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**RULE 1150.1. CONTROL OF GASEOUS EMISSIONS FROM
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS**

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**The reference numbers in the left hand margin of the rule refer to sections of
40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart WWW (NSPS)**

RULE 1150.1. CONTROL OF GASEOUS EMISSIONS FROM MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

(a) Purpose

The rule is intended to limit Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill emissions to prevent public nuisance and possible detriment to public health caused by exposure to such emissions.

(b) Applicability

This rule applies to each active and inactive MSW landfill.

(c) Definitions

Terms used but not defined in this rule have the meaning given them in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.751 (Definitions):

- (1) ADMINISTRATOR means the Executive Officer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (District).
- (2) ACTIVE LANDFILL means an MSW landfill that has received waste on or after November 8, 1987.
- (3) BACKGROUND means the local ambient concentration of total organic compounds (TOC) measured as methane determined by holding the instrument probe approximately 5 to 6 feet above the landfill surface.
- (4) CLOSED LANDFILL means a disposal facility that has ceased accepting waste and was closed in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local statutes, regulations, and ordinances in effect at the time of closure.
- (5) INACTIVE LANDFILL means an MSW landfill where solid waste had been disposed of before November 8, 1987 and no more subsequent solid waste disposal activity has been conducted within the disposal facility.
- (6) MSW LANDFILL means an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where solid waste is placed in or on land. An MSW landfill may be either active or inactive.
- (7) OPERATOR means the person:
 - (A) Operating the MSW landfill, or
 - (B) Operating the MSW landfill gas collection or control system.
- (8) OWNER means the person holding Title to the property.

- (9) PERIMETER means the outer boundary of the entire waste disposal property.
- (10) PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER means an engineer holding a valid certificate issued by the State of California Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors or a state offering reciprocity with California.
- (11) TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT (TAC) means an air contaminant which has been identified as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to Section 7412 of Title 42 of the United States Code; or has been identified as a TAC by the Air Resources Board pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 39655 through 39662, or which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or potential hazard to human health.

(d) Active Landfill Design and Operation Requirements

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(11):

- (1) If a valid Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate for the collection and control system that meets the requirements of subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) has not been issued by the District by the adoption date of this rule, submit a site-specific collection and control system design plan. The design plan shall be prepared by a Professional Engineer and sent to the Executive Officer with applications for Permits to Construct or Permits to Operate no later than one year after the adoption of this rule. The Executive Officer shall review the collection and control system design and either approve it, disapprove it, or request that additional information be submitted.

752(b)(2)(i)
752(b)(2)(i)(D)

- (A) The collection and control system shall be designed to handle the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the landfill that requires control, to minimize migration of subsurface gas to comply with paragraph (d)(4), and to collect gas at an extraction rate to comply with paragraphs (d)(5) and (d)(6). For the purposes of calculating the maximum expected gas generation flow rate from the landfill, one of the equations in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.755(a)(1) shall be used. Another method may be

752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(1), (3), (4)
755(a)(1)
758(b)(1)(i)

used to determine the maximum gas generation flow rate, if the method has been approved by the Executive Officer.

- (B) If a valid Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate has not been issued by the District for the collection and control system, the collection and control system design plan shall either conform with specifications for active collection systems in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.759 or include a demonstration to the Executive Officer's satisfaction of the sufficiency of the alternative provisions describing the design and operation of the collection system, the operating parameters that would indicate proper performance, and appropriate monitoring procedures. Alternatives to this rule shall be submitted as specified in subdivision (i).

752(b)(2)(i)(C)
756(e)

- (C) The design plan shall provide for the control of collected MSW landfill emissions through the use of a collection and control system meeting the applicable requirements in clauses (d)(1)(C)(i) and (d)(1)(C)(ii):

752(b)(2)(iii)

- (i) Route all the collected gas to a control system designed and operated to either reduce NMOC by at least 98 percent by weight or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The required reduction efficiency or ppmv shall be established by an initial source test, required under 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.8 and annually thereafter using the test methods specified in paragraph (j)(1). The annual source test shall be conducted no later than 45 days after the anniversary date of the initial source test.

- (I) If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, the landfill gas stream shall be introduced into the flame zone. Where the landfill gas is the primary fuel for the boiler or process heater, introduction of the landfill gas stream into the flame zone is not required.

- (II) The control device shall be operated within the operating parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent compliant source test. The

operating parameters to be monitored are specified under paragraph (e)(6).

- (ii) Route the collected gas to a treatment system that processes the collected gas for subsequent sale or use. All emissions from any atmospheric vent from the gas treatment system shall be subject to the requirements of clause (d)(1)(C)(i).

- (2) Install and operate the collection and control system no later than 18 months after the submittal of the design plan.

752(b)(2)(ii)

- (3) If the District has not issued prior written approval for subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes, design and install subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes as specified in Section 1.1, Attachment A, to determine whether landfill gas migration exists. Installation of the refuse boundary probes shall be no later than 18 months after the submittal of the collection and control design plan as specified in paragraph (d)(1).

- (4) Operate the collection system to prevent the concentration of TOC measured as methane from exceeding five percent by volume in the subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes constructed for the purposes of detecting lateral migration of landfill gas away from the waste mass, as determined from collected samples.

- (5) Operate the collection system to prevent the concentration of TOC measured as methane from exceeding 50 ppmv as determined by integrated samples taken on numbered 50,000 square foot landfill grids.

- (6) Operate the collection system to prevent the concentration of TOC measured as methane from exceeding 500 ppmv above background as determined by instantaneous monitoring at any location on the landfill, except at the outlet of any control device.

753(d)

- (7) Operate the control or treatment system at all times when the collected gas is routed to the system. In the event the collection, treatment or control system is inoperable, the gas conveying system shall be shut down and all valves in the collection, treatment and control system contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere shall be closed no later than one hour after such breakdown or no later than one hour after the time the owner or operator knew or reasonably should have known of its occurrence.

753(e)

- (8) Operate the collection, treatment and control system until all the exemption criteria under subdivision (k) has been met and the reports

752(b)(2)(V)

specified in subparagraph (f)(2)(D) have been submitted to the Executive Officer.

- (9) Design, install and operate a wind speed and direction monitoring system with a continuous recorder of the requirements in subparagraphs (d)(9)(A) and (d)(9)(B), at a site which is representative of the wind speed and direction in the areas being sampled. The wind velocity shall be recorded throughout the sampling period. The wind direction transmitter shall be oriented to true north using a compass. The monitor shall be installed according to the criteria set forth in 40 CFR, Part 50.
 - (A) For wind speed use a 3 cup assembly, with a range of 0 to 50 miles per hour, with a threshold of 0.75 mile per hour or less.
 - (B) For wind direction use a vane, with a range of 0 to 540 degrees azimuth, with a threshold of plus-minus 2 degrees.
- (10) Comply with the requirements of Section 21140 – Final Cover, of California Code of Regulations Title 27, Subchapter 5 – Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance, upon closure of a MSW landfill unit, incorporated herein as Attachment B.
- (11) Comply with the requirement of Section 20200 – State Water Resources Conservation Board (SWRCB) Applicability and Classification Criteria of California Code of Regulations Title 27, Article 2 – SWRCB, Waste Classification and Management, with respect to the disposal of liquids and semi-solid waste at Class III landfills, incorporated herein as Attachment C.

(e) Active Landfill Sampling and Monitoring Requirements

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(6), after installation of the landfill gas control system:

- (1) Monitor and collect samples for analysis as specified in Section 1.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentrations of TOC and TAC each month from the subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes, to assure continued compliance. Any measurement of 5 percent TOC by volume or greater shall be recorded as an exceedance and the actions specified in subparagraphs (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(C) shall be taken.
 - (A) The probe shall be identified and the location recorded as specified in Section 1.6, Attachment A.

