

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

Fresno Office
1685 "E" Street
Fresno, CA 93706-2007

Sacramento Office (Main)
11020 Sun Center Drive #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114

Redding Office
364 Knollcrest Drive #205
Redding, CA 96002

[Regional Board Website](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley) (<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley>)

[TENTATIVE] WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER
R5-2021-####



ORDER INFORMATION

Order Type(s):	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)
Status:	TENTATIVE
Program:	Title 27
Region 5 Office:	Fresno
Discharger(s):	O'Neill Vintners & Distillers, LLC
Facility:	Reedley Winery, Class II Surface Impoundment
Address:	8418 South Lac Jac Avenue, Parlier
County:	Fresno County
Parcel Nos.:	363-061-32
WDID:	5C10NC00014
Prior Order(s):	5-01-141

CERTIFICATION

I, PATRICK PULUPA, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the following is a full, true, and correct copy of the order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on _____ October 2021.

PATRICK PULUPA,
Executive Officer

REGIONAL BOARD INFORMATION

Sacramento Office (Main)

Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114
11020 Sun Center Drive #200
Telephone: (916) 464-3291

Fresno Office

1685 "E" Street
Fresno, CA 93706-2007
Telephone: (559) 445-5116

Redding Office

364 Knollcrest Drive #205
Redding, CA 96002
Telephone: (530) 224-4845

[Regional Board Website](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley)

<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Table Index</u>	v
<u>Glossary</u>	iv
<u>Findings</u>	1
<u>Introduction</u>	1
<u>Materials Accompanying Order</u>	1
<u>Facility</u>	2
<u>Waste Classification & Permitting</u>	2
<u>Site Conditions</u>	3
<u>Monitoring Networks</u>	5
<u>Water Quality Protection Standard</u>	7
<u>Unit Construction</u>	7
<u>Financial Assurances</u>	8
<u>California Environmental Quality Act</u>	9
<u>Other Regulatory Matters</u>	9
<u>Reporting Requirements</u>	10
<u>Procedural Matters</u>	11
<u>Requirements</u>	11
<u>A. Discharge Prohibitions</u>	11
<u>a. Require a higher level of containment than provided by the unit;</u>	12
<u>b. Are “hazardous wastes”; or</u>	12
<u>c. Impair the integrity of containment structures.</u>	12
<u>B. Discharge Specifications</u>	12
<u>C. Facility Specifications</u>	14

TABLE OF CONTENTS

D. Closure	14
Specifications	14
E. Financial Assurances	14
F. Monitoring Requirements	15
G. Reporting Requirements	16
H. Time Schedule	17
I. Other Provisions	18
Attachment A—SITE LOCATION MAP	20
Attachment B—FACILITY MAP	21
Information Sheet	22

TABLE INDEX

Table 1—Summary of Waste Management Units (WMUs) Permitted under Order..... 1
Table 2— Groundwater Monitoring Well Network 6
Table 3— Unsaturated Zone Monitoring Network 6
Table 4—Time Schedule..... 17

GLOSSARY

Antidegradation Policy	Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California, State Water Board Resolution 68-16
Basin Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin</i>
bgs	Below Ground Surface
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
C&D	Construction and Demotion Materials
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling
CAP	Corrective Action Program
CAMP	Corrective Action Monitoring Program
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CEQA Guidelines	California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 15000 et seq.
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
COCs	Constituents of Concern
CPMP	Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plan
CQA	Construction Quality Assurance
Designated Waste	(a) Hazardous Waste subject to variance from management requirements per Health and Safety Code section 25143; and (b) Nonhazardous Waste containing pollutants that, under ambient conditions, could be released in concentrations exceeding applicable WQOs, or that could reasonably be expected to affect beneficial uses of water. (Wat. Code, § 13173.)
DMP	Detection Monitoring Program

DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMP	Evaluation Monitoring Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GCL	Geosynthetic Clay Liner
Hazardous Waste	Wastes which, pursuant to Title 22, section 66261.3 et seq., are required to be managed in accordance with Division 4.5 of Title 22. (Title 27, § 20164; Title 23, § 2521(a).)
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
JTD	Joint Technical Document
LCRS	Leachate Collection and Removal System
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
Leachate	Liquid formed by the drainage of liquids from waste or by the percolation or flow of liquid through waste. Leachate includes any constituents extracted from the waste and dissolved or suspended in the fluid. (Title 27, § 20164.)
MCE	Maximum Credible Earthquake
MDB&M	Mount Diablo Base and Meridian
MDL	Method Detection Limit
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MPE	Maximum Probable Earthquake

msl	Mean Sea Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MW	Monitoring Well
SPRRs	Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements
Subtitle D	USEPA-promulgated MSW regulations under RCRA (see 40 C.F.R. part 258)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Title 22	California Code of Regulations, Title 22
Title 23	California Code of Regulations, Title 23
Title 27	California Code of Regulations, Title 27
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WMU	Waste Management Unit
WQOs	Water Quality Objectives
WQPS	Water Quality Protection Standard

FINDINGS

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) hereby finds as follows:

Introduction

1. O'Neill Vintners & Distillers, LLC (Discharger) owns and operates the Reedley Winery, Class II Surface Impoundment (Facility), which is located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Reedley in Fresno County, SW ¼ of Section 21, Township 15 South, Range 23 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M). The Facility's location is depicted on the Site Location Map in **Attachment A**.
2. The Facility is situated on a 197-acre property comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 363-061-32. The address associated with the Facility is 8418 South Lac Jac Avenue, Parlier, California 93648.
3. As the Facility's owner and operator, the Discharger is responsible for compliance with this Order, which prescribes Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) regulating monitoring and operation of the Waste Management Units (WMUs) listed in **Table 1**.

**Table 1—Summary of Waste Management Units (WMUs)
Permitted under Order**

Unit/Type	Class	Size	Status
Surface Impoundment	Class II	10 acres	Operating

See Glossary for definitions of terms and abbreviations in table.

Materials Accompanying Order

4. The following materials are attached to this Order, and incorporated herein:

Attachment A—SITE LOCATION MAP
Attachment B—FACILITY MAP

Information Sheet for [Tentative] Waste Discharge Requirements Order
R5-2021-#### (Information Sheet)

Standard Provisions & Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge
Requirements for Industrial Facilities Regulated by Title 27, April 2016
Edition (SPRRs or Standard Provisions)

5. This Order is also accompanied by the concurrently adopted **Monitoring & Reporting Program R5-2021-#### (MRP)**, the provisions of which are incorporated as part of this Order. Each time the operative MRP is modified by the Central Valley Water Board or its Executive Officer, the revised version shall become the operative MRP (superseding the prior version) and be incorporated as part of this Order (i.e., in lieu of the prior version).
6. To the extent there are any material inconsistencies between the provisions of this Order, the operative MRP and the SPRRs, the provisions of this Order shall be controlling. However, to the extent a revised MRP contains new or different factual findings reflecting changed conditions or circumstances at the Facility, the revised MRP findings shall be controlling.
7. Additional information about the Facility is set forth in the **Information Sheet**, which is incorporated as part of these findings. (See Finding 4.)

Facility

8. The Discharger operates a Class II surface impoundment that was constructed in 2001 to receive discharges from its bottling plant. In 2003, the Discharger began segregating high salinity waste streams from Winery operations, including cooling water blow down, boiler blow down, ion exchange/deionizer regeneration waste, and water softener regenerant. These segregated waste streams are currently discharged to the surface impoundment, along with the wash water from the bottling plant. The remaining wastewater generated from the winery is currently discharged to a land disposal area and is currently regulated by WDRs Order No. R5-2014-0045.
9. Wastewater discharged to the surface impoundment is treated in the surface impoundment by means of evaporation. The Discharger installed three new evaporators in May 2020 to increase the amount of freeboard in the surface impoundment. The surface impoundment currently contains three evaporators and two aerators.
10. The Facility includes an administrative office building, wine production and fermentation buildings, warehouses, a distillery, grape receiving/crush areas, land application areas, a bottling plant, an effluent processing system, and the Class II surface impoundment.

Waste Classification & Permitting

11. On 14 June 2001, the Central Valley Water Board adopted 5-01-141, classifying the Facility's WMU as a Class II surface impoundment for the discharge of designated waste (as defined per Wat. Code, § 13173). This Order continues such classifications, which are set forth above in **Table 1**.
12. Section 20210 of Title 27 states that designated waste, as defined in California Water Code §13173, shall be discharged to Class II waste management units, which comply with the applicable promulgated provisions of this subdivision (prescriptive standards) and have been approved by the Central Valley Water Board for containment of the particular kind of waste to be discharged.
13. This Order updates the WDRs for the Facility's surface impoundment, as part of an administrative policy of periodic review, to incorporate revisions to regulations and policies adopted thereunder, for continued operation and maintenance.
14. The Discharger currently discharges a maximum of approximately 34,300 gallons per day of high-saline industrial wastewater from the tank farm and bottling plant to the Class II surface impoundment as described in Finding 8.
15. During operations, nonhazardous wastewater will be generated from the following processes at the winery and discharged in the Class II surface impoundment as designated waste:
 - a. From the tank and bottling plant: bottle rinsing; cleaning/washing of various processing apparatus and equipment between bottling runs; and blow-down water from the cooling tower.
 - b. From the portions of the winery process wastewater: the ion exchanger/de-ionizer regeneration; and boiler blow-down.
16. California Water Code §13173 (b) defines "Designated Waste" as nonhazardous waste that consists of, or contains, pollutants that, under environmental conditions at a waste management unit, could be released in concentrations exceeding applicable water quality objectives or that could reasonably be expected to affect beneficial uses of the waters of the state as contained in the appropriate state water quality control plan. Wastewater discharged at the Facility exceeds applicable water quality objectives and has the potential to affect beneficial uses of waters of the state and is, therefore, classified as designated waste.
17. During the 1st quarter of 2021, the composition of the wastewater discharged into the surface impoundment was characterized by the following constituents: pH (9.4), Sulfate (2,160 mg/L), Chloride (3.780 mg/L), and Electrical Conductivity (20,100 µmhos/cm).

