



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

Enrique Perez
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 29, 2014**
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 9, 2013)
5. Open Forum This is an opportunity for members of the audience to comment on a subject not listed on the agenda. No action may be taken on these items.
6. Matters for Consideration
 - 6.1 **Responses to Committee Members' Questions: Groundwater Quality, Windblown Litter, High Copper Content Wastes, MRF Fines Study Status (ESA)**
 - 6.2 **Review of Reports from Community Monitor: Inspections, Tonnages (ESA)**
 - 6.3 **Use Permit PLN 2010-00041: Purview of CMC (ESA)**
 - 6.4 **2013 Annual Report (ESA)**
 - 6.5 **Stipend for Committee Members (Designated Members)**
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 9, 2014** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of October 9, 2013
- Reports from ESA and City of Livermore Staff

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 September 25, 2013; 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

Water Quality Terminology

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – The legal threshold limit on the amount of a substance that is allowed in public water systems under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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
MEK – methyl ethyl ketone
MIBK – methyl isobutyl ketone
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

TSS – Total Suspended Solids

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

BMP – Best Management Practice

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 9, 2013*

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
Chairperson Turner called the meeting to order at 4:02 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Members Present:	Laureen Turner; Karla Brown; Donna Cabanne; David Tam (arrived 5:13 PM, during item 6.5); Enrique Perez, Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility
Absent:	Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement
Staff:	Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore Public Works Department; and Kelly Runyon, ESA, Community Monitor

3. Introductions
Introductions were not needed as all present were already acquainted.

4. Approval of Minutes
The approval of minutes was held until the latter part of the meeting so that Mr. Tam could be present and provide comments. Please see below, after item 6.7.

5. Open Forum
There was no Open Forum discussion.

6. Matters for Consideration
 - 6.1 Review of Reports From Community Monitor (ESA)
 Ms. Turner requested that links be embedded, or page numbers be shown, on the Agenda page of the document. Mr. Runyon agreed to do so in the future. Regarding received tonnages of cover material, Mr. Runyon remarked that Class 2 cover soil volumes were consistently low in recent months, which is a bit unusual but no cause for concern. He also pointed out that the low tonnage of refuse in June (compared to other recent months) was likely due to the fact that June had fewer weekdays than those other months. With regard to monthly inspections, several highlights were noted:
 - The semiannual hourly count of refuse trucks was conducted in July. The count was well within permit requirements.
 - In June an incident involving hazardous material occurred. (The following description includes information provided by Mr. Perez during the meeting.)

Material containing high levels of copper was delivered to the San Francisco Transfer Station, all in one day; but its status as a hazardous material was not known at that time. At the transfer station, the material was commingled with other San Francisco refuse and was then delivered by Recology, as refuse, to the ALRRF. The next day, Recology became aware of the situation and alerted the ALRRF staff. In response, the area where landfilling had been taking place was isolated, fill operations were moved, and no further filling has taken place there. The LEA and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) were advised, and DTSC is expected to provide a determination of the measures that need to be taken with regard to that material. If removal is necessary, it may involve removal of the several thousand tons of material that were received that day.

- Ms. Brown asked Mr. Perez to also describe the fire that was mentioned in the inspection report. He first described a fire that occurred east of Fill Areas 1 and 2, due to a mechanical problem with a wind turbine. This was put out with assistance from the Alameda County Fire Department. He then described the July 18 fire which took place within the active area of the landfill. This was difficult and dangerous for landfill employees to access with equipment on hand. Alameda County Fire was called and was able to extinguish the fire. Ms. Brown asked for more of a description of the frequency of fires and the methods for putting them out, which Mr. Perez then provided. He also discussed possible causes, including heat from decomposition, and hot materials being disposed. Mr. Runyon stated that at large landfills, fires do occasionally occur, and employees are trained and equipped to both prevent them and to put them out using equipment on hand when possible.
- Mr. Runyon mentioned that the gull population is much lower than it had been in winter and early spring. Ms. Turner asked about conditions at the most recent inspection. Mr. Runyon reported that there were some gulls present at the landfill, and a large number at the new reservoir nearby, but a smaller number than at the beginning of the year.
- Ms. Turner asked about the litter situation, and whether local plastic bag bans were having an effect. Mr. Runyon responded by describing the current situation which, due to recent strong north winds, is not good: an unusually large amount of windblown litter has migrated to the south of the site and can be seen on the front face of the landfill and in open space between the landfill and Altamont Pass Road. The mobile vacuum "Trilo" machine is unable to collect the material on steep slopes, and the ALRRF is adding litter collection staff and increasing their hours, including overtime, to try to rectify the situation. Ms. Turner requested photos of the litter situation; Mr. Perez indicated willingness to provide some.
- Ms. Cabanne asked that in the next meeting, Mr. Runyon provide an update on the high-copper wastes (described above) and the MRF fines study. Mr. Runyon agreed to do so.
- Ms. Cabanne asked about the status of Fill Area 2 construction. Mr. Runyon stated that it is under way, and he described the work seen in the

September 11 and October 9 site inspections. He also stated that the work is not infringing on the mapped Conservation Plan Area.

6.2 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF: Air Quality, Groundwater Monitoring, Storm Water Monitoring

Regarding air quality, Mr. Runyon reported that most aspects of landfill gas control were routine: equipment passed emissions tests, surface emissions monitoring found emissions that were successfully remediated, and the damage to well 601 (noted last quarter) was also documented in the air quality report. He also noted two aspects of landfill gas operations that had not been seen previously: (1) across the 6-month reporting period, one or another of the major pieces of landfill gas control equipment (flare, LNG plant, engines, turbines) was down approximately half of the time, sometimes for several weeks; and (2) during the latter part of the reporting period, it appeared that a lack of landfill gas was limiting the consumption of gas, causing some devices run at less than full capacity. He also noted that at no time did the landfill fail to meet the required Target Gas Collection Rate.

Regarding groundwater and stormwater monitoring, Mr. Runyon pointed out that on the whole, the groundwater situation is generally the same as it has been in prior reports, with detection of VOC's at the usual three wells (E-20B, E-07 and E-05). Similarly, for stormwater, monitoring found exceedances of several "benchmark levels" of metals and organics, which means that the ALRRF will be making improvements to stormwater controls, which should be apparent in the next (November) site inspection. He also mentioned that stormwater regulations are likely to become more stringent in 2014 as the State Water Resources Control Board finalizes revisions to their regulations.

Ms. Cabanne asked when these revisions would take effect. Mr. Runyon stated that he was uncertain but that mid-2014 probably would be the soonest, which would mean that they could apply to the subsequent rainy season.

Ms. Brown asked if the VOC's reported for E-05, E-07 and E-20B are cause for concern. Mr. Runyon responded that the reported VOC's are likely due to contact between groundwater and landfill gas; and the Water Board has accepted the landfill's gas control measures as appropriate for this situation. He further explained that as the landfill gas is converted to vehicle fuel, the LNG plant attempts to separate out these non-methane substances, which are then destroyed by being burned in the flare next to the LNG plant.

Ms. Cabanne asked if levels from E-07 and E-05 could be compared to E-20B. Mr. Runyon agreed to do that at a future meeting.

6.3 Use Permit PLN 2010-00041 – Mr. Runyon stated that this was placed on the agenda to provide an opportunity for further discussion, noting that at the last meeting, Waste Management's position, that this subject is not within the purview of the Community Monitor (CM), differed from that of other Committee

members. He stated that if it is within the CM's purview, he would expect to review reports that the ALRRF makes in connection with the mitigations required by this Use Permit, just as he does with regard to Use Permit C-5512 now. Ms. Cabanne asked if there was input from the City Attorney on this. Ms. Erlandson replied that the City Attorney had not reviewed this issue. After further discussion, Ms. Erlandson asked Mr. Runyon if there was enough information available to enable an attorney to provide an opinion on the CM's purview for this issue. Mr. Runyon stated that in his opinion, there is enough information for that. He stated that the question he would raise is: Under the Settlement Agreement, should the Community Monitor Committee be reviewing the data and reports that are generated in response to the new Land Use Permit? Ms. Erlandson suggested that it might be helpful to have Waste Management's response to that question before asking the City Attorney for their analysis or opinion. Mr. Perez stated that Waste Management's position was the same as at the previous meeting; and he suggested that the CM send a memo to Waste Management staff - Marcus Netz, Tianna Nourot and himself - requesting the company's response to this question. Ms. Erlandson asked that she be cc'd on that, in order to track the process and possibly involve a City Attorney as well.

Ms. Brown asked what new reports would be reviewed if the Committee does have purview. Mr. Runyon responded that the new use permit requires reporting on the implementation of mitigations for the new uses, and these reports would be reviewed.

Mr. Runyon also noted that compensation for his time spent on this issue might be disputed by Waste Management, but given the brevity of the task, that did not present a substantial business risk.

