COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement

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

AGENDA

DATE: **Wednesday, October 10, 2018**
TIME: **4:00 p.m.**
PLACE: City of Livermore
Maintenance Services Center
3500 Robertson Park Road

1. Call to Order
2. Introductions
3. Roll Call
4. Approval of Minutes (From July 11, 2018)
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 Member Questions:
   - **Five Year Permit Review: LEA comments**
   - **County Planning staff for ALRRF CUP**
   - **Fault zones at ALRRF**
   - **Decision to fill above disposed paint chips**

   6.2 Status of Wetland Mitigation
   6.3 Five-Year Permit Review
   6.4 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF
   6.5 Review of Documents on GeoTracker web site
   6.6 Reports from Community Monitor
   6.7 2018 Draft Annual Report Topics
   6.8 2018 Committee Meeting Schedule
   6.9 Announcements (Committee 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 **January 9, 2019,** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of July 11, 2018
- Reports from ESA and subcontractors

www.altamontcmc.org

VOTING MEMBERS

Robert Carling
City of Livermore

Jerry Pentin
City of Pleasanton

Donna Cabanne
Sierra Club

David Tam
Northern California Recycling Association

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Audrey Lundin
Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility

Arthur Surdilla / Wing Suen
Alameda County

Robert Cooper
Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement (ALARM)

STAFF

Judy Erlandson
City of Livermore
Public Works Manager

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 AND28 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. [1]

Updates will be provided as needed. This list was last revised on April 4, 2017.

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)
CVRWQCB, RWQCB or Water Board – Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, unless otherwise noted.
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
IDL – Instrument Detection Limit – The smallest concentration of a specific chemical, in reagent grade water, that can be detected, with 99% confidence, with the detection instrument (e.g. the mass spectrometer).
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.
MDL – Method Detection Limit – The smallest concentration of a specific chemical, in a sample that contains other non-interfering chemicals, that can be detected by the prescribed method, including preparatory steps such as dilution, filtration, digestion, etc.
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.

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[1]
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

[1] This link may need to be typed into your search bar to work correctly.

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
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, which 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
CASP – Same as ASP, above; but the “C” denotes that the pile is covered.
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 July 11, 2018

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
Chairperson Pentin called the meeting to order at 3:54 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Members Present:	Jerry Pentin, City of Pleasanton; Robert Carling, City of Livermore; David Tam, NCRA; Donna Cabanne, Sierra Club; Arthur Surdilla, Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (LEA); Audrey Lundin, Waste Management Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF) (arrived 4:07 PM)
Absent:	Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement
Staff:	Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore Public Works Department; and Kelly Runyon, Community Monitor
Others:	Marisa Gan, Livermore Recycling Specialist

3. Introductions
Introductions were waived, as all those present were known to one another.

4. Approval of Minutes
Mr. Tam moved approval, Mr. Carling seconded, and the minutes were approved 4-0 with no abstentions.

5. Open Forum
There was no Open Forum discussion.

6. Matters for Consideration

Ms. Lundin from ALRRF had not yet arrived, so the Chair reordered the agenda to begin with items that would not require input from the ALRRF. Mr. Runyon suggested beginning with item 6.3, followed by the third topic in item 6.1.

6.3 Five-Year Permit Review
Mr. Surdilla reported that LEA staff Maria Mendoza and Wing Suen are finalizing their comments on the proposed Joint Technical Document (JTD).

Mr. Pentin asked if the work would be completed by the next meeting. Mr. Surdilla replied that he believed so. Ms. Cabanne asked if a copy of the staff comments would be available, and Mr. Surdilla stated that once the comments are completed which should be soon), they can be requested from Wing Suen. Mr. Tam suggested that a copy of the comments be provided to Committee staff for distribution, and Mr. Surdilla agreed to pursue that.

6.1 Responses to Committee Member Questions

Posting of Documents on GeoTracker Web Site: Mr. Runyon summarized the posting process by stating that there is typically a one month lag between submittal of reports to the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) and the posting of those reports on the Geotracker site. Some correspondence from the Water Board to the ALRRF is posted with no lag time. Also, documents that do not have information or data on water quality may not be posted at all, since the primary intent of GeoTracker is to make water quality data available to the public. Mr. Pentin asked for an example of such an unposted item. Mr. Runyon replied that design specifications of a Leachate handling system, in which the leachate is fully contained, could be such an item. He also mentioned that typically, trade secrets and financial information are not posted.

With the arrival of Ms. Lundin, the Chair reordered the agenda to its original sequence, excepting items already discussed.

6.1 (continued)

Submittal Date for Year 4 Mitigation Report: Mr. Runyon explained that because the start date for fill Area 1 construction was April of 2015, the ALRRF considers the deadline for the Year 4 Mitigation Report to be 2019. Ms. Lundin concurred.

Consistency of CUP with USFWS Biological Opinion: Mr. Runyon stated that ALRRF staff do not know of any plans by the County to modify the CUP. Ms. Cabanne asked who the planner is, at the County, that is in charge of the CUP. Ms. Lundin replied that she did not know but could check into that.

6.2 Status of Wetland Mitigation Construction Mr. Runyon reported that after an interruption due to wet conditions in April, the work was completed in May, and planting will occur in the fall. He also mentioned that just upstream of the mitigation pond, the ALRRF will be installing a sedimentation basin, and this has impacted the Fill Area 2 footprint; this will be explained further in a later item on this agenda.

6.4 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF – Mr. Runyon mentioned receiving a special report, a proposed change in the Report of Waste Discharge, part of the Water Board permit for the ALRRF. It addresses the issue of contamination at

monitoring well MW-4 by extracting landfill gas, and sampling groundwater, nearby. Ms. Cabanne asked if the Water Board had accepted this change. Mr. Runyon stated that very recent correspondence from the Water Board, also in Geotracker, indicates that the Water Board has accepted it.

Mr. Tam asked when the clay liner under Fill Area 1 Unit 1 was installed. Mr. Runyon did not know the date but stated that this would have been many years ago, possibly the 1970's.

6.5 Review of Documents on GeoTracker web site

Mr. Runyon reported the following:

Identifying Sources of VOC's in Storm Water – The required June 30 report has been prepared, but he has not yet seen a copy.

Additional Monitoring Well (MW-20) – The contaminants noted on GeoTracker were not found when resampling was done.

Soil Gas Monitoring Locations – This issue has been resolved and the probe has been installed as proposed.

ET Cover – The results of the recent aerial survey have not yet been made available. Regrading and final grading have not yet begun. Bids for the work have been taken so that it can proceed ASAP, if the fill is sufficiently stable.

Fill Area 1 Liquids Management – The design work necessary for this system to be added has been done. In response to a question from Ms. Cabanne, Mr. Runyon also noted that currently these liquids are not used for composting. In replying to a question from Mr. Pentin, he added that the current practice of using leachate and condensate for dust control or reinjection would continue; the proposed change involves using underdrain water extracted from below the landfill liner in composting operations.

Monitoring Well MW-4 – The Water Board has provided clarification on their earlier requirements, and the ALRRF is proceeding as directed. Water Board staff also required that that the proposed drilling and sampling methods be managed so that future samples are not affected by heat from the drilling process. Ms. Cabanne asked about the fault zone that the Water Board referenced in their May 7 work plan review; Mr. Runyon said that he would provide more detail about its location at the next meeting.

Lead Based Paint Chips – The paint chips have not been removed and filling has resumed in that area. It appears that the Water Board is not expected to require removal of the paint chips. Mr. Carling asked for more information about the basis for the ALRRF's decision to fill the area without removal of the paint chips. Mr. Tam asked about this Water Board's experience with such incidents at the other landfills that they permit. Ms. Cabanne and Mr. Runyon noted that under the Settlement Agreement, the Community Monitor's purview is limited to the ALRRF.

Fill Area 2 Configuration and Phasing – The revised footprint of Fill Area 2 provides room at the toe of the landfill for a much larger sedimentation basin than was in the original design. This informal submittal to the Water Board will probably need to be followed up by a formal amendment to the Joint Technical Document so that future operations are consistent with the JTD and related permits. Also, the revised phasing sequence appears to be more

straightforward from an operational standpoint. Mr. Pentin noted the value of having a large sedimentation basin upstream of the mitigation pond, to protect that pond from future surges in stormwater-borne sediment.

6.6 Reports from Community Monitor – Mr. Runyon noted that across all three months reported on, the key issue has been, and continues to be, control of windblown litter. The ALRRF is adding to its litter control staff and working to remove litter from its ponds, channels and land surface. Mr. Tam asked about the major sources of refuse, including the possibility of Sonoma County fire debris. Mr. Runyon replied that the Davis Street, Fremont and Berkeley transfer stations are the main sources, and no Sonoma County fire debris has been received at the ALRRF.

6.7 Announcements (Committee Members)
There were no announcements.

7. Agenda Building

Committee members did not have any agenda items to submit. Ms. Erlandson noted that the 2019 meeting schedule will be considered.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:58 p.m. The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday, October 10 at 4:00 p.m.** at the Livermore Maintenance Services Center at 3500 Robertson Park Road.

memorandum

date September 26, 2018

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 10/10/18 - Agenda Item 6.1 - Responses to Committee Members' Questions

Five Year Permit Review: LEA Comments

In response to Committee members' expressed interest, the ALRRF has provided a copy of the email that contains the LEA comments, which were issued in July. The text of that email appears below. ALRRF has responded to these comments and is awaiting the LEA's reply.

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The LEA completed its review of the submitted draft documents and offers the following comments.

1. The permit review has been considered as a Permit Revision since **page 1 of the SWFP** must be updated to adequately describe the green material and C&D material handling limits, and specify the different types of materials' limits in the JTD such as **"See JTD Section 7.6.1 for Green Material Limits and 7.6.3 for C&D Material Limits".**
2. **Footnotes of the JTD** – Update to reflect the "approved" JTD dates such as August 2010, July 2014 on page 111 to 112 and August 2015 on page 116 to 117 (RFI Amendment were approved in July 2015 and August 2015)
3. **Page 12 of the JTD** – Update 2063.6 acres in the text of JTD instead of 2,170 acres listed.
4. **Page 33 of the JTD** – Specify Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) on the Acronyms and Abbreviations page.
5. **Page 38 and 49 of the JTD** – Update CASP that was approved in 2017.
6. **Page 96 of the JTD** – Label the attached photo in JTD and remove Bio Fuel Systems (BFS) in the last paragraph.
7. **Page 109 of the JTD** – Delete the spacing before (B) in the 1st paragraph under the heading "Treated Auto Shredder Waste (TASW) to reflect the adequate Section 20690(b)(6)(B) if applicable.
8. **Page 111 to 112 of the JTD** – Update the footnote to reflect the approved RFI Amendment dated July 2014 for the "Mixed Use of Public Area MRF Fines and Dry Waste Fines" demonstration project. In addition, please submit a request to LEA for review and an approval before the modified "Mixed Use of Public Area MRF Fines and Dry Waste Fines" are generated at the Davis Street Transfer Station and used as ADC at Altamont Landfill.
9. **Page 115 of the JTD** – Correct the Section from "8.3" to "8.3.2" to adequately describe the "Litter Controls" section.
10. **Page 116 to 117 of the JTD** – Update the footnote to reflect the approved RFI Amendment dated August 2015 for including the "Section 7.6.1 Green Material and C&D Wood Debris Recycling" in JTD".
11. **Page 117 of the JTD** – Remove Bio Fuel Systems (BFS) in the text and in the footnote as the third party chipping and grinding operation has been closed. The approved 7-day removal time limit is

inactivated. The removal time limit is 48 hours unless it is requested up to 7 days removal time limit by the operator, reviewed and obtained an approval by the LEA.