- (B) Adjustments to the vacuum of adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of the probe with the exceedance shall be made and the probe resampled no later than 10 calendar days after detecting the exceedance.
 - (C) If the resampling of the probe shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the probe shall be resampled again no later than 10 calendar days after the second exceedance. If the resampling shows a third exceedance, it is a violation unless the owner or operator determines that a new or replacement gas collection well is needed. The owner or operator must install and operate the new or replacement well no later than 45 days after detecting the third exceedance.
- (2) Collect monthly integrated samples for analysis as specified in Section 2.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentrations of TOC and TAC from the landfill surface, to assure continued compliance. Any reading of 50 ppmv or greater shall be recorded as an exceedance and the actions specified in subparagraphs (e)(2)(A) through (e)(2)(C) shall be taken.
- (A) The grid shall be identified and the location recorded as specified in Section 2.8, Attachment A.
 - (B) Cover maintenance or adjustments to the vacuum of adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of the grid with the exceedance shall be made and the grid resampled no later than 10 calendar days after detecting the exceedance. If measurable precipitation occurs within the 10 calendar days, all resampling and analysis shall comply with Section 2.2.2, Attachment A.
 - (C) If the resampling of the grid shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the grid shall be resampled again no later than 10 calendar days after the second exceedance. If the resampling shows a third exceedance, it is a violation unless the owner or operator determines that a new or replacement gas collection well is needed. The owner or operator must install and operate the new or replacement well no later than 45 days after detecting the third exceedance.
- (3) Monitor instantaneously as specified in Section 3.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentration of TOC each calendar quarter, to assure continued compliance. Any reading of 500 ppmv TOC or greater shall be

755(c)
756(f)

recorded as an exceedance and the actions specified in subparagraphs (e)(3)(A) through (e)(3)(C) shall be taken. Any closed landfill that has no monitored exceedances of the 500 ppmv standard in three consecutive quarterly monitoring periods may monitor annually. Any reading of 500 ppmv TOC or more above background detected during the annual monitoring or compliance inspections shall result in a return to quarterly monitoring for that landfill.

- (A) The location of each monitored exceedance shall be marked on the landfill or identified by using a global positioning system and the location recorded as specified in Section 3.4, Attachment A.
 - (B) Cover maintenance or adjustments to the vacuum of adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of each exceedance shall be made and the location shall be remonitored no later than 10 calendar days after detecting the exceedance.
 - (C) If the remonitoring of the location shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the location shall be remonitored again no later than 10 days after the second exceedance. If the remonitoring shows a third exceedance, it is a violation unless the owner or operator determines that a new or replacement gas collection well is needed. The owner or operator must install and operate the new or replacement well no later than 45 days after detecting the third exceedance.
- (4) Collect a monthly landfill gas sample for analysis as specified in Section 4.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentrations of TOC and TAC from the main gas collection header line entering the gas treatment and/or gas control systems.
 - (5) Collect monthly ambient air samples for analysis as specified in Section 5.0, Attachment A, to determine the concentrations of TOC and TAC from the landfill property boundary.
 - (6) Monitor the collection and control system equipment specified under subparagraphs (e)(6)(A) and (e)(6)(B) in order to comply with subparagraph (d)(1)(C).
 - (A) For an enclosed combustor install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, the following equipment:

756(b)

- (i) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of plus-minus 1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit. A temperature monitoring device is not required for boilers or process heaters with design heat input capacity greater than 44 megawatts.
- (ii) At least one gas flow rate measuring device that shall record the flow to the control device(s) at least every 15 minutes.

(B) For a device other than an enclosed combustor, demonstrate compliance with subparagraph (d)(1)(C) by providing information satisfactory to the Executive Officer describing the operation of the control device, the operating parameters that would indicate proper performance, and appropriate monitoring procedures. Alternatives to this rule shall be submitted as specified in subdivision (i). The Executive Officer may specify additional appropriate monitoring procedures.

756(d)

(f) Active Landfill Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall keep all records up-to-date, readily accessible and maintained for at least a period of 5 years and made available to District staff upon request. Records older than 2 years may be maintained off-site, if they are retrievable no later than 4 hours after request .

758(a)

(1) The records required in subparagraphs (f)(1)(A) through (f)(1)(H) shall be maintained at the facility.

(A) For the life of the control equipment as measured during the initial source test or compliance determination:

758(b)

- (i) The control device vendor specifications.
- (ii) The maximum expected gas generation flow rate as calculated in subparagraph (d)(1)(A).
- (iii) When seeking to demonstrate compliance with subparagraph (d)(1)(C) through the use of an enclosed combustion device other than a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity greater than 44 megawatts:

- (I) The average combustion temperature measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the source test.
- (II) The reduction of NMOC determined as specified in clause (d)(1)(C)(i) achieved by the control device.
- (iv) When seeking to demonstrate compliance with subclause (d)(1)(C)(i)(I) through the use of a boiler or process heater of any size: a description of the location at which the collected gas vent stream is introduced into the boiler or process heater over the same time period of the source testing.
- (B) The data required to be recorded under Section 1.6, Attachment A, for subsurface refuse boundary sampling probes and all remedial actions taken for exceedances of the 5 percent TOC standard required in paragraph (d)(4).
- (C) The data required to be recorded under Section 2.8, Attachment A, for integrated samples and all remedial actions taken for exceedances of the 50 ppmv TOC standard required in paragraph (d)(5).
- (D) The data required to be recorded under Section 3.4, Attachment A, for instantaneous monitoring and all remedial actions taken for exceedances of the 500 ppmv TOC standard required in paragraph (d)(6).
758(e)
- (E) The data required to be recorded under Section 4.5, Attachment A, for landfill gas samples collected from the main gas collection header line entering the gas treatment and/or gas control systems.
- (F) The data required to be recorded under Section 5.7, Attachment A, from ambient air collected at the landfill property boundary.
- (G) A description and the duration of all periods when the collection, treatment or control device was not operating for a period exceeding one hour and the length of time the system was not operating.
757(f)(3)
- (H) Continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored under paragraph (e)(6) as well as records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent source test are exceeded.
758(c)

- (i) The following constitute exceedances that shall be recorded:
 - (I) For enclosed combustors except for boilers and process heaters with design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts (150 million British thermal unit per hour) or greater, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average combustion temperature was more than 28° C (82° F) below the average combustion temperature during the most recent source test at which compliance with subparagraph (d)(1)(C) was determined.
 - (II) For boilers or process heaters, whenever there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required under clause (f)(1)(A)(iv).
 - (ii) Records of the indication of flow to the control device specified under paragraph (e)(6)(A)(ii).
 - (iii) Each owner or operator who uses a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater to comply with subparagraph (d)(1)(C) shall keep records of all periods of operation of the boiler or process heater. (Examples of such records could include records of steam use, fuel use, or monitoring data collected pursuant to other State, local, Tribal, or Federal regulatory requirements.)
- (2) The reports required in subparagraphs (f)(2)(A) through (f)(2)(D) shall be submitted to the Executive Officer (Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable).
- (A) The initial source test report no later than 180 days after start-up and each succeeding complete annual source test report no later than 45 days after the anniversary date of the initial source test, for all control systems required in subparagraph (d)(1)(C).
 - (B) A report no later than 45 days after the last day of each calendar quarter with the information required in clauses (f)(2)(B)(i) and (f)(2)(B)(ii).

