

**FINAL POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE PLAN  
LOPEZ CANYON SANITARY LANDFILL  
LAKE VIEW TERRACE, CALIFORNIA**

**REVISION I  
VOLUME II OF II  
AMENDMENT TO PARTIAL POST-CLOSURE  
MAINTENANCE PLAN**

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**SUMMARY TABLE OF REVISIONS TO  
VOLUME II of II AMENDMENT TO  
PARTIAL POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE PLAN  
Revision I – December 2002**

The following revisions to the Final Post-Closure Maintenance Plan (PCMP) addresses changes to the design of the final covers and to the post-closure use of Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill. Please ensure that these revisions are incorporated into your final PCMP.

<b>SECTIONS, DETAILS, DRAWINGS TO BE AMENDED</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>
Cover of Volume II of II	Replace	Reflect Revision I
Table of Contents of Volume II of II	Replace	Reflect Revision I
Section 1: Introduction	Replace in its entirety	Reflect change in final covers.
Section 2: Revised Final Cover Maintenance Procedures	Replace in its entirety	Reflect changes in final cover designs and operation of the green waste facility.
Section 3: Updated Groundwater Monitoring Network	Replace in its entirety	No change to text. Page numbering system changed.
Section 4: Revised Post-Closure Maintenance Cost Estimate	Replace in its entirety	Replace to reflect change in closure cost estimate as per Revision III to Closure Plan.
Section 5: Operation of the Green Waste Facility	Add Section 5	
Figures	Add Figure 2-2	ACC covers on decks of Disposal Areas A and B.

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**FINAL POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE PLAN  
LOPEZ CANYON SANITARY LANDFILL  
LAKE VIEW TERRACE, CALIFORNIA**

**REVISED TABLE OF CONTENTS  
OF VOLUME II OF II  
AMENDMENT TO PARTIAL POST-CLOSURE  
MAINTENANCE PLAN**

**SUMMARY OF REVISIONS**  
**FINAL CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE PLANS**  
**LOPEZ CANYON SANITARY LANDFILL**

The Final Post-Closure and Maintenance Plan (FPCMP) for Lopez Canyon is comprised of the Partial Post-Closure and Maintenance Plan (PPCMP) Volume I dated January 1993 and the Amendment to the PPCMP labeled Volume II of II Amendment to Partial Post-Closure Maintenance Plan dated February 1996.

Revision I to Volume II of II Amendment to Partial Post-Closure Maintenance Plan is being submitted in December 2002 as a revision of applicable sections to be incorporated into the February 1994 report to reflect the operation and maintenance of approved final covers and a green waste facility at Lopez Canyon Landfill.

