



California Sportfishing Protection Alliance

"An Advocate for Fisheries, Habitat and Water Quality"

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February 7, 2009

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL -RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Kim Kevin Clymire, Director
County of Lake Public Services Department
333 Second Street
Lakeport, CA 95453

Mr. Chuck Maves, Landfill Supervisor
Eastlake Sanitary Landfill
16015 Davis Street
Clearlake, CA 95422

Re: Notice of Violations and Intent to File Suit Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act

Dear Director Clymire and Mr. Maves:

I am writing on behalf of the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance ("CSPA") in regard to violations of the Clean Water Act ("the Act") occurring at the Lake County Eastlake Sanitary Landfill located at 16015 Davis Street, Clearlake, California 95422. The WDID identification number for the Landfill is 5S17I014868. CSPA is a non-profit public benefit corporation dedicated to the preservation, protection, and defense of the environment, wildlife and natural resources of Clear Lake, Cache Creek, the Sacramento River and other California waters. This letter is being sent to you as the responsible owners, officers, or operators of the landfill, hereinafter referred to as "Eastlake Sanitary Landfill" or the "Landfill".

This letter addresses Eastlake Sanitary Landfill's unlawful discharges of pollutants from the Landfill to Molesworth Creek, which ultimately discharges into Clear Lake, and an unnamed tributary of Cache Creek, which ultimately discharges to the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta. This letter addresses ongoing violations of the substantive and procedural requirements of the Clean Water Act and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") General Permit No. CAS000001, State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 92-12-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 97-03-DWQ ("General Industrial Storm Water Permit").

Section 505(b) of the Clean Water Act provides that sixty (60) days prior to the initiation of a civil action under Section 505(a) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)), a citizen must give notice of intent to file suit. Notice must be given to the alleged violator, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“the EPA”), and the State in which the violations occur.

As required by the Clean Water Act, this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit provides notice of the violations that have occurred, and continue to occur, at the Landfill. Consequently, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is hereby placed on formal notice by CSPA that, after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date of this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit, CSPA intends to file suit in federal court against Eastlake Sanitary Landfill under Section 505(a) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)), for violations of the Clean Water Act and the General Industrial Storm Water Permit. These violations are described more fully below.

I. Background.

The Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is an 80-acre sanitary landfill operated by the Lake County Public Services Department. The Landfill occupies a former canyon in the headwaters of Molesworth Creek, which now primarily carries surface water in the winter and early spring months to Clear Lake. Along the eastern border of the Landfill, an unnamed creek receives runoff from the Landfill and discharges into Cache Creek, which is a tributary to the Sacramento River, which ultimately empties into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. All receiving waters of discharge from the Landfill are waters of the State and of the United States within the meaning of the Clean Water Act.

According to the Landfill’s 1998 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (“1998 SWPPP”), although the Landfill commenced operations in 1972, the County did not submit a Notice of Intent to be covered by the General Industrial Storm Water Permit until December 14, 1998. The Landfill is also operated under Waste Discharge Order No. 98-159.

Operations at the Landfill are conducted throughout the 80-acre property, seven days a week, from approximately 7:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Operations are divided into at least eight different operational areas, which include:

- **Landfill Entrance and Gate House Area:** Provides access for public and private waste haulers and landfill and recycling buy-back center customers and employees. Potential pollutants discharged to storm water at this location include suspended and dissolved solids, oil, lubricants, tire particulate matter, exhaust gas particulates, pH-affecting substances, organic compounds and other oxygen-demanding materials, paper and plastic litter, and metals.
- **Solid Waste Disposal:** As of 1998, the Landfill consisted of one 31-acre waste management unit with two fill areas. Disposal operations have been

conducted in the 22-acre Area I since 1975. Haulers deliver waste directly to the canyon area of Area I and employ a tipping pad to empty waste loads into the Area. Waste is spread and compacted by heavy equipment and green waste and soil are used for daily and intermediate cover. Discharges from Area I are captured in the leachate ponds, or released to Molesworth Creek or an unnamed tributary of Cache Creek. According to the Landfill's 1998 SWPPP, 6.5 acres of the 9-acre Area II went into operation in the fall of 1999. Potential pollutants discharged to storm water at these Areas include suspended and dissolved solids, oil, lubricants, tire particulate matter, exhaust gas particulates, pH-affecting substances, paper, plastic, other waste debris, organic materials and other oxygen-demanding materials, and metals.

- **Soil Borrow Area:** This area provides soil for daily and intermediate cover of waste disposed at Area I. Soil is excavated with heavy equipment and transported to the waste areas to be used as cover. According to the 1998 SWPPP, approximately 3,600 cubic yards are maintained daily at the stockpile. Potential pollutants discharged to storm water in this Area include suspended and dissolved solids, oil, lubricants, tire particulate matter, exhaust gas particulates, pH-affecting, and metals. Run-off is discharged to either Molesworth Creek or the unnamed tributary of Cache Creek.
- **Leachate Collection and Storage Pond:** A 600,000-gallon leachate collection and storage pond is located at the base of Areas I and II. Leachate from the pond is to be pumped into the sanitary sewer and conveyed to the Southeast Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. According to the 1998 SWPPP, pollutants in this area are limited to sediments such as soil and gravel. CSPA is informed and believes that *leachate itself is also discharged* and that other pollutants, including pH-affecting substances, organic carbons, COD, ammonia and other nitrate-related chemicals, and metals are also discharged from this area to Molesworth Creek.
- **Mobile Fueling Area:** A mobile, 1,000 gallon diesel fuel tank is kept near landfill operations for easy refueling of heavy equipment. Fuel is periodically loaded into the tank by a commercial fuel truck. The 1998 SWPPP fails to address potential pollutants arising from the Mobile Fueling Area. CSPA is informed and believes that pollutants arising from use and refueling of the mobile fueling tank include fuels, lubricants, oil, tire particulate, sediment, increased erosion, gas exhaust particulates, tire particulates, pH-affecting substances, and metals.
- **Recycling and Buy-back Center:** According to the 1998 Landfill SWPPP, the Recycling and Buy Back Area is operated by Upper Valley Disposal under contract with Lake County. The facility purchases recyclables and offers recycling of a variety of waste types, including used oil, batteries, "white goods", steel, and tires. Used oil is placed in an above ground storage tank.

White goods are drained, and together with assorted steel and other scrap metals are collected, compacted and stored in this area. Yard waste and wood waste is ground and used as an alternative daily cover or moved off-site to be composted. Potential pollutants include paper, plastic, organic material and other oxygen-demanding materials, broken glass, oils, grease, fuels, lubricants, soil, gravel, pH-affecting substances, and metals. Discharges from this area to are released to Molesworth Creek and/or the unnamed tributary of Cache Creek.

