



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, July 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 April 9)
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 **2013 Annual Report (ESA)**
 - 6.4 **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 **October 8, 2014** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of April 9, 2014
- Reports from ESA

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

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

The Community Monitor Committee Agenda and Agenda Reports are prepared by City staff and are available for public review on the Thursday prior to the Community Monitor Committee meeting at the Maintenance Service Center, located at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore. The Community Monitor Committee Agenda is available for public review at the Maintenance Service Center, 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore, and on the Community Monitor Committee web site, <http://www.altamontcmc.org>.

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

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

Community Monitor Committee Roles and Responsibilities

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

Community Monitor Committee's Responsibilities

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

- A. Interviewing, retaining, supervising, overseeing the payment of, and terminating the contract with the Community Monitor;
- B. Reviewing all reports and written information prepared by the Community Monitor; and
- C. Conferring with the Community Monitor and participating in the Five Year Compliance Reviews (next due in 2015) and the Mid-Capacity Compliance Review (due when the new cell is constructed and capacity is close to 50%, unlikely to occur before 2028) (Condition number 6 of Exhibit A of the Agreement).

Community Monitor's Responsibilities

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

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

Waste Management of Alameda County's Responsibilities

Per the settlement agreement, Waste Management is responsible for:

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

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List of Acronyms

Below is a list of acronyms that may be used in discussion of waste disposal facilities. These have been posted on the CMC web site, together with a link to the CIWMB acronyms page:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEACentral/Acronyms/default.htm>.

Updates will be provided as needed. This list was last revised on 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

TTLT – 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 April 9, 2014*

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
Chairperson Turner called the meeting to order at 4:16 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Members Present:	Laureen Turner; Karla Brown; Donna Cabanne; David Tam; Adrian Sanchez, Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF)
Absent:	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, and Jamison Pfister (“JP”), Environmental Protection and Operations Manager at ALRRF, introduced themselves.

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

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 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 used the example

of chlorobenzene to explain 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.

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 stated that the regulatory limit for MTBE with regard to public health is 13 micrograms per liter, about four times the highest value found in the data thus far; and that the most recent data appears to be leveling off, not increasing.

Ms. Brown asked for the measurement accuracy of these concentrations. Mr. Runyon said that he would examine the lab reports to respond to this question. Ms. Brown asked if data from the latter part of 2013 could be added to these graphs, and Mr. Runyon stated that he now has the data and will do so.

Ms. Turner asked why this review of data is within the purview of the Committee. Mr. Runyon explained that the Committee, through the Community Monitor, has as its scope the review of all environmental data that is reported to regulatory agencies. A brief discussion among Committee members about the types of materials that can be brought to the landfill, and their potential for harm, followed.

6.2 Review of Reports From Community Monitor (ESA)

Mr. Runyon pointed out several occurrences from the first quarter of 2014. He noted that the problem with copper-containing wastes that were delivered in June 2013 has been resolved by taking samples and subsequently removing 134 cubic yards of material, which were moved to a hazardous waste facility for disposal. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control oversaw this effort. Mr. Sanchez stated that the area is now receiving fill. Ms. Cabanne asked about the size of the testing grid; Mr. Sanchez said that he could find that out. Ms. Brown asked why copper was a concern, and Mr. Runyon replied that it is a toxic substance at fairly low concentrations. She also asked if Waste Management follows up with the generator in these types of incidents. Mr. Sanchez replied that the regulatory agencies hold the generator responsible for the incident, and the generator bears the cost to correct the situation. Ms. Cabanne asked what is being done to prevent this type of situation from recurring. Mr. Pfister described the profiling process, including the spot-checks that happen on site, which customers are aware of. Ms. Cabanne reiterated her concern about hazardous materials being brought, with or without the knowledge of the generator.

Continuing the discussion of monthly activities, Mr. Runyon described the very thorough inspection conducted by the LEA in February, and the recent use of

processed green material on outside slopes to promote plant growth. He also related that the Fill Area 2 excavation appears to be nearly complete.

Ms. Cabanne expressed some concern about the mention, in the March report, about possible future efforts at seagull deterrence that would involve displaying dead gulls. Mr. Pfister provided some details about how this would work if the landfill obtains permission to use this approach. No formal application to do so has been made. Mr. Sanchez also noted that the Regional Water Board had expressed concern about the heavy gull presence at the site.

In discussion of the monthly tonnage data, Mr. Tam asked to see data showing the tonnage increase when Fremont MSW began to be delivered to the ALRRF.

Mr. Tam asked if Waste Management had noted any mountain lions, coyotes, or San Joaquin Kit Fox on the landfill property. Mr. Sanchez replied that in his time at the site (approximately one year) the only predators that he had been aware of at the site were hawks and other raptors.

6.3 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF

Mr. Runyon began with the semiannual "Title V" Air Quality report, noting that all recent compliance test results were now available and all devices passed. The gas well system was performing normally. Surface emissions monitoring (for escaping landfill gas) was performed as required, and emissions were repaired satisfactorily where found. Ms. Turner asked if there is a regulatory limit on the number of emission points allowed, and Mr. Runyon replied that there is not. Gas consumption records for the control devices were graphed, and Mr. Runyon interpreted the graphs, pointing out that there had been extended maintenance on the LNG plant in June 2013, which was compensated for by running the large flare at higher volume. He also pointed out that the gas-consuming equipment now has enough capacity to extract all available gas from the landfill on a daily basis.

Regarding the semiannual groundwater report, Mr. Runyon reported that most monitoring results were typical for the site, but Valley Drain 2 exhibited higher-than-usual readings for several substances. These will be tracked carefully in subsequent reviews.

