

**Attachments to the February 22, 2007, Minutes
for the Los Angeles County
Integrated Waste Management Task Force**

Chang, Erayna

From: Mike Mohajer [mikemohajer@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2007 10:44 AM
To: De La O, George.
Cc: Ruiz, Carlos; Frias, Christine; Chang, Erayna
Subject: State Grant to cities/counties for use of Rubberized Asphalt

Hi George,

Pls forward a copy of this email to all Task Force Members & Alternates. Also, *if possible*, I would like to have copies of the appropriate portion(s) of the info be made available for distribution at this afternoon meeting. My apology for a very late request. Thanks,

The California Integrated Waste Management Board has a grant program available to cities and counties for the use of rubberized asphalt. The grant name is the "Targeted Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Incentive Program" and max grant money available to each jurisdiction in **Southern** California is limited to \$150,000. As of 2/13/07, approx \$3.13 Million was left in the pot. The link below provides all necessary info as well as the application form.

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Tires/Grants/TargetedRAC/FYs200507/default.htm>

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Targeted Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Incentive Grant Program (FYs 2005/06 and 2006/07)

The Targeted Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Incentive (TRI) Grant Program provides assistance to local governments to fund rubberized asphalt concrete (RAC) projects. It is designed to promote markets for recycled-content products derived from waste tires generated in California and decrease the adverse environmental impacts created by unlawful disposal and stockpiling of waste tires. Cities, counties, districts and other local government agencies that fund public works projects are eligible to apply for this grant program.

For FY 2006/2007, \$2,182,818 will be available. Applications are accepted on a continuous basis and awarded on a monthly basis. More detailed information on eligibility and deadlines can be found on the [Notice of Funds Available](#).

Application Materials

Applications are accepted on a continuous basis and awarded on a monthly basis.

- [Notice of Funds Available, **UPDATED** \(April 2006\)](#)
- [Application \(Adobe PDF, 122 KB | MS Word, 181 KB\)](#) (Posted Oct. 6, 2006)
- [Instructions \(Adobe PDF, 151 KB | MS Word, 115 KB\)](#) (Posted Oct. 6, 2006)
- [Questions and Answers](#)

[Targeted RAC Grants Home](#) | [Tire Grants Home](#)

Last updated: February 02, 2007

Tire Management <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Tires/>

Tire Management Program Hotline: (866) 896-0600 (toll free) WasteTires@ciwmb.ca.gov

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Title 27, Environmental Protection Division 2, Solid Waste

Chapter 3 Criteria for All Waste Management Units, Facilities, and Disposal Sites Subchapter 4. Criteria for Landfills and Disposal Sites

Article 6. Gas Monitoring and Control at Active and Closed Disposal Sites

§20917. CIWMB - Scope and Applicability. [Reserved]

§20918. CIWMB - Exemptions. ~~(T14:§17783.17)~~

A disposal site other than a MSWLF unit, may be granted an exemption to all or any portion of the requirements of Article 6 of this Subchapter if the operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the EA, that there is no potential for adverse impacts on public health and safety and the environment, based upon but not limited to: the amount, nature and age of refuse; projected landfill gas generation; and remoteness of the ~~facility disposal site~~. Exemptions ~~and alternatives~~ shall be reviewed by the EA at least every five (5) years and in conjunction with the five (5) year permit review for those sites which have a solid waste facilities permit, and, based on the results, the EA may extend or terminate the exemption. Any exemption granted by the EA shall be in writing and shall contain substantial evidence that justifies the exemption.

Note:

Authority cited: Section 40502, Public Resources Code.

Reference: Sections 43020, 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; and Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 258.23.

§20919. CIWMB - Gas Control. ~~(T14:§17705)~~

Where the ~~EA enforcement agency~~, the local fire control authority, the local building authority, or the CIWMB has ~~cause reason~~ to believe a hazard or nuisance is being or may be created by landfill ~~decomposition~~ gases, ~~they it~~ shall so notify the ~~owner operator~~. The local fire control authority and the local building authority shall also notify the EA and the CIWMB. Thereafter, as directed by the EA, the local fire control authority, the local building authority, or the CIWMB, the site ~~owner operator~~ shall cause the site to be monitored for presence and movement of landfill gases, and shall take necessary action to control such gases. ~~The site owner shall inform the operator of any actions ordered by the EA, the local fire control authority or the CIWMB concerning gas control methods.~~ The monitoring program shall be developed pursuant to the specifications of the above agencies. The monitoring program shall not be discontinued until authorized to do so in writing by the requiring agency. Results of the monitoring shall be submitted to the appropriate agencies. If monitoring indicates methane landfill gas movement away from the site, the ~~owner operator~~ shall, within a period of time specified by the requiring agency, construct a gas control system approved by that agency. The agency may waive this requirement if satisfactory evidence is presented indicating demonstrating that adjacent properties are safe from hazard or nuisance caused by methane landfill gas movement. The operator shall duly inform the ~~disposal site owner~~ EA of possible landfill gas problems.

Note:

Authority cited: Section 40502 Public Resources Code.

Reference: Sections 43020, 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code.