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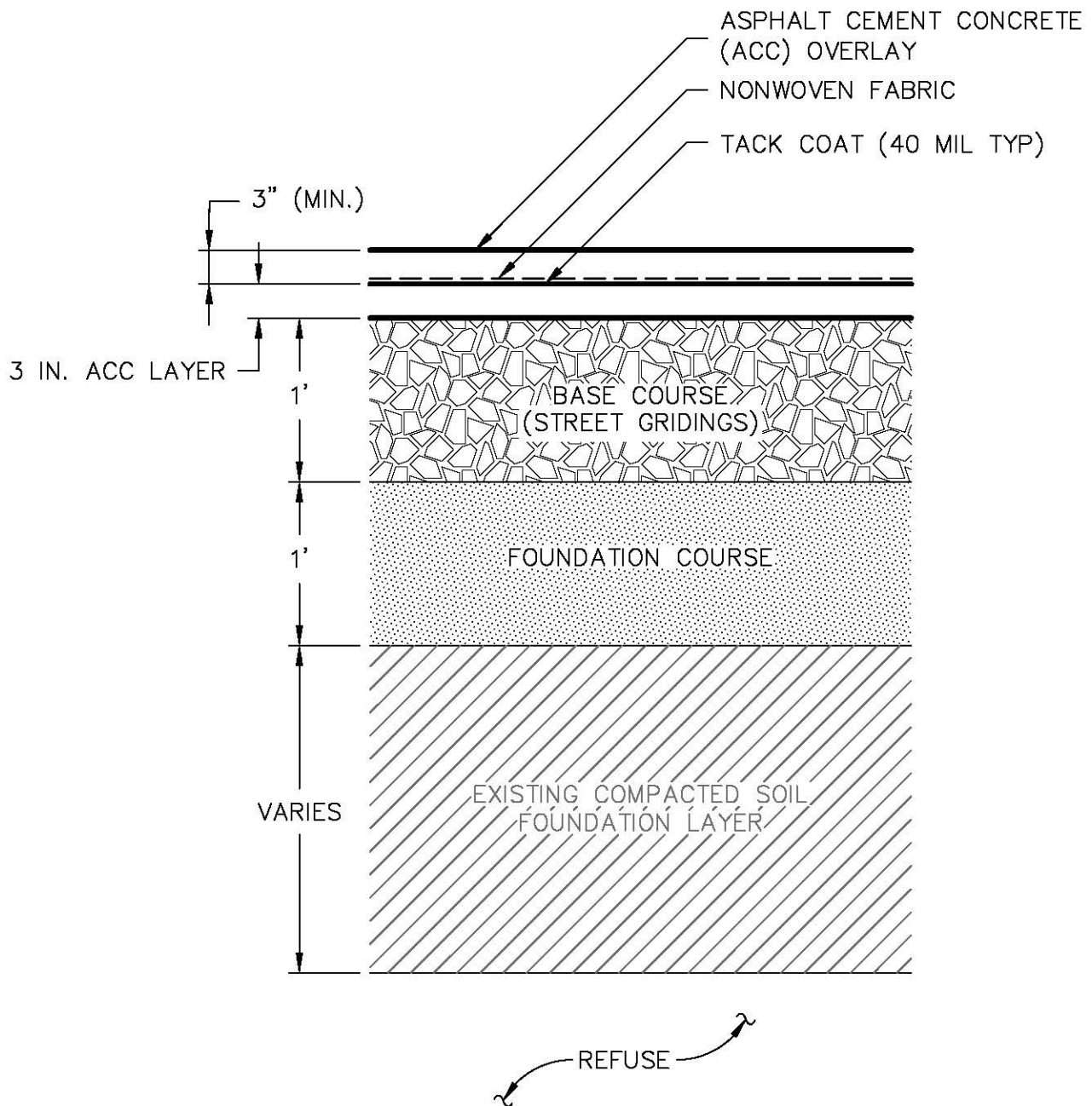
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# **GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS**

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE FINAL COVER  
DECK OF DISPOSAL AREAS A AND B  
LOPEZ CANYON SANITARY LANDFILL  
LAKE VIEW TERRACE, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE NO.	2-2
PROJECT NO.	CE4100-02
DOCUMENT NO.	LPZ02-58
DATE:	NOVEMBER 2002

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Terms of Reference**

This report is the first revision to the Amendment to the Final Post-Closure Maintenance Plan (FPCMP) for the Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill denoted Volume II of II (Volume II). Outlined below is a chronological order of the amendments and revisions to the Partial Post-Closure Maintenance Plan initially submitted in January 1993.

- The amendment to the Partial Post-Closure Maintenance Plan (Partial PCMP) for the Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill was submitted in February 1994 as Volume II of II Amendment to Partial Post-Closure Maintenance Plan. The objective of the amendment was to incorporate into the Partial PCMP information on the post-closure maintenance of the deck areas of Disposal Areas A and B and the deck and slopes of Disposal Areas AB+ and C sufficient to constitute a Final PCMP for the entire landfill. This report includes revisions to the groundwater monitoring procedures required by changes made in the groundwater monitoring system since the submittal of the Partial PCMP. The amendment was prepared by GeoSyntec Consultants (GeoSyntec) for the Bureau of Sanitation, Department of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles (BOS).
- This revision (Revision I) documents the changes in maintenance requirements for the decks of Disposal Areas A and B, deck of Disposal Area AB+, and slopes of Disposal Area A brought about by changes in the type of final cover used in these areas and the post-closure development (construction of a green waste facility) on the decks of Disposal Areas A and B. This revision was prepared by GeoSyntec for BOS.

## **1.2 Purpose of Amendment and Revision**

The purpose of the amendment to the FCPMCP was to provide the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) with the necessary information to consider the Partial PCMP and the amendment as the Final PCMP for the Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill in accordance with §21830 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (Title 27). Post-closure requirements for municipal solid waste landfills are contained in §21769 of Title 27, and in §258 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, commonly referred to as Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Subtitle D). Information on application of these requirements by the RWQCB to the Lopez Canyon Landfill is contained in RWQCB Order No. 93-062.