For the Mitigation Monitoring Report, Mr. Runyon pointed out that the Use Permit requirements that relate to the construction of Fill Area 2 are being fulfilled as required. Mr. Tam noted that within this agenda item, the shift in topics became confusing at this point. Mr. Runyon agreed to annotate the separate topics more clearly in the future.

In reviewing the MRF Fines Study Report, Mr. Runyon pointed out that the report was clear and complete but due to the drought, it was limited in its findings about rain water penetration of MRF fines cover. He also stated that the LEA, and CalRecycle, are reviewing the report, and they had not yet

formally accepted the report or its recommendations. Ms. Cabanne asked for an update on the status of this report at the next Committee meeting.

6.4 2013 Annual Report

Mr. Runyon noted that he had recently received information about minor violations, occurring in 2013, that had not been documented in the Annual Report. He described these violations and provided additional language for the Annual Report. Mr. Sanchez noted that the violations were fully addressed; Mr. Runyon agreed that the response from Waste Management addressed all points in the violations noted by the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), but there was no reply yet from the CUPA accepting Waste Management's response. The Air District violation had been addressed by Waste Management and cleared by the Air District.

Ms. Cabanne noted that in the Annual Report, it would be helpful to note that the high copper content issue was cleared; Mr. Runyon agreed to note that in a footnote where the topic is discussed.

Ms. Brown moved acceptance of the report (with the added footnote), and Ms. Cabanne seconded the motion. It passed 4-0.

6.5 Use Permit PLN 2010-00041: Purview of Community Monitor Committee

Mr. Runyon indicated the January 21, 2014 email from Tianna Nourot, outlining Waste Management's position regarding this topic. Ms. Erlandson described her meeting with the City of Livermore Deputy City Attorney, who reviewed the Settlement Agreement and is of the opinion that the broad definitions of the Community Monitor's and the Committee's roles do not exclude the new use permit from the purview of the Committee or the Community Monitor. She also checked the response from Waste Management and did not see a specific reference to the Settlement Agreement that would exclude the new Use Permit from purview.

Ms. Cabanne suggested that the Community Monitor should directly monitor the future composting and MRF operations when they are in place. She also asked when the operations might begin. Mr. Sanchez stated that he does not have enough information to provide a projected date at this time. Mr. Pfister indicated that completion of filling on Fill Area 1 would need to happen first.

Committee members also discussed the Community Monitor's operating budget, expressing some concern that it may not be adequate when these new operations and/or Fill Area 2 come on line. Mr. Runyon stated that for the current contract, the proposed budget was based on an assumed high-effort year, and that should cover added costs that may arise when any of the anticipated operations begin.

6.6 Stipend for Committee Members

Ms. Brown reported that the mini-grant application was not submitted and the deadline has passed for this year. Mr. Tam reported that he has inquired about using funds from the County Environmental Health budget, but first the County HHW fee needs to be approved, which is not a sure thing at this time. Regarding the Rose Foundation, staff there have been receptive. He also reported that their application process is quarterly, with the next submittal deadline being May 1. Ms. Brown agreed to work with Mr. Tam on that application.

7. Agenda Building

Items noted: Update re Stipend issue.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:47 p.m. The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday, July 9 at 4:00 p.m.** at the Livermore Maintenance Services Division at 3500 Robertson Park Road.

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550 Kearny Street
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415.896.5900 phone
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memorandum

date June 24, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 7/9/14 - 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 April 9, 2014, in discussion of the groundwater monitoring results for MTBE in wells E-05, E-07 and E-20B, Ms. Brown asked about the accuracy of the concentration measurements. The following explanation is offered.

For data involving very low concentrations (parts per billion), the complexity of the procedures and of the measuring instruments makes a simple statement like “accuracy is within 10 percent” or “plus or minus 20 parts per billion” impossible. To understand why this is so, it is helpful to try to visualize one part per billion. For example, to increase the distance from Livermore to Gilroy by one part per billion, the added distance is the thickness of a human hair.

Most of the MTBE data are given as a value plus a reference note like “0.43 A”. In this case the “A” means that the number is above the Minimum Detection Limit¹ derived by the laboratory, for this method and this equipment, but below the Reporting Limit². So, the equipment is measuring concentrations that are below its most accurate range but still quantifiable. This is like using a ruler that measures to the nearest 1/8 inch, to estimate the width of a pencil lead. The lab analyst has to use judgment in interpreting the results. And that judgment is driven by several factors, including the analyst’s experience with the chemicals and the instruments (and software) that they are using, as well as the clarity of the result itself.

For the MTBE tests that we review, the reporting limit is 5.0 ppb. This implies that the lab can distinguish between 5.0 and 5.1 ppb with good confidence. So, if the reported concentration is 0.43 ppb, can we be sure that the actual concentration is below 5 ppb? Yes. How sure can we be that the actual concentration is below 1.0 ppb? Pretty sure. Below 0.5? Not as sure, but it’s likely. Below 0.45? The uncertainty increases as we try to be more accurate.