~~§20919.5. CIWMB—Explosive Gases Control. (T14:§17258.23.)~~

~~(a) Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must ensure that:~~

~~(1) The concentration of methane gas generated by the facility does not exceed 25 percent of the lower explosive limit for methane in facility structures (excluding gas control or recovery system components); and~~

~~(2) The concentration of methane gas does not exceed the lower explosive limit for methane at the facility property boundary.~~

~~(b) Owners or operators of all MSWLF units must implement a routine methane monitoring program to ensure that the standards of ¶(a) are met.~~

~~(1) The type and frequency of monitoring must be determined based on the following factors:~~

~~(i) soil conditions;~~

~~(ii) the hydrogeologic conditions surrounding the facility;~~

~~(iii) the hydraulic conditions surrounding the facility; and~~

~~(iv) the location of facility structures and property boundaries.~~

~~(2) Except as provided in ¶(f), the minimum frequency of monitoring shall be quarterly.~~

~~(c) If methane gas levels exceeding the limits specified in ¶(a) are detected, the owner or operator must:~~

~~(1) immediately take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health and notify the EA;~~

~~(2) within seven days of detection, place in the operating record the methane gas levels detected and a description of the steps taken to protect human health; and~~

~~(3) within 60 days of detection, implement a remediation plan for the methane gas releases, place a copy of the plan in the operating record, and notify the EA that the plan has been implemented. The plan shall describe the nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy.~~

~~(4) The EA with concurrence by the CIWMB pursuant to 40 CFR 258.23(c)(4) may establish alternative schedules for demonstrating compliance with ¶(c)(2) and ¶(c)(3).~~

~~(d) For purposes of this section, "lower explosive limit" means the lowest percent by volume of a mixture of explosive gases in air that will propagate a flame at 25 degrees Celsius and atmospheric pressure.~~

~~(e) The EA shall forward notifications and approvals pursuant to §20919.5(c)(1) and (c)(3) to the CIWMB pursuant to 40 CFR 258.23(c)(1) and (c)(3).~~

~~(f) For those MSWLF's that accept for disposal 20 tons or less of municipal solid waste per day based on an annual average, the EA, with concurrence by the Board, may establish alternative frequencies for explosive gas monitoring after consideration of the unique characteristics of small communities, climatic and hydrogeologic conditions, and protect of human health and the environment. Any proposal to allow an alternative frequency shall be available for public review for a minimum of 30 days to allow affected parties the opportunity to comment. Documentation of the considerations, public comment, and Board concurrence for any alternative frequency shall be placed in the operating record. The Executive Director or the EA may condition, limit, suspend, or terminate an operator's use of an alternative monitoring frequency if it is determined that the alternative frequency would cause harm to public health and safety, or the environment.~~

Note:

Authority cited: Section 40502, 40508, 43020, 43021, and 43030 Public Resources Code.

Reference: Sections 43020, 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; and Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 258.23.

§20920. CIWMB - Scope and Applicability for Gas Monitoring and Control Requirements ~~During Closure and Postclosure.~~ (T14:§17760)

(a) Sections 20921 through ~~20937~~ 20939 set forth the performance standards and the minimum substantive requirements for landfill gas monitoring and control as it relates to active solid waste disposal sites and to proper closure, postclosure maintenance and ultimate reuse of solid waste disposal sites to assure that public health and safety and the environment are protected from pollution due to the disposal of solid waste.

(b) Sections 20921 through ~~20937~~ 20939 apply to all of the following:

(1) Active solid waste disposal sites;

~~(2)~~ Solid waste disposal sites that did not commence complete closure prior to August 18, 1989, which was fully implemented by November 18, 1990, in accordance with all applicable requirements; and

~~(3)~~ New postclosure activities at any solid waste disposal site that may jeopardize the integrity of a previously closed sites or pose a threat to public health and safety or the environment.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20921. CIWMB - Gas Monitoring and Control ~~During Closure and Postclosure. (T14:§17783)~~

(a) To provide for the protection of public health and safety and the environment, the operator shall ensure that landfill gases generated at a disposal site ~~are is~~ controlled in ~~accordance with~~ such a manner as to satisfy the following requirements:

(1) The concentration of methane gas must not exceed 1.25% by volume in air within any portion of any on-site structures.

(2) The concentration of methane gas migrating from the ~~landfill~~ disposal site must not exceed 5% by volume in air at the disposal site permitted facility ~~property~~ boundary or an alternative boundary approved in accordance with §20925.

(3) Trace gases shall be controlled to prevent adverse acute and chronic exposure to toxic and/or carcinogenic compounds.

(b) The EA, with concurrence by the CIWMB, shall evaluate and, if it complies with the requirements of §§20921 – ~~20937~~ 20939 to the satisfaction of the EA and CIWMB, approve a gas monitoring and control program submitted by the disposal site operator. The timeline for concurrence by the CIWMB shall be consistent with the timelines for processing of solid waste facilities permits (27 CCR 21685) and review and approval of closure and postclosure maintenance plans (27 CCR 21860), as appropriate. For CIWMB reviews conducted outside of the SWFP and closure and postclosure maintenance plans processes, the CIWMB shall act upon the submittal by concurring, denying, or requesting additional information within 60 days of receipt of the submittal; if the CIWMB does not act upon the submittal within 60 days, the submittal will be deemed to have been concurred with.

(1) New disposal sites and lateral expansions of existing disposal sites shall comply with these regulations prior to receipt of waste in the new or expanded area.

(2) Disposal sites which have received their final shipment of waste shall comply with these regulations immediately. Disposal sites which are actively implementing final closure activities at the time these regulations become effective shall comply with these regulations in accordance with the time schedule contained in the approved final closure plan.

(3) Existing disposal sites which have not yet received their final shipment of waste shall comply with these regulations in accordance with the following schedule.

(A) For disposal sites which are permitted to receive greater than 20 tons of waste per operating day shall comply with these regulations by (1 year from effective date).

(B) For disposal sites which are permitted to accept less than or equal to 20 tons of waste per operating day shall comply with these regulations by (2 years from effective date).

~~[Note: CIWMB staff is seeking input from stakeholders as to the appropriateness of the timelines specified in §§(b)(3)(A) and (B) above.]~~

(bc) The gas monitoring and control program implemented pursuant to §§20921 - 20937 shall continue ~~for a period of thirty (30) years or~~ until the operator receives written authorization to discontinue by the EA with concurrence by the CIWMB pursuant to 40 CFR 258.61(b). Authorization to cease gas monitoring and control shall be based on a demonstration by the operator that there is no potential for gas migration beyond the property disposal site permitted facility boundary or into on-site structures. The operator's Demonstration of this proposal shall be supported by data collected and any ~~additional~~ necessary studies.

