

oil and grease separator for removal of pollutants, and discharged into two detention facilities immediately east of the rail yards. Collected runoff will be tested regularly and only non-polluting drainage released to natural drainage courses. Channel outlets will incorporate designs to minimize velocities and eliminate any adverse effects on downstream properties.

e. **Drainage Plan Development Standards**

1. Proposed drainage improvements for the landfill will comply with regulations implemented by the Colorado River Basin Region of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) (See Section IV.D.2 Regulatory and Performance Standards).
2. Drainage and flood control facilities will be designed in accordance with the requirements of the September 1984 Memorandum of Understanding between the County of Riverside and the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, and per the recommendations of the Riverside County Flood Control District letter dated April 14, 1992.
3. In accordance with the Federal Clean Water Act (Section 402(p)), storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must meet all applicable provisions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This program requires the testing, treatment and monitoring of storm water discharges which may contain hazardous substances in excess of established criteria. As part of the permitting process, an NPDES permit application will be filed with the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
4. Drainage mitigation measures listed in Section IV.D.2 (Drainage) shall be considered as further development standards for drainage.
5. Plans to provide interim and final drainage facilities will be reviewed and approved by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
6. Maximum peak flows have been determined to occur during short-term, high intensity summer storms. All permanent detention facilities and storm drainage facilities will therefore be sized to handle a 100 YR-3 HR storm. Channel designs will incorporate protective measures at points where channel velocities are of an erosive nature. In addition, a 500 year frequency standard will be used to review freeboard design of all channels.
7. Article 2546, Subchapter 15, Title 23 of the California Administration Code requires drainage facilities within the waste management unit be sized for the 100 year, 24 hour storm. This includes channels on the landfill as well as drainage and collection facilities on the landfill working face.
8. Metropolitan Water District will be involved in planning and design of surface water drainage discharge for the site in accordance with the December 1992 Memorandum of Understanding with MRC and Kaiser.

4. **WATER AND WASTEWATER PLANS**

The proposed water and sewer plans for the Eagle Mountain Landfill Specific Plan are shown in Figure IV-6.

a. **Water Plan Description**

Non-Potable Water - Non-potable water for domestic use (i.e., irrigation, etc.) and industrial use (i.e., fire suppression, dust control, road maintenance, etc.) will be provided to landfill facilities from the supply system which currently serves the town of Eagle Mountain. This water comes from three wells

owned by Kaiser located approximately six miles east of the project site in the Chuckwalla Basin. Each well is capable of producing 1,250 gallons per minute (GPM) of water. The "Chuckwalla Booster Station" pumps the water from the wells to the community. At the Townsite, the water is stored at an existing 4 million gallon water reservoir where it is pumped untreated to an existing 1 million gallon industrial water tank. Water from the Chuckwalla water line is also diverted through the "Town Booster Station" which is located next to the 4 million gallon reservoir and houses chlorination equipment. This water is chlorinated and pumped to two existing 500,000 gallon domestic water tanks to serve the Townsite. As shown on Figure IV-6, an additional domestic water tank and industrial water tank will be constructed in Planning Area 3 and sized appropriately to serve the Phase II container handling yard and attendant facilities.

Potable Water - Until such time as potable water is available from the Eagle Mountain townsite system, drinking water will be supplied by commercial vendors who will truck drinking water to the landfill. Based on estimated employment and drinking water consumption, it is calculated that one delivery truck per week could supply the project with an adequate amount of drinking water.

b. Wastewater Plan Description

The primary sources of wastewater at the landfill include equipment washing, tipping floor washdown, and shower/restroom facilities.

The main showering, toilet and changeroom area will be located in Planning Area 2 at existing facilities which were used by Kaiser during mining operations. These are presently connected by underground sewer lines with the existing wastewater treatment plant located south of the Eagle Mountain Townsite.

A similar facility will be located in Planning Area 3 for use by personnel working in the Phase II container handling yards. Because the flows at this facility are expected to be small, and because of the distance and changes in elevation separating this area from the existing wastewater treatment ponds, all effluent will be discharged to a septic tank and drain field of a suitable, approved design. Periodically, the septic tank will be pumped by truck and the contents transported to the existing wastewater treatment plant at the Town of Eagle Mountain for disposal. Portable sanitary facilities will be used in working areas, such as the landfill working face, and emptied at regular intervals.

Equipment and container washing as well as tipping floor washdown at the Local Waste Receiving Facility will occur in Planning Areas 2 and 3. Washwater generated by these facilities will be impounded in a sump and recycled for further washing operations.

Any leachate that is produced in the landfill will be removed from the collection sumps into dual-containment-collection pipe. If the leachate is determined to be hazardous, it will be trucked offsite for treatment and disposal, as approved by RWQCB. If the leachate is determined to be non-hazardous, it could be returned to the landfill and used for dust suppression.

c. Water and Wastewater Phasing

As discussed above, there are separate existing storage and distribution facilities for domestic and industrial water.

Phase I - For nonpotable domestic water needs during Phase I operations, new lines will be constructed and/or existing lines renovated to deliver water from the two 500,000 gallon domestic water tanks to serve the administrative office and other related facilities located at the Phase I Railyard. For industrial water needs during Phase I operations, new lines will be constructed to deliver water from the existing 1 million gallon industrial water storage tank. Also during Phase I, a new industrial water line will be constructed from the existing 4 million gallon reservoir to Planning Area 5 for use during the excavation and processing of fine tailings for liner material.

Existing sewer lines connect Planning Area 2 with the treatment plant south of the Townsite. These will continue in service and serve the needs of Phase I facilities.

Phase II - For the delivery of industrial water, a new water line will be constructed from the existing 1 million gallon industrial water storage tank easterly to a new storage tank to be constructed in Planning Area 3. For domestic water needs of Phase II, a new line will be constructed from the Planning Area 2 domestic line to an additional domestic water storage tank planned to serve the Phase II truck and rail yard complex in Planning Area 3.

Facilities in Planning Area 3 will utilize an onsite septic system to meet wastewater disposal needs. This area is physically removed from the existing treatment plant and lies at a lower elevation, making design as a gravity system impossible.

d. **Water and Wastewater Plan Development Standards**

1. All water and sewer lines shall be placed underground; landfill process water lines may occur above ground as needed.
2. Water and sewage disposal facilities shall be installed in accordance with the requirements and specifications of the County of Riverside Health Department.

5. **PROJECT PHASING REQUIREMENTS**

Two types of phasing will apply to the project:

- a. Phasing of container-handling area construction/activation
- b. Phasing of landfill construction and waste filling operations

a. **Phasing of Container-Handling Area Construction/Activation**

At landfill startup, all uses in Planning Areas 1, 4, 5 and 6 will be activated. The construction and operation of container handling yards, however, will occur in two phases beginning with Planning Area 2 and expanding to Planning Area 3. Activation of facilities in these two Planning Areas is discussed in greater detail below.