The results reported for MTBE in well E-20B for the past three years are: 0.39, 0.40, 0.50, 0.46, 0.37, and 0.43 ppb. It appears that even at these very low concentrations, the lab can obtain results in enough detail to yield two-digit values that will be useful. Based on that observation,

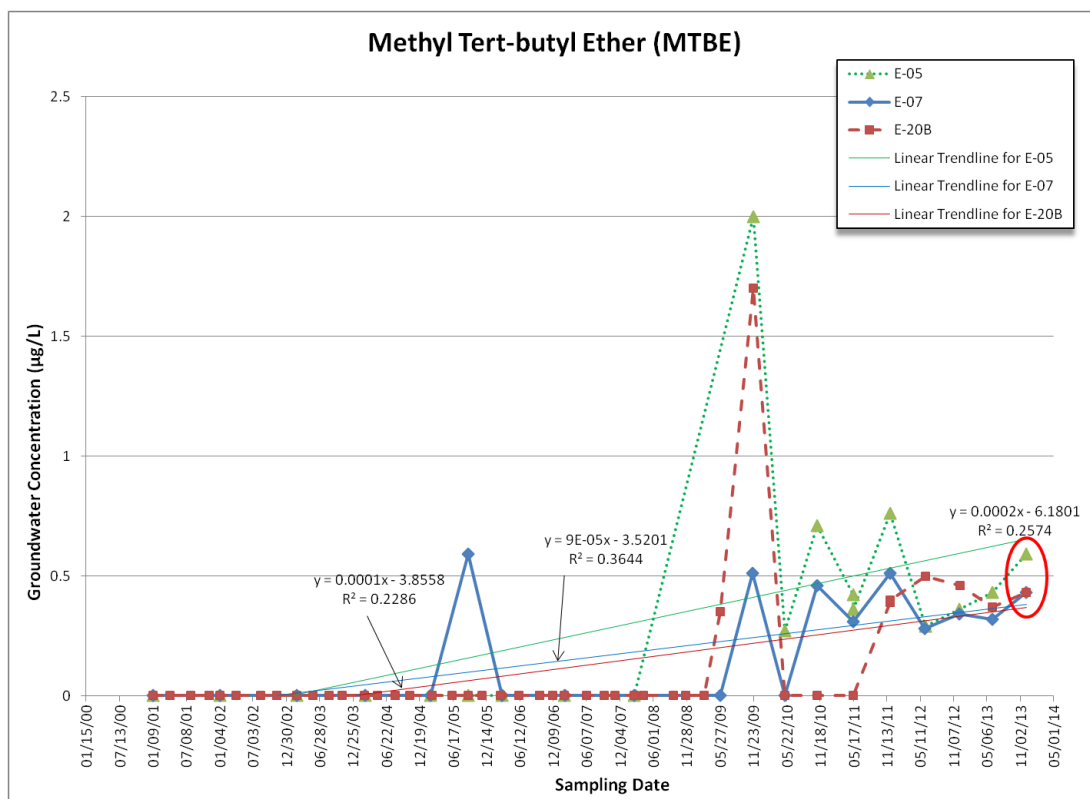
¹ Minimum Detection Limit: The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99-percent confidence that the concentration is greater than zero. It is derived by the laboratory under ideal conditions (no interfering compounds).

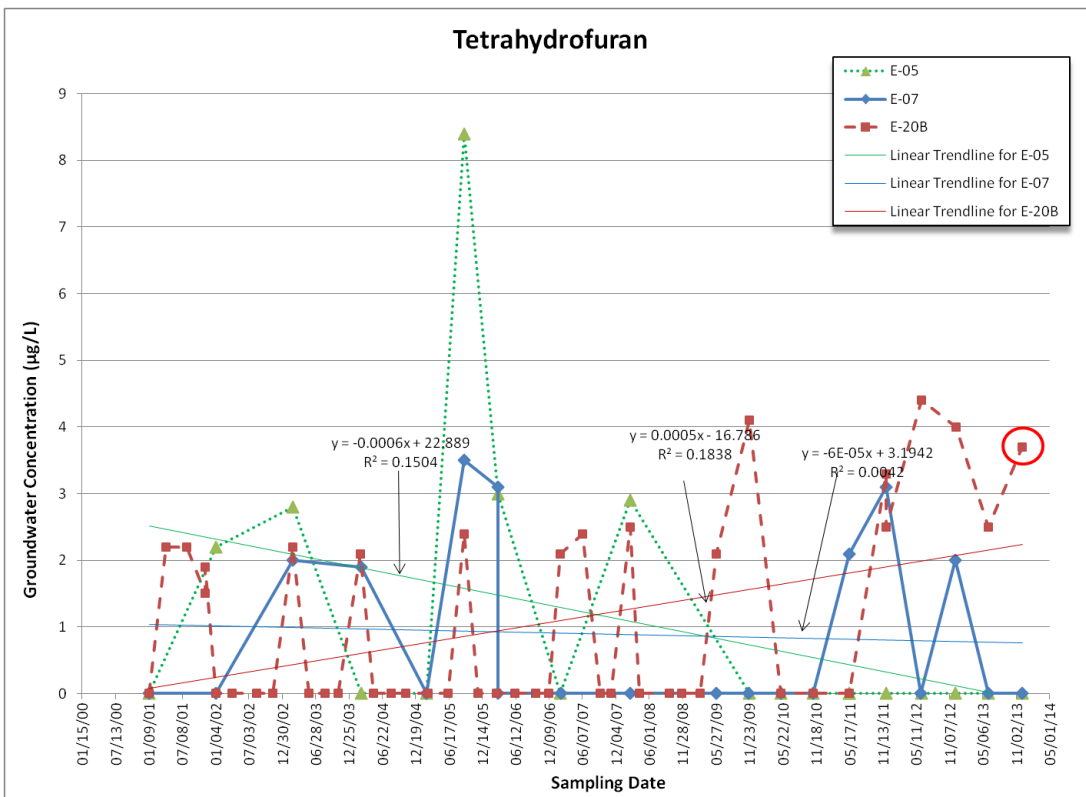
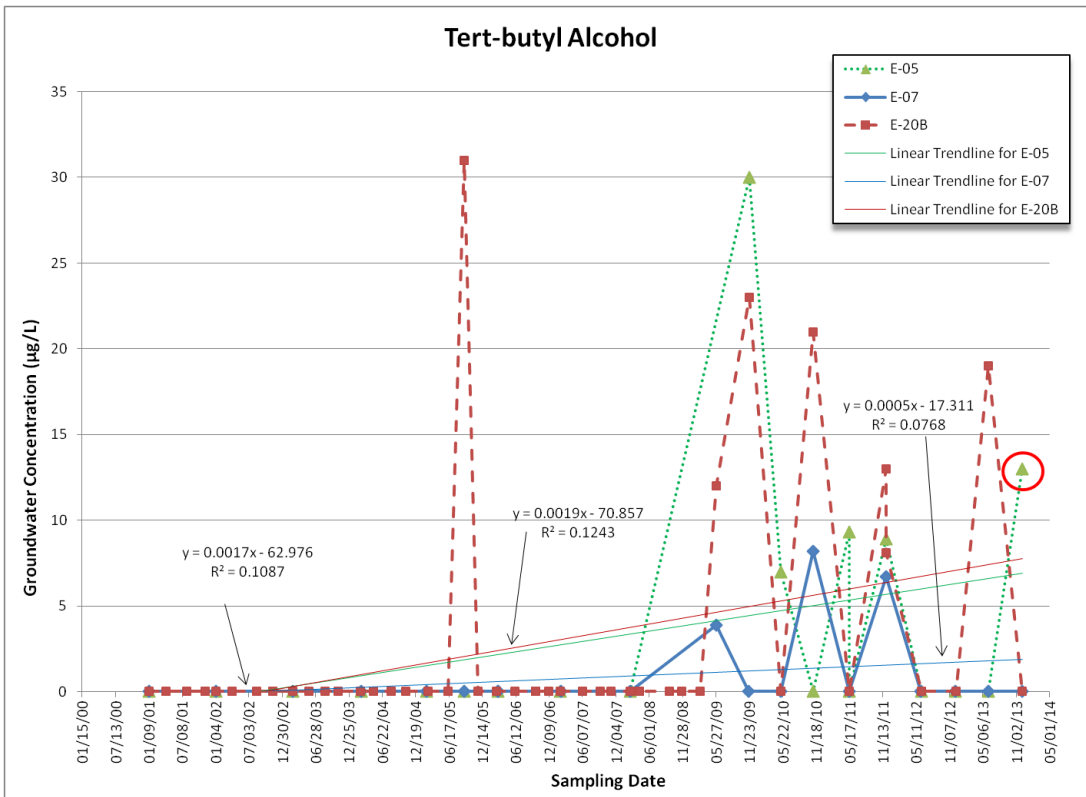
² Reporting Limit: A minimum concentration, usually set by the laboratory or by the regulatory agency, above which the concentration found by the analytical method may be considered reliable. In general this is higher than the Minimum Detection Limit, and it has factors of safety built in to account for possible interferences and uncertainties.

