



COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE

Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement

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

www.altamontcmc.org

VOTING MEMBERS

Laureen Turner
City of Livermore

Karla Brown
City of Pleasanton

Donna Cabanne
Sierra Club

David Tam
Northern California
Recycling Association

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Marcus Netz 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

AGENDA

DATE: **Wednesday, January 16, 2013**
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 10, 2012)
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 **Selection of Chairperson (City Staff)**
 - 6.2 **Presentation to Cindy McGovern (City Staff)**
 - 6.3 **Responses to CMC Member Requests (ESA)**
 - 6.4 **Review of Reports from Community Monitor (ESA)**
 - 6.5 **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 is tentatively scheduled to take place at 4:00 p.m. on **April 10, 2013** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of October 10, 2012
- Reports from City Staff and ESA

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 Maintenance Service Center, 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore, and on the Community Monitor Committee web site, <http://www.altamontcmc.org>.

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 in 2015) 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).

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

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/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

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 10, 2012

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
Chairperson Turner called the meeting to order at 4:06 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Members Present:	Laureen Turner; Cindy McGovern; Donna Cabanne; David Tam; Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement; and Marcus Netz II, Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility
Absent:	Wing Suen, Alameda County Local Enforcement Agency
Staff:	Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore Public Works Department; and Kelly Runyon, ESA, Community Monitor

3. Introductions
Robert Cooper introduced himself, and other Committee members and staff did also.

4. Approval of Minutes
Ms. McGovern moved approval of the June 13 minutes, and Ms. Cabanne seconded. The motion passed by a vote of 4-0.

5. Open Forum
Mr. Cooper raised three points:
 - a) Dyer Road residents are asking about the status of the Conservation Area that is to be dedicated on the ALRRF property: What is the status? Is there a map? Mr. Runyon and Mr. Netz confirmed that the area has been dedicated, and Ms. Erlandson agreed to provide a link to the map showing the extent of the area.
 - b) There is concern about the seagulls that have been attracted to the new reservoir; please provide updates on the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) or Waste Management's ideas for bird control. Mr. Cooper stated that he also would contact DWR to discuss.
 - c) It appears that some windmills are being removed; please provide information if new, larger windmills will be installed. Mr. Runyon said that he would ask Waste Management staff and report back.

6. Matters for Consideration
 - 6.1 Responses to CMC Member Requests: Correction to Minutes of April 18; MRF Fines Testing Update (ESA)

The corrected minutes were reviewed and approved. Also, Ms. McGovern moved approval of the June 13 minutes, and Ms. Cabanne seconded. The motion passed by a vote of 4-0.

Mr. Netzt reported that the MRF fines testing protocol is being reviewed to address the concerns expressed in recent correspondence from regulatory agencies. Also, to comply with Regional Water Board directives, the fines that have been placed on landfill slopes are being removed and disposed within the landfill.

6.2 Review of Reports from Community Monitor (ESA)

Mr. Runyon presented findings from the inspections conducted and tonnage reports reviewed during the preceding four months. Two items of concern were pointed out: (1) on a recently-covered portion of the landfill, cover was too thin (this was immediately corrected); and (2) tonnage reporting included a double-counting discrepancy that ALRRF staff were aware of (and in fact pointed out with their tonnage report). Mr. Runyon also reported that in Fill Area 1, a small portion of the landfill has reached final height.

In discussion by Committee members regarding bird control, Mr. Tam mentioned the use of falconry at other sites for bird control. In response, Mr. Runyon related an observation that the presence of a golden eagle at the ALRRF caused more disturbance of the seagulls than the noisemaking control measures currently in use.

Mr. Tam also asked for the acreage of Fill Area 1. Mr. Runyon stated that he believed the area permitted for fill is 237 acres, but he will check with the operator.

Ms. Cabanne asked what area or category the aforementioned double-counted tons were from. No one had that information readily available at the meeting.

The incident of a member of the public arriving after hours and unloading waste was described in detail by Mr. Netzt. The material was isolated, held and examined, then disposed on site several days later (with the approval of the LEA).

6.3 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF: MMRP Annual Progress Report, Title V (Air Quality) Semi-Annual and Partial Annual Report, Groundwater Monitoring Report (ESA)

Mr. Runyon pointed out that the MMRP Annual Progress Report was listed in error, having been reviewed at a prior meeting.

In discussion of the air quality report, Mr. Netzt stated that during the extended power outage, the facility's electrical system was able to operate "in island mode" (providing all on-site power for itself) for three consecutive days.

Regarding stormwater contaminants, Ms. McGovern questioned if the County was using 2,4 D as an herbicide, and if this could lead to its presence in stormwater runoff at the site.

In discussion of trends in tonnage, Mr. Netz pointed out that with San Francisco refuse is likely to go elsewhere when the current contractual limit is reached; and with the City of Oakland setting a Zero Waste goal, the current steady flow of refuse is likely to decline in the future. With this in mind, ALRRF is planning for composting and a C&D Material Recovery Facility in the future.

6.4 Pending Annual Report (ESA)

Mr. Runyon asked members for comments on the list of topics provided with the agenda packet. Mr. Tam asked for detail regarding the timetable for the completion of Fill Area 1, and for the pending Use Permit revision. Mr. Netz responded that the best current estimates indicate that Fill Area 1 has two or three years of life remaining. If so, construction for Fill Area 2 could begin any time from late 2013 to mid 2014. It is likely that both areas will operate concurrently for some time, in order to carefully complete Fill Area 1.