The Partial PCMP was submitted along with a Partial Closure Plan to the three governing agencies in January 1993. The Partial PCMP was approved by the RWQCB on 21 July 1993, by the LEA on 4 November 1993, and by the CIWMB on 16 December 1993. The Partial PCMP was prepared in order to accommodate closure of the slopes of Disposal Areas A and B in advance of the remaining disposal areas. The Partial Closure Plan proposed that the closure of the landfill be accomplished in two phases. Phase I closure includes the slopes of Disposal Areas A and B, while Phase II closure includes the top decks of Disposal Areas A and B and all of Disposal Areas AB+ and C. Phase I closure began in July of 1996 and was completed in March 1999. Phase II closure began in March 1999 and is currently (March 2003) underway. The Partial PCMP was prepared to a level of detail consistent with the state requirements of a Final PCMP contained in Title 14 and Chapter 15 as well as federal requirements for a post-closure maintenance plan contained in Subtitle D which were the regulations in effect in 1994. This revision was prepared in accordance with the state requirements for Final PCMP contained in Title 27.

The Partial PCMP contained final cover maintenance requirements for the entire landfill based on the assumption that an earthen final cover would be employed for closure of Disposal Area C and that the final elevation of the deck area for Disposal Area C would be 1,770 ft above mean sea level (MSL). Subsequent to the completion of the Partial PCMP, the final cover design of Disposal Area C has been modified to

comply with the requirements of Subtitle D and RWQCB Order No. 93-062. The primary modification to the final cover design for Disposal Area C is inclusion of a geomembrane in the infiltration barrier layer of the cover in the deck and bench areas. A cushion geotextile placed on top of the geomembrane was also included in these areas. Furthermore, the final elevation of the deck area in Disposal Area C is now projected to be at 1,585 ft MSL, as indicated on the Revised Final Grading and Surface-Water Drainage Plan presented as Figure 1-1. In addition to these changes, two new groundwater monitoring wells were installed as part of the groundwater monitoring network subsequent to the completion of the Partial PCMP.

### **1.3 Report Organization**

The purpose of this revision to the FCPCMP is to address the maintenance of the alternative final cover (evapotranspirative cover) installed on the decks of Disposal Areas A and B and the slopes of Disposal Area A as well, the maintenance of the asphaltic cement concrete cover on the decks of Disposal Areas A and B, and the operation of the green waste facility built on the decks of Disposal Areas A and B.

The revisions to the FCPMCP contained in this revision include the following sections that will have to replace the corresponding sections in Volume II:

- Section 2 presents the revised final cover maintenance requirements for Disposal Areas A, B, AB+, and C; these revised requirements reflect changes of final covers and the operation of the green waste facility at Lopez Canyon;
- Section 4 presents a revised post-closure maintenance cost estimate resulting from the changes described in Sections 2; and
- Section 5 presents the operational plan of the green waste facility.

## **2. REVISED FINAL COVER MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES**

### **2.1 General**

The functions of the final cover for a municipal solid waste landfill are to minimize liquid infiltration into the closed landfill, contain and control landfill gas generated in the facility, isolate the buried wastes, promote surface water runoff, and control erosion while accommodating settlement and subsidence. The primary purpose of the post-closure maintenance procedures described herein is to maintain the integrity of the completed final cover over the long term so that these performance goals are realized. Towards this end, this document provides maintenance scheduling and documentation procedures so that materials and maintenance practices are consistent with the final cover design. Deviations from the design of the final cover during construction and/or maintenance of the final cover should be reported to the engineer in responsible charge of the site (Engineer) or his representative so that the effects of these deviations with respect to the performance of the final cover may be evaluated and that the post-closure maintenance plan may be modified, if necessary.

Long-term maintenance activities following construction of the final cover are anticipated as a result of the following conditions:

- elective intrusion into or through the final cover associated with maintenance of landfill gas control or liquid management systems;
- settlement related sags and surface-water drainage interruptions which interfere with the controlled runoff of surface waters from the closed landfill surface;
- surface erosion as a result of high runoff velocities associated with intense rains or malfunctioning irrigation systems;
- vertical and subvertical cracking of final covers as a result of landfill differential settlement; and

- local surficial slumping on slopes resulting from intense seasonal rainfall or malfunctioning irrigation systems, or resulting from seismic loading.

