

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL COAST REGION  
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101  
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R3-2010-0006  
Waste Discharge Identification No. 3 420301003  
Adopted at the February 4, 2010 Board Meeting**

**FOR  
TAJIGUAS CLASS III LANDFILL  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. R3-2010-0006 (MRP) is issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (hereafter "Water Board") pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code. Pursuant to Section 13268 of the Water Code, a violation of Water Code Section 13267 requirements may subject you to civil liability of up to \$1, 000 per day for each day in which the violation occurs.

The County of Santa Barbara (hereafter "Discharger") owns and operates the Tajiguas Class III Landfill (hereafter "Landfill"). The Discharger is subject to this MRP because it owns and operates the Landfill. The MRP is required to assess compliance with the Water Code, applicable state and federal regulations, and Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2010-0006.

**PART I: MONITORING AND OBSERVATION SCHEDULE**

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

**A. SITE INSPECTIONS**

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

**1. Site Inspection Schedule**

- a. During the wet season (**October 1 through April 30**), following each storm event that produces onsite stormwater runoff, with inspections performed at least **monthly**. For purposes of this MRP, onsite runoff is defined as: 1) surface water flow that produces a discharge to a sediment/retention basin, or 2) surface water flow resulting from a minimum of 1 inch of rain within a 24-hour period.
- b. During the dry season (**May 1 through September 30**), a minimum of one inspection each **three month period**

## 2. Standard Observations

- a. For the Landfill - this includes inspections at the Waste Management Units (WMUs), along the perimeter of the WMUs, and waste diversion or recycling areas.
  - i. Whether stormwater drainage ditches and sediment/retention basins contain liquids.
  - ii. Evidence of liquid leaving or entering the Landfill, estimated size of affected area, and estimated flow rate (show affected area on map).
  - iii. Presence of odors - characterization, source, and distance from source.
  - iv. Evidence of ponding over the WMUs (show affected area on map).
  - v. Evidence of erosion or exposed waste.
  - vi. Evidence of waste in the drainage system (e.g., ditches and stormwater sediment/retention basins).
  - vii. Inspection of stormwater discharge locations for evidence of non-stormwater discharges.
  - viii. Integrity of drainage systems during wet season.
- b. For Receiving Waters
  - 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. Presence of odors - characterization, source, and distance 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.

## B. ADDITIONAL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS INSPECTIONS

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

1. General conditions of the stormwater facilities;
2. Whether stormwater sedimentation/retention basins and drainage ditches contain liquids and if basins are discharging;
3. To insure that the terms of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ, General Permit No. CAS000001 are properly implemented, document compliance with Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan; and
4. Steps taken to correct any problems found during the inspections, as required under Part IA of this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and date(s) when corrective action was taken. Include photographic documentation.

### C. RAINFALL DATA

The Discharger must record the following information from the nearest monitoring station:

1. Total precipitation, in inches, during each **three month period** (October through December, January through March, April through June and July through September).
2. Precipitation, in inches, during the most intense 24-hour rainfall event occurring within each contiguous **three month period**.
3. Number and date of storms (greater than or equal to 1 inch in 24-hours) received during the **three month period**.

### D. POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Discharger must inspect all pollution and control systems (e.g. groundwater/leachate collection and removal, gas collection and removal) and record the following information:

1. Groundwater/Leachate Collection and Removal System [includes North Groundwater Management System (NGWMS), and Groundwater Interceptor Trench for Groundwater/Leachate Collection and Removal (GLCRS or LCRS#1)]
  - a. Routine Operational Checks.
    - i. **Monthly** – inspect system for containment and collection system integrity. Include monthly inspection check-off sheets with semiannual monitoring reports.
    - ii. Perform routine preventative maintenance focused on keeping the system at design operation. The Discharger must summarize and report all scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.
  - b. Data Collection
    - i. **Daily** – Record water level in the collection trench (distance above trench bottom).
    - ii. **Weekly** – Record volume of liquid extracted. Report monthly volume and running sub-total. Report disposal method utilized. When more than one disposal method is used, be volume specific for each method.
    - iii. Analyze NGWMS, and GLCRS for monitoring parameters as specified in Part I F.2, Table 1. Trench water samples must be representative of water potentially passing through the trench.
    - iv. Compute pollutant mass removed using concentration data and collection volume. Report monthly, semiannual, and annual running totals.
2. Landfill Leachate Collection and Removal System [Landfill Leachate Collection and Removal System for Existing Lined Areas (LLCRS or LCRS#2), Horizontal Well Dewatering System (HWDS or LCRS#3), Dewatering Wells (DW Wells or LCRS#4), Expansion Area Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS#5)]
  - a. Routine Operational Checks.
    - i. **Weekly** – Inspect all systems for containment and collection system integrity. Include monthly inspection check-off sheets with semiannual monitoring reports.

