



COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE

Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement

*** The Public is Welcome to Attend***

VOTING MEMBERS

Chair
Jeff Williams
City of Livermore

Cindy McGovern
City of Pleasanton

Donna Cabanne
Sierra Club

David Tam
Northern California
Recycling Association

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Tianna Nurot
Waste Management
Altamont Landfill and
Resource Recovery
Facility

Eva Chu
Alameda County

Robert Cooper
Altamont Landowners
Against Rural
Mismanagement (ALARMA)

STAFF

Judy Erlandson
City of Livermore
Public Works Manager

AGENDA

DATE: **Wednesday, May 12, 2010**
TIME: **4:00 p.m.**
PLACE: City of Livermore
Maintenance Services Division
3500 Robertson Park Road

1. Call to Order
2. Introductions
3. Roll Call
4. Approval of Minutes (March 10, 2010)
5. Open Forum This is an opportunity for members of the audience to comment on a subject not listed on the agenda. No action may be taken on these items.
6. Matters for Consideration
 - 6.1 **Responses to Committee Members' Questions (ESA)**
 - 6.2 **Community Monitor Updates: Reports Received: March 18 Letter to BAAQMD re New Gas Well Construction; Groundwater Monitoring; Monthly Tonnage & Traffic (ESA)**
 - 6.3 **Upcoming Five-Year Compliance Review (ESA)**
 - 6.4 **Review of Reports from Community Monitor (ESA)**
 - 6.5 **Final Annual Report (ESA)**
 - 6.6 **Options for Continuation of Community Monitor Services (City of Livermore)**
 - 6.7 **Frequency of Committee Meetings (Discussion item)**
7. Agenda Building

This is an opportunity for the Community Monitor Committee Members to place items on future agendas.
8. Adjournment

The next regular Community Monitoring Committee meeting will take place on July 14, 2010 at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- March 10, 2010 Draft Minutes
- Reports from ESA
- City of Livermore Staff Report

City of Livermore
TDD (Telecommunications for the Deaf)
(925) 960-4104

PURSUANT TO TITLE II OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (CODIFIED AT 42 UNITED STATES CODE SECTION 12101 AND 28 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 35), AND SECTION 504 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973, THE CITY OF LIVERMORE DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, ANCESTRY, SEX, DISABILITY, AGE OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN THE PROVISION OF ANY SERVICES, PROGRAMS, OR ACTIVITIES. TO ARRANGE AN ACCOMMODATION IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PUBLIC MEETING, PLEASE CALL (925) 960-4586/4582 (VOICE) OR (925) 960-4104 (TDD) AT LEAST 72 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING.

The Community Monitor Committee Agenda and Agenda Reports are prepared by City staff and are available for public review on the Thursday prior to the Community Monitor Committee meeting at the Maintenance Service Center, located at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore. The Community Monitor Committee Agenda is available for public review at the Civic Center Library, located at 1188 S. Livermore Avenue, Livermore, and on the bulletin boards located outside City Hall, located at 1052 S. Livermore Avenue, Livermore, and the Maintenance Service Center.

Under Government Code §54957.5, any supplemental material distributed to the members of the Community Monitor Committee after the posting of this Agenda will be available for public review upon request at 3500 Robertson Park Road., Livermore or by contacting us at 925-960-8000.

If supplemental materials are made available to the members of the Community Monitor Committee at the meeting, a copy will be available for public review at the Maintenance Service Center, at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore

Community Monitor Committee Roles and Responsibilities

Below is a summary of the duties and responsibilities of the Community Monitor Committee and related parties as defined by the Settlement Agreement between the County of Alameda, the City of Livermore, the City of Pleasanton, Sierra Club, Northern California Recycling Association, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement, and Waste Management of Alameda County, Inc. The purpose of this document is to aid in determining if discussion items are within the scope of the Community Monitor Committee.

Community Monitor Committee's Responsibilities

Under Settlement Agreement section 5.1.2, the CMC is responsible for supervising and evaluating the performance of the Community Monitor as follows:

- A. Interviewing, retaining, supervising, overseeing the payment of, and terminating the contract with the Community Monitor;
- B. Reviewing all reports and written information prepared by the Community Monitor; and
- C. Conferring with the Community Monitor and participating in the Five Year Compliance Reviews (next due 8/22/2010) and the Mid-Capacity Compliance Review (due when the new cell is constructed and capacity is close to 50%, unlikely to occur before 2028) (Condition number 6 of Exhibit A of the Agreement).

Community Monitor's Responsibilities

The Community Monitor supplements and confirms the enforcement efforts of the County Local Enforcement Agency. The Community Monitor is primarily responsible for:

- A. Reviewing any relevant reports and environmental compliance documents submitted to any regulatory agency (sections 5.7.1, 5.7.2, and 5.7.3);
- B. Advising the public and the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton about environmental and technical issues relating to the operation of the Altamont Landfill via the CMC (section 5.7.4);
- C. Presenting an annual written report summarizing the Altamont Landfill's compliance record for the year to the CMC and submitting the report to Alameda County and the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton (section 5.7.5);
- D. Notifying the County Local Enforcement Agency and Waste Management of Alameda County of any substantial noncompliance findings or environmental risk (section 5.7.6);
- E. Monitoring and accessing the Altamont Landfill site and conducting inspections (section 5.7.7);
- F. Counting trucks arriving at the Altamont Landfill (section 5.7.8); and
- G. Reviewing waste testing data and source information (section 5.7.9).

Waste Management of Alameda County's Responsibilities

Per the settlement agreement, Waste Management is responsible for:

- A. Paying for the services of the Community Monitor, based on an annual cost estimate (section 5.3.3).
- B. Paying an additional 20% over the annual cost estimate if warranted based on "credible evidence" (section 5.3.3).

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List of Acronyms

Below is a list of acronyms that may be used in discussion of waste disposal facilities. These have been posted on the CMC web site, together with a link to the CIWMB acronyms page:
<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEACentral/Acronyms/default.htm>.

Updates will be provided as needed. This list was last revised on February 27, 2009.

Agencies

ACWMA – Alameda County Waste Management Authority
ANSI – American National Standards Institute
ARB or CARB – California Air Resources Board
ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials
BAAQMD – Bay Area Air Quality Management District
CDFG or DFG – California Department of Fish and Game
CDRRR – California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, or CalRecycle
CIWMB – California Integrated Waste Management Board
CMC – Community Monitor Committee
DWR – Department of Water Resources
LEA – Local Enforcement Agency (i.e., County Environmental Health)
RWQCB – Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

Waste Categories

C&D – construction and demolition
CDI – Construction, demolition and inert debris
GSET – Green waste and other fine materials originating at the Davis Street Transfer Station, for solidification, externally processed.
GWRGCT – Green waste that is ground on site and used for solidification or cover (discontinued January 2010)
GWSA – Green waste slope amendment (used on outside slopes of the facility)
MSW – Municipal solid waste
RDW – Redirected wastes (received at ALRRF, then sent to another facility)
RGC – Revenue generating cover

Substances or Pollutants

ACM – asbestos-containing material
ACW – asbestos-containing waste
ADC – Alternative Daily Cover. For more information: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lqcentral/basics/adcbasic.htm>
BTEX – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (used in reference to testing for contamination)
CH₄ – methane
CO₂ – carbon dioxide
DO – dissolved oxygen
HHW – household hazardous waste
LFG – landfill gas
LNG – liquefied natural gas
MTBE – methyl tertiary butyl ether, a gasoline additive
NMOC – Non-methane organic compounds
NTU – nephelometric turbidity units, a measure of the cloudiness of water
RL – reporting limit: in groundwater analysis, for a given substance and laboratory, the concentration above which there is a less than 1% likelihood of a false-negative measurement.
TCE - Trichloroethylene
TDS – total dissolved solids
TKN – total Kjeldahl nitrogen
VOC – volatile organic compounds

Documents

CCR – California Code of Regulations (includes Title 14 and Title 27)
CoIWMP – County Integrated Waste Management Plan
JTD – Joint Technical Document (contains detailed descriptions of permitted landfill operations)
MMRP – Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
RDSI – Report of Disposal Site Information
RWD – Report of Waste Discharge
SRRE – Source Reduction and Recycling Element (part of CoIWMP)
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
WDR – Waste Discharge Requirements (Water Board permit)

General Terms

ALRRF – Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility
BGS – below ground surface
CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act
CQA – Construction Quality Assurance (relates to initial construction, and closure, of landfill Units)
CY – cubic yards
GCL – geosynthetic clay liner
GPS – Global Positioning System
IC engine – Internal combustion engine
LCRS – leachate collection and removal system
LEL – lower explosive limit
mg/L – milligrams per liter, or (approximately) parts per million
µg/L – micrograms per liter, or parts per billion
PPE – personal protective equipment
ppm, ppb, ppt – parts per million, parts per billion, parts per trillion
SCF – Standard cubic foot, a quantity of gas that would occupy one cubic foot if at a temperature of 60°F and a pressure of one atmosphere
SCFM – standard cubic feet per minute, the rate at which gas flows past a designated point or surface
STLC – Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration, a regulatory limit for the concentrations of certain pollutants in groundwater
TTLC – Total Threshold Limit Concentration, similar to STLC but determined using a different method of analysis
TPD, TPM, TPY – Tons per day, month, year
WMAC – Waste Management of Alameda County



*COMMUNITY MONITOR
COMMITTEE
Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement
Minutes of March 10, 2010*

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
Mr. Williams called the meeting to order at 4:02 p.m.

