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September 28, 2011

Mr. David Cieply, General Manager  
Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Republic Services, Inc.  
14747 San Fernando Road  
Sylmar, CA 91342-1021

Dear Mr. Cieply:

### **SUNSHINE CANYON CITY/COUNTY LANDFILL ODOR PLAN OF ACTION**

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) requests Republic Services (Republic) to provide clarification regarding statements contained in the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Odor Plan of Action (Plan) dated June 24, 2011. The Plan was transmitted to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) on June 24, 2011 (copy enclosed).

Republic submitted the Plan to AQMD due to the significant number of odor complaints reported to AQMD since 2008 from the Granada Hills community in the vicinity of the landfill. The Plan describes procedures that are currently employed or to be implemented by Republic to address and manage odors at the Landfill.

In particular, the Task Force is concerned with the discussion in the Plan regarding daily cover. Section 2.3 - Daily Cover on page 5, states:

*Prior to the Order, SCL used a combination of tarps and odor neutralizer for daily cover. Currently, as required by Los Angeles County Department of Public Work's (DPW's) September 27, 2010 letter, SCL uses 9 inches of compacted soil as daily cover. The soil is required to be left in place and not removed. **This is not standard industry practice** (emphasis added). The soil cover has not resulted in elimination of odor complaints.*

The Task Force is very concerned with the statement that requiring daily soil cover be left in place and not removed “is not standard industry practice.” The Task Force is not aware of any landfills within the Los Angeles Region that removes daily soil cover at the working face. Furthermore, the practice of removing the soil cover would be inconsistent with the intent of the soil cover as described in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations:

Mr. David Cieply  
September 19, 2011  
Page 2

*The owners or operators of all municipal solid waste landfill units shall cover disposed solid waste with a minimum of six inches of compacted earthen material at the end of each operating day, or at more frequent intervals if necessary, to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging (Chapter 3, Section 20680).*

The Task Force is requesting Republic to substantiate the statement that leaving daily soil cover in place is not standard industry practice and provide any examples of such practices at Class III landfills within the Los Angeles Region and other urbanized Counties in California. We request your prompt response regarding this matter as it concerns public health and well-being.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer of the Task Force at (909) 592-1147 or MikeMohajer@yahoo.com.

Sincerely,



Margaret Clark, Vice-Chair  
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/  
Integrated Waste management Task Force and  
Council Member, City of Rosemead

LL:ts

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Enc.

cc: CalRecycle (Mark Leary, Ted Rauh)  
Sunshine Canyon Landfill – Local Enforcement Agency (Wayne Tsuda,  
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City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (Michael LoGrande, Ly Lam,  
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County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (Pat Proano)  
Sunshine Canyon Landfill Community Advisory Committee (Becky Bendikson,  
Wayde Hunter)  
South Coast Air Quality Management District (Mohsen Nazemi, Edwin Pupka)  
Members of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/  
Integrated Waste Management Task Force and Facility & Plan Review  
Subcommittee

# SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL



A REPUBLIC SERVICES COMPANY

June 24, 2011

Edwin Pupka  
Senior Enforcement Manager  
South Coast Air Quality Management District  
21865 Copley Drive  
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

Subject: Transmittal of Final Odor Plan of Action, Sunshine Canyon Landfill,  
Facility ID #049111

Mr. Pupka:

Enclosed please find the Final Odor Plan of Action (OPA) for Sunshine Canyon Landfill. This document addresses District comments on the May 3, 2011 OPA, as communicated via conference call on June 7, 2011.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any comments or questions.

Sincerely,

David Cieply  
General Manager

Attachment: Sunshine Canyon Landfill, Final Odor Plan of Action, June 24, 2011

cc: Mr. Wayne Tsuda, SCL LEA Program Manager  
Mr. David Thompson, SCL LEA  
Mr. Gerardo Villalobos, SCL LEA  
Mr. Pat Proano, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works  
Ms. Emiko Thompson, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works  
Mr. Martins Aiyetiwa, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works  
Mr. Wayne Hunter, SCL CAC

Sunshine Canyon Landfill

# **Odor Plan of Action**

June 24, 2011

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>ODOR CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	ODORIFEROUS LOAD MANAGEMENT .....	3
2.2	VEGETATIVE BANDS .....	5
2.3	DAILY COVER.....	5
2.4	WORKING FACE SIZE RESTRICTIONS .....	6
2.5	TRANSFER TRUCK AND VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS .....	6
2.6	ODOR SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS .....	6
2.7	ODOR MONITORING AND COMPLAINT RESPONSE.....	7
2.7.1	<i>Offsite Patrols .....</i>	<i>7</i>
2.7.2	<i>Odor Complaints and Investigations.....</i>	<i>8</i>
2.8	COMMUNITY AND AGENCY OUTREACH.....	10
<b>3.0</b>	<b>LANDFILL GAS PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1	LFG SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS .....	12
3.2	LFG COLLECTION SYSTEM ROUTINE ACTIVITIES.....	12
3.2.1	<i>LFG Well Field Operation and Maintenance .....</i>	<i>12</i>
3.2.2	<i>LFG Flare Station Operation and Maintenance .....</i>	<i>13</i>
3.2.3	<i>Condensate Sump Operations and Maintenance .....</i>	<i>14</i>
3.2.4	<i>Perimeter Probe Monitoring.....</i>	<i>14</i>
3.2.5	<i>Surface Emission Monitoring.....</i>	<i>15</i>
3.3	LFG COLLECTION NON-ROUTINE ACTIVITIES.....	16
3.4	LFG COLLECTION RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVITIES .....	17
ATTACHMENT 1:	.....	1
	<i>County DPW Odor Mitigation Plan .....</i>	<i>1</i>
ATTACHMENT 2:	.....	2
	<i>SCAQMD Abatement Order.....</i>	<i>2</i>
ATTACHMENT 3:	.....	3
	<i>Odor Patrol Areas.....</i>	<i>3</i>
ATTACHMENT 4:	.....	4
	<i>Recordkeeping Forms.....</i>	<i>4</i>
ATTACHMENT 5:	.....	5
	<i>Preliminary OPA Comments and Response.....</i>	<i>5</i>
ATTACHMENT 6:	.....	6
	<i>Complaint Data Request Letter.....</i>	<i>6</i>

## 1.0 Introduction

Sunshine Canyon Landfill (SCL) is a municipal solid waste landfill with 363 acres of permitted fill and a maximum permitted daily tonnage intake rate of 12,100 tons per day. The facility is owned and operated by Browning Ferris Industries of California, Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Republic Services Inc.

This Odor Plan of Action (OPA) has been prepared to document the processes that either are currently in place, or are proposed to be implemented at SCL. It has been prepared to respond to the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) request for an odor management plan for the site. A preliminary version of this document was submitted to SCAQMD on March 31, 2011. A revision dated May 3, 2011 incorporated minor changes made in response to SCAQMD comments and SCL internal review. SCAQMD's written comments (April 15, 2011, Mr. Nicholas Sanchez, SCAQMD to Mr. Bob Nicksin, O'Melveny and Myers, LLP) were also addressed in an April 25, 2011 letter (Mr. Bob Nicksin, O'Melveny and Myers LLP to Mr. Nicholas Sanchez, SCAQMD) which is incorporated by reference. Copies of both the written SCAQMD comments and the reply letter are provided in Attachment 5 to this plan. This final revision reflects additional comments communicated by SCAQMD on a conference call with Republic on June 7, 2011.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill is committed to:

- Maintaining all systems necessary to minimize odors from it's operations
- Monitoring odor levels on-site during normal operations and activities;
- Monitoring and responding to odor levels offsite;
- Determining the general area and specific source within the landfill from which odor is generated, if odors are detected;
- Taking expeditious corrective actions to eliminate or minimize off-site odors at their source;
- Gauging the effectiveness of the corrective actions and the progress toward control of odors; and
- Revising this document, as necessary, on a regular basis.

SCL has an existing Odor Mitigation Plan dated December 29, 2010, which was originally requested by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) in a letter dated September 27, 2010. For reference, that plan is provided in Attachment 1. In the future, SCL would like to pursue consolidation of the two plans to avoid duplicative efforts.

# Odor Plan of Action

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Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Sylmar, CA

SCL has modified its operations and implemented odor mitigations as required by South Coast Air Quality Management District Order of Abatement case #3448-13 (Order) signed April 22, 2010. A copy of the Order and its amendments is provided in Attachment 2. Unless otherwise noted, items mandated by the Order were implemented immediately after the Order was issued.

This OPA is divided into two distinct sections; Section 2.0 outlines the best management procedures that facility personnel will use to prevent, monitor, and address odor issues. Section 3.0 presents a description of the current and planned projects and activities related to the landfill gas (LFG) collection system.

## 2.0 Odor Control and Management

The purpose of this section is to summarize the procedures that will be used to minimize, monitor, and address odor issues at SCL. In general, to control odors, SCL utilizes operational controls such as proper landfill cover, active landfill gas extraction and numerous odor mitigation measures. Landfill gas issues are discussed in Section 3.0 of this document.

In addition to the gas system, odor management practices currently implemented or planned for the near term include the following:

- Odorous load management
- Vegetative bands
- Use of soil cover
- Working face size(s) minimization
- Transfer truck restrictions
- Odor suppressions systems
- Odor monitoring
- Odor hotline and complaint response
- Community and agency outreach

Note that not every practice will apply or be feasible to implement at all times. In addition, as provided for in the Order, the effectiveness of numerous odor mitigations is being studied as part of the Order, and they may be changed in the future.

### 2.1 Odoriferous Load Management

The municipal solid waste stream is comprised of waste from all sectors of society. People often categorize waste by its source or its characteristics. Regardless of how the type of solid waste is received at the landfill facility, a management decision must be made on how to effectively handle that waste and reject/accept it for disposal. SCL manages odorous waste materials in order to ensure that all that can be done to minimize odors is accomplished.

# Odor Plan of Action

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Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Sylmar, CA

SCL uses a special process to prescreen non-traditional solid waste loads. This is referred to internally as the Special Waste Screening Process, though it should be noted that SCL does not accept waste that meets the regulatory definition of “special waste.” Salespersons work with site staff and customers to obtain necessary data and characteristics on the wastes, prior to the wastes being accepted. Odor is one issue that is addressed in the Special Waste Screening Process.

All waste received at SCL is visible to both scalehouse operators (via overhead cameras) and working face operators, so that any unusually odorous loads can be noted and followed up on. Scalehouse operators are staff who work in the scale building. They oversee the weighing, payment, and recordkeeping for each arriving customer. Working face operations personnel include those who continually push and compact trash with heavy equipment, and spotters who direct truck traffic both near the scales and at the working face.

SCL has a policy of not accepting odoriferous loads if such loads would negatively impact offsite neighbors. Odoriferous loads can be noted at two points, and in two different ways. First, loads characteristically known as odorous, such as spoiled food waste, can be identified by the scalehouse personnel based on the customer and trucking company. Second, loads can be noted based on the field observations of spotters at the working face. In the second case, spotters and operations personnel will work with scalehouse personnel to identify the source of an odoriferous load, and if necessary, the waste generator will be contacted to either mitigate for odors in future loads, if possible, or to at least prepare for immediate burial of future loads. Both scalehouse personnel and operators will be trained in this procedure, and also will be trained as to likely types of odoriferous loads.

All odoriferous loads are currently immediately buried at the working face. If an odoriferous load is delivered, it is immediately covered with a thick layer of MSW. If odors are still noted from the load through the MSW, it will be further buried with soil. Based on past experience, soil cover is not normally needed to contain the odors. At the present time, the only unusually odoriferous loads received at SCL consist of treated medical waste from Stericycle, but these handling practices would apply to any future type of waste that was odoriferous.

Odors in transfer trucks and direct haul loads are minimized through Republic’s Special Waste procedures. Unusual wastes, such as off-spec food products, are subject to additional testing and screening to determine if the waste can be safely accepted at the landfill. If there are any criteria that make the waste unacceptable, including adverse odors that cannot be mitigated for, the waste will not be allowed.

In some instances, it may be necessary for the generator to treat these waste materials to minimize or mask their odors prior to delivery, or require that specialty transportation equipment (i.e., closed containers, etc.) and handling techniques be utilized to minimize the impact these waste materials may have on the operations. Recently, as part of the Neutralizer at Transfer Station study required by the SCAQMD’s Order

for Abatement, the effectiveness of odor neutralizers on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) was studied. A report on that study was submitted to SCAQMD in May 2011.

In the event that treatment at the source, special handling at the site, or any odor control system that may be in-place proves to be ineffective, a given waste stream may be restricted (i.e., tons per day, delivery times, etc.) or ultimately rejected.

## 2.2 Vegetative Bands

SCL has long maintained vegetated areas on its property located between the active landfill and the neighborhood. The site has, per land use permit requirements, installed and maintained over 1000 oak trees onsite in a buffer envisioned to reduce particulate matter. In addition, the site planted and maintained over 10,000 mitigation oak and big cone fir trees in groves surrounding the landfill.

As part of the public hearings for the Order, it was proposed that the loss of vegetation adjacent to the landfill in regional wildfires may have contributed to odor transmissivity. Under Order Condition #9, SCL prepared a plan to replant wildfire damaged areas between the landfill and the neighborhood. Planting work was complete by January 2011 and the site has committed to monitoring and maintaining the plantings for a 3 year period. All work was per the SCAQMD-approved vegetation plan, which is included in Attachment 5.

## 2.3 Daily Cover

Prior to the Order, SCL used a combination of tarps and odor neutralizer for daily cover. Currently, as required by Los Angeles County Department of Public Work's (DPW's) September 27, 2010 letter, SCL uses 9 inches of compacted soil as daily cover. The soil is required to be left in place and not removed. This is not standard industry practice. The soil cover has not resulted in elimination of odor complaints.

Surveys conducted to fulfill the requirements of the Order indicated that landfills in a similar climate to SCL have used a variety of covers, including tarps and thin film. SCL permits allow other daily cover options. Prior to September 2010, SCL used tarps and neutralizers to cover the advancing side of the working face on a daily basis. Areas of the working face that would not receive more trash within 24 hours were covered with compacted soil. The Order originally stipulated testing the effectiveness of a variety of daily cover options to see which was most effective at odor suppression. Because of the DPW directive, the Order has been modified to remove the requirement to investigate a variety of covers, though SCL is hoping to study them as a supplement to the Working Face Study required by the Order. Ultimately SCL would like to return to past daily cover practices or a comparable alternative if it is not found to be contributing to odor issues.

## 2.4 Working Face Size Restrictions

Prior to the Order, the working face varied in size depending on traffic volume. At peak traffic the size the working face could be approximately 100 by 150 feet or larger.

SCL currently adheres to Order Condition # 1.c., whereby the working face is restricted to 30,000 square feet or less from 6 am to 10 am on all Monday mornings and any other mornings when adverse winds (as defined in the Order) occur. Working face size is a variable to be further tested in the Working Face Study, to determine how this affects odor. Ultimately SCL would like to return to past working face operational practices if it is not found to be contributing to odor issues.

## 2.5 Transfer Truck and Vehicle Restrictions

Prior to the Order, SCL did not restrict traffic flow during any segments of the day, other than adhering to the operating hour limits specified in site permits.

Currently, Order Conditions # 1.a and b prohibit the receipt of trash from transfer stations under the control of Republic during the hours of 6am to 9 am on Mondays and any days when adverse winds are measured. In addition, Order Condition #1.d. requires that neutralizer be applied to transfer trucks under the control of Republic if those trucks departed the transfer stations during adverse wind with the intent to deposit a load at SCL.

Order Condition #5a prohibits the queuing of any waste vehicles on landfill property prior to 6 am. SCL is fully compliant with the above conditions. Ultimately SCL would like to return to past unrestricted traffic patterns if it is not found to be contributing to odor issues.

## 2.6 Odor Suppression Systems

Prior to the Order, the site did not use odor neutralizing agents except for as part of the daily cover operation. As a result of the Order, SCL now utilizes various methods of applying odor neutralizing chemicals when adverse odors are present and also under certain mandated conditions.

Under Order Condition # 5, water containing odor neutralizers is applied to the main haul road and all access roads every two hours except during measurable precipitation.

SCL adheres to Order Condition # 2 which stipulates a working face perimeter misting system and a separate DustBoss (or equivalent) portable mister, both of which dispense odor neutralizer at the working face. These are operated continuously from 6 am to 10 am on Mondays and any mornings when adverse winds occur.

Order Condition #3 required that a ridge-top landfill perimeter neutralizer misting system be installed and operated continuously on Mondays and on other days during adverse winds. In response to neighborhood concerns about the mist, the Order was modified to remove this mandate. The perimeter misters are now operated on an as-needed basis if operations personnel feel they are necessary to supplement other odor control measures. As of February 1, 2011 they have been operated with water mist only and no neutralizer chemical has been added.

The effectiveness of the DustBoss and Working Face Perimeter Mistlers will be evaluated as part of the Working Face Study being conducted for the Order during 2011. Ultimately, SCL would like to remove mandates for the use of odor neutralizers if they are not found to be helpful in reducing odors.

## 2.7 Odor Monitoring and Complaint Response

All personnel and subcontractors involved in odor monitoring and response will be trained prior to beginning work. They will also be tested for odor sensitivity using an odor pen test kit (<http://www.nasalranger.com/Operations/TP%202000%2006086V2.2.pdf>) and any individuals scoring below the lower 5th percentile on a bell curve for odor detection sensitivity will not be allowed to serve as odor monitors.

### 2.7.1 Offsite Patrols

In 2010, SCL staff began conducting a patrol of the adjacent neighborhood every morning to document if and when odors were occurring. Order condition #10(d) stipulated that the patrols be done continuously between 7 am and 9 am Monday through Friday and whenever the facility received a complaint from any source during normal working hours.

In November 2010, odor patrols were modified to address additional items requested by DPW. Trained subcontractors began conducting four one-hour long patrols from 6 am to 10 am on Monday through Saturday in the Granada Hills residential area indicated in Attachment 3. On Monday, April 18, 2011, SCL expanded the odor patrols to add the hours of 6 pm to 10 pm on Monday through Saturday. Coupled with the existing morning patrols and the staff available to respond during normal working hours, this has extended the odor monitoring significantly.

Odor patrol crews target the odor monitoring points shown on the bullet point list in Attachment 3, as well as respond to odor complaints received via SCL's hotline (see Section 2.7.2.) They also follow up on odors they detect in a certain area by traveling out in an approximately one block radius, looking for local odor sources and/or trying to determine where the odor stops. This will continue until they can determine where an odor is coming from or they reach a point where it is no longer present.

# Odor Plan of Action

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Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Sylmar, CA

The odor patrol team uses logsheets to record observations and aid in followup. Key items being noted include location, time, and potential odor sources (both landfill and non-landfill). Though SCL has access to wind speed and direction data on the landfill property, beginning in January 2011 the odor patrol team began using a handheld weather monitor to record wind at the observation sites as well. SCAQMD provided an odor descriptor “wheel” and an odor intensity numerical scale to be used by the patrol staff. This information, along with the current SCL Offsite Odor Patrol Logsheets, is found in Attachment 4. Note that odor patrol routes and data collection formats may vary as SCL determines which information is useful and which is unnecessary.

When offsite odors are noted or complaints are received, SCL staff determines if wind conditions are indicative of the landfill being a potential cause. If the landfill could be a potential cause, SCL staff review site operations to see if any contributing factors can be identified such as odorous loads, gas well work involving exposed trash, leachate or condensate treatment system problems etc. To date, no pattern of contributing factors has been identified from this process.

## 2.7.2 Odor Complaints and Investigations

In addition to odor patrol data, information on adverse odors may be gathered from odor complaints that are received in a number of ways, primarily:

- A hotline that residents may call. This number may be called 24 hours a day and generates automatic emails to key site staff. The hotline number for the landfill is (800) 926-0607
- Calls directly to the site staff by residents or agency inspectors or
- Calls to the SCAQMD hotline (1-800-Cut-Smog.) SCAQMD makes anonymous versions of this information available to SCL after it is processed in-house. SCAQMD has agreed to provide this information by the 10<sup>th</sup> day after the end of each month.
- Feedback from SCAQMD’s inspector. SCAQMD’s inspector for SCL has made a practice of calling the site hotline whenever multiple complaints are received. Generally this occurs within hours of complaints being received. On some occasions, complaints are grouped and a time range is listed in the message to the hotline.

SCL believes that its odor investigation and community response goals could be better achieved if SCL were given more immediate access to the identity, phone numbers, and addresses of individuals lodging odor complaints with the District. See the letter from Mr. Bob Nicksin, O’Melveny and Myers LLP to Mr. Nicholas Sanchez, SCAQMD, dated April 25, 2011. A copy of the letter is included in Attachment 6 to this plan. SCL has committed (Attachment 5) to communicating the findings of its odor patrols and complaint

# Odor Plan of Action

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Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Sylmar, CA

investigations. These investigations will be more beneficial if the site can respond promptly to exact areas of complaints in a timely manner.

As explained in its separate response to SCAQMD (Attachment 5), SCL will ensure that a management staff person is assigned to address odor issues, respond to complaints, and ensure corrective actions, if any are needed, are taken and documented. This responsibility will shift amongst several positions depending on time of day and day of week, since no staff person can legally be mandated to work 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. Due to the hazardous terrain, unlit and unpaved roads, and permit restrictions on equipment operations, it should be noted that all but catastrophic investigations and repairs will occur only during normal operating hours.

SCL maintains logs of complaints it receives directly. Whenever possible, the following information will be gathered either from the initial call data or followup actions:

- Complainant - name
- Complainant - address
- Complainant – location of complainant
- Complainant – date of complaint
- Complainant – time of day of complaint
- Complainant – weather conditions (at the time of the complaint)
- Complainant – wind direction and speed (at the time of the complaint)
- Duration of odor
- Characteristic of odor (what did it smell like, per SCAQMD odor wheel in Attachment 4)
- Intensity of odor (per SCAQMD intensity scale in Attachment 4)
- Characteristic of wind (steady, variable, swirling)
- Any other general observations

Odor Complaint Tracking Forms have been developed by the landfill and are provided in Attachment 4. These forms, or similar documentation, will be utilized to record information and analyze potential odor issues. Note that in some cases, all information may not be available if a complainant wishes to remain anonymous.

At minimum, In the case of all complaint episodes, SCL staff will document wind conditions at the landfill and, if possible, in the area of the complaint in order to better ascertain if the landfill was the likely source of the odor.

Once an odor complaint is received, an odor survey will commence as soon as possible during operating hours. Complaints received after business hours will be investigated the next business day unless the complaint warrants a more immediate response. The odor complaint will be recorded on the Odor

# Odor Plan of Action

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Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Sylmar, CA

Complaint Tracking Form found in Attachment 4 and maintained for three years. If a landfill odor is confirmed, the surveyor shall investigate the probable source(s) of the odor.

SCL shall investigate to determine what, if any, landfill conditions are causing or significantly contributing to the odor. SCL will determine what type of odor control corrective action(s) are needed to take place and to initiate and expeditiously complete the corrective actions. If a disruption of an environmental control system (gas, leachate, condensate) is found, the site will document this not only on the Odor Complaint Tracking Form but also complete a Special Occurrence Logsheet and make the appropriate agency notifications. SCAQMD will be copied on monthly reports to the site Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) which contain the Special Occurrence Logsheets. If the source of the odor is determined not to be from the landfill, this information will also be logged and communicated to all involved parties.

SCL will provide, by the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month, a summary of odors events attributed to the landfill, the number of odor detections in the neighborhood attributed to each event, and details on any operational changes implemented as a result of that event. The events being summarized will include SCL's odor patrol findings (Section 2.7.1) and [complaint](#) investigations (Section 2.7.2) and will also include details on complaint calls to SCL and SCAQMD that SCL is aware of by the date of the report.

Several studies being done for the Order will also help evaluate potential operational contributions to offsite odor nuisance. The Working Face Study will include analysis of operations on days of odor complaints during the 2008-2010 time periods. The Study will also include upwind and downwind measurements of odors to judge the effectiveness of working face treatments such as, but not limited to, dust bosses, working face perimeter misters, and varying the size of the working face.

The Meteorologic Study will include analysis of wind pattern and the potential flow patterns of odors leaving the site. This will allow decisions to be made as to likely sources of historical odor complaints.

It is expected once these studies are complete, a more thorough picture of the operational contributors to odors will emerge. Effective and non-effective mitigations should also be able to be delineated.

## 2.8 Community and Agency Outreach

SCL communicates operational issues with the nearby community in a multitude of ways. The site publishes a quarterly newsletter and is represented at monthly neighborhood council meetings and bimonthly community advisory committee meetings. In addition, the site maintains a website which includes the most recent newsletter and contact information.

In order to further enhance the working relationship between SCL, the community, and the regulatory agencies SCL will also:

# Odor Plan of Action

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Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Sylmar, CA

- Notify the local community and appropriate state and local regulatory authorities in advance when planned work may generate odors.
- Respond to complaints via phone or by personal visit, and investigate and document each complaint thoroughly.
- Avoid adversarial relationships.
- Establish a single point of contact and/or center of responsibility for dealing with odor complaints.
- Establish and implement a formal odor complaint management program and complaint response system.
- Maintain a proactive program and schedule to address odor issues. Activities under this program include:
  - Continue to develop relationships with local authorities, complainants, and community leaders to create a reliable response system to complaints.
  - Enlist neighbors to help identify and report issues about odor directly to the site.
  - As necessary, enlist the help of qualified consultants and vendors who can assist odor control efforts.
  - Document efforts to mitigate identified issues.
  - Document operational activities performed at the time the odor occurred. (E.g., gas system work, receipt of mulch, etc.).
  - Inform the community about progress or changes meant to improve the odor issue.

The conceptual goals listed above will guide future work of SCL in the area of odor response. Other than the County DPW Odor Mitigation Plan (Attachment 1), no other written plans or policies exist at this time. If other documents or plans are developed related to odor management, they will be shared with SCAQMD and interested parties. For simplicity SCL would like to maintain one odor guidance document, such as this OPA.

If any community outreach events are scheduled by Republic to provide information on odor issues, SCAQMD will be given 7 days advance notice in case they would like to participate or attend.

## 3.0 Landfill Gas Projects and Activities

Because insufficiently controlled landfill gas can contribute to odors, this section is provided to summarize both projects and ongoing activities related to the landfill gas (LFG) system at SCL.

