



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

Adrian Sanchez
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, April 9, 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 January 29)
5. Open Forum This is an opportunity for members of the audience to comment on a subject not listed on the agenda. No action may be taken on these items.
6. Matters for Consideration
 - 6.1 **Responses to Committee Members' Questions (ESA)**
 - 6.2 **Reports from Community Monitor (ESA)**
 - 6.3 **Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF: Air Emissions Control, Groundwater Monitoring, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting, MRF Fines Study Report (ESA)**
 - 6.4 **Final Version of Annual Report (ESA)**
 - 6.5 **Use Permit PLN 2010-00041: Purview of Community Monitor Committee (City/ESA)**
 - 6.6 **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 Monitor Committee meeting is tentatively scheduled to take place at 4:00 p.m. on **July 9, 2014** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of January 29, 2014
- 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 January 29, 2014*

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
Acting Chairperson Cabanne called the meeting to order at 4:03 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Members Present:	Karla Brown; Donna Cabanne; David Tam; Adrian Sanchez, Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF)
Absent:	Laureen Turner, City of Livermore; Wing Suen, Alameda County Department of Environmental Health; Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement
Others:	Jamison Pfister, ALRRF
Staff:	Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore Public Works Department; and Kelly Runyon, ESA, Community Monitor

3. Introductions
Adrian Sanchez, District Operations Manager for Waste Management, is replacing Enrique Perez who has left Waste Management. Jamison Pfister (“JP”) is an Operations Manager at ALRRF; his current emphasis is on environmental compliance.

4. Approval of Minutes
The approval of minutes was moved by Ms. Brown and seconded by Ms. Cabanne. The motion passed 3 – 0.

5. Open Forum
There was no Open Forum discussion.

6. Matters for Consideration
 - 6.1 Responses to Committee Members’ Questions: Groundwater Quality, Windblown Litter, High Copper Content Wastes, MRF Fines Study status. The Groundwater Quality topic was a response to a request for comparison of the contamination levels in wells E-05 and E-07 with those in well E-20B. Mr. Runyon led Committee members through a draft response to the question, which included a table and several graphs showing comparative levels, and trends, for contaminants that have been detected at those wells. He explained that in most cases the trends show a decline in contaminant levels or are too

weak to clearly indicate increase or decrease, but there are increases in three substances: the former fuel additive MTBE, its breakdown product tert-butyl alcohol, and tetrahydrofuran (well E-20B only). He used the example of chlorobenzene to explain how the data are graphed and analyzed to determine if the trend might be decreasing or increasing, and how rapidly that may be happening. He also explained that in some cases, the entire 12-year time frame of the analyses can indicate an increasing trend, despite the fact that in recent years many of these contaminants have been declining. Regarding MTBE, Ms. Cabanne asked if it has been declared illegal; Mr. Runyon responded that it has been banned for use as a fuel additive. Also, Ms. Brown stated her understanding that MTBE could spread by first becoming airborne, as a vapor, then entering water bodies with rainfall. She asked if that might be the mechanism in this case. Mr. Runyon stated that he believes that the MTBE and TBA travelled to these wells through groundwater. He also stated that he would check for these substances in data from other wells. Ms. Brown asked about the regulatory limits for these substances in groundwater. Mr. Runyon stated that he did not know them but would include that information with the final version of this report.

For the windblown litter topic, Mr. Runyon explained that he is providing one photo of the litter situation at the landfill after a significant wind event in late 2013. This shows a contrast between areas that had been cleaned and those that had not. Ms. Brown asked about the land east (downwind) of Fill Area 1, and Mr. Runyon explained that for more than 2 miles beyond Fill Area 1, the land is part of the landfill property. Mr. Sanchez further explained that a 10-worker temporary crew has been hired for the month of February to pick litter and prevent it by installing additional fencing. He also explained that frequent changes in wind direction limit the effectiveness of fences, and that plastic-bag legislation has not had a significant effect as yet.

Regarding the high copper content wastes inadvertently brought to the landfill last June, Mr. Runyon reported that samples were recently taken but results are not yet available. Ms. Cabanne asked if this waste is being kept isolated. Mr. Sanchez replied that the area has been and will be kept isolated. Ms. Cabanne asked if the test results would require that the material would need to be removed. Mr. Sanchez replied that that would need to be determined by regulators when the results are received. Mr. Runyon pointed out that sometimes the best solution is to leave the material in place and prevent water from infiltrating. Ms. Cabanne asked for follow-up in the next Committee meeting.

Mr. Runyon reported that the MRF fines study data were not available for review in December but a review would be provided at the next Committee meeting.

6.2 Review of Reports From Community Monitor (ESA)

Mr. Runyon stated that the last quarter of 2013 had few noteworthy events and no unusual tonnage data. The main issue from a regulatory standpoint has been windblown litter. He also stated that the excavation of Fill Area 2 has progressed rapidly, and when complete, it is expected that liner materials will be placed. Ms. Cabanne asked how long it would take for liner material to be installed. Mr. Runyon stated that in his experience, two construction seasons are necessary to go from native soil to a completed liner. Mr. Sanchez added that liner installation can be very quick, using new technologies. Mr. Runyon added that typically, an independent engineer will observe, test and document the liner installation. Mr. Tam asked if tonnage in January of 2014 could be expected to spike, as it did in 2013. Mr. Runyon stated that he expected a less noticeable “post-holiday” effect because Christmas and New Years Day were on Wednesdays, and thus people probably took fewer days off work to celebrate.

6.3 Use Permit PLN 2010-00041: Purview of CMC

The response from Waste Management, stating their position on the purview of the Committee regarding the new Use Permit, was distributed during the meeting because it had been received too late for inclusion in the packet. [It has also been posted on the Committee web site, www.altamontcmc.org.] After reviewing the material, Ms. Brown suggested that the City Attorney (for Livermore) now review the Settlement Agreement and provide an opinion on the Committee’s purview regarding the future operations subject to Use Permit PLN 2010-00041. Mr. Tam asked how much additional work the future operations would cause for the Community Monitor. Ms. Cabanne noted that this could depend on the types of technologies involved, particularly for composting. Mr. Runyon added that the formats of future environmental reports could make it difficult to separate the information under purview from that not under purview. Mr. Tam asked if the technologies for these operations had been decided upon, and Mr. Sanchez replied that as far as he knows, they have not. He offered to check with WM staff on that and provide a response. Ms. Erlandson confirmed that the Committee would like the City Attorney to pursue the purview question and suggested that the City Attorney might communicate with WM staff (Tianna Nourot, or others).

6.4 2013 Annual Report

Mr. Tam asked if there were any open issues related to the report. Mr. Runyon said that there were none, other than matters already discussed at this meeting. Ms. Cabanne asked that Section 1.5.4 indicate that the purview issue is still being pursued, and Mr. Runyon agreed to do so. He further stated that the report will not be finalized until late February, so errors or other issues found prior to that time could be addressed in the finalizing process. Ms. Cabanne asked if Ms. Turner has any concerns about the report. None were known. Ms. Cabanne moved acceptance of the draft report, allowing Ms. Turner to provide comments as needed. Ms. Brown suggested a substitute motion that if Ms. Turner has comments, the draft and the comments would be

further reviewed by the Committee at the next meeting. Ms. Cabanne accepted this change and seconded the substitute motion. The Committee members voted 3-0 in favor of the motion.

