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

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R3-2015-0021
Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 400310001

FOR
COLD CANYON CLASS III LANDFILL
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

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

LANDFILL OWNER AND LOCATION

1. Waste Connections Inc., owns Corral de Piedra Land Company, Inc. which owns the Cold Canyon Class III Landfill. For the purposes of this Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2015-0021, Waste Connections Inc., Corral de Piedra Land Company, Inc., and Cold Canyon Landfill Inc. are hereafter referred to collectively as "Discharger" and the Cold Canyon Class III Landfill is hereafter referred to as "Landfill".

2. The Landfill is located in San Luis Obispo County five miles southeast of San Luis Obispo, as shown on "Landfill Location" **Figure 1**. The Landfill's physical address is 2268 Carpenter Canyon Road, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. The Class III Landfill is identified as Assessor Parcel Numbers 044-171-014, 044-261-047, 044-261-011, and 044-261-048 and is located in Corral de Piedra Grant, Township 31S, Range 13E, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian. The Landfill is located at 35.187^{o} north latitude and 120.596^{o} west longitude.

3. The Landfill site is a total of 209 acres, with waste disposal limited to a 121-acre permitted waste disposal footprint. The Discharger applied for and received approval from the County of San Luis Obispo to expand the landfill. The expanded landfill site increases the total property area from 121 acres to 209 acres and increases the permitted waste disposal footprint from 80 acres to the new permitted waste disposal footprint of 121 acres.

PURPOSE OF ORDER

4. The Discharger submitted an updated Joint Technical Document (JTD) in August 2014. The Discharger provides support and rationale for Landfill expansion and describes updates to existing operations. The purpose of Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2015-0021 (hereafter "Order" or "Order No. R3-2015-0021") is to revise and update requirements for discharging waste to the Landfill.

5. The Discharger is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2002-0065 (hereafter "Order No. R3-2002-0065"), adopted by the Water Board on November 1, 2002. Order No. R3-2015-0021 replaces Order No. R3-2002-0065.

6. Order No. R3-2015-0021 includes the following elements:

    a. Updated Landfill property boundary reflecting Landfill expansion.
    b. Updated Landfill waste disposal footprint for laterally expanding landfilling operations.
    c. Updated Landfill characterization information.
    d. Updated Landfill Monitoring and Reporting requirements.

7. The Discharger will design, construct, and operate the Landfill pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27, Solid Waste (hereafter "CCR Title 27") effective July 18, 1997, and pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations 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").

LANDFILL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

8. The Landfill property boundary (i.e., "waste management facility" as defined in CCR Title 27) encompasses 209 acres. Previously, the Landfill property boundary encompassed 121 acres consisting of three parcels. The Discharger applied for and received approval from San Luis Obispo County to expand the landfill property area to 209 acres with 121-acre waste footprint. As part of revised Order No. R3-2015-0021, the Discharger proposes expanding the 80-arce permitted waste disposal footprint by 41 acres to a 121-acre permitted waste disposal footprint. **Figure 2** shows the current waste disposal footprint in blue and the proposed expanded waste disposal footprint in green.

9. The 121-acre Class III Landfill has active waste disposal within an 80-acre permitted waste disposal footprint. Within the permitted waste disposal footprint are unlined (pre-Subtitle D) and lined areas, or "modules." CCR Title 27 §20164 defines a "Waste Management Unit" (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. For the Landfill, the WMU includes the permitted waste disposal footprint, stormwater conveyance ditches and culverts, and sediment retention basins. The WMU also includes the wider permitted operational area consisting of the main access road; an office, scale house and scale; equipment maintenance areas; household hazardous waste collection facility; electronic waste collection and processing facility; resource recovery park; and soil borrow, stockpiling, and staging areas.

10. Landfill operations started in 1965. In 1996, a 14-acre area of Module 1 was closed using an engineered alternative final cover. The cover includes a two-foot foundation layer, a geosynthetic clay layer, and a one-foot vegetative layer.

11. The current Landfill consists of nine (9) modules within the 80-acre permitted waste disposal footprint. Modules 1, 2, 3, and 4 are unlined pre-Subtitle D regulated modules. Module 5 is a vertical expansion area above Module 1. Modules 6, 7, and 8 are lined modules with leachate collection and removal systems. Module 9 is a vertical expansion area over modules 6, 7, and 8.

12. The Discharger's proposed expansion to a 121-acre permitted waste disposal footprint would consist of Modules 1 through 9 above and seven (7) new lined modules, described as follows (the size of unconstructed modules are approximate and may change):

a. Module 10 – 5.6 acres, composite liner and LCRS; future.
b. Module 11 – 8.1 acres, composite liner and LCRS; future.
c. Module 12 – 6.6 acres, composite liner and LCRS; future.
d. Module 13 – 5.0 acres, composite liner and LCRS; future.
e. Module 14 – 7.2 acres, composite liner and LCRS; future.
f. Module 15 – 4.0 acres, composite liner and LCRS; future.
g. Module 16 – 4.5 acres, composite liner and LCRS; future.

13. The Discharger proposes constructing future lined modules in seven phases for Modules 10 through 16. Modules 1 through 16 will encompass 121 acres and the Discharger estimates a remaining gross disposal capacity of approximately 6.5 million tons or 10.9 million cubic yards with an estimated 51-year service life at current disposal rates.

14. All surrounding parcels are zoned for agriculture. Parts of five adjoining parcels are also designated as rural lands. Neighboring properties have residences and are used for vineyards and grazing. There are 18 structures within 1,000 feet of the facility boundary.

15. San Luis Obispo County zoned land within a one-mile radius of the Landfill for various uses as defined in the County Land Use Ordinance. The properties surrounding the Landfill are zoned agricultural, commercial retail, residential rural, residential single family, and rural lands.

16. Rainfall is seasonal with the majority of the precipitation falling between November and April. The annual average precipitation for the area of the Landfill is 22 inches. The Landfill-specific 100-year, 24-hour storm is 5.51 inches.

CLASSIFICATION AND WASTE TYPE

17. The Landfill is classified by the Water Board as a Class III WMU, approved for discharge of Nonhazardous Municipal Solid Waste, pursuant to CCR Title 27 §20200.

18. The waste type allowed to be discharged at a Class III landfill, per CCR Title 27 §20220, is generally limited to "Nonhazardous Solid Waste", which is defined 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)."

19. The Discharger accepts waste delivered to the Landfill from the communities of Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo, Arroyo Grande, Los Osos, Cayucos, Cambria, San Simeon, Morro Bay, and surrounding unincorporated areas. The Landfill currently disposes approximately 450 tons of waste per day and the Discharger's disposal limit is up to 1,200 tons per day.

20. Wastes received at the Landfill include non-hazardous residential curbside waste, commercial and industrial waste, demolition/construction debris, non-hazardous sludge,

non-hazardous petroleum contaminated soil, non-friable asbestos, used tires, and treated wood waste. These wastes are suitable for disposal at a Class III landfill provided the Discharger complies with the provisions of this Order. The Landfill separates and recycles tires, inert materials, appliances, scrap metal, mattresses, electronic waste, wood waste, and green waste.

