COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement
AGENDA

www.altamontcmc.org

DATE: **Wednesday, October 14, 2020**
TIME: **4:00 p.m.**
PLACE: Online Zoom Meeting

Zoom Link: us02web.zoom.us/j/82654731923
Zoom dial in phone number: 1-408-638-0968 Webinar ID: 826 5473 1923

1. Call to Order
2. Introductions
3. Roll Call
4. Approval of Minutes (From July 8, 2020)
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:**
     - **Submittal of Concentration Limits**
     - **ET Cover Reporting**
     - **Methane in Perimeter Probes**
   - **6.2 Five-Year Permit Review**
   - **6.3 Review of Reports From ALRRF**
   - **6.4 Review of Documents on GeoTracker website**
   - **6.5 Reports from Community Monitor**
   - **6.6 ALRRF operations during Shelter-in-Place period**
   - **6.7 Altamont Community Monitor Committee website**
   - **6.8 2020 Draft Annual Report Topics**
   - **6.9 2021 Committee Meeting Schedule**
   - **6.10 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 13, 2021,** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of July 8, 2020

City of Livermore
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(925) 960-4104

PURSUANT TO TITLE II OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (CODIFIED AT 42 UNITED STATES CODE SECTION 12101 AND 28 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 35), AND SECTION 504 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973, THE CITY OF LIVERMORE DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, ANCESTRY, SEX, DISABILITY, AGE OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN THE PROVISION OF ANY SERVICES, PROGRAMS, OR ACTIVITIES. TO ARRANGE AN ACCOMMODATION IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PUBLIC MEETING, PLEASE CONTACT THE ADA COORDINATOR AT ADACOORDINATOR@CITYOFLIVERMORE.NET OR CALL (925) 960-4170 (VOICE) OR (925) 960-4104 (TDD) AT LEAST THREE (3) BUSINESS DAYS 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 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 and included in the agenda packet available on the Community Monitor Committee web site http://www.altamontcmc.org.

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.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The City of Livermore Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division invites you to attend a public Community Monitor Committee Meeting pursuant to the Settlement Agreement governing the expansion of the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF), the City of Livermore, the City of Pleasanton, the Sierra Club, the Northern California Recycling Association (NCRA), and Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement (ALARM). Given the international COVID-19 pandemic, and consistent with the California Department of Public Health's recommendations, Alameda County Health Orders and Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-29-20, the meeting will be held via video teleconference at October 14, 2020 with NO PHYSCIAL LOCATION FOR PUBLIC ATTENDANCE. This teleconference meeting will be recorded. Please follow the instructions below to join the meeting remotely.

Zoom Link: us02web.zoom.us/j/82654731923
Zoom dial in phone number: 1-408-638-0968 Webinar ID: 826 5473 1923

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).

List of Acronyms

Below is a list of acronyms that may be used in discussion of waste disposal facilities. These have been posted on the CMC web site, together with a link to the CIWMB acronyms page: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEACentral/Acronyms/default.htm.

Updates will be provided as needed. This list was last revised on December 30, 2019.

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
CVRWQCB – Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
DWR – Department of Water Resources
LEA – Local Enforcement Agency (i.e., County Environmental Health)
RWQCB – Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

Waste Categories
C&D – construction and demolition
CDI – Construction, demolition and inert debris
FIT – Fine materials delivered to the ALRRF, measured by the ton.
GSET – Green waste and other fine materials originating at the Davis Street Transfer Station, for solidification, externally processed.
GWRGCT – Green waste that is ground on site and used for solidification or cover (discontinued January 2010)
GWSA – Green waste slope amendment (used on outside slopes of the facility)
MSW – Municipal solid waste
RDW – Redirected wastes (received at ALRRF, then sent to another facility)
RGC – Revenue generating cover

Water Quality Terminology
BMP – Best Management Practice – A general term to identify effective means of pollution control, especially in the contexts of stormwater and air quality.
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.
NAL – Numeric Action Level – A concentration of a stormwater pollutant above which, the discharger must plan to reduce this concentration.
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.
SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Substances or Pollutants
ACM – asbestos-containing material
ACW – asbestos-containing waste
ADC – Alternative Daily Cover. For more information: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/basics/adcbasic.htm
BTEX – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (used in reference to testing for contamination)
CH4 – methane
CO2 – carbon dioxide
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand – A measure of the degree to which a wastewater discharge can deplete the oxygen in a body of water.

DO – dissolved oxygen
HHW – household hazardous waste
LFG – landfill gas
LNG – liquefied natural gas
MEK – methyl ethyl ketone
MIBK – methyl isobutyl ketone
MTBE – methyl tertiary butyl ether, a gasoline additive
NMOC – Non-methane organic compounds
NTU – nephelometric turbidity units, a measure of the cloudiness of water
PFAS – Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
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.
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 8, 2020

DRAFT

1. Call to Order
The meeting came to order at 4:00 PM.

Mr. Carling noted that pursuant to the provisions of the Brown Act and due to recent executive orders issued by the governor to facilitate teleconferencing in order to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission at public meetings, this meeting was being held via Zoom meeting platform. Mr. Carling further explained the process and protocols for the meeting.

2. Roll Call

Members Present:	Robert Carling, City of Livermore; Julie Testa, City of Pleasanton (left at 5:00 p.m.); Donna Cabanne, Sierra Club; David Tam, NCRA (joined at 4:16 p.m.)
Absent:	Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement
Staff:	Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore Public Works Department; Mukta Patil, Langan/Community Monitor; Maria Lorca, Langan/Community Monitor; Kelly Runyon, Contractor to Langan
Others:	Marisa Gan, Livermore Recycling Specialist; Arthur Surdilla, Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (LEA); Marcus Nettz II, Senior District Manager, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF); Benjamin Wade (ALRRF)

3. Introductions
All those present introduced themselves.

4. Approval of Minutes of January 15, 2020 meeting
Ms. Testa moved approval, Ms. Cabanne seconded, and the minutes were approved 3-0.

5. Open Forum
There was no open forum discussion.

6. Matters for Consideration

The Chair reordered the agenda to ensure there was a quorum to approve items requiring approval. Item 6.7 2019 Annual Report, was discussed first.

6.7 2019 Annual Report

Ms. Patil presented the relevant topics from the draft annual report. Ms. Patil noted that there were no comments on the report. However, there were at least two corrections made to the report. The 2019 Annual report originally stated that Fill Area 2 Phase 2 had been in use, however, this statement was incorrect. Fill Area 2 Phase 2 was not in use, therefore the report (agenda item 6.7) and January packet (agenda item 6.8) were amended. The changes made were redlined and have been attached to this meeting's agenda packet.

Ms. Cabanne asked why there would be a delay in holding the leachate and underdrain water separately for the two Fill Area 1 ponds. Mr. Runyon said the delay was necessary due to runoff in 2019 that impacted the CASP site and anticipated that the delay would continue in case the same scenario happened again. Mr. Nettz noted that Mr. Runyon's statement was correct and that ALRRF wanted to ensure that proper protocols were in place to use the pond if necessary. Mr. Nettz continued to explain that the project is being completed now and both streams of water would be separated and put into two different ponds, LSI-1 and LSI-2. Ms. Cabanne asked when that would be completed. Mr. Nettz replied that he is not sure if it is running at this point but it should be running shortly if it is not already.

Ms. Cabanne asked a question about the reporting period for the evapotranspiration (ET) cover test area. She noted that the agenda packet stated the report on the ET cover test area would be completed at the conclusion of a four year period but in other pages of the document it stated that it would be completed in 2024. Ms. Cabanne also stated that the ET cover test area started in 2018 and that the report should occur earlier, in 2022. Ms. Lorca commented that the Community Monitors reviewed the quality assurance report for the ET cover area and the reporting period stated in the "answer to the questions" section is 2024, which she assumed was probably the final date in which the ET cover test was completed. Ms. Lorca further explained that this date was confirmed by Waste Management. Ms. Cabanne requested for this item to be looked into as she was under the impression that the report should be provided earlier. Ms. Lorca stated she would add a note because they received confirmation of the date from Benjamin Wade. Ms. Patil stated that the date was confirmed in an email from Waste Management on June 26 that the performance monitoring report is targeted for April 2024. Ms. Cabanne requested the Community Monitor confirm these dates.

Ms. Cabanne moved approval under the condition that the questions she posed would be answered, Ms. Testa seconded the motion to approve the report, and the motion passed 3-0.

6.1 Response to Committee Member Questions

Submittal of Concentration Limits

On February 21, 2020 Geochem Applications presented additional concentration limits for the three groundwater zones for monitoring wells in FA2: alluvial, weathered bedrock and un-weathered bedrock zones. However, the report did not include discussion regarding the five difficult to monitor wells: P-2, ARC-2, MW-15A, MW-17 and MW-17R. MW-15A, MW-17 and ARC-2 were dry during the Second Semiannual 2019 groundwater sampling event. No comments have been provided by the Water Board to the Geochem report. At the request of committee members, the Community Monitor will continue to track this issue.

Five Year Permit Review

Ms. Patil explained that the Five Year Permit Review has been completed and would be addressed in the following agenda item.

Possible Tetrahydrofuran at Well MW-8B

Ms. Patil explained previous elevated concentrations of tetrahydrofuran (THF) had been discussed for monitoring well MW-8B, and noted that the second semiannual 2019 groundwater monitoring report suggests the construction of PVC pipe in Basin-H is likely the cause for the THF detections.

PFAs Compounds Hold Times

At the 15 January 2020 meeting there was a concern if there would be problems with the hold times when ALRRF analyses for PFAS. Ms. Patil explained laboratories testing for PFAS have historically followed the EPA Method 537 for PFAS in drinking water that stated the holding time was 14 days. In 2019, the EPA ran time-based studies on degradation or loss of target analytes. Based on these studies, the SW-846 methods for waste analyses, currently under development, will utilize and recommend PFAS-free, high-density polyethylene containers, whole sample preparation, and sample holding times of 28 days. Considering the EPA's plan to update PFAS standards regarding extended holding times as well as sampling practices, the committee's concerns will be alleviated as the new standards are established.

Artesian Well MW-23B

At the 15 January 2020 meeting Ms. Cabanne asked if there could be other wells located in the toe of Fill Area 2 that were likely to become artesian, such as MW-23B. Based on review of hydrogeology of the area, there is a natural spring near the PC-1 well cluster downgradient of MW-23. The 2015 Joint Technical Document (JTD) noted several areas where the piezometric surface is higher than the subgrade, where it would not be a surprise if there is an artesian well in that location, and there could be others. The design of Fill Area 2 requires that those areas include a minimum 12-

inches thick general earthfill, to prevent potential groundwater movement from the bedrock into the refuse.

Evapotranspirative (ET) Cover Reporting
At the January 15, 2020 meeting Ms. Cabanne asked about the reporting period for the ET pilot test cover. Based on information provided in the construction quality assurance report (Geosyntec, December 29, 2018), the cover was substantially completed on November 14, 2018 and the submittal of Performance Monitoring Technical Report is scheduled for April 1, 2024. ALRRF confirmed via e-mail on June 26, 2020 that the information in the report is correct. Ms. Cabanne asked to confirm the reporting dates.

6.2 Five-Year Permit Review

Ms. Patil noted that on April 13, 2020, Waste Management submitted a revised application package for the Five Year Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) review and Permit Modification to the LEA. The LEA deemed the application complete, completed the review and on May 8, 2020, the LEA provided their comments in a Five-Year Permit Review Report (PRR), containing findings, conclusions and directives. The LEA concluded that no further action is required at this time. On June 10, 2020, CalRecycle issued a Public Notice to inform interested parties who wish to provide comments on the modified SWFP. No comments were made. Ms. Patil further explained the significant events that occurred during the permit review period, cost estimates updated to 2020 dollars, the summary of areas of concern (AOCs) and violations noted in the LEA inspection reports for the review period.

Ms. Cabanne asked when the comment period would end. Mr. Surdilla explained that the public notice comment period ended on July 10, 2020. Ms. Cabanne asked to clarify if she could still submit a question until July 10 and asked if she would submit that question to Mr. Surdilla. Mr. Surdilla confirmed that Ms. Cabanne could submit questions until July 10 to himself or LEA. Ms. Cabanne further asked, if she had questions after that period if she could submit questions before CalRecycle issues the concurrence or would she have to wait until the concurrence was submitted. Mr. Surdilla replied that Ms. Cabanne could send it in before CalRecycle's concurrence is submitted to the LEA, who would forward it to CalRecycle. He noted that Ms. Cabanne could send any additional questions she had after CalRecycle issues the concurrence directly to himself or LEA for review.

Mr. Tam noted for the record that the closure date moved from 2025 to 2070 and that the area of the site has been reduced by 72 acres.

6.3 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF

Groundwater

Ms. Lorca provided an overview of the groundwater monitoring report. She stated that new monitoring wells were installed down gradient of the active face of Fill Area 2 in 2019; the new wells were sampled on a more frequent interval. Results were not included in the original report but the March 2, 2020 addendum had the results.

Ms. Lorca also noted that laboratory control for the Second Semiannual 2019 sampling events was better than in the past; she noted fewer discrepancies. Ms. Lorca explained that there was no hard evidence of actions taken to reduce discrepancies and improve quality. There were some compounds with concentrations between the method detection limit (MDL) and the method reporting limit (RL).

Ms. Lorca further explained that the results from the Second Semiannual 2019 report were generally consistent and within ranges or previous detection observed at the wells. However, due to continued detections of VOCs in MW-20, a new downgradient well MW-27 was installed and sampled on November 12, 2019.