6.5 Stipend for Committee Members

Ms. Cabanne reported that the Educational Advisory Board stated that the Committee could apply for a grant for a stipend, but cautioned that the Board's priority would be for educational activities. She noted that the deadline for the grant application is at the end of March. Ms. Brown agreed to fill out the application. Mr. Tam reported that he spoke with the Executive Director of Stopwaste.Org, who noted that Stopwaste and the Committee have differing missions, but there may be other sources of support related to environmental health. Mr. Tam recently contacted County Supervisor Keith Carson's office to see if the County Environmental Health budget could include stipends for Committee members in the future. Mr. Carson's aide was receptive to this. Mr. Tam also contacted the Rose Foundation and offered to prepare a draft grant application to them, which he would circulate to other members.

7. Agenda Building

Items noted: Feedback from Ms. Turner on the Annual Report; the City Attorney's reply regarding Committee purview, and the stipend issue.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:26 p.m. The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday, April 9 at 4:00 p.m.** at the Livermore Maintenance Services Division at 3500 Robertson Park Road.

memorandum

date March 31, 2014
 to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
 from Kelly Runyon
 subject CMC Meeting of 4/9/14 - 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. A draft response was presented to the Committee at the January 29 meeting. This is the final version of the response.

Trends and Trend Lines - Treadwell and Rollo staff have prepared graphs with trend lines for every potential contaminant that is reported semiannually. The trend lines are straight lines that provide a "best fit" to the data points, including samples that had concentrations too low to detect; these are treated as zero-concentrations. In most cases there are 10 years of test data or more. During that time span, testing techniques have improved, and some samples that were "non-detect" in the early 2000's could give numerical results. This could produce a "best fit" line that shows an increasing trend when in reality, concentrations stayed the same or declined. For example, see the red "best fit" line in Figure 6.1-1, the graph for chlorobenzene, below.

FIGURE 6.1-1

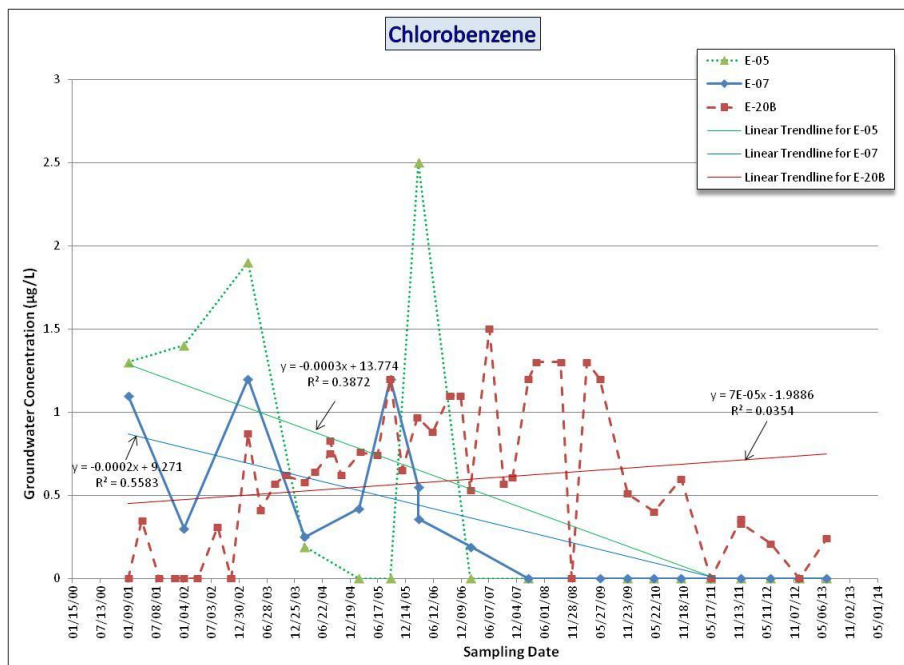


Table 6.1-1 compares the three wells in several ways: by relative concentrations (which well has more or less of each contaminant); by trends in concentration using the best-fit lines, and by the goodness-of-fit of those lines to the actual data. (A statistical parameter, R², is used to evaluate goodness of fit; higher values indicate a better fit of the straight line to the data.)

**TABLE 6.1-1
COMPARISON OF WELLS E-05, E-07, and E-20B**

	Relative Concentrations			Trends (see Legend)			Goodness of Fit R² > 0.4; R² ≥ 0.6		
	highest		lowest						
Acetone	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
Benzene	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
2-Butanone	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
Bromomethane	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
Carbon Disulfide	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
Chloroethane	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07
Chlorobenzene	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07
Chloroform	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
Chloromethane	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07
Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
1,1-Dichloroethane	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
1,1-Dichloroethene	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
1,2-Dichloropropane	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07
1,2-Dichloroethane	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07
Dichlorodifluoro methane	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05
Dichlorofluoro methane	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
Diethyl Ether	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05
Methylene Chloride	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B
Tert-Butyl Alcohol	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07
Tetrachloroethene	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05
Tetrahydrofuran	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05	E-20B	E-07	E-05
Toluene	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05
Trans-1,2-dichloroethene	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07
Trichloroethene	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05
Vinyl Chloride	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07	E-20B	E-05	E-07

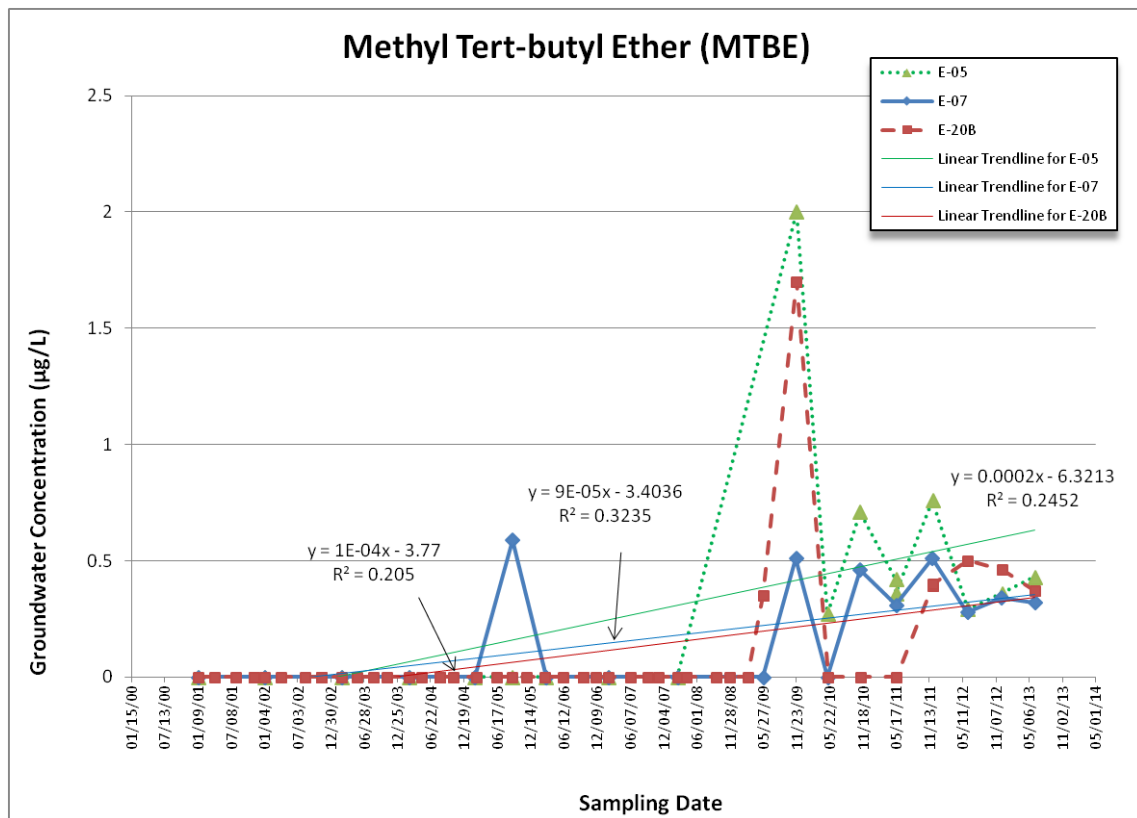
Legend

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

Summary - 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.

