COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement
AGENDA

www.altamontcmc.org

VOTING MEMBERS

Robert Carling
City of Livermore

Valerie Arkin
City of Pleasanton

Donna Cabanne
Sierra Club

David Tam
Northern California
Recycling Association

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Marcus Nettz
Waste Management
Altamont Landfill and
Resource Recovery
Facility

Arthur Surdilla / Wing Suen
Alameda County

Robert Cooper
Altamont Landowners
Against Rural
Mismanagement (ALARM)

STAFF

Judy Erlandson
City of Livermore
Public Works Manager

DATE: **Wednesday, October 13, 2021**
TIME: **4:00 p.m.**
PLACE: Online Zoom Meeting

Zoom Link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83377148195
Zoom dial in phone number: 1-669-900-6833 Webinar ID: 833 7714 8195

1. Call to Order
2. Introductions
3. Roll Call
4. Approval of Minutes (From July 14, 2021)
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**
   - **6.2 Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2021-0020**
   - **6.3 Review of Documents on GeoTracker website**
   - **6.4 Review of Reports From ALRRF**
   - **6.5 Reports from Community Monitor**
   - **6.6 2021 Draft Annual Report Topics**
   - **6.7 2022 Committee Meeting Schedule**
   - **6.8 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 12, 2022,** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of July 14, 2021

City of Livermore

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN A COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE MEETING:
You can participate in the meeting in a number of ways:

Zoom dial in phone number:
1 669 900 6833
Meeting ID: 833 7714 8195

Submission of Comments Prior to the Meeting:

Email Comments may be submitted by the public to the City of Livermore Public Works Department via email at SolidWaste_Recycling@cityoflivermore.net. Items received by 12:00 pm on the day of the meeting will be provided to the Committee and will be available on the meeting agenda prior to the meeting. These items will not be read into the record.

Submission of Comments During the Meeting:

During the meeting, the Open Forum agenda item is an opportunity for the public to speak regarding items not listed on the agenda. Speakers may also provide comments on any item listed on the agenda. Speakers are limited to a maximum of 500 words per person, per item. The Committee is prohibited by State law from taking action on any items that are not listed on the agenda. However, if your item requires action, the Committee may place it on a future agenda or direct staff to work with you and/or report to the Committee on the issue.

To have your public comment read at the meeting, please enter your comment in the Zoom Q&A when the item is opened, and the meeting clerk will read your comments into the record during the public comment portion of the meeting. For questions regarding the Community Monitor Committee, please contact Public Works at (925) 960-8015.

The **Community Monitor Committee Agenda and Agenda Reports** are prepared by the Community Monitor and City staff and are available for public review on Wednesday evening, seven days prior to the Community Monitor Committee meeting at the Maintenance Service Center, 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore. The agenda is also available at http://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 at the Maintenance Service Center, 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore, and included in the agenda packet available at http://altamontcmc.org/.

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.

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 2025) 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

F. 5.7.7);

G. Counting trucks arriving at the Altamont Landfill (section 5.7.8); and

H. 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 CalRecycle acronyms page: https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lea/acronyms.

Updates will be provided as needed. This list was last revised on December 23, 2020.

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
CDFW – California Department of Fish and Wildlife (formerly California Department of Fish and Game or CDFG/DFG)
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
DTSC - Department of Toxic Substances Control
CVRWQCB – Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
DWR – Department of Water Resources
EPA – United States Environmental Agency
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:
https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/basics/adcbasic
BTEX – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (used in reference to testing for contamination)
CH_4 – methane
CO_2 – 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)
CDO – Cease and Desist Order
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 – Covered Aerated Static Pile (ASP) composting
CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act
CL – Concentration Limit (statistical limit of background concentrations for specific constituents in groundwater monitoring wells)
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

General Terms (continued)
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 14, 2021

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; Valerie Arkin, City of Pleasanton; Donna Cabanne, Sierra Club.
Absent:	David Tam, NCRA; Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement.
Staff:	Judy Erlandson, Publics Works Manager, City of Livermore; Mukta Patil, Langan/Community Monitor; Maria Lorca, Langan/Community Monitor.
Others:	Marisa Gan, Recycling Specialist, City of Livermore; Arthur Surdilla, Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (LEA); Ryan Hammon (LEA); Marcus Nettz II, Senior District Manager, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF).

3. Introductions
All those present introduced themselves.

4. Approval of Minutes of April 14, 2021 meeting
Ms. Arkin moved approval, Ms. Cabanne seconded, and the minutes were approved 3-0 (Mr. Tam Absent).

5. Open Forum
There was no open forum discussion.

6. Matters for Consideration

6.1 Response to Committee Member Questions

Ms. Patil summarized the responses to questions committee members had during the April 14, 2021 meeting.

Ms. Cabanne noted that landfills do not require corrective action yet for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), however, she wanted to know what the detections of PFAS and other VOCs of concern are at Altamont Landfill Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF) currently. Ms. Patil noted the Community Monitor (CM) will provide a summary of the PFAS detections at ALRRF in the October meeting packet. Ms. Cabanne asked to clarify the statement included in the packet "leachate collection systems are effective but imperfect". She asked if that meant the PFAS were going beyond the perimeter or into groundwater wells and if it was at an acceptable, trace, or reportable levels. Ms. Patil explained the statement meant that during the study where the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) received data from over 190 landfills, there was an order of magnitude higher detections in the leachate versus the groundwater. Ms. Cabanne stated that the landfill was old and that portions of Fill Area 1 (FA1) did not have a liner and requested information on if there were set standards to determine when a leachate system is no longer effective. Ms. Patil stated that that information has not been determined yet. The CM will continue to follow the PFAS item and provide a list of additional PFAS to be included as well as the 31 compounds now included in the PFAS analysis suite.

Ms. Cabanne asked to confirm if Waste Management of Alameda County (WMAC) would not be able to accept Treated Wood Waste (TWW) after March 2022 as the variance could only be renewed one time. Ms. Patil confirmed and explained that to her understanding WMAC has not requested an additional extension. However, the landfill could request an additional extension and if it was accepted by the regulating agency, they would be able to continue accepting TWW. Ms. Patil clarified that she did not know how lenient the agencies would be.

Ms. Cabanne asked to confirm whether the Fire Debris emergency waiver extended to September 28, 2021, and if that was a firm date or if it could be extended. Ms. Patil stated that to her understanding, the waiver could be extended. Ms. Cabanne requested a breakdown of the 1,144 tons of fire debris accepted. She asked how many truckloads were accepted and what portion of that was from Stanislaus and Santa Clara counties. Ms. Cabanne stated that her concern was that during wild fires they often use fire retardants which are a source of PFAS. Ms. Cabanne further explained that there are already elevated PFAS levels in the tri valley compared to other counties, which means there is a greater risk for ALRRF to accept this additional fire debris compared to other counties who have lower PFAS concentrations. Mr. Surdilla stated that in April all of the fire debris was originated from Santa Clara and that there was none from Stanislaus. Mr. Surdilla noted that since Altamont started accepting fire debris, most materials came from Santa Clara except for three loads that came from Livermore. Ms. Cabanne asked to clarify if the documentation was then wrong because it stated taking materials from Stanislaus. Mr. Surdilla explained that when he reviewed the report he did not recall seeing materials accepted from Stanislaus.

6.2 Cease and Desist Order (CDO)

Ms. Patil explained that the CVRWQCB issued Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2021-001 for the ALRRF on April 22, 2021. In the CDO, the CVRWQCB alleges the ALRRF is being operated outside of applicable federal and state regulations, and the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). The CDO provides a list of various items ALRRF has performed out of compliance and a time schedule with specific requirements to compel the Discharger to resolve past compliance issues, achieve compliance with Title 27 and the WDRs, and conform to its Notice of Applicability (NOA) in a time frame acceptable to the CVRWQCB. Ms. Patil noted that the issues identified are not new and had been discussed during the past years with the CM, but the CDO raises the severity of the issues.

Ms. Cabanne requested CM to prepare a chart that noted the CDO requests, track approvals and timelines for completion. Ms. Cabanne requested the CM give an update on which requirements were or were not met during the October meeting. Ms. Cabanne asked to clarify if the vapor and groundwater wells had been installed. Ms. Patil noted that she was unsure if the wells had been installed but the work plan to install them was accepted. The CM will provide an update in October. Ms. Cabanne asked why they were requiring a financial assurance request. Ms. Patil noted that the request is usually part of orders or agreements as agencies want to make sure the tasks required can be carried out. Ms. Cabanne asked what the potential next steps would be. Ms. Patil explained that it was a legal term showing that the CVRWQCB could actually take legal action against the landfill, which could include shutting down the landfill. However, it appears that WMAC was aware that the CDO was in preparation.

Ms. Cabanne noted that it is the committees responsibility to report any incompliance to the agencies and asked to clarify that the CM does not have any additional responsibility given the CVRWQCB has taken action. Ms. Patil stated that the CVRWQCB has been thorough and that many of the issues the landfill were aware. Therefore, the CM will probably wait to see if the landfill complies with the CDO.

Mr. Carling asked if these CDO items are not new, why was the CDO issued now. Ms. Patil mentioned that violations were issued in the past and potentially the CVRWQCB wanted to take the issues to the next level to ensure the issues were addressed. Mr. Nettz noted that it was a collaborative effort between WMAC and the CVRWQCB. Several of these items were on a disagreement between WMAC and CVRWQCB upon the preparation of Fill Area 2 (FA2). An example was the solidification basins, which had been in place for 20 years, but with FA2 the CVRWQCB issued observations. Also, there were disagreements on the location of the monitoring network wells. However, after many discussions, WMAC agreed to install more wells than WMAC believed appropriate to monitor ALRRF. Overall, it was a long process to find a mutual understanding.

Ms. Arkin asked if there was an anticipation on not meeting timelines. Mr. Nettz stated he expects WMAC meets the timelines and noted that there is a legal agreement.

6.3 Review of Documents on GeoTracker

Ms. Lorca provided a summary of the items from the GeoTracker tables provided in the meeting packet.

Ms. Cabanne asked to clarify the new standards for TWW mentioned in the GeoTracker table. The CM will research the new standards and report on them during the October meeting. Ms. Cabanne also requested to track the status of monitoring well installation. Ms. Lorca confirmed.

Ms. Cabanne asked what the life expectancy of monitoring wells was. Ms. Patil noted that 30 years old within a landfill is quite old, however wells in urban sites can be used for 40 plus years.

Ms. Cabanne asked to confirm what is done with the landfill gas when it is extracted with corrective action. Ms. Lorca stated that the landfill gas gets collected from the landfill gas wells and with the methane and all other volatiles go to the landfill gas plant.

Ms. Cabanne asked how the sand used to clean up the leachate spill that occurred at the pump house was disposed of. Ms. Lorca noted that she assumed the sand was buried in the landfill.

6.4 Reports from Community Monitor

Ms. Lorca explained that in May the CM went to WMAC to review the Class 2 profiles. In the previous review conducted in January 2021, there were very few profiles. The CM found a discrepancy in the profile list after the review in January 2021; where 88 profiles were not included. In May 2021, those 88 profiles that corresponded to last year's period between January 2020 and June 2020 were reviewed along with 120 new profiles corresponding to August 2020 to April 2021. All of the data seemed to be within compliance, but about 23 profiles did not have a complete set of analysis. The CM are still waiting to hear from WMAC on those profiles. Ms. Cabanne requested an update on the 23 files during the October meeting. Ms. Lorca confirmed.

Ms. Lorca explained that the CM had not been allowed to visit the Landfill during March. However, in April the CM were allowed to visit the Landfill and conducted a site visit on April 15. The CM had an additional site visit scheduled for late May but was re-scheduled and completed on June 2. Ms. Lorca summarized the summaries of Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) inspections, CM site visits, tonnage reports, as well as figures with tonnages plots.

Ms. Cabanne stated that the materials of interest did not add to the total and asked to confirm that the additional tonnage were not of interest. Ms. Lorca confirmed by stating the past materials were added by the former CM and were most likely added as materials of interest but that it does not add up to the total.

Ms. Cabanne asked if WMAC was conducting visual inspections for the wood waste and whether they were required to analyze for petroleum hydrocarbons. Ms. Lorca stated that WMAC completes load checks for untreated wood waste but does not know what the analytical requirements are. Ms. Cabanne requested CM to report on if they require visual and/or analytical tests in the October meeting. Ms. Lorca noted that from her understanding, the generator completes all analytical testing and that WMAC does not

complete any testing but confirms that CM will follow-up on how they are accepting TWW.

Ms. Cabanne asked to clarify what WMAC meant when they stated that the pond is irrigated intermediately from time to time. She asked if the statement meant they add water if there is not enough during a dry year. Ms. Lorca confirmed and added that there are PVC pipes to water the ponds and the schedule of irrigating depends on WMAC's in-field observations. Ms. Cabanne requested that CM checks on the ponds to ensure they are irrigated during the summer months.