6.5 Frequency of Community Monitor Committee Meetings and Calendar for 2013 (staff)

Ms. Erlandson presented a calendar with tentative dates, based on the current schedule, and asked if the Committee preferred to continue to meet quarterly, on the dates shown. Committee members felt that quarterly meetings were sufficient, and the schedule was slightly revised to the following dates:

January 16
 April 10
 July 10
 October 9

This schedule was moved for approval by Ms. Cabanne, seconded by Ms. McGovern, and was approved unanimously.

Ms. Cabanne left the meeting at 5:25 PM

7. Agenda Building

Two items were raised:

- (1) Ms. Turner discussed a gesture of appreciation for Ms. McGovern, recognizing her years of service on the Committee.
- (2) The next meeting will include the selection of a Chairperson for the Committee.

8. Adjournment

Chairperson Turner adjourned the meeting at 5:31 PM. The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday, January 16 at 4:00 p.m.** at the Livermore Maintenance Services Division at 3500 Robertson Park Road.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK



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:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Judy Erlandson".

Judy Erlandson
Public Works Manager

MEETING DATE:

01-16-2013

AGENDA ITEM:

6.1

CMC Agenda Packet Page 11 of 40

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK



550 Kearny Street
Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108
415.896.5900 phone
415.896.0332 fax

CMC Agenda Item 6.3
www.esassoc.com

memorandum

date January 2, 2013
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 1/16/13 - Agenda Item 6.3 - Responses to Committee Members' Requests

In the Committee meeting of October 10, 2012, Ms. Cabanne asked for follow-up on the Storm Water Report's commitment to complete grading improvements and install additional Best Management Practices prior to October 15. The next opportunity to check this was at the November site visit, November 19. Observations during that visit indicated that grading improvements were completed and additional BMP's (including the addition of wattle immediately upslope of ditches, as well as ditch-liner fabric) have been installed.

Also, Mr. Cooper asked about the location and extent of the Conservation Plan Area. A link to a map of the area has been provided to him.

Mr. Cooper also asked for more information about the mechanical work that he has observed taking place on wind turbines at the ALRRF site. Subsequent to the meeting, Mr. Netz has provided further information to Mr. Cooper.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK



550 Kearny Street
Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108
415.896.5900 phone
415.896.0332 fax

memorandum

date January 2, 2013
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 1/16/13 - Agenda Item 6.4- Review of Reports from Community Monitor

Attached are our inspection reports for October through December of 2012.

The October inspection was announced and took place on October 2.

The November inspection was announced and took place on November 19.

The December inspection was announced and took place on December 17.

During these inspections, all landfill operating areas were observed. Recent LEA inspection reports were reviewed on-line, and the Special Occurrences Log was reviewed in detail on December 17.

In preparing these reports, issues that cause concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the left-hand margins of the monthly inspection reports. One topic has been flagged throughout this period: inconsistencies in the monthly reporting of tonnages received from the City of San Francisco. Unrecorded tonnages in October and November (several hundred tons each) were corrected in the December tonnage report, but as a result there were imbalances in tonnage totals across all three months. This did not have any material effect on landfill environmental or permit compliance, nor on operations.

Another noteworthy item was the delivery of several loads of ash with levels of lead that exceeded ALRRF permit limits. This was caused by misdirection at the generator's site (loading unprofiled ash onto trucks, rather than profiled ash stored nearby). The material was delivered to the solidification process area at ALRRF, for mixing with liquids and use as cover. Before the material had been moved beyond the solidification area, the error was caught by the generator and ALRRF was alerted. The material was isolated with tarps and concrete K-rail, tested, and found to have lead levels greater than permitted for Class 2 disposal. All of the material was removed from the site, and ALRRF rebuilt the solidification pit with clean soil. ALRRF environmental staff notified the Regional Water Board, the LEA, and the CUPA (Alameda County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials / Waste Program) as decisions were made regarding how to handle the material. ALRRF staff (Tianna Nourot) has provided the following summary:

[The generator] had several piles of material that needed to be moved off [their] site. They had sampled one of the piles and submitted those results to WM to go through the normal profiling process. The profile was approved and a WAF (Waste Acceptance Form) was generated for the transporter to bring the loads in. At the site, [the generator] incorrectly instructed [the hauler] to load from another pile, which had not yet been tested, and gave [the hauler] the WAF for the first pile. As soon as [the generator] discovered the issue, they notified [the hauler] to stop transport of additional loads. ALRRF stopped solidification operations immediately and notified appropriate agencies to discuss steps to remediate the issue.

ESA and Treadwell & Rollo have reviewed documentation provided by ALRRF regarding the notification of agencies, input from the agencies, and the cleanup of the material. We are satisfied that the matter was handled appropriately. However, this incident does illustrate a weakness in the system for preventing unpermitted materials from being disposed at the landfill. State regulations and facility permits set the requirements for preventive measures such as profiling and the use of the Waste Acceptance Form, and the ALRRF complied fully with those requirements.

Also attached are graphs showing monthly tonnages by type of material for the most recent 12-month period, as in prior reports. Figure 6.4-1 shows the breakdown of materials that make up Revenue-Generating Cover. Figure 6.4-2 shows these same quantities, plus the municipal solid waste tonnage on the lowest (and largest) part of each bar. High volumes of Class 2 cover soil in August and September probably reflect recent excavation and construction activity in the region; this declined in November, likely due to the start of the rainy season. The biosolids quantity shown in October is typical of a wastewater treatment operation that air-dries sludge as long as possible before hauling it to a disposal site.