Site Conditions

18. The Facility is located in the San Joaquin Valley, a structural trough approximately 70 miles wide and up to 200 miles long in the southern portion of the Great Central Valley geomorphic province. The structural trough is filled with up to six vertical miles of marine and non-marine sediments. The largely alluvial, non-marine sediments within the Kings Subbasin consist primarily of the Quaternary Modesto, Riverbank, Turlock Lake, and late Tertiary lagoon Formations (from youngest to oldest). The glacially incised valleys within the Riverbank Formation in the vicinity of the Site are filled with relatively coarse Modesto Formation.
19. The Facility lies within the eastern portion of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province at surface elevation of approximately 245 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The ground surface is relatively flat.
20. Land uses within one mile of the Facility is primarily agricultural consisting of orchards and vineyards, and includes some residences and an elementary school.
21. Surface water from the Facility would drain to Kings River. However, the Facility is graded to retain stormwater on-site. According to the Central Valley Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin* (Basin Plan), the beneficial uses of the Kings River include: municipal and domestic use (MUN); agricultural supply (AGR); industrial process supply (PRO); water contact recreation (REC-1); non-water contact recreation (REC-2); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); wildlife habitat (WILD); and groundwater recharge (GWR).
22. Groundwater underneath the Facility is first encountered between approximately 65.80 and 69.80 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater elevations range between 283.29 and 283.96 feet MSL.
23. According to the Basin Plan, the designated beneficial uses of groundwater at the Facility are municipal and beneficial use (MUN), agricultural supply (AGR) and industrial process supply (PRO).
24. Groundwater beneath the Facility occurs in an unconfined aquifer at a depth of approximately 40 feet bgs. The generalized groundwater gradient across the Facility was estimated to be approximately 0.0014 feet per foot to the west-southwest (First Quarter 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report). Groundwater is presumably influenced by seasonal changes in surface flows in the nearby Kings River and local agricultural activities.
25. Groundwater monitoring wells were installed to characterize groundwater and monitor the effects of the winery discharge to land. Historical preliminary

information indicates that groundwater immediately underlying the Facility has been significantly degraded from wastewater disposal to the land application areas. At the time this Order was adopted, wastewater discharges to the land application area were regulated by WDRs Order R5-2014- 0045 and there have been no known releases from the surface impoundment.

26. Elevated concentrations related to the land application areas have been detected in background groundwater monitoring wells installed in the vicinity of the Class II Surface Impoundment. During the second quarter 2021 monitoring event, concentrations in background well MW-14 were detected at high as 1,724 µmhos/cm for electrical conductivity and 830 mg/L for TDS.
27. There are agricultural, municipal, domestic, and industrial groundwater supply wells within one mile of the Facility.
28. There are no known Holocene Faults within 200 feet of the Facility. The Facility is not in an area subject to rapid geologic change.
29. Based on data from the nearest weather station (Parlier Station #39), the Facility has an annual average precipitation of 10 inches, and a mean pan evaporation of 53 inches per year. The nearest weather station is reflective of conditions at the Facility.
30. Class II WMUs must be constructed to accommodate stormwater runoff from 24-hour precipitation events with a return period of 1,000 years. (See Title 27, § 20320.) According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Precipitation Frequency Atlas 14, Volume 6 (rev. 2014), the Facility's 100-year and 1,000-year, 24-hour rainfall events are estimated to result in 3.93 and 5.72 inches of precipitation, respectively. Source: [NOAA Precipitation Frequency Data Server](https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds) (https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds). Stormwater originating from the Winery east of Lac Jac is discharged into the process water system and is applied to the land application areas. Stormwater runoff from areas west of Lac Jac are captured and discharged to a small stormwater basin near the northwest corner of the site. The Discharger is not required to obtain coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Industrial Storm Water Permit for the discharges because all storm water runoff is retained on-site and does not discharge into a water of the United States.
31. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) [Flood Insurance Rate Map](https://msc.fema.gov/portal) (https://msc.fema.gov/portal), the Facility is not located within a 100-year floodplain. (Map Number 06019C2680H, effective 2/18/2009)

Monitoring Networks

32. As of the date of this Order, the Facility's **groundwater** monitoring network consists of the existing wells listed in **Table 2**. The original groundwater monitoring wells SI-1 through SI-3 became dry and were replaced in 2019. SI-1 was replaced with new groundwater monitoring well SI-4. SI-2 was replaced with MW-14 and MW-19, which are also used to monitor the land application area. SI-3 was replaced with new groundwater monitoring well SI-5.

Table 2—Groundwater Monitoring Well Network

Well	Program	Monitored Unit	Status
SI-1	Water Level	SI	Inactive
SI-2	Water Level	SI	Inactive
SI-3	Water Level	SI	Inactive
SI-4	Detection	SI	Operational
SI-5	Detection	SI	Operational
MW-14	Detection	SI	Operational
MW-19	Detection	SI	Operational

See Glossary for definitions of terms and abbreviations in table.

33. As of the date of this Order, the Facility's **unsaturated zone** monitoring network consists of the existing and proposed monitoring points listed in **Table 3**.

Table 3—Unsaturated Zone Monitoring Network

Monitoring Point	Device Type	Program	Monitored Unit	Status
LY-SI-1	Pan Lysimeter	Detection	SI	Operational
LY-SI-2	Pan Lysimeter	Detection	SI	Operational

See Glossary for definitions of terms and abbreviations in table.

34. In order to determine if the groundwater in the area is influenced seasonally by the Kings River, elevation monitoring of the Kings River is required to be monitored and reported. Other than the elevation monitoring of the Kings River, there are no **surface water** monitoring requirements.
35. As of the adoption of this Order, the above-described networks comply with the monitoring requirements of Title 27. (See Title 27, §§ 20415–20435.) Subsequent changes to these networks will be reflected in a Revised Monitoring & Reporting Program issued by the Executive Officer.

Water Quality Protection Standard

36. A Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) is the analytical framework through which WMUs are individually monitored for releases and impacts to water quality. (Title 27, § 20390, subd. (a).) Under Title 27, a WQPS is separately established for each WMU in WDRs. (*Id.*)
37. In accordance with Title 27, this Order, by virtue of its incorporation of **Monitoring & Reporting Program R5-2021-#### (MRP)** and subsequent revisions thereto, establishes a WQPS for the surface impoundment at the Facility.

Unit Construction

38. The Central Valley Water Board is authorized to approve an **engineered alternative** to Title 27 prescriptive standards (see, e.g., Title 27, § 20330, subd. (c)), provided that the discharger demonstrates that compliance with the prescriptive standard would be unreasonably and unnecessarily burdensome in comparison to the proposed alternative. (Title 27, § 20080, subds. (b), (c).)
39. The surface impoundment was constructed with a liner that represents an engineered alternative to the prescriptive standards requirement of Title 27 for Class II surface impoundments. The double composite liner system consists of the following components (in descending order):
 - a. A 60-mil high density polyethylene (HDPE) primary geomembrane;
 - b. A HDPE drainage net as a leachate collection and recovery system (LCRS);
 - c. A 40-mil HDPE secondary geomembrane in lieu of a clay liner;
 - d. A pan lysimeter consisting of a 12-inch thick gravel blanket underlain with a 40-mil HDPE geomembrane; and

- e. A six-inch thick compacted soil subgrade.
40. The surface impoundment was designed with an estimated total capacity of 59 acre-feet (19 million gallons).
41. The surface impoundment is equipped with two wastewater influent pipes (east and west) and designed and constructed to operate as two separate units. The elevation of the impoundment at the midsection is four feet higher than the southeast and southwest corners.
42. The surface impoundment is equipped with a LCRS. The LCRS system is equipped with two leak detection monitoring sumps located in the lowest elevation areas of the impoundment (southeast and southwest corners).
43. Pan lysimeters have been installed as vadose zone monitoring systems. The pan lysimeters are located in the southeast and southwest corners of the impoundment, below each leak detection monitoring sump.
44. The Discharger has implemented an operations plan consistent with requirements in Title 27 § 20375 (a), (b), and (f). As part of the operations plan, a weekly inspection is made of the surface impoundment and it includes:
 - a. Volume of the discharge to the surface impoundment;
 - b. Flow will be monitored to optimize evaporation;
 - c. Which discharge points are being used;
 - d. Depth of liquid;
 - e. A visual inspection of the liner will be conducted;
 - f. The LCRS pump will be inspected and cycled to ensure their operation, additionally, the number of automatic cycles per week will be recorded and an estimated volume of discharge from the LCRS will be recorded
 - g. A contingency plan will be enacted if the inspection reveals damage to the surface impoundment or ancillary features.
45. A fail-safe mechanism was installed on the influent pipes consistent with requirements in Title 27 §20375(c) to prevent overfilling.
46. Title 27 §20375(a) requires Class II surface impoundments to have sufficient freeboard to accommodate seasonal precipitation and a 1,000-year 24-hour design storm event, but in no case less than two feet. The 1,000 year, 24-hour storm event for the site is 5.72 inches (or 0.5 feet) and is referred to hereafter as

the "design storm." For Title 27 required seasonal precipitation, the Discharger is required to use the 100-year wet season distributed monthly to prevent overflow of the impoundment or less than two feet of freeboard during a reasonable worst-case scenario wet season.

47. The Discharger shall submit an updated Operations Plan which shall, in part, include the following:
 - a. An updated water balance using the design storm and the 100-year wet season precipitation distributed monthly.
 - b. Alternative disposal methods for excess wastewater in the event that the Class II surface impoundment water level reaches two-foot freeboard.
 - c. A proposed Action Leakage Rate (ALR) for the Class II surface impoundment LCRS. The ALR is the maximum flow rate through the primary liner to the LCRS beyond which the Discharger is required to take actions to inspect and repair the primary liner system. The ALR is typically based on the recommendations in the 1992 USEPA guidance document *Action Leakage Rate for Leak Detection Systems*. The guidance recommends that ALR for lined surface impoundments be set at no more than 1,000 gallons per acre per day (gpad) unless site-specific conditions dictate otherwise.

Financial Assurances

48. This Order requires the Discharger to submit an updated Preliminary Closure Plan. The Preliminary Closure Plan will be the operative document providing for clean closure of the surface impoundment. (See Title 27, §§ 20950(a)(1)). Clean closure requires the liner system, LCRS, sludges, and any contaminated soil to be removed and then recycled or taken offsite to an appropriately-permitted landfill. The soil underlying the impoundment will need to be sampled for the presence of contaminants and, if necessary, any contamination will need to be removed and disposed of at the appropriate waste disposal site.
49. The updated Preliminary Closure Plan shall include costs estimates using today's dollars for clean closure and foreseeable corrective action for releases (Title 27, §§ 22207, 22222).
50. Once the updated Preliminary Closure Plan is approved, this Order requires the Discharger to maintain financial assurances with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board listed as a beneficiary in at least the estimated cost amounts in the updated Preliminary Closure Plan. The Discharger is required to annually adjust the cost estimates and financial assurance fund balance using an

inflation factor that is equivalent to or greater than the inflation factor that CalRecycle determines annually. Updated cost estimates using the current year's dollars shall be required every five years.