During Phase I, all wastes will be received at container handling yards located in Planning Area 2. At capacity, the Phase I container handling yards can accept a maximum of 10,000 tons of waste per day (with a maximum of 2,000 tpd by truck). Phase I improvements are shown in Figure IV-7. Access improvements associated with Phase I include:

- Eagle Mountain Road
- Eagle Mountain Road Extension (to its intersection with Kaiser Road)
- Kaiser Road (from Eagle Mountain Road Extension to Planning Area 5 Truck Entry)
- Existing Eagle Mountain Railroad
- Expansion of rail facilities in Planning Area 2

Later, when waste flows exceed the capacity of the Phase I yards, a secondary rail yard will be constructed in Planning Area 3. A secondary truck marshaling yard is also identified in Planning Area 3 if warranted by future conditions. At capacity, the Phase I and Phase II container handling yards could accept a maximum of 20,000 tons of waste per day (approximately 18,000 tpd by rail and 2,000 tpd by truck). Access improvements associated with Phase II include:

- Eagle Mountain Road Extension (Kaiser Road to the Phase II Truck Marshaling Yard)
- Eagle Mountain Rail Spur (Eagle Mountain Railroad to Phase II Intermodal Rail Yard)
- Phase II Intermodal Yard including ancillary facilities

During Phase II operations, container handling yards in Planning Areas 2 and 3 may operate concurrently. At maximum landfill operation, Phase I and II container handling yards are limited to a combined maximum of 20,000 tons per day of waste by rail and truck haul.

b. Phasing of Landfill Construction and Waste Filling Operations

The Eagle Mountain Landfill will be developed as a single waste management unit constructed using the canyon fill method. The ultimate landfill footprint is contained within Planning Area 1. Waste disposal operations are sequenced in five general phases which describe the overall direction and order of landfill construction. Landfill phases are shown in Figures IV-8 through IV-11. Each landfill phase will be divided into subphases to facilitate containment system construction. Subphases may be on the order of 5 to 30 acres in plan area. The active working face will be limited to 2 acres. Typical daily operations will include placement of refuse in thin horizontal layers, compaction of each layer, and covering of the refuse materials with soil at the conclusion of each work day. The five general phases of Planning Area 1 are discussed below:

Landfill Phase 1 - Phase 1 will be started in the western end of the landfill. A plan area of about 319 acres will be progressively graded, lined, and filled. Foundation grade elevations in Phase 1 will range from about 1,660 feet above sea level (based on the national geodetic vertical datum of 1929) at the lowest sump area to 2,750 feet above sea level at the upslope northern end of the phase. Final cover elevations in Phase 1 will reach 2,750 feet above mean sea level. Interim waste slopes during the filling of Phase 1 will be up to 400 feet high at inclinations of up to 2H:1V (horizontal/vertical). Final cover slopes will reach a height of approximately 1,000 feet at an average inclination of 3.5H:1V. Construction, filling, and progressive implementation of Phase 1 closure are expected to occur over a 17-year period.

Landfill Phase 2 - Phase 2 of the Eagle Mountain Landfill will occupy a plan area of approximately 312 acres immediately east of Phase 1. Foundation grade elevations in Phase 2 will range from about 1,540 feet above sea level at the lowest sump area to about 2,620 feet above sea level at the upslope northern end of the phase. Final cover elevations in Phase 2 will reach a height of approximately 2,750 feet above sea level. Interim waste slopes during the filling of Phase 2 will be up to 400 feet high at inclinations of up to 2H:1V. Final cover slopes in Phase 2 will be about 1,000 feet high at an overall inclination of 3.5H:1V. Construction, filling, and progressive implementation of Phase 2 closure are expected to occur over a 11-year period.

Landfill Phase 3 - Phase 3 of the landfill development will occur in a plan area of approximately 703 acres immediately east of Phase 2. Foundation grade elevations in Phase 3 will range from about 1,060 feet above sea level at the lowest sump area to about 2,420 feet above sea level at the upslope northern end of the phase. Final cover elevations in Phase 3 will rise approximately 2,550 feet above sea level. Interim waste slopes during the filling of Phase 3 will be up to 400 feet high at inclinations of up to 2H:1V. Final cover slopes in Phase 3 will reach a height of approximately 1,300 feet high at an overall inclination of 3.5H:1V. Construction, filling, and progressive implementation of Phase 3 closure are expected to occur over a 31-year period.

The South Haul Road will serve as the primary east-west access from the intermodal rail and truck marshaling yards to the refuse fill area. This road parallels the southern boundary of the East Pit and the northern edge of Eagle Creek and will be a permanent all-weather road of crushed rock treated with a dust suppressant. The South Haul Road will end in temporary haul roads composed of graded and compacted onsite soil, which will extend to the working face of the landfill and other operating areas. Other roadways will be provided in the planning areas for internal access and connection between site uses.

The on-site circulation plan and roadway cross sections are shown in Figures IV-3 and IV-4a, b, c, respectively. Section IV.A.5, Project Phasing, describes the planning of container-handling areas and associated circulation improvements.

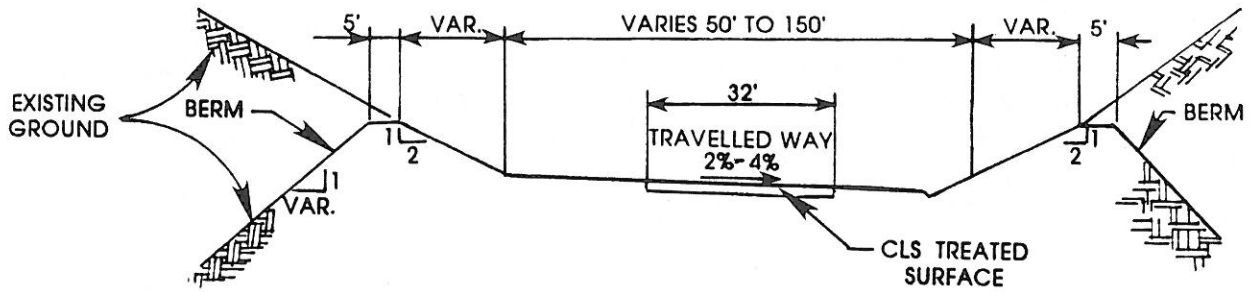
b. Circulation Plan Development Standards

1. Circulation improvements shall be phased in accordance with the provisions of Section IV.A.5, Project Phasing.
2. Roadways shall be developed in accordance with Figures IV-3 and IV-4a, b, c.
3. Access by refuse disposal vehicles and other heavy vehicles transporting equipment shall be limited to the Eagle Mountain Road, the proposed new Eagle Mountain Road Extension and the two mile northern terminus of Kaiser Road, as shown in Figure IV-2.
4. Commercial refuse disposal vehicles transporting waste from outside the communities of Lake Tamarisk and Desert Center and other heavy vehicles transporting equipment shall not be permitted to access the site via Kaiser Road except the 2 mile terminus connecting the Eagle Mountain Road extension to the Phase I Truck Marshaling yard.
5. The main on-site haul road shall be constructed with a minimum width of 50 feet. The new Eagle Mountain Road Extension shall be constructed within a minimum right-of-way width of 80 feet.
6. Improvements to the Eagle Mountain Road, the Eagle Mountain Road Extension, and the two mile terminus of Kaiser Road, will be designed in accordance with the standards of the County of Riverside Planning Department, Ordinance 461 except as amended per typical cross-section seen in Figures IV-4a, b, c.

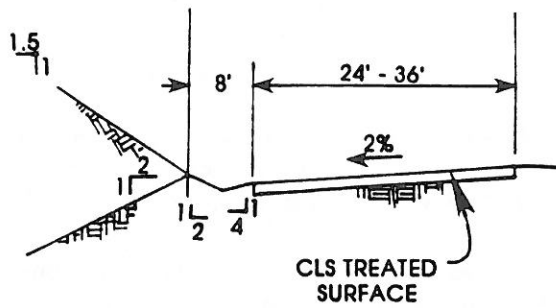
3. DRAINAGE PLAN

a. Existing Drainage Conditions

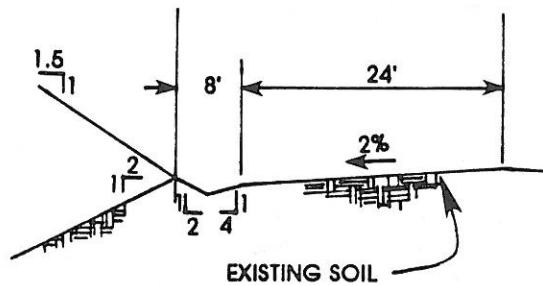
Surface water enters the project area from several major drainage courses including Eagle Creek (near the southwest property corner), Bald Eagle Creek (at the project's northern boundary), and several other unnamed drainages. Under present conditions, Bald Eagle Creek discharges into the western bowl of the East Pit while stormwater flows from Eagle Creek are controlled by two detention areas which were created during mining operations. Runoff generated by rainfall within the previous mining operations area (Planning Area 2) is collected by earthen channel and conveyed southeast along Kaiser Road for discharge at the east property boundary. A major unnamed drainage also passes through Planning Area 2 from the west and is discharged south of the MTC Community Correctional Facility.