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 shown below in Figures 6.1-2 and 6.1-3. A description of THF is provided below the figures. We recommend that the Committee retain these data for future reference. If there appears to be a significant change in concentrations at one of these wells, the tables and graphs can be updated to aid in understanding.

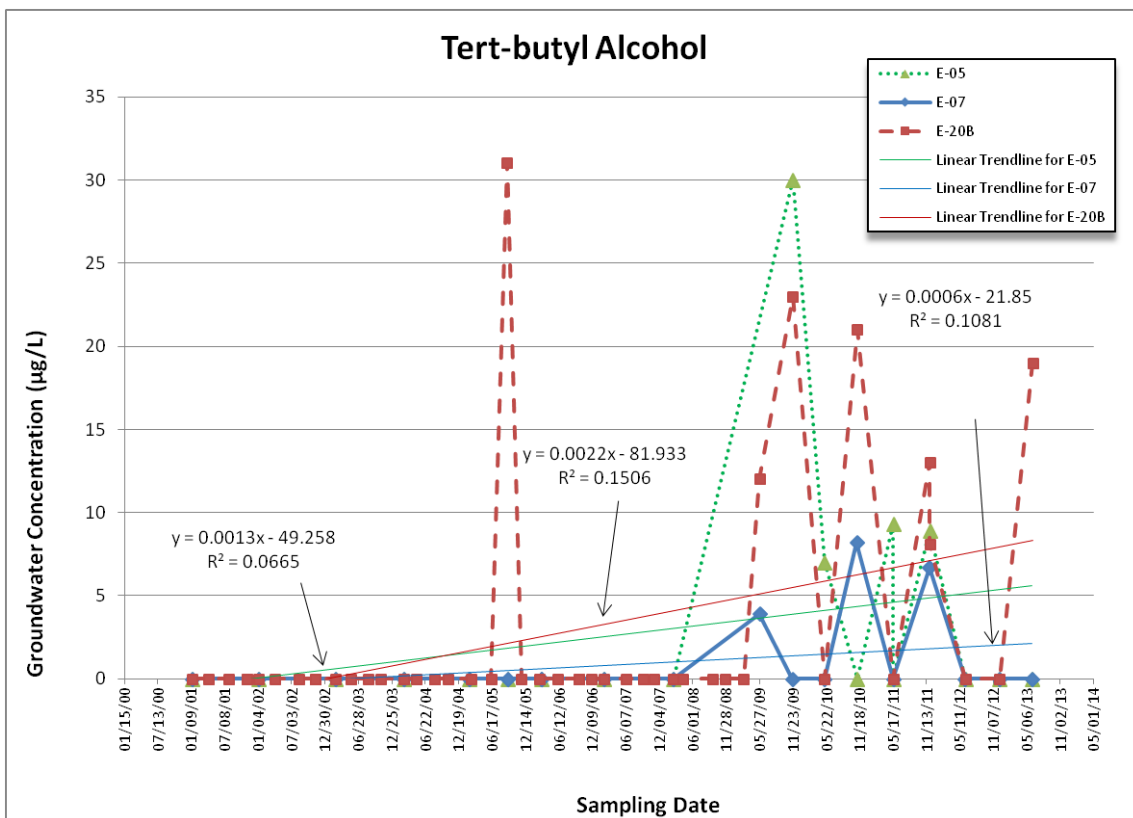
FIGURE 6.1-2



The primary regulatory limit for MTBE in California is 13 µg/l (micrograms per liter, or parts per billion) with regard to public health. California has also established a secondary limit of 5 µg/l for taste and odor, and a detection/reporting limit of 3 µg/l. Concentrations above 3 µg/l must be reported to the Department of Public Health.¹

¹ <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/MTBE.aspx>, as of March 31, 2014

FIGURE 6.1-3



Description of Tetrahydrofuran

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).



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

memorandum

date March 31, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 4/9/14 - Agenda Item 6.2- Reports from Community Monitor

Attached are our inspection reports for January through March of 2014.

The January inspection was announced and took place on January 30.

The February inspection was unannounced and took place on February 13.

The March inspection was announced and took place on March 27.

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 March 27.

In preparing these reports, issues that cause concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the monthly inspection reports. The only such item was inadequate cover in a recently-filled area, noted as an Area of Concern by the LEA on February 13.

Most construction work in Fill Area 2 has been suspended due to wet weather.

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

January 2014

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for December 2013, received January 15, 2014

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	63,517.81
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	28,708.40
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>864.70</u>
	subtotal Disposed	93,090.91
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	232.84
2.2	MSW	90,967.10
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>1,923.07</u>
	subtotal Disposed	93,123.01
	Difference (Correction to error made in November report)	32.10 0.03%
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	53.77
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	36,091.15
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	129,267.93
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	422.40
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	12,898.87
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	14,823.95
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	1,773.92
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	2,138.66

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**January 2014****Site Visit**

Site Inspection January 30, 2014, 9:30 to 11:00 AM.

- Attended by K. Runyon. Escorted by Adrian Sanchez. Announced.
- Filling is continuing southward, extending the top deck of landfill. New solidification areas are now in use.
- C&D, plant debris, and scrap metal areas are being constructed to enable an excavator to use an elevated area between the piles to sort materials and load transfer trucks.
- Windblown litter from the tipping area continues to be a problem. Staff anticipate being able to bring in a special crew in February for sitewide cleanup.
- Two tippers, one dozer and one compactor operating during these observations.
- Minor amount of rainfall (less than 0.1 inch) in past 24 hours has had no observable effect; i.e., has not caused any ponding or erosion.
- Winter pad is available for transfer trailers to unload if wet weather occurs. When used, it will fill in the former solidification area, which is below the current top deck of the landfill.
- Leachate loading area on top deck is in service. Secondary containment not yet in place, but radio controls and pump timer provide protection against overflow, per A. Sanchez. Area that received possible copper-containing wastes in June 2013 remains unfilled; agencies have not yet determined how to address the issue.
- At the pond used for raw water storage, the liner material in one corner has been blown out of the pond by high winds. Pond will need to be drained in order to repair this.