Ms. Arkin asked if there were any other options to contain windblown litter. Mr. Nettz responded that it has been an extremely dry and windy winter and spring. He noted that WMAC has a large vacuum truck that is pulled behind a John Deer, and that WMAC hired ten additional employees who have worked overtime to remove windblown litter. Mr. Nettz further explained that it is a manpower issue. He noted that typically the high winds die down by June but that WMAC is hiring additional worker to stay on top of the windblown litter, specifically near the working face and decreasing the footprint of that area in order to get windscreens closer to it. Mr. Nettz also explained that prior to construction, WMAC thought FA2 would have less wind due to the lower elevation (compared to FA1) but there is increased wind speeds on the valleys that come up.

Referring to the fire that occurred at the Covered Aerated Static Pile (CASP), Ms. Cabanne stated that she understood the curing pads have to be at a high temperature to get rid of bacteria. She asked if there was a way to implement a barrier so that the winds do not ignite materials that are on the curing pads. Mr. Nettz first noted the CASP facility this is not a part of the purview of the landfill permit and the CM. However, he stated it was an important issue and explained that the facility is labeled as a CASP, i.e. a covered aerated static pile, which is different than a windrow process. He further explained that in this kind of facility, material is not necessarily turned in windrows. However, WMAC just purchased a row turner, which is rare at a non-turning facility. The row turner will be completely built in October, but WMAC rented one while it is being built. Mr. Nettz explained that the unit will turn compost, and add water into these rows to keep that combustible issue under control. Additionally, WMAC also secured irrigation for the curing pad which will inject water from a lined pond into the rows as they are being turned. Mr. Nettz also noted that WMAC is considering on investing, on litter fencing with 30-foot poles that will cover the entirety of the curing pad. Ms. Cabanne asked if this new pond would be separate from Leachate Storage Impoundment (LSI)-1, 2, or 3. Mr. Nettz replied they were thinking of a million gallon lined pond that would be filled by a tank. However, they are still in the design phase of the system.

6.5 Announcements

No announcements were made.

7. Agenda Building

No items were added to future agenda.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:40 p.m. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday October 13, 2021 at 4:00 p.m. at the Livermore Maintenance Services Center at 3500 Robertson Park Road.

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 1, 2021

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/13/21 - Agenda Item 6.1 - Responses to Committee Members' Questions**

PFAS MONITORING

At the July 14, 2021 meeting Ms. Cabanne requested a list of the Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds that require monitoring and a summary of the detections of PFAS at ALRRF. PFAS were sampled in November 2019 in response to the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) investigative order (WQ 2019-0006-DWQ). A list of the analyzed compounds and detections at ALRRF is provided in Tables 1 and 2 of Wood's *Data Submittal for Compliance with 13267 Order WQ 2019-0006-DWQ* dated January 31, 2020. No updates have occurred on this item since the 2019 sampling event was conducted.

The results of the 2019 sampling event showed that PFAS compounds were reported at higher concentrations in groundwater monitoring wells in the previously affected assessment and corrective action areas (i.e. wells E-05, E 07, E-20B and MW-20). 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.

The Community Monitor will continue to track updates on PFAS regulations and monitoring requirements.

TREATED WOOD WASTE VARIANCE

At the July 14, 2021 meeting, Ms. Cabanne asked to confirm if ALRRF could continue to accept Treated Wood Waste (TWW) after March 2022, assuming one extension on the TWW Variance.

The TWW Variance authorized the operators to accept and dispose of TWW in a manner consistent with the previously approved alternative management standards. On August 31, 2021, Assembly Bill 332 took effect. AB332 adopts new Alternative Management Standards (AMS) for treated wood waste that are codified in California's Health and Safety Code section 25230[1].

As a result of the chaptering of the bill, all treated wood waste variances issued by DTSC since March 2021 became inoperative and have no further effect. The variances are no longer necessary because they have been replaced by the AMS. The new AMS are similar to the rules that applied under the variance program, except that no variance is required. ALRRF has approval

[1] https://dtsc.ca.gov/toxics-in-products/treated-wood-waste/

from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) to continue to receive TWW.

The AMS allows shipments without a hazardous waste manifest and a hazardous waste hauler, and also allows disposal at specific non-hazardous waste landfills, such as ALRRF. The AMS simplifies and facilitates the safe and economical disposal of TWW.

Ms. Cabanne also asked to clarify the standards for acceptance of TWW. The following conditions apply to the TWW that can be accepted:

- The TWW means wood that has been treated with a preservative in or on the wood that is registered in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for use as a wood preservative; and is not subject to regulation as a hazardous waste under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- TWW is not wood waste that is hazardous due to the presence of coatings, paint, or other treatments.

Ms. Cabanne asked if WMAC was conducting visual inspections for the wood waste and whether they were required to analyze for petroleum hydrocarbons. WMAC typically completes load checks and conducts visual inspections on the TWW it receives. WMAC reportedly also calls generators of waste to confirm load information.

WILDFIRE EMERGENCY WAIVER

At the July 14, 2021 meeting, Ms. Cabanne asked if there was acceptance of wildfire debris from out of the nine Bay Area counties, and how many loads had been received from outside of the Bay Area counties.

Per our review of the CalRecycle website, the original Emergency Waiver of Standards to dispose wildfire-related debris was approved by the LEA on September 30, 2020, and has since been extended on January 29, 2021 and May 31, 2021. The most recent extension was granted for 120 days (i.e. until September 28, 2021).

In the Emergency Waiver Extension Request, WMAC specifies that ALRRF may receive fire debris from wildfires that burned in the following counties:

- Bay Area counties: Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa and San Mateo counties (CZU Complex Fire)
- Outside of the Bay Area counties: San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties (SCU Lightning Complex Fire), Santa Cruz (CZU Complex Fire), and Monterey County (River Fire and Carmel Fire).

On August 13, 2021 WMAC submitted the third 90-Day Report for the debris accepted between April and June 2021. A total 3,541.14 tons of fire debris was accepted during the period and most of the tonnage corresponded to Santa Clara County, only six loads totaling 16.92 tons originated from Livermore, and no debris was accepted from out of the Bay Area counties.

GROUNDWATER WELL LIFE EXPECTANCY

At the July 14, 2021 meeting, Ms. Cabanne asked what the life expectancy of monitoring wells was.

Life expectancy of groundwater monitoring wells depends on construction materials, groundwater chemistry, and soil and/or rock characteristics. Groundwater monitoring wells in urban sites can be usually be used for decades, we know of sites where the wells have been used for up to 40 years.

In a landfill setting, it may be possible that monitoring wells do not last as long if groundwater in the vicinity presents elevated dissolved solids which may precipitate or due to the presence of compounds that may be corrosive. Such may have been the case of monitoring well E-05, a 30-year old well which was recently replaced.

Monitoring wells that are not sampled often, may need to be redeveloped to clean out the fine materials that may have settled around the well screen prior to putting the well back into service.

wood.

Table 1
Summary of Leachate PFAS Analytical Results

Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility
Livermore, Alameda County, California

Site:	Altamont		Altamont		Altamont	
Sample ID:	LSI[1]		LS-4		LS2	
Sample Date:	11/15/19		11/15/19		11/15/19	
Sample Type:	Leachate		Leachate		Leachate	
Report Number:	320-56345-2		320-56345-2		320-56345-2	
Compound	**Analytical Result[2] (nanograms per liter)**					
4:2 FTS	<500		<20		<480	
6:2 FTS	<190		64		240	
8:2 FTS	<190		<20		<180	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	<180		1.8	J	<170	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	<300		4.0	J	<280	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2,200		83		3,300	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	9,900	B	820	B	12,000	B
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	<31		<2.0		<29	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	<30		4.4		110	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	<53		<2.0		<51	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	<18		0.33	J	<17	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	740		120		1,200	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	700	B	22	B	970	B
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	4,000		940		5,100	
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid (PFNS)	<15		<2.0		<15	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	51		14		83	
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA)	<33		0.42	J	<32	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	59		26		110	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	1,200		130		1,600	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	47		5.3		74	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	1,900		510		1,700	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	<28		<2.0		<27	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	<120		<2.0		<120	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	<110		1.3	J	<100	

1. LSI idetified as LSI-1 (South Leachate Impoundment) on the chain of custody and analytical report.
2. J = result is less than the reporting limit, but greater than or equal to the method detection limit, and the concentration is an approximate value; B = compound found in blank and sample; and < = less than the reporting limit.

wood.

Table 2
Summary of Groundwater PFAS Analytical Results

Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility
Livermore, Alameda County, California

Site:	Altamont	Altamont	Altamont	Altamont	Altamont	Altamont	Altamont	Altamont	Altamont
Sample ID:	PC-6B (R)	MW-13B	PC-1B	MW-4A	MW-20	E-05	E-07	E-20B	DUP
Sample Date:	11/13/19	11/13/19	11/13/19	11/13/19	11/15/19	11/14/19	11/14/19	11/14/19	11/14/19
Sample Type:	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW	QC E20B
Report Number:	320-56252-1	320-56252-1	320-56252-1	320-56252-1	320-56345-1	320-56304-1	320-56304-1	320-56304-1	320-56304-1
Compound	**Analytical Result[1] (nanograms per liter)**								
4:2 FTS	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
6:2 FTS	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	7.1 J	9.5 J	7.4 J	7.2 J
8:2 FTS	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	1.9 J	<20	<20	<20
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	18 J	<20	1.9 J	2.1 J
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	<2.0	4.8	<2.0	1.0 J	19	39	51	20	19
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.89 JB	29 B	0.79 JB	9.9 B	160 B	530 B	510 B	300 B	300
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	0.4 J	2.0	62	0.94 J	8.0	8.3
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	0.29 J	1.0 J	0.97 J	<2.0	0.27 J
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	<2.0	5.4	<2.0	3.8	37	140	66	20	21
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.34 JB	1.6 JB	0.29 JB	0.97 JB	19 B	36 B	80 B	22 B	23 B
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	<2.0	26	<2.0	16	190	370	230	65	67
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid (PFNS)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	0.86 J	4.2	25	2.9	6.6	6.8
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	1.4 J	<2.0	<2.0	0.39 JB
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	<2.0	0.98 J	<2.0	1.1 J	8.0	36	26	7.9	8.0
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	<2.0	10	<2.0	10	110	400	150	130	140
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	<2.0	0.4 J	<2.0	<2.0	4.3	7.3	9.6	2.7	3.2
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	<2.0	20	<2.0	13	120	230	110	61	63
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	0.36 J	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0

1. J = result is less than the reporting limit, but greater than or equal to the method detection limit, and the concentration is an approximate value; B = compound found in blank and sample; and < = less than the reporting limit

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 1, 2021

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/13/21 – Agenda Item 6.2 – Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2021-0020 Progress Update**

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) issued Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2021-001 for the ALRRF on April 22, 2021. In the CDO, the CVRWQCB alleges the ALRRF is being operated outside of applicable federal and state regulations, and the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). The CDO provides a list of various items the Discharger (ALRRF) has performed out of compliance and also provides a time schedule with specific requirements to compel the Discharger to resolve past compliance issues, achieve compliance with Title 27 and the WDRs, and conform to its Notice of Applicability (NOA) in a time frame acceptable to the CVRWQCB.

Table 6.2.1 provides an update of the requirements outlined in the CDO, the expected completion timeline and progress that has been made on each item.

The Community Monitor will continue to review items on Geotracker, and provide update on the necessary work and deliverables requested by CVRWQCB in the CDO.