- (i) All exceedances of the emission standards required in paragraphs (d)(4), (d)(5) and (d)(6) in the format required under Sections 1.6, 2.8 and 3.4, Attachment A. All exceedance resampling/remonitoring and each corrective action required under paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2) and (e)(3). If there are no exceedances, submit a letter stating there were no exceedances for that quarter.
 - (ii) All TAC analyses required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(5).
 - (C) A closure report to the Executive Officer no later than 30 days after waste acceptance cessation. The Executive Officer may request additional information as may be necessary to verify that permanent closure has taken place in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 258, Section 258.60 or the applicable federal, state and local statutes, regulations, and ordinances in effect at the time of closure. If a closure report has been submitted to the Executive Officer, no additional wastes shall be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described under 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.7(a)(4).
757(d)
 - (D) A decommissioning report to the Executive Officer 30 days prior to well capping, removal or cessation of operation of the collection, treatment or control equipment. The decommissioning report shall contain all of the items as specified in clauses (f)(2)(D)(i) through (f)(2)(D)(iii):
757(e)
 - (i) A copy of the closure report submitted in accordance with subparagraph (f)(2)(C).
 - (ii) A copy of the initial source test report demonstrating that the collection and control system has been installed a minimum of 15 years.
 - (iii) All records needed to verify the landfill meets the exemption criteria under subdivision (k).
- (g) **Active Landfill Compliance Schedule**
The MSW landfill owner or operator shall comply with the active landfill requirements of this rule or submit alternatives to this rule as specified in subdivision (i) no later than 90 days after April 10, 1998. Rule 1150.1

Compliance Plans previously submitted to the District shall remain in effect during the 90 days after April 10, 1998, or until the owner or operator has received an approved alternative Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan submitted as specified in subdivision (i).

(h) **Inactive Landfill Requirements**

The MSW landfill owner or operator shall comply with either the applicable requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2) or submit alternatives to this rule as specified in subdivision (i).

(1) Inactive landfills that have a landfill gas collection system shall meet all of the active landfill requirements. For those inactive landfills without a gas collection system and determined to need one, meet all of the active landfill requirements, except the collection and control system design plan and applications for permits shall be submitted no later than one year after notification by the Executive Officer.

(2) Inactive landfills without a gas collection system:

(A) Upon discovery of TOC measured as methane exceeding 500 ppmv at any location on the landfill surface, apply mitigation measures such as compaction, additional cover, and/or watering to reduce the emissions to less than 500 ppmv. The procedure used for measurement of TOC shall meet the requirements of Section 3.0, Attachment A.

(B) Submit the following Data and/or meet the required action in paragraph (h)(1):

(i) At any time after the adoption of this rule, but not later than 30 days after the receipt of a request, submit to the Executive Officer a screening questionnaire pursuant to California Air Resources Board Health and Safety Code (H & S) 41805.5.

(ii) No later than 90 days after the date of a second request, submit to the Executive Officer a solid waste air quality assessment test (SWAT) report pursuant to H & S 41805.5, to determine whether or not a landfill gas collection and control system and/or a subsurface refuse boundary probe sampling system shall be required to be installed.

- (iii) If additional time is needed to provide the information required in clauses (h)(2)(B)(i) and (h)(2)(B)(ii), a written request for an extension may be submitted in writing to the Executive Officer, indicating the amount of time that is needed to obtain such information. Such a request for an extension may be submitted to the Executive Officer no later than 30 days after the receipt of the Executive Officer's requests as specified in clauses (h)(2)(B)(i) and (h)(2)(B)(ii).
- (iv) Upon notification by the Executive Officer that a landfill gas collection and control system and/or a subsurface refuse boundary probe sampling system shall be required, comply with paragraph (h)(1).

(i) Alternatives:

752(b)(2)(i)(B)

Because of the many site-specific factors involved in the design and operation of landfill gas systems, alternatives to the requirements, test methods, procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting provisions of this rule may be necessary. All alternatives to the requirements of this rule shall be submitted to the Executive Officer in a Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan. The Executive Officer shall review the Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan and either approve it, disapprove it, or request that additional information be submitted. The Executive Officer shall deny the plan unless he determines that it will provide equivalent levels of emission control and enforceability, as would compliance with the requirements of this rule.

(j) Test Methods

(1) Methods of Analysis

754(d)

- (A) Either U.S. EPA Reference Method 25 or U.S. EPA Reference Method 18, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A shall be used to determine the efficiency of the control system in reducing NMOC by at least 98 percent by weight. If using Method 18, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42). The equation in subparagraph (j)(1)(B) shall be used to calculate efficiency.

- (B) U.S. EPA Reference Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A shall be used to determine the efficiency of the control system in reducing the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 ppmv, dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. Until, but not after District Method 25.3 has met equivalency as specified in paragraph (j)(2), U.S. EPA Reference Method 18, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A may be used for this source test. If using Method 18, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42). The following equation shall be used to calculate efficiency:

$$\text{Control Efficiency} = (\text{NMOC}_{\text{in}} - \text{NMOC}_{\text{out}}) / (\text{NMOC}_{\text{in}})$$

where,

NMOC_{in} = mass of NMOC entering control device

NMOC_{out} = mass of NMOC exiting control device

(2) Equivalent Test Methods

Any other method demonstrated to be equivalent and approved in writing by the Executive Officers of the District, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the Regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), Region IX, or their designees, may be used to determine compliance with this rule.

(k) Exemptions

An MSW landfill may be temporarily exempt from all or any portion of the requirements of this rule if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Executive Officer that the MSW landfill emissions meet the requirements of paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(4). Temporary exemption may be independently determined by the Executive Officer, if the MSW landfill emissions meet the requirements of paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(4). MSW landfills issued temporary exemption letters by the Executive Officer shall remain exempt, subject to periodic review, provided:

- (1) The MSW landfill complies with the requirements of paragraphs (d)(4), (d)(5) and (d)(6).
- (2) The MSW landfill emits less than 55 tons per year of NMOC as specified in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.752(b) or, for a closed landfill, as specified in 40 CFR, Part 60, Section 60.752(b)(2)(v)(C).

752(b)

- (3) The MSW landfill constitutes an insignificant health risk. In making this determination the Executive Officer shall consider the listed factors in subparagraphs (k)(3)(A) through (k)(3)(G). Where not specified, in evaluating the cancer risks and hazard indexes, the Executive Officer shall be guided by the definitions in District Rule 1401 - New Source Review of Carcinogenic Air Contaminants, and Rule 1402 - Control of Toxic Air Contaminants From Existing Sources.
 - (A) The proximity to, and any adverse impacts on, residences, schools, hospitals or other locations or structures which have children, or elderly or sick persons.
 - (B) The emission migration beyond the landfill property boundary.
 - (C) The complaint history.
 - (D) The age and closure date.
 - (E) The amount and type of waste deposited.
 - (F) That the emissions of carcinogenic air contaminants, specified in Table 1, Attachment A, from the landfill will not result in a maximum individual cancer risk greater than one in one million (1×10^{-6}) at any receptor location.
 - (G) That the emissions of TAC, specified in Table 1, Attachment A, from the landfill will not result in a total acute or chronic Hazard Index of greater than 1.
- (4) The MSW landfill is in compliance with District Nuisance Rule 402.

Such temporary exemption shall be reviewed periodically by the Executive Officer, to consider the land use surrounding the landfill and gaseous emissions, and the impact on the public. Depending upon the results of the review, the Executive Officer may extend or terminate the exemption.

(l) Loss of Exemption

If an MSW landfill should have its temporary exemption terminated, the owner or operator shall comply with the active landfill requirements of this rule.