Ms. Lorca noted that three wells were abandoned in late May 2019 because they were located in future Fill Area 2 Phase 2 grading and construction limit and all five newly installed Fill Area 2 wells were sampled and reported to have low levels of VOCs, with concentration similar to wells in the vicinity of Fill area 2. VOCs detected in E-20B and MW 20 were not detected in downgradient wells PC-1B and PC-1C. No VOCs were detected in E-23 located downgradient of E-05 and E-07. Naphthalene was detected in PC-1B during the July and November 2019 sampling events and will continue to be monitored quarterly at the request of the CVRWQCB. The result of resampling for the occurrence of tetrahydrofuran in MW-8A and MW-8B resulted in detection of tetrahydrofuran that has been attributed to PVC cement used for piping construction related to the adjacent Basin H. Ms. Lorca concluded that the Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS) and LFG extraction wells are performing as expected and VOCs are continuing to decrease over time based on the VOC data, VOC time series plots, and LFG control system data.

Mr. Carling asked Ms. Lorca to confirm that laboratory analytics have improved and cross-contamination has decreased compared to previous sampling events. Ms. Lorca responded that yes, although there was some cross-contamination, it was significantly less than in past reports. Ms. Lorca further explained that based on the request, the Community Monitor would continue to track the laboratory QA/QC issues in future groundwater reports.

PFAS Order

Ms. Patil summarized the PFASs report, which was prepared in general accordance with the work plan and work plan addendum approved by the Central Valley RWQCB. Ms. Patil noted that this is a one-time sampling event for PFAS, as required by the statewide Water Code Section 13267 Order WQ 2019-0006-DWQ (PFAS Order).

Ms. Patil explained that three PFAS compounds were detected in the method blank. Trace concentrations (below the Reporting Limit [RL]) of four different PFAS compounds were reported in the trip, field, or equipment blanks. One duplicate sample was collected, and the results were consistent with the primary sample result.

Ms. Patil concluded that no additional PFAS sampling is proposed or required at this time. The SWRCB is analyzing the compiled data from airports, landfills and drinking water supply systems to aid in the development of public Health Goals in drinking water. The concentrations reported at the ALRRF were below the maximum concentrations for groundwater and leachate at other landfills covered by the PFAS Order, and within the middle of the range. No further action is required at this time but the Community Monitors will continue to monitor this topic as an emerging contaminant. The San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board created PFAS Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) which will be applicable in 2021.

Ms. Cabanne asked if the concentrations were middle range, what happens when the concentrations go up and at what point does it become an issue. Ms. Patil responded that it is currently not determined because the SWRCB sent out an order to all landfills in order to collect preliminary data. However, the Community Monitor will continue to monitor the emerging topic. Ms. Cabanne asked since this was initial reporting, did the Community Monitor know how many more times PFAS would be sampled. Ms. Patil replied at this point no further sampling has been requested. She mentioned that there will probably be action in the future, but at this moment it is unknown.

Air Emissions Report

Regarding the air emissions report, Ms. Patil summarized that no new gas wells were brought online during the reporting period, that there was a discrepancy in the reported number of high temperature wells as well as carbon monoxide levels and that 8 vertical gas collection wells were decommissioned because they had become unproductive. Ms. Patil further explained that during the second quarter, there were 88 exceedances of methane surface emissions, but during the third quarter, the exceedances decreased to 32. All of the corrective actions to block these emissions were successful and passed their 10-day and 30-day follow-up tests.

Ms. Patil also noted that there were significant levels of methane found in three of the 26 perimeter probes; GP-8C, on the west side of Fill Area 1, had 41.6% and 43.1% methane in June and July 2019, respectively. Methane at this location had previously been shown to be of natural origin. GP-9C also had slightly elevated concentration of methane at 11.5% in July 2019. Re-monitoring showed similar concentrations but initial results may indicate that the source is naturally occurring. WMAC will continue to monitor the probe on a quarterly basis.

Ms. Patil summarized Figure 6.3-1 in detail and noted that the gas system ran smoothly for most of the six-month period except for two significant down times. One almost complete shutdown was due to piping replacement while the other unique 14 day downtime was due to motor bearing failure. Other unplanned interruptions were not significant.

Mr. Carling asked if over 40 percent methane was naturally occurring but numbers were higher than historical concentrations, then what the concentrations were normally. Ms. Patil responded that she would look into it but depending on the naturally occurring source, the concentrations could be quite high. She mentioned an example in Los Angeles where coal tar is present that concentrations have been elevated. Mr. Carling followed up stating if the reports show 40% which you consider are high concentrations or a significant level of methane but it is from naturally occurring sources, then what is the concentration significant in comparison to, what do we usually get. Mr. Runyon stated that earlier instances with gas probe 8 and 9 showed similar methane concentrations of 40% and maybe even 50% to 60%. He noted at the time he was surprised too by how high the concentrations were. He offered to help bring up the old numbers. Mr. Carling said this would not be necessary and noted that maybe the word significant wasn't the correct terminology to use since similar levels had been found in the past at the same probes. Mr. Runyon noted they were not unusual compared to what was seen in the past, but it was significant because at about 50% concentration, it could become explosive which is a hazard worth noting. Mr. Carling asked if it was within compliance limits, and what is the compliance limit. Mr. Runyon said he believed Ms. Patil was referring to the eventual levels of gas measured as the problem was monitored. Ms. Patil confirmed Mr. Runyon's statement.

6.4 Review of Documents on Geo Tracker

The review began with a verbal summary of Langan's memo by Ms. Lorca; items from the GeoTracker tables were verbally summarized. Regarding the Exceedances in Monitoring Wells, Ms. Cabanne asked what the verified statistical exceedances were due to if they were not due to the landfill leachate or LFG migration. Ms. Lorca responded that it was attributed to construction practices, which caused migration of surface water into the groundwater and ultimately the wells. Ms. Cabanne asked if it would be expected to decrease in the future. Ms. Lorca replied that the Community Monitors would continue to monitor and would make sure to report back whether the concentrations stay the same, increase or decrease. No further discussion from Committee members or other attendees occurred.

6.5 Reports from Community Monitor

Ms. Lorca stated that due to Shelter-in-Place order, the Community Monitors were only able to complete site visits for the months of January and February 2020. She noted that Waste Management's policy "only allows for agency inspectors, or regulators who perform compliance related activities, to have access to the site at this

time." Additional information on Shelter-in-Place will be discussed in the next agenda item.

Ms. Lorca further explained that in lieu of site visit reports, summaries of LEA inspections were carefully reviewed for April and May 2020. She then summarized in detail the attached inspection reports, tonnage reports, as well as Figure 6.5-1. She also summarized special occurrences provided in the log during the period:

- January – no special occurrences
- February 10, 2020 – 16 boxes of Hawaiian grown produce originated in Alameda County were received and required immediate disposal/burial.
- February 10, 2020 – A landslide occurred at phase 3 excavation. The Bulldozer was excavating rocks. No damage to equipment or personal injuries were reported. The landslide stopped moving within 24 hours, and the area was blocked for safety.
- February 26, 2020 – A dirt truck rolled over. No injuries were reported.
- March and April – no special occurrences
- May 22, 2020 – A leachate spill occurred and was summarized in the LEA inspection.
- June 9, 2020 – A garbage fire occurred in Fill Area 2, Phase 2. The fire was quickly extinguished with a water truck. Material was monitored to ensure there were no future fires.

Ms. Cabanne asked a few questions in reference to the February 2020 LEA inspection and site visit, where the LEA issued an Area of Concern because a load of medical waste containing sharps was unloaded in Fill Area 2. Ms. Cabanne asked if Altamont was allowed to accept any medical waste with or without sharps, and if yes, what kind of medical waste could ALRRF accept. Mr. Surdilla replied that medical waste can be accepted at the landfill if sterilized through an autoclave first. After it has run through the autoclave, it is no longer considered medical waste but solid waste. Ms. Cabanne asked how the landfill would verify that it has gone through the autoclave. Mr. Surdilla responded that in this case, he requested the sterilization logs from the biomedical waste hauler through Biologics for this load. Ms. Cabanne asked to confirm that this medical waste would only be coming from the Bay Area counties. Mr. Surdilla confirmed this and said the particular load he believed was from Hayward. Ms. Cabanne asked how the landfill would detect sharps in the future. Mr. Surdilla replied that in this instance, this happened during the inspection and he visually recognized the load when it was being buried. According to the landfills protocols, they accept the medical waste in a separate area to make sure no one comes into contact with any of the sharps. Mr. Surdilla further explained that the sharps were containerized but when the load was being unloaded, some fell out which he then identified. Ms. Cabanne asked if they were then removed. Mr. Surdilla responded that the sharps had already gone through the autoclave so they could go into the landfill. Mr. Surdilla followed up that the issue was due to the fact that the original manifest provided stated that 'no sharps waste was permitted' but that this was an incorrect statement on the manifest contract. The landfill was supposed to take the sharps but the manifest had not been updated correctly so LEA issued the Area of Concern.

Mr. Tam commented that the total tonnages for both February and March were about 136,000 tons compared to the tonnages for April and May that dropped down 25% to about 103,000 tons which alluded to a new reality with the partially shut down Alameda County.

Mr. Carling asked how a 1.06 tons load from Sacramento County could get mixed up and accepted, as reported in the monthly tonnage report for January 2020. Mr. Nettz replied that there are protocols at the first contact point at the scale house. In this case, a human error occurred and that the employee was disciplined. However, the load was already accepted. Mr. Carling asked why the driver of the haul did not know to avoid Altamont landfill. Mr. Nettz responded that there were a number of things that could have happened incorrectly; the hauler may not have had the correct information. Mr. Nettz further mentioned that this does not happen often.

Mr. Tam asked what Mr. Nettz meant by discipline and referred to the reports statement which noted that the employee receive additional training. Mr. Tam wanted to confirm that the training was not meant to be punitive. Mr. Nettz responded that Waste Management consistently continues to train their employees over time. Unfortunately in this instance with Fill Area 2 opening, there are more stipulations in place and information about where waste can and cannot come from, how much, etc. He noted with a unionized labor force, there is high turnover of staff and a lot of training that occurs regularly. In addition, the training is updated as necessary.

6.6 ALRRF operations during shelter-in-place

Ms. Patil explained that as a result of COVID-19, Community Monitor site visits were suspended for the duration of Shelter-in-Place. Waste Management's emergency policy in response to COVID-19 "only allows for agency inspectors, or regulators who perform compliance related activities, to have access to the site at this time". Due to the suspension of site visits, the special occurrences log was reviewed after preparation of the packet. A verbal summary of the log occurrences was provided by Ms. Lorca during discussion of item 6.5.

On March 27, 2020, Waste Management requested an emergency waiver to increase the minimum standards for landfill operations. The waiver was requested as a contingency in case of a direct or indirect impact from the virus. Ms. Patil noted that the waiver was a contingency if there was a COVID-19 outbreak at another nearby landfill and ALRRF was required to accept additional waste. Several other landfills through the state were granted similar waivers. On April 3, 2020, the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH) granted approval of the Emergency Waiver.

Ms. Patil further summarized the changes seen since the Shelter-in-Place. She noted that one transfer station in Alameda County was closed, so additional waste was being disposed of at ALRRF. No loads were received from outside of the nine Bay Area counties during this period. As of April 29, 2020, ALRRF had experienced no COVID-19 related issues and operation have stayed within compliance. Furthermore, Fill Area 2 Phase 2 disposal was approved by the Water Board and has been online since approximately April 8, 2020.

Ms. Patil noted that Waste Management has implemented COVID-19 guidelines to keep employees informed and healthy, and employees maintained social distancing during inspection visits. A correspondence received on June 26, 2020 from Waste Management notes that there have been no policy changes defining when the Community Monitor visits can be resumed.

Ms. Cabanne asked why the Community Monitor site visits had not resumed if Altamont only had the emergency waiver until Shelter-in-Place was lifted since the Alameda county Shelter-in-Place had been lifted. Ms. Patil replied that the Shelter-in-Place order had not been lifted in Alameda County; and that there were only slight modifications. Mr. Carling confirmed that statement. Ms. Cabanne asked if the Shelter-in-Place order had to be lifted completely for the Community Monitor visits to resume as they are outside visits. Ms. Patil responded that it was unclear and therefore, the Community Monitors reached out to Waste Management on April 29, 2020 to check if the visits were allowed. However, Waste Management explained that they have not changed their policy about Community Monitor site visits. Ms. Cabanne asked if this matter was something Waste Management could decide on their own or if the LEA could step in. Mr. Nettz replied that this was a company policy across the country and therefore Altamont must follow it. He added that Waste Management realizes that they have to work in compliance with regulators but Waste Management also needs to be extremely mindful and careful of people's health. Mr. Nettz explained that up until this past week they have seen no COVID related cases. However, last week one employee tested positive, however, the employee was off for 6 weeks and was not working but came into contact with someone. In response to these concerns, Waste Management is continually implementing strategies to limit access to people who could potentially be exposed to the virus. Mr. Carling agreed with Mr. Nettz' explanation.

Ms. Cabanne asked where another landfill was located in which waste would potentially be coming from. She asked this in reference to the comment about the waiver only being necessary if something occurred at another landfill. Mr. Nettz replied that during this pandemic Waste Management, as well as the government, didn't want to be short sighted in case an unforeseen event occurred. He further explained that the company wanted to be prepared if multiple facilities could not accept waste because it is important to focus on human health and safety. Mr. Carling noted that Mr. Nettz was correct that health and safety is important and noted that if something terrible happened and landfills had to close, the Committee should be more open to

accepting outside the nine counties. Mr. Nettz agreed and added that this was not an attempt to try to work around any restrictions, the objective was to be prepared if the worst case scenario happened. He further explained that Waste Management would want to be able to support other landfills if necessary and hoped that other landfills would do the same for Altamont. He concluded that in situations like this it is about communal efforts.