- **Hazmat Building:** The hazmat is constructed of steel on a concrete foundation and intended to provide cover for hazardous materials. Stored hazardous materials are to be removed at least once every 4 weeks. The 1998 Landfill SWPPP claims that there are no activities that pose a potential to contribute to pollutants in storm water. CSPA disagrees and believes that regular use in the area may result in not only exposure of hazardous materials to storm water, but also sediment, pH-affecting substances, organic chemicals and other oxygen-demanding materials, fuels, lubricants, oils, grease, and metals. Storm water discharged from this area comingles with storm water from Area I, which discharges to Molesworth Creek and the unnamed tributary of Cache Creek.
- **Equipment Shop:** Maintenance of heavy machinery conducted in and near the Equipment Shop includes cleaning, lubrication, and repairs. Lubricants and other fluids are drained and stored on-site. Some maintenance activities are conducted outside and equipment may be temporarily stored outside. Potential pollutants include sediment, oils, lubricants, grease, exhaust gas particulates, tire particulates, pH-affecting materials, organic carbons and other oxygen-demanding materials, and metals. Discharges are in a sheet flow from the area and/or to the landfill access road.

1998 SWPPP, at 1-8. In all, a variety of pollutants come into contact with storm water at the site, including sediment and other eroded materials, pH-affecting substances, fuels, lubricants, greases and oils, organic chemicals and oxygen-demanding materials, volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”), paper and plastic litter, and metals.

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (the “Regional Board” or “Board”) has established water quality standards for Clear Lake, Cache Creek, the Sacramento River and the Delta in the “Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins,” generally referred to as the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan includes a narrative toxicity standard which states that “[a]ll waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.” For the Delta, the Basin Plan establishes standards for several metals, including (at a hardness of 40 mg/L): arsenic – 0.01 mg/L; copper – 0.01 mg/L; iron – 0.3 mg/L; and zinc – 0.1 mg/L. *Id.* at III-3.00, Table III-1. The Basin Plan states that “[a]t a minimum, water designated for

use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/L.” *Id.* at III-3.00. The Basin Plan also provides that “[t]he pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.” *Id.* at III-6.00. The Basin Plan also prohibits the discharges of oil and grease, stating that “[w]aters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.” *Id.* at III-5.00.

The Basin Plan also provides that “[a]t a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).” *Id.* at III-3.0. CSPA is informed and believes that the Landfill discharges storm water containing many of the pollutants covered under the prohibitions for MCLs, including a recommended water quality criteria for aluminum for freshwater aquatic life protection of 0.087 mg/L. EPA has established a secondary MCL, consumer acceptance limit for aluminum of 0.05 mg/L to 0.2 mg/L. EPA has established a secondary MCL, consumer acceptance limit for zinc of 5 mg/L. EPA has established a primary MCL, consumer acceptance limit for the following: chromium – 0.1 mg/L; copper – 1.3 mg/L; and lead – 0.0 (zero) mg/L. *See* <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html>. The California Department of Health Services has also established the following MCL, consumer acceptance levels for chemicals potentially discharged from the Landfill, including: aluminum – 1 mg/L (primary) and 0.2 mg/L (secondary); chromium – 0.5 mg/L (primary); copper – 1.0 mg/L (secondary); iron – 0.3 mg/L; and zinc – 5 mg/L. *See* California Code of Regulations, title 22, §§ 64431, 64449.

EPA has also issued numeric receiving water limits for certain toxic pollutants in California surface waters, commonly known as the California Toxics Rule (“CTR”). 40 CFR §131.38. The CTR establishes the following numeric limits for freshwater surface waters for pollutants likely to be found in storm water discharges from the Landfill: arsenic – 0.34 mg/L (maximum concentration) and 0.150 mg/L (continuous concentration); chromium (III) – 0.550 mg/L (maximum concentration) and 0.180 mg/L (continuous concentration); copper – 0.013 mg/L (maximum concentration) and 0.009 mg/L (continuous concentration); lead – 0.065 mg/L (maximum concentration) and 0.0025 mg/L (continuous concentration).

The Regional Board has identified waters of the Delta as failing to meet water quality standards for unknown toxicity, electrical conductivity, numerous pesticides, and mercury. *See* <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/2002reg5303dlist.pdf>. The Regional Board has also identified the waters of Cache Creek as impaired for mercury and unknown toxicity. *Id.* Discharges of listed pollutants into an impaired surface water may be deemed a “contribution” to the exceedance of the CTR, a water quality standard, and may indicate a failure on the part of a discharger to implement adequate storm water pollution control measures. *See Waterkeepers Northern Cal. v. Ag Indus. Mfg., Inc.*, 375 F.3d 913, 918 (9th Cir. 2004); *see also Waterkeepers Northern Cal. v. Ag Indus. Mfg., Inc.*, 2005 WL 2001037 at *3, 5 (E.D. Cal., Aug. 19, 2005) (finding that a discharger

covered by the General Industrial Storm Water Permit was “subject to effluent limitation as to certain pollutants, including zinc, lead, copper, aluminum and lead” under the CTR).

The General Industrial Storm Water Permit incorporates benchmark levels established by EPA as guidelines for determining whether a facility discharging industrial storm water has implemented the requisite best available technology economically achievable (“BAT”) and best conventional pollutant control technology (“BCT”). The following benchmarks have been established for pollutants discharged by Eastlake Sanitary Landfill: pH – 6.0-9.0; total suspended solids – 100 mg/L; oil & grease – 15.0 mg/L; iron – 1.0 mg/L; magnesium – 0.0636 mg/L; and nitrate+nitrite – 0.68 mg/L. The State Water Quality Control Board also recently proposed adding a benchmark level for specific conductance of 200 µmho/cm. Additional parameters for pollutants that CSPA believes are discharged from the Landfill include: aluminum – 0.75 mg/L; ammonia – 19 mg/L; arsenic – 0.16854 mg/L; biological oxygen demand (“BOD”) – 15 mg/L; cadmium – 0.0159 mg/L; chemical oxygen demand (“COD”) – 120 mg/L; copper – 0.0636 mg/L; lead – 0.0816 mg/L; manganese – 1.0 mg/L; mercury – 0.0024 mg/L; nickel – 1.417 mg/L; selenium – 0.2385 mg/L; silver – 0.318 mg/L; and zinc – 0.117 mg/L.