- ii. Perform routine preventative maintenance focused on keeping the system at design operation. The Discharger must summarize and report all scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.
  - iii. **Annually** – Leachate collection and removal system testing and demonstration (LCRS#2 and #5), as required by Title 27 §20340(d). Report results in the Annual Summary Report required by Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. R3-2010-0006 (hereafter “MRP R3-2010-0006”), 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 inspection report.
  - iv. All lined modules will have the location of their respective liners surveyed and markers placed at readily observable locations (e.g. observable by landfill operations staff discharging leachate back to lined modules and by state inspectors).
- b. Data Collection
- i. **Weekly** – Record volume of leachate collected. Report monthly volume and running sub-total. Report disposal method utilized. When more than one disposal method is used, be volume specific for each method.
  - ii. **Semiannually** – Analyze leachate for monitoring parameters as specified in Part I F.2, Table 1. The Discharger must take samples directly from any LCRS that provides sufficient liquid to sample and is representative of leachate from the waste mass.
  - iii. Compute pollutant mass removed using leachate concentration data and collection volume. Report monthly, semiannual, and annual running totals.
3. Landfill Gas Collection and Removal System
- a. Routine Operational Checks
- i. **Monthly** – inspect system for containment and collection system integrity. Include monthly inspection check-off sheets with semiannual monitoring reports.
  - ii. Perform routine preventative maintenance focused on keeping the system at design operation. The Discharger must summarize and report all scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.
  - iii. **Annually** – Submit an annual operational summary for the gas collection system. The summary must outline downtime causes and durations, and major system changes.
- b. Data Collection
- i. **Monthly** – Record volume of gas extracted. Report monthly volume and annual sub-total. Indicate how sampler measured volume measurement.
  - ii. **Monthly** – Record volume of gas condensate collected. Report monthly, semiannual and annual sub-totals and report disposal method utilized. When more than one disposal method is utilized, be volume specific for each method.
  - iii. **Semiannually** – Sample gas collection header and analyze for VOCs (method TO-14).
  - iv. **Annually** – Sample gas condensate and analyze for the VOC<sub>water</sub> Monitoring Parameters listed in Table 1.

- v. Compute pollutant mass removed using semiannual concentration data and collection volume. Report monthly, semiannual, and annual running totals.

## E. INTAKE MONITORING

The Discharger must record the following information associated with waste inflows.

1. Log 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, asbestos loads). The log must document volume of waste and results of all characterization testing required; and
2. Log of random load checking program. The log must contain a record of all load checks. For refused loads, the following information is required; the type of waste refused, and name, address, and phone number of the party attempting to dispose of the waste.

## F. ANALYTICAL MONITORING AND MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger must monitor the Landfill in accordance with the following schedule(s). Monitoring locations are shown on the Site Monitoring Map, **Figure 1**. The Discharger must comply with the sampling, analyses, and reporting requirements discussed in Parts II, III, and IV of this monitoring and reporting program.

### 1. Monitoring Periods

- a. **Quarterly** – The 1<sup>st</sup> through 4<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> semiannual monitoring periods are January 1 – June 30, and July 1 – December 31.
- c. **Annually** – The annual monitoring period is from January 1 – December 31.

### 2. Monitoring Parameters

The Discharger must analyze all samples from the Monitoring Points specified in this monitoring and reporting program for the Monitoring Parameters listed in **Table 1**, except as noted.