Table 6.2-1
Work and Deliverables from the CDO
Altamont Landfill Resource and Recovery
Livermore, CA

Task	Due Date	Completed	Comments
1.Update the Sampling and Analysis Plan for the interim POC detection monitoring program	7/21/2021	Yes, submitted on 7/20/21	
2. Revise the background water quality values and update the concentration limits (CLs)	4/21/2022	NO	
3. Install groundwater monitoring wells (interim and final) for FA2			
(a) Work plan to install the groundwater monitoring wells (interim and final) for FA2	7/21/2021	Yes, submitted on 7/20/21	
(b) Install Interim POC Wells	9/21-10/21 (2021-2023)		
(c) Report installation within 60 days of installing any new groundwater monitoring well or soil gas monitoring well.	TBD		
(d) Install Final Permanent FA2 limit wells	TBD		
(e) Report installation within 60 days of installing any new groundwater monitoring well or soil gas monitoring well.	TBD		
(f) Implementation of a Water Quality Monitoring and Response Program for FA2 Unit 1	TBD		
4. Install soil gas monitoring wells (interim and final) for FA1 and FA2			
(a) Work plan to install the soil gas monitoring wells (interim and final) for FA1 and FA2	7/21/2021	Yes, submitted on 7/20/21	
(b) Install Interim Monitoring Wells FA1	Week of May 31, 2021	No	
(c) Install Interim Monitoring Wells FA2	9/21-10/21; 2021-2023	No	
(d) Report installation within 60 days of installing any new groundwater monitoring well or soil gas monitoring well.	TBD		
(e) Install Final Monitoring Wells	TBD		
5. Surface Water Monitoring Plan to conduct surface water monitoring for surface water flowing out of FA2	7/21/2021	Yes, submitted on 7/16/21	
(a) Surface Water Monitoring	TBD		
6. Document the results of the MW-4A evaluation monitoring program (including groundwater and soil gas sampling) in separate corrective action status reports to be submitted semi-annually	8/1/2021	Yes, submitted on 7/30/21	

LANGAN

Task	Due Date	Completed	Comments
7. Groundwater and soil gas monitoring network along the northern and eastern limits of FA1			
(a) Work plan to install the groundwater and soil gas monitoring network along the northern and eastern limits of FA1	6/21/2021	Yes, Submitted 5/10/2021; approved 5/19/2021	
(b) Install groundwater and soil gas monitoring network along northern and eastern limits of FA1	Week of May 31, 2021	NO	
8. Update corrective action financial assurance cost estimates for FA1 and FA2	7/21/2021	Partially completed	FA1 was submitted July 8, 2021. FA2 financial assurance were updated for Phases 1, 2/2B and 3.
9. Report outlining the LFG extraction wells operations as part of the Corrective Action Program to address the LFG impacts outside the limits of FA1	5/22/2021	Yes, submitted 5/21/2021	
10. Submit a Report of Waste Discharge to install off-waste liquid solidification basins	10/19/2021	NO	
11. Report Installation and operation of new off-waste footprint solidification basins	Estimated after November 2022.		Report no later than 12 months from approval of the Report of Waste Discharge.
12. Notify the CVRWQCB 30 days prior to removal of interim monitoring devices	Ongoing during Fill Area 2 expansion		Fill Area 2 wells MW-24, MW-25, and MW-26 (interim Phase 3 detection monitoring wells) were destroyed on 24, 25, 26 May 2021. The CVRWQCB was notified prior to well destruction.
Composting Facility (For Reference Only)			
Submit an updated Permit Design Package for Contact Water Pond 2 or an alternative treatment or storage approach (Composting General Order)	7/21/2021	Yes, submitted on 7/12/21	
Build additional compost leachate storage capacity	TBD	NO	

Notes:
POC - Point of Compliance
FA - Fill Area
CLs - Concentration Limits
LFG - Landfill Gas
CVRWQCB - Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
LEA - Local Enforcement Agency
WMAC - Waste Management of Alameda County
TBD - To Be Determined

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 1, 2021

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/13/2021 – Agenda Item 6.3 – 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 2021 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 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 Waste Management of Alameda County (WMAC) responses to Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) 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] https://altamontcmc.org/agendas-etc-2020-2023

Topic List

LANDFILL OPERATIONS

Revised Configuration and Phasing Schedule for Fill Area 2

Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Meeting Memo | March 11, 2021	The letter summarizes discussion about the CVRWQCB Staff's Phase 3 CQA report review memo, the expected response from WM, and next steps in regard to Phase 3 approval and the design and CQA reporting for Phase 4 that were verbally discussed during a conference call on March 11, 2021.
CVRWQCB	Report | March 17, 2021	FA2 Phase 3 CQA Inspection Report summarizes the observations during the inspection. The summary concludes that the extent of FA2 Phase 3 observed conforms to the as-builts provided in the January 15, 2021 CQA Report. In addition, point of compliance wells required for Phase 3 have been installed and the Discharger (ALRRF) is actively working to install additional monitoring wells along the final limit of FA2. Based on the CVRWQCB staff's review of the CQA Report, the installation of POC and final FA2 edge of waste wells, the results of this final required construction inspection, and the submittal of proposed Water Quality Protection Standards (WQPS) and updated Financial Assurances, the Discharger has met

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
		the requirements outlined in the WDRs and Title 27 for waste to be placed in FA2 Phase 3, once the connection between the two units has been completed and the Discharger receives, under separate cover, a final FA2 Phase 3 approval letter from CVRWQCB staff.
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | April 19, 2021	This final report, Addendum to Report of CQA, describes the CQA activities documenting completion of five items related to the construction of the Phase 3 containment cell in Fill Area 2 at ALRRF. The report addendum was prepared by Geosyntec, who conclude that construction was completed in conformance with the approved design report, construction documents, CQA Plan, and recommendations issued during construction. ALRRF requests review and approval of this report addendum from the CVRWQCB.
CVRWQCB	Letter | April 22, 2021	This letter confirms the CVRWQCB's review of the data and reports submitted, the final inspection, as well as the updated WQPS and financial assurances, as required by the WDRs, the construction of FA2 Phase 3 is complete and approved.
Geosyntec	Letter | June 10, 2021	Response to comments provided by the CRWQCB regarding the "Design Report - Fill Area 2, Phase 4 Construction & Stormwater Improvements".
CVRWQCB	Letter | June 23, 2021	Concurrence letter with Revision 1 of "Fill Area 2, Phase 4 Construction & Stormwater Improvements Design Report" states that the CVRWQCB's review found the subject design report in compliance with the WDRs and Title 27. CVRWQCB requests to be informed at least two weeks prior to initiating construction of the liner and that a Construction Quality Assurance Report shall be submitted upon completion of FA2 Phase 4.
	Report | July 9, 2021	Phase 4 Low Permeability Soil Liner (LPSL) Evaluation Report concluded that the representative soils tested from Stockpile #6B and the Phase 4 field test pad have index properties similar to those documented in previous LPSL test pad reports. Geosyntec recommends that clay soils in Stockpile #6B be used for construction of the Phase 4 LPSL provided the recommendations listed below and those included in the Phase 4 CQA Plan are followed. • Compaction control should be based on compaction curves (ASTM D1557) developed on post-processed soils.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
		• Laboratory-scale hydraulic conductivity tests (ASTMD5084; 5 psi confining pressure) performed on "undisturbed" drive tube samples of production shall not exceed $2.4x10^{-8}$ cm/s. A comprehensive construction quality assurance program should be performed to verify and document that the above steps are being performed in the field to achieve results that meet the design.

LIQUIDS MANAGEMENT

Leachate and Liquids Management

Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
WMAC/SCS Engineers	Report | May 28, 2021	2020 Annual Demonstration Report presented the annual evaluation and demonstration of FA 1 and FA 2 leachate collection and removal systems (LCRS) operation. The report concluded that LCRS systems in FA 1 and FA 2 are clear and functioning properly; these results were consistent with results for prior annual assessments.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater Controls

Topics

ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | July 16, 2021	The FA2 Surface Water Monitoring Plan (SWMP) states the plan to perform surface water monitoring for FA2. Surface water samples will be collected at the two FA2 surface water basins (Basins H and F) and the two springs twice a year between October 15 and 15 May 15 in accordance with the SAP and MRP. Surface water sampling data collected will be reported to the CVRWQCB in semiannual monitoring reports in accordance with the MRP.
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | August 21, 2021	The CVRWQCB reviewed the SWMP and found it acceptable with the following conditions: 1. Field parameter sampling as listed in Table IV of the MRP is discussed; however, Table 1 in the Monitoring Plan does not include these required monitoring parameters. 2. The MRP requires samples to be collected twice a year if water is present any time during the monitoring period over the course of the wet

		season, as defined in the MRP, not just when sampling crews are onsite. 3. Monitoring and sampling of all listed surface water sampling locations, as noted in the Monitoring Plan, the WDRs, and the MRP, shall be completed in accordance with the MRP and the SAP. 4. The surface water sampling requirements discussed here, in the MRP, and in the SAP are completely separate from those required by the Industrial and Construction Storm Water Permits, which have different sampling and reporting requirements. WMAC shall ensure that all required surface water sampling is completed and reported in accordance with both the MRP and ALRRF's storm water permits.

New or Pending Monitoring Wells Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Work Plan | February 17, 2021	As part of the FA2 Phase 4 construction activities, existing FA2 Phase 3 groundwater monitoring wells MW-13A, MW-13B, MW-24, MW-25, MW26, and gas probe VP-4 will be destroyed in the beginning of May 2021, after the 2nd Quarter 2021 semi-annual sampling event has been completed. In addition, new interim monitoring wells MW-30, MW-32, MW-33 and MW-36 and gas probe VP-4 will be installed for Phase 4 monitoring before the end of October 2021 and semi-annual sampling will be completed in the 3rd Quarter 2021.
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Work Plan | April 13, 2021	Monitoring Well E-05 Destruction and Replacement Work Plan describes the procedures that will be used to destroy and replace monitoring well E-05 in FA1. E-05R will be installed within 5 feet of the original well location per the requirement from the CVRWQCB and with the same construction details as E-05.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Work Plan | May 10, 2021	The *Fill Area 1 Soil Gas Probe and Monitoring Well Installation Work Plan* includes a description of the installation of groundwater monitoring wells at 4 locations and multi-depth soil gas probes at 7 locations around FA1. These additional locations are required under the Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2021-0020 adopted on 22 April 2021. The FA1 monitoring wells and gas probes are planned to be installed beginning the week of 31 May 2021. A FA1 monitoring well and gas probe installation report will be submitted to the RWQCB within 60 days of completing the planned field activities.
CVRWQCB	Letter | May 19, 2021	Confirmation from the CVRWQCB that the tasks outlined in the *Fill Area 1 Soil Gas Probe and Monitoring Well Installation Work Plan* are acceptable with the following exceptions and/modifications: 1. A report documenting the installation of the proposed groundwater monitoring wells and gas probes shall be submitted within 30 days of work completion. 2. Once the groundwater monitoring wells and gas probes have been installed, they shall be incorporated into the facility's Monitoring Program, and monitored and sampled in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2016-0042-01.
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | June 25, 2021	Monitoring Well Installation and Destruction Report documents the destruction of five monitoring wells (MW-13A, MW-13B, MW-24, MW-25, and MW-26), the destruction of one gas probe (VP-3), and the installation of MW-45C in FA2. MW-45C was installed to monitor the weathered bedrock between the monitoring well screened in alluvium (MW-45A) and the monitoring well screened in unweathered bedrock (MW-45B). The installation and development of the Phase 4 monitoring wells MW-30, MW-32, MW-33 and MW-36 and gas probe VP-4 will be completed before the end of October 2021 and semi-annual sampling completed in the 4th Quarter 2021.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | July 20, 2021	FA2 Soil Gas Probes and Monitoring Well Installation and Destruction Work Plan contains a proposal to complete three additional tasks, beyond what is required in the CDO. 1. Two additional future edge of waste wells in 2021 to replace wells MW-34A/B and MW-35A/B which due to a modified layout of FA2 will be interim, rather than final, detection wells. 2. Install three sets of interim downgradient edge of waste point of compliance (POC) wells, to be installed in 2021, 2022, and finally in 2023, as FA2 is expanded downgradient in three separate fill phases 3. Destruction of groundwater monitoring well P-2 due to construction activities. Monitoring wells MW-44A/B, MW-45A/B/C, and MW-46A/B were installed and provide groundwater monitoring that replaces P-2. The proposed FA2 final and interim monitoring wells and gas probes are planned to be installed between 2021 and 2023; the 2021 installations and destruction of P-2 are planned for September and October. The remaining FA2 final and interim monitoring wells and gas probes will be installed as the cells are constructed in 2022 and 2023.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Letter | July 26, 2021	CVRWQCB reviewed the "Fill Area 2 Soil Gas Probe and Monitoring Well Installation and Destruction Work Plan" including the three additional work tasks and concluded that all tasks were acceptable in accordance with the CDO with the following conditions: 1. A report documenting the installation of the proposed groundwater monitoring wells and gas probes shall be submitted within 60 days of work completion. 2. All new final edge-of-waste permanent monitoring wells shall be sampled quarterly after installation until eight independent groundwater samples have been obtained from each well, after which these wells shall be sampled in accordance with MRP. 3. All new soil gas probes and interim fill phase groundwater monitoring wells shall be sampled in accordance with the MRP. 4. Wells MW-34A/B and MW-35A/B shall remain in place and continue to be monitored in accordance with the MRP for as long as feasible until their removal is required to facilitate the expansion of FA2 out to its newly proposed limit. 5. The proposed interim soil gas probes for interim FA2 fill phases 4, 5, and 6, shall be located at the edge of waste closest to the LCRS collection point for each of these three interim fill phases in FA2. 6. The Discharger shall not remove any required interim FA2 fill phase monitoring device, which now includes wells MW-34A/B and MW-35A/B, without a 30-day notification to the CVRWQCB.
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | July 30, 2021	Monitoring Well E-05 Destruction and Replacement Report documented that E-05 was destroyed and replaced with E-05R in accordance with the "Work Plan. The new monitoring well E-05R will be sampled in accordance with the MRP.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | August 3, 2021	The "Fill Area 1 Soil Gas Probe and Monitoring Well Installation Report" documented the installation of four new groundwater monitoring wells (MW-37, MW-38, MW-39, and MW-4) in FA1, seven new multi-depth soil gas probes (UGP-2, UGP-3, UGP-4, UGP-5, UGP-6, UGP-7, and UGP-8) in FA1, and the development of well MW-45C in FA2. The monitoring wells and soil gas probes will be sampled in accordance with the CDO and the MRP.