(ed) The gas monitoring and control program required pursuant to §§20921 - 20937; shall be ~~described as part of~~ included in the JTD and preliminary and final closure and postclosure maintenance plans. The implementation of the gas monitoring and control program shall be described in detail in the JTD and the preliminary and final closure and postclosure maintenance plans to the satisfaction of the EA and CIWMB.

(de) ~~The G~~ gas monitoring and control systems program shall be modified, during the operation and closure and postclosure maintenance periods; to reflect changing on-site and adjacent land uses. Postclosure land use at the site shall not interfere with the function of gas monitoring and control systems. The operator may request a reduction of monitoring or control activities based upon the results of monitoring data collected. The request for reduction of monitoring or control activities shall be submitted in writing to the EA and CIWMB.

(f) For the purposes of this article, for disposal sites that do not have a solid waste facilities permit, the disposal site permitted facility boundary shall be as defined in the most recently approved closure and/or postclosure maintenance plan or other appropriate document (e.g., assessor's parcel map).

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~
Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20923. CIWMB - Monitoring ~~(T14:§17783.3)~~

(a) To ensure that the conditions of §20921 are met, the operator shall implement a gas monitoring and control program at the disposal site ~~in accordance with that satisfies~~ the following requirements:

(1) the gas monitoring network shall be designed by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist; and shall ensure detection of the presence of landfill gas migrating beyond the disposal site ~~landfill property~~ permitted facility boundary and also into on-site structures; and

(2) The monitoring network shall be designed to account for the following specific site characteristics and potential migration pathways or barriers, including, but not limited to:

(A) local soil and rock conditions;

(B) hydrogeological conditions at the disposal site;

(C) the hydraulic conditions surrounding the disposal site;

~~(C)~~ locations of buildings and structures relative to the waste disposal area;

~~(D)~~ adjacent land use; and inhabitable structures within 1000 feet of the disposal site permitted facility ~~property~~ boundary;

~~(E)~~ man-made pathways, such as underground construction; and

~~(F)~~ the nature and age of the waste and its potential to generate landfill gas.

Note:

Authority Cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

Reference: Section 43201 and 43103, Public Resources Code and Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 258.23; ~~and Section 66796.22(d) Government Code.~~

History See Title 14 for 4. Points of history.

§20925. CIWMB - Perimeter Monitoring Network. ~~(T14:§17783.5)~~

(a) Location

(1) Perimeter subsurface monitoring wells shall be installed around the waste ~~deposit perimeter disposal footprint~~ but not within refuse. In some cases the installation of monitoring wells may not be necessary around the entire perimeter of the disposal site ~~may not warrant the installation of monitoring wells~~ permitted facility boundary. In ~~this such a~~ case, the operator shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the EA that landfill gas migration could not occur due to geologic barriers and that no inhabitable structure or other property or land use, such as agricultural lands, within 1,000 feet of the ~~property disposal site permitted facility~~ boundary ~~are is~~ threatened by landfill gas migration.

(2) Perimeter monitoring wells shall be located at or near the disposal site ~~property permitted facility~~ boundary. The operator may establish an alternate boundary closer to the waste ~~deposit area disposal footprint~~ based on a knowledge of the site factors in §20923(a)(2). When compliance levels are exceeded at the alternate boundary, the operator shall install additional monitoring wells closer to the ~~property permitted facility~~ boundary, pursuant to §20937.

(b) Spacing

(1) The minimum lateral spacing between adjacent monitoring wells shall not exceed 1,000 feet; ~~unless it can be established to the satisfaction of the EA, the operator demonstrates, based on the factors specified in §20923(a)(2), that there is no potential for adverse impacts on the public health and safety and the environment from such wider spacing.~~

(2) The spacing of monitoring wells shall be determined based upon, but not limited to: the nature of the structure to be protected and its proximity to the refuse. Wells shall be spaced to align with gas permeable structural or stratigraphic features, such as dry sand or gravel, off-site or on-site structures, and areas of dead or stressed vegetation that might be ~~due to caused by landfill~~ gas migration.

(3) ~~Probe~~ Monitoring well spacing shall be reduced as necessary to protect persons and structures threatened by landfill gas migration.

(c) Depth

(1) The depth of the wellbore of all monitoring wells shall equal the maximum depth of waste ~~as measured within 1,000 feet of the monitoring point.~~ The number and depths of monitoring probes within the wellbore shall be installed in accordance with the following criteria, except as specified in ¶(c)(2) of this section.

(A) a shallow probe shall be installed 5 to 10 feet below the surface;

(B) an intermediate probe shall be installed at or near half the depth of the waste;

(C) a deep probe shall be set at or near the depth of the waste;

(D) the specified depths of monitoring probes within the wellbore shall be adjusted; based on geologic data obtained during drilling, and probes shall be placed adjacent to soils which are most conductive to gas flow;

(E) All probes shall be installed above the permanent low seasonal water table, above and below perched ground water, and above bedrock; and

(F) When the depth of the waste does not exceed 30 feet, the operator may reduce the number of probes to two, with one probe located in the shallow zone as indicated above, and the other located adjacent to permeable soils at or near the depth of the waste.

(2) Exclusions or modifications to the requirements specified in ¶(c)(1) of this section may be requested ~~for certain disposal sites (i.e., filled pits, cut and trench, and canyon fills).~~ When conditions limit the practicality or do not warrant the installation depth criteria; (e.g., filled pits, cut and trench, and canyon fills). In those cases, the operator shall propose an alternate system of equivalent probe depths. The proposal must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the EA and CIWMB ~~to the satisfaction of the EA,~~ that probes located at these depths are sufficient to detect migrating landfill gas and provide protection to public health and safety and the environment.