II. Recurring Pollutant Discharges in Violation of the NPDES Permit.

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has violated and continues to violate the terms and conditions of the General Permit by discharging storm water containing pollutants in violation of the terms of the Permit. Section 402(p) of the Act prohibits the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activities, except as permitted under an NPDES permit (33 U.S.C. § 1342) such as the General Permit. The General Permit prohibits any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities that do not satisfy the BAT and BCT standards, as applicable. Effluent Limitation B(3) of the General Permit requires dischargers to reduce or prevent pollutants in their storm water discharges through implementation of BAT for toxic and nonconventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants. BAT and BCT include both nonstructural and structural measures. General Permit, Section A(8). Conventional pollutants are TSS, O&G, pH, biochemical oxygen demand (“BOD”), and fecal coliform. 40 C.F.R. § 401.16. All other pollutants are either toxic or nonconventional. *Id.*; 40 C.F.R. § 401.15.

Receiving Water Limitation C(1) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit prohibits storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges to surface or groundwater that adversely impact human health or the environment. Receiving Water Limitation C(2) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit also prohibits storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges that cause or contribute to an exceedence of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or the applicable Regional Board’s Basin Plan.

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has been operating, and continuous to operate, without adequate BMPs that meet the BAT and BCT standards since at least February 7, 2004. Among several other major management failures, erosion at the site poses a significant

threat to the quality of the receiving waters. CSPA notes that the public record contains inspection reports dating back to the year 2000 wherein inspectors admonished Eastlake Sanitary Landfill that its erosion control and storm water pollution prevention BMPs were inadequate. Subsequently, in 2004, 2006, and 2007 the Regional Board again notified Landfill personnel of this issue on several occasions and ordered Eastlake Sanitary Landfill to implement adequate BMPs and update its SWPPP. Despite these notifications and orders, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill continues to operate in violation of the General Permit for failure to satisfy the BAT and BCT standards.

On February 10, 2004, Regional Board inspectors issued a report regarding the Landfill and found:

Board staff observed several areas where unprotected soil on steep slopes had eroded significantly and evidence that soil and sediment-laden storm water were discharged from the landfill property to Molesworth Creek and an un-named [sic] tributary of Cache Creek. Inadequate erosion and sediment controls and inadequate or non-existent storm water conveyance systems were also observed at the site. Board staff also noted that the 1999 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) needs to be updated to incorporate new expanded landfill area as well as the borrow soil stockpile area, and to provide a greater degree of protection for erosion and additional storm water conveyance and sedimentation systems.

Specifically, the inspectors observed that several slopes had inadequate protection to prevent erosion, which has “caused storm water conveyance systems . . . to be plugged and allowed the discharge of eroded soil and turbid water to waters of the state in violation of the Storm Water Permit and the Regional Board’s Basin Plan.” Inspectors also found that the Landfill’s sediment ponds were not adequate and that storm water conveyance systems were “completely absent” along the eastside of the Landfill property. The Regional Board ordered the Landfill to develop additional BMPs to address these problems and to report a schedule for implementation by February 27, 2004 and an updated SWPPP by June 1, 2004, with all BMPs to be implemented by the start of the 2004-2005 Wet Season. CSPA is informed and believes that the Landfill failed to comply with the Board’s order.

On December 1, 2006, the Regional Board issued another report that found that soil washing from the roads at the Landfill to adjacent creeks was occurring in violation of the Landfill’s storm water permit. The inspector found that a new road had been constructed along an unnamed creek to the east of the Landfill. The inspector further found that “the drainage from the sediment pond would intersect the dirt fill of the road, but there was no culvert or other means to keep the road from washing away and into the creek.” The inspector also expressed concern that leachate or runoff was allowed to flow into Molesworth Creek. The inspector informed Landfill personnel that if such

discharges occurred, they would constitute violations of the Landfill's permits. The inspectors also observed trash that had accumulated at both ends of the drainage channel above the landfill and blocked the storm water drains.

On March 30, 2007, the Regional Board sent Eastlake Sanitary Landfill a further communication stating that the Board had reviewed the Landfill's 2005-2006 Annual Report and found that the high levels of pollutants in storm water discharged from the Landfill indicated that BMPs at the site were inadequate. The Board ordered the Landfill to (1) identify sources of pollutants at the Landfill; (2) review its BMPs; and (3) modify or implement BMPs to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to comply with the Permit. The Board also ordered the Landfill to modify its SWPPP and Monitoring Plan to reflect the improved BMPs. Based on the continuing discharge of high levels of pollutants in the Landfill's storm water, CSPA is informed and believes that the Eastlake Sanitary Landfill again failed to comply with the Board's directives.

Also on March 30, 2007, the Regional Board issued a Notice of Violation to Eastlake Sanitary Landfill stating that the Landfill's 2005-2006 Annual Report was incomplete. The Board ordered the Landfill to submit its complete report by May 4, 2007. Based on its review of publicly available documents, CSPA does not believe that the Eastlake Sanitary Landfill complied with this order.

A. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Discharged, And Continues To Discharge, Storm Water Containing Pollutants in Violation of the General Permit.

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has discharged and continues to discharge storm water with unacceptable levels of pH, total suspended solids (TSS), specific conductivity, iron, magnesium, and nitrates in violation of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit. These high pollutant levels have been documented during significant rain events, including the rain events indicated in the table of rain data attached hereto as Attachment A. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill's Annual Reports and Sampling and Analysis Results confirm discharges of materials other than storm water and specific pollutants in violation of the Permit provisions listed above. Self-monitoring reports under the Permit are deemed "conclusive evidence of an exceedance of a permit limitation." *Sierra Club v. Union Oil*, 813 F.2d 1480, 1493 (9th Cir. 1988).