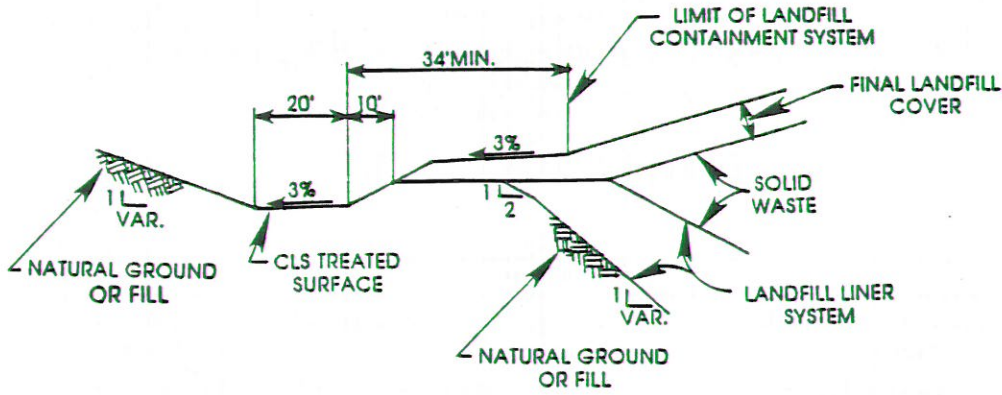
SOUTH HAUL ROAD



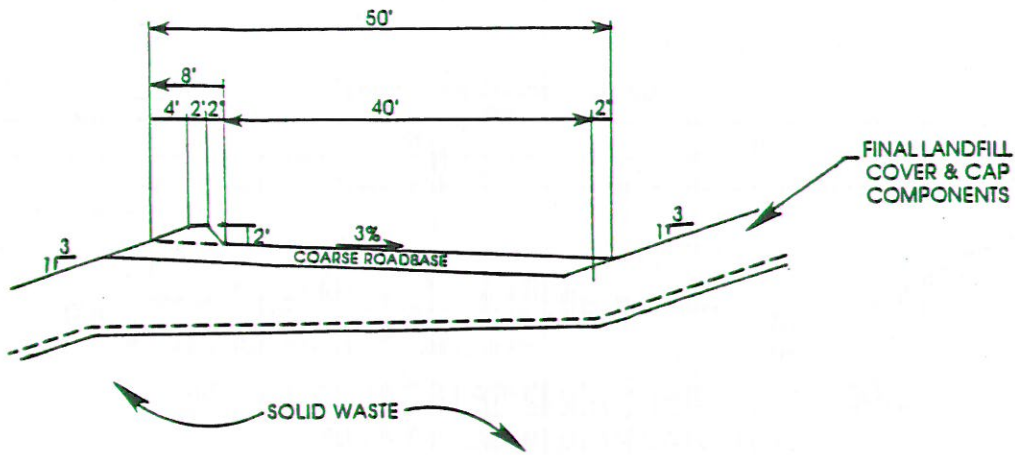
PERMANENT HAUL ROAD



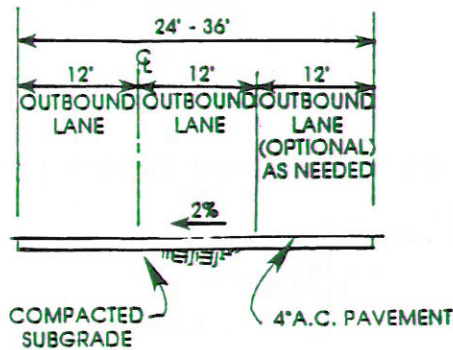
TEMPORARY HAUL ROAD



NORTH PERIMETER MAINTENANCE ROAD



FINAL COVER MAINTENANCE ROAD



PAVED ROAD

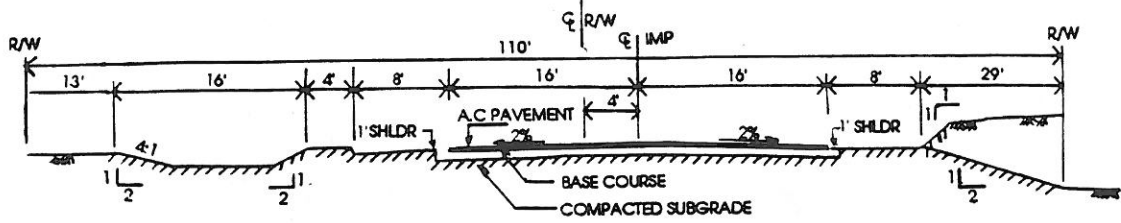


L A N D F I L L
S P E C I F I C P L A N

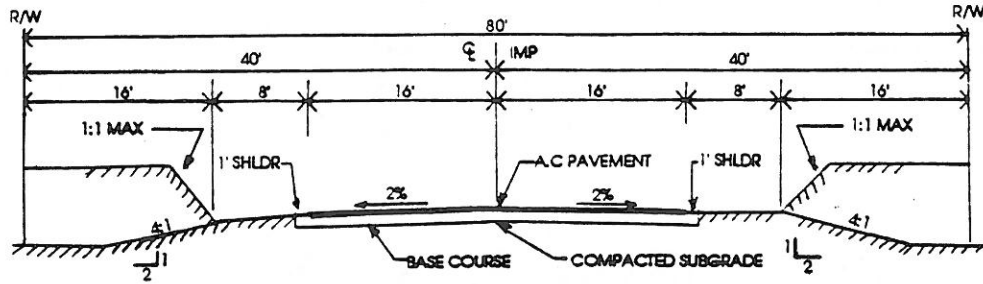
Typical Road Sections

Not to Scale

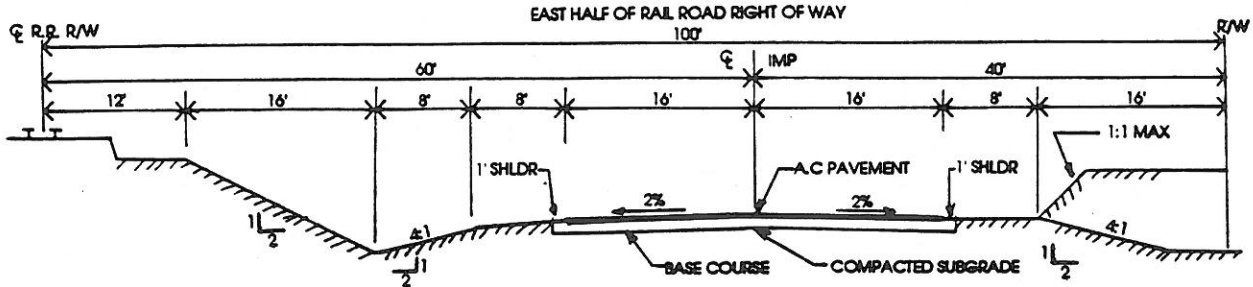
Figure No. IV-4B



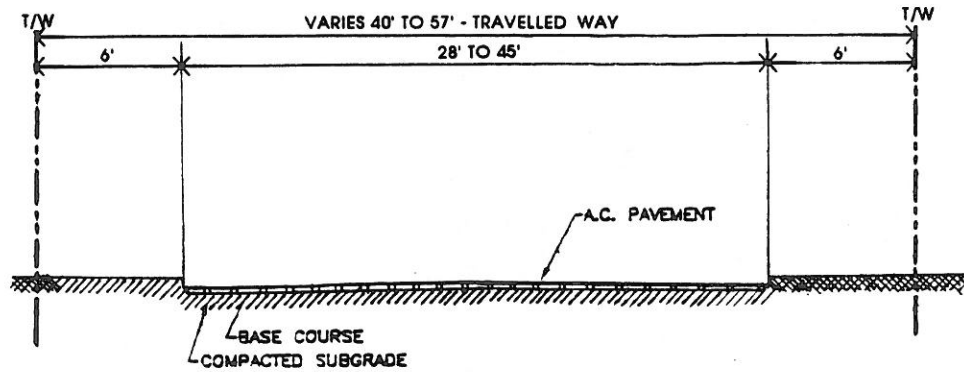
EAGLE MOUNTAIN ROAD



EAGLE MOUNTAIN ROAD EXTENSION



EAGLE MOUNTAIN ROAD/RAILROAD EXTENSION
(Road Section Adjacent to Railroad)