The LFG system at SCL is subject to multiple levels of regulation. The site is covered by a Title V air permit, the New Source Performance Standards for Gas Collection and Control Systems (NSPS/GCCS), and the Federal Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. Site compliance activities, recordkeeping, agency notifications, and reports related to those programs remain unchanged by this OPA.

### 3.1 LFG System Construction Projects

At the present time, SCL has a multi-year contract with a 3rd party construction contractor for installation and repair of landfill gas collection systems. As landfill cells are developed, the LFG system is expanded in accordance with NSPS requirements. Activities may include addition of new wells and collection lines along with efficiency improvements in existing landfill areas. Schedules for gas system projects will be communicated to regulatory agencies and the public as they are developed.

### 3.2 LFG Collection System Routine Activities

#### 3.2.1 LFG Well Field Operation and Maintenance

Beginning March 21, 2011, LFG collection system balancing and tuning is being performed weekly at SCL. A Landtec GEM-2000 landfill gas instrument (or equivalent) is used to monitor each wellhead/control point. Prior to each monitoring event, the GEM 2000 is calibrated to factory standards. The LFG concentrations of methane, oxygen, carbon dioxide, balance gas, static pressure and temperature are recorded for each wellhead/control point. The LFG extraction wells are checked and adjusted to ensure the LFG wells are operating within the parameters established by NSPS guidelines. Corrective actions are performed within 5 days on any well found to be operating outside NSPS guidelines; however, standard practice for the landfill will be for corrective actions to be implemented on the same day as the balancing/tuning if feasible. Any well that continues to operate outside NSPS guidelines will be monitored again within 15 days.

Vacuum and gas quality will be monitored at the blower/enclosed flare station before and after each balancing/tuning event. Any deviation to the vacuum set points or gas concentrations will be noted and discussed with well field personnel. Each wellhead/control point will be inspected for proper operation of the flex hose, sample ports, flanges and other wellhead appurtenances monthly while completing the well field monitoring/tuning. During this inspection, LFG well integrity, including any settlement or leaks, will be noted. All maintenance items identified will be communicated to well field personnel.

# Odor Plan of Action

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Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Sylmar, CA

Well and surrounding area inspections will be conducted during well field tuning events. Each well casing and any cap penetrations and surrounding areas will be inspected for settlement or signs of damage and routine repairs will be made immediately. Repairs that cannot be made immediately will be reported to site personnel and scheduled as soon as possible.

Results of each month's work will be compiled and made available to site management by the 15th of each month. Site management will review the information within two business days of receipt. Recommendations for LFG system improvements will be based on the data and information gathered.

Monthly information will include but are not limited to the following:

- A summary of the overall operation of the LFG collection system including flows, qualities and general observations;
- A list of service dates and description of work performed;
- The well field monitoring/tuning results for the current month including the gas qualities, pressures, temperatures flows and comments;
- Any liquid level data collected;
- A list of all wells currently out of compliance with the NSPS guideline and details on the resolution of previously non-compliant wells, if any
- Calibration logs; and
- Blower/flare station inspection results.

Necessary preventative maintenance tasks and minor repairs on the LFG collection system, including sample port replacement, flex hose replacement and general wellhead maintenance will be performed during routine well field monitoring/tuning. Major repairs will be scheduled as needed per Sections 3.3 and 3.4 below. A summary of the work performed pursuant to this section will be provided to SCAQMD on a quarterly basis.

## **3.2.2 LFG Flare Station Operation and Maintenance**

SCL has three blower/flare stations, each consisting of a similar layout:

- One, 50-foot tall, 13-foot diameter McGill flare model EGF-125 equipped with a multi-jet burner, propane gas pilot, electric igniter, UV flame sensor, automatic shutdown and alarm system, automatic combustion air regulating system and temperature controller;

- Condensate knock-out drums with mist eliminator;
- Condensate pumps, 1 horsepower (Hp), 3 gallons per minutes (gpm), serving condensate knockout drums and particulate filters;
- Two 45 Hp blowers per flare, Lampson Model 362-6D, and one blower for standby

SCL's blowers and flare stations will be operated, inspected and maintained in accordance with Republic Service's Landfill Gas Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)(May 2009). The SOP provides for regular inspections and maintenance of GCCS components to maintain the consistent and reliable operation of the system.

The data collected will be included in the monthly information presented to site management. Necessary preventative maintenance tasks and minor repairs on the blower flare station will be performed to maintain safe operation. Major repairs will be scheduled as needed per Sections 3.3 and 3.4 below.

### **3.2.3 Condensate Sump Operations and Maintenance**

Maintenance and monitoring of condensate sumps will be performed quarterly. Required maintenance and monitoring includes: verifying proper operation, recording vacuum at sump, recording depth to water and total depths at sump locations, inspecting all discharge and air supply lines, exercising associated valves, repairing or replacing condensate sump components and pulling, cleaning and calibrating condensate pumps. Information on condensate sump activities will be compiled monthly.

### **3.2.4 Perimeter Probe Monitoring**

Monthly gas monitoring of all perimeter probes has been on-going and will continue to be performed monthly at all the perimeter gas probe locations at SCL in accordance with the site's SCAQMD approved Rule 1150.1 Monitoring Plan, which is available upon request. The date and time, initial and sustained percent LEL, initial and sustained percentage of gas (as measured by percent methane), pressure within the probe and depth to water will be recorded at each permanent probe location. A Landtec GEM-2000 landfill gas instrument (or equivalent) is used to record pressures as well as percentages of the LEL and explosive gas in the probes. The Landtec GEM 2000 will be calibrated prior to use. Depth to water will be measured with a Solinist, or equivalent, meter.

Weather conditions will be provided for the day the monitoring occurred, including the sky conditions, precipitation, wind direction and speed, soil conditions, barometric pressures, air temperature and relative humidity.

In conjunction with the probe monitoring, a probe integrity inspection will be performed and a condition report of each probe will be provided. Perimeter probe information will be compiled monthly. The data is also reflected in quarterly reports to SCAQMD.

Preventative maintenance tasks and minor repairs will be performed as necessary to damaged probes. Major repairs will be scheduled promptly as described in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 below.

### 3.2.5 Surface Emission Monitoring

Surface emission monitoring (SEM) has been on-going and will continue to be performed in compliance with the requirements of the site's SCAQMD-approved Rule 1150.1 Monitoring Plan, which is available upon request.

This monitoring is conducted quarterly. A field technician monitors a traverse pattern using a calibrated organic vapor analyzer (or equivalent per EPA Method 21 requirements) fitted with a wand. The end of the wand will be held within 5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 inches) of the landfill surface while monitoring. Areas of distressed vegetation, fissures, LFG extraction wells and other areas with potential for surface emissions greater than 500 ppm are monitored and reported immediately to site management. Areas shown on the traverse plan, but not monitored due to hazardous conditions, are delineated on a site map along with a brief explanation (e.g. heavy vegetation, active filling, steep and slippery slopes).

Monitoring will be performed during "typical site weather conditions" in accordance with NSPS regulation. Ambient air temperature, barometric pressure, and approximate wind speed and direction will be recorded on monitoring / calibration sheets.

Recording of Field Data: At a minimum, the following data will be obtained in the field and reported on the field logs. (1.) Calibration of Field Instrumentation: Technician, date, time, calibration gases and concentrations, and equipment/instrumentation identification (e.g. serial number). (2.) Background: Background concentrations of methane gas will be determined by sampling upwind and downwind outside the boundary of the landfill at a distance of at least 100 feet from the landfill perimeter. (3.) Weather Data: General weather conditions will be noted as well as ambient air temperature, barometric pressure, approximate wind speed and direction. Specific weather data will be collected from an on site weather station or from [www.wunderground.com](http://www.wunderground.com), or similar source. (4.) Surface Emission Monitoring Results: Measurements will be obtained continuously as the monitoring event is performed. Any location where an emission level greater than 500 ppm above background is detected is an exceedance location. Any such location will be field flagged and documented on the site plan that includes the traverse pattern. (5.) Exceedances: Exceedance locations will be marked in the field by installing a flag at the location. Additionally, the exceedance location will be documented on the Surface Monitoring Log where each

exceedance will be assigned a location designation. At the end of each monitoring day, well field technicians will be provided with results from each exceedance location.

**First Re-monitoring:** Within 10-days of an original exceedance, a well field technician will re-monitor each location where surface emissions greater than 500 ppm above background were detected. The well field technicians will maintain close contact with site management so that mitigation measures can be swiftly implemented. Well field technicians will provide suggestions for mitigation measures based on their monitoring and visual observations and past site specific experience. Typically, common suggestions that can be provided by technicians consist of where to add or re-compact cover material, repair fissures, or make adjustments (increase vacuum, if within operational goals) in nearby gas collection wells.

**Second Re-monitoring:** Well field technicians will re-monitor each location a second time where the emissions exceed 500 ppm of methane on the first re-monitoring event within 10 days of the first re-monitoring. Site management will be provided with results for each re-monitored location.

**30 Days from Initial Re-monitoring:** All exceedance locations that were found to be in compliance during the first or second re-monitoring event will be re-monitored within 30 days from the initial exceedance. The data collected will be included in quarterly reports and provided to site management and SCAQMD.

### **3.3 LFG Collection Non-Routine Activities**

Non-routine activities include, but are not limited to, special work tasks which are aimed at improving collection system performance, minimizing odor potential and increasing the quantity and quality of LFG delivered to the existing blower/flare station facilities. These work tasks will be developed upon the recommendations and discussions between well field technicians, the technician project manager and site management. This work will be reviewed and prioritized such that high priority tasks are addressed in a timely manner.

Non-routine scheduled activities consist mainly of major corrective repair or maintenance work identified during routine monitoring and inspections. This work may include, but is not limited to, the following;

- Raising LFG wells;
- Repair of broken or leaking piping;
- Repair of condensate sumps; and
- Replacement of extraction wells or monitoring probes and any repair of flare station components.

This work is essential to achieving the LFG system operational goals; however, it is considered work that can be scheduled to allow for efficient procurement of materials, equipment rental, and scheduling of additional

personnel that may be required. This work also includes any special assignments that may be required for the efficient operation of the site/system. These assignments could include such tasks as: engineering, system design, studies, plans/drawings and various services related to LFG recovery.

### 3.4 LFG Collection Rapid Response Activities

Non-routine rapid response activities consist of addressing issues that require immediate response and restoration of system operation. These include, but are not limited to:

- Response to blower failure;
- Response to flame failures;
- Response to alarm conditions and alarm failures;
- Response to flare exhaust temperature sensors or controller failure;
- Odor complaints; and,
- Repair of main gas pipe breaks that disrupt gas flow.

The urgent nature of these items is such that response to them cannot be scheduled in advance. Accordingly, a response to these conditions, as needed, will be on an event-by-event basis, seven (7) days per week. These activities are limited in nature by the assumption that the corrective actions required (labor, equipment, materials) to restore the system to operation are relatively minor in scope. If it is determined the actions required are major in scope, only the work required at that time to ensure no safety hazard exists will be performed. All repairs will be implemented as soon as practicable given necessary engineering, procurement, and permitting requirements. Per requirements transmitted in a March 23, 2011 letter from Nicholas Sanchez (SCAQMD) to Bob Nicksin (O'Melveny & Myers LLP, for Republic Services,) any breakdowns of SCL's gas collection or leachate collection system will be reported to SCAQMD within 24 hours.

**Attachment 1:**

**County DPW Odor Mitigation Plan**

# SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL



A REPUBLIC SERVICES COMPANY

December 30, 2010

Gail Farber, Director  
County of Los Angeles  
Department of Public Works  
900 South Freemont Ave.  
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331

Subject: Submittal of Revised Odor Mitigation Plan, Sunshine Canyon Landfill,  
File EP-5

Ms. Farber:

In response to a December 13, 2010 email from Martins Aiyetiwa of DPW to Kurt Bratton of Republic Services, Sunshine Canyon Landfill (SCL) has prepared the revision to the Odor Mitigation Plan originally submitted on October 27, 2010. Information has been added to address Mr. Aiyetiwa's email, but no other changes have been made to the original submittal.

If you have any questions on this submittal, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Patti Costa  
Environmental Manager

Cc:

Department of Public Works (Pat Proano)  
South Coast Air Quality Management District (Edwin Pupka, David Jones)  
Department of Regional Planning (Maria Masis, Richard Bruckner, Bruce Durbin)  
Department of Public Health (Gerry Villalobos)  
SCL LEA (Cindy Chen, Wayne Tsuda)  
City of Los Angeles Dept. of Building and Safety LEA Program (Dave Thompson)  
SCL Technical Advisory Committee (Michael LoGrande)  
City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (Ly Lam)  
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste  
Management Task Force (Margaret Clark)  
SCL Community Advisory Committee (Becky Bendikson, Wayde Hunter)

## **Odor Mitigation Plan**

Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Revised December 29, 2010

### **Plan Purpose and Status**

This plan has been prepared to respond to item #4 in the September 27, 2010 letter from Pat Proano of the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW) to Kurt Bratton of Republic Services' Sunshine Canyon Landfill (SCL.) Item #4 in the letter requires several elements to be contained in an Odor Mitigation Plan. Each specific requirement is quoted and responded to below.

This document was first submitted on October 27, 2010. On December 13, 2010, SCL received an email request for additional information from Martins Aiyetiwa of Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The additional information has been added in this revision where noted.

### **1.0 Measures in AQMD Order for Abatement**

DPW Request: "Identify and provide status on the measures currently being implemented as required by the AQMD's Order for Abatement"

Response:

<b>Order for Abatement Item Number</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>
1a and b	Transfer truck restrictions	Implemented
1c	Working face size restrictions	Implemented
1d	Odor neutralizers applied to transfer truck loads	Implemented. As a preventive measure, all preloaded trucks that would arrive during likely adverse wind condition hours are treated with neutralizer.
2a	Working face misting system	Implemented
2b	DustBoss odor control system	Implemented
3	Landfill perimeter misting system	System is in place but it's use was suspended with SCAQMD approval due to neighborhood requests
4	Tarping misting system	System was implemented but is now not in use due to DPW mandate to use soil instead of tarps.
5a	Haul road time restrictions	Implemented
5b	Neutralizer on haul roads	Implemented
6a	Wind monitoring forecasts	Implemented
6b	Meteorological stations	Implemented
7a	Meteorological study	Proposal approved by SCAQMD. Study underway.
7b	Delivery Alternatives Study	Submitted to SCAQMD. Responding to additional information requests from SCAQMD.

## **Odor Mitigation Plan**

Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Revised December 29, 2010

<b>Order for Abatement Item Number</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Status</b>
7c	Neutralizer at Transfer Station Study	Proposal submitted to SCAQMD. Responding to additional information requests from SCAQMD.
7d	Neutralizer Study	Submitted to SCAQMD. No comments from SCAQMD.
7e	Working Face Study	Proposal submitted to SCAQMD. On hold pending resolution of County DPW mandate to use soil cover, which is incompatible with the working face study.
8	Odor Control Consultation	Submitted to SCAQMD. No comments from SCAQMD
9	Vegetation Restoration	Plan submitted to and approved by SCAQMD. Planting to be complete by April 1, 2011.
10	Odor Survey	Implemented.
11	Feasibility Study for Capture, Collection, and Destruction of Odors	Proposal submitted to, and approved by, SCAQMD. Work is underway.
13	Status Reports	Implemented

In Mr. Aiyetwa's December 13, 2010 email, DPW requested information on SCL plans to install two additional DustBosses at the working face. The facility has obtained two sets of DustBoss equipment and is working on final electrical wiring. The units are expected to be operational by mid-January. The initial plan is to run all three DustBoss units (existing and two new) from 6 am to 10 am on all days when Adverse Wind Conditions, as defined by the Order, are present. The site may run the units at other times as felt necessary by operations personnel. The effectiveness of the DustBoss will be evaluated as part of the Working Face Study.

The December 13, 2010 DPW email also requested updates on SCL's efforts to comply with AQMD's Order for Abatement. The most recent quarterly status report for the Order, dated November 30, 2010, is attached for your reference. Since the date of the report, SCAQMD has approved the last two study proposals – the Working Face Study and the Neutralizer at Transfer Station Study. Field work for the Neutralizer at Transfer Station Study is expected to begin in January 2011. Crew training for the Working Face Study will also occur in January 2011. Due to the logistics of ordering extensive chemical monitoring equipment and conducting safety training for odor observers who will be present near the heavy equipment at the working face, field work for that project will likely not start until February 2011.

Due dates for completed reports for the Order are as follows:

<b>Order #</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
7.a.i.A.	Meteorological Study	May 6, 2011
7.c.	Neutralizer at Transfer Station Study	May 31, 2011 (actual date is May 30, a Monday).
7.e.ii.	Working Face Study	June 16, 2011
11.	Odor Capture Collection and Destruction study	February 13, 2011

## **Odor Mitigation Plan**

Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Revised December 29, 2010

### **2.0 Odoriferous Loads**

**DPW Request: "A program for managing odoriferous loads currently received at the Landfill, which would include the following at a minimum:**

- **Provide a trained technician to identify odoriferous loads.**
- **Immediately bury odoriferous waste loads at the working face within one hour of its arrival.**
- **Develop a program to minimize odors from transfer trucks and direct haul loads."**

**Response:**

SCL has a policy of not accepting odoriferous loads if such loads would negatively impact offsite neighbors. Odoriferous loads can be noted at two points, and in two different ways. First, loads characteristically known as odorous, such as spoiled food waste, can be identified by the scalehouse personnel based on the customer and trucking company. Second, loads can be noted based on the field observations of spotters at the working face. In the second case, spotters and operations personnel will work with scalehouse personnel to identify the source of an odoriferous load, and if necessary, the waste generator will be contacted to either mitigate for odors in future loads, if possible, or to at least prepare for immediate burial of future loads. Both scalehouse personnel and operators will be trained in this procedure, and also will be trained as to likely types of odoriferous loads.

All odoriferous loads are currently immediately buried at the working face. If an odoriferous load is delivered, it is immediately covered with a thick layer of MSW. If odors are still noted from the load through the MSW, it will be further buried with soil. Based on past experience, soil cover is not normally needed to contain the odors.

Odors in transfer trucks and direct haul loads are minimized through Republic's Special Waste procedures. Unusual wastes, such as off-spec food products, are subject to additional testing and screening to determine if the waste can be safely accepted at the landfill. If there are any criteria that make the waste unacceptable, including adverse odors that cannot be mitigated for, the waste will not be allowed.

As part of the Neutralizer at Transfer Station study required by the SCAQMD's Order for Abatement, the effectiveness of odor neutralizers will be studied. If neutralizers are found to be effective in helping reduce offsite odors, they will continue to be used on Republic-owned transfer trucks.

### **3.0 Odor Patrol Program**

**DPW Request: "An odor patrol program, which would include the following at a minimum:**

- **Provide a trained technician to conduct odor patrols in the surrounding neighborhoods at a frequency of one patrol per hour from 6 am to 10 am, Monday through Saturday, and during adverse wind conditions.**
- **If odor is detected, identify its potential and/or actual source, including those that may not be related to the Landfill's operation, such as an odorous trash dumpster or transfer trucks.**
- **If odor is determined to be related to the Landfill's operation, take immediate action to reduce the odor. Document the streets patrolled on a map, time of the patrol, potential source of odor, and immediate actions taken by the landfill."**

Response:

Currently SCL has implemented an odor patrol program compliant with the SCAQMD Order for Abatement, and requests that that program be considered sufficient by the County. Nevertheless, if the County wishes to mandate the program detailed in their letter, including Saturday coverage, SCL is prepared to meet the requirements.

In Mr. Aiyetwa's December 13, 2010 email, DPW requested information on Republic's effort to evaluate Sunshine Canyon Landfill's operational practices to determine if any practice is a potential contributing factor to odor nuisance and where improvements may be needed to mitigate odor.

When offsite odor complaints are received, SCL staff determines if wind conditions are indicative of the landfill being a potential cause. If the landfill could be a potential cause, SCL staff review site operations to see if any contributing factors can be identified such as odorous loads, gas well work involving exposed trash, leachate or condensate treatment system problems etc. To date, no pattern of contributing factors has been identified from this process.

As part of work being done for the SCAQMD Order for Abatement (Order) dated March 24, 2010, additional review of potential operational contributions to offsite odor nuisance will be conducted. The Working Face Study will include analysis of operations on days of odor complaints during the 2008-2010 time period. The Study will also include upwind and downwind measurements of odors to judge the effectiveness of working face treatments such as, but not limited to, dust bosses, working face perimeter misters, and varying the size of the working face.

The Meteorologic Study will include analysis of wind pattern and the potential flow patterns of odors leaving the site. This will allow decisions to be made as to likely sources of historical odor complaints.

The Neutralizer at Transfer Station study will investigate the odors in transfer trucks and the effectiveness of various odor neutralizers that can be applied to the trash in those trucks. Odor observations will be conducted on both untreated and treated trucks. Observations will be recorded for the trucks prior to dumping and then a second set of odor data will be collected after the trash is dumped.

Lastly, the Feasibility Study for Odor Capture, Collection, and Destruction will evaluate the options for fugitive emission control of the trash handling process onsite.

It is expected once these studies are complete, a more thorough picture of the operational contributors to odors will emerge. Effective and non-effective mitigations should also be able to be delineated. For more on the status and timing of the Abatement Order work, see Section 1.0 above.

#### **4.0 Landfill Gas Mitigation Plan**

**DPW Request: "Description of the site's current Gas Monitoring and Control Plan, including a map showing locations of gas monitoring probes, gas extraction wells, horizontal and vertical gas collection lines, etc."**

## **Odor Mitigation Plan**

Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Revised December 29, 2010

Response:

SCL's gas collection and control system (GCCS) consists of the following:

- Three hundred fifteen (315) vertical gas collection wells;
- Header and lateral piping;
- Horizontal collectors;
- Three flare stations.

The site's GCCS meets the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) found in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW. A GCCS Design Plan for SCL was submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on June 11, 1997. The GCCS Plan was subsequently updated and submitted in August 2006. A brief description of the site's current gas system is included in the following paragraphs. Maps presenting overviews of the site's gas collection and control system are provided in Figures 1 and 2.

Landfill gas extracted from the vertical gas wells and horizontal collectors is delivered to the flare stations through the lateral and header piping network. Gas extraction wells are connected to the main headers by 4- to 12-inch diameter lateral piping. Main header piping at the site is located primarily above-grade on both the County and City sides of the landfill although some of the originally installed header piping on the south side of the City is below-grade. Main header piping on the City side of the site is 12- to 16-inch diameter HDPE pipe, while the header pipe on the County is 18- to 24-inch HDPE. The existing GCCS covers the entire area of the landfill that presently contains municipal solid waste

Three separate flare stations are currently in operation at SCL. Two, Flares #3 and #8, are located on the north and south ends, of the County side of the landfill, respectively. Flare #1 is on the City side of the site. Each system currently has a permitted capacity of 4,167 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) of landfill gas at 50 percent methane. Each of the flares has a Permit to Operate (PTO) under the site's current Title V permit.

SCL's gas migration monitoring system consists of a series of multi-depth perimeter gas monitoring probes installed around the final footprint of the landfill in accordance with 27 CCR, SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 and site permits. The perimeter gas monitoring probe locations are shown on Figure 3.

The gas monitoring probes are referred to as the City probes and County probes due to their installation locations around the City and County portions of the landfill, respectively. The City gas monitoring probes include 21 multi-depth monitoring probes and the County gas monitoring probes include 17 multi-depth probes. The probe designations as well as the completion depths are provided on Table 1.

Perimeter gas probes are monitored monthly in accordance with the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 and the site's Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan (August 30, 2000). Monitoring is performed by a third party contractor using instruments and procedures approved by SCAQMD.

In Mr. Aiyetiwa's December 13, 2010 email, DPW requested information on plans to install horizontal gas collection pipelines to increase gas collection efficiency. As stated in section C.3.7.2 of the site's Joint Technical Document (JTD) dated May 2008, "during active operations, horizontal collection pipes will be installed incrementally to provide ongoing environmental control." New waste cells (currently in initial construction phase) will be fitted with both horizontal collection pipes and vertical wells as designed by an appropriately qualified engineering firm. Due to the air and health impacts associated with excavating previously filled areas, horizontal

## **Odor Mitigation Plan**

Sunshine Canyon Landfill

Revised December 29, 2010

collectors are not planned to be installed retroactively in existing areas of fill. If surface or perimeter monitoring indicates a gas problem in any existing area, a design for improvement will be developed and implemented within all regulatory timelines.

The December 13, 2010 DPW email also requested an updated gas monitoring map (Figure 3), clearly showing all monitoring probes with a legend indicating the type of probe installed, or any future probe installations. Due to the holiday season and the need for survey work and outside engineering CAD work, some time is required to develop an accurately updated map. The requested map will be provided by the end of January 2011.

**DPW Request: "Compliance history of the site's landfill gas migration control program from January 2, 2009, to the present quarter as well as any corrective actions."**

Response:

As noted above, all perimeter probes at SCL are monitored on a monthly basis. Results are reported as a concentration of percent methane as measured by field instruments.

A summary of the perimeter probe monitoring results from January 2009 to September 2010 is presented in Table 1<sup>1</sup>. The highlighted readings are those that exceed the regulatory limit of 5%. A summary of these readings is presented in Table 2 and they are discussed further below.

Table 3 presents a summary of gas probe exceedances over 5% and the corrective actions taken. Table 3 includes required initial 10-day re-check, second 10-day re-check (if necessary) per 1150.1 requirements and 30-day checks as required by NSPS.

**DPW Request: "Discuss the impacts of the most recent heavy rains on the landfill gas collection system, including identifying locations of damage due to soil erosion, as well as any corrective actions or mitigation measures."**

Heavy rains experienced at SCL in January 2010 are reported to have caused six wells in the gas collection system to be affected by erosion around the wellheads resulting in excess gas emissions from the landfill surface.