California Environmental Quality Act

51. The issuance of this Order, which prescribes requirements and monitoring of waste discharges at an **existing facility**, with negligible or no expansion of its existing use, is exempt from the procedural requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301 (CEQA Guidelines). The discharges authorized under this Order are substantially within parameters established under prior WDRs, particularly with respect to character and volume of discharges

Other Regulatory Matters

52. This Order is issued in part pursuant to Water Code section 13263, subdivision (a), which provides as follows:

The regional board, after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge..., with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area ... into which, the discharge is made or proposed. The requirements shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of [Water Code] Section 13241.

53. This Order implements the Central Valley Water Board's Basin Plan, which designates beneficial uses for surface water and groundwater and establishes water quality objectives (WQOs) necessary to preserve such beneficial uses.¹ (Wat. Code, § 13241 et seq.)
54. The State Water Board's *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, Resolution 68-16 (*Antidegradation Policy*) prohibits the Central Valley Water Board from authorizing degradation of "high quality waters" unless it is shown that such degradation: (1) will be consistent with the

¹ Designated beneficial uses surface water and groundwater are discussed in Finding 19 and Finding 21, respectively.

maximum benefit to the people of California; (2) will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or otherwise result in water quality less than as prescribed in applicable policies; and (3) is minimized through the discharger's best practicable treatment or control.

55. Consistent with Title 27, this Order requires the Discharger to maintain the Facility to contain waste within WMUs, thereby preventing degradation of water quality. To the extent that there are releases from Facility WMUs, will be required to address such releases through a Corrective Action Program. (See Title 27, §§ 20385, 20415, 20430.) Because this Order does not authorize any degradation in water quality, it complies with the *Antidegradation Policy*.
56. For the purposes of California Code of Regulations, title 23 (Title 23), section 2200, the Facility has a threat-complexity rating of **2-B**, where:
 - a. Threat Category "2" reflects waste discharges that can impair receiving water beneficial uses, cause short-term water quality objective violations, cause secondary drinking water standard violations, and cause nuisances; and
 - b. Complexity Category "B" reflects any discharger not included in Category A, with either (1) physical, chemical or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or (2) any Class II or Class III WMUs.

Reporting Requirements

57. This Order is also issued in part pursuant to Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b)(1), which provides that:

[T]he regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region ... shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.
58. The technical reports required under this Order, as well as those required under the separately issued MRP, are necessary to ensure compliance with prescribed WDRs and the provisions of Title 27, Subtitle D (40 C.F.R. part 258). Additionally,

the burdens associated with such reports are reasonable relative to the need for their submission.

59. Failure to comply with the reporting requirements under this Order and the MRP may result in enforcement action pursuant to Water Code section 13268.

Procedural Matters

60. All local agencies with regulatory jurisdiction over land-use, solid waste disposal, air pollution and public health protection have approved the use of the Facility's site for the discharge of waste to land as provided for herein.
61. The Discharger, interested agencies and interested persons were notified of the Central Valley Water Board's intent to prescribe the WDRs in this Order, and provided an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations at a public hearing. (Wat. Code, § 13167.5; Title 27, § 21730.)
62. At a public meeting, the Central Valley Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharges regulated under this Order.
63. The Central Valley Water Board will review and revise the WDRs in this Order as necessary.

REQUIREMENTS

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that WDRs Order 5-01-141 is rescinded, except for enforcement purposes; and that the Discharger and their agents, employees and successors shall comply with the following requirements.

- A. Discharge Prohibitions**—Except as otherwise expressly directed below, the Discharger shall comply with all Standard Prohibitions (SPRRs, § C), which are incorporated herein, as well as the following.
1. **"Hazardous Waste,"** as defined per Title 23, section 2601, shall not be discharged at the Facility. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) shall be immediately notified of any such discharges in violation of this Order.
 2. Except the waste as specifically described in **Finding 14**, "Designated Waste," as defined per Water Code section 13173, and other waste shall not be discharged at the Facility.
 3. The Discharge of solid waste, liquid waste, or leachate to surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited. The discharge of waste or

waste constituents to natural geologic materials, groundwater, or surface water is prohibited.

4. The discharge of wastes which 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 is prohibited which in turn:
 - a. Require a higher level of containment than provided by the unit;
 - b. Are "hazardous wastes"; or
 - c. Impair the integrity of containment structures.
5. The discharge of waste to the surface impoundment except as authorized by WDRs is prohibited.

B. Discharge Specifications—Except as otherwise expressly directed below, the Discharger shall comply with all Standard Discharge Specifications (SPRRs, § D), which are incorporated herein, as well as the following.

1. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable sections of Title 27, including those sections not specifically references in this Order.
2. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of the waste shall cause a pollution or nuisance as defined by the California Water Code, §13050.
3. Objectionable odors originating in the surface impoundment shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the subject property at an intensity that threatens to cause nuisance conditions.
4. As a means of compliance with Discharge Specifications B.3., the dissolved oxygen content in the upper zone (1.0 feet) of water in the surface impoundment shall not be less than 1.0 mg/L as measured in accordance with section C.4 of the MRP.
5. The discharge shall not cause degradation of any water supply.
6. The Discharger shall maintain the required two feet of freeboard in the impoundment as specified in § 20375(a) of Title 27. The freeboard shall be determined from permanent markers installed in the impoundment.
7. Direct-line discharges to a surface impoundment shall have fail-safe equipment or operating procedures to prevent overflowing.

8. The surface impoundment shall be maintained to prevent scouring of containment structures at points of discharge into the impoundments and by wave action at the waterline.
9. The Discharger shall operate and maintain the surface impoundment to prevent liquid wastes, precipitates, or sludge from concentrating to hazardous levels.
10. A minimum of five feet of separation shall be maintained between the waste containment system and the highest anticipated elevation of the groundwater beneath the surface impoundment.
11. Discharges to the impoundment shall cease if there is any containment system failure.
12. Leachate generation by a surface impoundment LCRS shall not exceed the Action Leakage Rate (ALR) and not exceed the rate necessary for efficient pump operation. If leachate generation exceeds this rate and/or if the depth of the fluid in an LCRS exceeds the minimum needed for safe pump operation, then the Discharger shall immediately cease the discharge of waste, excluding leachate, to the impoundment and shall notify the Board in writing within **seven days**. Notification shall include a timetable for remedial action to repair the upper liner of the impoundment or other action necessary.
13. The surface impoundment shall be fenced and maintained to preclude unauthorized access.
14. The surface impoundment shall be operated to prevent, to the greatest extent possible, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout or overtopping under 1,000-year, 24-hour precipitation conditions.
15. Precipitation and drainage control systems shall be maintained to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows from surface runoff under 100-year, 24-hour precipitation conditions.
16. Annually, prior to the anticipated rainy season, any necessary erosion control measures shall be implemented, and any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs of precipitation and drainage control facilities shall be completed to prevent erosion or flooding of the site.
17. The Discharger need to submit an updated Operations Plan **by 31 August 2022**, which needs to include the following:

- a. An updated water balance using the design storm and the 100-year wet season precipitation distributed monthly.
- b. Alternative disposal methods for excess wastewater in the event that the surface impoundment water level exceeds the two-foot freeboard.
- c. A proposed ALR for the surface impoundment LCRS. The ALR is the maximum flow rate through the primary liner to the LCRS beyond which the Discharger is required to take actions to inspect and repair the primary liner system. The ALR is typically based on the recommendations in the 1992 USEPA guidance document *Action Leakage Rate for Leak Detection Systems*. The guidance recommends that ALR for lined surface impoundments be set at no more than 1,000 gallons per acre per day (gpad) unless site-specific conditions dictate otherwise.

C. Facility Specifications—The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Facility Specifications (SPRRs, § E) which are incorporated herein.

D. Closure Specifications—Except as otherwise directed below, the Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Closure and Post-Closure Specifications (SPRRs, § G) and closure-related Standard Construction Specifications (SPRRs, § F), as well as the following with respect to closure of landfills at the Facility.

1. The Discharger shall submit an updated Preliminary Closure Plan by **31 August 2022**. The updated Preliminary Closure Plan shall include costs estimates using today's dollars for closure and foreseeable corrective action for releases (Title 27, §§ 22207, 22222).
2. The Discharger shall submit a Final or Partial Final Closure and in accordance with section G of the SPRRs, at least two years prior to the proposed closure of the surface impoundment.
3. The Discharger shall obtain revised WDRs prior to closure of the surface impoundment.

E. Financial Assurances—Except as otherwise directed below, the Discharger shall comply with all Standard Financial Assurance Provisions (SPRRs, § H), as well as the following. The Discharger shall maintain assurances of financial

responsibility for the amounts specified in the most recently approved financial document, adjusted annually for inflation.

1. **Within 90 days** of approval of the updated Preliminary Closure Plan, the Discharger shall submit proof of a financial assurance mechanism, with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board listed as a beneficiary, in at least the estimated cost amounts in the updated Preliminary Closure Plan. The Discharger is required to annually adjust the cost estimates and financial assurance fund balance using an inflation factor that is equivalent to or greater than the inflation factor that CalRecycle determines annually. Using an inflation factor worksheet similar to that that CalRecycle publishes each year is an acceptable reporting option. (See Specification D.1).
2. Updated cost estimates using the current year's dollars shall be required every five years.
3. A report regarding financial assurances, shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board annually, no later than **1 June**.
4. If the Central Valley Water Board determines that the submitted financial assurances for the Facility are inadequate, the Discharger shall, within **90 days** of such determination, obtain a new financial assurance mechanism for the amount specified by the Central Valley Water Board.
5. The operative Preliminary Closure Plan shall include all components required per Title 27, section 21769, subdivision (c), and include a lump sum cost estimate for:
 - a. Completion of all actions required for closure of each WMU;
 - b. Preparation of detailed design specifications;
 - c. Development of a Final Closure Plan.

F. Monitoring Requirements—Except as otherwise directed below, the Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Monitoring Specifications (SPRRs, § I) and Standard Response to Release Specifications (SPRRs, § J), as well as the following:

1. The Discharger shall comply with all provisions of the separately issued Monitoring R5-2021-#### and any subsequent revisions thereto (operative MRP).