- 6.4 Pending Annual Report - Mr. Runyon presented the list of topics that he intends to address in the report and asked Committee members for feedback. Ms. Brown asked that discussion and photos of the windblown litter problem be included, and she asked if the report would be available on line. Mr. Runyon stated that the Annual Report would be posted on line using the Community Monitor Committee web site. Ms. Brown expressed concern that the term "issues" as used in the topic "Generator / hauler load profile issues" is too neutral to reflect the fact that this topic is about problems that have arisen with regard to hazardous materials being delivered when they should not be. Mr. Runyon agreed to look for a term that is more appropriate.
- 6.5 Stipend for Committee Members - Ms. Erlandson reported that the Settlement Agreement makes no provision for a stipend for Committee members. Nor does it prevent a member organization from providing a stipend to its representative. Ms. Brown noted that the Settlement Agreement provides for additional funding to support overhead related to the Committee's activity. Ms. Erlandson stated that these funds, set at 2% of the Community Monitor's billed cost, do not fully defray the City's costs for Committee support at present. Ms. Cabanne expressed reluctance to reopen the agreement, but stated her

interest in obtaining reimbursement as part of the 2%. Ms. Erlandson stated that Committee members could seek additional funding directly from Waste Management. Mr. Tam provided examples of other stipends, estimated that the annual stipend for all voting members would be in the range of \$800 to \$2000, and asked if Waste Management had a position on this. Mr. Perez stated that Waste Management had no specific position on this and would prefer to simply follow the Settlement Agreement. Ms. Turner pointed out that if the other committees created by the Settlement Agreement were to follow suit, the cost would be considerably more. Committee members also considered potential grants from the Educational Advisory Board or Stopwaste.Org, or other sources. Ms. Cabanne suggested that Committee members study the options and return with more information at the next meeting. Mr. Tam suggested appointing a subcommittee to study this, and he mentioned that the Rose Foundation might be interested in providing support. Mr. Tam expressed willingness to work on the subcommittee. Ms. Turner moved, and Mr. Tam seconded, a motion that the stipend subcommittee be formed. Ms. Cabanne expressed interest in helping with the subcommittee but not in being a member of it. After discussion, the motion was amended to appoint, not a subcommittee, but two individuals (Mr. Tam and Ms. Cabanne) to research options for providing stipend funds and report back to the Committee. The motion passed 4 – 0.

- 6.6 Meeting Schedule for 2014 – Ms. Erlandson presented a draft meeting schedule for Committee members' consideration. Ms. Turner asked members if a quarterly meeting frequency was appropriate, and the members concurred. The January meeting date was modified to accommodate all members' schedules. The following meeting dates were adopted for 2014:

January 29
 April 9
 July 9
 October 8

Meeting time and location were not changed. Ms. Erlandson will check on the availability of the meeting space at 3500 Robertson Park Road for January 29.

- 6.7 Contract for Community Monitor Services – Ms. Erlandson explained that each member would be asked to sign two copies of the contract with ESA for Community Monitor services; and electronic copies would be provided to each member unless printed copies were requested.

4 Approval of Minutes

Mr. Tam identified several items in the minutes that should be corrected:

January 16, item 4: The motion passed by a vote of 3-0, not 4-0.
 July 10, item 6.2: More detail should be provided regarding the question and answer about the workings of the "Trilo" litter collection machine.
 July 10, item 7: The text states that two items were raised, then lists only one. The "Two" should be changed to "One".

Mr. Tam moved approval of the minutes as submitted, with the correction to the January minutes as discussed. Ms. Cabanne seconded, and the motion passed 4-0.

7. Agenda Building

Topics for next meeting:

- Grant (or other) funding of a stipend for members' participation.
- An update on the status of the wastes high in copper.
- An update on the MRF fines study.
- Comparison of contaminant levels at groundwater wells E-20B, E-05 and E-07.
- Status of review of purview question (related to the land use permit for future recycling and composting activities at the ALRRF).

Ms. Brown asked if others would wish to join her for a site visit in the near future.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:33 p.m. The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday, January 29, 2014 at 4:00 p.m.** at the Livermore Maintenance Services Division at 3500 Robertson Park Road.



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

memorandum

date January 21, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 1/29/14 - Agenda Item 6.1 - Responses to Committee Members' Questions

Comparison of contamination levels: Wells E-20B, E-05 and E-07. In the Committee meeting of October 9, 2013, Ms. Cabanne asked to be provided with a comparison of contaminant levels in groundwater monitoring wells E-05, E-07 and E-20B. The attached 2-page table and illustrations are part of our draft response, provided for feedback from Committee members. This response will be finalized for the next Committee meeting and will include an explanatory memo. A verbal explanation will be provided during the January Committee meeting.

In brief: Treadwell and Rollo staff have prepared graphs with trend lines for every potential contaminant that is reported semiannually. In most cases, concentrations in E-05 and E-07 are lower than in E-20B; and for most potential contaminants, concentrations are either gradually declining or unmeasurably small. There are a few situations in which the best-fit straight line indicates an increase but the most recent data indicates a decline or no increase; these are marked with orange highlight. For example, see the graph for chlorobenzene, on the 2-page attachment. The only apparently-increasing trends appear to be in the gasoline additive MTBE, tert-butyl alcohol (TBA, a breakdown product of MTBE), and tetrahydrofuran (see below for a description of tetrahydrofuran, THF). Graphs of MTBE and TBA concentration over time are included in the 2-page attachment.

With comments from the Committee, we will finalize this analysis and provide further explanation, as needed, for the April Committee meeting.

From *Toxicological Review of Tetrahydrofuran*, USEPA, February 2012:

THF is used as a solvent for polyvinyl chlorides, vinylidene chloride polymers, and natural and synthetic resins (particularly vinyls), and in topcoating solutions, polymer coatings, cellophane, protective coatings, adhesives, magnetic strips, and printing inks. It is also used for Grignard and metal hydride reactions. THF is used as an intermediate in chemical synthesis. For example, it is used in the preparation of chemicals, including adipic acid, butadiene, acrylic acid, butyrolactone, succinic acid, 1,4-butanediol diacetate, motor fuels, vitamins, hormones, pharmaceuticals, synthetic perfumes, organometallic compounds, and insecticides. It is also used in the manufacture of polytetramethylene ether glycol, polyurethane elastomers, and elastic polymers. THF can be used in the fabrication of materials for food packaging, transport, and storage. When

THF is used in food processing, it can be an indirect food additive (National Toxicology Program [NTP], 1998).

Potential exposures to humans result from anthropogenic sources, primarily from occupational exposures related to THF's use as a solvent for resins, adhesives, printers' ink, and coatings. Exposure to THF is primarily through inhalation or dermal absorption in the workplace. Nonoccupational exposure is uncommon, but may occur via inhalation and oral routes from contamination of the environment (air and water) (NTP, 1998).

Windblown Litter. In the October 9 Committee meeting, Ms. Turner requested photos of the windblown-litter situation at the landfill. I took several such photos at the November site visit, illustrating how windblown plastics are distributed downwind of the working face, and how they tend to accumulate on slopes that block the wind. Out of an abundance of caution, most of these photos have not been included with this agenda packet. My concern is that they can be easily misunderstood to show an off-site impact of landfill operations. Also, they were taken shortly after a high wind event at the site, while the ALRRF was being filled at the very top of Fill Area 1, with the highest possible exposure to wind from all directions. Frequent changes in wind direction were confounding efforts to trap litter with fences. Moreover, the wastes received at the site originate from several distinct wastesheds that may have different amounts of plastics in their waste streams.

On December 5, the November photos were provided to ALRRF management for any comments or concerns, but there has been no response. The photo below, taken November 26, 2013, shows part of the south face of the landfill. There is a clear distinction between the areas that were cleaned very recently, and those still requiring cleaning.



High Copper Content Wastes – At the October 9 Committee meeting, a June 2013 incident was described involving the landfilling of refuse that may have been high in copper-containing wastes. Committee members asked for an update on this situation. In mid December, the area likely to contain those wastes was sampled, and the samples were sent for analysis. Results of that analysis will guide the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, CalRecycle and the Local Enforcement Agency in determining what further measures, if any, are necessary.

