



COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE

Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement

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

www.altamontcmc.org

VOTING MEMBERS

Laureen Turner
City of Livermore

Jerry Pentin
City of Pleasanton

Donna Cabanne
Sierra Club

David Tam
Northern California
Recycling Association

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Jamison Pfister, P.E.
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 8, 2015**
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 14)
 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 **Update re Fill Area 2 Status (ESA verbal report)**
 - 6.2 **Reports from Community Monitor (ESA)**
 - 6.3 **Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF: Air Emissions Control, Groundwater Monitoring (ESA)**
 7. Agenda Building

This is an opportunity for the Community Monitor Committee Members to place items on future agendas.
 8. Adjournment

The next regular Community Monitor Committee meeting is tentatively scheduled to take place at 4:00 p.m. on **July 8, 2015** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.
- Informational Materials:
- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
 - List of Acronyms
 - Draft Minutes of January 14, 2015
 - 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

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 14, 2015*

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
Chairperson Turner called the meeting to order at 4:08 p.m.

2. Roll Call
Members Present: Laureen Turner; David Tam; Jerry Pentin; Jamison Pfister, Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF)

Absent: Donna Cabanne, Sierra Club (arrived 4:30 PM); Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement

Others: Marisa Gan, Livermore Recycling Specialist; Sarah Fockler, Waste Management

Staff: Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore Public Works Department; and Kelly Runyon, ESA, Community Monitor

3. Introductions
Sarah Fockler introduced herself as the environmental compliance manager for the ALRRF, replacing Jamison Pfister, who will continue working at the site, managing operations. Committee members and staff also introduced themselves.

4. Approval of Minutes
Mr. Tam had one correction for the minutes. With that correction, Mr. Tam moved approval, Mr. Pentin seconded, and the minutes were approved, as corrected, 3-0 with no abstentions.

5. Open Forum
There was no Open Forum discussion.

6. Matters for Consideration
 - 6.1 Responses to Committee Members' Questions: Well E-20B Update; Dinoseb material quantity.

In response to Ms. Cabanne's request to be kept apprised of further developments regarding well E-20B, Mr. Runyon read from a letter to the ALRRF from the Regional Water Board, dated October 10, stating that (a) the Regional Board staff has reservations regarding the ALRRF's assertion that groundwater impacts near E-20B are caused by landfill gas and not leachate; and (b) there remains the possibility that deeper aquifers near the landfill could be impacted, due to fractures in the rock that separated the shallowest aquifer from other water-bearing zones. Hence the Water Board will be requiring sampling from deeper wells, in the future.

At Committee Members' request, the complete letter has been appended to these minutes and added to the Committee web site.

Ms. Cabanne arrived at 4:30 PM.

Mr. Runyon also provided requested information on the quantity of material removed as part of the recent cleanup of potentially-dinoseb-bearing material: 384 tons of material were removed and incinerated. Ms. Cabanne expressed some surprise at the large quantity of material; Mr. Runyon explained that it had been deposited in such a way that it had mixed with a substantial amount of solid waste.

6.2 Review of Reports From Community Monitor (ESA)

Mr. Runyon presented information from site inspections in October through December of 2014, summarizing observations and tonnage data from that time period. Chairperson Turner asked if the windblown litter problem was improving. Mr. Runyon described some areas of improvement and some aspects of windblown litter that have not improved and require (and receive) continual attention. Mr. Pfister noted they added six casual laborers to pick up litter after a recent high wind event, and they are near their peak elevation for refuse placement, which subjects the working face to higher winds than in the past. The ALRRF expects the situation to improve when Fill Area 2 begins to be used. He also mentioned that the landfill and the CHP are actively enforcing the requirement that loads be covered when they arrive.

Mr. Runyon also mentioned bird control methods: the propane cannon, which is relatively ineffective and has not been in use during any recent inspections, and the small noise-making fireworks, which are more effective but were not in use during two of the last three inspections. He stated that there is room for improvement regarding bird deterrence, and other methods, including falconry and the displaying of dead birds to discourage other birds from remaining in the area.

Chairperson Turner asked if the bird situation is worse than in the recent past. Mr. Runyon replied that in general, no; but during the December site visit, on a foggy day after stormy weather, the number of birds on site seemed significantly greater than in other inspections. Mr. Pentin asked if the birds

present a health issue or a nuisance issue. Mr. Runyon responded that the birds present health risks (bird flu, and carrying wastes off site) and are a nuisance for operations, customers and neighbors. Mr. Pentin also asked if falconry clubs could be invited to deter birds from the site. Mr. Runyon responded that typically, landfill falconry is conducted by professionals, not clubs. Mr. Pfister added that he did not know of any falconry having been conducted at the site, by clubs or professionals; and he has been working on a depredation application (to display dead birds) and they now have permission to take up to 100 birds. The landfill is now considering the best way to safely cull those birds, but has not yet taken that step.

Mr. Runyon also described the effects of the December storms, including ponding and some damage to the gate of the asbestos area. He noted that erosion on the landfill was minimal, but a significant erosion problem did occur in the excavation for Fill Area 2.

Mr. Runyon also pointed out that minor discrepancies continue to occur occasionally in monthly tonnage totals, and he described the bar graphs that show monthly quantities of refuse and cover material being brought to the site. Mr. Tam asked if the tonnage of refuse had declined, compared to the previous year. Mr. Runyon responded that it remained about the same.

6.3 2014 Annual Report

Mr. Runyon took comments from Committee members on the draft Annual Report. Mr. Tam and Ms. Turner complimented him on the readability of the report. Ms. Cabanne asked about the status of the MRF fines study. Mr. Runyon reported that the study had concluded, MRF fines are being used routinely as an approved alternative daily cover, and the LEA continues to check the quality of the material, visually, from time to time.

Mr. Tam reported new information regarding Redwood Landfill: recently, the California Court of Appeal, First District, overturned the lower court's adverse decision, which had set aside the EIR for landfill expansion. He also stated that the latest decision is being appealed to the State Supreme Court. Mr. Runyon stated that he would correct the report.