The following discharges of pollutants from the Eastlake Sanitary Landfill have violated Discharge Prohibitions A(1) and A(2) and Receiving Water Limitations C(1) and C(2) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit:

1. Discharges of Storm Water with a pH Outside the Acceptable Range of Applicable Water Quality Criteria.

Date	Outfall	Parameter	Measured pH level	EPA Benchmark
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			of Sample	Value
12/18/2007	SWMS #1	pH	2.4	6.0 – 9.0
12/18/2007	SWMS #2	pH	2.37	6.0 – 9.0
12/18/2007	SWMS #3	pH	3.72	6.0 – 9.0
2/26/2007	SWMS #1	pH	4.86	6.0 – 9.0
2/26/2007	SWMS #2	pH	4.64	6.0 – 9.0
2/26/2007	SWMS #3	pH	4.43	6.0 – 9.0
12/13/2006	SWMS #1	pH	3.96	6.0 – 9.0
12/13/2006	SWMS #2	pH	3.76	6.0 – 9.0
12/13/2006	SWMS #3	pH	5.93	6.0 – 9.0
3/2/2006	SWMS #1	pH	5.29	6.0 – 9.0
3/2/2006	SWMS #3	pH	5.63	6.0 – 9.0

2. *Discharges of Storm Water Containing Total Suspended Solids at Concentrations in Excess of Applicable Water Quality Criteria.*

The General Permit and the Landfill’s 1998 Storm Water Monitoring & Reporting Plan clearly require the Landfill to monitor its discharges for total suspended solids (“TSS”). *Despite these requirements, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill failed to monitor its storm water for TSS in three of the last five years.* Moreover, where Eastlake Sanitary Landfill did monitor its storm water for TSS, CSPA believes that its monitoring methods were inadequate. Clearly, erosion is a major problem at the site and eroded soils and gravel are discharged in storm water from the Landfill. In any event, despite Eastlake Sanitary Landfill’s failure to monitor for TSS on a consistent basis, its own monitoring indicates storm water discharges containing TSS in excess of the applicable Benchmark Value on at least one occasion:

Date	Outfall	Parameter	Concentration in Discharge	EPA Benchmark Value
12/18/2007	SWMS #3	TSS	610 mg/L	100 mg/L

3. *Discharges of Storm Water Containing Specific Conductivity at Levels in Excess of Applicable Water Quality Criteria.*

Date	Outfall	Parameter	Concentration in Discharge	Proposed Benchmark Value
12/18/2007	SWMS #1	Spec. Con.	210 µmho/cm	200 µmhos/cm
12/18/2007	SWMS #2	Spec. Con.	231 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
12/18/2007	SWMS #3	Spec. Con.	329 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
2/26/2007	SWMS #2	Spec. Con.	323 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
2/26/2007	SWMS #3	Spec. Con.	347 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
12/13/2006	SWMS #1	Spec. Con.	327 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm

12/13/2006	SWMS #2	Spec. Con.	536 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
12/13/2006	SWMS #3	Spec. Con.	509 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
11/8/2005	SWMS #1	Spec. Con.	222 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
11/8/2005	SWMS #2	Spec. Con.	210 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
1/26/2005	SWMS #1	Spec. Con.	330 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
1/26/2005	SWMS #2	Spec. Con.	219 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
1/26/2005	SWMS #3	Spec. Con.	325 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
10/19/2004	SWMS #2	Spec. Con.	305 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
3/2/2004	SWMS #1	Spec. Con.	335 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
3/2/2004	SWMS #2	Spec. Con.	223 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
3/2/2004	SWMS #3	Spec. Con.	345 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
12/2/2003	SWMS #1	Spec. Con.	468 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm
12/2/2003	SWMS #2	Spec. Con.	307 µmho/cm	200 µmho/cm

4. Discharges of Storm Water Containing Iron at Concentrations in Excess of Applicable Water Quality Criteria.

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has further failed to analyze its storm water for the presence of iron during most sampling events conducted since February 7, 2004. When it did analyze its storm water for the presence of iron, it tended to find high concentrations in excess of the EPA Parameter Benchmark Value and other applicable water quality criteria. The storm water samples for which Eastlake Sanitary Landfill analyzed for iron and found them to contain excess concentrations of iron are summarized below:

Date	Outfall	Parameter	Concentration in Discharge	EPA Benchmark Value
3/2/2006	SWMS #1	Iron	3.4 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
3/2/2006	SWMS #2	Iron	1.1 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
3/2/2006	SWMS #3	Iron	3.2 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #1	Iron	1.6 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #2	Iron	22 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #3	Iron	14 mg/L	1.0 mg/L

5. Discharges of Storm Water Containing Magnesium at Concentrations in Excess of Applicable Water Quality Criteria.

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has monitored its storm water for magnesium on every occasion it collected storm water samples over the last five years. *On each occasion, analytical results indicated that the Landfill was discharging storm water containing magnesium far in excess of the EPA Benchmark Value -- on several occasions more than 500 times the Benchmark Value.* Despite this information, the Landfill failed to improve its BMPs or otherwise reduce the discharge of magnesium and other pollutants in its

storm water. The analytical results for samples analyzed for magnesium are provided below:

Date	Outfall	Parameter	Concentration in Discharge	EPA Benchmark Value
12/18/2007	SWMS #1	Magnesium	15 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
12/18/2007	SWMS #2	Magnesium	18 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
12/18/2007	SWMS #3	Magnesium	33 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
2/26/2007	SWMS #1	Magnesium	9.4 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
2/26/2007	SWMS #2	Magnesium	26 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
2/26/2007	SWMS #3	Magnesium	30 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
12/13/2006	SWMS #1	Magnesium	21 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
12/13/2006	SWMS #2	Magnesium	37 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
12/13/2006	SWMS #3	Magnesium	36 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
3/2/2006	SWMS #1	Magnesium	19 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
3/2/2006	SWMS #2	Magnesium	17 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
3/2/2006	SWMS #3	Magnesium	7.1 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #1	Magnesium	15 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #2	Magnesium	32 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #3	Magnesium	20 mg/L	0.0636 mg/L

6. *Discharges of Storm Water Containing Nitrate+Nitrite at Concentrations in Excess of Applicable Water Quality Criteria.*

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is required to monitor its storm water for the presence of ammonia (NH₃). General Permit, at 43 (Table D). Based on its review of available documents, CSPA is informed and believes that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has never monitored for ammonia during the past five years. Instead, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has intermittently analyzed its storm water for the presence of nitrates. The EPA has set a Benchmark Value for total nitrates+nitrites (“N+N”) permitted at 0.68 mg/L. Though Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to monitor for nitrites, thereby even making this monitoring effort inadequate, the observed concentrations of nitrates alone have exceeded the Benchmark Value on at least six occasions, as summarized below:

Date	Outfall	Parameter	Concentration in Discharge	EPA Benchmark Value
12/18/2007	SWMS #1	Nitrate	0.95 mg/L	0.68 mg/L
12/13/2006	SWMS #3	Nitrate	4.8 mg/L	0.68 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #1	Nitrate	2.7 mg/L	0.68 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #2	Nitrate	0.77 mg/L	0.68 mg/L
11/8/2005	SWMS #3	Nitrate	1.7 mg/L	0.68 mg/L
10/19/2004	SWMS #1	Nitrate	3.5 mg/L	0.68 mg/L

12/2/2003	SWMS #1	Nitrate	11 mg/L	0.68 mg/L
12/2/2003	SWMS #2	Nitrate	5 mg/L	0.68 mg/L

7. *A Review of Publicly-available Documents Indicates that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Discharged and Continues to Discharge Storm Water Containing Pollutants in Excess of the EPA Benchmark Values.*

CSPA’s investigation, including its review of Eastlake Sanitary Landfill’s analytical results documenting pollutant levels in the Landfill’s storm water discharges well in excess of EPA’s benchmark values and the State Board’s proposed benchmark for electrical conductivity, indicates that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has not implemented BAT and BCT at the Landfill for its discharges of pH, TSS, specific conductivity, iron, magnesium, nitrate+nitrite, and other pollutants, in violation of Effluent Limitation B(3) of the General Permit. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill was required to have implemented BAT and BCT by no later than October 1, 1992 or the start of its operations. Thus, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is discharging polluted storm water associated with its industrial operations without having achieved the BAT and BCT standards.