MRF Fines Study Status – In mid December, a request was made during the monthly site visit to review the daily logs and other records required by the MRF Fines Study plan. However, those records were not available because they were being used to compile the required report of study findings. Access to the file was also requested in a December 26 email, but no response has been received.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

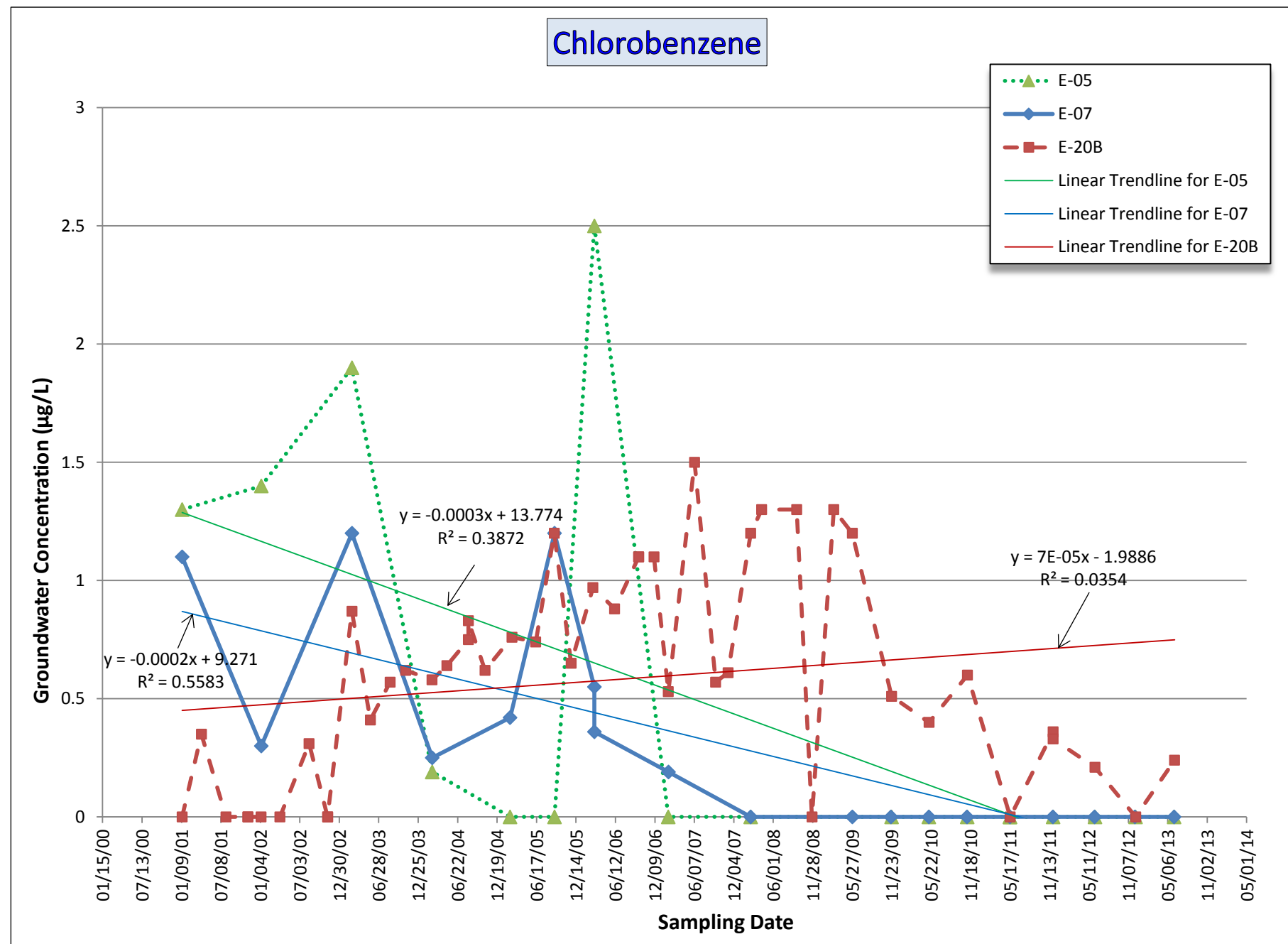
Concentrations	Acetone	Benzene	2-Butanone	Bromomethane	Carbon Disulfide	Chloroethane	Chlorobenzene	Chloroform	Chloromethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,2-Dichloroethane	Dichlorodifluoro methane	Dichlorofluoro methane	Diethyl Ether	Methylene Chloride	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Tert-Butyl Alcohol	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrahydrofuran	Toluene	Trans-1,2-dichloroethene	Trichloroethene	Vinyl Chloride
	highest	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-20B	E-07	E-20B	E-07
	E-07	E-07	E-07	E-07	E-07	E-05	E-05	E-07	E-07	E-05	E-05	E-07	E-07	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-20B	E-07	E-20B	E-07	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-20B	E-05
lowest	E-05	E-05	E-05	E-05	E-05	E-07	E-07	E-05	E-05	E-07	E-07	E-05	E-05	E-05	E-07	E-07	E-05	E-05	E-05	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-05	E-05	E-07	E-05	E-07

Legend

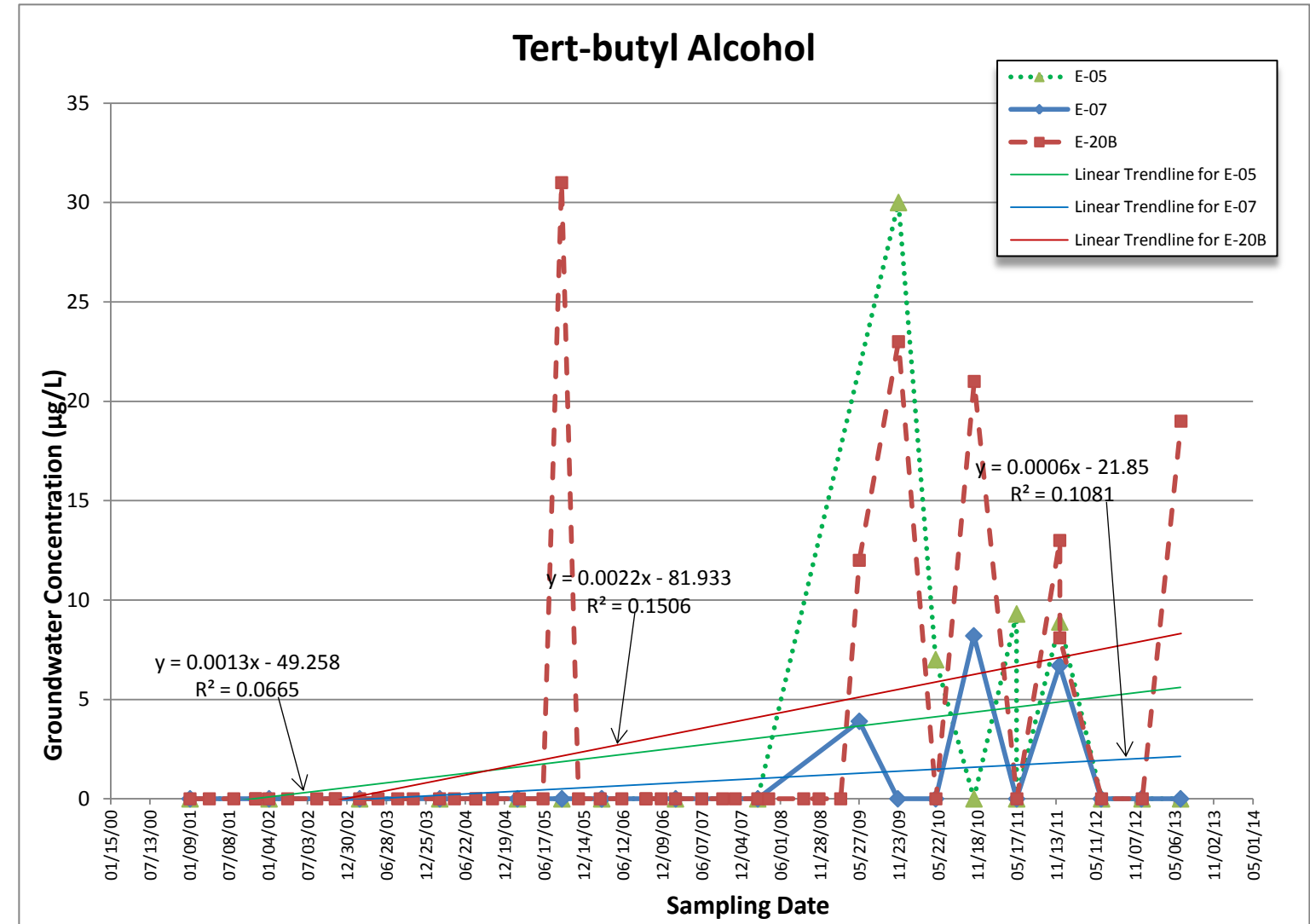
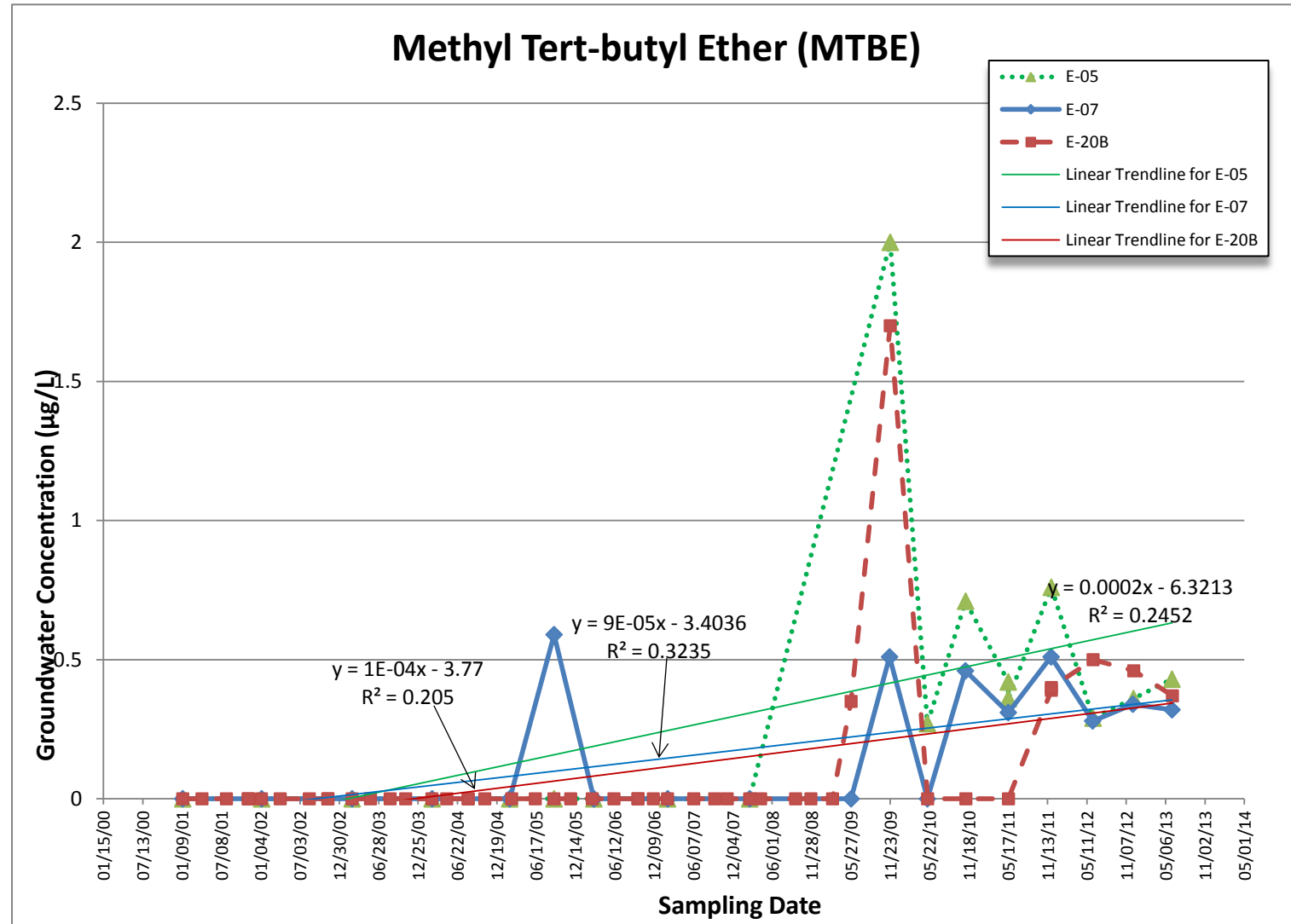
- weak decline, slope > -1x10⁻⁴
- strong decline, slope < -1x10⁻⁴
- weak increase, slope < 1x10⁻⁴
- strong increase, slope > 1x10⁻⁴
- apparent increase likely due to changing lab thresholds, sample contamination, missing data, etc.
- no trend over time; very few detections if any