Fill Area 2

- On west side, excavation work on upper slopes appears complete, and wattle is in place to protect against erosion if rain occurs.
- Excavation is occurring in the lower portions of FA2, to form the valley within (and below) the landfill that will conduct liquids to the south end of the fill area.
- Corrugated metal pipe downdrains have been installed on the east and west side slopes.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

January 2014

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Minor amounts of roadside litter, on Altamont Pass Road west of site, in "clumps" where the wind tends to eddy.
- All landfill gas equipment appears to be running except the "old" flare (A-15) near the turbine building.
- Numerous gulls on site. "Screamer" munitions and propane cannon being used. Minimal effect on birds' behavior.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Ditches and drains have been prepared for wet weather.
- Basin A: Normal summer level (low); discharge riser exposed. No litter seen.
- Basin B: Water present but low; riser fully exposed. No litter within basin.
- Basin C: Not observed this month.
- Truck wash water pond damp at bottom but no standing water.
- No areas of significant erosion seen. No ponding seen.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

February 2014

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for January 2014, received February 17, 2014

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	62,053.76
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	32,871.26
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,069.83</u>
	subtotal Disposed	95,994.85
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	234.22
2.2	MSW	93,720.09
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>2,040.54</u>
	subtotal Disposed	95,994.85
	Difference	0.00 0.00%
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	20.77
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	55,345.19
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	151,360.81
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	420.10
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	28,495.28
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	17,533.69
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	3,514.60
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	274.40

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**February 2014****Site Visit**

Site Inspection February 13, 2014, 10:30 AM to 1:00 PM

- Attended by K. Runyon, and LEA (Maria Mendoza). Escorted by Darrel Triano. Unannounced.
- The wet-weather fill area is in use, and has been since the rains that occurred the previous week. Filling is taking place in the lower area that formerly held the solidification pond, approaching the pond itself from the northeast. One dozer and one compactor are moving material into place and compacting it in a series of lifts progressing southeastward.
- Around the edges of the low area being filled, ponded rainwater is visible at the bases of side slopes. M. Mendoza requested that this be graded and filled to eliminate the ponding. This was done while our observations were taking place.
- Inspection of the area that was filled just prior to the recent rains found that cover was thin and refuse was exposed in portions of an area approximately 50' x 100'. To correct this, fill material was brought to the area and spread while the inspection continued. Photos of the completed work were later provided to the LEA.
- Area covered with MRF fines was closely observed and was discussed with the LEA, comparing MRF fines to auto fluff.
- Solidification and C&D areas OK; no plant debris seen; scrap metal consists of just a few appliances.
- Former low spot (where ponding would occur) on east perimeter just beyond asbestos area, appears to have been corrected by regrading.
- Minor ponding "birdbaths" in small, shallow areas on top deck.
- Water supply pond liner has a portion torn away near the southeast corner. Damage occurred because of high winds while water level was low.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**February 2014**Fill Area 2

- Excavation work is focused on the south end of the west side, and along the bottom of the fill area. Scrapers are removing soil in these areas and taking it to Soil Stockpile 2, north of Fill Area 1. Upper slopes on west side are complete, with wattle in place to prevent erosion.
- M. Mendoza noted dust being produced by scraper traffic; D. Triano asked construction supervisor to provide dust control (water truck)..
- Detention basin at low end (south end) of FA2 appears complete, with rock riprap and spillway installed.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- ALRRF staff report that a minor condensate leak occurred recently and is documented in the Special Occurrences Log.
- Temporary litter crew on site. Many bags of collected litter on ground south of active area, awaiting pickup. Most fences clean. Additional fences being installed. Work appears to be focused within Fill Area 1 at this time.
- East of Fill Area 2, windblown litter continues to be present, in moderate amounts.
- Numerous gulls on site; propane cannon and "screamer" munitions in use.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Most ditches and drains are now clear and ready for wet weather.
- Basin A: Low level; discharge riser exposed. Minor amount of litter seen.
- Basin B: Water present but low; riser fully exposed. Minor amount of litter, east side of basin.
- Basin C: Not observed. No discharge from outlet.
- Truck wash water pond contains several feet of water.
- No areas of significant erosion seen.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

March 2014

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for February 2014, received March 17, 2014

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>	
Disposed, By Source Location			
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	57,900.17	
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	28,644.98	
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,276.23</u>	
	subtotal Disposed	87,821.38	
Disposed, By Source Type			
2.1	C&D	164.65	
2.2	MSW	85,068.64	
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>2,588.09</u>	
	subtotal Disposed	87,821.38	
	Difference	0.00	0.00%
Other Major Categories			
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	42.93	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	27,507.09	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	115,371.40	
Materials of Interest			
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	676.10	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	5,868.38	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	14,013.53	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	3,662.09	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	0.00	

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**March 2014****Site Visit**

Site Inspection March 27, 2014, 12:30 to 2:00 PM

- Attended by K. Runyon. Escorted by Jamison Pfister (JP). Announced.
- Filling is occurring along the east side of the top deck, continuing to use the wet-weather pad. Filling to continue northward along that east side until the east edge is completely filled. According to staff (JP), this area is now available because the copper-containing waste issue has been resolved.
- Light incoming traffic. One dozer, one compactor and one tipper in use; other operators presumed to be on break. No delay for arriving transfer trucks. Public area is immediately west of tippers.
- One or two transfer trucks from Pleasanton fleet observed.
- Windblown litter has been greatly reduced on the south slope, top deck, and many other areas on and adjacent to Fill Area 1. According to staff (JP), a few members of the February temp crew have been kept on to fill in for regular staff out on leave. Windblown litter is continuing to occur. Some is being caught by the tall fences adjacent to the east side, but it is also gradually spreading into the west side of the Fill Area 2 excavation.
- Asbestos area observed from a distance, no issues seen. C&D pile and plant debris pile normal size. No prohibited materials seen. Several appliances staged next to C&D bunker for freon removal and pickup as scrap.
- Entry road in fair condition to good condition. Potholes still exist along the edge near the scale house; repair may not be possible until wet weather ends.
- Secondary containment berm now in place at leachate loadout area on top deck.
- No erosion issues seen. Shallow, minor standing water occurring along the east side toward the north end. Pondered area appears to have subsided below the nearby drop inlet elevation. This can be corrected by filling.
- Upper portion of south slope is being covered with ground plant debris, to support vegetative growth; see photo. Darker material is new cover.



- East-facing slopes with ground plant debris are supporting substantial growth of mushrooms, in patches one to two feet across.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**March 2014**Fill Area 2

- Wet weather has curtailed excavation at Fill Area 2. Some soil testing taking place in low area just north of the new detention basin; two portable drill rigs working. No vegetation seen growing on the newly exposed parts of Fill Area 2.
- Detention basin contains a small amount of standing water.
- A large pile (~ 1 truckload) of waste material, apparently from construction of Fill Area 2, was noted northeast of basin B. It consisted of damaged corrugated plastic drain pipe plus some other construction materials.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Plastic-film litter seen alongside Altamont Pass Road, from Cooper Road to the site, on both sides. Looks recent, last 1 or 2 days, with obvious litter in some areas and none in others.
- LNG plant, new flare, at least one IC engine, and both turbines appear to be running (consuming landfill gas). Old flare and possibly the other IC engine are not operating.
- Many gulls at Dyer Road reservoir and near the active portion of Fill Area 1. "Screamer" munitions are being used to harass birds closest to operations. Effect is temporary at best. Propane cannon apparently not in use during this visit. Discussed additional steps for gull abatement, possibly including (with proper permits) displaying gulls killed at the site.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Some tumbleweeds and windblown plastic seen at several drain inlets.
- Ditch liner fabric appears to be holding up well.
- Basin A: Normal winter level; discharge riser fully exposed. Minor amount of litter seen.
- Basin B: Some water present; but riser fully exposed. Minor litter along east side of basin. No sign of recent grazing. V-ditch outlet in good condition, minimal new erosion. Some plastic-film litter on land and rocks above the pond but below the discharges of the pond inlet pipe & ditch. Litter was apparently brought to the area by stormwater.
- Basin C: Filled to within 2 feet of the outlet elevation. Some small litter around edges. Very minor flow from north inlet pipe.
- Truck wash water pond holding water 3 to 4 feet deep, with room for another 6 to 8 feet.