KAISER ROAD
(North of Eagle Mtn. Road)



LANDFILL
SPECIFIC PLAN

Typical Road Sections

Not to Scale

Figure No. IV-4C

b. Drainage Plan Overview

The proposed drainage plan for the project, shown on Figure IV-5, is designed to convey offsite and onsite drainage through the project area in a safe and environmentally sound manner. All storm flows exiting the site will be discharged to existing and/or naturally occurring drainage channels where possible. Because of the project's extended life span (exceeding 100 years), two drainage concepts are presented. The first (Figure IV-5, Inset Exhibit) describes interim drainage solutions which will be implemented in stages during landfilling operations. The second describes final drainage improvements (Figure IV-5, Primary Exhibit) which will be in place at the completion of landfill operations.

All permanent drainage structures on the landfill final cover (i.e., within the landfill footprint) will accommodate the 100 year, 1 hour rainfall while drainage structures conveying flows outside the landfill area, including detention basins, will accommodate the 100 year, 3 hour, 6 hour, and 24 hour rainfall with sufficient freeboard to contain runoff from a 500 year, 3 hour rainfall. Onsite drainage improvements for both interim and final drainage conditions will be constructed in conformity with applicable State and the County of Riverside standards.

The permanent drainage system for the conveyance of storm water will be constructed in phases. Elements of the system to be constructed initially include a drainage system to control storm flows in and around the Phase I container handling area, on-site settling basins, and temporary channels to control drainage on and around the landfill working areas.

Surface drainage will be conveyed within appropriately designed street sections and by lined, open trapezoidal channels that ultimately discharge storm flows east of the site through energy-dissipating structures which reduce flow velocities to non-eroding levels. After leaving these structures, drainage will cross covered portions of the Colorado River Aqueduct following existing natural water courses.

Metropolitan Water District will review and approve all plans for routing surface water across the covered aqueduct. The location of outlet structures as shown in the Drainage Plan (Figure IV-5) will ensure that washouts do not occur either on the project site, within the town of Eagle Mountain, on the Colorado River Aqueduct or on any existing/proposed circulation facility. Downstream drainage facilities within the Eagle Mountain Townsite to the south will be appropriately planned and sized to accept drainage flows from the landfill.

c. Interim Drainage Plan

Eagle Creek - Eagle Creek Drainage will be mitigated in stages conforming with development of the landfill and ancillary facilities. In stage one, the drainage will be conveyed by graded channel north of Planning Area No. 2 and discharged into the western bowl of the East Pit. Phase 2 operations will divert flows from Eagle Creek further east to outfall into the east bowl of the East Pit.

Bald Eagle Creek - During stage 1 drainage operations, Bald Eagle Creek will continue draining into the western bowl of the East Pit. Stage two drainage involves development of a northern perimeter channel to redirect Bald Eagle Creek easterly into an existing watercourse which flows to the east bowl of the East Pit. Storage capacity of the East Pit is more than adequate to contain storm flows from both Eagle Creek and Bald Eagle Creek. These interim drainage stages will be in effect only during the initial phases of the landfill operation. No drainage will be conveyed through active landfill operational areas.

Planning Area 1 - Planning Area 1 contains the landfill footprint where waste disposal will occur. Active waste disposal will occur within discrete cells over the life of the landfill. During landfilling operations two types of surface water flow will be controlled. These include noncontact water (i.e., surface runoff which does not contact waste or daily cover within the active area of the landfill) and

contact water (surface runoff or rainfall that contacts waste or daily cover). To control noncontact water, a temporary drainage ditch will be established around the up slope perimeter of the active cell to intercept and divert stormwater runoff which would otherwise contact the working area. Interim drainage, erosion, and sediment control devices (i.e., temporary detention basins, swales, ditches, berms, silt fences, and hay bales) will be used to direct flows to either the Eagle Creek drainage on the south or the Bald Eagle Canyon perimeter ditch on the north. Contact water will be allowed to infiltrate into the waste mass to be intercepted by the Leachate Control and Removal System (See Summary, page II-4).

Planning Area 2 - Planning Area 2 contains the Phase I container handling facilities, much of which is existing from prior mining operations. Natural runoff flowing onto Planning Area No. 2 from the west will be intercepted by channel and routed south of the operational facilities, piped under the railroad and released to an existing natural channel within the Kaiser town site. Runoff generated from rainfall within the operational areas where pollutants may contact runoff will be collected and conveyed by concrete lined channel and pipeline and then routed to a detention facility. Collected runoff will be tested and routed to the storm channel or treatment facility as necessary. Only non-polluting drainage will be released into downstream drainage courses.

Planning Area 3 - Planning Area 3 contains the Phase II container handling facilities to be constructed when waste volumes warrant. The drainage concept for this area is described under the Ultimate Drainage Plan section following.

d. Ultimate Drainage Plan

Eagle Creek - The ultimate buildout drainage plan involves routing Eagle Creek drainage by channel north of Planning Area No. 2 and then south to Kaiser Road where it will flow southeasterly to an outlet point west of the MWD Colorado River Aqueduct. Several potential areas are available for the construction of detention basins to control the release of flow volumes, including the existing detention areas upstream of Planning Area No. 2 and the most southerly fine tailing basin within Planning Area 4.

Bald Eagle Creek - Ultimately, Bald Eagle Creek would enter a detention facility before being routed along the northern perimeter channel of the landfill footprint to the east. Prior to exiting the property, flows will enter a second detention basin at the project's northeast corner where they would be stored for controlled release to an existing drainage course.

Planning Area No. 1 - Channels on the perimeter of the landfill footprint as well as drainage and sediment control features (i.e., channels, benches, downchutes, and energy dissipators) on finished slopes of the landfill final cover will collect and convey drainage off and away from the landfill. Runoff intercepted on the landfill final cover which drains to the south will be routed and combined with drainage from Eagle Creek. Channels along the northern perimeter of the landfill will accept runoff from both the landfill final cover and natural drainage from the north. The northern perimeter channel will route drainage to a detention basin northeast of the landfill area and outlet into an existing drainage course.

Planning Area No. 2 - The ultimate drainage plan for Planning Area 2 is identical to the interim drainage plan described previously.

Planning Area No. 3 - Planning Area 3 contains the Phase II container handling facilities which will be constructed when required by waste flow volumes. Drainage flows entering the Planning Area at the southwest corner will drain easterly via open channel, be conveyed under the Eagle Mountain Road and Railroad Extensions by box culvert, and be released to a detention facility in the southeast corner of the property. Runoff generated within the planning area itself, including operational areas, will be collected via multiple inlet structures, piped beneath the intermodal rail yard, cleaned by an

Landfill Phase 4 - Phase 4 of the landfill development will occur immediately northeast of Phase 3. Phase 4 will cover a plan area of approximately 534 acres. Foundation grade elevations in Phase 4 will range from about 1,030 feet above sea level at the southeast edge of the Phase to about 2,000 feet above sea level at the upslope northwest corner of the phase. Final cover elevations in Phase 4 will rise approximately 2,120 feet above sea level. Interim waste slopes during the filling of Phase 4 will be up to 400 feet high at inclinations of up to 2H:1V. Final cover slopes in Phase 4 will reach heights of about 700 feet. Final cover slopes will have average inclinations of 3.5H:1V. Construction, filling, and progressive implementation of Phase 4 closure will occur over a 19-year period.