Bold: R² > 0.4
BoldUnd: R² > 0.6
 ...where R² is the proportion of variation that is explained by the model

DRAFT



DRAFT





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

memorandum

date January 21, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 1/29/14 - Agenda Item 6.2- Review of Reports from Community Monitor

Attached are our inspection reports for October through December of 2013.

The October inspection was unannounced and took place on October 9, accompanying the LEA.

The November inspection was announced and took place on November 26.

The December inspection was announced and took place on December 23.

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 23.

In preparing these reports, issues that cause concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the monthly inspection reports. Windblown litter was noted as such an issue in each of these three months. For the most part, the litter remains on Waste Management's property, but high winds also blow light materials (primarily film plastic) out of arriving and departing trucks as they travel to the site on Altamont Pass Road. This occurs in spite of the fact that virtually all arriving trucks are covered with a tarp or lid.

In this quarter and going forward, notes from our site visit that describe the development of Fill Area 2 will be highlighted with green rectangles, for ease of reference.

During the November site visit, a peculiar milky appearance was noted in one corner of Stormwater Basin A. This was subsequently examined by ALRRF environmental staff and the cause could not be determined, but no odors or toxic effects were observed. The cause may have been decomposition of vegetation in that part of the pond. Basin A was checked during the December site visit and the discoloration was not seen.

Also attached are graphs showing monthly tonnages by type of material for the most recent 12-month period, as in prior reports. Figure 6.2-1 shows the breakdown of materials that make up Revenue-Generating Cover. Figure 6.2-2 shows these same quantities, plus the municipal solid waste tonnage on the lowest (and largest) part of each bar.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

October 2013

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for September 2013, received October 15 & 29, 2013

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	62,131.38
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	30,630.67
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,219.45</u>
	subtotal Disposed	93,981.50
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	309.82
2.2	MSW	91,192.86
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>2,478.82</u>
	subtotal Disposed	93,981.50
	Difference	0.00 0.00%
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	542.60
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	40,126.97
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	134,651.07
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	606.29
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	13,074.65
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	14,515.85
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	1,389.65
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	2,041.83

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**October 2013****Site Visit**

Site Inspection October 9, 2013, 10:00 to 11:30 AM

- Attended by K. Runyon and Wing Suen. Escorted by Enrique Perez. Unannounced.
- Filling is continuing southeastward, extending the top deck of landfill.
- A high wind event occurred on October 3 and 4, with gusts from the north exceeding 30MPH in the low areas east and south of the ALRRF, and much higher winds at the top of the landfill, where refuse was being unloaded, spread and compacted. As a result there is litter visible on the south face of the landfill and on nearby terrain, including the north side of Altamont Pass Road east of the entrance. The canyon below the leachate treatment plant is severely affected. Enrique states that the site is adding litter pickup staff and current staff are working overtime (weekends) to remedy the situation.
- Tippers and working face not observed.
- One asbestos load in asbestos area awaiting cover. Substantial amount of litter within asbestos area,
- Winter pad is complete and ready for use.
- New solidification ponds appear complete but are not yet in use.
- C&D pile is normal size, no prohibited materials seen. Plant debris pile also normal and clean.
- Scrap metal: several refrigerators are staged for freon removal adjacent to scrap metal rolloff box.
- Leachate loading area on top deck appears to be in service. Secondary containment berm not yet installed.
- Wind also damaged the liner of the raw water pond. Part of the liner has been folded back and needs to be repositioned.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**October 2013**Fill Area 2

- Excavation has begun. Total volume to be approximately 2 million cubic yards. (Equal to about 18 x the 4th bore of the Caldecott Tunnel.) Soil is being stockpiled in the area previously used as a soil stockpile when Fill Area 1 was developed. Boulders are being prepared for hauling to the same general area. Large dozers (D-10's) with ripper teeth make the first pass and scrapers, working in pairs, take out soil.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Litter alongside Altamont Pass Road, from Dyer Road to the site, a bit heavier than usual.
- Low to moderate amount of gull activity at landfill. Sizeable gull presence at Dyer Rd. reservoir (hundreds on water and flying). At the landfill, cannon and screamers are in use.
- All landfill gas equipment appears to be running except the "old" flare (A-15) near the turbine building.
- At the turbine building, a fire-protection-system water valve is being repaired.
- At the hazardous-waste storage shed, water has been ponding in the containment area. This is being remedied but the water is still in the area.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Ditches and drains are clean but are not yet fully prepared for wet weather. Some wattle has been installed and more will be done before mid October.
- The ditch inboard of the east side perimeter road has been regraded to eliminate ponding. ALRRF is also considering adding a culvert to divert part of that flow prior to the flattest part of the ditch.
- Basin A: Normal summer level (low); discharge riser exposed. Minor amount of litter seen.
- Basin B: Water present but low; riser fully exposed. Small amount of litter seen in water.
- Basin C: Not observed.
- Truck wash water pond dry.
- No areas of significant erosion seen. No ponding seen.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

November 2013

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for October 2013, received November 15, 2013

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	68,139.69
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	33,591.19
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,314.17</u>
	subtotal Disposed	103,045.05
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	411.86
2.2	MSW	100,732.63
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>1,900.56</u>
	subtotal Disposed	103,045.05
	Difference	0.00 0.00%
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	574.20
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	26,350.97
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	129,970.22
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	596.17
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	4,398.21
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	13,958.68
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	1,912.69
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	2,377.81

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**November 2013****Site Visit**