and the credibility of the lab (which is good), we assume that the actual values in this range are very likely to be within margin of error that has a range of 0.1 ppb. So, we have good confidence that when a value is reported as 0.43 ppb, the actual concentration is somewhere between 0.38 and 0.48 ppb.

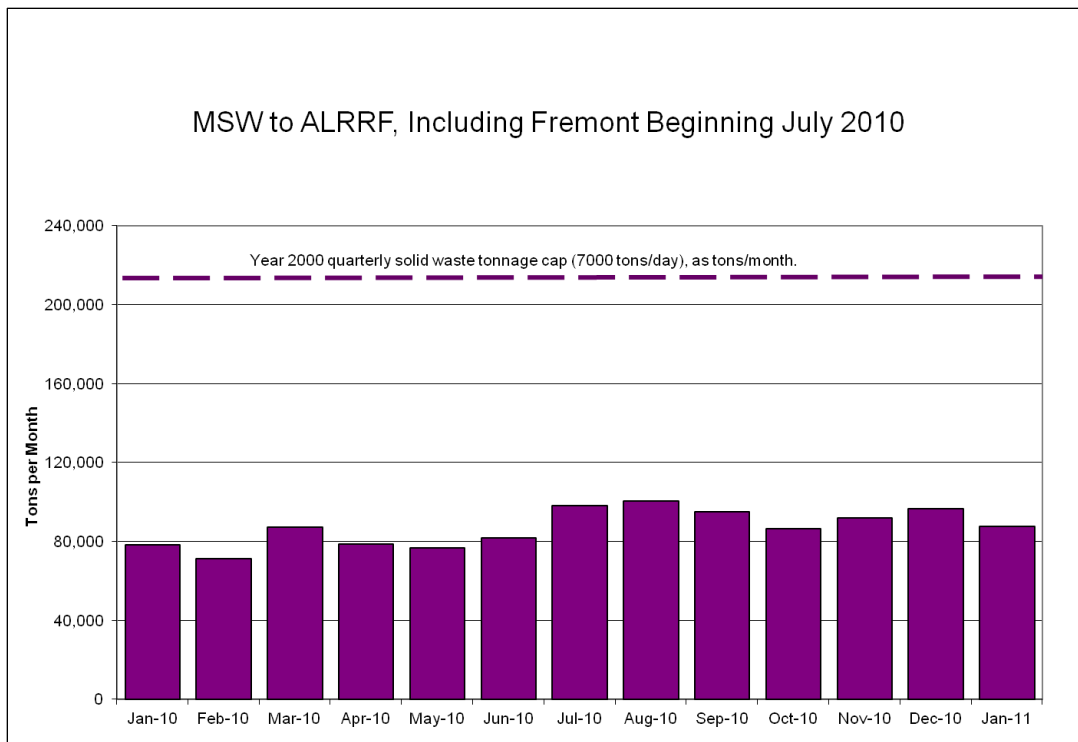
The Groundwater Monitoring Reports do not include a discussion of measurement accuracy from the analytical lab. We recently requested this documentation and will provide it to the Committee if it is available.