**Table 1: Monitoring Parameters**

Parameter	USEPA Method <sup>1</sup>	Units <sup>2</sup>
pH <sup>3</sup>	Field	pH Units
Electrical Conductivity <sup>3</sup>	Field	µmhos/cm
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>3</sup>	Field	mg/L

Temperature <sup>3</sup>	Field	°F/C
Turbidity <sup>3</sup>	Field	NTU
Total Alkalinity	SM 2320B	mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	160.1	mg/L
Chloride	300.0	mg/L
Nitrate as Nitrogen	300.0	mg/L
Sulfate	300.0	mg/L
Barium	6010B	mg/L
Iron	6010B	mg/L
Manganese	6010B	mg/L
Sodium	6010B	mg/L
Mercury	7470	mg/L
Arsenic	7060	mg/L
VOC <sub>water</sub> <sup>4</sup>	8260B	µg/L

**Footnotes:**

<sup>1</sup> USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency. Upon receiving prior approval from the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, the Discharger can use equivalent analytical methods.

<sup>2</sup> mg/L – milligrams per liter; µmhos/cm – micromillihos per centimeter; °F/C – degrees Fahrenheit/Centigrade; NTU – nephelometric turbidity units; µg/L – micrograms per liter

<sup>3</sup> These are field parameters as defined by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27 §20415(e) 13. These parameters must be tracked in a summary table in the monitoring report but development of concentration limits per CCR Title 27 §20390 and §20400 et al is not required.

<sup>4</sup> The VOC<sub>water</sub> Monitoring Parameter includes all volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detectable using USEPA Method 8260B, including at least all 47 organic constituents listed in Appendix I to 40 CFR, 258 (Subtitle D), oxygenates (MTBE, TAME, DIPE, EDB, and 1,2 DCA), 1,4 Dioxane, and all unidentified peaks.

### 3. Description of Monitoring Points

- a. **Groundwater:** Groundwater Monitoring Points for this Landfill are described as follows (see Site Monitoring Map, Figure 1):
- i. Monitoring Wells MW-12, -14, -15, -29, -30, and future MW-31 are detection monitoring points.
  - ii. Monitoring Wells MW-2, -3, -4, and -10 are in corrective action monitoring for volatile organic compounds and detection monitoring for inorganic parameters. The Discharger must monitor corrective action monitoring parameters quarterly and detection monitoring parameters semiannually.

- iii. Well #3, an onsite supply well downgradient of the landfill, is used as a detection monitoring point.
  - iv. Monitoring wells Koch, Hart, Oktay, MW-5, MW-D5, MW-8, MW-11, MW-25, P-4, P-5A, P-5B, PW-16, PW-17, PW-18, P-20, P-22, P-24, P-26, P-27, P-28, and SA-5 are primarily for groundwater flow characterization but are available for analytical monitoring, if necessary.
- b. **Vadose Zone:** Vadose zone monitoring includes the subdrain below the liner and lysimeter LY-1 adjacent to the landfill (see Site Monitoring Map, Figure 1).
- c. **Surface Water:** Surface water monitoring occurs at four locations (SW-1, SW-3, SW-4, and SW-5 [Site Monitoring Map, Figure 1]); SW-1 is upgradient of the landfill, SW-3 is within the landfill and downgradient of the primary onsite sedimentation/retention basin, and SW-4 and SW-5 are downgradient of the landfill.
- d. **Landfill Gas:** Landfill gas monitoring includes the use of perimeter soil-gas probes GP-5 through GP-14 to assess migration of landfill gas and adequacy of the gas collection system. (Note: Gas Monitoring is currently under review by CIWMB and changes are likely).
- e. **Landfill Leachate:** The Landfill has several groundwater and/or leachate collection and removal systems described as follows:
- i. North Groundwater Management System (NGWMS), which pumps groundwater upgradient of the landfill to minimize groundwater contact with the unlined landfill waste.
  - ii. Groundwater Interceptor Trench (GLCRS or LCRS#1), which collects groundwater which has contacted leachate/waste from the unlined area.
  - iii. Landfill Leachate Collection and Removal System for Existing Lined Areas (LLCRS or LCRS#2) and Expansion Area Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS#5) which collects leachate from the lined areas of the Landfill.
  - iv. Horizontal Well Dewatering System (HWDS or LCRS#3) and Dewatering Wells (DW Wells or LCRS#4), which attempt to remove leachate and moisture from the unlined areas of the Landfill.
- The Discharger must sample from the appropriate collection headers to obtain values representative of leachate from the waste mass or applicable leachate collection zone.