Ms. Cabanne asked if the date for opening Fill Area 2 had changed. Mr. Pfister stated that the recent wet weather would require some repair to the excavation, and liner material is in the process of being ordered; June to July of 2015 is the target date for Fill Area 2 operations to begin. Ms. Cabanne mentioned the requirement for certain mitigations to occur prior to the use of Fill Area 2. Mr. Runyon noted that this year, the Annual Report provides a list of such mitigations, and he is expecting to see reports from the ALRRF documenting those mitigations, probably in time for the Committee's April meeting. Ms. Cabanne expressed particular concern about the requirement that noise controls be offered to neighboring residences.

Mr. Pentin made a motion that the Annual Report be accepted with the changes that had been discussed; Ms. Cabanne seconded that; and the Committee voted 4-0 in favor of the motion.

7. Agenda Building

No items were suggested.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:04 p.m. The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday, July 8 at 4:00 p.m.** at the Livermore Maintenance Services Center at 3500 Robertson Park Road.



ALTAMONT LANDFILL

OCT 13 2014

Received

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNORMATTHEW RODRIGUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

10 October 2014

Marcus Netz, District Manager
Waste Management of Alameda County
Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility
10840 Altamont Pass Road
Livermore, CA 94551

REVISED E-20B CORRECTION ACTION PLAN REVIEW, ALTAMONT LANDFILL AND RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY, ALAMEDA COUNTY

The Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (Site) is owned and operated by Waste Management of Alameda County (hereafter Discharger), and is regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order R5-2009-0055.

Central Valley Water Board staff (Board staff) reviewed the *Revised E-20B Correction Action Plan (Revised CAP)*, submitted by the Discharger for the Site. The *Revised CAP* asserts that the VOC impacts to groundwater observed in well E-20B are the result of landfill gas (LFG), and therefore corrective action should address LFG migration. Subsequently, the *Revised CAP* proposes to install two or three small diameter vertical LFG collection wells in Fill Area 1, Unit 1, west of E-20B to improve the effectiveness of the Site's LFG collection system. The Discharger states that the additional LFG wells should reestablish control of LFG migration along the western boundary of the Site, which was lost with the decommissioning of LFG extraction wells previously located in the area. According to the Discharger, prior to the decommissioning of these older LFG extraction wells, VOC concentrations in groundwater at E-20B were decreasing.

While the Discharger continues to assert that the VOC impacts to groundwater near E-20B are the result of LFG, and not leachate, Board staff has reservations regarding this conclusion. However, should VOC concentrations in groundwater near E-20B decrease after the proposed LFG extraction wells are operating, and no downgradient migration of VOCs in groundwater is observed, then Board staff may not require additional corrective action.

To better assess the nature and extent of VOC impacts to groundwater downgradient of E-20B, the *Revised CAP* also contains a proposal to install a groundwater monitoring well about 350 feet downgradient of well E-20B, and to begin quarterly sampling of both this new well and well E-20B. The new well will be installed with a 10 to 15 foot well screen placed across the first water bearing zone at a depth similar to that of well E-20B.

While the *Revised CAP* contains a proposal to install a new well and conduct quarterly sampling of select wells, the Discharger does not believe that sampling of the deeper bedrock zone wells adjacent to E-20B, wells MW-3B and MW-3C, is necessary to define the vertical extent of the release. To support this position, the Discharger refers to the results of a hydrogeologic study and Site conceptual model completed by Levine-Fricke and presented in the 2002 *Additional Hydrogeological and Geologic Investigation (Hydro-Assessment Report)*. The *Hydro-Assessment*

Report concludes that groundwater flow in the area is that of a classic recharge/discharge flow system, where groundwater flows from areas of recharge on hill tops and hill sides and then discharges to valley bottoms primarily through shallow fractured rock and alluvium. The *Hydro-Assessment Report* also states that fracture density decreases with depth as does groundwater flow as the hard rock formation beneath the Site become more competent.

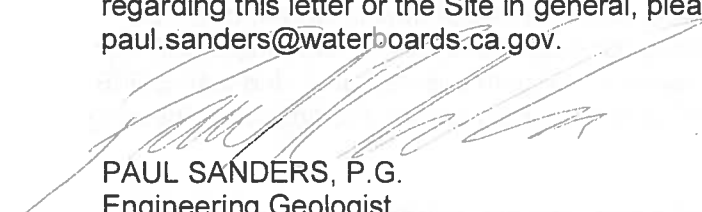
However, while fracture density decreases with depth, fractures were found to the total depth explored, as was groundwater. Also while hydraulic conductivity decreases with depth, flow in deeper zones was still recorded between low and moderate. These findings are typical of most fractured, none limestone, hard rock formations, and these results do not eliminate the possibility of groundwater flow within the more competent fractured rock beneath the Site. Therefore, sampling of select deep zone wells, to be addressed in a separate Water Board staff letter, will be required.

Additionally, in a 19 August 2014 telephone conversation with the Discharger, Board staff stated that we concurred with the location of the proposed groundwater monitoring well. However, we requested that the proposed well be installed as a well cluster, with well screen intervals placed in both shallow and deep groundwater zones to better define the extent of VOCs in groundwater.

A report documenting the installation of a groundwater monitoring well east/downgradient of well E-20B and additional LFG collection wells west of E-20B, as proposed in the *Revised CAP*, shall be submitted no later than **20 December 2014**. Additionally, with LFG extraction selected as the Discharger's method of corrective action for VOC impacts to groundwater at well E-20B, landfill gas extraction data including well construction details, vacuum, flow, volume, radius of influence estimates, and concentrations data shall be provided for the LFG collection wells located along the western boundary Fill Area 1. This data is to be presented in all subsequent monitoring reports as is a discussion regarding the effectiveness of all ongoing remedies efforts.

As described in the Executive Officer's letter of 26 September 2014, we are transitioning to a paperless office. Therefore, for all documents/reports, not uploaded to GeoTracker, are to be converted to a pdf document and emailed to centralvalleysacramento@waterboards.ca.gov. To ensure that your submittal is routed to the appropriate staff as quickly as possible, please include the following information in the body of the email: Attention Paul Sanders, Compliance unit, Title 27. In addition, please include the Discharger name, facility name, county, and CIWQS place ID in the body of the email (this information was provided to you in the 26 September 2014 letter). For documents uploaded to GeoTracker, staff must be notified when each document is uploaded.

If you have any questions about how to submit documents electronically, or any questions regarding this letter or the Site in general, please contact me at 916-464-4817 or via e-mail at paul.sanders@waterboards.ca.gov.