GEOLOGY/HYDROGEOLOGY

21. **Setting –** The Landfill is located in the southeast part of Edna Valley between the San Luis Range to the west and the Santa Lucia Range to the east. The Landfill is located on the eastern flank of the Canada Verde and lies along the southern margin of the Upper Pismo and eastern margin of the Lower Pismo groundwater basins.

22. **Topography –** Current elevations at the Landfill range between approximately 200 feet msl to 500 feet msl. The maximum final fill elevation will be 500 feet above msl.

23. **Stratigraphy –** Underlying bedrock at the site includes the Pismo and Monterey Formations. Three members of the Pismo Formation (Edna, Squire, and Undifferentiated) and one regionally extensive member of the Monterey Formation are exposed at the site.

    The Monterey Formation underlies approximately 90 percent of the unlined portion of the landfill. The formation consists of approximately 52 percent siltstone, 27 percent claystone, and 21 percent fine- to very fine-grained sandstone.

    The Pismo Formation underlies most of the lateral expansion area. An estimated 1,555 feet of Pismo Formation is exposed in the northern and southern parts of the site. The formation consists of approximately 82 percent fine- to very fine-grained sandstone, 9 percent siltstone, 9 percent claystone, and less than 1 percent conglomerate.

    Surficial deposits at the site are typically uncemented or weakly cemented earth materials that were reworked by natural and artificial means. They include alluvial deposits that are confined to the main drainage channels and areas of landslide deposits that commonly mantle slopes and ridges. Based on borings advanced at the site, unconsolidated deposits are not believed to be present below the existing waste disposal area and are largely absent in the expansion area. Unconsolidated deposits in the landfill footprint in the expansion area will be excavated during construction of the modules.

24. **Faulting –** Faults with the potential to affect the site include the Los Osos Fault, the Oceanic-West Huasna Faults, the Hosgri Fault, and the San Andreas Fault. The Los Osos Fault is located within a mile of the site and has a Maximum Probable Earthquake magnitude of 5.0. The peak ground acceleration for the Los Osos fault is relatively high, however the earthquake magnitude is relatively low. The San Andreas Fault is located 37 miles from the site. The Maximum Probable Earthquake for the San Andreas Fault is magnitude 7.8 strike-slip earthquake. The seismic stability analysis for the site considered both the near-field (Los Osos fault with relatively high peak ground acceleration and low magnitude) and far-field (San Andreas fault with relatively low peak ground acceleration and relatively high magnitude) earthquakes. The design and construction of all new modules meet or exceed a factor of safety of 1.5.

25. **Hydrogeology –** Groundwater beneath and near the Landfill occurs in both the Pismo and Monterey Formations. Groundwater at the site flows generally from northeast to southwest

under a relatively uniform hydraulic gradient through the undifferentiated member of the Pismo Formation, Indian Knob Fault Zone, Monterey Formation, and Edna Member of the Pismo Formation. Although the Indian Knob Fault zone is less permeable than the Pismo and Monterey Formations, it has little influence on groundwater flow.

26. The Monterey Formation's groundwater horizontal gradient is approximately 0.05 foot/foot. Additionally, there is a downward vertical gradient, ranging in magnitude from 0.01 to 0.05 feet/foot. The Discharger has determined that groundwater velocity within the Monterey Formation is approximately 15 feet per year. This is based on a mean hydraulic conductivity of 6.3×10^{-5} centimeters per second (cm/sec) and an effective porosity of 20 percent.

27. As the groundwater enters the Edna member of the Pismo Formation, the gradient flattens to approximately 0.01 feet/foot. This is related to the more permeable nature of the massive sandstones of the Edna member. The Discharger has determined that groundwater velocity within this area is approximately 25 feet per year. This is based on a mean hydraulic conductivity of 2.3×10^{-4} (cm/sec) and an effective porosity of 25 percent.

28. Regional groundwater flow direction is typically towards the southwest. The Landfill is located hydraulically downgradient from the Upper Pismo Groundwater Basin and upgradient of the Lower Pismo Groundwater Basin. The general direction of groundwater flow beneath the expansion area is to the south, consistent with the flow conditions beneath the existing landfill. However, a depression in the potentiometric surface exists and groundwater beneath a portion of the proposed expansion area flows to the north and the east. The depression includes wells P-12 and B-2 and may be the results of groundwater extraction from the two supply wells located near well P-12.

29. The groundwater potentiometric surface occurs at elevations ranging from approximately 300 feet above msl in the northeast corner of the facility to approximately 180 feet msl in the Landfill expansion area. Depth to first encountered groundwater varies across the Landfill from approximately 10 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the expansion area, to 200 feet bgs at the northwest portion of the Landfill.

SURFACE WATER, STORMWATER, AND GROUNDWATER

30. The Landfill is located above the 100-year flood plain. The Discharger identified flood elevation information in the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map for San Luis Obispo County.

31. The Discharger's May 2012 Environmental Impact Report identifies approximately 0.76 acre of wetlands in the expansion area. The County is requiring a Wetland and Riparian Habitat Restoration plan to mitigate impacts to wetlands and riparian habitat. The Discharger must obtain necessary permits from the Army Corps of Engineers (§404 Permit), the Water Board (§401 Water Quality Certification), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (§1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement) to impact waters of the U.S. and State. Order No. R3-2015-0021 requires the Discharger to submit a Design Report for Executive Officer approval before constructing any WMU. The Design Report must address wetlands to comply with 40 CFR §258.12(a). Through the §401 Water Quality Certification process, the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer may require additional compensatory mitigation to offset permanent and temporary project impacts to wetlands, riparian habitat, and other waters of the U.S. and State.

32. **Springs –** There are five springs identified within a mile of the facility. Three springs are upgradient of the site. One spring feeds an intermittent stream northeast of the site. Another spring feeds Canada Verde creek upstream from the site.

33. **Surface Water –** Canada Verde is an ephemeral stream along the southern portion of the landfill expansion area and normally only flows during storm events. Canada Verde flows into Pismo Creek west of the Landfill.

34. **Groundwater –** The northern Landfill footprint consists of fractured sandstones and claystones of the Pismo and Monterey formations and the southern Landfill area consists of Edna Member sandstones of the Pismo Formation. Within the limits of the existing landfill, groundwater moves under a relatively uniform hydraulic gradient to the southwest through the Undifferentiated Member of the Pismo Formation, the Indian Knob fault zone, and the Monterey Formation. As groundwater enters the Edna member of the Pismo Formation, the gradient begins to flatten out due to the relatively more permeable sandstones of this unit.

35. **Groundwater Quality** – The Discharger has monitored groundwater at the Landfill since 1987.

    Since the implementation of revised monitoring procedures in 1994, several indications of a release from the unlined portions of the landfill have occurred. Some of these indications were due to the detection of VOCs in groundwater samples and others were due to statistically significant concentrations of chloride, sulfate, or dissolved manganese. Historically, the detections of VOCs have been sporadic and suggest that the VOCs were associated with landfill gas. Installation and operation of the landfill gas collection system reduced the VOCs in groundwater to non-detectable or occasional, nonrepeating trace level concentrations.