2. The Discharger shall submit an updated Sampling Collection and Analysis Plan (SCAP) and Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) by **31 August 2022**. The approved SCAP and WQPS shall be used to verify the compliance of the surface impoundment with each subsequent monitoring event. The approved SCAP and WQPS implement the Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) set forth in the operative MRP (see also Title 27, § 20390).
3. For the surface impoundment, the Discharger shall implement a groundwater, surface water and unsaturated zone detection monitoring program (DMP) in accordance with Title 27, sections 20385, 20415 and 20420.
4. If the surface impoundment becomes subject to corrective action, the Discharger shall implement a corrective action monitoring program (CAMP) in accordance with Title 27, sections 20385, 20415 and 20430, and Section I of the SPRRs.

G. Reporting Requirements—In addition to those Standard Provisions pertaining to notification and reporting obligations (see, e.g., §§ K.1-2, K.6, K.8-10), the Discharger shall comply with the following provisions.

1. The Discharger shall comply with all MRP provisions pertaining to the submittal and formatting of reports and data.
2. Reports shall be submitted electronically via the State Water Board's [GeoTracker Database](https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov) (https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov). After uploading, the Discharger shall notify Central Valley Water Board staff via email at CentralValleyFresno@WaterBoards.ca.gov. The following information shall be included in the body of the email:

Attention:	Title 27 Compliance & Enforcement Unit
Report Title:	[Title of Report]
GeoTracker Upload ID:	T10000017210
Facility:	Reedley Winery, Class II Surface Impoundment
County:	Fresno County
CIWQS Place ID:	253970

3. All technical reports submitted under this Order shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a California-licensed civil engineer or engineering geologist. For the purposes of this section, a “technical report” is a report incorporating the application of scientific or engineering principles.

H. Time Schedule—The Discharger shall complete the following tasks in accordance with the specified deadlines:

Table 4—Time Schedule

Item No.	Category	Task	Deadline
1.	Preliminary Closure Plan	Submit a Preliminary Closure Plan with updated cost estimates for closure and corrective action in accordance with Section D.1 of this Order.	31 August 2022
2.	Final or Partial Closure and Post Closure Maintenance Plan	At least two years prior to the proposed closure of any portion of the surface impoundment in accordance with Section D.2 of this Order.	Two years prior to closure
3.	Updated Sampling and Analysis Plan and Water Quality Protection Standard Plan	Submit an updated Sampling and Analysis Plan and Water Quality Protection Standard in accordance with Section F.2).	31 August 2022
4.	Financial Assurances	Submit proof of a financial assurance mechanism, with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board listed as a beneficiary, in at least the estimated cost amounts in the updated Preliminary Closure Plan.	Within 90 days of updated Preliminary Closure Plan approval
4.	Financial Assurances	Annual Review of Financial Assurance..	1 June of every year
5.	Financial Assurances	Submit updated cost estimates using that current year's dollars.	Every five years

Item No.	Category	Task	Deadline
6.	Discharge	Submit updated operations plan.	31 August 2022

I. Other Provisions

1. The Discharger shall maintain at the Facility copies of this Order (including all attachments), the operative Monitoring & Reporting Program (i.e., MRP R5-2021-#### and any revisions thereto), and the SPRRs. These materials shall be made available to all operating personnel, who shall be familiar with the contents of such materials.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 (including those provisions not specifically referenced herein).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A—SITE LOCATION MAP

Attachment B—FACILITY MAP

Information Sheet

Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge requirements for Industrial Facilities Regulated by Title 27, April 2016 Edition (SPRRs or Standard Provisions)

Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2021-#### (separate document)

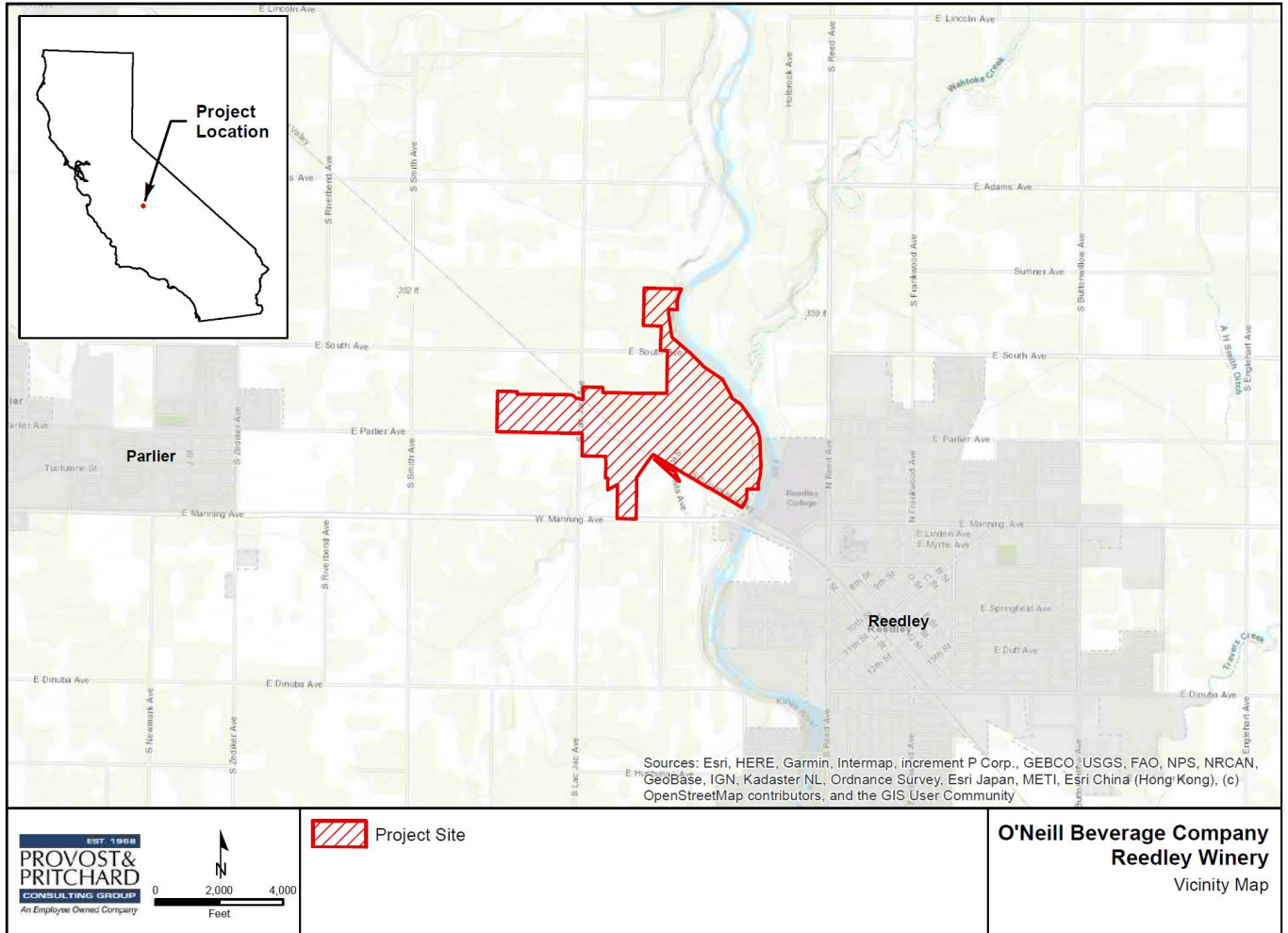
ENFORCEMENT

If, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, the Dischargers fail to comply with the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer may refer this matter to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement, may issue a complaint for administrative civil liability, or may take other enforcement actions. Failure to comply with this Order may result in the assessment of Administrative Civil Liability of up to \$10,000 per violation, per day, depending on the violation, pursuant to the Water Code, including sections 13268, 13350 and 13385. The Central Valley Water Board reserves its right to take any enforcement actions authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Any person aggrieved by this Central Valley Water Board action may petition the State Water Board for review in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2050 et seq. To be timely, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 pm on the 30th day after the date of this Order; if the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 pm on the next business day. The law and regulations applicable to filing petitions are available on the [State Water Board website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality) (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality). Copies will also be provided upon request.

ATTACHMENT A—SITE LOCATION MAP



7/22/2020 : G:\O'Neill Beverage-2956\Ongoing Reg Compliance\4 GIS\Map\Vicinity2.mxd

This Figure was taken from the First Quarter 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report

ATTACHMENT B—FACILITY MAP



This Figure was taken from the First Quarter 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

[TENTATIVE] WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R5-2021-####
FOR
O'NEILL VINTNERS & DISTILLERS, LLC
REEDLEY WINERY, CLASS II SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT
FRESNO COUNTY

INFORMATION SHEET

O'Neill Vintners & Distillers, LLC (Discharger) owns and operates the Reedley Winery, Class II Surface Impoundment (Facility), which is located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Reedley in Fresno County, SW ¼ of Section 21, Township 15 South, Range 23 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M). The Facility is situated on a 197-acre property comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 363-061-32. The address associated with the Facility is 8418 South Lac Jac Avenue, Parlier, California 93648.

The Discharger operates a Class II surface impoundment that was constructed in 2001 to receive discharges from its bottling plant. In 2003, the Discharger began segregating high salinity waste streams from Winery operations, including cooling water blow down, boiler blow down, ion exchange/deionizer regeneration waste, and water softener regenerant. These segregated waste streams are currently discharged to the surface impoundment, along with the wash water from the bottling plant. Process wastewater generated from the main plant is currently discharged to a land disposal area and is currently regulated by WDRs Order No. R5-2014-0045.

The Facility lies within the eastern portion of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province at surface elevation of approximately 245 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The round surface is relatively flat. Land uses within one mile of the Facility is primarily agricultural consisting of orchards and vineyards, and includes some residences and an elementary school. Groundwater underneath the Facility is first encountered between approximately 65.80 and 69.80 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater elevations range between 283.29 and 283.96 feet MSL. The generalized groundwater gradient across the Facility was estimated to be approximately 0.0014 feet per foot to the west-southwest (First Quarter 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report). Groundwater is presumably influenced by seasonal changes in surface flows in the nearby Kings River and local agricultural activities.

Groundwater monitoring wells were installed to characterize groundwater and monitor the effects of the winery discharge to land. Historical preliminary information indicates that groundwater immediately underlying the Facility has been significantly degraded resulting from the winery wastewater discharges to land disposal area. Concentrations in background monitoring well MW-14 were detected at high as 1,724 µmhos/cm for electrical conductivity and 830 mg/L for TDS. Elevated concentrations have been detected in background groundwater monitoring wells installed in the vicinity of the Class II Surface Impoundment.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
FOR
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES REGULATED BY TITLE 27
(Title 27, § 20005 et seq.)