PAUL SANDERS, P.G.
Engineering Geologist
WDR Compliance and Enforcement Unit

cc: Wing Suen, Alameda County Environmental Health, Alameda
Tianna Nourot, Waste Management of Alameda County, Livermore
Guy Petrabor, Waste Management Inc, Livermore



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CMC Agenda Item 6.2
www.esassoc.com

memorandum

date March 25, 2015
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 4/8/15 - Agenda Item 6.2 - Reports from Community Monitor

Attached are our inspection reports for January and February of 2015.

The January inspection was announced and took place on January 5.

The February inspection was announced and took place on February 12.

The March inspection is scheduled for March 31 and will be reported on in the July Committee meeting.

During these inspections, all landfill operating areas were observed. Recent LEA inspection reports were reviewed on-line. The Special Occurrences Log will be reviewed on March 31.

In preparing these reports, issues that cause concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the monthly inspection reports. The current issues are erosion in the Fill Area 2 excavation from the December rains, and sedimentation in the mitigation wetland below Fill Area 2.

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 for each month. The trend for refuse tonnage continues to be flat, with some month-to-month variation.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

January 2015

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for December 2014, received January 15, 2015

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>	
Disposed, By Source Location			
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	64,593.08	
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	34,593.52	
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,075.94</u>	
	subtotal Disposed	100,262.54	
Disposed, By Source Type			
2.1	C&D	169.18	
2.2	MSW	98,284.30	
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>1,849.03</u>	
	subtotal Disposed	100,302.51	
	Difference, explained in notes on ALRRF report	39.97	0.04%
Other Major Categories			
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	25.64	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	28,812.06	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	129,140.21	
Materials of Interest			
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	693.77	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	9,212.38	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	12,020.04	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	281.04	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC	2,811.89	

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**January 2015****Site Visit**

Site Inspection January 5, 2015, 10:00 AM to 11:30 AM

- Attended by K. Runyon. Escorted by Jamison Pfister. Announced.
- Filling is occurring near the southern extent of the active area, in the Class 3 portion of the site. One dozer and one compactor operating currently. Two tippers available, no queuing or crowding of transfer trucks. The area for the general public, including local refuse collection trucks, is farther north, in the Class 2 portion of the property.
- Entry road is in fair to good condition, but many roadside lights are coated with mud and may not be effective.
C&D storage pile and plant debris pile are normal size. Solidification basins not
- At the entrance to the asbestos landfill, the gate that was damaged during the extreme wet weather in December has not been fully repaired; the north half of the gate assembly is lying nearby.
Prior to today's inspection, truck counts were taken at the entrance to the landfill, from 6:45 to 8:45 AM, to check compliance with the Conditional Use Permit. The maximum truck count was approximately 25 refuse trucks per hour and the permit limit is 50.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- The LNG plant, flare A-16, and turbines are operating. Both internal combustion engines appear to be off.
- Installation of landfill gas wells appears to be complete. Two new small wells were seen upslope of groundwater monitoring well A-16.
- ALRRF staff report that the analysis of methane from perimeter probe GP-20 indicates that this gas was not produced by the landfill; it probably was naturally occurring.
- The bird cannon was not operating, and bird-deterrent munitions were not in use.
- While driving on ALRRF lands east of the future Fill Area 2, windblown litter was visible in some low-lying areas and on the downwind slopes of hills, but more than half of the land surface in this area was not affected by litter.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**January 2015**Fill Area 2

- On the new access road, paving and guard rails are fully installed.
- All detention basins serving the Fill Area 2 excavation were holding water and were roughly half full.
- While approaching Fill Area 2 from the east, a significant erosion scar was seen near the north end of the west side of the excavation. It is shown below. This will require repair and possibly some redesign of slopes and ditches to prevent a recurrence. See image below.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- The rice-straw blankets on the outside slopes on the west side of the landfill are promoting the growth of grassy vegetation. This should reduce silt transport and resultant stormwater contamination.
- Seasonal stormwater control devices, such as straw wattle and ditch liners, remain in place and need only minor repair and cleanup.
- All three stormwater basins (A, B and C) continue to hold some water from the December rains, but none was discharging during this visit.
- The water level in Basin A has returned to its prior level, after dropping by 1 to 2 feet last fall. Groundwater monitoring well levels near Basin A did not show the same fluctuation in water level as Basin A itself.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report

February 2015

Reports Received

Monthly Tonnage Report for January 2015, received February 17, 2015

Tonnage Summary:		<u>tons</u>	
Disposed, By Source Location			
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	63,477.13	
1.2	Tons Disposed from City of San Francisco TS	32,734.82	
1.3	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	<u>1,578.04</u>	
	subtotal Disposed	97,789.99	
Disposed, By Source Type			
2.1	C&D	143.26	
2.2	MSW	94,952.55	
2.3	Special Wastes	<u>2,694.18</u>	
	subtotal Disposed	97,789.99	
	Difference	0.00	0.00%
Other Major Categories			
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	1,036.05	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	53,092.94	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	151,918.98	
Materials of Interest			
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	748.80	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	32,290.75	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	13,300.45	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	772.68	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC	2,074.72	

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**February 2015****Site Visit**

Site Inspection February 12, 2015, 12:30 PM to 2:30 PM

- Attended by K. Runyon. Escorted by Jamison Pfister and Sarah Fockler. Announced.
- Filling is occurring along east side in Class 2 area, with public unloading immediately alongside. Two dozers and one compactor operating. Transfer truck traffic very light at this time of day.
- Entry road is in fair to good condition. Some roadside lights remain muddy.
- C&D, plant debris, scrap metal and solidification areas all appear normal.
- Ditches and drains along the top of the east side of Fill Area 1 have been regraded to reduce ponding if wet weather occurs.