2. Introductions
Introductions were waived.

3. Roll Call
Members Present: Jeff Williams; Donna Cabanne; Cindy McGovern; David Tam, Northern California Recycling Association; Eva Chu, Alameda County Environmental Health; and Tianna Nourot, Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF)

Absent: Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement

Staff: Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore Public Works Department; Kelly Runyon, ESA, Community Monitor

4. Approval of Minutes
Approval of the minutes of the November 4, 2009 and January 13, 2010 meetings was moved by Ms. Cabanne, and seconded by Mr. Williams. For the January 13, 2010 minutes, Ms. Chu requested a correction to indicate that enforcement of the Alameda County Plant Debris Ban Ordinance would be done by the Alameda County Waste Management Authority, not by the LEA. With that understanding, the motion passed 3-0 with Mr. Tam abstaining.

5. Open Forum
No comments were made.

6. Matters for Consideration
 - 6.1 Responses to Committee Members' Questions
Mr. Runyon presented a further response on a question that was addressed at the January 13 meeting, regarding the tonnage reports that are reviewed by the Community Monitor. The question had been, how much of the revenue-generating cover (RGC) originates in San Francisco? The available data were reviewed in detail to show that RGC is broken out by type of material, or by day, but not by source jurisdiction. Mr. Williams asked if jurisdiction-of-origin is recorded at all. Ms. Nourot stated that it is,

but that this information is not within the purview of the Community Monitor. Mr. Runyon concurred. Ms. Erlandson offered to provide the yearly information that is available through the CalRecycle web site, by email, prior to the next meeting.

6.2 Community Monitor Updates: Class 2 Soil File Review; Reports Received
Mr. Runyon reported the following:

- The quarterly review of Class 2 soil profiles is continuing, and the first round of review for 2010 will take place in early April.
- The second Semiannual / Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report was received in February. The initial review of this report did not find any new issues. Mr. Williams asked if there were any trends in the data. Mr. Runyon stated that none have been noted as yet, but Treadwell and Rollo's review is continuing. Mr. Tam mentioned that in 1989, he had seen reference to a 2200-foot TCE plume coming from the ALRRF into the central valley. Mr. Williams asked Ms. Nourot to look into the matter, and she agreed to do so, reporting to Ms. Erlandson with an email.
- The monthly truck count data have shown no exceedances of Conditional Use Permit limits. Similarly, the monthly reports of incoming refuse tonnage show no exceedances.
- The June – November 2009 Title V report has been partially reviewed, and a graph has been made to show landfill gas usage by each of the landfill gas consuming devices (flares, engines, turbines, LNG plant). The graph now also shows the amount of gas that the BAAQMD expects the ALRRF to extract. The daily amounts extracted and consumed generally exceed the expected amount. Mr. Williams asked if there is a corresponding graph or analysis showing the amount of gas that escapes into the air. Mr. Runyon replied that there is not. Ms. McGovern asked if the LNG plant is running at capacity. Ms. Nourot stated that the plant is being brought on line with increasing production rates and is approaching full capacity. She also mentioned that a recent study of surface emissions using tunable lasers indicated that the landfill is capturing approximately 90% of the gas generated. Ms. McGovern asked if the LNG is being sold; Ms. Nourot said yes. Mr. Runyon addressed the Surface Emission Monitoring section of the report, particularly the finding of 70 exceedances in August 2009. Many of these exceedances occurred near wells and other equipment that penetrates the landfill cover. Ms. Cabanne expressed concern with the high number of exceedances in August, and asked if there is a threshold number of exceedances that would trigger a special action. Mr. Runyon stated that he can check the pertinent regulations for such a number. He also explained the rationale for exempting some wells from the standard temperature limitation not to exceed 131 °F.

6.3 Review of Reports from Community Monitor (ESA)

Mr. Runyon reported the following:

- In January 2010, green waste tonnage was virtually nil, as a consequence of the County-level plant debris ban.
- Cover soil tonnage continues to vary from month to month, driven by construction activity and other factors that vary from month to month.
- Refuse tonnage in recent months has been essentially constant, or decreasing very slightly.
- The cross-check of totals in the December tonnage report found a slight mismatch, equivalent to about one transfer truck load, which may be a simple bookkeeping error.
- One of the new perimeter gas probes continues to show high levels of methane. The ALRRF is working with regulatory agencies and preparing a proposed solution to the problem that may involve adding wells nearby, possibly penetrating the Class 2 liner to reach waste deposited below it. Mr. Williams asked when the decision on this approach will be made. Ms. Nourot replied that she expects to receive the Air District's decision by the beginning of May.

Mr. Tam asked if Fill Area 1 is filling less quickly than expected. Ms. Nourot responded that the current situation is not unexpected, and there are about 1½ years of capacity remaining in Fill Area 1; the permit is in place to begin Fill Area 2, with the related conservation easement still being finalized.

Mr. Williams asked if additional waste can be placed in Fill Area 1 as it settles; Ms. Nourot stated that this would be possible for a limited time until final closure takes place.

In response to a question from Mr. Tam, Ms. Nourot indicated that wastes from Fremont would begin coming to the ALRRF this July 1, with 75% of the wastes being transferred to ALRRF at that time and 100% being transferred to ALRRF beginning in Dec 2011.

Mr. Tam asked the acreage of Fill Area 1; Ms. Nourot replied that it is about 230 Acres, and that Fill Area 2 is similar in size.

6.4 Draft Annual Report

Mr. Runyon stated that the draft Annual report follows the outline presented at the previous Committee meeting, also incorporating several comments from that meeting. Mr. Williams asked that any comments in advance of the next meeting be routed through him, with a copy to Ms. Erlandson.

Ms. Erlandson mentioned that, as stated in the Draft Annual Report, the Community Monitor contract will need to be extended or an RFP process

begun in the near future. After a brief discussion, Mr. Williams stated that this should be an agenda item for the May meeting.

7. Agenda Building

Mr. Tam expressed in knowing if the Committee members can discuss items that are outside the Community Monitor's scope. Ms. Erlandson responded that under some circumstances the Committee might discuss issues of interest, but it cannot direct the Community Monitor to work outside of the scope defined in the Settlement Agreement.

Ms. McGovern asked if a tour of the LNG plant could be arranged. A July date, coincident with that Committee meeting, was discussed but not finalized.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:14 PM. The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday, May 12 at 4:00 p.m.** at the Livermore Maintenance Services Division at 3500 Robertson Park Road.



memorandum

date April 28, 2010
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 3/10/10 - Agenda Item 6.1 - Response to Committee Member Question

In the Committee meeting of March 10, Committee Member Cabanne raised the following question: **When monitoring surface emissions of landfill gas, is there a number of exceedances that would trigger a regulatory action or require a special effort on the part of the operator?**

We have reviewed the current BAAQMD regulations regarding landfill gas control (Regulation 8, Rule 34) and the relevant draft regulations that are expected to be adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) this year. There is no trigger level in either of those sets of regulations, in terms of total number of exceedances¹ or number per acre. The regulations focus not on the number of exceedances, but on whether they can be repaired. For example, the BAAQMD regulations provide two chances to correct the exceedance and then check the repair. If the exceedance recurs after the second repair, then the landfill must expand its gas collection system promptly to address the problem.² The draft CARB regulations³ have a similar “three strikes” provision that would require the installation of a new or replacement well to address the problem. If adopted, the CARB draft regulations will be more stringent than the BAAQMD regulations because they require the surface monitoring to be at intervals of 25 feet (rather than 30 meters, i.e. ~100 feet), and they require that readings in excess of 200 ppmv be recorded.

In general, landfill surface emissions are to be expected at the ALRRF, for several reasons:

- The arid, windy climate causes drying and minor fissures in the surface cover, especially in summer.
- The extensive gas recovery system involves many penetrations of the surface, and those penetrations can act like fissures if the surrounding soil dries and shrinks.

Knowing this, the landfill staff look for, and correct, potential surface emission problems as part of the required monthly cover integrity inspections, without waiting for the quarterly emissions monitoring to occur.

¹ An exceedance occurs when landfill gas is detected near the surface at a concentration greater than 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv).

² **415.10** If monitoring pursuant to Section 8-34-415.7 or 415.8 indicates a third excess of the Section 8-34-303 limit within a quarterly period, a gas collection system expansion shall be required.

415.11 If a gas collection system expansion is required pursuant to Section 8-34-415.10, the expansion shall be completed and all new wells shall be operating within 120 days of the date that the excess was first discovered.

³ New Article 4, Subarticle 6, Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, sections 95460 to 95476, Title 17, California Code of Regulations. Currently being circulated for a second round of comments, which are due May 4 2010.