CSPA is informed and believes that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has known that its storm water contains pollutants at levels exceeding EPA Benchmarks and other water quality criteria since at least February 7, 2004. CSPA alleges that such violations also have occurred and will occur on other rain dates, including during every single significant rain event that has occurred since February 7, 2004, and that will occur at the Landfill subsequent to the date of this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit. Attachment A, attached hereto, sets forth each of the specific rain dates on which CSPA alleges that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has discharged storm water containing impermissible levels of pH, TSS, and specific conductivity, and other un-monitored pollutants in violation of Discharge Prohibitions A(1) and A(2) and Receiving Water Limitations C(1) and C(2) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit.

These unlawful discharges from the Landfill are ongoing. Each discharge of storm water containing any pollutants from the Landfill without the implementation of BAT/BCT constitutes a separate violation of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and the Act. Consistent with the five-year statute of limitations applicable to citizen enforcement actions brought pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is subject to penalties for violations of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and the Act since February 7, 2004.

B. *Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Failed to Implement an Adequate Monitoring & Reporting Plan.*

Section B of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit requires that dischargers develop and implement an adequate Monitoring and Reporting Plan (“MRP”) by no later than October 1, 1992 or the start of operations. Sections B(3), B(4) and B(7) require that dischargers conduct regularly scheduled visual observations of non-storm water and storm water discharges from the Landfill and to record and report such observations to the Regional Board. Section B(5)(a) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit requires that dischargers “shall collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from (1) the first storm event of the wet season, and (2) at least one other storm event in the wet season. All storm water discharge locations shall be sampled.” Section B(5)(c)(i) further requires that the samples shall be analyzed for total suspended solids, pH, specific conductance, and total organic carbon. Oil and grease may be substituted for total organic carbon. Facilities such as Eastlake Sanitary Landfill that are designated as SIC 4953 are also required to analyze their storm water discharge for ammonia (NH₃), magnesium, chemical oxygen demand, arsenic, cadmium, CN, iron, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver. Section B(5)(c)(ii) of the General Permit requires dischargers to analyze samples for all “[t]oxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities.”

Based on its investigation, CSPA is informed and believes that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to develop and implement an adequate Monitoring & Reporting Plan. First, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to collect storm water samples from each discharge point during at least two qualifying storm events (as defined by the General Permit) during each of the past five years. Second, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to analyze its storm water samples for all pollutants required by the General Permit during each sampling event over the past five years. Third, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to conduct all required visual observations of non-storm water and storm water discharges at the Landfill. Each of these failures constitutes a separate and ongoing violation of the General Permit and the Act. Consistent with the five-year statute of limitations applicable to citizen enforcement actions brought pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is subject to penalties for violations of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and the Act since February 7, 2004. These violations are set forth in greater detail below.

1. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Failed to Collect Storm Water Samples from Each Discharge Point During at least Two Rain Events In Each of the Last Five Years.

Based on its review of publicly available documents, CSPA is informed and believes that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to collect at least two storm water samples from all discharge points during qualifying rain events at the Landfill during each of the past five years. In its most recent Annual Report to the Regional Board, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill stated that there are three discharge points at the Landfill. (Eastlake Sanitary Landfill, 2007-2008 Annual Report, at 2, item E.3). However, the Regional Board’s inspection reports from 2004, 2006 and 2007 indicate that there are several uncontrolled discharge points at the Landfill. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill

apparently continues to ignore these unnamed discharge points and has never collected storm water samples from them during the past five years.

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill also failed to collect from its three designated discharge points. During the 2003-2004 Wet Season, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill failed to collect a second sample from SWMS #3, stating only that that it was “Dry”. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is not exempt from collecting at least two samples *from each discharge point* simply because they do not all discharge on the same day. The Landfill’s failure to collect a second samples from SWMS #3 during the 2003-2004 constitutes a violation of the General Permit. During the 2007-2008, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill collected only one sample from each discharge point during the entire Wet Season. Despite the requirement that dischargers explain why less than two samples were collected, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill did not offer any written explanation with its Annual Report.

Each of these failures to adequately monitor storm water discharges constitutes a separate and ongoing violation of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and the Clean Water Act.

2. *Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Failed to Analyze Its Storm Water for All Pollutants Required by the General Industrial Storm Water Permit.*

Section B(5)(c)(i) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit requires Eastlake Sanitary Landfill to sample for total suspended solids, specific conductivity, pH, and oil & grease or total organic carbons. The General Permit also requires facilities such as Eastlake Sanitary Landfill which are designated as SIC 4953 to analyze their storm water discharge for ammonia (NH₃), magnesium, chemical oxygen demand, arsenic, cadmium, CN, iron, lead, mercury, selenium and silver. Finally, the General Permit requires Eastlake Sanitary Landfill to analyze its storm water for “all pollutants likely to be present in significant concentrations.” General Permit, § B(5)(c)(ii)

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has continually failed to analyze its storm water discharges for all pollutants required by the General Permit. For example, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill failed to monitor its storm water for total suspended solids during the 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 Wet Seasons despite the fact that Regional Board personnel regularly informed Landfill personnel that erosion was a major problem at the Landfill. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill also failed to monitor for the presence of oil & grease and/or total organic carbon (“TOC”) during the same years. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill failed to monitor for iron during the 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2007-2008 Wet Seasons; it also failed to monitor for iron for all discharges during the 2006-2007 Wet Season. *Based on its review of available public documents, CSPA is informed and believes that the Landfill has never monitored its storm water for ammonia, arsenic, cadmium, COD, CN, lead, mercury, selenium, or silver.* Notably, many—but not all—of these chemicals are listed as “Analytical Parameters” and “Constituents of Concern” in Table I of the 1998 Storm Water Monitoring & Reporting Plan that accompanies the

1998 Landfill SWPPP. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has thus knowingly failed to analyze its storm water discharges even for the parameters set forth in its own SWPPP/MRP.