Site Inspection November 26, 2013, 8:30 to 10:15 AM

- Attended by K. Runyon. Escorted by Adrian Sanchez and Enrique Perez. Announced.
- Filling is proceeding southeastward, extending the top deck of landfill, south of the new solidification area still under construction.
- Windblown litter continues to be an issue. Strong north winds shortly before this site visit pushed light material south onto the south face of the old landfill and onto the hillside east of the site entrance, visible from Altamont Pass Road. Collection crew fully occupied on site and alongside Altamont Pass Road. East of the site entrance, litter from the landfill was visible on the hills to the north but not to the south.
- Site was "island mode" producing its own electricity. Near end of inspection (about 9:15), the site could not maintain island mode and most LFG equipment shut down temporarily.
- C&D pile is normal size. No prohibited materials seen. Scrap metal in large rolloff box, appears ready for removal.
- Asbestos area not observed.
- Winter pad is available, not currently in use.
- LNG fuel station operational and in use.
- Leachate loading area has been relocated to top deck. Secondary containment berm not yet installed.
- MRF fines stockpile observed. Material appears normal; both sizes are in the stockpile, in separate areas.
- Due to light rains about a week ago, there are a few shallow low spots holding water on site. One problem area exists in the access road to the solidification area, which is now in a narrow "canyon" soon to be filled. A low spot is holding water in the middle of the roadway and truck traffic is making it worse. Because the area is narrow there is no way around the wet area.
- One small erosional rill was seen on the east side of the site, above the perimeter road. Very minor, no refuse exposed.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**November 2013**Fill Area 2

- Excavation is well along on the east side of the work area. Soil is being placed along the east side of the previous soil stockpile area originally created when Fill Area 1 was developed.
- Boulders are being piled at the bottom of the work area for future removal.
- Hydroseeding is being done in the gully below the work area, for erosion protection.
- No springs evident along the sides of the excavated area.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Several hundred gulls on site. Cannon is in use but no "screamers" being fired. Just prior to the site visit, a similar number of gulls was seen departing Dyer Reservoir.
- Landfill gas equipment was largely out of service due to power outage and islnad-mode operation. Flare A-16 was on during the early part of the visit.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Ditches and drains appear clean. No siltation from recent (very light) rain.
- Basin A: Normal summer level (low); discharge riser exposed. No litter seen, but at the SE corner of the pond, cloudy, milky-looking water was noted. The cause of this was not apparent. It was confined to an area about 30 sq ft, more or less.
- Basin B: Water present but low; riser fully exposed. No litter within basin.
- Basin C: water about 6 feet below top of discharge riser. Some trash on the water in the SE corner of the pond.
- Truck wash water pond: one to two feet of water in basin; no litter in basin.
- Swale behind tire grinding operation appears to be in good condition after recent rain. Part of one row of wattle may have moved slightly but does not need attention.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

December 2013

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for November 2013, received December 16, 2013

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	61,028.27
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	29,105.13
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,115.12</u>
	subtotal Disposed	91,248.52
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	373.94
2.2	MSW	89,094.42
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>1,748.06</u>
	subtotal Disposed	91,216.42
	Difference (noted by ALRRF; to be adjusted in December data)	-32.10 -0.04%
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	32.48
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	25,298.39
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	116,547.29
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	505.68
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	5,179.62
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	13,067.48
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	1,998.97
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	2,107.98

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**December 2013****Site Visit**

Site Inspection December 23, 2013, 8:30 to 10:00 AM

- Attended by K. Runyon. Escorted by Enrique Perez. Announced.
- Filling is proceeding southeastward, extending the top deck of landfill. Solidification has been relocated near top deck entry point. There are two ponds: one for material containing refuse, the other for material that can be used as cover after mixing.
- Piles for C&D material, plant debris, and scrap metal have not yet been moved onto the top deck of the landfill. That move is imminent now that the new solidification ponds are in place.
- Windblown litter a serious problem this month on the shoulders of, and on property adjoining, Altamont Pass Road. Also continues to be a problem on the landfill itself; occasional strong north winds have dispersed litter to the south and east onto the front face of the landfill.
- Transfer trucks from Davis Street and other locations are being dumped. One dozer, two compactors and two tippers seen operating.
- Asbestos area observed from a distance, no issues seen in operating area. Windblown litter heaped against fence at SE corner of the area. No prohibited materials seen in C&D pile.
- Winter pad tipper area does not appear to have been used recently; weather has been dry.
- LNG fuel station operational and in use.
- Entry road in fair condition. Near scale house, potholes have reappeared and will require more extensive repair. Potholes are occurring in high-traffic area near entrance to storm drain, where water collects and may be weakening asphalt and/or sub-base.
- Leachate loading area, relocated to top deck, does not have secondary containment but other systems to limit potential spill volume are working effectively.
- MRF fines delivery observed. Material appears normal.
- About 9:15 AM, a long line of incoming trucks was seen at the scale house, waiting for weigh-in. This may be normal; this location is not usually observed by the Community Monitor at this time of day.
- On outbound main road, "Your Speed Is" signs have been repaired and are operating. One operates around the clock; the other only at night..

Fill Area 2

- Most excavation on east side of work area appears complete; slopes have runoff protection (wattle and tracking). West side excavation is under way, perhaps 25% - 30% complete. Soil and boulders being removed. Stockpile area formerly used for soil from Fill Area 1 is being re-used to hold soil from Fill Area 2.
- It appears that the area being prepared does not drain into Basin B; Basin B remains intact and will continue to receive runoff from the east side of Fill Area 1.
- Liner materials are not being installed in Fill Area 2 at this time.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**December 2013**Observation of Environmental Controls

- Litter continues to be present east of Fill Area 1. Litter along Altamont Pass Road is unusually heavy. Most of it appears to be the type of material that blows out of transfer trucks as they approach or leave the landfill.
- All landfill gas equipment appears to be running except the "old" flare (A-15) near the turbine building and one of the two IC engines.
- Relatively few gulls seen on site (50 - 100, roughly). Several hundred at Dyer Reservoir. Many raptors seen today: red-tail and other hawks, on the tops of several high permanent fences.
- Bird cannon operating near working face. Munitions ("screamers") not being used; few gulls present.
- Staff mentioned that very recently, samples have been taken from the area containing refuse that may be high in copper. Site sign-in log confirms this. Results of analyses will guide regulatory agencies' decision making.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Wattle and liner have been installed in southeast perimeter ditch. Some weeds in ditches but not a significant problem; can be cleaned on a day's notice.
- Basin A: Normal summer level (low); discharge riser exposed. No litter seen. Milky water noted last month appears to have cleared up. This was observed closely by site staff. No odor, sheen or upslope source was observed. Deteriorating aquatic plants may have caused the issue.
- Basin B: Water present but low; riser fully exposed. No litter within basin.
- Basin C: Not observed this month.
- Truck wash water pond has less than 1 foot of water at bottom.
- No areas of significant erosion seen. No ponding seen.

The following incidents were noted in the Special Occurrences Log for the latter part of 2013:

Oct 14 - On-site "quad" utility vehicle struck the end of a concrete K rail. Driver taken to hospital with leg injury. No passengers.

Oct 22 - Smoke from dozer; operator triggered fire suppression system. It was later determined that the smoke was coming from the track area, not the engine. Machine is being repaired.

Nov 25 - End-dump truck unloading Class 2 soil fell onto its side. No injuries; no damage to other equipment.

Dec 18 - Class 2 soil truck (end dump) unloaded in incorrect location; truck fell onto its side. No injuries or damage to other equipment.