Observation of Environmental Controls

- The primary landfill gas devices (LNG plant, flare A-16, turbines) appear to be operating but both internal combustion engines appear to be off.
- The bird cannon was not operating and bird-scare munitions were not being used. A large but not unusual number of seagulls were on site; most were resting, not feeding or flying.
- Windblown litter on site appeared lighter than usual, but is still quite evident. Pockets of litter were also evident along Altamont Pass Road and in adjacent fields and fences, west of the site entrance.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Grassy vegetation continues to grow on outside slopes that were treated with mulch or rice straw matting.
- Stormwater basins A and B are at normal levels and are not discharging. Basin C was not checked.
- Stormwater basins associated with Fill Area 2 are all holding water; they appear to be 1/2 to 2/3 full.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report**February 2015**Fill Area 2

- Eroded area has been partially repaired, and berms and ditches have been installed upslope of the area to prevent a recurrence.
- Liner installation does not appear to have begun. Currently, no liner material is stored on site.
- The excavation and access road appear essentially the same as in January, except for the erosion repair mentioned above.
- The constructed wetland below Fill Area 2 was significantly affected by wet weather in the past few months. Sediment from the channel upslope of the wetland has been deposited, possibly to a depth of a foot or more near the inlet. In that channel, ALRRF has built a series of check dams with high-level culverts to act as spillways. This should cause sediment to drop out of the stormwater before reaching the wetland area, in the future. No vegetation has been planted in the wetland yet. See photo below, taken from the wetland inlet area.



- ALRRF staff (Pfister) report working directly with neighbors, as required, to determine if they will opt to have noise reduction measures installed in their residences.

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Figure 6.2-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

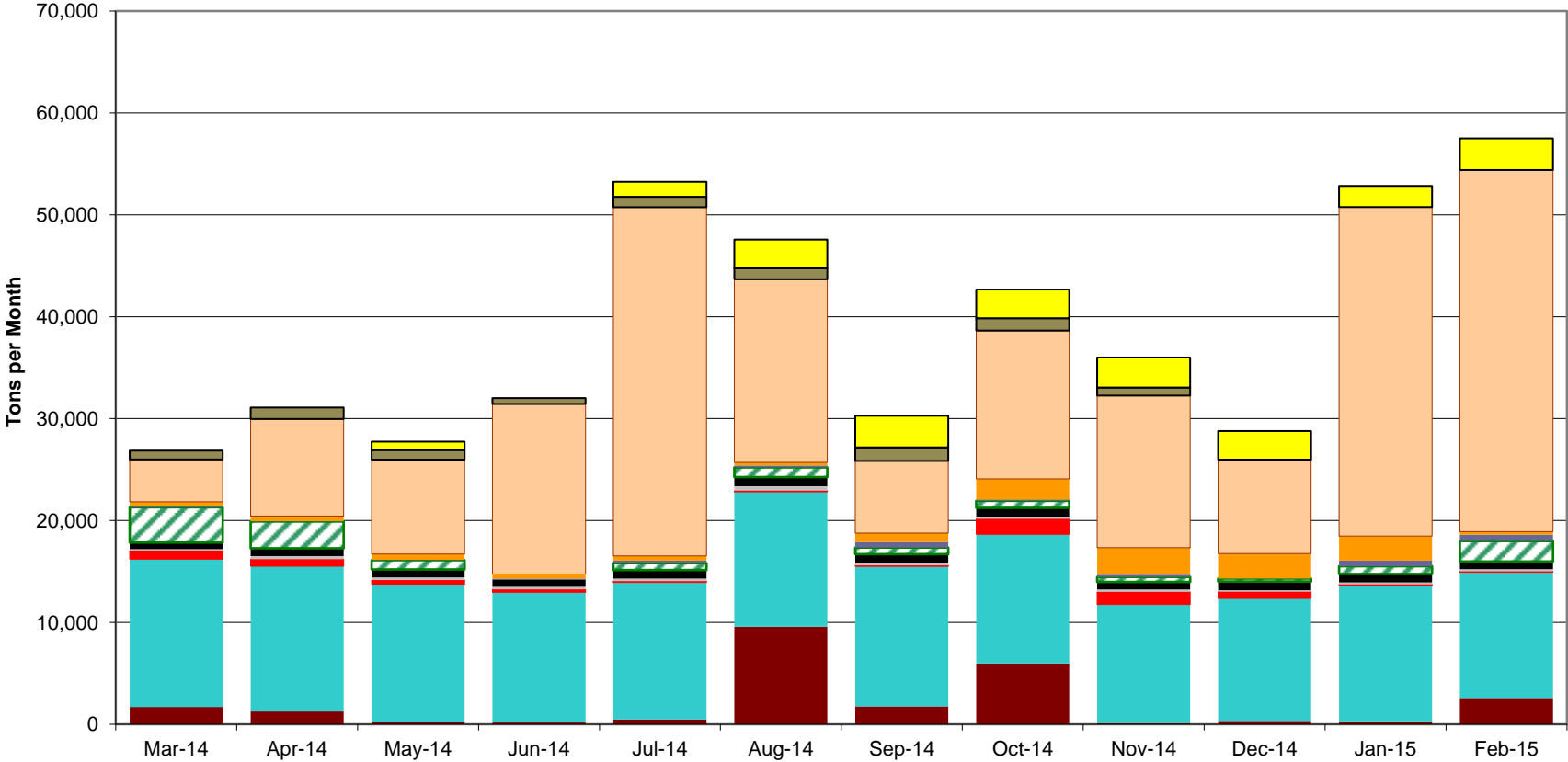
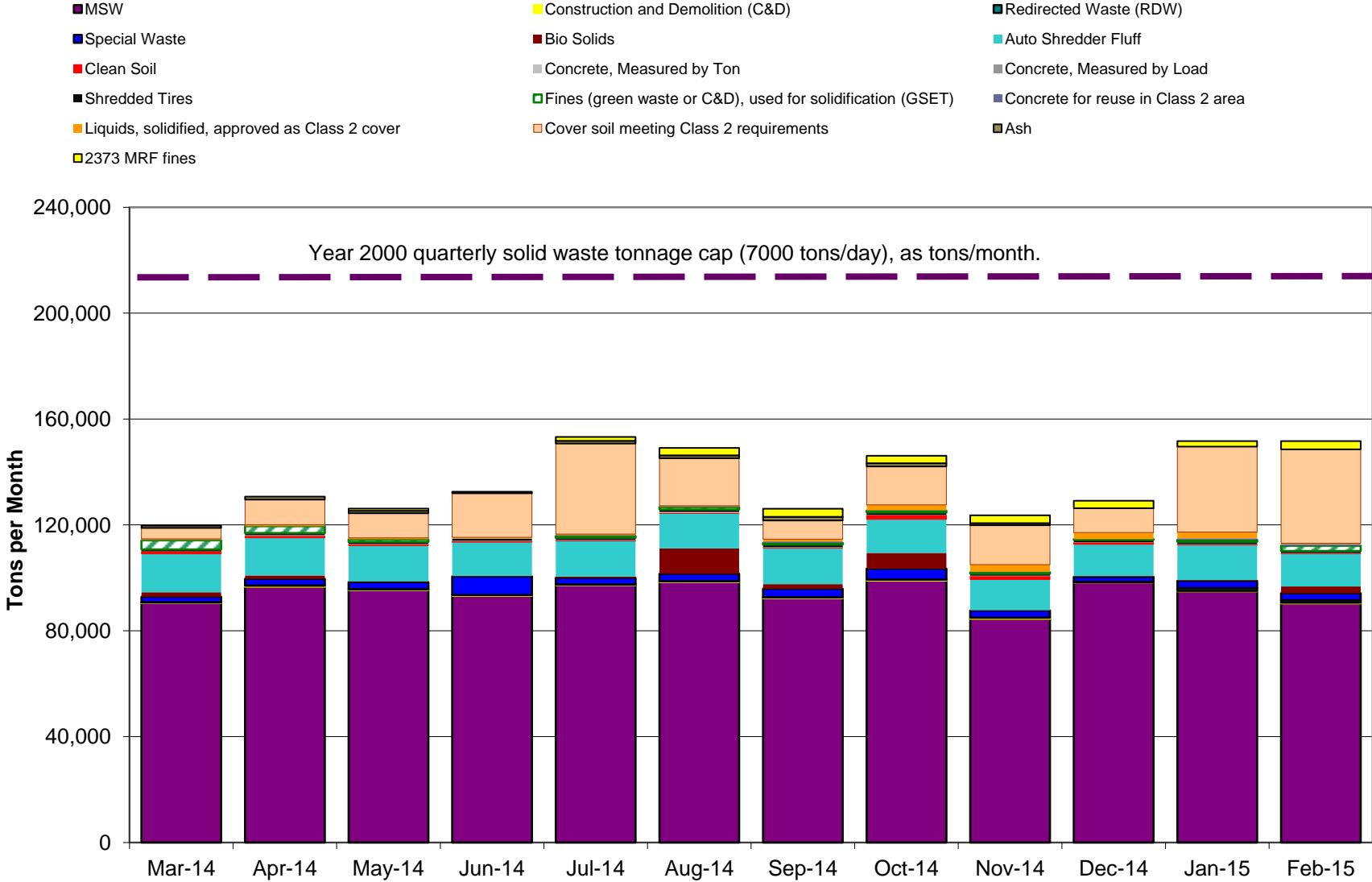