Landfill Phase 5 - Phase 5 of the landfill development comprises the east end of the East Pit. Phase 5 will be situated southeast of Phase 3 and south of Phase 4. Phase 5 will cover a plan area of about 289 acres. Foundation grade elevations in Phase 5 will range from about 940 feet above sea level at the western portion of the Phase to about 830 feet above sea level at the eastern portion of the phase. Final cover elevations will rise to about 2,200 feet above sea level and will be inclined at an average of 3.5H:1V. Construction, filling, and progressive implementation of Phase 5 closure will occur over a 39-year period.

Figures IV-8 through IV-12 describe landfill construction sequencing from inception to proposed final contours. It is estimated that the total site life of the Planning Area 1 landfill is over 100 years. For planning purposes it is assumed that the lease will utilize the full life capacity of the landfill.

c. Sequencing Development Standards

1. Mitigation measures will be adopted to meet the requirements of permitting agencies (see Section IV-D, Regulatory and Environmental Performance Standards) and Appendix M of the Draft EIS/EIR.
2. Only those circulation improvements needed to begin landfill operations will be constructed prior to the initiation of landfill operations.
3. The proposed Eagle Mountain Rail Spur and the Eagle Mountain Road Extension north of Kaiser Road will be constructed prior to the initiation of operations in the Phase II Container-Handling Area.

C. PLANNING AREA LAND USE, PLANNING STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES**1. PLANNING AREA 1 - LANDFILL**

a. Acreage: 2,164.2

b. Land Use

Planning Area 1 is shown in Figure IV-13 and contains the landfill footprint. The primary land use in Planning Area 1 is the disposal of municipal solid waste within the working portion of the landfill footprint. Landfill sequencing is discussed in Section IV.B.5.b. while the regulatory requirements for landfill design and operation are listed in Section IV.D.2.

Typical activities associated with this land use include, but are not limited to, the following: the transport of waste along designated haul roads to the working face(s) of the landfill; inspection of waste and segregation/removal of hazardous or questionable waste; the deposition and compaction of nonhazardous municipal solid waste; the crushing and screening of existing overburden with a portable crusher to provide structural fill and cover material for the landfill; the transport and application of daily, intermediate, and final cover; the use of a portable pugmill to process liner material; the temporary storage and placement of soil, synthetic liner and other landfill construction materials and equipment; liner construction; the use of gas flare device(s); the operation of landfill monitoring systems (i.e., gas recovery system, leachate recovery system, etc.); the operation and onsite maintenance/servicing/fueling of various types of landfill vehicles and equipment; and the placement of portable facilities for landfill construction workers and operational employees including construction offices and sanitary facilities. Drainage structures may be constructed as necessary within this planning area to facilitate landfilling operations.

Mining operations will not occur in areas with potential mineral deposits unless CEQA/NEPA documentation is approved for mining activities, and a surface mining permit is approved pursuant to the provisions of the County of Riverside Ordinance No. 555.

c. Development/Performance Standards

1. Landfill design and operations shall be in compliance with the regulatory standards described in Section IV.D.2, Regulatory and Performance Standards.
2. Landfill operations will occur in the sequence described in Section IV.B.5, Project Phasing Requirements. Landfill haul roads and drainage improvements will be extended as the landfill is developed.
3. Mitigation measures will be adopted to meet the requirements of permitting agencies (see Section IV-D, Regulatory and Environmental Performance Standards) and Appendix M of the Draft EIS/EIR.
4. Hours of waste filling operations at the landfill working face will be from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. six days per week. Containment/liner system construction may occur 24 hours per day to help control dust, minimize use of water and enhance liner construction.

2. PLANNING AREA 2 - PHASE I - CONTAINER-HANDLING AREA

a. Acreage: 234.6

b. Land Use

Planning Area 2 is shown in Figure IV-14. Primary land uses in this area include the Phase I container-handling area (including intermodal rail and truck marshaling yards), a local waste receiving facility, equipment repair and maintenance facilities, storage yards, and administrative offices.

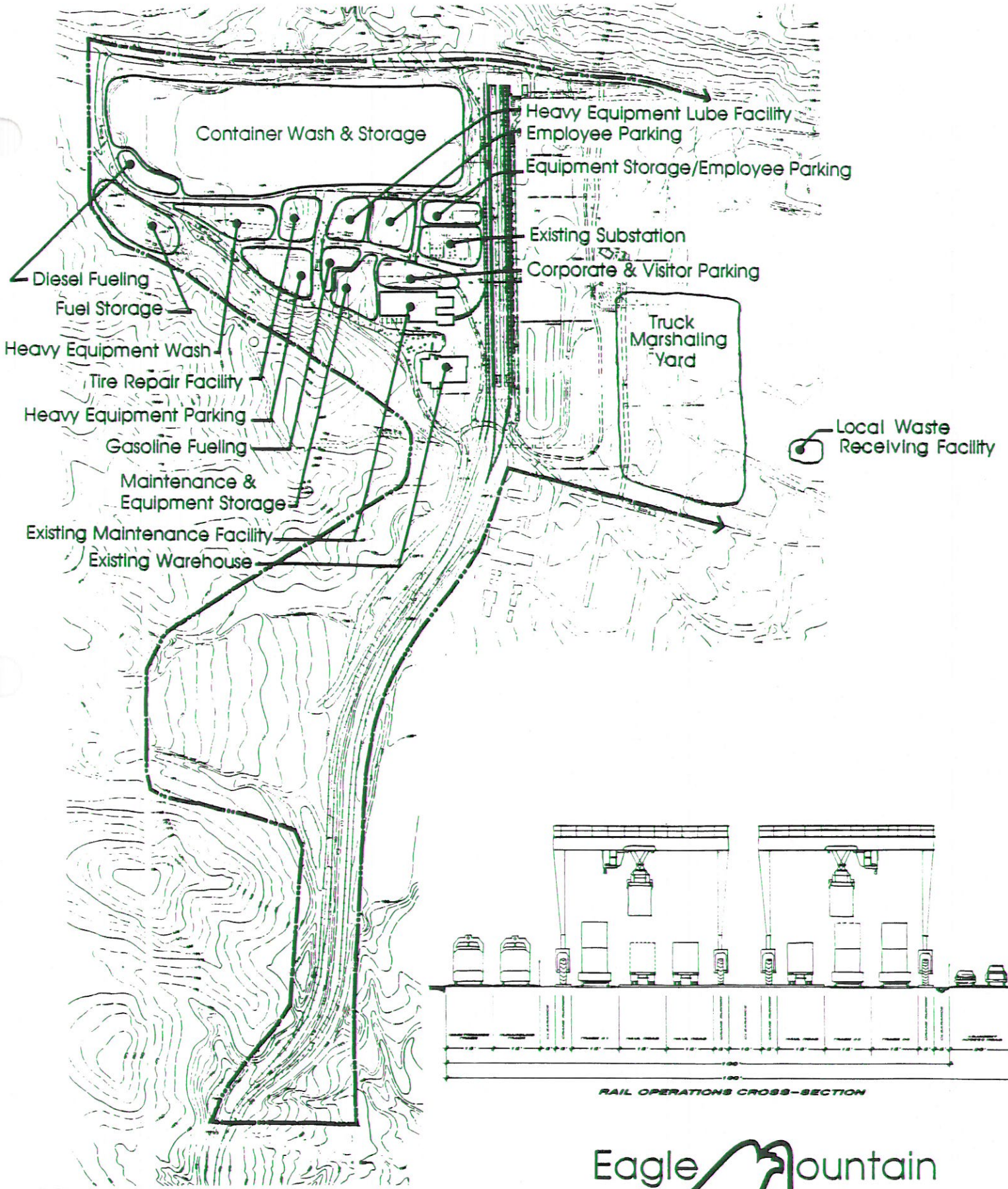
Typical activities/facilities associated with the primary land uses cited above include, but are not limited to, the following: the loading/unloading of transfer trucks and rail containers, the weighing of vehicles at a vehicle scale; the inspection and sorting of waste at a Local Waste Receiving Facility; the temporary storage of recyclables and household hazardous waste; the repair, maintenance, fueling, and storage of vehicles and equipment (dozers, loaders, compactors, graders, other service vehicles/equipment) and rolling stock (railroad engines and cars); the washing of waste containers and landfill equipment; the storage of bentonite in two existing tanks (50 feet high; 20 feet in diameter); offices for the administration/supervision of landfill operations; a laboratory for soil testing; transportation facilities including rail lines and haul roads, landfill systems (gas monitoring system, gas flares, etc); and electrical substations. Environmental monitoring systems, drainage facilities, sewer and water lines, septic systems, and other infrastructure/utilities are allowed within this planning area as necessary.

