COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
Altamont Landfill Settlement Agreement

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

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 / Ryan Hammon
Alameda County

Robert Cooper
Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement (ALARM)

STAFF

Judy Erlandson
City of Livermore
Public Works Manager

AGENDA

DATE: **Wednesday, July 13, 2022**
TIME: **4:00 p.m.**
PLACE: City of Livermore
Maintenance Services Center
3500 Robertson Park Road

1. Call to Order
2. Introductions
3. Roll Call
4. Approval of Minutes (From January 12, 2022)
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 web site**
   - **6.4 Review of Reports From ALRRF**
   - **6.5 PFAS Updates**
   - **6.6 Reports from Community Monitor**
   - **6.7 Announcement (Committee Members)**
   - **6.8 Agreement for Consulting Services with Langan**
7. Agenda Building

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

   The next regular Community Monitor Committee meeting is tentatively scheduled to take place at 4:00 p.m. on **October 12, 2022,** at 3500 Robertson Park Road, Livermore.

Informational Materials:

- Community Monitor Roles and Responsibilities
- List of Acronyms
- Draft Minutes of January 12, 2022

City of Livermore

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN A COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE MEETING:

You can participate in the meeting in a number of ways:

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.

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.

For questions regarding the Community Monitor Committee, please contact Public Works at (925) 960-8015.

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 January 12, 2022

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; David Tam, Northern California Recycling Association (NCRA)
Absent:	Robert Cooper, Altamont Landowners Against Rural Mismanagement (ALARM)
Staff:	Marisa Gan and Judy Erlandson, City of Livermore; Mukta Patil and Maria Lorca, Langan/Community Monitor
Others:	Ryan Hammon, Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (LEA); Echo Lee and Marcus Nettz, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (ALRRF).

3. Introductions
All those present introduced themselves.

4. Approval of Minutes of October 13, 2021 meeting
Mr. Tam moved approval, Ms. Arkin seconded, and the minutes were approved 4 - 0.

5. Open Forum
There was no open forum discussion.

6. Matters for Consideration

6.1 Election of Chair

Ms. Erlandson recommended election of a Chairperson. Ms. Cabanne suggested Mr. Carling continue to be Chair. Mr. Carling noted he could continue to serve as Chairperson if asked. Ms. Arkin expressed interest on serving as Chairperson, if needed. Ms. Cabanne moved the motion to elect Mr. Carling as Chairperson, Mr. Tam seconded, and the motion was approved 4-0.

6.2 Response to Committee Member Questions

Ms. Patil presented the responses to the committee member questions.

No follow up questions were asked by committee members regarding windblown litter, the wildfire emergency waiver and surface water sampling.

PFAS Monitoring

Ms. Cabanne asked about the ever-changing levels based on EPA and California requirements. Ms. Patil explained that state levels can be stricter than federal numbers, and explained that in the case of California it depends of the research/studies and recommendations of the agencies. Ms. Cabanne also requested information on available PFAS treatments. Ms. Patil explained that PFAS are usually treated with either activated carbon or ion-exchange resins to remove them from water.

Ms. Cabanne wanted to know what happens if excessive PFAS were to accumulate in the landfill and how the landfill could be cleaned accordingly. She expressed concern that many ranchers live and raise livestock in the area, relying on the deep-well water. She specifically would like the CM to continue to inform on updates regarding landfills. Ms. Patil reminded her that the CM had sampled the Dyer road residents' wells in the past. Ms. Patil also noted that the findings following the SWRCB Order was that PFAS were not migrating to monitoring wells. Ms. Cabanne expressed concerned about ranchers and requested the CM continued to update and report developments on PFAS on future meetings.

ET Cover Performance

Ms. Cabanne expressed concern for the dry cracks that had been observed in the ET Cover. She requested the CM continue to observe the ET Cover, in particular to report any cracks that may appear in the summer.

6.3 Cease and Desist Order (CDO)

Ms. Lorca presented new developments regarding the CDO which were summarized in the packet table.

Ms. Carbanne asked to be updated on if the corrective actions were finalized in the April meeting. Ms. Lorca clarified by explaining that some of the listed corrective actions were

for the VOCs that had been noted in groundwater as well as the relocation of solidification basins but will update Ms. Carbanne as appropriate.

6.4 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 about the litter fencing, and its relationship to the minimization of the size of the active working area within the landfill, to protect from windblown litter escaping the landfill. She wanted to know if the working face area had been reduced and if the time that waste is exposed without application of cover was reduced. In response, Ms. Lorca explained that to her knowledge, the active area had been reduced following the strong winds events of the summer of 2021, and the fencing installation was in progress, nevertheless some delays could expected due to supply shortages.

Mr. Nettz clarified that there appears to be a misconception on the regulations and technical approvals on part of the CVRWQCB staff. He explained that ALRRF follows all its applicable permits and the landfill functions under a small working face. He continued to explain that during meetings between CVRWQCB and WMAC, it has been discussed how the LEA inspection reports document a minimal active face, and continuous presence of cover material. He also explained that in accordance with the Joint Technical Document (JTD), cover material is stockpiled next to working face, and the refuse is covered on an hourly basis. Mr. Nettz also reported that ALRRF received steel poles recently, and crews were working on installing fences down by the property line, to the far east edge of property (near the valley), and surrounding the organics facility (to prevent litter migration outside of the permitted area).

Ms. Cabanne asked if there was a date for fencing to be completed, especially to prevent litter migration to the reservoir. Mr. Nettz explained that it has not been easy to project due to pandemic-related delays, and the target date is no later than mid-April, which is before spring winds begin. Ms. Cabanne requested the CM provide an update on the progress during the April CMC meeting.

Mr. Carling asked about the two VOCs that were detected at MW-40. He wanted to know which they were and why they were not typical at landfills. Ms. Lorca said she did not recall which they were, and would follow up on this question at the April meeting, when it is also expected that the optional demonstration report is available.

6.5 Review of Reports Provided by ALRRF

Ms. Patil provided an overview of the Annual Progress Report Comments provided by ESA, and the overview of the updated Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). No follow up questions were asked by the CMC members.

6.6 Reports from Community Monitor

Ms. Lorca and Ms. Patil summarized CM site visits, tonnage reports, as well as figures with tonnages plots.

Ms. Cabanne asked if Fill Area 1 was still being used for waste disposal, and when final closure of Fill Area 1 was expected. Mr. Nettz explained that there was still air space on Fill Area 1, and this area was not being utilized due to the ongoing issues with the wind. ALRRF is planning to use the available space in one or two seasons when the wind is low. After the space is used, the plan is to close Fill Area 1 in stages of final cover; and there was no date for the closure yet.

Ms. Arkin asked if the CMC members could visit the site at some point. Mr. Nettz responded that CMC members are welcome to visit the landfill, and encourage a visit for the CMC members to gain a better understanding of the operations. Ms. Erlandson offered to assist with the coordination for the visit.

6.7 Draft Community Monitor Annual Report 2021

Ms. Patil provided a verbal summary of the relevant topics from the draft annual report. The severity score for 2021 was slightly higher than the previous year.

Ms. Cabanne asked if there were any reports on mitigation available for review. Ms. Patil explained that the CM has not received such reports, and would continue to ask ALRRF staff if any are available.

Ms. Cabanne asked clarification on treated wood waste (TWW) acceptance requirements. Her understanding was that Class II landfills could not accept wood treated with insecticide or fungicide. She asked the CM followed up to obtain details on acceptance criteria (such as profiles and visual inspection), and what are the regulations on accepting wood with tar, painted wood, and lead-containing wood. Ms. Patil noted the CM would follow up.

Ms. Cabanne expressed concern regarding the PFAS detections at some corrective action well, for example E-5, E-12, E-20, MW-20. She noted that there was no regulatory requirements, and asked if anything could be done. She wanted to know how PFAS can be treated in groundwater. She requested the CM continue to update on any developments of topic in upcoming meetings.

Ms. Arkin asked a general question on the severity score for windblown litter. She noted that previous years had a high number, but it had not reached the highest number. Ms. Patil explained this was due to the large amount of litter that migrated offsite, and the violation issued by the LEA.

Mr. Carling made a comment expressing concern regarding laboratory QA/QC issues in groundwater sampling events. He noted that SCS Engineers provided a response in the past, which considered replicability of sampling, and noted that it would be preferred if the laboratory QA/QC issues were less frequent. No follow-up was requested on this issue.

Ms. Cabanne moved approval of the annual report, Ms. Arkin seconded, and the Community Monitor Annual Report 2021 was approved 4-0.

6.8 Announcements

Mr. Carling asked Livermore Staff if the CMC should take votes on continuing online meetings. Ms. Erlandson said she would confirm if this was needed, and would report for the April meeting, given the CMC has continued hosting online meetings reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

Ms. Erlandson announced that this is the third year of the Langan contract to provide CM services, and that the staff would include an item in the April meeting for CMC members to discuss contract extension or initiate a Request for Proposal.

7. Agenda Building

No items were added to future agenda.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:50 p.m. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday April 13, 2022 at 4:00 p.m. at the Livermore Maintenance Services Center at 3500 Robertson Park Road.

LANGAN

Memorandum

1814 Franklin Street, Suite 505 Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: June 24, 2022

Re: **CMC Meeting of 7/13/22 - Agenda Item 6.1 - Responses to Committee Members' Questions**

LITTER FENCE

At the January 12, 2022 meeting, Ms. Cabanne requested the CMC be kept up to date on the Litter Fence construction progress. In their January 25, 2022 inspection report, the LEA reported that two thousand (2,000) linear feet of poles are to be utilized for additional fencing to prevent windblown litter from escaping the property. During Community Monitor site visits, it has been observed that some of the areas have been fenced, and additional fencing materials are stockpiled in preparation for installation. WMAC reported the completion of perimeter fence installation was expected to be by the end of April 2022, and cautioned that progress could be slowed down due to supply chain shortages and delays.

TREATED WOOD WASTE

At the January 12, 2022 meeting, Ms. Cabanne asked about TWW requirements for acceptance. On August 31, 2021, Assembly Bill 332 took effect. AB332 adopted new Alternative Management Standards (AMS) for treated wood waste that are codified in California's Health and Safety Code (H&S Code) section 252301.

In accordance with H&S Code section 25230, Treated Wood Waste does not require TWW facilities (landfills, transfer stations and other processing operations) to conduct chemical analysis on TWW. Records of shipments have to be kept for at least three years. Records include information on waste generator, weight of shipments and dates of shipment. The code also specifies that TWW shall be disposed of in either a Class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill.

ALRRF has approval from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) to continue to receive TWW in accordance with the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR). Fill Area 1 unit 2 and Fill Area 2 are composite-lined units. Reportedly, WMAC typically completes load checks and conducts visual inspections on the TWW it receives, and discuss with generators of waste to confirm load information.

MW-40 VOCs

At the January 12, 2022 meeting, Mr. Carling asked about the VOCs detected at MW-40. The VOCs detected were Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) and tert-butyl alcohol (TBA). These VOCs are associated with gasoline, and SCS Engineers (consultant for WMAC) attributed the detections

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

to past activities in the area. Based on their review of the chemical data and the location of the monitoring well, leachate and landfill gas releases were deemed unlikely. SCS Engineers recommended continued monitoring through the routine monitoring program (i.e. semiannual sampling).

LANGAN

1814 Franklin Street, Suite 505 Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

Memorandum

To: Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: July 1, 2022

Re: **CMC Meeting of 7/13/22 – 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[1] (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 discuss with WMAC during site visits to provide updates on the work and deliverables requested by CVRWQCB in the CDO.

[1] According to California Water Code Section 8701.2 - Cease and desist order, if the Water Board or executive officer determines that any person or public agency has failed to adequately respond to a notice of violation, the board or executive officer may issue an order directing that the person or public agency to whom the notice of violation was issued to cease and desist. A cease and desist order is an order by an administrative agency that requires certain practices specified to stop.

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~~ 4/4/2022	Yes, revised plan submitted on 4/4/22	
2. Revise the background water quality values and update the concentration limits (CLs)	4/21/2022	Yes, submitted on 5/13/22	
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	2021-2024	Ongoing	Phase 5 wells proposed for 2022. Phase 6 wells proposed for 2023. Phase 8 wells proposed for 2024.
(c) Report installation within 60 days of installing any new groundwater monitoring well or soil gas monitoring well.	Ongoing	Ongoing	
(d) Install Final Permanent FA2 limit wells	2021 and 2022	Yes, installation report submitted on 12/2/2021	
(e) Report installation within 60 days of installing any new groundwater monitoring well or soil gas monitoring well.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Monitoring well installations have been reported within schedule.
(f) Implementation of a Water Quality Monitoring and Response Program for FA2 Unit 1	TBD	Yes, completed with the SAP revisions and new monitoring well network.	
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 8/3/2021	
(b) Install Interim Monitoring Wells FA1	Week of May 31, 2021	Yes, submitted on 7/20/21	
(c) Install Interim Monitoring Wells FA2	9/21-10/21; 2021-2023	Ongoing	Same schedule as item 3(b).
(d) Report installation within 60 days of installing any new groundwater monitoring well or soil gas monitoring well.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Monitoring well installations have been reported within schedule.
(e) Install Final Monitoring Wells	TBD	Yes, installation report submitted on 12/2/2021	
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	Ongoing	Yes, Second Semiannual 2021 results submitted on 2/1/22	

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

Task	Due Date	Completed	Comments
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, second report submitted on 2/1/22 Ongoing	
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	Yes, submitted on 8/3/2021	
8. Update corrective action financial assurance cost estimates for FA1 and FA2	~~7/21/2021~~ 3/1/2022	Yes, submitted 2/25/2022	Revised cost estimates were approved by the CVRWQCB on 4/21/2022.
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	Yes, submitted 10/19/2021	
11. Report Installation and operation of new off-waste footprint solidification basins	TBD (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	Ongoing	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, revised on 3/28/22	
Build additional compost leachate storage capacity	TBD		

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. These deadlines depend on activities which have not yet been completed.

LANGAN

1814 Franklin Street, Suite 505 Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

Memorandum

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: June 24, 2022

Re: **CMC Meeting of 7/13/2022 – 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 March 2022 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

MEMO

Topic List

Landfill Operations

- Revised Configuration and Phasing Schedule for Fill Area 2
- Windblown Litter

Liquids Management

- Fill Area 1 Leachate and Liquids Management

Monitoring Wells

- New or Pending Monitoring Wells
- Exceedances in Monitoring Wells
- Corrective Action Program
- Monitoring Program

Stormwater Management

- Stormwater Controls

Other Topics

- Corrective Action Plan
- CVRWQCB Inspections
- CASP (For Information Only)

MEMO

LANDFILL OPERATIONS

Revised Configuration and Phasing Schedule for Fill Area 2

Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
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. • 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.
CVRWQCB	Report | February 22, 2022	The Design Report – Fill Area 2, Phase 5 Construction & Stormwater Improvements provides plans and specifications. Phase 5 is expected to be constructed during the spring, summer and fall of 2022. This report includes the geologic, hydrogeological and geotechnical conditions, site seismicity, a description of the design details for the containment system, slope stability analysis, and stormwater conveyance.
Geosyntec	Construction Quality Assurance Report | March 16, 2022	The Report of Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) documents the CQA activities associated with the construction of the Phase 4 containment cell and related stormwater improvements in FA2. Geosyntec Consultants was on-site continuously during the mass excavation, subgrade preparation and liner installation. The report was prepared by Geosyntec, who concluded that the construction was completed in compliance with the approved design report, construction documents, CQA Plan, and recommendations during construction.