Ms. Cabanne asked what transfer station was closed. Ms. Patil noted that she believed it was Davis Street. Mr. Nettz replied that multiple closed in the Bay Area, including Davis and Fremont, which affected Altamont. Mr. Surdilla added for clarification that the MRF (materials recovery facility) was closed at Davis Street, the organic and C&D (construction and demolition) MRF were closed. However, in terms of material received they also received materials that went directly to Altamont as well. Ms. Cabanne asked if the stations were back open or if they were still closed. Mr. Surdilla replied that the stations are open.

6.8 2020 January Agenda Packet Item 6.6 Revision

Because Fill Area 2 Phase 2 was not in use during 2019, the revisions to the 2020 January Packet were presented in redline in the 2020 July Agenda Packet. Amendments to the January packet were discussed simultaneously with agenda item 6.7.

6.9 Announcements – There were none.

7. Agenda Building

No items were added to future agenda.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:44 p.m. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday October 14, 2020 at 4:00 p.m. potentially at the Livermore Maintenance Services Center at 3500 Robertson Park Road or presented virtually using Zoom.

LANGAN

Memorandum

501 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: October 7, 2020

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/14/20 - Agenda Item 6.1 - Responses to Committee Members' Questions**

SUBMITTAL OF CONCENTRATION LIMITS

On February 21, 2020, Geochem Applications presented additional concentration limits for the three groundwater zones for monitoring wells in FA2: alluvial, weathered bedrock and unweathered bedrock zones. However, the report did not include discussion regarding the five difficult to monitor wells: P-2, ARC-2, MW-15A, MW-17 and MW-17R. At the July 8, 2020 meeting, Ms. Cabanne asked the Community Monitor to continue to track concentration limits and exceedances.

On July 7, 2020 intra-well concentration limits were presented for MW-17R. Monitoring well MW-17R had been installed in 2018 to monitor groundwater downgradient of the Fill Area 2 Class II Surface Impoundment (LSI-3). Concentration limits were established for both inorganic (naturally occurring) and organic (anthropogenic) monitoring parameters and Constituents of Concern (COCs) using monitoring from 2018 through 2019, on a well/constituent-specific basis.

No comments have been provided yet by the CVRWQCB on the Geochem Applications reports.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATIVE (ET) COVER REPORTING

At the July 8, 2020 meeting Ms. Cabanne asked to confirm the reporting period for the ET pilot test cover. Based on information provided in the construction quality assurance report (Geosyntec, December 29, 2018), the cover was substantially completed on November 14, 2018 and submittal of the Performance Monitoring Technical Report is scheduled for April 1, 2024. ALRRF has confirmed by e-mail this information is correct. The original reporting period requested by the CVRWQCB has remained the same, but it was moved one year due to delays in completion of the cover. The reporting date initially requested by the CVRWQCB was April, 1 2023, when the installation of the ET cover was to be completed by December 1, 2017. It is important to note that the ET cover will be monitored for four years and the technical report shall include a determination of whether the ET cover system complies with the requirements and if it is proposed to be used throughout the site.

METHANE CONCENTRATIONS IN PERIMETER PROBES

At the July 8, 2020 meeting Mr. Carling asked if 40% methane was naturally occurring but methane levels were higher than historical concentrations, and what were the concentrations normally.

The landfill gas perimeter probes were installed in 2009 to comply with new California regulatory requirements. From December of 2009 into early 2010, probe GP-9B (west of the main access road near the maintenance shop) showed methane (CH_4) concentrations ranging from 8% to 16% (the regulatory threshold is 5%). The LEA issued a Notice of Violation on January 11, 2010. ALRRF attributed the problem to landfill gas generated by refuse that had been placed in Fill Area 1 before an impervious liner was installed there; the gas may have been trapped below the liner and moved laterally toward the probe. To address the problem, ALRRF installed four special-purpose extraction wells in a line east of GP-9 to intercept the gas. This apparently worked as intended; soon after, the gas concentration went below regulatory limits and has generally been well below 5% (usually 0%) ever since.

Landfill gas is a mixture typically containing 40% to 60% methane, and most of the remaining gas is CO_2. As landfill gas moves away from the source, methane is adsorbed by soil and sometimes consumed by microbes. So, in the 2010 incident, concentrations of 8% to 16% methane at the probe were consistent with landfill gas.

In August of 2014, the Napa earthquake occurred, and a few months later, methane was found at several widely separated perimeter probes in concentrations that ranged from 13% to 40%. Carbon dioxide concentrations at these probes were much lower than methane concentrations, typically 1% to 5%. ALRRF immediately increased the monitoring frequency at these probes and took samples to determine if the ratios of carbon isotopes in the gas were consistent with recently-formed landfill gas or much older "fossil" gas. After several rounds of testing ALRRF was able to satisfy CalRecycle and the CVRWQCB that the gas had not originated at the landfill. In a matter of months the concentrations diminished to well below the 5% methane regulatory threshold.

Based on prior investigations at ALRRF, it seems most likely that the recent finding of 40% methane is from naturally occurring gas, not landfill gas.

Sources for this information are the semiannual monitoring reports submitted to the BAAQMD, and a special report dated August 14, 2015 from Waste Management to the LEA and other agencies.

LANGAN

Memorandum

501 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: October 7, 2020

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/14/20 - Agenda Item 6.2 - Five-Year Permit Review**

On April 13, 2020 Waste Management submitted a complete application package for the Five Year Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) review for ALRRF to the LEA. The Community Monitor summarized the documents submitted by ALRRF to comply with the Five-Year Permit in the CMC packet for the July 8, 2020 meeting[1]. Based on the review of the Permit Review Report (PRR) and changes to the Joint Technical Document (JTD), no significant modifications were included, with the exception of the following:

- The estimated closure date was modified from 2025 to 2070;
- The area of the site was reduced from the original 2,170 acres to 2,063.6 acres; and
- Updated Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for ALRRF were issued in July 2016.

The LEA received Public Comments from one Livermore resident. The resident noted that the SWFP modification extended the closure date of Fill Area 2 until 2065 with a phased closure in 2070, adding almost 50 years to the original closing date, thereby necessitating guaranteed public safety for the duration of the permit. The resident provided seven comments:

1. SWFP must contain verbiage stating quench water for composting piles would not include leachate water.
2. Drains for composting facility and underdrains for stormwater must be completely separate and cannot share the same storage ponds.
3. Stormwater leaving the landfill must be tested for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for the duration of the permit due to historical public health and safety concerns.
4. Feedstock for the composting facility should not include biosolids and sludge, which may lead to higher concentrations of pathogens, VOCs and other undesirable chemicals in the finished product.
5. Compost as well as feedstock from the facility needed to be labeled as a product of Altamont Landfill for full transparency.
6. As the third largest GHG-emitting landfill in California that contributes to the Tri-Valley's status of being the worst dirty air basins, ALRRF must take action to reduce GHG emissions in the future.
7. The report on the alternative final cover for Fill Area 1 should be 2022 and not 2024.

The LEA responded to the comments. The LEA stated that the comments about including verbiage regarding composting operations (#1 and #4) may be addressed during the 5-year permit review for the Composting Material Handling Facility (CMHF) – Covered Aerated Static Pile

[1] The packet can be accessed in the following link:
http://altamontcmc.org/uploads/20200708packetV01.pdf

(CASP), which involves a separate SWFP for ALRRF, not the SWFP for the landfill facility that was being processed. For the comments regarding stormwater management (#2 and #3), LEA ensured that the concerns will be forwarded to the CVRWQCB, the overseeing agency for the stormwater issues. For comment #5, the LEA responded that all compost testing is done through a third-party soil lab and the composting product is certified through US Composting Council. The composting facility can provide the documentation to the customer upon request. Regarding air quality concerns (comment #6), the LEA responded that the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is tasked with regulating the active LFG wells and stationary sources pursuant to Title 27 CCR. For comment #7, the LEA stated that ALRRF will verify and provide an update. Based on the LEA responses to the comments, no modification was made to the SWFP.

The LEA found that the modified SWFP is consistent with and met the requirements of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations. On August 17, 2020 the LEA conducted a site inspection and CalRecycle participated virtually to determine if the site was meeting all State Minimum Standards. CalRecycle concurred with the Five-Year permit review and modified SWFP. The SWFP was issued on September 2, 2020 and the next five-year permit review due date is on May 8, 2025.

LANGAN

Memorandum

501 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: October 7, 2020

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/14/20 – Agenda Item 6.3 – Review of Reports from ALRRF**

GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT

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 were conducted by SCS Engineers, and presented in the following report:

- SCS Engineers, First Semiannual-Annual 2020 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (WDR Order No. R5-2016-0042-01), Long Beach, California dated August 3, 2020.

The report addresses the monitoring and reporting requirements of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R5-2016-0042 and the related Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), adopted on October 27, 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.

Fill Area 2 began receiving wastes on March 25, 2019. The First Semiannual 2020 groundwater sampling activities for Fill Area 1 and Fill Area 2 were conducted in April, May, and June 2020. Interim detection monitoring wells associated with Fill Area 2 were sampled on a monthly basis to establish baseline conditions. Two wells were abandoned and one new well was installed in late April 2020 downgradient of the active face of Fill Area 2. Wells and monitoring points were generally found to be in compliance during the First Semiannual 2020 sampling event. Per the 2016 MRP, the First Semiannual 2020 groundwater samples were analyzed for 5-year constituents of concern (COC) parameters.

Laboratory QA/QC

In the previous sampling event, there were fewer QA/QC issues than in the past. During the First Semiannual 2020 event, there was again an increase in these issues, as noted below.

Occurrences of semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs): benzyl alcohol, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, famphur, and n-nitrosodiphenylamine; volatile organic compounds (VOCs): 1,2-dichloroethane, acetone, and trichloroethene; dissolved metals: aluminum, barium, calcium,

magnesium, and sodium; inorganic constituents: bicarbonate alkalinity, sulfate sulfide and cyanide were observed in method blanks at levels below the laboratory reporting limit (RL[1]). No corrective action was taken for any values in method blanks as all were below the RLs. These samples were flagged and detections were attributed to cross-contamination.

The VOCs: acetone, 1,2-dichloroethane, chloroform, toluene, and benzene were also detected in trip, field and equipment blanks. One or more of these VOCs was also detected in some ALRRF groundwater samples. These VOC detections attributable to cross-contamination were flagged where appropriate.

Values reported between the method detection limit (MDL) and the RL should not be considered a reliable quantitative result given the method uncertainty at this low range. The RL was established to protect against false positives within the MDL to RL range. This is typically why no action is usually taken on the basis of these detections.

The laboratory reports (by TestAmerica in Colorado) mention the detections in several of the case narratives. The laboratory states that when samples had detections similar to the blanks, the detections in the samples were likely due to laboratory artifacts, and because these detections were below the RLs, the laboratory reports note that no corrections were required.

In addition to the compounds above, dissolved lead was detected in the method blank above the RL in two events. The laboratory reported that the associated samples had levels of dissolved lead that were 10 times greater than the method blank value and no corrective action was necessary. Analyte concentrations in the blank below 10% of the analyte concentration in the sample would not be considered significant, and would not affect data usability.

The laboratory reported that 12 samples were analyzed outside of their respective hold times due to laboratory instrument errors: four samples for nitrate, which has a hold period of 48-hours, and eight samples for cyanide, which has a hold period of 14 days.

Another problem noted during the First Semiannual 2020 sampling events were that five sampling events had delays in courier deliveries which caused four coolers to be received outside of the temperature criteria and one nitrate sample to be analyzed outside the hold time. Similar issues had been observed in previous monitoring events. According to SCS Engineers, the results of the samples received outside the recommended temperature were consistent with past data from these wells and do not appear to be affected by the temperature.

First Semiannual 2020 Groundwater Sampling Results

Detection and Corrective Action Wells[2] 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. Additional detection

[1] Please see the Acronyms list in this agenda packet for definitions of "Reporting Limit" and related terms.

[2] Monitoring wells included in the Corrective Action Program (CAP) and Detection Monitoring Program (DMP) of the MRP, used for compliance monitoring.

wells have been added to the MRP, due to indications of possible groundwater impacts at other locations on site. Table 6.3-1 (below) summarizes the monitoring well network which is also presented in Figure 6.3-5.

Table 6.3-1

Fill Area 1	
Detection Monitoring Groundwater Monitoring Wells	MW-3B
Corrective Action Program Groundwater Monitoring Wells	E-03A, E-05, E-07, E-20B, E- 23, MW-12, MW-20, MW-27, PC-1B, PC-1C
Evaluation Groundwater Monitoring Wells	MW-1A, MW-2A, MW-3B, MW-4A, MW-5A, MW-6, MW-7, MW-31
Class II Surface Impoundment "FA1 South LSI" Evaluation Monitoring Groundwater Well	MW-11
Fill Area 2	
Detection Monitoring Groundwater Monitoring Wells	MW-10, MW-13A, MW-13B, MW-19, PC-1A, PC-1B, PC-1C, PC-6B, PC-6B[R], WM-2, PC-2A, PC-2C, P-2
Interim Detection Monitoring Groundwater Monitoring Wells[3]	MW-22, MW-23A, MW-23B, MW-24, MW-28
Class II Surface Impoundment (LSI-3) Detection Groundwater Monitoring Wells (listed in MRP as SI-1)	MW-8A, MW-8B, MW-15A, MW-15B, MW-16, MW-17, MW-17R, MW-18

No statistical exceedances for indicator parameters were observed for Fill Area 1 detection monitoring wells. For Fill Area 2, based on the analytical results of the second semiannual monitoring event, MW-8B had initial statistical exceedances of dissolved calcium and total dissolved solids. MW-8B historically had other confirmed statistical exceedances and is part of a group of Fill Area 2 wells for which the CVRWQCB requested additional assessment due to statistical exceedances (wells MW-8B, PC-1B, PC-1C and PC-2A).