Figure 6.2-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

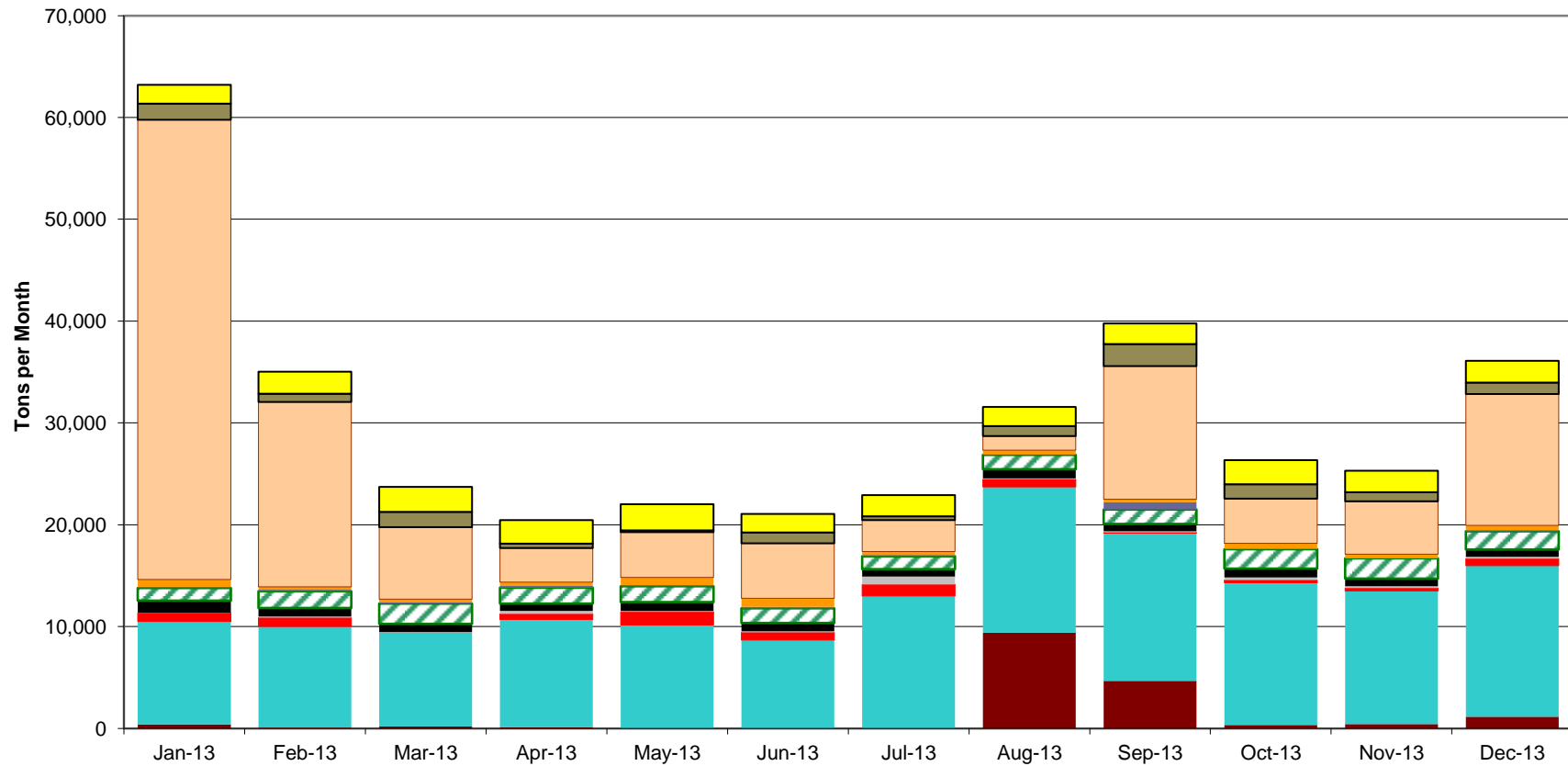
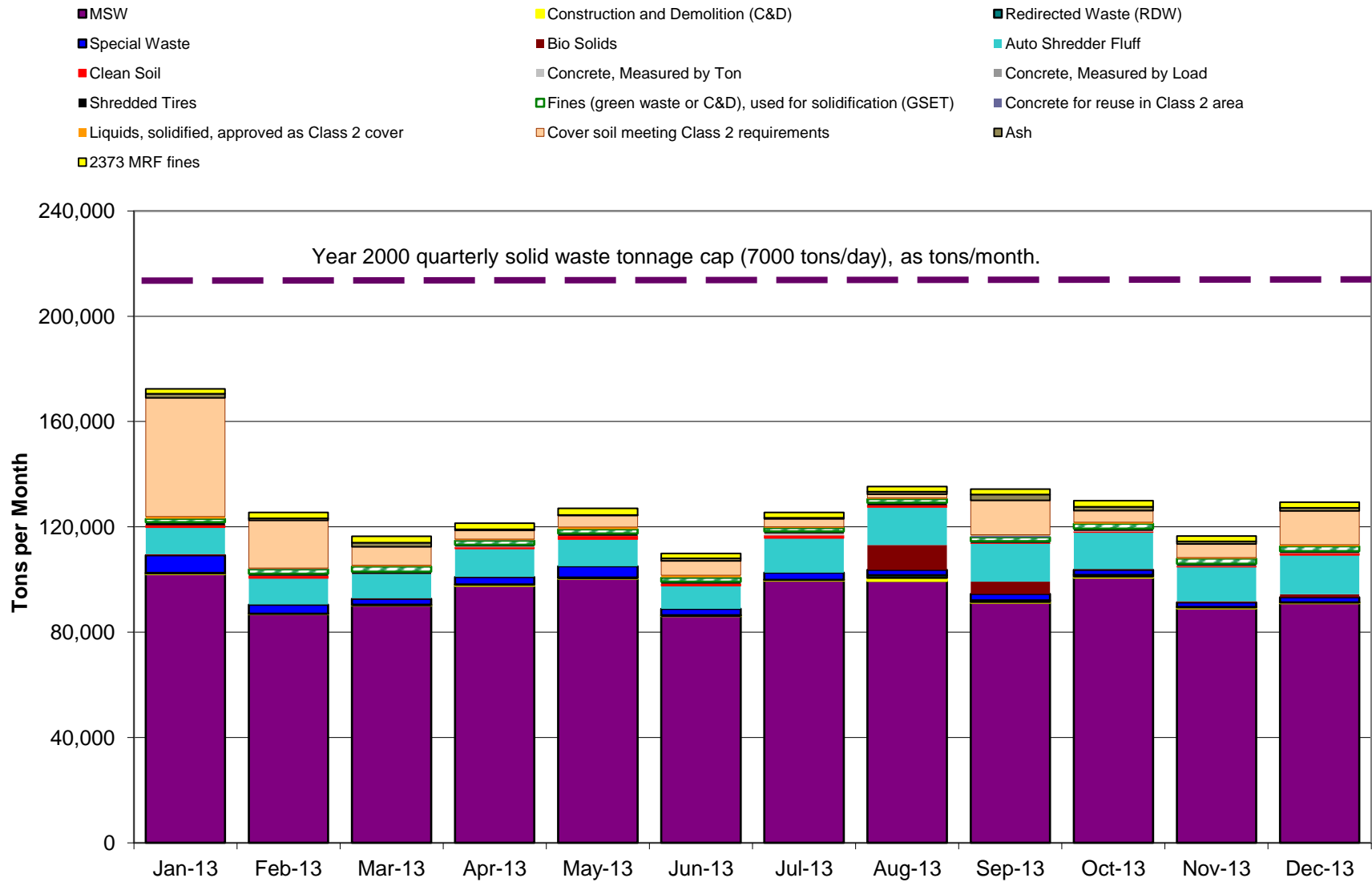


Figure 6.2-2 Monthly Volumes of Landfilled Materials





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 21, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 1/29/14 - Agenda Item 6.3 - Use Permit PLN2010-00041

Use Permit PLN2010-00041 was issued in 2013 for potential future composting and material recovery operations at the ALRRF site. It is the position of Waste Management that this permit is outside the purview of the Community Monitor Committee. Committee members do not agree with this.

In discussion at the October 9, 2013 Committee meeting, the ALRRF representative suggested that questions about the purview of the Committee with regard to this Use Permit be directed to ALRRF management in writing. This was done on October 21, using the memo that appears on the next page. To date, there has been no response.



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 October 21, 2013

to ALRRF Management: Marcus Netz II, Tianna Nourot, Enrique Perez

from Kelly Runyon

subject Community Monitor Committee Purview Re Land Use Permit PLN2010-00041

At its October 9 meeting, the Community Monitor Committee directed me, in my role as Community Monitor, to ask you the following question: Does Waste Management consider the operations described in Alameda County Land Use Permit PLN2010-00041, Altamont Recycling and Composting Facility, to be within the purview of the Community Monitor Committee (CMC) and/or the Community Monitor (CM)?

Specifically:

1. Will the CM have access to the plan documents and mitigation reports required by Attachments A and B of Land Use Permit PLN2010-00041?
2. If reports or information that the CM currently reviews for the CMC contain information concerning the permitting, construction or operation of the Altamont Recycling and Composting Facility, should the CM's review include that information?
3. During monthly site visits by the CM, should the CM observe the construction or operation of the Altamont Recycling and Composting Facility, and include those observations in reports to the CMC?
4. If the ALRRF provides further information to regulatory agencies in order to obtain permission to construct or operate the Altamont Recycling and Composting Facility, will the CM be able to access, review and report to the CMC on that information?

Thank you for your attention to these questions.

ALRRF COMMUNITY MONITOR ANNUAL REPORT 2013

(DRAFT)

Prepared for
ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

January 21, 2014



ALRRF COMMUNITY MONITOR ANNUAL REPORT 2013

(DRAFT)

Prepared for
ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

January 21, 2014



550 Kearny Street
Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108
415.896.5900
www.esassoc.com

Los Angeles

Oakland

Orlando

Palm Springs

Petaluma

Portland

Sacramento

San Diego

Santa Cruz

Seattle

Tampa

Woodland Hills

D207592.00

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 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 2013.

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. In 2011, 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. Two other topics that received continuing attention from the Community Monitor during 2012 and 2013 are windblown litter and seagull activity. These problems increased in 2012, and while the gull problem diminished in the summer of 2013, the litter problem increased as landfill activity in Fill Area 1 approached the maximum permitted elevation, with unusually high winds for extended periods in the latter part of 2013.