12. **Page 117 of the JTD -** Update to revise language removing Bio Fuel Systems. Also, provide update description of green waste process/transfer and C&D Wood process/transfer. Do they also go to Altamont's composting facility?
13. **Page 151 of the JTD, Section 9.3 Special Occurrences -** Specify how facility will comply with Section 20510(c) to include missing language, *"injury (injury and property damage accidents), flooding and other unusual occurrences."*
14. **Page 151 of the JTD** - Specify how facility will comply with 20510(d), missing language to address *personnel training records*.
15. **Table 4 Permits/Approvals** needs to be updated reflecting latest documents and permit approvals.
16. **Table 12 Supervisory Structure** needs to be updated and submitted as part of the final submittal. NOTE: Updated Table 12 was emailed to the LEA on 6/18/18.
17. Please update the **"Table of Contents"** with changes if applicable.

In order for the next submittal of documents to be considered final, please ensure that all comments in this letter and the attached LEA's findings/comments are addressed. Based on the recent inputs and confirmation from CalRecycle, **the re-submitted SWFP application package will be noted as a "Permit Revision" and must conform to 27CCR Section 21570 in order for the documents to be considered complete, correct and acceptable for filing.**

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The code section cited above, 27 CCR Section 21570, is entitled "CalRecycle - Filing Requirements" and may be accessed via the link in the footnote below[1]. It emphasizes documentation of environmental compliance; cost coverage for corrective actions, closure and post-closure maintenance; and refuse capacity.

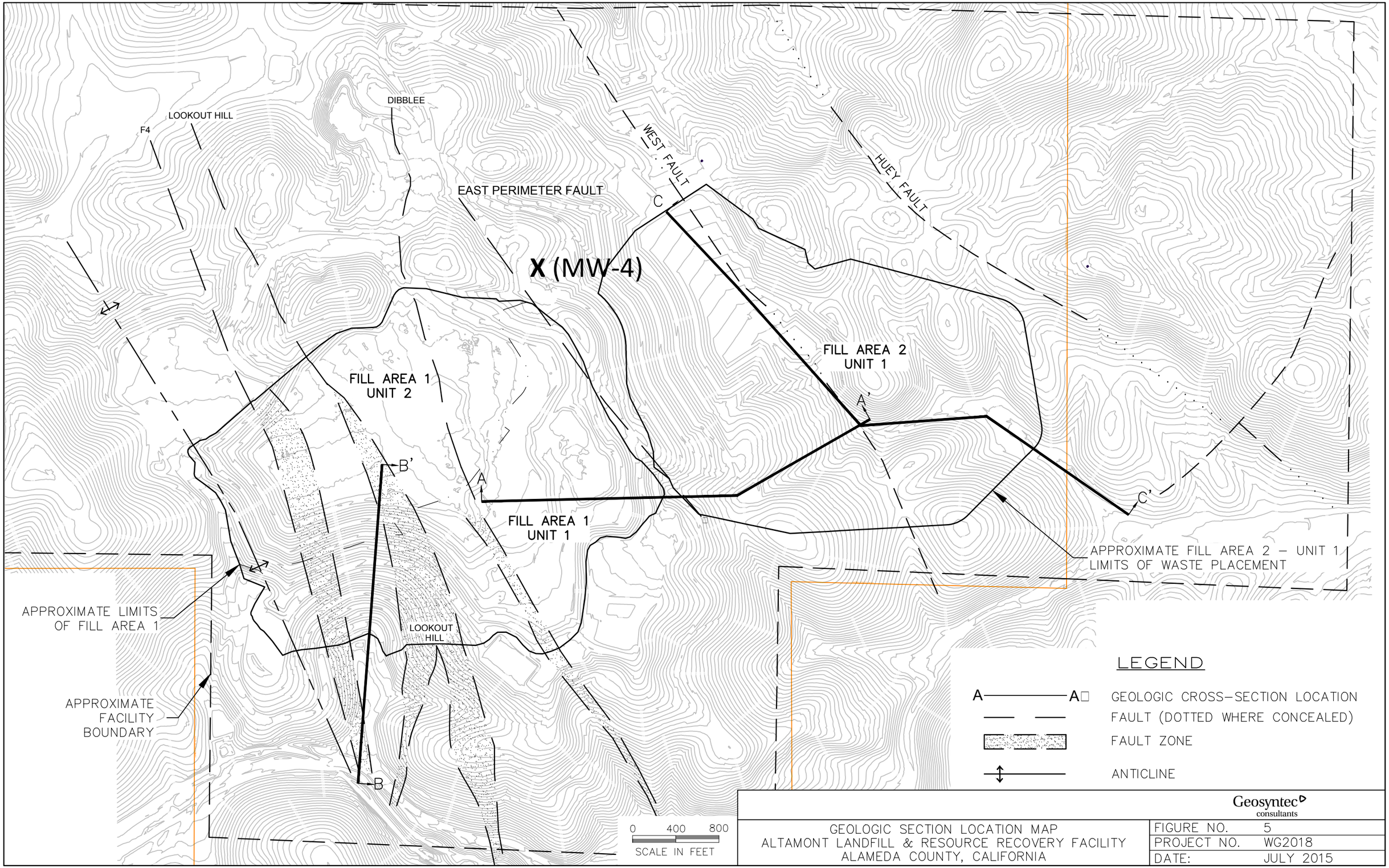
County Planning staff for ALRRF Conditional Use Permit C-5512

At the July 11, 2018 Committee meeting, Ms. Cabanne asked for the name of the Alameda County Planning Department staff member who is in charge of the ALRRF's use permit C-5512. ALRRF staff have responded, identifying Bruce Jensen in County Planning.

Fault Zones at ALRRF

At the July 11, 2018 Committee meeting, Ms. Cabanne asked for more detail about the fault zone between Fill Area 1 and monitoring well MW-4 that was referenced in Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) meeting notes dated May 17, 2018. The ALRRF's Monitoring and Reporting Program draft dated 29 July 2015, prepared by Geosyntec, includes a map ("Figure 5") showing several earthquake faults that have been identified on the ALRRF property. This map is shown on the following page, with the location of MW-4 based on its location in Figure 9 of the same document. The fault in question (the East Perimeter fault) is described as a short inactive fault because the younger geologic deposits in the area do not show evidence of fault activity, and most faults in the area are less than 2 miles long. However, active or inactive faults may contain fractured and deformed rock that provides a path for fluids; hence the concern from Water Board staff.

1 https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IFD74EC205F6811DFBF66AC2936A1B85A?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default)



Geosyntec consultants

GEOLOGIC SECTION LOCATION MAP ALTAMONT LANDFILL & RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	FIGURE NO. 5 PROJECT NO. WG2018 DATE: JULY 2015

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Decision to Fill Above Disposed Paint Chips

In the July 11, 2018 Committee meeting, Mr. Carling asked for more information regarding the basis for the decision to place refuse fill above the area believed to contain a bucket holding lead paint chips. According to ALRRF management, this bucket was disposed at the ALRRF due to an error by the company generating the waste. The ALRRF has provided the following statement in an email: "This topic [the Notice of Violation for this incident] was discussed in a meeting with the RWQCB and no further action is warranted."

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memorandum

date September 26, 2018

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 10/10/18 - Agenda Item 6.2 - Status of Wetland Mitigation Construction

Excavation and grading work at the mitigation pond concluded in June, and the procurement and installation of plants will occur this fall. To protect the mitigation pond from high flows containing sediment, the sedimentation basin immediately upstream of the pond, SB-H, has been redesigned for higher capacity, and it is currently (September 2018) being constructed. The final footprint of refuse in Fill Area 2 is being modified to accommodate the enlarged basin.

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memorandum

date September 26, 2018

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 10/10/18 - Agenda Item 6.3 - Five-Year Permit Review

Five-Year Review of Solid Waste Facilities Permit

As noted in Agenda Item 6.1, the LEA commented on the draft Joint Technical Document in July, requesting a number of clarifications and corrections, most of them minor. In mid September, ALRRF staff verbally reported that the requested changes had been submitted. Please see the first section of Agenda Item 6.1 for the full text of the LEA's comments.

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memorandum

date September 26, 2018

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon, Michael Burns

subject CMC Meeting of 10/10/18 - Agenda Item 6.4 - Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF

Air Emissions Report

The most recent Semi-Annual Report to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) covers the period from December 1, 2017 through May 31, 2018. The key points from this document are:

- Violations – The BAAQMD served the ALRRF with two Notices of Violation that are documented in this Semiannual Report. The first of these was due to a lack of wellhead monitoring data for well 702 during September 2017. The ALRRF acknowledged this violation in writing, explaining that monitoring had been delayed by asbestos filling activities near the well. Indeed, well 702 is at the edge of the asbestos area. The second Notice of Violation is being contested by the ALRRF. It was triggered by a series of power outages in March, April and May of 2017, which were treated as a violation of landfill gas control requirements by Air District management. The ALRRF's position is that these outages were unplanned, as defined by BAAQMD regulations and are therefore exempt events.

- New gas wells brought on line – Continuing from November 2017, six more vertical gas wells were installed, and a total of 11 (#736 - #746) were brought on line in December 2017 and January 2018. Two of those, #741 and #742, were decommissioned after one month due to low flow; these were horizontal collectors, not vertical wells. Four more vertical wells were installed and brought on line in May 2018, close to monitoring well MW-4, in an effort to reduce the possible effect of landfill gas on groundwater quality there.

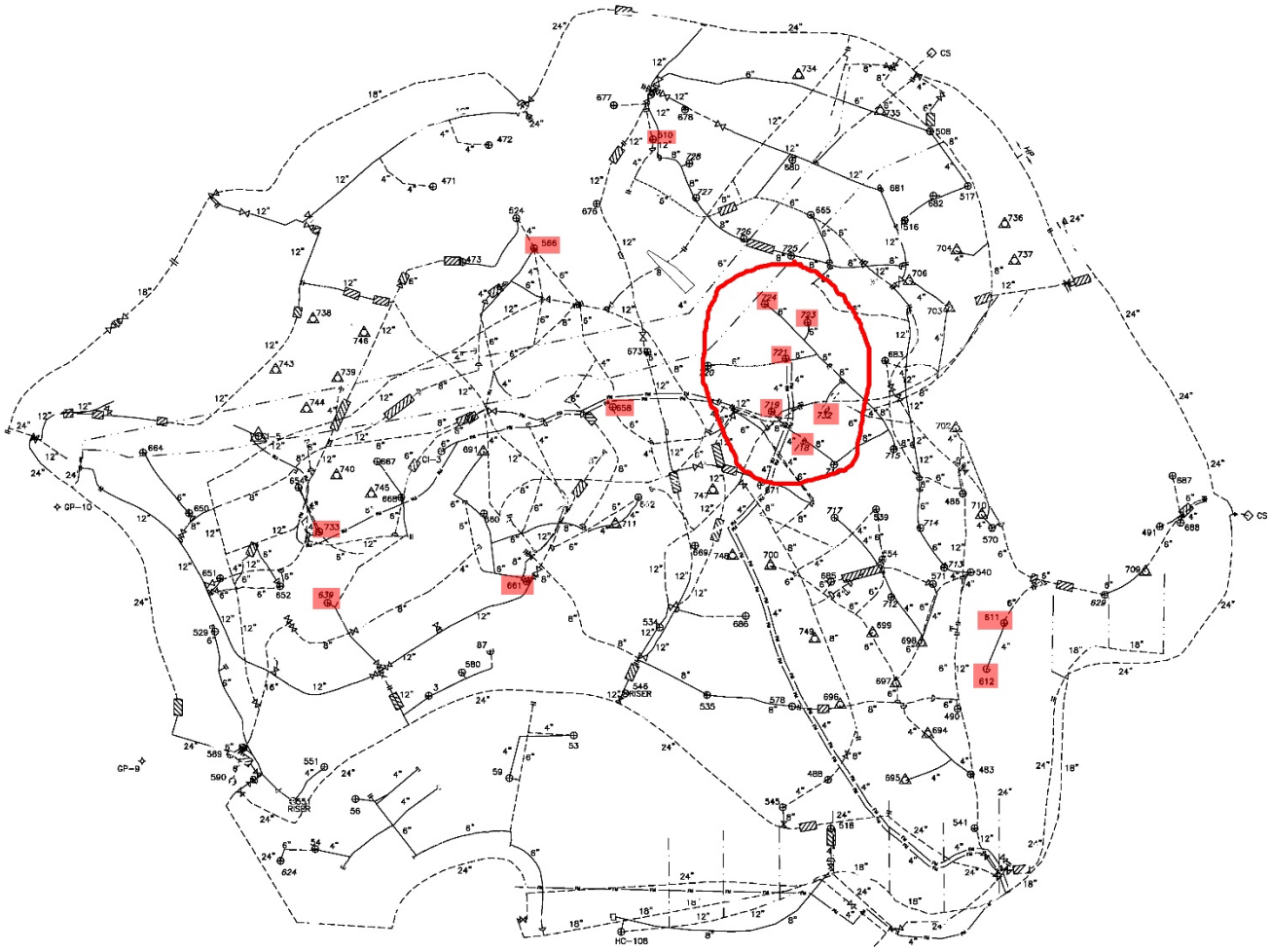
- High Temperature wells – During the reporting period, well 661 was added to the High Operating Value (HOV) list because its temperature exceeded the regulatory threshold of 131°F. Several wells within the cluster of high-temperature wells noted in the last reporting cycle cooled slightly, but the high temperature cluster in the east central part of the site is still detectable. All of the high-temperature wells in Fill Area 1 are marked with red highlight, and the cluster is circled, in Figure 6.4-1 on the following page.