Figure 6.4-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

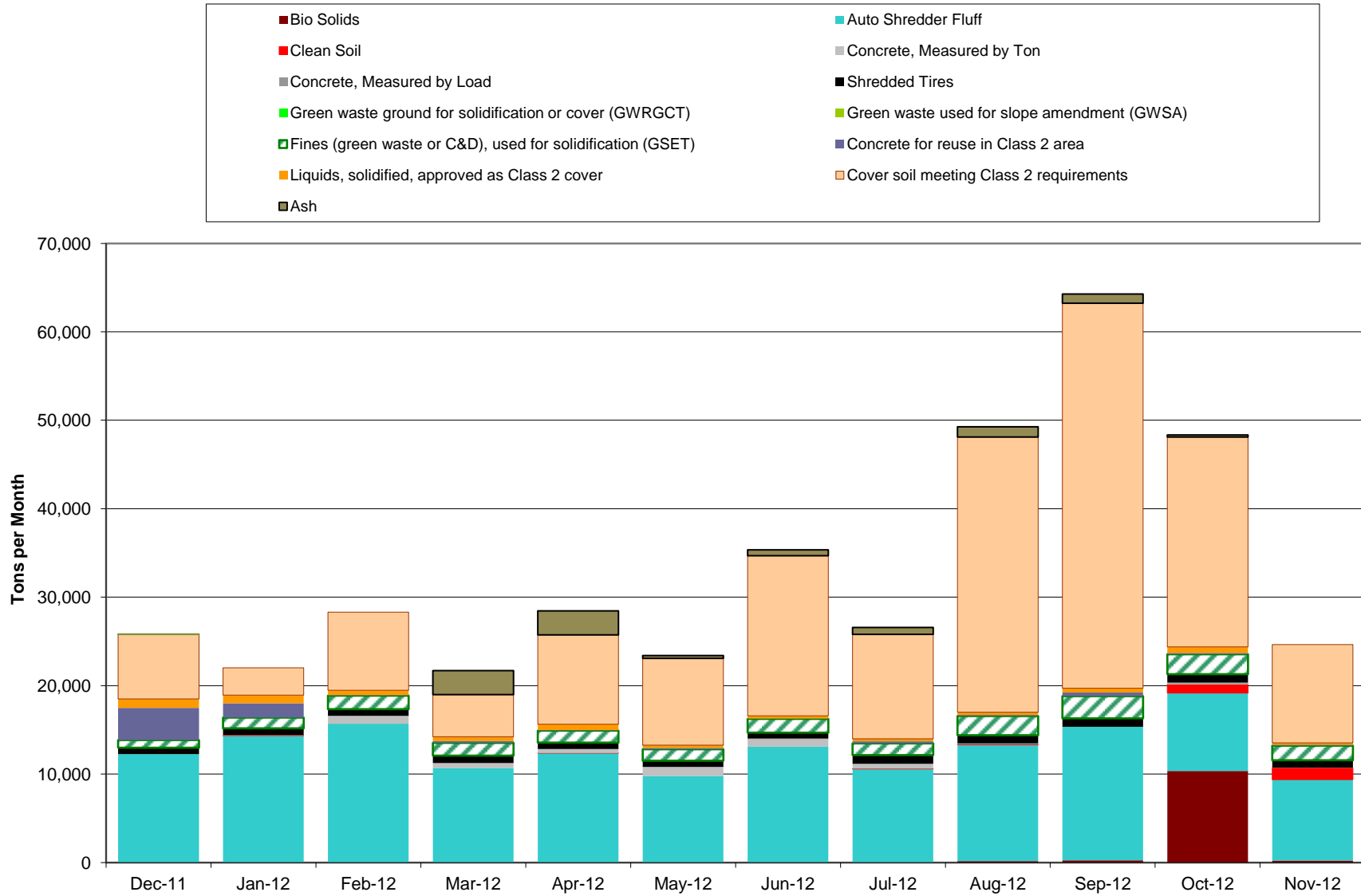
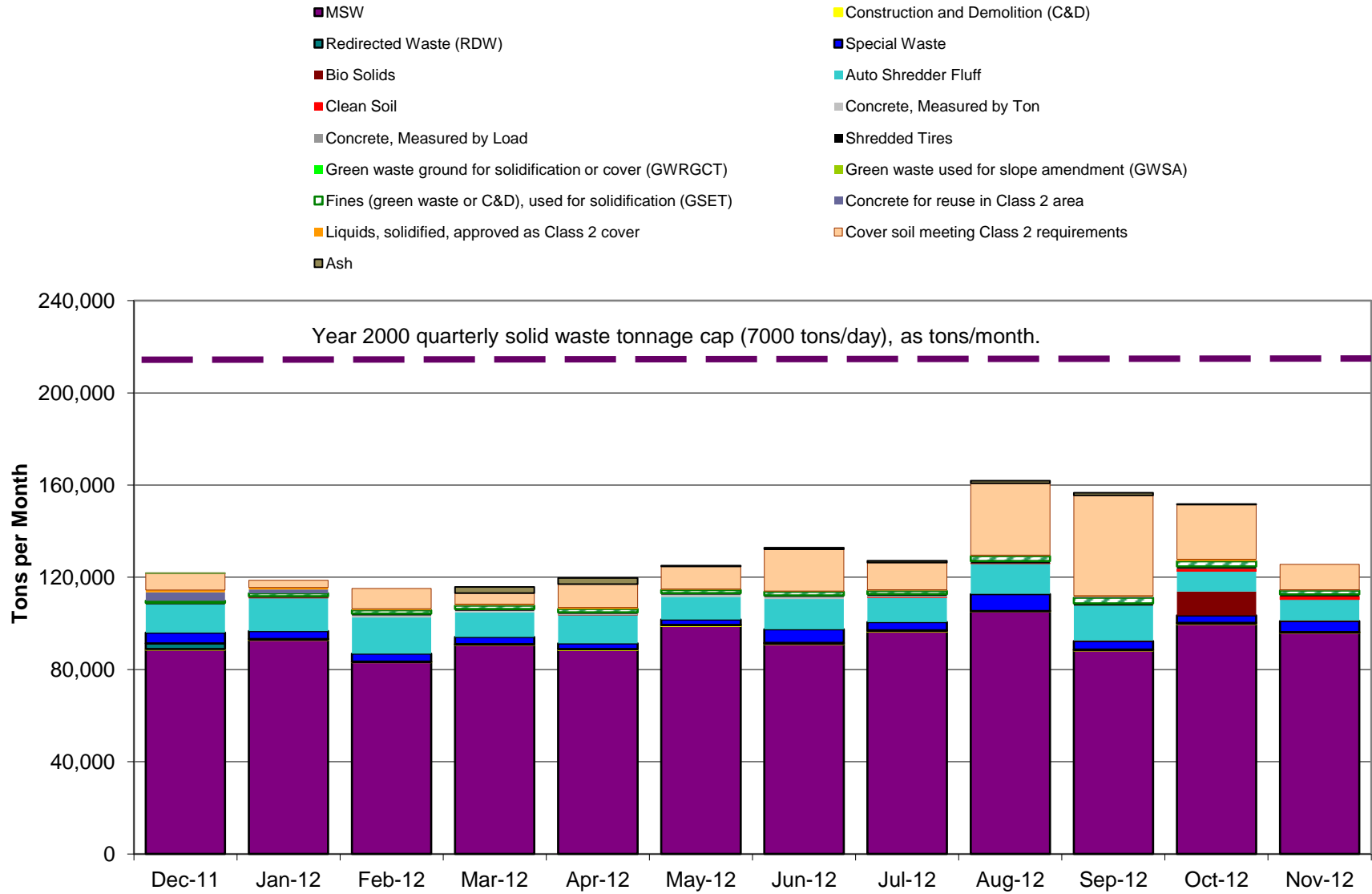


