COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement

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

AGENDA

DATE: **Wednesday, January 11, 2012**
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 (Minutes from October 12, 2011)
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 Election of Chair (City of Livermore Staff)**
   - **6.2 Responses to CMC Member Questions (City of Livermore Staff; ESA)**
   - **6.3 Review of Reports from Community Monitor (ESA)**
   - **6.4 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF: Winterization Plan (ESA)**
   - **6.5 2011 Annual Report (ESA)**
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 at 4:00 p.m. on April 18, 2012 at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of October 12, 2011
- City Staff Memos re Election of Chair and Groundwater Quality Question
- Reports from ESA

VOTING MEMBERS

Laureen Turner
City of Livermore

Cindy McGovern
City of Pleasanton

Donna Cabanne
Sierra Club

David Tam
Northern California Recycling Association

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Marcus Nettz II
Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility

Wing Suen
Alameda County

Robert Cooper
Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement (ALARM)

STAFF

Judy Erlandson
City of Livermore
Public Works Manager

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 AND28 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 December 21, 2011; the most recent revisions are highlighted.

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 (predecessor to CDRRR – see above)
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
FIT – Fine materials delivered to the ALRRF, measured by the ton.
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/lgcentral/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
CUP – Conditional Use Permit
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
ASP – Aerated Static Pile composting involves forming a pile of compostable materials and causing air to move through the pile so that the materials decompose aerobically.
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
RAC – Reclaimable Anaerobic Composter – a method developed by Waste Management, Inc., to place organic materials in an impervious containment, allow them to decompose anaerobically, and extract methane during this decomposition.
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 October 12, 2011

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
Mr. Williams called the meeting to order at 4:05 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Members Present:	Jeff Williams, Chair; Cindy McGovern; Donna Cabanne; Wing Suen, Alameda County Local Enforcement Agent ; and Marcus Nettz, Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility. David Tam, Northern California Recycling Association, arrived at 4:43 P.M.
Absent:	Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement
Staff:	Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore Public Works Department; Kelly Runyon, ESA, Community Monitor
Others:	Kathleen Minser, Waste Management, Inc.

3. Introductions
No introductions were necessary.

4. Approval of Minutes
On the motion of Ms. McGovern, seconded by Ms. Cabanne, and carried by a vote of 3-0, the minutes of the meetings of January 12 and April 13, and the Discussion Notes of July 13, 2011 were approved.

5. Open Forum
There was no Open Forum discussion.

6. Matters for Consideration

6.1 Voting Requirements (City of Livermore staff)

Ms. Erlandson explained that under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, as interpreted by Livermore's City Attorney, at least three members of the Community Monitor Committee must vote in favor of an action for that action to be taken. If a quorum of three of the four members is present, then all three committee members would have to vote unanimously in order to take any action.

6.2 Regional Water Board Inspection Report (ESA)

Mr. Runyon reviewed the May visit by Water Board staff and their June 7 Inspection Report, which expressed concern about silt accumulation in fabric-lined ditches, and about dead vegetation on a portion of the landfill that is covered with soil. In discussion, Mr. Runyon indicated that the accumulated silt is being manually removed, and that the issue of dead vegetation has yet to be resolved. Subsequently, in a more general discussion of stormwater pollution control, Mr. Nettz and Mr. Runyon pointed out that additional measures are being put into place to reduce the transport of silt to the stormwater basins. Also, Ms. McGovern asked when the two Class II surface impoundments described in the Water Board memo would be completed. ALRRF staff replied that they do not have a completion date planned for the near future. Mr. Nettz will provide a more thorough response to the Committee.

6.3 Review of Reports From Community Monitor (ESA)

Mr. Runyon recapped inspection reports from March through September as follows:

Erosion above stormwater Basin B is expected to be repaired in October. (Mr. Nettz added that this work is part of this year's Winterization Plan, and Mr. Williams asked Mr. Nettz to provide this report to Mr. Runyon.)

Erosion damage near the asbestos disposal area was addressed in late April and was fully repaired when observed in May.

In August, ponding on the top deck of the landfill was addressed by repairing a leaky valve in a mobile water tank that is used for dust control.

In September, the August tonnage report was received and an unusually large quantity of redirected waste, in a new category, was reported. ALRRF staff have explained that this material, from the Davis Street transfer station, was approved during the 2005 update of the Joint Technical Document. Ms. McGovern asked that the acronym "FIT" be added to the definitions that are part of each agenda packet.

Committee members briefly discussed the 4.73 ton discrepancy in reported tonnage, in September, but did not request further clarification or follow-up.

Mr. Williams asked if the frequency of reporting is set by the Settlement Agreement or by other schedules. Mr. Runyon replied that the frequencies of various reports are set independently, not by the Settlement Agreement but by the regulatory agencies.

6.4 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF (ESA)

Monthly Tonnages and Truck Counts – Mr. Runyon reported that tonnage and truck count reports from March through August indicate no violations of Use Permit conditions. Mr. Williams asked if improvement in the local economy, together with the addition of tonnage from Fremont, could cause tonnage limits to be approached or exceeded. Mr. Runyon replied that

that would be very unlikely, because local recycling, especially in San Francisco, has reduced incoming tonnage well below what was expected when these limits were established. Ms Suen reminded the Committee that by next Spring, the final 25% of tonnage from Fremont will be added to the wastes disposed at the ALRRF.

Mr. Tam arrived at 4:43 PM.

Semiannual Title V (air emissions) Report – Several aspects of this report were described:

- A low number of surface emissions were found during required monitoring. Mr. Nettz also mentioned that the BAAQMD recently tested a large number of LFG wells for fugitive emissions and found none; they stated that they were very impressed with the quality of the wellfield at the ALRRF.
- The reliability of the LNG plant and its flare have improved. Mr. Williams asked if, when the flare closest to the LNG plant goes down, the byproducts of the plant can be destroyed by using the other flare on site. Mr. Nettz stated that he would report back to the Committee on this question. Mr. Williams asked if Mr. Nettz is satisfied with the LNG plant's performance, and if the plant is making as much LNG as it was designed to do. Mr. Nettz replied that he is satisfied with plant performance, and that the plant production is currently more than meeting the limited needs of Waste Management's Bay Area truck fleets, which are not fully equipped to use LNG. He also noted that Waste Management intends to install truck fueling capability at the ALRRF.
- Emissions tests were conducted for the two turbines (which passed) and the two flares (results not yet available).
- One landfill gas extraction well became unusually hot while operating, and fire prevention measures were taken, including shutting down the well for a period of time. Mr. Williams asked if there is a procedure for dealing with a well that is overheating. Mr. Nettz replied that there is an internal Standard Operating Procedure that includes adding water or soil to seal the well, to prevent the intrusion of oxygen that would lead to a fire underground.
- Consistency checks, comparing well logs to landfill activity, found no discrepancies.

With regard to the contaminants found in groundwater and stormwater, no increasing trends have been noted, but the data will continue to be tracked. Ms. McGovern asked about the "BMP's" noted in the memo, and Mr. Runyon provided an explanation and example, verbally.
With regard to the sampling of stormwater basins, Ms. McGovern asked if the timing of recommended additional sampling for certain recently-detected VOC's has been determined. Mr. Nettz replied that this will be concurrent with regular sampling from the stormwater basins, which

occurs when the basins begin to discharge each year during the rainy season.