- Recent gas well decommissions – During the reporting period, a total of 11 gas wells were decommissioned, i.e., shut down and disconnected from the gas extraction system because they had become unproductive. These included two of the oldest wells on the property (#71 and #107) and two of the newest (horizontal collectors #741 and #742). Of the others, three were fairly near groundwater monitoring well MW-4 (#679, #681 and #728) and one was near gas probe GP-9 (#591). Time will tell if these shutdowns have a negative effect in those locations.

- Surface emissions monitoring for the fourth quarter of 2017 took place in December; for the first quarter of 2018, it took place in late March. In December, there were 11 exceedances of the 500 ppmv methane

threshold; in March, that number rose to 18. All of the corrective actions to block these emissions were successful and passed their 10-day and 30-day follow-up tests.

Figure 6.4-1
Gas Wells with High Operating Temperatures

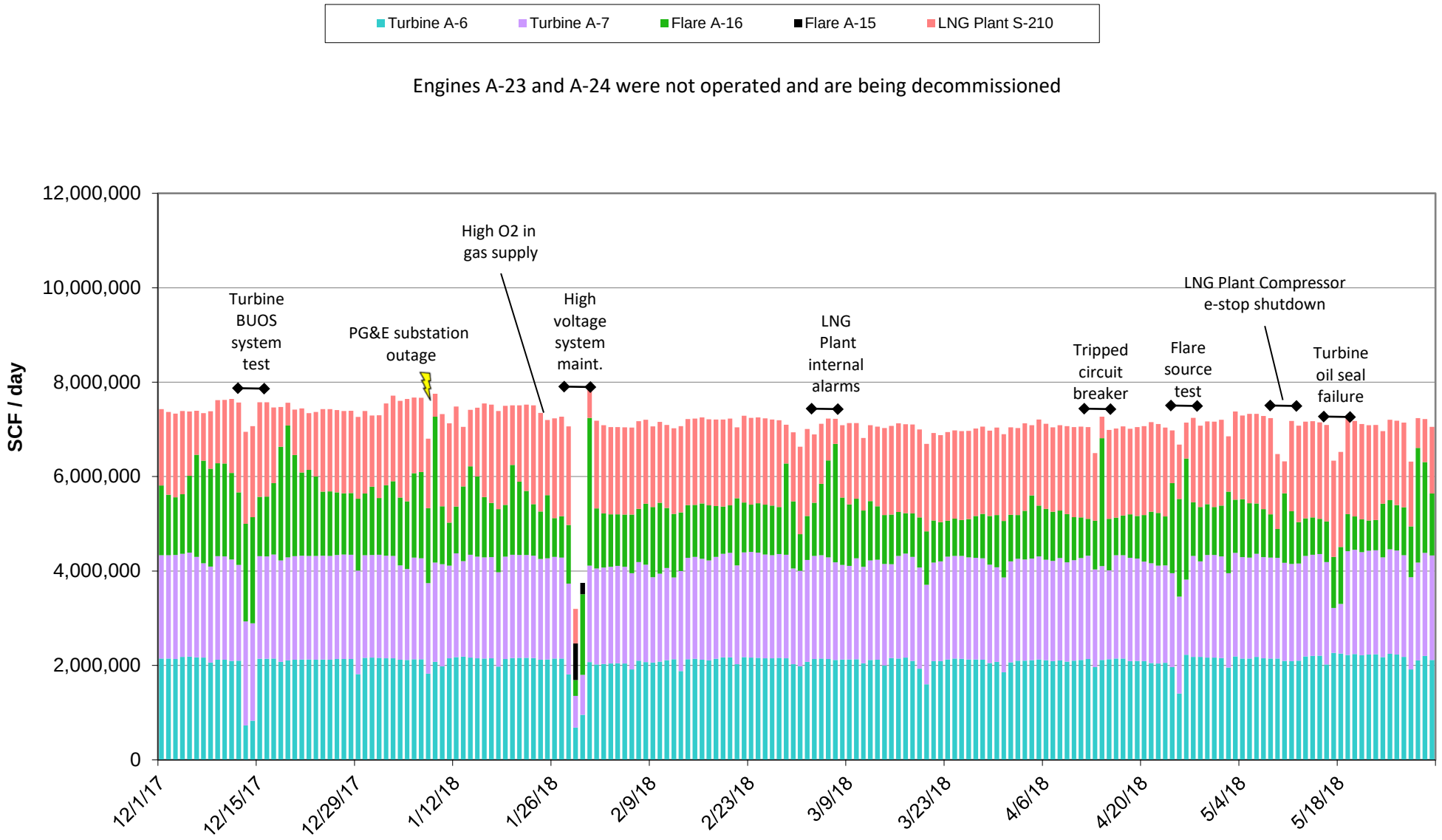


- Emission Control Device Source Tests – As noted in the previous report, all of the operating gas combustion devices (two turbines, and two flares) were source-tested in January, March and April for compliance with emission limits; they passed. The two internal combustion engines have been decommissioned and were last tested in 2017.

- Gas Extraction near Well E-20B - Throughout this monitoring period, the two small, shallow landfill gas wells near groundwater monitoring well E-20B were operated at a fairly high vacuum level, recovering low concentrations of methane but apparently not pulling in air from above the ground surface.

Figure 6.4-2 shows the amounts of landfill gas consumed by each of the gas-consuming devices at the ALRRF. As shown in the figure, the gas system ran smoothly for most of the six-month reporting period. There was a major interruption in electrical power due to high-voltage system maintenance in late January, but all other issues were minor.

Figure 6.4-2 - ALRRF Daily LFG Flow
(values derived from Title V Report)



First Semi-Annual 2018 Groundwater Monitoring Report

This Report, by SCS Engineers, covers January through June of 2018.

A technical review by Community Monitor team member Langan Engineering is attached at the end of this memorandum. It compares this Semi-Annual Report to prior reports and to the 2016 Waste Discharge Requirements for the site, to make note of any new developments or significant changes. In general, there were no new issues in this reporting period.

The Langan review also takes a close look at monitoring well purge data, to see how the ALRRF's monitoring consultants might be responding to the Water Board's concerns about well purging methods. After carefully reviewing the field forms included with the report, Langan reports the following:

1. Flow rates decreased from 500mL – 1L/min (Second Semiannual 2017) to <500 mL/min (First Semiannual 2018). Most wells were purged and sampled at a rate of 250 mL/min (First Semiannual 2018).
    a. Purge/sample flow rate consistently <500 mL/min (First Semiannual 2018), with the exception of a higher purge rate at PC-1A (500 mL to 1 L/min).
2. Parameter measurement interval increased from every minute (Second Semiannual 2017) to every 3 minutes (First Semiannual 2018).
3. First Semiannual 2018: Parameter stabilization occurred consistently after 5 readings, total elapsed time most frequently recorded at ~12 minutes, with few exceptions.
4. First Semiannual 2018: Depth to water readings post-sampling were not recorded for any wells during this event. During the second semiannual 2017, depth to water readings were recorded sporadically.
5. Turbidity readings at MW-4A were much lower during two of the five sampling events (February 2018 and April 2018) than the others taken in the first half of 2018 .

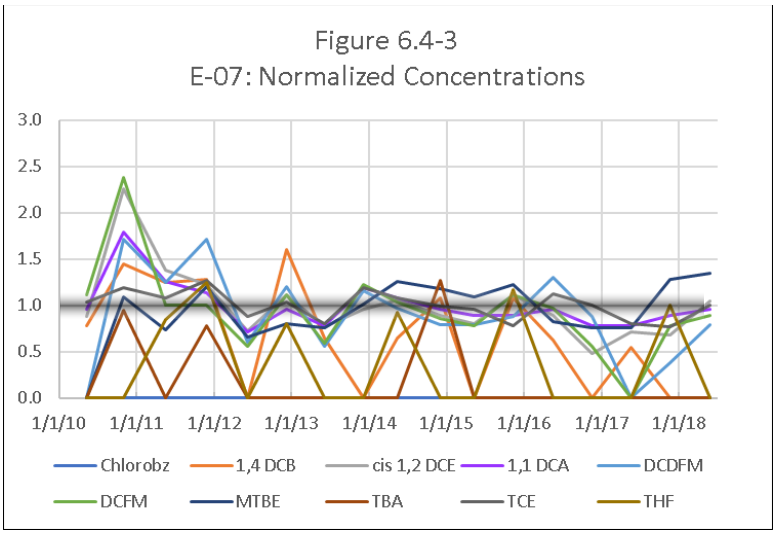
In other words, the purging flow rate has been reduced, and field parameters have been measured over a longer period of time, to provide more confidence that that the sample is representative of groundwater near the well.

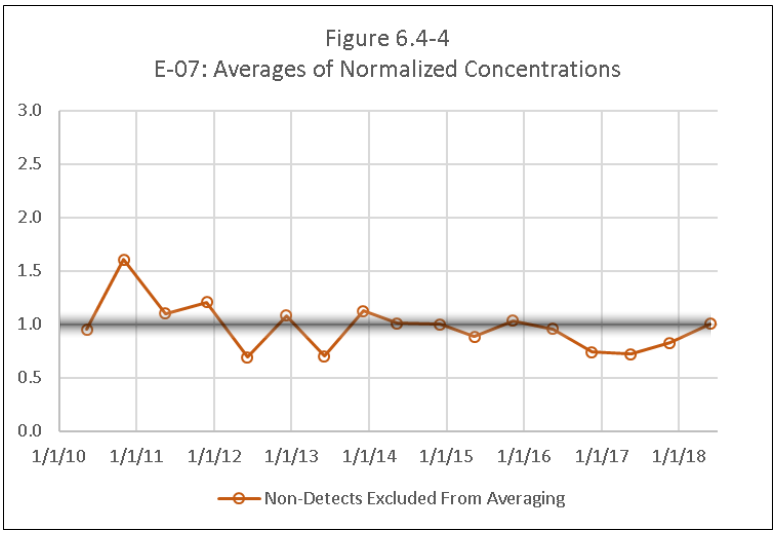
Langan's recommendation at the end of their review is:

> We recommend continuing review of groundwater, unsaturated zone, leachate, and stormwater data as it becomes available, and evaluating for trends in data, especially for groundwater monitoring wells where VOCs have previously been detected.