Additional Data. Ms. Brown also asked if data from the latter part of 2013 could be added to the graphs. The updated graphs are shown below. The data show a mix of increasing and decreasing (or non-detected) concentrations. Increases are indicated with red circles. Where they occurred, increases were less than the previous maximum.





Monthly Tonnage Data. In discussion of the monthly tonnage data, Mr. Tam asked to see data showing the tonnage increase when Fremont MSW began to be delivered to the ALRRF. The graph below shows the effect of approximately 12,000 to 13,000 tons per month from the Fremont Recycling and Transfer Station facility, when the facility began to transfer to the ALRRF in July 2010. Thus far in 2014 the tonnages have been in the range of 15,000 to 17,000 tons per month.



MRF Fines. In discussion of the MRF fines study report, Ms. Cabanne asked for an update on the status of the report's recommendation to continue to accept MRF fines for use as alternative daily cover. Currently, ALRRF staff have verbally advised us that the LEA has accepted that recommendation, but CalRecycle has not yet concurred.



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memorandum

date June 24, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 7/9/14 - Agenda Item 6.2- Reports from Community Monitor

Attached are our inspection reports for April through June of 2014.

The April inspection was announced and took place during off-hours (after 4 PM) on April 30.

The May inspection was announced and took place on May 28.

The June inspection was unannounced and took place with the LEA on June 11.

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 June 11.

In preparing these reports, issues that cause concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the monthly inspection reports. Windblown litter continues to be an ongoing issue, both within the landfill and along Altamont Pass Road.

During the June inspection, ALRRF staff provided information about the landfill's having received material, in February, which had been declared non-hazardous on its profile form but which the generator later determined was hazardous. The generator made this determination by reviewing the lab results in greater detail, and they reported it to the ALRRF in late May. The material was contaminated groundwater that contained dinoseb, an agricultural herbicide that has toxic effects and was banned in 1986 by the USEPA. This contaminated groundwater was delivered for solidification; it was in liquid form, not a Class 2 soil, so the profile information had not been reviewed by the Community Monitor team. After delivery it was mixed with solid material and placed for disposal in the Class 2 portion of the landfill.

ALRRF staff promptly informed the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) about the situation, provided them with the available data, and complied with the RWQCB direction to sample the solidification pit for dinoseb. None was found. No further action has been required by the regulatory agencies.

It appears that work to prepare Fill Area 2 for lining is nearly complete, and the contractor is clearing out boulders and completing the grading work. No liner material has been placed. Side slopes have been prepared for 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

April 2014

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for March 2014, received April 15, 2014

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	63,003.56
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	29,171.34
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,279.94</u>
	subtotal Disposed	93,454.84
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	182.73
2.2	MSW	90,519.50
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>2,128.79</u>
	subtotal Disposed	92,831.02
	Difference	-623.82 -0.67%
	<i>noted by ALRRF: 623.82 tons will be entered next month.</i>	
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	41.37
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	26,862.51
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	119,734.90
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	722.82
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	4,158.93
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	14,502.23
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	3,468.21
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	0.00

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

Site Inspection April 30, 2013, 3:30 to 5:30 PM

- Attended by K. Runyon. Escorted by J. Pfister. Announced; off-hours.
- Zero incoming transfer trailers during visit; one arrived at the very end of the visit.
- View from top of "lookout" hill, north of active area, shows that the site is well organized with dumping areas for specific materials delineated with K-rail.
- Solidification, C&D, and scrap metal areas appear normal.
- MRF fines test is complete and ALRRF is awaiting review by LEA and CalRecycle.
- Filling continues in low area formerly occupied by solidification basin. New basins are in service at top of entry road.
- Spreading of processed green material onto finished slopes has moved from upper south slope to upper west slope.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Numerous gulls on site, resting. Saw over a thousand at Dyer Rd. reservoir prior to arriving on site.
- Tippers, dozers and compactors, water truck, etc. not operating. Employees on break or changing shifts.
- Bird cannon operating, but screamers not being used. No refuse being received at this time of day. Bird cannon has no obvious effect on the birds.
- Litter on site continues to be an issue. With special crew no longer collecting, litter is returning to cleaned areas, on active area and to the south and east.
- On Altamont Pass Road, litter is noticeable west of the entrance but there is virtually none to the east.
- Truck wash water pond has 2 to 3 feet of water; no issues there.
- All landfill gas devices appear to be operating except both internal-combustion engines.
- Damaged lining of raw water pond is not yet repaired.

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

- Construction activity is focused on bottom of excavation and lower part of west side slope, removing material to reach the design grades.
- Constructed wetland area is shown below. It will receive stormwater from the west (discharge from Basin B and flow from surrounding hills) and hold it in new bermed area until new pond reaches a height set by outlet gate; then water will flow eastward to existing wetland. In the photo below, water enters at the left and flows out to the right.



This area has been contoured, and drainage structures are installed, but planting has not yet occurred.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- There are some tumbleweeds and litter in drop inlets, but this is not an issue due to lack of recent or potential rainfall.
- Basin A at low-normal elevation; base of discharge riser is exposed, but pond area appears normal. Basin B is far below its normal level. Basin C was not observed.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

May 2014

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for April 2014, received May 15, 2014

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	65,746.17
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	31,662.80
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,554.73</u>
	subtotal Disposed	98,963.70
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	398.86
2.2	MSW	96,695.80
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>2,492.36</u>
	subtotal Disposed	99,587.02
	Difference	<u>623.32</u> 0.63%
<i>noted by ALRRF: 0.50 tons will be entered next month</i>		
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	33.19
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	31,083.92
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	130,704.13
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	571.20
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	9,530.63
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	14,251.16
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	2,630.79
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	0.00