Ms. Cabanne asked if a level of contamination is above the reporting level and below the MCL, what action is taken? Mr. Runyon explained that the regulatory agencies have discretion on these cases and are more likely to act if there is a trend of increasing concentrations, rather than a one-time detection.

Mr. Tam asked if the ground water near the landfill was potable. Mr. Nettz replied that it is not, and that water is brought to the site for potable uses. Ms. McGovern asked about baseline water quality testing prior to the development of the landfill, and whether this could be reviewed now. Mr. Runyon said that he would review the available reports to see if the baseline was determined. Mr. Williams also asked Ms. Erlandson to check on whether this issue is within the purview of the Committee.

Ms. McGovern asked about the plan to collect additional data regarding VOC's detected in the stormwater basins. Mr. Runyon stated that he would ask ALRRF staff for a response.

Ms. McGovern asked about the timing of development of the RAC system and MRF that have been proposed. Mr. Nettz replied that some time will be needed to raise the elevation of the landfill to its final height before these systems are installed, and it is unlikely that any installation work will begin before the end of 2012.

Ms. McGovern also asked about the status of the reservoir on Dyer Road. Mr. Runyon replied that construction appears to be complete, because the heavy equipment involved in construction has left the site.

6.5 Schedule of Meetings for 2012 (City of Livermore staff)

Ms. Erlandson proposed a quarterly meeting schedule based on the general guidelines previously adopted by the Committee. After discussion, two of those dates were modified to better accommodate Committee members' schedules. Mr. Williams asked that Ms. Erlandson distribute the updated schedule to Committee members. On the motion of Ms. McGovern, seconded by Ms. Cabanne, the Committee unanimously adopted a schedule with the following meeting dates for 2012:

- January 11
- April 18
- June 13
- October 10

All meetings will be held at 4:00 PM, at 3500 Robertson Road, Livermore, CA.

7. Agenda Building

It was noted that due to the expiration of Mr. Williams' term on the Livermore City Council, a new member from the Council will be attending in January and the Committee will need to select a Chairperson.

Mr. Tam expressed interest in the projected life of the Altamont Landfill, including the capacity of Fill Area 2. Mr. Nettz noted that long-term projections are uncertain because cities' disposal arrangements may change; but with the current sources of refuse, and the available volume in Fill Area 2, 30 years is a reasonable estimate.

8. Adjournment

In closing remarks, Mr. Williams thanked fellow Committee members, Committee staff and staff at Waste Management for their support of the Committee's work. The meeting was adjourned at 5:38 P.M. The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday, January 11, 2012 at 4:00 p.m.** at the Livermore Maintenance Services Division at 3500 Robertson Park Road.

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LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT

TO: Community Monitor Committee Members

FROM: Judy Erlandson, Public Works Manager

SUBJECT: Community Monitor Committee Election of Chair

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the Community Monitor Committee elect a Committee Chairperson.

DISCUSSION

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), describes the duties and obligations of the Community Monitor Committee, but does not require the selection of a Committee Chairperson.

Although not required by the Settlement Agreement, staff recommends the Community Monitor Committee select a Chairperson to preside at all regular meetings and decide upon all points of order and procedure during the meeting.

If the Committee chooses to appoint a Chairperson, election shall be by majority vote of the Committee. If a quorum of three of the four Committee members is present, all three committee members would have to vote, and vote unanimously, in order to take this action.

Approved by:

Judy Erlandson
Public Works Manager

MEETING DATE:	AGENDA ITEM:
01-11-2012	6.1

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LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT

TO: Community Monitor Committee Members

FROM: Judy Erlandson, Public Works Manager

SUBJECT: Community Monitor Committee Question re Groundwater Quality at ALRRF

RECOMMENDED ACTION

This is an informational item only; no action is recommended.

DISCUSSION

At the October 12, 2011 Community Monitor Committee (CMC) meeting, CMC Member McGovern asked if baseline information is available about the quality of the groundwater at the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF) site prior to development of the landfill. In response to that question, CMC Chairperson Williams asked staff to determine if responding to that question is within the purview of the CMC.

After reviewing Section 5 of 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. (Settlement Agreement), it is staff's opinion that pre-development water quality at the landfill would be within the CMC's purview if that information were relevant to a current compliance issue; however, there is no such issue at this time.

Section 5.7.4 of the Settlement Agreement says in part that the Community Monitor's duties and scope include and are limited to "advising … on technical and environmental issues pertinent to the ALRRF." If members of the CMC believe that pre-development groundwater quality information is an issue pertinent to the ALRRF, then the Committee could consider directing the Community Monitor to seek such information and place the item on the agenda for discussion at a future CMC meeting.

Approved by:

Judy Erlandson
Public Works Manager

MEETING DATE:	**AGENDA ITEM:**
01-11-2012	**6.2**

ESA

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Suite 1700
San Francisco, CA 94104
415.896.5900 phone
415.896.0332 fax

www.esassoc.com

memorandum

date January 3, 2012

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 1/11/12 - Agenda Item 6.2 - Responses to CMC Member Questions

In the Committee meeting of October 12, three questions were posed to the Community Monitor:

1) *Please add the acronym "FIT" to the list of acronyms that accompanies the agenda packet*. This has been done, and several other recently-used acronyms were also added. They are highlighted in yellow on the list of acronyms.

2) *Please report on the plan to collect additional data regarding VOC's found in samples of water from stormwater basins*. ALRRF staff will have those samples taken as part of the next required round of stormwater sampling.

3) *Please review available reports to determine if they describe groundwater quality at the ALRRF site prior to development of the landfill*. This question has not been addressed, pending the Committee's response to the preceding agenda item, which provides Staff's findings regarding the Committee's purview for this issue.

Two questions were also posed to the ALRRF Manager, who has responded to the Community Monitor, as follows:

1) *When will the two Class II surface impoundments described in the Water Board memo (of June 2011) be completed?* There is a backlog at the BAAQMD for permitting, and since Fill Area II (the driving force for the impoundments) is still a ways out, we asked BAAQMD to focus on permitting projects at other WM sites first (Redwood Title V and Tri Cities IC Engines). We hope to receive Authority to Construct by 3Qtr 2012.

2) *When the flare closest to the LNG plant goes down, can the byproducts of the plant can be destroyed by using the other flare on site*? The LNG plant is not designed to operate without that flare operating. If the A-16 Flare adjacent to the LNG plant shuts down, it sends an automatic shutdown signal to the LNG plant. The plant cannot come back online until the flare is ready. Presently, there is no connection to allow the destruction to occur at the other flare, nor is there a plan to do so.

ESA

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memorandum

date January 3, 2012

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 1/11/12 - Agenda Item 6.3- Review of Reports from Community Monitor

Attached are our inspection reports for October through December of 2011.

The October inspection was unannounced and took place on October 19, accompanying the LEA.
The November inspection was announced and took place on November 17.
The December inspection was announced and took place on December 9.

During these inspections, all landfill operating areas were observed. Recent LEA inspection reports were reviewed on-line, and the Special Occurrences Log was reviewed or discussed with staff. There were numerous special occurrences during this period, and they are described in the attached detail reports.