#### 4. Monitoring Frequency

The Discharger must conduct sampling and analyses of all DMPs at least once during each Monitoring Period listed in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: Monitoring Points and Frequencies <sup>(a)</sup>**

Monitoring Point	Monitoring Frequency <sup>(b)</sup>			
	Stormwater Parameters	Monitoring Parameters	Water Levels	COCs <sup>(c)</sup>
MW-2 <sup>(d)</sup>	NA	Quarterly	Quarterly	NA
MW-3 <sup>(d)</sup>	NA	Quarterly	Quarterly	NA
MW-4 <sup>(d)</sup>	NA	Quarterly	Quarterly	Every 5 Years

Monitoring Point	Monitoring Frequency <sup>(b)</sup>			
	Stormwater Parameters	Monitoring Parameters	Water Levels	COCs <sup>(c)</sup>
MW-10 <sup>(d)</sup>	NA	Quarterly	Quarterly	NA
MW-12	NA	Semiannually	Quarterly	NA
MW-14	NA	Semiannually	Quarterly	NA
MW-15	NA	Semiannually	Quarterly	NA
MW-29	NA	Semiannually	Quarterly	NA
MW-30	NA	Semiannually	Quarterly	NA
MW-31 (Future)	NA	Semiannually	Quarterly	NA
Koch, Hart, Oktay, MW-5, MW-D5, MW-8, MW-11, MW-25, P-4, P-5A, P-5B, PW-16, PW-17, PW-18, P-20, P-22, P-24, P-26, P-27, P-28, SA-5	NA	NA	Quarterly	NA
Subdrain (Lined Area) <sup>(e)</sup>	NA	Semiannually	NA	NA
LY-1 <sup>(e)</sup>	NA	Semiannually	NA	NA
NGWMS	NA	Annual	NA	NA
LCRS#1 (GLCRS)	NA	Annual	NA	Every 5 years
LCRS#2 (LLCRS) <sup>(f)</sup>	NA	Annual	NA	Every 5 years
LCRS#3 (HWDS) <sup>(f)</sup>	NA	Annual	NA	Every 5 years
LCRS#4 (DW Wells) <sup>(f)</sup>	NA	Annual	NA	Every 5 years
LCRS#5	NA	Annual	NA	Every 5 years
Gas Condensate <sup>(g)</sup>	NA	Annual	NA	NA
SW-1 <sup>(h)</sup>	Annually	NA	NA	NA
SW-3 <sup>(h)</sup>	Annually	NA	NA	NA
SW-4 <sup>(h)</sup>	Annually	NA	NA	NA
SW-5 <sup>(h)</sup>	Annually	NA	NA	NA

**Footnotes:**

- (a) For all **new** Monitoring Points, the Discharger must conduct quarterly monitoring for four consecutive quarters starting from the date first sampled. After completing the initial quarterly samples, monitor semiannually, except as provided under Part III C.
- (b) Monitoring Frequency: NA - not applicable. See "Monitoring Period" under Part V-Definition of Terms, except as provided under Part III C.
- (c) COCs are sampled once every five years as discussed in Part I F.5, except as provided under Part III C.
- (d) Monitoring wells MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, and MW-10 are in corrective action monitoring for volatile organic compounds and detection monitoring for inorganic parameters. The Discharger must monitor corrective action monitoring parameters quarterly and detection monitoring parameters semiannually.
- (e) Sampling based on available recovery of liquids.
- (f) The Discharger may combine liquid from LCRS#2, LCRS#3, and LCRS#4 to conduct required sampling.
- (g) Monitoring only for VOCs in contact with gas.
- (h) The Discharger must collect and analyze **two stormwater samples per year**, as specified Part I F.6 of this monitoring and reporting program.



5. Constituents of Concern Monitoring

Constituents of Concern (COC) are listed in **Table 3**, and either directly include or include by reference all constituents listed in Appendix II in 40 CFR, Part 258. The Discharger must collect and analyze samples for COCs **once every five years**. The Discharger is required to conduct the next COC sampling event **in 2015**. If there is an indication of release (**Part IV.C.4**), then the Discharger is also required to monitor for COCs. Additionally, within three months of installing a new groundwater monitoring point, the Discharger must collect and analyze samples for COCs.