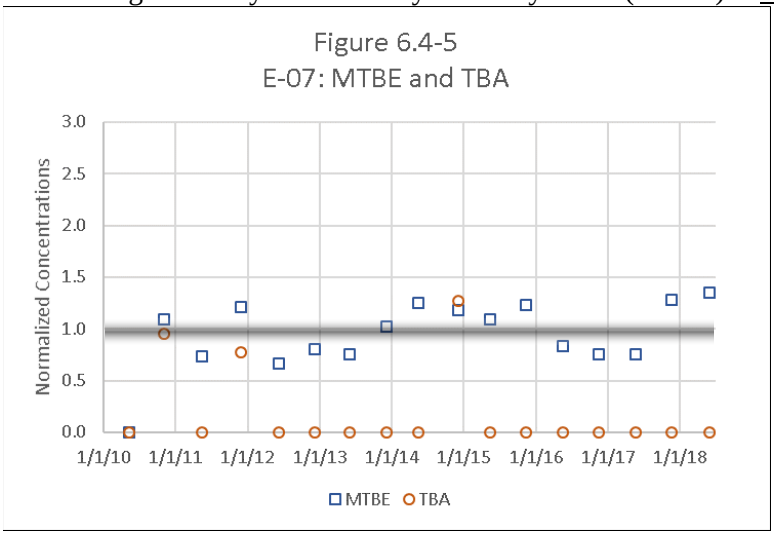
Trends in VOC Concentrations

The Community Monitor team has continued to review the trends in data from monitoring wells where VOCs have been detected, to evaluate the ALRRF's position that VOC concentrations have been decreasing. We have taken the further step of graphing the data over time for each contaminant in each well. We have normalized the concentration data (dividing each data point by the average for that substance at that well, with non-detects excluded) in order to pool all of the VOC data at a well and look for trends. In general, we see a level or diminishing trend that is obvious from the shapes of the graphs; see Figures 6.4-3 and 6.4-4, below.





However, it became apparent during this analysis that methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) is not declining; see below.



The MTBE concentrations are very small in E-05, E-07 and E-20B, typically around 0.4 parts per billion; and they vary ±20%, but they are not declining. MTBE has also been found at MW-4A, but there are too few data points to indicate a trend. Since this substance is such a fast-moving groundwater contaminant, we will continue to watch these data very carefully.

Data Quality

Data quality in the First Semiannual report is consistent with prior reports. There are occasional detections of laboratory contaminants such as acetone and methylene chloride, but these are easily recognized.

Landfill Gas and Groundwater

A very interesting finding appears in Appendix F, Gas Migration Monitoring Reports. On page 1582 of the PDF file, gas probe data from the new probe UGP-1 are presented. This probe is close to groundwater well E-20B, on the east side of Fill Area 1 and outside of the refuse footprint (but inside the permitted facility boundary). The data show methane concentrations of 38% to 43% at that point. These values are similar to (but lower than) data from a typical landfill gas extraction well within the refuse footprint. This is consistent with the theory that groundwater contamination at E-20B is caused, at least in part, by landfill gas.

A different result occurred with the new soil gas probe AL-6 near groundwater wells E-05 and E-07. Data from that probe show very low levels of methane (0.1%). As more data become available over time, we will look more closely at the probe and well configuration there; the depth to groundwater, for the gas probe and the monitoring wells, may be a complicating factor.

Stormwater Reports

ALRRF has provided the Community Monitor team with copies of the current Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, together with Exceedance Response Action (ERA) reports that describe stormwater monitoring results and prescribe improvements in Best Management Practices (BMPs) to comply with regulatory limits.

Currently there are two ERA reports dated December 2017. They provide data from two reporting periods that cover successive rainy seasons: 2015-16, and 2016-17. The first ERA report (Level 1) addresses one-time exceedances of copper, nitrates and chemical oxygen demand (COD) that occurred in 2016-17. The second report (Level 2) addresses the repeated exceedance of iron in both reporting periods.

On a positive note, the monitoring results for Oil and Grease were well below the Numeric Action Levels[1] (NALs) in both reporting periods. Also, the NAL exceedance for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in 2015-16 was not repeated in 2016-17; TSS dropped from 102.5 down to 81mg/liter (parts-per-million; the NAL is 100 mg/liter).

The Level 1 ERA recommends several additional BMPs to reduce discharges of copper, nitrates and COD:

- Place riprap at the stormwater basin inlet pipes to reduce erosion there
- Install special check-dams in drainage ditches to reduce metals and COD
- Relocate the sampling point for Basin C to avoid runoff from the adjacent railroad bed

[1] A concentration that exceeds a Numeric Action Level does not trigger a violation. It does require the site operator and/or owner to take steps to reduce that concentration. This often includes the installation of devices or methods to reduce the amount of the substance in discharged storm water. These are known as Best Management Practices or BMPs.

The Level 2 ERA notes that iron and TSS are closely correlated, and it places a strong emphasis on reducing suspended solids in discharged stormwater. This includes the following recommendations:

- Discharge from basins in advance of wet weather to provide more capacity and settling time.
- Discharge from tops of basins, using "skimmer" device, when TSS falls below 20 mg/L.
- Add flocculant to clump and settle suspended solids if needed.
- Apply the Level 1 recommendations (see above).

These recommendations appear sensible and constructive. Together with the Water Board requirements to determine the sources of VOCs in stormwater runoff, they are likely to measurably improve runoff water quality. Looking ahead, the Community Monitor team will check on the extent to which the recommendations are being implemented, and whether the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is being updated to include them.

LANGAN

Memorandum

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TO: Kelly Runyon
Michael Burns, ESA

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

DATE: 24 September 2018

PROJECT: Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF)
Livermore, California
Langan Project: 750477407

SUBJECT: Groundwater and Storm Water Analysis for Community Monitor Progress Report #22

Langan Engineering and Environmental Services (Langan) has reviewed hydrogeologic data for the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF) located near Livermore, California. The work and resulting data was conducted by SCS Engineers, and presented in the following report:

- SCS Engineers, First Semiannual 2018 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (WDR Order Nos. R5-2016-0042 and R5-2016-0042-1), Long Beach, California dated 1 August 2018.

The report addresses the monitoring and reporting requirements of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R5-2016-0042 and the related Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), adopted on 27 October 2016 for the ALRRF, which is owned and operated by Waste Management of Alameda County, Inc. This memorandum describes the results of the above effort and provides Langan's 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 analytical data over recent years.

No waste has been placed in Fill Area 2 and ALRRF anticipates Phase I of Fill Area 2 may begin receiving wastes in 2019. The first semiannual 2018 groundwater sampling activities for Fill Area 1 and Fill Area 2 were conducted in May 2018. Wells associated with future Fill Area 2 are monitored on a semiannual basis to establish baseline conditions. Wells and monitoring points were generally found to be in compliance during the First Semiannual 2018 sampling event.

First Semiannual 2018 Groundwater Sampling Results

Detection and Corrective Action Well Inorganic and Volatile Organic Compound Concentrations

The 2016 MRP identifies two sets of corrective action wells: 1) well E-20B along the east side of Fill Area 1 and downgradient (detection) well MW-12, and 2) wells E-05 and E-07 in the main canyon south of Fill Area 1 and their downgradient (detection) well E-03A. Based on the analytical results of the first semiannual 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 five wells, as indicated in the table below. At these well locations, the VOCs detected and the respective concentrations were similar to historical data.

	Acetone	2-Butanone	Chlorobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1,1,-Dichloroethane	1,1,-Dichloroethene	1,2,-Dichloropropane	Dichlorodi-fluoromethane	Dichloro-flouromethane	Diethyl ether	Methylene Chloride	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Tert-Butyl Alcohol	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrahydrofuran	Trichloroethene	Vinyl chloride	**Comments**
E-03A																			Downgradient Detection Well No VOCs detected
E-05	X			X							X		X	X		X			Canyon Well Matches historical data
E-07					X	X			X	X	X		X		X		X		Canyon Well Matches historical data
E-17																			No VOCs detected
E-20B				X	X	X				X									Corrective Action Well 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
MW-12						X													Downgradient Corrective Action Well Matches historical data
MW-20[1]					X	X					X								Downgradient Corrective Action Well - Only February 2018 data available
PC-1B																			No VOCs detected
PC-1C																			No VOCs detected

[1] MW-20 was added to the corrective action wells in September 2017 and was sampled in February 2018 and May 2018. The results noted in the table are from the May 2018 sampling event. The February sample also had detections of cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) and diethyl ether.

In monitoring well E-20B, 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) and dichlorofluoromethane were detected at concentrations above reporting limit (RL). These VOCs have been detected in
E-20B since 1999. Several other VOCs have also been detected at lower concentrations. Below RL concentrations of 1,4-dichlorobenzene (1,4-DCB) and cis-1,2-DCE were also detected in
E-20B during the first semiannual 2018 monitoring event. 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 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. However, in a letter dated 23 May 2014, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (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 parameters to monitor conditions favorable for VOC degradation. Well MW-12 (installed in September 2014), located 650 feet downgradient of E-20B, did not have any detections of VOCs during first semiannual 2018 sampling event.

Corrective action well E-07 had detections of eight VOCs; 1,1-DCA and dichlorofluoromethane were detected above RL and the remaining six VOCs were detected at concentrations below their reporting limits. The corrective action well E-05 had above RL concentrations of diethyl ether and tetrahydrofuran, and below RL concentrations of four additional VOCs. With the exception of tetrahydrofuran in E-05, which was detected at a slightly higher level than in the past, all other VOC concentrations in these two wells were within the historical range.

Well E-20B CAP Revision

At the Water Board request, to improve monitoring effectiveness and to address the source of VOC impacts detected in the corrective action well E-20B, one groundwater monitoring well (MW-12, installed 650 feet downgradient of E-20B in September 2014) and two new landfill gas extraction wells (687 and 688, installed in the vicinity of E-20B in January 2015) were installed by WMAC. MW-12 was sampled monthly from September 2014 to March 2015 and quarterly from May 2015 to November 2015. Based on a Water Board letter dated 22 January 2016, MW-12 is being monitored on a semiannual basis to track the effectiveness of enhancements made to the LFG collection system in January 2015. In January 2015, the two new LFG extraction wells, 687 and 688, were installed in the vicinity of E-20B. Over the next few months, WMAC planned to evaluate the wells in context of overall LFG collection and control system. Langan evaluated the potential effect of gas extraction wells 687 and 688 on the VOC concentrations at Well E-20B and documented our assessment in a separate memorandum titled *Effect of Gas Extraction Wells 687 and 688 on Well E-20B* dated 17 March 2016. Our assessment concluded that if VOCs are partitioning from vapor at gas extraction wells 687 and 688 into groundwater that is migrating downgradient to E-20B, it would take a year or longer to see a reduction in VOC concentrations at E-20B as a result of landfill gas extraction at wells 687 and 688. MW-12 has been sampled since September 2014. Starting December 2014, VOCs diethyl ether, cis-1,2-DCE, and 1,1-DCA were detected occasionally in MW-12. During May 2018, no VOCs were detected in this well.

As a consequence of VOCs in MW-12 groundwater, another well, MW-20, was installed downgradient of E-20B in September 2017 at the request of the Water Board. Below RL concentrations of five VOCs were detected in the initial sample collected from MW-20 in October 2017. Two of the five VOCs, 1,1-DCA and diethyl ether were detected in the subsequent sampling conducted in December 2017, confirming the initial sampling results. During February and May 2018 sampling events, cis-1,2-DCE, 1,1-DCA and diethyl ether were detected at concentrations below reporting limits. Due to the detections of VOCs in MW-20, during a meeting with the Water Board on 17 July 2018, a new monitoring well was proposed to be installed downgradient of MW-20. A Work Plan dated 3 August 2018 for the installation of well MW-27 has been submitted to the Water Board. MW-27 will be installed in the center of the canyon, approx. 400 feet downgradient from MW-20, in the first encountered groundwater.