Special Occurrences Log, mid-December 2013 to March 27, 2014

- December 23 2013: outbound transfer truck lost control, crossed incoming lanes of entry road below scale house, broker through guard rail. No injuries or environmental damage.
- Large dirt-haul truck operated by Fill Area 2 contractor lost control and rolled over. Minor injury to driver.
- Two instances of end-dump trucks tipping over while unloading, Jan 16 and Feb 19. No injuries.
- Minor LFG condensate leak at condensate sump. Found and repaired, Feb. 5.
- Feb 26: roll-off box fell from customer's truck while being transferred. No injuries.

Figure 6.2-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

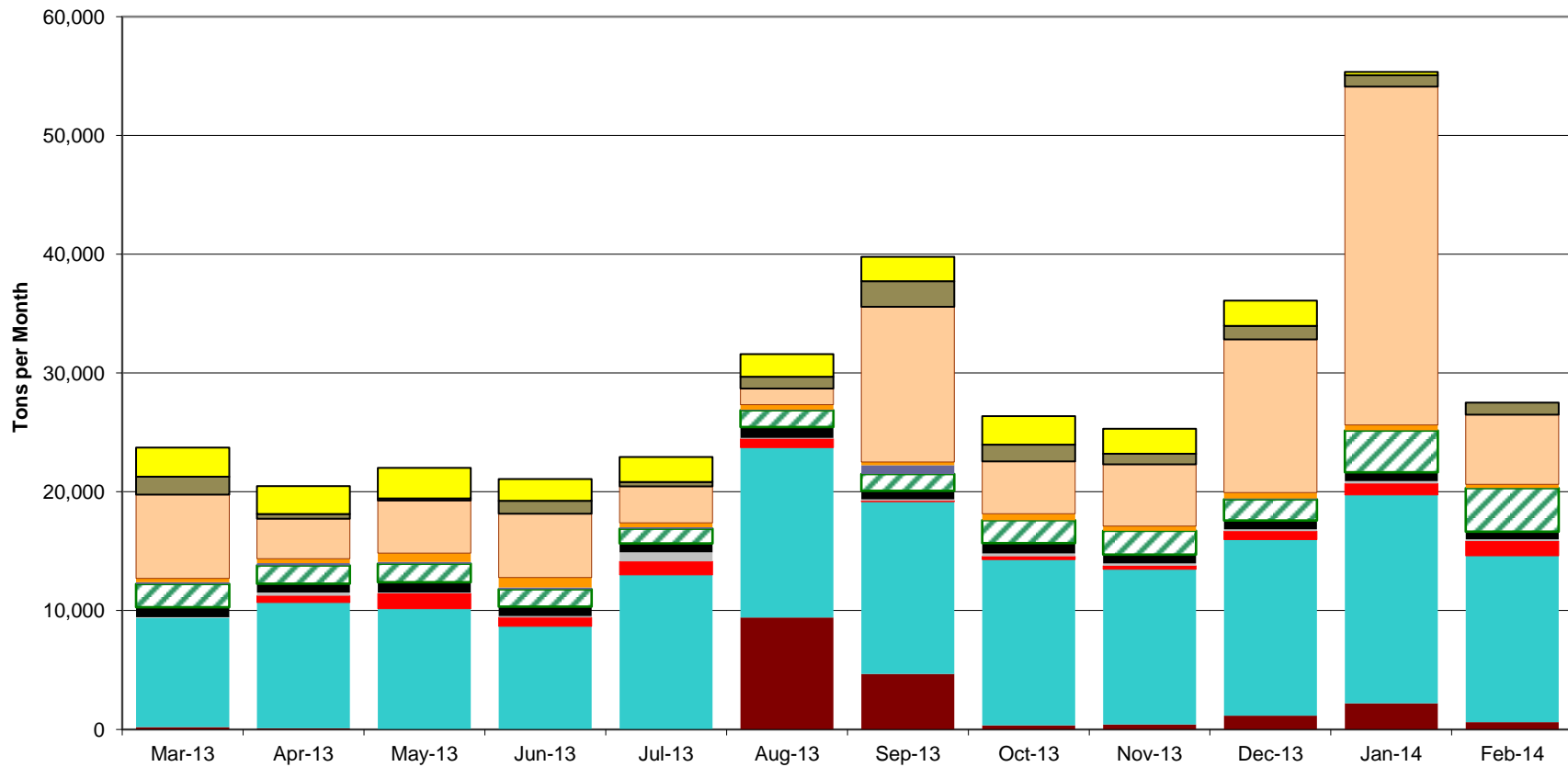
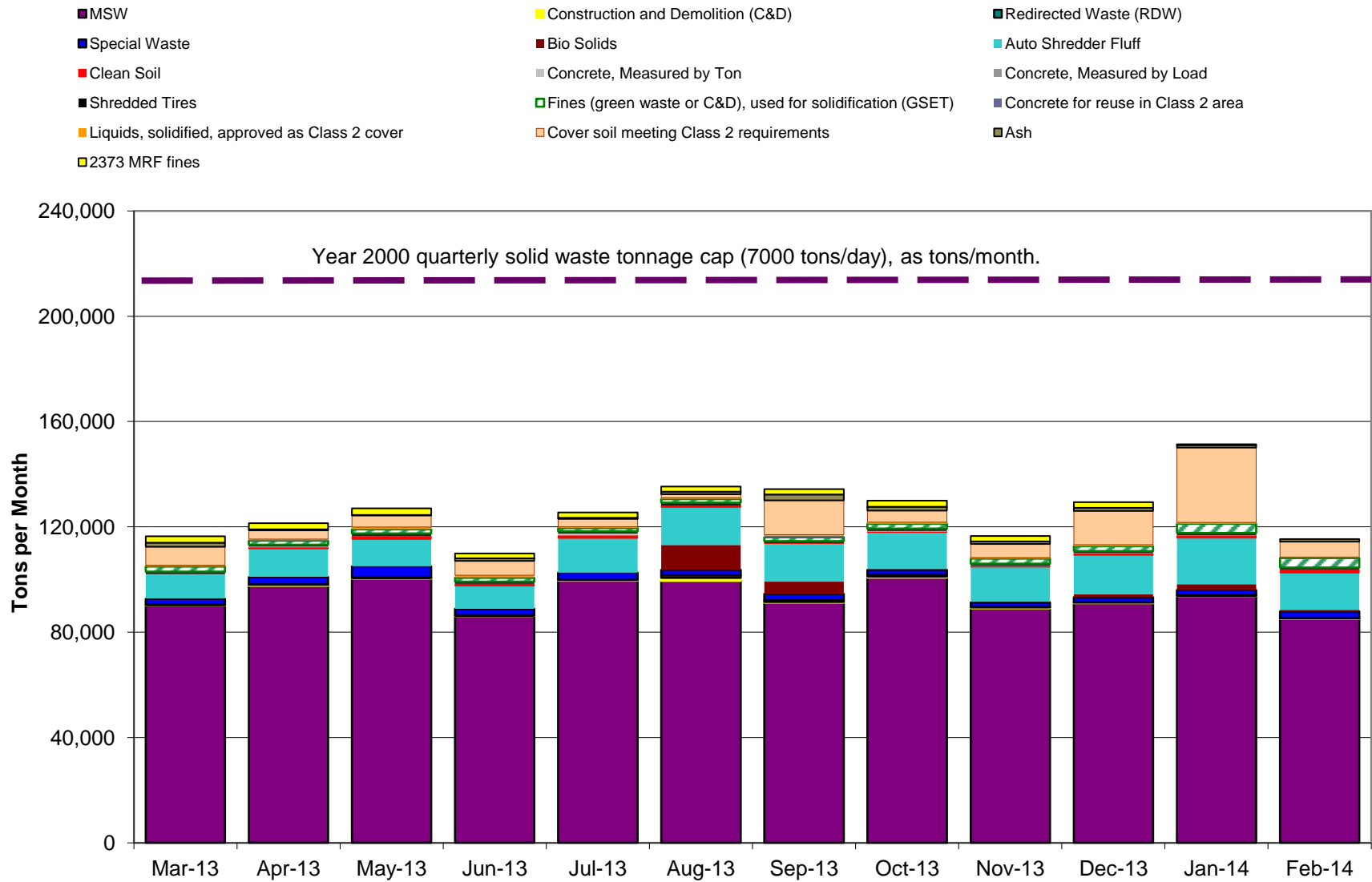