Figure 6.2-2 Monthly Volumes of Landfilled Materials





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memorandum

date March 25, 2015
to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee
from Kelly Runyon
subject CMC Meeting of 4/8/15 - Agenda Item 6.3 - Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF

Title V (Air Quality) Report, June 1, 2014 – November 30, 2014

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

Annual testing is required for six devices that consume landfill gas: Two internal-combustion engines, two turbines and two flares. The larger flare, A-16, is tested alone and in conjunction with operation of the LNG plant; this is, in effect, a test of the LNG plant emissions.

Between early February and late May, all six of these devices were tested. Five of them were previously reported as “passed”, but flare A-16 was tested too late in the reporting period for its results to be included in the previous report. It is now reported as being in full compliance.

Changes to Landfill Gas (LFG) Extraction Wells

During the time frame for this report, sixteen wells were decommissioned and sixteen new wells were installed. Well installation took place in the fall and was somewhat delayed, while in progress, due to wet weather in October. There may have been additional wells installed after the close of the current reporting period (November 30).

One well (639) had a high temperature reading during October, November and December. It was placed on the “HOV list”, which allows high temperature if other parameters are monitored and stay within limits.

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 quarter of 2014. In the second quarter, two exceedances were found during initial testing. These were repaired; the locations were rechecked at 10 and 30 days, as required, and the exceedances did not recur. In the third quarter, no exceedances were found.