April 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
A. APPLICABILITY	2
B. TERMS AND CONDITIONS	2
C. STANDARD PROHIBITIONS	4
D. STANDARD DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS	4
E. STANDARD FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS	5
F. STANDARD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS	6
G. STANDARD CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE SPECIFICATIONS	9
H. STANDARD FINANCIAL ASSURANCE PROVISIONS	10
I. STANDARD MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS	10
J. RESPONSE TO A RELEASE	20
K. GENERAL PROVISIONS	21
L. STORM WATER PROVISIONS	23

A. APPLICABILITY

1. These Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (SPRRs) are applicable to Class II surface impoundments, waste piles, and land treatment units that are regulated by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (hereafter, Central Valley Water Board) pursuant to the provisions of California Code of Regulations, title 27 ("Title 27"), section 20005 et seq.
2. "Order," as used throughout this document, means the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) to which these SPRRs are incorporated.
3. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, and do not protect the Discharger from liabilities under federal, state, or local laws. This Order does not convey any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is held invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.
5. If there is any conflicting or contradictory language between the WDRs, the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), or the SPRRs, then language in the WDRs shall govern over either the MRP or the SPRRs, and language in the MRP shall govern over the SPRRs.
6. If there is a site-specific need to change a requirement in these SPRRs for a particular facility, the altered requirement shall be placed in the appropriate section of the WDRs and will supersede the corresponding SPRRs requirement. These SPRRs are standard and cannot be changed as part of the permit writing process or in response to comments, but they will be periodically updated on an as-needed basis.
7. Unless otherwise stated, all terms are as defined in Water Code section 13050 and in Title 27, section 20164.

B. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Failure to comply with any waste discharge requirement, monitoring and reporting requirement, or Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirement, or other order or prohibition issued, reissued, or amended by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board, or intentionally or negligently discharging waste, or causing or permitting waste to be deposited where it is discharged into the waters of the state and creates a condition of pollution or nuisance, is a violation of this Order and the Water Code, which can result in the imposition of civil monetary liability [Wat. Code, § 13350(a)]
2. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to [Wat. Code, § 13381]:

- a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
 - c. A change in any condition that results in either a temporary or permanent need to reduce or eliminate the authorized discharge; or
 - d. A material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge.
3. Before initiating a new discharge or making a material change in the character, location, or volume of an existing discharge, the Discharger shall file a new report of waste discharge (ROWD), or other appropriate joint technical document (JTD), with the Central Valley Water Board [Wat. Code, § 13260(c) and § 13264(a)]. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:
- a. An increase in area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in waste discharge requirements;
 - b. A significant change in disposal method, location, or volume (e.g., change from land disposal to land treatment);
 - c. A change in the type of waste being accepted for disposal; or
 - d. A change to previously-approved liner systems or final cover systems that would eliminate components or reduce the engineering properties of components.
4. Representatives of the Central Valley Water Board may inspect the facilities to ascertain compliance with the waste discharge requirements. The inspection shall be made with the consent of the owner or possessor of the facilities or, if the consent is refused, with a duly issued warrant. However, in the event of an emergency affecting the public health or safety, an inspection may be made without consent or the issuance of a warrant [Wat. Code, §13267(c)].
5. The Central Valley Water Board will review this Order periodically and will revise these waste discharge requirements when necessary [Wat. Code, § 13263(e) and Title 27, § 21720(b)].
6. Except for material determined to be confidential in accordance with California law and regulations, all reports prepared in accordance with terms of this Order shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Central Valley Water Board [Wat. Code, § 13267(b)]. Data on waste discharges, water quality, geology, and hydrogeology shall not be considered confidential.
7. A discharge of waste into the waters of the state is a privilege, not a right. No discharge of waste into waters of the state, whether or not the discharge is

made pursuant to waste discharge requirements, shall create a vested right to continue the discharge [Wat. Code, § 13263(g)].

8. Technical and monitoring reports specified in this Order are requested pursuant to the Water Code [§13267(b)]. Failure to furnish the reports by the specified deadlines or falsifying information in the reports, are misdemeanors that may be liable civilly in accordance with §13268(b) of the Water Code [Wat. Code, §13268(a)].

C. STANDARD PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of wastes which have the potential to reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures or which, if commingled with other wastes in the waste management unit, could produce violent reaction, heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic by-products, or reaction products, which, in turn:
 - a. require a higher level of containment than provided by the unit; or
 - b. are 'restricted wastes'; or
 - c. impair the integrity of containment structures;is prohibited [Title 27, § 20200(b)].
2. The discharge of wastes outside of a waste management unit or portions of a unit specifically designed for their containment is prohibited.
3. The discharge of waste to a closed waste management unit is prohibited.
4. The discharge of waste constituents to the unsaturated zone or to groundwater is prohibited, except within the treatment zone at a land treatment unit.
5. The discharge of solid or liquid waste or leachate to surface waters, surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited.

D. STANDARD DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger is responsible for accurate characterization of wastes, including a determination of whether or not wastes will be compatible with containment features and other wastes at the waste management unit and whether or not the wastes are required to be managed as a hazardous waste [Title 27, § 20200(c)] or designated waste [Title 27, § 20210].
2. Leachate collected from a waste management unit shall be discharged to the unit from which it came, or discharged to an appropriate waste management unit in accordance with Title 27 and in a manner consistent with the waste classification of the liquid [Title 27, § 20200(d) and § 20340(g)].

3. Wastes shall be discharged only into waste management units specifically designed for their containment and/or treatment, as described in this Order.
4. The discharge shall remain within the designated disposal area at all times.
5. The discharge of waste shall not cause a nuisance condition [Wat. Code, § 13050(m)].

E. STANDARD FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. All waste management units shall be designed, constructed, and operated to ensure that wastes, including leachate, will be a minimum of 5 feet above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater [Title 27, § 20240(c)], including the capillary fringe.
2. Surface and subsurface drainage from outside of a waste management unit shall be diverted from the unit [Title 27, § 20365(e)].
3. The Discharger shall **immediately** notify the Central Valley Water Board staff of any slope failure occurring at a waste management unit. Any failure which threatens the integrity of containment features or the waste management unit shall be promptly corrected in accordance with an approved method [Title 27, § 21710(c)(2)].
4. The Discharger shall **immediately** notify Central Valley Water Board staff of any flooding, unpermitted discharge of waste off-site or outside of waste management units, equipment failure, or other change in site conditions which could impair the integrity of waste or leachate containment facilities or precipitation and drainage control structures.
5. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order any facility, control system, or monitoring device installed to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
6. The Discharger shall lock all groundwater monitoring wells with a lock on the well cap or monitoring well box. All monitoring devices shall be clearly labeled with their designation including all monitoring wells, LCRS risers, and lysimeter risers and shall be easily accessible for required monitoring by authorized personnel. Each monitoring device shall be clearly visible and be protected from damage by equipment or vehicles.
7. The Discharger shall maintain the depth of the fluid in the sump of each waste management unit at the minimum needed for efficient pump operation (the depth at which the pump turns on given the pump intake height and maximum pump cycle frequency).

8. Each LCRS shall be tested at least annually to demonstrate proper operation. The results of the tests shall be compared with earlier tests made under comparable conditions [Title 27, § 20340(d)].
9. The Discharger shall maintain a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements* in accordance with State Water Board Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ (or most recent general industrial storm water permit), or retain all storm water on-site.

F. STANDARD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall submit for review and approval at least **90 days** prior to proposed construction, design plans and specifications for new Class II waste management units that include the following:
 - a. Detailed construction drawings showing all required liner system components, the LCRS, leachate sump, unsaturated zone monitoring system, and access to the LCRS for required annual testing.
 - b. A Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Plan prepared by a California-registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, and that meets the requirements of Title 27, section 20324.
 - c. A geotechnical evaluation of the area soils, evaluating their use as the base layer or reference to the location of this information in the ROWD/JTD [Title 27, § 21750(f)(4)].
 - d. Information about the seismic design of the proposed new waste management unit (or reference to the location of this information in the ROWD/JTD) in accordance with Title 27, section 20370.
 - e. A revised water quality monitoring plan for groundwater detection monitoring (or information showing the existing plan is adequate) in accordance with Title 27, section 20415.
 - f. An Operation Plan (or reference to the location of this information in the ROWD/JTD) meeting the requirements of Title 27, sections 21760(b) and 20375(b).
2. All containment structures shall be designed by, and construction shall be supervised by, a California registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist, and shall be certified by that individual as meeting the prescriptive standards, or approved engineered alternative design, in accordance with this Order prior to waste discharge.
3. The Discharger shall not proceed with construction until the construction plans, specifications, and all applicable construction quality assurance plans have

been approved. Waste management units shall receive a final inspection and approval of the construction by Central Valley Water Board staff before use of the unit commences [Title 27, § 20310(e)].

4. Any report, or any amendment or revision of a report, that proposes a design or design change that might affect a waste management unit's containment features or monitoring systems shall be approved by a California registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist [Title 27, § 21710(d)].
5. Materials used in containment structures shall have appropriate chemical and physical properties to ensure that such structures do not fail to contain waste because of pressure gradients, physical contact with waste or leachate, chemical reactions with soil or rock, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, or because of the stress of daily operations [Title 27, § 20320(a)].
6. Waste management units and their respective containment structures shall be designed and constructed to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping [Title 27, § 20365(a)].
7. The Discharger shall design storm water conveyance systems for Class II units for a 1,000-year, 24-hour storm event [Title 27, § 21750(e)(3)].
8. All Class II waste management units shall be designed to withstand maximum credible earthquake without damage to the foundation or to the structures that control leachate, or surface drainage, or erosion [Title 27, § 20370(a)].
9. The Discharger shall perform stability analyses that include components to demonstrate the integrity of the waste management unit foundation, final slopes, and containment systems under both static and dynamic conditions throughout the life of the unit [Title 27, § 21750(f)(5)].
10. New Class II Units, other than LTUs and expansions of existing Class II units, shall have a 200 foot setback from any known Holocene fault. [Title 27, § 20250(d)].
11. Liners shall be designed and constructed to contain the fluid, including waste, and leachate [Title 27, § 20330(a)].
12. Hydraulic conductivities shall be determined primarily by appropriate field test methods in accordance with accepted civil engineering practice. The results of laboratory tests with both water and leachate, and field tests with water, shall be compared to evaluate how the field permeabilities will be affected by leachate. It is acceptable for the Discharger to use appropriate compaction tests in conjunction with laboratory hydraulic conductivity tests to determine field permeabilities as long as a reasonable number of field hydraulic conductivity tests are also conducted [Title 27, § 20320(c)].