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memorandum

date April 28, 2010
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 5/12/10 - Agenda Item 6.2 - Community Monitor Updates

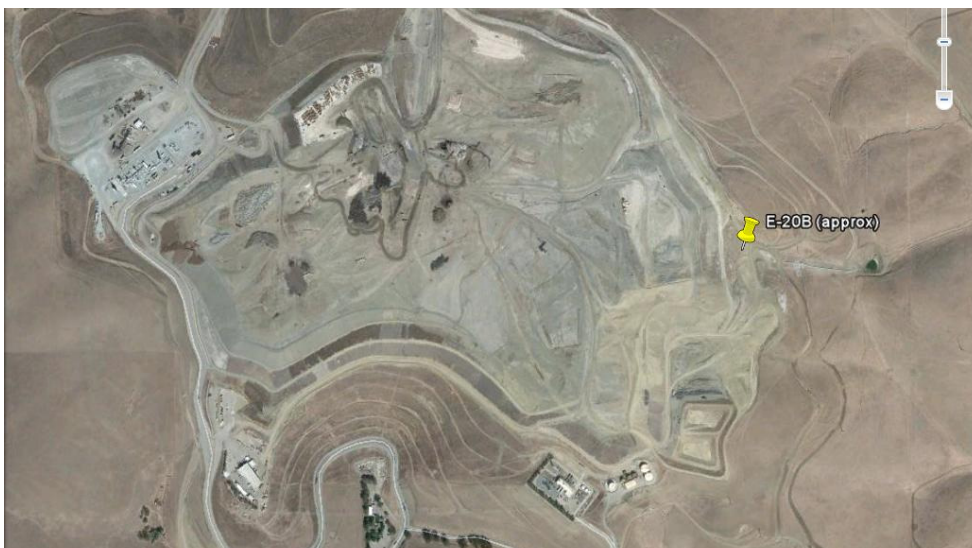
This memorandum provides an update on work-in-progress by the Community Monitor:

Class 2 Soil File Review – The first file review session for 2010 took place on April 6. No issues were found in any of the files reviewed.

Reports Received – ALRRF staff provided the Community Monitor with a March 18, 2010 letter to the BAAQMD asking for a reduction in a required pre-construction notification period, so that gas wells may be installed quickly to address the recent problem of high methane levels at a perimeter probe.

In addition, several periodic reports have been received and are discussed below:

The Second Semiannual – Annual 2009 Groundwater Monitoring Report was received in January, and its review continues. We have found no issues that require special attention from the Community Monitor Committee. Corrective action well E-20B had detections of VOCs that were similar to previous concentrations and are being reported as attributable to a landfill gas source. There were no statistical exceedances for inorganics, no detections of VOCs in detection wells, and no VOCs above reporting levels in wells other than well E-20B. A memo to the Committee providing a thorough review of this report is in preparation at this time. The location of well E-20B is shown in the figure below.



Monthly Tonnage Reports and Truck Counts for February and March have been received. Truck counts indicate no exceedances of Use Permit conditions in either month. Tonnages are also well within permit limits.

memorandum

date April 28, 2010

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 5/12/10 - Agenda Item 6.3 - Upcoming Five-Year Periodic Review

This item is for Committee Members' information; no action is required at this time.

The Settlement Agreement and the Conditional Use Permit for the ALRRF Expansion call for "Five Year Permit Compliance Reviews", and the next one of these is expected to occur in the latter half of 2010. This will involve the parties to the Settlement Agreement, which include each of the member organizations for the Community Monitor Committee. The Settlement Agreement and CUP require, among other things:

- Public hearings ("Compliance Review Hearings") before the County Planning Commission, at least one of which will be in Livermore, in the evening.
 - 90-day notice to the Parties (to the Settlement Agreement) of any such Hearing
 - 60-day public notice, via local newspapers, of these Hearings
 - 45-day deadline, prior to Hearings, for all Operator submittals and County staff reports
- Submissions from the ALRRF Operator, which are to be based on:
 - its most recent Solid Waste Facility Permit review
 - reports to the Regional Water Quality Control Board
 - air quality monitoring reports

This process has the potential to trigger CEQA review which could require an additional CEQA document, such as a Negative Declaration or Supplemental EIR, if the County finds that there have been substantial changes to the Project (as defined in the EIR) or its circumstances resulting in new or more severe environmental effects. A finding of substantial noncompliance with permit conditions could have the same effect.

The Community Monitor Committee's role in this process is defined in Section 5.1.2(c) of the Settlement Agreement:

"...participating in the Five Year Compliance Reviews ... including, but not limited to, conferring with the Community Monitor in connection with the Community Monitor's review of the materials submitted by WMAC and the County and submitting comments to the County Planning Commission or the County Board, as appropriate."

The Solid Waste Facility Permit for the ALRRF states that the Permit Review Due Date is August 22, 2010. We are not aware of any formal communication regarding this process. The Community Monitor Committee will be kept informed of the status of this process.

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225 Bush Street
Suite 1700
San Francisco, CA 94104
415.896.5900 phone
415.896.0332 fax

memorandum

date April 28, 2010
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 5/12/10 - Agenda Item 6.4 - Review of Reports from Community Monitor

Attached are our inspection reports for February, March and April of 2010. The February inspection was unannounced and took place during normal working hours on February 25. The March inspection was announced and took place during normal working hours on March 31. The April inspection was announced and took place outside of normal working hours, from 5 to 7 A.M. on April 14.

All landfill operating areas were observed each time. LEA inspection reports and the Special Occurrences Log were reviewed in conjunction with the February and March inspections.

Issues that cause concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the left-hand margins of the monthly inspection reports. In all three months, high readings of methane gas at perimeter probe GP-9 were a persistent issue. The ALRRF will be installing a control measure (additional gas wells) in April or May, but in the interim, the LEA is marking this as a violation during weekly inspections.

In February, a leak of landfill gas condensate occurred in some piping situated upslope from the office area and near a storm drain inlet that leads to stormwater Basin A. This basin discharges to waters of the State when it is filled with runoff. It was not apparent that the condensate had reached the storm drain inlet or Basin A, but as a precautionary measure, the ALRRF pumped out Basin A and had the Basin A water tested. The test was negative. The piping was repaired and the vicinity of the leak was cleaned up. LEA personnel often check this area now as part of their weekly inspections.

In an effort to control landfill litter more effectively, cover material is being applied more frequently at the working face of the landfill. Less windblown litter has been observed in recent months, but that may also be due to wet weather preventing plastic bags from becoming airborne so readily.

The ALRRF has begun to use considerably more treated auto shredder fluff than in the past. This will support the litter prevention effort described above, and it will provide a replacement for the green waste formerly used as alternative daily cover.

Graphs by material type are provided in Figures 1 and 2 below.