Detection wells PC-1B and PC-1C are also used to monitor for potential migration of VOCs further downgradient of E-20B. Wells PC-1B and PC-1C, located approximately 2,000 feet from E-20B and approximately 1,500 feet downgradient of MW-12 have not had any VOC detections since the start of monitoring in 2006 until May 2016, with the exception of those attributable to laboratory cross

contamination (acetone and methylene chloride). According to the 2016 MRP, PC-1B and PC-1C do not require semi-annual sampling until Fill Area 2 receives waste. However, PC-1B and PC-1C were added to the monitoring network at the request of Water Board because nearby well PC-1A is typically dry. The first semiannual 2018 sample from PC-1B had an above reporting limit detection of naphthalene at 2.1 µg/L. Given the fact that no landfilling has occurred within 1,750 feet of PC-1B, the detection of naphthalene was deemed anomalous and resampling was proposed by WMAC. VOCs that are consistently detected in
E-20B also have not been detected in the deeper groundwater zone monitoring wells MW-3B and MW-3C during the First Semiannual 2018 monitoring events. Those wells had high concentrations of total dissolved solids, but this can be interpreted as high mineral content due to the age and depth of the groundwater at this location.

Summary

VOCs detected in corrective action monitoring wells E-05, E-07, E-20B, and MW-20 were generally consistent and within the ranges of previous detections observed at these wells. However, due to the continued detections of VOCs in MW-20, a new downgradient well
MW-27 is proposed for installation. VOCs detected in E-20B and MW-20 were not detected in downgradient wells MW-12, PC-1B and PC-1C. No VOCs were detected in E-03A located downgradient of E-05 and E-07.

Fill Area 2

Waste placement in Fill Area 2 is currently due to begin in First Quarter 2019. According to the 2016 MRP, Fill Area 2 wells MW-8A, MW-8B, MW-9, MW-10, MW-13B, MW-14, PC-1B,
PC-1C, PC-2A, and WM-2 will be assessed when filling begins. However, to establish background water quality, most of these and several other Fill Area 2 wells have been sampled since 2014. During the First Semiannual 2018 period, no VOCs were detected in samples from monitoring wells MW-4B, MW-13B, MW-14R, MW-16, MW-18, MW-21, and
PC-6B(R). A below reporting limit concentration of styrene was detected in MW-19 in February 2018, but not in May 2018 sample. MW-8A, MW-14 and MW-15B had below RL concentrations of acetone and methylene chloride. Acetone and methylene chloride, common laboratory contaminants, were also detected in one or more trip, field, equipment or method blanks.

Recent Changes in Sampling Procedures

A Notice of Violation (NOV) dated 8 February 2018, was issued for incompleteness of the First Semiannual 2017 Monitoring Report, specifically to address the Water Board's concerns about the purging techniques used for the groundwater sampling event. Therefore, Langan reviewed the purge logs for the first semiannual sampling event 2018 and compared them to 2017 logs as summarized below:

1. Flow rates decreased from 500mL to 1L/min (Second Semiannual 2017) to <500 mL/min (First Semiannual 2018). Most wells were purged and sampled at a rate of 250 mL/min (First Semiannual 2018).

a. Purge/sample flow rate consistently <500 mL/min (First Semiannual 2018), with the exception of a higher purge rate at PC-1A (500 mL to 1 L/min). PC-1A was purged using a bailer as there was less than 2 feet of water in the well. The well was purged dry and a sample could not be collected from PC-1A.

2. Parameter measurement interval increased from every minute (Second Semiannual 2017) to every 3 minutes (First Semiannual 2018).

3. First Semiannual 2018: Parameter stabilization occurred consistently after 5 readings, total elapsed time most frequently recorded at ~12 minutes, with few exceptions.

4. First Semiannual 2018: Depth to water readings post-sampling were not recorded for any wells during this event. During the second semiannual 2017, depth to water readings were recorded sporadically.

5. Turbidity readings at MW-4A were much lower during two of the five sampling events (February 2018 and April 2018) than the others taken in the first half of 2018.

Unsaturated Zone Inorganic and VOC Concentrations

The 2016 WDR/MRP (Waste Discharge Requirements/Monitoring and Reporting Plan) requires VZM-A[1], VD[2], and VD2[3] in Fill Area 1 and UD-1[4], LD-1[5], SI-1[6], and VZM-B[7] in Fill Area 2 to be monitored monthly for presence of liquid. In addition, two Class II Surface Impoundments have been constructed southeast of Fill Area 1 Unit 1. The two new impoundments are called Fill Area 1 North LSI and Fill Area 1 South LSI. Fill Area 1 North LSI has only held water from rainfall into the impoundment.

Fill Area 1 South LSI has been used to hold comingled leachate and unsaturated zone liquids since 9 March 2018 and samples were collected on 26 June 2018 and 28 June 2018. However, the sample data was not available at the time of the semiannual report.

According to the 2016 WDR/MRP, if liquid is present in any of the monitoring points listed above, samples are to be collected on a semi-annual basis. Fill Area 1 and 2 monitoring points were checked monthly for the presence of liquid between January and June 2018. Fill Area 1 locations VD, VD2, and VZM-A and Fill Area 2 location VZM-B contained liquids during the monthly visits. Fill Area 2 locations

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

2 VD is the monitoring location for the valley drain system beneath the clay liner at Fill Area 1 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.

3 VD2 is the monitoring location for the subdrain beneath the engineered liner at Fill Area 1 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.

4 Phase I Unsaturated zone Underdrain

5 Leak Detection

6 Surface Impoundment

7 Vadose zone monitoring sump

UD-1 and LD-1 were dry during all visits between July and December 2017. Dinoseb analyses were not performed for these samples.

Semiannual samples were collected from VZM-A, VD, VD2, and VZM-B on 1 June 2018, and from UD-1 on 19 April 2018. Six VOCs were detected above RLs in samples from VZM-A, VD, and/or VD2. VOC concentrations detected were consistent with the historical results. With the exception of bicarbonate alkalinity and potassium in VD and nitrate in VD2 detected above historical ranges, the inorganic parameters were within the historical ranges. The 2016 MRP requires sampling of VD for acetophenone on a semiannual basis and VD, VD2, and VZM-A for dinoseb on an annual basis. Acetophenone was not detected in the June 2018 sampling event from VD.

In the First Semiannual 2018 report, detected concentrations of inorganics and VOCs at VZM-A, VD, and VD2 were consistent with historical concentrations and appeared to be stable, i.e. concentrations have not shown an increasing trend. 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 potential increasing trends.

Leachate Inorganic and VOC Concentrations

The leachate monitoring network in the 2016 MRP includes Fill Area 1 Unit 1 Leachate Sump (LS), Fill Area 1 Unit 2 Leachate Sump (LS-2), and Fill Area 2 Surface Impoundment SI-1 Leachate Sump (LS-3). The 2016 MRP requires semi-annual sampling of the leachate sumps. Sixteen VOCs were detected above the RL concentrations in the leachate monitoring points, LS and LS2 in 2018. No VOCs were detected in LS3. The 2016 MRP requires sampling of LS for acetophenone on a semiannual basis and LS, LS-2 sampling for dinoseb on an annual basis. Acetophenone was not detected during the June 2018 sampling event.

Inorganics and VOCs at leachate monitoring point LS, LS2 and LS3 during June 2018 were similar to historical values.

Stormwater Sedimentation Basins

In accordance with the 2016 MRP/WDR, water inside sedimentation basins is to be sampled on a semiannual basis. During the first semiannual period of each year, samples are to be collected between January and May and for the second semiannual period the samples are to be collected in October and December. During the first semiannual 2018 period, samples were collected from water inside Basin A and Basin C on 8 February 2018 and Basin B on 10 May 2018. Other than the laboratory contaminant acetone, no VOCs were detected in Basin A and Basin B. In addition to acetone, methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) was detected in Basin C. MIBK has been detected previously in Basin C.

Per 2016 MRP/WDR, surface water samples are to be collected to evaluate sporadically detected VOCs in stormwater retention basins. Therefore, in accordance with the Water Board approved Work Plan dated 1 December 2016, surface water samples were collected from six stormwater sampling points on 16 November 2017; and 1 and 22 March 2018. The samples were analyzed for field, inorganic parameters and VOCs. Acetone, ethanol, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), MIBK, toluene and tetrahydrofuran were detected in one or more of the surface water samples. No significant correlation is noted between the inorganic concentrations and VOC detections.

Recommendation

We recommend continuing review of groundwater, unsaturated zone, leachate, and stormwater data as it becomes available, and evaluating for trends in data, especially for groundwater monitoring wells where VOCs have previously been detected.

Langan Draft Memo_1st Semiannual 2018 - MP

memorandum

date September 26, 2018

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 10/10/18 - Agenda Item 6.5 - Review of Documents on GeoTracker Web Site

Reports from the ALRRF to the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board), Water Board responses and other Water Board notices have been reviewed as they have been posted on the Water Board's GeoTracker website. This includes several sets of notes from working meetings between Water Board staff and ALRRF staff and consultants. The notes are dated, but they do not specify the actual meeting date. Below, they are referred to as the [date] Meeting Notes. For ongoing topics, new information is summarized in underlined additions to previous summaries. The Ongoing Topics are followed by Reopened Topics, which are summarized similarly.

Ongoing Topics

Identifying Sources of VOC's in Storm Water

A December 1, 2016 letter from SCS Engineers (on behalf of ALRRF) to Water Board staff addresses the Water Board's requirement for a Work Plan to identify and evaluate potential sources of VOCs that may have impacted stormwater at the facility. A September 13, 2017 letter from Water Board staff requires that "a report documenting the results of the investigation … be submitted by 30 June 2018." The May 17 Meeting Notes state that the ALRRF has collected the samples and will submit a report by June 30 as required. In a July 23 letter to Water Board staff, ALRRF management transmits the report (by SCS Engineers, dated June 29) and notes that operations upstream of monitoring point SW-2, such as the mechanical shop, weigh scales, and certain pipelines, may be a potential source of VOCs. The letter also recommends that sampling be extended for an additional year because the lack of rainfall over the past year has limited the collection of samples to determine the exact sources of VOCs. In the report itself, SCS recommends installing two additional monitoring points upstream of SW-2 in an effort to pinpoint the origin of the VOCs found at SW-2. SCS also notes that laboratory contaminants were found in several samples, and the lab should confirm that "VOC-clean" bottles and water are used in future collections and analyses.

In a letter to ALRRF dated August 8, Water Board staff accept SCS's June 29 report and the proposed continuation of monitoring, with several conditions, including:

- ALRRF is to add this sampling for, and reporting of, VOCs to its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and submit VOC findings together with other storm water test results to the State's storm water data tracking system.
- If the constituents of concern are found, additional samples should be taken (if possible) to better define the source of these VOCs. Samples may also be taken from other locations on site, for the same purpose.
- ALRRF shall submit a technical report by June 29, 2019, summarizing findings and proposing source control measures.

ET Cover Planning, Design and Installation

An April 14, 2017 letter from Waste Management to the Water Board transmitted an Evapotranspirative (ET) Cover Work Plan prepared by Geosyntec. This was in response to an October 19, 2016 letter from Water Board staff which outlined the needed content for the Work Plan. The April 14 Work Plan showed 3 feet of vegetative cover to be placed in the test area over 1 foot of existing intermediate cover, with the top 2 feet lightly compacted to 90 percent relative compaction prior to planting. The report also indicated that a full design package with construction drawings, specifications and a Construction Quality Assurance Plan would be prepared. A September 25, 2017 letter from Waste Management informed the Water Board that due to differential settlement of recently-placed waste in the ET Cover test area, the area would need to be regraded before completing the cover soil installation; thus, the ET Cover test would need to be postponed one year, until the latter part of 2018. The May 17, 2018 Meeting Notes indicate that a decision about the feasibility of the ET Cover test location will be made shortly after an aerial topographic survey is completed (by June 30). The Notes also state that that ALRRF should provide the Water Board with "supplemental information addressing all modified reporting dates for the project." A July 24 letter from the ALRRF conveys Geosyntec's recommendation to proceed with ET cover installation this year, and it transmits revised construction documents and the Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) plan.