Finally, CSPA is informed and believes that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to monitor for at least six other pollutants likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities – aluminum, chromium, copper, manganese, nickel, and zinc. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill’s failure to monitor these pollutants extends back at least until February 7, 2004. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill’s failure to monitor these mandatory parameters has caused and continues to cause multiple separate and ongoing violations of the Permit and the Act.

3. *Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Is Subject to Penalties for Its Failure to Implement an Adequate Monitoring & Reporting Plan Since February 7, 2004.*

CSPA is informed and believes that available documents demonstrate Eastlake Sanitary Landfill’s consistent and ongoing failure to implement an adequate Monitoring Reporting Plan in violation of Section B of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit. Consistent with the five-year statute of limitations applicable to citizen enforcement actions brought pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is subject to penalties for these violations of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and the Act since February 7, 2004.

C. *Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Failed to Implement BAT and BCT.*

Effluent Limitation B(3) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit requires dischargers to reduce or prevent pollutants in their storm water discharges through implementation of BAT for toxic and nonconventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants. BAT and BCT include both nonstructural and structural measures. General Permit, Section A(8). CSPA’s investigation indicates that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has not implemented BAT and BCT at the Landfill for its discharges of TSS, specific conductivity, pH, iron, magnesium, nitrate+nitrite, and other unmonitored pollutants in violation of Effluent Limitation B(3) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit.

To meet the BAT/BCT requirement of the General Permit, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill must evaluate all pollutant sources at the Landfill and implement the best structural and non-structural management practices economically achievable to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants from the Landfill. Based on the limited information available regarding the internal structure of the Landfill, CSPA believes that at a minimum Eastlake Sanitary Landfill must implement additional erosion control measures, increase the efficacy of its sediment pond, improve housekeeping practices, store materials that act as pollutant sources under cover or in contained areas, treat storm water to reduce pollutants before discharge (e.g., with filters or treatment boxes), and/or

prevent storm water discharge altogether. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to implement such measures adequately.

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill was required to have implemented BAT and BCT by no later than October 1, 1992. Therefore, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has been in continuous violation of the BAT and BCT requirements every day since October 1, 1992, and will continue to be in violation every day that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill fails to implement BAT and BCT. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is subject to penalties for violations of the Order and the Act occurring since February 7, 2004.

D. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Failed to Develop and Implement an Adequate Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

Section A(1) and Provision E(2) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit require dischargers of storm water associated with industrial activity to develop, implement, and update an adequate storm water pollution prevention plan (“SWPPP”) no later than October 1, 1992. Section A(1) and Provision E(2) requires dischargers who submitted an NOI pursuant to the Order to continue following their existing SWPPP and implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in a timely manner, but in any case, no later than August 1, 1997.

The SWPPP must, among other requirements, identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm and non-storm water discharges from the facility and identify and implement site-specific best management practices (“BMPs”) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges (General Permit, Section A(2)). The SWPPP must also include BMPs that achieve BAT and BCT (Effluent Limitation B(3)).

The SWPPP must include: a description of individuals and their responsibilities for developing and implementing the SWPPP (General Permit, Section A(3)); a site map showing the facility boundaries, storm water drainage areas with flow pattern and nearby waterbodies, the location of the storm water collection, conveyance and discharge system, structural control measures, impervious areas, areas of actual and potential pollutant contact, and areas of industrial activity (General Permit, Section A(4)); a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site (General Permit, Section A(5)); a description of potential pollutant sources including industrial processes, material handling and storage areas, dust and particulate generating activities, a description of significant spills and leaks, a list of all non-storm water discharges and their sources, and a description of locations where soil erosion may occur (General Permit, Section A(6)).

The SWPPP also must include an assessment of potential pollutant sources at the Landfill and a description of the BMPs to be implemented at the Landfill that will reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, including structural BMPs where non-structural BMPs are not effective

(General Permit, Section A(7), (8)). The SWPPP must be evaluated to ensure effectiveness and must be revised where necessary (General Permit, Section A(9),(10)). Receiving Water Limitation C(3) of the Order requires that dischargers submit a report to the appropriate Regional Water Board that describes the BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce the discharge of any pollutants causing or contributing to the exceedence of water quality standards.

CSPA's investigation and review of available documents and photographs regarding current and historic conditions at the Landfill indicate that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has been operating with an inadequately developed or implemented SWPPP in violation of the requirements set forth above. On several occasions, the Regional Board inspectors have informed Eastlake Sanitary Landfill that its BMPs and SWPPP are inadequate. Yet, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to evaluate the effectiveness of its BMPs and to revise its SWPPP as necessary. Moreover, upon reviewing the 1998 SWPPP, CSPA has concluded that it is clearly inadequate for several reasons, including: (1) the SWPPP site map fails to meet the requirements of the General Permit; (2) the SWPPP fails to identify all potential pollutants at the Landfill; and (3) the SWPPP fails to set forth adequate BMPs to achieve BAT/BCT at the Landfill.

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has been in continuous violation of Section A(1) and Provision E(2) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit every day since October 1, 1992, and will continue to be in violation every day that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill fails to develop and implement an effective SWPPP. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is subject to penalties for violations of the Order and the Act occurring since February 7, 2004.

E. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Failed to Address Discharges Contributing to Exceedances of Water Quality Standards.

Receiving Water Limitation C(3) requires a discharger to prepare and submit a report to the Regional Board describing changes it will make to its current BMPs in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of any pollutant in its storm water discharges that is causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality standards. Once approved by the Regional Board, the additional BMPs must be incorporated into the Landfill's SWPPP. The report must be submitted to the Regional Board no later than 60-days from the date the discharger first learns that its discharge is causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard. Receiving Water Limitation C(4)(a). Section C(11)(d) of the Permit's Standard Provisions also requires dischargers to report any noncompliance. *See also* Provision E(6). Lastly, Section A(9) of the Permit requires an annual evaluation of storm water controls including the preparation of an evaluation report and implementation of any additional measures in the SWPPP to respond to the monitoring results and other inspection activities.

As indicated above, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is discharging elevated levels of total suspended solids, specific conductivity, pH, iron, magnesium, and nitrates and other

pollutants that are causing or contributing to exceedances of applicable water quality standards. For each of these pollutants, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill was required to submit a report pursuant to Receiving Water Limitation C(4)(a) within 60-days of becoming aware of levels in its storm water exceeding the EPA Benchmarks and applicable water quality standards.