Figure 1

Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

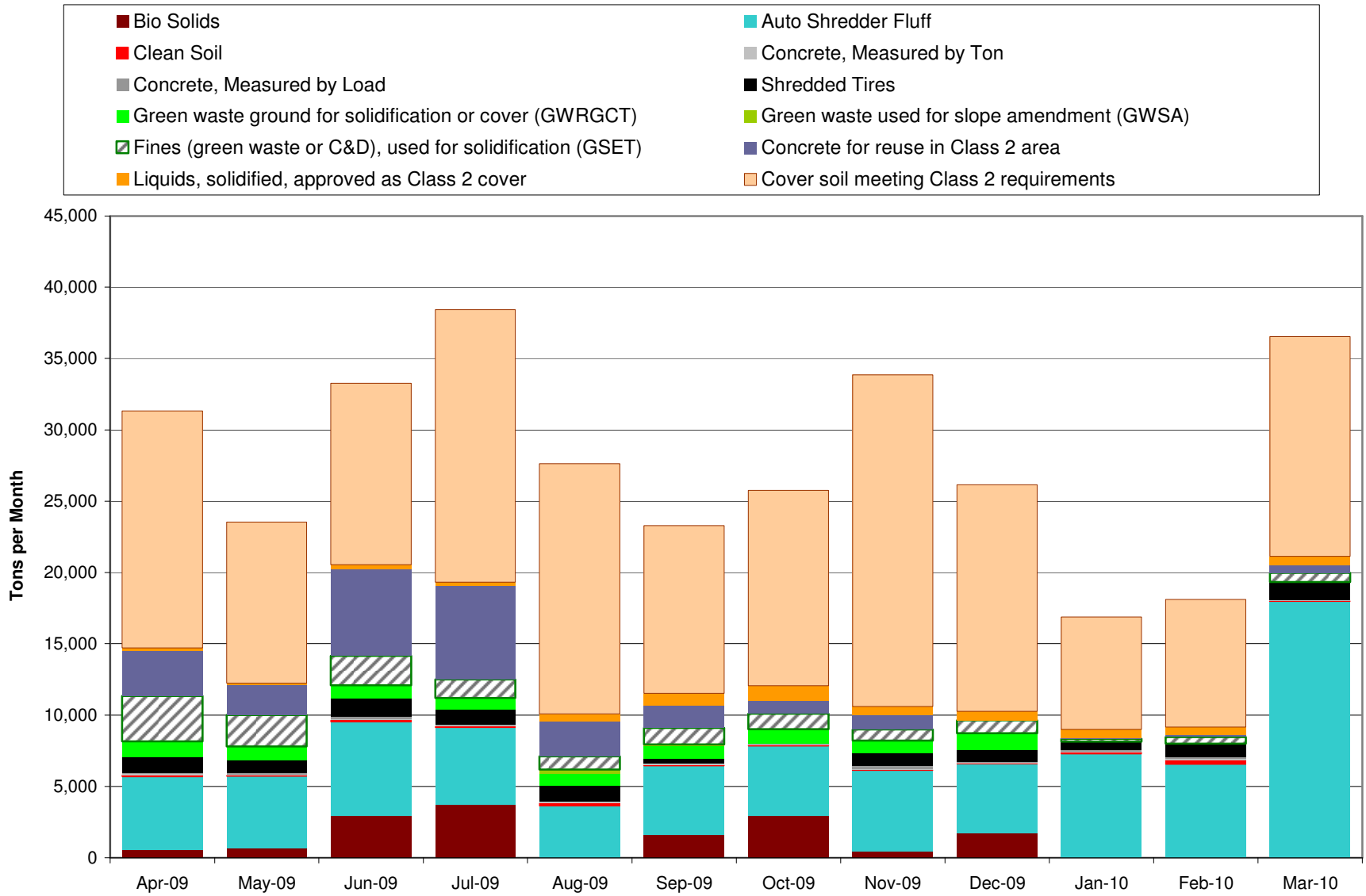
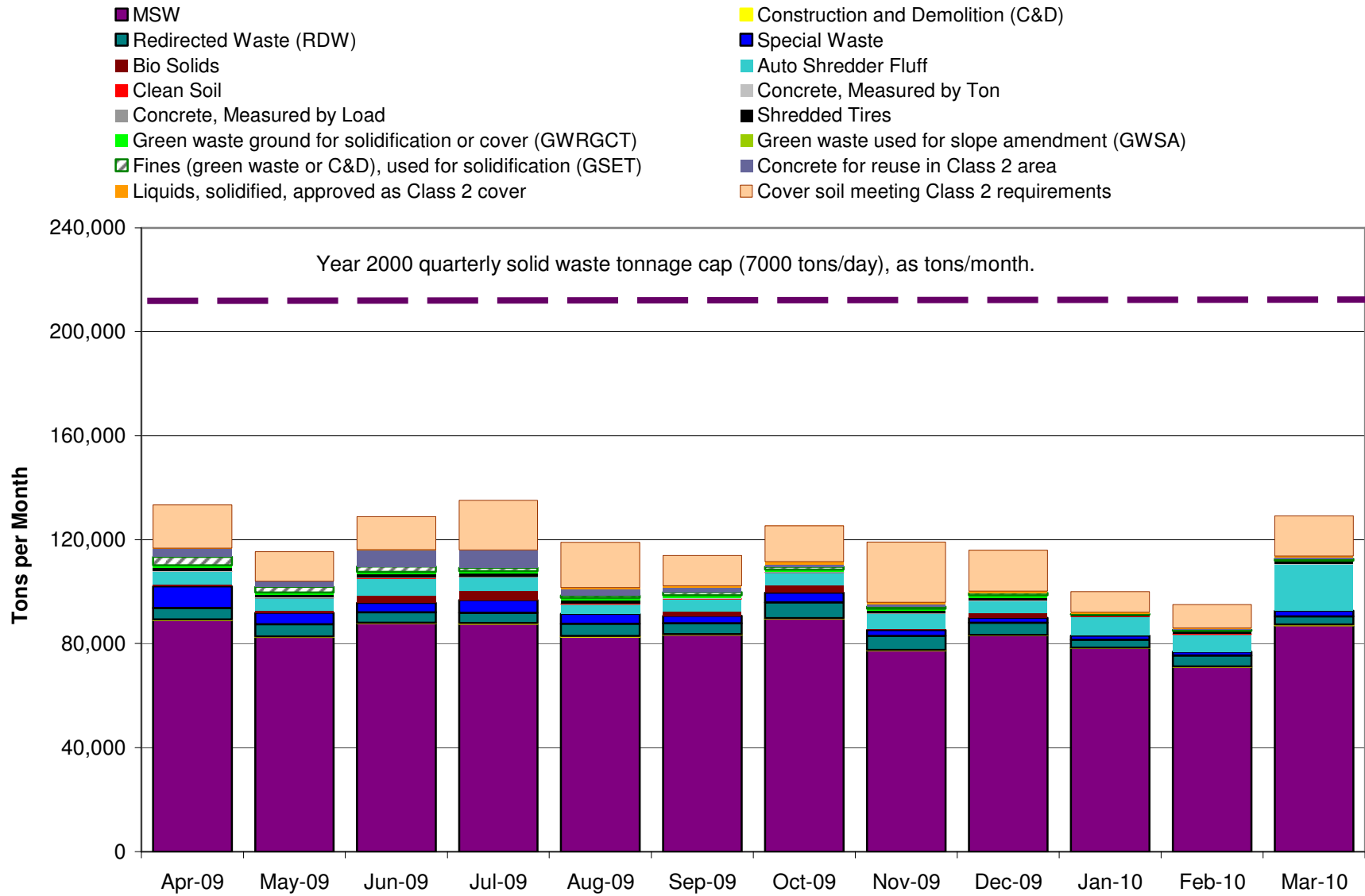


Figure 2

Monthly Volumes of All Materials



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ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**February 2010****Reports Received**Monthly Tonnage Report for January 2010, dated February 15, 2010

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	48,696.91
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	30,584.37
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>773.97</u>
	subtotal Disposed	80,055.25
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	156.31
2.2	MSW	78,338.83
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>1,554.08</u>
	subtotal Disposed	80,049.22
	Difference Not Yet Reconciled	-6.03 -0.01%
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	3,009.12
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	16,880.59
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	99,938.93
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	419.23
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	7,887.89
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	7,279.24
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	197.27

Combined Title V and 8-34 Report, dated December 31, 2009

- Report covers the period from June 1 - November 30, 2009.
- Startup and phase-in of the LNG plant is documented.
- Operating records indicate that the internal-combustion engines were sometimes down for extended periods, due to modifications of other parts of the gas system, especially LNG plant installation and startup.
- Large number of surface emission monitoring exceedances (70) noted in August. All were rectified in a single round of repairs.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**February 2010****Site Visit**Site Inspection February 25, 2010, 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon. Escorted by Neil Wise.
- Observed refuse receiving, placement and compaction. Observed stockpiles and processing areas. Tippers are south of center of Fill Area 1, continuing to move southward. One compactor and two dozers (one large, one small) were operating.
- Public self-haul wastes, and any wastes not requiring tippers, (e.g., Berkeley transfer vehicles) continue to be unloaded to either side of the tipper locations. On west side, an area is designated for manual sorting of recyclables from self-haul loads.
- Solidification is operating, using treated auto shredder fluff.
- Asbestos area in good condition; one recent load visible, to be covered later today.
- C&D pile large, but is being loaded out. Pile had no prohibited materials visible.
- San Ramon green material pile gone. Livermore green / food waste pile is large but not excessively so. No odor or vector problem.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Slopes generally in good condition. No refuse exposed.
- Basins A and B were directly observed. Previous year's erosion problem at V-ditch discharge above Basin B is no longer occurring; rocks placed in discharge channel are preventing erosion effectively. Basin A appears completely clean; Basin B has minor windblown litter along one edge. Both basins are full (of stormwater).
- Basin C was not directly observed due to difficult access.
- Soil Stockpile 2 (east stockpile) shows no ponding; is very well graded, sloped to drain.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Litter fences generally clean.
- All ditches and drains clean and serviceable.
- LNG plant is down; its flare is operating. Both IC engines are off. Both turbines are running. Status of flare at turbine house could not be observed.

Other Observations / Notes

- Construction of the transfer trailer "drop and hook" area near the weigh scales appears complete. No ponding is occurring there.

Gas Probe GP-9 continues to show high levels of methane.

- Raw water supply pond contains water but is not in active service.

- Special Occurrences Log notes two incidents:

January 8: Small fire in pile of paper, caused by hot exhaust from truck. Fire immediately extinguished. Truck air line was damaged.

February 12: Condensate leak found at old flare pad, upslope from office area and Basin A. Cause was broken gasket on a pipe flange. Condensate was picked up / pumped out and a small sump was created in case of future leakage. Water Board and LEA were notified. Gasket was repaired. To prevent discharge from Basin A off site, Basin A was pumped out and the contents used on the landfill. Subsequent testing of Basin A water was negative, so Basin A was returned to normal usage.

Basin A was returned to normal usage.

- Rolloff containers continue to be stored north of the active area.