Figure 6.4-2 Monthly Volumes of Key Materials



ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

October 2012

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for September 2012, received October 15, 2012

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	61,238.80
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	28,526.01
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>2,753.09</u>
	subtotal Disposed	92,517.90
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	96.75
2.2	MSW	88,342.08
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>3,702.20</u>
	subtotal Disposed	92,141.03
Difference		-376.87 -0.41%
[SF tons omitted from line 2.2 data; to be corrected next month.]		
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	196.26
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	64,270.72
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	156,608.01
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	523.26
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	43,531.33
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	15,101.39
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	2,506.91

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**October 2012****Site Visit**Site Inspection October 2, 2012, 1:30 to 3:15 PM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon. Escorted by Enrique Perez, Darryl Triano and an operations manager from Tri-Cities landfill. Announced. Focused on stormwater controls.
- Ramp up to top deck of Fill Area 1 is being reconstructed, alongside existing ramp, for gentler slope / easier access.
- Filling continues south and west of the central high point in Fill Area 1. To avoid trapping water in fill area, constructing outlets along west (low) side, using ditches and downdrains.
- Adding silt-trapping mat to most roadside ditches.
- Temporary berms that remain from leachate spill control effort are being removed.
- Solidification area not active during this visit. No ash stockpiled at solidification.
- Fire protection water line is being installed; water tank area has been staked for grading.
- For safer driving in wet weather, roadside K-rail is being washed, striping is being repainted, and reflectors are being replaced as needed.
- C&D pile normal size, with no problem materials. Large wood being set aside for grinding elsewhere. Large quantity of silt fence in C&D will be disposed on site as refuse.
- Temporary liner of water supply pond is in the process of being removed.
- Scrap metal pile appeared normal.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Basin A: water level normal for late summer (low). Grading perimeter road for easier sampling access. Basin B: Almost dry. Deepening inlet end of basin and reworking nearby access road and slopes for easier access for sampling.
- Truck wash water pond empty.
- Pond C not observed.
- Auto fluff to be stockpiled farther from edges of landfill, to reduce potential for pollutants from fluff to reach stormwater basins.
- At drop inlets, plastic orange fence (used to intercept litter) is being replaced by wire fence, for greater durability.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Minimal litter seen on Altamont Pass Road, probably from today's operation only.
- On site, some litter seen within Fill Area 1 but very little to the east (future Fill Area 2).
- Relatively few birds at landfill but very large number (at least several hundred) at the Dyer Rd reservoir. Bird cannon not heard; screamers (pistol-fired noisemakers) in use.
- All landfill gas equipment was running except the "old" flare (A-15) near the turbine house. Electric power is in island mode due to 8-day PG&E outage.
- At southeast corner of Fill Area 1, beginning to strip off all "75% fines" cover from outside slopes, per Water Board requirement.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