In preparing these reports, issues that cause concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the left-hand margins of the monthly inspection reports. These include contamination of cover material by solid waste in September and October, a high frequency of vehicular accidents in November, and a high-wind event that created a litter problem in December.

Also attached are graphs showing monthly tonnages by type of material for the most recent 12-month period, as in prior reports. Figure 6.3-1 shows the breakdown of materials that make up Revenue-Generating Cover. Figure 6.3-2 shows these same quantities, plus the municipal solid waste tonnage on the lowest (and largest) part of each bar. A surge in the delivery of biosolids and of Class 2 soils occurred in September through November. Surges of these materials are not uncommon. This does not present a cause for concern from an environmental standpoint.

To check for trends in tonnages, Figure 6.3-3 shows the monthly tonnages of refuse and Class 2 soils since January of 2008. It appears that the trend in declining solid waste tonnage may be leveling off.

On December 2, 2011 we conducted a truck count at the entrance to the ALRRF, between 6:45 and 8:45 AM, consistent with the morning traffic limitation in the facility's Conditional Use Permit. During that time frame the number of refuse trucks entering the facility per hour did not exceed 25, and the hourly limit stated in the Conditional Use Permit is 50. Due to recent very high winds from the north, an unusually large amount of windblown litter was seen on both sides of Altamont Pass Road. We also noted workers collecting this litter at that time.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **October 2011**

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for Sept 2011, received October 14, 2011

Tonnage Summary:			tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location			
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County		61,394.81	
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS		31,158.79	
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons		7,283.98	
		subtotal Disposed	99,837.58	
	Disposed, By Source Type			
2.1	C&D		207.74	
2.2	MSW		90,803.45	
2.3	Special Wastes		8,826.39	
		subtotal Disposed	99,837.58	
	Difference		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories			
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)		2,925.39	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover		39,958.09	
		Total, 2.1 - 2.5	142,721.06	
	Materials of Interest			
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos		525.94	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils		7,583.39	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff		10,116.42	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)		1,095.10	

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **October 2011**

Site Visit

Site Inspection Oct. 19, 2011, 2:30 PM to 4:00 PM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon, accompanying Wing Suen on LEA inspection. Escorted by Enrique Perez. Unannounced.
- Working face has moved westward about as far as possible. Tippers are being repositioned to begin to place refuse farther south along western edge. Many litter fences close to working face and downwind (east) of it. Enrique reports that more litter pickers are being hired. Litter has been increasing to the east of Fill Area 1. Variable winds this time of year are making litter control more difficult.
- Working face area has 2 dozers and 2 compactors working. The wet-weather area (east side of landfill) has two tippers on standby, but fill will continue on west side as long as the weather is dry enough.
- The company hauling waste from BLT transfer station in Fremont has changed from Rogers Trucking to Fremont International.
- No leakage evident at water wagons or their parking area. Solidificaion operations were not active during this visit.
- C&D pile was larger than usual and had plenty of office furniture but nothing prohibited.
- Lined water storage pond still holding water, shallow, 1 to 2 feet deep. Unlined pond is empty.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Wing is concerned about erosion on the east side. The discharge from the v-ditch above Basin B has been modified by repositioning a K-rail to just beyond the V-ditch, which should help direct that discharge onto the rocky spillway created for it. Erosion above Basin B has not yet been repaired but repair is planned.
- Toward the north end of the east side, outside of the refuse footprint, stormwater is cutting a gully upslope and it is about to reach the perimeter road. Per Enrique, plans are being made to correct this.
- Basin A: outlet riser fully exposed and water level is 6 to 12 inches below mushroom head. Basin B: water above base of riser but well below mushroom head. Basin C: Not observed.
- Wing has previously observed significant refuse in the fine material being used for cover and is asking for a corrective action plan. (See photo next page.)
- Asbestos area looks OK; Wing asks for more cover in one area where it appears to be thin.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- A couple of hundred gulls on site, as well as several crows. Bird cannon in use. Hand-held bird-control (noiasemaking) gun is on site but not being used; the ammunition is on order.
- LNG plant appeared to be operating; its flare (A-16) was operating. Both IC engines were running. Both turbines were operating but the flare at the turbine house was not.
- The small secondary pond for truck wash water is in good repair and contains some water, to a depth of about 1 foot.

Photo, taken by LEA, of fines being used as cover material

Per State regulations this material should only contain C&D waste material, but this sample includes plastics and other materials that are not C&D. The LEA issued a Notice of Violation to the ALRRF on September 23 regarding this issue. The NOV included guidance on corrective actions and allowed 30 days to make corrections. These fines originate from sorting processes at the Davis Street Transfer Station operated by Waste Management.

The issue has since been resolved. Most of the contaminant apparently originated from a new process at the Davis Street Transfer Station, recycling materials from the Public Area. The fines from this process sometimes contain more trash. Training and inspection appear to have brought the problem under control. Measures were described in a letter to the LEA on October 24. Documentation from the LEA showing that the requirements in the Notice of Violation have been satisfied has not yet been received.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **November 2011**

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for Oct 2011, received November 15, 2011

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	57,847.75	
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	31,129.75	
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	5,260.44	
	subtotal Disposed	94,237.94	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	230.87	
2.2	MSW	87,629.35	
2.3	Special Wastes	6,377.72	
	subtotal Disposed	94,237.94	
	Difference	0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	2,883.93	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	48,998.44	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	146,120.31	
	Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	730.04	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	4,965.58	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	11,666.15	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	346.14	

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **November 2011**

Site Visit

Site Inspection Nov. 16, 2011, 2:15 PM to 3:30 PM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon. Escorted by Enrique Perez. Announced.
- Working face equipped with 2 dozers, 2 compactors, 2 tippers. Alternate tipping area (east side) also has two tippers and has a wet-weather surface, for use during rainy weather.
- C&D pile was larger than usual (perhaps 80 cy) and had no prohibited materials visible.
- Scrap metal pile larger than in previous months but not a concern.
- Water storage pond has been partially refilled, has about 3 feet of freeboard.
- No plant debris seen on site.
- Observed MRF-fines material, spread on a slope and in a stockpile prior to spreading. On the slope, a minor amount of new plant growth was seen. The material is largely dark brown in color and resembles coarse sand, with some small wood fragments, pine needles and other plant matter. Also visible were plastic straws, a pen, and small shards of blue and white plastic. No food scraps or other putrescibles were seen.
- The Special Occurrences Log shows several vehicular accidents over the past 3 months. Most were truck overturns (while unloading), but in addition, two trucks collided on the main road between the site entrance and the scalehouse. In addition, ALRRF staff extinguished a fire on an arriving refuse collection truck. No injuries were reported in any of these incidents.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Silt and weeds have reportedly been removed from all ditches lined with fabric. All observed ditches were free of silt and weeds.
- Basin A: outlet riser fully exposed and water level is 12 inches below bottom of discharge cowl ("mushroom head"). Soil at base of discharge riser is exposed within a foot or two of riser. Basin B: water level is a few inches below bottom of mushroom head. Basin C: water level is four to five feet below bottom of mushroom head.
- Newer slopes on west side of site, above scale house, have been graded and are being track-walked to reduce erosion. Newer slopes on east side have had wattle installed to reduce velocity of water flowing downslope.
- Above Basin B, at the discharge of the V-ditch from the north, two additional K-rail have been installed along the downslope side of the ditch to channel flow toward the rock-protected slopes immediately above Basin B.
- On the west side of Fill Area 1, the erosion gully that begins near the perimeter road appears unchanged from last month's observation.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Semi-permanent litter fence has been added around the south edge of the site, running south and westward from the south end of the asbestos area.
- Several hundred gulls on site. Also ravens, crows, and several raptors (red-tailed hawk, kestrel, etc.).
- Bird deterrent devices are reportedly on hand and being used.
- LNG plant appeared to be operating; its flare (A-16) was operating. Both IC engines were running. Both turbines were operating but the flare at the turbine house was not.
- The small secondary pond for truck wash water is in good repair and contains water to a depth of approximately 1 foot.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **December 2011**