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

Site Inspection May 28, 2014, 11:30 AM to 1:00 PM

- Attended by K. Runyon. Escorted by Jamison Pfister. Announced.
- C&D / brush / solidification look normal, no issues.
MRF fines not being accepted as cover. No stockpiled MRF fines were seen.
- Filling is proceeding southward, with the public disposal area in a depressed area.
- One dozer, no compactors in use (on break); one tipper operating; water being used for dust control.
- The upper "Your Speed Is" sign for departing traffic is functioning as it should.
- Damaged pavement near the scale house and on the road between the scale house and Fill Area 1 has not yet been repaired. Road surface is rough but not likely to damage vehicles.
- Class 2 soils file review was taking place today as well. Nothing unusual was noted.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- All landfill gas consuming devices operating except the standby flare A-15.
- No new gas wells being installed at this time. This work typically occurs in mid-summer.
- Several hundred gulls loafing (resting) on an inactive part of Fill Area 1, west of the active area.
At Dyer Road Reservoir, some gulls seen flying but not as many as during most other visits.
- One litter collection worker picking up litter on Altamont Pass Road, west of the site entrance.
He was working in the right of way and behind fences where areas were easily accessible.
The area behind him was clean, but ahead of him was a substantial amount of litter, especially light, large film plastic ("Visqueen" sheet).
- Litter fences on site appeared fairly clean, perhaps because wind had changed direction.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

May 2014

Fill Area 2

- Observed and photo'd the northern extent of the north soil stockpile (which is receiving soil from excavation of Fill Area 2). Checked using GPS and site map; this pile is not encroaching on the Conservation Plan Area.
- Excavation work appears to be primarily the removal of very large boulders, and detail work near the bottom of the area. Soil from Fill Area 2 continues to be provided to Fill Area 1 for cover, as needed.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Basin A at low-normal elevation; base of discharge riser is exposed, but pond area appears normal. Basin B is far below its normal level, and the water is a green color, viewed from a distance. Probably algae. Basin C was not observed.
- Ditches and drains clear. Some weed growth in ditches lined with fabric. Not a concern at this time of year.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

June 2014

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for May 2014, received June 16, 2014

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>
Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	65,166.88
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	31,164.92
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,732.05</u>
	subtotal Disposed	98,063.85
Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	260.23
2.2	MSW	95,442.96
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>2,663.22</u>
	subtotal Disposed	98,366.41
	Difference	302.56 0.31%
Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	38.36
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	27,738.38
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	126,143.15
Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	687.72
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	9,273.24
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	13,534.97
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	908.82
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC Demonstration	818.79

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

Site Inspection June 11, 2014, 1:00 PM to 2:30 PM

- Attended by K. Runyon, with LEA (Wing Suen). Escorted by Jamison Pfister. Unannounced.
- Filling with tippers continues southward. Low area receiving public waste is being separated from the main active face (tippers). Tippers were being repositioned farther south as we arrived. This caused some confusion for us but the Operations Manager (Mike F.) explained.
- LEA cautioned ALRRF to cover refuse that had been exposed when tipper area was connected to public area. Ops Manager stated that he was planning to do that.
- Two dozers operating, pushing from tippers to the east, as fill continues south and east. No compactors operating but one operator may have been repositioning the tippers, using a small (D6) dozer.
- No MRF fines being stockpiled.
- Asbestos area had some material visible, awaiting cover soil, which was stockpiled nearby.
- The LEA noted two tires on the landfill surface that should be picked up for shredding. ALRRF staff agreed to do so.
- ALRRF staff and the LEA discussed a low area on the top deck (apparently due to differential settlement) that will need additional fill to prevent ponding.
- Unsafe driving by an incoming end-dump load (swerving into the outbound lane) was reported to the scale house and the driver was warned. Worn-out striping on the entry road may have been a factor, in my opinion.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- Primary landfill gas devices (LNG plant, flare A-16, turbines) appear to be operating but both internal combustion engines appear to be off.
- Solidification basins: A third basin had been recently constructed and was about to be put into service. This was to replace the usual "blue flag" basin (for material going to Class 2 disposal, not cover), which had been taken out of service for testing. See Special Occurrences Log section for more information.
- Bird cannon was in use, and screamers were being fired intermittently.
- Onsite litter continues to be an issue. No new or dramatic problems, but there has been a gradual increase in litter on Fill Area 1 and to the east (Fill Area 2 and beyond).

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

- Excavation and boulder removal continues. Side slopes are largely complete / ready for liner installation. The photo below shows their general appearance.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Basins A and B: same levels as previous month. Green color at Basin B not visible this time. Basin C not observed.
- Ditches and drains appear normal for this time of year.

Special Occurrences Log

- May 28 incident: a firm that had delivered liquid waste (extracted groundwater) for solidification, in February, provided a profile that was marked "non-hazardous" at that time. However, when that firm reviewed the sheet recently, they realized that the concentration of Dinoseb (an herbicide) exceeded regulatory limits and thus the liquid should have been disposed as a hazardous material. They contacted the ALRRF on May 28, and the ALRRF contacted the Regional Water Board to determine next steps. The Water Board required sampling of the soil at the bottom of the solidification basin. ALRRF built an additional basin, shut down the current one, and took samples, which were negative. No further action has been required.
- June 11 incident: In the early morning hours, a fully loaded transfer trailer backed onto a tipper while the tipper floor was raised. This caused the rear wheels of the tipper to drop into the gap where the floor normally rests, and the fully loaded trailer was stuck. Heavy equipment was needed to remove the trailer. The tipper was not damaged but was out of service during the incident. The source (Fremont TS) reported that the driver has been banned from the landfill.