(3) The EA may require an increase in the number of monitoring wells or probes; or the depth of the wellbore; or modify the depths of monitoring probes within a wellbore to ensure compliance with §20921(a). The operator is not precluded from utilizing existing gas monitoring ~~probes-wells~~ of an alternate design; when the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the EA and CIWMB ~~to the satisfaction of the EA,~~ that such ~~probes-wells~~ have been installed in a manner that ensures the detection of landfill gas migrating from the disposal site.

(d) Monitoring Well Construction

(1) Monitoring wells shall be drilled by a licensed drilling contractor; ~~or where in-house drilling capability exists,~~ by a drilling crew under the supervision of the design engineer or engineering geologist. Wells shall be logged during drilling by ~~or~~ a geologist or geotechnical engineer. Soils shall be described using the ASTM Designation: D2488 84 method for visual classification, Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual Manual Procedure), which is incorporated by reference. Rock units shall be described in a manner appropriate for geologic investigation.

(2) A record of each monitoring well shall be maintained by the operator and submitted to the EA upon request. The record shall include:

(A) a ~~facility~~ map of the disposal site drawn to a scale proposed by the design engineer or engineering geologist; sufficient to show the location of all monitoring wells. ~~The~~ Each well must be identified with a number that corresponds to the well log. Surface elevations at the wellheads shall be denoted on the map;

(B) well logs, including the names of the person(s) logging the hole; and

(C) an as-built description, including a well detail which indicates probe material and depth, extent and type of filter pack, thickness and material used for seals, extent and material used for backfill, size and interval of perforations, and a description of any shutoff valves or covers.

(3) To isolate monitored zones within the wellbore; and prevent contamination of perched ground water and permanent ground water, the operator shall provide a minimum seal of five (5) feet of bentonite at the surface and between the monitored zones.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20931. CIWMB - Structure Monitoring. ~~(T14:§17783.7)~~

(a) To ensure that the requirements of §20923(a)(1) are met, the monitoring network design shall include provisions for monitoring ~~on-site all~~ structures within the disposal site permitted facility boundary, including but not limited to, buildings, subsurface vaults, utilities, or any other areas where potential landfill gas buildup would be of concern may cause adverse impacts to the public health or safety or the environment. ~~The proposal shall address on-site structures, both adjacent to and on top of the waste deposit area.~~

(b) Methods for monitoring on-site structures may include, but are not limited to: periodic monitoring, utilizing either permanently installed monitoring probes or gas surveys; and continuous monitoring systems.

(c) Structures located on top of the waste disposal ~~area~~ footprint shall be monitored on a continuous basis.

(d) When practical, structures shall be monitored after they have been closed overnight or for the weekend to allow for an accurate assessment of gas accumulation. Areas of the structure where gas may accumulate shall be monitored and may include, but are not limited to, areas in, under, beneath and around basements, crawl spaces, floor seams or cracks, and subsurface utility connections.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~
Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20932. CIWMB - Monitored Parameters. ~~(T14:§17783.9)~~

(a) All monitoring ~~probes~~ wells and on-site structures shall be ~~sampld~~ monitored for methane during the monitoring period. The EA may require that a sample may be collected for laboratory analysis ~~Sampling~~ for specified trace gases ~~may be required by the EA~~ when there is a possibility of acute or chronic exposure due to ~~carcinogenic or toxic compounds~~ hazardous materials.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~
Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20933. CIWMB - Monitoring Frequency. ~~(T14:§17783.11)~~

(a) At a minimum, quarterly monitoring is required.

(1) The EA may require more frequent monitoring based upon site specific factors, including those noted in §20923(a)(2), or as needed to protect public health or safety or the environment. ~~When more frequent monitoring is necessary, the requiring agency shall notify the operator.~~

~~(b2)~~ More frequent monitoring may also be required at those locations where results of monitoring indicate that landfill gas migration is occurring or is accumulating in structures.

~~(e3)~~ The operator shall increase the monitoring frequency, as is necessary, to detect migrating gas and ensure compliance with §20921.

(b) For those MSWLF's that are permitted to accept for disposal 20 tons or less of municipal solid waste per day based on an annual average, the EA, with concurrence by the CIWMB, may reduce the frequencies for monitoring landfill gas after consideration of the unique characteristics of the MSWLF and its surroundings, climatic and hydrogeologic conditions, and protection of public health and safety and the environment. Any proposal by an operator for a reduced monitoring frequency shall be made available by the EA for public review for a minimum of 30 days to allow interested persons the opportunity to comment. The operator shall place in the operating record of the MSWLF documentation of the considerations, public comment, and EA approval and CIWMB concurrence for any alternative frequency. No reduced monitoring frequency shall be approved unless the EA and the CIWMB determine that the alternative monitoring schedule adequately protects the public health and safety and the environment. The Executive Director or the EA may condition, limit, suspend, or terminate an operator's use of an alternative monitoring frequency if s/he or it determines that the alternative frequency may cause harm to public health and safety, or the environment.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~
Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code and Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 258.23; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20934. CIWMB - Reporting. ~~(T14:§17783.13)~~

(a) ~~Provided that t~~The results of landfill gas monitoring demonstrate that none of the monitoring wells show gas concentrations or distribution in excess of the levels requirements specified in §20921(a), the operator shall be submitted the results to the EA within a time period specified by the EA but no more than within ninety (90) days of sampling, ~~provided that compliance levels are maintained~~. When compliance ~~levels requirements~~ are exceeded in any probe at any ~~probe well~~, the requirements of §20937 shall apply. The monitoring reports shall include:

- (1) the concentrations of ~~the~~ methane, as measured at each probe within each well and within each on-site structure;
- (2) the concentrations of specified trace gases, if required by the EA;
- (3) the documentation of date, time, barometric pressure, atmospheric temperatures, general weather conditions, and probe pressures at the time the sample was taken or the probe was monitored;
- (4) the names of sampling personnel, apparatus utilized, and a brief description of the methods used; and
- (5) a numbering system to correlate monitoring results to a corresponding well and probe location.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20937. CIWMB – Reporting and Control of Excessive Gas Concentrations. ~~(T14:§17783.15)~~