1.3 Regional Context

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 that began in 2008 now is abating, but increased economic activity has not had an obvious effect on disposal volumes at the ALRRF; the moving 12-month average quantity of refuse brought to the ALRRF remained virtually constant during 2013. It may be that ongoing efforts to reduce waste and increase recycling have offset any upward trend in disposal tonnages.
- There are no new landfill sites currently in development in the region. However, on a regional basis there appears to be adequate capacity for refuse disposal in the short to medium term, at least through the year 2035².
- Three recent efforts to increase disposal capacity for the region are in progress, but their outcome continues to be uncertain.
 - The City of San Francisco and its refuse collection service provider, Recology, are working to obtain permission for the rail haul of San Francisco wastes to Recology's Ostrom Road Landfill in Yuba County. A draft EIR for this activity is in preparation, and a final decision on this issue is expected in 2015.³
 - 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. The landfill owners have appealed that decision, and the appeal has not yet been reviewed in court. Subsequently, in mid 2013, an obstacle to landfill expansion was removed by a Superior Court ruling that Solano County's 1984 Measure E could not limit the import of refuse to the landfill.
 - Redwood Landfill near Novato 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 has appealed this decision, and while the appeal is in process the facility's permits remain in effect and it continues to operate.

¹ MRF fines: Fine material produced by waste sorting systems that recover materials from dry wastes and wastes self-hauled to the Davis Street Transfer Station.

² This estimate is based on a simple and conservative set of calculations assuming steady growth in population, no increase in diversion, the continued delivery of San Francisco refuse to the ALRRF, and the ability for some regional disposal sites to receive all materials when other facilities reach their present capacity.

³ The March 2013 Notice of Preparation for the Draft EIR for the Rail and Permit Amendment Project stated that 2015 is the likely time frame for the completion of environmental review.

1.4 Site-Specific Constraints and Opportunities

The Settlement Agreement added constraints on operations, by adding 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. Various 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 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. In 2013, the windblown-litter problem worsened significantly due to many high-wind events and the increased exposure of the working face to wind as Fill Area 1 nears completion. However, the construction of Fill Area 2 began in the latter part of the year. The litter problem is expected to greatly diminish when Fill Area 2 begins to be used, because landfill activity will be taking place within canyons at lower elevations, rather than on hilltops.

1.5 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. Currently it is back-hauled to the Davis Street facility for processing and eventual use as compost or biomass fuel.
- 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 (currently being constructed). 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 began in 2013.

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. At this time no further environmental review is expected to be necessary for disposal to begin in Fill Area 2; but if anticipated composting and material recovery processes are developed, those are likely to require environmental review for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Much of the work done by the Community Monitor involves the review of data and reports produced by, or required of, the ALRRF. This is largely driven by the requirements of regulatory and permitting agencies, as described below.

1.5.1 Water

In California, the State Water Resources Control Board and its Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB's) protect groundwater and surface water resources through laws, regulations and permit requirements. Because the ALRRF property drains into the Central Valley, it is the Central Valley RWQCB that issues the Waste Discharge Requirements for the site. These WDR's set various operating requirements and also define the programs that monitor water quality by periodically testing groundwater wells and storm water discharges. The RWQCB also works with staff at the ALRRF to address special problems that may arise, such as the proper disposition of wastes that may have been brought to the landfill without necessary testing for hazardous materials. The Community Monitor reviews semiannual groundwater monitoring reports, the annual stormwater monitoring report, and the annual Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan update.

1.5.2 Air

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) administers its own regulations, specifically Regulation 8 Rule 34 regarding landfill gas control, as well as relevant State and Federal regulations. At the Federal level these are referred to as Title V requirements. The operation of (and especially the air emissions from) the landfill gas control systems, various diesel engines, and other processes that produce air emissions are regulated through permit requirements. Every six months the ALRRF produces a "Title V report" that summarizes

emission test results and system performance in great detail, as required. The Community Monitor reviews these reports as they are issued. The landfill also produces an annual estimate of greenhouse gas emissions, as required by Federal regulations.

1.5.3 Disposed Wastes

Working closely with the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health which is the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) enforces the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) that delimits many aspects of operations at the ALRRF, such as operating hours, landfill cover materials and cover frequency, types of materials that are allowed to be disposed, etc. The SWFP is reviewed and updated every five years, and the CMC and CM closely follow that process, as delineated in the Settlement Agreement. The CM also reviews ALRRF inspection reports made by the LEA, as those reports become publicly available; and each year at least four of the monthly CM site inspections are done conjunction with the LEA, as required in the CM's Scope of Work.

1.5.4 Land Use

Concurrently with the Settlement Agreement, Land Use Permit C-5512 for the ALRRF site was updated to incorporate various mitigations identified in the Settlement Agreement. These modifications include restrictions on waste quantities, limits on truck traffic, and other operational constraints, as well as certain biological resource protection measures discussed in the next section of this report. The Community Monitor tracks compliance through a combination of direct inspection, review of data from ALRRF operations, and review of the annual Mitigation Monitoring Report submitted to County Planning by the ALRRF.

An additional Land Use Permit (PLN 2010-00041) was issued by Alameda County in 2013 for the future development and use of composting and material recovery operations at the ALRRF. Currently Waste Management's position is that this permit is not within the purview of the Community Monitor Committee, but the Committee is questioning this position.

1.5.5 Biological Resources

Several conditions in Use Permit C-5512 are intended to protect certain biological resources present on the ALRRF site. The broadest of these is Condition 16, which requires that 750 acres of landfill property be established and protected in perpetuity as a wildlife habitat mitigation and buffer area. This was accomplished in 2010, with the delineation of a conservation easement covering 991.6 acres. The easement was officially recorded in 2012. In addition, there are requirements for protection and monitoring of an existing alkali sink, and the creation and monitoring of several wetland areas. In 2013, the start of construction of Fill Area 2 entailed the exclusion of protected wildlife species (burrowing owls and certain other animals, if found) prior to excavation. Also, there may be additional requirements for monitoring and reporting by the ALRRF in connection with permitting from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, to mitigate the effects of developing Fill Area 2.

1.5.6 Local Requirements: Stopwaste.Org

The Alameda County Waste Management Authority and Recycling Board (Stopwaste.Org) waste diversion goal is continuing to be pursued, most recently through the implementation of mandatory recycling at commercial businesses and a forthcoming requirement for commercial source separation of compostable materials in many Alameda County cities. These requirements are implemented at the local level by agencies' opting into (or out of) the ordinance's requirements. In addition, Stopwaste.Org has developed, and most of its member agencies have adopted, a single-use bag ban ordinance.

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.

DRAFT

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 2013, the CM was active in each of these areas, as described below.

2.2 Monitoring of Improvements and Changes

Through report reviews and site visits, several new developments in ALRRF facilities and operations in 2013 became apparent:

- **Additional landfill gas wells** were brought on line in one round of installation, in mid-summer of 2013. Several landfill gas wells that were becoming unproductive were taken off line as well. This is a normal part of operations.
- **Construction of the upper (northern) portion of Fill Area 2** began in the late summer of 2013. Throughout the remainder of 2013, this construction consisted almost entirely of excavation to remove overburden and establish slopes that will control leachate as the area receives refuse. In essence, this "simplifies" and deepens the existing canyon, shaping it to direct liquids that reach the bottom of the landfill toward a collection point for extraction and reuse or treatment as needed. The almost complete lack of rain in the latter part of 2013 facilitated excavation, so that the excavation work was roughly 50% complete by the end of the year. After excavation is done, the landfill liner and other environmental management systems will need to be installed before refuse can be received in Fill Area 2.
- **Certain special operations areas in Fill Area 1 were relocated** to enable Fill Area 1 to expand into those locations. These included the solidification pit, the leachate truck fill station, and the C&D, scrap metal and plant-debris drop-off / loadout locations. To simplify operations, the new solidification area has two mixing pits; one for material that includes trash, and one for material that does not.
- **The north soil stockpile**, which had been a source of cover material and was gradually being emptied, began to receive excavated soil from Fill Area 2.

- **Additional stormwater controls** were installed in the latter part of 2013, in a continuing effort to control sediment and keep pollutants out of the storm water basins.

2.3 Compliance and Significant Incidents

As noted above, the Settlement Agreement defines 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 2013 there were no Violations and only one Area of Concern notice issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). The Area of Concern notice occurred because refuse was left exposed for more than one day during the construction of the new solidification pits on the top deck of the landfill. That issue was promptly corrected.

Two environmental aspects of landfill operations, litter control and bird control, presented difficulties for the operator and were noted repeatedly in the LEA's inspection reports. In addition, two incidents occurred at the site which required special attention from outside agencies: a fire, and the landfilling of some refuse that may exceed regulatory limits for copper content. Each of these topics is discussed below.

2.3.1 Windblown Litter

As has been noted elsewhere in this report, windblown litter has become a significant problem for the ALRRF as operations reach the final height of the landfill where exposure to wind is greatest. In 2013, this was exacerbated by several high-wind events. This has required extra effort by landfill crews to pick up litter from portions of the site that are not usually heavily impacted. The work needs to be done by hand because the surrounding hills have very steep slopes and some erosion gullies that make mechanized collection impossible.

There is no simple solution to this problem. The landfill geometry is continually changing, and the wind direction varies from day to day and sometimes throughout the day. This limits the effectiveness of temporary / portable fencing and other measures.