ATTACHMENT A

1.0 SUBSURFACE REFUSE BOUNDARY SAMPLING PROBES

Paragraph (d)(4) and (e)(1) Requirements of Rule 1150.1

1.1 Subsurface Probe Design and Installation

Landfills which are subject to Rule 1150.1 must install and maintain a subsurface refuse boundary probe sampling system of adequate design to determine if gas migration exists for the ultimate purpose of preventing surface emissions. The California Integrated Waste Management Board also requires the installation of refuse boundary probes for purposes of detecting and ultimately preventing subsurface migration of landfill gas past the permitted property boundary of the landfill/disposal site as well as the prevention of the accumulation of landfill gas in on-site structures. It is the District’s intent that the subsurface refuse boundary probes required by paragraph (d)(3) of Rule 1150.1 be designed and installed in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (whenever possible) and Sections 1.1.1 through 1.1.4.

- 1.1.1 The probes shall be installed within the landfill property line and outside the refuse disposal area.
- 1.1.2 Wherever accessible, the probes shall be located no further than 100 feet from the refuse boundary.
- 1.1.3 The spacing between probes shall be based on the adjacent land use no further than 1320 feet (1/4 mile) from the refuse boundary and shall be determined as follows:

LAND USE	SPACING
Residential/Commercial	100 feet
Public Access	500 feet
Undeveloped Open Space, (No Public Access)	650 feet
Landfill with Liners	1000 feet

- 1.1.4 Each probe shall be capped, sealed, have a sampling valve and be of multiple-depth design for which the depth shall be determined based on the depth of refuse no further than 500 feet from the probe as follows:

- First Depth 10 feet below surface.
- Second Depth 25% of refuse depth or 25 feet below surface, whichever is deeper.

Third Depth	50% of refuse depth or 50 feet below surface, whichever is deeper.
Fourth Depth	75% of refuse depth or 75 feet below surface, whichever is deeper.

Second, third, or fourth depth probes may be deleted if the required depth of such probe is deeper than the depth of the refuse.

1.2 Number of Samples

All refuse boundary gas probes at each depth shall be monitored monthly for TOC measured as methane using a portable flame ionization detector (FID) meeting the requirements of Section 3.2 and with a tube connected to the probe sampling valve. In addition, samples shall be taken as specified in Section 1.2.1 or 1.2.2 to determine the concentration of both TOC and TAC. The Executive Officer may require additional probes to be sampled upon written request.

1.2.1 If the TOC concentration measured with the FID does not exceed 5% by volume in any of the probes, collect one bag sample from one probe with the highest concentration, or

1.2.2 If the TOC concentration measured with the FID for any of the probes exceeds 5% by volume, collect one bag sample per probe from the probes with the highest concentrations above 5% by volume, from at least five probes.

1.3 Subsurface Refuse Boundary Probe Sampling Procedure

1.3.1 Prior to collecting gas samples, evacuate the probe (the probes must be sealed during evacuation) until the TOC concentration remains constant for at least 30 seconds.

1.3.2 The constant TOC concentration shall be measured using an FID that meets the requirements in Section 3.2.

1.3.3 Collect approximately a 10-liter gas sample in a Tedlar (Dupont trade name for polyvinyl) bag or equivalent container over a continuous ten-minute period using the evacuated container sampling procedure described in Section 7.1.1 of EPA Method 18 or direct pump sampling procedure described in Section 7.1.2 of EPA Method 18. The container shall be LIGHT-SEALED.

1.4 Subsurface Refuse Boundary Probe Analytical Procedures

All samples collected shall be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for TOC using U.S. EPA Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A analysis or a portable FID that meets the requirements in Section 3.2 and for the TAC specified in Table 1 and upon written request, Table II, using U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-14.

1.5 Chain of Custody (Required for samples sent to the lab)

A custody sheet shall accompany the bag samples. Each time a bag changes hands, it shall be logged on the custody sheet with the time of custody transfer recorded. Laboratory personnel shall record the condition of the sample (full, three-fourths full, one-half full, one-fourth full, or empty). An example of a custody sheet is shown in Figure 4.

1.6 Recording the Results

1.6.1 Record the volume concentration of TOC measured as methane for each individually identified refuse boundary probe (at each depth) and the volume concentration of TAC for selected probes on a quality control sheet as shown in Figure 3. Include a topographic map drawn to scale with the location of both the refuse boundary probes and the gas collection system clearly marked and identified.

1.6.2 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.

2.0 INTEGRATED LANDFILL SURFACE SAMPLING

Paragraph (d)(5) and (e)(2) Requirements of Rule 1150.1

2.1 Number of Samples

The number of samples collected will depend on the area of the landfill surface. The entire landfill disposal area shall be divided into individually identified 50,000 square foot grids. One monthly sample shall be collected from each grid for analysis. Any area that the Executive Officer deems inaccessible or dangerous for a technician to enter may be excluded from the sampling grids monitored by the landfill owner or operator. To exclude an area from monitoring, the landfill owner or operator shall file a written request with the Executive Officer. Such a request shall include an explanation of the requested exclusion and photographs of the area. The Executive Officer shall notify the landfill owner or operator in

writing of the decision. Any exclusion granted shall apply only to the monitoring requirement. The 50 ppmv limit specified in paragraph (d)(5) of Rule 1150.1 applies to all areas.

2.2 Integrated Surface Sampling Conditions

2.2.1. The average wind speed during this sampling procedure shall be five miles per hour or less. Surface sampling shall be terminated when the average wind speed exceeds five miles per hour or the instantaneous wind speed exceeds ten miles per hour. Average wind speed is determined on a 15-minute average.

2.2.2. Surface sampling shall be conducted when the landfill is dry. The landfill is considered dry when there has been no measurable precipitation for the preceding 72 hours prior to sampling. Most major newspapers report the amount of precipitation that has fallen in a 24-hour period throughout the Southern California area. Select the nearest reporting station that represents the landfill location or provide for measurable precipitation collection at the MSW landfill wind monitoring station.

2.3 Integrated Surface Sampler Equipment Description

An integrated surface sampler is a portable self-contained unit with its own internal power source. The integrated sampler consists of a stainless steel collection probe, a rotameter, a pump, and a 10-liter Tedlar bag enclosed in a LIGHT-SEALED CONTAINER to prevent photochemical reactions from occurring during sampling and transportation. The physical layout of the sampler is shown in Figure 1.

An alternate integrated surface sampler may be used, provided that the landfill owner or operator can show an equivalency with the sampler specifications in Section 2.4 and shown in Figure 1. All alternatives shall be submitted as specified in subdivision (i) of Rule 1150.1.

2.4 Integrated Surface Sampler Equipment Specifications

2.4.1 Power: Batteries or any other power source.

2.4.2 Pump: The diaphragm shall be made of non-lubricated Viton (Dupont trade name for co-polymer of hexafluoropropylene and vinylidene fluoride) rubber.

- 2.4.3 Bag: One 10-liter Tedlar bag with a valve. The Tedlar bag shall be contained in a LIGHT-SEALED CONTAINER. The valve shall be leak free and constructed of aluminum, stainless steel, or non-reactive plastic with a Viton or Buna-N (butadiene acrylonitrile co-polymer) o-ring seal.
 - 2.4.4 Rotameter: The rotameter shall be made of borosilicate glass or other non-reactive material and have a flow range of approximately 0-to-1 liter per minute. The scale shall be in milliliters or an equivalent unit. The graduations shall be spaced to facilitate accurate flow readings.
 - 2.4.5 Air Flow Control Orifice: Needle valve in the rotameter.
 - 2.4.6 Funnel: 316 stainless steel.
 - 2.4.7 Fittings, Tubing and Connectors: 316 stainless steel or Teflon.
- 2.5 Integrated Surface Sampling Procedure
- 2.5.1 An integrated surface sampler as described in Section 2.4 shall be used to collect a surface sample approximately 8-to-10 liters from each grid.
 - 2.5.2 During sampling, the probe shall be placed 0-to-3 inches above the landfill surface.
 - 2.5.3 The sampler shall be set at a flow rate of approximately 333 cubic centimeters per minute
 - 2.5.4 Walk through a course of approximately 2,600 linear feet over a continuous 25-minute period. Figure 2 shows a walk pattern for the 50,000 square foot grid.
- 2.6 Integrated Surface Sample Analytical Procedures
- All samples collected shall be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for TOC using U.S. EPA Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A analysis or a portable FID that meets the requirements in Section 3.2. In addition, the samples specified in Section 2.6.1 or 2.6.2 must be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for the TAC specified in Table 1 and upon written request, Table II, using U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-14.
- 2.6.1 Ten percent of all samples which have a concentration of TOC greater than 50 ppmv as methane, or
 - 2.6.2 Two samples if all samples are 50 ppmv or less of TOC or two samples if there are less than 20 samples above 50 ppmv.
- The Executive Officer may require more samples to be tested for TAC if he determines there is a potential nuisance or public health problem.