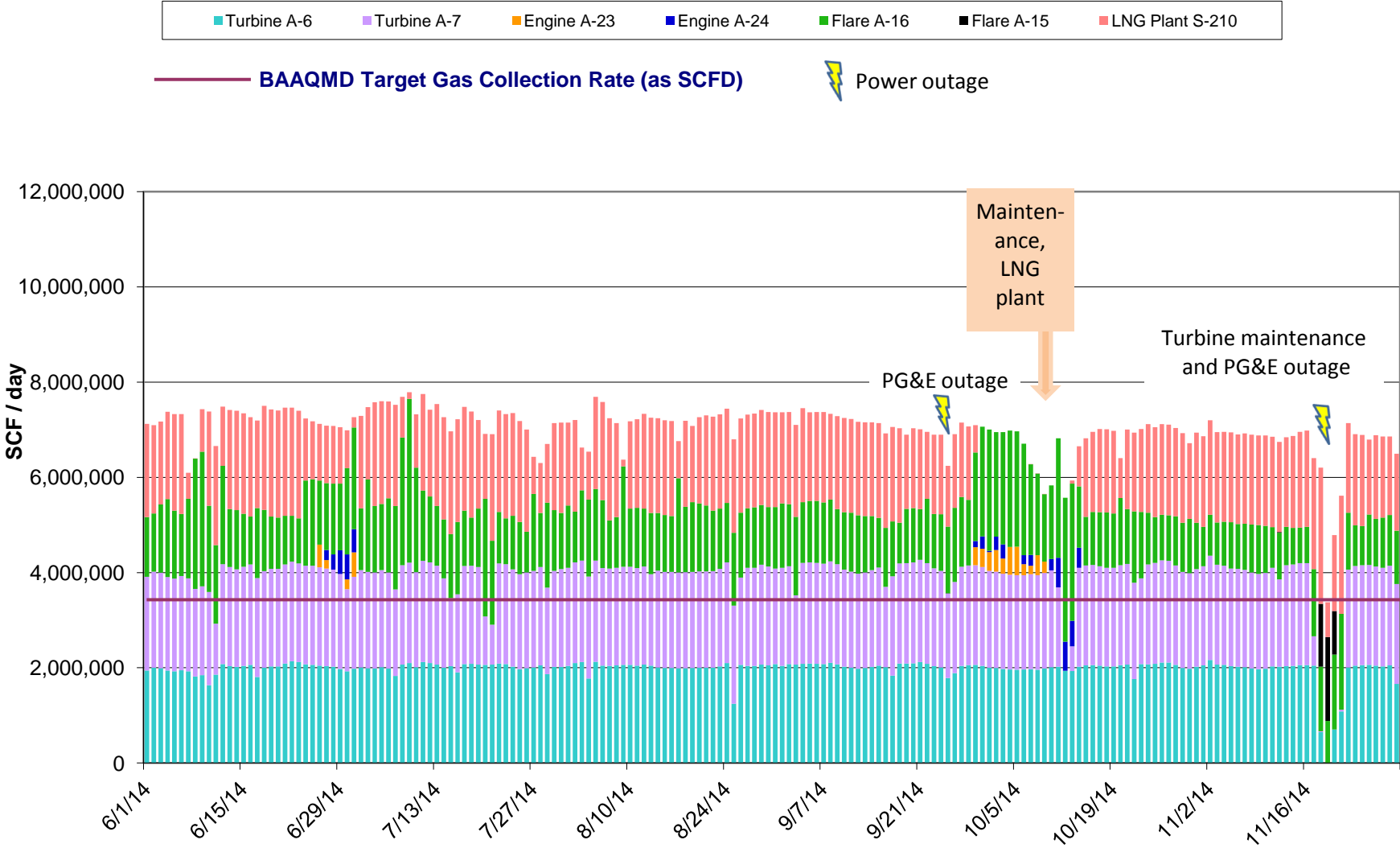
Performance of Control Devices

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, internal combustion (IC) engines and turbines). During this 6-month period, the LNG plant was generally reliable and was down for one two-week period for maintenance, as well as several shorter intervals to clear control-system faults. Limited gas supply continued to constrain gas consumption and energy production throughout the period. As a result, the IC engines were operated very infrequently.

Landfill Gas Perimeter Probes

In September 2014, quarterly sampling of the landfill gas perimeter probes that surround Fill Areas 1 and 2 found high readings in probes 1B (more than ½ mile east of the east edge of Fill Area 1) and 8C (near the southwest corner of Fill Area 1), exceeding the 5%-concentration regulatory limit. These high readings did not continue for an extended period of time. According to ALRRF staff, an analysis of the gas found that it was naturally occurring, not a landfill product.

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



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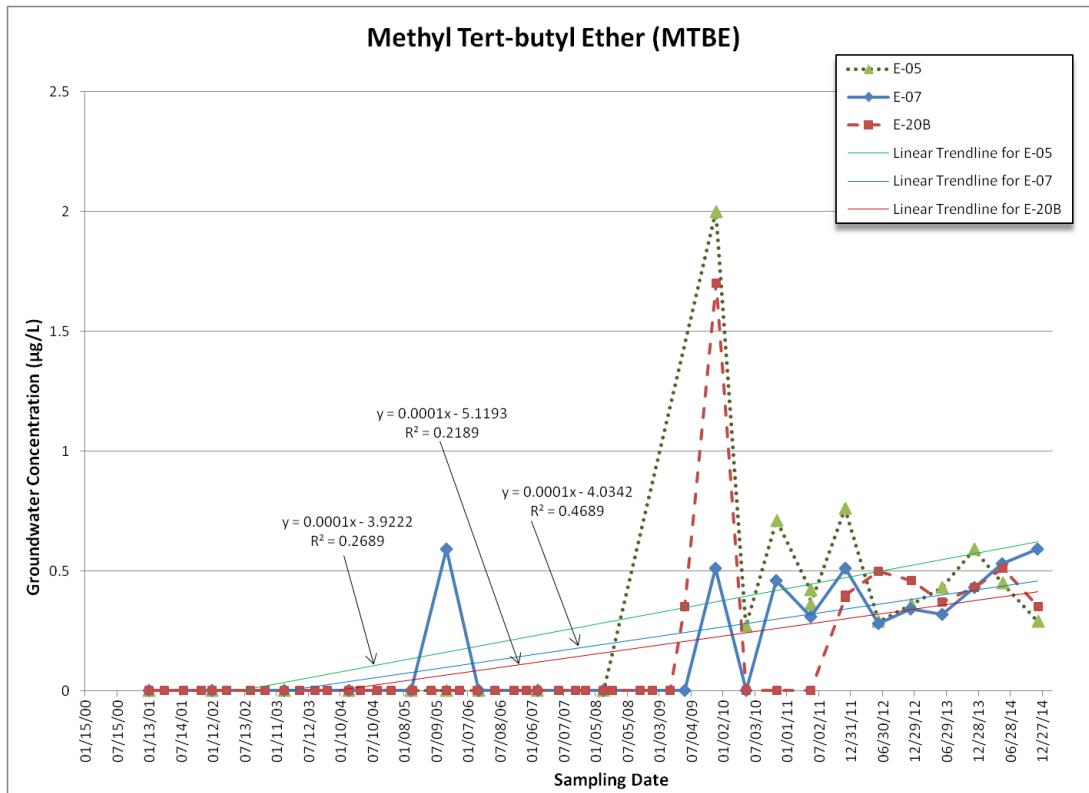
Second Semiannual 2014 Groundwater Monitoring Report