Fill Area 1

VOCs not attributable to laboratory cross contamination were detected in five wells, as indicated in Table 6.3-2, attached at the end of this memo. At these well locations, the concentrations were similar to historical data. In monitoring well E-20B, 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) and dichlorofluromethane were detected at concentrations above RL. These VOCs have been detected in E-20B since 1999. Cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), dicholorodifluoromethane and diethyl ether were also detected below the RLs in E-20B during the First Semiannual 2020 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 August 13, 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.

[3] Monitoring wells MW-22 and MW-28 were abandoned in April 2020 because they were located in the Fill Area 2 Phase 3 grading and construction limits. MW-24 was installed in April 2020.

However, in a letter dated May 23, 2014, the CVRWQCB 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. Samples form downgradient monitoring wells MW-12, MW-20, MW-27, PC-1B, and PC-1C did not contain detections of VOCs during the First Semiannual 2020. In a letter dated June 1, 2020, the CVRWQCB requested a revised conceptual model for the facility and an updated engineering study for the E-20B corrective action area and a proposal to expedite the establishment of background groundwater concentration limits across Fill Area 2. The CVRWQCB has provided WMAC until 31 August 2020 to submit the requested documents.

Corrective action well E-07 had detections of 10 VOCs, one of which was above the RL (diethyl ether). The compounds detected below the RLs were: cis-1,2-DCE, 1,1-DCA, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), tert-butyl-alcohol (TBA), tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), dichlorofluoromethane, dicholorodifluoromethane and tetrahydrofuran. The corrective action well E-05 had concentrations of diethyl ether, MTBE, TBA and tetrahydrofuran present below the RL. All VOC concentrations in these two wells were within the historical range. The other downgradient monitoring wells in this area had no VOC detections.

E-20B

At the CVRWQCB staff's request, to improve monitoring effectiveness and to address the source of VOC impacts detected in the corrective action well E-20B, WMAC installed 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). MW-12 has been sampled since installation to track the effectiveness of enhancements made to the Landfill Gas (LFG) collection system in January 2015. Starting in December 2014, VOCs diethyl ether, cis-1,2-DCE, acetone, methylene chloride, and 1,1-DCA were detected occasionally in MW-12. During the Second Semiannual 2019 sampling period, there were no VOC detections.

Based on the E-20B VOC time series, and operation of the LFG control system, corrective measures are performing as expected and groundwater VOCs are continuing to decrease over time.

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 CVRWQCB. During the First Semiannual 2020 sampling event, MW-20 had no detections of VOCs.

Due to previous detections of VOCs in MW-20, in the Second Semiannual 2017, during a meeting with the CVRWQCB on July 17, 2018, a new monitoring well was proposed to be installed downgradient of MW-20. MW-27 was installed in late October 2019 by Geosyntec and first sampled on November 12, 2019. No detections of VOCs have been reported for this well.

PC-1B and PC-1C

Detection wells PC-1B and PC-1C were added to the monitoring network, at the request of CVRWQCB, 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 VOC detections since the start of monitoring in 2006 with

the exception of those attributable to laboratory cross contamination (acetone, carbon disulfide, and methylene chloride), and field contamination of naphthalene as explained below. VOCs that are consistently detected in E-20B also have not been detected downgradient in the deeper groundwater zone monitoring wells MW-3B and MW-3C during the 2019 and 2020 monitoring events.

The first semiannual 2018 sample from PC-1B had an above RL detection of naphthalene at 2.1 µg/L. Given the fact that no landfilling had occurred within 1,750 feet of PC-1B, the detection of naphthalene was deemed anomalous. In a letter dated October 12, 2018, WMAC concluded that the source of the naphthalene was unknown but may be cross-contamination from components of the dedicated pump used for sampling the well. The CVRWQCB concurred with the findings in a letter dated January 11, 2019 and requested continued quarterly sampling of PC-1B. PC-1B was sampled in March and May during the First Semiannual 2019 period. The March 2019 sample had below RL concentrations of laboratory attributed acetone and carbon disulfide. The May 2019 PC-1B sample had a below RL concentration of naphthalene. The August and December 2019 samples during the Second Semiannual 2019 period, had below RL concentrations of laboratory attributed acetone and below RL concentrations of naphthalene. During the First Semiannual 2020 event, PC-1B was sampled twice and did not report detections of any VOCs, including naphthalene.

MW-4A

In May 2017, bicarbonate, calcium and five VOCs were detected in monitoring well MW-4A above the concentration limits established for these constituents in the WDRs. A Notice of Violation (NOV) for recurring VOCs was issued by the CVRWQCB on October 19, 2017. The March 2019 sample presented detections below the RL for cis-1,2-DCE and 1,1-DCA; the May 2019 sample presented detections below the RL for acetone and 1,1-DCA, and the August and November 2019 samples contained concentrations below the RL for cis-1,2-DCE and 1,1-DCA. These concentrations have been decreasing since the initial detection in May 2017. In November 2018 new downgradient monitoring well MW-31 was installed. No VOCs were detected above the RL in well MW-31 during the Second Semiannual 2020 sampling. Based on these results and no statistical exceedances, enhancements to the LFG extraction system appear to be mitigating impacts to groundwater in the area. These wells are to be monitored quarterly for two years.

Fill Area 2

Waste placement in Fill Area 2 Phase I began on March 25, 2019. To establish background groundwater quality, most of the wells associated with Fill Area 2 have been sampled since 2014. Newer monitoring wells were installed for Fill Area 2 in 2019 and sampled four times between February 20, 2020 and April 2, 2020 to provide data required to begin intrawell statistics to determine concentration limits for trend assessment.

A summary of VOCs detected in Fill Area 2 is presented in Table 6.3-3, attached at the end of the memo. During the First Semiannual 2019 period, no VOCs were detected in samples from Fill Area 2 wells MW-1B, MW-4B, MW-5B, MW-10, MW-13B, MW-16, MW-17R[4], MW-18, MW-19, MW-20, MW-24, PC-1B, PC-1C, PC-6B(R), and WM-2, aside from laboratory attributed acetone.

[4] Wells that have an "R" after their number are replacement wells, installed because the original well became dry.

During the First Semiannual 2020 period, one VOC was detected below its respective RL in wells MW-22 and MW-23B: carbon disulfide and naphthalene respectively.

Wells MW-22 and MW-28 were abandoned in late April 2020 because they were located within future Fill Area 2 Phase 3 grading and construction limits.

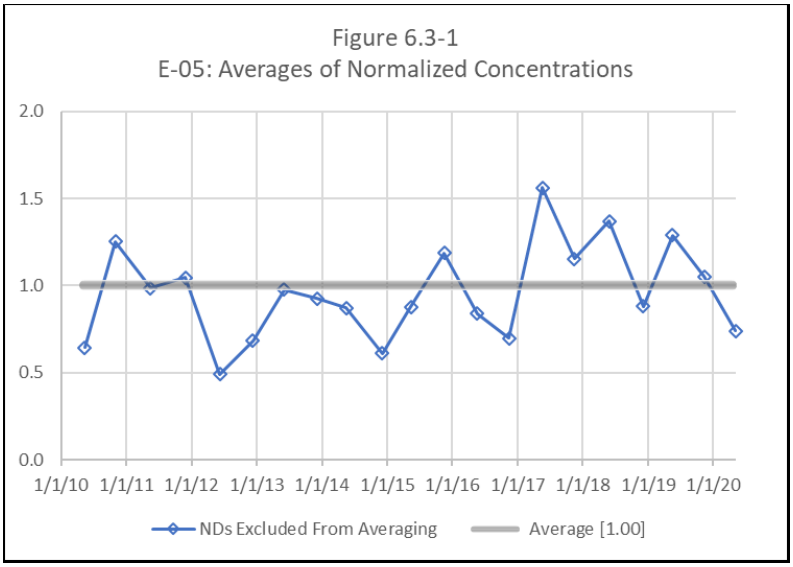
MW-8A and MW-8B presented initial measurably significant concentrations of chemical oxygen demand (COD). During the First Semiannual 2019 sampling, tetrahydrofuran was detected below the RL at 480 µg/L in MW-8A; tetrahydrofuran was detected above the RL at 11,000 µg/L in MW-8B. During the Second Semiannual 2019 sampling, tetrahydrofuran was detected above the RL in MW-8A at 200 µg/L and was not detected in MW-8B. Tetrahydrofuran was not detected at these wells during the First Semiannual 2020 event. MW-8B presented an initial statistical exceedance for dissolved calcium and a recurring statistical exceedance of chloride.

The statistical exceedances have been a concern for CVRWQCB. Additional assessment has been requested to understand the cause of these exceedances. The community monitor will continue to follow this issue.

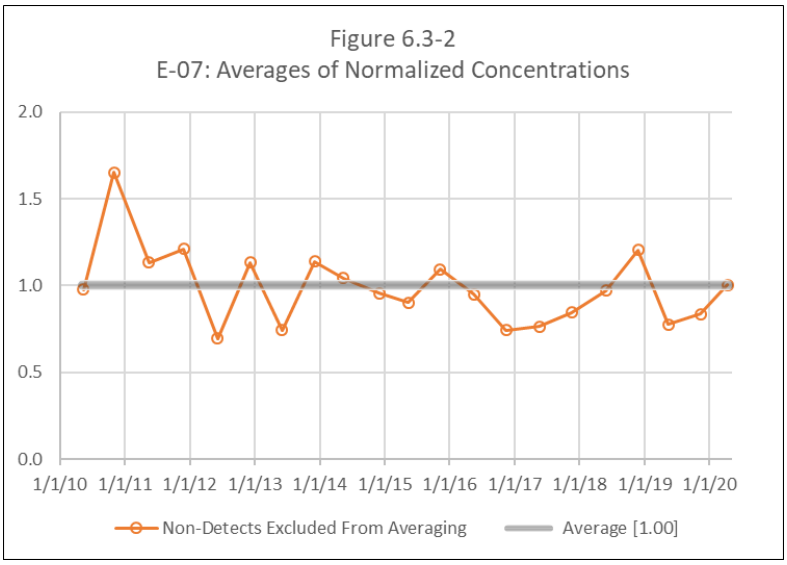
Trends in VOC Data

We continued to review the trends in data from monitoring wells where VOCs have been detected and continued graphing the data over time for each contaminant in each such 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 the VOC data at a well and look for trends. We offer the following updated observations well-by-well, and the general observation that for most of these wells normalized concentration trends were near, at or below the average (i.e. 1.0), with the exception of MW-4A for which VOCs were not detected.

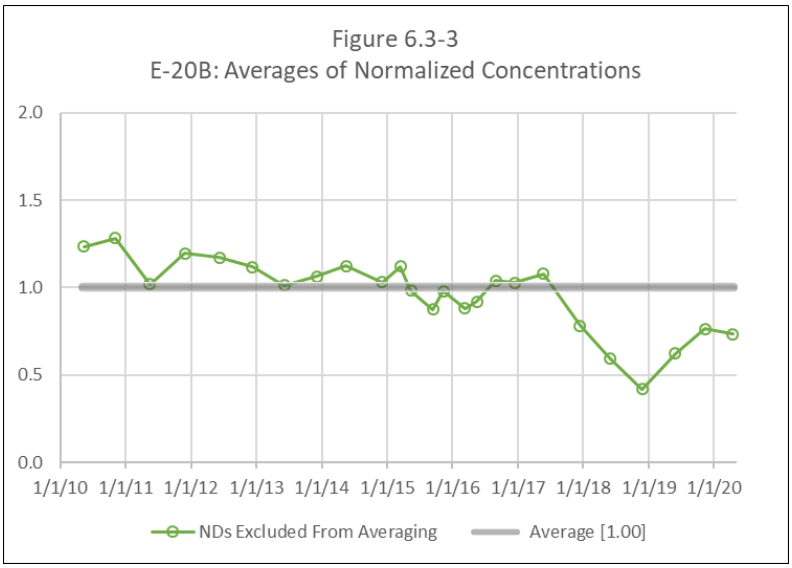
Figure 6.3-1
E-05: Averages of Normalized Concentrations



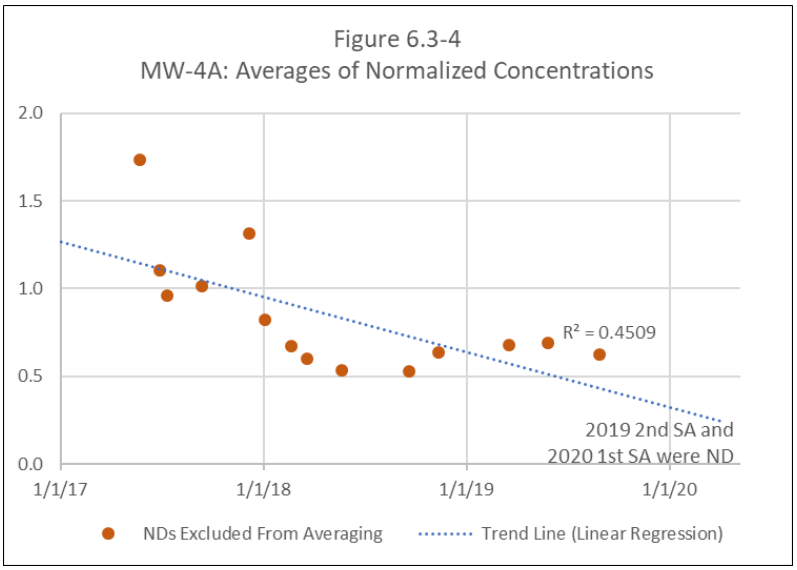
At Well E-05, at the toe of Fill Area 1, as noted previously, the data vary too widely to provide a clear long-term trend. The First Semiannual 2020 sample showed lower than average concentration, and the most recent data trend to decreasing concentrations.



At well E-07, in the same location but sampling at a greater depth, the most recent VOC data appears to be slightly increasing in comparison with the previous events, but has remained below or at the average concentrations for the past three semiannual sampling events. We will continue to monitor this trend.