## **2.2      Inspection Procedures**

Routine inspection of the final cover will be conducted to identify areas where maintenance is required in order to minimize the effect and extent of the above conditions. The following inspection procedures will be instituted following closure:

- a final cover performance officer will be designated; this individual will be responsible for inventorying, monitoring, and coordinating repair of final cover irregularities;
- employees with access to the site will be instructed to notice and report in writing to the final cover performance officer any surface cracking, ponding, surface drainage interruptions or unusual surface conditions at the time they are observed;
- deck and slope areas will be visually inspected in detail by grid walking on a quarterly basis by a representative of the final cover performance officer instructed in inspection procedures; a formal report of findings will be prepared by the final cover performance officer or his designated representative; and
- deck and slope areas will be visually inspected in detail by grid walking by a representative of the final cover performance officer instructed in inspection procedures following unusual events such as earthquakes, landfill fires, vehicle accidents, and usually heavy rainstorms; a formal report of findings will be entered into the record following any such unusual event.

## **2.3      Repair Procedures**

Final cover repair and/or reconstruction activities will be conducted in a manner to maintain the integrity of the as-built final cover system. Repair materials will be placed in layers consistent with the layers placed during the original final cover construction.

### **2.3.1      Slopes of Disposal Areas A, B, AB+, and C**

The final cover for the slopes of Disposal Areas A, B, AB+ and C are composed entirely of earthen materials. On the slopes of Disposal Areas A and AB+, the final cover consists of an evapotranspirative (monolithic) final soil cover at least 3 ft (0.9 m) thick overlying a 24-in. (600-mm) thick (minimum) foundation layer. On the slopes of Disposal Areas B and C, the final cover consists of a 24-in. (600-mm) thick vegetative erosion control layer overlying a 12-in. (300-mm) thick low permeability soil layer overlying a 24-in. (600-mm) thick (minimum) foundation layer.

Repair procedures for the earthen final cover employed on the slopes of Disposal Areas A, B, AB+ and C are presented in Section A.1.3 of the Partial PCMP.

### **2.3.2      Decks of Disposal Area AB+**

On the decks of Disposal Area AB+, the final cover consists of evapotranspirative (monolithic) final soil cover at least 3 ft (0.9 m) thick overlying a 24-in. (600-mm) thick (minimum) foundation layer.

Repair procedures for the earthen final cover employed on the deck of Disposal Area AB+ are presented in Section A.1.3 of the Partial PCMP.



### **2.3.3 Deck and Benches of Disposal Area C**

The final cover for the deck and bench areas of Disposal Area C is presented in Figure 2-1 and includes a 24-in. (600-mm) thick vegetative cover, a 12 oz/yd<sup>2</sup> (410 g/m<sup>2</sup>) nonwoven geotextile cushion, a 40-mil (1-mm) thick very low density polyethylene (VLDPE) geomembrane, a 12-in. (300-mm) thick compacted low-permeability soil barrier layer, and a 24-in. (600-mm) thick foundation layer. Repair procedures specific to the deck and benches of Disposal Area C shall follow the procedures outlined for elective intrusions in section 2.3.5.

### **2.3.4 Deck of Disposal Area A and B**

The final cover on the deck of Disposal Areas A and B has been modified from that presented in the PCP. Two different final cover configurations are now proposed for these areas. In the areas to be occupied by the composting facility, an Asphaltic Cement Concrete (ACC) final cover will be employed. Outside of the composting facility, the final cover will consist of the evapotranspirative cover used for the Deck of Disposal Area AB+ described previously.

The ACC final cover includes the following components, from top to bottom:

- a 3-in. (7.5-cm) thick ACC overlay;
- a non-woven fabric;
- a 40-mil (1-mm) tack coat;
- a 3-in. (7.5-cm) ACC underlying pavement;
- a 12-in. (300-mm) thick base course; and
- a minimum of 3 ft (0.9 m) of foundation soil.

The ACC final cover is shown in Figure 2-2.

