1993.
50. Section 13267(b) of California Water Code provides that: "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of discharging, or who proposed to discharge within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who had discharged, discharges, or is suspected of discharging, or who proposed to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports." The monitoring and reporting program required by this Order and the attached "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____" are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger operates the facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

51. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this Facility for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.

52. The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
53. The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.
54. Any person affected by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Board to review the action in accordance with Sections 2050 through 2068, Title 23, California Code of Regulations. The petition must be received by the State Board, Office of Chief Counsel, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California 95812, within 30 days of the date of issuance of this Order. Copies of the laws and regulations applicable to the filing of a petition are available on the Internet at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_laws/index.html and will be provided on request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Sections 13263 and 13267 of the California Water Code, that Order No. 89-198 is rescinded, and that Timber Management Services, Inc., its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of additional waste to WMU No. 1 is prohibited.
2. The discharge shall not cause the release of waste constituents to the vadose zone or to groundwater.
3. The discharge of solid or liquid waste or leachate to surface waters, surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited.

B. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Water Board of any flooding, unpermitted discharge of waste off-site, equipment failure, slope failure, or other change in site conditions, which could impair the integrity of waste or leachate containment facilities or precipitation and drainage control structures.
2. Water used for facility maintenance shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary for dust control and construction.
3. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order any facility, control system, or monitoring device installed to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

4. Methane and other landfill gases shall be adequately vented, removed from the Unit, or otherwise controlled to prevent the danger of adverse health effects, nuisance conditions, or the impairment of the beneficial uses of surface water or groundwater due to migration through the unsaturated zone.
5. The Discharger shall maintain 2 feet of freeboard in the Class II Surface Impoundment (WMU No. 2).
6. Surface drainage within the waste management facility shall either be contained on-site or be discharged in accordance with applicable storm water regulations.
7. The Discharger shall not compromise the integrity of the landfill containment features while performing any additional industrial operations on-site, including but not limited to gravel mining and reclamation.

C. DETECTION MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, and in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____.
2. The Discharger shall provide Regional Water Board staff a minimum of **one week** notification prior to commencing any field activities related to the installation, repair, or abandonment of monitoring devices, and a minimum 48 hour notification prior to the collection of samples associated with a detection monitoring program, evaluation monitoring program, or corrective action program.
3. If monitoring reveals substantial or progressive increases of leachate generation by WMU No. 1 Phase 1, such that the depth of fluid on any portion of the LCRS exceeds 30 cm, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Water Board in writing within seven days. The notification shall include a timetable for remedial or corrective action necessary to achieve compliance with the leachate depth limitation.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard as specified in this Order, Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____, and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, dated April 2000.
5. The Water Quality Protection Standard for organic compounds, which are not naturally occurring and not detected in background groundwater samples, shall be taken as the detection limit of the analytical method used (i.e., US-EPA methods 8260 and 8270). The repeated detection of one or more non-naturally occurring organic compounds in samples above the Water Quality Protection Standard from detection monitoring wells is evidence of a release from the Unit.

6. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance shall not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____.
7. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____ and Title 27 CCR Section 20415(e).

D. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the Facility and make it available at all times to facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. _____, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable portions of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements for Nonhazardous Solid Waste Discharges Regulated by Title 27, dated April 2000, which are hereby incorporated into this Order.
5. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to the waters of the State resulting from noncompliance with this Order. Such steps shall include accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature, extent, and impact of the noncompliance.
6. The owner of the waste management facility shall have the continuing responsibility to assure protection of waters of the state from discharged wastes and from gases and leachate generated by discharged waste during the active life, closure, and postclosure maintenance period of the Unit(s) and during subsequent use of the land for other purposes.
7. The fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order shall not be regarded as a defense for the Discharger's violations of the Order.
8. To assume ownership or operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Regional Water Board requesting transfer of the Order within 14 days of assuming ownership or operation of this facility. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the

persons responsible for contact with the Regional Water Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory requirements contained in Provision F.5. and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer of this Order shall be approved or disapproved by the Regional Water Board.

9. The Discharger is required to maintain financial assurance mechanisms and appropriate cost estimates for corrective action, and closure and post-closure maintenance costs as specified in Chapter 6 of Title 27. The Discharger is required to submit the financial assurance mechanism to the Financial Assurances Section of the California Integrated Waste Management Board, which determines if the mechanism meets the requirements of Chapter 6, Title 27, and if the amount of coverage is adequate.
10. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Compliance Date</u>
<p>Final Closure and Post Closure Maintenance Plan</p> <p>Includes plans to close WMU No. 1 Phase 2 and maintain WMU No. 1 Phase 1, WMU No. 2, and the storm water pond</p>	31 December 2006
<p>Submit Proof of Financial Assurances for Closure and Corrective Action</p>	31 December 2006

I, **PAMELA C. CREEDON**, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on _____.

 PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

30 August 2006
 KB/KLC: sae