Fill Area 1 Leachate and Underdrain Liquids Management; Use of Underdrain Liquid in Compost

On June 30, 2017, the ALRRF submitted a Work Plan for Fill Area 1, Leachate and Non-Leachate Liquids Management to the Water Board, as required by the 2016 Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). This report described several modifications to the existing system, to better isolate leachate from non-leachate liquids and, potentially, make good-quality non-leachate available for uses such as maintaining moisture levels in organics that are being composted. Water Board staff responded August 13, 2017, stating several requirements to better protect water quality. In their acknowledgement dated October 13, 2017, Waste Management stated that "Based on test results and if determined to be suitable, WMAC plans to use these non-leachate liquids as quench water in composting operations and/or for dust control within or outside of the landfill."

In a response dated November 2, Water Board staff stated that this proposed use would require separate Waste Discharge Requirements. In a response dated November 21, 2017, the ALRRF stated that they would continue to work on the liquids-separation project, as required; but they would also continue to use combined leachate and groundwater as they have historically, for dust control and reinjection. In their January 17, 2018 reply, Water Board staff point out that this is a violation of California regulations, but the WDRs allow time to correct it. Moreover, they expect (a) submittal of construction plans for the separation system by April 27, 2018, and (b) full compliance with the liquids separation requirement by February 1, 2019.

The May 17 Meeting Notes state that the ALRRF has completed its planning and will bid out the liquids separation system work before the end of May, and that the ALRRF still plans to use underdrain water in the composting operation. In response, Water Board staff replied that such water will need to be remediated to remove VOCs, and that remediation will need to be permitted through the Water Reclamation General Order process. No further correspondence on this issue has been posted on GeoTracker prior to September 26, 2018. This topic will continue to be tracked.

Notice of Violation and Work Request: Monitoring Well MW-4A

Samples from monitoring well MW-4A, which is outside the northeast edge of Fill Area 1, contained exceedances of certain inorganics and VOCs in May 2017. In resamples taken in June and July, high bicarbonate alkalinity, 1,1-DCA, cis-1,2-DCE, and MTBE were detected in all samples during that period. In the initial sample, calcium and two other VOCs had also been detected.

The Water Board Notice of Violation, dated October 19, 2017, states in part: "…now that a release is confirmed, the Discharger is required to establish an evaluation monitoring program" that meets certain specified requirements. The ALRRF responded by submitting an Amended Report of Waste Discharge/ Proposed Evaluation Monitoring Plan on December 21, 2017. It attributed the problem to landfill gas, not leachate, and it proposed to address the problem by intensifying the extraction of landfill gas near MW-4A, and by sampling the well monthly. On February 8, the Water Board issued a formal Order to the ALRRF, requiring a formal Evaluation Monitoring Program to sample groundwater along the "unmonitored northern limit" of Fill Area 1.

The April 30 Meeting Notes indicate that Waste Management had petitioned (appealed) the February 8 Order, believing that this would require groundwater sampling along the 3,500-foot northern boundary. Water Board staff replied that the Order was worded more generally, to enable Waste Management to focus on the release identified in MW-4A, deferring the question of the adequacy of the site's groundwater model. Water Board staff agreed to re-review and comment on the previously submitted Amended Report of Waste Discharge.

On May 7, Water Board staff issued an Amended Work Plan, with six specific components to be submitted by June 15. The May 17 Meeting Notes reported that Waste Management is preparing the work plan. The Notes also reported that Water Board staff said that the work plan must consider the potential for contaminants to migrate along the fault zone between MW-04A and Fill Area 1.

On June 14, Waste Management submitted a revision of the December 21 Amended Report of Waste Discharge/ Proposed Evaluation Monitoring Plan that provides the six required components. The approach investigates the spread of both landfill gas and contaminated groundwater beyond MW-04A to the east (away from Fill Area 1). It does not explicitly address the Water Board staff's concern about migration in the nearby fault zone.

A July 3 letter from Water Board staff approves this approach on condition that

- At least one new groundwater sample be obtained and analyzed from a boring downgradient of MW-4A;
- Care is taken to:
    - Avoid the effects of heat from drilling on groundwater samples;
    - Design the wells to facilitate the purging of three well volumes prior to sampling;
    - Allow two weeks after gas probe installation for conditions to stabilize before sampling gases;
- Also analyze groundwater samples for bicarbonate and calcium, which are landfill gas indicators;
- Respond to exceedances of bicarbonate or calcium as would be done for a VOC detection;
- Include well MW-4A in the list of Corrective Action wells at the site; and
- Continue to monitor and sample each installed sampling point for at least two years after installation; and
- Submit a report by November 2, 2018 documenting implementation of the proposed work.

A July 26 letter from ALRRF management agreed to comply with these requirements, with the following provisions:

- If a low-flowing well does not yield three purge volumes in 24 hours, Waste Management will contact Water Board staff to discuss alternatives.
- For new groundwater samples taken outside of MW-4A, the statistical concentration limits developed for MW-4A are not applicable.
- Given the backlog for availability of the proposed type of drill rig (sonic drilling), the November 2 deadline is not feasible, and a December 14 deadline is requested.

Notice of Violation – Disposal of Lead Based Paint Chips

In a letter dated February 16, 2018, Water Board staff noted that on February 8, Waste Management gave verbal notice that a load containing paint chips with hazardous levels of lead had been disposed at the ALRRF. This was followed by a written notification dated February 13, in which, due to the difficulty of safely and effectively finding and removing this material, Waste Management "respectfully requested that the hazardous waste paint chips remain in place." The disposal of hazardous waste, as defined, is prohibited by the site's Waste Discharge Requirements; therefore, this Notice of Violation was issued. The letter also notes that this is the fourth such incident in the past four years, and the Water Board is "evaluating additional enforcement action."

Notes from the April 30 meeting indicate that ALRRF management expressed concern that the NOV appears to lay blame for the incident solely with the landfill. In response, Water Board staff said that although they will continue to issue NOVs for such incidents (as required by law), the NOVs will provide more background information.

In response to a question from the Community Monitor about the eventual disposition of the material, ALRRF staff stated on September 11 that "this topic was discussed in a meeting with the RWQCB and no further action is warranted."

Revised Configuration and Phasing Schedule for Fill Area 2

The May 17 Meeting Notes indicate that due to cost concerns and potential waste stability issues, the ALRRF needs to modify the footprint and the phased development plan for Fill Area 2.

The ALRRF also points out that in conjunction with this change in layout, several existing monitoring wells will need to be moved (destroyed and reinstalled) to accommodate the new footprint. Moreover, it may not be possible to continuously maintain wells along the edge of the fill phases, although that is currently required by the WDRs.

Water Board staff asked for a formal submittal describing these changes so that they could evaluate them.

The schedule for the construction of Fill Area 2 Phases 1-4 is:

- Phase 1, which is fully constructed, will receive waste beginning in April of 2019
- Construction of modified Phase 2 will begin in 2019
- Excavation of Phases 3 and 4 will begin in 2020.

The Water Board's July 17 Meeting Notes indicate the following regarding the new footprint and phasing:

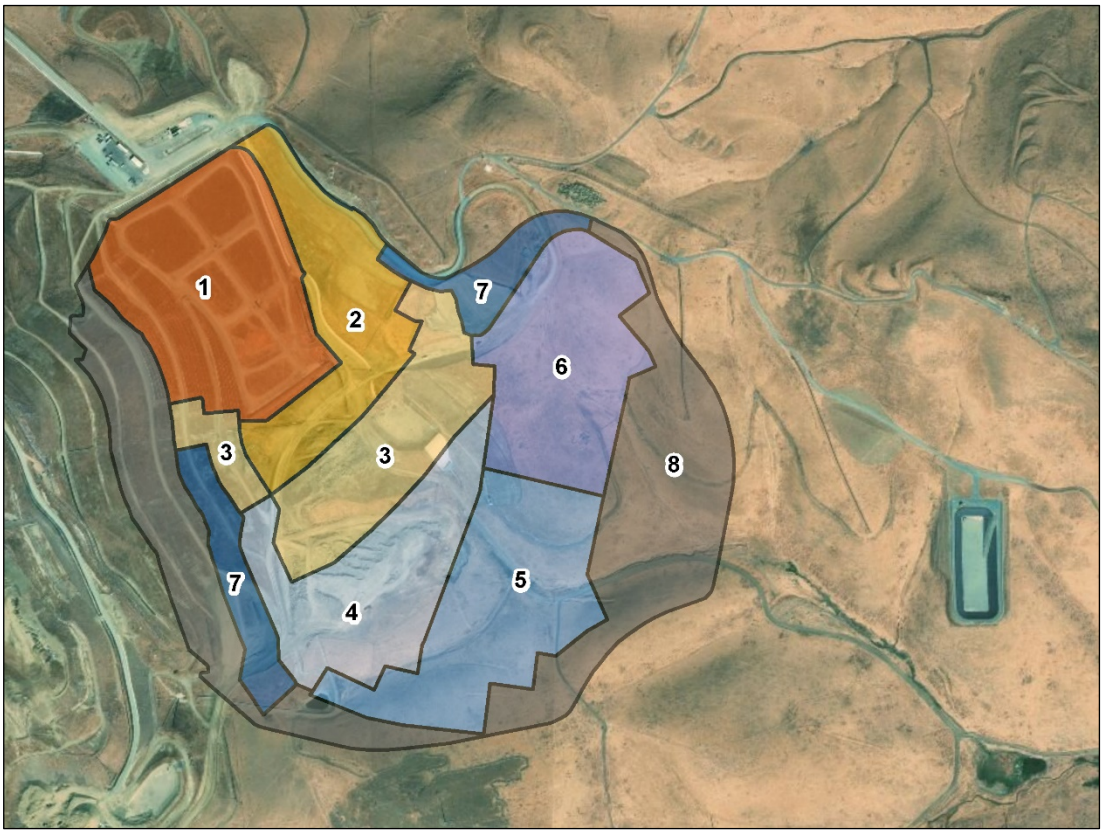
- ALRRF needs to construct an enlarged sedimentation basin between Fill Area 2 and the mitigation pond. In so doing, ALRRF needs to remove two existing monitoring well clusters that are within the new basin footprint.

- ALRRF has modified the footprint and phasing of Fill Area 2 and needs to propose monitoring well locations that are appropriate for each phase. The modified phasing takes advantage of increased flexibility provided by the recent removal of nearby windmills, and it provides a fill sequence with less risk of instability or landslides.
- Drawings for the cuts and fills in each Phase indicate that the footprint of refuse in Fill Area 2 will advance as shown on Figure 6.5-1, below. These footprints do not necessarily coincide with the Phases described by ALRRF.

Water Board staff will need a formal proposal for this change, and they need to determine, internally, the best way to incorporate this into the existing Waste Discharge Requirements and Monitoring and Reporting Program (WDRs/MRP).

ALRRF / Waste Management (WM) proposed to submit work plans for well replacement and a new well (MW-27) below MW-20 by July 27, 2018. WM also proposed to submit a complete build-out proposal, with monitoring wells, for each phase and final completion of Fill Area 2. Water Board staff responded that a site visit would probably be necessary in order to field verify the well removal and replacement work.

Figure 6.5-1
Proposed Development of Fill Area 2: Refuse Footprint Sequence
(Derived from drawings submitted to Water Board staff for a July 17, 2018 meeting)



Reopened Topics

Solidification Basin Operations

The September 29, 2016 S.O.P. for Solidification describes the ALRRF's approach to blending liquid and solid wastes to prepare a mixture that prevents free liquid from being placed in the landfill. The mixing pits, mixing methods, loadout, and inspection of the blend for proper dryness are described. In a review letter dated January 24, 2017, Water Board staff express concern that (a) blended liquids might react chemically in the mixing pits, (b) the construction of the pits does not assure that leakage will not occur, (c) visual monitoring of blended material may not prevent the presence of free liquid in the mix, and (d) visual monitoring of the mixing pits may not detect leakage from them into the waste below. The letter requires submittal of a technical report to address these and other issues by April 1, 2017.