**Table 3: Constituents of Concern**

Constituents	USEPA Method <sup>(1)</sup>	Units <sup>(2)</sup>
Antimony	6010B	µg/L
Arsenic	7060	µg/L
Barium	6010B	µg/L
Beryllium	6010B	µg/L
Cadmium	6010B	µg/L
Chromium	6010B	µg/L
Cobalt	6010B	µg/L
Copper	6010B	µg/L
Cyanide	9010	µg/L
Lead	6010B	µg/L
Mercury	7470A	µg/L
Nickel	6010B	µg/L
Selenium	7740	µg/L
Silver	6010B	µg/L
Sulfide	376.2	µg/L
Thallium	7841	µg/L
Tin	6010B	µg/L
Vanadium	6010B	µg/L
Zinc	6010B	µg/L
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides	8150	µg/L
Nonhalogenated Volatiles	8015	µg/L
Organochlorine Pesticides	8081	µg/L
PCBs	8082	µg/L
Organophosphorous Pesticides	8041A	µg/L
Chlorinated Herbicides	8151A	µg/L
Phthalate Esters	8060	µg/L
Perchlorate	314.0	µg/L
Phenols	8040	µg/L
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	8270C	µg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds	8260B	µg/L

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency. Upon receiving prior approval from the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, the Discharger may use equivalent analytical methods.

<sup>(2)</sup> µg/L – micrograms per liter

6. Surface Water Monitoring

Collect two (twice per year) stormwater samples pursuant to State Water Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ, General Permit No. CAS000001, as follows:

- a. Within one hour of the first storm event of the wet season (October 1 through April 30) and within normal business hours.
- b. During at least one other storm event of the wet season, following a minimum of three working days without a stormwater discharge from the first storm event.

A storm event is an event that produces surface water runoff from the Landfill to waters of the state. Collect (unfiltered) samples at the locations specified under Part I F.3.c of this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and analyze for constituents listed in **Table 4**.

**Table 4 Stormwater Monitoring Parameters**

Parameter	USEPA Method <sup>1</sup>	Units <sup>2</sup>
Specific Conductance	120.1	µS/cm
Nitrate & Nitrite as Nitrogen (30-day holding time)	300.0	mg/L
pH	Field	pH Units
Total Organic Carbon	9060	mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	160.2	mg/L
Iron (unfiltered)	6010B	mg/L

**Footnotes:**

<sup>1</sup> USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency. Upon receiving prior approval from the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer, the Discharger may use equivalent analytical methods.

<sup>2</sup> mg/L – milligrams per liter; µS/cm – microSiemens per centimeter

Annually, collect a sediment sample from within each of the stormwater sediment basins, and analyze for the metals listed in §64431, CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 4. 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 the Landfill's lined Waste Management Units.

7. Landfill Gas Migration Monitoring

Monitor gas monitoring probes GP-5 through GP-14 (Note: Gas Monitoring is currently under review by CIWMB and changes are likely); **Quarterly** for percent methane, carbon dioxide, oxygen, using field meters per California Integrated Waste Management Board requirements for perimeter monitoring. Whenever gas probes contain methane concentrations greater than 5% in any single sampling event, the Discharger must collect and analyze a gas sample for volatile organic compounds using the Toxic Organic Compound-14 method (TO-14) or equivalent. Submit

monitoring results to the Water Board in semiannual reports and include information specified in Title 27, §20934.

8. Groundwater Flow Rate and Direction

The Discharger must measure the depth to water in each groundwater monitoring well quarterly as indicated in Table 2, including the times of expected highest and lowest elevations of the water level. The Discharger must also determine horizontal gradients, groundwater flow rate, and flow direction for each respective groundwater body.

9. Sample Procurement Limitation

For any given monitored medium, the Discharger must collect samples from Monitoring Points within 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.

## **PART II: SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

### **A. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS**

The Discharger must collect, store, and analyze samples according to the most recent version of Standard USEPA methods (USEPA publication "SW-846"), and in accordance with a sampling and analysis plan approved by the Water Board's 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 Water Board. In addition, the Discharger is responsible for seeing that the laboratory analysis of samples from Monitoring Points meets the following restrictions:

1. 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% non-numerical determinations (i.e., trace) in historical data for that medium, the analytical method having the lowest Method Detection Limit (MDL) must be selected.
2. Trace results (results falling between the MDL and the Practical Quantitation Limit [PQL]) must be reported as such.
3. The laboratory must derive MDLs and PQLs for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. Both limits are defined in Part V and must reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory. 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 values, the results must be flagged accordingly, and an estimate of the limit actually achieved must be included.