Exceedances in Monitoring Wells Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
SCS	Report | March 22, 2021	Initial indication of measurably significant results during the Second Semiannual 2020 Monitoring event were resampled during February. Initial statistical exceedances of inorganic compounds and detections of VOCS from wells MW-4A, MW-5A, MW-10, MW-13B, MW16, MW-18, MW-24 and MW-26 were not confirmed. No further action is required at this time. Initial statistical exceedances for chloride in MW-8A and dissolved calcium, chloride, and total dissolved solids in WM-2 were confirmed. Wells MW-8A and WM-2 are not located in close proximity or directly downgradient to the current Fill Area 2 Phases 1-2B fill areas. Hence, the observed change in inorganic parameter concentrations is not considered related to Fill Area 2 landfilling activities. In addition, MW-8A water quality changes were found to be caused by stormwater effects and not a release from the landfill. SCS and WMAC propose to conduct a study to determine the nature of the initial resample detections and prepare an Optional Demonstration Report within 90 days from March 11, 2021 for well WM-2.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
SCS	Report | June 11, 2021	Assessment of inorganic water quality changes at WM-2 states an inspection of the WM-2 wellhead did not reveal any likely causes for the shift in inorganic chemistry observed at the well. The report notes that the topography around WM-2 has been significantly altered and grading work has created a depression where stormwater accumulates north of WM-2 due to a significant amount of earthwork completed in the area since 2019. This earthwork possibly altered the natural recharge processes and has to be considered a possible general reason behind the shift in inorganic water quality although no specific mechanisms causing the changes have been identified. The assessment recommended groundwater elevation and geochemical data continue to be collected per the WDR.

Corrective Action Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | May 21, 2021	*Fill Area 1 Corrective Action Program (CAP) Landfill Gas Extraction Wells Report* outlines the LFG extraction wells WMAC is operating as part of the CAP to address LFG effects that have been observed in groundwater monitoring wells E-20B and MW-4A and in gas probe GP-9. This Report was prepared as required under RWQCB's CDO R5-2021-0020 adopted on 22 April 2021. The report concludes that: 1. Wells are extracting gas from the CAP areas, 2. The Second Semiannual 2020 Groundwater Monitoring Report states that the CAP LFG extraction has been effective in reducing LFG impacts to groundwater, 3. No VOCs have been detected in MW-04A over the past four semi-annual monitoring events. 4. VOC concentrations at E-20B continue to generally decrease over time. and 5. Recent gas monitoring reports for GP-9 report compliance with regulatory standards. WMAC will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the CAP LFG extraction program in accordance with the provisions contained in the CDO.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | July 8, 2021	Report includes updated CAP scenarios with associated cost estimates, O&M plans, and corrective action monitoring program (CAMP) for known or reasonably foreseeable water releases at FA1. The report was created in conformance with the CDO.
SCS/ ALRRF	Report | July 30, 2021	The First Semiannual 2021 CAP Status Report concludes that groundwater data collected during this reporting period indicates that LFG extraction continues to be effective in addressing gas effects at well MW-4A, E-20B, GP-9 and that the concentrations of VOCs originally detected in wells E-05 and E-07 have decreased significantly over time.

Monitoring Plan Topics

ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | July 20, 2021	The revised Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) for the interim point of compliance (POC) detection monitoring program in FA 2, includes appropriate sampling and analytical methods for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone that replaces the previous 2015 SAP and 2016 addendum. All sampling and analysis performed at FA1 and FA2 will be in accordance with this revised SAP upon CVRWQCB approval.

OTHER TOPICS

CVRWQCB Inspections Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Notice of Violation | July 20, 2021	On July 7, 2021 CalEPA received a complaint of windblown waste covering the hillsides at and collecting within Bethany Reservoir, located approximately two miles from and 500-feet in elevation below the active disposal face of FA2. The source of the observed waste is confirmed to be from the ALRRF. The occurrence of windblown waste outside the limits of the active working face of the landfill is a recurring issue. As cited in previous NOVs, the occurrence of windblown waste outside the boundaries of the active fill area, beyond the limits of the facility, and/or in surface water is a violation of the WDRs as well as the California Water Code and the Federal Clean Water Act. The violation states six items of required work: 1. Immediately cease the discharge of windblown waste beyond the extent of the Active Fill Area.

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
		2. Continue the removal of all windblown waste observed outside FA2, beyond the facility boundary and in Bethany Reservoir. This work has begun as directed by Water Board staff and is documented in email updates provided by Waste Management. 3. Provide a work schedule for the completion of the remedial effort required in Item 1 above. Each Monday submit an email report that includes a status of the cleanup. 4. Immediately install enough litter fencing, both vertically and horizontally to prevent the migration of windblown waste offsite 5. To protect the water within Bethany Reservoir and prevent another illegal discharge of windblown waste, until adequate litter fencing is installed: 1) the size of the working area within the active fill area must be minimized and 2) the time waste is exposed without the application of daily cover must be reduced 6. Using the list of analytes on Table IV of the Monitoring and Reporting Program, immediately sample the Bethany Reservoir on a weekly basis until all waste has been removed from the reservoir..

CASP Operations – For Information Only Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Letter | April 7, 2021	Following the March 17, 2021 CASP inspection, this letter gives notice of one Area of Concern noted as a pile of compost sludge/debris located just past the leachate outfall from the CASP Pad into the surface impoundment. The pile of sludge/debris, if allowed to grow, could impact the free flow of compost leachate into the surface impoundment. The CVRWQCB requested a brief report documenting the removal of the sludge/debris from the compost leachate surface impoundment be submitted by June 1, 2021.

ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | July 12, 2021	Proposed improvements in the CASP design report include construction of a second contact water pond (CWP-2), new inlets and piping to convey curing pad runoff, and additional piping and pumps for integrated operation of the existing contact water pond, CWP-2, active pad and curing pad.

LANGAN

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Memorandum

To: Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: October 1, 2021

Re: CMC Meeting of 10/13/21 – Agenda Item 6.4 – Review of Reports from ALRRF: Groundwater Analysis Progress Report #27

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 reports:

- SCS Engineers, First Semiannual-Annual 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (WDR Order No. R5-2016-0042-1), Long Beach, California dated August 2021.

- SCS Engineers First Semiannual 2021 Corrective Action Status Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (Order No. R5—2021-0022), Long Beach, California dated July 2021.

The reports address 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 (WMAC), Inc and Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. R5-2021-0022, adopted on April 22, 2021. 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, to address provisions stated in the CDO adopted during this reporting period, and for potential trends in groundwater analytical data over recent years.

The Phase 3 portion of Fill Area 2 (FA2) began receiving wastes on March 25, 2021. The First Semiannual groundwater sampling activities for Fill Area 1 (FA1) and FA2 were conducted from January to June 2021. This period included semiannual sampling of interim point of compliance (POC) wells for Phase 3 prior to their abandonment in May 2021, quarterly sampling of wells under additional evaluation, final landfill perimeter monitoring wells, and the E-20B area downgradient wells. Four new monitoring wells were installed in the First Semiannual 2021 period for detection monitoring purposes; they were sampled for the first time for five-year Contaminants of Concern (COC) parameters. Wells and monitoring points were generally found to be in compliance during the First Semiannual sampling event.

Laboratory QA/QC

In the previous sampling event, there were less QA/QC issues than in the past. During the First Semiannual 2021 event there was an increase of these issues as noted below.

Occurrences of dissolved metals: dissolved barium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, iron, manganese, potassium, vanadium, sodium, and dissolved lead and thallium; and inorganic constituents: bicarbonate alkalinity and sulfide were detected in one or more of the method blanks. Samples associated with these blanks were flagged and detections were attributed to cross-contamination.

The following volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in trip, field, and/or equipment blanks: ethanol, toluene, and total xylenes. One or more of these VOCs was also detected in ALRRF groundwater samples. These VOC-detections attributable to cross-contamination were flagged where appropriate.

Values reported between the method detection limit (MDL) and the reporting limit (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 - 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 quality control samples 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.

Another problem noted during the First Semiannual 2021 sampling event was that one ice chest collected during the reporting period arrived at a temperature above the recommended 6 degrees Celsius. A second set of samples was taken at MW-4B because the original sample data from April 27, 2021 had anomalous inorganic parameters and acetone concentrations. The second sample was delayed and arrived with a temperature of 23.4 degrees Celsius. Although, the temperature was above the recommended limit, the length of time it was at that temperature is unknown. The data is believed to be usable for the purposes of evaluating the original MW-4B anomalous results. The original MW-4B anomalous data may have been caused by a laboratory, field login or labeling error, because the June 11, 2021 data from MW-4B was found to be consistent with all past data and no acetone was detected. Furthermore due to FedEx delays in sample delivery, quality control compliance, instrument malfunction or error, and/or laboratory analyst error, nitrate, cyanide, sulfide, and/or one sample for VOCs was analyzed outside of recommended hold times.

During the First Semiannual 2021 sampling event, the number of analyses outside of standard protocol increased with respect to previous events.

First Semiannual 2021 Groundwater Sampling Results

Detection and Corrective Action Wells[1] 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-27 (this well replaced well MW-12), and 2) wells E-05 and E-07 in the main canyon south of FA1 and their downgradient (detection) well E-03A. Additional detection wells have been added to the MRP, due to indications of possible groundwater impacts at other locations on site. Table 6.4-1 (below) summarizes the monitoring well network, which is also presented in Figure 6.4-5.

Table 6.4-1

FA1	
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
FA2	
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
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
Interim Phase 3 or Final POC Groundwater Monitoring Wells	MW-24, MW-25, MW-26
Point of Compliance (POC) (or Final Edge of Waste) Monitoring Wells	MW-34A, MW-34B, MW-35A, MW-44A, MW-44B, MW-45A, MW-45B, MW-46A, MW-46B

Detection monitoring wells listed in the 2016 MRP and later monitoring plans for Fill Area 2 and the Class II surface impoundment (LSI-3) were sampled during this period, except for MW-9 and dry wells. Per the WDR, MW-9 was not sampled because it is outside the downgradient areas of FA2 Phase 1 and LSI-3. Groundwater wells MW-12, MW-13A, MW-15A, MW-17, MW-20, PC-1A, PC-6B, and ARC-2 were dry during the First Semiannual 2021 sampling event and therefor no samples could be collected. For well MW-19, because the water level was below the dedicated pump inlet, the pump system was removed and the well was purged; MW-19 went

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

dry during the process on April 26, 2021 and was still observed to be dry on April 28, 2021 and therefore was not sampled during this period.

In preparation of Phase 4 construction, interim detection monitoring wells for FA2 Phase 3 (MW-24, MW-25, and MW-26) and WDR well MW-13B were abandoned in May 2021, and MW-12 and ARC-2 were abandoned in April 2021.

Subsequent to conducting E-05 First Semiannual 2021 sampling, E-05 was abandoned and a replacement well E-05R was installed; E-05R will be sampled during the Second Semiannual 2021 reporting period. New interim POC wells for Fill Area 2 Phase 4 are planned for installation in September or October 2021 in accordance with the "Fill Area 2 Soil Gas Probe and Monitoring Well Installation and Destruction Work Plan".

Based on the analytical results of the First Semiannual 2021 monitoring event, no concentration limit exceedances were observed for the inorganic monitoring parameters for FA1 wells MW-2A, MW-5A, MW-6, MW-7, E-05, E-07, E-23, and MW-11. Monitoring well MW-4A in FA1 had a recurring bicarbonate alkalinity statistical exceedance; no other concentration limit exceedances were identified in FA1 wells. As reported in the previous monitoring period, initial statistical exceedances of chemical oxygen demand (COD) were observed during the Second Semiannual 2020 event for FA1 wells MW-4A and MW-5A. Both wells were resampled on February 12 and 22, 2021; both resampled COD results were below statistical limits and thus the initial exceedances were not confirmed.