- Truck wash is functioning normally.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**March 2010****Reports Received**Monthly Tonnage Report for February 2010, dated March 15, 2010

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>	
Disposed, By Source Location			
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	43,441.79	
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	28,572.20	
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	713.46	
	subtotal Disposed	72,727.45	
Disposed, By Source Type			
2.1	C&D	118.08	
2.2	MSW	71,164.75	
2.3	Special Wastes	1,444.62	
	subtotal Disposed	72,727.45	
	Difference Not Yet Reconciled	0.00	0.00%
Other Major Categories			
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	4,150.19	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	18,102.35	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	94,979.99	
Materials of Interest			
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	200.04	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	8,944.15	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	6,544.25	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	453.47	

March 18, 2010 Letter to BAAQMD Requesting to Expedite Installation of Gas Wells

- Letter requests a reduction in the 45-day notification period that is required prior to disturbing wastes that may contain asbestos. This would enable ALRRF to install gas wells more promptly, and determine their effectiveness in reducing methane concentrations at the perimeter gas probe GP-9. The proposed wells would be placed in the refuse that is closest to GP-9, in an area where no wells are presently installed. The wells are spaced roughly 100 to 150 feet apart, which is about half of the usual distance; and they are unusually close to the edge of the refuse.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**March 2010****Site Visit**Site Inspection March 31, 2010, 2:00 PM to 3:30 PM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon. Escorted by Tianna Nourot.
- Observed refuse receiving, placement and compaction. Observed stockpiles and processing areas. Three tippers are south of center of Fill Area 1, continuing to move southward. One compactor seen operating. Two off-road haul trucks moving auto-shredder waste into place for use as cover.
- Staff mentioned that when the southern limit of refuse placement is reached, fill will turn to the west.
- Public self-haul wastes, and any wastes not requiring tippers, (e.g., Berkeley transfer vehicles) continue to be unloaded to either side of the tipper locations. On east side, an area is designated for manual sorting of recyclables from self-haul loads rich in recyclable materials.
- Asbestos area in good condition; no material exposed.
- Livermore green / food waste pile is normal in size. Livermore materials being loaded out for off-site processing. No odor or vector problem.
- C&D pile had no prohibited materials visible.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Heavy rain occurred the previous night; no damage seen. Minor ponding in a few places, alongside roadways.
- Checked northwest side of west soil stockpile for erosion. None noted other than a small rill near top of slope along west edge. Vegetation (grasses) providing good erosion protection.
- East soil stockpile excavation is continuing. No ponding or erosion seen.
- Basins A, B, and C not inspected due to difficult access (wet conditions). Downdrain above Basin C was recently repaired to eliminate leakage occurring at pipe joints. This should eliminate some erosion that was occurring on slope beneath pipe.
- Wattle and matting are being used effectively on newest side slopes.
- Vegetation growth is weak on new side slopes but soil is holding well; no significant gullies.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Less windblown litter than usual, seen to the east. May be attributable to more wet weather than in prior years' observations, and/or to cover material (see below).
- Litter fences generally very clean. Staff mentioned that the new ops manager is applying cover more frequently to help control litter.
- All ditches and drains clean and serviceable.
- Gulls, crows and some other birds on site; propane bird-scare cannons not operating.
- LNG plant, its flare, and both turbines operating. Both IC engines running and flare at turbine house appear to be off.

Other Observations / Notes

- Transfer trailer "drop and hook" area is in use. No ponding is occurring there.
- Gas Probe GP-9 continues to show high levels of methane.
- Raw water supply pond contains water but is not in active service.
- Special Occurrences Log indicates that a transfer trailer slipped out of position while being tipped, due to high wind. Problem was resolved using on-site equipment.
- LEA has requested that gas probes be labeled externally (visible without unlocking).
- Rolloff containers continue to be stored north of the active area.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**April 2010****Reports Received**Monthly Tonnage Report for March 2010, dated April 15, 2010

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>	
Disposed, By Source Location			
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	53,472.45	
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	34,511.29	
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,494.51	
	subtotal Disposed	89,478.25	
Disposed, By Source Type			
2.1	C&D	236.72	
2.2	MSW	87,117.01	
2.3	Special Wastes	2,124.52	
	subtotal Disposed	89,478.25	
	Difference Not Yet Reconciled	0.00	0.00%
Other Major Categories			
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	3,519.53	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	36,542.44	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	129,540.22	
Materials of Interest			
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	384.14	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	15,396.17	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	17,950.73	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	666.79	

- March tonnage report included reconciliation of the 6.03 ton discrepancy that occurred in January report.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**April 2010****Site Visit**Site Inspection April 14, 2010, 5:00 AM to 7:00 AM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon. Escorted by Enrique Perez, Operations Manager.
- Observed refuse receiving, placement and compaction during early morning hours when transfer truck traffic may be heavy, requiring the use of three tippers. Only two tippers were needed during these observations.
- Tippers have reached the southern limit of the current lift in Fill Area 1, and will begin to fill to the west. One compactor and two dozers were operating.
- Public self-haul wastes, and any wastes not requiring tippers, (e.g., Berkeley transfer vehicles) continue to be unloaded to either side of the tipper locations. On the east side, an area is designated for manual sorting of recyclables.
- Asbestos area was in good condition; no material exposed. The area had not yet received any wastes on this day.
- A construction contractor has been on site preparing to install four additional gas wells.
- Livermore green / food waste pile is normal in size. No odor or vector problem apparent.
- C&D pile had no prohibited materials visible.
- Ponds from previous day's rain were few, small, and shallow, alongside roadways.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Some minor erosion from recent rains visible on covered slopes. No refuse exposed. Considering the intensity of recent heavy rains, site is in very good condition.
- All three Basins (A, B, C) and upslope areas appear to be in good condition. All were filled to the discharge level.
- Basins A and B are free of litter and debris. Only a portion of Basin C was observed; it was free of litter also.
- Soil Stockpile 2 shows no ponding; is very well graded, sloped to drain.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Windblown litter observable, to the east. No litter seen beyond the north property line. The shoulders of Altamont Pass Road were recently cleaned; minimal loose litter observed.
- Litter fences generally clean. ALRRF has a large quantity of auto shredder fluff on hand and is using it to cover refuse more frequently, to reduce windblown litter.
- All ditches and drains seen are clean and serviceable.
- LNG plant and its flare are operating. Both IC engines running. Both turbines are operating but the flare at the turbine house is off.

Other Observations / Notes

- The transfer trailer "drop and hook" area is in use and appears to be operating smoothly.
- Gas Probe GP-9 continues to show high levels of methane. The proposed solution involves installing new wells in the refuse closest to the probe, as described elsewhere.
- Raw water supply pond contains water but is not in active service.
- Special Occurrences Log to be reviewed next month during normal working hours.
- Rolloff containers continue to be stored north of the active area.

Final

ALRRF COMMUNITY MONITOR ANNUAL REPORT 2009

Prepared for
ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

April 28, 2010



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ALRRF Community Monitor Annual Report 2009

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SECTION 1

Introduction

1.1 Settlement Agreement

In December 1999, a Settlement Agreement was reached among parties involved in a lawsuit regarding the proposed expansion of the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF). The Settlement Agreement established the Community Monitor Committee (CMC) and a funding mechanism for a technical consultant to the CMC, referred to as the Community Monitor (CM).

The Committee manages the CM, within the constraints of the Settlement Agreement, which defines the purview of the CMC and the CM. The CM's scope of work is further described in a contract between the CM and the CMC. In broad terms, the CM is to review certain reports and information, as defined; monitor incoming traffic by conducting truck counts, as described in the Settlement Agreement; and periodically inspect the ALRRF site.

The Settlement Agreement also requires that the ALRRF operator, Waste Management of Alameda County (WMAC), pay invoices submitted by the CM to the CMC, if the work represented in those invoices is consistent with the CM's scope of work and the CM role as defined in the Settlement Agreement.

The City of Livermore provides staff and administrative support to the CMC, as well as administration of the CM contract and space for CMC meetings. The City also acts as financial agent for the CMC, pursuant to a letter agreement dated July 6, 2004.

1.2 Prior Community Monitor Work

Available records indicate that the CMC retained a technical consultant as the CM from 2005 through 2007.

In mid 2007, the CMC solicited proposals for continuation of CM services, received two proposals, and selected the current CM team of Environmental Science Associates and Treadwell & Rollo. This team began work in February 2008. In that first year, report reviews, reviews of Class 2 soil analysis files, and site inspections were carried out as intended. In that time period, the primary issue of concern was the rate at which groundwater monitoring wells were purged during sampling. This was resolved satisfactorily.

1.3 Overview of Operations

Like most large landfills throughout California, the ALRRF performs a variety of functions that support the region's management of solid wastes. These functions continue to grow and evolve as increasing emphasis is placed on reducing and recovering wastes, but the primary function of the site continues to be the safe disposal of solid wastes by placing, compacting and covering these materials. Federal, State and local regulations require that:

- Wastes are covered to control litter, prevent fire, and prevent the spread of disease.
- Wastes are placed and compacted in a manner that is physically stable.
- A liner and liquid recovery system prevent groundwater contamination by leachate.
- Landfill gas is controlled by an extraction system.
- Emissions from energy systems (diesel engines and landfill gas systems) are controlled.
- Other air pollutants and nuisances (dust, odor, litter, etc.) are prevented.
- Stormwater erosion is controlled and stormwater runoff is tested for pollutants.