November 2012

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for October 2012, received November 15, 2012

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	67,966.37
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	33,351.38
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	2,449.32
subtotal Disposed		<u>103,767.07</u>
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	225.62
2.2	MSW	99,792.94
2.3	Special Wastes	3,167.26
subtotal Disposed		<u>103,185.82</u>
Difference		-581.25 -0.56%
[SF tons omitted from line 2.2 data; to be corrected next month.]		
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	235.28
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	48,343.59
Total, 2.1 - 2.5		151,764.69
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	873.00
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	23,707.29
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	8,792.48
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	2,234.80

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**November 2012****Site Visit**Site Inspection November 19, 2012, 2:00 to 3:30 PM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon. Escorted by Enrique Perez. Announced.
- Noted that Regional Water Board staff had visited the site recently to confirm that cover containing MRF fines had been removed from outside slopes. (It has been removed.)
- Enrique advised that recently, 8 loads of ash found to be high in lead were brought to the solidification area, then removed. Solidification area is being rebuilt; a D-6 is building rear berm.
- Minor ponding noted in low area (former hard-to-fill location) on east edge of Fill Area 1.
- Water supply pond is fully lined with impervious membrane and back in service.
- Two bird cannons operating. Gulls plentiful, on site and at Dyer Road reservoir.
- Minimal litter along fences.
- Two dozers and one compactor operating. New truck for dirt hauling has a ram-eject bed, which is safer than a tip-up bed and can unload on uneven ground.
- Drainage from working face and vicinity appears to be working well. Rains thus far have been saturating the soil but have not produced much runoff.
- LNG truck fuel station not operating. Still need to install fire protection system. Water tank fabricator will be late with delivery.
- Scrap metal pile appeared normal.
- At asbestos area, rock and broken concrete are being spread for winter access.
- Some ponding in leachate truck loading area, behind secondary containment berm; also near base of roadway that leads up onto the top deck of the landfill. This will be corrected.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Basin A: water level 1 to 2 feet below discharge elevation. Basin B: deep portion near inlet is holding water but remainder of pond is dry. No litter seen at A or B. Basin C not observed; no discharge from its outlet pipe.
- Truck wash water pond is holding 1 to 2 feet of water.
- New ditch liner (green geotextile) has been placed in ditches on east side of Fill Area 1, below asbestos area.
- No sign of erosion gullies or rilling near active face or on perimeter benches.
- Open area northeast of leachate treatment plant, commonly used for equipment and material storage, has been graded smooth to prevent ponding of rainwater.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Minimal litter seen on Altamont Pass Road, probably from today's operation only.
- On site, some litter seen within Fill Area 1 but very little to the east.
- All landfill gas equipment was running except the "old" flare (A-15) near the turbine house,

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

December 2012

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for November 2012, received December 14, 2012

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	67,161.85
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	30,327.75
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>2,500.61</u>
	subtotal Disposed	99,990.21
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	142.21
2.2	MSW	95,949.92
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>4,856.20</u>
	subtotal Disposed	100,948.33
	Difference	<u>958.12</u> 0.95%
	[SF tons omitted from line 2.2 data for Sept and Oct; totals match]	
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	82.87
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	24,631.01
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	125,662.21
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	607.50
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	11,106.93
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	9,139.35
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	1,668.21

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**December 2012****Site Visit**Site Inspection December 17, 2012, 10:30 to 11:45 AM

- Attended by Kelly Runyon. Escorted by Enrique Perez. Announced.
- Filling occurring in wet-weather area, west and north of high point, proceeding westward toward solidification area, C&D pile, etc.
- Due to confined wet-weather area, public disposal area is at base of fill rather than alongside.
- Two dozers and one compactor (with GPS) working. Spotter safety stand in use.
- Observed Christmas trees being unloaded in public disposal area, as if to be buried. Enrique will check on whether they are designated for direct burial, and if not, will redirect to green waste pile.
- Numerous sections of utility poles also being unloaded and placed for disposal; all activity within the Class 2 area.
- Minor ponding occurring on east side, next to perimeter road, apparently due to settlement of recent (2010) fill placed in small area where good compaction was difficult to achieve.
- Asbestos area not observed. C&D pile larger than normal, but not a problem.
- Solidification area is back in service but not operating during visit. No stockpile of MRF fines or ash was seen. Scrap metal pile appeared normal; still contains the "knockout" equipment removed from the turbine plant several months ago.
- Raw water storage pond contains some water; Zone 7 is also supplying raw water from canal.
- LNG fuel station not yet operational. Installation of fire protection water system delayed by wet weather. Water tank sections appear to be on flatbed truck at the site.