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for Nov 2011, received December 14, 2011

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	62,826.65	
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	30,227.74	
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,948.73	
	subtotal Disposed	95,003.12	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	225.58	
2.2	MSW	90,763.24	
2.3	Special Wastes	4,014.30	
	subtotal Disposed	95,003.12	
	Difference	0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	2,927.88	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	62,763.58	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	160,694.58	
	Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	474.13	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	2,798.79	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	13,086.13	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	1,209.99	

Winterization Plan 2011 - 2012

Plan enumerates methods to be used for stormwater control (ditches, drains, basins etc.) and uses photos to illustrate preparation and maintenance.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **December 2011**

Site Visit

Site Inspection Dec. 9, 2011,8:30 AM to 9:30 AM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon. Escorted by Enrique Perez and Marcus Nettz. Announced.
- Recent very high winds from the north (Dec 1 and 2) blew a very substantial amount of light material, mainly plastic bags, over the south rim of the landfill deck and onto the south face, where it is visible from Altamont Pass Road. Some litter was blown to and beyond Altamont Pass Road itself. More than half of the south face of the landfill has been cleaned, and the cleaning continues, but some of this litter continues to migrate south and east depending on wind direction. The litter cleanup crew has been increased to deal with this problem.
- Two dozers and two compactors are continuing to build the landfill southward on the west side of the site. The wet-weather area remains available, with two spare tippers, on the east side of the top deck. GPS system to be installed on one dozer for better control of operations.
- The plant debris separation area, near the C&D pile, held about 10 cubic yards of plant material, which will be hauled off for recycling.
- It was recently learned that a portion of the site was filled higher than intended, and this is being corrected by excavating the overfill and placing it elsewhere. The correction is about 75% complete at this time.
- Construction of new landfill gas truck fueling facility is nearly complete. See photo next page.
- C&D pile was normal size (about 20 cy) and had no prohibited materials visible.
- Water storage pond still holds water, 1 to 2 feet deep.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Basin A: water level approximately 18 inches below bottom of mushroom head. Basin B: not checked. Basin C: Water level approximately 3 feet below bottom of mushroom head. Minor amount of windblown litter accumulated in SE corner of shoreline.
- One portion of new cover near top of south face of landfill has more and greener plant life than on nearby portions of south face. Reason for this not yet known.
- ALRRF is considering lining ditches with a spray-on material, to expedite the flow of water. Silt would be trapped in small basins where one ditch transitions to another.
- Erosion above Basin B unchanged from previous month, appears stable.
- Same for headcut of gully immediately below east side perimeter road.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Some litter visible on rising slope beond east side tall litter fences, i.e., north of Basin B.
- Moderate number of gulls on site (100?). Many crows but no raptors seen. Hand-held bird deterrent gun is in use.
- No landfill gas equipment was running; whole system down for routine maintenance.
- The small secondary pond for truck wash water is in good repair and is dry.

Photo of new on-site LNG fueling facility

Fueling facility is in foreground, surrounded by yellow bollards. Tall structures are part of existing LNG plant.