A March 31, 2017 letter from Waste Management to Water Board staff transmitted a Technical Report for the Solidification Basin Operations prepared by Golder Associates Inc. A July 17, 2018 letter from Water Board staff responded to this submittal, expressing concern that the moisture holding capacity of the waste in Unit 2 of Fill Area 1 has already been exceeded. It requires submittal, by September 1 2018, of a work plan that will demonstrate with actual field testing that the solidification basins comply with relevant sections of the regulations and WDRs (no discharge of waste that contain liquid in excess of what the disposal unit can hold), or a proposal to conduct solidification in an impervious containment. In an August 21 letter, ALRRF management responded, stating that they have retained Golder Associates to prepare the proposed work plan to demonstrate compliance, and requesting an extension of the September 1 deadline to September 7.

Monitoring Downgradient From Well E-20B

This topic was initially part of the April 2018 GeoTracker topic, "Additional Monitoring Well Installed…", in which the installation of well MW-20 was described, roughly 600 feet downgradient of well E-20B. Several VOCs were found with the initial sampling of that well in late 2017. The VOCs diminished in subsequent samples, and in the December 7, 2017 sample, acetone (a possible laboratory contaminant) was the only VOC found. Since then, it was sampled in February and May 2018; a trace amount of methylene chloride was detected in February, and no VOCs were detected in May. Due to these detections, the Water Board requested that an additional well be installed downgradient of well MW-20.

In a letter from ALRRF to the Water Board dated August 3, ALRRF management provides a work plan prepared by Geosyntec for installation of that well, MW-27. MW-27 will be located approximately 400 feet downslope of MW-20, in the bottom of the same small canyon as MW-20.

memorandum

date September 26, 2018

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 10/10/18 - Agenda Item 6.6 - Reports From Community Monitor

Attached are inspection reports for July through September of 2018.
The July inspection was announced and took place on July 26.
The August inspection was announced and took place on August 27.
The September inspection was announced and took place on September 25.

During these inspections, all landfill operating areas were observed. Recent LEA inspection reports were reviewed on-line.

Details about operations-related matters are provided in the attached reports. Issues that cause special concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the monthly inspection reports. For this quarter, the grass fire that occurred above Fill Area 2 on July 31 – August 1 was the only major issue. Windblown litter continues to be a problem.

Also attached are graphs showing monthly tonnages by type of material for the most recent 12-month period. Figure 6.6-1 shows the breakdown of materials that make up Revenue-Generating Cover. Figure 6.6-2 shows these same quantities, plus the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Special Waste tonnage for each month.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **July 2018**

Monthly Tonnage Report for June 2018, received July 16, 2018

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	76,015.37	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	5,399.00	
	subtotal Disposed	81,414.37	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	646.76	
2.2	MSW	72,220.50	
2.3	Special Wastes	8,516.83	
	subtotal Disposed	81,384.09	
		-30.28	-0.04%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	4,625.42	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	64,661.36	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	150,670.87	
	Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	730.33	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	39,375.27	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	17,563.88	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC	2,307.00	

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ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **July 2018**

Site Inspection July 26, 2018, 10:00 - 11:30 AM

- Attended by K. Runyon, escorted by Audrey Lundin. Announced.

- Primary filling activity from transfer trucks was in Fill Area 1 Unit 1 (class 3, clay-lined). Compaction was taking place close to the tippers, with one dozer, one compactor and one tipper operating during these observations. Two transfer trucks were waiting to unload. Traffic flow at the tippers was moving smoothly, not congested.
- Birds, primarily seagulls, were present in typical numbers for this time of year (estimate: several hundred in all). No bird deterrents were heard during these observations. At the Dyer Rd. reservoir, no gulls were seen on the water, flying, or on land. This is unusual.
- The public disposal area was north of the tippers, in Unit 2 (the Class 2 area). Materials in this area included general refuse from packer trucks, oversize items, and commercial rolloff truck loads.
- The C&D bunker was about 80% full and the material appeared to be 100% scrap lumber such as broken pallets. Metal appliances were in the former plant-debris bunker, awaiting recycling.
- In the Class 2 soil receiving area, an overturned truck was seen, apparently awaiting a tow truck.

- At the solidification basins, two small loads of semi-solid material were seen on the ground in front of one of the basins. A loader was enroute to push that material into the basin.
- Windblown litter was reduced in some areas, especially along fences, but the problem continues. ALRRF management was reportedly interviewing and screening additional crew members.
- One water truck was seen applying dust control water. This was effective. Several large off-road haul trucks were moving soil to and from stockpiles as needed.
- The stockpile of soil for the ET cover area showed no evidence of plant growth or erosion.

Mitigation Pond Reconstruction

- Excavation and grading work is complete. The pond configuration appeared to be exactly the same as the original, with deeper water at the east end and two small "islands" near the center.

Fill Area 2

- No work was being done within the developed (excavated refuse fill) portion of Fill Area 2. Windblown litter was reduced in some areas but is still an obvious issue.
- Immediately east of fill area 2, a soil stockpile was being managed. This is consistent with site permits.

Leachate and Underdrain Liquid Handling

- The Fill Area 2 leachate pond was dry. For Fill Area 1, the north pond was dry and the south pond was about 1/4 full.
- In Fill Area 1, modifications to the leachate and underdrain water system had not yet begun.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Downslope of Fill Area 2, excavation of the future sedimentation basin was under way. Monitoring well clusters PC-2 and PC-8 were still in place.

ET Cover Test Area

- No construction work was taking place. Most of the plants that sprouted in the area were dead or dormant. One local native plant, an Astragalus ("bladderpod" or "milkvetch") was actively growing; several of these were seen on the upper portion of the area. This is not the invasive vetch that occurred in the Sacramento County ET cover area two years ago.

Other

- Dyer Road reservoir was very full. There was no sign of birds on the water or flying in the vicinity.
- At the LNG plant, LNG was being loaded into a gas transport tank truck.
- ALRRF staff mentioned that several California Tiger Salamanders were recently found on site and were safely relocated.
- The roadway from the LFG-to-energy turbine plant to the administrative offices, running alongside a steeply incised ravine, was showing signs of pavement failure along its south edge (closest to the ravine). This is not an immediate problem but may need repair in the future.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **August 2018**

Monthly Tonnage Report for July 2018, received August 14, 2018

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	73,898.67	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	3,193.79	
	subtotal Disposed	77,092.46	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	568.98	
2.2	MSW	71,881.66	
2.3	Special Wastes	4,641.82	
	subtotal Disposed	77,092.46	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	8,888.18	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	81,169.59	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	167,150.23	
	Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	1,399.93	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	55,333.40	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	16,519.76	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC	2,571.49	

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ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **August 2018**

Site Inspection August 27, 2018, 7:30 PM - 8:45 PM (off hours)

- Attended by K. Runyon, escorted by Audrey Lundin. Announced.
- Primary filling activity was on the southeast side of Fill Area 1, close to the ET cover test area. Compaction was taking place close to the tippers, with two dozers, one compactor and two diesel-powered tippers operating.
- Waste Management's on-ste drivers were bringing transfer trailers from the "drop and hook" area to the tippers. In addition, loads direct from the Davis Street transfer station, and from Fremont, were being received. The waiting line at the tippers was 1 to 2 trucks long during these observations. Few birds were seen, due too the late hour, and bird deterrents were not being used. At Dyer Road reservoir, no gulls were seen, just prior to this site visit.
- As transfer trucks were unloading during windy conditions, it was obvious that most windblown litter is generated during unloading, not during spreading and compaction.
- In addition to normal refuse disposal activity, a Fremont transfer truck was being unloaded using a forklift attachment on a wheeled loader, because the load had jammed while on the tipper.
- The public disposal area, north of the tippers in the Class 2 area, was not active due to the time of day.
- The bunker for appliances/ scrap metal (formerly for plant debris) was 3/4 full, and the C&D bunker was 90% full. No prohibited materials were seen.
- Both solidification pits appeared to be empty or almost empty.

Fill Area 2

- A fire had occurred since the last Community Monitor site visit, originating east of Fill Area 2 but burning downslope, toward Fill Area 2, due to winds from the west. Site staff and local fire agencies responded, containing the fire before it reached the lined portion of Fill Area 2. The response included an air drop of fire retardant, along the northern boundary of Fill Area 2, as shown in the photo below as a red stain on the right side of the burned area:

Due to the rapid response the fire was successfully contained and extinguished. ALRRF staff believe that the fire was caused by a piece of metal-coated plastic film blowing into the high voltage power lines that run between Fill Areas 1 and 2, providing power to the CASP operation. Fill Area 1 was not directly affected by this fire.

- Litter in Fill Area 2 continues to be a problem, but the ALRRF now has a crew of seven employees dedicated to litter pickup.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **August 2018**

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Excavation of the sedimentation basin above the mitigation pond was proceeding and was continuing with rough grading, i.e., removing soil to create a holding area for stormwater that will drain from Fill Area 2.
- ALRRF staff report that priority is being given to the removal of litter from the stormwater channel serving Fill Area 2.

ET Cover Test Area

- Work is being done on the ET Cover area to correct the grades affected by differential settlement and apply additional soil; see photo below.

- No vegetation or litter was seen on the ET Cover test area during this site visit.
- The soil that was being added to the ET Cover test area was looser and more granular (less rocky) than the base layer of soil that was applied and compacted in 2017. This is consistent with design.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- Excavation for the sedimentation basin just upslope of the mitigation pond was fully under way but not yet complete.

Other

- A gas well drill rig was seen on the east side of Fill Area 1 and was reportedly installing new / replacement gas wells as needed.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **September 2018**

Monthly Tonnage Report for August 2018, received September 14, 2018

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	79,033.67	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	3,416.52	
	subtotal Disposed	82,450.19	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	440.70	
2.2	MSW	77,351.87	
2.3	Special Wastes	4,657.62	
	subtotal Disposed	82,450.19	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	9,123.28	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	89,519.42	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	181,092.89	
	Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	932.35	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	60,560.89	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	15,089.21	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC	3,612.21	

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ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **September 2018**

Site Inspection September 25, 2018, 2:45 - 4:15 PM

- Attended by K. Runyon, escorted by Audrey Lundin. Announced.
- Filling activity was taking place in two locations: north of the ET cover Test Area and just south of the solidification basins. The first of these had two tippers which were being moved a short distance northward, and the second of these had a single tipper which was being used to fill a small area in order to complete an access road. At the first, no spreading or compaction was taking place during these observations. At the second, one dozer was spreading waste that was delivered from the "drop and hook" area. There was no waiting line of transfer trailers at either location.
- The public disposal area was north of the pair of tippers, in the Class 2 area. The waste in this area had been spread, compacted and covered earlier in the afternoon.
- Several different activities were under way involving the transport of soil, using large off-road haul trucks. Roads had been watered and winds were gentle, so dust was not an issue.
- Although the litter collection crew has been enlarged, their focus had been on construction areas and stormwater basins, so there was still quite a bit of windblown litter in Fill Area 2 and farther to the east.
- Several hundred gulls (a typical number for this time of year) were seen at or near the working face. Those closest to the working face were flying and scouting for food while the others rested nearby. No bird deterrent devices were heard during this site visit. Later in the afternoon, at the Dyer Road reservoir on the west side of the ALRRF property, numerous gulls were seen arriving at the reservoir and landing on the water there.
- The C&D / plant debris bunker had been relocated closer to the central part of the landfill, where the fill was at its highest elevation. The plant debris side of the bunker was empty, and the C&D material side was 100% full, almost entirely by scrap lumber and pallets. Appliances were staged nearby for freon removal (as needed), and a high-sided rolloff box was in the area, partially filled with scrap metal items.
- Preparations are being made for a second water supply tank to be installed immediately north of the primary tank, which is outside the refuse footprint on the northeast side of Fill Area 1.
- Due to unplanned maintenance of the South Bayside Aqueduct canal, which is the main source of untreated water for the landfill, approximately 8 temporary water tanks were situated on the northeast side of Fill Area 2, to provide water for excavation and construction activity as well as compost operations.
- Near the scale house, the automated truck scale appeared to be fully installed but did not appear to have been put into service yet.
- The solidification basins were being relined with clay soil that was brought into the basin by an off-road dump truck and wheel-rolled (for compaction) by the truck. During these observations, the "yellow" basin was being relined; materials from this basin are intended for Class III disposal. The other "blue" basin would be relined next. Materials from this basin are intended for Class II disposal.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **September 2018**

Fill Area 1 Stormwater Basins

- Basins A, B and C all had virtually no litter visible in the water or on shore. Basin A was at the typical level for late summer, and plants next to the basin were green and growing, including bulrush, cattails and other typical wetland plants. Several small algae mats were also forming on and below the water surface.
- Basin B water level was 8 to 10 feet below its discharge elevation with shallow water at the bottom.
- Basin C water level was more than 10 feet below its discharge elevation, with the riser and valve assembly fully exposed.
- In discussion of the ongoing stormwater VOC-source study, ALRRF staff mentioned that the 2017 map showing the catchment areas for each basin would likely be updated in the near future.