Surface emission monitoring is conducted on a quarterly basis in accordance with the site's Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan (August 30, 2000.) Instantaneous surface monitoring is conducted on a grid that has been established and approved for the site. Surface monitoring is not conducted on grids that are out of bounds as defined in the Compliance Plan or on grids that are under active

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<sup>1</sup>When reviewing Table 1, the following should be noted:

Monitoring from January 2009 through January 2010 for some of the perimeter probes located around the County side of the site was performed using a Gasstech instrument which reports methane in concentrations of parts per million by volume (ppmv). These results are indicated with an "\*" next to the value. These values have been converted to percent methane by dividing the reported value by 10,000 since 1% = 10,000 ppmv. For example, a reported reading of 400 ppmv methane has been converted to percent methane as follows:

$$400 \text{ ppmv} \times \frac{1\%}{10,000 \text{ ppmv}} = 0.0400 \% \text{ methane}$$

This conversion has been done so all the readings can be readily compared to one another.

## **Odor Mitigation Plan**

Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Revised December 29, 2010

construction. For example, during the Second Quarter 2010 monitoring event, the following number of grids were either monitored or excluded based on the approved plan:

386 grids were monitored;  
493 grids are out of bounds  
24 grids were in an active construction area.

Monitoring is performed using instruments and methodology detailed in the approved compliance plan.

With respect to the surface emission monitoring conducted after the heavy rains in January 2010, there were a total of thirty-four locations where the initial instantaneous monitoring result was reported over the 500 ppmv (measured as methane) allowable concentration. All of these locations were on the County side of the site and some of these exceedances were reported as being directly adjacent to a gas extraction well. In accordance with SCAQMD's Rule 1150.1 monitoring requirements, all of these locations were re-monitored 10 days after the initial event. All but nine locations showed exceedances over 500 ppmv during this first re-monitoring event. During the second 10-day re-monitoring, all nine locations showed values of less than 500 ppmv.

The corrective actions taken to remedy these surface emission exceedances include measures that were taken immediately and more extensive actions that address the gas collection system as a whole.

Immediate corrective actions included:

- Placement of additional soil cover on the area;
- Compaction of the additional soil cover including track walking;
- Compaction of soil around a well casing;
- Gas well tuning to ensure wells are operating optimally.

Additional corrective actions included the installation of fifty (50) additional gas extraction wells during June and July 2010. A total of 42 wells were installed on the County side of the landfill, and eight on the City side. The locations of the new wells were selected based on a review of site data including surface emission monitoring, gas well monitoring and gas system parameters to locate wells in optimal locations to reduce potential surface emissions and also to maximize the volume of landfill gas extracted from the landfill. Existing gas extraction wells that were determined to be damaged and/or not functioning as designed were abandoned and replaced with a new well.

**DPW Request: "A work plan that includes preventive measures, such as identifying and filling any surface cracks and installing additional extraction wells, as well as contingency measures" and "An implementation schedule for the above work plan."**

Responses:

A landfill gas preventative measure work plan for SCL's gas collection and monitoring system is presented in Table 4. The table includes an implementation schedule.

The work plan includes actions already being implemented on a routine basis as part of Republic Services' Landfill Gas Management Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Additional preventative measures have been included as noted.

## **Odor Mitigation Plan**

Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Revised December 29, 2010

SCL operates and maintains its gas control and monitoring system in accordance Republic Services' Landfill Gas Management SOP (May 1, 2009). The SOP describes the procedures and minimum requirements for:

- Monitoring, inspection, and maintenance of landfill gas collection system components;
- Monitoring, inspection and maintenance of landfill gas control devices;
- Data management, and,
- Environmental reporting.

Under the SOP, the site is required to perform GCCS inspection and maintenance activities on an on-going basis to ensure consistent and reliable operation of the system. Maintenance procedures are intended to be preventative in nature to address problems before they impact the performance of the GCCS or its components.

FLARE 8

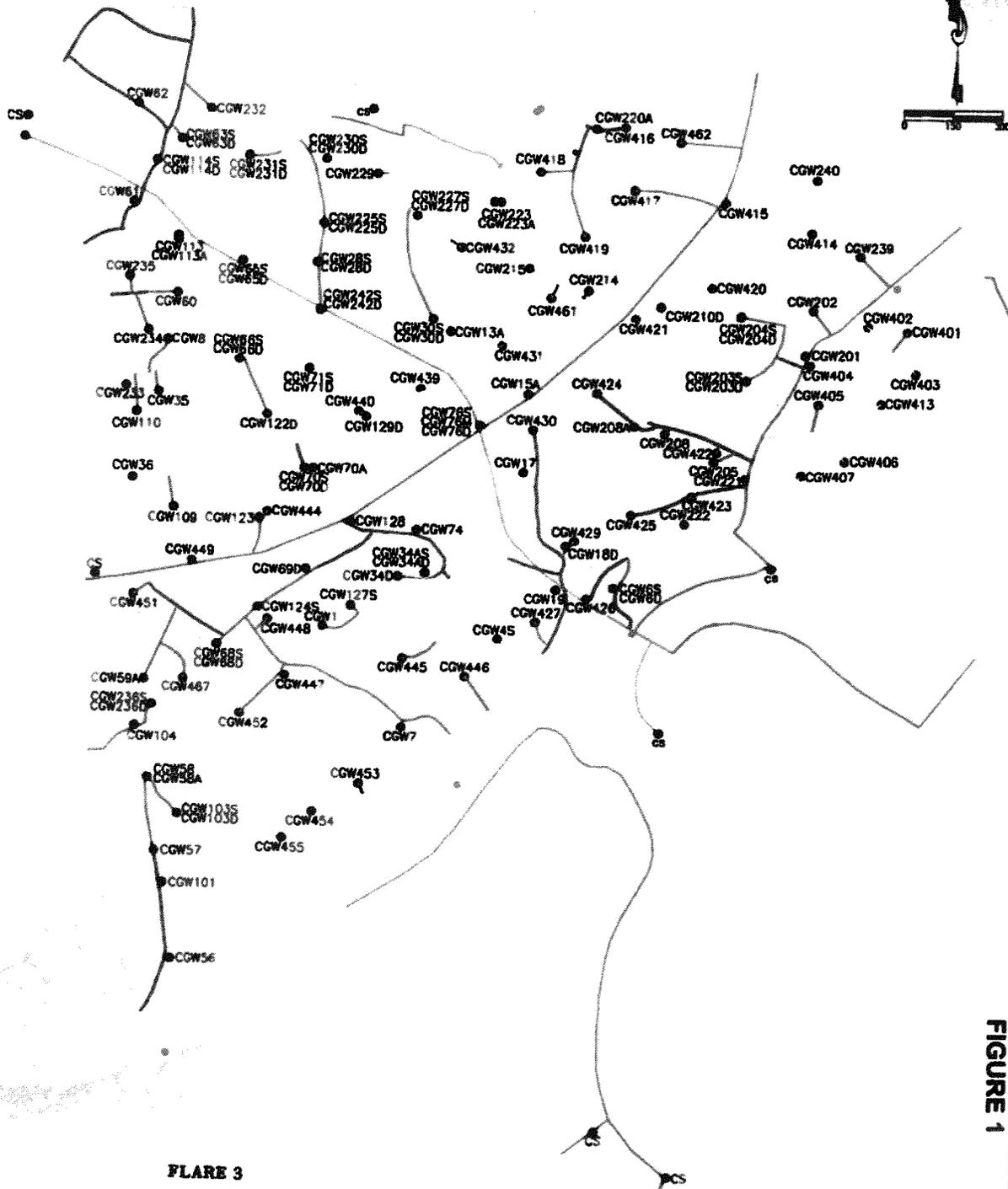


FIGURE 1

**SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL  
COUNTY LANDFILL GAS MAP**

- LEGEND**
- UNDERGROUND PIPING (DASHED)
  - 24" ABOVE GROUND PIPING
  - 18" ABOVE GROUND PIPING
  - 16" ABOVE GROUND PIPING
  - 14" ABOVE GROUND PIPING
  - 12" ABOVE GROUND PIPING
  - 10" ABOVE GROUND PIPING
  - 8" ABOVE GROUND PIPING
  - 4" ABOVE GROUND PIPING
  - CGW/XXX COUNTY GIS WELL
  - CS CONDENSATE SUMP



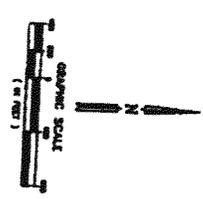
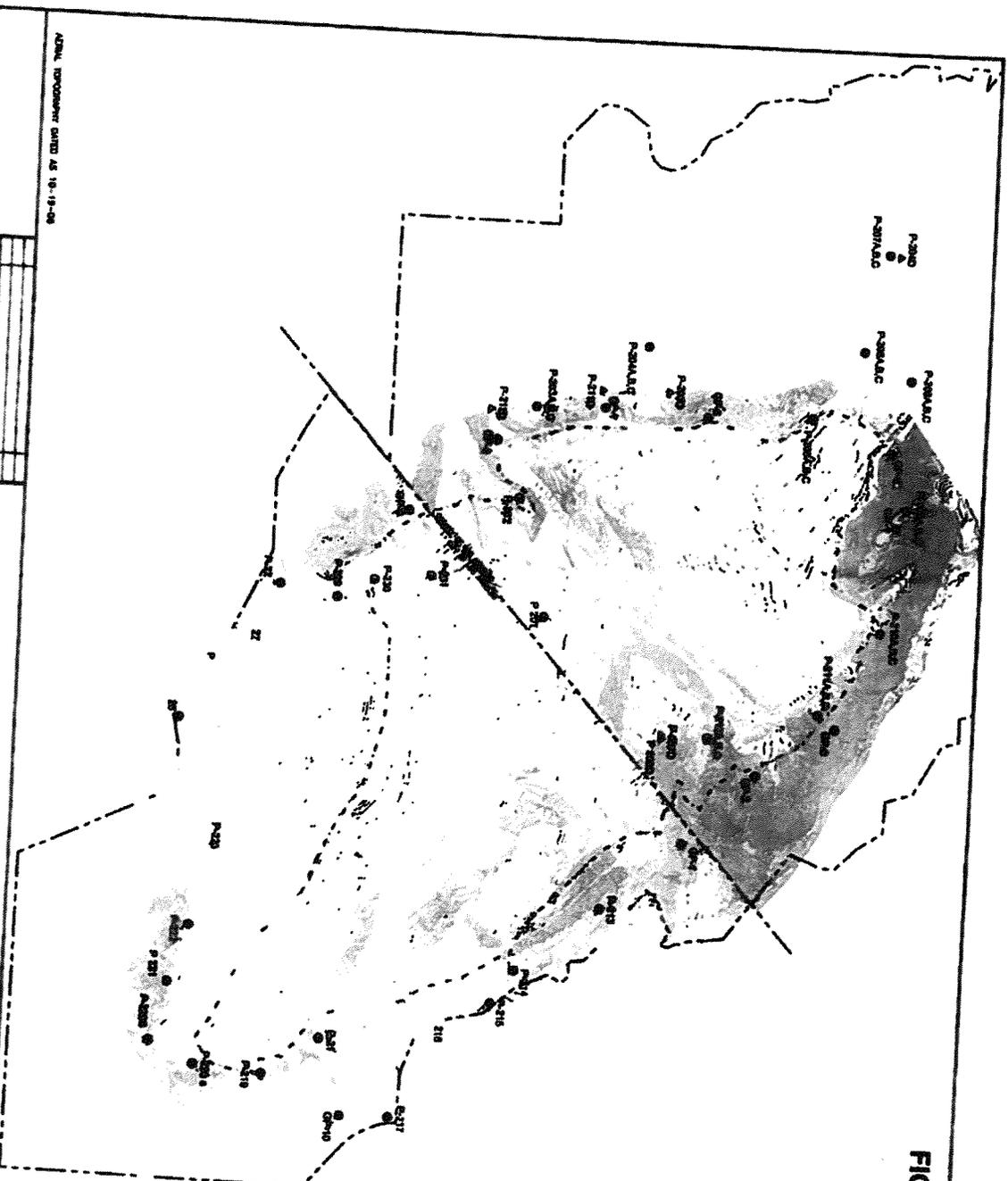
Ausenco Vector  
1400 Spring Hill Circle  
Granite Valley, OH 43024  
USA  
T: +1 614 252 2600  
F: +1 614 252 4000  
www.ausenco.com

**Ausenco  
Vector**

MAP DATE: 8-7-2010



FIGURE 3



**LEGEND**

- P-300 MONITORING POINT (TO BE MONITORED BY SECTION)
  - P-310 MONITORING POINT (TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE)
  - ▲ P-315 MONITORING POINT (TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE)
  - △ P-320 MONITORING POINT (TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE)
- MONITORING POINTS TO BE MONITORED BY SECTION (TO BE MONITORED BY SECTION)
- MONITORING POINTS TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE (TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE)
- MONITORING POINTS TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE (TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE)
- MONITORING POINTS TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE (TO BE MONITORED FROM DISTANCE)

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

**RAS**  
 RAINBOW ENGINEERING & CONSULTANTS  
 1000 S. 10th Street  
 Suite 100  
 Phoenix, AZ 85006  
 Phone: 602.998.1111

**SUNNYSIDE CANYON LANDFILL AND 2007 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEMS**  
 RAS MONITORING POINTS  
 DATE: 10/19/06  
 DRAWN BY: [ ]  
 CHECKED BY: [ ]  
 SCALE: AS SHOWN  
 SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

ASBUL IMPROVEMENT SHEET AS 10-19-06



TABLE 1  
 SUMMARY OF PERIMETER PROBE MONITORING RESULTS  
 JANUARY 2008 TO SEPTEMBER 2010  
 (results reported in % methane)

Probe ID	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10			
226	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
227	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
228	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
229	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
230	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
231	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Readings reported with an \* were taken using a Gastech instrument and originally reported as ppmw as methane  
 shaded indicated result exceeds regulatory threshold of 5% methane - gas sample collected and sent to analytical laboratory

TABLE 1  
SUMMARY OF PERMIETER PROBE MONITORING RESULTS  
JANUARY 2009 TO SEPTEMBER 2010  
(results reported in % methane)

Well ID	COUNTY																						
	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10		
201	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
202	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
203	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
204	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
205	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
206	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
207	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
208	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
209	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
210	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
211	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
212	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
213	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
214	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
215	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837
216	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837	1837

Note: Readings reported with an \* were taken using a Geotech instrument and originally reported as ppmv as methane  
 Indicated result exceeds regulatory threshold of 5% methane - gas sample collected and sent to analytical laboratory

**TABLE 2**  
**SUMMARY OF PERIMETER PROBE EXCEEDENCES**  
(results reported in % methane)

Perimeter Probe ID	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09
214	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
229	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
241	A			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
	B			0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.7	0.0
	C			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
207	A	41.6	0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.0
210	A	.2820*	.7760*	.8342*	32.8	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B	0.0	.2860*	0.0*	0.2	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
242	E									0.0	0.7	0.9

Perimeter Probe ID	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10
214	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
229	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
241	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	B	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	30.6
	C	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.5	4.0	5.4
207	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
210	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
242	E	0.0	0.9	0.4	5.3	4.0	5.3	5.2	3.4
						5.3			3.0

Note: Readings reported with an \* were taken using a Gastech instrument and originally reported as ppmv as methane  
 indicates result exceeds regulatory threshold of 5% methane - gas sample collected and sent to analytical laboratory

**TABLE 3  
SUMMARY OF GAS PROBE EXCEEDENCES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

Gas Probe Location	Date of Initial Exceedence	Reading of Initial Exceedence	10-day Re-check	Second 10-day Re-check	30-day Re-check	Cause of Exceedence	Corrective Action(s)
214C	1/29/2009	9.8%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	Vacuum to gas extraction wells in the vicinity of Probe 214 was lower than expected. A blockage (debris) at the connection point between City Unit 1 North wellfield and the City Unit 1 South wellfield was identified.	The blockage was removed and vacuum to the wells in the vicinity of Probe 214 increased.  Reading taken from Probe 214C on January 29, 2009 showed 0.0% methane
207A	1/29/2009	41.6%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	Likely caused by migration of gas up under-drain sytle for the northern portion of the landfill.	A vacuum line to the sub-drain system was installed.
210A	5/1/2009	32.8%	17.1%	0.0%	N/A	Probe location directly adjacent to upstream end of an underdrain system.	A vacuum line to the sub-drain system was installed.
210B	5/21/2009	11.1%	1.9%	0.4%	N/A	Probe location directly adjacent to upstream end of an underdrain system.	A vacuum line to the sub-drain system was installed.
210A	7/30/2009	38.3%	0.3%	N/A	N/A	Probe location directly adjacent to upstream end of an underdrain system. A valve was mistakenly turned off to the vacuum line that leads to the underdrain system.	A vacuum line to the sub-drain system was installed previously - the valve was turned back on.
210B	7/30/2009	14.4%	0.6%	N/A	N/A	Probe location directly adjacent to upstream end of an underdrain system.	A vacuum line to the sub-drain system was installed previously - the valve was turned back on.
207A	11/16/2009	35.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	The vacuum source attached to the underdrain system in the area was removed due to the re-location of some tanks in the area. Although the vacuum line was re-installed, it is believed the gas build-up in the system had not been cleared at the time of the monitoring.	The vacuum line was already re-installed and vacuum applied to the system. No additional corrective actions were taken.
241A	11/16/2009	6.0%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	Likely caused by migration of gas up gravel pack in nearby subdrain system	Shallow probe placed close to the end of the buried subdrain and vacuum applied.
241B	1/25/2010	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	Likely caused by low vacuum in line closest to probe location.	Vacuum to line adjusted.
229D	4/19/2010	9.6%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	Likely caused by low vacuum in line closest to probe location.	Vacuum to line adjusted
242E	4/22/2010	5.3%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	Probe is located on the road up to Fiare 8 - no direct cause identified. Exceedence may be due to influence of naturally occurring gas	No corrective actions required. Exceedence cleared at 10-day re-check.

**TABLE 3  
SUMMARY OF GAS PROBE EXCEEDENCES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

Gas Probe Location	Date of Initial Exceedence	Reading of Initial Exceedence	10-Day Re-check	Second 10-day Re-check	30-day Re-check	Cause of Exceedence	Corrective Action(s)
241A	5/24/2010	16.5%	23.9%	24.1	0.0%	Probe located in an area tied to an existing underdrain system. Exceedence may be caused by gas migrating up gravel pack of subdrain to probe location.	Multi-depth Soil vapor extraction well (PCW-241) installed approximately 100 feet south of Probe 241 location to extract gas in this area.
241B	6/14/2010	30.8%	31.3%	0.7%	31.2%	Probe located in an area tied to an existing underdrain system. Exceedence may be caused by gas migrating up gravel pack of subdrain to probe location.	Multi-depth Soil vapor extraction well (PCW-241) installed in July 2010 approximately 100 feet south of Probe 241 location to extract gas in this area.
242E	6/15/2010	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	Results of analytical testing of gas samples sent to the laboratory indicate gas from this location may be naturally-occurring.	Exceedence cleared within 45-day timeframe Additional gas extraction wells were installed on the County side of the site in June and July 2010. Two new wells were installed within 400 linear feet of Probe 242 and connected to the landfill gas extraction system. This work was done within 45 days after detecting the third exceedence. The July 27 exceedence reported took place during the timeframe when the additional gas wells were being installed. As noted below, the 10-day re-check performed on August 6, showed the concentration of methane in Probe 242 E was below 5%. No exceedences over 5% have been reported in Probe 242E since August 2010.
242E	7/27/2009	5.2%	4.3%	N/A	N/A	Results of analytical testing of gas samples sent to the laboratory indicate gas from this location may be naturally-occurring.	Please see above.
241B	9/20/2010	30.8%	36.4%	0.0%	N/A	No vacuum to the probe system was present during the initial monitoring.	The vacuum line was inspected and the system tuned to ensure vacuum was present.
241C	9/20/2010	5.4%	0.2%	N/A	N/A	No vacuum to the probe system was present during the initial monitoring.	The vacuum line was inspected and the system tuned to ensure vacuum was present.

**TABLE 4  
SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL  
LANDFILL GAS PREVENTATIVE MEASURE WORK PLAN**

TASK	OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
1 WELLHEAD INSPECTION	To ensure consistent and reliable operation of each gas extraction well	<p>A. Inspect each wellhead during the monthly monitoring of gas well parameters</p> <p>B. Document the condition of each wellhead in field logbook</p> <p>C. Repair wellhead components as necessary and document actions taken</p>	Currently being fully implemented as part of the monthly gas well monitoring program as required by Republic Services' Landfill Gas Management SOP
2 WELLHEAD MAINTENANCE	To ensure the wellhead is working properly to ensure accurate monitoring results are obtained and tuning can be performed accurately	<p>A. Inspect each wellhead during the monthly monitoring of gas well parameters</p> <p>B. Document the condition of each wellhead in field logbook</p> <p>C. Repair wellhead components as necessary and document actions taken</p>	Currently being fully implemented as part of the monthly gas well monitoring program as required by Republic Services' Landfill Gas Management SOP
2 INSPECTION OF AREA SURROUNDING GAS EXTRACTION WELL	Per NSPS requirements (60.755(c)(6)), the cover integrity in the area immediately surrounding a well is to be visually inspected on a monthly basis to ensure no cover integrity is maintained to prevent surface emissions	<p>A. Visually inspect above grade well casings and surrounding area for signs of damage, deterioration or any other potential problems that might indicate the potential of surface emissions paying special attention to the cover located directly around each well casing to ensure the soil is not pulling away from the well casing</p> <p>B. Look for areas of surface water ponding, erosion, seeps or staining</p> <p>C. Note if area around well casing has settled</p> <p>D. Document condition of well casing and area surrounding well casing</p> <p>E. Notify appropriate personnel if corrective actions need to be taken to remedy any area noted</p>	<p>Currently being implemented as part of the monthly gas well monitoring program as required by Republic Services' Landfill Gas Management SOP</p> <p>Additional measures that will be implemented are as follows:</p> <p>1. Documentation of the visual inspection of the area surrounding each gas extraction well</p>
4 MAINTENANCE OF AREA SURROUNDING GAS EXTRACTION WELL	Maintain area at and immediately surrounding each gas extraction well to ensure the soil cover is adequate and in acceptable condition to prevent surface emissions	<p>A. If soil has settled and/or pulled away from the well casing, apply additional soil and compact</p> <p>B. Inspect recently compacted soil to ensure no additional soil needs to be added</p> <p>C. If area around well casing has settled, apply additional soil cover and compact and grade to ensure drainage requirements are met</p> <p>C. If erosion areas are noted, provide additional soil cover, compaction and grading to ensure area is ready for potential rainfall that may cause washout</p> <p>D. Document actions taken</p>	<p>Currently being implemented as part of the monthly gas well monitoring program as required by Republic Services' Landfill Gas Management SOP.</p> <p>Additional measures that will be implemented are as follows:</p> <p>1. Documentation of the maintenance activities that were performed (if necessary)</p>

**TABLE 4  
SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL  
LANDFILL GAS PREVENTATIVE MEASURE WORK PLAN**

	TASK	OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
6	SURFACE MONITORING OF GAS EXTRACTION WELLS AND AREAS SURROUNDING GAS EXTRACTION WELLS	To ensure no surface emissions are present above regulatory limits	<p>A. Conduct quarterly monitoring in accordance with SCAQMD's Rule 1150.1 requirements</p> <p>B. Conduct monthly monitoring with Flame Ionization Detector (FID)</p> <p>C. Record results of monthly monitoring</p>	<p>A. This task is currently being conducted under the site's Rule 1150.1 Compliance Plan. Results of the quarterly monitoring are submitted to the SCAQMD.</p> <p>B. Monthly emission monitoring will be conducted in conjunction with the monthly gas well monitoring beginning the monitoring period of December 2010.</p>
6	INSPECTION OF AREAS SURROUNDING GAS EXTRACTION WELLS PRIOR TO A RAINFALL EVENT	To ensure the areas immediately surrounding gas extraction wells are in good condition such that a rainfall event will not cause soil erosion or other damage that may lead to surface emissions	<p>A. Prior to an anticipated rainfall event, each gas extraction well and the surrounding area will be inspected to ensure the soil cover is intact and appropriate drainage conditions exist.</p> <p>B. Any identified corrective actions will be taken immediately, to ensure these areas have been addressed prior to the anticipated rainfall event. Standard stormwater best management practices will be used to prepare for a rainfall event.</p>	These actions will be taken when notified of a rainfall event
7	INSTALLATION OF ADDITIONAL GAS EXTRACTION WELLS	To ensure the gas collection and control system is operating effectively to control surface emissions by capturing gas from all areas of the landfilled area	A. Install additional gas collection wells as deemed necessary by a monthly review of gas monitoring and other system data	This task will be taken after review of gas collection system information indicates additional gas collection wells are necessary to enhance the system performance. Done on an as-needed basis.

# **SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL**



**A REPUBLIC SERVICES COMPANY**

November 30, 2010

Mr. Edward Camarena  
Chair, SCAQMD Hearing Board  
21865 Copley Drive  
Diamond Bar, CA 91764-4178

**Re: Order of Abatement Status Report for Sunshine Canyon Landfill, Case No. 3448-13**

Dear Mr. Camarena:

The attached report has been prepared pursuant to condition 13 of the Order for Abatement (Order), which requests a quarterly status report, commencing June 1, 2010, addressing certain abatement measures, numbers of complaints, the status of studies, and requests that this report be posted on Sunshine Canyon Landfill's (SCL) website.

Please contact me at [KBratton@republicservices.com](mailto:KBratton@republicservices.com) or (818) 833-6511 if you have any questions regarding this submittal.

Sincerely,

Kurt Bratton  
General Manager

cc. Ed Pupka, SCAQMD

**1.0 Implementation of Effectiveness of Odor Abatement Measures (Condition #13(a))**

**1.1 Restriction of Working Face and Reduction of Incoming Trash on Monday Mornings and During Adverse Wind Conditions (Condition #1)**

**Status:** Transfer truck trash is restricted from entering SCL on all Monday mornings and mornings when adverse wind conditions are present. SCL has contracted with the operator of the weather station on the Southern Berm of SCL to provide automatic wind speed and direction updates every 30 minutes via email to validate adverse wind conditions specified in the Order.

The working face size is restricted to 30,000 sq. ft. or less on Monday mornings and mornings when adverse wind conditions are present. The size of the working face is measured on an hourly basis, recorded and approved by the site supervisor to verify compliance. Republic transfer station pre-load trash is treated with an odor neutralizer prior to depositing at SCL. (Pre-load trash is trash loaded into transfer trucks at the end of a working day, to be delivered to SCL the following working day.)