    Some of the site monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3) have shown statistical exceedances of chloride, sulfate, and dissolved manganese in groundwater. The exceedances appear to indicate a leachate release from the facility because the constituents are present in samples of leachate from the lined portion of the landfill at concentrations equal or greater to the concentrations present in groundwater. However, the lack of elevated VOC concentrations in groundwater does not support a landfill release. Additional monitoring parameters (magnesium, potassium, carbonate, bicarbonate, calcium) are included in the MRP and will be used to evaluate overall changes to water quality and to help evaluate whether exceedances of chloride, sulfate, and dissolved manganese are indicative of a landfill release.

36. **Wells –** There are 66 water supply wells within one mile of the Landfill. The closest well, well PW-2, is located near the Landfill scale house, and is used for site operations.

37. **Groundwater Separation –** Existing excavation grades and liner designs provide separation between groundwater and waste (i.e., bottom of leachate collection system), thus meeting the requirement for maintaining a minimum five-foot separation [CCR Title 27, §20240(c)].

    Preliminary base grades for the expansion area indicate the highest anticipated groundwater elevation may encroach within five feet of the bottom liner system in some portions of the expansion area. As a result, the Discharger will have to propose an engineered alternative

liner design. The alternative design must be reviewed and approved by the Executive Officer prior to installation of liner systems within five feet of groundwater.

38. **Stormwater –** The Landfill is enrolled in the "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (General Storm Water Permit for Industrial Activities)," under State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Water Quality Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS00001.

39. The Discharger maintains facilities necessary for collecting and diverting stormwater run-off from the Landfill. Run-on occurs from small portions of adjacent properties only. Drainage facilities include a series of benches on slopes with lined swales that intercept runoff and route it to down drains. The drains and swales direct runoff to one of five stormwater basins. The Landfill's drainage system and stormwater detention basins are designed to accommodate a 100-year, 24-hour storm event.

CONTROL SYSTEMS AND MONITORING

40. **Liner Design** – The August 2014 JTD includes a conceptual liner design for future WMU's that consists of the following (from bottom to top):

    a) Base Composite Liner
        i. Prepared subgrade
        ii. A minimum 1-foot thick compacted clay liner with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of $1x10^{-6}$ cm/sec
        iii. A reinforced geosynthetic clay liner
        iv. A minimum 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane

    b) Slope Composite Liner
        i. Prepared subgrade
        ii. A reinforced geosynthetic clay liner
        iii. A minimum 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane

    Order No. R3-2015-0021 does not approve the conceptual liner design above as an engineered alternative to the prescriptive liner requirements, and requires the Discharger to submit a WMU Design Report to be approved by the Executive Officer (Provision E.22).

41. **Leachate/Groundwater Control Systems –** Modules 6, 7, and 8 incorporate leachate collection and removal systems (LCRS). Modules 7 and 8 drain leachate through HDPE piping to the Module 6 leachate collection sump. Leachate from the sump is pumped into two 10,000 gallon storage tanks. Leachate is either used for dust control over lined areas of the Landfill or trucked to a permitted disposal facility.

    The systems consist of:

    a. **Lined Modules 6 through 8 –** The Discharger constructed Module 7 and Module 8 utilizing an LCRS consisting of 6-inch layer of drainage material underlain by systems of perforated 6-inch HDPE collection pipes placed in V-ditches and surrounded by gravel fill wrapped in geotextile. Liquids flow along the operations layer or liner placed on the slopes and drain to the bottom area LCRS. The purpose of the LCRS is to limit leachate

build-up on the base liner to a maximum depth of 12 inches. Leachate flows into the leachate collection pipes for conveyance to a leachate collection sump.

b. **Future lined Modules 10 through 16 –** The Discharger proposes to construct additional LCRS and associated collection sumps as part of future lined Modules 10 through 16 in the new 41-acre expansion area of the Landfill WMU. The design and operation of the additional LCRS will be the same as the LCRS for Modules 6 through 8 described above or as described in a design report approved by the Executive Officer.

42. **Landfill Gas Control System –** The Landfill gas control system consists of 59 vertical extraction wells, two extraction wells outside the waste footprint, and several horizontal gas collectors (**Figure 3**). Collected landfill gas is routed to the Landfill Gas to Energy Facility operated by Toro Energy of California-SLO LLC (Toro). Gas not used by the Toro facility is piped offsite to the Freeport-McMoRan Oil and Gas facility for use. The Landfill uses a flare to burn excess landfill gas if the Toro and Freeport-McMoRan Oil and Gas facilities are offline.

43. **Monitoring and Reporting Program –** Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2015-0021 (hereinafter "MRP"), issued by the Water Board's Executive Officer, requires 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 MRP establishes 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.

44. **Groundwater Monitoring –** The Landfill groundwater monitoring well network consists of an upgradient well (P-2), wells downgradient of the unlined modules (MW-1, MW-3, P-4, and P-9), wells downgradient of the lined modules (P-1A, P-1B, P-6, P-7 and P-8), and wells crossgradient of the unlined modules (MW-2, MW-5, P-3A, P-3B, and P-5).

Monitoring wells P-4, P-9, MW-3, and MW-1 are located on the western (P-4) and southern (P-9, MW-3, and MW-1) property boundaries downgradient of the unlined portion of the landfill. Wells P- 4 and MW-3 are screened in the Monterey Formation and well MW-1 is screened in the Edna Member of the Pismo Formation. Well P-9 screens the geologic contact of the two formations.

Wells P-7, P-1A, P-1B, P-6, and P-8 located downgradient of Module 6 on the southern property boundary (P-7), Module 8 on the southern (P-1A/P-1B) and eastern (P-6) property boundaries, and Module 7 on the eastern property boundary (P-8). All of these wells are screened in the Edna Member of the Pismo Formation.

Wells P-3A and P-3B are located on the western margin of the unlined portion of the landfill and wells MW-2, P-5, and MW-5 are located along the eastern margin of the landfill. All of these wells are cross-gradient from the predominant groundwater flow direction. The western margin monitoring wells (P-3A and P-3B) are screened in the undifferentiated member of the Pismo Formation. The eastern margin monitoring wells (MW-2, P-5, and MW-5) are screened in the Monterey Formation.

The Landfill expansion area includes five additional groundwater monitoring wells including upgradient well (P-14), cross gradient well (P-13), and three downgradient wells (P-10, P-11,

P-12). Wells P-10, P-11, and P-12 will help determine the extent of a depression in the potentiometric surface beneath a portion of the proposed expansion area and impacts on the depression due to the landfill expansion.

45. **Leachate Monitoring –** Leachate is pumped from the Module 6 sump to two 10,000 gallon holding tanks. Leachate samples are collected from the leachate holding tanks and analyzed for constituents of concern and detection monitoring parameters. Modules 10, 11, 12, and 14 will be constructed with leachate sumps so the leachate can be collected and pumped from the modules. Leachate removed from the new modules will be pumped into onsite storage tanks.