Fill Area 2

- No significant changes were evident since the August visit. The fire scar was still evident, and windblown litter from Fill Area 1 was widespread.
- Regarding the fire, it had also damaged an above-ground raw water supply line that was located at the top of the slope that had been burned, but the damaged pipe has been replaced.

Stormwater Controls and Best Management Practices

- The stormwater Best Management Practices recommended for the forthcoming water year (July 2018 - June 2019) were discussed with ALRRF staff. The recommended measures are being sized and ordered but are not yet on site for installation.
- Downslope of Fill Area 2 and above the mitigation pond, construction of the enlarged detention basin SB-H was well under way - see photo below. The Water Board had not yet approved the removal and replacement of monitoring wells that are within the basin, so those wells were being protected by large diameter pipes placed vertically above the wellheads.

Mitigation Pond

- No new work was evident, but the pond has apparently been receiving water, perhaps from the dewatering of basin SB-H. Plants in and around the pond were green and growing, while outside the pond most of the vegetation was brown and appeared dead.

ET Cover Test Area

- Grading work appeared to be continuing, though it was not taking place during this site visit. Soil at the surface appeared rocky hard. No litter or vegetation was seen on the surface.

Figure 6.6-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

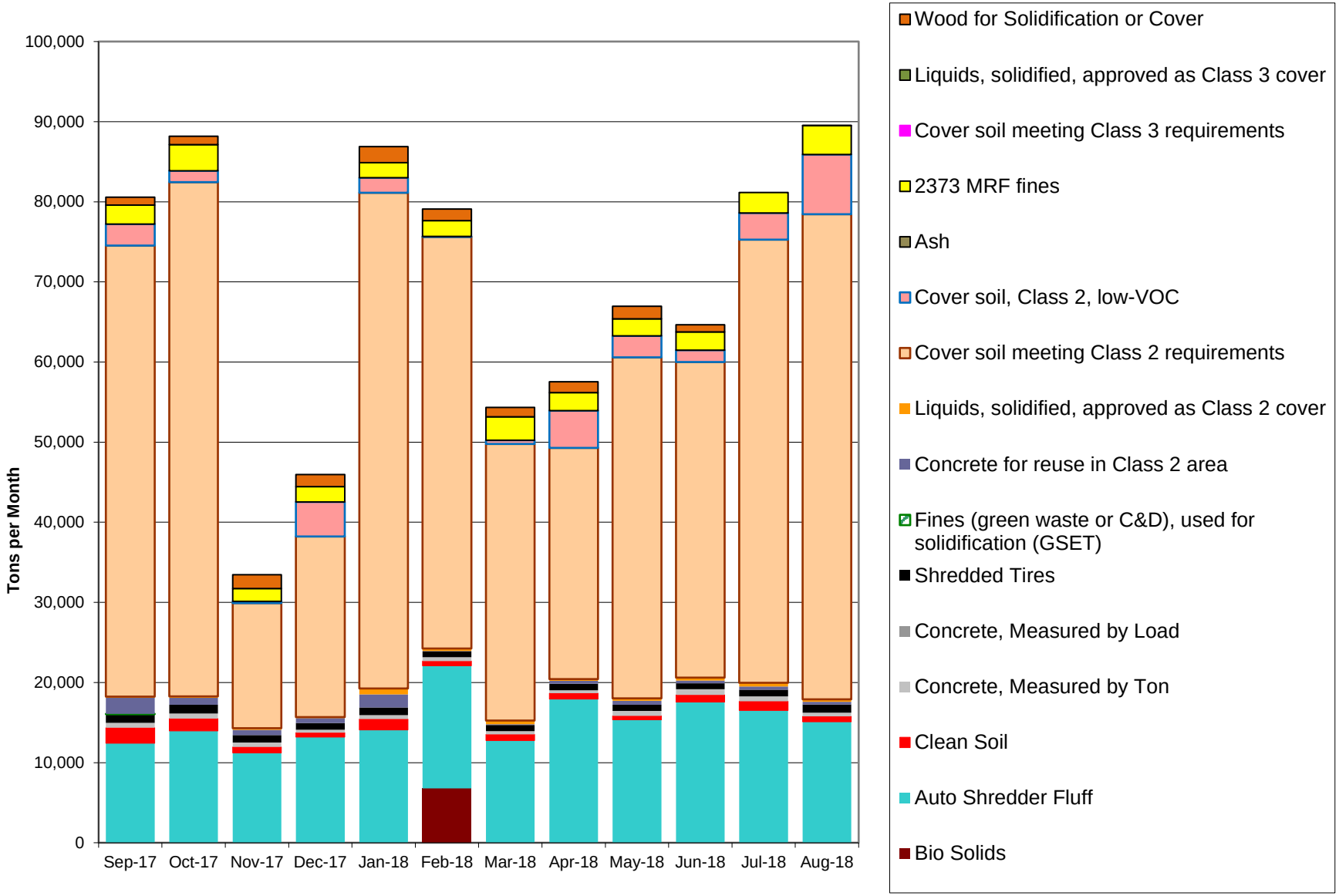
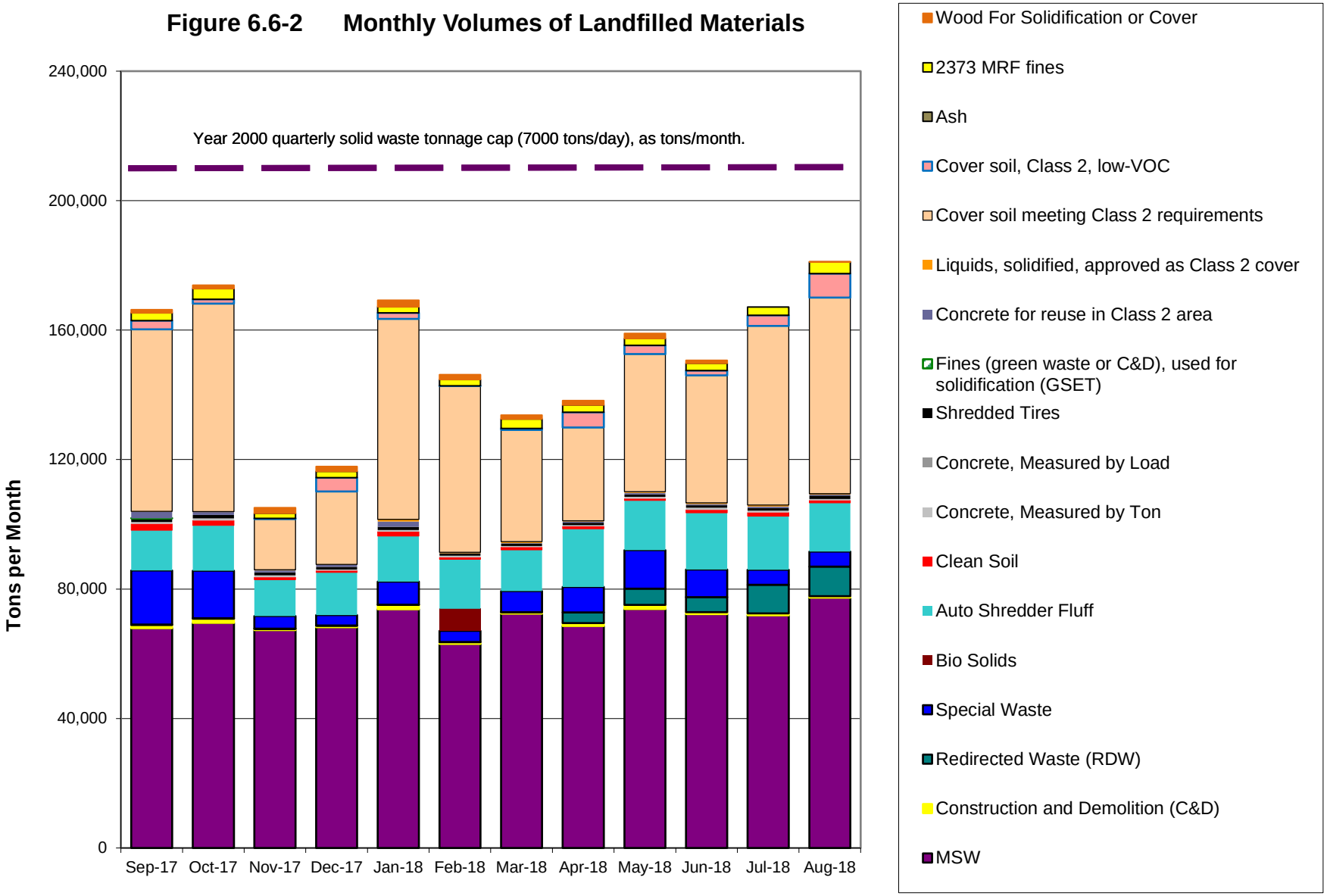


Figure 6.6-2 Monthly Volumes of Landfilled Materials



memorandum

date September 26, 2018

to ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

from Kelly Runyon

subject CMC Meeting of 10/10/18 - Agenda Item 6.7 - Topics for 2018 Annual Report

A draft of the Annual Report for 2018 will be provided at the January 2019 Community Monitor Committee meeting. As with prior reports, several topics that have been of special interest during the reporting year will be addressed. The list below shows the special topics for 2018 that we have identified. Input from Committee members regarding these or other topics to be discussed in the Annual Report is welcome at this time.

- Evapotranspiration (ET) cover installation
- Mitigation pond and new basin SB-H
- Landfill gas VOC's in groundwater
- Changes to Fill Area 2 footprint and phasing
- Windblown litter incidents and controls
- Requirements to be triggered by disposal in Fill Area 2
    - Natural-resource permit requirements
    - Tonnage limitations in Conditional Use Permit

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COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT

TO: Honorable Chairperson and Community Monitor Committee Members

FROM: Judy Erlandson, Public Works Manager

SUBJECT: Scheduling Community Monitor Committee Meetings for 2019

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the Community Monitor Committee establish and approve the Community Monitor Committee Meeting Calendar for 2019.

DISCUSSION

The Settlement Agreement, dated November 30, 1999, between the County of Alameda, the City of Livermore, the City of Pleasanton, Sierra Club, Northern California Recycling Association, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement, and Waste Management of Alameda County, Inc. (Settlement Agreement), describes the duties and obligations of the Community Monitor Committee, but does not require a minimum number of Committee meetings per year.

In November 2010, the Community Monitor Committee members determined that the Community Monitor Committee would meet quarterly on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October at 4:00 pm at the Maintenance Service Center in the City of Livermore.

Suggested dates for the Community Monitor Committee meeting for calendar year 2019 are as follows:

- January 9
- April 10
- July 10
- October 9

The Maintenance Services Center lunchroom (where the meetings are currently held) is available for the dates listed above. If an alternative schedule of regular meeting dates is chosen, these can be established pending venue availability.

MEETING DATE:	**AGENDA ITEM:**
10-10-2018	**6.8**

ATTACHMENTS

1. None

Approved by:

Judy Erlandson
Public Works Manager