Repairs to the ACC final cover will be necessary if asphalt cement concrete becomes cracked or if surface water ponding occurs in paved areas. The ACC final cover may become cracked through extensive use or because of landfill settlement.

Landfill settlement may also cause surface water ponding. Cracked ACC will be repaired as soon as practical by sealing the cracks with an asphalt epoxy compound. Paved areas where surface water ponding occurs will be repaired by placement of asphalt overlay across the affected area(s). Repairs should be monitored and documented as outlined in the revised CQA Plan presented as Appendix I of Volume IV of IV Replacement Amendment to the Final Closure Plan [GeoSyntec, 2002].

### **2.3.5 Elective Intrusion**

Elective intrusive into of the final cover will be avoided whenever possible. Excavation will be initiated only after receiving approval from the final cover performance officer and should be conducted under the full-time observation of the Engineer or his representative. Additionally, final cover excavation will be conducted in coordination with the appropriate regulatory agencies (e.g. SCAQMD) in accordance with applicable regulations.

Prior to excavation of the final cover in the deck and bench areas of Disposal Area C for the purpose of elective intrusion, the geotextile cushion and VLDPE geomembrane component of the final cover shall be cut to dimensions exceeding those of the excavation by at least 12 in. (300 mm). The edges of the cut geotextile and geomembrane shall be temporarily protected using plywood sheets during the excavation. Once the excavation has been completed and the foundation and low-permeability soil barrier layers have been repaired (see Appendix A.1.1 of the Partial PCMP), a new piece of geotextile and VLDPE geomembrane shall be used to replace the cut out area. The geotextile cushion and VLDPE geomembrane material and installation shall conform to the requirements of the final cover construction specifications and drawings. The VLDPE geomembrane shall be fitted with prefabricated HDPE boots where protrusions are required. The HDPE boots shall be approved by the Engineer or his designated representative. Repairs of the VLDPE geomembrane shall be subjected to construction quality assurance (CQA) testing in accordance with the approved CQA Plan for construction of the final cover contained in Appendix B of Volume IV of the Final Cover Plan, the Amendment to the Partial Closure Plan.

### **2.3.6 Sags, Ponds, Drainage Interruptions, and Surface Erosion**

Sags, ponds, surface erosion, or other settlement features which could interfere with surface water drainage along the top of the VLDPE geomembrane and low-permeability soil barrier layer will be repaired immediately.

Sags and ponds in the deck and bench areas of the final cover of Disposal Area C due to non-uniform displacement of the VLDPE geomembrane barrier will be repaired by excavating to the geotextile cushion and VLDPE geomembrane, cutting and removing the geotextile cushion and VLDPE geomembrane, and rebuilding grades by placing additional foundation and low-permeability soil barrier material as outlined in Appendix A.1.1 of the Partial PCMP. Once the grades have been rebuilt, new pieces of VLDPE geomembrane and geotextile cushion shall be used to replace the cut out area. Replacement of the VLDPE geomembrane and geotextile cushion shall be completed as described in Section 2.3.5. In no event will grade recovery in areas of non-uniform displacement of the VLDPE geomembrane be completed solely by placement of additional vegetative layer soil. In areas of surface-water drainage interruption and erosion, reconstruction will be consistent with the materials and practices utilized in original construction.

### **3. UPDATED GROUND-WATER MONITORING NETWORK**

#### **3.1 3.1 General**

BOS currently (March 2003) maintains a system designed to monitor the quality of the groundwater at the Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill.

A total of eleven groundwater monitoring wells are operating at the Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill. The wells are labeled as a function of the year they were installed and include wells MW92-1, MW92-2, MW92-3, MW93-1, MW93-2, MW95-1, MW95-2, MW95-3, MW95-4, MW95-5, and MW95-6.

The locations of the wells are shown on Figure 3-1 and Drawing 1. Groundwater monitoring wells MW95-2, MW95-3, and MW95-5 are installed upgradient of the landfill.

Two lysimeters were abandoned in 1994 and were not replaced.

Presently, quarterly and annual monitoring of groundwater wells is performed in accordance with the most recent Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). The monitoring frequency during the post closure period may change on approval of or directive from the RWQCB.