**Effectiveness:** SCL believes these measures may be effective at reducing the potential for odors and migration of the odors to the neighborhood. This is supported by both the reduction in complaints received and the odor patrols of the community. Effectiveness will be evaluated under Order condition #7(e) Working Face Study, to be conducted once the study proposal is approved by the District.

**1.2 Working Face Controls (Condition #2)**

There are no changes since the August 31, 2010 quarterly report, which stated the following:

**Status:** Working face perimeter misting systems are installed and used as prescribed in the Order. The DustBoss misting system is installed and used as prescribed in the Order. There have been no breakdowns of these systems since installation.

**Effectiveness:** SCL believes that these measures do little to abate odors or prevent odors from migrating to the community. If further supported by the data gathered for the required studies, SCL will request approval from the Hearing Board to eliminate this requirement.

## **Quarterly Status Report**

**Order for Abatement Case 3448-13**

**Sunshine Canyon Landfill**

**November 30, 2010**

### **1.3 Landfill Perimeter Misting System (Condition #3)**

**Status:** The Perimeter Misting System was installed as prescribed in the Order of Abatement. Pursuant to the July 8, 2010 Stipulated Petition to Amend the Order for Abatement (Stipulated Petition) the operation of the landfill perimeter misting system is not required pending the completion of the Meteorological Study and the Working Face Study. The Stipulated Petition requires a return to the mister operations specified in the Order within 48 hours of receiving SCAQMD notice to do so as a result of SCAQMD verified odor complaints.

**Effectiveness:** SCL believes that this measure does little to abate odors or prevent odors from migrating to the community. In fact, complaints have been received from the community citing a "Febreeze-like" odor from the direction of SCL. If further supported by the data gathered for the required studies, SCL will request approval from the SCAQMD Hearing Board to eliminate this requirement.

### **1.4 Tarping Misting System (Condition #4)**

**Status:** In a letter dated September 27, 2010, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) required SCI to initiate various new mitigations in an effort to control odors. The letter mandated that SCL use nine inches of compacted soil cover at the end of each day to cover the working face. The soil is not to be removed at the beginning of the next work day.

The soil cover requirement has effectively terminated the use of tarps and the Tarping Misting System at the working face. As reported in the previous status report, the Tarping Misting System was installed and was operated as prescribed in the Order. A spray system mounted on the Tarp-o-Matic applied neutralizer directly on the trash as tarps were deployed over the working face, if tarps were being used.

**Effectiveness:** SCL believes the use of tarps in combination with a misting system may be effective at reducing the potential for odors and migration of the odors to the neighborhood. This is supported by the reduction in complaints received and the findings during odor patrols.

The use of daily soil cover has not eliminated odor complaints. However, due to the DPW mandate, SCL has been forced to amend its proposal for the Working Face Study, as required by the Order.

**1.5 Haul Roads (Condition #5)**

There are no changes since the August 31, 2010 quarterly report, which stated the following:

**Status:** The main haul roads are treated with an odor neutralizer via water truck every two hours. Collection and transfer trucks are not allowed to queue on the main haul road prior to opening the landfill

**Effectiveness:** SCL believes one or both of these measures may be effective at reducing the potential for odors and migration of the odors to the neighborhood. This is supported by the reduction in complaints and reports from the community odor patrols.

**1.6 Wind Monitoring (Condition #6)**

There are no changes since the August 31, 2010 quarterly report, which stated the following:

**Status:** The facility subscribes to a service for predictive wind and weather forecasting. In addition, SCL has contracted with the operator of the weather station on the Southern Berm of SCL to provide automatic wind speed and direction updates every 30 minutes via email to predict adverse wind conditions as specified in the order. Data is sent directly to SCL field supervisors so they can respond to adverse wind conditions

**Effectiveness:** Data on wind speed and direction is being communicated effectively to SCL field supervisors.

**1.7 Odor Survey (Condition #10)**

**Status:** This program has changed since the last status report due to the mandates in DPW's September 27, 2010 letter to SCL. Since November 1, 2010, SCL has employed Jonas Minch and Associates (JMA) to conduct more extensive surveys as requested by DPW.

DPW's letter requires that SCL:

- Provide a trained technician to conduct odor patrols in the surrounding neighborhoods at a frequency of one patrol per hour from 6 am to 10 am, Monday through Saturday, and during adverse wind conditions.

## **Quarterly Status Report**

**Order for Abatement Case 3448-13**

**Sunshine Canyon Landfill**

**November 30, 2010**

- If odor is detected, identify its potential and/or actual source, including those that may not be related to the Landfill's operation, such as an odorous trash dumpster or transfer trucks.
- If odor is determined to be related to the Landfill's operation, take immediate action to reduce the odor. Document the streets patrolled on a map, time of the patrol, potential source of odor, and immediate actions taken by the landfill.

SCL has requested that DPW accept, as an alternative, the patrols required by the Order, which were fully implemented as of the last status report. DPW has not replied on the matter of odor patrols as of the date of this letter.

As reported in the August 31, 2010 quarterly report, odor surveys compliant with the Order were being fully implemented. They were done until the switch to the DPW-mandated format on November 1, 2010.

Effectiveness: SCL believes odor patrols are an effective tool for early detection of odors. Since the DPW-mandated surveys have only just begun, it is unclear if the added patrols have resulted in any additional beneficial information or odor reduction.

### **2.0 Numbers of Complaints (Condition #13(b))**

#### **2.1 Complaints Received by SCL**

September 2010: 2

October 2010: 0

November 2010: 1

In all of the above cases no specific cause of the odors could be identified and no immediate abatement actions were taken. It should be noted that the information above reflects complaints received by SCL and does not reflect any calls made directly to regulatory agencies such as SCAQMD or the LEA.

#### **2.2 Notice of Violation Summary**

During the period of September 1, 2010 to November 30, 2010, SCL received no Notices of Violation pursuant to Rule 402 Nuisance.

**3.0 Status of Studies (Condition #13(c))**

**3.1 Status of Studies in Progress**

**3.1.1 Meteorological Study (Condition #7(a))**

5/24/10	Proposal submitted by Republic
7/8/10	SCAQMD comments on proposal
9/14/10	Revised proposal submitted by Republic
10/8/10	Conditional SCAQMD acceptance letter (accepted as the starting date for the study)
10/22/10	Republic acknowledgement of SCAQMD conditional acceptance
11/01/10	Republic correspondence to SCAQMD clarifying no further changes planned to 9/14/10

Republic authorized Environ International (Environ) to begin the Sunshine Canyon Meteorological Study on November 15, 2010. Environ has started Task 1, as outlined in the Study Plan approved by the SCAQMD on October 8, 2010. Currently, Environ is reviewing and analyzing local wind and odor complaint data from 2008 through July 2010 to define mesoscale and microscale ambient flow conditions and patterns during complaint episodes. Data from National Weather Service sites throughout Southern California, as well as daily synoptic-scale analyses, are being reviewed for these periods to define the large-scale conditions that lead to complaint events. The characterization of these conditions will allow Environ to develop a "conceptual model" of conditions that typically occur during periods when source-receptor couples set up and trigger odor complaints in the neighborhoods south of the facility. One to several meteorological "regimes" may be found from this analysis, and each will be considered for CFD modeling. Environ expects to complete this analysis in the first week of December.

Once meteorological regimes and associated conceptual models are defined, a single best representative historical complaint period from each regime will be selected for initial modeling under Task 2 (CFD Scoping Study). Environ expects Task 2 to start in early December.

Environ plans to set up a call with SCAQMD (Joe Cassmassi and Sang-Mi Lee) during the weeks of Dec 13 or 20, after they have completed data analysis under Task 1. They will review our analysis of wind observed during complaint periods and the conceptual model of local flow, in presentation format. They will also discuss the specific modeling period they have chosen from this analysis.

**Quarterly Status Report**  
Order for Abatement Case 3448-13  
Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
November 30, 2010

**3.1.2 Neutralizer at Transfer Station Study (Condition #7(c))**

5/24/10	Proposal submitted by Republic
8/13/10	SCAQMD comments on proposal
9/14/10	Revised proposal submitted by Republic
10/8/10	SCAQMD comments on revised proposal
11/2/10	Revised proposal submitted by Republic

At the present time, SCL is awaiting feedback from SCAQMD on the November 2, 2010 submittal and is ready to proceed when notified.

**3.1.3 Working Face Study (Condition #7(e))**

4/26/10	Proposal submitted by Republic
7/7/10	SCAQMD comments on proposal
9/14/10	Revised proposal submitted by Republic
10/8/10	SCAQMD commented that further discussions are needed to resolve issues related to DPW's 9/27/10 letter mandating soil cover.

In a phone conversation on November 19, 2010, Republic Services and SCAQMD reached conceptual agreement on a modified scope for the initial phase of a Working Face Study. The scope of the study would be restricted to investigations not tied to daily cover variables. Current DPW is mandating compacted soil cover only, and no provisions are made for testing of other forms of daily cover. For example, the use of tarps for daily cover cannot be tested because tarps are not allowed pursuant to DPW's letter. SCL believes alternative daily covers could perform as well or better than the soil cover, and looks forward to completing a study of various daily covers if and when allowed by the DPW.

SCL wishes to move forward with investigation of other working face issues that are outside of DPW's current mandate. Other working face variables such as rate of trash deposition, size of working face, and use of working face deodorizers will be addressed in a revised proposal for the study. The revised proposal is expected to be submitted for SCAQMD approval in early December 2010.

**Quarterly Status Report**  
 Order for Abatement Case 3448-13  
 Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
 November 30, 2010

**3.1.4 Vegetation (Condition #9)**

6/1/10	Draft plan submitted by Republic
8/13/10	SCAQMD comments on plan
8/30/10	Revised plan submitted by Republic
9/2/10	Final revised plan submitted by Republic
10/8/10	SCAQMD acceptance of the final revised plan.

Vendors for plant and irrigation installation will be visiting the site in late November, 2010. Irrigation work is expected to begin in December 2010, with planting to follow.

**3.1.5 Feasibility of Capture/Collection and Destruction of Odors (Condition #11)**

6/9/10	Proposal submitted by Republic
8/13/10	SCAQMD comments on the proposal
9/16/10	Republic verbally accepted SCAQMD comments and recommended changes
10/8/10	SCAQMD acknowledgment of Republic's acceptance of SCAQMD comments and agreed deadline of 2/13/2011.

This work is being completed by Environ Strategies, Inc. To date, the literature review is complete, and data compilation and site evaluation is underway. Consultants will be visiting the site in December to observe working face operations and meet with staff.

**3.2 Summary of Completed Studies**

There are no changes since the August 31, 2010 quarterly report, which stated the following.

**3.2.1 Delivery Alternatives Study (Condition #7(b))**

5/24/10	Study submitted by Republic
10/8/10	Conditional SCAQMD acceptance letter
10/18/10	Additional information provided by Republic as requested by SCAQMD

## **Quarterly Status Report**

**Order for Abatement Case 3448-13**

**Sunshine Canyon Landfill**

**November 30, 2010**

A completed study was provided to the District regarding alternatives to depositing trash on the existing working face on Mondays and when adverse wind conditions on May 26, 2010. SCL documented the inflow of waste into SCL before and after the approval of the Order. Data was provided on each transfer station inbound and outbound volumes as well as the destination of each outbound transfer truck. In addition, comprehensive legal review of the existing contracts was conducted to determine the feasibility of further restricting inbound trash volumes to SCL on Monday mornings and when adverse wind conditions are present.

SCL has successfully diverted the largest portion of the municipal solid waste (MSW) delivered to the landfill during the 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. time frame by using alternate disposal sites and delaying the delivery of transfer trucks from facilities owned by Republic Services. Beyond that, SCL has determined that it is not legally feasible to further restrict the flow of wastes to the landfill facility on Monday mornings beyond the restrictions already placed on transfer stations delivering wastes to the SCL.

### **3.2.2 Neutralizer Study (Condition #7(d))**

5/24/10	Study submitted by Republic
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The completed study was submitted to SCAQMD in a letter dated May 24, 2010. The study was conducted by Environ and addressed both literature reviews and field experience with neutralizers for odor control. The recommendation of this study was that testing of neutralizer and foam effectiveness be rolled into the Working Face Study, at which time quantitative results on odor reduction will be determined and documented.

### **3.2.3 Consultation for Odor Control (Condition #8)**

4/26/10	Study submitted by Republic
5/24/10	Supplemental information submitted by Republic

A report documenting the finding of the Consultation for Odor Control was submitted to SCAQMD on April 26, 2010. A supplement containing additional information was submitted on May 25, 2010. The consultation was done by Compliance Plus. The findings varied somewhat. Landfills were using a mix of techniques including immediate burial of odorous loads, different working face covers, and there was use of neutralizers though that was at the minority of the sites interviewed. Odor patrols were also not universal.

**Quarterly Status Report**  
Order for Abatement Case 3448-13  
Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
November 30, 2010

A total of six landfills were interviewed regarding the issues stipulated in the Order. The report recommendations included evaluating odor neutralizers in the Working Face Study, strengthening odorous load management policies, evaluation thin-film covers for the working face in the Working Face study, continuing odor patrols, and increasing attention paid to gas well headers both in wet and dry weather.

**3.3 Recommended and Approved Measures to Abate Odors**

Other than those listed above, there are no other pending recommended measures to abate odors. No new measures have been recommended or approved by SCAQMD at this time.

**3.4 Schedule for Implementation of Approved Measures**

There are no approved measures at this time.

**Attachment 2:**

**SCAQMD Abatement Order**

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**BEFORE THE HEARING BOARD OF THE  
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

In the Matter of

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY  
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT,

Petitioner,

vs.

ALLIED WASTE COMPANY, INC., and REPUBLIC  
SERVICES, INC. dba SUNSHINE CANYON  
LANDFILL, a California Corporation,

(Facility ID No. 49111)

Respondent.

**CASE NO. 3448-13**

**FINDINGS AND DECISION FOR  
AN ORDER FOR ABATEMENT  
(STIPULATED)**

Hearing Dates: January 12, 2011  
January 20, 2011

Petitioner's Request for Modification of an Existing Order for Abatement with respect to the Stipulated Order for Abatement issued in this case on April 22, 2010 was heard on January 12, 2011 and January 20, 2011, pursuant to notice and in accordance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code § 40823 and SCAQMD Rule 812. The following members of the Hearing Board were present: Edward Camarena, Chair; Marti L. Klein, Vice Chair; Michael Glovsky M.D; Julie Masters; and Patricia Byrd. The Executive Officer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District ("District") was represented by Nicholas A. Sanchez, Senior Deputy

1 District Prosecutor. Respondents, Browning Ferris Industries of California, Inc., a wholly owned  
2 subsidiary of Republic Services, Inc., (misidentified herein as "ALLIED WASTE COMPANY,  
3 and REPUBLIC SERVICES, INC."), are corporations authorized to do business in the State of  
4 California (hereinafter referred to as "Respondent") and were represented by Robert S. Nicksin,  
5 attorney at law of the firm of O'Melveny & Myers LLP. The parties agree that all prior evidence  
6 and testimony regarding this matter, including but not limited to evidence and testimony presented  
7 at all previous Hearing Board proceedings regarding this matter and all previous Findings and  
8 Decisions and Minute Orders of the Hearing Board regarding this matter, should be incorporated  
9 into the record of the hearing on this Stipulated Petition to Amend an Order for Abatement. The  
10 public was given an opportunity to testify. Evidence was received and the matter was submitted.  
11 The Hearing Board finds and decides as follows:

12 **FINDINGS AND DECISION OF THE HEARING BOARD**

13 1. Petitioner, South Coast Air Quality Management District (also referred herein as  
14 the "SCAQMD"), is a body corporate and politic established and existing pursuant to Health and  
15 Safety Code § 40000, *et seq.* and § 40400, *et seq.*, and is the sole and exclusive local agency with  
16 the responsibility for comprehensive air pollution control in the South Coast Basin.

17 2. Respondent is a business subject to the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. Respondent  
18 owns and operates a landfill/solid waste disposal site located at 14747 San Fernando Road,  
19 Sylmar, California 91342 (hereinafter referred to as the "Facility").

20 3. At a Stipulated Order for Abatement ("Order") hearing before the Hearing Board  
21 held on March 24, 2010, the Hearing Board included the following conditions in the Order:

22 "4. Tarping Misting System

- 23 a. Respondent shall treat the Working Face with neutralizer prior to  
24 covering the Working Face with tarps each night;
- 25 b. Respondent shall continue to maintain and operate an odor  
26 neutralization system on its tarp deployment equipment for direct  
27 application of the neutralizer to the Working Face as the tarp is put  
28 in place;

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- c. Respondent shall operate the system during all tarping activities, applying neutralizer directly to the Working Face; and
- d. Respondent may test an approach that uses the DustBoss prior to tarping for the night with the goal of testing the capability of the DustBoss to provide broader misting coverage to the Working Face based on the topography of the site. The SCAQMD (Attn: Larry Israel, 1-800-CUT SMOG) shall be notified at least 48 hours prior to the testing and the results of the testing shall be summarized and provided to the SCAQMD (Attn: Edwin Pupka) within one week of the completion of the tests.”

“7. Studies and Reports

- e. Working Face Study
  - i. Within 30 days after issuance of this Order, Respondent shall provide to the District (Attn: Edwin Pupka) a proposal for a study, the goal of which is to determine best practices for minimizing odors from the Working Face. The proposal shall include the identification and qualifications of the primary personnel and/or firms proposed to conduct the study. The District will determine which study will be conducted by an independent consultant. The study is to consider:
    - A. Restricting or otherwise limiting the size and the partial tarping of the active landfill Working Face;
    - B. The examination of the tonnage of waste deposited at the Working Face, on an hourly and daily basis;
    - C. Total tarping of the inactive landfill Working Face;
    - D. The use of soil as an alternative to or in conjunction with tarping;

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- E. The effect, if any, of the use of soil cover on leachate flow and landfill gas collection;
- F. The effect, if any, of the alternative covers on the solid waste disposal operations at the Facility;
- G. The impact of the removal of the soil cover on Monday mornings on odors;
- H. The daily size (area) of the Working Face and any correlation between the size of the Working Face and odor control;
- I. The correlation between the type of cover and any odor complaints;
- J. The correlation between any odor complaints and activities at the Facility, including the use of neutralizers;
- K. Odor events and complainant data as provided by the SCAQMD; and

ii. One hundred and eighty days after approval by the SCAQMD (Ed Pupka) of the proposal, a report of the study shall be submitted to the SCAQMD Ed Pupka which shall include the details of items A through K above, analysis, conclusions and recommendations for action, including recommendations for daily cover methods and materials at the Working Face. Any recommendation for action that is approved by the SCAQMD (Edwin Pupka) shall be implemented as soon as practical but in no event later than 60 days after its approval.

iii. Three hundred and sixty-five days after the approval by the SCAQMD (Ed Pupka) of the proposal, a supplemental

1 report shall be filed which may include additional analysis,  
2 conclusions and recommendations for action. Any  
3 recommendation for action that is approved by the  
4 SCAQMD (Edwin Pupka) shall be implemented as soon as  
5 practical, but in no event later than 60 days after its  
6 approval.

7 iv. Quarterly reports shall be due 90 days and 270 days after  
8 approval of the study proposal by the District, and shall be  
9 submitted to the District (Attn: Edwin Pupka). These  
10 quarterly reports are to document the size of the Working  
11 Face for the prior quarter and examine the correlation  
12 between the size of the Working Face and any odor events  
13 that may have occurred during the period.”

14 4. On September 27, 2010, the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works  
15 (“DPW”), ordered Respondent to implement corrective measures which it believes will reduce the  
16 odor nuisance resulting from activities related to the operations of the Facility. Among other  
17 things, the DPW ordered Respondent to terminate the use of any alternative materials as daily  
18 cover, and to only utilize nine inches of compacted soil, beginning on or before October 24, 2010.

19 5. Section 4 of the Order requires the Respondent to utilize a Tarping Misting System  
20 to treat the Working Face with neutralizer prior to covering the Working Face with tarps each  
21 night. However, Respondent is now required to apply nine inches of compacted soil to the  
22 working face at the end of each work day, and to suspend the use of tarps as alternative daily  
23 cover. The greatest numbers of complaints from the public come during times when the working  
24 face is in operation. Use of tarps in addition to nine inches of compacted soil would not impact  
25 the generation of most odors, which occur during the morning hours when the landfill is in  
26 operation. If Respondent is required to utilize both compacted soil and tarps, additional hours of  
27 work would be required prior to shutdown. Currently, soil cover is placed on the working face  
28 starting about 4:30 PM. Cover is generally in place by 8:30 PM. To implement both covers (soil

1 and tarp) would require the facility to start these practices no later than 3:30 PM each day.  
2 Application of the cover must be completed by 9:00 PM. Requiring tarps on top of compacted  
3 soil would therefore require shutdown to commence even earlier in the afternoon, thereby causing  
4 a backup of trash as trucks wait to discharge their contents on an increasingly small working face.  
5 To Respondent's knowledge, the use of chemical neutralizers under or on top of the compacted  
6 soil cover has never been required at any other landfill. Given the odor neutralizing qualities of  
7 soil, adding chemical neutralizers would likely do little to no good. Use of nine inches of  
8 compacted soil is sufficient to control odors and vectors during hours when the landfill is not in  
9 operation.

10 6. The Working Face Study (as described in section 7(e)(i)(A) of the Order) requires  
11 restricting or otherwise limiting the size and the partial tarping of the active landfill Working  
12 Face. This section was written at a time when tarps were used as daily cover, with the idea that  
13 tarps would be left in place to cover as much of the prior-day's working face as was not  
14 immediately needed for the deposit of trash. Now, the entire working face will be covered at  
15 night with soil. As working face area is needed, trash will be placed on top of the daily cover. It  
16 is not possible to partially tarp an active working face, since the working face is by definition  
17 "active."

18 7. The Working Face Study (as described in section 7(e)(i)(D) of the Order) requires  
19 the use of soil as an alternative to or in conjunction with tarping. Soil is no longer an alternative;  
20 it is a requirement brought on by the County. If Respondent is required to both cover the active  
21 working face with soil and tarps, this could create operational issues, including the earlier closure  
22 of portions of the working face.

### 23 CONCLUSION

24 1. Respondent cooperated with Counsel for the South Coast Air Quality Management  
25 District in seeking a solution to modify the Tarping Misting System (as described in section 4 of  
26 the Order) and the Working Face Study (as described in section 7(e) of the Order), as a result of  
27 the DPW, ordering Respondent to terminate the use of any alternative materials as daily cover  
28 other than compacted soil.



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4

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*Company, Inc. and Republic Services, Inc.*  
6 *dba Sunshine Canyon Landfill, a California*  
*Corporation*  
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8 **BEFORE THE HEARING BOARD OF THE**  
9 **SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**  
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11  
12 In the Matter of

13 SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY  
14 MANAGEMENT DISTRICT,

15 Petitioner,

16 vs.

17 ALLIED WASTE COMPANY, INC., and REPUBLIC  
18 SERVICES, INC. dba SUNSHINE CANYON  
LANDFILL, a California Corporation,

19 (Facility ID No. 49111)

20 Respondent.

**CASE NO. 3448-13**

**STIPULATED PETITION TO  
AMEND ORDER FOR  
ABATEMENT; ORDER  
THEREON**

Hearing Date: July 8, 2010  
Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.

21  
22 Allied Waste, Inc. and Republic Services, Inc. dba Sunshine Canyon Landfill (hereinafter,  
23 "Petitioner") petitions the South Coast Air Quality Management District Hearing Board to issue a  
24 stipulated First Amended Order for Abatement regarding Petitioner's operations.

25 The stipulated Order for Abatement ("Order") was approved by the Hearing Board on  
26 March 24, 2010, pursuant to notice and in accordance with the provisions of California Health and  
27 Safety Code § 40823 and SCAQMD Rule 812.  
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1 Among the orders of the Hearing Board included in the Order are the following:

2 2. Working Face Controls

3 a. Working Face Perimeter Misting System

4 i. Respondent shall maintain and be ready to operate a perimeter  
5 misting system to apply odor neutralizer. The system shall be  
6 located on the downwind side of the landfill Working Face, within  
7 100 yards of the Working Face unless it is necessary to locate the  
8 perimeter system on an adjacent bench above or below the Working  
9 Face because the Working Face is less than 100 yards from the edge  
10 of the Working Face bench.

11 ii. Respondent shall operate the misting system continuously on  
12 Mondays from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. and when Adverse Wind  
13 Conditions are measured from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. when trash  
14 is being deposited on the Working Face or when the Working Face  
15 is not covered by a tarp or alternative daily cover.

16 b. DustBoss Odor Control System

17 i. Respondent shall locate and be ready to operate at least one  
18 DustBoss, or equivalent system as approved by the SCAQMD, at  
19 the active Working Face of the landfill. The DustBoss or  
20 equivalent shall have the capacity to cover a minimum of 21,000-  
21 square feet with neutralizer in less than five minutes and shall be  
22 operated and maintained in accordance with all manufacturer  
23 specifications.

24 ii. The DustBoss or equivalent shall be operated from 6:00 A.M. to  
25 10:00 A.M. on all days Adverse Wind Conditions are measured  
26 from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. The DustBoss shall be operated in  
27

1 such a manner and with sufficient neutralizers to mitigate transient  
2 odors from the landfill Working Face.

3 iii. Respondent shall notify the SCAQMD [1-800-CUT-SMOG] within  
4 one hour of any breakdown of the DustBoss or equivalent and will  
5 further notify the SCAQMD if the DustBoss or equivalent system is  
6 not repaired within 48 hours. Written documentation for the  
7 operation and maintenance of the equipment shall be maintained  
8 on-site and made available to the SCAQMD upon request.

9 3. Landfill Perimeter Misting System

10 a. Respondent shall, no later than March 3, 2010, install, maintain in good  
11 working order, and be ready to operate a landfill perimeter odor control  
12 misting system, situated along the entire southern boundary of the landfill  
13 for the application of neutralizer mist. The system shall be constructed and  
14 operated to the satisfaction of the SCAQMD.