MEMO

Windblown Litter

Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF / KSC	Correspondence | December 1, 2021 December 15, 2021 February 1, 2022 February 16, 2022 March 3, 2022 March 16, 2022	The response from ALRRF and KSC (WMAC's legal counsel) to the CVRWQCBs 13267 Investigative Order (Order) states ALRRFs objection to the request of information. ALRRF denies any alleged liability arising from windblown litter or the allegations in the Order and asserts privileges, protection, and objects to Order and its technical report requirements.
ALRRF / KSC	Correspondence | April 19, 2022	The response from WMAC and KSC (WMAC legal counsel) to the CVRWQCBs 13267 Investigative Order (Order) states WMAC objection to the request of information. WMAC denies any alleged liability arising from windblown litter or the allegations in the Order and asserts privileges, protection, and objects to Order and its technical report requirements. The letter addresses that, subject to and without waiving its objections, WMAC had collected and removed approximately 2,221 bags of litter from the Bethany Reservoir and 11,720 bags of windblown litter from a location outside the boundary of FA2, between July 15, 2021 and April 29, 2022. In addition, WMAC acknowledges that although the Facility's ongoing additional fencing project is not estimable in the manner that CVRWQCB requests, approximately 1,900 linear feet of fencing has been installed since 2020 and another approximately 2,000 linear feet of fencing will be installed in winter 2021-2022, subject to labor shortage and supply chain.

LIQUIDS MANAGEMENT

Fill Area 1 Leachate and Liquids Management

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF	Letter | February 4, 2022	ALRRF provided notification to the CVRWCQB that clear and odorless groundwater subdrain liquid was observed in a ditch adjacent to the LSI-2 surface impoundment on January 28, 2022. Although this liquid is not identified as leachate, ALRRF is reporting following the requirements of the MRP. An estimated amount of 900 gallons of subdrain liquid leaked over a 48-hour period at an estimated flow rate of 0.3 gallons per minute, from a manhole servicing the intake of subdrain water from FA1. Corrective actions were taken and eliminated any further issues.

MEMO

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
		The soil in the affected area was removed and backfilled with clean soil. Samples of liquid were collected on January 31, 2022 for laboratory analysis
ALRRF	Correspondence | April 20, 2022	On April 20, 2022, WMAC notified the CVRWQCB of a minor spill event that occurred at ALRRF on April 13, 2022. The spill occurred as part of a maintenance operation of the Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS) at FA1, Unit 1. A valve was temporarily shut off to accommodate the maintenance operation of the LCRS and the re-opening of said valve allowed leachate to flow from FA1 Unit 1 to the lower lift station. A small quantity of the liquid migrated from the station through a segment of the secondary containment wall in which a walkway is placed. The spill of foam and liquid that occurred outside the secondary containment was contained within a short period of time and was limited to a small area immediately adjacent to the secondary containment wall. In response, 9 cubic feet of impacted soil were removed by site personnel, disposed of in FA2 and the area was backfilled with clean soil. The liquid did not reach or impact storm drains. No further action was recommended at the time.

New or Pending Monitoring Wells Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Letter | September 14, 2021	The letter includes a response to the CVRWQCB's comments on the replacement of perimeter soil gas probe GP-22. WMAC proposes to install one additional soil gas probe that will replace GP-22 adjacent to a groundwater monitoring well required by the CDO. GP-23 will be replaced in the future once construction activities in the area allow; until then it will continue to be used as part of the unsaturated zone monitoring network. The destruction of GP-22 and installation of the unsaturated zone monitoring network replacement soil gas probe is planned for September/October 2021 pending CVRWQCB approval of proposed location.
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | December 2, 2021	The report summarizes the installation and development of 18 new monitoring wells and seven new multi-depth gas probes at the ALRRF, as well as the destruction of two monitoring wells in the P-2 cluster, in accordance with FA2, Phase 4 work plans. These installations were required under the CDO.

MEMO

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Correspondence | March 18, 2022	The letter provided a 30-day notice to the CVRWQCB in accordance with Cease and Desist Order (CDO). WMAC planned to destroy MW-30, MW-32, MW-33, MW-36 and VP-4, which were the FA2 Phase 4 interim point of compliance wells, beginning on April 18, 2022. The wells needed to be destroyed to accommodate the continued construction of the landfill. The wells were to be sampled in April, prior to the destruction. The interim point of compliance monitoring wells for FA2 Phase 5 will replace the monitoring.
ALRRF	Staff Letter | April 21, 2022	This letter provides notice of plans to destroy and replace monitoring well MW-20. MW-20 was damaged by a vehicle. MW-20 had been dry since January 2021, and groundwater elevations in this area had significantly declined since April 2020 due to the grading activities conducted for the construction of FA2. These grading activities are anticipated to be completed in August 2022. WMAC plans to replace MW-20 in September/October of 2022 after grading activities have concluded. The replacement of MW-20 will be installed to screen across the first groundwater encountered after the groundwater elevations in this area have equilibrated to the changes in the grading of ground surface.

Exceedances in Monitoring Wells Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ SCS Engineers	Letter | November 3, 2021	Resampling results for MW-38 per Order No. R-5-2016-0042-1, performed on September 30, 2021, confirmed the detection of six measurably significant VOCs in groundwater at ALRRF. A preparation of an Amended Report of Waste Discharge to establish an Evaluation Monitoring Program in accordance with Title 27 is due within 90-days of confirming the measurably significant result (February 2, 2022).

MEMO

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF/ SCS Engineers	Letter | November 16, 2021	An initial indication of a measurably significant result for two VOCs was observed in monitoring well MW-40 on September 15, 2021 at ALRRF and relayed in an email on November 10, 2021. Verification sampling occurred on October 14, 2021 and November 1, 2021; the second resample confirmed the initial VOC results. The VOCs detected in MW-40 are not typical of landfill gas-affected groundwater observed at ALRRF. ALRRF is in the process of inspecting the area surrounding monitoring well MW-40, including the flare, LNG plant, tire shredding operation and transfer station drop and hook facility to the northwest. ALRRF plans to perform an Optional Demonstration (OD) study to assess alternative sources for the low-level VOC detections; an OD Report will be submitted within 90 days from November 10, 2021. A summary of resample results will also be included in the next routine groundwater monitoring report due to the Regional Water Quality Control Board on or before February 1, 2022.
ALRRF	Correspondence | December 15, 2021	ALRRF letter to the CVRWQCB documenting results of the resampling of groundwater monitoring wells after two VOCs were detected at MW-41A and MW-41B on September 28, 2021. The wells are located on the north side of FA2. Verification resampling was performed on November 1, 2021 and November 15, 2021. The second resample results confirmed the initial VOC results in MW-41A, but resample results did not confirm the initial VOC detections in MW-41B. An Optional Demonstration Report (ODR) will be prepared to asses sources of VOCs in MW-41A.
ALRRF	Correspondence | December 15, 2021	ALRRF letter to the CVRWQCB documenting results of the resampling of groundwater monitoring well after three VOCs were detected in MW-49B on September 30, 2021. Verification resampling was performed on November 4, 2021 and November 15, 2021. Both resample results confirmed the initial VOC results for carbon disulfide in MW-49B. Bromomethane and toluene were not detected in either of the resamples and thus these initial VOC detections were not confirmed. An Optional Demonstration Report (ODR) will be prepared to assess sources of carbon disulfide in MW-49B.

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From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
Geosyntec	Report | February 2, 2022	The Amended Report of Waste Discharge and Evaluation Monitoring Plan was prepared to evaluate the detections of VOCs in groundwater at monitoring well MW-38. MW-38 was installed as part of the monitoring network in FA1 in June 2021. Six VOCs were detected in the first sampling event (September 9, 2021). The initial indication of release was confirmed by a resampling event on September 30, 2021. Additional samples from MW-38 were collected on November 5, 2021 and January 10, 2022. To further define and address this documented release and its impacts to groundwater at MW-38, Waste Management proposes to: 1. Install two to three additional LFG extraction wells along the eastern side of FA1 in the vicinity of MW-38. 2. Install one groundwater monitoring well east of MW-38. 3. Install two additional multi-depth soil gas monitoring probes, one adjacent to the well proposed in item 2 above, and one north of MW-38, between UGP-5 and gas probe LOC-3. 4. Conduct monthly sampling of MW-38 during the first quarter of 2022, and to begin routine sampling of the proposed soil as probes a groundwater monitoring well in accordance with the MRP once they are installed.
ALRRF	Report | February 8, 2022	WMAC provided the CVRWQCB an ODR for monitoring well MW-40. The report includes a summary of the VOC detections in MW-40. The ODR concluded that leachate and landfill gas were unlikely sources of the VOCs due to chemistry of the groundwater and location of the well. The ODR also includes the potential for the detected VOCs (MTBE and TBA) to be attributed to residual gasoline related to historical operations. SCS Engineers recommends to continue to monitor MW-40 to track the VOCs.
CVRWQCB	Correspondence | February 15, 2022	Naphthalene was detected in MW-34B on December 7, 2021. Verification resampling was performed January 10, 20, and 24, 2022. Resample results did not confirm the initial naphthalene detection in MW-34B. WMAC recommended that naphthalene concentrations in MW-34B continue to be monitored via the routine sampling program.
CVRWQCB	Letter | February 15, 2022	CVRWQCB staff reviewed WMAC's "Amended Report of Waste Discharge and Proposed EMP for MW-38". CVRWQCB staff concurred with the scope of work proposed in the EMP.

MEMO

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Optional Demonstration Report | March 3, 2022	The Optional Demonstration Report for monitoring well MW-49B was prepared to meet the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order. The report includes: a summary of the VOC detections in MW-49B, evaluation of potential leachate and landfill gas (LFG) indicator parameters, evaluation of alternative sources and summary and further recommendations. Based on review of the data, SCS Engineers concluded the detections of carbon disulfide in monitoring well MW-49B is not due to the influence of leachate or LFG but is naturally occurring. SCS Engineers recommended samples from MW-49B continue to be monitored in accordance with the facilities WDR and that carbon disulfide and geochemical conditions be tracked.
CVRWQCB	Optional Demonstration Report | March 4, 2022	The Optional Demonstration Report for monitoring well MW-41A was prepared to meet the WDR. The report includes: a summary of VOC detections at MW-41A, evaluation of the landfill as a potential source, and evaluation of non-landfill sources. Based on review of the data, SCS Engineers concluded that trace detections of toluene and xylene in groundwater at MW-41A are not related to a leachate or LFG source. These detections were attributed to well installation/development activities or to the non-dedicated pumps used for sampling events. SCS Engineers recommended that MW-41A continue to be sampled in accordance with the facilities WDR and that toluene and xylene be tracked.
CVRWQCB	Correspondence | March 18, 2022	An indication of measurably significant results for inorganic constituents was observed in FA2 interim groundwater monitoring wells MW-30, MW-33 and MW-36. The inorganic parameters were detected at concentrations above interwell statistical limits in samples collected during the initial monitoring event for these wells performed in the Fourth Quarter 2021. Verification sampling was performed February 11 and February 23, 2022. Resample results confirmed initial sampling event exceedances. WMAC reported to be making arrangements for the collection of additional samples from monitoring wells MW-30, MW-33 and MW-36 before the end of March 2022.

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From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Correspondence | March 18, 2022	Indication of a measurably significant result for sulfate and chemical oxygen demand (COD) were confirmed in FA2 groundwater monitoring well PC-2A. Sulfate and COD were detected at concentrations above the intrawell statistical limits in a sample collected during second semiannual 2021 event, and confirmed in one or both resamples collected on February 10 and 23, 2022. PC-2A is part of a group of wells that have experienced changes in the inorganic groundwater chemistry starting as early as 2018. SCS Engineers conducted an evaluation of source of the water quality changes, and determined that the changes were associated with storm water effects and not a release from the landfill. SCS Engineers recommended that the water quality in PC-2A continue to be assessed in accordance with the requirements contained in the WDR.
CVRWQCB	Correspondence | March 21, 2022	An indication of measurably significant results for inorganic constituents was observed during the second semiannual 2021 period in FA2 monitoring wells MW-10, MW-16 and MW-18. The inorganic parameters were detected at concentrations above the acceptable intrawell statistical limits and resampling events were performed on February 10 and February 23, 2022. Resample data did not verify the initial statistical exceedance of bicarbonate alkalinity in well MW-16, however, this data confirmed statistical exceedances for dissolved calcium in MW-10 and chloride in MW-18. Based on review of groundwater data for wells MW-10 and MW-18, SCS Engineers concluded the exceedances may be associated with water level changes in these wells. SCS Engineers recommended that the water quality in MW-10 and MW-18 continues to be assessed in accordance with the requirements contained in the WDR.

Resampling?

MEMO

Corrective Action Program Topics

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.
ALRRF/ Geosyntec	Report | September 27, 2021	The Revised 2021 Update of the CAP and Cost Estimates Evaluation of Reasonably Foreseeable Releases at FA1 and FA2 required by the CDO includes supplemental LFG control systems and corrective action measures and addresses the comments in the CVRWQCB's August 10, 2021 email. The update includes the construction of a passive permeable reactive barrier to mitigate leachate-impacted groundwater, which does not require the active extraction, storage and disposition of impacted groundwater.
CVRWQCB	Correspondence | January 25, 2022	CVRWQCB has responded to WMAC regarding review of the September 27, 2021 Corrective Action Plan and Cost Estimate for FA1 and the September 29, 2021 Corrective Action Plan and Cost Estimate for FA2. The CVRWQCB requests by March 1, 2022 ALRRF includes corrective action costs on two items: provision of replacement water for downgradient property owners that rely on groundwater, and remediation of groundwater impacts that occur outside the primary canyon drainage channel.
ALRRF	Correspondence | February 25, 2022	This updated Cost Estimates Evaluation of Reasonably Foreseeable Releases at FA1 and FA2 includes a supplemental landfill gas (LFG) control as an additional corrective action measure. WMAC provides clarification to the requests stated in the January 25, 2022 letter. The proposed corrective action measures include costs for providing replacement water for down-gradient property owners that rely on groundwater; and augmenting the proposed LFG-related corrective action measures to include a pump and treat system to remediate potential groundwater impacts.

Monitoring Program Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
Geosyntec	Report | July 20, 2021	This revised SAP was prepared by Geosyntec on behalf of ALRRF. This SAP was prepared per request of CVRWQCB CDO R5-2021-0020 for Fill Area 2. It includes sample collection procedures describing purging techniques, sampling equipment and decontamination of sampling equipment; sample preservation information, shipment procedures and chain of custody control; sample analytical methods and procedures, sample quality assurance procedures; and sample analysis information including sample preparation techniques to avoid matrix interferences, MDLs, PQLs; and procedures for reporting trace results between MDL and PQL.
CVRWQCB	Correspondence | January 27, 2022	The CVRWQCB reviewed the July 20, 2021 SAP. The CVRWQCB requires revisions to specific sampling procedures to ensure

MEMO

		consistent and representative sampling is completed across the site. The CVRWQCB requested the revised SAP by April 4, 2022.
Geosyntec	Other Report / Document | April 4, 2022	The revised Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) was prepared for the interim point of compliance (POC) detection monitoring program in FA2. The SAP includes sampling and analytical methods for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone.