#### **3.2 Seeps and Springs**

There are no known springs within a mile of the site. Within the site itself, there is a gravel-lined 6-in. diameter clay pipe (French Drain) protruding from beneath the main haul road approximately 1,100 ft northeast of the scale house, near the existing pump station. This drain pipe was installed in 1975 during the initial construction and paving of the access road. It is believed that prior to paving, there was a seep in the area, which was covered by the road construction. At the present, water is monitored on a monthly basis for flow. Water samples from this seep are analyzed semi-annually as part of the surface water monitoring procedures as required by Section IV of the Monitoring and Reporting Program. A sample was taken in March 1994, and the

analysis of the samples was reported in the Semi-annual report. The seep has not been sampled since March 1994 due to lack of flow. The Bureau will continue to collect and analyze samples, when available, from this seep semi-annually, as part of the Surface Water Monitoring Program.

Three seeps have been detected in Disposal Area C. All three seeps are located along the same sandstone conglomerate layer and appear to originate from the same water source. The Bureau submitted to the RWQCB a notification memo for each of these seeps. All seeps in Disposal Area C have been connected to the liner subdrain system to provided drainage under the liner.

One seep was detected in Disposal Area A on 11 July 1994. The seep is being contained in a manhole. Seep water is tested prior to discharge. The seep water is pumped out of the manhole for disposal into the sewer system. A complete report of all actions taken and lab analyses was submitted to the RWQCB on 26 July 1994. Liquid from the manhole is sampled quarterly.

#### **4. REVISED POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE COST ESTIMATE**

A final post-closure maintenance cost estimate has been prepared for the Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill commensurate with the proposed final post-closure maintenance programs described herein and in accordance with the Lopez Canyon Sanitary Landfill CIWMB *Cost Estimate Worksheet*. The final post-closure maintenance cost estimate is \$1,187,798 annually for a total of \$35,633,940 for a 30-year post-closure maintenance period. These estimates are based on the itemized closure construction costs contained in the *Cost Estimate Worksheet*. The *Cost Estimate Worksheet* is presented as Appendix K of Volume II of IV of the FCP.

## **5. GREEN WASTE RECYCLING FACILITY OPERATIONAL PLAN**

### **5.1 General**

The full-scale green waste recycling facility will be constructed in three phases. Phase I the initial facility will have capacity for 50-100 tons/day. During this phase the operation of the facility will be fine tuned to minimize sound, air/odor emissions, liquid emissions, and improve operating efficiency. Phase II will build on the operational experience and increase green-waste capacity to 200 tons per day. Phase III will increase capacity to 300 tons/day.

The green waste recycling facility is on the decks of Disposal Areas A and B of the Lopez Canyon Landfill. The green waste recycling facility is built over an asphalt pad that functions as a watertight cover to convey water away from the landfill and as a gas collection system to collect and convey landfill gas to a flare and a power generating station.

The pad perimeter includes a curb to contain water on the site. The site drainage is designed so that all water on the pad drains into a drainage clarifier. The drainage clarifier diverts the flow into a pipe connected to surface water drainage line E and thence into the upper sedimentation basin located on Bench B4. The system is designed to convey up to six times the hundred-year storm event. The maximum flow from the site during the hundred-year event will be 155 CFM water flow. Line E consists of a 36-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe that will have a water depth of 5.4 inches (15% of the diameter) during the peak 100-year event.

An induced draft system will be used to draw air from underneath the compost piles. This will help maintain high levels of oxygen and reduce carbon dioxide in the piles. Twenty-one bays will be constructed with conduit on the floor of each bay. The air from the induced draft system will be treated using two biofilters. One biofilter will be standby and the other will be on-line. The biofilters will be placed on the AB+ deck and will cover two acres (0.8 ha). Drainage from the biofilter will convey liquid to the pad clarifier.

## **5.2 Regulatory Framework**

State of California Regulations concerning the design, construction and operation of compostable material facilities are found in Title 14, California Code Of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 3.1, Articles 1.0-9.0, recently adopted by the IWMB on November 20, 2002. The design, construction and operation of the green waste recycling facility will comply with the new established standards.

## **5.3 Operating Hours**

The proposed operating hours of the facility will be from 8:00 a.m. through 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The facility may be in operations on Saturday due to the need of facility up keep or unexpected daily delays. Additionally, the facility will follow the holiday schedule of City of Los Angeles Collection Division, which will include working the five Saturdays following the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years and Labor Day holidays.