15 b. Respondent shall operate the system:

16 i. Continuously on Mondays commencing no less than 30 minutes  
17 prior to the first placement of refuse at the landfill and continuing  
18 during Monday landfill working hours;

19 ii. Continuously on days other than Mondays as long as Adverse Wind  
20 Conditions persist; and

21 iii. In such a manner and with sufficient neutralizers to mitigate  
22 transient odors from the landfill.

23 Petitioner requests that the Landfill Perimeter Misting System (as described in section 3 of  
24 the Order), be amended by adding paragraph 3(d), stating: "Respondent is not required to comply  
25 with the requirements in section 3(b) of this Order pending the completion of the Meteorological  
26 Study (as described in section 7(a) of this Order) and the Working Face Study (as described in  
27 section 7(e) of this Order). However, Petitioner shall reinstate operation of the Landfill Perimeter

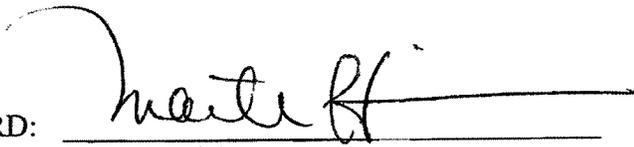
1 Misting System as set forth in section 3(b) within 48 hours of receiving notification from the  
2 SCAQMD as a result of SCAQMD receiving any verified odor complaints.

3 Petitioner requests that the Working Face Study (as described in section 7(e) of the Order),  
4 be amended by adding paragraph 7(e)(v), stating: "Two components to be studied under the  
5 Working Face Study are the use of the Dust Boss and the use of the Working Face Perimeter  
6 Misting System. After the completion of the study of these two components, the Respondent may  
7 submit the results for those two components ahead of the completion of the full study in order for  
8 the SCAQMD to review and comment on those results. Following the SCAQMD's review and  
9 comment on those results, the Respondent may seek the suspension of the operation of the  
10 Working Face Perimeter Misting System and DustBoss Odor Control System as set forth in  
11 sections 2 and 3 of the Order."

12 Petitioner requests that subparagraph 7(f) be added as follows: "The Respondent may  
13 temporarily suspend any of the requirements of this Order including but not limited to operation of  
14 misting system equipment, use of neutralizer, size of working face, placement of working face soil  
15 and tarps, and application of waste tonnage, in order to study their effects, and for time periods, as  
16 specified in study proposals approved by the SCAQMD. Prior to the suspension of requirements  
17 of this Order, 48-hour advance notification shall be made to the SCAQMD (telephone 800-CUT-  
18 SMOG, attention Senior Manager Ed Pupka) to include the starting date, the duration of the  
19 suspension and identification of affected components, and a contingency plan in the event of  
20 issuance to Petitioner of any notice of violation of SCAQMD Rule 402 during the suspension  
21 period."

22  
23 It is so ordered.

24 FOR THE BOARD:

  
Marti L. Klein

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27 DATED:

July 15, 2010

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## MINUTE ORDER

ALLIED WASTE COMPANY, INC., AND  
REPUBLIC SERVICES, INC. DBA  
SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL  
14747 San Fernando Road  
Sylmar, CA 91342

Case No: 3448-13  
Facility ID: 049111

*Hearing Dates:* 6/15/10 & 7/8/10                      *Hearing Type:* Modification Order for Abatement  
*Previous Hearings:* 12/17/09, 2/2/10, 2/3/10, 2/4/10, 2/6/10, 3/3/10 & 3/24/10

### **HEARING BOARD ACTION**

*Action:* Issued                      *Starting Date:* 07/08/2010                      *Ending Date:* 03/01/2012

### **RULES**

402  
H&S Code §41700

### **EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION**

### **DEVICE/APPLICATION/PERMIT**

Solid Waste Disposal Site

### **CONDITIONS**

**Failure to comply in full with any and all conditions and increments of progress may result in modification or revocation of this order by the Hearing Board, and/or enforcement actions by the SCAQMD.**

### **REMINDER**

In the event respondent will be unable to comply with the final compliance date, a petition requesting a modification and extension of the Order for Abatement may be filed. To meet notice requirements, the petition **must be filed** no later than **March 16, 2012**. In the event the hearing is not needed and taken off calendar, respondent may request a refund of 50% of the filing fee, however, respondent will be responsible for the publication fee.

### **Present:**

Edward Camarena, Chair  
Barry Read, Vice Chair (present on June 15, 2010)  
M. Michael Glovsky, M.D.  
Marti L. Klein  
Patricia Byrd (participating on July 8, 2010)  
Julie Masters (participating on July 8, 2010)  
Steve Zikman, Alternate (present on June 15, 2010)

**Representing the Petitioner:** Nicholas Sanchez, Senior Deputy District Prosecutor

**Representing the Respondent:** Bob Nicksin, Attorney at Law

**Witness for the Petitioner:** David Jones, AQ Analysis & Compliance Supervisor

**Witness for the Respondent:** Kurt Bratton, Vice President

**Public Witnesses:** Becky Bendikson, Chair, Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
Community Advisory Committee  
Wayde Hunter, Representative, North Valley Coalition  
Cherrill Mann, Resident of Granada Hills  
Ralph Kroy, Resident, living near Van Gogh Elementary  
School

**Petitioner's Exhibit:** O - Proposed Findings and Decision

**Public's Exhibit:** #17 - Maps, Proposed Phasing Plan

**Hearing Board's Exhibit:** #1 - Additional Language Added to proposed Finding and  
Decision

**Comments:**

**June 15, 2010**

Opening comments were made by both parties. Petitioner submitted a modified petition to amend the Order for Abatement. Testimony was presented by Ms. Bendikson and Messrs. Hunter, Bratton and Jones. The Board continued the hearing to **July 8, 2010**.

**July 8, 2010**

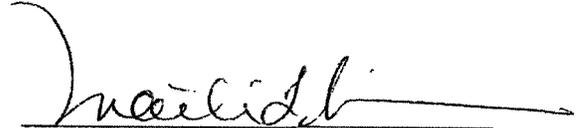
Opening comments were made by both parties. Petitioner submitted a stipulated modified proposed Findings and Decision. Testimony was presented by Ms. Mann and Messrs. Hunter, Kroy, and Jones. Petitioner's Exhibit O, Public's Exhibit 17 and Hearing Board Exhibit 1 were all marked for identification. On motion of Ms. Klein, seconded by Ms. Byrd, unanimously passing, the Board issued the modification of the Order for Abatement.

Motion:

KLEIN/BYRD

5-0

Board  
Review/Approval



*Marti L. Klein*

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*Marti L. Klein*

Prepared by Rosalinda Diaz  
Altheresa Rothschild



1 Prosecutor and by Nancy Feldman, Principal Deputy District Prosecutor (March 3, 2010 only).  
2 Respondents, Browning Ferris Industries of California, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of  
3 Republic Services, Inc., (misidentified herein as "ALLIED WASTE COMPANY, and REPUBLIC  
4 SERVICES, INC."), are corporations authorized to do business in the State of California  
5 (hereinafter referred to as "Respondent") and were represented by Robert S. Nicksin, attorney at  
6 law of the firm of O'Melveny and Myers LLP. The public was given the opportunity to testify,  
7 evidence was received and the matter was submitted. The Hearing Board finds and decides as  
8 follows:

9 1. Petitioner, South Coast Air Quality Management District (also referred herein as  
10 the "SCAQMD"), is a body corporate and politic established and existing pursuant to Health and  
11 Safety Code § 40000, *et seq.* and § 40400, *et seq.*, and is the sole and exclusive local agency with  
12 the responsibility for comprehensive air pollution control in the South Coast Basin.

13 2. Respondent is a business subject to the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. Respondent  
14 owns and operates a landfill/solid waste disposal site located at 14747 San Fernando Road,  
15 Sylmar, California 91342 (hereinafter referred to as the "Facility").

16 3. Portions of the Facility are located in the City of Los Angeles; the entire Facility is  
17 located in the County of Los Angeles. The Facility has been in operation since the 1950s and,  
18 over the years, trash and garbage (hereinafter "trash") has been placed in both the City portion of  
19 the Facility and the County portion of the Facility. As the trash has been deposited, the  
20 topography of the site has changed. It is anticipated that the Facility will continue to receive trash  
21 for approximately 20 years. The engineered plan for future trash deposits consists of a series of  
22 "cells." The deposit of trash is regulated as set forth in the Joint Technical document as approved  
23 by applicable governmental agencies.

24 4. The Facility is located approximately one mile to the north of Granada Hills, an  
25 area that contains a large number of residential properties and at least two schools: the Van Gogh  
26 Elementary School and the Robert Frost Middle School. Schools and residential locations are  
27 located approximately one mile to the south and south east of the Facility and at a lower  
28

1 elevation. The Facility is surrounded by mountains, and directly below the southern boundary  
2 (also referred to as the "southern berm") of the Facility the topography contains at least two  
3 ravines which run generally north and south from the southern berm toward the neighborhood  
4 areas.

5 5. Nighttime and early morning wind flows are, at times, a drainage pattern with  
6 winds flowing down slope. Nighttime generally brings cooler air temperatures. The cooler air is  
7 less buoyant and may tend to hold odors that may be present down closer to the surface. During  
8 the day, the air warms, becomes more buoyant and tends to rise, dispersing any odors that may  
9 exist. These normal patterns can be disrupted by other meteorological events such as Santa Ana  
10 wind events and other weather systems. As the Santa Ana wind events end, the air in the northern  
11 San Fernando Valley tends to stagnate.

12 6. The Facility is located on approximately 1,036 acres with a waste disposal area of  
13 approximately 363 acres. With the exception of the approximately one half to four acre  
14 "Working Face" (the area where trash is newly deposited at the Facility), the landfill is covered  
15 with soil or approved cover. The active Working Face is open to the air. During hours of non-  
16 operation the Working Face is covered with tarps or other approved cover, including dirt. After  
17 closing on Saturday at 2 P.M. to opening on Monday at 6 A.M., soil cover is used for odor and  
18 vector control. Pursuant to government-imposed requirements (via the Local Enforcement  
19 Agency), Respondent began depositing all trash at one Working Face in 2009. In prior years  
20 trash was deposited at two Working Faces.

21 7. The Facility is permitted to receive up to 12,100 tons of municipal solid waste per  
22 day during the hours of 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Monday through Friday and 7:00 A.M. to 2:00  
23 P.M. on Saturday. The Facility is not operating at full capacity. The amount of trash received at  
24 the Facility increased during 2009 by approximately 30 percent. Monthly tonnage from June  
25 2008 through March 2009 ranged from 140,000 tons to 178,000 tons. From April 2009 through  
26 October 2009 the amount of trash exceeded 200,000 tons in each month. During November 2009,  
27 trash deposits totaled 174,008 tons.

1 8. Some of the trash deposited at the Facility is delivered in transfer trucks that have  
2 been loaded at transfer stations throughout Los Angeles County, and some is delivered from  
3 neighborhood collection vehicles. A significant number of transfer trucks are loaded on Friday or  
4 Saturday and delivered to the Facility on Monday. Approximately 70-80% of the transfer trucks  
5 visiting the Facility are under the control of Respondent. After arrival at the Facility, the trucks  
6 are driven up the "haul road" to the Working Face area of the Facility and unloaded.

7 9. The delivery, unloading, movement and dumping of trash at the Working Face  
8 may create odors. These odors are made up of a variety of individual constituents and  
9 compounds.

10 10. SCAQMD Rule 402 states as follows:

11 A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities  
12 of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment,  
13 nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the  
14 public or which endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such  
15 persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause,  
16 injury or damage to business or property.

15 Health and Safety Code § 41700 contains similar prohibitions.

16 11. The Facility has in recent months been the source of an increase in odor  
17 complaints to the SCAQMD. The following Notices of Violation were issued in 2008, 2009 and  
18 2010:

<u>Notice of Violation No.</u>	<u>Rule(s) Violated</u>	<u>Date of Violation</u>
P26963	402	10/17/08
P49903	402/H&S Code § 41700	3/2/09
P49910	402/H&S Code § 41700	10/5/09
P49911	402/H&S Code § 41700	11/2/09
P49912	402/H&S Code § 41700	11/3/09
P49913	402/H&S Code § 41700	11/4/09
P49914	402/H&S Code § 41700	11/9/09
P49915	402/H&S Code § 41700	11/10/09
P49916	402/H&S Code § 41700	1/29/10
P49917	402/H&S Code § 41700	2/1/10
P49918	402/H&S Code § 41700	2/26/10

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27 12. The volume of complaints called in to the SCAQMD concerning the Facility  
28 increased dramatically in October and November 2009. In 2007, the SCAQMD received 24 odor

1 complaints concerning the Facility. In 2008, the SCAQMD received 52 complaints. In 2009, the  
2 SCAQMD received 309 complaints with 46 prior to June, 1 in June, 6 in July, 18 in August, 12 in  
3 September, 52 in October, 160 in November, and 14 in December. In addition, 64 complaints  
4 were recorded in January, 2010 and 94 complaints were received in February 2010. Thirty  
5 complaints were received on February 26, 2010. At least one school has been impacted by the  
6 odors.

7 13. At hearings before the Hearing Board held on December 17, 2009, February 2, 3  
8 and 6, and March 3, 2010, approximately 35 individuals who are either residents of  
9 neighborhoods in the vicinity of the Facility, representatives of local community groups, parents  
10 of children attending neighborhood schools, employees of those schools, or representatives of  
11 government agencies responsible for areas including the neighborhood, testified that odors  
12 originating from the Facility were causing them detriment, nuisance and annoyance. Among the  
13 maladies reported by some of the witnesses were headache, nausea, eye and throat irritation,  
14 discomfort, difficulty breathing and other symptoms. Some witnesses also reported an inability to  
15 enjoy outdoor activities at their homes or the nearby parks due to the odors.

16 14. An evaluation of the wind direction and speed indicates that the odor complaints  
17 increase when the wind is from the north or northeast and is 15 miles per hour or less, or, if there  
18 is very little wind movement. The majority of the complaints were called in to the SCAQMD  
19 during the morning hours from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. The number of complaints has increased  
20 in the months of October, November and January which is consistent with cooler airflow and also  
21 associated, in some instances, with calm wind conditions.

22 15. In 2009, SCAQMD Inspector Larry Israel responded to the vicinity of the Facility  
23 to investigate complaints of odor on approximately 30 days. On nine of those days he detected  
24 odors, traced the odors to the Facility, interviewed impacted residents or individuals at Van Gogh  
25 school, verified that the odors those people described were generated by the operations at the  
26 Facility, and issued Notices of Violation of Rule 402 and Health and Safety Code § 41700.

1           16. Testimony by the SCAQMD inspectors and public witnesses indicate that the  
2 majority of odor complaints are generated in the morning hours. The heaviest volume of  
3 complaints often occurs on Monday mornings when trash trucks arrive at the Facility with trash  
4 that may have remained in the trucks for one or two days after the trucks were loaded at transfer  
5 stations on the prior Saturday.

6           17. Testimony by the Respondent's representatives indicates that after four days of  
7 extremely heavy rain from January 19, 2010 to January 22, 2010, six wells in the gas collection  
8 system were affected by erosion around the wellheads resulting in excess gas being emitted to the  
9 atmosphere.

10          18. Respondent testified that heavy rains on days prior to February 26, 2010 may have  
11 caused damaged to the landfill gas collection system and contributed to odor complaints on  
12 February 26, 2010.

13          19. Numerous factors have been identified as potential contributors to the odor issues  
14 including but not limited to:

- 15           a. Increases in delivered tonnage of trash;
- 16           b. Size and location of the Working Face;
- 17           c. Monday morning deliveries containing trash that was picked up the prior  
18           Friday or Saturday;
- 19           d. Wind direction and climatic conditions;
- 20           e. Trash trucks on the mile long haul road emitting odors from both trash and  
21           leaking liquids;
- 22           f. Destruction of vegetation. A large number of trees and shrubs located  
23           between the complainants and the Facility were destroyed as a result of two  
24           wildfires in 2008. This vegetation has not grown back to its original height  
25           and thickness;
- 26           g. Landfill gas emissions from either the surface of the landfill or landfill gas  
27           control equipment; and

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h. Type of cover on the working face.

20. Starting in March 2009, Respondent, in continual efforts to control the odors, implemented changes to the operation of the Facility that it believes will have an effect on the odor problems. Respondent has implemented the following changes:

- a. A hot line was established to receive calls from members of the community. These calls are answered by a worker trained to handle odor complaints and are routed immediately to Respondent's management via email;
- b. Odor patrols were initiated by Respondent, utilizing management employees that patrol the residential area south of the Facility, investigate odors, and receive input from local residents;
- c. The haul road and other unpaved areas of the Facility are treated on a multiple-application-per-day basis with a neutralizer and water mixture for both odor and dust control;
- d. Landfill gas control improvements were made to ensure the more efficient capture and destruction of landfill gases;
- e. A perimeter misting system was established along the southern boundary of the Facility. This misting system utilizes a neutralizer and water mixture to control odors that may drift off of the landfill;
- f. A movable Working Face misting system was established along the southern edge of the Working Face, utilizing a neutralizer and water mixture to control odors that may drift off of the Working Face;
- g. A DustBoss system, which mists large areas of the Working Face, was purchased and is being utilized;
- h. Approval was received from the Regional Water Quality Control Board to utilize misting (neutralizer and water) devices on the tarp placement equipment, for treatment prior to covering;

- 1 i. At specified times, neutralizer is applied directly on the trash in the transfer
- 2 trucks at Respondent's transfer facilities prior to shipment to the Facility.
- 3 j. The size of the Working Face has been reduced by approximately half
- 4 during periods of adverse wind conditions. Limiting the size of the
- 5 Working Face is believed to have a direct effect on odor minimization;
- 6 k. Respondent has agreed to re-route transfer trucks controlled by it to other
- 7 landfills on Monday mornings and during periods of adverse winds;
- 8 l. Respondent has agreed to engage in a variety of studies aimed at better
- 9 understanding the sources of odors from the Facility, their transport,
- 10 meteorological conditions affecting odor transport; potential mitigation
- 11 measures, and related issues; and
- 12 m. Respondent has agreed to spearhead an effort to replant vegetation lost in
- 13 the wildfires of 2008 in the area south of the Facility.

14 21. Respondent indicates that the amount of trash being deposited on the Facility was  
15 reduced in November and December 2009 by almost 500 tons per day.

16 22. Respondent indicates that the closure of this Facility, while reducing air  
17 contaminants, would have significant consequences due to lack of capacity of other landfills to  
18 handle trash currently destined for the Facility.

19 23. SCAQMD Rule 402 and California Health and Safety Code § 41700 prohibit the  
20 causation of a nuisance.

21 24. Petitioner alleges that Respondent is operating the Facility in a manner which has  
22 resulted in the issuance of multiple Notices of Violation.

23 **CONCLUSION**

24 1. Based on the testimony of the resident Public Witnesses described in the Findings  
25 of Fact, and the corroborating testimony of the SCAQMD inspectors, the Hearing Board concludes  
26 that on multiple days since October 2009 the Facility has been the source of air contaminants—and

1 specifically of odors—that caused detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to a considerable number of  
2 persons, and which endangered the comfort and repose of such persons.

3 2. The issuance of this Order for Abatement will not constitute a taking of property  
4 without due process of law and is not causing the closure or elimination of Respondent's business.

5 3. If the issuance of this Order for Abatement results in the closing or elimination of  
6 an otherwise lawful business, such closing would not be without a corresponding benefit in  
7 reducing air contaminants in that Respondent is allegedly operating the Facility in a manner that is  
8 generating air contaminants.

9 4. Petitioner alleges that operation of the Facility has on multiple days since October  
10 2009 constituted a nuisance within the meaning of SCAQMD Rule 402 and Health and Safety  
11 Code § 41700.

12 5. The adoption of the conditions set forth hereinafter is likely to result in lawful  
13 operations by Respondent with respect to complying with SCAQMD rules and regulations.

#### 14 ORDER

15 THEREFORE, subject to the aforesaid statements and good cause appearing, Respondent  
16 is hereby ordered to cease and desist conducting operations at the Facility that result in  
17 noncompliance with SCAQMD rules, or to comply with the conditions set forth below:

18 1. Restriction of Working Face and Reduction of Incoming Trash on Monday Mornings and  
19 During Adverse Wind Conditions<sup>1</sup>

- 20 a. On all Monday mornings from 6:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M., Respondent shall not  
21 deposit at the active Working Face incoming trash contained in any transfer truck  
22 that is under the control or ownership of Respondent. These transfer trucks shall

23  
24 <sup>1</sup> Adverse Wind Conditions are defined as either: (i) Wind speed measured at the existing  
25 monitor at the southern berm from all directions as less than 2 mph; or, (ii) Wind speed  
26 measured at the same monitor coming from the north/northeast direction from between 320  
27 degrees and 15 degrees at less than 15 mph. Wind speed is based on measured winds from  
28 three continuous one-hour averaging periods commencing at 3 a.m. Any hour in which there is  
measurable precipitation will not be classified as an Adverse Wind Condition under this order,  
in that precipitation generally suppresses odors at landfills.

1 be re-routed to other offsite locations, or not allowed to unload until after 9:00  
2 A.M. Records shall be kept for three years in the Landfill Scale House as to the  
3 ownership, transfer station origin, weigh time, load deposit time and tonnage of the  
4 load of each separate transfer truck that either deposits trash during the 6:00-9:00  
5 A.M. hours or is delayed at the Facility until after 9:00 A.M., and shall be made  
6 available to the SCAQMD upon request. Records shall be provided to the  
7 SCAQMD upon request. In addition, Respondent shall, on a monthly basis, send  
8 to the SCAQMD (Attn: David Jones, AQ Analysis & Compliance Supervisor,  
9 Engineering & Compliance, Email: DJones@aqmd.gov) a summary of total  
10 tonnage deposited during the 6:00-9:00 A.M timeframe and the origin of vehicles.

11 b. On all days other than Monday, Respondent shall not deposit incoming trash at the  
12 active Working Face contained in any transfer truck that is under its control or  
13 ownership from 6:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. if Adverse Wind Conditions are measured  
14 as defined in Condition 1(a) immediately above. These transfer trucks shall be re-  
15 routed to other offsite locations, or not allowed to unload until after 9:00 A.M.  
16 Records identical to those described in Condition 1(a) above shall be kept for three  
17 years in the Landfill Scale House as to the ownership, transfer station origin, weigh  
18 time, load deposit time and tonnage of the load of each truck and shall be made  
19 available to the SCAQMD upon request.

20 c. The size of the active landfill Working Face shall immediately be restricted and  
21 covered with tarps or soil cover so that no more than 30,000 square feet shall be  
22 open and/or uncovered at any time from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. on all Monday  
23 mornings and from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. on all other days that Adverse Wind  
24 Conditions are measured;

25 Respondent shall, starting at 6:00 A.M. and on an hourly basis thereafter from 6:00  
26 A.M. to 10:00 A.M., measure the size of the Working Face using a measuring  
27 device satisfactory to the SCAQMD and maintain records as to the length and  
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1 width of the Working Face for at least three years and make such records available  
2 to the SCAQMD upon request.

- 3 d. Respondent shall apply an odor neutralizer (not an odor masking agent) to each  
4 trash load prior to the departure of any transfer truck from transfer stations owned  
5 or operated by Respondent whenever Adverse Wind Conditions are measured at  
6 the landfill and where a trash load is to be deposited at the Facility;

7 Documentation of the date and location of the loading of the truck and the method  
8 and frequency of the application of the neutralizer shall be maintained for three  
9 years as to each transfer truck and provided to the SCAQMD upon request.

10 2. Working Face Controls

11 a. Working Face Perimeter Misting System

- 12 i. Respondent shall maintain and be ready to operate a perimeter misting  
13 system to apply odor neutralizer. The system shall be located on the  
14 downwind side of the landfill Working Face, within 100 yards of the  
15 Working Face unless it is necessary to locate the perimeter system on an  
16 adjacent bench above or below the Working Face because the Working  
17 Face is less than 100 yards from the edge of the Working Face bench.

- 18 ii. Respondent shall operate the misting system continuously on Mondays  
19 from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. and when Adverse Wind Conditions are  
20 measured from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. when trash is being deposited on  
21 the Working Face or when the Working Face is not covered by a tarp or  
22 alternative daily cover.

23 b. DustBoss Odor Control System

- 24 i. Respondent shall locate and be ready to operate at least one DustBoss, or  
25 equivalent system as approved by the SCAQMD, at the active Working  
26 Face of the landfill. The DustBoss or equivalent shall have the capacity to  
27 cover a minimum of 21,000-square feet with neutralizer in less than five  
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minutes and shall be operated and maintained in accordance with all manufacturer specifications.

- ii. The DustBoss or equivalent shall be operated from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. on all days Adverse Wind Conditions are measured from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. The DustBoss shall be operated in such a manner and with sufficient neutralizers to mitigate transient odors from the landfill Working Face.
- iii. Respondent shall notify the SCAQMD [1-800-CUT-SMOG] within one hour of any breakdown of the DustBoss or equivalent and will further notify the SCAQMD if the DustBoss or equivalent system is not repaired within 48 hours. Written documentation for the operation and maintenance of the equipment shall be maintained on-site and made available to the SCAQMD upon request.

3. Landfill Perimeter Misting System

- a. Respondent shall, no later than March 3, 2010, install, maintain in good working order, and be ready to operate a landfill perimeter odor control misting system, situated along the entire southern boundary of the landfill for the application of neutralizer mist. The system shall be constructed and operated to the satisfaction of the SCAQMD.
- b. Respondent shall operate the system:
  - i. Continuously on Mondays commencing no less than 30 minutes prior to the first placement of refuse at the landfill and continuing during Monday landfill working hours;
  - ii. Continuously on days other than Mondays as long as Adverse Wind Conditions persist; and
  - iii. In such a manner and with sufficient neutralizers to mitigate transient odors from the landfill.