46. **Surface Water Monitoring –** Surface water is monitored at four locations around the Landfill. Surface water monitoring requirements are included in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2015-0021 and in the General Storm Water Permit for Industrial Activities. Landfill surface water monitoring locations include:

    a. Highway Drain 1 (HD1) – Sampling point is located near the north and west Landfill boundary adjacent to Highway 227. A sample from this area includes runoff from the household hazardous waste collection facility, vehicle maintenance building, and the landfill gas condensate collection system.

    b. Highway Drain 2 (HD2) – This sampling point is located on the west boundary of the Landfill adjacent to Highway 227. A sample from this point includes runoff from the leachate collection system and landfill slopes.

    c. Detention Basin 1 (DB1) – This sampling point is located on the west boundary of the Landfill adjacent to Highway 227. Samples from this location include overflow from runoff that is directed to the main detention basin located near the Landfill entrance from the following areas: vehicle fueling area, employee parking lot, scale house, resource recovery park, construction and demolition recycling area, metal storage stockpile, landfill active face, and landfill slopes.

    d. Weir Property 1 (WP1) – This sample point is located near the southern boundary and on the west side of the Landfill adjacent to Highway 227. A sample from this point includes runoff from the landfill soil stockpile, some inactive areas of the landfill, the green waste processing facility, downgradient rangeland grazed by cattle, and the neighboring vineyard.

47. **Unsaturated Zone Monitoring –** A pan lysimeter is located under the Module 6 sump. The Discharger has not detected liquids in the pan lysimeter since installation in 2000. New landfill modules will be constructed with similar leak detection systems to monitor the unsaturated zone.

48. **Landfill Gas Monitoring –** The Discharger measures Landfill gas quantity and quality regularly according to the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

BASIN PLAN

49. The Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin (Basin Plan), was adopted by the Water Board on September 8, 1994, and approved by the State Water Board on November 17, 1994. The Basin Plan incorporates statewide plans and policies by reference and

contains a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of State Waters. This Order implements the water quality objectives stated in that Plan.

50. The Basin Plan identifies the following present and anticipated beneficial uses for surface water in the vicinity of the Landfill:

    a. Domestic and Municipal Supply
    b. Agricultural Supply
    c. Industrial Service Supply
    d. Groundwater Recharge
    e. Water Contact Recreation
    f. Non-Contact Water Recreation
    g. Wildlife Habitat
    h. Cold freshwater Habitat
    i. Warm freshwater Habitat
    j. Fish Migration
    k. Fish Spawning

51. Observed groundwater use in the vicinity of the Landfill is agricultural and domestic water supply. The Basin Plan identifies the following beneficial uses of groundwater in the vicinity of the Landfill:

    a. Domestic and Municipal Supply
    b. Agricultural Supply
    c. Industrial Supply

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

52. This 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 Order addresses both an existing facility and a lateral expansion.

53. The Discharger prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in May 2012 for continued operation and expansion of the Landfill in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (State Clearinghouse No. 2006101173). The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors certified the final EIR in November 2012.

54. This Order is for an existing facility and therefore is exempt from provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, §21000, et seq.) in accordance with CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, §15301.

GENERAL FINDINGS

55. In accordance with CCR Title 27 §20260(b)(1) and CFR Title 40 Part 258.40, the Water Board finds that all new modules constructed at the Landfill must have prescriptive composite liners, except for engineered alternatives as provided in CCR Title 27 §20080(b) and CFR Title 40 Part 258.40(a)(1) and (c).

56. In accordance with California Water Code (CWC) §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. All discharges of waste into waters of the state are privileges, not rights. Water Board authorization to discharge waste is conditioned upon the Discharger complying with provisions of Division 7 of the CWC 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. R3-2015-0021 should assure they meet conditions and mitigate any potential changes in water quality attributed to the Landfill.

57. The Landfill meets the criteria of CCR Title 27 and CFR Title 40 Part 258 for a Class III landfill suitable to receive non-hazardous solid waste. Order No. R3-2015-0021 implements, but is not limited to, the prescriptive standards and performance goals of CCR Title 27 and CFR Title 40 Part 258.

58. **Antidegradation:** State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California (Resolution No. 68-16) requires Regional Water Boards, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the State until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in a Regional Water Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds applicable water quality standards). Resolution No. 68-16 also states, in part:

    "Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in best practicable treatment and control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained".

59. The discharges regulated by this Order are required to comply with the land disposal regulations contained in CCR Title 27, 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.

60. CalRecycle regulates this Landfill under Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) No. 40-AA-0004, which CalRecycle renewed on January 29, 2002. CalRecycle is the Enforcement Agency for administering the Discharger's SWFP. San Luis Obispo County does not function as the Local Enforcement Agency.

61. The San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (County APCD) issued a permit to operate (Permit No. 37-4) for the landfill gas collection and flare system on January 27, 2009.

62. "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 Sec. 136 and following). 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 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for the classification of disposal sites, and the Landfill meets other specified requirements outlined in Health and Safety Code §25143.1.5 and §25150.7. Health and Safety Code §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. The Discharger has indicated that all treated wood waste accepted at the facility will be handled and disposed of in accordance with the provisions outlined in Health and Safety Code §25143.1.5, §25150.7, and §25150.8.

63. On September 11, 2013, CalRecycle staff stated that the Discharger had 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 release at the Landfill. The financial instruments for closure, post-closure maintenance, and corrective action adjust annually for inflation.

64. On April 29, 2015, the Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue Waste Discharge Requirements for the Landfill, and has provided the opportunity to review a copy of the proposed Order and submit written views and comments.

65. After considering all comments pertaining to this discharge during a public hearing on July 30, 2015, Water Board staff found that this Order is consistent with the above findings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED pursuant to authority in CWC §13263 and §13267, the Discharger, its agents, successors, and assigns in maintaining the Cold Canyon Class III Landfill must comply with the following:

A. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

1. Discharge of waste, operations, and monitoring must comply with all applicable requirements contained in CCR Title 27 and CFR Title 40 Parts 257 and 258. If any applicable regulation requirements overlap or conflict in any manner, the most water quality protective requirement must govern in all cases, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Order, or as directed by the Executive Officer.

2. The Discharger must control stormwater runoff releases from the Landfill by complying with all requirements contained in the General Storm Water Permit for Industrial Activities.

B. PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge of waste to areas outside the approved and permitted waste disposal footprint for the WMU as illustrated in **Figure 2**, is prohibited.

2. Discharge of waste within the approved and permitted waste disposal footprint for the WMU is prohibited as provided in **Specification C.3**.

3. Discharge of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents, except for treated wood waste or waste that is hazardous due only to its asbestos content, is prohibited. Wastes that are prohibited include but are not limited to:

    a. Radioactive wastes.
    b. Designated waste.
    c. Hazardous waste, except waste that is hazardous due only to its asbestos content. Asbestos containing greater than one percent (>1 percent) friable asbestos material is considered hazardous, but may be discharged as allowed by **Specification C.15**.
    d. Chemical and biological warfare agents.
    e. Waste solvents, dry cleaning fluids, paint sludge, pesticides, phenols, and acid and alkaline solutions.
    f. Oils or other liquid petroleum products.
    g. 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.
    h. Wastes that require a higher level of containment than provided by the Landfill.
    i. Liquid or semi-solid waste containing less than 50 percent solids by weight. This includes landfill leachate and gas condensate, except as allowed by **Specification C.7**, and sludge, except as allowed by **Specification C.19**.

4. Discharge of waste or leachate to ponded water, drainage way(s), or waters of the State, including groundwater, is prohibited.

5. Discharge of liquid waste, meaning any waste materials that are determined to contain free liquids through visual inspection, or as defined by Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), is prohibited.