Figure 6.2-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

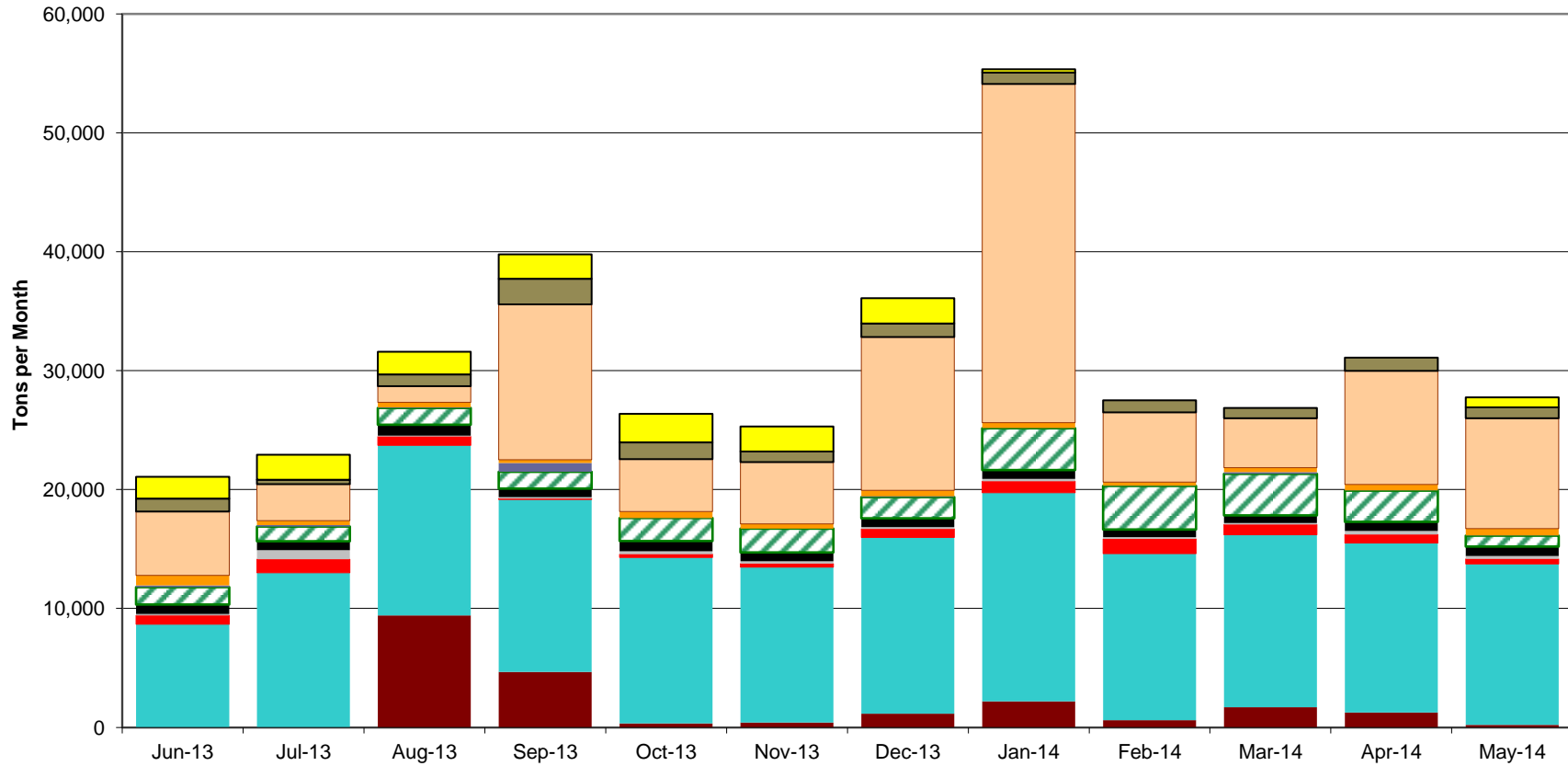
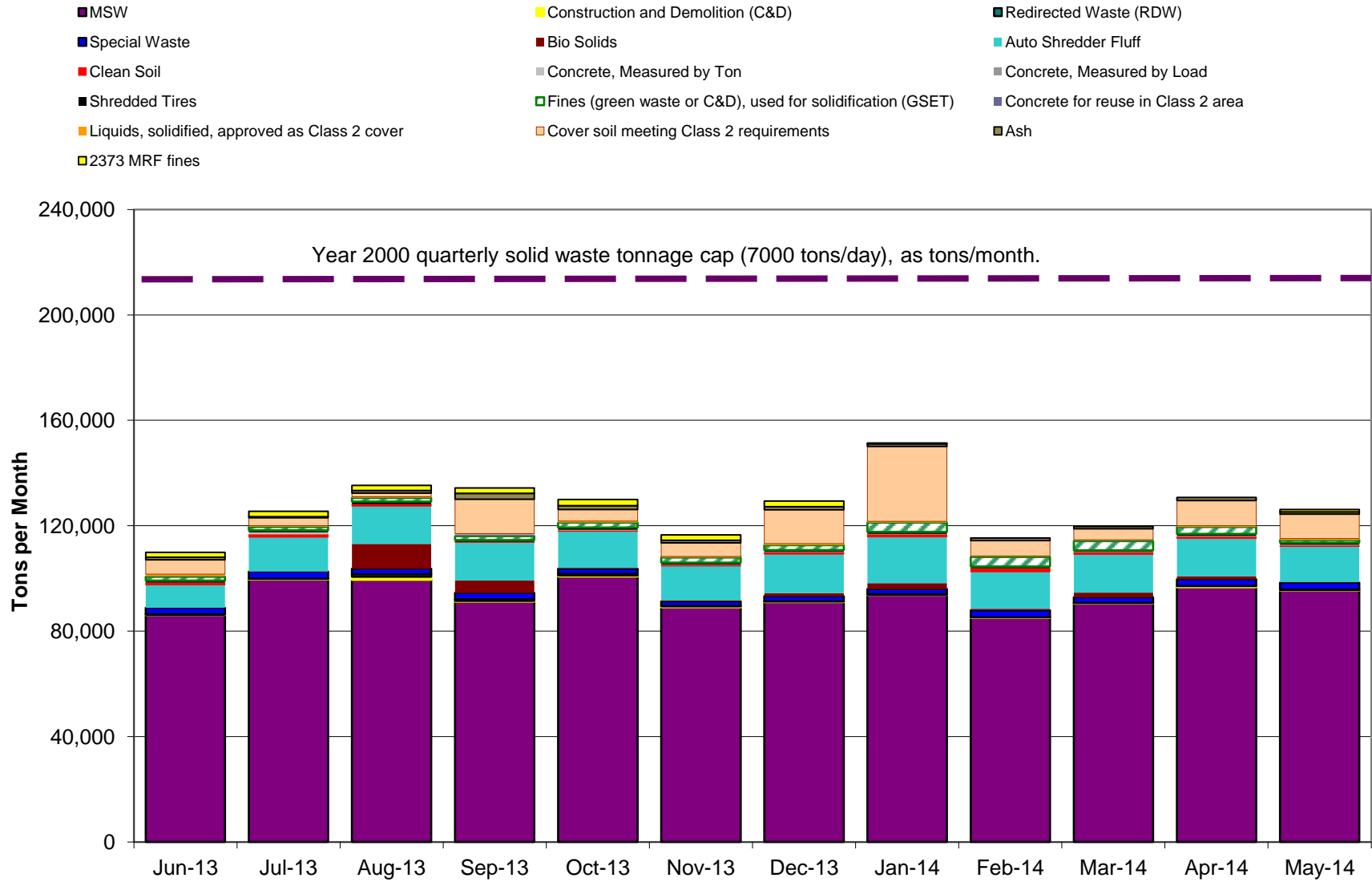