At well E-20B on the east side of Fill Area 1, the average across all VOCs was showing a clear decline in 2017 to 2018, the 2019 samples show a slight increase, which decreased in the First Semiannual 2020 sampling event. However, the concentrations have remained below the average.



At well MW-4A, at the northeast corner of Fill Area 1, the first two 2019 samples appeared to have weakened the downward trend in average VOC concentrations. The November 2019 and April 2020 samples had no detections and therefore it appears that the downward trend continues.

Summary of Groundwater Results

VOCs detected in corrective action monitoring wells E-05, E-07, and E-20B were generally consistent and within the ranges of previous detections observed at these wells. All newly installed wells, MW-22, MW-23, MW-23B, MW-24, MW-27, and MW-28 were sampled during the First Semiannual 2020 event with low VOC concentrations, similar to wells in the vicinity of Fill Area 2, and non-detects for VOCs in MW-27, located downgradient of MW-20. VOCs detected in E-20B and MW-20 were not detected in downgradient wells PC-1B and PC-1C. No VOCs were detected in wells E-21, E-22 and E-23 located downgradient of E-05 and E-07.

The several occurrences of laboratory QA/QC issues, including acetone, 1,2-DCA, and carbon disulfide concentrations that were observed in method blanks at levels below the laboratory RL during previous reporting periods, were again present for the First Semiannual 2020 event. Additional issues with sample temperature and hold times are worrisome.

The Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS) system and LFG extraction wells are performing as expected, and VOCs in groundwater are continuing to decrease over time based on the VOC data, VOC time series plots, and LFG control system data.

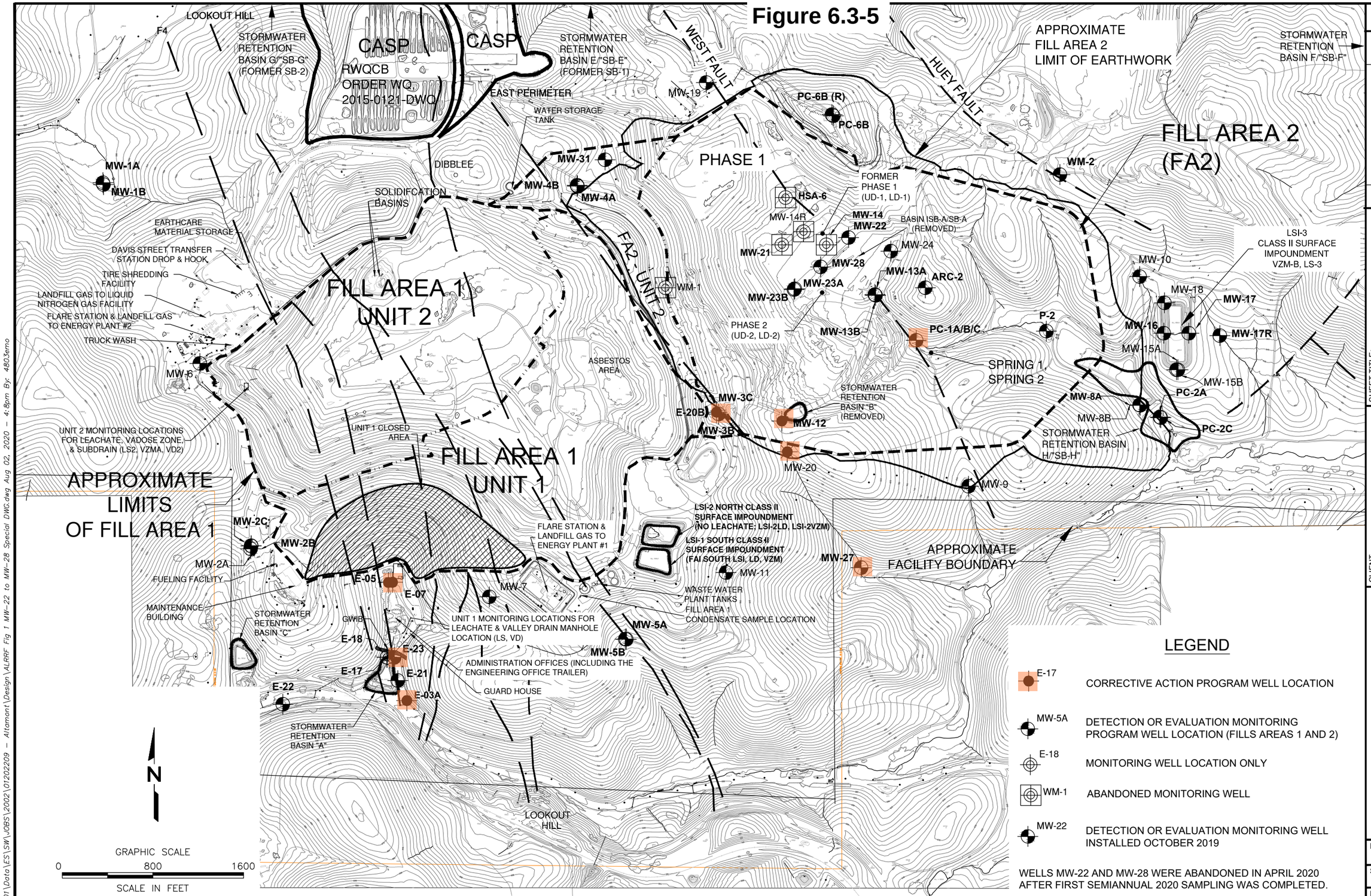
Recommendation

We recommend continuing review of groundwater data as it becomes available, and evaluating data trends, especially for groundwater monitoring wells where VOCs have previously been detected. Also, we recommend to continue review of laboratory QA/QC issues.

Attachments:

Figure 6.3-5 Site Plan showing Monitoring Wells
Table 6.3-2 Fill Area 1 Analytical Results Summary
Table 6.3-3 Fill Area 2 Analytical Results Summary

Figure 6.3-5



LEGEND

- E-17 — CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM WELL LOCATION
- MW-5A — DETECTION OR EVALUATION MONITORING PROGRAM WELL LOCATION (FILLS AREAS 1 AND 2)
- E-18 — MONITORING WELL LOCATION ONLY
- WM-1 — ABANDONED MONITORING WELL
- MW-22 — DETECTION OR EVALUATION MONITORING WELL INSTALLED OCTOBER 2019

WELLS MW-22 AND MW-28 WERE ABANDONED IN APRIL 2020 AFTER FIRST SEMIANNUAL 2020 SAMPLING WAS COMPLETED.

MAPS SHOWING UNSATURATED GAS LOCATIONS (GAS PROBES, VAPOR PROBES, UGP-1, AND AL-6) ARE LOCATED IN APPENDIX F.

SOURCE: JUNE 3, 2020 TOPO PROVIDED BY WASTE MANAGEMENT

NO. | REVISION | DATE

SHEET TITLE: GROUNDWATER MONITORING NETWORK

PROJECT TITLE: ALTAMONT LANDFILL AND RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: Waste Management of Alameda County, Inc.

SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3900 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, STE 100
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH. (562)426-9544 FAX. (562) 427-0805

PROJ. NO: 01202209.10 | DWN. BY: E. ONUSKANYCH | ACAD FILE:
DSN. BY: A. HUTCHENS | CHK. BY: T. SCHMIESING | APP. BY: K. LISTER

DATE: AUGUST 2020

SCALE: 1" = 800'

FIGURE NO. 2

Table 6.3-2
Fill Area 1 Analytical Results Summary
Altamont Landfill Resource and Recovery
Livermore, CA

Area	Sample ID	Acetone	Benzyl Alcohol	2, Butanone	Carbon Disulfide	Chloro-benzene	1,4-Dichloro-benzene	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,2-Dichloroethane	Dichlorodi-fluoromethane	Dichloro-flouromethane	Diethyl either	Methylene Chloride	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Napthalene	Styrene	Tert-Butyl-Alcohol	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrahydrofuran	Toluene	Trichloroethene	Vinyl chloride	Comment
West of FA1	MW-2A																									Monitoring Well
	MW-6																									Monitoring Well
Canyon South of Fill Area 1	E-05														X		X			X		X				Corrective Action Well Matches Historical Data
	E-07							X	X				X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X		Corrective Action Well Matches Historical Data
	E-21																									Evaluation Well
	E-22																									Evaluation Well
	E-23																									Corrective Action Well
	E-03A																									Corrective Action Well
NE of FA1	MW-4A																									Monitoring Well
	MW-31				X[1,3]																		X[2,3]			Monitoring Well
South of FA1	MW-5A																									Monitoring Well
	MW-5B																X[1]									Monitoring Well Matches Historical Data
	MW-7																									Monitoring Well
	MW-11																									Monitoring Well
East of Fill Area 1	E-20B							X	X					X	X							X				Corrective Action Well Matches Historical data
	MW-20																									Downgradient Corrective Action Well
	MW-12																									Downgradient Corrective Action Well
	MW-27																									Downgradient Evaluation Well
Down-gradient of MW-12	PC-1B																									Monitoring Well
	PC-1C																									Monitoring Well

Notes
VOCs - Volatile organic compounds
[1] Compound was also detected in field or method blank at similar levels below the method RL. These detections could be a laboratory artifact.
[2] First detection
[3] MW-31 was sampled in March and May 2020. Only the sample colected in March detected carbon disulfide, and only the sample collected in May detected toluene.
[4] MW-1A, MW-1B, MW-2B, MW-2C, MW-3B, MW-4B, MW-7, were also sampled during this event.VOCs were not detected on these wells for this sampling event.

Table 6.3-3
Fill Area 2 Analytical Results Summary
Altamont Landfill Resource and Recovery
Livermore, CA

Area	Sample ID	Sample Date	Acetone	Benzyl Alcohol	2, Butanone	Carbon Disulfide	Chloro-benzene	Chloroform	1,4-Dichloro-benzene	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,2-Dichloroethane	Dichlorodi-fluoromethane	Dichloro-flouromethane	Diethyl either	Methylene Chloride	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Napthalene	Styrene	Tert-Butyl-Alcohol	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrahydrofuran	Toluene	Trichloroethene	Vinyl chloride	Comment
N of FA2	MW-19	6/12/2020																										Monitoring Well
FA2 - Phase 2	MW-22[1]	2/20/2020																		X								Detection Well Matches Second Semiannual 2019 Data Abandoned Late April 2020
		3/13/2020																		X								
		3/31/2020																		X								
		4/22/2020																		X								
		SA 1 - 2020																		X								
	MW-23A[1]	2/20/2020	X																									Detection Well
		3/13/2020																										
		3/31/2020																										
		4/22/2020																										
		SA 1 - 2020	X																									
	MW-23B[1]	2/20/2020																										Detection Well
		3/13/2020																										
		3/31/2020				X																						
		4/22/2020																										
		SA 1 - 2020				X																						
	MW-28[1]	2/20/2020																										Detection Well Abandoned Late April 2020
		3/13/2020																										
		3/31/2020																										
		4/22/2020																										
		SA 1 - 2020																										
LSI-3	MW-8A	6/11/2020																										Monitoring Well
	MW-8B	6/5/2020																										Monitoring Well
	MW-15B	5/12/2020																										Monitoring Well

Notes
VOCs - Volatile organic compounds
[1] Wells were installed for Fill Area 2 late 2019 and sampled often after installation.
[2] First detection (not noted for newly installed wells)
[3] MW-10, MW-13B, MW-16, MW-17R, MW-18, MW-19, MW-20, MW-24, PC-2A, PC-2C, PC-6B(R), P-2, WM-2 were also sampled during this event. No detection of VOCs were reported for this sampling event.

AIR EMISSIONS REPORT

The most recent Semi-Annual Report to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) covers the period from December 1, 2019 through May 31, 2020. The key points from this document are:

- New gas wells brought on line – During the reporting period, 36 new landfill gas extraction wells were brought on line. The total number of active wells during the reporting period varied between 110 and 132.

- High temperature wells – During the reporting period, no wells showed high temperatures (131 F or higher). 17 wells showed oxygen exceedances during a monitoring event within the reporting period. Nine of the 17 wells were corrected, three were decommissioned, and the remaining five wells had exceedances during the initial monitoring event in May 2020 and remain under evaluation.

- Recent gas well decommissions – During the reporting period, a total of eight existing wells were decommissioned, i.e., shut down and disconnected from the gas extraction system because they had become unproductive.

- Surface emissions monitoring - For the third quarter of 2019, monitoring took place in October and November; for the first quarter of 2020, it took place in March and April. In October there were 65 exceedances of the 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) methane threshold. In March 2020, the number of exceedances decreased to 37. All of the corrective actions to block these emissions were successful and passed their 10-day and 30-day follow-up tests.

- Emission Control Device Source Tests – Currently the operating emission control devices for landfill gas at the ALRRF consist of two turbines and two flares. The two turbines were tested for compliance with emission limits in January 2020, while the main flare, A-16, and the back-up flare, A-15, were tested in March 2020; all four devices passed.

- Gas Migration at Perimeter Probes – In this reporting period, methane exceeding regulatory threshold of 5% was found in two of the 50 perimeter probes installed around Fill Areas 1 and 2. Probe GP-20C, north of Fill Area 2, had 26.4% and 30.4% methane in February and March 2020 respectively. Probe GP-8C, on the west side of Fill Area 1, had 23.3% methane in March 2020. Heightened levels of methane at these locations has previously been shown to be naturally occurring. WMAC will further investigate the source to confirm that the methane is naturally occurring. WMAC will continue to monitor the probe on a quarterly basis.

- Gas Migration Near Groundwater Monitoring Wells – Throughout this monitoring period, the landfill gas wells nearest to groundwater monitoring wells E-05/E-07, E-20B and MW-4A continued to be operated with as much vacuum as they would tolerate without pulling in air from above the ground surface. This was an effort to prevent landfill gas from reaching those groundwater wells, where low concentrations of VOCs have been detected.