MEMO

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater Controls

Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
ALRRF	Report | December 10, 2021	ALRRF provided a report to the CVRWQCB documenting the repairs at the landfill following a Major Storm Event that took place between October 23-25, 2021. Eight locations were damaged during the storm event, and were repaired by ALRRF.

OTHER TOPICS

CVRWQCB Inspections

Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
CVRWQCB	Inspection Report | September 13, 2021	CVRWQCB staff observed abundant trash visible in and out of the Bethany Reservoir. Trash had been observed to reach the California Aqueduct. Trash was composed primarily of plastics. At the time of the inspection, windblown waste was present across the hillside northeast of FA2 and from the Bethany Reservoir. WMAC had removed a significant amount of waste (approximately 136,000 gallons) from the impacted area.
CVRWQCB	Inspection Report | October 7, 2021	CVRWQCB staff observed visible trash outside of the landfill property. The inspection report notes that as of October 6, 2021, approximately 258,000 gallons of waste had been removed from the impacted area.
CVRWQCB	Inspection Report | October 19, 2021	CVRWQCB staff observed that waste from the ALRRF continued to be discharged beyond the limit of the site. The inspection report noted that as of October 19, 2021, approximately 273,000 gallons of waste had been removed from the impacted area.
CVRWQCB	Inspection Report | February 9, 2022	The objective of this inspection was to assess WMAC's efforts to remove windblown waste outside of the waste management units and within the Bethany Reservoir. The inspection concluded WMAC had removed a significant amount of windblown waste from across the hillside northeast of FA2 and from within the Bethany Reservoir. Only very minor amounts of waste were visible, with the exception of one area (previous inspections had identified 12 areas within the Bethany Reservoir). The CVRWQCB concluded that the continued presence of windblown waste beyond the limits of the active fill area and within the Bethany Reservoir are a violation of the WDRs, Title 27, and the State Water Code. Additional control measures must be implemented to return to compliance with the WDRs and Title 27.
CVRWQCB	Site Visit / Inspection / Sampling | May 11, 2022	CVRWQCB (staff) performed a pre-Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) inspection on April 27, 2022. WMAC submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for a new solidification basin and appurtenances (Solidification Basin Design Report dated October 19, 2021), a design report for construction and stormwater improvements for operations expansion to Fill Area 2 (Phase 5 Design Report dated February 22, 2022) and a Report of Construction Quality Assurance (Phase 4 CQA Report dated March 16, 2022). The areas inspected included: the active solidification

MEMO

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
		basins on FA1, the Sedimentation Basin D (SB-D), the proposed solidification basin area north of FA2, stockpile extender materials within the FA2 footprint, Phase 4 and Phase 5 of FA2, mass grading and separation activities in the adjacent Phase 5 contamination cell, and SB-H. No regulatory decisions were made during this inspection.

CASP (For Information Only) Topics

From	Format | Date	Key Point(s)
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.
CVRWQCB	Engineer Design Report | March 28, 2022	The Engineering Design Report was revised to address CVRWQCB comments to the original report. Revisions included results of seismic analyses, contingency plan for storms, and increased capacity for the second contact water pond.

LANGAN

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Memorandum

TO: Community Monitor Committee

FROM: Langan – Community Monitor

DATE: June 24, 2022

SUBJECT: **CMC Meeting of 7/13/22 – Agenda Item 6.4 – Review of Reports from ALRRF: Groundwater Analysis Progress Report #28**
Langan Project No. 750657603

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, Second Semiannual-Annual 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (WDR Order No. R5-2016-0042-1), Long Beach, California, dated February 2022.

- SCS Engineers Second Semiannual 2021 Corrective Action Status Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (Order No. R5-2021-0020), Long Beach, California, dated February 2022.

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, Inc. (WMAC) and Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. R5-2021-0020, 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 Second Semiannual groundwater sampling activities for Fill Area 1 (FA1) and 2 (FA2) were conducted from July to December 2021. This period included semiannual sampling of interim point of compliance (POC) wells for Phase 4 installed in October 2021, quarterly sampling of wells under additional evaluation, final landfill perimeter monitoring wells, and the E-20B area downgradient wells. Four new interim monitoring wells were installed in the Second Semiannual 2021 period for detection monitoring purposes; they were sampled for the first time for five-year Contaminants of Concern (COC) parameters. This monitoring period also included first time sampling and analysis of COC parameters for final landfill perimeter monitoring wells. Corrective Action Monitoring Well E-05 was replaced by E-05R. Wells and monitoring points were generally found to be in compliance during the First Semiannual sampling event.

LABORATORY QA/QC

During the Second Semiannual 2021 monitoring event, there was a similar or slight increase of QA/QC issues compared to the First Semiannual 2021 monitoring event.

Dissolved barium, calcium, chromium, iron, and magnesium, dissolved antimony, beryllium, nickel, and lead, dissolved mercury, bicarbonate and carbonate alkalinity, sulfide, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, isopropyl ether, tetrachloroethene, tert-amyl methyl ether, tert-butyl ethyl ether, and trichloroethene, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and dinoseb 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: acetone, bromodichloromethane, chloroform, tert-butyl alcohol, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, trichloroethene, carbon disulfide, ethanol, toluene, and total xylenes. One or more of these VOCs was also detected in ALRRF groundwater samples. The 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 Second Semiannual 2021 sampling event was that one ice chest collected September 9, 2021 arrived at a temperature above the recommended 6 degrees Celsius. A second set of samples was taken at MW-38 on September 30, 2021. The results from this analysis were similar to the initial September 9, 2021 sample from the well. Furthermore due to FedEx delays in sample delivery, quality control compliance, instrument malfunction or error, and/or laboratory analyst error, one or more samples for nitrate, cyanide, sulfide, and total dissolved solids (TDS), and five samples of VOCs were analyzed outside of recommended method hold times.

Second 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 groundwater monitoring wells: 1) well E-20B along the east side of FA1 and downgradient (detection) well MW-27 (this well replaced well

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

MW-12), and 2) wells E-05 (now replacement well E-05R[2]) 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-05R, E-07, E-20B, E-23, 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
Point of Compliance (POC) (or Final Edge of Waste) Monitoring Wells	MW-37, MW-38, MW-39, MW-40
FA2	
Detection Monitoring Groundwater Monitoring Wells	MW-10, 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 4 Groundwater Monitoring Wells	MW-30, MW-32, MW-33, MW-36
Point of Compliance (POC) (or Final Edge of Waste) Monitoring Wells	MW-34A, MW-34B, MW-35A, MW-41A, MW-41B, MW-42A, MW-42B, MW-43, MW-44A, MW-44B, MW-45A, MW-45B, MW-46A, MW-46B, MW-47A, MW-47B, MW-48A, MW-48B, MW-49A, MW-49B, MW-50, MW-51, MW-52

As part of FA2 Phase 4/Phase 5 construction, well P-2 was abandoned in September 2021. Groundwater wells MW-15A, MW-20, PC-1A, and PC-6B were dry during the Second Semiannual 2021 sampling event and therefore no samples could be collected. During this period, samples from FA2 existing well MW-19 and new wells MW-42B, MW-47B, and MW-52 were not collected because they did not recharge after initial purging.

Detection monitoring wells listed in the 2016 MRP and later monitoring plans for FA2 and the Class II surface impoundment (designated LSI-3) were sampled during this period, except for MW-9 and a few other wells because they were dry or did not recharge after being purged. Per the WDR, MW-9 was not sampled because it is outside the downgradient areas of FA2 Phase 1 and LSI-3. Interim detection monitoring wells MW-30, MW-32, MW-33, and MW-36 for the FA2 Phase 4 were installed in late 2021 and sampled in November 2021. POC FA2 monitoring wells, which are designated MW-41A, MW-41B, MW-42A, MW-42B, MW-43, MW-45C,

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

MW-47A, MW-47B, MW-48A, MW-48B, MW-49A, MW-49B, MW-50, MW-51, and MW-52, were installed between late August and mid October 2021. The first samples from each of the wells listed above and MW-37, MW-38, MW-39, and MW-40 were collected during the Second Semiannual 2021 period. New well E-05R was sampled during the Second Semiannual 2021 period.

Based on the analytical results of the Second 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.

Eight initial statistical exceedances were observed for inorganic monitoring parameters in FA2 monitoring wells. The six initial statistical exceedances of inorganic compounds correspond to bicarbonate alkalinity at MW-16, chemical oxygen demand at PC-2A, sulfate at PC-2A, chloride at MW-18 and MW-30, dissolved calcium at MW-10, MW-33 and MW-36. The CVRWQCB was notified of these FA2 initial statistical exceedances.

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. Recurring exceedances of dissolved calcium, chloride, sulfate, and TDS were observed at WM-2. The previously seen exceedance of calcium in PC-1C was not observed in either 2021 event.

WM-2 inorganic water quality changes do not appear to be associated with FA2 landfill activities but will be continued to be monitored. The observed water quality changes at well MW-8A along with a group of wells (MW-8B, MW-13B, PC-1B, PC-1C, PC-2A, PC-2C, and P-2) were attributed to storm water effects and not a release from the landfill. Additional assessment or action was not recommended by SCS Engineers at this time.

Fill Area 1

There were no new concentration limit exceedances identified for the inorganic monitoring parameter sample data for FA1 wells MW-2A, MW-4A, MW-5A, MW-6, MW-7, MW-11, E-05R, E-07, or E-23 for the Second Semiannual Sampling of 2021. MW-4A had a recurring bicarbonate alkalinity statistical exceedance.

VOCs not attributable to laboratory cross contamination were detected in five 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 three VOC detections above their respective RLs for DCFM, dichlorodifluoromethane, and 1,1-DCA, and six VOCs were detected at concentrations below their respective RLs. Corrective action well E-05 had four VOC detections below their respective RLs. Point of Compliance well MW-40 had three VOC detections below their respective RLs including tert-butyl alcohol and methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE). The VOCs detected in MW-40 are generally

not typical of landfill gas (LFG)-affected groundwater observed at ALRRF and the review of the inorganic data (including chloride) does not suggest a leachate effect to groundwater. However, an Optional Demonstration Report (ODR) for the two VOCs in MW-40 was prepared and submitted under separate cover[3]. The ODR concluded that leachate and landfill gas were unlikely sources of the VOCs due to chemistry of the groundwater and location of the well. The ODR also includes the potential for the detected VOCs (MTBE and tert-butyl-alcohol) to be attributed to residual gasoline related to historical operations. Monitoring wells MW-31 and MW-3B both had one acetone detection below the RL.

POC monitoring well MW-38 had two VOC detections above their respective RLs for cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) and 1,1-DCA and three VOCs were detected at concentrations below their respective RLs. Although the relatively low concentrations of VOCs detected in MW-38 and the lack of VOCs currently detected in nearby wells suggest that the aerial extent of potential LFG-effected groundwater in the vicinity of MW-38 is limited, an Amended Report of Waste Discharge (AROWD) was prepared and submitted under separate cover[4]. The CVRWQCB staff concurred with the scope of work proposed[5], which includes the installation of additional LFG extraction wells and a groundwater monitoring well.

All of the VOCs detected during the Second 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.

E-20B and downgradient wells

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, MTBE and tert-butyl-alcohol were also detected in E-20B during the Second 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 the First or Second Semiannual 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 during the First Semiannual 2021 sampling event, but had no detections in the Second Semiannual 2021 sampling event.

The groundwater data collected during this reporting period indicates that 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.

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[3] SCS Engineers. *Monitoring Well MW-40 Optional Demonstration Report. Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility, Alameda County, California*. Dated February 8.

[4] Geosyntec Consultants, Inc. *Amended Report of Waste Discharge and Proposed Evaluation Monitoring Plan for MW-38 Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility Alameda County, California*. Dated February 2.

[5] CVRWQCB, 2022. *Review of the MW-38 Evaluation Monitoring Plan, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility, Alameda County*. Dated February 15.

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 Second Semiannual groundwater sampling period, bicarbonate alkalinity was detected in MW-4A above the statistical limit. 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. No VOCs were detected in MW-4A.

No VOCs, including LFG-related VOCs, were detected in MW-4B during the Second Semiannual sampling event. Furthermore, Acetone was not detected in MW-4B, as it was in the First Semiannual 2021 sampling event.

In November 2018, new downgradient monitoring well MW-31 was installed. No LFG-related VOCs were detected in MW-31 during the Second Semiannual 2021 samples. However, a trace detection of acetone was detected in the Second Semiannual 2021 sample. 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 FA2 Class II Surface Impoundment LSI-3 during the Second 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-15B, MW-10, MW-15B, MW-16, MW-17, MW-17R[6], MW-18, MW-27, MW-30, MW-32, MW-33, MW-34A, MW-35A, MW-42B, MW-44A, MW-45A, PC-1C, PC-2A, PC-2C, PC-6BR), WM-2.

Final FA2 POC monitoring well MW-34B had a naphthalene detection above the RL for the first time. Resampling of MW-34B was conducted and the results were provided to CVRWQCB under separate cover[7]. Resampling results from three samples detected naphthalene at concentrations below the RL, which does not require further action under the provisions of the WDR. Final FA2 POC monitoring well MW-45B had two VOCs detected at concentrations below their RLs. Final FA2 POC monitoring well MW-49B had three sampling events. In the first sampling e

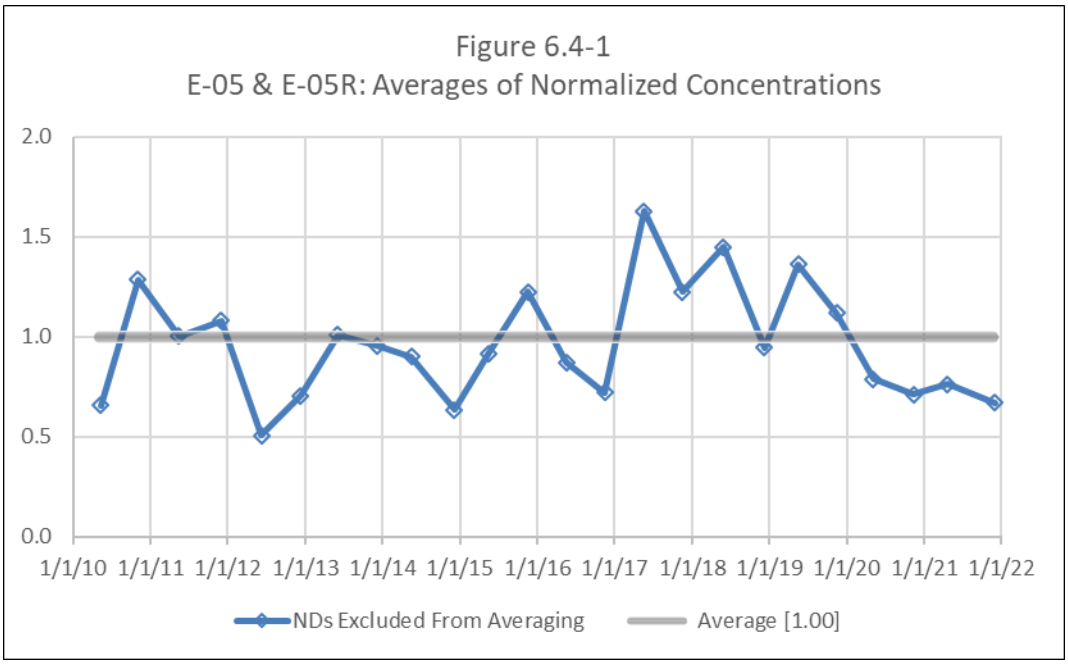
[7] ALRRF, 2022. *Resampling Results for Monitoring Well MW-34B Naphthalene Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility, Alameda County*. Dated February 15.

vent, four VOCs (including toluene) were detected at concentrations below their RLs. In the second sampling event, carbon sulfide was detected at a concentration above its RL and acetone was detected at a concentration below its RL. In the third sampling event, carbon sulfide was again detected at a concentration above its RL. An ODR for carbon sulfide is being prepared and will be submitted under separate cover.