2.7 Chain of Custody (Required for samples sent to the lab)

A custody sheet shall accompany the bag samples. Each time a bag changes hands, it shall be logged on the custody sheet with the time of custody transfer recorded. Laboratory personnel shall record the condition of the sample (full, three-fourths full, one-half full, one-fourth full, or empty). An example of a custody sheet is shown in Figure 4.

2.8 Recording the Results

2.8.1 Record the volume concentration of both TOC measured as methane for each grid and the volume concentration for the required TAC on a quality control sheet as shown in Figure 3. Include a topographic map drawn to scale with the location of the grids and the gas collection system clearly marked and identified.

2.8.2 Record the wind speed during the sampling period using the wind speed and direction monitoring system required in paragraph (d)(9) of Rule 1150.1.

2.8.3 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.

**3.0 INSTANTANEOUS LANDFILL SURFACE MONITORING
Subparagraph (d)(6) and (e)(3) Requirements of Rule 1150.1**

3.1 Monitoring Area

The entire landfill disposal area shall be monitored once each calendar quarter. Any area of the landfill that the Executive Officer deems as inaccessible or dangerous for a technician to enter may be excluded from the area to be monitored by the landfill owner or operator. To exclude an area from monitoring, the landfill owner or operator shall file a petition with the Executive Officer. Such a request shall include an explanation of why the area should be excluded and photographs of the area. Any excluded area granted shall only apply to the monitoring requirement. The 500 ppmv limit specified in paragraph (d)(6) of Rule 1150.1 applies to all areas.

3.2 Equipment Description and Specifications

A portable FID shall be used to instantaneously measure the concentration of TOC measured as methane at any location on the landfill. The FID shall meet the

specifications listed in Sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.4 and shall be kept in good operating condition.

3.2.1 The portable analyzer shall meet the instrument specifications provided in Section 3 of U.S. EPA Method 21, except that:

3.2.1.1 "Methane" shall replace all references to VOC.

3.2.1.2 A response time of 15 seconds or shorter shall be used instead of 30 seconds.

3.2.1.3 A precision of 3% or better shall be used instead of 10%.

In addition the instrument shall meet the specifications in Sections 3.2.1.4 through 3.2.1.6.

3.2.1.4 A minimum detectable limit of 5 ppmv (or lower).

3.2.1.5 A flame-out indicator, audible and visual.

3.2.1.6 Operate at an ambient temperature of 0 - 50° C.

3.2.2 The calibration gas shall be methane, diluted to a nominal concentration of 10,000 ppmv in air for subsurface refuse boundary probe monitoring and sample analysis to comply with paragraph (e)(1) of Rule 1150.1, 50 ppmv in air for integrated sample analyses to comply with paragraph (e)(2) of Rule 1150.1 and 500 ppmv in air for instantaneous monitoring to comply with paragraph (e)(3) of Rule 1150.1.

3.2.3 To meet the performance evaluation requirements in Section 3.1.3 of U.S. EPA Method 21, the instrument evaluation procedures of Section 4.4 of U.S. EPA Method 21 shall be used.

3.2.4 The calibration procedures provided in Section 4.2 of U.S. EPA Method 21 shall be followed at the beginning of each day before commencing a surface monitoring survey.

3.3 Monitoring Procedures

3.3.1 The owner or operator shall monitor the landfill disposal area for TOC measured as methane using the described portable equipment.

3.3.2 The sampling probe shall be placed at a distance of 0-3 inches above any location of the landfill to take the readings.

3.3.3 At a minimum, an individually identified 50,000 square foot grid shall be used and a walk pattern as illustrated in Figure 2 shall be implemented including areas where visual observations indicate elevated

concentrations of landfill gas, such as distressed vegetation and cracks or seeps in the cover.

3.4 Recording the Results

3.4.1 Record the location and concentration of TOC measured as methane for any instantaneous reading of 500 ppmv or greater on a topographic map of the landfill, drawn to scale with the location of both the grids and the gas collection system clearly marked and identified.

3.4.2 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.

**4.0 LANDFILL GAS SAMPLE FROM GAS COLLECTION SYSTEM
Subparagraph (e)(4) Requirement of Rule 1150.1**

4.1 Number of Samples

Collect one monthly sample of landfill gas for analysis from the main gas collection header line entering the gas treatment and/or gas control system(s).

4.2 Sampling Procedure

Collect approximately a 10-liter sample in a Tedlar bag or equivalent container over a continuous ten-minute period.

4.3 Analytical Procedures

Samples collected shall be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for TOC using U.S. EPA Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A analysis and for the TAC specified in Table 1 and upon written request, Table II, using U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-14.

4.4 Chain of Custody (Required for samples sent to the lab)

A custody sheet shall accompany the bag samples. Each time a bag changes hands, it shall be logged on the custody sheet with the time of custody transfer recorded. Laboratory personnel shall record the condition of the sample (full, three-fourths full, one-half full, one-fourth full, or empty). An example of a custody sheet is shown in Figure 4.

4.5 Recording the Results

4.5.1 Record the volume concentration of both TOC measured as methane and the volume concentration for the required TAC on a quality control sheet as shown in Figure 3. Include a topographic map drawn to scale with the

location of the gas collection and control system clearly marked and identified.

4.5.2 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.

**5.0 AMBIENT AIR SAMPLES AT THE LANDFILL PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Subparagraph (e)(5) Requirement of Rule 1150.1**

5.1 Number of Samples

Monthly ambient air samples shall be collected for analysis at the landfill property boundary from both an upwind and downwind sampler sited to provide good meteorological exposure to the predominant offshore (drainage land breeze) and onshore (sea breeze) wind flow patterns. The upwind and downwind samples shall be collected simultaneously over two 12 hour periods beginning between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., and 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on the same day or different days.

5.2 Ambient Air Sampling Conditions

Ambient air sampling shall be conducted on days when stable (offshore drainage) and unstable (onshore sea breeze) meteorological conditions are representative for the season. Preferable sampling conditions are characterized by the following meteorological conditions:

5.2.1 Clear cool nights with wind speeds of two miles per hour or less, and

5.2.2 Onshore sea breezes with wind speeds ten miles per hour or less.

No sampling will be conducted if the following adverse meteorological conditions exist:

5.2.3 Rain,

5.2.4 Average wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour for any 30-minute period, or

5.2.5 Instantaneous wind speeds greater than 25 miles per hour.

Continuously recorded on-site wind speed and direction measurements required in paragraph (d)(9) of Rule 1150.1 will characterize the micrometeorology of the site and serve to verify that the meteorological criteria have been met during sampling.

5.3 Ambient Air Sampler Equipment Description

An ambient air sampling unit consists of a 10-liter Tedlar bag, a DC-operated pump, stainless steel capillary tubing to control the sample rate to the bag, a bypass valve to control the sample flow rate (and minimize back pressure on the pump), a Rotameter for flow indication to aid in setting the flow, a 24-hour clock timer to shut off the sampler at the end of the 24-hour sampling period, and associated tubing and connections (made of stainless steel, Teflon, or borosilicate glass to minimize contamination and reactivity). The physical layout of the sampler is shown in Figure 5.