(a) When the results of landfill gas monitoring indicate concentrations of methane or trace gases in excess of the compliance ~~levels requirements required by specified in~~ §20921(a), the operator shall:

- (1) Immediately ~~T~~take all ~~immediate~~ steps necessary to protect public health and safety; and the environment and notify the EA by telephone or electronic means.
- (2) ~~Notify the EA in writing within five (5) working days of learning that compliance levels have been exceeded, and indicate what has been done or is planning to be done to resolve the problem. Within seven (7) days of detection of excessive landfill gas concentrations.~~

~~(3A)~~ Verify ~~accuracy~~ validity of results by reviewing the following:

- ~~(A)i~~ probe readings;
- ~~(B)ii~~ possible liquid interference;
- ~~(C)iii~~ control well influence; and
- ~~(D)iv~~ barometric pressure effects.

(B) place in the operating record a description of and submit a letter to the EA that describes:

(i) the levels of methane and trace gas detected;

(ii) a brief description of the nature and extent of the problem based on information currently available;

(iii) the steps the operator has taken to protect public health and safety and the environment; and

(iv) a brief description of any further corrective actions that the operator or others need to take to adequately protect public health and safety and the environment prior to the implementation of the remediation plan described in subdivision (a)(3) below.

~~(4) Within ten (10) working days, submit to the EA a letter which describes the nature and extent of the problem, and any immediate corrective actions that need to be taken to protect public health and safety, and the environment.~~

(3) Within 60 days of detection, implement a remediation plan approved by the EA and CIWMB for the methane gas releases, place a copy of the plan in the operating record, forward a copy of the plan to the EA and CIWMB, and notify the EA that the plan has been implemented. The plan shall describe the nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy.

~~(5)~~ Construct a gas control system that meets the criteria of §20939, designed by a registered civil or mechanical engineer, within a period of time specified by the EA. Installation of the system shall be in accordance with a design and in a manner approved for construction by the EA in coordination, if applicable, with the RWQCB.

(b) The EA, with concurrence by the CIWMB, may establish an alternative schedule for demonstrating compliance with subdivisions (a)(2) and (3) pursuant to 40 CFR 258.23(c)(4).

(c) The EA shall forward notifications and approvals made pursuant to ¶¶(a)(1), (2) and (3) to the CIWMB.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code and Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 258.23; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20939. CIWMB – Control of Excessive Gas Concentrations.

~~(b)~~ A landfill gas control system shall be designed to:

(1) Prevent methane accumulation in on-site structures from exceeding the level specified in §20921(a);

(2) Reduce methane concentrations at ~~monitored property~~ the disposal site permitted facility boundaries ~~ies~~ to ~~below compliance levels~~ the level specified in §20921(a);

(3) Reduce trace gas concentrations to the level requirement specified in §20921(a); and

(4) Provide for the collection, ~~and treatment,~~ and ~~for~~ disposal of landfill gas condensate produced ~~at the surface within the disposal site.~~ Condensate generated from landfill gas control systems shall not be recirculated into the landfill unless the landfill has a liner and a properly operating leachate collection and removal system and analysis of the condensate demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the EA, that ~~it is acceptable to allow such~~ recirculation into the landfills which have a liner and an operating leachate collection systems will not harm the public health or safety or the environment and the applicable RWQCB has approved such discharge pursuant to §20200(d).

~~(e)~~ Subsurface landfill gas control systems may include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:

(1) Active perimeter or interior control systems which are designed to accommodate the maximum expected flow rate from the disposal site; ~~and provide access for system monitoring and flow rate adjustment.~~ The control system shall be operated to ensure that gas is controlled at a sufficient rate without overpulling, to maximize control and not production, and to ensure adequate control for compliance with §209231(a).

(2) Perimeter air injection systems which shall be installed in native soil between the refuse and the area to be protected. Injection wells shall not be located in the refuse. The system shall be designed and operated to prevent air infiltration into the landfill but maintain ~~methane~~ landfill gas concentrations to compliance levels.

(3) Passive systems, including cutoff trenches, slurry walls, and vent trenches, when used shall be constructed with an impermeable geomembrane liner. The passive systems shall be installed to the depth of permanent low seasonal ground water or keyed into a low permeability layer below the limit of migration.

~~(dc) When the results of monitoring in on site structures indicate levels in excess of those specified in §20923(a), the operator shall take appropriate action to mitigate the effects of landfill gas accumulation in on site structures.~~
Landfill Gas control measures to protect structures, and public health and safety, shall include one or more of the following:

- (1) Flexible membrane liners,
- (2) Active collection systems,
- (3) Passive collection systems designed to be upgraded to an active system,
- (4) Alarms,
- (5) Ignition source control,
- (6) Utility collars installed within structures and outside in trenches, and
- (7) Ventilation.

~~(ed)~~ To ensure that the landfill gas control system is operating at optimum efficiency to control landfill gas, the operator shall provide for system monitoring and adjustment.

~~(fe)~~ To provide for the safe, efficient operation of the landfill gas control system, the operator shall implement a maintenance program in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) A site specific operations and maintenance manual shall be maintained and kept current to reflect any expansion or modifications to the gas control system;~~:-~~
- (2) An operations and maintenance manual shall provide for periodic inspections and servicing of gas control equipment; and:-
- (3) Operations and maintenance shall be recorded and the records shall be retained by the operator.