Compliance with these requirements protects the environment and public health, and it also presents opportunities to develop and support innovative methods for improved waste management. Currently, such activities on the ALRRF include:

- using landfill gas to produce electricity;
- operating a plant that converts landfill gas to a liquid fuel (LNG);
- stockpiling and processing materials for beneficial use on site, such as using waste concrete for wet-weather roads and access pads;
- providing space to stockpile and load-out compost feedstock;
- using contaminated soils as cover material, as permitted;
- stockpiling construction and demolition materials for processing elsewhere; and
- hosting site visits, by prior arrangement, for public education.

The ALRRF property covers more than three square miles. Within that area, the portion that is delineated as landfill is divided into Fill Area 1 (currently active) and Fill Area 2 (anticipated to be developed in the near future). The active parts of Fill Area 1 cover approximately 211 acres.

Lands surrounding the active area are managed primarily as grazing land, with portions leased for wind energy. These surrounding lands also provide habitat for several special status species. The active area will be supplemented by the expansion area (Fill Area 2) when all permits are obtained. Waste Management intends to begin the construction of Fill Area 2 in 2011 and has been working to resolve several issues regarding permit conditions. Many have been resolved; in 2009 the ALRRF received its revised Waste Discharge requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and an updated set of permits from the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. However, some details regarding biological mitigation areas have not yet been finalized. The forthcoming development of Fill Area 2 is discussed further in Section 3 of this report.

1.3.1 Industry Trends

Trends in the landfill disposal industry within the greater Bay Area have affected, and will continue to affect, operations and future developments at the ALRRF. There are no new landfill sites currently in development in the region, and several sites (West Contra Costa, Sonoma County, Tri-Cities) have closed recently or will close very soon. One site (Redwood Landfill, near Novato) has obtained a permit to expand, but that permit includes conditions that limit its daily tonnage to, essentially, current levels. Other sites (Potrero Hills and Keller Canyon) are

attempting to expand the daily volume and/or total volume that they may accept, but these expansions are being challenged and the outcome is uncertain. In the immediate future, the Tri-Cities landfill is expected to cease receiving refuse in mid 2010, and those wastes (primarily from the Fremont area) will be transferred to the ALRRF.

Another trend in the industry, long-distance rail-haul of refuse, will likely have an effect on the ALRRF site in the future. In 2009, approximately 37% of the tonnage received at ALRRF originated in San Francisco, under a contract that expires when the total delivered tonnage reaches 15 million tons. This is currently projected to occur as soon as 2014. The City is in the process of negotiating for the subsequent rail haul of its wastes to Ostrom Road Landfill, in Yuba County; and the hauler of those wastes, Recology, has been working to develop a landfill near Winnemucca, Nevada, to provide a long-term disposal site for these materials. The Nevada landfill development is currently facing strong local opposition. However, it appears likely that San Francisco refuse will cease to be delivered to the ALRRF in approximately 2014.

1.3.2 Site-Specific Constraints and Opportunities

The Settlement Agreement added new conditions to the Use Permit for the ALRRF. Solid wastes from out-of-county sources are strictly limited to those covered by existing disposal agreements. During peak traffic hours, the number of refuse trucks entering the landfill is limited. Numerous conditions intended to protect natural resources on the ALRRF property were imposed. Also, the size of the future expansion area was limited to 40 million tons of capacity, with a footprint of approximately 250 acres. In addition to Use Permit conditions, the Settlement Agreement establishes the CMC and the CM role, as described above; and it sets up mitigation funding related to the landfill expansion.

The physical setting of the ALRRF site also presents certain constraints and opportunities. Hilly terrain and high winds require constant attention to windblown litter, especially film plastic bags and foam plastic packaging. Proximity to the South Bay Aqueduct has led to the recent eminent-domain condemnation of a portion of the landfill property, for use as a reservoir, by the California Department of Water Resources; and this has complicated the ALRRF's efforts to comply with a Use Permit requirement for 750 acres to be set aside for biological habitat mitigation and buffer area.

Local policies and needs are likely to result in further changes. The Alameda County Waste Management Authority and Recycling Board goal of 75% waste diversion by 2010 is continuing to decrease waste flows into the ALRRF, most recently through a ban on plant debris disposal enacted by the ACWMA. That agency is also promoting efforts in many local jurisdictions to divert more organic refuse, including food scraps, into composting processes rather than landfill disposal.

A variety of other recent site-related developments may be viewed as constraints, opportunities, or (in some cases) both:

- The Regional Water Board's permit for the site has been revised to accommodate the expansion into Fill Area 2, and in the process of updating the permit requirements, some have been made more stringent (such as stormwater sampling) and others have been relaxed (such as the choice of parameters to be measured at certain groundwater monitoring locations).
- A landfill gas (LFG) to liquefied-natural-gas (LNG) plant has been constructed at the site and is in operation, reducing greenhouse gas emissions while helping to control landfill gas.

- The volume of refuse delivered to the site declined sharply soon after the current recession began in late 2008, and it is continuing to decline, presumably due to a decrease in business activity and consumer purchasing.

SECTION 2

Community Monitor Activities and Issues

2.1 Introduction

Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, when the ALRRF is in compliance with operating requirements the Community Monitor (CM) has three ongoing duties:

- Review reports, data and information related to the ALRRF's reports that are required to be submitted to regulatory agencies
- Conduct monthly inspections of the ALRRF facility
- Review the records of testing and acceptance of "Class 2 soils", i.e. soils known to come from a contaminated site.

During the second contract year, the CM was active in each of these areas, as described below.

A general matter of procedure was also determined. The minutes of the May 13, 2009 summarize this issue as follows:

After discussion of the need for clarity regarding the ability of the Community Monitor (CM) to initiate contact with regulatory agencies to seek interpretation of the terms of the Settlement Agreement or the Conditional Use Permit, the Committee determined that if the CM believes that such contact is necessary, he should first discuss the need with Waste Management ; and if Waste Management objects to that contact, the CM should report on the situation to the Community Monitor Committee.

2.2 Review of Reports

2.2.1 Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Reports

Two groundwater monitoring reports were reviewed in the 2009-10 contract year. The first covered the time frame from July through December of 2008; the second, January through June of 2009. The second of these reports reflects revisions to the permit that directly affects water quality monitoring and protection at the ALRRF, i.e., the Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. The revised WDR's took effect in April of 2009.

In 2009, groundwater monitoring and sampling activities at the ALRRF were performed by SCS Engineers. Treadwell & Rollo, Inc. reviewed the two semi-annual groundwater monitoring reports prepared by SCS to document groundwater monitoring, and prepared two memoranda to summarize review comments.

Groundwater monitoring activities performed and analytical results for the ALRRF were largely in compliance with the groundwater sampling plan and WDRs. Specific issues identified by Treadwell & Rollo during 2009 (or before) included the following:

- The need for backup information to support statistical calculations regarding trends in concentrations of contaminants in groundwater,
- Concentrations of nitrogen-rich compounds in the vadose zone wells, and
- Variations in concentrations of some organic and inorganic constituents at various monitoring wells.

2.2.1.1 Statistical Calculations

In the Spring of 2009, while reviewing the Groundwater Monitoring Report for 2008, Treadwell and Rollo staff reviewed the details of a statistical method cited within the report. This method, called the Shewhart CUSUM Control Chart method, indicates whether concentrations at a groundwater monitoring well are varying more than they have in the past. Such variation could indicate an impact to groundwater from the site. The Groundwater Monitoring report did not explicitly state all of the parameters that are used in this calculation. After dialog with Waste Management staff and some background research into the details of this method, Treadwell and Rollo staff were satisfied that the parameters being chosen for these calculations were reasonably conservative.

2.2.1.2 Compounds Detected in the Vadose Zone

The unsaturated zone, also termed the vadose zone, is the zone between the land surface and the top of the water table where soil pores are not fully saturated, although some water may be present. Treadwell & Rollo and ESA have been tracking the reported ammonia and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) concentrations in vadose zone monitoring point VZM-A. This monitoring point is a pan lysimeter located beneath the landfill in Unit 2, which is the active, lined portion of Fill Area 1. TKN in VZM-A has decreased in recent quarters, but there is still an overall increasing trend since monitoring began in 2001. Tetrahydrofuran (7.2 µg/L) increased slightly in VZM-A during the First Quarter of 2009, but that concentration is still lower than the historical maximum (10 µg/L) detected during Second Quarter 2008.

Because a continued increase in concentrations could indicate a change in the subsurface and groundwater geochemistry, or could indicate the presence of landfill by-products, the reported concentrations will continue to be reviewed.