6. 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.

7. Disposal of wastes within five (5) feet of the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater, including the capillary fringe, is prohibited, except as allowed under CCR Title 27, §20080 (b) and (c).

C. SPECIFICATIONS

1. Discharge of waste must not cause a condition of pollution or contamination to occur through a statistically significant 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 No. R3-2015-0021.

2. Discharge, collection, and treatment of waste must not create nuisance, as defined by CWC §13050(m).

3. The Discharger must not discharge waste to WMU areas inside the approved and permitted waste disposal footprint that did not receive waste as of April 9, 1994, unless the discharge is to an area equipped with an Executive Officer-approved containment system consisting of a composite liner and LCRS. The liner must consist of the following three components, pursuant to CFR Title 40 Part 258 and CCR Title 27 §20340:

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 x 10^{-7} centimeters per second (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**: The LCRS system must be capable of minimizing head buildup over the liner to less than 30 centimeters in depth. The LCRS must consist of a permeable subdrain layer, which covers the bottom of the module and extends as far up the sides as possible, (i.e., blanket type). The LCRS must be of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and equipment and must be designed and operated to function 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 §20414(d); or,
e. **Engineered Alternative**: A design that satisfies the performance criteria in CFR Title 40 Part 258.40(a)(1) and (c), and satisfies the criteria for an engineered alternative to the Prescriptive Design, 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 Design.

4. The Discharger shall construct a preferential leachate pathway layer on slope(s) where newly disposed wastes will overlap previously disposed wastes in unlined areas of the WMU, except in locations where placement of a preferential pathway would produce an unstable slope. The Discharger shall construct the layer so that leachate generated within the overlapping waste area will flow to the LCRS of lined portions of the WMU for collection and disposal.

5. 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 the WMU containment structures and drainage facilities resulting from natural disasters (e.g., floods with a predicted frequency of once in 100 years, the maximum probable earthquake, and severe wind storms).

6. The Discharger must prevent formation of a habitat for carriers of pathogenic microorganisms.

7. The discharge of condensate or leachate must comply with the following:

a. The Discharger may only return liquids to the portion of the WMU equipped with a containment system that meets or exceeds the performance standard of CCR Title 27, CFR 40 Part 258.40(a)(2), or the standard set in this Order, whichever is more protective of water quality;
b. The Discharger must measure liquids by volume and record the volume on a monthly basis. The Discharger must include the monthly volume records in the monitoring submittals required in MRP No. R3-2015-0021;
c. The Discharger must provide a secondary containment system sized to hold 100 percent of the primary containment system holding capacity;

d. The Discharger may not discharge leachate within 48 hours of any forecasted rain event, during any rain event, or 48-hours after any rain event; and,
e. An approved alternate method of leachate disposal (e.g., wastewater treatment plant), that is acceptable to the Executive Officer.

8. Daily cover must prevent nuisance and excess leachate generation, and minimize infiltration, promote lateral runoff of precipitation/surface water away from the active disposal area. CalRecycle site-specific approved alternative daily covers can be used as daily cover during the dry season (May 1 through September 30 of each year). The Discharger may utilize tarps and ground wood and green waste as alternative daily cover materials during the wet season. Upon Executive Officer approval, the Discharger may use other alternative daily cover materials that minimize infiltration and promote lateral runoff.

9. The Discharger must stockpile daily cover material during favorable weather to ensure that adequate daily cover material is accessible during inclement weather.

10. The Discharger must operate the Landfill and configure the final Landfill contours, in conformance with the most recent Executive Officer-approved Operations Plan, and/or Report of Waste Discharge/Joint Technical Document (collectively Plan) except where the Plan conflicts with this Order. The most recently updated Plan is the Discharger's August 31, 2014 "Joint Technical Document." In the event of conflict, this Order must govern in cases where it is more protective of water quality. Any change to the Plan that may affect compliance with this Order must be approved in writing by the Executive Officer prior to the Discharger implementing such changes.

11. The Discharger must grade and operate all Landfill surfaces and working faces to minimize precipitation/surface water from infiltrating into waste, to prevent ponding of water, and to resist erosion. 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. The Discharger must provide positive drainage to divert precipitation/surface water runoff from areas containing waste.

12. Pursuant to the General Storm Water Permit for Industrial Activities, the Discharger must 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. CCR Title 27 §20365 requires that the Discharger periodically a) remove accumulated sediment from the stormwater retention facilities and b) empty or otherwise manage the facilities to maintain their capacity.

13. The Discharger must maintain a minimum of two feet of freeboard in all stormwater sediment containment basins. Freeboard is defined as the distance between the water surface within the sedimentation basin and the top of the impoundment.

14. The Discharger must provide all Landfill disposal areas that have not reached final fill elevation, but will remain inactive over one-year, 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 of underlying material, 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.

15. 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, Health and Safety Code §25143.7 permits their disposal in any landfill, providing waste discharge requirements specifically permit the discharge. Asbestos may be discharged in the Landfill only if it is handled and disposed of in accordance with 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.

16. New landfill units and lateral expansions must not be located in wetlands, as defined in CFR Title 40 Part 232.2(r), unless the owner or operator can make demonstrations pursuant to CFR Title 40 Part 258.12(a) that the discharge of waste will not cause or contribute to significant degradation of wetlands and associated ecological resources.

17. Wastes discharged in violation of this Order, must be removed and relocated.

18. "Treated wood" wastes may be discharged only to WMU areas equipped with a composite liner and LCRS, and must be handled in accordance with California Health and Safety Code §25143.1.5 and §250150.7.

19. Sewage sludge or water treatment sludge with greater than 50 percent moisture content may be discharged at the Landfill if all of the following criteria are met:

    a. The Discharger must discharge sludge only to WMU areas that have a LCRS designed such that leachate gravity drains to a collection point/sump and is removed through gravity or pumping to a holding tank or sanitary sewer for volume measurement, testing, and disposal.
    b. 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.
    c. Primary and mixtures of primary and secondary sewage sludge must contain at least 20 percent solids by weight.
    d. Secondary sewage sludge and water treatment sludge must contain at least 15 percent solids by weight.

20. The Discharger may dispose 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.3.**
    c. The materials are non-hazardous in accordance with **Prohibition B.3.**
    d. The materials meet the criteria for no free liquids in accordance with **Prohibition B.5.**

D. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STANDARDS

1. The discharge of waste must not cause a statistically significant difference in water quality over background concentrations for proposed concentration limits for each constituent of concern or monitoring parameter (per MRP No. R3-2015-0021) at the point of compliance. The Discharger must maintain concentration limits for as long as the waste poses a threat to

water quality. Discharge of waste must not adversely impact the quality of State waters. Pursuant to CCR Title 27 §20400, the Water Board shall specify concentration limits in waste discharge requirements. The 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. R3-2015-0021.

2. Pursuant to CCR Title 27 §20405, the point of compliance is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of a WMU that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the WMU.

3. Discharged waste must not cause concentrations of organic chemicals, inorganic constituents, and radionuclides in groundwater to exceed the State Department of Public Health'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.

4. Discharge of waste must not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Water Board or the State Water Board.

5. Discharge of waste must neither cause nor contribute to any surface water impacts 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, or 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.