Figure 6.3-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

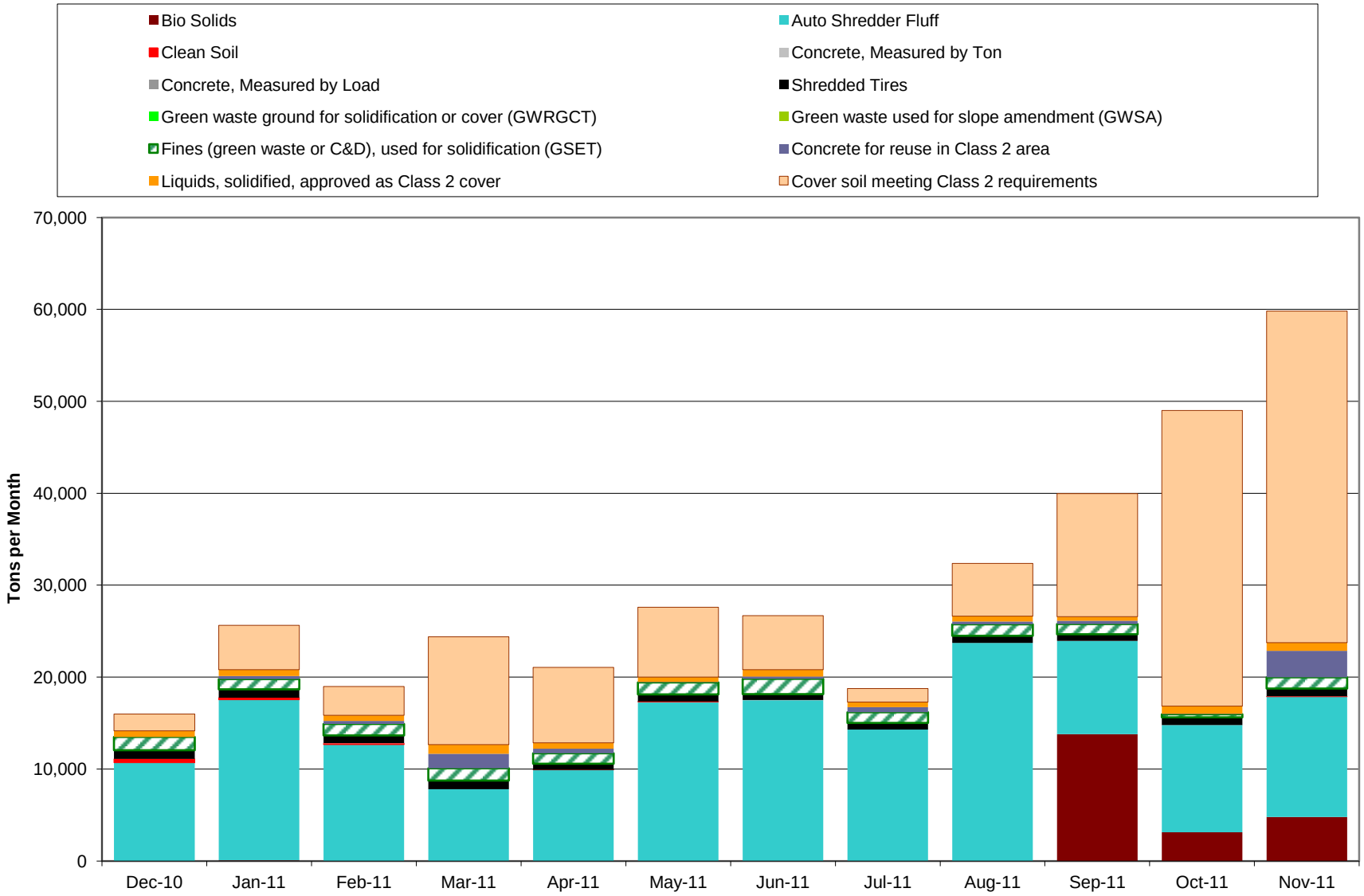


Figure 6.3-2 Monthly Volumes of All Materials

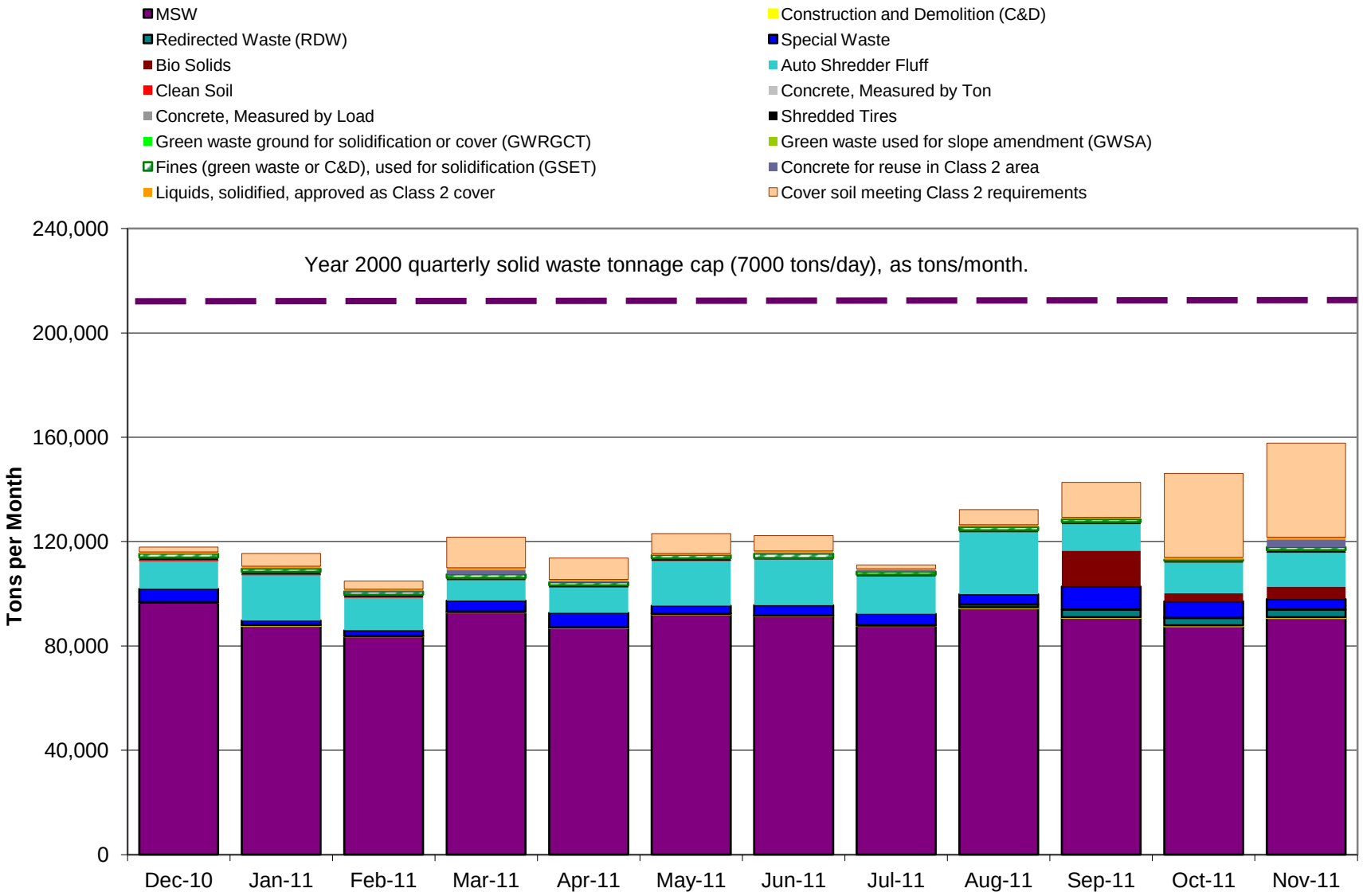
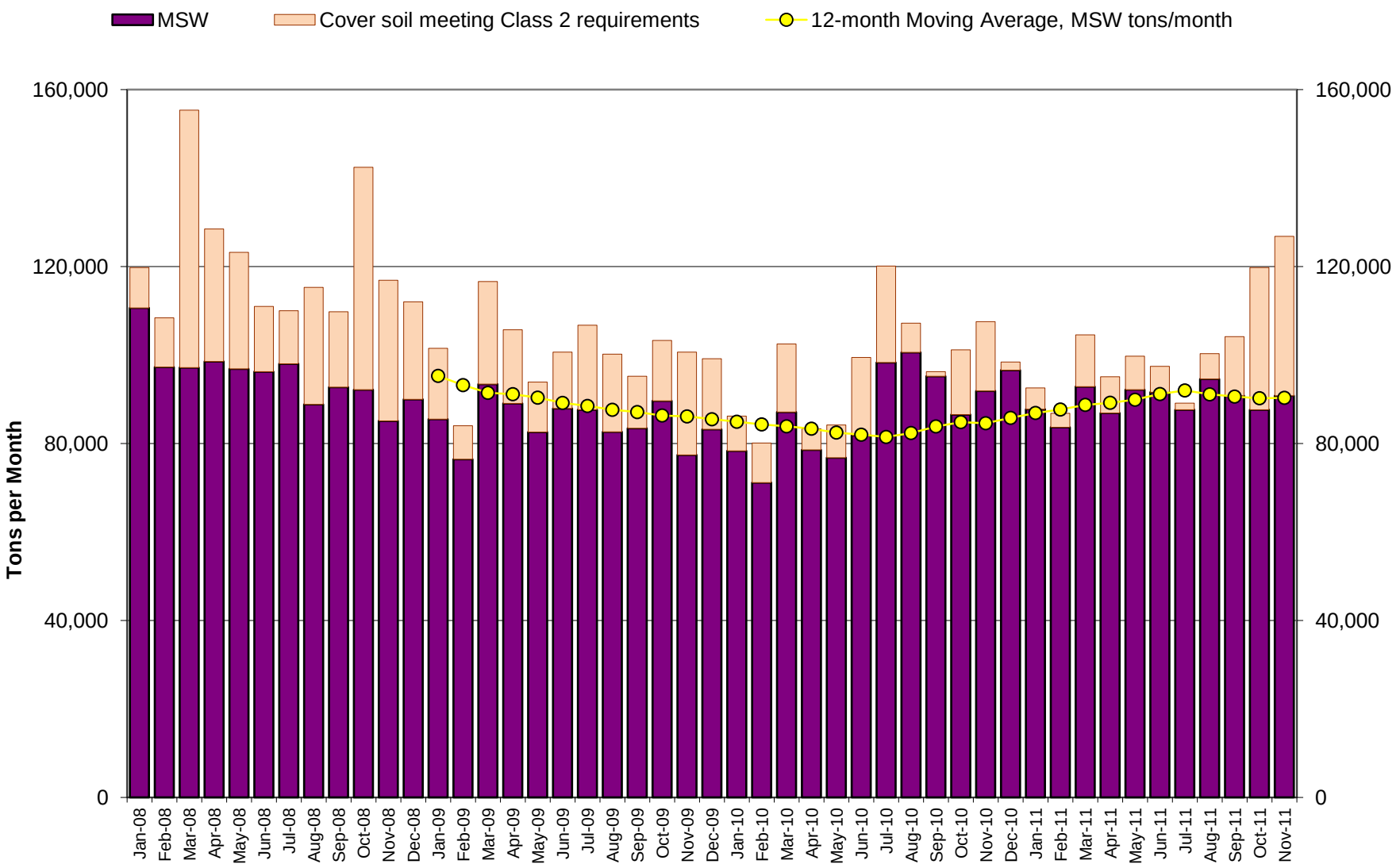