4. Report Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) data along with the sample results to which it applies. Also report sample results that are 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 equipment and method blanks;
  - d. Results of spiked and surrogate samples;
  - e. Frequency of quality control analysis;
  - f. Chain of custody logs, and;
  - g. Name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses.
5. Report and flag (for easy reference) QA/QC analytical results involving detection of common laboratory contaminants in associated samples.
6. Identify, quantify, and report, to a reasonable extent, non-targeted chromatographic peaks. Perform second column or second method confirmation procedures when significant unknown peaks are encountered to identify and more accurately quantify the unknown analyte(s).

## **B. CONCENTRATION LIMIT DETERMINATION**

1. For the purpose of establishing Concentration Limits for COC and Monitoring Parameters detected in greater than ten percent 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 COC and each Monitoring Parameter at each Monitoring Point for which sufficient data exist.
  - b. In cases where sufficient data for statistically determining Concentration Limits do not exist, the Discharger must collect samples and analyze for COC and 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 are 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. Once established, review concentration limits a minimum of annually. Propose new concentration limits, when appropriate.

### **C. RECORD MAINTENANCE**

The Discharger must maintain records in accordance with CCR Title 27 §21720(f) and 40 CFR 258.29, including maintenance and retention of analytical records for a minimum of five years by the Discharger or laboratory. 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 of each sample:

1. Identification of sample, Monitoring Point from which sample was taken, and 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; and
6. A complete chain of custody log.

### **PART III: STATISTICAL AND NON-STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA**

#### **A. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

For Detection Monitoring, the Discharger must use statistical methods to analyze COC and 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 CFR Title 27, §20415(e)(7). All statistical methods and programs proposed by the Discharger are subject to Executive Officer approval.

#### **B. NON-STATISTICAL METHOD**

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

1. For constituents that this method applies, compile a specific list of those constituents, which exceed their respective MDL. The Discharger must compile the list of constituents based on either data from a 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 well contains two or more constituents, or contains one constituent, which 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.C.

### C. 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.C.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.C.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, report the results of the entire VOC composite.

## PART IV: REPORTING

### A. MONITORING REPORT

The Discharger must submit a Monitoring Report semiannually by **January 31 and July 31** of each year. Submit the Monitoring Reports in an electronic format, with transmittal letter, text, tables, figures, laboratory analytical data, and appendices in PDF format (one PDF for the entire report). The Discharger is required to upload the full Monitoring Report into Geotracker, as stipulated by California State law. 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 report. The letter must include a discussion of violations caused by the Landfill since submittal of the last such report. If the Discharger has not observed any new violations since the last submittal, the Discharger must state this in the transmittal letter. Both the Monitoring Report and the transmittal letter must be signed as follows: for private facilities, a principal executive officer at the level of vice president; for public agencies, the director of the agency. Upon Water Board Executive Officer approval, the cited signature can be by a California Registered Civil Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist who has been given signing authority by the cited signatories. The transmittal letter must contain a statement by the official, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the signer's knowledge the report is true, complete, and correct.

2. Compliance Summary

The summary must contain at least a discussion of compliance with 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. Where applicable, include Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and/or concentration limits along with graphs of constituent concentrations. When multiple samples are taken, graphs must plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values.

The Discharger must also determine horizontal gradients, groundwater flow rate, and flow direction for each respective groundwater body. Present this data on a figure that depicts groundwater contours and flow directions as well as gradient. Include one figure for each water level measuring period in the semiannual monitoring report.

4. 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 impacted media (water, gas, leachate) by mass removal system(s). Base 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.

5. Laboratory Results

Summarize and report laboratory results and statements demonstrating compliance with Part II. Include results of analyses performed at the landfill that are outside of the requirements of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

6. Sampling Summary

a. For each Monitoring Point addressed by the report, a description of: 1) the method and time of water level measurement; 2) the method of purging and purge rate and well recovery time; and 3) field parameter readings.

b. 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, travel blanks, and duplicate samples taken; the date and time of sampling; the name and qualification of the person actually taking the samples; description of any anomalies).