Figure 6.2-2 Monthly Volumes of Landfilled Materials





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

memorandum

date March 31,2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 4/9/14 - Agenda Item 6.3 - Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF

Title V (Air Quality) Report, June 1, 2013 – November 30, 2013

This semiannual report tracks all permit-compliance aspects of landfill gas control, emission sources such as engines, and other emissions such as the handling of contaminated soils. Key topics in this report are:

- Emissions testing
- Changes to the landfill gas extraction well system
- Surface Emissions Monitoring for methane escaping from the landfill
- Performance of landfill gas control devices (turbines, engines, etc.)

Emissions Testing

One device was source tested shortly before the current reporting period, and its results are now available. The landfill gas flare A-16 – tested May 23, 2013 – was found to be in compliance. All other devices received their annual test in the previous reporting period; all passed.

Changes to Landfill Gas (LFG) Extraction Wells

During the time frame for this report, twelve wells were decommissioned and twenty new wells were installed. This, together with the prior reporting period, was similar to other recent years' changes to the system. In general, most new wells replace decommissioned wells, and a few additional wells are installed each year.

During the six-month reporting period, three wells that were exhibiting high temperature were tested for signs of combustion. Finding none, these wells were granted an exception to the regulatory temperature limit.

Surface Emissions Monitoring

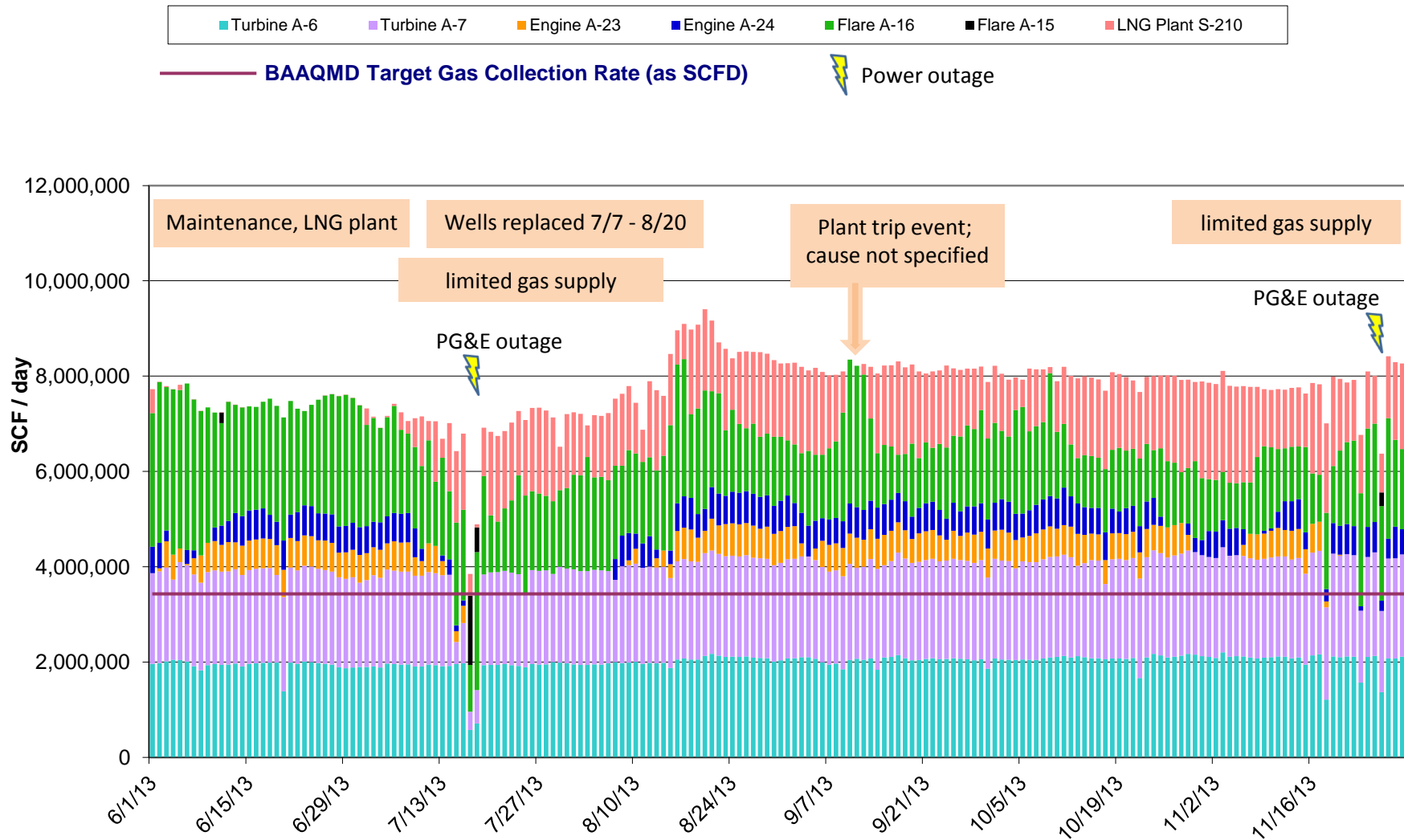
Surface emissions monitoring (SEM) is required quarterly. SEM uses a hand-held instrument to check for methane emissions near the surface of the landfill, walking over a predetermined path to assure that all of the landfill (except unsafe areas and the areas currently being filled) is being checked. This report summarizes results from the second and third quarters of 2013. In the second quarter of 2013, 21 exceedances were found during initial testing. After

repairs to the landfill surface, these areas were rechecked after 10 days and after 30 days. During both rechecks, no exceedances were found. In the third quarter of 2013, 58 exceedances were found during initial testing. After repairs to the landfill surface, these areas were rechecked after 10 days and 14 exceedances were continuing. Further repairs eliminated those emissions within the next 10 days. This relatively high number of initial exceedances is unsurprising; exceedances typically are greatest after a long dry period, presumably because of cracks that develop in the cover soil.