Based on CSPA's review of available documents, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill was aware of high levels of these pollutants prior to February 7, 2004. Yet, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has not filed any reports describing its noncompliance with the General Industrial Storm Water Permit, in violation of Section C(11)(d). Lastly, the SWPPP and accompanying BMPs do not appear to have been altered as a result of the annual evaluation required by Section A(9).

Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has been in continuous violation of Receiving Water Limitation C(4)(a) and Sections C(11)(d) and A(9) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit every day since February 7, 2004, and will continue to be in violation every day that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill fails to prepare and submit the requisite reports, receives approval from the Regional Board and amends its SWPPP to include appropriate BMPs. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is subject to penalties for violations of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and the Act occurring since February 7, 2004.

F. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill Has Failed to File Timely, True and Correct Reports.

Section B(14) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit requires dischargers to submit an Annual Report by July 1st of each year to the executive officer of the relevant Regional Board. The Annual Report must be signed and certified by an appropriate corporate officer. General Permit, Sections B(14), C(9), (10). Section A(9)(d) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit requires the discharger to include in their annual report an evaluation of their storm water controls, including certifying compliance with the General Industrial Storm Water Permit. *See also* General Permit, Sections C(9) and (10) and B(14).

CSPA's investigation indicates that Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has signed and submitted incomplete Annual Reports and purported to comply with the General Industrial Storm Water Permit despite significant noncompliance. As indicated above, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has failed to comply with the Permit and the Act consistently for at least the past five years; therefore, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill has violated Sections A(9)(d), B(14) and C(9) & (10) of the Permit every time Eastlake Sanitary Landfill submitted an incomplete or incorrect annual report that falsely certified compliance with the Act in the past years. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill's failure to submit true and complete reports constitutes continuous and ongoing violations of the Permit and the Act. Eastlake Sanitary Landfill is subject to penalties for violations of Section (C) of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and the Act occurring since February 7, 2004.

III. Persons Responsible for the Violations.

CSPA puts Eastlake Sanitary Landfill, the Lake County Department of Public Services, Kim Kevin Clymire in his official capacity, and Mr. Chuck Maves, on notice that they are the persons responsible for the violations described above. If additional persons are subsequently identified as also being responsible for the violations set forth above, CSPA hereby puts each of these noticees and the Eastlake Sanitary Landfill on further notice that it intends to include those persons in this enforcement action.

IV. Name and Address of Noticing Party.

Our name, address and telephone number are: California Sportfishing Protection Alliance, Bill Jennings, Executive Director; 3536 Rainier Avenue, Stockton, CA 95204; Phone: (209) 464-5067.

V. Counsel.

CSPA has retained legal counsel to represent it in this matter. Please direct all communications to:

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VI. Penalties.

Pursuant to Section 309(d) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1319(d)) and the Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation (40 C.F.R. § 19.4) each separate violation of the Act subjects Eastlake Sanitary Landfill to a penalty of up to \$32,500 per day per violation for all violations occurring during the period commencing five years prior to the date of this Notice of Violations and Intent to File Suit. In addition to civil penalties, CSPA will seek injunctive relief preventing further violations of the Act pursuant to Sections 505(a) and (d) (33 U.S.C. §1365(a) and (d)) and such other relief as permitted by law. Lastly, Section 505(d) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1365(d)), permits prevailing parties to recover costs and fees, including attorneys' fees.

CSPA believes this Notice of Violations and Intent to File Suit sufficiently states grounds for filing suit. We intend to file a citizen suit under Section 505(a) of the Act against Eastlake Sanitary Landfill and its agents for the above-referenced violations upon the expiration of the 60-day notice period. If you wish to pursue remedies in the absence of litigation, we suggest that you initiate those discussions within the next 20 days so that

Notice of Violation and Intent To File Suit

February 7, 2009

Page 20 of 20

they may be completed before the end of the 60-day notice period. We do not intend to delay the filing of a complaint in federal court if discussions are continuing when that period ends.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Jennings". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "B".

Bill Jennings, Executive Director
California Sportfishing Protection Alliance

SERVICE LIST

Lisa Jackson, Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Administrator, U.S. EPA – Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA, 94105

Hon. Eric Holder, U.S. Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dorothy R. Rice, Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Pamela Creedon, Executive Officer
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region
11020 Sun Center Drive #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114

ATTACHMENT A
Notice of Intent to File Suit, Eastlake Sanitary Landfill (Clear Lake, CA)
Significant Rain Events,* January 20, 2004-January 20, 2009

March	16	2006	March	06	2008	March	10	2008
Oct.	14	2007	March	08	2008	Nov.	26	2008
Nov.	08	2007	March	20	2008	Dec.	23	2008
Nov.	12	2007	Sep.	17	2008	Jan.	11	2009
Nov.	20	2007	Oct.	30	2008	Feb.	27	2004
Nov.	29	2007	Nov.	18	2008	April	20	2004
Dec.	05	2007	Nov.	21	2008	Oct.	28	2005
Dec.	08	2007	Dec.	14	2008	Jan.	19	2006
Dec.	19	2007	Dec.	21	2008	Jan.	27	2006
Feb.	22	2008	Jan.	02	2009	Jan.	17	2008
Feb.	27	2008	Jan.	03	2009	Jan.	18	2008
March	12	2008	Nov.	28	2005	Jan.	25	2008
March	31	2008	Jan.	03	2006	Jan.	26	2008
Oct.	26	2008	Nov.	24	2007	Feb.	02	2008
Nov.	08	2008	Dec.	06	2007	March	25	2008
Nov.	12	2008	Dec.	29	2007	Jan.	17	2009
Nov.	20	2008	Jan.	21	2008	Jan.	18	2009
Nov.	29	2008	Jan.	29	2008	Dec.	29	2005
Dec.	05	2008	Feb.	10	2008	Nov.	10	2007
Dec.	08	2008	May	28	2008	Nov.	22	2007
Dec.	19	2008	Oct.	28	2008	Nov.	30	2007
Feb.	15	2004	Nov.	24	2008	Dec.	01	2007
April	11	2007	Dec.	06	2008	Dec.	25	2007
Sep.	20	2007	Dec.	29	2008	Dec.	27	2007
Oct.	18	2007	Jan.	27	2004	Jan.	05	2008
Dec.	15	2007	Oct.	17	2004	Feb.	01	2008
Dec.	17	2007	April	02	2006	Feb.	28	2008
Jan.	28	2008	Feb.	26	2007	Feb.	29	2008
Jan.	31	2008	April	15	2007	March	04	2008
March	07	2008	April	20	2007	Nov.	10	2008
March	21	2008	Nov.	13	2007	Nov.	22	2008
April	11	2008	Nov.	23	2007	Nov.	30	2008
Dec.	15	2008	Dec.	30	2007	Dec.	01	2008
Dec.	17	2008	Jan.	19	2008	Dec.	25	2008
Feb.	18	2005	Jan.	22	2008	Dec.	27	2008
May	08	2005	Feb.	23	2008	Jan.	05	2009
May	10	2005	March	16	2008	Nov.	04	2004
Jan.	29	2006	March	17	2008	March	11	2006
Oct.	04	2006	March	22	2008	March	15	2006
Nov.	18	2007	March	27	2008	March	31	2006
Nov.	21	2007	Nov.	13	2008	Dec.	10	2007
Dec.	14	2007	Nov.	23	2008	Dec.	28	2007
Dec.	21	2007	Dec.	30	2008	Jan.	20	2008
Jan.	02	2008	March	24	2006	Feb.	04	2008
Jan.	03	2008	Nov.	02	2006	Feb.	12	2008
Feb.	11	2008	Nov.	26	2007	March	24	2008
Feb.	15	2008	Dec.	23	2007	Dec.	10	2008
Feb.	24	2008	Jan.	11	2008	Dec.	28	2008