On east side, side-slope cover is imported mulch that contains a noticeable amount of litter that appears to have been included with the mulch. Per Enrique, ALRRF is working with the source to eliminate this problem, and the litter will be cleaned up by end of December.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Basin A: Normal wet-weather level; not discharging but close to doing so. No litter seen.
- Basin B: Also about ready to discharge. No litter observed around basin. Upstream of basin, several noteworthy items: (a) Where the access road has to cross the v-ditch that carries water from the north, the culvert beneath the road had been partially crushed by heavy equipment that was responding to the leachate spill in April. Culvert has been replaced, but some trash found during that work needs to be picked up. Also, minor erosion appears to indicate that some stormwater bypassed the culvert before it was replaced. (b) At the discharge end of the V-ditch, high flows continue to cause erosion by escaping beneath the K-rail (now 3 sections) that has been placed to contain it. Some litter, mainly plastic bags, has also been carried to the area by stormwater. The erosion is occurring in native soil, not landfill; it is not exposing refuse.
- Basin C: A trickle of discharge is appearing at outlet; not enough to sample, per Enrique. Minor amounts of windblown litter at water's edge; some cow tracks at back of basin. Inlet pipes appear sound.
- Truck wash water pond contains 3 to 4 feet of water; is less than 1/2 full.
- In flat areas, the green erosion-control matting in ditches has begun to trap silt.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**December 2012**Observation of Environmental Controls

- Minimal litter seen on Altamont Pass Road. Crew seen picking up roadside litter ~11AM.
- Seagulls present on site and at Dyer Reservoir. Bird cannon not heard. Bird-scare "screamer" munitions in use.
- All landfill gas equipment appears to be running except the "old" flare (A-15) near the turbine building.

Special Occurrences Log Review

- Two incidents of end-dump trucks losing balance, falling over: 11/27 and 11/29. The 11/27 incident involved a driver who did not dump where instructed. The 11/29 incident was apparently due to wet material (auto shredder waste) being stuck in the truck bed as it was raised.
- Ash delivered in late October was not fully profiled; source alerted ALRRF before any was placed. Stockpiles were isolated and samples tested. Results, received 11/1, showed 10 mg/l lead (permit limit is 5) so the generator hauled off all material for disposal at permitted site, November 7 and 8.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK



550 Kearny Street
Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108
415.896.5900 phone
415.896.0332 fax

CMC Agenda Item 6.5
www.esassoc.com

memorandum

date January 2, 2013
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 1/16/13 - 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 similar to the 2011 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.

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 Settlement Agreement defines the purview of the CMC and the CM. The CM's scope of work is further defined 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 inspect the ALRRF site no more than once a month. 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 for 2012.

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 2012, the team has carried out report reviews, Class 2 soil analysis file review, and site inspections 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. In 2011, it became apparent that fine material¹ from the Davis Street Material Recovery Facility (MRF), used as Alternative Daily Cover, was beginning to include some municipal solid waste materials, such as plastics from consumer goods. This issue continued into 2012 and is discussed further in Section 2.3 below.

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 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, treated auto shredder fluff) as cover material, as permitted;
- stockpiling construction and demolition (C&D) 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

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 and blended with certain liquid wastes, in a process known as "solidification", and used as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC).

Area 2 may begin in 2013, though the need for Fill Area 2 may be less immediate if disposed tonnage continues to diminish. Also, design revisions in 2010 for the final contour of Fill Area 1 increased its capacity, further increasing the expected lifetime of Fill Area 1.

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 economic recession, and ongoing efforts to reduce waste and increase recycling, have contributed to a downward trend in disposal tonnages. Although the recession currently appears to be ending, disposed tonnages at ALRRF do not appear to be increasing.
- 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).
- Three recent efforts to increase disposal capacity for the region have met with opposition that makes their outcome uncertain.
 - The City of San Francisco is in the process of negotiating for the rail haul of its wastes to Ostrom Road Landfill in Yuba County. The City approved the plan, but due to opposition a full environmental review will be required prior to any further action.
 - In December 2012, the proposed Potrero Hills Landfill expansion in Solano County was dealt a setback when a judge overruled the issuance of a key permit from the Bay Conservation and Development Commission.
 - Redwood Landfill near Novato also faced opposition to the adoption of the mitigated alternative in its Environmental Impact Report for its planned expansion. A court ruling has set aside the EIR and the associated solid waste facility permit. The County may either appeal or begin to explore other landfill options in the Bay Area, including Keller Canyon Landfill in Contra Costa County and Central Landfill in Sonoma County.

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 establishes 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 led to the eminent-domain condemnation of a portion of the landfill property, for use as a reservoir, by the California Department of Water Resources. This has complicated the ALRRF's efforts to comply with a Use Permit requirement for 750 acres to be set aside for a biological habitat mitigation and buffer

area, but 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 will likely result in further changes at the ALRRF. 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 countywide ban on plant debris disposal. Stopwaste.Org is also promoting efforts in many local jurisdictions to divert more organics, including food scraps, into composting rather than landfill disposal. In addition, Stopwaste.Org has developed, and most of its member agencies have adopted, a single-use bag ban ordinance and a local mandatory commercial recycling ordinance to reinforce AB 341, the state mandatory recycling law enacted in October 2011². These waste diversion efforts represent a constraint because 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 developments present new opportunities and/or constraints:

- The ALRRF is seeking a change to its Conditional Use Permit, to allow development of composting and recyclables-processing facilities.
- In 2011 the California Department of Water Resources completed construction of a reservoir on the western side of the property. One result has been an increase in the number of seagulls present at the landfill; they appear to be using the reservoir as a dwelling area and the landfill as a food source.
- A truck fueling facility has been added to the LNG plant at the site; it will become operational when required fire protection measures are fully installed.
- The City of Oakland has issued Requests for Proposals for refuse and recycling collection and disposal services. This could lead to the disposal of Oakland refuse at a different landfill in the future.

² AB 341 requires that all California businesses (including public entities) that generate four cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week or are a multifamily residential dwelling of five units or more shall arrange for recycling services.

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 2012, the CM was active in each of these areas, as described below.