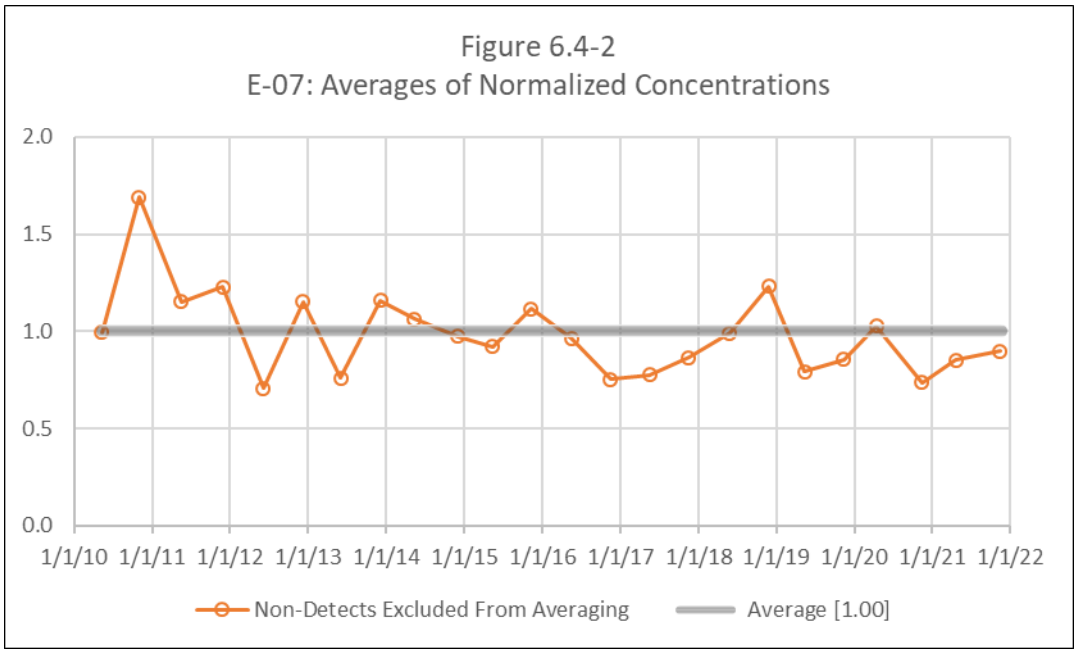
All of the wells that had VOC detections in FA2 had toluene detections below the RL but above the method detection limit. Most of these wells had toluene detections in the first quarter sampling event of the Second Semiannual sampling period, but not the second quarter sampling event. The toluene detections in the first sampling event were attributed to an issue of cross contamination. Single detections of toluene do not trigger further action. These toluene detections will continue to be monitored in subsequent monitoring report reviews. Final FA2 POC monitoring wells MW-34A, MW-35B, MW-41A, MW-41B, MW-44B, and MW-45B all had xylene detections between the DL and the RL. An ODR for toluene and xylenes in MW-41A is being prepared and will be submitted under separate cover, although SCS Engineers noted the occurrence of trace level toluene and xylene and the absence of other VOCs is generally not suggestive of a landfill-related release. The single below RL concentrations of toluene detected in Third Quarter 2021 samples from FA2 MW-42A, MW-48A, and MW-49A, do not trigger either of the two non-statistical indicators. No toluene was detected in the Fourth Quarter 2021 samples from MW-42A, MW-48A, and MW-49A. MW-43 also had a single toluene below RL concentration for Fourth Quarter 2021 that was not detected in Third Quarter 2021. For the toluene detections in the other wells, because toluene was also detected in the associated trip and equipment blanks, these toluene detections are attributed to laboratory or field cross contamination. Wells MW-34B, MW-35B, MW-44B, and MW-45B each had toluene or acetone concentrations attributed to cross contamination and below RL concentrations of xylenes or naphthalene, and the single xylene or naphthalene concertation in each well does not trigger either of the two non-statistical indicators. No further action is required for any of the wells mentioned in this paragraph.

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.

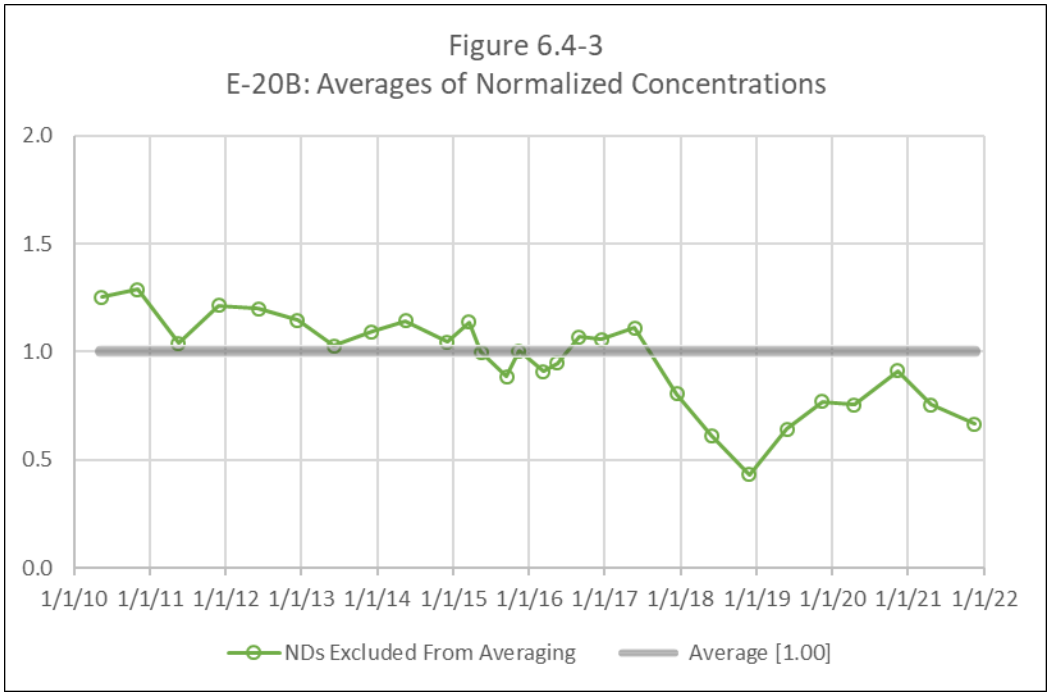


At Well E-05, at the toe of FA1, as noted previously, the data varies too widely to provide a clear trend. The December 2021 sample showed slightly below average concentrations, similar to the 2020 and April 2021 samples.

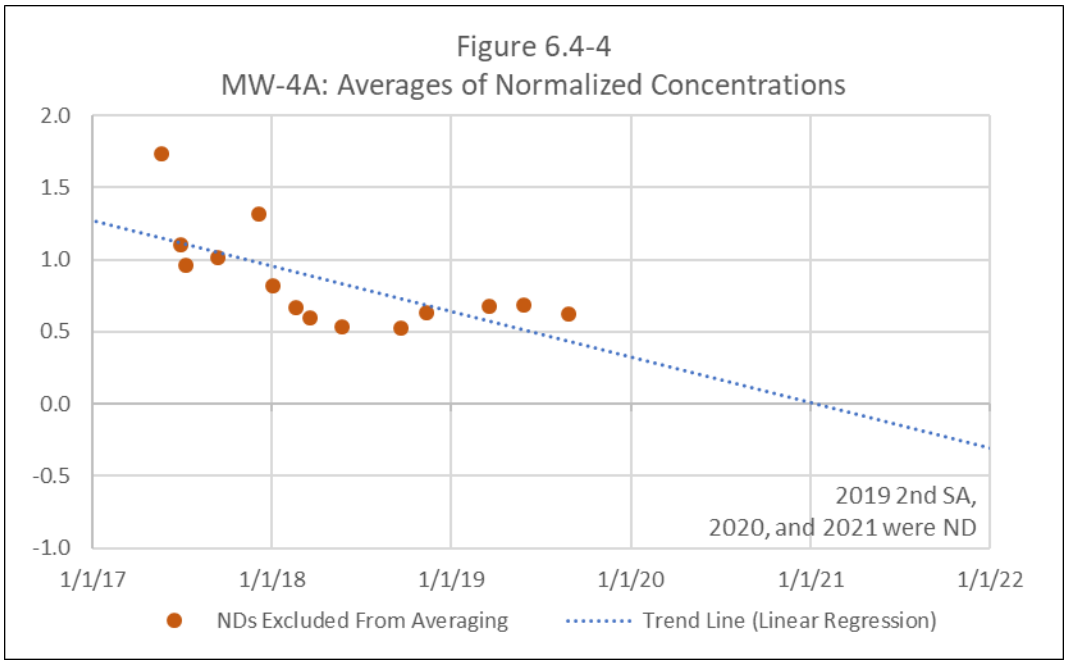


At well E-07, in the same location as E-05 though screened deeper, the November 2021 sample was slightly below average and showed a slight increase with respect to the previous sampling

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 FA1, 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 December 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 FA1, 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 similar 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 Second Semiannual 2021 sampling event.

This period included semiannual sampling of new interim point of compliance wells for Phase 4 (MW-30, MW-32, MW-33, and MW-36) installed in October 2021. This period also included quarterly sampling of wells under additional evaluation (MW-8A, MW-8B, PC-1B, PC-2A, PC-2C, and P-2). Final landfill perimeter monitoring wells (MW-34A, MW-34B, MW-35A, MW- 35B, MW-37, MW-38, MW-39, MW-40, MW-41A, MW-41B, MW-42A, MW-42B, MW-43, MW-44A, MW-44B, MW-45A, MW-45B, MW-45C, MW-46A, MW-46B, MW-47A, MW-47B, MW-48A, MW-48B, MW-49A, MW-49B, MW-50, MW-51, and MW-52) and the E-20B area downgradient well (MW-27) were attempted to be sampled quarterly for background data collection purposes. If sufficient water was present, this monitoring period included the first time sampling and analysis of Constituents-of-Concern (COC) parameters for newly installed interim FA2 Phase 4 monitoring wells MW-30, MW-32, MW-33, and MW-36 and final landfill perimeter monitoring wells MW-37, MW-38, MW-39, MW-40, MW-41A, MW-41B, MW-42A, MW-42B, MW-43, MW-45C, MW-47A, MW-47B, MW-48A, MW-49A, MW-49B, MW-50, MW-51, and MW-52 to comply with the requirements in WDR.

All of the wells that had VOC detections in FA2 had toluene detections below the reporting limit but above the method detection limit. Most of these wells had toluene detections in the first quarter sampling event of the Second Semiannual sampling period, but not the second quarter

sampling event. The toluene detections in the first sampling event did not trigger further action. The Community Monitor team will continue reviewing future data to evaluate these toluene detections.

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. 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. 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.

Wells listed below had one or more VOCs above the RL or two or more VOCs below the RL in their Second Semiannual 2021 samples. In each case, the CVRWQCB was notified of the initial detection of VOCs and that resampling would be performed.

- MW-38. The CVRWQCB was notified resampling confirmed VOCs and an AROWD was submitted and approved.
- MW-40. The CVRWQCB was notified resampling confirmed VOCs and an ODR was submitted.
- MW-41A. The CVRWQCB was notified resampling confirmed VOCs and an ODR will be submitted under separate cover.
- MW-41B. The CVRWQCB was notified resampling did not verify presence of VOCs.
- MW-49B. The CVRWQCB was notified resampling confirmed VOCs and an ODR will be submitted under separate cover.
- MW-34B. The CVRWQCB was notified, and based on resampling results, ALRRF did not recommend further action.

A corrective action Status Report for Second Semiannual 2021 period was submitted under separate cover on February 1, 2022 for the CDO referenced corrective action areas MW-4A, E-20B, and GP-9. For consistency, MRP corrective action area E-05R/E-07 was also included in the Status Report.

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

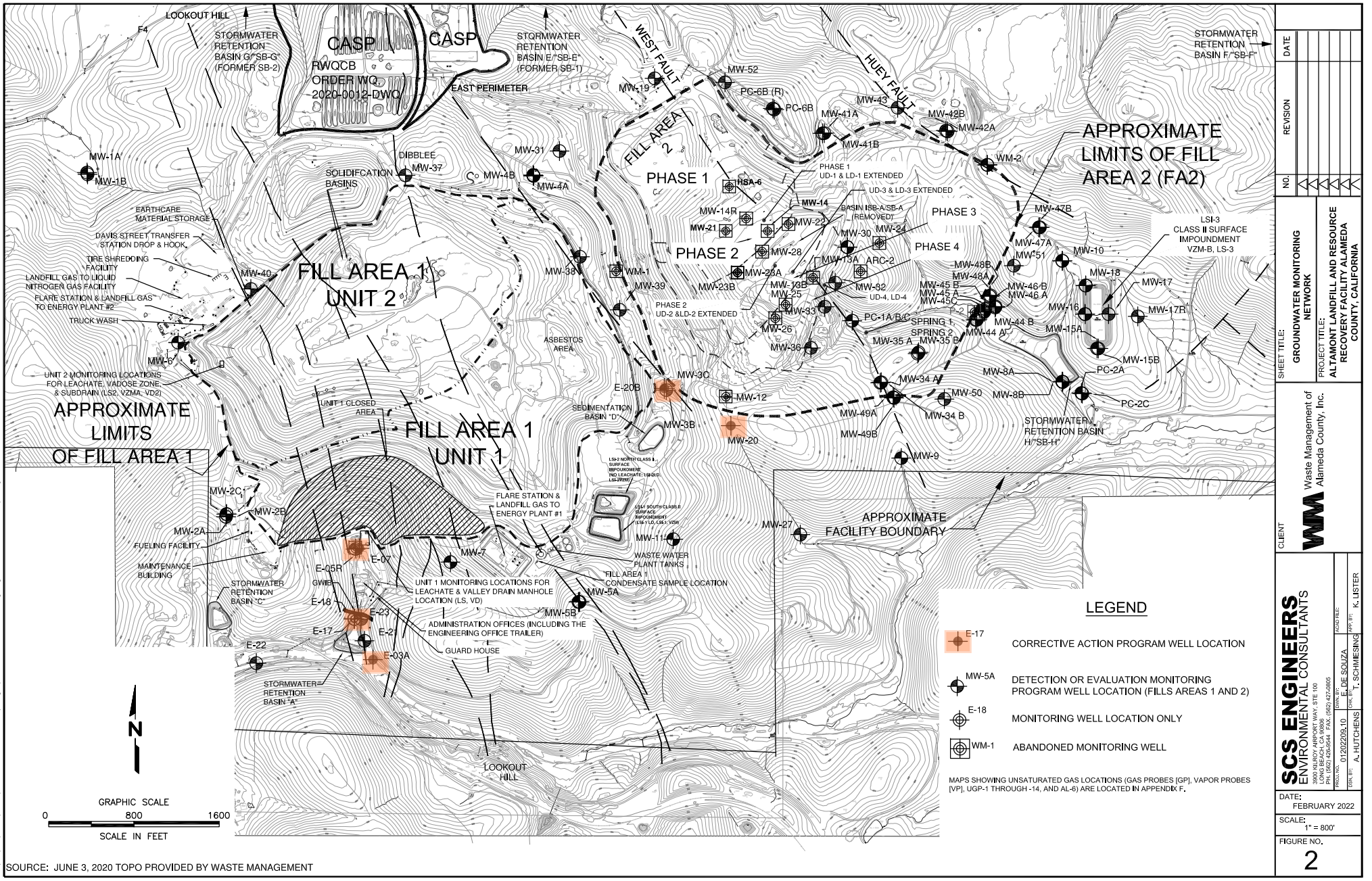
We recommend continuing review of groundwater, unsaturated zone, leachate, and stormwater data as it becomes available, and evaluating for trends in data, especially for groundwater

monitoring wells where VOCs have previously been detected. Also, we recommend to continue review of laboratory QA/QC issues.