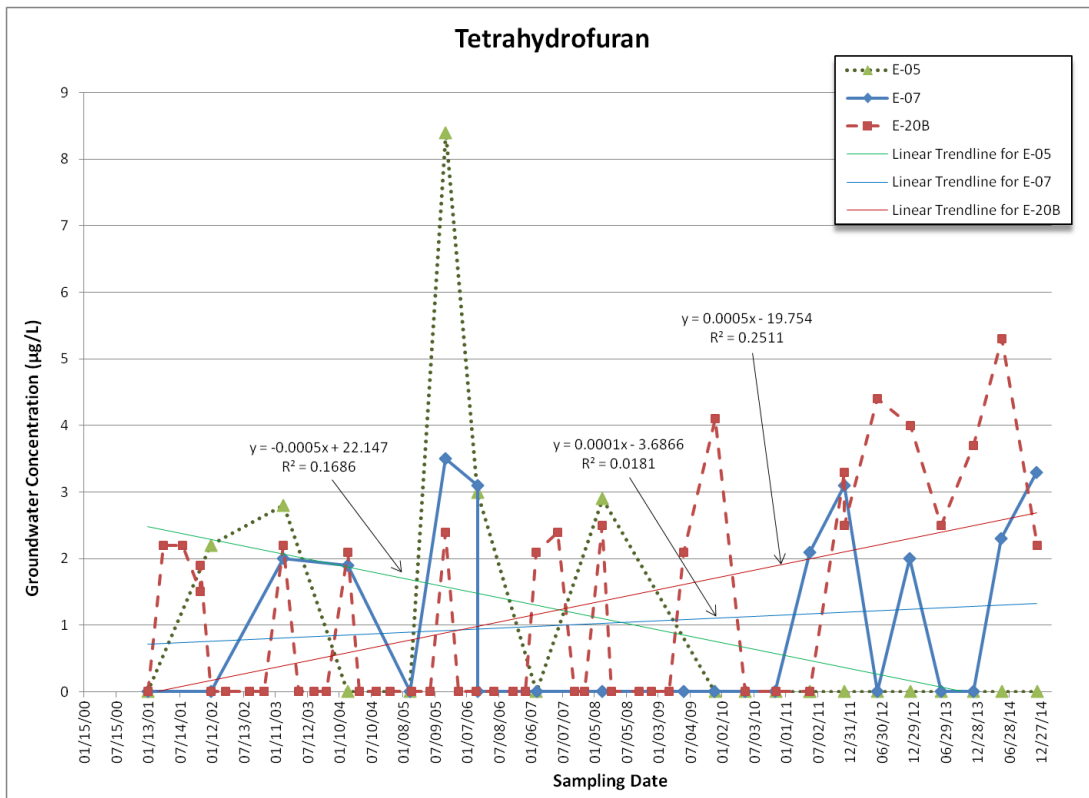
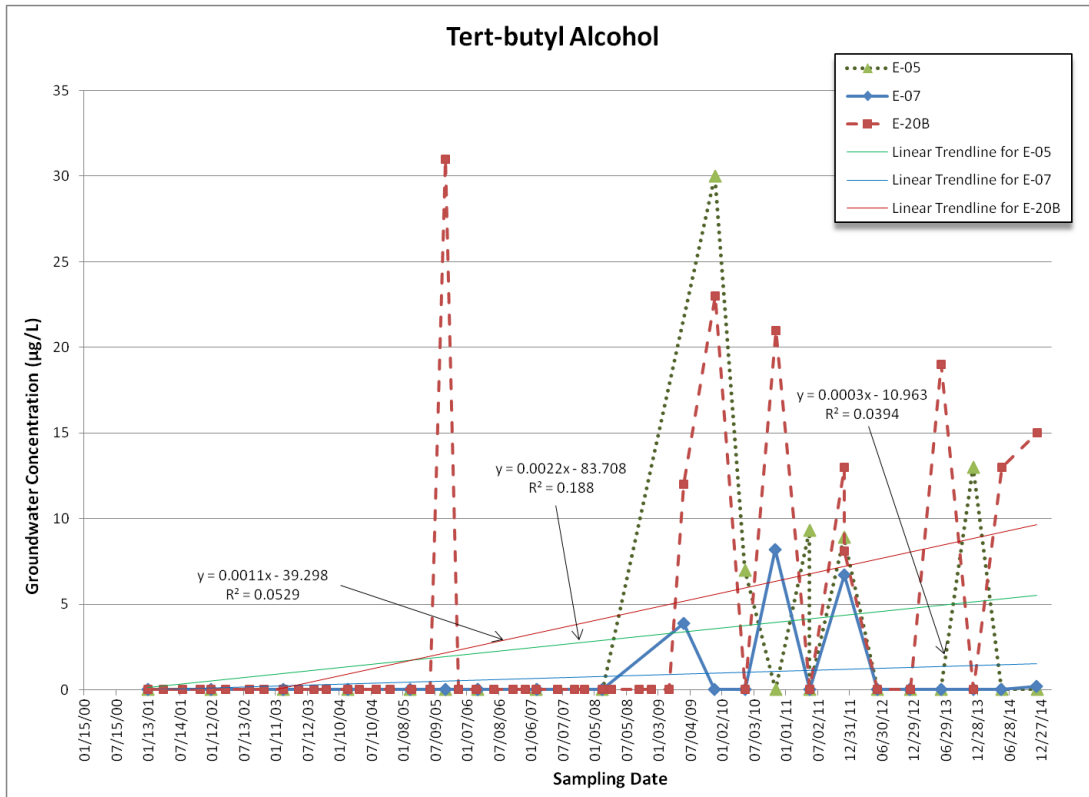
The attached Memorandum from Langan Treadwell Rollo (LTR) provides findings from their detailed review of groundwater monitoring as described in the Second Semiannual Report cited above. To summarize the groundwater findings:

- VOCs were again detected at three groundwater wells, each of which has had similar detections in the past. The concentrations do not show a significant increase. None of them is at a level that would trigger regulatory action.
- For those three wells, we extended graphs of the concentrations of MTBE, tert-butyl alcohol, and tetrahydrofuran to include the most recent data, to determine if their concentrations were increasing at a rate that is cause for concern. In general, the concentrations are in the same range as prior data, so there is no new cause for concern, but we will continue to track these three substances in the future. The graphs appear below.
- In the 2013 second semiannual report, we noted that 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. In the current report, covering the second half of 2014, samples taken in December 2014 had much lower concentrations of these substances. The cause of the previous “pulse” for these compounds is unknown, but it appears to have resolved.

Stormwater basin discharges were sampled in early December. For all three basins, for virtually all compounds measured, levels were significantly lower than in late 2012, which was the last time that sampling occurred.

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





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TO: Kelly Runyon, ESA

FROM: Mukta Patil, Project Engineer
Dorinda Shipman, PG, CHG, Principal

DATE: 26 March 2015

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

SUBJECT: Groundwater and Storm Water Analysis for Community Monitor Progress Report #15

750477406.03 MP

Langan Treadwell Rollo (Langan), has reviewed hydrogeologic data for the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility in Livermore, California (ALRRF) in the *Second Semiannual 2014 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (WDR Order R5-2009-0055)*, prepared by SCS Engineers, Long Beach, California, dated 30 January 2015.

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.