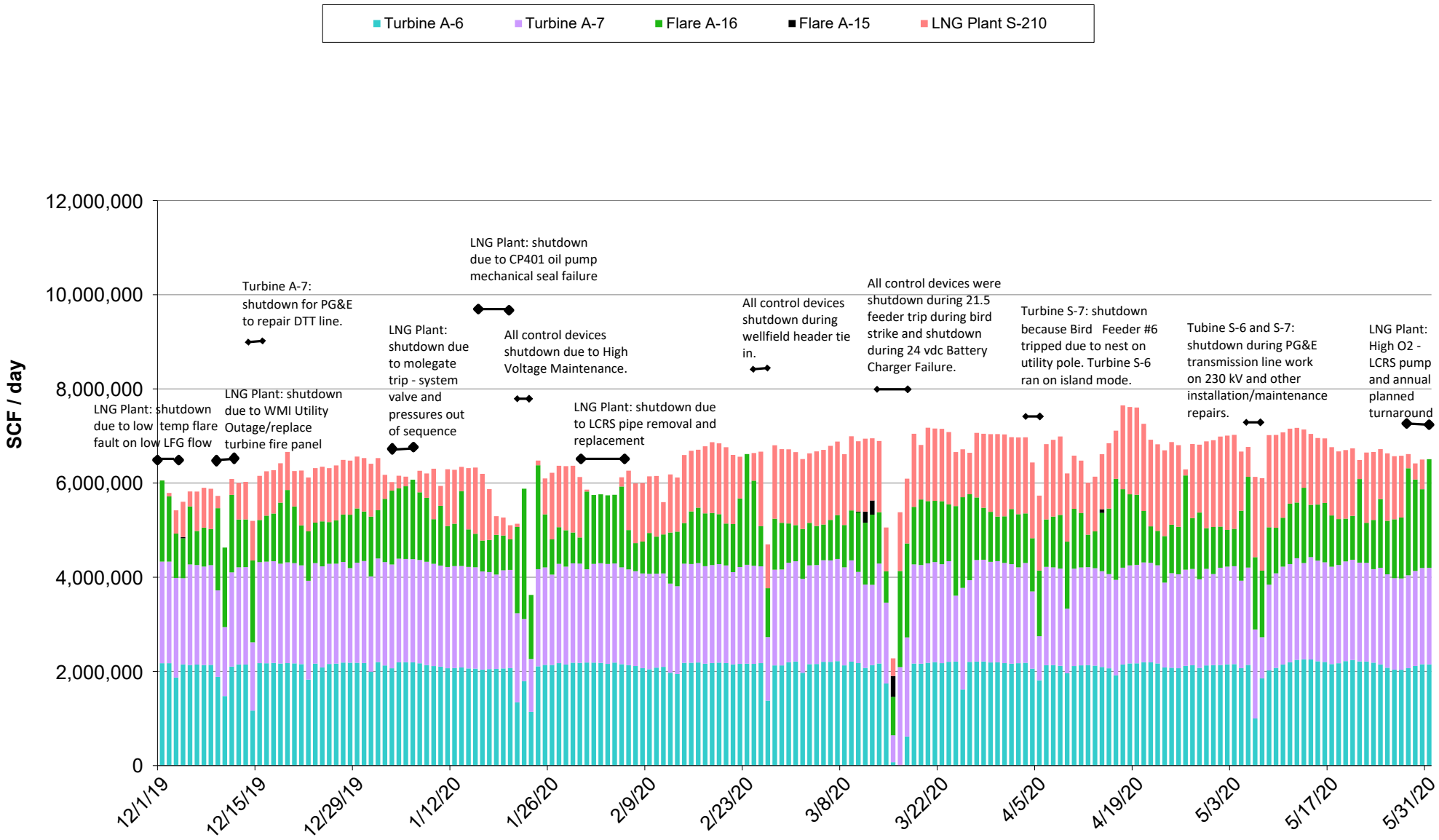
Figure 6.3-6 shows the amounts of landfill gas consumed by each of the gas-consuming devices at the ALRRF. As shown in the figure, the gas system ran for most of the six-month reporting period. There were few major down times for each of the two turbines, a unique event in January due to high voltage maintenance, and a unique incident in March due to a 21.5 feeder trip caused by a bird strike, and a 24 Volt DC battery charger failure during which all control devices were shutdown. There were numerous but brief unplanned interruptions most of which were confined to a single gas control device at any given time.

Attachments:

Figure 6.3-6 ALRRF Daily LFG Flow

6.3.1.1_Review of Reports From ALRRF_V2.1

Figure 6.3.6 - ALRRF Daily LFG Flow
(values derived from Title V Report)



LANGAN

501 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

Memorandum

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Maria Lorca, Staff Geologist
Mukta Patil, PE, Senior Project Engineer

Date: October 7, 2020

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/14/2020 – Agenda Item 6.4 – Review of Documents on Geotracker Web Site**

This is the abridged version of this memorandum. It is limited to new items reported in Geotracker since the previous Community Monitor Committee packet for the July 2020 meeting was completed, plus any prior items that provide useful background information for the new items. The complete, current version of this Review of Documents is located on the Community Monitor Committee web site and can be accessed using this link[1].

In this memo, each topic is given its own table where relevant documents are summarized in chronological order. For ease of reference, the topics are grouped under five major headings, and in the electronic version of this memo, links enable the reader to skip to a topic of interest and return to the top of the list when finished.

In the list, those topics that include a recent important development or Violation are marked with a special bullet:

- This topic links to a list of documents that contains a recent violation or important development.

Summaries of the documents added since the previous Community Monitor Committee meeting are indicated with a heavy black border. They largely consist of ALRRF responses to Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board requests and notices, as well as design reports and reports describing specific incidents.

Violations and important areas of concern are highlighted in pink and yellow, respectively. Other noteworthy new items are highlighted in green. The topic list begins on the following page. When a single document addresses multiple topics, its summary is placed under the most general category available, which is often the first topic, Refuse Disposal Operations.

[1] http://www.altamontcmc.org/uploads/20201014_GeoTracker_Complete.pdf

Topic List

Landfill Operations

- Revised Configuration and Phasing Schedule for Fill Area 2

Monitoring Wells

- Concentration Limits for Monitoring Wells
- New or Pending Monitoring Wells
- Exceedances in Monitoring Wells

Other Topics

- Storm Water Evaluation for VOCs

LANDFILL OPERATIONS

Revised Configuration and Phasing Schedule for Fill Area 2

Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF	Design Report | Feb 19, 2019	This Design Report – Fill Area 2, Phase 2B – was submitted to the CVRWQCB for approval of an extension to Phase 2 of Fill Area 2, as proposed in a meeting on May 17, 2018. It extends the footprint of Fill Area 2 Phase 2 roughly 500 feet farther south at the base, and 200 to 700 feet on the sides of the canyon. The cover letter explains that the extension to Phase 2 "is needed for the anticipated waste flows that we will receive in 2020." This does not modify the final footprint of Fill Area 2.
ALRRF	Letter| Mar 13, 2019	This letter transmits a report by Geosyntec Consultants describing the pending construction of an on-site earthen pad to test the permeability of recently excavated on-site clay soils for use in construction of the next Phases (2 and 2B) in Fill Area 2.
ALRRF	Design Report | Aug 30, 2019	Resubmitted the February 19 Design Report – Fill Area 2, Phase 2B with the required Professional Engineer's stamp and certification. The resubmittal also responds to 16 highly technical comments emailed by Water Board staff on August 1. Where necessary, the resubmittal modifies the construction specifications to satisfy the Water Board's concerns as expressed in those comments.
ALRRF / Geosyntec	CQA Report | Jan 9, 2020	Report of Construction Quality Assurance for construction of the Phase 2 and 2B containment cells in Fill Area 2 at Altamont Landfill. Construction of FA2 Phase 2 and 2b occurred between June 4 and December 23, 2019. Geosyntec notes that all significant construction and CQA were completed in accordance to the technical specifications, with the exception of three items that need to be completed prior to waste placement. Once the remaining activities are completed, a supplemental CQA memo will be prepared.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF	Design Report | Feb 4, 2020	This Design Report – Fill Area 2, Phase 3 was submitted to the CVRWQCB. Phase 3 will adjoin Phase 2B. The cover letter notes that ALRRF plans to start construction of the liner containment system at the beginning of May, upon approval. The report is stamped by a Professional Engineer.
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	CQA Report Addendum Letter| Mar 13, 2020	This letter report documents construction of the remaining three activities from Phases 2 and 2B containment system that were left to be completed prior to waste placement in 2020, as documented in Geosyntec's CQA Phase 2 and 2B Construction dated Jan 9, 2020. The letter also presents other activities requested by the CVRWQCB during a visit to ALRRF on March 4, 2020 and subsequent emails on March 9, 10, and 11, 2020. Geosyntec notes that all significant construction and CQA were completed in accordance to the technical specifications.
ALRRF	Letter | Mar 18. 2020	This letter transmits a notification by WMAC describing the schedule for commencing landfill operations in Fill Area 2 Phase 2/2B. WMAC anticipated beginning waste filling activities in Phase 2 during the week of March 23.
ALRRF / Geosyntec	Phase 3 Low Permeability Soil Liner Report | May 20, 2020	Report of Phase 3 low permeability soil liner (LPSL) evaluation for the Phase 3 containment cells in Fill Area 2 at Altamont Landfill. The evaluation confirms that the representative soils tested from Stockpile #6A2 and the Phase 3 field test pad are consistent with their index properties documented in the LPSL test pad report. Therefore, the results of the 2019 LPSL test pad report are applicable for the Phase 3 construction. Geosyntec recommended three steps that are consistent with previous recommendation for native soils including geotechnical consideration for compaction control and the development of a comprehensive CQA.

MONITORING WELLS

Concentration Limits for Monitoring Wells

Topics

CVRWQCB	Letter | Jan 11, 2019	Concurred with most of the limits proposed in the October report but noted that for wells PC-2A and WM-2, not enough samples were taken. Prior limits to remain until four samples taken from each well. Also adjusted downward 17 limits at 7 different wells, excluding outliers in historical data.
ALRRF	Letter | Feb 15, 2019	Provided a summary table of agreed-upon concentration limits for monitoring wells in FA1 and FA2.
ALRRF/ Geochem Applications	Report | Jul 31, 2019	For FA2 monitoring wells not yet installed, provides proposed concentration limits that would be applicable immediately after well installation, so that groundwater quality can be evaluated as soon as the wells are in service.

		Methodology is based on values from several nearby existing wells, as discussed between ALLRF and CVRWQCB staff.
ALRRF/GeoChem Applications	Letter | Report Feb 21, 2020	Provided additional concentration limits for both the alluvial and unweathered bedrock zones for monitoring wells in FA2, based on combined interwell/intrawell statistical analysis, which may be used to define concentration limits as soon as a new well is installed.
ALRRF/GeoChem Applications	Report | July 2020	Provided additional intra-well concentration limits for monitoring parameters and constituents of concern for Fill Area 2 compliance monitoring well MW-17R that was installed in 2018 to monitor the Fill Area 2 Class II Surface Impoundment (LSI-3). The concentration limits are based on monitoring data collected during the 2018-2019 time period.

New or Pending Monitoring Wells Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF	Letter | May 28, 2019	This letter proposes a new location for the not-yet-installed monitoring well MW-27 (see first four items above), because of PG&E high voltage overhead power lines near the previously proposed location. The new location is downslope and downgradient of the earlier location, and it is away from power lines and steep slopes.
ALRRF / Geosyntec	Letter Report | Jul 31, 2019	Letter summarizes an attached report which details how monitoring wells within FA2 are to be destroyed and replaced as the landfill expands downslope, phase by phase. Specifically, because Phase 2B of FA2 is currently being constructed immediately downslope of Phase 1, wells MW-14, MW-14R and MW-21 at the toe of Phase 1 will be replaced by wells MW-22, MW-23 and MW-28 at the toe of Phase 2B, as shown on a drawing within the report.
ALRRF / Geosyntec	Report | Nov 15, 2019	Provides report documenting the installation of Fill Area 2 monitoring wells MW-22, MW-23A, MW-23B, MW-27, MW-28 and soil gas probe VP-2. Most of the installations were typical, but MW-23B, initially drilled to 101 feet, **became artesian after the casing was installed**. It was fitted with a cap and pressure gauge. Groundwater sampling by SCS was planned for November, and soil gas testing at VP-2 was being done by ALRRF staff.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF / Geosyntec	Work Plan | Feb 25, 2020	Provides a work plan for Fill Area 2 Phase 3 monitoring well installation and destruction. The plan proposed the installation of three new monitoring wells, MW-24, MW-25, and MW-26 as well as one gas probe, VP-3, in Fill Area 2. The proposed schedule states that on April 27, 2020 MW-24 and VP-3 will be installed and MW-22, MW28, and VP-2 (from Phase 2) will be destroyed. In addition, in August 2020, monitoring wells MW-23A and MW-23B (from Phase 2) will be destroyed and monitoring wells MW-25 and MW-26, will be installed.
ALRRF / Geosytec	Report | May 29, 2020	Provides a report documenting the installation of Fill Area 2 Phase 3 monitoring well MW-24 and soil gas probe VP-3 as well as the destruction of Fill Area 2 Phase 3 monitoring wells MW-22 and MW-28 and soil gas probe VP-2 to allow construction of FA2 Phase 3 to progress. The monitoring wells and gas probes were installed and destroyed in accordance with the February 25, 2020 Fill Area 2 Phase 3 Monitoring Well Installation and Destruction Work Plan (Geosyntec 2020). Additional monitoring wells MW-25 and MW-26 for Phase 3 are proposed in the Work Plan to be installed and MW-22A and MW-22B were proposed to be destroyed in August 2020.