An alternate ambient air sampler may be used, provided that the landfill owner or operator can show an equivalency with the sampler specifications in Section 5.3 and shown in Figure 5. All alternatives shall be submitted as specified in subdivision (i) of Rule 1150.1.

5.4 Ambient Air Sampler Equipment Specifications

The equipment used when conducting air samples at any landfill property boundary shall meet the following specifications:

- 5.4.1 Power: one 12V DC marine battery. The marine battery provides 12V DC to the pump and the clock.
- 5.4.2 Pump: one 12V DC pump. The diaphragm shall be made of non-lubricated Viton rubber. The maximum pump unloaded flow rate shall be 4.5 liters per minute.
- 5.4.3 Bag: One 10-liter Tedlar bag with a valve. The Tedlar bag shall be enclosed in a LIGHT-SEALED CONTAINER. The valve is a push-pull type constructed of aluminum and stainless steel, with a Viton or Buna-N (butadiene acrylonitrile co-polymer) o-ring seal.
- 5.4.4 Rotameter - made of borosilicate glass and has a flow range of 3-to-50 cubic centimeters per minute. The scale is in millimeters (mm) with major graduations (labeled) every 5 mm and minor graduations every 1 mm.
- 5.4.5 Air flow control orifice: 316 stainless steel capillary tubing.
- 5.4.6 Bypass valve.
- 5.4.7 Fittings, tubing, and connectors -- 315 stainless steel or Teflon.
- 5.4.8 Clock timer with an accuracy of better than 1%.

5.5 Ambient Air Sample Analytical Procedures

Samples collected must be analyzed no later than 72 hours after collection for TOC using U.S. EPA Method 25, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A analysis or a portable FID that meets the requirements in Section 3.2 and for the TAC specified in Table 1 and upon written request, Table II, using U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-14.

5.6 Chain of Custody (Required for samples sent to the lab)

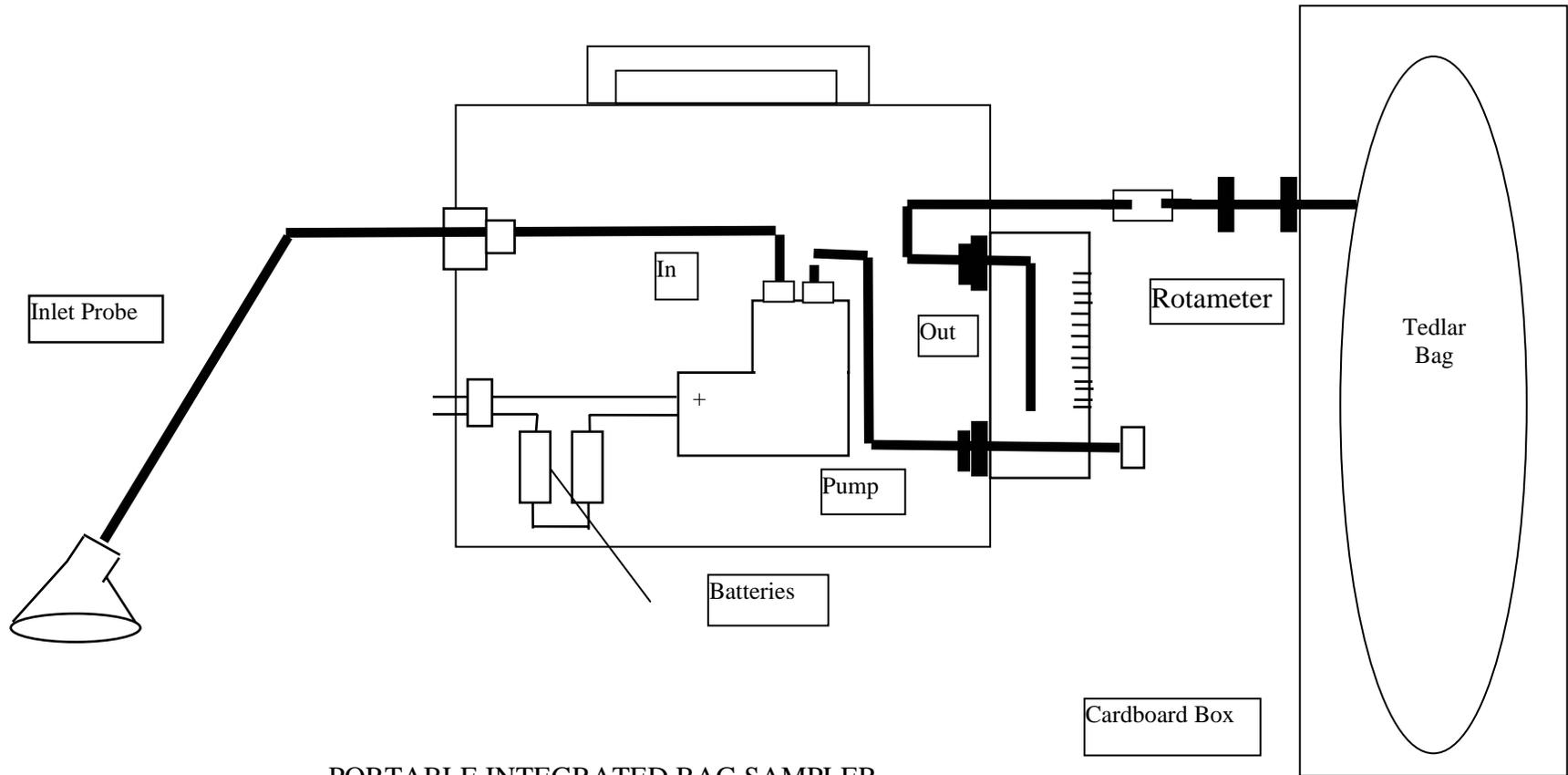
A custody sheet shall accompany the bag samples. Each time a bag changes hands, it shall be logged on the custody sheet with the time of custody transfer recorded. Laboratory personnel shall record the condition of the sample (full, three-fourths full, one-half full, one-fourth full, or empty). An example of a custody sheet is shown in Figure 4.

5.7 Recording the Results

5.7.1 Record the volume concentration of TOC measured as methane and the volume concentration of TAC for each sample on a quality control sheet as shown in Figure 3. Include a topographic map drawn to scale with the location of both the upwind and downwind samplers and the gas collection and control system clearly marked and identified.

5.7.2 Record the wind speed and direction during the 24-hour sampling period using the wind speed and direction monitoring system required in paragraph (d)(9) of Rule 1150.1.