2.3.2 Birds

Prior to 2012, the normal seasonal behavior pattern for seagulls was that large flocks would form at the landfill in winter months when shoreline foraging was difficult due to stormy weather; and these flocks would largely disperse in summer. In 2012, with the completion and filling of the Dyer Road reservoir, seagulls began to occupy the reservoir and a large flock was present at the landfill throughout that year. In 2013, further changes have occurred. Gulls were seen throughout the year at the Dyer Road reservoir, but the summer population at the landfill was noticeably smaller than in 2012. The reason for the reduced population is not known. More raptors (hawks, owls, falcons) may have been active at the landfill, causing the gulls to disperse more during the day. This will continue to be monitored in the future.

2.3.3 Fire

In July of 2013, a fire broke out in the trash at the landfill, in an area that was difficult for landfill equipment to access. Alameda County FD was called to the scene and, working cooperatively with landfill staff, they extinguished the fire. The fire department was on scene for approximately

four hours. No landfill equipment was damaged, and refuse handling shifted to another area during the incident to avoid interruption.

2.3.4 Unprofiled Material with High Copper Content

The following description is based on notes in the Special Occurrences log at the landfill, verbal descriptions by landfill staff, and direct observation. On June 21, the refuse brought by San Francisco transfer trucks during the night shift apparently included material that had been disposed at the San Francisco transfer station by a contractor that had cleaned a boat repair facility. This material may have contained high levels of copper, possibly exceeding regulatory limits for Class 2 material, originating from the anti-fouling paint used on boat hulls. This was reported to ALRRF the next day, and the decision was made to isolate the area and notify regulatory agencies including the Regional Water Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control. The regulators have required testing, and samples were taken in late December. Results are not yet available. Regulators may require that the material be left in place, encapsulated, moved to a different location, disposed off site, or managed in another way to be determined.

2.4 Review of Reports

2.4.1 Groundwater

Two groundwater monitoring reports were reviewed in 2013. The first covered the time frame from July through December of 2012; the second covered January through June of 2013. Both reports reflect the Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board that took effect in April of 2009.

Groundwater monitoring results did not differ appreciably from prior years. Contaminants, when present, are well below regulatory limits that would require remediation. For most contaminants, trends in the data are indistinct or gradually declining. However, the fuel additive MTBE and its degradation by-product tert-butyl alcohol appear to have concentrations that are increasing in certain wells, although not steadily. Continued monitoring of these reports is recommended.

2.4.2 Storm Water

The annual storm water report for 2012-2013 was issued in June of 2013. It documents storm water protection measures and monitoring efforts as required by regulations and permits. It is similar to prior years' reports in that it shows a few storm water pollutants exceeding "benchmark" levels during the reporting year in spite of improvements to the storm water pollution protection systems at the site. These improvements include Best Management Practices (BMP's) such as silt traps in drain inlets, installing wattle upslope of drainage ditches, and other means of preventing and controlling erosion. It concludes with a commitment to increase the use of BMP's for the 2013-2014 rainy season; and indeed there were additional BMP's installed at the site in the fall of 2013. Due to the severe drought now under way, virtually no runoff has occurred in the second half of 2013; so it has not yet been possible to evaluate the BMP's or to test discharges from the three storm water basins on site.

2.4.3 Air Quality

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

In 2013, we received the Title V reports for the periods June – November 2012, and December 2012 – May 2013. These reports describe 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. Results from 2013 are very similar to those from 2012:

- 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 repairs.
- The LNG plant continued to operate, and unscheduled down-time was minimal.
- All control devices passed their emissions tests without incident.

There was one unique development in 2013. During the latter part of the second monitoring period (April and May), landfill gas consumption diminished slightly because less gas was available. This is the first time that the system has been constrained by a lack of gas; this may be a long-term effect due to the addition of the LNG plant to the landfill gas control devices at the ALRRF.

2.4.4 Mitigation Monitoring

The Mitigation Status Report covering calendar year 2012 was received in January 2013. It is a table that lists each of the conditions described in the current Conditional Use Permit (CUP-5512), 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.

The primary new development in 2012 was the recording of the Conservation Easement, which enabled the ALRRF to go forward with its Mitigation Plan to meet environmental requirements for the construction of Fill Area 2.

2.5 Review of Records

Several types of site records were reviewed by the Community Monitor in 2013. The Community Monitor's scope of work requires the periodic review of files that contain lab analyses and other descriptions of **Class 2 soils** (considered hazardous by California standards, but not by Federal standards) that are brought to the site for use as cover soil. Also, the **Special Occurrences Log** for the ALRRF was examined several times during the year, as part of monthly site inspections. The **LEA's weekly inspection reports** are publicly available on the CalRecycle web site and were checked by the Community Monitor every few weeks, to identify any new issues that may have arisen. Finally, an effort was made to review the **MRF Fines Study records** near the end of 2013, but they were not available because ALRRF staff were using them to prepare a report on that study. They will be checked when they are available, in early 2014.

2.5.1 Class 2 Soils

An ongoing task for the Community Monitor team is the periodic review of files containing profiles (sample analyses) for Class 2 soils that are imported for use as cover soil in the Class 2 portion of the ALRRF. For efficiency, this is currently conducted two to three times per year, and it requires most of a day for a qualified specialist from Treadwell and Rollo to review each file to be sure that it is complete and within the regulatory limits for Class 2 materials. In 2013, these reviews were conducted in January, June and December. A total of approximately 250 files were reviewed. No out-of-compliance profiles were found. Each time, several files (typically 8 or 9) were incomplete but were found to be complete in the subsequent review. This occurs because the files are maintained electronically and scanning the lab analyses adds a step to the filing process that can take additional time to complete.

2.5.2 Special Occurrences Log

Each permitted solid waste disposal site in California must keep a Log of Special Occurrences to document unusual and potentially disruptive incidents, including fires, injury and property damage, accidents, explosions, receipt or rejection of prohibited wastes, lack of sufficient number of personnel, flooding, earthquake damage and other unusual occurrences. The ALRRF log was checked throughout 2013. As in prior years, the most common incident was the occasional mishap involving large end-dump semi-trailers that become unbalanced while the bed is elevated, causing the truck bed to fall to one side. Fortunately, there were no injuries associated with these incidents. Four such incidents were logged in 2013. Other logged incidents included the receipt of wastes potentially high in copper, a fire in the active area of the landfill, a work stoppage on March 15, and a collision on site that resulted in injury to an employee. Additional detail on several of these items may be found in Section 2.3 above.

2.5.3 LEA Inspection Reports

In 2013, ongoing difficulties with windblown litter were frequently noted in the LEA inspection reports. Other less frequent problems included insufficient cover (quickly remedied; no violation issued); the condition of the entry road (currently being repaired as needed) ponding of standing water (corrected by re-grading) and concern regarding the quality of the MRF fines being tested for use as cover.

2.6 Monthly Inspections

Twelve site inspections were held during 2013. 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 23	Wed	9:30 AM	no	yes
Feb 25	Mon	10:00 AM	yes	no
Mar 28	Thurs	10:30 AM	no	yes
Apr 29	Mon	2 PM	no	yes
May 21	Tue	5:30 AM	yes	no
Jun 5	Wed	2:30 PM	no	yes
Jul 17	Wed	5:00 AM	yes	no
Aug 21	Wed	7 AM	yes	no
Sep 11	Wed	4:45 PM	yes	no
Oct 9	Wed	10:00 AM	no	yes
Nov 26	Tue	8:30 AM	yes	no
Dec 23	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 CMC 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.

In 2013 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 an ongoing problem as Fill Area 1 reaches its maximum height.

In addition, the beginning of construction of a portion of Fill Area 2 was observed throughout most of the year, beginning with the discing of the construction area (to exclude and discourage burrowing owls and other sensitive species).

The Scope of Work for the Community Monitor specifies that at least three inspections be performed off hours, and that approximately four to six be performed jointly with the LEA. As shown in the table above, three off-hour (May, July, September) and five joint inspections were conducted in 2013.

In addition to the on-site inspections, counts of arriving refuse trucks were conducted by the Community Monitor in January and July of 2013. These counts continued to be well below the limit stipulated in the CUP.

DRAFT

SECTION 3

Looking Ahead: Anticipated Efforts and Issues

3.1 Introduction

In the 2014 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, and windblown litter will probably continue to be an issue. Also, as the ALRRF continues the development of Fill Area 2, we may need to spend time reviewing mitigation plans and reports for the Conservation Plan Area or other parts of the site.

3.2 Issues to be Tracked in 2014

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.
- Reports related to the development and use of Fill Area 2.

3.2.2 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 are likely to include the further addition of landfill gas extraction wells, decommissioning of wells that are no longer productive, and ongoing operation of the LNG plant.

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 continue to be an issue for Fill Area 1.

3.2.2.4 Fill Area 2

We will continue to observe construction, which will likely involve the completion of excavation and installation of the liner in the excavated area. 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 conduct this review several times through the year 2014.

3.3 Project Management Considerations

As we begin a new contract in 2014, we expect the budget to be sufficient throughout the 3-year contract period. The greatest effort is likely to occur in 2015, when the five-year permit review is expected to take place.