6. Constituents of concern and monitoring parameters for groundwater, leachate, and landfill gas are listed in MRP No. R3-2015-0021. Monitoring points and background monitoring points must be those specified in MRP No. R3-2015-0021.

7. The compliance period pursuant to CCR Title 27 §20380(d)(1) and §20410, is estimated to be the year 2094 [based on the Landfill estimated closure date of 2064 plus 30 years, pursuant to CFR Title 40 Part 258.61(a)], or until waste discharged at the Landfill no longer poses a threat to water quality, whichever is longer [except as provided by CFR Title 40 Part 258.61(b)1].

E. PROVISIONS

1. Order No. R3-2002-0065 "Waste Discharge Requirements for the Cold Canyon Class III Landfill," adopted by the Water Board on November 1, 2002, is hereby rescinded.

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 comply with MRP No. R3-2015-0021, as specified by the Executive Officer.

4. **By October 1 of each year**, the Discharger must complete all necessary runoff diversion and erosion prevention measures (except for planting vegetation). The Discharger must complete all necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs of precipitation and drainage control facilities to prevent erosion or Landfill flooding and to prevent surface drainage from contacting or percolating through waste. The Discharger must repair erosion rills greater than six-inches deep as soon as practicable after storm events that cause the erosion, if it is safe to do so.

5. **By October 1 of each year**, the Discharger must seed and maintain vegetation (as necessary) over all slopes within the entire Landfill area to prevent erosion. The Discharger must select vegetation that requires minimum irrigation and maintenance and a rooting depth not to exceed the vegetative layer thickness. After receiving approval from the Executive Officer, the Discharger may utilize non-hazardous sludge as a soil amendment to promote vegetation. Soil amendments and fertilizers (including wastewater sludge) used to establish vegetation must not exceed the vegetation's agronomic rates (i.e., annual nutrient needs).

6. **By October 1 of each year and throughout the rainy season of each year**, the Discharger must maintain a compacted soil cover designed and constructed to minimize percolation of precipitation through waste over the entire active Landfill area. The only exception to this specification is the working face. 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 Landfill-specific conditions, the Executive Officer may require a specified thickness of soil cover for any portion of the active Landfill prior to the rainy season.

7. Should additional data become available through monitoring or investigation that indicates compliance with this Order is not adequately protective of water quality, the Water Board will review and revise this Order as appropriate.

8. If the Discharger or the Water Board determines, pursuant to CCR Title 27 §20420, that there is evidence of a release from any portion of the Landfill, the Discharger must immediately implement the procedures outlined in CCR Title 27 §20380, §20385, §20430, and MRP No. R3-2015-0021.

9. This 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.

10. The Water Board must be allowed, at any time and without prior notification:

    a. Entry upon the Landfill area or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order and MRP No. R3-2015-0021.
    b. Access to a copy of any records the Discharger must keep under the conditions of this Order and MRP No. R3-2015-0021.
    c. To inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order and MRP No. R3-2015-0021.
    d. To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of showing compliance with this Order.

11. The Discharger must take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct adverse impacts on the environment resulting from non-compliance with this Order.

12. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

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

13. **Two-weeks** prior to constructing each phase of a new lined area (e.g., preparing foundation, installing liner, installing leachate collection and removal system, placing operations layer, etc.), the Discharger must notify Water Board staff.

14. Prior to liner or cover construction, a third party (e.g., unrelated to the Discharger, Landfill operator, project designer, contractor) must prepare a Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Plan. The Executive Officer must approve the third party and CQA Plan. The third party must implement the CQA Plan and provide regular construction progress reports to the Executive Officer.

15. Prior to beginning discharge of waste into any newly constructed lined module or modules, the Discharger must receive a final inspection and written approval from the Executive Officer.

16. 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 257 and 258. Pursuant to CCR Title 27 §20380(b), the Discharger must obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility, naming the Water Board as beneficiary, for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases. As landfill conditions change, and upon the 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 compliance with all financial instruments to the Water Board at a minimum of a) every five years, or b) when the Discharger submits a revised Joint Technical Document. The next regularly scheduled Joint Technical Document is due **July 30, 2020**.

REPORTING

17. The Discharger must sign all reports as follows:

    a. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
    b. Their "duly authorized representative."
    c. A California Registered Civil Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist must sign engineering reports.

18. Any person signing a report makes the following certification, whether its expressed or implied:

    "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."

19. Except for data determined to be confidential under CWC §13267 (b)(2), all reports prepared in accordance with this Order must be available for public inspection at the Water Board office.

20. The Discharger must submit reports in advance of any planned changes in the permitted Landfill, or in an activity, which could potentially or actually result in noncompliance.

21. By **October 1** of each year, the Discharger must submit a Wet Weather Preparedness Report (WWPR). The WWPR must describe compliance with **Provisions E.4, E.5, and E.6** above. 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.

22. At least **180 days** prior to construction of a lined area, the Discharger must submit a design report, design plans, and a CQA Plan. The Executive Officer will provide comments on the design plans, design report, and CQA Plan to the Discharger no later than **90 days** after receiving the document. Prior to beginning construction, the Discharger must receive Executive Officer approval on the Discharger's design and CQA Plan.

23. The Discharger must notify the Water Board with a written request of any proposed change in ownership or responsibility for construction or operation of the Landfill in accordance with CCR Title 27 §21710 (c)(1). The written request 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 Report of Waste Discharge and any technical documents needed to demonstrate continued compliance with these Waste Discharge Requirements.
    b. 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 Water Board.
    c. Contain a statement indicating that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order.

24. The Executive Officer may approve or disapprove in writing the Discharger's request for change in ownership or responsibility. In the event of any change in ownership of this Landfill, the Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator, in writing, of the existence of this Order. The Discharger must send a copy of that notification to the Executive Officer.

25. The Discharger must furnish, within a reasonable timeframe, any information the Executive Officer may request to determine compliance with this Order or to determine whether cause exists for modifying or terminating this Order.

26. The Discharger or persons employed by the Discharger must comply with all notice and reporting requirements of the State Department of Water Resources, San Luis Obispo County, 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 Order or with MRP No. R3-2015-0021, as required by CWC §13750.5 through §13755, and §13267.

27. 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.

28. The Discharger must notify the Executive Officer, within **24 hours by telephone and within 14 days** in writing, of:

    a. Any noncompliance that potentially or actually endangers health or the environment. Reports of noncompliance must include a description of;
        i. The reason for non-compliance;
        ii. A description of the non-compliance, including photo documentation;
        iii. Schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance; and,
        iv. An estimated date for achieving full compliance.
    b. Any flooding, equipment failure, slope failure, or other change in Landfill 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 the Landfill;
    d. Violation of a discharge prohibition; and
    e. Violation of any treatment system's discharge limitation.

29. The Discharger must submit within **14 days** of each scheduled date, reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, final requirements contained in any compliance schedule. If reporting noncompliance, the report must include a description of:

    a. The reason for non-compliance.
    b. A description of the non-compliance.
    c. Schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance.
    d. An estimated date for achieving full compliance.