Seven initial statistical exceedances were observed for inorganic monitoring parameters in FA2 monitoring wells. The six initial statistical exceedances of inorganic compounds correspond to sulfate at WM-2, bicarbonate alkalinity at MW-13B, chloride at MW-13B and MW-24, dissolved calcium at MW-25 and MW-26, and total dissolved solids (TDS) at MW-13B. The CVRWQCB was notified of these FA2 initial statistical exceedances. For WM-2, the report "Assessment of Inorganic Water Quality Changes in WM-2", was submitted to the CVRWQCB on June 11, 2021. The report concluded that water quality changes do not appear to be associated with FA2 landfill activities. Since 2019, significant earthwork changes have been conducted in the area north of WM-2 and appear to have altered the natural recharge process which resulted in changes in inorganic water quality. On June 15, 2021, the CVRWQCB requested the water quality changes in WM-2 continued to be monitored. WMAC will continue to report water quality data from this well. The remainder of the wells with First Semiannual 2021 statistical exceedances (MW-13B, MW-24, MW-25, and MW-26) were all former interim POC wells for FA2 Phase 3. As mentioned above, these wells were decommissioned in May 2021 to accommodate construction of Phase 4. Given that the wells have been decommissioned, verification sampling to confirm initial statistical exceedance will not be possible.

As noted above, new interim POC wells for FA2 Phase 4 are planned for installation in September or October 2021 in accordance with the "Fill Area 2 Soil Gas Probe and Monitoring Well Installation and Destruction Work Plan". Groundwater quality at future interim POC wells will be monitored and reported to the CVRWQCB in accordance with the CDO and MRP.

Recurring exceedances of dissolved chloride were observed in MW-8A and of calcium, chloride and TDS in MW-8B. Recurring exceedances of dissolved calcium, chloride, and total dissolved solids were observed at PC-2A, recurring exceedances of dissolved calcium were observed again

at PC-1B, and recurring exceedances of chloride and TDS were observed again at PC-1C. The previously seen exceedance of calcium in PC-1C was not observed during this period.

Due to initial statistical exceedances during the Second Semiannual 2020, two resampling events were conducted. The initial exceedances for MW-10, MW-13B, MW-16, and MW-18 were not confirmed. Statistical exceedances for MW-8A for chloride, and WM-2 for dissolved calcium, chloride and TDS were confirmed. As detailed above, WM-2 inorganic water quality changes do not appear to be associated with FA2 landfill activities but will be continued to be monitored. For MW-8A, the SCS March 22, 2021 letter indicated that well MW-8A is part of a group of wells (MW-8B, MW-13B, PC-1B, PC-1C, PC-2A, PC-2C, and P-2) that have experienced changes in inorganic groundwater chemistry starting as early as 2018. An evaluation of source water quality changes was conducted for one or more wells in the group and it was determined that the changes observed were due to storm water effects and not a release from the landfill. Additional assessment or action was not recommended by SCS at this time.

Fill Area 1

VOCs not attributable to laboratory cross contamination were detected in six wells, as indicated in Table 6.4-2, attached at the end of the 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 (DCFM) were detected at concentrations above RL.

Corrective action well E-07 had two VOC detections above their respective RLs for DCFM and 1,1-DCA, and five VOCs were detected at concentrations below their respective RLs. Corrective action well E-05 had three VOC detections below their respective RLs. All of the VOCs detected during the First Semiannual 2021 period have been detected in past samples from these wells at similar concentrations. Downgradient wells E-03A, E-21, E-22, and E-23 did not have any VOC detections.

<u>E-20B and downgradient wells</u>

In monitoring well E-20B, 1,1-DCA and DCFM were detected at concentrations above RLs. These VOCs have been detected in E-20B since 1999. Below RL concentrations of cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), diethyl ether, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were also detected in E-20B during the First Semiannual 2021 monitoring event. These results were also consistent with past results at E-20B. Concentrations of 1,4-dichlorobenzene (1,4-DCB), a substance that has been observed in E-20B samples for over 15 years, was not detected in either 2021 sample.

None of the VOCs that have historically or currently been detected in E-20B were detected in downgradient monitoring wells PC-1B, PC-1C, or MW-27 during this, or any previous, reporting period. PC-1B had trace, below RL concentrations of naphthalene, consistent with past results; naphthalene has not been detected in E-20B.

The groundwater data collected during this reporting period indicates that landfill gas (LFG) extraction continues to be effective in addressing gas effects at well E-20B as VOC concentrations at E-20B have decreased significantly over time.

MW-4A

In May 2017, bicarbonate alkalinity, calcium and five VOCs were detected in monitoring well MW-4A above the concentration limits. However, these detections have been decreasing since the initial detection in May 2017. During the First Semiannual groundwater sampling period, bicarbonate alkalinity was detected in MW-4A. The First Quarter 2021 concentration was below the statistical limit at 470 mg/L, but the Second Quarter 2021 concentration was above the statistical limit at 490 mg/L. Dissolved calcium was detected at MW-4A at concentrations below the statistical limit during this reporting period. The concentration of dissolved calcium has not been above the statistical limit in this well since an unconfirmed initial exceedance in 2017 when the concentration of 70 mg/L was reported. No VOCs were detected in MW-4A in either quarterly samples collected.

No VOCs were detected in MW-4B during the First Quarter 2021 event. In the Second Quarter 2021 event, no LFG-related VOCs were detected in MW-4B. Acetone was detected in MW-4B, but all subsequent confirmation samples did not have any detections of acetone.

In November 2018, new downgradient monitoring well MW-31 was installed. No LFG-related VOCs were detected in MW-31 during the First Semiannual 2021 samples. However, a trace detection of carbon disulfide and xylenes were detected in both of the First Semiannual 2021 quarterly samples. A review of historical data indicates that the VOCs associated with the LFG-related effects at MW-4A have not been detected at MW-31.

The groundwater data collected during this reporting period indicated that the LFG extraction continues to be effective in addressing gas effects at well MW-4A. No LFG-related VOCs have been detected at MW-4A since the Third Quarter 2019. The concentrations of bicarbonate alkalinity have fluctuated from slightly below to slightly above the statistical concentration limit, and there has been no calcium statistical exceedance since 2017.

Fill Area 2

Waste was placed in FA2 Phase 1 through 3, and leachate was discharged to Fill Area 2 Class II Surface Impoundment LSI-3 during the First Semiannual 2021 period. Wells associated with FA2 were evaluated with the same statistical protocols used for FA1 wells as mentioned above. A summary of VOCs detected in FA2 is presented in Table 6.4-3, attached at the end of the memo.

No VOCs were detected in samples from FA2 wells MW-8A, MW-8B, MW-10, MW-13B, MW-15B, MW-16, MW-17R[2], MW-18, MW-19, PC-1C, PC-6B(R), WM-2, P-2, PC-2A, PC-2C, MW-24, MW-25, MW-26, MW-34A, MW-34B, MW-35A, MW-35B, MW-45A, and MW-45B. Tert-butyl-alcohol (TBA) was detected below the RL in FA2 final POC monitoring well MW-46A. A below RL concentration of xylenes was detected in MW-44A and MW-44B and a below RL concentration of toluene and xylenes was detected in MW-46B. However, below RL concentrations in were also a detected in trip and equipment blanks associated with samples MW-44A, MW-44B, and MW-46B.

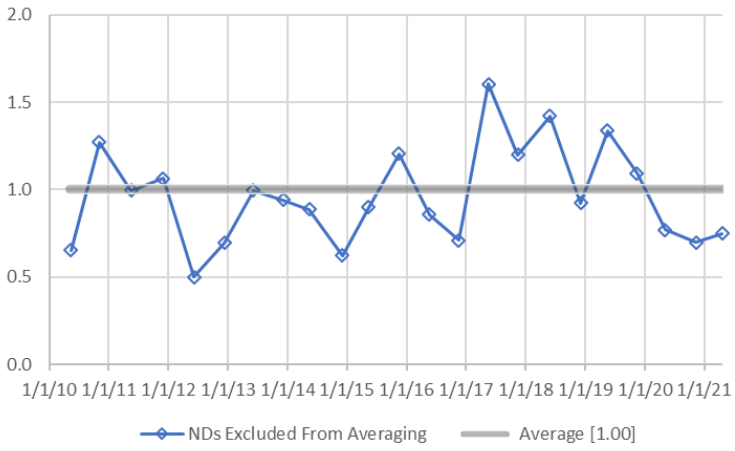
[2] Wells that have an "R" after their number are replacement wells, installed because the original well became dry.

The below RL concentrations of TBA in MW-46A did not trigger either of the two non-statistical indicators, and no action is required. For the xylene and toluene detections in the other three wells, because these two VOCs were also detected in the associated trip and equipment blanks, the VOC detections are attributed to laboratory or field cross contamination.

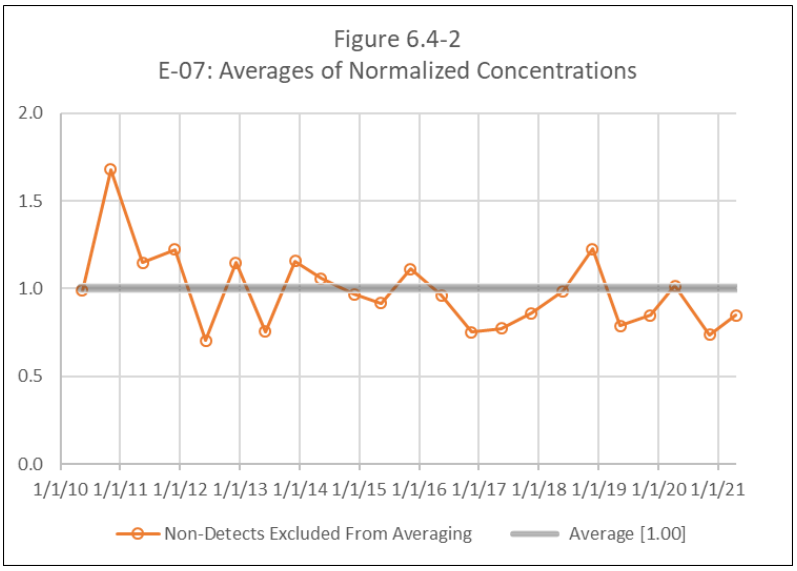
Trends in VOC Data

The Community Monitor 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 well. We have normalized the concentration data (dividing each data point by the average for that substance at that well, with non-detects excluded) in order to pool all of the VOC data at a well and look for trends. We offer the following updated observations well-by-well, and the general observation that for most of these wells normalized concentration trends were close to at or below the average (i.e. 1.0), with the exception of MW-4A for which VOCs were not detected.

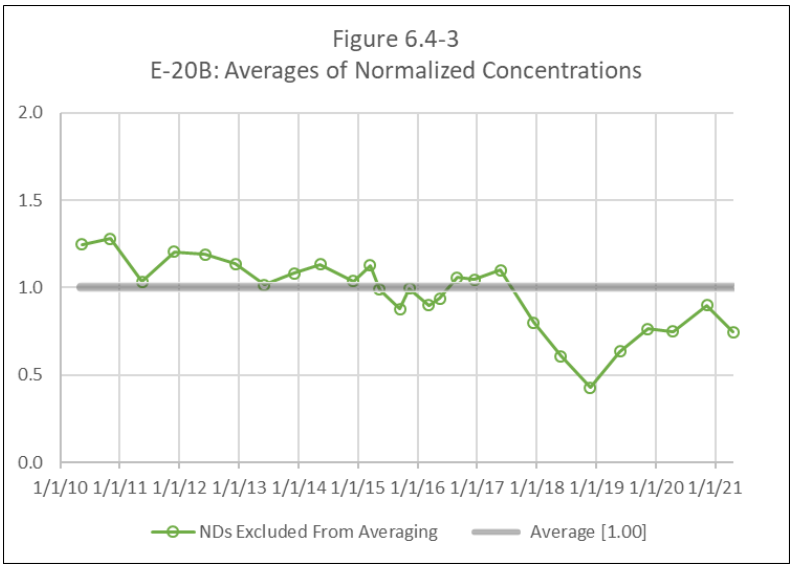
Figure 6.4-1
E-05: Averages of Normalized Concentrations



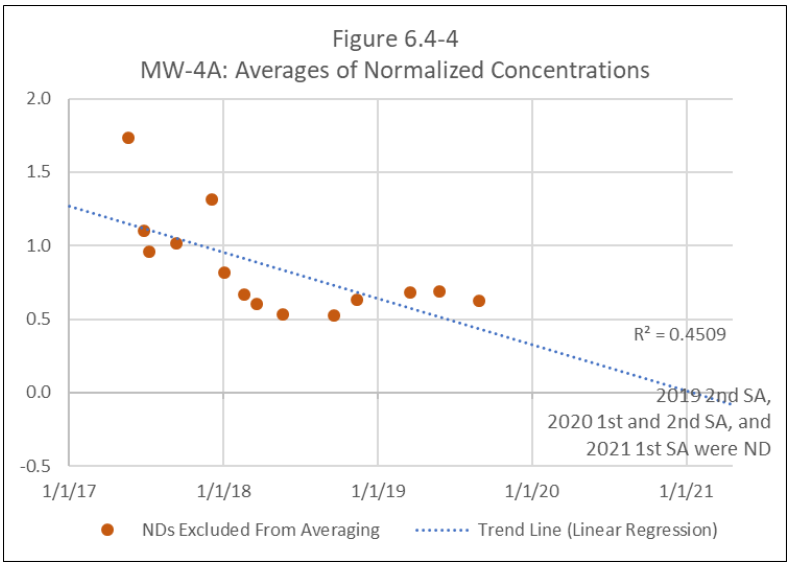
At Well E-05, at the toe of Fill Area 1, as noted previously, the data varies too widely to provide a clear trend. The April 2021 sample showed slightly below average concentrations, similar to the 2020 samples.