Performance of Control Devices

The report provides day-by-day volumes of gas consumed by each of the control devices. Figure 6.3-1, below, illustrates the general performance of the system and each of its major components (flares, LNG plant, IC engines and turbines). During this 6-month period, the LNG plant was down for approximately one month for maintenance. Immediately after that, the installation and decommissioning of gas wells constrained landfill gas extraction, but the system easily remained in compliance with the required Target Gas Collection Rate. Limited gas supply continued to be a limiting factor in gas consumption and energy production, especially from the latter part of October through November. When this occurs, the ALRRF appears to be managing this situation by "resting" one of the IC engines. These engines are relatively inefficient producers of energy, with high maintenance needs, so this (apparent) strategy is a sound one.

Figure 6.3-1 - ALRRF Daily LFG Flow
(values derived from Title V Report)



Second Semiannual 2013 Groundwater Monitoring Report

The attached memorandum from Langan Treadwell Rollo provides findings from their detailed review of groundwater and surface water monitoring as described in the Report cited above. To summarize:

- VOC's were again detected at three groundwater wells, each of which has had similar detections in the past. The concentrations do not show an increasing trend. None of them is at a level that would trigger regulatory action.
- In Valley Drain 2, which is the collection system for liquids beneath the liner in Unit 2, three substances (acetone, 2-butanone, and Tert-butyl alcohol) exhibited concentrations above their historical ranges. These results will be monitored for increasing trends. Currently none of them is at a level that would trigger regulatory action.
- Stormwater basin discharges did not occur during this reporting period, so sampling results are not discussed.

In general, continued monitoring is advised but no further action appears to be needed.

555 Montgomery Street, Suite 1300 San Francisco, CA 94111 T: 415.955.5200 F: 415.955.5201

TO: Kelly Runyon, ESA

FROM: Mukta Patil, Senior Staff Engineer
Dorinda Shipman, PG, CHG, Principal

DATE: 31 March 2014

PROJECT: Altamont Landfill (ALRRF)
Livermore, California
Project: 750477406

SUBJECT: Groundwater and Storm Water Analysis for Community Monitor Progress
Report #13

Number of Pages: 4

Langan Treadwell Rollo (Langan), has reviewed hydrogeologic data for the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility in Livermore, California (ALRRF) in the *Second Semiannual 2013 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (WDR Order R5-2009-0055)*, prepared by SCS Engineers, Long Beach, California, dated 29 January 2014.

This memorandum describes the results of the above effort and provides our opinions and recommendations for the Community Monitor Committee (CMC). The report was reviewed for issues described in previous CMC meeting minutes and for potential trends in groundwater and storm water analytical data over recent years. Groundwater monitoring activities and findings, as required by the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), were generally found to be in compliance during the December 2013 sampling event and are discussed below.

Semiannual Groundwater Sampling Results

Detection and Corrective Action Well Inorganic and Volatile Organic Compound Concentrations

Concentrations of inorganic compounds remained stable in detection and corrective action wells during the December 2013 monitoring event. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) not attributable to laboratory cross contamination were detected in three wells, as indicated in the table below. Acetone, a common laboratory contaminant, was detected in samples from two of these wells. The laboratory's methods for identifying laboratory contaminants were adequate. These well locations, the VOCs detected and the respective concentrations were similar to historical data.

MEMO

Groundwater and Storm Water Analysis for Community Monitor Progress Report #13
 Altamont Landfill (ALRRF)
 Livermore, California
 Project: 750477406
 Page 2 of 4

	Acetone	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1,1,-Dichloroethane	1,2,-Dichloropropane	Dichlorodi-fluoromethane	Dichloro-flouromethane	Diethyl ether	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Tert-Butyl Alcohol	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrahydrofuran	Trichloroethene	Vinyl chloride	
E-03A															No VOCs detected
E-05	X							X	X	X					
E-07	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X		
E-17															No VOCs detected
E-20B		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X	
E-23															No VOCs detected
MW-2A															No VOCs detected
MW-5A															No VOCs detected
MW-6															No VOCs detected
MW-7															No VOCs detected
MW-11															No VOCs detected
PC-1B															No VOCs detected
PC-1C															No VOCs detected

In well E-20B, vinyl chloride was detected at a concentration of 0.5 µg/L, which is equal to its MCL¹ of 0.5 µg/L. Vinyl chloride has been historically detected in well E-20B since 1999. The Updated Engineering Feasibility Study (EFS) completed by SCS Engineers (November 2004, Revised March 2005) concluded that the VOC detections at E-20B do not appear to be indicative of leachate impacts, and the source of vinyl chloride has been attributed to landfill gas. The area surrounding E-20B is undergoing corrective action including landfill gas control and E-20B is monitored for natural attenuation parameters. As presented in the 22 March 2012 Groundwater Analysis for Community Monitor Progress Report #9 by Treadwell & Rollo, results for this sampling event indicate that well E-20B continues to show a decreasing trend for vinyl chloride indicating that groundwater quality is improving at E-20B.

¹ Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are standards that are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for drinking water quality. An MCL is the legal threshold limit on the amount of a substance that is allowed in public water systems under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

MEMO

Groundwater and Storm Water Analysis for Community Monitor Progress Report #13
 Altamont Landfill (ALRRF)
 Livermore, California
 Project: 750477406
 Page 3 of 4

Detection wells PC-1B and PC-1C are currently used to monitor for potential migration of VOCs down-gradient of E-20B. Wells PC-1B and PC-1C have not had any VOC detections since the start of monitoring in 2006, with the exception of those attributable to laboratory cross contamination.

1,1-dichloroethane was detected in the sample from corrective action program well E-23. 1,1-dichloroethane has been detected in samples from this well in the past, but had not been detected since March 2009. However, the detected concentration (0.23 µg/L) was estimated and is below the laboratory reporting limit of 1 µg/L.

Unsaturated Zone Inorganic and VOC Concentrations

During December 2013, inorganics and VOCs at VZM-A², and VD³ were similar to historical concentrations and appear to be stable, i.e. concentrations have not shown an increasing trend. In VD⁴, other than concentrations above historical ranges for acetone, 2-butanone, and tert-butyl alcohol, the concentrations of VOCs were consistent with historical results. Acetone is a common laboratory contaminant. 2-Butanone (also known as methyl ethyl ketone [MEK]) is not a common laboratory contaminant and has been historically detected in samples from VD². 2-Butanone is a commonly used solvent in paints and glues, and is also released to the air from car and truck exhausts. It also occurs as a natural product and is found in some fruits and vegetables in small amounts⁵. Tert-butyl alcohol is a degradation product of methyl-tert-butyl ether, a commonly used gasoline additive. Tert-butyl alcohol has also been historically detected in VD².

The VOC detections at VZM-A, VD, and VD², have been attributed to landfill gas. Concentrations of VOCs and inorganics in unsaturated zone monitoring points will be evaluated in subsequent monitoring reports for any potential increasing trends.

Leachate Inorganic and VOC Concentrations

Inorganic and VOC concentrations at leachate monitoring point LS and LS⁶ during December 2013 were similar to historical values.