Exceedances in Monitoring Wells Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/SCS	Report | Aug 2018	Naphthalene first found in well PC-1B, May 2018.
ALRRF/SCS	Letter | Oct 12, 2018	Naphthalene diminishing but still present, Jul & Aug 2018. Resampling proposed, with a summary report by Feb 1, 2019.
ALRRF/SCS	Letter Report| Jan 3, 2019	Well PC-1B was overhauled and resampled, Nov and Dec 2018. Naphthalene continued to be detected but in diminishing trace concentrations. Source of the naphthalene is uncertain; could be the pump inside the well. Continued sampling and monitoring for naphthalene proposed, semiannually.
CVRWQCB	Letter | Jan 11, 2019	Responded to ALRRF Oct 12, 2018 letter; concurred with proposed actions and required quarterly sampling.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/SCS	Letter Report| Nov 12, 2019	Follows up on initial report (August 2019) of exceedances in wells MW-2A (nitrogen), PC-1B (calcium), MW-8A (COD and tetrahydrofuran), and MW-8B (COD, tetrahydrofuran and other VOCs). The wells were resampled. Exceedances were confirmed for PC-1B (calcium), MW-8A (COD and tetrahydrofuran), and MW-8B (COD only). Asserts that the exceedances are unrelated to FA2 activities due to distance from the Phase 1 fill area. Proposes further study and an Optional Demonstration Report due in early January.
ALRRF/SCS	Letter & Report| Jan 9, 2020	Optional Demonstration Report. Verified statistical exceedances. Exceedances do not appear to be due to landfill leachate or LFG migration. The presence of the unlined storm water basin SB-H adjacent to wells MW-8A and MW-8B, soil disturbance during construction, and increased infiltration of storm water through the underlying soil and into groundwater, may be the causes of the increases in COD concentrations that triggered the statistical exceedances. Pipe-joining materials used for pipe installation during construction of the storm water basin appears to be the source of the THF detections in these wells. Recommend continued semiannual groundwater monitoring and tracking the resulting data.
CVRWQCB	Letter| Jan 24, 2020	Agrees with optional demonstration and requires: 1. Quarterly sampling of PC-2A, PC-2C, P-2, and ARC-2 (surrounding wells). This sampling shall begin with the Second Quarter 2020 sampling event and shall extend for a minimum two-years. 2. Comparison of exceedance wells to surrounding wells. 3. Reporting 30 days after sampling events

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Letter | Jun 1, 2020	Response to statistical exceedance of inorganic constituent concentrations in well PC-1C in FA2. Once the Discharger's PC-1C investigation was expanded to include other up-gradient wells, a clear pattern of increasing inorganic concentrations in groundwater west of PC-1C was also observed in E-20B and MW-12. The E-20B release from FA1 impacted groundwater in FA2 and by August 31, 2020, Waste Management must submit: 1. A revised site conceptual model to address the far reaching impact of the E-20B release, as well as the LFG releases recorded at MW-4, GP-8, and GP-9. 2. An updated Engineering Feasibility Study (EFS) to make appropriate changes to the E-20B corrective action program. 3. A proposal to expedite the establishment of background groundwater concentration limits across FA2 before E-20B release impacts other FA2 wells. Well will need to be installed immediately, so that a background data set for each individual well can be obtained before any other FA2 wells are impacted. 4. An amended Report of Waste Discharge to make appropriate changes to the E-20B release correction action program 90 days after submitting the EFS as required above.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF	Letter | May 21, 2020	Verification resampling results for groundwater monitoring wells MW-8B, MW-10, PC-1B, and PC-2A in Fill Area 2 that had initial exceedances of concentration limits during the second semiannual 2019 monitoring event. Resampling was performed on March 11, 2020 and April 1, 2020. The results confirmed the initial statistical exceedances for chloride in MW-10 and bicarbonate alkalinity in PC-1B were not confirmed; however, the statistical exceedances for chloride in MW-8B and dissolved calcium, chloride, and TDS in PC-2A were confirmed. Fill Area 2 wells with the confirmed statistical exceedances (MW-8B and PC-2A) are not located in close proximity or directly downgradient to the current active Phases 1 or 2 fill areas. Therefore based on the earlier Optional Demonstration Report (ODR) and this supplementary information, WMAC considered the changes in water chemistry to be unrelated to Fill Area 2 landfill activities and most likely due to the presence of the unlined storm water Basin H adjacent to the well, soil disturbance during construction of the basin, and/or increased infiltration of storm water. PC-2A is also located adjacent to storm water basin H and is thus likely to be affected by the same processes. WMAC proposed that MW-8A and MW-8B were added to the list of wells sampled on a quarterly basis and that the forthcoming summary document for the study area include a review of the parameter changes noted during the second semiannual 2019 period.

OTHER TOPICS

Storm Water Evaluation for VOCs

Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF / SCS Engineers	Letter & Report | June 30, 2020	Groundwater Monitoring Update No.2 provides an update on the on-going evaluation of VOCs detected sporadically in storm water samples. The update states fewer VOCs occurrences at lower concentrations have been observed over the past two wet season as a result of the addition of Best Management Practices (BMPs). Thus, for the 2020-2021 seasons, WMAC proposes that IGP[2] discharge samples no longer be analyzed for VOCs and that SW (interior locations of Site) storm water samples not be collected. However, if consistent VOC detections of acetone, 2-butanone, and 4-methyl, 1-2-pentanone return in the future in semiannual In Basin samples, it is recommended that additional discussions with the CVRWQCB be arranged to determine if and what additions to the sampling program are needed.

[2] IGP: Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit

LANGAN

501 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

Memorandum

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan, Community Monitor

Date: October 7, 2020

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/14/20 – Agenda Item 6.5 – Reports From Community Monitor**

Class 2 Soil File Reviews

In accordance with the Settlement Agreement, we reviewed Class 2 Soil Profiles at the WMAC offices. The records reviewed correspond to soil accepted at the landfill between January 1, 2020 and July 30, 2020. A total of 12 soil profiles were reviewed on July 30, 2020. No out of compliance profiles were found, but there were two files in the review that appeared to be incomplete. The Community Monitor team is following up with WMAC to obtain additional information on these files.

Altamont Monthly Operations and Records Review

Community Monitor site visits have been suspended by ALRRF during the Shelter-in-Place period. Waste Management has declared that the COVID-19 pandemic is a force majeure event, and therefore their policy formally "only allows for agency inspectors, or regulators who perform compliance related activities, to have access to the site at this time." No update has been provided on current policy changes or when the Community Monitor visits can be resumed.

In lieu of site visit reports, summaries of LEA inspections available on CalRecycle's website are provided for the following months:

- LEA Inspection for June, which took place on June 22, 2020.
- LEA Inspection for July, which took place on July 27, 2020.
- LEA Inspection for August, which took place on August 17, 2020.

Details about operations-related matters are provided in the attached reports. Issues that cause special concern are marked with yellow rectangles in the monthly reports. For the third quarter, construction of additional landfill space in Fill Area 2, Phase 3 was ongoing. Windblown litter issues continued. Fill Area 2 Phase 2/2B began operations at the end of March, and Phase 2/2B has been the active disposal area.

Also attached are graphs showing monthly tonnages by type of material for the most recent 12-month period. Figure 6.5-1 shows the breakdown of materials that make up Revenue-Generating Cover. Figure 6.5-2 shows these same quantities, plus the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Special Waste tonnage for each month.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **June 2020**

Monthly Tonnage Report for June 2020, received August 14, 2020

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	83,954.17	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	979.07	
	subtotal Disposed	84,933.24	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	340.34	
2.2	MSW	82,405.27	
2.3	Special Wastes	2,187.63	
	subtotal Disposed	84,933.24	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	1.46	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	43,564.74	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	128,499.44	
	Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	276.57	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	22,336.81	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	10,050.57	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC	695.06	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **June 2020**

Review of LEA Site Inspection on June 22, 2020

For the month of June, ALRRF did not allow site visits from the Community Monitor because of the COVID-19 health emergency and Shelter-in-Place Order. The LEA conducted inspection using a modified procedure to limit person-to-person contact. There were signs posted at the ALRRF office door with COVID-19 safety protocols visible for employees.

On June 16, 2020, prior to the inspection, the LEA received an unofficial complaint (CO #0023011) that there was litter at the entrance of the landfill. LEA on the way to the landfill noted windblown plastic debris approximately along a 1.5 mile stretch on roads west of the entrance but did not observe any litter to the east of the entrance and determined that the litter was most likely coming from vehicles that may have holes in their tarps on unsecure loads. A two-person litter crew was observed clearing debris on the side of the road to the west of the entrance on their way to the inspection. WM had not received an official complaint and therefore it was not included in the complaint log.

The general conditions noted in the report and pictures appear to be good and similar to previous inspections. SCS was observed performing adjustments on the Fill Area 1 downdrain leading to the Fill Area 1 Lift Station. Vehicles were observed queuing at the scalehouse area, nevertheless no issues were observed.

Fill Area 1 was reportedly in good condition and no issues were observed. Cattle were observed on the fenced north side of the road leading from the scalehouse area to Fill Area 1/2. No erosion or water ponding was observed on the top deck of Fill Area 1, and minimal activity was observed. LSI-1 and -2 were in good condition.

For Fill Area 2, the current fill sequence is focusing on the southwest portion (Phase 2), and Phase 1 is complete for the time being. Approximately 50 birds were flying above Fill Area 2, but not observed within the waste. Some windblown litter was observed to the east of the active face, and litter control crew was removing debris. Phase 3 earthwork was being performed.

The inspector also visited the Asbestos Containing Waste (ACW) Disposal Site. Adequate soil stockpiles were observed within the ACW area for covering of asbestos bags. Proper signage was visible to vehicles in the area. One pile of bagged friable asbestos was observed waiting to be covered with soil.

On June 29, 2020, Altamont requested an extension for the submittal of the Remaining Site Capacity with Aerial Survey report required by Solid Waste Facility Permit Condition 16.f due June 30, 2020. The consultant was delayed in providing the final topographic data required for the report, due to changed work settings. The LEA approved the requested submittal extension, with a due date of July 15, 2020.

No violations or areas of concern were reported in the June inspection reports.

Special Occurrences

On June 9, 2020 at 4:00AM, a fire occurred in Fill Area 2, Phase 2. The garbage fire was pushed out to the south, smothered, and then extinguished with the water truck. The material was monitored to ensure there were no future fires.

According to LEA records review: three (3) employees had tested positive for COVID-19. WM enacted site specific procedures to ensure others were not affected.

On June 28, 2020 a fire occurred at 8:30PM on open land opposite the main entrance. The fire was controlled by Alameda County Fire Department and did not affect ALRRF.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report — July 2020

Monthly Tonnage Report for July 2020, received August 14, 2020

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	88,062.06	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,501.68	
	subtotal Disposed	89,563.74	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	255.14	
2.2	MSW	86,696.77	
2.3	Special Wastes	2,611.83	
	subtotal Disposed	89,563.74	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	2.15	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	44,908.99	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	134,474.88	
	Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	275.74	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	17,847.61	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	8,612.11	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC	466.84	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **July 2020**

Review of LEA Site Inspection on July 27, 2020

For the month of July, ALRRF did not allow site visits from the Community Monitor, because of the COVID-19 health emergency and Shelter-in-Place order. The LEA conducted inspection using a modified procedure to limit person-to-person contact.

The general conditions noted in the report and pictures appear to be good and similar to the previous inspection. The adjustments performed on the Fill Area 1 downdrain leading to the Fill Area 1 Lift Station had been completed.

Fill Area 1 was reportedly in good conditions and no issues were observed. The inspector noted distinct piles of inert debris in Fill Area 1, mainly concrete, on the top deck of FA1 that would be utilized for beneficial uses such as reinforcing roads and winterization in FA1 and FA2.

For Fill Area 2, the current fill sequence is focusing on the southwest portion (Phase 2). Stockpiles of ADC materials (shredded tires and autoshredder fluff) were observed at the north side of Fill Area 2, Phase 1 and the east side of Fill Area 2, Phase 2 along with a stockpile of Class II soils. The inspector did not observe any bird activity during the inspection at Fill Area 2. Some windblown litter was reported on the slopes adjacent to the open face in Fill Area 2. Phase 3 earthwork continued being performed.

No violations or areas of concern were reported in the July inspection report.

Special Occurrences

No special occurrences occurred in July.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **August 2020**

Monthly Tonnage Report for August 2020, received September 10, 2020

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	83,795.56	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,228.41	
	subtotal Disposed	85,023.97	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	698.03	
2.2	MSW	81,467.53	
2.3	Special Wastes	2,858.41	
	subtotal Disposed	85,023.97	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	1.99	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	26,910.54	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	111,936.50	
	Materials of Interest		
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	235.82	
2.3.2	Class 2 Cover Soils	6,565.36	
2.5.1	Auto Shredder Fluff	11,812.94	
2.5.2	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.3	MRF Fines for ADC	565.67	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **August 2020**

Review of CalRecycle and LEA Site Inspection on August 17, 2020

For the month of August, ALRRF did not allow site visits from the Community Monitor because of the COVID-19 emergency and Shelter-in-Place order. The LEA conducted inspection using a modified procedure to limit person-to-person contact. There were signs posted at the ALRRF office door with COVID-19 safety protocols visible for employees.

The LEA conducted an inspection on August 17, 2020 and CalRecycle conducted a concurrent virtual inspection. The general conditions noted in the report and pictures appear to be good and similar to previous inspections, and the weather was smoky and cloudy. Minimal litter was observed along access roads while approaching the facility. Multiple water trucks were observed on site throughout the inspection used for dust control measures.

Fill Area 1 was reportedly in good condition. The inspector did not observe any bird activity during the inspection at Fill Area 1. Bird cannons were observed on site but were not in use during the inspection.