At well E-07, in the same location as E-05 though screened deeper, the April 2021 sample was slightly below average and showed a slight increase with respect to the previous sampling event. No clear trend is observed for this well, and we will continue to monitor the normalized concentrations over time.



At well E-20B, on the east side of Fill Area 1, the average across all VOC's was showing a clear decline in 2017 – 2018, but the most recent samples had shown a continued increase since 2019, which is bringing concentrations back to the historical average. The April 2021 sample was slightly below average and showed a slight decrease with respect to the previous sampling event. Concentrations in this will continue to be tracked.



At well MW-4A, at the northeast corner of Fill Area 1, samples collected during the past two years had no detections of VOCs and therefore it appears that the downward trend continues.

Summary of Groundwater Results

There were more occurrences of laboratory QA/QC issues compared to the previous reporting period; there were several concentrations that were observed in method blanks as well as in trip, field, and/or equipment blanks during the First Semiannual 2021 sampling event.

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. No VOCs were detected in E-03A, E-21, E-22, or E-23 located downgradient of E-05 and E-07. MW-12, downgradient of E-20B, was not sampled as it became dry during purging and was abandoned in April 2021 in preparation for Phase 4 construction. None of the VOCs that have historically or currently been detected in E-20B were detected in downgradient monitoring wells PC-1B, PC-1C or MW-27 during this, or any previous, reporting period. PC-1B had trace, below RL concentrations of naphthalene, consistent with past results; naphthalene has not been detected in E-20B. No LFG-related VOCs have been detected at MW-4A since the Third Quarter 2019. The concentrations of bicarbonate alkalinity at MW-4A have fluctuated from slightly below to slightly above the statistical concentration limit. All newly installed wells, MW-45A, MW-45B, MW-46A, and MW-46B were sampled during the First Semiannual 2021 event. No VOCs were detected in samples MW-45A and MW-45B. Data from MW-46A shows below RL detections of TBA while data from MW-46B shows below RL concentrations of toluene and xylenes that were also detected in trip and equipment blank samples. The below RL concentration of TBA in MW-46A did not trigger either of the two non-statistical indicators and the xylene and toluene detections in MW-46B were attributed to laboratory or field cross contamination.

The GCCS system 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.

Recommendation

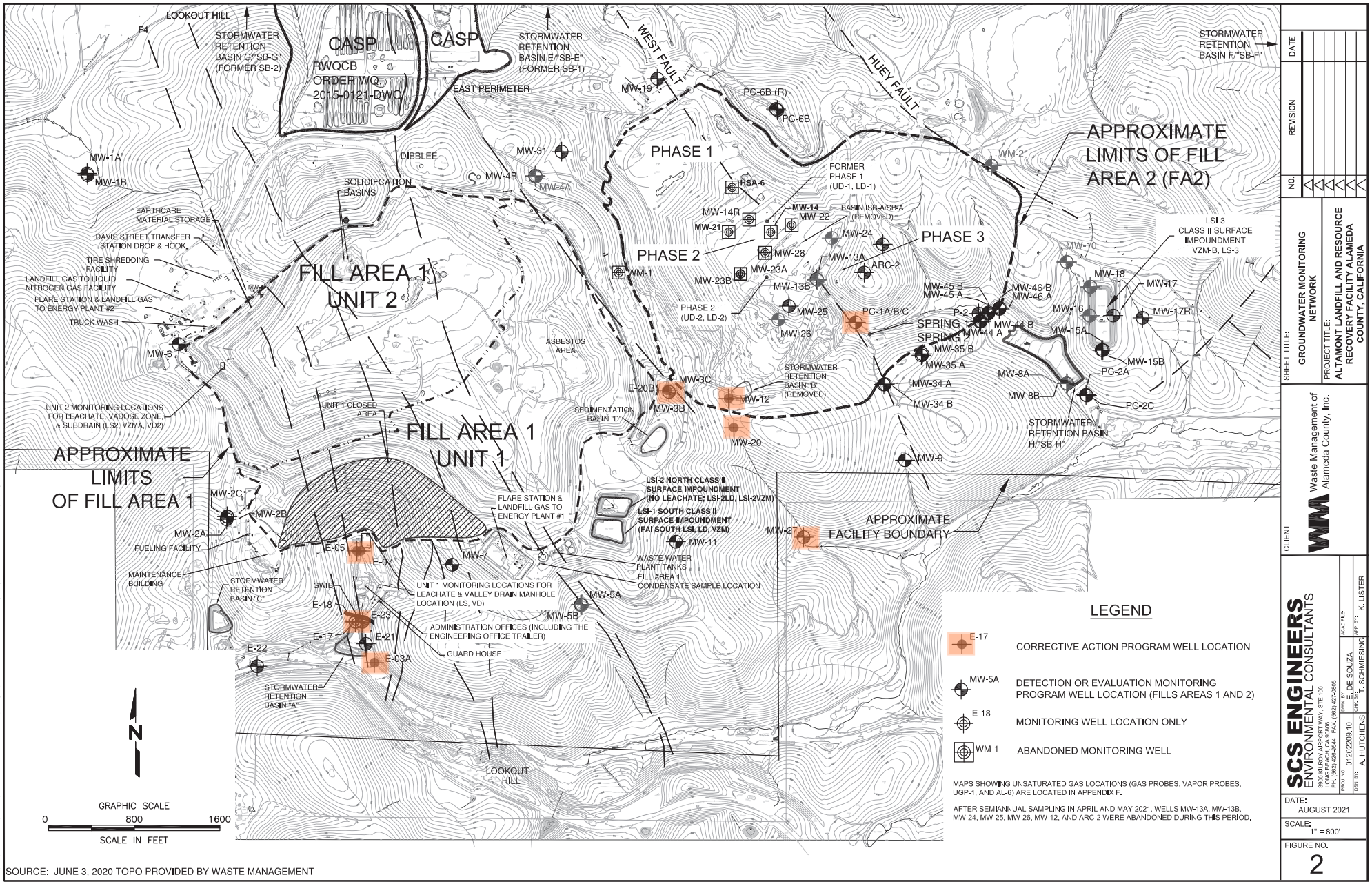
We recommend continuing review of groundwater, unsaturated zone, leachate, and stormwater data as it becomes available, and evaluating for trends in data, especially for groundwater monitoring wells where VOCs have previously been detected. Also, we recommend to continue review of laboratory QA/QC issues.

Attachments:

Figure 6.4-5 Site Plan showing Groundwater Monitoring Wells
Table 6.4-2 Fill Area 1 Analytical Results Summary
Table 6.4-3 Fill Area 2 Analytical Results Summary

6.4.1.1_Review of Reports From ALRRF_Groundwater

Figure 6.4-5



Source: SCS Engineers, *First Semiannual-Annual 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility*, dated August 2021.

Table 6.4-2
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	Xylenes	Comment
West of FA1	MW-2A																										Monitoring Well
	MW-6																										Monitoring Well
	MW-1A																										Monitoring Well
Canyon South of Fill Area 1	E-05														X^2					X^2		X^2					Corrective Action Well Matches Historical Data
	E-07							X^2	X					X	X^2		X^2				X^2			X^2			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-4B	X																									5-Year Elevation Groundwater Well
	MW-31				X^2																					$X^{2,3}$	Monitoring Well
South of FA1	MW-5A																										Monitoring Well
	MW-7																										Monitoring Well
	MW-11																										Monitoring Well
East of Fill Area 1	E-20B							X^2	X					X	X^2		X^2					X^2					Corrective Action Well Matches Historical data
	MW-3B																										Monitoring Well
Downgradient of E-20B	MW-12[4]																										Corrective Action Well
	MW-20[5]																										Corrective Action Well
	MW-27																										Corrective Action Well
	PC-1B																	X^2									Corrective Action Well
	PC-1C																										Corrective Action Well

Notes

VOC - Volatile Organic Compound

[1] First detection.

[2] Concentration reported is estimated because it is below the reporting limit and above its method detection limit.

[3] Analyte was detected in method, trip, and/or field blanks associated with a different lot during the same event, but not detected in the quality control blanks associated wih this particular sample.

[4] MW-12 was dry during the First Quarter 2021 water level event and abandoned in early April 2021 for Fill Area 2 Phase 4 construction.

[5] MW-20 was dry during the First and Second Quarter 2021 water level events, and was not sampled.

[6] Well PC-1A has been dry or had insufficient water to collect a sample since at least 2006, MW-13A has been dry since late 2014. MW-15A has been dry since late 2015. They were all dry during the First Semiannual 2021 sampling event and were not sampled.

Table 6.4-3
Fill Area 2 Analytical Results Summary
Altamont Landfill Resource and Recovery
Livermore, CA

Area	Sample ID	Sample Date	Acetone	Benzene	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	Xylenes	Comment
FA2	MW-44B	3/18/2021																											Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		4/29/2021																										X[1,2,3,4]	
	MW-44A	3/18/2021																											Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		4/29/2021																										X[1,2,3,4]	
	MW-45A	3/18/2021																											Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		4/29/2021																											
	MW-45B	3/18/2021																											Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		4/29/2021																											
	MW-46A	3/18/2021																					X[2]						Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		4/29/2021																											
	MW-46B	3/18/2021																											Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		4/29/2021																								X[1,2,3,4]		X[1,2,3,4]	

Notes
VOC - Volatile Organic Compound
POC - Point of compliance
[1] First detection
[2] Concentration reported is estimated because it is below the reporting limit and above its method detection limit.
[3] Analyte detected in associated trip blank.
[4] Analyte detected in associated equiptment blank at a reportable limit.
[5] MW-8A, MW-8B, MW-15B, MW-10, MW-13B, MW-16, MW-17(R), MW-18, MW-27, MW-24, MW-25, MW-26, MW-34A, MW-34B, MW-35A, MW-35B, PC-1C, 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.
[6] MW-13B, MW-24, MW-25, and MW-26 were abandoned in May 2021.

LANGAN

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

Memorandum

To: Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: October 1, 2021

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/13/21 – Agenda Item 6.4.2.1 – Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF: Air Emission Report**

Air Emissions Report

The most recent Semi-Annual Report to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) covers the period from December 1, 2020 through May 31, 2021. The key points from this document are:

- New gas wells brought on line – During the reporting period, three new landfill gas extraction wells were brought on line.

- High temperature wells – During the reporting period, four wells (733, 799, 801, and 814) showed high temperatures (131 degrees Fahrenheit [F] or higher). Wells 733, 801, and 814 were corrected. On March 29, 2021, ALRRF requested that BAAQMD add Well 799 to the list of High Operating Value (HOV) wells. A review of the monitoring data for Well 799 indicated that the well has had elevated operating temperatures since the initial monitoring event in January 2021, and the percent oxygen data showed negligible oxygen had been detected. ALRRF monitored Well 799 for carbon monoxide (CO), an early indicator of subsurface fire. However, the CO readings between 50 and 60 parts per million by volume (ppmv) fell below the indication of subsurface fire of 1,000 ppmv, as well as CO concentration of concern of 500 ppmv. Methane concentration at Well 799 did not appear to be affected by operation at higher temperatures. As of March 1, 2021, WMAC will consider Well 799 on the HOV list for a temperature of 145 F. Any temperature measured during routine monitoring that exceeds 145 F will be tracked as an exceedance.

  Six wells showed oxygen exceedances during a monitoring event within the reporting period. Two of the six wells were corrected, three wells were decommissioned, and the remaining well remains 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 fourth quarter of 2020, monitoring took place on December 1 and 2, 2020; for the first quarter of 2021, it took place on February 9 and 10, 2021. For the fourth quarter of 2020, there were 33 exceedances of the 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) methane threshold. For the first quarter, the number of

exceedances decreased to 24. All of the corrective actions to block these emissions were successful and passed their 10-day and 30-day follow-up tests.