30. The Discharger must promptly correct any noncompliance issue that threatens the Landfill's containment integrity. Correction schedules are subject to the approval of the Executive Officer, except when delays will threaten the environment and/or the Landfill's 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.

31. By **July 30, 2020**, the Discharger must submit a Report of Waste Discharge (hereafter "ROWD") pursuant to CCR Title 27 §21710, to the Executive Officer. The ROWD is to be submitted in the form of an addendum to the 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. Discuss whether, in the Discharger's opinion, there is any portion of this Order that is incorrect, obsolete, or otherwise in need of revision.
d. Include any other technical documents needed to demonstrate continued compliance with this Order and all pertinent State and Federal requirements.
e. Include detailed updated information regarding regulatory considerations, operating provisions, environmental monitoring, and closure and post closure.

32. By **July 30, 2020,** and every five years thereafter, or earlier as needed, the Discharger must submit for the Executive Officer's review and approval an updated report on a reasonably foreseeable release, along with adjustments to financial assurances (as necessary).

33. The Discharger must file with the Water Board a ROWD (in accordance with **Provision E. 31** of this Order) or secure a waiver from the Executive Officer at least **120 days** before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the waste being discharged to land.

ENFORCEMENT

34. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this Order. Non-compliance violates state law and is grounds for enforcement action or modification of the Order.

35. Any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports as required by CWC subdivision (b) of §13267, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

36. The Discharger and any person who violates Waste Discharge Requirements 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 CWC §13350, §13385, and §13387.

37. Provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order must not be affected.

38. The Water Board requires all technical and monitoring reports pursuant to this Order in accordance with CWC §13267. 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 CWC §13268.

39. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of these Waste Discharge Requirements. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Water Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Water Board. (CWC §13261, §13267, §13263, §13265, §13268, §13300, §13301, §13304, §13340, §13350).

40. No provision or requirement of Order No. R3-2015-0021 or MRP No. R3-2015-0021 is a limit on the Discharger's responsibility to comply with other federal, state and local laws, regulations, or ordinances.

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

TASK AND REPORT SUMMARY

TASK	IMPLEMENTATION DATE
Provision E.4: Runoff diversion and erosion prevention	October 1, of each year
Provision E.5: Seed and maintain vegetation	October 1, of each year
Provision E.6: Minimize percolation of precipitation	October 1, of each year
Provision E.13: Notice of construction of new lined areas	At least two (2) weeks prior
Provision E.15: Prior to discharging waste to new lined areas	Executive Officer written approval
Provision E.30: Correction of noncompliance	Immediately; subject to Executive Officer approval, except during emergencies
REPORT	**DUE DATE**
Provision E16: Revised financial assurance demonstration	July 30, 2020
Provision E.20: Planned changes and noncompliance	Prior to implementing changes
Provision E.21: Wet Weather Preparedness Report	October 1, of each year
Provision E.22 Design and CQA plans for construction	At least 180 days prior to construction
Provision E.23: Notice of change in ownership or responsibility	At least 90 days prior to the effective date of change
Provision E.24: Notice of Order upon transfer	Within 14 days of notice to new owner or operator
Provision E.25: Requests regarding compliance determination	Reasonable timeframe
Provision E.27: Missing and/or corrected information	Immediately upon discovery
Provision E.28: Notice of non-compliance	Within 24 hours verbally and within 14 days in writing
Provision E.29: Compliance, non-compliance, and status	Within 14 days following each scheduled date
Provision E.30: Emergency corrective measures	Within seven (7) days of initiating corrections
Provision E.31: Report of Waste Discharge	July 30, 2020
Provision E.32: Demonstration of financial assurance	July 30, 2020, and every five (5) years thereafter
Provision E.33: Waiver from Report of Waste Discharge	At least 120 days prior to implementing changes

I, Kenneth A. Harris Jr., Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on July 30, 2015.

cn=Kenneth A. Harris Jr., o=Executive Officer, ou, email=Ken.Harris@waterboards.ca.gov, c=US 2015.08.04 10:21:17 -07'00'

Water Boards

Kenneth A. Harris Jr.
Executive Officer

Figures: Figure 1 – Landfill Location
Figure 2 – Permitted Waste Disposal Footprint
Figure 3 – Monitoring Locations

Attachment – Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. R3-2015-0021

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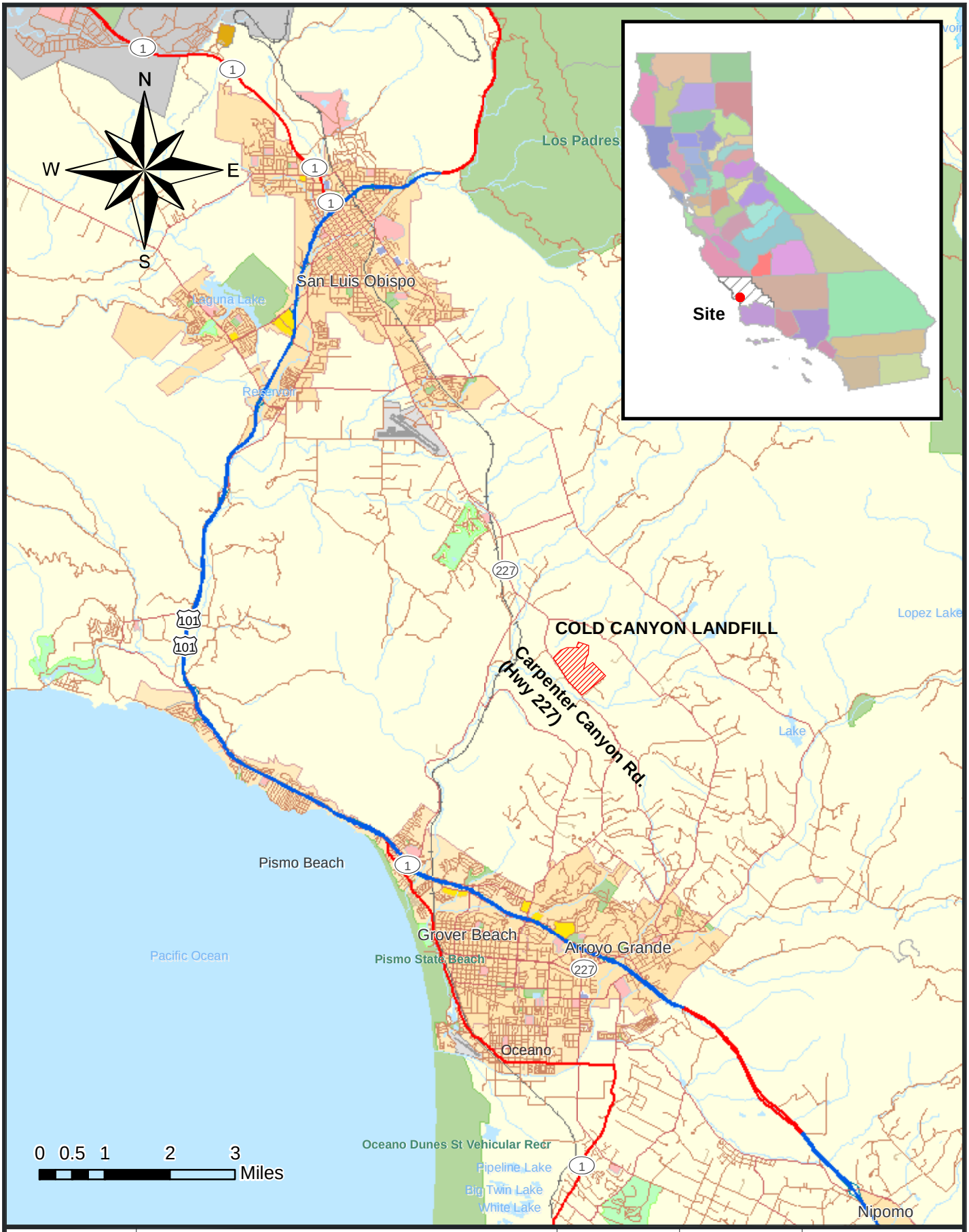