Second Semiannual 2014 Groundwater Sampling Results

Detection and Corrective Action Well Inorganic and Volatile Organic Compound Concentrations

Based on the analytical results of the December 2014 monitoring event, detected concentrations of inorganic compounds remain stable in the detection and corrective action wells sampled. 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. At these well locations, the VOCs detected and the respective concentrations were similar to historical data. In two instances (PC-1B and PC-1C, discussed below), detected VOCs appear to be due to laboratory cross contamination.

In well E-20B, vinyl chloride was detected at a concentration of 0.39 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)¹, which is below its MCL² of 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. 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), and the Revised E-20B Corrective Action Plan (CAP), dated 13 August

¹ The detected concentration is flagged denoting that the concentration reported is estimated because it is below the reporting limit and above its method detection limit.

² 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.

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 Livermore, California
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2014, prepared by Waste Management of Alameda County, Inc (WMAC) concluded that the VOC detections at E-20B do not appear to be indicative of leachate impacts. Furthermore, the source of vinyl chloride has been attributed to landfill gas. However, in a letter dated 23 May 2014, the Water Board remarked about its reservations regarding this conclusion. As discussed below, the area surrounding E-20B is currently undergoing corrective action including landfill gas control and E-20B is also sampled for natural attenuation to monitor conditions favorable for VOC degradation.

	Acetone	Chlorobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1,1,-Dichloroethane	1,2,-Dichloropropane	Dichlorodi-fluoromethane	Dichloro-fluoromethane	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						Matches historical data
E-07	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Matches historical data
E-17																No VOCs detected
E-20B		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	Matches historical data
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

Well E-20B CAP Revision

Upon review of First Semiannual 2013 Groundwater Monitoring Report, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) identified issues related to the monitoring and corrective action program. One of the requests from the Water Board was the re-evaluation of the monitoring program for well E-20B and preparation of a plan to address the continuing detections of VOCs in E-20B. The CAP prepared by WMAC discussed the installation of a new monitoring well and two to three new landfill gas (LFG) extraction wells, to improve monitoring effectiveness and to address the source of the impacts detected in E-20B. In a letter dated 10 October 2014, the Water Board approved the installation of the new groundwater monitoring well and requested that a report be submitted by 20 December 2014 documenting the installation of the wells. Well installation activities were performed by ALRRF's consultant, Geosyntec, in September 2014. The well installation report, dated 16 December 2014, documents the installation and sampling of monitoring well MW-12, located downgradient of E-20B. During the 29 September and 17 October 2014 sampling events,

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VOCs were not detected above the reporting limits at MW-12. The 16 December 2014 report notes that the LFG well installations were delayed due to bad weather. The Second Semiannual 2014 Groundwater Monitoring Report, dated 30 January 2015 summarizes the installation of the LFG wells and indicated that an installation report will be submitted under a separate cover.

Detection wells PC-1B and PC-1C are currently used to monitor for potential migration of VOCs downgradient of E-20B. Wells PC-1B and PC-1C, located approximately 2,000 feet from E-20B, have not had any VOC detections since the start of monitoring in 2006, with the exception of those attributable to laboratory cross contamination, previously discussed.

Fill Area 2

In an email dated 6 May 2014, the Water Board requested a work plan for the installation of background and detection monitoring wells for Fill Area 2, as required by the current WDRs. In a work plan dated 29 May 2014, ALRRF proposed to comply with the WDR by installing monitoring wells at seven locations, a background monitoring well (West Fault), a monitoring well cluster downgradient of Phase 1, and a monitoring well cluster downgradient of the Phase 2 and Phase 3 areas. All wells were installed in 2014. Upon approval from the Water Board, detection wells MW-13A, MW-13B, and MW-14, located downgradient of the Phase 1 through Phase 3 areas, were installed in September 2014. Geosyntec (on behalf of ALRRF) prepared a well installation report, dated 31 October 2014, and submitted the report to the Water Board.

Other Notes

A statistical exceedance of the intrawell Cumulative Sum (CUSUM)³ value of chloride was observed for well E-23, during the second semiannual groundwater monitoring event. The Water Board has been notified of the exceedance, and the well was resampled in January and February of 2015. The well E-23 chloride results need to be assessed in the future events for CUSUM exceedances.

In a letter dated 13 October 2014, the Water Board has requested the assessment of high turbidity measured in well E-05 samples. ALRRF will be performing the assessment during First Quarter 2015.

Violations

During this monitoring period, the ALRRF received a Notice of Violation (NOV) from the Water Board dated 1 August 2014. The violation was in regards to the acceptance of two loads of hazardous waste (extracted groundwater containing dinoseb), which the generator originally profiled as non-hazardous waste, on 27 February 2014. On 23 May 2014, the generator notified ALRRF of the change in classification to hazardous waste. The material was later removed, and a report was submitted to the Water Board documenting the removal and off-site disposal.

The ALRRF also received two NOVs from the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). One was for a perimeter gas probe exceedance of methane >5%. The analysis of the gas collected from the probes concluded that the methane detected was occurring naturally and was not landfill related. The second was for the placement of friable asbestos outside the asbestos monofill. The customer had inappropriately commingled the friable asbestos with non-friable materials, and ALRRF was notified after the acceptance of the material. Placement of friable asbestos outside the asbestos monofill is

³ A CUSUM control chart is a statistical procedure designed to detect gradual or cumulative increases over background. The CUSUM technique applies to intra-well comparisons (i.e., comparing compliance well historical data to new data from the same well)

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not restricted by ALRRF's WDRs. Therefore, the waste was left in place to protect worker and environmental health and the customer was informed about the importance of proper waste characterization, in future.

Unsaturated Zone Inorganic and VOC Concentrations

During June 2014, detected concentrations of inorganics and VOCs at VZM-A⁴, and VD⁵ were consistent with historical concentrations and appear to be stable, i.e. concentrations have not shown an increasing trend. In VD2⁶, other than concentrations above historical ranges for acetone, 2-butanone, and tert-butyl alcohol, the detections were consistent with historical concentrations. 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. 2-Butanone also occurs as a natural product and is found in some fruits and vegetables in small amounts⁷. 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. Detected 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 LS2⁸ during June 2014 were similar to historical values.

Storm Water Retention Basins

In accordance with the 2009 WDR, stormwater discharges 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 to 2014 rainy season, there was no surface water discharge from Basins A, B, and C. 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

⁴ VZM-A is a monitoring location in the vadose zone (unsaturated zone below the landfill liner, and above the groundwater table).

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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>

⁸ 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.