~~(ef)~~ Construction Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- (1) The operator shall be responsible for providing inspections, as needed, to ensure the integrity of the system.
- (2) Prior to construction, the designer shall obtain and review all applicable test reports, shop drawings, and manufacturer's certificates to verify that all equipment used or to be used in the gas control system has been manufactured in accordance with industry standards.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 45020, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

Reference: Section 43021 and 43103, Public Resources Code; ~~and Section 66796.22(d), Government Code.~~

§20945. [Reserved by SWRCB]



New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

Sharps Disposal Program
for **L.A. County**

*No More Needles
in the Haystack!*





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

Problem - Health Risk

- 9 million legal self-injectors (3% of population) in the U.S.
- 22.5 million households (8%)
- 3 billion needles/yr outside health system annually
- For unincorporated LA County, 228,500 residents means there are an estimate of over 2.5 million syringes generated annually outside of healthcare





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

Problem - Health Risk

- Most needles disposed in trash, public or commercial settings
- Workers, children, others risk injury & life-threatening infection from needle sticks
- More injectable medicines = growing risks





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

WM Response

- Recognized problem
 - Risk to workers
 - Risk to communities
- Funded (with BD and Sharps Compliance) “Coalition for Safe Community Needle Disposal” to build consensus for solution





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

**COALITION FOR SAFE
COMMUNITY NEEDLE DISPOSAL**

American Medical Association
Physicians dedicated to the health of America



516 North State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610



**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF DIABETES EDUCATORS**



APHA
American Pharmaceutical Association



Cure • Care • Commitment™



The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

NASTAD

National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

EPA Brochure - Self-injectors



Protect Yourself, Protect Others

Safe Options for Home Needle Disposal



A 44-year-old trash collector was stuck in the leg with a needle from someone's trash. A year later, he started having stomach pains. His doctor told him that he had caught Hepatitis C, probably from being stuck by the needle. Doctors have not been able to help him, and he is now in chronic liver failure. He will likely die from this disease.

It's not just trash workers that are at risk of needle sticks—it's also your neighbors, children, janitors, housekeepers, and pets. That's why used needles should not be thrown in the garbage.





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

New CA Law Will Ban Improper Disposal

- New law (SB1305) signed in July 2006 will prohibit the placement of home-generated needles and other sharps in solid waste and recycling containers.
- Ban starts September 2008
- Local governments directed to implement solutions for residents, including mail-back programs and to promote their use prior to 2008.





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

The Solution

- The Sharps Disposal-by-Mail[®] System
- A partnership of Waste Management, Sharps Compliance and Becton Dickinson





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

How the Program Works

- Containers available to residents at selected Pharmacies
- Resident fills container with used sharps
- Resident mails container to Sharps Compliance, Inc. in postage pre-paid mailing box





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

How the Program Works

- Pharmacies will bill for reimbursement through an Independent Administrator (just like prescription drug plan)
- Fund must be established
- Reports available through Administrator





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

Requirements

- County approval
- Fund established for payment to Pharmacies
- Group ID number assigned and plan communicated to Pharmacies
- County to communicate plan to residents
- Implementation within weeks of approval





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

Municipalities Who Have Approved Mail-Back Programs

Cathedral City

Indian Wells

Inglewood

Compton

Baldwin Park

Mission Viejo

Laguna Beach

Lake County

Liberty, TX

Twinsburg, OH





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

Residential Benefits

- Easy to use
- Self-directed program
- Confidential
- Protects family and community
- Distinguishes L.A. County as proactive and leader





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

Proposed Plan

- Plan would limit each resident to maximum of 3 containers per year
- First container will be dispensed by Pharmacist at no cost
- Second and third containers will be dispensed for a \$5 co-pay





New Safe Needle Disposal *Sharps Disposal by Mail*

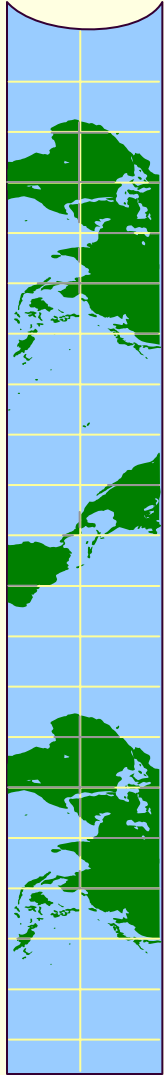
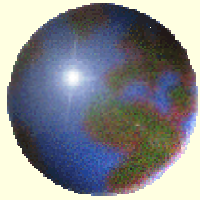
Estimated Costs – Year 1

- Estimated 6,855 Self-Injectors in unincorporated area – 3% of population
- Estimate 10% participation for first year
- Estimated cost for first year \$36,700



The Countywide Energy and Environmental Policy

Adopted by the Los Angeles County
Board of Supervisors on January 16, 2007

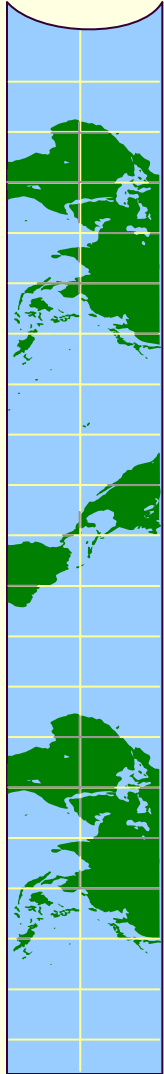
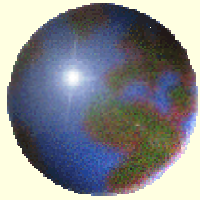


Countywide Energy & Environment Policy

Overview

- Policy Background
- Major Components of the Policy
- Implementation
- Summary



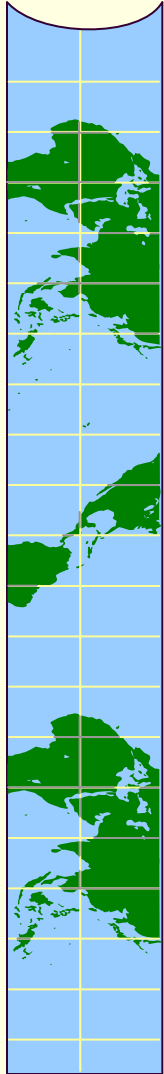
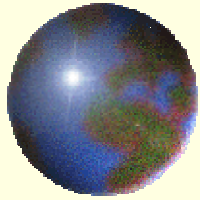


Policy Background:

How did we get here?