5.7.3 Maintain and submit the results as specified in subdivision (f) of Rule 1150.1.



PORTABLE INTEGRATED BAG SAMPLER
Physical Layout

Figure 1

**Typical Landfill Walk Pattern
for a 50,000 Square Foot Grid**

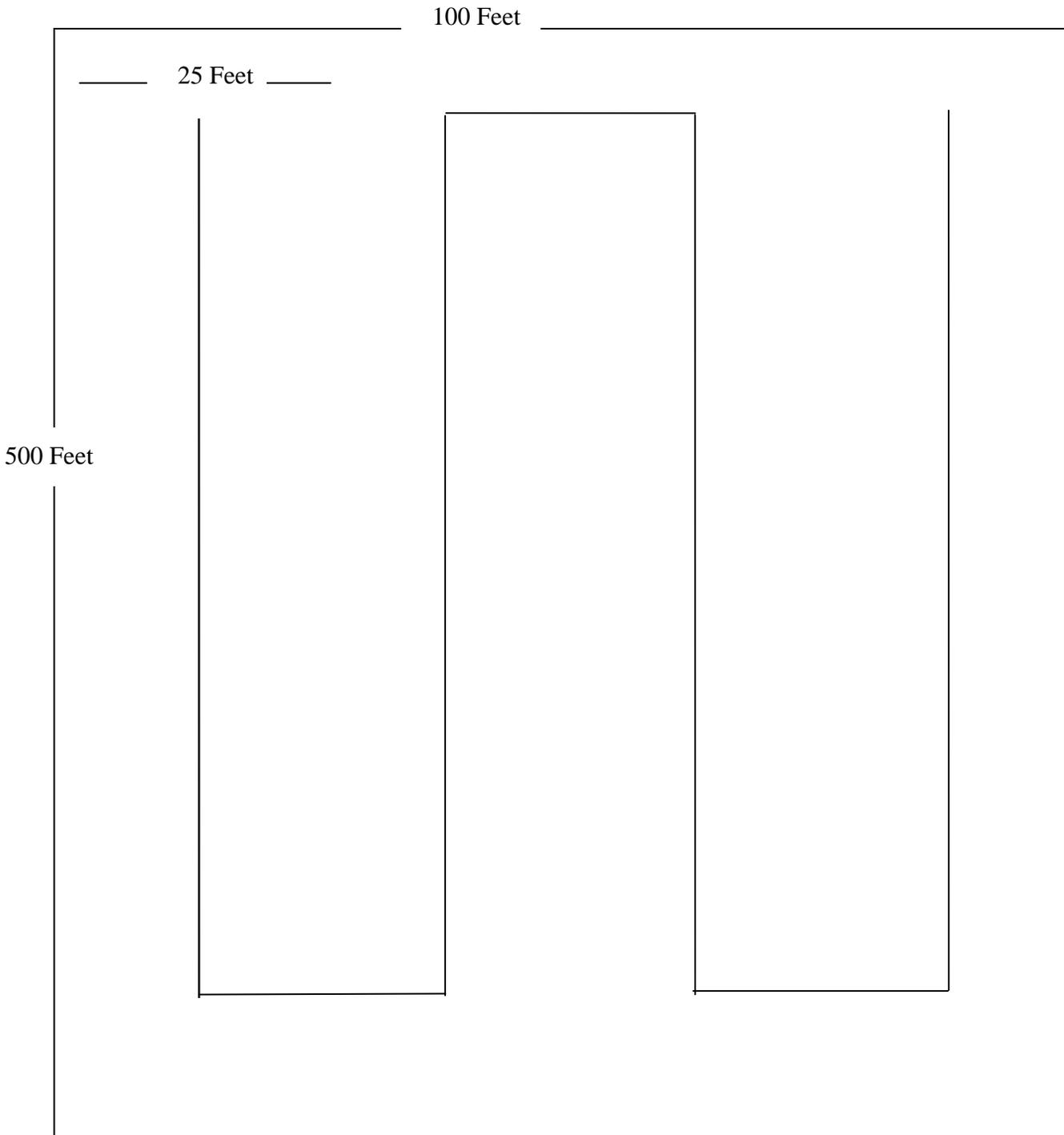


Figure 2

BAG SAMPLE CUSTODY FORM

Project _____

Date: _____

Bag (I.D. #)									
Condition Received in Lab*									

Bags Prepared By: _____ Time: _____

Date: _____

Bags Taken Out By: _____ Time: _____

Bags Taken to Lab By _____

Bags Received In Lab By: _____ Time _____

* F = 1/2 full to full, 0 = Overfull (Bulging), L = 1/4 to 1/2 full,
E = Less than 1/4 full but contains some sample, N = No sample at all.