7. Leachate Collection and Detection Systems

A summary of the total volume of leachate collected each month since the previous Monitoring Report for both the leachate collection and leachate detection systems. Also, include fluid level measurements in leachate collection and recovery system

(LCRS) along with transducer calibration records. Tabulate and graph the LCRS fluid level measurements and fluid volumes in the semiannual reports.

8. Standard Observations

A summary of Standard Observations (Part I) made during the Monitoring Period.

9. Map(s)

The 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.

## **B. ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT**

The Discharger must submit an annual report to the 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. A. above and the following:

1. Discussion

Include a comprehensive discussion of the compliance record as it relates to Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2010-0006, 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. Statistical Limit Review

The Discharger must review the statistically derived 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 limits for the coming year. For statistical limits that are changed from the previous year, include a comprehensive discussion of the proposed limit for Executive Officer review and consideration.

3. Analytical Data

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

4. Leachate Collection and Detection System

The Discharger must submit the results of the annual leachate collection and leachate detection system testing, as required by Part I.F. Submit annually testing that shows the leachate is non-hazardous, if leachate is used for dust control.

5. Map(s)

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



**C. CONTINGENCY RESPONSE**1. Leachate Seep

The Discharger must, within 24 hours, report by telephone or email the discovery of previously unreported seepage from the disposal area. File a written report with the Water Board 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;
- c. Location of sample(s) collected for laboratory analysis, as appropriate;
- d. A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g. pertinent observations and analysis); and
- 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 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.C. 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.C.4. In any case, the Discharger must inform the 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 Title 27, §20420(k)(7), that a source other than the Waste Management Unit 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 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.C.4. for potentially-affected medium; and
- 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 COCs, the Discharger must sample for COCs 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 COCs 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 Title 27, §20420 and §20425; and
  - (2) satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR §258.55(g)(1)(ii) by committing to install at least one monitoring well directly downgradient 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 Title 27, §20420; and
- 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 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 Landfill has migrated beyond the facility boundary, the Discharger must notify persons who either own or reside upon the land that directly overlies any part of the plume and are immediately downgradient of the plume (Affected Persons).

- 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.

**PART V: DEFINITION OF TERMS****A. AFFECTED PERSONS**

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.

**B. CONCENTRATION LIMITS**

The Concentration Limit for any given COC or Monitoring Parameter in a given monitored medium must be either:

1. The constituent's statistically determined background value or tolerance limit, established using an Executive Officer approved method (Part III); or
2. In cases where the constituent's MDL is exceeded in less than 10% of historical samples, the MDL is the concentration limit defined in **Part II. A.1.**

**C. CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN (COC)**

An extensive list of constituents likely to be present in a typical municipal solid waste landfill. The COC for this landfill are listed in **Table 3.**

**D. MATRIX EFFECT**

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.

**E. METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (MDL)**

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 MDL must reflect the detection capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the laboratory.

**F. MONITORED MEDIUM**

Those media that are monitored pursuant to this Monitoring and Reporting Program (groundwater, surface water, liquid, leachate, gas condensate, and other as specified).

**G. MONITORING PARAMETERS**

A short list of constituents and parameters used for the majority of monitoring activities. The Monitoring Parameters for this Landfill are listed in **Part I. F.**

**H. MONITORING PERIOD (frequency)**

The duration of time, during which a sampling event must occur. The Monitoring Period for the various media and programs is specified in **Part I.F.**

**I. PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT (PQL)**

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 be re-stated from USEPA analytical method manuals. Laboratory derived PQLs are expected to agree closely with published USEPA estimated quantitation limits (EQL).

**J. RECEIVING WATERS**

Any surface water, which actually or potentially receives surface runoff or groundwater, which pass over, through, or under waste materials or contaminated soils.

**K. VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) COMPOSITE MONITORING PARAMETER (VOC composite)**

VOC composite is a composite parameter that encompasses a variety of VOCs. The constituents addressed by the VOC composite Monitoring Parameter includes all VOCs detectable using USEPA Methods 8260B (water) and TO-14 (gas) or equivalent.



**ORDERED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Executive Officer**

**February 8, 2010**  
**Date**

**Figure:** Site Monitoring Map, Figure 1