2.2.1.3 Variations in Concentrations at Certain Monitoring Wells

First and Second Quarter 2009 volatile organic compound (VOC) and inorganic constituents' concentrations in groundwater were similar to historical values, with the following exceptions:

- Statistical exceedance of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (1.6 milligrams per liter [mg/L]), and a slight increase of dissolved potassium in detection and corrective action (CAP) well E-23 during the Second Quarter.
- First historical detection of chloromethane (1.2 micrograms per liter [µg/L]), and first detection of carbon disulfide (0.54 µg/L) since 2002, in well E-23 during the Second Quarter. The reported results for both of these compounds were estimated and were below the laboratory reporting limits.

A statistical exceedance of TKN, a slight increase of dissolved potassium, and the detection of two VOCs at trace concentrations that were either historically not detected, or not detected since 2002 in well E-23, does warrant close evaluation. Concentrations of inorganics and VOCs in E-23 will continue being closely evaluated in future Groundwater Monitoring Reports to monitor for increasing trends.

2.2.2 Annual Mitigation Status Report

This report, covering calendar year 2008, is dated January 31, 2009. It is a table that lists each of the 106 conditions described in the current Conditional Use Permit (CUP), followed by a description of the implementation status of that condition or mitigation.

We found that the status descriptions accurately reflected the current status of each mitigation measure. However, the required timing for implementation of some mitigation measures is not explicitly stated in the CUP and may be subject to interpretation. The CMC may wish to seek a determination from County Planning regarding the timing of measures that do not contain explicit dates for implementation.

2.2.3 Semiannual Title V Report

Title V is one of several programs authorized by the U. S. Congress in the 1990 Amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) administers Title V requirements for the ALRRF. Title V operating permits include the requirements of all regulations that apply to operations. Hence, the Title V reports provide a comprehensive review of compliance with BAAQMD permits and regulations.

In 2009, we received the Title V reports for the periods June – November 2008, and December 2008 – May 2009. These reports largely consist of routine documentation of landfill gas control operations and source testing, but they also document new or unique developments at the site that can have an effect on air emissions. In 2009 there were several such developments:

- An extended power outage at the site caused most or all landfill gas control equipment to be shut down for several days in March of 2009. The ALRRF sought a variance from the BAAQMD for this incident, and that variance was granted.
- Source tests of each of the internal combustion engines that produce electricity from landfill gas led to their temporary shutdown for evaluation or correction of apparent exceedances of permit limits. After adjustments as needed, each engine was retested, passed, and placed back into service within about one month of its shutdown.
- Over 50 new landfill gas wells were installed and placed into service. We developed a schematic diagram and several illustrations of the locations of these wells. These are part of the September 2009 CMC Agenda packet.
- Construction of the LNG plant was begun. The plant was placed into service in August, 2009.

As part of our review we developed a stacked-bar chart showing the day-by-day consumption of landfill gas by each of the major pieces of LFG control equipment. That bar chart was included in the September 2009 CMC Agenda packet.

2.2.4 Monthly Tonnage Reports

Each month the ALRRF provides a report to County Planning and other interested parties, providing several tables detailing the quantities of materials received in that month. We reviewed 12 such reports, covering each month of 2009. All of these reports indicated compliance with the requirements of permits and the Settlement Agreement. In addition, the following points were noted:

- Refuse tonnages were well below EIR / CUP limits. They were on a decreasing trend throughout the year.
- The monthly quantities of special wastes, particularly Class 2 cover soil, and biosolids, varied widely. Biosolids in particular showed more variation than in 2008, with some high-volume months between June and December 2009.
- Monthly tonnages of Class 2 cover soil, had tended to increase during 2008, but this trend was reversed in 2009.
- Various categories have been created for materials other than refuse, to support the tracking of materials used as alternative daily cover, as soil amendment on outside slopes, and for other specialized applications that are subject to limitations or are of special interest to regulatory agencies.

2.2.5 Storm Water Annual Report, 2008-2009

This report provided a record of stormwater monitoring that took place during the most recent “water year”, from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. It includes results from the water quality sampling that is required when there are discharges from the three stormwater detention basins (denoted A, B and C) to local drainages. In the first storm event with discharges (January 2009), only Basins A and B discharged; both were sampled. In the second event for which sampling was required, all three basins discharged and were sampled.

Although testing found slightly elevated concentrations of zinc, total suspended solids, nitrate, and iron, these values were all less than in the previous year, when some extremely high values occurred due to erosion damage in several drainage areas. Repairs and improvements in those areas appear to have had a direct beneficial effect on discharge water quality.

2.2.6 Plant Debris Ordinance Compliance Plan

The ACWMA passed an ordinance in early 2009 banning plant debris from landfills and establishing a time line for doing so. This included preparation of Compliance Plans by each disposal site and hauler serving the County. We received and reviewed the final version of the Compliance Plan for the ALRRF. It appears to be consistent with the Ordinance and compatible with ongoing operations at the site.

2.2.7 Landfill Gas Probe Installation Report

Recent changes in regulations have required many landfills to upgrade their landfill gas perimeter detection system; the ALRRF is one such facility. New landfill gas probes were installed in October 2009, around the perimeter of the entire area permitted for refuse disposal (Fill Areas 1 and 2), at a spacing of 1000 feet. In November 2009, we received and reviewed a copy of the Landfill Gas Probe Installation Report prepared by GeoTrans, Inc., dated November 13. This

report satisfactorily documents the installation of the required probes, and it explains why three of the probes could not be installed.

2.2.8 Summary

In our review of received reports, we raised concerns about groundwater monitoring calculations, and Waste Management has been responsive to these concerns. In general, our reviews to date have found no indication of non-compliance.

2.3 Site Inspections

Twelve on-site inspections were held during 2009. To obtain the best possible understanding of the range of operating conditions, the inspection day and time, and certain other aspects of these inspections, were varied as shown in the table below.

Table 2-1
Site Inspection Summary

Date	Day of Week	Inspection Time	Announced In Advance?	With LEA staff?	Topic Emphasized
26 Jan 2009	Thurs	8 AM	No	No	Stormwater controls
19 Feb 2009	Thurs	10 AM	Yes	No	General operations
12 Mar 2009	Thurs	10 AM	Yes	Yes	LNG plant construction
23 Apr 2009	Thurs	9 AM	Yes	No	Scale house; litter
28 May 2009	Thurs	6 PM*	Yes	No	After hours refuse handling
11 Jun 2009	Thurs	1:30 PM	No	Yes	Landfill gas systems
16 Jul 2009	Thurs	9 AM	Yes	Yes	General operations; litter
3 Aug 2009	Mon	6 AM*	Yes	No	Refuse placement/compaction
22 Sep 2009	Tue	6 AM*	Yes	No	Wet weather preparation
15 Oct 2009	Thurs	2 PM	No	Yes	General ops; storm damage
11 Nov 2009	Wed	8 AM	Yes	No	Storm repairs; storm basins
8 Dec 2009	Tues	9 AM	Yes	No	LFG wells; final height

In general, satisfactory conditions were observed, and minor problems were rectified prior to the next inspection. There were no observed problems regarding refuse placement, public safety or traffic management. Throughout these inspections, staff and management were candid and forthcoming regarding operating practices and current conditions. Distinct operations, such as the stockpiling and processing of specific materials, take place in well defined areas. No instances of unpermitted activities were noted outside of the lined portion. This year our primary concerns from inspections have been:

- Windblown litter, primarily plastic bags, carried onto lands (within the landfill property) east of the site. This issue can be expected to become more problematic as the height of Fill Area 1 continues to increase.
- Litter on the perimeters of the three stormwater basins. This issue has been remedied as part of compliance with revised Waste Discharge Requirements.
- One instance of severe erosion due to extremely heavy precipitation (October 2009). Rainfall caused overtopping of several catch basins on the south face of the completed portion of the landfill. Erosion was severe, but no refuse was exposed. This damage was promptly repaired.

We also observed the following:

- In June 2009, night-shift hauling from the Davis Street Transfer Station was discontinued, and crew sizes were adjusted to accommodate this change in the incoming traffic pattern.
- In August 2009, LNG plant construction was completed and operations began.
- Also in October, unusual winds caused litter to be blown onto property to the north of the site. This problem was promptly remedied – the litter was collected.
- In the latter part of 2009, the ALRRF constructed a “drop and hook” trailer parking area near its scale house, where transfer truck drivers may leave a full trailer and immediately depart with an empty one, saving a significant amount of time. The full trailers are to be maneuvered for unloading using an on-site truck tractor.

The Scope of Work for the Community Monitor specifies that at least three inspections will be performed off hours, and that approximately four to six are to be performed jointly with the LEA. As shown in the table above, three off-hour and four joint inspections were conducted in 2009.

One aspect of each inspection is to review inspection reports filed by the Local Enforcement Agency. Four rather unique items were recorded by the LEA in 2009:

- High concentrations of landfill gas occurred at the old gas detection probe closest to the maintenance shop. (Probe was replaced by new probe system)
- Windblown litter occasionally crossed the property lines to the east and to the north of the site. (Litter crews attended to these issues)
- There was one instance of insufficient cover on refuse. (This was rectified.)
- Fence around the asbestos area had been repositioned and needed to be put back in its correct location. (This was rectified.)