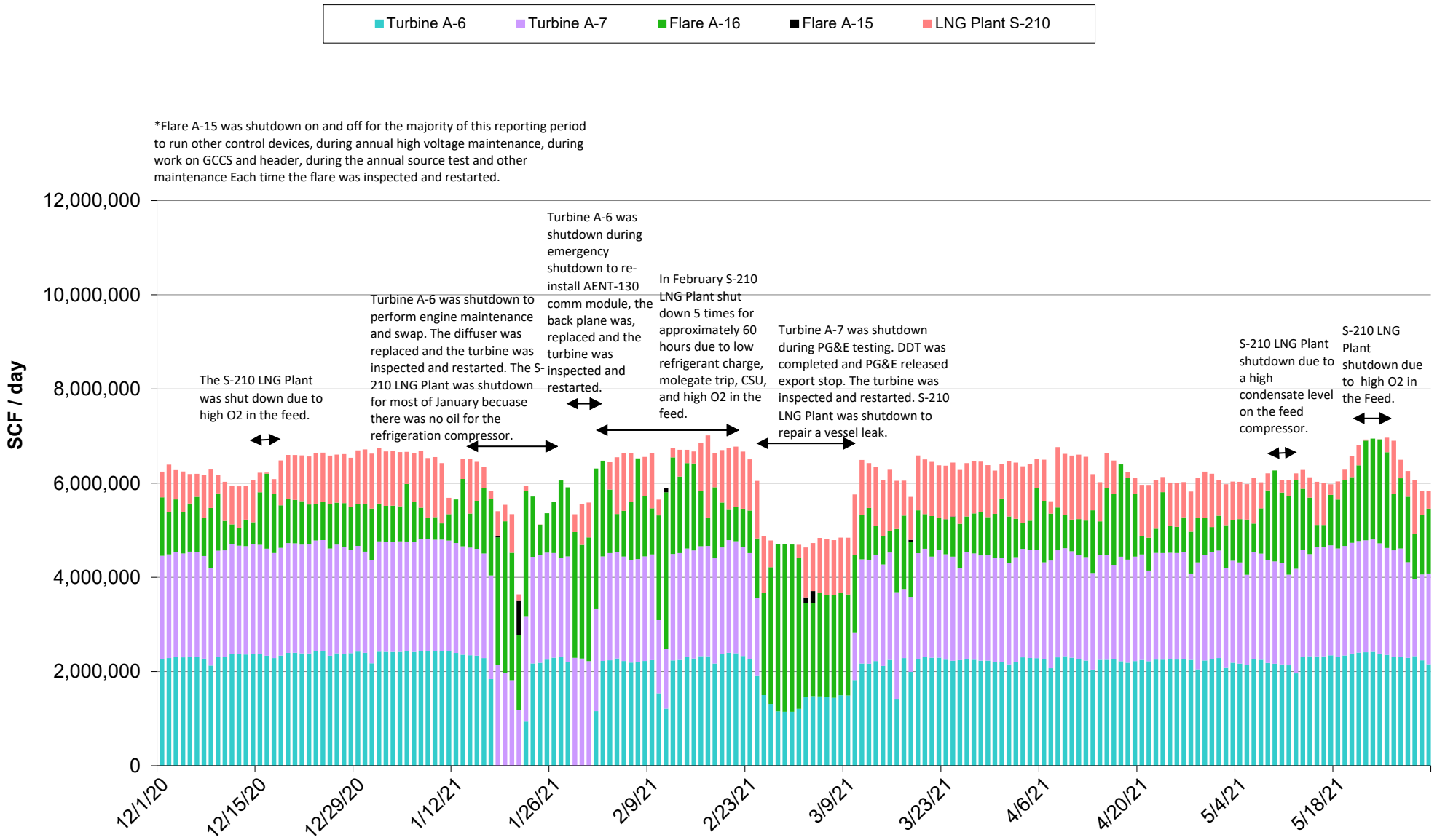
- Emission Control Device Source Tests – Currently the operating emission control devices for landfill gas at the ALRRF consist of two turbines (S-6 and S-7) and two flares (A-15 and A-16). The two turbines were tested for compliance with emission limits in January 2021, while the main flare, A-16, and the back-up flare, A-15, and were tested in March 2021. All three devices passed.

- Gas Migration at Perimeter Probes – In this reporting period, methane exceeding regulatory threshold of 5% was found in none of the 50 perimeter probes installed around Fill Areas 1 and 2. Probe GP-20C and probe GP-8C, both have historically had higher methane values but have been proven to be naturally occurring and not related to landfill operations. No exceedances were detected during this monitoring event.

- 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 volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been detected.

Figure 6.4.2 shows the amounts of landfill gas consumed by each of the gas-consuming devices at the ALRRF. As shown in the figure, the gas system ran for most of the six-month reporting period. Compared to previous reporting periods, the frequency of major shut downs was approximately the same. There were few major down times for the A-6 turbine, a unique event in January due to maintenance work in order to swap out the engine and an emergency shutdown to reinstall AENT-130 communication module. There were few major down times for the A-7 turbine, a unique event in February due to Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) testing. The S-210 liquefied natural gas (LNG) Plant had several major shutdowns due to high oxygen (O_2) in the feed, the lack of oil in the refrigeration compressor, failures of the gas separation system, control system updates, and high condensate level on the feed compressor. There were numerous but brief unplanned interruptions most of which were confined to a single gas control device at any given time.

Figure 6.4.2 - 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: Langan, Community Monitor

Date: October 1, 2021

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/13/21 – Agenda Item 6.5 – Reports From Community Monitor**

ALTAMONT MONTHLY OPERATIONS AND RECORDS REVIEW

During the third Quarter of 2021, three site visits were performed by the Community Monitor. In addition to site visit, summaries of LEA inspections available on CalRecycle's website are reviewed and important issues are highlighted in the monthly reports. The reports in this item include:

- Community Monitor Site Visit for July, which took place on July 15, 2021.
- Community Monitor Site Visit for August, which took place on August 31, 2021.
- Community Monitor Site Visit for September, which will take place on September 28, 2021.

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 second quarter, construction of additional landfill space in Fill Area 2, Phase 4 was ongoing. Windblown litter issues were of great importance. Fill Area 2 Phase 3 began operations at the end of April, Phase 2/2B had been the active disposal area until April, and Phase 3 is currently 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 2021

Monthly Tonnage Report for June 2021, received July 15, 2021

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	83,882.65	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,092.97	
	subtotal Disposed	84,975.62	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	620.06	
2.2	MSW	82,111.08	
2.3	Special Wastes	2,250.74	
	subtotal Disposed	84,981.88	
		6.26	0.01%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	4.09	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	53,364.67	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	138,350.64	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	279.91	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	384.63	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	187.87	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	18,968.31	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	13,416.45	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	655.27	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **July 2021**

Site Visit July 15, 2021, 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM

- Attended by Maria Lorca (Langan, Community Monitor).
- Escort: Luis Rocha and Michael Ganter (Waste Management). Announced.
- Weather: Sunny, warm, light winds.

General Observations

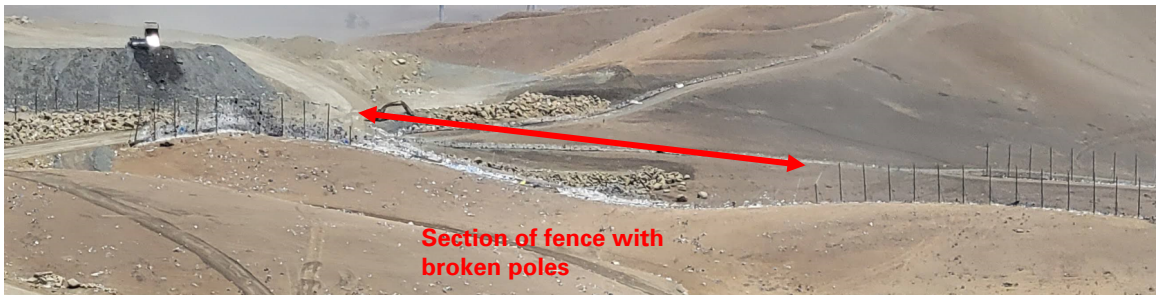
- Altamont Pass Road was clear and free of windblown debris near the entrance to the site. Traffic to the site was flowing freely through the road and the entrance of the Landfill.
- The tire shredding facility was observed to be in good condition.
- The scale houses were in good condition and had a green light indicator.
- There were large amounts of windblown litter through the site and offsite toward the Bethany reservoir. The hills within WMAC land to the north of the landfilling all the way up to the Bethany reservoir had litter.

Fill Area 1

- An excavator was being operated on the south face of Fill Area 1 to repair seeps.
- At the Fill Area 1 solidification basins, the yellow basin (cover material production) had visible liquid, which was reportedly deposited in the morning of the visit. The blue basin (blending for Class 2 disposal) did not have visible liquid.
- The non-friable asbestos pile at the top of Fill Area 1 was actively being covered. The non-friable asbestos pile is covered every six hours with native (class III) soil.

Fill Area 2 Operations

- Only a few scattered birds were present in Fill Area 2.
- The alternative daily cover pile was mainly compost overs.
- A 30-pole fence on the back of Fill Area 2 had been brought down by the strong winds and the wind blown litter that accumulated on the fence. The fence was constructed with wooden poles.
- Metal posts were being placed for fencing on the perimeter of Fill Area 2.



Bethany Reservoir

- WMAC reported to have an eight to 10 people crew working 12-hour days on litter pickup. At the time of the site visit, seven people were observed picking up litter near the reservoir. The focus at the time of the visit was to clear the reservoir area and offsite, but no people were assigned to pick up litter onsite.

Other Environmental Observations / Issues

- The LEA restarted unannounced inspections of ALRRF.
- ALRRF staff reported that loads of fire debris had slowed down.

One violation was reported in June:

- On June 29, 2021, the LEA conducted their monthly inspection. During the inspection, the LEA observed an increase in windblown litter collecting throughout the site as well as off-site on the eastern boundaries along cattle fences and surrounding properties and beyond. On June 28, 2021 the LEA received a complaint regarding trash that has blown onto nearby cattle ranches at the Altamont Pass and well as beyond the ranch to the Bethany Reservoir. During the inspection, the LEA confirmed that the materials had blown several hundred yards off the ALRRF site in massive quantities. The LEA also observed 20 to 24 mph winds that caused a large section of the litter fence to be knocked down. The LEA observed windblown debris blowing past the fence towards the eastern boundary. The LEA issued a violation and requested that until the fence is repaired, the operator should take corrective measure to limit windblown litter from leaving the Active Face area, increase the amount of portable screening available, increase cleanup beyond the site boundary to collect windblown litter escaping ALRRF, and provide LEA with updates on cleanup efforts.

Special Occurrences

- On June 28, a special occurrence indicated that between 5 am and 10 am high winds knocked down 30 poles in the wind fence, approximately 300 feet long, located east of Fill Area 2, Phase 3.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report — July 2021

Monthly Tonnage Report for July 2021, received August 16, 2021

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	84,100.81	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	5,045.73	
	subtotal Disposed	89,146.54	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	522.67	
2.2	MSW	81,520.52	
2.3	Special Wastes	7,103.35	
	subtotal Disposed	89,146.54	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	0.63	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	51,849.77	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	140,996.94	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	202.59	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	1,168.52	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	422.71	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	16,474.66	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	15,422.97	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	504.24	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **August 2021**

Site Visit August 31, 2021, 10:00 AM - 2:30 PM

- Attended by Maria Lorca (Langan, Community Monitor), accompanying the LEA.
- Escort: Luis Rocha (Waste Management). Unannounced.
- Weather: Sunny, warm, windy.

General Observations

- Altamont Pass Road was clear and free of windblown debris near the entrance to the site. Traffic to the site was flowing freely through the road and the entrance of the Landfill.
- WMAC reported to have a seven to nine people crew working on litter pickup and were in the process of hiring additional staff to assist with the task.
- The main office area was in good condition. No windblown litter was observed in this area.

Bethany Reservoir

- Windblown litter in the vicinity of Bethany reservoir showed noticeable improvements. WMAC staff expected to complete cleanup in the area during September. At the time of the visit litter pickers were working on the hills and road that lead to the reservoir.

Fill Area 2 Operations

- Few birds were present in Fill Area 2 during the time of the visit.
- Disposal operations were occurring on Phase 3, and the public disposal area was placed on Phase 2B. The active face size had been reduced to prevent windblown litter escaping from it.
- Several temporary screens were placed at the toe of the active face. WMAC staff reported they were coordinating to replace the fence that was downed by the wind.
- A groundwater monitoring well was being advanced in the perimeter of Fill Area 2.

Fill Area 1

- Fill Area 1 was observed from the Bird Perch and appeared to be in good condition.
- LSI-1, which holds underdrain water, was almost empty. LSI-2, which holds leachate, was actively receiving leachate and had 12 feet of free board.
- At the Fill Area 1 solidification basins, the yellow basin (cover material production) was active and had a pile of absorbent material next to it. The blue basin (blending for Class 2 disposal) was not active during the site visit.

Other Environmental Observations / Issues

- WMAC staff reported that the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) had rescinded the request for surface water monitoring of the reservoir.
- The area where the new solidification basins are proposed to be placed was discussed. WMAC is working with its consultants to prepare the design for the basins.