Figure 6.3 - 3 Moving 12-month Average of MSW tons/month



ESA

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memorandum

date January 3, 2012

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 1/11/12 - Agenda Item 6.4- Review of Reports from ALRRF

Since the previous CMC meeting, the only report received by the Community Monitor has been the 2011-2012 Winterization Plan. This simple and straightforward report lists basic principles of controlling stormwater, to reduce erosion and the transport of pollutants. It then lists specific actions taken at the site, including:

Restoring litter fences around selective drain pipe inlets.
Removal of litter/debris from erosion control matting in permanent drainage ditches.
Restoring rock check dams in permanent drainage ditches.
Restoring v-ditch alignments and cross-section.
Grading to prevent ponding and erosion.
Construction of soil berms around the perimeter of top deck.
Construction of silt traps and check dams.

This is followed by a series of before-and-after maintenance photos such as those shown below. In our opinion these measures are consistent with good stormwater control practices and Best Management Practices as delineated in guidelines issued by CalTrans and others. Their effectiveness will be determined in part by how well they are maintained throughout the rainy season.

(date of photo: mid-October, 2011)

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memorandum

date January 3, 2012

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 1/11/12 - Agenda Item 6.5 - Annual Report

The Community Monitor's Scope of Work includes the preparation of an Annual Report, "no later than the end of the contract period each year summarizing the CM's activities and the ALRRF's compliance record with respect to all applicable environmental laws and regulations."

The draft Annual Report has been prepared and is submitted for Committee review. The sequence of topics is very similar to the 2010 Annual Report, with some changes in minor topic areas to reflect current events. If all Committee members review this report prior to the January meeting, and provide comments at that meeting or soon thereafter, the report can be finalized for the April meeting.

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Draft

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMUNITY MONITOR

Prepared for
Altamont Landfill Community Monitor
Committee

January 3, 2012

ESA

OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY | ESA helps a variety of public and private sector clients plan and prepare for climate change and emerging regulations that limit GHG emissions. ESA is a registered assessor with the California Climate Action Registry, a Climate Leader, and founding reporter for the Climate Registry. ESA is also a corporate member of the U.S. Green Building Council and the Business Council on Climate Change (BC3). Internally, ESA has adopted a Sustainability Vision and Policy Statement and a plan to reduce waste and energy within our operations. This document was produced using recycled paper.

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, referred to as the Community Monitor (CM).

The CM's scope of work is defined in a contract between the CM and the CMC, and the Settlement Agreement also defines the purview of the CMC and the CM. 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 inspect the ALRRF site no more than once a month.

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 management 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 part of 2007.

In mid 2007, the CMC selected the current CM team of Environmental Science Associates and Treadwell & Rollo. This team began work in February 2008. From 2008 through 2010, report reviews, reviews of Class 2 soil analysis files, and site inspections were carried out as intended. In 2008, the primary issue of concern was the rate at which groundwater monitoring wells were purged during sampling. This was resolved satisfactorily. In 2009, the CM team took a close look at the methodology used by ALRRF and its consultants to track variations in groundwater quality. No issues or areas of concern arose as a result of this effort; the team was satisfied that the method conforms to regulatory requirements and is conservative. In 2010, landfill gas monitoring was a key issue: new perimeter probes were installed to comply with new regulations, and one of those probes detected landfill gas at levels that exceeded regulatory limits. This was abated by installing several gas wells close to those probes (but still within refuse) to intercept the gas that was migrating toward the perimeter there.

1.3 Overview of Operations, Regulations and Permits

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 at the ALRRF:

- Wastes are covered to control litter, prevent fire, and prevent the spread of disease.
- Wastes are placed and compacted to be physically stable.
- Plant debris is not to be disposed; if received, it must be separated and reclaimed by composting or other methods.
- 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 and 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;
- using contaminated soils and other wastes (biosolids, MRF fines[1], treated auto shredder fluff) as cover material, as permitted;
- stockpiling construction and demolition materials for processing elsewhere;
- providing an area for the separation of plant debris from other wastes, to avoid landfilling plant debris; 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) in the near future. In 2010, the last major permits for the development of Fill Area 2 were obtained. Construction of Fill Area 2 may begin in 2012, although the need for Fill Area 2 may be less immediate if disposed tonnage continues to diminish. Also, the recent approval of design revisions for the final contour of Fill Area 1 has increased that Area's capacity, further increasing the expected lifetime of Fill Area 1.

[1] MRF fines: Fine material produced by a waste sorting system that processes construction and demolition debris at the Davis Street Transfer Station. The coarser fraction of this material (size range 3/8 inch to 2 inches) is brought to the ALRRF to be blended with certain liquid wastes, in a process known as "solidification", and used as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC).

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:

- The recession, and ongoing efforts to reduce waste and increase recycling, have contributed to a downward trend in disposal tonnages.
- There are no new landfill sites currently in development in the region, and two sites (West Contra Costa, Tri-Cities) have closed in recent years or are in the process of closing. However, on a regional basis there appears to be adequate capacity for refuse disposal in the short to medium term (through the year 2020).
- Another trend in the industry, long-distance rail-haul of refuse, may have an effect on the ALRRF site in the future. The City of San Francisco is in the process of negotiating for the subsequent rail haul of its wastes to Ostrom Road Landfill, in Yuba County. It appears possible that San Francisco refuse will cease to be delivered to the ALRRF in 2014 or 2015.

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 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. This last issue has been resolved; a 991.6-acre Conservation Plan Area has been delineated, and plans for its development and management will be provided in conjunction with the development of Fill Area 2.

Local policies and needs are likely to result in further changes. The Alameda County Waste Management Authority and Recycling Board (Stopwaste.Org) goal of 75% waste diversion is continuing to decrease waste flows into the ALRRF, most recently through a ban on plant debris disposal. 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. Furthermore, with the signing of State Assembly Bill 341 in October 2011, recycling programs with a 75% diversion goal are now mandatory for commercial businesses and most multifamily buildings, statewide. Stopwaste.Org is developing ordinances to ban single-use bags and to reinforce AB 341's mandatory recycling requirements. These waste diversion efforts represent a constraint to the extent that they limit the flow of refuse to the ALRRF, but they are also an opportunity for the ALRRF to (a) reduce its litter cleanup effort if the bag ban has a material effect, and (b) provide processing of recyclables in a MRF that may be developed at the landfill in the future.