13. Hydraulic conductivities specified for containment structures other than the final cover shall be relative to the fluids (leachate) to be contained. Hydraulic conductivities for the final cover shall be relative to water [Title 27, § 20320(b)].
14. A test pad for each barrier layer and any final cover shall be constructed in a manner duplicating the field construction. Test pad construction methods, with the designated equipment, shall be used to determine if the specified density/moisture-content/hydraulic conductivity relationships determined in the laboratory can be achieved in the field with the compaction equipment to be used and at the specified lift thickness [Title 27, § 20324(g)(1)(A)].
15. The Discharger shall ensure proper preparation of the subgrade for any liner system that includes a GCL so as to provide a smooth surface that is free from rocks, sticks, or other debris that could damage or otherwise limit the performance of the GCL.
16. The Discharger shall propose an electronic leak location survey of the top liner for any new waste management unit in the construction quality assurance plan unless the Discharger demonstrates that a leak location survey is not needed.
17. Leachate collection and removal systems are required for Class II surface impoundments [Title 27, § 20340(a)].
18. The LCRS shall be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to collect and remove twice the maximum anticipated daily volume of leachate from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20340(b)].
19. Leachate collection and removal systems shall be designed and operated to function without clogging through the life of the waste management unit.
20. The leachate sump, leachate removal pump, and pump controls shall be designed and set to maintain a fluid depth no greater than the minimum needed for efficient pump operation [Title 27, § 20340(c)].
21. All construction of liner systems and final cover systems shall be performed in accordance with a Construction Quality Assurance Plan certified by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist [Title 27, § 20323].
22. The Construction Quality Assurance program shall be supervised by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist who shall be designated the CQA officer [Title 27, § 20324(b)(2)].
23. The Discharger shall ensure that a third party independent of both the Discharger and the construction contractor performs all of the construction quality assurance monitoring and testing during the construction of a liner system.

24. The Discharger shall notify Central Valley Water Board staff at least **14 days** prior to commencing field construction activities including construction of a new Class II waste management unit, construction of a final cover (for units closed as a landfill), or any other construction that requires Central Valley Water Board staff approval under this Order.
25. The Discharger shall submit for review and approval at least **60 days** prior to proposed discharge, final documentation required in Title 27 Section 20324(d)(1)(C) following the completion of construction of a new Class II waste management unit. The report shall be certified by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist and include a statement that the liner system was constructed in accordance with the approved design plans and specifications, the CQA Plan, the requirements of the WDRs, and that it meets the performance goals of Title 27. The report shall contain sufficient information and test results to verify that construction was in accordance with the design plans and specifications, the construction quality assurance plan, and the performance goals of Title 27.
26. The Discharger shall not discharge waste onto a newly constructed liner system until the final documentation report has been reviewed and an acceptance letter has been received.

G. STANDARD CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The final closure and post-closure maintenance plan for the waste management unit shall include at least the following: an itemized cost analysis, closure schedule, any proposed final treatment procedures, map, changes to the unit description presented in the most recent ROWD, future land use, and a construction quality assurance plan [Title 27, § 21769(c) & (d)].
2. Closure of each waste management unit shall be under the direct supervision of a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist [Title 27, § 20950(b)].
3. The final cover of waste management units closed as a landfill shall be designed, graded, and maintained to prevent ponding and soil erosion due to high run-off velocities [Title 27, § 21090(b)(1)(A)].
4. The final grading design shall be designed and approved by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist [Title 27, § 21090(b)(1)(C)].
5. All final cover designs shall include a minimum 1-foot thick erosion resistant vegetative layer or a mechanically erosion-resistant layer [Title 27, § 21090(a)(3)(A)(1 & 2)].

6. Areas with slopes greater than ten percent, surface drainage courses, and areas subject to erosion by wind or water shall be designed and constructed to prevent such erosion [Title 27, § 21090(b)(2)].
7. The Discharger shall design storm water conveyance systems for Class II units that are closed as a landfill for a 1,000-year, 24-hour storm event [Title 27, § 21750(e)(3)].
8. Construction or repair of a final cover system's low-hydraulic conductivity layer is to be carried out in accordance with an approved construction quality assurance plan [Title 27, § 21090(b)(1)(E)].
9. Within **30 days** of completion of all closure activities, the Discharger shall certify that all closure activities were performed in accordance with the most recently approved final closure plan and CQA Plan, and in accordance with all applicable regulations. The Discharger shall also certify that units that are closed as a landfill shall be maintained in accordance with an approved post-closure maintenance plan [Title 27, § 21710(c)(6)].
10. The post-closure maintenance period for units closed as a landfill shall continue until the Central Valley Water Board determines that wastes remaining in the landfill unit(s) no longer pose a threat to water quality [Title 27, § 20950(a)(1)].
11. The Discharger shall periodically inspect and identify problems with the final cover including areas that require replanting, erosion, areas lacking free drainage, and any areas damaged by equipment operations [Title 27, § 21090(a)(4)(B)].
12. The Discharger shall repair any cover promptly in accordance with a cover repair plan to be included in the final post-closure maintenance plan [Title 27, § 21090(a)(4)(C)].

H. STANDARD FINANCIAL ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall establish an irrevocable fund (or provide other means) for closure to ensure closure of each Class II unit in accordance with an approved closure plan [Title 27, § 20950(f) and § 22207(a)].
2. The Discharger shall obtain and maintain assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known and reasonably foreseeable releases from the waste management unit [Title 27, §20380(b) and § 22222].

I. STANDARD MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

1. The water quality monitoring program shall include appropriate and consistent sampling and analytical procedures and methods designed to ensure that

monitoring results provide a reliable indication of water quality at all monitoring points and background monitoring points [Title 27, § 20415(e)(4)].

2. All monitoring systems shall be designed and certified by a registered geologist or a registered civil engineer [Title 27, § 20415(e)(1)].
3. All monitoring wells shall be cased and constructed in a manner that maintains the integrity of the monitoring well bore hole and prevents the bore hole from acting as a conduit for contaminant transport [Title 27, § 20415(b)(4)(A)].
4. All sample chemical analyses of any material shall be performed by a laboratory certified by the California Department of Health Services [Wat. Code, § 13176(a)].
5. A Detection Monitoring Program for a new Class II waste management unit shall be installed, operational, and one year of monitoring data collected from background monitoring points prior to the discharge of wastes [Title 27, § 20415(e)(6)].
6. Background for water samples shall be represented by the data from all samples taken from applicable background monitoring points during that reporting period (at least one sample from each background monitoring point).
7. The Discharger shall submit for approval, establish, and maintain an approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan. The Sample Collection and Analysis Plan shall at a minimum include:
 - a. Sample collection procedures describing purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment;
 - b. Sample preservation information and shipment procedures;
 - c. Sample analytical methods and procedures;
 - d. Sample quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures;
 - e. Chain of Custody control; and
 - f. Sample analysis information including sample preparation techniques to avoid matrix interferences, method detection limits (MDLs), practical quantitation limits (PQLs) and reporting limits (RLs), and procedures for reporting trace results between the MDL and PQL.

If required by the Executive Officer, the Discharger shall modify the Sample Collection and Analysis Plan to conform with this Order.

8. For any given monitored medium, the samples taken from all monitoring points and background monitoring points to satisfy the data analysis requirements for a given reporting period shall all be taken **within a span not to exceed 30 days**, unless a longer time period is approved, and shall be taken in a manner that ensures sample independence to the greatest extent feasible. Specific methods of collection and analysis must be identified. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of USEPA Methods, such as the latest editions, as applicable, of: (1) Methods for the Analysis of Organics in Water and Wastewater (USEPA 600 Series), (2) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste (SW-846, latest edition), and (3) Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes (USEPA 600/4-79-020), and in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan. Appropriate sample preparation techniques shall be used to minimize matrix interferences.
9. If methods other than USEPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, or there is a proposed alternant USEPA method than the one listed in the MRP, the proposed methodology shall be submitted for review and approval prior to use, including information showing its equivalence to the required method.
10. The **methods of analysis and the detection limits** used must be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For the monitoring of any constituent or parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90% non-numerical determinations (i.e., "trace" or "ND") in data from background monitoring points for that medium, the analytical method having the lowest MDL shall be selected from among those methods which would provide valid results in light of any matrix effects or interferences.
11. The laboratory reporting limit (RL) for all reported monitoring data shall be set no greater than the practical quantitation limit (PQL).
12. **"Trace" results** - results falling between the MDL and the PQL - shall be reported as such, and shall be accompanied both by the estimated MDL and PQL values for that analytical run.
13. Laboratory data shall not be altered or revised by the Discharger. If the Discharger observes potential lab errors, it shall identify the issue in the monitoring report and shall describe steps that will be taken to prevent similar errors in the future.
14. **MDLs and PQLs** shall be derived by the laboratory for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. These MDLs and PQLs shall reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the lab, rather than simply being quoted from USEPA analytical method manuals. In relatively

interference-free water, laboratory-derived MDLs and PQLs are expected to closely agree with published USEPA MDLs and PQLs. MDLs and PQLs shall be reported.

15. If the laboratory suspects that, due to a change in matrix or other effects, the true detection limit or quantitation limit for a particular analytical run differs significantly from the laboratory-derived MDL/PQL values, the results shall be flagged in the laboratory report accordingly, along with estimates of the detection limit and quantitation limit actually achieved. **The MDL shall always be calculated such that it represents the lowest achievable concentration associated with a 99% reliability of a nonzero result.** The PQL shall always be calculated such that it represents the lowest constituent concentration at which a numerical value can be assigned with reasonable certainty that it represents the constituent's actual concentration in the sample. Normally, PQLs should be set equal to the concentration of the lowest standard used to calibrate the analytical procedure.
16. All **QA/QC data** shall be reported, along with the sample results to which they apply, including the method, equipment, analytical detection and quantitation limits, the percent recovery, an explanation for any recovery that falls outside the QC limits, the results of equipment and method blanks, the results of spiked and surrogate samples, the frequency of quality control analysis, and the name and signature of a responsible person from the laboratory. **Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recoveries.** In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (i.e., field, trip, or lab blanks), the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged, but the analytical results shall not be adjusted.
17. Unknown chromatographic peaks shall be reported, flagged, and tracked for potential comparison to subsequent unknown peaks that may be observed in future sampling events. Identification of unknown chromatographic peaks that recur in subsequent sampling events may be required.
18. The sampling interval of each monitoring well shall be appropriately screened and fitted with an appropriate filter pack to enable collection of representative groundwater samples [Title 27, § 20415(b)(4)(B)].
19. All borings are to be logged during drilling under the direct supervision of a registered geologist or registered civil engineer with expertise in stratigraphic well logging [Title 27, § 20415(e)(2)].
20. Soils are to be described according to the Unified Soil Classification System [Title 27, § 20415(e)(2)(A)]. Rock is to be described in a manner appropriate for the purpose of the investigation [Title 27, § 20415(e)(2)(B)].