## **5.4 Operation**

Beginning each day, green waste will be weighed and deposited at the facility from City of Los Angeles Collection Trucks. Trucks entering the front gate of the site will travel approximately 1 ½ miles up a two lane paved asphalt road to the green waste recycling facility.

Green material will be deposited in a contained area and then processed using a series of equipment (trommel screens, wheel loaders, picking stations, and tub grinders). This process will include sorting the material into various size categories, removal of foreign material such as plastic, paper, glass and grinding larger materials into more suitable sizes.

Some processed and sorted feedstock green waste will be segregated, removed and subsequently delivered or made available to end users as coarse mulch.



The remaining feedstock will be composted by storing it in rows approximately 300 ft long (90 m), 15-20 ft (4.5-6 m) wide and 5 ft (1.5 m) high. Perforated pipes will run underneath the rows. The pipe will be constantly under vacuum. The piles will be turned several times a week using various pieces of equipment such as loaders or compost turners. Moisture will added on an as-needed basis to the green waste.

The green waste will remain in storage for approximately 21 to 60 days and will be constantly monitored for odors and temperatures. This storage period will aid in the compost process and assist in destroying many of the weed seeds associated with household green waste and reducing other contaminants to a regulatory acceptable level.

Daily tonnage processes will determine the number of both delivery and exported material trucks. It is currently estimated that in full production, approximately 20 to 30 Refuse Collection vehicles will be used for delivery and 4 to 8 trucks and trailer combinations will be used to export material to various end users.

Approximately 35 employees will be engaged in daily processing activities when the facility is at full operating capacity. These employee classifications will include:

- Supervisor
- Equipment Operators
- Maintenance Laborers
- Gardener Caretakers
- Heavy Duty Truck Operators

In addition to processing personnel, employees will be used for daily activities such as spotters, flag person, dust and litter control.

## **5.5      Evacuations and Emergency Alarms/Orders**

The landfill site shall not be evacuated during or following an emergency. A landfill building, consisting of commercial coaches/trailers, shall be evacuated upon the order of the designated Building emergency Coordinator when he considers it to be unsafe for employee occupancy. On the landfill, emergency alarms/orders shall be verbal, either direct or by radio. For additional details see Section 5-8, Emergency Response.

## **5.6      Protective Measures**

The site Superintendent is the emergency response commander and directs all emergency response operations. He is familiar with emergency procedures, and has all appropriate telephone numbers, including ambulance, medical facility, fire and police departments readily available. He is the Chief Operating Officer at the scene and directs all operations in response to onsite emergencies.

Inhalation of airborne dust is controlled for those workers at highest risk because they are required to wear masks or respirators. Water trucks will further aid in dust control. Threat of eye injuries due to dust particles may be eliminated through the use of safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Hearing protection such as ear plugs or ear muffs are available at the site for use by personnel who must work in high noise areas. This protection is mandatory for all personnel who are exposed to levels in excess of 85 decibels (dBA) during site activities.

Onsite traffic includes vehicles, trucks and construction equipment. Backup warning alarms shall be required by all onsite heavy equipment. Traffic is subject to the 15 mph speed limit posted at the site. This speed limit is strictly enforced due to the potential for serious injury or harm which may result from an accident at the site.

Los Angeles City Fire Department paramedic support is available within 15 minutes of notification. Paramedics stabilize potential victims and transport to local emergency rooms as designated by their base commander.

## **5.7      Personal Protective Equipment**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be made available to landfill personnel on an as needed basis. PPE issued to individuals include, but it not limited to, the following items:

- Hard hats
- Safety glasses
- Coveralls, disposable/washable
- Gloves, leather and latex
- Respirators, half-mask and SCBA
- Masks, dust/mist
- Ear plugs/muffs

The precautionary use of PPE by an employee is task/work specific. The first-line supervisor is responsible for equipping his/her employees with the required PPE prior to undertaking a task/work assignment.

## **5.8      General Safe Work Practices**

All landfill personnel (including consultants, contractors and subcontractors) are expected to conduct themselves in a professional, safety-conscious manner at all times. Such conduct is expected to include compliance with all work rules established for the safety of the employees and others.