- 1 c. Respondent shall, no later than May 1, 2010, provide to the SCAQMD (Attn:  
2 Edwin Pupka, Senior Enforcement Manager, Engineering & Compliance,  
3 Telephone No. (909) 396-3332, Email: epupka@aqmd.gov) a detailed diagram of  
4 the system as installed including lengths of segments, locations of sprays and any  
5 other requested information.
- 6 4. Tarping Misting System
  - 7 a. Respondent shall treat the Working Face with neutralizer prior to covering the  
8 Working Face with tarps each night;
  - 9 b. Respondent shall continue to maintain and operate an odor neutralization system  
10 on its tarp deployment equipment for direct application of the neutralizer to the  
11 Working Face as the tarp is put in place;
  - 12 c. Respondent shall operate the system during all tarping activities, applying  
13 neutralizer directly to the Working Face; and
  - 14 d. Respondent may test an approach that uses the DustBoss prior to tarping for the  
15 night with the goal of testing the capability of the DustBoss to provide broader  
16 misting coverage to the Working Face based on the topography of the site. The  
17 SCAQMD (Attn: Larry Israel, 1-800-CUT SMOG) shall be notified at least 48  
18 hours prior to the testing and the results of the testing shall be summarized and  
19 provided to the SCAQMD (Attn: Edwin Pupka) within one week of the  
20 completion of the tests.
- 21 5. Haul Roads
  - 22 a. Respondent shall not allow waste collection or transfer station trucks/vehicles on  
23 the main haul road prior to the opening of the landfill at 6:00 A.M.; and
  - 24 b. Respondent shall apply water-containing odor neutralizer to the main haul road  
25 and all access roads to the landfill Working Face at least once every two hours of  
26 active landfill operations except during periods of measurable precipitation.
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1 Records of these applications shall be maintained for three years and made  
2 available to the SCAQMD upon request.

3 6. Wind Monitoring

4 a. Respondent will continue (or modify) its ongoing contract with a qualified third  
5 party to forecast, not more than 24 hours in advance, the predicted wind speed and  
6 wind direction for each day to assist Respondent in implementing management  
7 practices for Adverse Wind Conditions as defined in Condition 1 of this Order.  
8 Records of the predictions and actions taken shall be maintained on site for three  
9 years and made available to the SCAQMD upon request;

10 b. Respondent shall at all times maintain at their existing locations, unless otherwise  
11 approved by the SCAQMD (Attn: Edwin Pupka), an on-site landfill  
12 meteorological station (on the southern berm, and at the Van Gogh School so long  
13 as the School continues to provide permission) to measure wind speed and  
14 direction on an hourly basis. The stations shall record and preserve all available  
15 readings for three years and the readings shall be made available to the SCAQMD  
16 upon request; and

17 c. Respondent shall submit to the SCAQMD upon request, in an electronic format  
18 satisfactory to the SCAQMD, all available monitoring data from both  
19 meteorological stations for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

20 7. Studies and Reports

21 a. Meteorological Study

22 i. No later than 60 days after the issuance of this Order for Abatement,  
23 Respondent shall submit to the SCAQMD (Attn: Edwin Pupka) a proposal  
24 for a detailed study designed to characterize wind flow patterns at the  
25 Facility, between the Facility and the neighborhood south of the Facility,  
26 and within that neighborhood. The proposal shall include the identification  
27 and qualifications of the primary personnel and/or firms proposed to  
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conduct the study. The District will determine which study will be conducted by an independent consultant. The goal of the study shall be to eliminate violations of California Health and Safety Code §41700. The study shall discuss and make recommendations concerning appropriate odor abatement measures. The study may consider contractual and other legal limitations on the operation of the Facility. The proposal shall:

CK

- A. Include a timeline for completion of the study no later than 150 days after SCAQMD approval of the study proposal. A single extension of the completion date of no more than 60 days may be approved by the SCAQMD (Edwin Pupka) upon a showing of good cause therefore. Any further extension of the deadline for completion of the study requires approval by the Hearing Board;
- B. Be designed to characterize wind flow patterns (including but not limited to wind speed, wind direction, diurnal day and night time wind flow, wind drainage, and seasonal patterns), ambient temperature, humidity, temperature inversions, precipitation, and other available meteorological data and effects. The characterization of wind flow patterns shall include analysis of data from the southern berm and Van Gogh School monitors for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010;
- C. Include data provided by the SCAQMD on the location of community complaints for the years 2008, 2009, and 2010 and reasonably attributed to the landfill;
- D. Include the communities located at the base of or in proximity to the southern berm portion of the landfill and as far south as the area of Robert Frost Middle School with special emphasis on the

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specific situations in the vicinity of and on Lisette and Nanette Streets;

E. Include consideration of the amount and hourly rates of delivery of trash to the Working Face;

F. Include the number, date and time of community complaints received;

G. Include the location of planned future placement of refuse, future Working Face locations, and elevation changes in the landfill as it is filled;

H. Include provisions for the analysis of the use and placement of odor control methods and materials at the Facility including haul roads, landfill refuse, landfill Working Face, operating methods during adverse wind conditions; placement of the DustBoss or equivalent misting systems; and

I. Consider contractual or other legal limitations on relocation of these elements within the landfill. To the extent that such contractual or other legal limitations are identified, respondent shall clearly cite the source of these limitations, evaluate and quantify the impact of those limitations may have on odor control measures, and discuss the modification or removal of those limitations.

ii. Upon receipt of District approval of the proposal, Respondent shall immediately commence the study and shall upon completion deliver a copy to the District (Attn: Edwin Pupka).

b. Delivery Alternatives Study

Respondent shall, no later than 60 days after issuance of this Order, submit a completed study and recommendations for further action to the SCAQMD (Attn: Edwin Pupka) regarding alternatives to depositing trash on the existing Working

1 Face on Monday mornings and during Adverse Wind Conditions. This study is to  
2 take into account contractual issues between Respondent, third-party haulers, the  
3 City and County of Los Angeles, and other impacted governmental entities. The  
4 study shall include details and analysis of the number of trucks diverted, disposal  
5 facility destinations and tonnage, and the transfer station where loaded.  
6 Respondent shall comply within 15 days with any SCAQMD-approved  
7 recommendations and provisions of the study.

8 c. Neutralizer at Transfer Station Study

9 Respondent shall, no later than 60 days after issuance of this Order, submit for  
10 approval to the SCAQMD (Attn: Edwin Pupka) a proposal for a study to  
11 evaluate, determine, and recommend the most effective type and method of  
12 application of an odor neutralizer(s) to materials contained in incoming transfer  
13 trucks. The proposal shall include the identification and qualifications of the  
14 primary personnel and/or firms proposed to conduct the study. The District will  
15 determine which study will be conducted by an independent consultant. The study  
16 shall be completed no later than 180 days after receipt of approval of the proposal.  
17 Any recommendation for further action that is approved by the District shall be  
18 implemented as soon as practical but in no event later than 60 days after its  
19 approval.

20 d. Neutralizer Study

21 Respondent shall, no later than 60 days after issuance of this Order, conduct and  
22 complete a study that evaluates the use of alternative odor containment control or  
23 elimination materials (including neutralizers and the DustBoss DB-M-High-  
24 density, low-velocity mist product applicator, and the application of foam) and  
25 develop findings and recommendations which support the choice of materials and  
26 methods of application being used by Respondent, and provide the written results  
27 of its findings and recommendations for further action to the SCAQMD (Attn:  
28

1 Edwin Pupka). Any recommendation for further action that is approved by the  
2 District shall be implemented as soon as practical but in no event later than 30 days  
3 after its approval.

4 e. Working Face Study

5 i. Within 30 days after issuance of this Order, Respondent shall provide to the  
6 District (Attn: Edwin Pupka) a proposal for a study, the goal of which is to  
7 determine best practices for minimizing odors from the Working Face. The  
8 proposal shall include the identification and qualifications of the primary  
9 personnel and/or firms proposed to conduct the study. The District will  
10 determine which study will be conducted by an independent consultant.

11 The study is to consider:

- 12 A. Restricting or otherwise limiting the size and the partial tarping of  
13 the active landfill Working Face;
- 14 B. The examination of the tonnage of waste deposited at the Working  
15 Face, on an hourly and daily basis;
- 16 C. Total tarping of the inactive landfill Working Face;
- 17 D. The use of soil as an alternative to or in conjunction with tarping;
- 18 E. The effect, if any, of the use of soil cover on leachate flow and  
19 landfill gas collection;
- 20 F. The effect, if any, of the alternative covers on the solid waste  
21 disposal operations at the Facility;
- 22 G. The impact of the removal of the soil cover on Monday mornings  
23 on odors;
- 24 H. The daily size (area) of the Working Face and any correlation  
25 between the size of the Working Face and odor control;
- 26 I. The correlation between the type of cover and any odor complaints;

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J. The correlation between any odor complaints and activities at the Facility, including the use of neutralizers;

K. Odor events and complainant data as provided by the SCAQMD; and

ii. One hundred and eighty days after approval by the SCAQMD (Ed Pupka) of the proposal, a report of the study shall be submitted to the SCAQMD Ed Pupka which shall include the details of items A through K above, analysis, conclusions and recommendations for action, including recommendations for daily cover methods and materials at the Working Face. Any recommendation for action that is approved by the SCAQMD (Edwin Pupka) shall be implemented as soon as practical but in no event later than 60 days after its approval.

iii. Three hundred and sixty-five days after the approval by the SCAQMD (Ed Pupka) of the proposal, a supplemental report shall be filed which may include additional analysis, conclusions and recommendations for action. Any recommendation for action that is approved by the SCAQMD (Edwin Pupka) shall be implemented as soon as practical, but in no event later than 60 days after its approval.

iv. Quarterly reports shall be due 90 days and 270 days after approval of the study proposal by the District, and shall be submitted to the District (Attn: Edwin Pupka). These quarterly reports are to document the size of the Working Face for the prior quarter and examine the correlation between the size of the Working Face and any odor events that may have occurred during the period.

8. Consultation for Odor Control

Respondent shall consult with the Los Angeles County Sanitation landfills and at least two other operators outside of the SCAQMD and develop a report on successful landfill odor-

1 abatement practices and operational procedures including control of landfill gas surface  
2 emissions resulting from rain impacts to the control system. The report shall include an  
3 analysis and recommendations concerning methods to protect and prevent erosion and  
4 other water-caused impacts to the gas collection system. A report concerning  
5 Sunshine/Republic's efforts including a listing of names and addresses of contacts,  
6 research resources and findings and recommendations shall be submitted to the SCAQMD  
7 (Attn: Edwin Pupka) no later than 30 days after the issuance of this Order. Any  
8 recommendation for further action that is approved by the District shall be implemented as  
9 soon as practical but in no event later than 60 days after its approval.

10 9. Vegetation

11 Respondent shall after consultation with and approval from applicable governmental  
12 agencies and their designated arborists, present a plan by June 1, 2010, that addresses the  
13 following: (a) augmenting (through the planting of trees and shrubs) the existing  
14 vegetation that remains after the recent Sesnon and Sayre fires on the southern berm areas  
15 of the landfill including, if possible, the southward descending canyons; (b) the selection  
16 and planting of trees in areas on the southern berm of the landfill where there are no  
17 remaining trees; (c) the maintaining of plants to maturity; (d) replacement of dead plants  
18 or trees, including the timing of replacement, and; (e) an analysis of the ownership of all  
19 properties downslope between the Facility and the community to the south of the Facility  
20 and the practicality of replanting those properties. The planting of the southern berm shall  
21 be completed no later than August 31, 2010 or any later date recommended by the  
22 designated arborists. The area shall be monitored on a weekly basis to determine the  
23 health of the vegetation. An extension of the above deadlines may be approved by the  
24 SCAQMD (Edwin Pupka) upon a showing of good cause therefore.

25 10. Odor Survey

26 a. Commencing as soon as practical but in no event later than 15 days after approval  
27 of this Order, Respondent shall conduct odor surveys.

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- b. Odor surveys shall be conducted by Facility employees or authorized third parties who have received training in odor detection and characterization.
- c. The survey area shall be the Granada Hills residential area bounded by Balboa Boulevard on the east, Jolett Avenue on the south and west, and the foothills north of Sesnon Avenue. However, if an odor complaint is received from a location outside of the survey area and reasonably attributable to the Facility, Respondent shall also investigate and report that complaint as described below.
- d. The survey shall identify and document odors originating from the Facility, including:
  - i. The intensity of the odors, as measured by the District's odor classification chart;
  - ii. The character of the odors;
  - iii. The source of the odors, including actions taken to identify the source, and
  - iv. Actions taken to eliminate or mitigate the odors.
- e. The survey shall be conducted continuously between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m., Monday through Friday except for days when the Facility is closed.
- f. An odor survey shall be conducted immediately when the Facility receives an odor complaint during normal Facility working hours from any source including, but not limited, to the Local Enforcement Agency, the SCAQMD, any school, or directly from any person in the community.
- g. Each daily survey shall be documented, including:
  - i. Names of the individuals conducting the survey;
  - ii. A map of the route taken by the survey;
  - iii. Stop locations and times;
  - iv. Wind direction(s) and speed(s);
  - v. Descriptions of odor and odor intensity, and
  - vi. Actions taken in response to detected odors.

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- h. Respondent shall maintain for three (3) years and make available to the District upon request:
  - i. Records of all daily odor surveys; and
  - ii. Records of training in odor detection and characterization for each individual employee conducting odor surveys.

11. Respondent, in consultation with the SCAQMD, shall submit to the Hearing Board a written proposal for a feasibility study designed to examine the collection and destruction or capture of odors at the Facility that are now reasonably classified as fugitive odor emissions. The proposal will include the trash handling process from the arrival of the trash at the facility, its removal from the transportation containers, handling, and ultimate disposition, including the deposit and covering of the trash at the Working Face. This proposal will set forth the criteria by which feasibility will be determined, including, but not limited to, those measures of feasibility currently employed by the SCAQMD. This proposal shall be due by June 10, 2010 at noon.

12. In the event that more than one Notice of Violation for SCAQMD Rule 402 is issued to the Facility during a rolling 60-day period, Respondent shall meet and confer with the SCAQMD (Attn: Edwin Pupka) and propose additional measures to address any determined causes of the odors.

13. Respondent shall, by June 1, 2010 and every three months thereafter, submit a written status report to the Hearing Board detailing:
- a. The implementation and effectiveness of odor abatement measures required by this Order of Abatement;
  - b. The number of complaints received by the Facility, tabulated by month and with a summary of the causes of odors and measures taken to abate odors;
  - c. The status of studies undertaken pursuant to this Order of Abatement, including:
    - i. The status of any studies in progress;
    - ii. A summary of any completed studies submitted to the District;

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iii. Recommended and approved measures to abate odors; and

iv. The schedule for implementation of each approved measure.

d. The initial status report and each quarterly status report shall also be provided to the SCAQMD and posted on the Sunshine Canyon Landfill website for public viewing throughout the effective dates of this Order of Abatement.

14. The Hearing Board shall retain jurisdiction over this matter until March 1, 2012, unless the order is amended or modified.

15. Any submission required to be made by Respondent to any individual at the SCAQMD may also be made to that person's designee. Any deadline contained in this Order for Abatement that falls on a day when the SCAQMD is not open for regularly conducted business shall be due on the next following day that the SCAQMD is open for regularly conducted business.

16. The Hearing Board may modify the Order for Abatement including, without limitation, the elements or deadlines of any required study, without the stipulation of the parties upon a showing of good cause, therefore, and upon making the findings required by Health and Safety Code § 42451(a) and SCAQMD Rule 806(a). Any modification of the Order shall be made only at a public hearing held upon 10 days published notice and appropriate written notice to Respondent.

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17. This Order for Abatement is not and does not act as a variance, and Respondent is subject to all rules and regulations of the SCAQMD, and with all applicable provisions of California law. Nothing herein shall be deemed or construed to limit the authority of the SCAQMD to issue Notices of Violation, or to seek civil penalties, criminal penalties, or injunctive relief, or to seek further orders for abatement, or other administrative or legal relief.

FOR THE BOARD: Marti L. Klein  
Marti L. Klein

DATED: Apr. 22, 2010

**Attachment 3:**  
**Odor Patrol Areas**

Community:

6-10 AM: Complete four hourly loops of neighborhood (per DPW requirement)  
See map. Use stop locations below if possible.

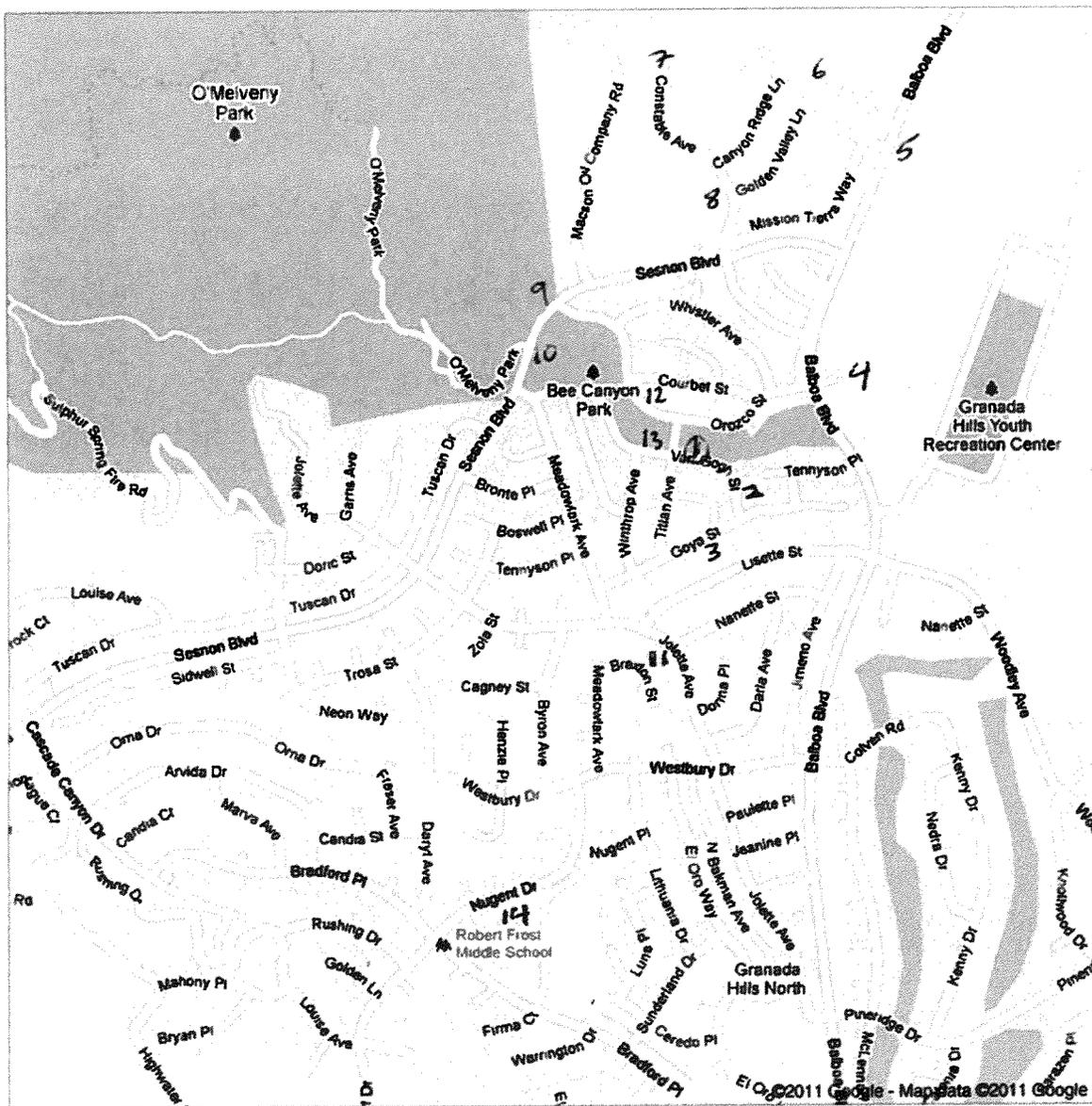
Other hours: Respond to complaint location and/or target the stop locations below.

Stop Location ID#s

1	Van Gogh School Office
2	YMCA @ Van Gogh School
3	Goya St. & School Stairs(Lisette)
4	MWD Gate/Balboa
5	Intersection Timber Ridge/Balboa
6	End of Timber Ridge/Mansion
7	Sed Basin – End of Constable
8	Intersection Constable/Golden Valley
9	Orozco Sed Basin
10	O'Melveny Gate @ Sesnon
11	Intersection Nanette/Jollete
12	Bee Canyon Park / Orozco
13	Bee Canyon Park / Titian
14	Robert Front Middle School.

Note: Odor patrol route / stop locations may vary on time of day/wind conditions and depending on active odor complaint investigations.

# Google maps



**Attachment 4:**  
**Recordkeeping Forms**

**ODOR COMPLAINT TRACKING FORM**

Complaint		Followup Patrol	
Date	Time	Date	Time

**Complaint Type**

- Public to SCL Hotline  
 Agency Inspector to SCL Hotline  
 Public to SCL Staff  
 Agency Inspector to SCL Staff  
 Noted by SCL Odor Patrol  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Information Supplied by Complainant**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Level of Odor (Complainant) Scale 0-5 \_\_\_\_\_

Characteristic of Odor: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration of Odor: \_\_\_\_\_ days \_\_\_\_\_ hours \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

Other Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**Information Supplied by SCL Follow-Up Inspector**

Name of Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

GPS Location: \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_ W

or Address \_\_\_\_\_

Was odor confirmed?    Yes    No

Odor Intensity (Investigator – Use SCAQMD intensity scale) Scale 0-5 \_\_\_\_\_

Characteristic of Odor (Investigator – Use SCAQMD Odor Wheel): \_\_\_\_\_

Duration of Odor: \_\_\_\_\_ days \_\_\_\_\_ hours \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

Conditions Observed, Including Potential Local OR Landfill Issues:

Local Weather Conditions (use handheld at complaint site):

Wind Speed \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Temp \_\_\_\_\_ % Humidity \_\_\_\_\_

ALSO Print Out and Attach Wind Data From Southern Berm of Landfill

Follow-up with Landfill to investigate causes and document thoroughly (attach to this page.)

If no investigation occurred explain why: \_\_\_\_\_

Results of the investigation: \_\_\_\_\_

Summarize corrective actions planned or taken by SCL Landfill:

Followup Communication to Complainant by (name): \_\_\_\_\_ (date/time): \_\_\_\_\_

Feedback from Complainant: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Odor Monitor Name: \_\_\_\_\_

If odor is present, place "X" here and complete back of page.

Time:	Location: (use numbers below or write in for other locations)	Local Weather (from handheld device)				Odor Intensity: (Faint, Distinct, etc. Refer to Odor Classification Key)	Odor Descriptor: (Refer to Landfill Odor Wheel)	Yardwork/ Fertilizer, etc.	Sewer / Runoff	Trash Cans/ Animal Pets / issues	Other Local Source - DESCRIBE on back	No Local Source - See Back
		WS:	Dir:	Temp:	%H:							
		WS:	Dir:	Temp:	%H:							
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Location numbers: 1) Van Gogh School Office, 2) YMCA @ Van Gogh School, 3) Goya St. & School Stairs(Lisette), 4) MWD Gate/Balboa, 5) Intersection Timber Ridge/Balboa, 6) End of Timber Ridge/Mansion 7) Sed Basin - End of Constable 8) Intersection Constable/Golden Valley 9) Orozco Sed Basin, 10) O'Melveny Gate @ Sesnon, 11) Intersection Nanette/Joliete 12) Bee Canyon Park / Orozco, 13) Bee Canyon Park / Titian 14) Robert Front Middle School. For all other areas write out intersection or street number and street where you make an odor observation.

**ONLY IF odors are detected, fill in this side of sheet....**

<b>Time of Odor</b> (from front of page)	<b>Efforts taken to find local source:</b> (i.e. streets walked, observed storm drains, new fertilizer, trash cans out, etc)	<b>Landfill Contact Information</b> (call Landfill if no neighborhood odor source found)  Time(s) called: Person(s) called: Feedback from site staff:	<b>Landfill Odor Sources</b> (Landfill staff to mark here and ATTACH MORE DETAIL)
		Time(s) called: Person(s) called: Feedback from site staff:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas System <input type="checkbox"/> Leachate/Condensate <input type="checkbox"/> Working Face <input type="checkbox"/> Odorous Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other
		Time(s) called: Person(s) called: Feedback from site staff:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas System <input type="checkbox"/> Leachate/Condensate <input type="checkbox"/> Working Face <input type="checkbox"/> Odorous Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other
		Time(s) called: Person(s) called: Feedback from site staff:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas System <input type="checkbox"/> Leachate/Condensate <input type="checkbox"/> Working Face <input type="checkbox"/> Odorous Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other
		Time(s) called: Person(s) called: Feedback from site staff:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas System <input type="checkbox"/> Leachate/Condensate <input type="checkbox"/> Working Face <input type="checkbox"/> Odorous Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other
		Time(s) called: Person(s) called: Feedback from site staff:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas System <input type="checkbox"/> Leachate/Condensate <input type="checkbox"/> Working Face <input type="checkbox"/> Odorous Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other
		Time(s) called: Person(s) called: Feedback from site staff:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas System <input type="checkbox"/> Leachate/Condensate <input type="checkbox"/> Working Face <input type="checkbox"/> Odorous Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Reminders: 1) Xerox any personal logbook notes and leave with this sheet 2) Use provided odor intensity and odor wheel descriptions only



SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

ODOR CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
No odor	No detectable odor.
Very faint	An odor that would ordinarily not be noticed by the average person, but could be detected by the experienced inspector or a very sensitive individual.
Faint	An odor so weak that the average person might detect it, if his or her attention were called to it, but that would not otherwise attract his or her attention.
Distinct	An odor of moderate intensity that would be readily detected and might be regarded with disfavor (A possible nuisance in inhabited areas.)
Strong	An odor that would force itself upon the attention and that might make the air very unpleasant (a probable nuisance, if found in inhabited areas).
Very Strong	An odor of such intensity that the air would be absolutely unfit to breath.

11/12/2003

**Attachment 5:**

**Preliminary OPA Comments and Response**



# South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178  
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

Office of the District Prosecutor  
P.O. Box 4940  
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-0940  
909.396-3400/Fax: 909.396.2961

Transmitted via .pdf [bnicksin@omm.com] & U.S. Mail

April 15, 2011

Mr. Bob Nicksin  
O'Melveny & Myers LLP  
400 South Hope Street, Suite 1961  
Los Angeles, CA 90071-6407

RE: PRELIMINARY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ODOR PLAN  
SCAQMD vs. Allied Waste Company, Inc., and  
Republic Services, Inc. dba Sunshine Canyon Landfill  
SCAQMD Hearing Board Case No. 3448-13

Dear Mr. Nicksin:

Sunshine Canyon Landfill submitted the Preliminary Operation and Maintenance Odor Plan to the District on March 31, 2011. However, the District has some follow-up questions that they would like addressed.