Figure 4

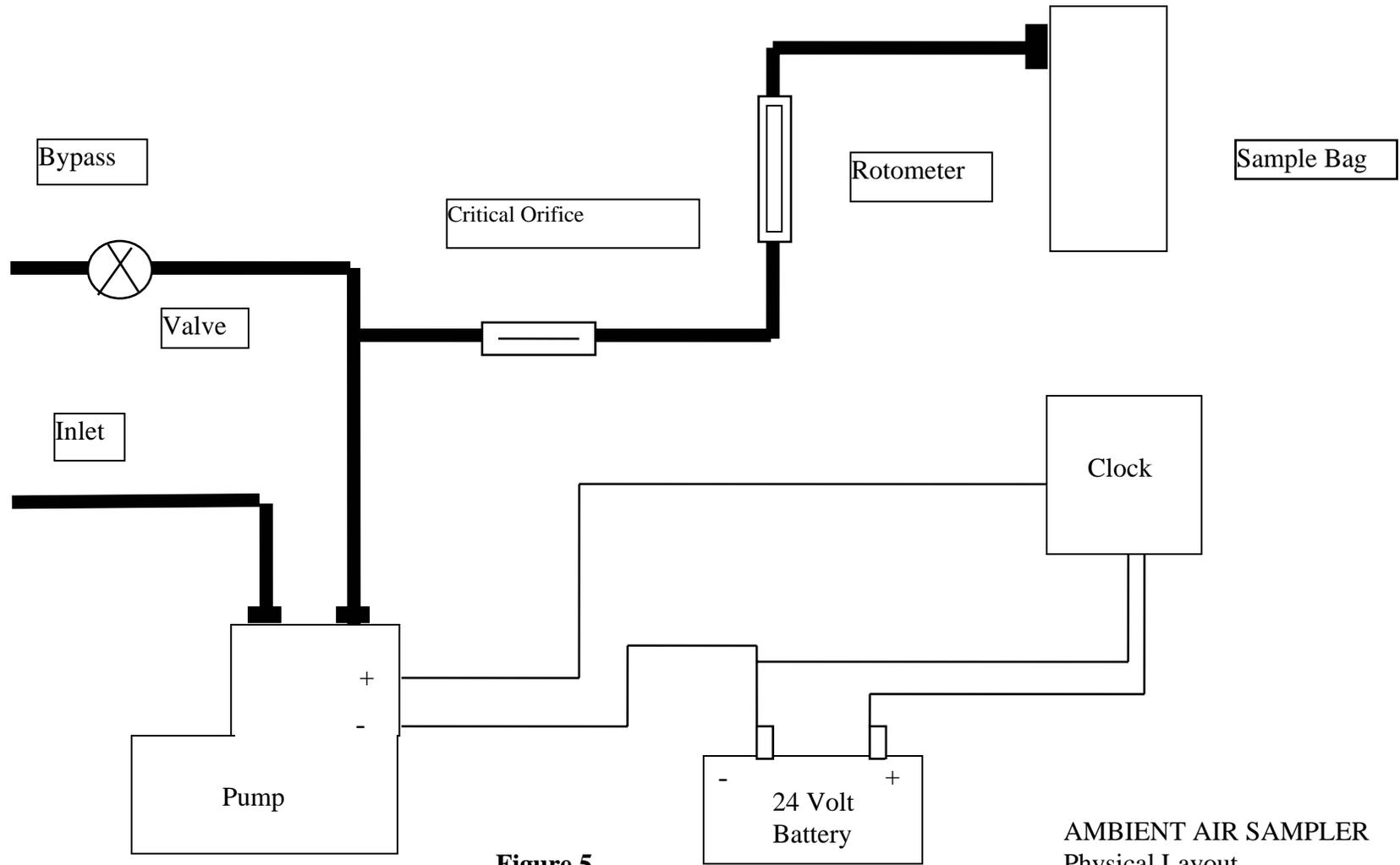


Figure 5

AMBIENT AIR SAMPLER
Physical Layout

**TABLE 1 - CARCINOGENIC AND TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS
(Core Group)**

**Paragraph (e)(2), Subparagraphs (k)(3)(F) and (k)(3)(G) Requirements of
Rule 1150.1**

1.	Benzene	C_6H_6
2.	Benzyl Chloride	$C_6H_5H_2Cl$
3.	Chlorobenzene	C_6H_5Cl
4.	1,2 Dibromoethane (Ethylene Dibromide)	$BrCH_2CH_2Br$
5.	Dichlorobenzene	$C_6H_4Cl_2$
6.	1,1 Dichloroethane (Ethylidene Chloride)	CH_3CHCl_2
7.	1,2 Dichloroethane (Ethylene Dichloride)	ClH_2H_2Cl
8.	1,1 Dichloroethene (Vinylidene Chloride)	$CH_2 : CCl_2$
9.	Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	CH_2Cl_2
10.	Hydrogen Sulfide	H_2S
11.	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	$Cl_2C : CCl_2$
12.	Tetrachloromethane (Carbon Tetrachloride)	CCl_4
13.	Toluene	$C_6H_5CH_3$
14.	1,1,1 Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)	CH_3CCl_3
15.	Trichloroethylene	$CHCl : CCl_2$
16.	Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	$CHCl_3$
17.	Vinyl Chloride	$CH_2 : CHCl$
18.	Xylene	$C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$

**TABLE 2 - CARCINOGENIC AND TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS
(Supplemental Group)**

**Paragraph (e)(2), Subparagraphs (k)(3)(F) and (k)(3)(G) Requirements of
Rule 1150.1**

1.	Acetaldehyde	CH ₃ CHO
2.	Acrolein	CH ₂ CHCHO
3.	Acrylonitrile	H ₂ C : CHCN
4.	Allyl Chloride	H ₂ C : CHCH ₂ Cl
5.	Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide)	CH ₃ Br
6.	Chlorinated Phenols	
7.	Chloroprene	H ₂ C : CHCCl : CH ₂
8.	Cresol	CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ OH
9.	Dialkyl Nitrosamines	
10.	1,4 - Dioxane	OCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂
11.	Epichlorohydrin	CH ₂ OCHCH ₂ Cl
12.	Ethylene Oxide	CH ₂ CH ₂ O
13.	Formaldehyde	HCHO
14.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	C ₅ Cl ₆
15.	Nitrobenzene	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂
16.	Phenol	C ₆ H ₅ OH
17.	Phosgene	COCl ₂
18.	Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxin	
19.	Polychlorinated Dibenzo Furan	
20.	Polychlorinated Biphenols	
21.	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	
22.	Propylene Oxide	CH ₂ -CH-CH ₃
23.	Tetrahydrothiophene	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ S
24.	Thiophene	CHCHCHCHS

Attachment B

TITLE 27. Environmental Protection

Division 2. Solid Waste

Subdivision 1. Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing or Disposal of Solid

Chapter 3. Criteria for All Waste Management Units, Facilities, and Disposal Sites

Subchapter S. Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance

Article 2. Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Standards for Disposal Sites and Landfills

§21140. Section CIWMB -- Final Cover. (T14:§17773)

(a) The final cover shall function with minimum maintenance and provide waste containment to protect public health and safety by controlling at a minimum, vectors, fire, odor, litter and landfill gas migration. The final cover shall also be compatible with postclosure land use.

(b) In proposing a final cover design meeting the requirements under §21090, the owner or operator shall assure that the proposal meets the requirements of this section. Alternative final cover designs shall meet the performance requirements of ¶(a) and, for MSWLF units, 40 CFR 258.60(b); shall be approved by the enforcement agency for aspects of ¶(a).

(c) The EA may require additional thickness, quality, and type of final cover depending on, but not limited to the following:

- (1) a need to control landfill gas emissions and fires;
- (2) the future reuse of the site; and
- (3) provide access to all areas of the site as needed for inspection of monitoring and control facilities, etc.

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 43020, Public Resources Code; and Section 66796.22 (d), Government Code. Reference: Sections 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 6-18-97; operative 7-18-97 (Register 97, No. 25).

Attachment C**TITLE 27. Environmental Protection****Division 2. Solid Waste****Subdivision 1. Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing or Disposal of Solid**

Chapter 3. Criteria for All Waste Management Units, Facilities, and Disposal Sites

Subchapter 2. Siting and Design**Article 2. SWRCB -- Waste Classification and Management****§20200. SWRCB -- Applicability and Classification Criteria. (CI5: §2520)**

(a) Concept--This article contains a waste classification system which applies to solid wastes that cannot be discharged directly or indirectly to waters of the state and which therefore must be discharged to waste management units (Units) for treatment, storage, or disposal in accordance with the requirements of this division. Wastes which can be discharged directly or indirectly (*e.g., by percolation*) to waters of the state under effluent or concentration limits that implement applicable water quality control plans (*e.g., municipal or industrial effluent or process wastewater*) are not subject to the SWRCB-promulgated provisions of this division. This waste classification system shall provide the basis for determining which wastes may be discharged at each class of Unit. Waste classifications are based on an assessment of the potential risk of water quality degradation associated with each category of waste.

(1) The waste classifications in this article shall determine where the waste can be discharged unless the waste does not consist of or contain municipal solid waste (MSW) and the discharger establishes to the satisfaction of the RWQCB that a particular waste constituent or combination of constituents presents a lower risk of water quality degradation than indicated by classification according to this article.

(2) Discharges of wastes identified in §20210 or §20220 of this article shall be permitted only at Units which have been approved and classified by the RWQCB in accordance with the criteria established in Article 3 of this subchapter, and for which WDRs have been prescribed or waived pursuant to Article 4, Subchapter 3, Chapter 4 of this subdivision (§21710 et seq.). Table 2.1 (of this article) presents a summary of discharge options for each waste category.

(b) Dedicated Units/Cells For Certain Wastes--The following wastes shall be discharged only at dedicated Units [or dedicated landfill cells (*e.g., ash monofill cell*)] which are designed and constructed to contain such wastes:

(1) wastes which cause corrosion or decay, or otherwise reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures;

(2) wastes which, if mixed or commingled with other wastes can produce a violent reaction (including heat, pressure, fire or explosion), can produce toxic byproducts, or can produce any reaction product(s) which:

(A) requires a higher level of containment;

(B) is a restricted waste; or

(C) impairs the integrity of containment structures.

(c) Waste Characterization--Dischargers shall be responsible for accurate characterization of wastes, including determinations of whether or not wastes will be compatible with containment features and other wastes at a Unit under ¶(b), and whether or not wastes are required to be managed as hazardous wastes under Chapter 11 of Division 4.5 of Title 22 of this code.

(d) Management of Liquids at Landfills and Waste Piles--The following requirements apply to discharges of liquids at Class II waste piles and at Class II and Class III landfills, except as otherwise required for MSW landfills by more-stringent state and federal requirements under SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62 section 2908 of Title 23 of this Code (see 40CFR258.28) [*Note: see also definitions of "leachate" and "landfill gas condensate" in §20164*]:

(1) [Reserved.];

(2) wastes containing free liquids shall not be discharged to a Class II waste pile. Any waste that contains liquid in excess of the moisture-holding capacity of the waste in the Class II landfill, or which contains liquid in excess of the moisture-holding capacity as a result of waste management operations, compaction, or settlement shall only be discharged to a surface impoundment or to another Unit with containment features equivalent to a surface impoundment; and

(3) liquids or semi-solid waste (i.e., waste containing less than 50 percent solids, by weight), other than dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge as described in §20220(c), shall not be discharged to Class III landfills. Exceptions may be granted by the RWQCB if the discharger can demonstrate that such discharge will not exceed the moisture-holding capacity of the landfill, either initially or as a result of waste management operations, compaction, or settlement, so long as such discharge is not otherwise prohibited by applicable state or federal requirements.