Attachments: Figure 6.4-5 - Groundwater Monitoring Network
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, Second Semiannual-Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility, dated February 2022.

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-40														X[2]		X[2]			X[2]							POC Monitoring Well
	MW-6																										Monitoring Well
	MW-1A																										Monitoring Well
Canyon South of Fill Area 1	E-05R[8]														X[2]		X[2]			X[2]		X[2]					Corrective Action Well Matches Historical Data
	E-07							X[2]	X				X	X	X[2]		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																										Evaluation Well
	MW-37																										POC Monitoring Well
	MW-31	X[2,3]																									Monitoring Well
South of FA1	MW-5A[7]																										Monitoring Well
	MW-7																										Monitoring Well
	MW-11[7]																										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-20[5]																										Downgradient Corrective Action Well
	MW-12[4]																										Downgradient Corrective Action Well
	MW-38							X	X						X[2]		X[2]						X[2]				POC Monitoring Well
	MW-39																										POC Monitoring Well
	MW-27																										Downgradient Evaluation Well
	PC-1B																										Monitoring Well
	PC-1C																										Monitoring Well
	MW-3B[7]	X[2,3]																									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																										Corrective Action Well
	PC-1C																										Corrective Action Well

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 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 Third and Fourth 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 Seond Semiannual 2021 sampling event and were not sampled.
[7] MW-3B, MW-11, and MW-5A samples were contaminated by carryover from a Continuing Calibration Verification (CCV) sample. Samples were re- analyzed using chilled, 8 day out of hold vial containers. For second semiannual 2021 event, the out of hold data are reported because the Laboratory VOA Manager indicated the original results were cross contaminated by the CCV sample
[8] Well E-05 was abandoned and replaced with E-05R

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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	Bromomethane	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
Fill Area 2	MW-34B	9/2/2021																									$X^{2,3}$			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/7/2021																				X^{1}							$X^{1,2}$	
	MW-35B	9/2/2021																									$X^{2,3}$		X^{2}	Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/7/2021																												
	MW-41A	9/28/2021																									$X^{1,2}$		$X^{1,2}$	Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		11/15/2021																									$X^{2,7}$		X^{2}	
	MW-41B	11/1/2021																									$X^{1,2}$		$X^{1,2}$	Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		11/15/2021																									$X^{2,7}$			
	MW-42A	9/29/2021																									X^{2}			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/21/2021																												
	MW-43	9/27/2021																												Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/14/2021																									$X^{1,2}$			
	MW-44B	8/31/2021																									$X^{2,7}$		X^{2}	Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/3/2021																												
	MW-45B	9/1/2021																									$X^{1,2,7}$		$X^{1,2}$	Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/6/2021	$X^{1,2,3}$																			$X^{1,2}$								
	MW-46A	9/1/2021																									$X^{1,2,7}$			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/8/2021																												
	MW-46B	9/1/2021																									$X^{2,7}$			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/8/2021																												
	MW-48A	9/29/2021																									$X^{1,2}$			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/9/2021																												
	MW-49A	9/30/2021																									$X^{1,2}$			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		12/9/2021																												
	MW-49B	9/30/2021	$X^{1,2,4,8}$			$X^{1,2}$		$X^{1,2}$																			$X^{1,2}$			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
		11/4/2021	X^{2}					X																						
		11/15/2021						X																						
	MW-50	11/4/2021																									$X^{1,2,7}$			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells
	MW-51	11/4/2021																									$X^{1,2,7}$			Final FA2 POC Monitoring Wells

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-15B, MW-16, MW-17, MW-17(R), MW-18, MW-27, MW-30, MW-32, MW-33, MW-34A, MW-35A, MW-36, MW-42B, MW-44A, MW-45A, MW-45C, MW-47A, MW-48B, PC-1C, PC-2A, PC-2C, PC-6B(R), 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, P2 was abandoned September 2021.
[7] 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.
[8] Analyte was reported in an associated method blank at a reportable limit.
[9] No samples were collected at MW-19, MW-42B, MW-47B, MW-52. The wells were purged/bailed dry, and no recharge occurred after 24 hours.

LANGAN

LANGAN

Memorandum

1814 Franklin Street, Suite 505 Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: June 24, 2022

Re: **CMC Meeting of 07/13/22 – Agenda Item 6.4 – 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 June 1, 2021 through November 30, 2021. The key points from this document are:

- New gas wells brought on line – During the reporting period, 21 new landfill gas extraction wells were brought on line.

- High temperature wells – During the reporting period, three wells (well 835, 836 and 837) showed high temperatures (131 Fahrenheit [F] or higher). 17 wells showed oxygen exceedances during a monitoring event within the reporting period. Ten of the 17 wells were corrected, four were decommissioned, and the remaining three wells had exceedances during the initial monitoring event and remain under evaluation.

- Recent gas well decommissions – During the reporting period, a total of 8 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 second quarter of 2021, monitoring took place on May 11 and 12, 2021; for the third quarter of 2021, it took place on August 18 and 19, 2021. In May, for the second quarter of 2021, there were 85 exceedances of the 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) methane threshold. In August 2021, for the third quarter, the number of exceedances decreased to 11. 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 four devices passed by the BAAQMD Permit 8-34-301.1 and Condition Number 19235.

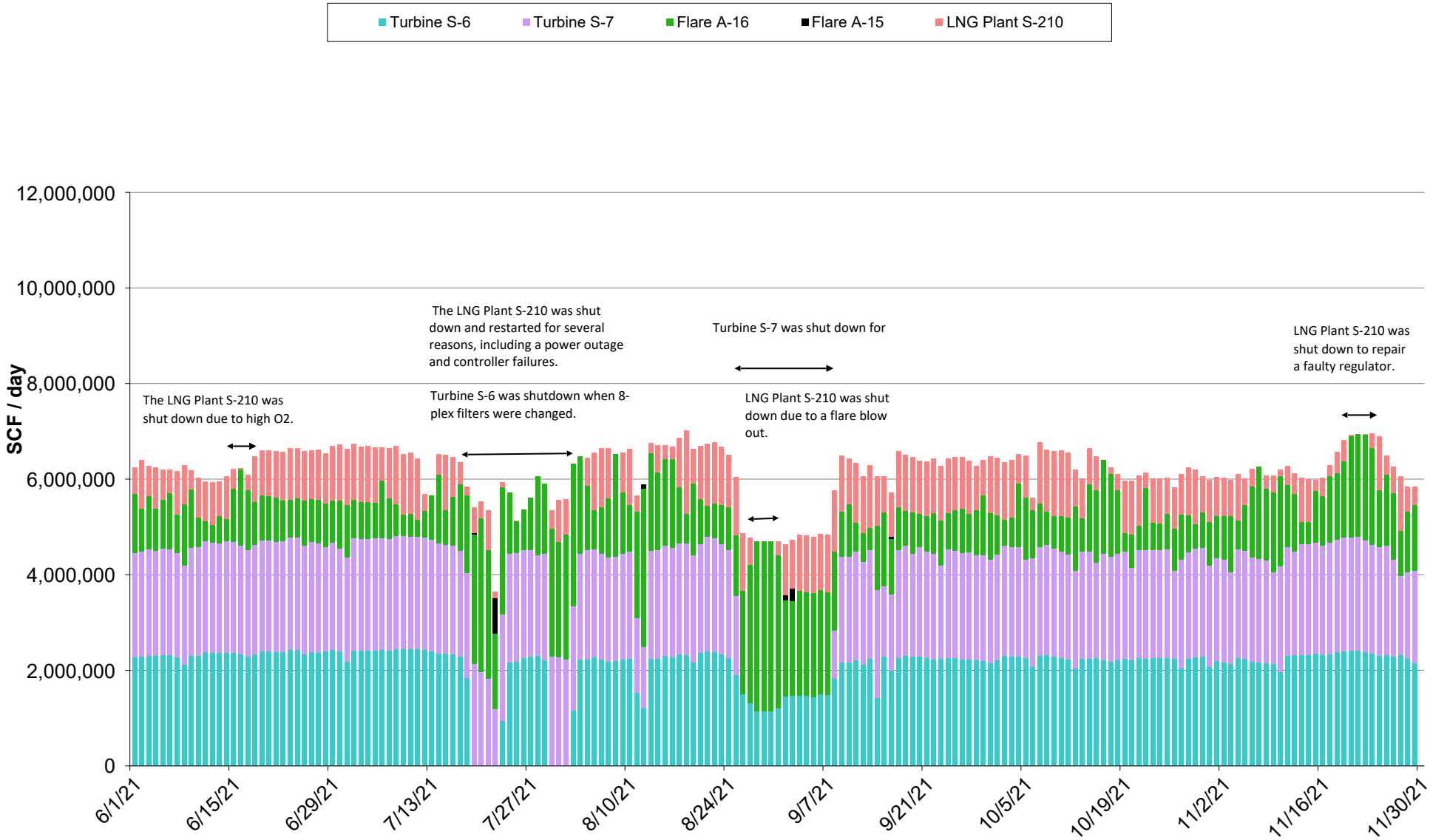
- Gas Migration at Perimeter Probes – In this reporting period, methane exceeding regulatory threshold of 5% was not found in any of the 50 perimeter probes installed around Fill Areas 1 and 2. Probe GP-20C and probe GP-8C, both have historically had

higher methane values that 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 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. As shown in the figure, there were few major down times for the LNG Plant S-210 including a shut down due to high amounts of oxygen, a power outage and control failures, a flare blow out, as well as to repair a faulty regulator. Turbine S-6 was shut down when 8-plex filters were being changed. S-7 Turbine was shut down for testing and maintenance. The LNG Plant S-210, Turbine S-6 and Turbine S-7 were all restarted and brought back online after each incident was resolved.

Figure 6.4. 6- ALRRF Daily LFG Flow
(values derived from Title V Report)



LANGAN

1814 Franklin Street, Suite 505 Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

Memorandum

To: Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: June 20, 2022

Re: CMC Meeting of 7/13/22 – Agenda Item 6.4 – Review of Reports from ALRRF

During this period, we received the following reports from ALRRF:

- Geosyntec, 2020 Annual Progress Report for the Evapotranspirative Cover for the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility. Dated 24 November 2021.

- Kleinfelder, 2021 Annual Status Report for Mitigation Wetland at the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility. Dated December 2021.

- WMAC, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) Annual Progress Report for 2021, Dated February 16, 2022.

ESA reviewed the Geosyntec (2021) and the Kleinfelder (2021) reports and provided comments in the attached memorandums. For the Evapotranspirative cover, ESA's recommendation is to document plant growth and assess percent cover or percent bare cover estimate in February to April, or May the latest (spring months). The Community Monitor has conveyed recommendations to ALRRF. For the Mitigation Wetland, ESA noted that conditions in the wetland had improved with respect to previous years following the reconstruction of the wetland in 2018.

The MMRP is a table that summarizes ALRRF implementation status of the conditions in the Conditional Use Permit (CUP). The following updates were noted:

- Condition 4.4: This condition limits the amount of sludges, inert waste, and special waste accepted for disposal at ALRRF from outside Alameda County and San Francisco to not exceed 25,000 tons per calendar year. This condition is monitored through the life of ALRRF, and was not exceeded during year 2021. 159 additional loads (135 tons) were accepted inadvertently from outside the Nine Bay Area Counties in 2021. ALRRF has noted that additional training and procedural review have been implemented for scale house personnel and sales department to address such issues in the future.

- Condition 47: Seeps were encountered during Phase 4 construction on the western sideslopes, which were anticipated and mitigated by the Phase 4 design that incorporates geocomposite underdrains to intercept and convey groundwater to the underdrain system. No seeps were encountered on the floor, so finger drain trenches were not needed to supplement the underdrain gravel layer that extends across the entire Phase 4 floor.

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esassoc.com

memorandum

date	March 14, 2022
to	Mukta Patil, Langan
cc	Maria Lorca, Langan
from	Rebecca Acosta, ESA
subject	Comments and Recommendations on the 2020 Annual Progress Report for the Evapotranspirative Cover for the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility and 2021 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) Annual Progress Report

ESA reviewed the 2020 Annual Progress Report, Evapotranspirative Cover (ET) and 2021 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). Please see below for our comments and question:

Comments

1. ESA recommend the timing of the percent cover or percent bare cover estimate based on field observations and aerial imagery to occur in February to April, or May at the latest. In the 2020 Annual Report (report) Section 2.2.2 documents percent bare cover was estimated from an aerial photo taken of the ET Cover site in June 2020 and ground photos of the vegetation taken by Geosyntec in June, July, and September. The Work Plan allows "percent cover (of the converse, percent bare area) will be assess by visual field sampling or via aerial photography". Completing the assessment in the spring would provide a more accurate estimate of the plant cover that is present.

2. ESA recommends the monitor take photos along the edge of the lower perimeter at regular interval to document plant growth.

Overall, we would recommend the annual reports be developed more expeditiously. By doing so, any remedial action or maintenance recommended could be addressed before they become outdated, more costly, and/or more challenging.

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memorandum

date	May 25, 2022
to	Mukta Patil, Langan
cc	Maria Lorca, Langan
from	Liz Hill, ESA
subject	Comments and Recommendations on the 2021 Annual Status Report for the Mitigation Wetland at the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility – Fill Area 2 Expansion Project

Please find ESA comments on the reviewed 2021 Annual Status Report for Mitigation Wetland at the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility submitted by Kleinfelder.