Figure 6.2-2 Monthly Volumes of Landfilled Materials





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CMC Agenda Item 6.3
www.esassoc.com

memorandum

date June 24, 2014
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 7/9/14 - Agenda Item 6.3 - 2013 Annual Report

This item is for information only; no action is needed.

In the April 9, 2014 Community Monitor Committee meeting, the 2013 Annual Report was approved with the condition that a footnote be added describing the outcome of the high copper content waste issue. The attached page shows the description of the issue, and the footnote, in the finalized 2013 Annual Report.

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.⁴

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

⁴ As of March 2014, guided by the results of sampling and testing, approximately 134 cubic yards of potentially contaminated material were removed and delivered to a hazardous waste landfill. The incident is considered closed, and landfilling of solid wastes has resumed in the affected area.



20 June 2014

Honorable Keith Carson, President
 Alameda County Board of Supervisors
 1221 Oak Street Suite 536, Oakland CA 94612

RECOMMEND: \$100 per diem stipends for Community Monitor Committee (CMC) overseeing the Altamont Landfill

Dear President Carson and Colleagues:

The Northern California Recycling Association (NCRA) recommends the County include \$2000 in this year’s proposed Environmental Health Department budget for the 5-person Community Monitor Committee overseeing the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF). The CMC meets quarterly in Livermore to review reports by an environmental professional who scrutinizes the terms of a 1999 lawsuit settlement, including tonnages and types of materials, and compliance with solid waste handling (enforced by the County Environmental Health Department) and by the regional air and water quality districts.

The CMC members represent ALARM, a Dyer Road neighborhood group, the city councils of Livermore and Pleasanton, the Sierra Club’s San Francisco Bay Chapter, and NCRA, which were the prevailing parties in a lawsuit, decided in their favor in 1998. It has met without pay since 2001; its operation will continue for at least another 25 years. In our judgment, the county should ensure continuity and adequate participation in its proceedings by compensation similar to members of the County Planning Commission, the Alameda County Waste Management Authority, and the County Transportation Commission.

The amicable 1999 settlement of the lawsuit against the over-large expansion of the Altamont Landfill has served county’s citizens, businesses, and institutions very well. The least-known mitigation included in that settlement agreement – much less visible than the annual grants by the 5-member Altamont Educational Advisory Board of approximately \$400,000 to schools for recycling education and job training which supplements the efforts of the Recycling Board, and less dramatic than the occasional large grants by the 4-member Altamont Open Space Committee for wildlife habitat acquisition in eastern Alameda County -- is that Waste Management pays for the independent professional engineer who reviews Altamont Landfill’s environmental compliance, and reports his findings quarterly in understandable form to the CMC and concerned public.

The approval on 28 May 2014 by StopWaste.org (with a bare minimum two-thirds majority necessary AND 5 noes or absences) of annual Household Hazardous Waste fee of \$9.55 per unit has brought to public awareness the importance of pollution prevention from such household hazardous wastes as paint, motor oil, batteries, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals well as increasing reuse, recycling, reduction, and composting of non-hazardous material discards. Both NCRA and the Sierra Club supported that fee when it encountered heavy opposition from apartment house owners. It is our surmise that because of the stringent regulation of the operations of what is the largest and best-regulated landfill in the western United States, the Altamont Landfill has fewer operating deficiencies than the other major northern Alameda County landfills.

Finally, the Community Monitor Committee’s regular meetings provide a forum for reporting to the affected communities and the communities supplying more over million tons of wastes each year to this landfill. Thus, the Community Monitor Committee’s work encourages the owners to maintain their good record.

For the protection of the environment, our citizens, and recycling and material-discard workers,

DAVID I. TAM (510-859-5195)
 NCRA Legislative Task Holder

Laura McKaughan, President
 NCRA Board of Directors

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