² VZM-A is a monitoring location in the vadose zone (unsaturated zone below the landfill liner, and above the groundwater table).

³ VD is the monitoring location for the valley drain system beneath the clay liner at Unit 1. This drain system is designed to collect and drain groundwater that accumulates beneath the liner, or any liquids that seep below the liner at Unit 1.

⁴ VD² is the monitoring location for the subdrain beneath the engineered liner at Unit 2. This drain system is designed to collect and drain groundwater that accumulates beneath the liner, or any liquids that seep below the liner at Unit 2.

⁵ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Toxic Substances Portal – 2-Butanone. 25 October 2011. <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tf.asp?id=342&tid=60>

⁶ LS and LS² are leachate sumps, where leachate is collected at the bottom of landfill prior to being pumped to a storage and recirculation system.

MEMO

Groundwater and Storm Water Analysis for Community Monitor Progress Report #13
Altamont Landfill (ALRRF)
Livermore, California
Project: 750477406
Page 4 of 4

Sampling of Storm Water Retention Basins

In accordance with the 2009 WDR, surface water flows are sampled at the points where they cross the facility boundary during times when discharge from the storm water retention basins is occurring. For the 2013-2014 rainy season, there has been no surface water discharge from Basins A, B, and C to date. Therefore, no samples were collected during this monitoring period.

Recommendation

We recommend continuing review of groundwater and storm water data as it becomes available, and evaluating for trends in data, especially for groundwater monitoring wells where contaminants have previously been detected.

750477406.01 MP

Mitigation Monitoring Report

This annual report prepared by ALRRF tracks the facility's compliance with requirements of the Conditional Use Permit CUP-5512. It is a large table that shows the status of compliance for each CUP condition. In effect, it also serves as a status report on the permitting and development of Fill Area 2. The new information in the current report focuses on the Conservation Easement area, stating that:

- Wetlands Mitigation Plan implementation began in 2013
- Fencing of the alkali wetland located next to the mitigation wetland was completed in 2013.

Monitoring reports related to these new measures have not yet been finalized.

This report also notes two activities, linked to development of Fill Area 2, that are planned for 2014:

- Submittal of drainage and erosion control plans for Fill Area 2 to the County.
- Providing, for specific nearby residences, the option of a noise reduction retrofit.

MRF Fines Study Report

This report was required in connection with the ALRRF's request to use Material Recovery Facility (MRF) fines, produced at the Davis Street facilities, as alternative daily cover (ADC). The report summarizes findings from a year-long test of MRF fines, at several specified thicknesses, for their effectiveness as refuse cover. The test ran from December 17, 2012 through December 31, 2013. The report notes that no issues arose with respect to odor, decomposition in stockpiles (or the heat that would thus be produced), vectors either using the cover or penetrating it, or dust from blowing fines. In addition, the study found that a thickness of 12 inches is optimum for the use of these MRF fines as ADC.

The report states that early in the study, two loads of MRF fines were rejected by the LEA for high MSW content (recognizable discarded objects). The report also notes that the dry weather throughout the test year precluded a thorough evaluation of this material's ability to inhibit water penetration, or of its impacts on storm water quality. However the report does point out that MRF fines had been in use at the landfill for several years prior to the test, with no obvious impact on storm water quality.

The body of the report concludes by requesting approval to use MRF fines as ADC on an ongoing basis. The report was submitted to the LEA on January 22 of 2014; no response from the LEA has been reported to the Community Monitor.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK



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

CMC Agenda Item 6.4
www.esassoc.com

memorandum

date March 31, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 4/9/14 - Agenda Item 6.4- Final Version of Annual Report

The final version of the 2013 Annual Report is attached. No changes were requested by Committee members reviewing the draft. However, after issuing the draft we learned of minor violations issued in 2013 by two agencies: the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (DEH). The violations from DEH originated from the CUPA branch of the DEH; that is the office that administers hazardous material and hazardous waste regulations locally.

These violations were promptly addressed by the ALRRF, which also sent response letters to each agency. The BAAQMD violation has been formally cleared. The CUPA apparently has not indicated if it is satisfied with ALRRF's response. The violations are described, in general terms, by two new paragraphs in Section 2.3 of the Annual Report, page 2-2.

It is recommended that Committee members review the new language and adopt the final version of the 2013 Annual Report.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

ALRRF COMMUNITY MONITOR ANNUAL REPORT 2013

Prepared for
ALRRF Community Monitor
Committee

January 21, 2014



ALRRF COMMUNITY MONITOR ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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

D130276.00

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.

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.

Minor violations were received from two agencies other than the LEA. Both were promptly addressed. The first stems from a source test of the site's 3,000-gallon above-ground fuel tank in July of 2013. The tank had been repainted in a way that required an exemption from the air district, but the ALRRF did not obtain that exemption prior to the repainting. The problem was resolved by painting the tank again, using compliant materials. The violation was cleared in March of 2014.

The second violation resulted from a CUPA⁴ inspection of hazardous materials facilities and documentation at the ALRRF. This inspection required three days and examined many aspects of the facility's handling and storage of hazardous materials, including but not limited to hazardous wastes. Five violations, all classified as minor by the CUPA, were noted in the November 25 inspection report. For example, new and used oil tanks present in the LNG plant were not noted on the site map. In a response dated December 20, ALRRF staff provide documentation that all of the violations had been completely addressed.

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.

⁴ CUPA: Certified Unified Program Agency, i.e. the local agency responsible for inspections related to hazardous materials and hazardous waste handling and storage. In Alameda County this is the County Department of Environmental Health.

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.

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.



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 March 31, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 4/9/14 - Agenda Item 6.5- Use Permit PLN 2010-00041: Purview of Community Monitor Committee

For reference, a copy of the January 20, 2014 response from Waste Management to the Committee's questions is attached.

Kelly Runyon

Subject: FW: Question re Community Monitor & Committee purview

From: Nourot, Tianna [mailto:TNourot@wm.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 6:15 PM
To: Kelly Runyon; Netz II, Marcus
Cc: Erlandson, Judy; Lewis, Ken
Subject: RE: Question re Community Monitor & Committee purview

Hi Kelly,

In response to the questions in your memo, please see below:

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?
-
1. WM will have copies of plan documents and mitigation reports available for the CM's review at Altamont but does not feel CM responsibilities includes this scope of work and do not plan to reimburse the CM for time spent reviewing the documents.
 2. WM does not feel the CM responsibilities include review of permit applications/construction documents for the Recycling and Composting Facilities. Although, review of information related to the operation of the Recycling and Composting Facilities as it affects compliance with the landfill operation and landfill permits would be included (e.g. the Title V permit will be updated to include permit conditions related to the composting operation and the CM review would include those sections of the semi-annual Title V permit).
 3. During the monthly site visits, observations could be included to the extent the Recycling and Composting Facilities affects the landfill operations.
 4. As stated above, WM does not feel CM responsibilities include review of permit applications/construction documents but does include review of information related to the operation of the Recycling and Composting Facilities as it affects compliance with the landfill operation and landfill permits.

WM would like to maintain an open line of communication and observation in relation to the future Recycling and Composting Facilities but keep the scope within the parameters outlined in the CUP C-5512 and focus on any activities that affect compliance with landfill operations and landfill permits. If there are any further questions, Ken, Marcus, and I would be happy to meet to discuss.

Thank you,
 Tianna