Comments

Per Waters/Wetland Mitigation Plan (WMP) Performance Standard 1 – Hydrology, the mitigation pond shall contain a minimum of 20 inches of water through the last week of July in every year. Similarly, the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) Performance Standard 2 – Hydrology states the pond shall contain a minimum of three feet of water in the deepest end by the last week of August in every year. Given the absence of water in the mitigation pond during Kleinfelder's August 2021 site visit, the mitigation pond did not meet the CMP performance criteria. Kleinfelder noted 2020-2021 was an extremely dry winter. All other performance criteria for the mitigation wetland required by the WMP was met, according to the report.

Given the compromised hydrology over the last two years due to below average rainfall, implementation of WMP Remedial Action 1a (modification of pond to optimize hydrology) or CMP Remedial Action 1a (translocate surplus egg-masses and/or larvae from viable ponds on or off the ALRRF site during the next winter) are not recommended at this time. However, if limited hydrology at the pond in the summer months persists in summer 2023, remedial action should be considered. As of late May 2022 water was present in the pond, an improvement in conditions when compared to the 2021 conditions, as the pond was dry by mid-April last year.

CMP Remediation Action 1a requires notification to the USFWS and CDFW if California red-legged frog (CRLF) and California tiger salamander egg-masses, and five or more CRLF during the non-breeding season, are not present within a three-year period. The WMP includes similar performance criteria and notification obligations to the Corps. The reason for the species absence will be documented to the extent practicable and reported to the agencies so they can determine if translocation of surplus egg-masses and/or larvae from viable ponds on or off the ALRRF during the following winter would be necessary. Given re-construction of the mitigation pond was complete in December 2018, it is assumed the first monitoring year of a full CRLF breeding

season began in November 2019. USFWS, CDFW, and Corps notification of the mitigation pond's status relative to the established performance criteria (beyond submittal of the progress reports to the USFWS, CDFW, and Corps) is not recommended at this time; however, it should be considered in the future if performance standards are not met.

Per WMP 4.5.2.1, "Photographs will be taken each year from permanent photopoint locations (to be determined during the first monitoring event). These will document the vegetation establishment over time". Representative photos of the mitigation pond were provided in Figure 3a. ESA recommends to establish a photopoint map for these photo locations to ensure an adequate comparison of conditions year over year.

LANGAN

Memorandum

1814 Franklin Street, Suite 505 Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan – Community Monitor

Date: June 24, 2022

Re: **CMC Meeting of 7/13/22 - Agenda Item 6.5 - Updates on PFAS regulations and monitoring requirements**

PFAS MONITORING

At the January 12, 2022 meeting Ms. Cabanne requested the Community Monitor to continue providing updates on new developments related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). She also asked about landfill corrective action for PFAS and how PFAS can be treated in groundwater. Based on the continued interest of the Committee Members on this topic, we have included it as its own agenda item.

California and Federal agencies are in the process of evaluating health risks and developing guidance for PFAS, as reported in the CMC meeting packet for the January 12, 2022 meeting. During the first two quarters of 2022, no relevant updates have occurred on PFAS monitoring requirements for landfills.

At the ALRRF, PFAS were sampled in November 2019 in response to the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) investigative order (WQ 2019-0006-DWQ). 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. Neither the SWRCB nor the Central Valley Regional Quality Control Board (RWQCB) have requested additional monitoring at this moment.

On May 18, 2022, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) added five PFAS to a list of risk-based values for site cleanups[1]. These levels are used by the EPA and other agencies in the investigations of contaminated sites.

On June 15, 2022 the EPA announced new drinking water health advisories for PFAS[2]. The EPA issued interim, updated drinking water health advisories for two substances and final health advisories for two additional substances. These health advisories inform the maximum contaminant levels allowed in drinking water, and would not have an effect at this moment on landfills.

[1] https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls-whats-new

[2] https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-new-drinking-water-health-advisories-pfas-chemicals-1-billion-bipartisan

Regarding corrective actions, known technologies for treating PFAS in water include granular activated carbon, ion exchange, and reverse osmosis[3]. Granular activated carbon and ion exchange resins remove chemicals by sorption (the chemical is attached to the media), which reduces concentrations of chemicals in the effluent water of the system. Reverse osmosis removes contaminants by pushing water through a semipermeable membrane, effluent water has less chemicals, and a portion of the water (rejected water or concentrate) is collected for disposal. PFAS do not degrade in the environment, and one of the few technologies that can potentially destroy PFAS is incineration.

[3] Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC), 2022. Treatment Technologies – PFAS — Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances. https://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/12-treatment-technologies/#12_1. Accessed on March 10, 2022.

LANGAN

Memorandum

1814 Franklin Street, Suite 505 Oakland, CA 94612 T: 510.874.7000 F: 510.874.7001

To: ALRRF Community Monitor Committee

From: Langan, Community Monitor

Date: July 5, 2022

Re: **CMC Meeting of 7/13/22 – Agenda Item 6.6 – Reports From Community Monitor**

CLASS 2 SOIL FILE REVIEWS

In accordance with the Settlement Agreement, we reviewed Class 2 Soil Profiles at ALRRF on June 23, 2022. The records reviewed correspond to soil accepted at the landfill between December 1, 2021 and May 31, 2022. A total of 91 soil profiles were provided for our review. We reviewed 40 of the 91 soil profiles on June 23. No out of compliance profiles were found. The Community Monitor team will complete the review of the additional profiles on July 14, 2022.

ALTAMONT MONTHLY OPERATIONS AND RECORDS REVIEW

During the first Quarter of 2022, three site visits were performed by the Community Monitor. In addition to site visits, 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 January, which took place on January 25, 2022.
- Community Monitor Site Visit for February, which took place on February 8, 2022.
- Community Monitor Site Visit for March, which took take place on March 29, 2022.
- Community Monitor Site Visit for April, which took take place on April 28, 2022.
- Community Monitor Site Visit for May, which took take place on May 19, 2022.
- Community Monitor Site Visit for June, which will take place on June 29, 2022.

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 first quarter, construction of additional landfill space in Fill Area 2, Phases 4 and 5 was ongoing. Construction of Phase 4 was completed in April, and is awaiting regulatory approval. Windblown litter issues were of great importance, and WMAC dedicated resources to make improvements. Fill Area 2 Phase 3 began operations at the end of April 2021, Phase 2/2B had been the active disposal area until April 2021 and it is being used as the public disposal area, 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 6.6-1 shows the breakdown of materials that make up Revenue-Generating Cover. Figure 6.6-2 shows these same quantities, plus the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Special Waste tonnage for each month.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **December 2021**

Monthly Tonnage Report for December 2021, received January 14, 2022

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	85,347.25	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,552.94	
	subtotal Disposed	86,900.19	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	261.40	
2.2	MSW	82,661.06	
2.3	Special Wastes	3,977.73	
	subtotal Disposed	86,900.19	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	2.87	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	28,501.91	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	115,404.97	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	0.00	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	560.81	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	205.3	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	13,322.92	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	2,145.50	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	811.57	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **January 2022**

Site Visit January 25, 2022, 10:30 AM - 1:30 PM

- Attended by Maria Lorca (Langan, Community Monitor), accompanying the LEA.
- Escort: Jose Flores and Luis Rocha (Waste Management). Unannounced.
- Weather: Sunny, warm, very light wind.

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 five people crew working on litter pickup; a truck with the crew was observed in the back forty.
- The main office area was in good condition. No windblown litter was observed in this area.

Bethany Reservoir and neighboring properties

- Windblown litter in the back forty, in the vicinity of the Bethany reservoir and the neighboring properties showed noticeable improvements since last visited in September 2021. Litter pickup continued outside of the property, in an effort for maintaining the neighboring properties free of litter. During the site visit, no litter was observed in the visited areas.
- The boundary fences on the east side of the site were clear of windblown litter.

View of the Bethany Reservoir during January 2022 site visit (yellow rectangle shows approximate view area of the July 2021 picture)

View of the Bethany Reservoir during July 2021 site visit

Fill Area 2 Operations

- Approximately 100 birds were present in Fill Area 2 during the time of the visit.
- Disposal operations were occurring on Phase 3. The active face has been maintained at a small size for the past months to prevent windblown litter escaping from it.
- Netting was observed stockpiled in the norther portion of Fill Area 2. Staff reported the construction was ongoing.
- Portable fences were present at the toe of Fill Area 2. Small amounts of litter were observed outside of the active landfilling area.
- The new solidification basins were being constructed adjacent to Fill Area 2.

Fill Area 1

- Fill Area 1 was observed from the Bird Perch and appeared to be in good condition. No erosion was observed on the slopes of Fill Area 1. At the time of the site visit, minimal activity was observed at the top of Fill Area 1.
- At the Fill Area 1 solidification basins, the yellow basin (cover material production) was active. One truck with liquids and one truck with solidifying material were observed in the area. The blue basin (blending for Class 2 disposal) was not active during the site visit.
- LSI-1, which holds underdrain water, was almost empty. LSI-2, which holds leachate, was actively receiving a small stream of leachate and had 13 feet of free board.

Other Environmental Observations / Issues

One area of concern was reported in January due to windblown litter:

- The violation issued in June was reduced to an Area of Concern during the November 30, 2021 inspection. During the January 18 and 25 LEA inspections the Area of Concern remained.

Special Occurrences

One special occurrence was logged in January:

- January 14 – a rollover occurred in the yellow flag pit. Handwriting was not legible.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **January 2022**

Monthly Tonnage Report for January 2022, received January 16, 2022

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	82,524.61	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons*	1,005.05	
	subtotal Disposed	83,529.66	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	343.18	
2.2	MSW	80,433.69	
2.3	Special Wastes	2,752.79	
	subtotal Disposed	83,529.66	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	3.85	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	40,441.60	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	123,975.11	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	0.00	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	520.11	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	97.82	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	15,967.80	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	10,410.67	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	470.58	

* Line 1.2 includes one load, of 141 tons, from Monterey County

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **February 2022**

Site Visit February 08, 2022, 10:30 AM – 11:45 AM

- Attended by Maria Lorca and Megan Rollo (Langan, Community Monitor).
- Escort: Luis Rocha (Waste Management). Announced.
- Weather: Sunny, warm, slightly 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.
- The scale houses appeared to be in good condition.

Fill Area 1

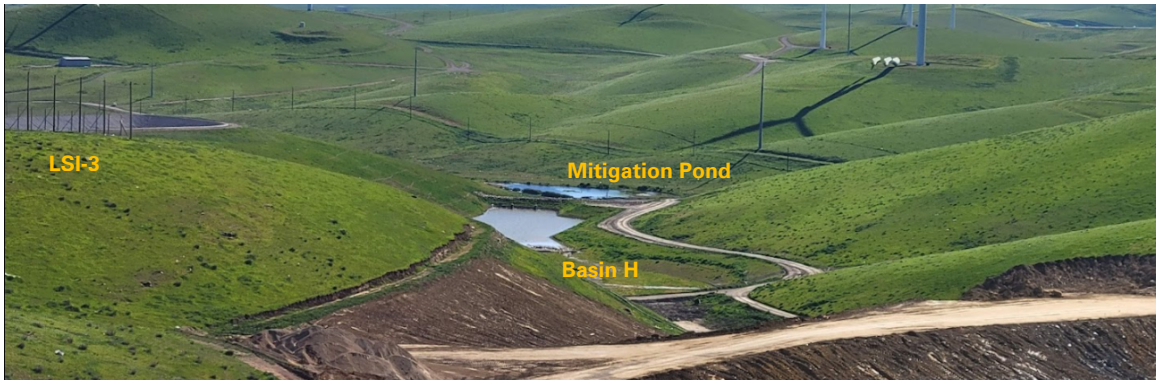
- Fill Area 1 was observed from the surrounding area and the bird perch. The slopes appeared to be in good condition. No seeps were observed during the site visit, and ALRRF staff reported there had been no seeps during the wet season.
- The two LSI ponds were observed. LSI-1 which holds leachate had 12 feet of free board. Leachate was actively flowing into the pond. LIS-2 which holds underdrain liquid had 16 feet of free board.
- The solidification basins were not active during the site visit.

Fill Area 2 Operations

- The active face was on Phase 3. The active face was surrounded by portable bull screens to prevent scape of windblown litter.
- Approximately 200 birds were in the vicinity of Fill Area 2. A screamer was used at the time of the site visit to disperse the birds.
- The 30-pole fence on the back of Fill Area 2 had not been repaired. Perimeter fencing had been constructed, and additional poles were being installed at the time of the site visit.
- Progress on construction of Fill Area 2 Phases 4 and 5 was reportedly according to schedule. Phase 4 was expected to be completed and approved by May 2022.
- Construction of the new solidification basins appeared to be progressing. Active construction was not observed during the site visit.

Basin H and Mitigation Pond

- Basin H and the Mitigation Pond were observed from the distance. The areas were not accessible because the access roads were being used for construction for Fill Area 2.
- Both areas were observed with standing water. Basin H is a storm water detention basin and appeared to have several feet of free board.
- The Mitigation Pond is a constructed wetland. The wetland is being monitored annually, following repairs that were conducted in 2020.



Other Environmental Observations / Issues

- The area of concern due to windblown litter remained in effect during the February 10 LEA inspection.

Special Occurrences

- February 2 – Two trucks were involved in an accident in the active area of Fill Area 2. One of the drivers was not following the directions given to him, and while backing up struck the back of the trailer of the second truck. Injuries were not reported.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **February 2022**

Monthly Tonnage Report for February 2022, received March 15, 2022

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	72,602.99	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,089.96	
	subtotal Disposed	73,692.95	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	266.81	
2.2	MSW	69,809.65	
2.3	Special Wastes	3,616.49	
	subtotal Disposed	73,692.95	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	628.63	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	40,220.54	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	114,542.12	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	0.00	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	467.17	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	269.86	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	14,836.95	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	10,436.37	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	322.39	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **March 2022**

Site Visit March 29, 2022, 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM
- Attended by Maria Lorca (Langan, Community Monitor).
- Escort: Luis Rocha (Waste Management). Announced.
- 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.
- The scale houses appeared to be in good condition. Trucks were observed entering the facility.

Fill Area 1
- Fill Area 1 was observed from the surrounding area and the bird perch. The slopes appeared to be in good condition. No seeps were observed during the site visit.
- The two LSI ponds were observed. LSI-1 which holds leachate had 12 feet of free board. Leachate was not flowing into the pond. LIS-2 which holds underdrain liquid had 15 feet of free board.
- The solidification basins had minimal activity during the site visit.

Evapotranspirative (ET) Cover
- The evapotranspirative (ET) cover area appeared to be in good condition.
- Most of the surface area had a good vegetation cover, with the exception of the south corner of the top deck, which has not established vegetation, even after a hydroseeding event in 2020.
- There were no visible cracks, other than hairline cracks, observed on the surface of the ET cover.