The use of the area for container-handling purposes will involve construction of a parallel spur in the existing terminus of the rail line. Maintenance and repair activities will involve the renovation of several existing buildings used during prior mining activities.

The applicant's current estimate of building and structure location is shown in Figure IV-15. Land use locations will be finalized when the applicant submits an application for plot plan approval.

c. Development/Performance Standards

1. This area shall be used for unloading of up to 10,000 tons per day of municipal solid waste. When the inflow of municipal solid waste exceeds 10,000 tons per day, the Phase II Container-Handling Area (PA 3) shall be opened and may be used concurrently with the Phase I area.
2. Truck traffic bringing waste to the site and other heavy duty vehicles carrying construction or heavy equipment shall access this planning area only via Eagle Mountain Road and the 2 mile terminus of Kaiser Road to the truck entry gate.
3. Prior to the issuance of building permits, it shall be determined if blockage or diversion of drainage patterns is proposed. If such an action is proposed, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District must review and approve any blockage or diversion of drainage patterns.
4. Container handling yard and equipment maintenance activities will operate 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m..



Concept Plot Plan Planning Area 2

Eagle Mountain
 LANDFILL
 SPECIFIC PLAN

SOURCE:
 CM Engineering Associates

Figure No. IV-15

3. PLANNING AREA 3 - PHASE II - CONTAINER-HANDLING

a. Acreage: 461

b. Land Use

Planning Area 3 is shown in Figure IV-16. Primary land uses in this planning area include the Phase II Container-Handling Area (including intermodal rail yard and optional truck marshaling yard), a local waste receiving center, equipment repair and maintenance facilities, storage yards, and administrative offices. Facilities in this area will be activated when waste flows exceed the capacity of the Phase I container handling yards located in Planning Area 2. The truck marshaling yard is identified as a potential component of this planning area, however, construction is optional based on future conditions.

Typical activities/facilities associated with the primary land uses cited above include, but are not limited to, the following: the loading/unloading of transfer trucks and rail containers, the weighing of vehicles at a vehicle scale; the inspection and sorting of waste at a Local Waste Receiving Facility; the temporary storage of recyclables and household hazardous waste; the repair, maintenance, fueling, and storage of vehicles and equipment (dozers, loaders, compactors, graders, other service vehicles/equipment) and rolling stock (railroad engines and cars); the washing of waste containers and landfill equipment; offices for the administration/supervision of landfill operations; transportation facilities including rail lines and haul roads; and landfill systems (gas monitoring system, gas flares, etc). Groundwater monitoring wells, drainage facilities, water and sewer lines, septic systems, and other infrastructure/utilities are allowed within this planning area as necessary.

The area will require minor grading to smooth out rough areas and to provide adequate drainage. Container handling area and vehicle parking areas will be paved or surfaced with calcium lignosulfonate or similar dust suppressant. The crossing of the haul road and the proposed rail spur and Eagle Mountain Road Extension will be at-grade. The proposed drainage indicated in this planning area is an earth-lined trapezoidal channel located at the toe of the landfill.

A concept plot plan showing key portions of this planning area is shown in Figure IV-17.

c. Development/Performance Standards

1. The container-handling area will be used to receive and transfer municipal solid waste when the volume of waste received at the project site exceeds 10,000 tons per day; the combined total of waste received in the container handling facilities in Planning Areas 2 and 3 shall not exceed 20,000 tons per day.
2. Vehicle parking, container handling areas, and primary access roads will be paved or surfaced with calcium lignosulfonate or similar dust suppressant.
3. Container handling yard and equipment maintenance activities will operate 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m..

4. PLANNING AREA 4 - STORAGE AREA/TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR

a. Acreage: 146.2

b. Land Use

Planning Area 4 is depicted in Figure IV-18. Primary land uses will include the transportation of wastes via the proposed Eagle Mountain Road Extension and new rail spur and the storage of recyclables and equipment. The storage area is surrounded by an existing rock berm with a minimum height of 20 feet. Since the intermodal shipping containers in which the recyclables will be stored are 8 feet high, double-stacked containers will not be visible except at great distances from higher elevations. Well sites, settling basins/drainage structures and gas flare device(s) may also be located in this Planning Area.

c. Development/Performance Standards

1. Recyclables to be stored in this area will be those separated from the waste stream from local waste at the Local Waste Receiving Facility located in Planning Areas 2 or 3.
2. Recyclables shall be placed in intermodal shipping containers for storage within this area.
3. At a maximum, shipping containers may be double-stacked.
4. This planning area shall be inspected on a weekly basis for any accumulated waste material. Any such material encountered shall be removed weekly.

5. PLANNING AREA 5 - COVER MATERIAL PROCESSING

a. Acreage: 515.5

b. Land Use

Planning Area 5 is shown in Figure IV-19. Primary land uses include the excavation, processing, and transport of landfill cover and liner material from the existing coarse tailings stockpile and fine tailing basins which were created during prior mining activities.

Typical activities/facilities associated with the primary land uses cited above include, but are not limited to, the following: the operation of heavy equipment to excavate and transport tailing materials; the operation of a relocatable pugmill (i.e., blending equipment) used to process the fine tailing material to meet liner permeability requirements; internal access roads; settling basin/drainage structures; gas monitoring and flare device(s); groundwater monitoring well; and water reservoirs.

c. Development/Performance Standards

1. Views into the working areas from Kaiser Road shall be partially obscured by existing berms composed of overburden tailing materials.
2. Dust from excavation of the coarse and fine tailing piles shall be controlled as needed by the application of water in accordance with the AQMD and other appropriate agencies.
3. The pugmill may be relocated to Planning Area 1 as required for efficient landfill operations.
4. Construction of landfill liner systems will operate 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

6. PLANNING AREA 6 - OPEN SPACE

a. Acreage: 1,131.9

b. Land Use

As depicted in Figure IV-20, Planning Area 6 will consist of lands designated for open space use. The planning area is divided into six subareas and approximate acreage as follows: 6a - 563 acres; 6b - 319 acres; 6c - 38 acres; 6d - 50 acres; 6e - 162 acres. Property within this category will generally remain undisturbed except for the following uses: peripheral drainage structures which will be placed in this area to divert runoff around the landfill; settling basins/drainage structures which will be installed to attenuate drainage flows; access to these structures which will be provided for maintenance purposes; the existing access road on the southwest edge of the site which will be maintained; well sites; environmental monitoring systems; and existing water storage facilities serving the townsite which will be maintained and improved as the need dictates. Otherwise, lands in this area will remain undisturbed, thus providing a buffer between the landfill footprint and areas to the north, west, and southwest of the proposed landfill activities. For the most part, Subarea 6 contains natural habitat which will be preserved in its undisturbed state. The steep slopes provide bighorn sheep habitat and other portions of the Planning Area contain two important cactus species, California Barrel Cactus and Alverson's Foxtail Cactus.

c. Development/Performance Standards

1. Areas designated as open space are intended to serve as a buffer between adjacent uses. Because these lands are adjacent to the landfill, active recreational use of these lands will not be permitted.
2. Except as necessary to construct and maintain access roads, drainage and water storage facilities in this planning area, grading, construction, or other development activities shall not be permitted on open space lands.

D. REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**1. Introduction**

This section of the Specific Plan describes both regulatory and environmental performance standards to be implemented during the project. The performance standards indicate how all aspects of landfill design and operations are regulated. It should be noted that these standards may change over the life of the project as regulations are revised or newly adopted.

The Regulatory Performance Standards/Requirements section is purely descriptive, summarizing the current standards used to design and operate the landfill project, and the regulatory authority of the County and various other public agencies to implement these standards.

The Environmental Performance Standards section is prescriptive, consisting of the mitigation measures and programs from the Draft EIS/EIR in a format which meets the requirements for mitigation monitoring programs established under A.B. 3180. By adopting the mitigation program as part of the Specific Plan, these mitigation measures are enforceable as performance standards in this Plan.

2. Regulatory Performance Standards

The landfill and related uses must be designed and operated to meet a set of regulatory requirements implemented by various public agencies. In general, the following types of permit authority apply to the project:

Land exchange and rights-of-way: Portions of the Project site are owned by Kaiser and administered by the BLM. These lands are proposed to be conveyed to Kaiser by the BLM as part of the BLM/Kaiser land exchange. In the proposed land exchange, the BLM would convey ownership of 3,481 acres of mostly disturbed mining lands to Kaiser, and the BLM would acquire from Kaiser approximately 2,486 acres which includes prime habitat for the desert tortoise. The BLM would also need to grant rights-of-way for the Eagle Mountain Railroad and for the Eagle Mountain Road.

Land Use: Implemented by the County of Riverside, these permits include, but are not limited to, a General Plan Amendment, zone change, development agreement, and approval of this Specific Plan. Other County permits, including but not limited to Administrative Plot Plans, a Revised Reclamation Plan, Grading Permits, Building Permits, and Occupancy Permits, may also be required.

Landfill Design and Operations: Landfill operations and certain aspects of landfill design are regulated through the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit granted by the County of Riverside Department of Environmental Health, serving as the solid waste Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), with concurrence from the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Landfill siting and design are also regulated by Regional Water Quality Control Board through Title 14, Chapter 15 and the USEPA Subtitle D.

Water Quality: The facility must be designed to meet requirements of Title 14, Chapter 15 for a Class III nonhazardous solid waste disposal site to obtain a Waste Discharge Requirement from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Ongoing water quality monitoring is also required under this permit. Federal Subtitle D requirements also address water quality.

Air Quality: Maximum allowable fugitive gas concentrations are established and maintained pursuant to the SCAQMD's Rule 1150.1. Emissions from the landfill gas thermal combustion/energy recovery facility are regulated in accordance with the SCAQMD's New Source Review Standards and the U.S. EPA's Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program. Fugitive dust emissions must be controlled in accordance with SCAQMD's Rule 403.1.

The specific regulatory requirements for landfill activities which apply to this project are listed in the Table IV-1.

3. **Mitigation Monitoring Program**

Under A.B. 3180, lead agencies which certify EIRs after January 1, 1989 must also approve mitigation monitoring programs. These programs must consist of the following:

- A listing of mitigation measures.
- Designation of an agency to implement each measure.
- A time frame or schedule for implementing each measure.
- The designation of an agency with overall responsibility to monitor progress implementing these measures.
- Provisions for reporting progress to the County of Riverside Planning Department and Land Management Agency.

The A.B. 3180 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Eagle Mountain Specific Plan will be prepared prior to the certification of the EIR and the adoption of this plan. To increase the enforceability of mitigation measures in this program, these measures will also be adopted as performance measures in this Specific Plan. The Mitigation Monitoring Program will be incorporated into the Specific Plan as approved by the Board of Supervisors.

**Table IV-1
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS, REGULATORY AGENCIES & REQUIRED PERMITS**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Performance Standards/Requirements</u>	<u>Permitting/Enforcement Agency</u>
1. Landfill Design		
A. Permitted Capacity	1. Capacity varies by site. Solid waste facility permits typically limit the capacity which can be utilized at a site.	Riverside County Department of Health - Local Enforcement Agency (RCDEH-LEA); California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)/Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP).
B. Inflow	1. Inflow varies by site. Solid waste facility permits typically limit the daily inflow a landfill can accept.	RCDEH-LEA; CIWMB/SWFP.
C. Liner	1. Composite liner required.	California Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRWQCB)/Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR)/United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
	2. If HDPE used, 60 mil minimum thickness.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	3. Compacted clay if 2 foot thickness with minimum permeability of 10^{-7} cm/sec.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	4. Alternative may be proposed.	CRWQCB/WDR.
D. Leachate Collection System	1. Required for all Class III landfills.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	2. Design, construct, and maintain to collect and remove twice the anticipated daily volume of leachate.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	3. System shall be tested at least annually to demonstrate proper operation.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	4. System to consist of a permeable subdrain layer which covers bottom and extends as far up sides as possible.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	5. System must have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under pressure from overlying materials.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	6. Collected leachate shall be discharged in a manner approved by CRWQCB.	CRWQCB/WDR.
E. Precipitation and Drainage Controls	1. Diversion and drainage facilities shall be designed and constructed to accommodate the anticipated maximum peak flows for a 24-hour, 100-year storm.	RCDEH-LEA/CRWQCB/WDR.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Performance Standards/Requirements</u>	<u>Permitting/Enforcement Agency</u>
	2. Units must be designed and constructed to limit, to the extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping.	RCDEH-LEA/CRWQCB/WDR.
	3. Precipitation which is not diverted by cover materials or drainage control systems shall be treated through the leachate control and removal system.	RCDEH-LEA/CRWQCB/WDR.
	4. Collection and holding facilities must be emptied after each storm.	RCDEH-LEA/CRWQCB/WDR.
	5. Surface and subsurface drainage from outside the area must be prevented from entering from the landfill.	RCDEH-LEA/CRWQCB/WDR.
	6. Cover materials must be graded to divert precipitation, to prevent ponding, and to resist erosion.	RCDEH-LEA/CRWQCB/WDR.
F. Seismic Design	1. Class III landfills must be designed to withstand maximum probable earthquake without damage to liners leachate control facilities, surface drainage, erosion, and gas control facilities and cannot be located within 200 feet of a Holocene Fault.	RCDEH-LEA/CRWQCB/WDR; Riverside County Geologist
G. Water Quality Monitoring	1. Water quality monitoring must be conducted during the active life of the project (including the closure period).	CRWQCB/WDR.
	2. Monitoring must also occur during the post closure maintenance period, unless all wastes, waste residues, and contaminated geologic materials have been removed at closure.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	3. A detection monitoring program must be approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	4. If indicator parameters or waste constituents are detected in excess of water protection standards, a verification monitoring program must be instituted.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	5. If the verification program establishes that a water quality standard is exceeded at or downgradient from the site, a corrective action program must be instituted.	CRWQCB/WDR.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Performance Standards/Requirements</u>	<u>Permitting/Enforcement Agency</u>
	6. The permit (WDR) will specify circumstances under which each of the above programs (detection monitoring, verification) apply.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	7. Water Quality Protection Standards for indicator parameters and waste constituents shall be established by the CRWQCB. A waste constituent may be excluded from these standards if the Board finds that the waste does not pose a threat to surface or ground water.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	8. Background concentrations of applicable indicator parameters and waste constituents at or near new sites shall be established before wastes are discharged and included in the permit.	CRWQCB/WDR.
	9. Additional standards are used to determine the location of monitoring wells, the length of the compliance period, the construction of monitoring wells, sampling and analytical procedures, and for developing detection monitoring programs, verification monitoring programs, and corrective action programs.	CRWQCB/WDR.
II. Landfill Operations		
A. Slopes and Cuts	1. Slope ratio must allow effective compaction of the wastes.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP; Riverside County Geologist.
	2. Depth of cuts and slopes of trench sides must be in accordance with requirements of RCDEH-LEA.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP; Riverside County Geologist.
B. Stockpiling	1. Stockpiling of cover material must not interfere with landfill operations or safety.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
C. Availability of Cover Material	1. An adequate supply of cover material must be available on site or provided to the site.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
D. Cover	1. Cover material required, compacted to a minimum thickness of 6 inches.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
	2. Daily cover required where inflow exceeds 50 tons per day.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
E. Intermediate Cover	1. If section of landfill will not receive refuse for 180 days, minimum daily cover of 12 inches (compacted) is required.	CIWMB, RCDH-LEA/SWFP.