## **2.0 Odor Control and Management**

In addition to the odor management practices listed in this section, the District would like to be notified when the Facility discovers a specific source of odor. The Facility has indicated in recent meetings with the District that there have been numerous leachate seeps and leaks, a condition needs to be added to address monitoring and responding to those incidents. The District would also like the Facility to add a condition regarding locating someone with environmental knowledge and authority, i.e., Environmental Observer, at the Facility 24 hours to immediately address any odor issues reported by the community. This person(s) shall be capable of correctly implementing neighborhood surveillance activities and be fully empowered to take the necessary corrective action(s) to remediate the source of the odors.

## **2.1 Odoriferous Load Management**

The District would like the Facility to provide descriptions of what is referred to as; non-traditional solid waste loads, off-spec food products, scalehouse operators, spotters, and Special Waste Screening Process. The District would also like copies of the Odoriferous Load Management policies and procedures described in this section, as well as the records indicating the composition of the material, and where it is coming from.

## **2.2 Vegetative Bands**

The Facility indicates that planting work was completed by January 2011; the District would like a description of the work that was performed.

## **2.7 Odor Monitoring and Complaint Response**

The District would like additional information on how the Nasal Ranger will be used to monitor odor and in combination with odor patrols.

### **2.7.1 Offsite Patrols**

The District would like additional information/documentation on the odor patrol routes and location(s) in the community when the Facility verifies an odor complaint, in combination with any operations occurring at the Facility and the corrective action(s) taken to mitigate the odors.

### **2.7.2 Odor Complaints and Investigations**

The District does not agree with the Facility's description that they do not receive complaint information from the District up to 60 days following the month of occurrence. It has been the practice of the District inspector assigned to the Facility to notify the Facility through their hotline within the hour of verifying an odor complaint. The District would like to work with the Facility to establish a communication protocol with the Environmental Observer who will be at the Facility 24 hours to immediately address any odor issues reported by the community. In addition, to have consistency with how the District and Facility measure odor intensity, the District would like the Facility to measure odor intensity as Very Faint, Faint, Distinct, Strong, and Very Strong.

The District would like the Facility to provide a description of an odor surveyor's duties and their working hours. It is not clear what information the odor surveyor documents or if they are following any policy manual. The District would like copies of any policies and procedures the odor surveyor is to follow, and the records of odors they discover.

## **2.8 Community and Agency Outreach**

The District would like the dates and details of the various plans described in this section.

### **3.2.1 LFG Well Field Operation and Maintenance**

The District would like the Facility to provide monthly reports regarding any well field problems, reportable incidents should include repairs and an explanation if the Facility delays repairs beyond seven days of discovery of the problem.

Mr. Bob Nicksin  
Page 3  
April 15, 2011

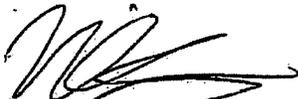
**3.3 LFG Collection Non-Routine Activities**  
**3.4 LFG Collection Rapid Response Activities**

The District would like the Facility to provide monthly reports regarding landfill gas collection non-routine and rapid response activities, as well as leachate seep and leak response activities. The District has indicated that it would like monthly reports of records and incidents described in Sections 2.1 Odoriferous Load Management, 2.7.1 Offsite Patrols, 2.7.2 Odor Complaints and Investigations, and 3.2.1 LFG Well Field Operation and Maintenance. Beginning on May 1, 2011, Republic Services is to provide the District status reports regarding the Facility's activities and responses to the incidents described above. The documentation including descriptions, duties, and records described in the Preliminary Operation and Maintenance Odor Plan shall be submitted to the District [Attn: Edwin Pupka] no later than May 15, 2011.

In order to respond and finalize the Operation and Maintenance Odor Plan, the District is willing to extend the Facility's deadline for submitting the Plan to May 3, 2011.

Thank you for your time and cooperation. If you have any questions, please call me at the above listed numbers.

Sincerely,



NICHOLAS A. SANCHEZ  
Senior Deputy District Prosecutor

NAS:mkh

pc: Ed Pupka



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April 25, 2011

Nicholas Sanchez, Esq.  
South Coast Air Quality Management District  
21865 Copley Dr.  
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

OUR FILE NUMBER  
016,229-009

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL  
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WRITER'S E-MAIL ADDRESS  
bnicksin@omm.com

Re: SCAOMD v. Allied Waste et al., Case No. 3448-13

Dear Mr. Sanchez:

Your letters of March 23 and April 15, 2011 request additional information, activities and reporting from SCL, much of which is to be provided in the final Odor Management Plan of Action ("OPA"). In advance of submitting that document (by the May 3, 2011 deadline), this letter responds to many of those requests.

**Environmental Observer Position (2.0; 2.7.2)**

The South Coast Air Quality Management District ("District") has requested that an Environmental Observer position be established at Sunshine Canyon Landfill ("SCL") on a 24-hours-per-day basis to address odor issues reported by the community, and has further requested that this person be in charge of neighborhood surveillance activities and empowered to take corrective action to remediate the source of the odors.

The Solid Waste Facility Permit (Facility Number 19-AA-2000) ("Permit") issued by the California Integrated Waste Management Board requires that the site supervisor on duty have decision-making authority to directly address nuisance issues and respond to complaints received from the community.<sup>1</sup> In order not to conflict with this previously-established requirement, SCL proposes that the site supervisor serve as the Environmental Observer during such time as the site supervisor is on duty. The site has multiple management level staff who are also informed of calls to the site's hotline via cell phone notifications 24 hours per day.

After working hours, the Environmental Observer position will be a management person with SCL (and will be identified in the OPA); recognizing, however, that the Environmental Observer will have little opportunity to investigate odors or effect repairs during evening and nighttime periods. The Permit limits landfill operations to the hours between 6 A.M. and 9:00

<sup>1</sup> Permit issued July 7, 2008. Note that the California Integrated Waste Management Board has been replaced by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery ("Cal Recycle").

P.M. Monday through Saturday.<sup>2</sup> Emergency operations, equipment repairs, and mitigation measures necessary to avoid environmental impacts, which cannot be accomplished during the hours stated above, may be performed at any other time with prior written approval of the SCL LEA.<sup>3</sup> Given these limitations SCL believes that most reports to the Environmental Observer during non-working hours will, by necessity, be addressed the once the landfill opens for operations at 6:00 A.M., or after diesel vehicles can be started, which is at 5:00 A.M.<sup>4</sup>

Currently the site does have an onsite caretaker for the gas system who is notified of and can respond to any problems with landfill gas flares 24 hours per day.

In a separate letter, SCL is requesting the names, phone numbers and addresses of each complainant contacting the District, to better facilitate the identification of odor sources, odor mitigation, and to provide responses to each complainant so they will know how their complaint was handled at the landfill.

### **Odoriferous Load Management (2.1)**

“Non-traditional solid waste loads” is the term used to describe wastes that go through Republic’s “Special Waste Screening Process.” The Special Waste Screening Process is the name of an internal program to ensure that waste requiring special handling, or that might present a hazard, is thoroughly reviewed. That process involves a verbal dialog with the customer to see what waste they want to bring to the landfill, and may or may not include follow-up chemical analysis, added documentation, or special restrictions, such as asking the customer to put dusty materials in bags.

Traditional solid waste loads include such things as curbside trash pickups, trash picked up from the bins at office parks, apartment complexes, and strip malls, and large bins from construction sites or warehouses. When a customer calls to inquire about setting up a pickup for something unlike these materials, they are generally referred to Republic’s Special Waste staff person in San Diego who will collect more information on the waste and decide how to proceed.

Examples of non-traditional waste include non-hazardous metal debris from an industrial process, spoiled food from the Port of Los Angeles, or treated medical waste which, by treatment, is rendered permissible for disposal at SCL. SCL thoroughly checks all new customers as they set up accounts to ensure the customer’s waste is allowed at the landfill per the landfill permits.

SCL does not receive what CalRecycle and State regulations define as “special waste” in the California Code of Regulations Title 14 Section 18720(a): “Special waste” means any hazardous waste listed in section 66740 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, or any waste which has been classified as a special waste pursuant to section 66744 of Title 22 of the

<sup>2</sup> Permit condition 4(b).

<sup>3</sup> Permit condition 17(B)(3)(b).

<sup>4</sup> Permit condition 17(B)(3)(d).

California Code of Regulations, or which has been granted a variance for the purpose of storage, transportation, treatment, or disposal by the Department of Health Services pursuant to section 66310 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Special waste also includes any solid waste which, because of its source of generation, physical, chemical or biological characteristics or unique disposal practices, is specifically conditioned in a solid waste facilities permit for handling and/or disposal.

SCL is prohibited from receiving what CalRecycle defines as special waste. To avoid confusion, waste that goes through the internally-named "Special Waste Screening Process" is not special waste; it is referred to as non-traditional waste in the OPA.

There is no additional policy or procedure for odoriferous loads other than what is stated here and in the OPA.<sup>5</sup>

### **Vegetative Planting (2.2)**

Attached as Attachment 1 is the August 2010 Vegetation Plan. All work was completed as described in the plan.

### **Nasal Ranger (2.7)**

We have determined to use the same method as proposed by the District for odor investigation and odor intensity, including identifying odors as Very Faint, Faint, Distinct, Strong and Very Strong, and through the use of the "odor wheel." As such, the use of the Nasal Ranger is viewed as unnecessary.

### **Odor Patrol (2.7.1; 2.7.2)**

The odor surveyors patrol the neighborhood south of the landfill to detect odors. Pursuant to the DPW Odor Plan, they make four, hour-long loops during the time period of 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. They stop at areas where there have been recent odor complaints and also check, in general, different quadrants of the target area and respond directly to complaints of which SCL is aware. They patrol in a car and on foot. Observations are made outside of their car but due to distance, they may drive between observation points. At each stop, they record observations on the log sheet provided in Attachment 4 of the OPA. There is no policy manual or other written procedures other than what is provided in the OPA. All patrol members receive on the job training by shadowing another patrol person so they learn the area and the paperwork and equipment (cell phone and hand held anemometer.)

When a complaint is verified, a follow up investigation will be conducted. The route will begin at the complaint location and travel out in an approximately one block radius, looking for local odor sources and/or trying to determine where the odor stops. If nothing can be determined, the odor monitor will continue to expand the radius, trying to determine where the

<sup>5</sup> The only recognized odoriferous material being received at this time is treated medical waste.

odor is coming from and/or where it is no longer smelled. If no local odor source is found, an investigation into potential landfill activities is commenced. All results of investigations will be documented on the forms provided in Attachment 4 of the OPA.

**LFG Well Field Operation and Maintenance (3.2.1)**

The District has requested that the Facility provide monthly reports regarding any well field problems and reportable incidents, including repairs and, should the Facility take longer than seven days after discovery of the problem to make a repair, an explanation for this delay.

Problems that impact the effectiveness of the well field, such as a construction accident that damages a major gas collection line, will be reported as a Special Occurrence to the SCL LEA pursuant to the site's Solid Waste Facilities Permit. Copies of Special Occurrence logs related to gas, leachate, and odor-causing special events will be provided on a monthly basis. These log sheets include the date of the incident and details on corrective actions taken.

The routine data collection described in sections 3.2.1-3.2.5 generates raw data on over 400 gas monitoring locations. All of this data needs to be reviewed for quality control and summarized to make it understandable to the reader. The monthly gas well data is reported semi-annually as required by the site's Title V permit and the applicable New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS"). The results of the quarterly surface emission monitoring are reported to the District no later than 45 days after the last day of each calendar quarter. The quarterly surface emission monitoring data is ordinarily presented in finalized form in the quarterly Rule 1150.1 air emissions reports, and in any immediate compliance notifications required by the site's Title V permit and the NSPS requirements. Compiling monthly reports of raw data would be extremely burdensome, would present data that was not quality reviewed, and would be duplicative of existing reporting. For these reasons, SCL proposes continuing with the currently-required quarterly reports, and not undertake the additional analysis required by the District's proposed monthly reporting (or more frequent) reporting.

**LFG Collection Non-Routine Activities/Rapid Response Activities (3.3; 3.4)**

The District has requested monthly reports regarding landfill gas collection non-routine and rapid response activities, as well as leachate seep and leak response activities.

The site will be providing the District with notice of events that cause air emissions as explained previously. This will consist of the Special Occurrence logs and the required reporting under Title V / NSPS. Events that do not cause emissions, such as the routine raising of LFG wells, are not subject to reporting; however events such as leaking piping that cause an odor or methane exceedance will be included in the listed reports.

The District has indicated that it would like monthly reports of records and incidents described in Sections 2.1 Odoriferous Load Management, 2.7.1 Offsite Patrols, 2.7.2 Odor Complaints and Investigations. Beginning May 1, 2011, Republic Services is to provide the District status reports regarding the facilities and responses to the incidents described above.

SCL will be providing the following:

- Offsite odor patrol sheets
- Odor complaint tracking forms
- Special occurrence records for gas, leachate or odor-causing events.

As explained above, currently the site routinely gets only one waste stream that is considered consistently odoriferous: treated medical waste. This arrives, in general, daily. Given the frequency and regularity of the deliveries, reporting on a monthly basis would not seem to produce an added benefit in resolving odor issues. Likewise, gas system information will be reported per the current requirements of Title V, NSPS, and SCAQMD regulations.

Note that the paperwork requested by the District will be voluminous. The odor patrol sheets themselves will exceed 60 double-sided pages each month. SCL would like to specify that once the current odor problems are resolved, reporting requirements beyond those included in SCL permits or in the applicable regulations will be discontinued, as it will not longer be a useful exercise for either SCL or District staff.

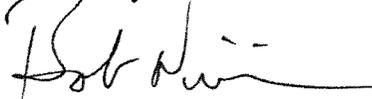
In addition, to allow SCL to have time to analyze and respond to the records being generated, SCL requests that the weekly and biweekly status reports that had been agreed to on an interim basis now be discontinued. SCL is aware of the urgency of odor control and has brought in new staff and consultants to assist with this effort. However, the SCL team is becoming increasingly directed at fulfilling reporting and data requests rather than planning and problem solving, which are considered essential functions. A return to monthly and quarterly reporting is appropriate, given the numbers of reports that must be produced and the limited usefulness of weekly and biweekly reports.

Finally, please note that Preliminary Odor Plan of Action is the name selected by SCL to avoid redundancy and confusion with the County Odor Mitigation Plan and the operation and maintenance plans required by other regulations that apply at the site.

### **Conclusion**

We will be happy to discuss this letter with the District at your convenience, recognizing that the District has set a due date of May 3, 2011 for the final OPA and time is of the essence.

Sincerely,



Bob Nicksin  
for O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP

cc: Tim Benter

O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP

Nicholas Sanchez, Esq., April 25, 2011 - Page 6

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LA2:928317.5

# SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL

## Vegetation Planting Plan

Prepared for  
Sunshine Canyon Landfill

August 2010



# SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL

## Vegetation Planting Plan

Prepared for  
Sunshine Canyon Landfill

August 2010



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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### Sunshine Canyon Landfill SCAQMD Vegetation Plan

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	1
2.0 SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS .....	1
3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS .....	1
4.0 FIRE ECOLOGY .....	2
5.0 PLANTING LOCATIONS .....	3
6.0 OWNERSHIP STATUS, EXISTING CONDITIONS, AND FEASIBILITY .....	4
7.0 PROPOSED PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS .....	5
8.0 PLANT SOURCES AND PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS .....	6
9.0 MAINTENANCE .....	8
9.1 Weeding .....	8
9.2 Irrigation .....	9
9.3 Plant Care .....	9
10.0 MONITORING .....	9
11.0 REPORTING .....	10
12.0 LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT .....	10
13.0 REFERENCES .....	10

**APPENDIX A** – Figure 1: Existing Conditions Map and Proposed Planting Locations

**APPENDIX B** – Figure 2: Photograph Exhibit Locations and Photographs of Existing Conditions

### List of Tables

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Table 1 –Plant Palette .....	7
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# SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL

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## Sunshine Canyon Landfill SCAQMD Vegetation Plan

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In response to the Proposed Findings and Decision for an Order for Abatement (SCAQMD Case No. 3448-13) (Order), the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (SCL or Landfill) has prepared this Vegetation Plan (Plan) in accordance with item #9 – Vegetation. Provided below is the Landfill's Plan to implement the SCAQMD's Order. This Plan has been reviewed by the Los Angeles City Arborist, Ron Lorenzen, and his comments have been incorporated. The SCL Local Enforcement Agency was also contacted several times seeking its review of this Plan; however no response was received.

### 2.0 SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

The Order requires a Plan that addresses the following:

- a. augment (through planting of trees and shrubs) the existing vegetation that remains after the recent Seson and Sayer fires on the southern berm areas of the Landfill including, if possible, the southward descending canyons;
- b. the selection and planting of trees in areas on the southern berm of the Landfill where there are no remaining trees;
- c. the maintaining of plants to maturity;
- d. replacement of dead plants or trees, including the timing of replacement; and
- e. an analysis of the ownership of all properties down-slope between the Landfill and the community to the south of the Landfill and practicality of planting those properties.

### 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The area located between the SCL and the residential neighborhood to the southeast consists of moderate to steep, easterly facing slopes. As shown on the vegetation map provided in **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**, the majority of this area is currently covered with vegetation or is used for active oil operations. Based on a field assessment conducted in August 2010, this area primarily consists of native coastal sage scrub, non-native and native grassland, blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) grove, and the SCL Oak Tree Mitigation Areas and PM10 Tree Mitigation Areas. As shown in **Figure 1**, this area also includes active oil roads and pads that are not visible from the

residential neighborhoods and one large lot single family residence (Arklin residence), which is landscaped with ornamental vegetation, fruit trees, and immature coast live oaks. As depicted in the photographs provided in **Appendix B**, the majority of the vegetation located in this area has completely recovered from the Sesnon and Sayer fires, with the exception of approximately 200 oak trees within the Oak Tree Mitigation Areas and the eucalyptus grove. However, based on the August 2010 field assessment, all of the eucalyptus trees have resprouted and are expected to fully recover within 2-3 years. Moreover, the Landfill intends to replant new coast live oak trees in the fall of 2010 to replace the approximately 200 that were severely damaged by the wildfire. It should be noted that all PM10 mitigation trees that died as a result of the 2008 wildfire were replaced with new trees in December 2009; site land use permits require 1000 trees for PM10 mitigation. The city Oak Tree Mitigation Areas contains 935 trees which will be maintained by the Landfill until the trees are established and thriving without the need for supplemental irrigation. When these mitigation trees reach maturity, it is anticipated that this area will be a closed canopy.

#### 4.0 FIRE ECOLOGY

Based on a recent field reconnaissance of the slopes that burned during the 2008 wildfires, the area adjacent to the SCL is recovering consistent with expectation. Most native, southern California vegetation recovers rapidly, without any treatment following wildfire events. The following information is derived from the Fire Effects Information System (FEIS 2003) except where otherwise noted.

Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and even non-native blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) are known to resprout vigorously from roots after fire. Coast live oak is a fire-resistant tree that is usually not top-killed even by high-intensity fire; it resprouts from surviving crowns and trunks.

Most native shrub and chaparral species have the ability to regenerate rapidly after fire through seed germination or resprouting (Keeley 1977). Fire usually kills seeds on the soil surface. However, buried seeds remain insulated from extremely high temperatures, provided that the soil is relatively dry (summer and fall conditions). Most of the native species that comprise the coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities that occur in the area sprout vigorously after fire or regenerate from seed following a fire.

In the first spring after a fire there is abundant growth of deciduous semi-woody and herbaceous plants that arise from the seed bank or from underground rhizomes or bulbs. Keeley et al. (1981) studied first year post-fire herbaceous cover within the perimeter of the Laguna and Boulder Fires in San Diego County. These fires occurred during late September and early October in 1970. Average herbaceous cover measured between 30 and 80 percent. Personal observations of post-fire recovery after the Warner Fire, which burned 3,000 acres in 1995, the Ortega Fire, which burned 10,000 acres of the Cleveland National Forest in 1993, and of recovery from the Vail Fire

which burned 10,000 acres on the Palomar Ranger District in 1989, indicate that recovery of herbaceous vegetation after fire is rapid and abundant. Cover values of 70% or greater were observed during the spring following the fire, even in areas where the burn intensity was high.

## 5.0 PLANTING CONSTRAINTS

There are limited opportunities to plant (and maintain) vegetation because of the various constraints that currently exist. These constraints are summarized below and their locations are depicted in the Existing Conditions Map (**Figure 1**).

**Steep slopes** - Much of the area is characterized by steep slopes that are not accessible.

**Existing coastal sage scrub** – A high majority of the area consists of healthy, vigorous, and dense coastal sage scrub vegetation that has completely recovered from the 2008 wildfires. Some common vegetation observed within the coastal sage scrub plant community includes: California sagebrush (*Californica artemesia*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), purple sage (*Salvia leuophylla*), ropevine clematis (*Clematis pauciflora*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and common deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*).

**PM10 tree mitigation** – A total of 1030 coast live oak trees have been planted in rows as part of the PM10 mitigation requirements. These trees are planted approximately 15 feet apart; therefore, planting between these trees would create competition for water and nutrients (crowding the oaks), ultimately suppressing their growth. When mature, the PM10 mitigation area is anticipated to provide a dust and odor screen along the southeastern ridgeline of the Landfill that will also improve the visual appearance of the ridgeline.

**City oak tree mitigation** - A total of 1118 coast live oak trees have been planted as mitigation between the Landfill and the residential neighborhood. Though damaged by fire, the SCL is replanting 200 coast live oaks in this area to achieve the permit requirements of 935 mature trees. These trees are planted densely; therefore, planting between these trees would create competition for water and nutrients, (crowding the oaks), ultimately suppressing their growth. When mature, the city oak tree mitigation area will create a closed-canopy woodland that will provide a physical and visual screen between the Landfill and the residential neighborhood.

**Eucalyptus groves** - The primary factor limiting successful understory planting within the *Eucalyptus* grove is competition, because of the inability of most plants to compete with *Eucalyptus* for water and nutrients. Blue gum *Eucalyptus* cast dense shade and drop high quantities of biomass, which can bury or damage understory plants. In addition, *Eucalyptus* are thought to be allelopathic (exuding soil toxins), which can prevent or stunt the growth of other plants growing within their understory.

**Active oil operations** - The oil pad and road areas depicted as barren in Figure 1 are in active use and therefore are not a viable option for planting. These areas are maintained with clearance around roads and associated equipment and facilities for fire control purposes. In addition, the

barren area located downslope of the PM10 mitigation is not visible from the residential neighborhoods.

## 6.0 OWNERSHIP STATUS, EXISTING FUNCTIONS AND VALUES, AND FEASIBILITY

Refer to **Figure 1** for the locations of the properties discussed below.

### APN #2601007910

- **Owner:** City of Los Angeles Parks and Recreation
- **Existing Functions and Values:** Portions were burned from the Sayer or Sesnon fires; however, most native and non-native vegetation has resprouted. This property is characterized as native/non-native grassland and native shrub vegetation and likely provides good foraging habitat for birds of prey (i.e., raptors) and other passerines, reptiles, and mammals. This parcel is contiguous with the vegetation to the west and northwest.
- **Feasibility: *Difficult*** – This property has limited access to those sources of irrigation water maintained by the Landfill and has steep terrain with difficult (and unsafe) access for planting vegetation and installing irrigation systems. Post planting monitoring would be difficult at this location due to limited access, and the existing coastal sage scrub and grassland vegetation makes this property undesirable for introducing coastal sage scrub and other native plants. Limited suitable planting locations are available within this property.

### APN #2601006001

- **Owner:** William C. Cloyd (private)
- **Existing Functions and Values:** This property is relatively undisturbed containing moderate to steep slopes with a substantial amount of native vegetation present, which includes coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral, and native/non-native grassland.
- **Feasibility: *Difficult*** – The Cloyd property is private; therefore, long-term preservation is uncertain. Moreover, this property has limited access to irrigation sources maintained by the Landfill and has steep terrain with difficult (and unsafe) access for planting vegetation and installing irrigation systems. Post planting monitoring would be difficult at this location due to limited access, and the existing coastal sage scrub and grassland vegetation makes this property undesirable for introducing coastal sage scrub and other native plants. Limited suitable planting locations are available within this property.

**APN #2601006028**

- **Owner:** Henery Arklin (private)
- **Existing Functions and Values:** The Arklin property consists of a large lot single-family residence, planted densely with immature coast live oak trees and fruit trees, which are irrigated and maintained by the property owner. When these planted trees mature, this property will help screen the southern slopes of the Landfill from the residential neighborhood below.
- **Feasibility:** *Not feasible* – The Arklin property is private and there is no available space for introducing native vegetation.

**APN # 2601011015**

- **Owner:** Allied Waste Company, Inc., and Republic Services, Inc., dba Sunshine Canyon Landfill, a California Corporation.
- **Existing Functions and Values:** Currently, there are disturbed paved and dirt roads and other graded surfaces within the Landfill's property including, water tanks and active oil operations. This property consists of moderate to steep slopes with a substantial amount of coastal sage scrub and grassland. Other vegetation within the Landfill's property includes the City Oak Tree Mitigation Area, eucalyptus groves, and a small (about 2 acres) area of non-native vegetation that has been previously disturbed by natural erosion. SCL PM10 mitigation trees are planted on the southeastern ridgeline of the Landfill as depicted in **Figure 1**.
- **Feasibility:** *Feasible* – This property is owned and maintained by SCL. Irrigation is available and proposed planting locations are moderately disturbed and can be safely be accessed for installation, maintenance, and monitoring of irrigation and plants.

## **7.0 PROPOSED PLANTING LOCATIONS**

A qualified botanist/horticulturalist has identified suitable locations for planting the wind berm area on the southern slopes located between the Landfill and the residential neighborhood to the southeast. The parameters used to identify suitable planting areas include the following:

- Level of disturbance
- Existing vegetation composition
- Accessibility
- Visibility from residential neighborhood

- Soil structure
- Land use and ownership

Based on these parameters, three primary planting locations have been identified as shown in **Figure 1**, which total approximately 2 acres.