One violation was reported in July due to windblown litter:

- On July 8, 2021 the LEA received Complaint Report from the CalEPA Environmental Complaint Management System. The complaint was related to errant trash blowing likely from ALRRF into Bethany Reservoir in Alameda County, part of the State Water Project and the California Aqueduct. The Complainant stated that the Reservoir "is full of landfill waste that is covering the hillside and washing up on the land." On July 12, 2021, the LEA and CalRecycle conducted an unannounced inspection of the ALRRF site. The LEA observed several areas on the northwestern, western, northeastern, and eastern rocky shorelines of the reservoir where significant windblown litter had deposited. LEA staff observed eight WMAC employees collecting litter on the northeast

and eastern sides of Bethany Reservoir shoreline. Several 60-gallon black bags of windblown litter that had already been collected were observed. The Operator indicated that they would continue efforts to pick up windblown litter at Bethany Reservoirs. The LEA requested for the Operator to provide updates of the litter collection at Bethany Reservoir, including photos, wind speed/direction, map of the collection area, amounts of waste collected (number of 60-gallon garbage bags), number of litter collection employees, and number of hours worked.

Special Occurrences

Two special occurrences were logged in July:

- July 7 – a customer truck bed flipped over on the dumping bed. No injuries were reported.
- July 27 – a customer incident with no injures was reported.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **August 2021**

Monthly Tonnage Report for August 2021, received September 15, 2021

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	89,592.78	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	2,452.10	
	subtotal Disposed	92,044.88	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	649.39	
2.2	MSW	80,937.94	
2.3	Special Wastes	10,457.55	
	subtotal Disposed	92,044.88	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	4.90	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	54,637.90	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	146,687.68	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	0.00	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	962.75	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	198	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	20,842.39	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	16,482.46	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	771.80	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **September 2021**

Site Visit September 28, 2021, 12:00 PM - 2:00 PM

- Attended by Maria Lorca (Langan, Community Monitor).
- Escort: Luis Rocha and Brenda Perez (Waste Management). Announced.
- Weather: Sunny, warm, light winds.

General Observations

- Altamont Pass Road was clear near the entrance to the site. Traffic to the site was flowing freely through the road and the entrance of the Landfill.
- The main office area was in good condition. No windblown litter was observed in this area.
- Winterization preparation was in progress.

Fill Area 1

- Fill Area 1 (FA1) was observed from the Bird Perch and appeared to be in good condition.
- LSI-1, which holds underdrain water, was almost empty. LSI-2, which holds leachate, had 15 feet of free board.
- The solidification basins were inactive during the site visit.
- A seep on the western slope of FA 1 was being repaired during the visit. No leachate was observed coming from the seep during the site visit.

ET Cover Area

- Overall the ET cover appeared to be in good condition. Portions of the ET cover, in the southern portion of the site, had low vegetation, which was similar to the last time the ET cover was observed.
- Small cracks (less than 1/8-inch) were observed on the surface of the cover.
- One crack, approximately 6-feet long, 1/8-inch wide and 1/4-inch deep was observed along the southeastern surface, near the slope. The crack was brought to the attention of WMAC staff, who reported would discuss with the ET Cover consultant.

Fill Area 2 Operations

- Few birds were present in Fill Area 2 during the time of the visit.
- Commercial disposal operations continued to occur on Phase 3, and the public disposal area was placed on Phase 2B.
- Several temporary screens were placed at the toe of the active face.
- Construction of FA2 Phase 4 was ongoing.
- LSI-3, which holds leachate, was almost empty and appeared to be in good condition. Some grass was observed on the surface of the pond.

Mitigation Pond

- The pond was being watered at the time of the time visit. The area was well irrigated and a small stream flowed downgradient of the pond. Vegetation had grown on the pond surface.
- The pond had a fence to prevent cattle to access.

Special Occurrences

Four special occurrences were logged in August:

- Three special occurrences were related to employees in close contact with a person who tested positive for COVID-19 or who reported symptoms similar to those of COVID-19. The employees were quarantined, and returned to work after following WMAC's COVID-19 directives.
- August 17 – A customer truck driver rolled his trailer full of soil. The driver claimed that wind gusts caused the trailer to roll over. WMAC staff assisted with loader to pull some of the soil out of the bed.

Figure 6.5-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

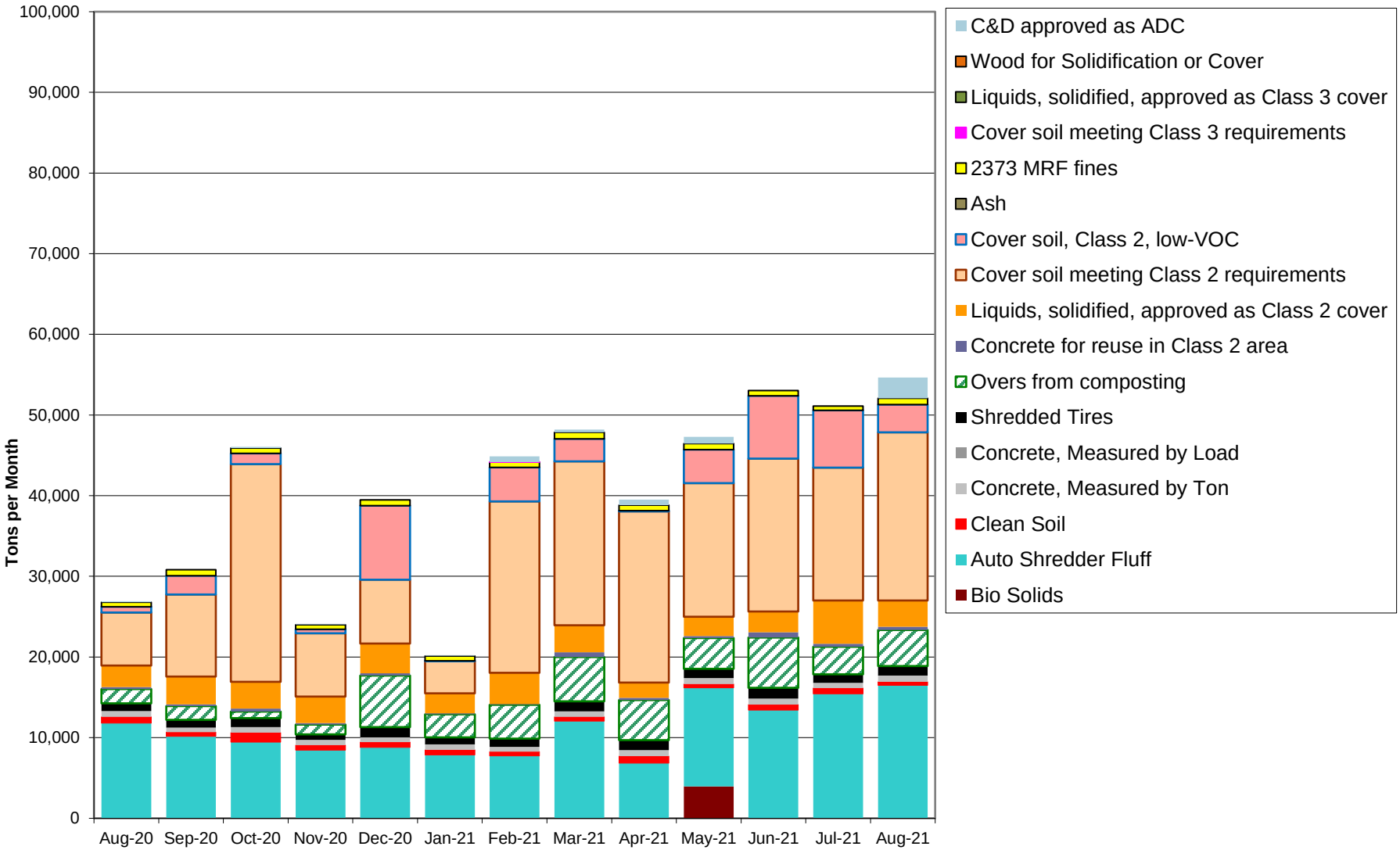
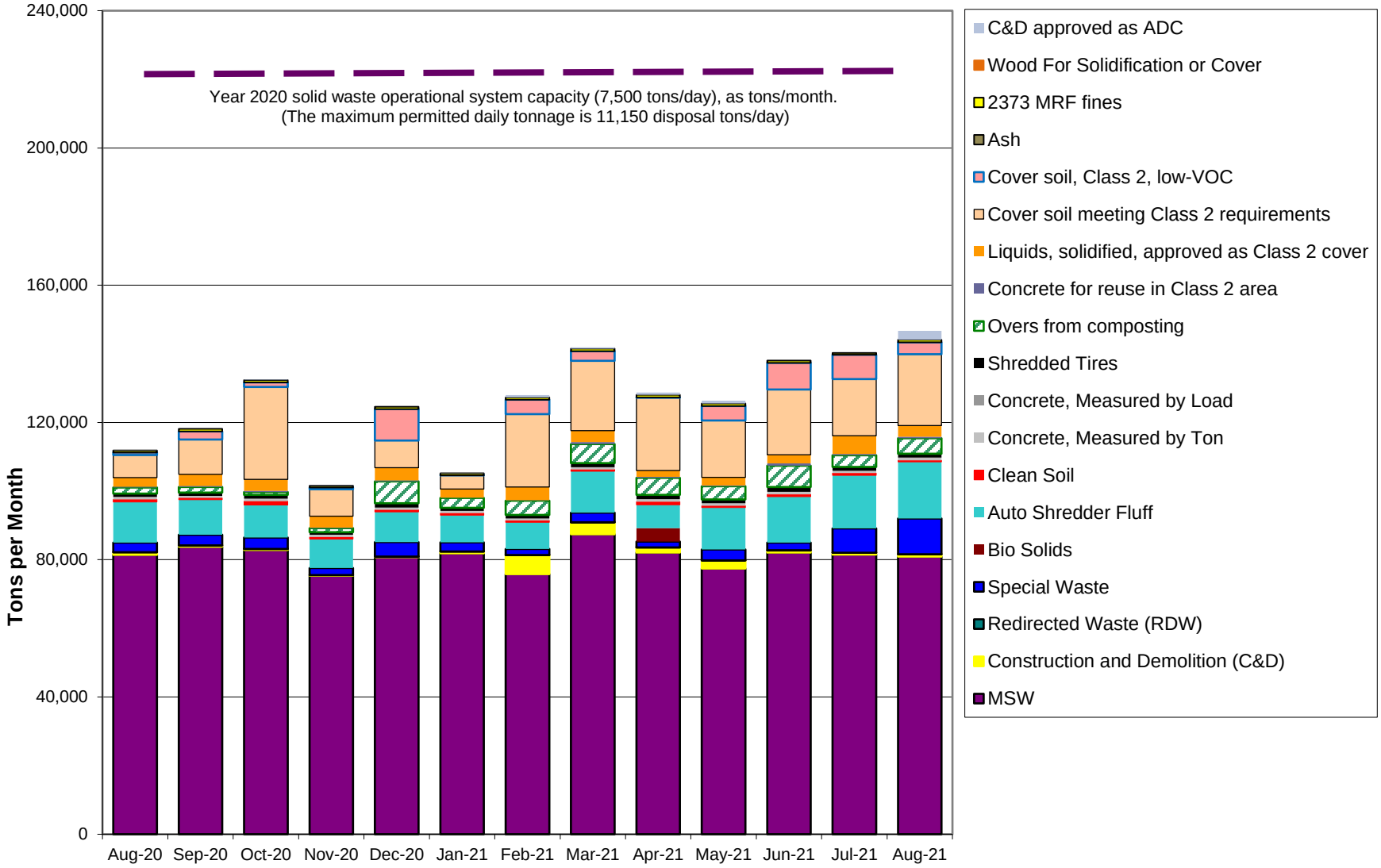


Figure 6.5-2 Monthly Volumes of Landfilled Materials



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 1, 2021

Re: **CMC Meeting of 10/13/21 - Agenda Item 6.6 - Topics for 2021 Annual Report**

A draft of the Annual Report for 2021 will be provided at the January 2022 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 2021 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 2021
    - Monitoring well replacement
- Cease and Desist Order (CDO)
    - Fill Area 2 Detection Monitoring Program
    - MW-4A Evaluation Monitoring Program
    - Fill Area 1 Corrective Action Program
    - Solidification basins
- Windblown litter
- Treated Wood Waste (TWW)
- Fire Debris
- ET Cover

COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT

TO: Honorable Chairperson and Community Monitor Committee Members

FROM: Marisa Gan, Recycling Specialist

SUBJECT: Scheduling Community Monitor Committee Meetings for 2022

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the Community Monitor Committee establish and approve the Community Monitor Committee Meeting Calendar for 2022.

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 2022 are as follows:

- January 12
- April 13
- July 13
- October 12

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

All meetings will be held 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:

Marisa Gan
Recycling Specialist