

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Folsom (City) is planning to clean close the Corporation Yard Landfill (Site) located at 1300 Leidesdorff Street, Folsom, California. Clean closure of a solid waste disposal site refers to the complete removal of all waste and waste residuals, including any contaminated soils. A clean closure is generally defined as being successful when waste materials and residuals are removed to a point where remaining contaminant concentrations are at or below background levels or clean up goals established by the relevant regulatory agencies.

The objective of the project is to obtain clean closure certification from regulatory agencies and prepare the Site for future unrestricted land use. This document presents summary information required to revise the existing landfill permit in the form of an Amended Report of Waste Discharge (AROWD). This document also presents detailed information regarding how clean closure will be accomplished in the form of a Clean Closure Work Plan.

1.1 Site Location and Features

The City Corporation Yard is an 18-acre property located adjacent to Lake Natoma at the western terminus of Leidesdorff Street in the Folsom Historic District as shown in Figure 1-1. The Site is a closed landfill that occupies approximately 4 acres of the lower half of the Corporation Yard property as shown in Figure 1-2. The northern portion of the landfill features a parking lot for City employees. The Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and East Lake Natoma Multi-purpose Trail borders the Site to the west and north. The Folsom Veterans Hall and Lake Natoma Shores residential development borders the Site to the east and south. Eight groundwater monitoring wells (FCY-2 through FCY-9) and six landfill gas monitoring wells (GAS-1 through GAS-6) are currently used to monitor the Site.

1.2 Site History

Site history is presented in detail in Appendix A and summarized in this section. Historical aerial photographs are provided in Figure 1-3. During the late 1800s to early 1900s, the general area of the Site was dredged for gold. The dredge tailings at the Site and surrounding area are shown in the 1952 aerial. In the 1950s, the City constructed a domestic sewage treatment plant and operated it through the 1970s (refer to the 1952, 1961, and 1971 aeriels). A photograph (circa 1973) of the former aeration and settling ponds associated with the sewage treatment plant is provided in Figure 1-4. In 1974, the City began using the former ponds associated with the sewage treatment plant as a landfill (refer to the 1981 aerial). The City discharged primarily non-municipal solid-waste including construction and demolition debris, green waste, and street litter. In 1978, the landfill was permitted as a Class III sanitary landfill and continued to operate until 1986. Plan and section drawings of the inactive landfill in 1986 are provided in Figure 1-5. Illegal dumping of municipal waste by unknown parties

south of the landfill may have occurred – this area is designated as the “uncontrolled fill area” shown in Figure 1-2. In 1996 after ten years of inactivity, a cap was installed on the landfill as part of the regulatory closure plan (refer to the 1993 and 2002 aerials). From 1996 to present, the City has maintained the landfill cap and conducted post-closure monitoring of landfill gas and groundwater.

1.3 Regulatory Agencies and Permitting Requirements

Agencies with regulatory oversight and approval for clean closure activities consist of:

- County of Sacramento acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA);
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (RWQCB);
- California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB);
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); and
- Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD).

Agencies that own and manage land to the west and north of the Site (i.e., the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area) will be informed throughout the project and consist of:

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; and
- California Department of Parks and Recreation.

1.3.1 CEQA Requirements

In January 2008, the lead agency (i.e., the City) determined the clean closure activity qualified as a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and prepared an *Initial Study* (Natural Investigations Co., 2008). The Initial Study concluded that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment after the incorporation of mitigation measures. In February 2008, the City adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration which included mitigation monitoring and reporting.

1.3.2 Waste Discharge Requirements

The RWQCB is the only agency that has issued a current permit for the landfill. In October 1995, the RWQCB prepared *Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 95-246* (RWQCB, 1995) which authorized the installation of the landfill cap and specified a monitoring and reporting program (MRP). In September 2001, the RWQCB prepared the *Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. 95-246* (RWQCB, 2001) which addressed deficiencies in the original MRP. In November 2001, an *Amended Report of Waste Discharge* (Brown and Caldwell, 2001a) was prepared to provide required information on the MRP. The current MRP requires the following activities:

- Maintenance of the landfill cap and inspection on a semi-annual basis;
- Monitoring groundwater elevation on a quarterly basis;
- Monitoring landfill gas on a semi-annual basis;
- Monitoring groundwater quality on a semi-annual and 5-year basis; and
- Evaluating and reporting monitoring results on a semi-annual basis.

Using information in this document (i.e., the second AROWD), the RWQCB plans to revise the WDRs again to allow clean closure activities to proceed.

1.3.3 Clean Closure Requirements

None of the agencies require a permit for clean closure activities; however, requirements for how to conduct clean closure activities are specified by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and CIWMB in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (27 CCR) §21090(f) and §21810 and the *LEA Clean Closure Advisory* (CIWMB, 1994).

1.4 Project Approach

The clean closure project involves the following general tasks:

- Completing the CEQA process including evaluating environmental effects resulting from the project, avoiding or mitigating effects where possible, and notifying regulatory agencies and the community;
- Preparing an AROWD/Clean Closure Work Plan for regulatory review and approval;
- Obtaining revised WDRs and regulatory agency approval prior to commencing clean closure activities;
- Preparing bid documents (e.g., design drawings and specifications) and contracting;
- Conducting clean closure activities (e.g., waste excavation/disposal, confirmation sampling, final grading, re-vegetation);
- Preparing a Clean Closure Results Report documenting the completion of clean closure activities;
- Obtaining regulatory agency certification of clean closure; and
- Conducting limited groundwater monitoring prior to rescinding WDRs.

1.5 Document Format and Organization

This document provides a combined AROWD/Clean Closure Work Plan (Work Plan). The first portion of this document provides the AROWD. According to the SWRCB in 27 CCR §21585, §21710, §21750, and §21760, the contents of the AROWD must include:

- Topography (Section 2.1);
- Climatology (Section 2.2);
- Geology (Section 2.3);
- Hydrogeology (Section 2.4); and
- Land and Water Use (Section 2.5).

The SWRCB Joint Technical Document (JTD) index is provided in Appendix B that indicates where specific AROWD information can be found in this document.

The second portion of this document provides the Clean Closure Work Plan. According to the CIWMB in the LEA Clean Closure Advisory provided in Appendix B, the contents of the Clean Closure Work Plan must include:

- Site characterization (Section 2.0);
- Excavation and material management (Section 3.0);
- Confirmation of waste and degraded material removal (Section 4.0); and
- Post-closure maintenance and land use (Section 5.0).