## **8.0 PLANT SOURCES AND PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS**

Examples of native, drought tolerant plants proposed for planting are provided below in **Table 1**. As previously indicated, most areas that were scorched by the Sesnon or Sayer fires have re-sprouted or re-germinated and are densely covered, mostly by coastal sage scrub and grassland. Provided below are methods and procedures that will be implemented during planting and maintenance activities.

- Plant materials local to the project region will be used. Using plants adapted to local conditions will help ensure the success of restoration and enhancement efforts, and is recognized as the most ecologically sound approach to re-establishment of native vegetation.
- Where feasible, plants will be purchased from a local nursery stock or obtained from plant stock maintained by the Landfill.
- Ample lead-time in advance of planting is required for nurseries to acquire sufficient quantities of plant material (cuttings and seed), to propagate plants, and to cultivate the plants to be an appropriate size prior to planting. For planting in fall, a lead-time of at least three months is typically required.
- Plant size at the time of installation may vary according to species and the overall project implementation schedule. In general, larger plants have better survival rates than smaller plants. Therefore, as much lead-time as possible will be given for the propagation of plants for the restoration area, unless plants are available from local nursery stock. Sizes given in **Table 1** are optimal for planting, but smaller plants will be used if dictated by availability or project scheduling.
- All plantings should occur between November 1 (or the onset of the rainy season, if later) and March 1 to take advantage of winter rains and moist soil conditions.
- Planting layouts will be finalized in the field by the consulting biologist in collaboration with the re-vegetation contractor and the SCL representative. Plant locations and species will be indicated with colored pin flags.

- Planting will adhere to the minimum spacing requirements and planting zone designations such as those recommended in **Table 1**.
- All existing trees in the restoration area will be retained and protected from damage during site preparation and planting implemented as part of this Plan.
- Trees and shrubs should have planting holes dug to a depth of the root ball with bottom of root ball resting on undisturbed soil so that top of root ball is approximately 1" above natural grade and a minimum two times the width of the root ball. Pulverized native soil shall be utilized as backfill. (Note: If soil analysis indicates need for amending, no more than 25% amendment shall be used.)
- The plants will be lightly firmed in place by hand, and a watering basin will be formed around the plant. Each plant will be thoroughly watered-in, filling the basin with water. The orientation of each plant will be adjusted if necessary.
- If deemed necessary by the consulting biologist, plantings will be protected from browsing by deer and rodents with Vexar tubing, chicken wire, or equivalent protection above and below ground. Tree tubes are available in various sizes to correspond to the size of the plant material. Tubes with UV inhibitors should be used to decrease degradation in sunlight and increase the life of the tube. Tubes should be installed with two 1" x 2" stakes to hold them upright and prevent seedling or sapling damage in strong winds. For protection from foraging deer, the tubes need to extend at least three feet above the ground.

**TABLE 1**  
**PLANT PALLETTE**

<b>Common Name</b> <b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Spacing</b>	<b>Container Size</b>
<b>Trees</b>		
Coast live oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon
Catalina ironwood <i>Lyonothamnus floribundus ssp.</i> <i>asplendifolius</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon
Southern California black walnut <i>Juglans californica</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon

Common Name Scientific Name	Spacing	Container Size
Mainland cherry <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon
<b>Shrubs</b>		
Blue elderberry <i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon
Toyon <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon
Laurel sumac <i>Malosma laurina</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon
Scrub oak <i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon
Lemonade berry <i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	15 feet	1 gallon or 5 gallon
Black sage <i>Salvia mellifera</i>	5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
Purple sage <i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
California sunflower <i>Encelia californica</i>	5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
Sticky monkey flower <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
California buckwheat <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
California sagebrush <i>Artemisia californica</i>	5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
Bush mallow <i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
California poppy <i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	1-5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
Lupin <i>Lupinus sp.</i>	1-5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix
Common deerweed <i>Lotus scoparius</i>	5 feet	dee-pot, 1 gallon; hydroseed mix

## 9.0 MAINTENANCE

A three-year maintenance and monitoring period will begin upon the start of hydroseeding or planting of container plants. Plants will be monitored during this time by a horticulturalist to determine establishment and to assure that adequate coverage has been achieved.

### 9.1 Weeding

It is anticipated that the site will have a substantial growth of weeds directly after restoration activities and throughout the monitoring period; especially in areas receiving supplemental

irrigation. The Landfill will maintain the vegetation areas regularly and will establish a weed control program. Weeding will be an ongoing effort during the 3-year maintenance period. Weeds that establish in the planted areas should be treated during the height of the growth period, prior to setting seeds. This will reduce the reproductive potential of the weed during the following year.

## **9.2 Irrigation**

Temporary irrigation will be minimized to the extent feasible, since over-watering can promote plant diseases, poor root development and plant performance, and a proliferation of pests (e.g., competing weed species). Individual areas will be assessed to determine the most feasible and appropriate method. If deemed necessary to meet the goals of this project, any of the following irrigation methods could be used alone or in combination as appropriate: hand-watering (e.g., with buckets), water release products, and/or use of drip, bubbler, or overhead spray systems.

The irrigation schedule would be designed to mimic an average-to-above-average rainfall year. The frequency of watering will be varied to replicate natural variability, and generally less frequent, deeper waterings will be applied to promote deeper root development. Once the plants are established, irrigation will be discontinued.

## **9.3 Plant Care**

Plant care will be sufficient to help ensure the vegetation areas become established and that adequate coverage is achieved. Native plant care includes maintaining proper soil conditions, removing excessively competitive weed species, providing sufficient supplemental water if necessary, and identification of any significant disease or pest problems. Use of rodenticides is not proposed at this time. If herbivores are found to be a significant problem, seedlings and plants in the affected area will be caged.

If vegetation areas require reseeding and re-planting, planting or reseeding should occur between approximately November and February to take advantage of seasonal rains. The results of monitoring will determine whether planting or reseeding is necessary.

## **10.0 MONITORING**

An experienced horticulturalist will perform qualitative horticultural monitoring, which will focus on soil conditions (e.g., moisture and fertility), container plant health and growth, seed germination rates, presence of native and nonnative plant species, any significant disease or pest problems, and any erosion problems. A monitoring form will be filled out during each site inspection. The goal of this monitoring is to proactively assess site conditions in order to address items before they become a problem.

An important feature of this monitoring is to coordinate with the maintenance contractor to exchange information, provide feedback, and agree on priority maintenance items and potential remedial measures. As a guideline, the monitor will perform horticultural inspections of the mitigation sites on a monthly basis during year one, every other month during year 2, and quarterly during year 3. During the 3 year monitoring period, SCL staff will monitor the planting areas on weeks when the monitor does not visit the site. SCL staff will check for irrigation, erosion, and other issues and contact the monitor and/or maintenance crews for an interim visit, if necessary.

During the qualitative surveys, the monitor will (1) visually estimate composition and overall cover, (2) document (by species and strata) evidence of natural recruitment in, and (3) estimate container plant mortality and survivorship. The monitor will identify potential soil erosion, flood damage, vandalism, weeds, and pest problems. Plant and irrigation maintenance needs will be recorded on standard maintenance checklists.

## **11.0 REPORTING**

The monitor will prepare annual monitoring reports that will include horticultural and botanical monitoring results, photographic documentation, an assessment of mitigation progress relative to performance standards, and a review of maintenance activities and any remedial measures (e.g., supplemental planting) undertaken during the year.

## **12.0 LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT**

After the close of the third year of monitoring, the planted areas are expected to be established, providing adequate coverage with little to need for supplemental irrigation. If ongoing work is needed (such as continued irrigation) at the close of the three year period, the monitoring biologist/horticulturalist shall so advise in their final report.

## **13.0 REFERENCES**

Fire Effects Information System. 2003. Online database at <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>

Keeley, S.C., J.E. Keeley, S.M. Hutchinson, A.W. Johnson. 1981. Postfire succession of herbaceous flora in southern California chaparral. *Ecology* 62(6):1608-1621.

Keeley, J.E. 1977. Seed production, seed populations in soil, and seedling production after fire for two congeneric pairs of sprouting and non-sprouting chaparral shrubs. *Ecology* 58:820-829

## **APPENDIX A**

Existing Conditions Map and Proposed Planting Locations



Sunshine Canyon Landfill Restoration Plan . 210325  
**Figure 1**  
 Existing Plant Communities and  
 Conceptual Planting Buffer Map

SOURCE: ESA 2010.

## **APPENDIX B**

Photographs of Existing Conditions



SOURCE: ESA, 2010.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Restoration Plan . 210325

**Figure 2**  
Photo Exhibit Locations



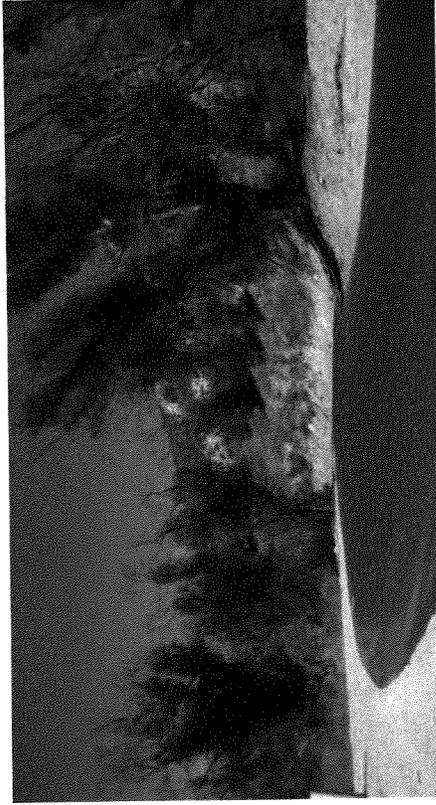
Location 1. Facing southeast at proposed planting location. This area is currently covered with non-native vegetation, beyond which is the oak city tree mitigation area.



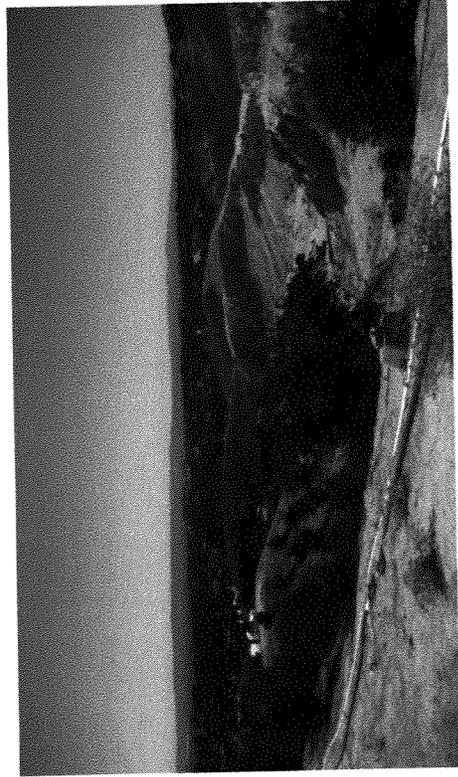
Location 1. Facing east at proposed planting location. This area is currently covered with non-native vegetation, beyond which is the existing eucalyptus grove, city oak tree mitigation area, and coastal sage scrub areas.



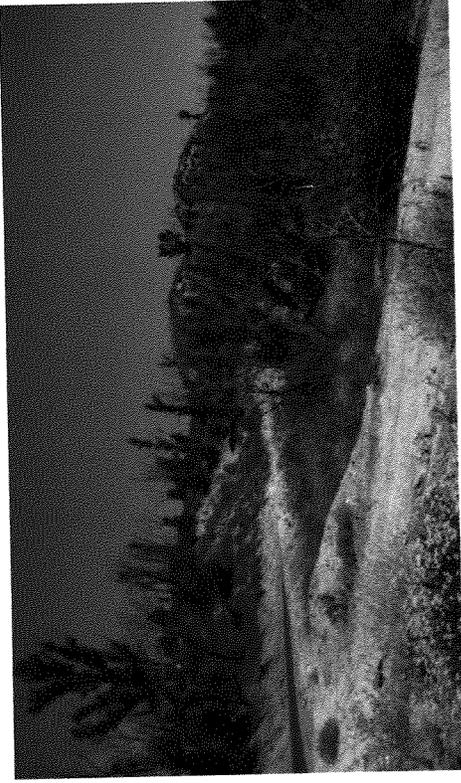
Location 1. Facing north at existing eucalyptus grove currently recovering from the 2008 wildfire.



Location 1. Facing south at Macson Oil Company Road and existing eucalyptus grove currently recovering from the 2008 wildfire.



Location 2. Facing south at existing city oak tree mitigation area, Arkin residence, and northerly facing slopes covered with coastal sage scrub. Barren areas appear to have undergone weed abatement for fire protection.



Location 2. Facing north at Macson Oil Company Road and existing eucalyptus grove currently recovering from the 2008 wildfire.



Location 2. Facing east at non-native vegetation bordering existing access area to the city oak tree mitigation, beyond which is the city oak trees and the residential neighborhood.



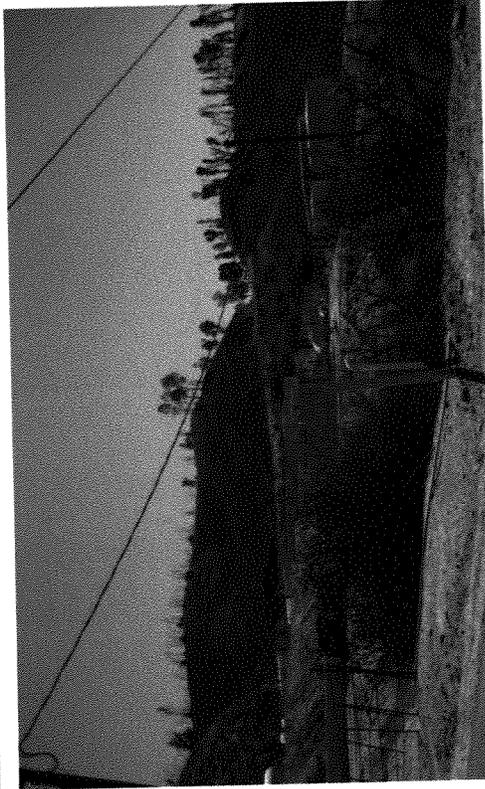
Location 2. Facing northeast at non-native vegetation bordering existing access road to city oak tree mitigation area, beyond which is the city oak trees and eucalyptus groves.



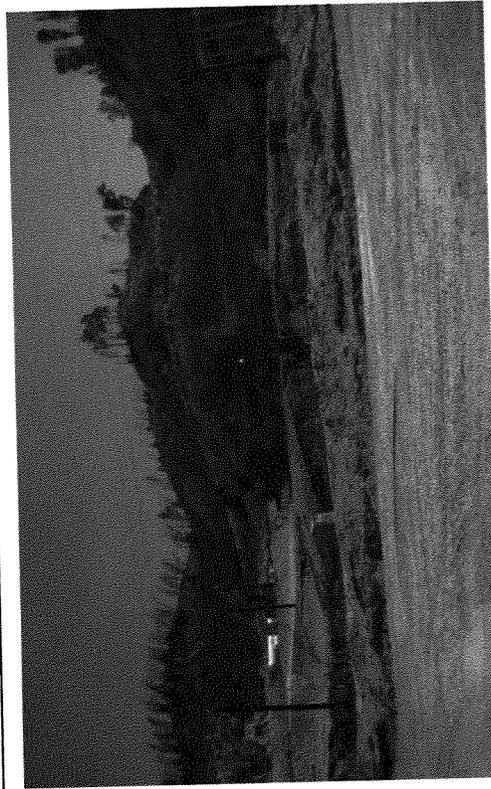
Location 2. Facing west at Macson Oil Company Road, beyond which is existing eucalyptus grove.



Location 2. Facing southwest at city oak tree mitigation area, beyond which is eucalyptus grove and slopes covered with coastal sage scrub.



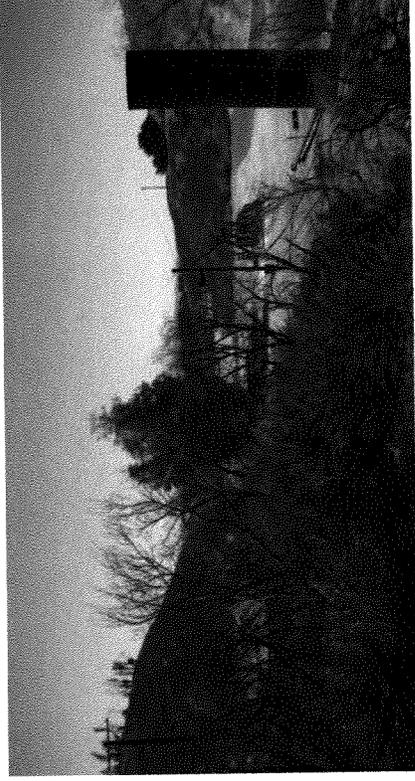
Location 3. Facing east/southeast at active oil area, beyond are slopes covered with coastal sage scrub with eucalyptus along the ridgeline.



Location 3. Facing northeast at active oil area, beyond are slopes covered with coastal sage scrub with eucalyptus along the ridgeline.



Location 3. Looking north/northwest at Macson Oil Company Road and active oil area, beyond which are very steep southerly facing slopes with eucalyptus grove and PM10 trees located on the ridgeline.



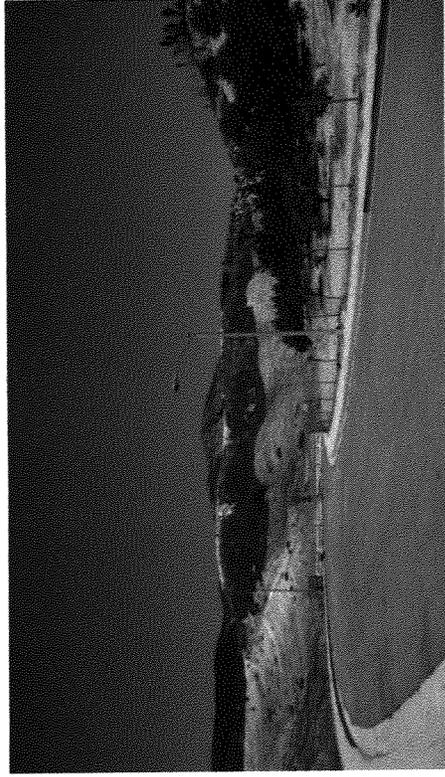
Location 3. Facing south at riparian vegetation (e.g., willows) and active oil area, beyond which are slopes with coastal sage scrub.



Location 3. Facing west at steep slope with coastal sage scrub on westerly side and eroded soils on easterly side.



Location 4. Facing west/northwest from Timber Ridge Drive within residential neighborhood located southeast of Landfill. View of proposed planting location, beyond which is the city oak tree mitigation area and existing eucalyptus groves.



**Location 5. Facing west from Constable Drive within residential neighborhood located southeast of Landfill. View of planted fruit trees on Arklin property and easterly-facing slopes covered with coastal sage scrub and barren ground on toe of slope cleared for fire protection.**



**Location 6. Facing north from the intersection of Sesnon Boulevard and Orozco Street at southerly-facing slopes covered with coastal sage scrub and barren ground cleared for fire protection.**



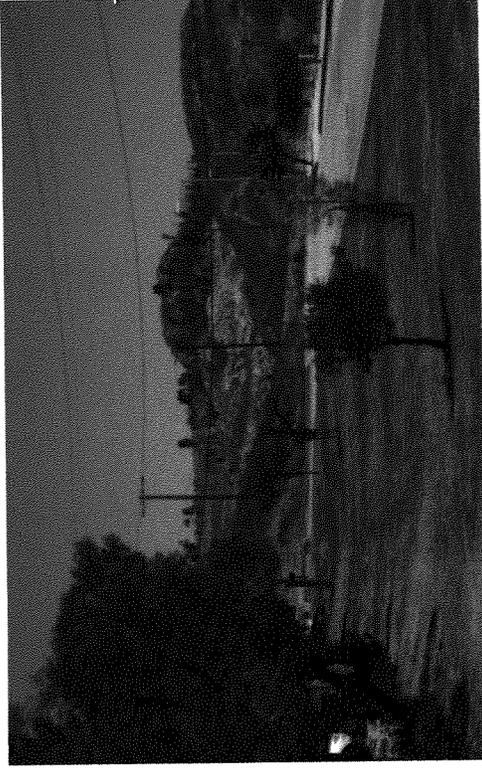
**Location 6. Facing south from the intersection of Sesnon Boulevard and Orozco Street at southerly-facing slopes covered with coastal sage scrub and barren ground cleared for fire protection.**



**Location 6. Facing southeast from the intersection of Sesnon Boulevard and Orozco Street at O'Melveny Park.**



**Location 6. Facing west from the intersection of Sesnon Boulevard and Orozco Street at slopes covered with coastal sage scrub and barren ground cleared for fire protection in the foreground.**



**Location 7. Facing northeast from the intersection of Sesnon Boulevard and Meadowlark Avenue at O' Melveny Park entrance, beyond which are southeasterly-facing slopes covered with coastal sage scrub and eucalyptus trees along the ridge line.**



**Location 7. Facing northwest from the intersection of Sesnon Boulevard and Meadowlark Avenue at O Melveny Park entrance, beyond which are slopes covered with coastal sage scrub.**



**Location 8. Facing northwest from Balboa Boulevard.**

**Attachment 6:**

**Complaint Data Request Letter**



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April 25, 2011

Nicholas Sanchez, Esq.  
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Diamond Bar, CA 91765

OUR FILE NUMBER  
016,229-009

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL  
(213) 430-6273

WRITER'S E-MAIL ADDRESS  
bnicksin@omm.com

Re: *SCAOMD v. Allied Waste et al., Case No. 3448-13*

Dear Mr. Sanchez:

Sunshine Canyon Landfill ("SCL") would like to explore with the South Coast Air Quality Management District ("District") opportunities to receive more immediate information on community reports of odor impacts from the landfill, and to create a direct line of communications between the landfill and the public so that SCL can notify the public of what actions SCL is taking to respond to their complaints. We discussed this with the District during our two most recent meetings between representatives of SCL and the District on March 16 and April 7, 2011. In your March 23, 2011 letter, you recognized that ". . . Republic Services agreed to: research a community outreach program to address the community contacting [the] Facility, in addition to the District, for odor complaints. . . ." Your April 15, 2011 letter states, "[t]he District would like to work with the Facility to establish a communication protocol with the Environmental Observer who will be at the Facility 24 hours to immediately address any odor issues reported by the community." This letter makes certain proposals regarding these objectives.

### Hot Line Contacts

The two main avenues by which the District is informed of alleged odors emanating from SCL is via the District's 1-800-Cut Smog line ("Hot Line") and through complaints made directly to a District inspector. While the District inspector typically notifies SCL upon verification of an odor by the inspector after having received an odor complaint from the public, not all complaints are verified and, in any case, none of the public complaints are directly transmitted to SCL. Further, the reports we receive from your inspector do not have any information on the names, phone numbers or addresses of the complainants, so we generally do not have specific information on the precise locations reporting odor complaints (although we do receive information if staff at the Van Gogh Elementary School is reporting odors) and no ability to follow up with the complainants on any details of their reports, or to notify the complainants of what we are doing to address the problem they report.

Given the importance of these complaints, whether verified or not, SCL believes that the information gathered by the Hot Line should be passed along immediately to SCL (unless the caller specifically requests anonymity). It is SCL's intention to contact each of the complainants to better understand the issues involved, including the duration, source direction, nature and strength of the odor. These contacts would be performed by SCL employees specifically trained in addressing these issues with members of the public. It is hoped that by responding directly to the complainant, SCL can build better relationships with the community and be able to more promptly identify and mitigate any odor sources.

Therefore, we propose that any complaint information gathered by the District be transmitted to SCL at the same time or shortly after it is transmitted to the District inspector.

### **Written Complaint Information**

SCL requests that the District provide it with copies of all unredacted complainant forms, including those not associated with the issuance of a notice of violation. While SCL recognizes that the District has, in the past, redacted names, addresses and telephone numbers of complainants, SCL believes that providing complaint information falls under the California Public Records Act balancing test, as described in the California Attorney General's Opinion No. 94-903 (cited as 1995 Cal. AG LEXIS 35; 78 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 103) (the "Opinion"); and that in this case the equities involved weigh heavily in favor of disclosure. This test requires that the District demonstrate in this particular circumstance that the public interest served by not making the information public clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure. SCL believes it does not.

The Opinion addresses the release of information about noise complaints made to a city (the airport permittee), as required by the California Department of Transportation. Factors that weighed in favor of disclosure included:

- Resolving complaints through direct contacts between complainants and those responsible for the noise (in this case, the pilots);
- Improving coordination between complainants;
- Reducing the number of frivolous or malicious complaints;
- Ensuring that the governmental are performing their duties in a reasonable manner.

As applied here, SCL believes that allowing for direct contact with complainants will be helpful in resolving complaints. It will allow for real-time analysis of odors and their impact on certain individuals and addresses. It will also allow the complainant to better understand whether SCL is performing its duties in a reasonable manner.

The factors cited in the Opinion favoring non-disclosure (which broadly included preventing harassment and encouraging greater numbers of complaints as a way of allowing for a broader evaluation of competing solutions) were largely dismissed as too speculative to prevent disclosure. The Opinion notes that revealing information about complainants in this instance does not subject complainants to social stigma, and does not reveal intimate information related to family's medical or psychological history. Similarly, no stigma would be attached to complaints made regarding SCL.

Given the numerous public hearings, at which dozens of members of the public testified openly, there is little doubt that most members of the community do not have a privacy interest that clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure. For these reasons, SCL requests that all complainant forms received by the District be forwarded to SCL on a same-day basis, to promote responsiveness to neighborhood odors.

We will be happy to discuss with you the specifics of how this information might be transmitted.

Sincerely,



Bob Nicksin  
for O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP

RSN:BXN

cc: Tim Benter  
Kurt Bratton  
Tom Bruen  
David Cieply  
Patti Costa  
Tony Pelletier  
Jim Teter