21. The Discharger shall submit a work plan for review and approval at least **60 days** prior to installation or abandonment of groundwater monitoring wells.
22. The Discharger shall provide Central Valley Water Board staff a minimum of **one week** notification prior to commencing any field activities related to the installation or abandonment of monitoring devices.
23. The water quality protection standard shall consist of the constituents of concern (COC), concentration limits, and the point of compliance. The water quality protection standard shall apply during the active life of the waste management unit, closure period, post-closure maintenance period, and any compliance period under Title 27, section 20410 [Title 27, § 20390].
24. The point of compliance at which the water quality protection standard applies is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit [Title 27, § 20405).
25. The compliance period is the minimum period of time during which the Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program and is the number of years equal to the active life of the waste management unit plus the closure period [Title 27, § 20410(a)].
26. The groundwater monitoring system shall include a sufficient number of monitoring points, installed at appropriate locations, to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer that represent the quality of groundwater that has not been affected by a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(b)(1)(A)].
27. The Detection Monitoring Program shall include a sufficient number of monitoring points, installed at appropriate locations and depths to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer that represent the quality of groundwater passing the point of compliance to allow the detection of a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(b)(1)(B)1.].
28. Additional monitoring points shall be added as necessary to provide the best assurance of the **earliest possible detection** of a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(b)(1)(B)2.].
29. The Detection Monitoring Program shall also include a sufficient number of monitoring points installed at appropriate depths and locations to yield groundwater samples from other aquifers or perched zones not already monitored to provide the **earliest possible detection** of a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(b)(1)(B)3. and 4., and §20420(b)].

30. A surface water monitoring system shall be established to monitor each surface water body that could be affected by a release from the waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(c)].
31. An unsaturated zone monitoring system shall be established for each waste management unit [Title 27, § 20415(d)].
32. The Discharger shall notify Central Valley Water Board staff within **seven days** if fluid is detected in a previously dry LCRS, unsaturated zone monitoring system, or if a progressive increase is detected in the volume of fluid in a LCRS [Title 27, § 21710(c)(3)].
33. Driller's logs for all monitoring wells shall to be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board and the Department of Water Resources [Wat. Code, § 13751 and Title 27, § 20415(b)(3)].
34. Groundwater elevation, temperature, electrical conductivity, turbidity, and pH are to be accurately measured at each well each time groundwater is sampled [Title 27, § 20415(e)(13)].
35. The groundwater flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer and in any zones of perched water and in any additional portions of the zone of saturation being monitored shall be determined at least quarterly [Title 27, § 20415(e)(15)].
36. The Discharger shall graph all analytical data from each monitoring point and background monitoring point and shall submit the graphs to the Central Valley Water Board annually [Title 27, § 20415(e)(14)].
37. For each waste management unit, the Discharger shall collect all data necessary for selecting appropriate data analysis methods for establishing background values for each constituent of concern and for each monitoring parameter [Title 27, § 20420(c)]. The Discharger shall propose a data analysis method that includes a detailed description of the criteria to be used for determining "measurably significant" (as defined in Title 27, section 20164) evidence of a release from the waste management unit and determining compliance with the water quality protection standard [Title 27, § 20415(e)(6) and (7)].
38. For statistical analysis of data, the Discharger shall use one of the methods described in Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(A)-(E). A non-statistical data analysis method can be used if the method can achieve the goal of the particular monitoring program at least as well as the most appropriate statistical method [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)]. The Discharger shall use a statistical or nonstatistical data analysis method that complies with Title 27, section 20415(e)(7, 8, 9, and 10), to compare the concentration of each constituent of concern or monitoring parameter with its respective background concentration to determine whether

there has been a measurably significant evidence of a release from the waste management unit. For any given monitoring point at which a given constituent has already exhibited a measurably significant indication of a release at that monitoring point, the Discharger may propose to monitor the constituent, at that well, using a concentration-versus-time plot.

39. The Discharger may propose an alternate statistical method [to the methods listed under Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(A-D)] in accordance with Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E), for review and approval.
40. The statistical method shall account for data below the practical quantitation limit (PQL) with one or more statistical procedures that are protective of human health and the environment. Any PQL validated pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(7) that is used in the statistical method shall be **the lowest concentration (or value) that can be reliably achieved** within limits of precision and accuracy specified in the WDRs or an approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan for routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the facility. The Discharger's technical report (Sample Collection and Analysis Plan and/or Water Quality Protection Standard Report), pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(7), shall consider the PQLs listed in Appendix IX, Article 19 to Chapter 14 of Division 4.5 of Title 22, CCR, for guidance when specifying limits of precision and accuracy. For any given constituent monitored at a background or downgradient monitoring point, an indication that falls between the MDL and the PQL for that constituent (hereinafter called a "trace" detection) shall be identified and used in appropriate statistical or non-statistical tests. Nevertheless, for a statistical method that is compatible with the proportion of censored data (trace and ND indications) in the data set, the Discharger can use the laboratory's concentration estimates in the trace range (if available) for statistical analysis, in order to increase the statistical power by decreasing the number of "ties".
41. The water quality protection standard for organic compounds which are not naturally occurring and not detected in background groundwater samples shall be taken as the detection limit of the analytical method used (e.g., USEPA methods 8260 and 8270).
42. Alternate statistical procedures may be used for determining the significance of analytical results for common laboratory contaminants (i.e., methylene chloride, acetone, diethylhexyl phthalate, and di-n-octyl phthalate) if part of an approved water quality protection standard. Nevertheless, analytical results involving detection of these analytes in any background or downgradient sample shall be reported and flagged for easy reference by Central Valley Water Board staff.
43. **Confirmation of Measurably Significant Evidence of a Release.** Whenever a constituent is detected at a detection monitoring point at a concentration that exceeds the concentration limit from the water quality protection standard, the

Discharger shall conduct verification sampling to confirm if the exceedance is due to a release or if it is a false-positive (unless previous monitoring has already confirmed a release for that constituent at that monitoring point). An exceedance of the concentration limit from the water quality protection standard is considered measurably significant evidence of a release that must be either confirmed or denied. There are two separate verification testing procedures:

- a. Standard Monitoring Specification I.44 provides the procedure for analytes that are detected in less than 10% of the background samples such as non-naturally occurring constituents like volatile organic compounds; and
- b. Standard Monitoring Specification I.45 provides the procedure for analytes that are detected in 10% or greater of the background samples such as naturally occurring constituents like chloride.

44. Verification Procedure for Analytes Detected in Less than 10% of

Background Samples. The Discharger shall use the following non-statistical method for all analytes that are detected in less than 10% of the background samples. The non-statistical method shall be implemented as follows:

- a. **Initial Determination of Measurably Significant Evidence of a Release.** Identify each analyte in the **current** detection monitoring point sample that exceeds either its respective MDL or PQL, and for which a release has not been previously confirmed. The Discharger shall conclude that the exceedance provides a preliminary indication of a release or a change in the nature or extent of the release, at that monitoring point, if **either**:
 - 1) The data contains two or more analytes that equal or exceed their respective MDLs; or
 - 2) The data contains one or more analyte that equals or exceeds its PQL.
- b. **Discrete Retest** [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)(E) and § 20420(j)(1-3)]:
 - 1) In the event that the Discharger or Central Valley Water Board staff concludes (pursuant to paragraph I.44.a., above) that there is a preliminary indication of a release, then the Discharger shall **immediately** notify Central Valley Water Board staff by phone or e-mail and, within **30 days** of such indication, shall collect two new (retest) samples from the monitoring point where the release is preliminarily indicated and analyze them for the constituents that caused the need for the retest.
 - 2) **Confirmation of a Release.** As soon as the retest data are available, the Discharger shall conclude that measurably significant evidence of a release is confirmed if (not including the original sample) two or more

analytes equal or exceed their respective MDLs or if one or more analyte equals or exceeds its PQL. The Discharger shall then:

- a) **Immediately** verbally notify the Central Valley Water Board whether or not the retest confirmed measurably significant evidence of a release for the analyte at the monitoring point, and follow up with written notification submitted by certified mail **within seven days** of the verbal notification; and
- b) Carry out the requirements of Section J, **RESPONSE TO A RELEASE** if a release has been confirmed.
- c) Add any five-year analyte that is confirmed per this method to the monitoring parameter list such that it is monitored during each regular monitoring event.

45. **Verification Procedure for Analytes Detected in 10% or Greater of the Background Samples.** The Discharger shall use either a statistical or non-statistical method pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E) for all analytes that are detected in 10% or greater of the background samples. The Discharger shall use one of the statistical methods required in Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E) unless another method has been proposed by the Discharger in a Water Quality Protection Standard Report (or equivalent report) and approved by the Central Valley Water Board in a Monitoring and Reporting Program pursuant to Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(A-D)] or section 20415(e)(8)(E). The method shall be implemented as follows:

- a. **Initial Determination of Measurably Significant Evidence of a Release.** The Discharger shall compare the value reported by the laboratory for each analyte to the statistically-derived concentration limit from the most recent report (Annual Monitoring Report or Water Quality Protection Standard Report) that uses the approved statistical procedure. If the value exceeds the concentration limit for that constituent, the Discharger shall conclude that there is measurably significant evidence of a release [Title 27, § 20420(i)].
- b. **Retest Method** [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)(E) and § 20420(j)(1-3)].
 - 1) In the event that the Discharger or Central Valley Water Board staff concludes (pursuant to paragraph 1.45.a., above) that there is a preliminary indication of a release, then the Discharger shall **immediately** notify Central Valley Water Board staff by phone or e-mail and, within **30 days** [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)(E)(3)] of such indication, the Discharger shall implement a verification procedure/retest option, in accordance with Title 27, sections 20415(e)(8)(E) and 20420(j)(2). The verification procedure shall include either a single “composite” retest (i.e., a statistical analysis that augments and reanalyzes the data from the monitoring point that indicated a release) or shall consist of at least two “discrete” retests

(i.e., statistical analyses each of which analyzes only newly-acquired data from the monitoring point that indicated a release) [Title 27, § 20415(e)(8)(E)]. The Discharger may use an alternate method previously approved by the Central Valley Water Board and included in the Monitoring and Reporting Program. The verification procedure shall comply with the requirements of Title 27, section 20415(e)(8)(E) in addition to the performance standards of Title 27, section 20415(e)(9). The retest samples shall be collected from the monitoring point where the release is preliminarily indicated and shall be analyzed for the constituents that caused the need for the retest. For any indicated monitoring parameter or constituent of concern, if the retest results of one or more of the retest data suites confirm the original indication, the Discharger shall conclude that measurably significant evidence of a release has been confirmed.