ET Cover – Sideslopes

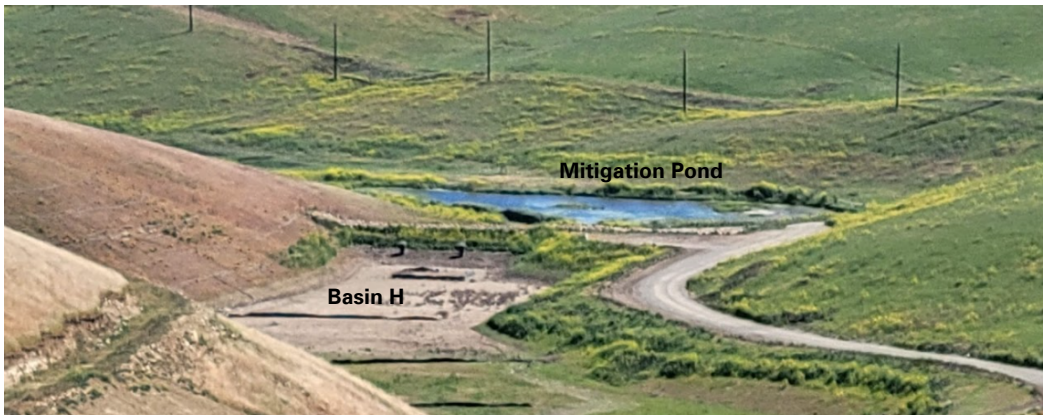

ET Cover – Top Deck

Fill Area 2 Operations
- The active face was on Phase 3. The active face was surrounded by portable bull screens to prevent scape of windblown litter.
- Approximately 300 birds were in the vicinity of Fill Area 2. Birds were scattered with a screamer during while the Community Monitor was observing operations.

- The 30-pole fence on the back of Fill Area 2 was being repaired. Perimeter fencing had been constructed. Fence netting was being installed at the time of the site visit. ALRRF staff reported that fencing upgrades were expected to be completed by the end of April.
- Progress on construction of Fill Area 2 Phase 5 was ongoing. Phase 4 was completed, and ALRFF submitted the report of construction quality assurance (CQA) for regulatory approval.
- The grading of the area were the new solidification basins will be constructed had been completed. Construction of the containment structures had not started yet.

Basin H and Mitigation Pond

- Basin H and the Mitigation Pond were observed from the distance.
- Basin H had standing storm water during the February site visit, and appeared to be completely dry during the March site visit.
- The Mitigation Pond is a constructed wetland. Water was visible in the Mitigation Pond. This pond had been damaged in 2018, and was reconstructed in 2020.



Other Environmental Observations / Issues

- ALRRF staff reported that the area of concern due to windblown litter remained in effect during the March LEA inspection. The LEA had been conducting bimonthly inspections through February, and reduced the inspection frequency to once a month starting in March.

Special Occurrences

- No special occurrences were reported in March.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report — March 2022

Monthly Tonnage Report for March 2022, received April 15, 2022

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	87,051.86	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	4,359.79	
	subtotal Disposed	91,411.65	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	510.46	
2.2	MSW	82,723.75	
2.3	Special Wastes	8,153.13	
	subtotal Disposed	91,387.34	
		-24.31	-0.03%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	281.77	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	38,513.56	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	130,182.67	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	510.46	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	544.85	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	115.4	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	11,770.17	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	12,704.89	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	957.13	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **April 2022**

Site Visit April 29, 2022, 2:45 PM - 4:00 PM

- Attended by Maria Lorca (Langan, Community Monitor).
- Escort: Luis Rocha and Echo Lee (Waste Management). Announced.
- Weather: Sunny, warm, windy.

General Observations

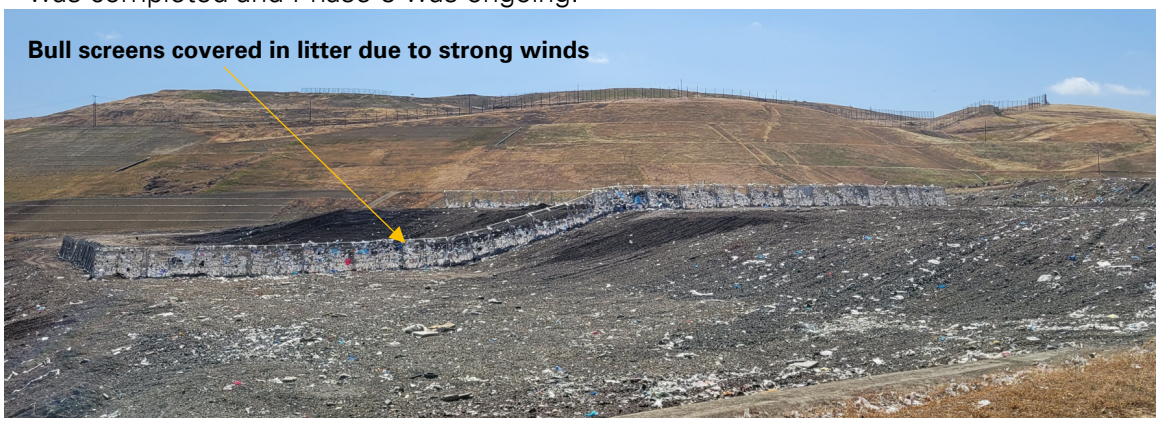
- Traffic to the site was flowing freely through the road and the entrance of the landfill.
- The scale houses appeared to be in good condition.

Fill Area 1

- Fill Area 1 (FA1) was observed from the Bird Perch. The slopes and road were observed to be in good condition and showed no signs of erosion. No windblown litter was observed in on top of FA1.
- The two solidification basins were observed. At the time of the visit, no activity was observed in the solidification basins.
- The LSI ponds were in good condition. LSI-2, which holds underdrain and rainwater, was observed with 16 feet of freeboard and LSI-1, which holds leachate, had 11 feet of freeboard.
- North of the LSI ponds, to the west of FA1, a large soil stockpile was observed. The stockpile is native soil from the construction of FA2, and is being stored to be used as cover soil.

Fill Area 2 Operations

- Windblown litter was present near FA2 from the observation area. WMAC staff reported that two days before the site visit, strong winds had been recorded. A litter picking crew was observed. Perimeter fencing upgrades were completed earlier in the month.
- Several hundred birds were observed in the vicinity of FA2.
- Stockpiles of cover soil and Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) were observed near the Active Face.
- Landfilling operations were occurring on FA2 Phase 3. Construction for FA2 Phase 4 was completed and Phase 5 was ongoing.



- Grading in the area where the new solidification basins will be placed had been completed. Construction of the solidification basins will be resumed after a contractor is selected.

Back 40

- The Back 40 is the portion of the property to the northeast of FA2. Windblown litter was not observed in this area. WMAC reported litter in the Back 40 is picked up twice each day, and the neighboring properties are inspected once a week.

Other Environmental Observations / Issues

- The April 27, 2022 inspection by the LEA notes that the Area of Concern (AOC) that had been issued due to windblown litter was removed. The LEA did not observe evidence of litter migrating offsite, and reported fencing improvements had been completed. The LEA inspection report also notes that WMAC was working on identifying locations for additional fencing and that materials were available on the site.

Special Occurrences

On April 15, 2022 at 11:40 am, a dump truck trailer overturned due to uneven load. The incident occurred in the active area of Fill Area 1. No injuries were reported.

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report **April 2022**

Monthly Tonnage Report for April 2022, received May 15, 2022

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	84,235.55	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,505.89	
	subtotal Disposed	85,741.44	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	644.81	
2.2	MSW	79,902.24	
2.3	Special Wastes	5,284.39	
	subtotal Disposed	85,831.44	
		90.00	0.10%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	1.68	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	41,195.17	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	127,028.29	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	644.81	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	388.40	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	184.54	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	14,357.15	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	12,961.98	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	418.56	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **May 2022**

Site Visit May 19, 2022, 11:30 PM - 1:30 PM

- Attended by Maria Lorca, Megan Rollo (Langan, Community Monitor) and Liz Hill (ESA, Community Monitor).
- Escort: Luis Rocha (Waste Management). Announced.
- Weather: Sunny, hot, strong winds.

General Observations

- Traffic to the site was flowing freely through the road and the entrance of the landfill.
- The scale houses appeared to be operational and in good condition.

Fill Area 1

- The slopes of Fill Area 1 (FA1) were observed when driving through the site. The slopes appeared to be in good condition. Windblown litter was not observed in the vicinity of FA1.
- The LSI ponds for FA1 had small amount of liquids.

Evapotranspirative (ET) Cover

- Overall the ET cover appeared to be in good condition. Portions of the ET cover, in the southwestern portion of the site, had low vegetation. This had been observed during previous visits, and has been attributed to the compaction of the soil during construction. A portion of the sloped area of the cover appeared eroded, WMAC staff reported the slope would be repaired.
- Details on the vegetation observed and recommendations for management are provided in the attached ESA site visit report.

Fill Area 2

- Fill Area 2 (FA2) was observed from the eastern road of area. One excavator and one bulldozer were observed operational at location. Hundreds of birds were observed within the vicinity of FA2. Litter was being disposed in Phase 3. Construction of Phase 4 was completed.
- The fencing upgrades that had been ongoing during the winter were completed in April.
- As a result of strong winds, litter screens on the eastside of FA2 were observed to contain moderate amounts of windblown litter. Windblown litter was observed in the slopes adjacent to FA2. WMAC reported that fencing had been effective in preventing litter from escaping the property boundaries and that litter crews continue to pick up litter on a daily basis.

Mitigation Pond

- The pond was moderately filled out at the time of the time visit. The pond is maintained with a fence to prevent cattle to access. The vegetation on the pond covered the surface.
- Birds were observed in the mitigation pond. Ground squirrels were observed surrounding pond area. Details on the bird, animal and vegetation species observed are provided in the attached ESA site visit report.

Special Occurrences

On May 2, 2022 at 12:30 pm, a dump truck trailer overturned due to uneven load. The incident occurred in the active area of Fill Area 2. No injuries were reported. .

Attachment

ESA Site Inspection Summary Memorandum

ESA

550 Kearny Street
Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108
415.896.5900 phone
415.896.0332 fax

esassoc.com

memorandum

date	May 25, 2022
to	Mukta Patil and Maria Lorca, Langan
cc	
from	Liz Hill, ESA
subject	Summary of ESA Site Inspection on May 19, 2022

On May 19th, 2022, Luis Rocha of Waste Management accompanied Liz Hill of ESA, and Maria Lorca and Megan Rollo of Langan on a site inspection of the Altamont Landfill from 11:30am to 1:30pm.

ET Cover Test Area
Condition of the ET Cover Test Area appeared similar to last year's inspection, although this year's inspection occurred later in the season resulting in fewer observations of flowering plants. Native species observed include a moderate amount of California brome (*Bromus carinatus*) and meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*), and intermittent occurrences of creeping wildrye (*Leymus triticoides*). Patches of lupine (presumably *Lupinus nanus*) were observed on the northwestern slope in between monitoring sensor nests (MSN) 1 and 2, in the same general vicinity where this species has historically been observed. All of these species were included in the hydroseed mix applied to the ET Cover.

Non-native species observed include yellow mustard (*Brassica nigra*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola* sp.), wild oat (*Avena sativa*), Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), big heron bill (*Erodium botrys*), and yellow sweetclover (*Melilotus indica*), and soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*). **Figure 1** displays the location of all images discussed below. The southeastern corner (near the entrance gate; image **6489**) and the northeastern facing bank (image **6501**) of the ET Cover deck are predominately bare. The area near the entrance gate has historically been documented as bare. It was re-hydroseeded in December 2020. ESA recommends to scarify and re-hydroseed this area in the early winter.

Approximately three 8" erosional rils were observed on the slope between Ditch 1 and Ditch 2 along the ET Cover's northwestern boundary (image **6496**; similar image from 2021 provided in Figure 1 for comparison). This area did not support high vegetation establishment; as such, it is recommended the erosional features in this area be addressed before hydroseed is reapplied.

A negligible amount of windblown litter was observed at the ET Cover, an improvement from last year.

Mitigation Pond

Water was present in the mitigation pond during the site inspection (image **6519**). A moderate amount of submerged vegetation is present in the pond, which could support amphibian breeding habitat and suitable habitat for adult California red-legged frogs (*Rana draytonii*) in the non-breeding season to escape from predators. It could not be confirmed whether the pond is on track to meet the goal of retaining 20 inches of water through July (WMP Performance Standard 1) or a minimum of three feet of water in the deepest end by the end of August (CMP Performance Standard 2). Due to the presence of water and submerged vegetation, suitable habitat was present for breeding California red-legged frogs (late November to April); however, as the summer ensues, it's uncertain if the wanning water depth could support the survivability of tadpoles potentially present.

Large occurrences of quail bush (*Atriplex lentiformis*) and intermittent occurrences of common tarweed (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *pungens*; image **6508**), both native species, were observed in the upland areas bordering the mitigation pond. A moderate amount of white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) and short podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), both non-native and invasive, and milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), a non-native species, were observed along the northwestern upland portions of the site. ESA recommends to address the presence of non-native invasive species per Waters and Wetlands Mitigation Plan (WMP), section 6.1.2 Pest Species Control, which states eradication techniques will be used to the maximum extent possible. Please refer to the WMP for methods on how best to remove these species.

Similar to last year, a large cluster of cattails (*Typha* sp.; image **6515**) is present in the lower elevations of the pond. The WMP suggests dense emergent plants, such as cattails and bulrushes, in the shallower tadpole-rearing section of the pond should be controlled to allow for pond water temperature to warm quickly in the winter. Warmer water conditions accelerate the metamorphosis of potentially present Pacific tree frog larvae, a primary prey base for California red-legged frog.

ESA recommends to address the moderate amount of windblown litter observed along the southwestern boundary of the pond. Per WMP, section 6.2, maintenance will occur as necessary.

Bird species observed in this area include red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), American avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), and gull (*Larus* sp.) species. Numerous California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and their burrows were observed throughout the upland areas adjacent to the mitigation pond. The abundance of ground squirrels and their burrows supports the success of the Conservation Plan Area (CPA) as they are the prey base and source of potential denning sites for San Joaquin kit fox and western burrowing owl.

The CDFW Consistency Determination recommends monitoring reports be submitted to CDFW and USFWS to inform the agencies of the mitigation pond habitat conditions specifically for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), that are being monitored. Furthermore, section 8.1 of the WMP states that WMAC shall prepare an analysis of the cause(s) of failure, and propose remedial actions subject to the approval of the Corps if an annual performance goal is not met for all or any portion of the mitigation project in any year.