- 🌀 On August 8, 2006, the Board of Supervisors convened key County departments to develop a comprehensive energy and environmental resource policy
- 🌀 The Board of Supervisors officially adopted the Policy on January 16, 2007, which included the following 4 key aspects:
 - 🌀 **Energy and Water Efficiency**
 - 🌀 **Environmental Stewardship**
 - 🌀 **Public Outreach and Education**
 - 🌀 **Sustainable Building Design**

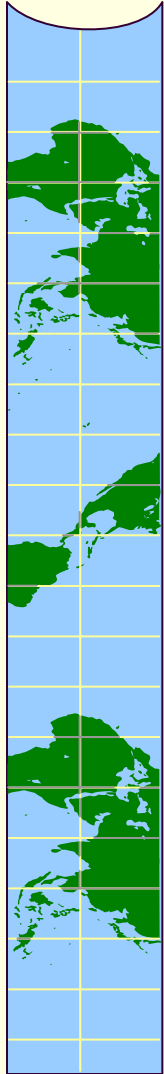
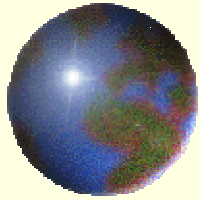




Purpose of the E & E Policy

- ❧ Provides guidelines for the development and enhancement of energy conservation and environmental programs within County departments
- ❧ Goal is for the County to “play a leadership role in promoting energy efficiency and environmental protection”
- ❧ The potential impacts of climate change was a driving force to adopt this Policy





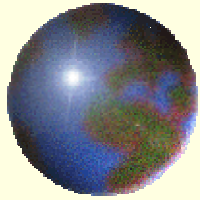
Major Policy Components

Creates measures for County projects to improve their sustainability on a variety of levels, such as energy conservation, water usage, and even indoor air quality



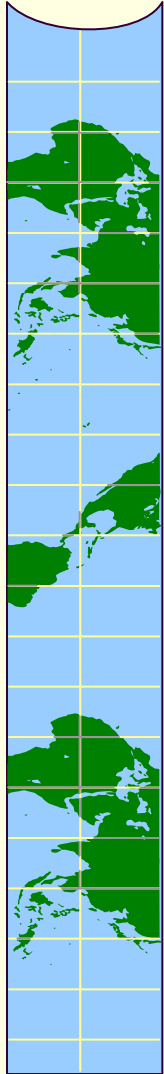
Sets targets for reducing the consumption of energy and water in County facilities by 20% before the year 2015



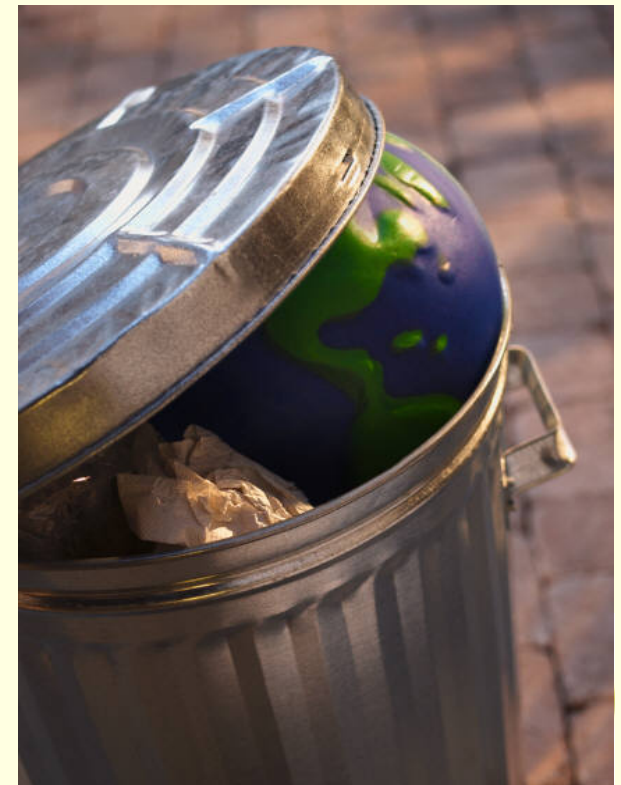


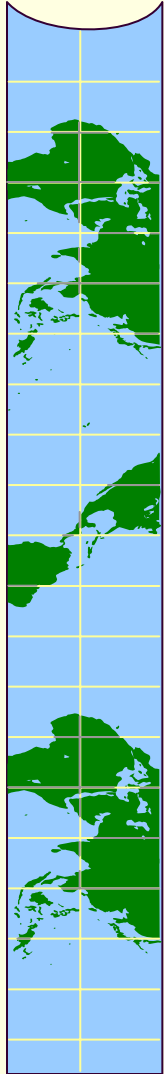
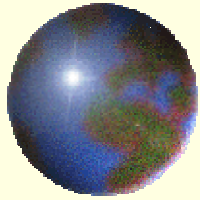
Major Policy Components

(continued)



- ⌘ Total environmental footprint for County facilities will be measured & improved in various areas such as:
 - ⌘ Resource consumption
 - ⌘ Waste generation
 - ⌘ Generation of pollutants



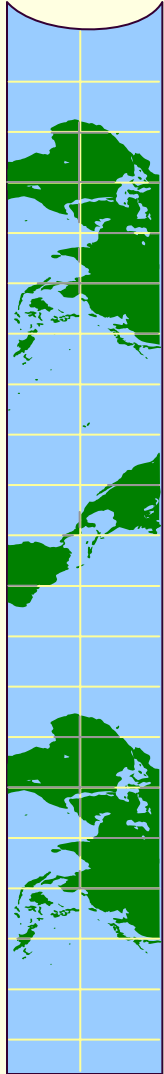
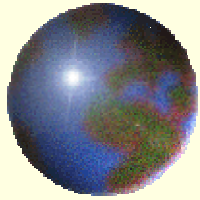