2.2 Operational Improvements and Changes

Through report reviews and site visits, several new developments in ALRRF facilities and operations in 2012 became apparent:

- **Additional landfill gas wells** were brought on line in one round of installation, in mid-summer of 2012.
- **Traffic Director protection.** The Davis Street Transfer Station is operated by Waste Management and is the source of much of the refuse that is delivered to the ALRRF. In June of 2012, fatal injuries to a traffic director at the transfer station prompted additional protective measures for workers performing similar tasks at the ALRRF. A highly visible metal enclosure was constructed to provide a "safety zone" for traffic directors while near the unloading area at the landfill.
- **Intensified bird deterrence.** Additional operations staff were trained and qualified in the use of bird scare cartridge guns, and the use of the two propane bird cannons on site was increased. Both of these devices use loud noises to startle birds and interrupt their normal activities.
- **Relocation of leachate truck fill station, and installation of secondary containment berm.** After the leachate spill described below in Section 2.3.2, the fill station was relocated roughly ½ mile to the north, well within the Class 2 portion of Fill Area 1. In addition, the controls for the pump for this operation were changed to a timer with automatic shut-off, and a berm was built immediately downslope of the truck parking area to capture and contain any spill that might occur. Subsequently, a test of the bermed containment area found that it has more than enough capacity to contain an entire truckload of liquid.

- Improvements to Stormwater Basin B and upslope drainage structures.** Upslope of Basin B, a concrete-lined v-ditch discharges onto a sloping ground surface that is protected with rock to diffuse flow and prevent erosion. In the past, high flows in the v-ditch have escaped the ditch before reaching its end, causing significant soil erosion. (This area is on native soil, not refuse.) To address this problem, in 2008 a section of concrete K-rail was placed along the outboard edge of the v-ditch to help contain overflow. This was not a complete success, but the K-rail has been repositioned and extended, and additional rock has been placed to limit further erosion. Additional improvements to the basin itself were prompted by the leachate spill described in Section 2.3.2 below. When the spill occurred, the discharge was moving toward Basin B, so operations staff quickly excavated a “pre-basin” to capture any flow that arrived there in the short term (none did). After the cleanup from the leachate spill was complete, this pre-basin was removed, and sediment was also removed from the inlet side of Basin B. This material was placed on slopes and roads adjacent to the basin, to improve access for stormwater testing and system maintenance.
- Reduction of litter.** Several rows of fencing, approximately 5 feet tall, were installed downwind of the refuse unloading area and perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction. Additional fencing was added near the perimeter of the unloading area, in concentric rows. Also, grasses and shrubs were trimmed on parts of the top deck of the landfill, to enable the wind to push litter to these fences where it would be collected. Along Altamont Pass road, litter collection crew hours were changed so that they picked up litter every day rather than every other day. All of these measures reduced the amount of loose litter on, and escaping from, the site.
- Liquefied natural gas (LNG) truck fueling station.** This station, located next to the on-site LNG plant, would provide truck fuel made from landfill gas, for use by suitably equipped refuse collection and/or transfer trucks. The station itself was fully constructed in 2012, but unanticipated Fire Department requirements have led to the installation of a fire protection water tank and piping to serve the fuel station and other parts of the site. Purchase and installation of the water system required additional time and will also require Fire Department inspection and approval after installation is complete. In the interim, the fueling station is not being used.

One further change, less directly related to current operations, is also pending. In discussion, ALRRF staff have mentioned that the facility is seeking revisions to its Conditional Use Permit C-5512 to accommodate certain additional operations that were described in the 2010 revisions to the facility’s Joint Technical Document. Specifically, a material recovery operation (to reclaim recyclable materials) and an on-site composting operation are contemplated. In the October 2012 Committee meeting, ALRRF management mentioned that the proposed changes are under review by the County Fire Department, and when that review is completed, the formal process for revision of the use permit will move forward.

2.3 Compliance and Significant Incidents

As noted above, 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 2012 there was one Violation and several Area of Concern notices issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). The Violation and several of the Area

of Concern notices were related to the first of the three topics described below. Several other Area of Concern notices indicated thin or missing cover over landfilled refuse; these instances were promptly corrected.

2.3.1 Refuse in MRF Fines

This issue first arose in 2011 when the presence of refuse in MRF fines³ was noted by the LEA, and a Notice of Violation was issued at the LEA's September 23 inspection. Subsequently, the ALRRF proposed methods to control the quality of this material, and criteria for acceptability. This issue was not fully resolved, and MRF fines continued to be used. This led to a Notice of Violation from the LEA in January 2012; and the Regional Water Quality Control Board also required the removal of exposed cover containing MRF fines from outside slopes of the landfill by November 2012, unless the testing plan was approved and had shown no potential harm from the MRF fines. At this writing (December 2012), a revised plan has not been submitted; and the ALRRF has complied with the Regional Water Board's directive to remove cover containing MRF fines from the outside slopes of the landfill.

2.3.2 Leachate Overflow at Truck Loading Station

At the ALRRF, leachate that is extracted from the landfill is stored in an on-site tank and transferred to a pump truck, to be used for dust control. The filling station, near the south edge of the landfill, was a simple overhead pipe that discharged into the open hatch of the tank truck below. On April 24, 2012, a valve was not fully closed after the truck was filled, and leachate spilled onto the ground and began to move toward stormwater basin B. The situation was brought under control before any leachate reached Basin B, but the incident led to several improvements in leachate handling, described in Section 2.2 above. This incident did not result in any Notice of Violation being issued.