We also review the Log of Special Occurrences during inspections. In 2009, there were far fewer incidents of end-dump trucks overturning while unloading. Several small, localized fires occurred and were quickly extinguished by on-site staff. One fairly serious vehicular accident occurred on the road between the site entrance and the scale house, when a departing semi truck overturned and collided with an incoming private vehicle (SUV). Both drivers had minor injuries, were taken to the hospital, treated and released. Also, in late 2009, at the tire-processing firm located on site, a terminated employee became violent; the Sheriff’s Department dealt with the situation.

In addition to the on-site inspections, counts of arriving refuse trucks were conducted semiannually by the CM in January and July of 2009. These counts continued to be far below the limit stipulated in the CUP. The CMC has directed the CM to limit these counts to semiannual events in the future, increasing to quarterly when refuse currently disposed at the Tri-Cities landfill begins to be transferred to the ALRRF.

2.4 Class 2 Soils File Review

The ALRRF is permitted to accept Special Wastes that include soils from sites known to be contaminated, if a waste profile and applicable laboratory reports indicate that these soils comply with the landfill’s Waste Acceptance Criteria. The profile information is kept on file in the administration offices of the landfill. These soils are generally referred to as Class 2 Cover Soils.

Treadwell & Rollo conducted file reviews to verify that Class 2 Cover Soil profiles for soils received in 2009 follow Waste Acceptance Criteria as defined in the Regional Water Control Board order governing the ALRRF. Treadwell & Rollo conducted four Class 2 Cover Soil file reviews on 2 March, 1 June, 14 September, and 14 December 2009. Treadwell & Rollo personnel reviewed a total of 191 Class 2 Cover Soil files in 2009.

Based upon file reviews completed in 2009, ALRRF is following Waste Acceptance Criteria as defined in the Regional Water Control Board order governing the Site. Also, Treadwell & Rollo personnel had discovered that some documentation was missing from eight of the 360 Class 2 Cover files reviewed, approximately 2% of the total number of files reviewed. During subsequent reviews in 2009 Treadwell & Rollo verified that this documentation was added to the 2008 files.

Treadwell & Rollo will continue to conduct quarterly file reviews during 2010. The frequency of review events may be adjusted depending on the number of new profiles approved for disposal at ALRRF.

SECTION 3

Looking Ahead: Anticipated Efforts and Issues

3.1 Introduction

In the 2010 contract year, our efforts will continue to focus on report review, site inspections and Class 2 soils file review. However, there may be a change of emphasis if the ALRRF completes permit negotiations for the development of Fill Area 2. If that occurs, we also expect to spend time reviewing submitted plans for Fill Area 2.

3.2 Issues to be Tracked in 2010

3.2.1 Report Review Work

With regard to report review, the following issues will continue to be monitored in the coming year:

- Groundwater monitoring methods.
- Groundwater quality, including the vadose zone.
- Stormwater quality and management practices.
- Performance of new gas probe network; resolution of probes not yet installed.

3.2.2 Site Inspection Work

With regard to site inspections, all operations will continue to be observed, and the following areas will receive emphasis.

3.2.2.1 Landfill Gas Control System

Performance of this system is closely related to groundwater quality, and it takes place within a complex regulatory framework involving Federal permits, local permits, new State regulations, and ALRRF CUP conditions. Physical changes to this system will include completion of landfill gas extraction wells and ongoing operation of the LNG plant. Early indications of possible high concentrations at one of the new probes will need to be followed.

3.2.2.2 Stormwater Controls and Monitoring

During wet weather months we will monitor conditions at all stormwater basins.

3.2.2.3 Windblown Litter

This will continue to be an issue as filling takes place on the highest parts of Fill Area 1.

3.2.2.4 New or Modified Operations

For example, the new drop and hook area may have an effect on traffic flow by enabling some trailers to be emptied during “off-peak” hours. Also, as less plant debris is used on site, the use of

alternate materials (such as auto shredder fluff for solidification of liquid wastes) may impact other operations, or stormwater quality.

3.2.3 Class 2 Soils File Review

As noted above, we intend to spread our review across the entire year by reviewing the files in several subsets.

3.3 Project Management Considerations

The budget for the CM in the 2009 contract year has been adequate and has enabled us to focus closely on several areas, including groundwater monitoring, landfill gas control and Class 2 soils file review. Budget should be adequate for work load in 2010, but document review related to the development of Fill Area 2 could require some extra care in managing time and prioritizing work to stay within budget. The current contract with the CM ends at the end of 2010; it may be extended or a Request for Proposals may be issued.

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COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE STAFF REPORT

TO: Community Monitor Committee Members

FROM: Dana d'Angelo, Administrative Assistant

SUBJECT: Agreement for Consulting Services with Environmental Science Associates

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends that the Community Monitor Committee discuss and either negotiate an extension to the Agreement for Consulting Services with Environmental Science Associates for one three-year extension pursuant to the existing contract or the Committee Monitor Committee may initiate a Request for Proposal for the services of a Community Monitor.

BACKGROUND

The Settlement Agreement, dated November 30, 1999, between the County of Alameda, the City of Livermore, the City of Pleasanton, Sierra Club, Northern California Recycling Association, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement, and Waste Management of Alameda County, Inc. (Settlement Agreement), created the Community Monitor Committee to hire and oversee the work of a Community Monitor.

The Community Monitor is a technical expert retained to monitor the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility's (ALRRF) compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and to advise the public and the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton about technical issues relating to the ALRRF.

On January 9, 2008, the Community Monitor Committee (Committee) and Environmental Science Associates (ESA) entered into an Agreement for Consulting Services for ESA (Agreement) to perform the duties of the Community Monitor as defined by the Settlement Agreement.

DISCUSSION

The term of the current Agreement with ESA is from January 9, 2008 to December 31, 2010. The Agreement has a provision for one three-year extension with majority

MEETING DATE: <p style="text-align: center;">May 12, 2010</p>

AGENDA ITEM: <p style="text-align: center;">6.6</p>

approval from Committee members at a Committee meeting. Therefore, the Committee may choose to extend the Agreement with ESA or initiate a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the services of a Community Monitor for the Committee.

Option 1: Extend Agreement with ESA

Should the Committee decide to extend the current Agreement with ESA for the services of a Community Monitor; the amended Agreement process will involve the following steps:

1. At a Community Monitor Meeting the Committee will approve a motion to exercise the three-year extension option of the current Agreement with ESA for the services of a Community Monitor upon a unanimous approval from the Committee.
2. The Committee shall notify ESA of the intention to exercise the three-year extension of the current Agreement with ESA for the services of a Community Monitor.
3. The Committee will negotiate the amended Agreement with ESA. Any revision shall be in writing as an amendment to the Agreement with ESA and signed by both the Committee and ESA.
4. The amended Agreement with ESA shall be effective upon receipt in writing by personal service upon the authorized agent of the Committee or upon U.S. Mail to the parties of the Agreement.

Option 2: Complete a Request for Proposal for a Community Monitor

Should the Committee decide to initiate a RFP for the services of a Community Monitor, the consultant selection and RFP preparation process will involve the following steps:

1. Prior to releasing the RFP, the Committee will give Waste Management of Alameda County (WMAC) five (5) working days to review and comment on the contents of the RFP.
2. The Committee will release the RFP and RFP Notice. The RFP Notice is to be posted to the public at least 10 days before the submittal deadline.
3. The Committee will coordinate the evaluation of responses to the RFP, and then invite a select number of consultants that are deemed to be most qualified to an interview. Emphasis will be placed on overall experience and the consultant's approach to providing services as expressed during the interview process.
4. The Committee shall provide WMAC with copies of all submitted proposals.
5. Within fifteen days after receiving all submitted proposals, WMAC shall have the right to submit to the Committee objections to any proposal based upon an objective showing that (1) the applicant does not individually or collectively

possess the minimum qualifications set forth in the scope of services, and/or (2) the proposal exceeds the scope of work.

6. If three or fewer qualifying bids are submitted, then the Committee must accept either the lowest bid for the Community Monitor work, or any bid within a certain range of the lowest bid as described below.
7. The Committee may accept any qualifying bid which does not exceed the lowest by the applicable amounts set forth below:
 - a. If the lowest bid is fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per year or less, then twenty-five percent (25%) of the lowest bid;
 - b. If the lowest bid is greater than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per year and equal to or less than seventy-five thousand dollars; (\$75,000) per year, then twenty percent (20%) of the lowest bid, or \$12,500, whichever is higher;
 - c. If the lowest bid is greater than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) per year, then ten percent (10%) of the lowest bid, or \$15,000, whichever is higher.
8. If the Committee reasonably determines that a higher bidder would provide better community monitoring services, the Committee may ask WMAC to waive the requirements of the low bid.
9. The Committee shall consult with WMAC prior to accepting any bid for the Community Monitor work.
10. The Committee shall take action by majority vote of the voting members for approval of a new Monitor.
11. The Committee will negotiate Agreement with the selected bidder.

The previous RFP process for a Community Monitor took five months to complete from posting of the RFP Notice to agreement execution.

Approved by:



Judy Erlandson
Public Works Manager

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