Employees will be provided with a copy of the work rules assuring them adequate notice of the standards to which they are being held. Each employee is encouraged to discuss these rules with his/her immediate supervisor if there are any questions as to the applicability of a particular rule. Changes in work practices and/or

these safety work rules will be implemented only after approval by the Landfill Manager.

## **5.9      Emergency Response**

### **5.9.1      Notification Procedures**

In the event of a reportable hazardous materials or waste release or threatened release we are required by State Law to provide an immediate verbal report to:

Los Angeles City Fire Department:	9-1-1
State Office of Emergency Services:	1-800-852-7550
	Or 1-916-427-4341

Notifications will normally be made by the on-site Superintendent, who will:

- Notify Director, Bureau of Sanitation, 213-473-7199; and
- Notify Hazardous Materials Control Program Office, 213-744-3223

Employees who are responsible for responding to a release or spill will be notified of the emergency. The on-site Superintendent will notify employee either verbally or by the on-site radio communication system. At the Equipment Maintenance Facility, the intercom system will also be utilized.

In the event of a spill or release, the on-site Superintendent will notify affected employees to evacuate the area of the spill/release and to assemble in the office parking lot for instructions. Evacuation will utilize on-site vehicles/equipment, when required.

The immediate response to a leak, spill, fire, explosion or airborne release follows:

- Call the Fire Department: 9-1-1—give location and describe situation.

- Alert employees, when necessary.
- Evacuate area, as required.
- Give/get first aid as needed.
- Mitigate hazard with resources available on-site – follow Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) directions, if applicable and if safe to do so.

### **5.9.2 Medical Assistance**

Local emergency medical facilities that will be used, EXCLUDING PARAMEDICS AND 911:

Name of emergency medical facility:

SERRA INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER  
9375 San Fernando Road  
Sun Valley, CA 91352  
(818) 504-4774

### **5.10 Employee Training (Should reflect Compostable material new approved regs)**

#### **5.10.1 Prevention**

Actions will be taken to prevent a hazard from occurring. Conduct ongoing, and provide additional employee training in the management of hazardous material.

There are hazards from petroleum products stored and dispensed on site which consist of skin irritation, eye contact hazards, and inhalation dangers. Petroleum

products are stored within diked areas to contain contents of the tanks. Employees are trained to properly handle, store and dispense of those hazardous waste/materials found on-site. Eye wash facilities are provided and hazardous waste/materials are stored in permitted trucks in a restricted area.

Train employees in good housekeeping procedures and MSDS instructions.

- Employees will be evacuated from the release area; and others will:
- Cap/seal container/tank to stop release if safe to do so – follow safety procedures.
- Contain spill with soil and/or absorbent material per instructions from MSDS.
- Follow MSDS clean up procedural steps.
- Contaminated waste will be containerized and disposed of in accordance with hazardous waste regulations.

Employee training is designed to teach employees about the following:

- Handling hazardous materials safely.
- Which emergency agencies to contact.
- Use of emergency clean-up equipment and supplies.
- Evacuation procedures.

New employees will receive 24 hours of initial training from experienced supervisors to enable them to perform their assigned duties in a safe manner. Documentation is maintained by the Superintendent in landfill office files.

Refresher training is also conducted once every ten working days at tailgate meetings by the on-site supervisor. MSDS and the Landfill's Injury and Illness Prevention Program, including the Emergency Action and Fire Prevention Plans, are used to prepare instruction/lesson plans for said meetings. Various safety topics are

discussed, i.e., emergency contacts, injury reports, safe work procedures, hazardous waste management, safe equipment operation, accident review, and Cal/OSHA requirements. Also, employees assigned to the load checking program receive refresher training annually. Attendance rosters are prepared and documentation is maintained in the Landfill Office files.

During the new employee's orientation, landfill supervisors explain emergency notification procedures. Included in this orientation are Fire Department and supervisor notification requirements. The Superintendent has access to all emergency notification numbers/requirements. The Division is also participating in the LACFD Emergency Response Team Training Program

Following the new employee's orientation, the employee receives on-the-job training on the use of emergency equipment and supplies needed to stop spills, leaks and fires. Earth moving equipment and fire extinguishers are covered in such training.

#### **5.11      Employee Rights**

Notwithstanding his/her current work experience and training, an employee always has the right to request and receive additional on-the-job training in general safe work practices and specific training with regard to hazards unique to any job assignment.