Figure 1. Photographs from May 19, 2022 Site Inspection

Image 6489

Image 6501

Image 6496

2022

2021

Image 6519

ALRRF Community Monitor Monthly Report — May 2022

Monthly Tonnage Report for May 2022, received June 15, 2022

Tonnage Summary:		tons	
	Disposed, By Source Location		
1.1	Tons Disposed from Within Alameda County	81,407.13	
1.2	Other Out of County Disposal Tons	1,438.59	
	subtotal Disposed	82,845.72	
	Disposed, By Source Type		
2.1	C&D	511.42	
2.2	MSW	78,955.52	
2.3	Special Wastes	3,378.78	
	subtotal Disposed	82,845.72	
		0.00	0.00%
	Other Major Categories		
2.4	Re-Directed Wastes (Shipped Off Site or Beneficially Used)	2.75	
2.5	Revenue Generating Cover	63,203.72	
	Total, 2.1 - 2.5	146,052.19	
	Materials of Interest		
2.1.1	Fire Debris	511.42	
2.3.1	Friable Asbestos	405.74	
2.3.2	Treated Wood	139.33	
2.5.1	Class 2 Cover Soils	42,495.45	
2.5.2	Auto Shredder Fluff	7,309.21	
2.5.3	Processed Green Waste/MRF fines, Beneficial Use (GSET)	0.00	
2.5.4	MRF Fines for ADC	384.92	

ALRRF Reports from Community Monitor **June 2022**

Site Visit June 29, 2022, 10:00 AM - 2:15 PM

- Attended by Maria Lorca (Langan, Community Monitor), accompanying the LEA.
- Escort: Jose Flores (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 staff reported to have a five people crew working on litter pickup, and to be increasing the crew as needed on days where litter removal was needed.
- The main office area was in good condition. No windblown litter was observed in this area.

Neighboring Properties

- Small quantities of windblown litter was observed in the neighboring properties to the northwest of Fill Area 2 (FA2). At the time of the visit, a five-person crew was observed picking litter outside of the property boundary.

- The Bethany Reservoir was observed from the distance (approx. 2,000 feet). No apparent litter was observed from the view point.

Fill Area 2 Operations

- Approximately 100 birds were present in FA2 during the time of the visit.
- Disposal operations were occurring on Phase 3. The active face and the public disposal area were on the northwest portion of FA2. The active face was small (approx. 50 feet by 80 feet) to prevent windblown litter escaping from it.
- Several temporary screens were placed at the toe of the active face.
- Windblown litter was observed in the perimeter of FA2. Permanent perimeter fencing held most of the litter within the property boundary.

Fill Area 1

- Fill Area 1 (FA1) was observed from the Bird Perch and appeared to be in good condition. At the time of the site visit, no activity was observed at the top of FA1.
- LSI-1, which holds underdrain water, had 16 feet of free board. LSI-2, which holds leachate, had 9 feet of free board.
- At the Fill Area 1 solidification basins, the yellow basin (cover material production) was active and one person was observed in the area. The blue basin (blending for Class 2 disposal) was not active during the site visit.
- The asbestos containing facility was observed in good condition. Newly received friable asbestos containing material was contained in plastic bags, the area is covered often to prevent migration of the asbestos containing material.

Other Environmental Observations / Issues

- WMAC staff reported that the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) had conducted an inspection on June 28, and requested improved visibility for the LSI ponds markers. No other issues were reported.
- FA2 Phase 4 construction was approved by the CVRWQCB on May 20, 2022. WMAC may commence use of Phase 4. At the time of the site visit, Phase 3 was the active phase, and WMAC reported use of Phase 4 was expected within a month.

Special Occurrences

Two special occurrences were logged in June:

- June 9 – a third-party end dump truck had an accident outside of the landfill front gate. A sharp turn caused the trailer to flip over. No injuries were reported.
- June 11 – a fire was reported on the working face of the landfill (FA2). The fire was under control and fully extinguished within three hours. The log notes the fire was assumed to have started from a hot load.

Image 6508

Image 6515

Figure 6.6-1 Monthly Volumes of Revenue-Generating Cover

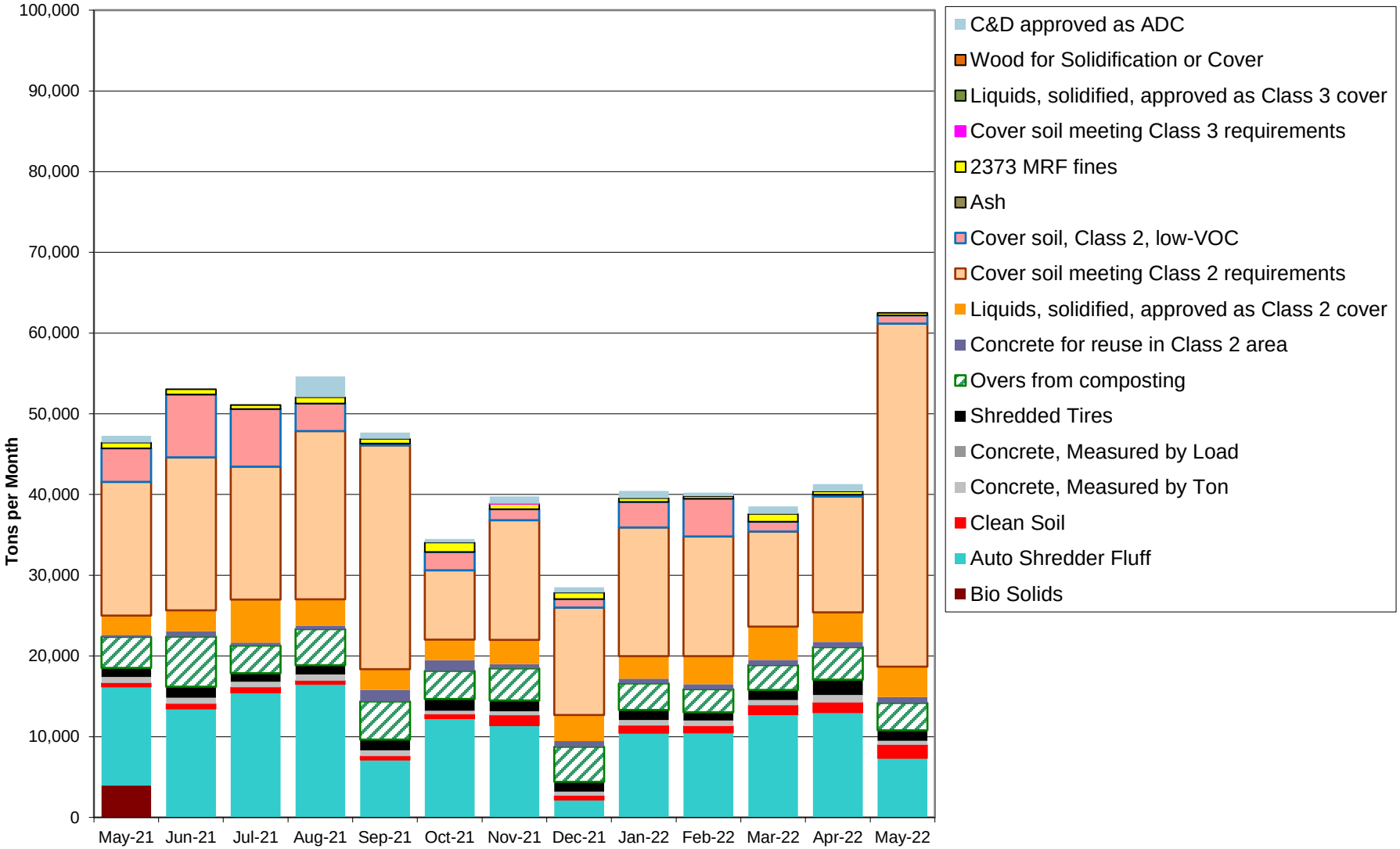
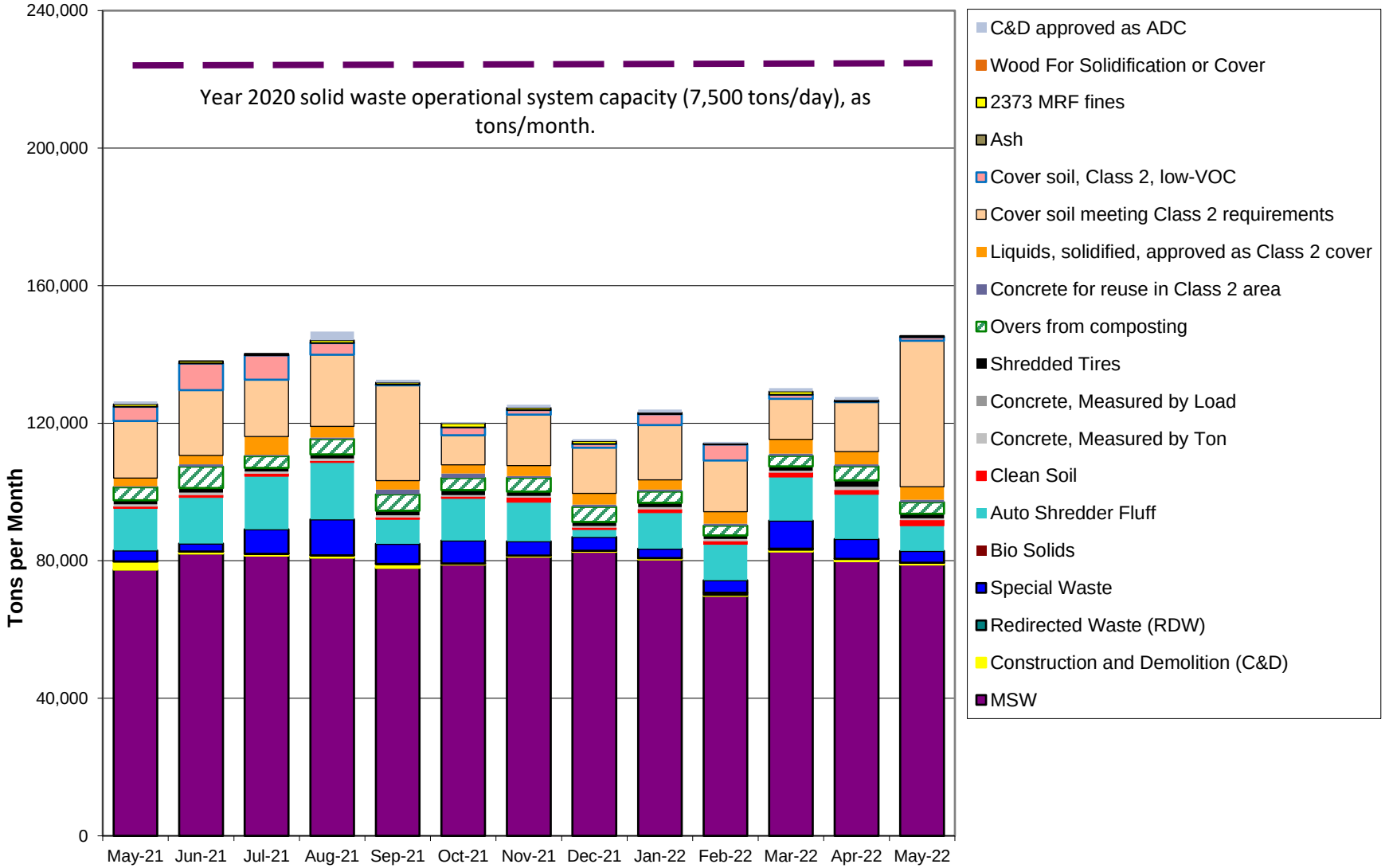


Figure 6.6-2 Monthly Volumes of Landfilled Materials



COMMUNITY MONITOR COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT

TO: Community Monitor Committee Members

FROM: Judy Erlandson, Public Works Manager

SUBJECT: Agreement for Consulting Services with Langan Engineering and Environmental Services

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RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends that the Community Monitor Committee discuss and either approve a three-year extension to the Agreement for Consulting Services with Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc. pursuant to the existing contract, or the Committee Monitor Committee may initiate a Request for Proposal for the services of a Community Monitor.

BACKGROUND

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), created the Community Monitor Committee to hire and oversee the work of a Community Monitor.

The Community Monitor is a technical expert retained to monitor the Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility's (ALRRF) compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and to advise the public and the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton about technical issues relating to the ALRRF.

On October 9, 2019, the Community Monitor Committee (Committee) and Langan Engineering and Environmental Services (Langan) entered into an Agreement for Consulting Services for Langan (Agreement) to perform the duties of the Community Monitor as defined by the Settlement Agreement.

DISCUSSION

The term of the current Agreement with Langan is from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022. The Agreement has a provision for one three-year extension with unanimous

approval from Committee members at a Committee meeting. Therefore, the Committee may choose to extend the Agreement with Langan or initiate a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the services of a Community Monitor for the Committee.

Option 1: Extend Agreement with Langan

Should the Committee decide to extend the current Agreement with Langan for the services of a Community Monitor; the amended Agreement process will involve the following steps:

1. At a Community Monitor Meeting the Committee will approve a motion to exercise the three-year extension option of the current Agreement with Langan for the services of a Community Monitor upon a unanimous approval from the Committee.
2. The Committee shall notify Langan of the intention to exercise the three-year extension of the current Agreement with Langan for the services of a Community Monitor.
3. The Agreement specifies that if the agreement is extended for one three-year term, the compensation for each year will be determined by applying the Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose to the maximum compensation amount determined in year 3.
4. The Committee may negotiate other terms to be applied to the amended Agreement with Langan. Any revision shall be in writing as an amendment to the Agreement with Langan and signed by both the Committee and Langan.
5. The amended Agreement with Langan shall be effective upon receipt in writing by personal service upon the authorized agent of the Committee or upon U.S. Mail to the parties of the Agreement.

Option 2: Complete a Request for Proposal for a Community Monitor

Should the Committee decide to initiate a RFP for the services of a Community Monitor, the consultant selection and RFP preparation process will involve the following steps:

1. Prior to releasing the RFP, the Committee will give Waste Management of Alameda County (WMAC) five (5) working days to review and comment on the contents of the RFP.
2. The Committee will release the RFP and RFP Notice. The RFP Notice is to be posted to the public at least 10 days before the submittal deadline.
3. The Committee will coordinate the evaluation of responses to the RFP, and then invite a select number of consultants that are deemed to be most qualified to an interview. Emphasis will be placed on overall experience and the consultant's approach to providing services as expressed during the interview process.
4. The Committee shall provide WMAC with copies of all submitted proposals.

5. Within fifteen days after receiving all submitted proposals, WMAC shall have the right to submit to the Committee objections to any proposal based upon an objective showing that (1) the applicant does not individually or collectively possess the minimum qualifications set forth in the scope of services, and/or (2) the proposal exceeds the scope of work.
6. If three or fewer qualifying bids are submitted, then the Committee must accept either the lowest bid for the Community Monitor work, or any bid within a certain range of the lowest bid as described below.
7. The Committee may accept any qualifying bid which does not exceed the lowest by the applicable amounts set forth below:
    a. If the lowest bid is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) per year or less, then twenty-five percent (25%) of the lowest bid;
    b. If the lowest bid is greater than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) per year and equal to or less than seventy-five thousand dollars; ($75,000) per year, then twenty percent (20%) of the lowest bid, or $12,500, whichever is higher;
    c. If the lowest bid is greater than seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) per year, then ten percent (10%) of the lowest bid, or $15,000, whichever is higher.
8. If the Committee reasonably determines that a higher bidder would provide better community monitoring services, the Committee may ask WMAC to waive the requirements of the low bid.
9. The Committee shall consult with WMAC prior to accepting any bid for the Community Monitor work.
10. The Committee shall take action by majority vote of the voting members for approval of a new Monitor.
11. The Committee will negotiate Agreement with the selected bidder.

The previous RFP process for a Community Monitor took nine months to complete from posting of the RFP Notice to agreement execution.

Approved by:

Judy Erlandson
Public Works Manager