* Dates gathered from publicly available rain and weather data collected at stations located near the Landfill.

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Significant Rain Events,* January 20, 2004-January 20, 2009

Dec.	11	2007	Dec.	22	2007	Jan.	15	2006
Dec.	24	2007	Feb.	06	2008	March	03	2006
Feb.	03	2008	Feb.	19	2008	March	21	2006
March	11	2008	Nov.	14	2008	Jan.	04	2008
Oct.	23	2008	Nov.	17	2008	Jan.	04	2009
Dec.	11	2008	Dec.	03	2008	Jan.	27	2008
Dec.	24	2008	Dec.	22	2008	Feb.	07	2008
April	07	2005	Feb.	27	2007	March	02	2005
Dec.	09	2007	Jan.	13	2008	April	11	2006
Jan.	12	2008	Jan.	13	2009	Feb.	19	2005
Feb.	09	2008	Feb.	24	2004	Jan.	14	2006
Feb.	14	2008	Nov.	25	2005	Jan.	03	2005
Feb.	18	2008	Jan.	21	2006	March	04	2005
Dec.	09	2008	March	04	2006	April	22	2007
Jan.	12	2009	April	10	2006	Dec.	31	2004
Jan.	02	2005	Jan.	01	2008	Nov.	03	2006
April	24	2005	Feb.	13	2008	Jan.	16	2008
March	01	2006	Jan.	01	2009	Jan.	16	2009
Feb.	05	2008	Feb.	23	2005	Feb.	04	2004
Feb.	08	2008	March	05	2006	Feb.	21	2005
Feb.	20	2008	March	13	2006	Dec.	21	2005
March	02	2008	April	17	2006	March	28	2006
Nov.	12	2004	May	20	2006	Dec.	29	2004
Feb.	27	2005	Oct.	11	2007	Jan.	09	2005
March	05	2005	Jan.	14	2008	Jan.	12	2005
Dec.	20	2005	Jan.	14	2009	March	02	2006
Feb.	02	2006	Feb.	07	2004	Feb.	08	2007
Nov.	11	2006	May	18	2005	Jan.	09	2008
Dec.	04	2007	March	25	2006	Jan.	09	2009
Jan.	07	2008	March	30	2006	March	07	2006
Jan.	24	2008	Jan.	15	2008	April	05	2006
March	05	2008	Jan.	23	2008	April	08	2006
Dec.	04	2008	March	03	2008	June	09	2005
Jan.	07	2009	Jan.	15	2009	Dec.	01	2005
March	21	2005	Jan.	24	2004	Feb.	20	2005
Dec.	30	2005	Nov.	16	2007	Nov.	11	2004
Jan.	01	2006	Dec.	12	2007	April	04	2005
Jan.	08	2008	March	01	2008	April	23	2006
Feb.	16	2008	Nov.	16	2008	Nov.	27	2006
Feb.	17	2008	Dec.	12	2008	Feb.	13	2007
March	13	2008	Nov.	13	2006	Nov.	10	2004
Jan.	08	2009	Feb.	28	2007	April	09	2005
Feb.	22	2004	Nov.	11	2007	Jan.	18	2006
Jan.	31	2006	Feb.	21	2008	April	13	2006
Dec.	21	2006	March	09	2008	Feb.	16	2004
Oct.	12	2007	Nov.	11	2008	May	19	2005
Nov.	14	2007	Oct.	29	2005	Dec.	02	2005
Nov.	17	2007	Jan.	01	2005	Feb.	25	2007
Dec.	03	2007	Jan.	04	2006	Feb.	02	2004

* Dates gathered from publicly available rain and weather data collected at stations located near the Landfill.

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Significant Rain Events,* January 20, 2004-January 20, 2009

Feb.	22	2005	March	29	2006	Jan.	11	2005
Dec.	12	2006	Dec.	22	2006	Dec.	27	2006
Oct.	26	2004	Dec.	26	2005	Dec.	28	2005
Dec.	23	2005	Jan.	28	2005	Dec.	30	2004
Dec.	09	2006	March	17	2006	May	05	2005
Nov.	27	2004	March	19	2005	Dec.	19	2005
May	22	2006	Jan.	26	2005	March	22	2005
Feb.	17	2005	March	28	2005	Feb.	26	2004
March	02	2004	Feb.	22	2007	Dec.	07	2004
March	26	2004	Dec.	08	2004	Feb.	25	2004
Jan.	08	2005	Jan.	02	2006	Dec.	18	2005
March	20	2005	March	14	2006	Feb.	28	2006
Jan.	07	2005	Oct.	18	2004	Nov.	08	2005
Dec.	22	2005	Feb.	10	2007	Feb.	27	2006
April	01	2006	Feb.	28	2005	Feb.	18	2004
April	16	2006	Nov.	29	2005	March	06	2006
Dec.	10	2006	Oct.	20	2004	April	12	2006
Feb.	03	2004	Feb.	09	2007	Dec.	27	2004
May	09	2005	April	03	2006	Dec.	31	2005
Feb.	11	2007	Dec.	28	2004	Feb.	17	2004

* Dates gathered from publicly available rain and weather data collected at stations located near the Landfill.