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

FIGURE 1
LANDFILL LOCATION
COLD CANYON LANDFILL
KINGS COUNTY

PROJECT NAME: C.C.L.F.	PROJECT NO: 010019.00	DATE: 4/23/2015
CLIENT: WASTE CONNECTIONS	DRAWN BY: D. ZAITZ	FIGURE 1
SCALE: 1 in = 2 miles	CHECKED BY: C. COLES	

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LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- EXISTING MODULE BOUNDARY
- FUTURE MODULE BOUNDARY
- APPROXIMATE CLOSED AREA
- L — APPROXIMATE EDGE OF LINER
- C — EDGE OF TEMPORARY COVER (WHERE OUTSIDE WASTE LIMITS)
- TEMPORARY SYNTHETIC COVER
- FEMA FLOOD ZONE A

N

0 300 600 Feet

AERIAL PHOTO: 3-13-2014

STOCKPILE 3
MODULE 3 (ACTIVE)
MODULE 2 (ACTIVE)
TOP DECK
STOCKPILE 1
MODULE 4 (ACTIVE)
MODULE 1b (ACTIVE)
MODULE 1a (TEMPORARILY CLOSED)
MODULE 7 (ACTIVE)
ROAD A
ROAD B
ROAD C
MODULE 6 (ACTIVE)
RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK
SCALE HOUSE
SCALES
MODULE 10 (FUTURE)
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY
MODULE 6 LEACHATE RISER
MODULE 5 (ACTIVE)
GAS TO ENERGY FACILITY
BASIN DB-1
EXISTING 24" CULVERT
LEACHATE TANKS
FUTURE RRP
8000 GAL DIESEL AST
BASIN WR-1
RECYCLABLE PROCESSING FACILITY
SCALE
BASIN WR-3
FUTURE BASIN
WATER TRUCK TANK
MODULE 16 (FUTURE)
WOOD/GREEN WASTE CHIPPING AREA
FUTURE SCALES AND SCALEHOUSE
EMERGENCY EGGRESS ROAD
BASIN WR-2
MODULE 15 (FUTURE)
MODULE 13 (FUTURE)
PROPOSED SITE BERM
MODULE 12 (FUTURE)
MODULE 14 (FUTURE)
PATCHETT RD
MODULE 8 S.W. DETENTION BASIN
FUTURE ACCESS ROAD
MODULE 11 (FUTURE)
BASIN DB-3
WEIR 3
EXISTING 36" CULVERT
FUTURE TURN POCKET
CARPENTER CANYON RD (HWY 227)
40"X20" BOX CULVERT

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 010019.00	PROJECT ID:	ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1 2	COLD CANYON LANDFILL - JTD
DRAWN BY: D. ZAITZ	SCALE: 1"=300'		WASTE CONNECTIONS
ENGINEER: J. SOLORIO	DATE: 4/24/15		
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	DATE: 4/24/15		

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

FIGURE 2
PERMITTED WASTE DISPOSAL FOOTPRINT
COLD CANYON LANDFILL
SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.

DRAWING: FIGURE 2
SHEET: 1 OF 3
DATE: 4/24/15

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LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- APPROXIMATE CLOSED AREA
- L — APPROXIMATE EDGE OF LINER
- C — EDGE OF TEMPORARY COVER (WHERE OUTSIDE WASTE LIMITS)
- W — CURRENT WASTE LIMITS
- TEMPORARY SYNTHETIC COVER
- G49 — LANDFILL GAS–EXTRACTION WELL
- GP–13 — PERIMETER GAS MONITORING PROBE
- MW–5 — GROUNDWATER MONITORING
- P–6 — PIEZOMETER
- HD–1 — STORMWATER DISCHARGE POINT
- PW–2 — PUMPING WELL (DOMESTIC)
- B–1 — SOIL BORING
- H1 — HORIZONTAL GAS–EXTRACTION HEADER
- FEMA FLOOD ZONE A

N

0 300 600 Feet

AERIAL PHOTO: 3–13–2014

GP–16, STOCKPILE 3, GP–17, G56 NW, G56 SE, MW–5, G42, H7, H6, G36, MW–4, H5, G39, G37, H4, G33, G60, G59, G38, G66, H2, G34, G61, TOP DECK, G58, G65, G35, H1, G32, G40, G55, GP–7, MW–2, P–5, G44, P–3a, P–3b, GP–15, G62, STOCKPILE 1, G63, G67, G30, G15, G64, G21, G24, G12, G25, G27, G45, G51, G13, G23, G14, G11, G20, G26, G68, G54, G46, G10, G7, G8, G57, G69, GP–14, G9, G19, G28R, P–4, G6, G4, G18, G53, G47, G3, ROAD A, G1, GP–1, GP–2, GP–4, ROAD B, PW–2, GP–3, G2, G52, G48, RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK, SCALE HOUSE, SCALES, G50, G49, MODULE 6 LEACHATE RISER, ROAD C, MW–3, GP–8, HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY, P–9HD–1, GP–9, GP–10, GP–11, GP–12, MW–1, DB–1, GP–5, P–7, GP–6, HD–2, P–1a, P–1b, BASIN DB–3, EXISTING 24" CULVERT, LEACHATE TANKS, GAS TO ENERGY FACILITY, BASIN DB–1, EXISTING 36" CULVERT, CARPENTER CANYON RD (HWY 227), 40"X20" BOX CULVERT

8000 GAL DIESEL AST, RECYCLABLE PROCESSING FACILITY, BASIN WR–1, P–14, BASIN WR–3, SCALE, P–13, WATER TRUCK TANK, WOOD/GREEN WASTE CHIPPING AREA, BASIN WR–2, EMERGENCY EGGRESS ROAD, P–8, B–1, WEIR 1, WEIR 2, P–12, P–6, GP–13, B–2, MODULE 8 S.W. DETENTION BASIN, PATCHETT RD, P–11, WP–1, P–10, WEIR 3, COLD CANYON CREEK

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 010019.00	PROJECT ID:
DRAWN BY: D. ZAITZ	SCALE: 1"=300'
ENGINEER: J. SOLORIO	DATE: 4/29/15
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	DATE: 4/29/15

ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1 2

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

COLD CANYON LANDFILL – JTD

WASTE CONNECTIONS

FIGURE 3
MONITORING LOCATIONS
COLD CANYON LANDFILL
SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.

DRAWING: FIGURE 3

SHEET: 3 OF 3

DATE: 4/29/15

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