2.3.3 Unprofiled Material with High Lead Content

In late October, a transporter notified ALRRF that ten loads of ash brought in the previous day for solidification (mixing with liquid wastes prior to disposal) had been delivered before profiling (testing for hazardous materials) was complete. ALRRF took several steps to contain and remove this material, and to test the remaining soils where the material had been staged, to assure that cleanup had been complete. This incident did not result in any Notice of Violation being issued.

2.4 Review of Reports

2.4.1 Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Reports

Two groundwater monitoring reports were reviewed in 2012. The first covered the time frame from July through December of 2011; the second covered January through June of 2012. Both reports reflect revised Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board that took effect in April of 2009.

³ 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 and blended with certain liquid wastes, in a process known as "solidification", and used as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC).

In 2012, 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 the finding and confirmation of low but detectable concentrations of the herbicide of 2,4-D during 5-year Constituent of Concern testing of stormwater basins. Because only one Constituent of Concern was found, this did not become a regulatory action, but it does reinforce the need to continue to control stormwater pollution at the site.

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.

2.4.2 Annual Mitigation Status Report

The Mitigation Status Report covering calendar year 2011 was received in January 2012. 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.

2.4.3 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 2012, we received the Title V reports for the periods June – November 2011, and December 2011 – May 2012. 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 2012 there were several such developments:

- Approximately 15 new landfill gas wells were installed and placed into service.
- Surface emissions monitoring continued, and although exceedances were found, they were typically remedied on the first try, without the need for repeated attempts or repairs. Also, the protocol for surface emissions testing was modified from a path-based approach to a zonal approach, which will have advantages in identifying problem sites within the landfill.
- The LNG plant continued to operate, and unscheduled down-time was minimal.
- All control devices passed their emissions tests without incident.

2.4.4 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 2011 through November 2012. 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. On average, they stayed at a constant level throughout 2012.
- Once again, the monthly quantities of special wastes, particularly Class 2 cover soil, and biosolids, varied widely. In 2012, biosolids were only delivered to the ALRRF in October.
- Monthly tonnages of Class 2 cover soil were small through most of 2012 but were substantially larger in August through October.

2.4.5 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, 2011 through June 30, 2012. 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. Basins B and C were sampled twice; Basin A only had one discharge event, which was also sampled.

Testing found slightly elevated concentrations (above benchmark values) for:

- Iron, in all three basins
- Zinc, in Basins B and C
- Nitrate, in Basin B

This is consistent with prior years’ measurements but indicates little improvement in spite of ever-increasing efforts to control stormwater pollution. To address the exceedances, Best Management Practices have been further augmented in the 2012 Winterization Plan.

2.4.6 Summary of Report Reviews

Our reviews of the various reports described above 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.

2.5 Monthly Site Inspections

Twelve site inspections were held during 2012. To obtain the best possible understanding of the range of operating conditions, the inspection day and time were varied as shown in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1
Site Inspection Summary

Date	Day of Week	Inspection Time	Announced in Advance?	With LEA staff?
Jan 31	Tue	3:30 PM	yes	no
Feb 27	Mon	2:30 PM	yes	no
Mar 14	Wed	9:30 AM	no	yes
Apr 17	Tue	3 PM	no	yes
May 9	Wed	5 PM	yes	no
Jun 27	Wed	6 AM	yes	no
Jul 19	Thurs	8:30 AM	no	yes
Aug 29	Wed	7 AM	yes	no
Sep 18	Tue	2:30 PM	no	yes
Oct 2	Tue	1:30 PM	yes	no
Nov 19	Mon	2 PM	yes	no
Dec 17	Mon	10:30 AM	yes	no

In general, satisfactory conditions were observed, and minor problems were rectified prior to the next inspection. Details are available in the monthly site visit reports provided to Committee members. 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.

2.5.2 Summary of Observations

In 2012 our observations continued to focus 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 increased presence of seagulls and the quality of materials used as Alternative Daily Cover.
- Management of windblown litter, which is improving but is an ongoing problem as Fill Area 1 reaches 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 four joint inspections were conducted in 2012.

One aspect of each inspection is to review available inspection reports filed by the Local Enforcement Agency. Through November 2012, the LEA reports made note of one violation

(refuse in MRF fines, described above) and several Areas of Concern that focused on two issues: refuse in MRF fines, and thin or absent landfill cover.

We also review the Log of Special Occurrences during inspections. In 2012, apart from the leachate spill and unprofiled waste delivery described above, there were minimal Special Occurrences until the latter part of the year, when two end-dump trucks fell over while unloading. Fortunately, no injuries occurred in these incidents. No fires were reported. One minor injury to an employee was also reported; it did not require an emergency response.

In addition to the on-site inspections, counts of arriving refuse trucks were conducted by the CM in December of 2011 and July of 2012. 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 2012 follow Waste Acceptance Criteria as defined in the Regional Water Control Board order governing the ALRRF. All files were found to be complete and in compliance with Class 2 acceptance criteria.

Based upon file reviews completed in 2012, 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 2013. The frequency of review events may be adjusted depending on the number of new profiles approved for disposal at ALRRF.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

SECTION 3

Looking Ahead: Anticipated Efforts and Issues

3.1 Introduction

In the 2013 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 2013

3.2.1 Ongoing Report Review

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.
- Reports related to the opening of Fill Area 2, if construction begins.

3.2.2 Site Inspection Work

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.