Several other recent site-related developments may be viewed as constraints or opportunities:

- The ALRRF is seeking a change to the Conditional Use Permit for the site, to allow development of composting and recyclables-processing facilities. The CEQA review for these permit changes was completed in August 2011.
- Construction of a reservoir by the California Department of Water Resources on the western side of the property concluded in 2011, and repair work on nearby canals continued; in the short run this limits the ALRRF's access to raw water, requiring the use of a pond on site as a raw water reservoir.
- A truck fueling facility is being added to the LNG plant at the site.

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.

Throughout the year 2011, the CM was active in each of these areas, as described in Sections 2.3 through 2.6 below.

2.1.1 Operational Improvements and Changes

Through report reviews and site visits, several new developments in ALRRF facilities and operations in 2011 became apparent:

- The LNG plant and its associated flare, which came on line in 2010, continued to operate and gradually increased production as troubleshooting and equipment upgrades were carried out.
- Additional landfill gas wells were brought on line in one round of installation, in mid-summer of 2011.
- Continued monitoring of perimeter landfill gas probes found no exceedances of regulatory thresholds, indicating that the four wells which had been installed to mitigate high gas concentrations at one probe on the west side of Fill Area 1 continued to operate successfully.
- One landfill gas well that began to produce gas at unusually high temperatures was shut down, was managed to prevent the start of an underground fire, and was eventually decommissioned.
- As refuse handling shifted to the west side of Fill Area 1, windblown litter to the east (downwind) of Fill Area 1 was reduced; however, later in the year, when filling resumed on the east side of the site, windblown litter again began to accumulate downwind. Later in the year, strong north winds caused litter to begin to migrate southward, especially during a high-wind event in early December. In response, ALRRF has added several cleanup crew members and installed an additional litter fence. Portions of the litter fencing system can be, and are, moved in response to changes in wind direction.
- The site's Plant Debris Ban Compliance Plan was modified to allow for a separation area at the landfill, so that mixed loads (those containing some C&D) could be received and the plant debris managed separately; and this practice has begun.

2.2 Compliance

The Settlement Agreement describes the CM's Scope of Work to include "issuing a written report each year summarizing the ALRRF's compliance record for the period since the last such report with respect to all applicable environmental laws and regulations." This Annual Report provides that summary. In 2008 and 2009 there were no violations or substantial out-of-compliance conditions to report.

In 2010, the continuing presence of high levels of landfill gas at one of the newly-installed perimeter probes led to the recording of a Violation in the Local Enforcement Agency's inspection reports, from January 11 through May 20, 2010. The May 27 inspection report states that the problem was remediated and "… Compliance … has been achieved."

Beginning in June of 2011, the presence of refuse in MRF fines[2] was noted by the LEA, and a Notice of Violation was issued at the LEA's September 23 inspection. This was followed by a September 29 letter from the LEA directing the ALRRF to stop using MRF fines in solidification, improve load checking, and ensure that processed C&D material used for ADC will not contain refuse. The letter provided 30 days to correct the violation. On October 24, ALRRF provided a response which describes how MRF fines are produced, sized and used; and which points out that this issue began at about the same time as the startup of a new C&D-material sorting system at the Davis Street Transfer Station. This response also proposed to limit contamination to no more than 10% plastic and paper, and to meet the other requirements of the Notice of Violation. At this writing (January 2011) the available information does not explicitly indicate if the LEA considers the violation to be remedied. LEA inspection reports noted contaminants in MRF fines through October 14, but not thereafter.

2.3 Review of Reports

2.3.1 Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Reports

Two groundwater monitoring reports were reviewed in 2011. The first covered the time frame from July through December of 2010; the second, January through June of 2011. Both reports reflect revised Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board that took effect in April of 2009.

In 2011 as in previous years, groundwater monitoring and sampling activities at the ALRRF were performed by SCS Engineers, with testing conducted by TestAmerica, Inc. Treadwell & Rollo, Inc. reviewed the two semi-annual groundwater monitoring reports and prepared memoranda to summarize their review comments. One noteworthy occurrence was that well E-20B, which has had detectable amounts of vinyl chloride and other volatile organics in its samples for the past several years, had a "not detected" result for vinyl chloride in the first half of 2011.

[2] MRF fines: Fine material produced by a waste sorting system that processes construction and demolition debris at the Davis Street Transfer Station. The coarser fraction of this material (size range 3/8 inch to 2 inches) is brought to the ALRRF to be blended with certain liquid wastes, in a process known as "solidification", and used as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC).

In general, groundwater quality in the area varies, both by location and over time; without an obvious trend it is difficult to attribute quality problems to the landfill or any other specific cause. At this time the recommended course of action is to continue to review monitoring results and watch for trends.

Water testing in 2011 included the five-year "Constituents of Concern (COC)" series of tests that look for certain substances not included in the semiannual testing. In general, these substances are less likely to occur than the semiannual monitoring parameters; but they are potentially harmful to water quality in very low concentrations. The COC series calls for tests at both groundwater wells and at stormwater basins. In groundwater, unusually high concentrations of arsenic and antimony were found; but these may have been naturally occurring, since those elements do occur naturally in soils in the region. At the stormwater basins, several organic compounds were detected at very low concentrations, so retests are planned to confirm these occurrences.

Finally, it should be noted that the number of analysis errors (e.g., positive detections in blank samples) was lower this year than in 2010.

2.3.2 Annual Mitigation Status Report

The Mitigation Status Report covering calendar year 2010 was received in January 2011. It is a table that lists each of the 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.

2.3.3 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 applicable air quality regulations. Hence, the Title V reports provide a comprehensive review of compliance with BAAQMD permits and regulations.

In 2011, we received the Title V reports for the periods June – November 2010, and December 2010 – May 2011. 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 2011 there were several such developments:

- Approximately 20 new landfill gas wells were installed and placed into service.
- Surface emissions exceedances were greatly reduced from the previous year. Also, the new protocol for surface emissions testing was used, with good results.
- The LNG plant continued to operate, and unscheduled down-time was gradually reduced.

As part of our review we updated 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 April 2011 and October 2011 CMC Agenda packets.

One rather unique event that was documented in the Title V reports was the shutdown, cooling, restart and eventual decommissioning of a well that was showing temperatures so high that the risk of an underground fire was significant. This situation was properly managed and had a positive outcome – no fire occurred.

2.3.4 Monthly Tonnage Reports

Each month the ALRRF provides a report to County Planning and other interested parties, containing several tables that detail the quantities of materials received in that month. The most recent 12 reports cover December 2010 through November 2011. All of these reports indicate 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 exhibited a gradually decreasing trend throughout the year, possibly leveling off in the last few months of 2011.
- Once again, the monthly quantities of special wastes, particularly Class 2 cover soil, and biosolids, varied widely. In 2011, no biosolids were delivered to the ALRRF until September.
- Monthly tonnages of Class 2 cover soil were small through most of 2011 but were very large in October and November.