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<u>Activity</u>	<u>Performance Standards/Requirements</u>	<u>Permitting/Enforcement Agency</u>
F. Nuisance Control	1. Landfill should not be a public nuisance.	CIWMB, RCDH-LEA/SWFP.
G. Fire Control	1. Adequate measures required for prompt fire control.	Riverside County Fire Department.
H. Leachate Control	1. Operator shall take adequate steps to monitor, collect, treat, and dispose of leachates.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP (also see Section I.D of this table).
I. Landfill Gas Condensate	1. Operate collection and removal as long as condensate is generated.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
J. LFG Gas Collection (Air Quality)	1. Operate collection and removal of LFG, with monthly sampling of integrated surface samples, LFG collected by extraction system, LFG collected by probes, and air at the perimeter of the landfill.	South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)/Rule 1150.1/RCDEH-LEA.
	2. Maintain total organic compounds at an average of less than 50 ppm above the landfill.	SCAQMD/Rule 1150.1/RCDEH-LEA.
	3. Maintain methane at less than 500 ppm on the landfill surface.	SCAQMD/Rule 1150.1/RCDEH-LEA.
	4. Evaluate gas treatment process annually (thermal combustor and energy recovery).	SCAQMD, New Source Review, Authority to Construct and Operate/RCDEH-LEA.
K. Gas Control (Safety)	1. Site must be monitored for the presence and movement of subsurface gases.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
	2. Necessary action must be taken to control migrating gases.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
	3. Site owner must inform site operator of actions ordered by LEA, local fire control authority, or CIWMB.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
	4. Monitoring program shall meet specifications of LEA, local fire control authority, and CIWMB.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
	5. Termination of monitoring program must be authorized.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
	6. Monitoring results shall be submitted to appropriate agencies.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
	7. If gases are moving off site, owner must construct an approved gas control system. This requirement may be waived by agency if methane gas movement is innocuous.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.

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Activity	Performance Standards/Requirements	Permitting/Enforcement Agency
	8. Site operator shall inform owner of possible LFG problems.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
L. Dust Control	1. Dust creation must be minimized.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP, SCAQMD.
M. Vector and Bird Control	1. The propagation of flies, rodents, and other vectors must be controlled.	CIWMB; RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
	2. Bird problems must be minimized.	CIWMB; RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
N. Drainage and Erosion Control	1. Adequate drainage shall be provided.	CIWMB; RCDEH-LEA/SWFP (also see Section I.E of this table).
	2. Erosion damage shall be repaired.	CIWMB; RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
O. Contact with Water	1. Deposited waste shall not have direct contact with either surface or ground water.	CRWQCB/WDR/RCDEH-LEA.
P. Grading of Fill Surfaces	1. Grading must be accomplished to prevent lateral runoff and ponding.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
Q. Litter Control	1. Litter to be controlled and collected.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
R. Noise Control	1. Noise shall be controlled to prevent health hazards to people on site and nearby residents.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
S. Odor Control	1. The disposal site shall not be a source of odor nuisances.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
T. Traffic Control	1. Minimize interference and safety problems due to traffic flow into, on, and out of the landfill.	CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA/SWFP.
III. Landfill Closure		
A. Final Cover		
1. Application	1. Two-foot thick foundation layer. 2. One-foot permeability layer, compacted to attain 1×10^{-6} cm/sec or approved equivalent. 3. One-foot thick protective layer of soil. 4. A two-foot thick erosion layer of cobbles. 5. Alternative may be used.	Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB. Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB. Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB. Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB. Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Performance Standards/Requirements</u>	<u>Permitting/Enforcement Agency</u>
2. Vegetation	1. Selected to require minimum irrigation and maintenance.	Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
	2. Select native desert plants.	Section 7 consultation/Biological Assessment, Bureau of Land Management/United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
	3. Rooting depth not to exceed 1-foot vegetative layer or to impair containment.	Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
3. Grading	1. Provide slopes of at least 3% to prevent ponding, infiltration, slope failure.	Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
	2. Protection of slopes $\geq 10\%$ from wind and water erosion.	Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
4. Monuments	1. Minimum of two permanent monuments installed by Professional Engineer or Licensed Surveyor.	Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
B. Drainage	1. Diversion and drainage system constructed for 24-hour, 100-year flow surface runoff with adequate freeboard for 500 year storm.	Approval of Closure Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
	2. Run-on (from off-site flow) diverted from refuse area.	CRWQCB/WDR.
IV. Post-Closure Maintenance		
A. Final Cover	1. Protect and maintain surveyed monuments.	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
	2. Grade to maintain minimum 3% slope to prevent ponding.	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
	3. Mitigate effects of weathering and settlement (cracks, surfaced refuse).	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
	4. Protect slopes $\geq 10\%$, subject to wind or water erosion.	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.

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<u>Activity</u>	<u>Performance Standards/Requirements</u>	<u>Permitting/Enforcement Agency</u>
B. Drainage	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prevent erosion and related damage of final cover.2. Maintain structural integrity and effectiveness to accommodate 24-hour, 100-year flow of culverts, other drainage structures.	<p>Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.</p> <p>Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.</p>
C. Leachate		
1. Collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Operate collection and removal as long as waste remains a threat.	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
2. Monitoring	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ground water sampling (quarterly is common).	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
D. LFG		
1. Condensate	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Operate collection and removal as long as condensate is generated.	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report, plans and specifications by CIWMB, RCDEH-LEA, and CRWQCB.
2. Gas Collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Operate collection and removal of LFG.2. Monthly sampling of integrated surface samples, LFG collected by extraction system, LFG collected by probes, and air at perimeter of landfill.3. Maintain total organic compounds average <50 ppm above landfill.4. Maintain methane <500 ppm above any point on surface of landfill.5. Evaluate gas treatment process annually (thermal combustor and energy recovery).	<p>SCAQMD/Rule 1150.1; RCDEH-LEA.</p> <p>SCAQMD/Rule 1150.1; RCDEH-LEA.</p> <p>SCAQMD/Rule 1150.1;RCDEH-LEA.</p> <p>SCAQMD/Rule 1150.1;RCDEH-LEA.</p> <p>SCAQMD/Rule 1150.1;RCDEH-LEA.</p>
E. Roads	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Maintain access to all of the above systems.	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report by CIWMB and RCDEH-LEA.
F. Funding	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Maintain irrevocable closure and post-closure fund to support activities listed above, as long as waste poses threat to water quality.	Approval of Post-Closure Maintenance Report by CIWMB and RCDEH-LEA.