- 2) **Confirmation of a Release.** As soon as the retest data are available, the Discharger shall evaluate the results pursuant to paragraph I.45.b.1, above and shall:
 - a) **Immediately** verbally notify the Central Valley Water Board whether or not the retest confirmed measurably significant evidence of a release for the analyte at the monitoring point, and follow up with written notification submitted by certified mail **within seven days** of the verbal notification; and
 - b) Carry out the requirements of Section J, **RESPONSE TO A RELEASE** if a release has been confirmed.
 - c) Add any five-year analyte that is confirmed per this method to the monitoring parameter list such that it is monitored during each regular monitoring event.

46. **Physical Evidence of a Release.** If the Discharger determines that there is a significant **physical** evidence of a release, the Discharger shall immediately verbally notify Central Valley Water Board staff and provide written notification **by certified mail within 7 days** of such determination, and within **90 days** shall submit an amended report of waste discharge to establish an Evaluation Monitoring Program [Title 27, § 20385(a)(3) and § 20420(l)(1) & (2)].

J. RESPONSE TO A RELEASE

1. **Measurably Significant Evidence of a Release Has Been Confirmed.** If the Discharger has confirmed that there is measurably significant evidence of a release from a waste management unit pursuant to Standard Monitoring Specification I.44 or I.45, then the Discharger shall:
 - a. **Immediately** sample all monitoring points in the affected medium at that waste management unit and determine the concentration of all monitoring parameters and constituents of concern for comparison with established concentration limits. Because this constituent of concern scan does not involve statistical testing, the Discharger will need to collect and analyze only a single water sample from each monitoring point in the affected medium [Title 27, § 20420(k)(1)].
 - b. **Within 90 days** of confirming measurably significant evidence of a release, the Discharger shall submit an amended report of waste discharge to establish an Evaluation Monitoring Program meeting the requirements of Title 27, sections 20420(k)(5)(A-D), including but not limited to the results of sampling pursuant to paragraph J.1.a, above. The Evaluation Monitoring Program shall be designed for the collection and analysis of all data necessary to assess the nature and extent of the release and to determine the spatial distribution and concentration of each constituent throughout the zone affected by the release [Title 27, § 20420(k)(5) and § 20425(b)].
 - c. **Within 180 days** of confirming measurably significant evidence of a release, the Discharger shall submit to the Central Valley Water Board an initial engineering feasibility study for a Corrective Action Program necessary to meet the requirements of Title 27, section 20430. At a minimum, the initial engineering feasibility study shall contain a detailed description of the corrective action measures that could be taken to achieve background concentrations for all constituents of concern [Title 27, § 20420(k)(6)].
 - d. If the Discharger confirms that there is measurably significant evidence of a release from the waste management unit at any monitoring point, the Discharger may attempt to demonstrate that a source other than the waste management unit caused the evidence of a release or that the evidence is an artifact caused by an error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation or by natural variation in groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone. The Discharger may make a demonstration pursuant to Title 27, section 20420(k)(7) in addition to or in lieu of submitting both an amended report of waste discharge or an engineering feasibility study; however, the Discharger is not relieved of the requirements and due dates of Title 27, sections 20420(k)(6) & (7) unless Central Valley Water Board staff agree that the demonstration successfully shows that a source other than the

waste management unit caused the evidence of a release or that the evidence resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation or from natural variation in groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone. In order to make this demonstration, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board by certified mail of the intent to make the demonstration **within seven days** of determining measurably significant evidence of a release, and shall submit a report **within 90 days** of determining measurably significant evidence of a release [Title 27, § 20420(k)(7)].

- e. **Within 90 days** of the date that the Evaluation Monitoring Program from paragraph J.1.b is approved (the date is it established), the Discharger shall complete and submit the following:
 - i) **Results and Assessment for the Evaluation Monitoring Program.** A report with the results and assessment based on the approved Evaluation Monitoring Program [Title 27, § 20425(b)].
 - ii) **Updated Engineering Feasibility Study.** An updated engineering feasibility study for corrective action based on the data collected to delineate the release and data from the ongoing monitoring program required under Title 27, section 20425(e) [Title 27, § 20425(c)].
 - iii) **Amended ROWD for a Corrective Action Program.** An amended report of waste discharge to establish a Corrective Action Program meeting the requirements of Title 27, section 20430 based on the data collected to delineate the release and based on the updated engineering feasibility study [Title 27, § 20425(d)].

K. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply with any prohibition or limitation of this Order for any reason, the Discharger shall notify the appropriate Central Valley Water Board office by telephone **as soon as** it or its agents have knowledge of such noncompliance or potential for noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing **within two weeks**. The written notification shall state the nature, time, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to prevent recurrences and shall include a timetable for corrective actions.
2. All reports and transmittal letters shall be signed by persons identified below:
 - a. For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of senior vice-president.
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor.

- c. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected or appointed official.
 - d. A duly authorized representative of a person designated in a, b or c above if:
 - 1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in a, b, or c of this provision;
 - 2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a Unit, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - 3) The written authorization is submitted to the Central Valley Water Board.
 - e. Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.”
3. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to the waters of the State resulting from noncompliance with this Order. Such steps shall include accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature, extent, and impact of the noncompliance.
 4. The owner of the waste management facility shall have the continuing responsibility to assure protection of waters of the state from discharged wastes and leachate generated by discharged waste during the active life, closure, and any post-closure maintenance period of the waste management units and during subsequent use of the property for other purposes.
 5. The fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order shall not be regarded as a defense for the Discharger's violations of this Order.
 6. The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board of a material change in; the types, quantity, or concentrations of wastes discharged; site operations and features; or proposed closure procedures, including changes in cost

estimates. This notification shall be given a reasonable time before the changes are made or become effective. No changes shall be made without Central Valley Water Board approval following authorization for closure pursuant to the site Notification of Closure [Title 27, § 21710(a)(4)].

7. The Discharger shall maintain legible records of the volume and type of each waste discharged at each waste management unit or portion of a unit, and the manner and location of discharge. Such records shall be maintained by the Discharger until the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period. These records shall be on forms approved by the State Water Board or Central Valley Water Board and shall be maintained at the waste management facility until the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period. These records shall be available for review by representatives of the State Water Board or Central Valley Water Board at any time during normal business hours. At the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period, copies of these records shall be sent to the Central Valley Water Board [Title 27, § 21720(f)].
8. In the event of any change in landowner or the operator of the waste management facility, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator in writing of the existence of this Order. A copy of that notification shall be sent to the Central Valley Water Board.
9. In the event of any change of ownership or responsibility for construction, operation, closure, or post-closure maintenance of the waste discharge facilities described in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board prior to the effective date of the change and shall include a statement by the new Discharger that construction, operation, closure, or post-closure maintenance will be in compliance with this Order and any revisions thereof [Title 27, § 21710(c)(1)].
10. To assume ownership or operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Central Valley Water Board requesting transfer of the Order within **14 days** of assuming ownership or operation of this facility. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Central Valley Water Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory requirements contained in General Provision K.2 and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the Water Code. Transfer of this Order shall be approved or disapproved by the Central Valley Water Board.

L. STORM WATER PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall design storm water conveyance systems for Class II units for a 1,000-year, 24-hour storm event [Title 27, § 21750(e)(3)].

2. Waste management units and their respective containment structures shall be designed and constructed to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping under the precipitation conditions for the unit [Title 27, § 20365(a)].
3. Precipitation on Class II waste piles which is not diverted by covers or drainage control systems shall be collected and managed through the LCRS, which shall be designed and constructed to accommodate the precipitation conditions for each class unit [Title 27, § 20365(b)].
4. Diversion and drainage facilities shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to [Title 27, § 20365(c)]:
 - a. Accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows from surface runoff and under the precipitation conditions for the waste management unit.
 - b. Effectively divert sheet flow runoff laterally, via the shortest distance, into the drainage and collection facilities.
 - c. Prevent surface erosion through the use of energy dissipators where required to decrease the velocity of runoff, slope protection, and other erosion control measures where needed to prevent erosion.
 - d. Control and intercept run-on, in order to isolate uncontaminated surface waters from water that might have come into contact with waste.
 - e. Take into account:
 - i) For closed waste management units and for closed portions of units, the expected final contours of the closed unit, including its planned drainage pattern.
 - ii) For operating portions of waste management units other than surface impoundments, the unit's drainage pattern at any given time.
 - iii) The possible effects of the waste management unit's drainage pattern on and by the regional watershed.
 - iv) The design capacity of drainage systems of downstream and adjacent properties by providing for the gradual release of retained water downstream in a manner which does not exceed the expected peak flow rate at the point of discharge if there were no waste management facility.
 - f. Preserve the system's function. The Discharger shall periodically remove accumulated sediment from the sedimentation or detention basins as needed to preserve the design capacity of the system.

5. Collection and holding facilities associated with precipitation and drainage control systems shall be emptied immediately following each storm or otherwise managed to maintain the design capacity of the system [Title 27, § 20365(d)].
6. Surface and subsurface drainage from outside of a waste management unit shall be diverted from the unit [Title 27, § 20365(e)].
7. Cover materials shall be graded to divert precipitation from the waste management unit, to prevent ponding of surface water over wastes, and to resist erosion as a result of precipitation [Title 27, § 20365(f)].
8. Any drainage layer in a final cover shall be designed and constructed to intersect with the final drainage system for the waste management unit in a manner promoting free drainage from all portions of the drainage layer [Title 27, §20365(f)].