2.3.5 Storm Water Annual Report, 2010-2011

This report provided a record of stormwater monitoring that took place during the most recent "water year", from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011. 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 two storm events with discharges that could be sampled (both in February 2011), only Basin C could be sampled in the first event, and only Basin A in the second. Basin B could not be sampled at all in this water year.

Testing found slightly elevated concentrations (above benchmark values) for iron, zinc, total suspended solids, and chemical oxygen demand in Basin C, and all parameters below benchmark levels in Basin A. This is an improvement over the previous year. Nevertheless, to address the exceedances, Best Management Practices have been further augmented in the 2011 Winterization Plan.

2.3.6 Regional Water Board Site Visit and Memo

In May of 2011, staff of the RWQCB visited the site and examined the groundwater and stormwater protection systems. They transmitted a memorandum to the ALRRF, indicating their concern in two areas: the amount of silt and vegetation in some drainage ditches (particularly those that were fabric lined), and dead vegetation on one of the upper slopes of the landfill. ALRRF staff have cleaned all of the ditches that exhibited the siltation. The dead vegetation problem is more difficult to address because the climate at the site causes most grasses to die back in the summertime.

2.3.7 Summary of Report Reviews

Our reviews of received reports have not identified any issue that would indicate an immediate increase in risk to environmental or public health. We continue to believe that it is prudent to track changes in the concentrations of contaminants in groundwater, to note any problems with landfill containment systems as soon as possible. No such problem is believed to exist at this time.

2.4 CEQA for Proposed Use Permit Changes

As noted above, the ALRRF is seeking changes to its Conditional Use Permit to add facilities for the composting of organic wastes and the sorting of mixed recyclables. The formal CEQA review of the desired changes took the form of a Mitigated Negative Declaration; the review period was July 13 to August 11, 2011. The state Clearinghouse number for this review is 2011072021.

2.5 Site Inspections

Twelve site inspections were held during 2011. To obtain the best possible understanding of the range of operating conditions, the inspection day and time 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?
Jan 19	Weds	2:30 PM	no	yes
Feb 24	Thurs	9 AM	yes	no
Mar 31	Thurs	9 AM	yes	no
Apr 28	Thurs	3 PM	yes	no
May 12	Thurs	5 AM	yes	no
Jun 20	Mon	2 PM	yes	no
Jul 26	Tue	4 PM	yes	no
Aug 15	Mon	2 PM	no	yes
Sep 12	Mon	6 PM	yes	no
Oct 19	Weds	2:30 PM	yes	no
Nov 16	Weds	2:15 PM	yes	no
Dec 10	Fri	8:30 PM	yes	no

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 forthcoming regarding operating practices and current conditions. Distinct operations, such as the stockpiling and processing of specific materials, took place in well defined areas. No instances of unpermitted activities were noted.

In 2011 our observations focused on:

- Storm drainage and erosion control, including the installation and performance of stormwater Best Management Practices
- Traffic on site, and the adequacy of crews and equipment to handle incoming traffic and waste volumes
- General observations of fill activities, including spreading, compaction and traffic control during normal and off-hours operations
- Observation of issues of concern, including the condition of ditches (as noted in the June memorandum from the RWQCB) and the presence of contaminants in MRF fines.
- Management of windblown litter, which is an ongoing problem as Fill Area 1 approaches its maximum height.

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 two joint inspections were conducted in 2011.

One aspect of each inspection is to review available inspection reports filed by the Local Enforcement Agency. Through early November 2011, the LEA reports made note of one violation (refuse in MRF fines, described above) and several Areas of Concern:

- April 14: Erosion exposed a minor amount of waste, which should be covered promptly.
- May 20: South slope not adequately covered; apply more cover.
- June 9: MRF fines being used as road base; not a permitted use of this material.
- June 16: Litter along Altamont Pass Road, both sides.
- July 21: Unapproved use of MRF fines as cover at gas well.
- August 26: MRF fines appear to be heavily contaminated with refuse.
- October 7, 14: Erosion control cover appears heavily contaminated with refuse.
- October 27: Roadway construction has exposed buried waste. LEA not notified in advance.

We also review the Log of Special Occurrences during inspections. In 2011, there were minimal Special Occurrences until the latter part of the year, when several end-dump trucks bringing various materials (treated auto shredder waste, Class 2 soils, biosolids) fell over while unloading, and two hauling trucks collided more or less head-on, on the main road at the landfill. Fortunately, no serious injuries occurred in these incidents. Two small, localized fires occurred (one on a truck, and one on the landfill); both were quickly extinguished by on-site staff. Several minor injuries to employees were also reported, none of which required an emergency response.

In addition to the on-site inspections, counts of arriving refuse trucks were conducted by the CM in January, July and December of 2011. These counts continued to be well below the limit stipulated in the CUP.

2.6 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 2011 follow Waste Acceptance Criteria as defined in the Regional Water Control Board order governing the ALRRF. Treadwell & Rollo conducted three Class 2 Cover Soil file reviews, in January, May and October of 2011. Treadwell & Rollo personnel reviewed a total of 161 Class 2 Cover Soil files in 2011. All of those files were found to be complete and in compliance with Class 2 acceptance criteria.

Based upon file reviews completed in 2011, ALRRF is following Waste Acceptance Criteria as defined in the Regional Water Control Board order governing the Site. Treadwell & Rollo will continue to conduct quarterly file reviews during 2012. 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 2012 contract year, our efforts will continue to focus on report review, site inspections and Class 2 soils file review. As Fill Area 1 nears completion, operations will become more complex in order to control the final height and shape of the filled area. Also, if the ALRRF begins the development of Fill Area 2, we expect to spend time reviewing submitted plans for Fill Area 2, as well as mitigation plans for the Conservation Plan Area.

3.2 Issues to be Tracked in 2012

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 landfill gas handling equipment.
- Additional changes to the landfill gas extraction system.
- Surface emissions monitoring under new regulations.

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 the further addition of landfill gas extraction wells and ongoing operation of the LNG plant, as well as startup of the LNG truck fueling system.

3.2.2.2 Stormwater Controls and Monitoring

Throughout the year, and especially during wet weather months, we will monitor conditions at all stormwater basins.

3.2.2.3 Windblown Litter

As noted above, this will be an issue for Fill Area 1, which is generally higher than its immediate surroundings and subject to strong winds through much of the year.

3.2.2.4 Fill Area 2

If physical preparations or development occur in Fill Area 2, we will ask to observe these operations. If mitigation plans regarding the Conservation Plan Area or the Conservation Easement are submitted to a regulatory agency, we will review them to the extent required by the Settlement Agreement.

3.2.3 Class 2 Soils File Review

As required in our Scope of Work, we intend to continue this review at several times through the year 2012.

3.3 Project Management Considerations

The budget for the CM in the 2011 contract year has been adequate. Budget should be adequate for work load in 2012, but the development of Fill Area 2 (if it occurs) could require some extra care in managing time and prioritizing work to stay within budget.

The shift from bimonthly to quarterly meetings of the Community Monitor Committee has reduced the number of meetings per year from 6 to 4 but otherwise has not had an effect on the work load for the Community Monitor. Due to the semiannual reporting cycles for air and water related issues, the April and November meetings have been, and will continue to be, more intensive than the January and July meetings.