The active face was observed in Fill Area 2 Phase 2. The active face was approximately 200 feet by 75 feet and both tippers were observed in use with adequate separation for public and commercial tipping. Wind screens were observed adjacent to the active face in order to control windblown litter. Litter was observed collecting on the wind screens. In the inspectors exit interview, the LEA inspector shared the observation of litter in various location throughout the facility. Altamont staff acknowledged the observation and indicated that the litter crew was making their way around the site to address the litter.

No violations or areas of concern were reported in the August inspection report.

Special Occurrences

On August 14, a small fire occurred in a Fremont transfer truck load while tipping the load. The tipper operator tried to tip the load to put out the fire but the garbage was stuck and the fire spread rapidly while the load was still tipping. The operator began shaking the load and was able to dislodge the load from the trailer. Fire extinguishers and water trucks were used to put out the fire. No injuries or damage occurred to the tipper, however the customer's trailed rolling tarp was damaged due to fire.

Figure 6.5-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

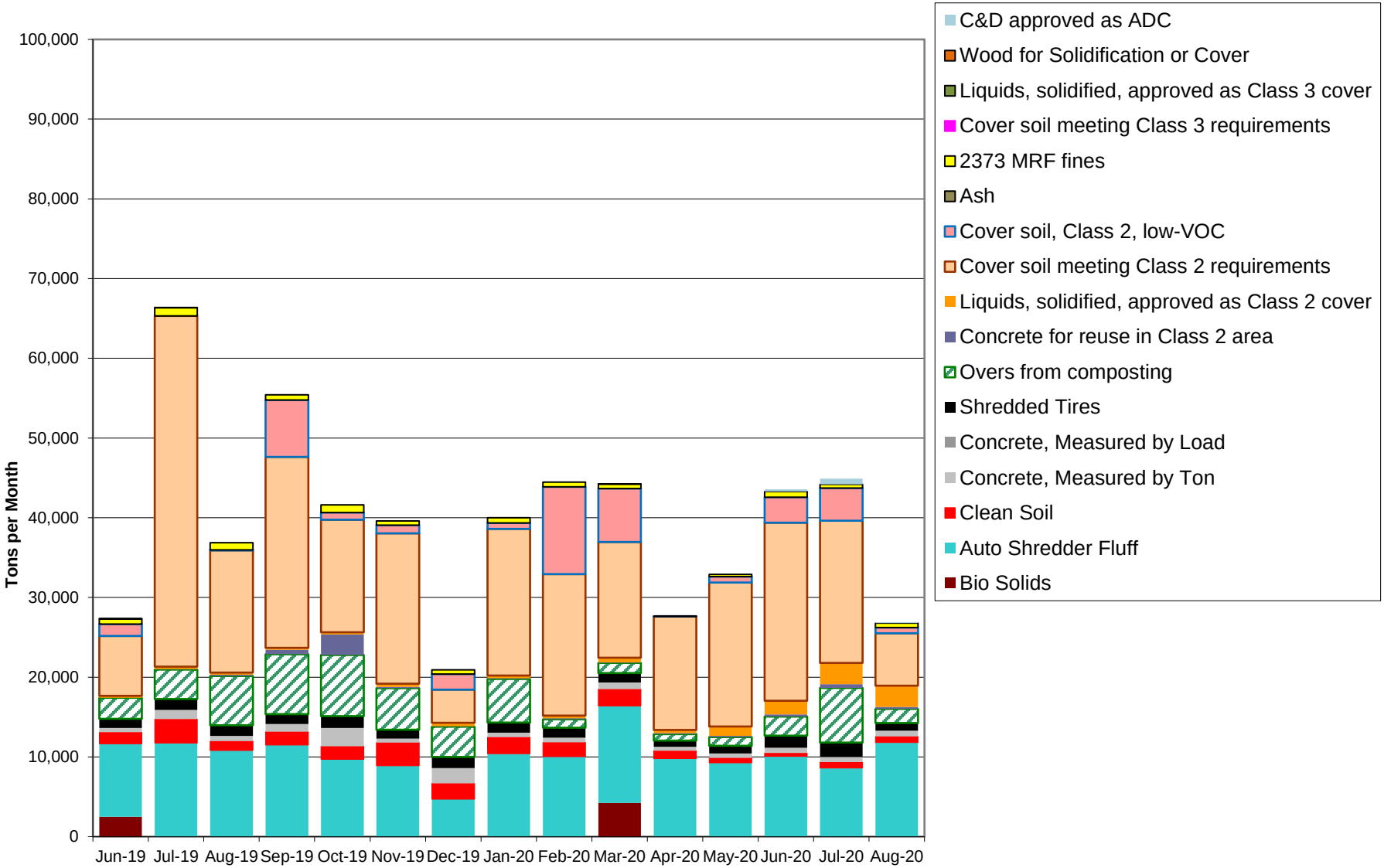
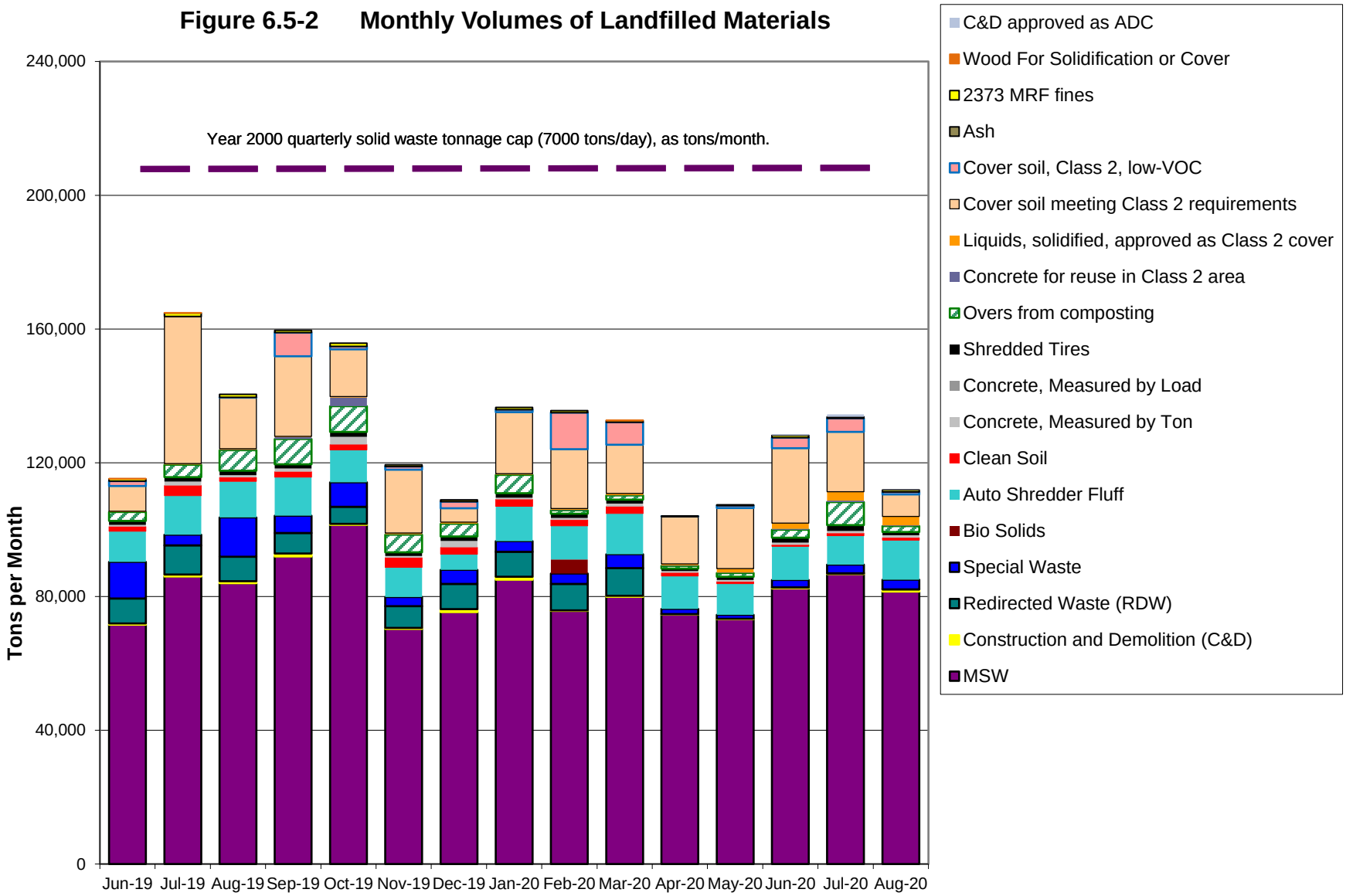


Figure 6.5-2 Monthly Volumes of Landfilled Materials



LANGAN

501 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

Memorandum

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: October 7, 2020

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/14/20 - Agenda Item 6.6 - ALRRF Operations during Shelter-in-Place Period**

As a result of COVID-19, Community Monitor site visits have been suspended for the duration of Shelter-in-Place. Waste Management's emergency policy in response to COVID-19 "only allows for agency inspectors, or regulators who perform compliance related activities, to have access to the site at this time".

On March 27, 2020, Waste Management requested an emergency waiver of minimum standards for landfill operations pursuant to 14 CRR, section 17210 et seq. and ALRRF's Conditional Use Permit: C-5512. The Community Monitor summarized the waiver request submitted by ALRRF in the CMC packet for the July 8, 2020 meeting[1].

The Emergency Waiver began on April 3, 2020 and continued until 30 days after the lifting of the Shelter-in-Place Order. However, the Emergency Waiver shall not exceed 120 days from April 3, 2020. The Shelter-in-Place Order is still in effect for Alameda County. A completion report was submitted by ALRRF upon completion of the Emergency Waiver period. ALRRF did not exceeded the approved conditional Emergency Waiver limits, and no material or vehicles in excess of the normal permitted tonnage and vehicle counts was noted. WMAC did not request an extension of the Emergency Waiver.

According to LEA inspection reports and photographs, the administration offices had various signage posted outside regarding Social Distancing and COVID-19 for employees and visitors. WMAC has reported the establishment of site-specific procedures regarding employees who contract COVID-19 to ensure others are not affected.

On September 22, 2020, the Community Monitor team had a conference call with Waste Management staff to better understand the situation at ALRRF. Below is a summary of some of the changes seen during the Shelter-in-Place period:

- Establishment of health and safety training to ALRRF staff members to protect from virus transmission. Although a couple of cases have been detected in ALRRF field workers, WMAC reported increased awareness among employees in the past couple of months;
- Modified protocol for regulatory inspections;

[1] The packet can be accessed in the following link: http://altamontcmc.org/uploads/20200708packetV01.pdf

- ALRRF has not seen an increase in medical waste;
- Received tonnage received of Class II soil has decreased in comparison to previous years for the same period. This is likely attributed to a slowdown in new construction activity; and
- During April and May there was a slight decrease in the amount of municipal solid waste received, but it has returned back to usual levels. During these months there were some closures of transfer stations that deliver to ALRRF, but these stations have resumed operations.

Overall, it appears that ALRRF has been able to operate under modified protocols and continues to comply with applicable regulations.

No update has been provided on current policy changes or when the Community Monitor visits can be resumed. However, WMAC will consider allowing site visits in late October/early November, depending on the prevailing situation at the time. Waste Management requests flexibility on the visits required as the duration of the current situation and its ramifications are unknown. Langan will continue to compile site information through LEA reports and correspondence with Waste Management staff.

LANGAN

Memorandum

501 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: October 7, 2020

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/14/20 - Agenda Item 6.7 - Altamont Community Monitor Committee Website**

The Altamont Community Monitor Committee website (http://altamontcmc.org/) is hosted by GoDaddy, an American internet domain registrar and hosting company. The current version of the site uses an old builder software which is poorly maintained by GoDaddy. The Community Monitors have spent several hours troubleshooting issues with the website software, and reached out to GoDaddy support to fix the issues.

The current builder software uses Adobe Flash Player to upload files. Adobe will stop distributing and updating Flash Player after December 31, 2020. GoDaddy suggested we should upgrade the website using their new builder software, as the one we are using is three generations old. The existing software is buggy, and will only get worse as time goes. The new builder is not user friendly either, there is no easy way to transfer all the documents and notes. We have to copy content and paste over to the new website, and we need to download and upload all the documents again manually. It is a large effort on the outset.

Based on these issues, a new website will need to be created. The Community Monitors would like to discuss with the Committee Members on the needs for the new website and how to approach this in an efficient manner.

LANGAN

Memorandum

501 14th Street, 3rd Floor Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: October 7, 2020

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/14/20 - Agenda Item 6.8 - Topics for 2020 Annual Report**

A draft of the Annual Report for 2020 will be provided at the January 2021 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 2020 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.

- Fill Area 2 operations and expansion
    - Construction activity during 2020
    - Monitoring well replacement
- Deviations from baseline concentration limits
- Windblown litter from Fill Area 2
- Five-Year Permit Review
- Landfill operations during COVID-19 Health Emergency

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 2021

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the Community Monitor Committee establish and approve the Community Monitor Committee Meeting Calendar for 2021.

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 2021 are as follows:

- January 13
- April 14
- July 14
- October 13

All suggested meeting dates are scheduled on the second Wednesday of the month.

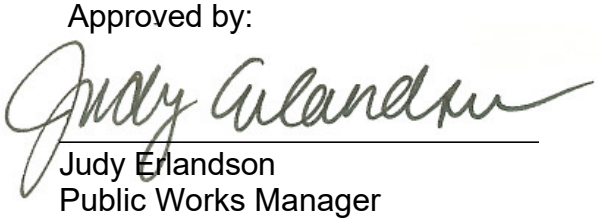
All meetings will be held via Zoom or at The Maintenance Services Center. The Maintenance Services Center lunchroom is available for the dates listed above. If an

alternative schedule of regular meeting dates is chosen, these can be established pending venue availability.

ATTACHMENTS

1. None

Approved by:



Judy Erlandson
Public Works Manager