Major Policy Components

(continued)

- ④ “Green Building” and “Low Impact Design” standards, for **both** County projects and new private development projects, to be integrated into minimum standards, along with drought tolerant landscaping
- ④ Establishes an Energy and Environmental Team, which develops recommendations for monitoring, reporting, and implementing policy initiatives, as approved by the Board

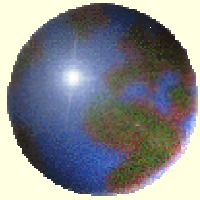




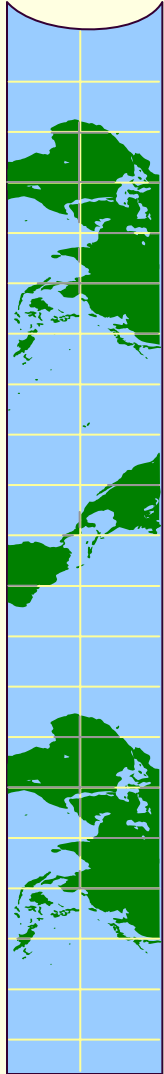
Energy & Environment Team Duties

- ❧ Team would implement and monitor Board-approved target reductions in energy & water usage
- ❧ Team provides reports to the Board on the status of policy programs
- ❧ Team provides information to the public and other entities on energy and environmental programs





Green Building & LEED



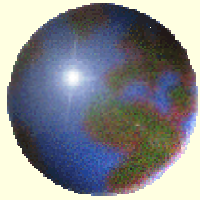
Beginning February 15, 2007, all County projects over 10,000 SF must meet at a minimum the **Silver** level of the U.S. Green Building Council's "Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)" standards



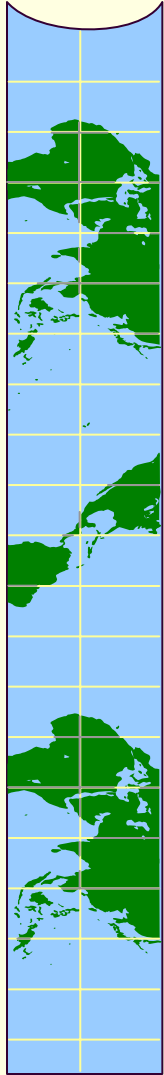
Gas Company's Energy Resource Center, Downey, CA.

In addition, new criteria are being drafted for "low impact development" standards as well as LEED or similar certification requirements for private projects and developments





Policy Synergies

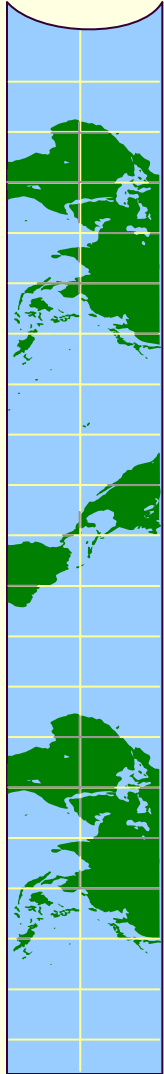
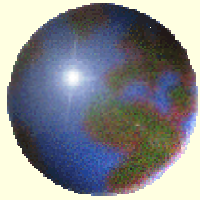


- Measuring the County's environmental footprint is in line with the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act (AB 32)



- County will join the California Climate Action Registry to protect, encourage and promote early actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Policy is consistent with Governor's Green Building Executive Order and the State Energy Action Plan

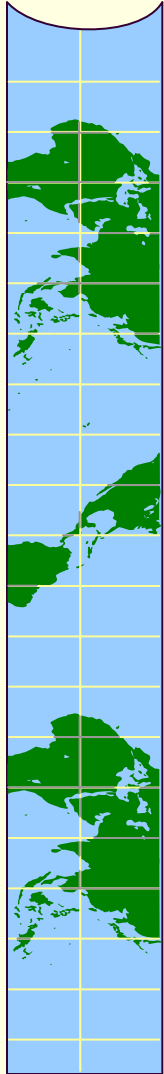
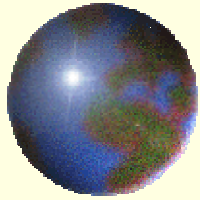




More Teamwork Ahead....

- ❧ Multi-departmental Energy and Environmental Team will work to make sure there is participation across all Departments
- ❧ Team will assist in determining areas of improvement for various County facilities
- ❧ Team will search for ways to decrease environmental footprints, utilize more environmentally friendly products, and expand environmental programs
- ❧ Partnerships are important for the Policy's ultimate success



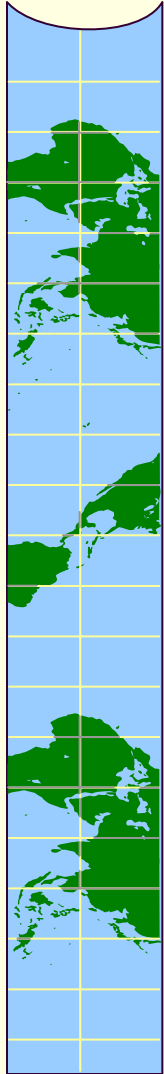
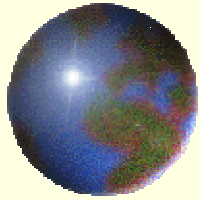


Policy Implementation:

Cooperation is the Key

- ❧ All facets of the Policy will be put into action by collaborations with:
 - ❧ 88 Cities
 - ❧ Public Agencies (e.g. MWD)
 - ❧ Utilities (e.g. Gas Co., SCE, DWP)
 - ❧ Other interested stakeholders
- ❧ Strengthen regional, centralized energy and environmental management resources
- ❧ All agencies will work together to build a more sustainable County for all residents





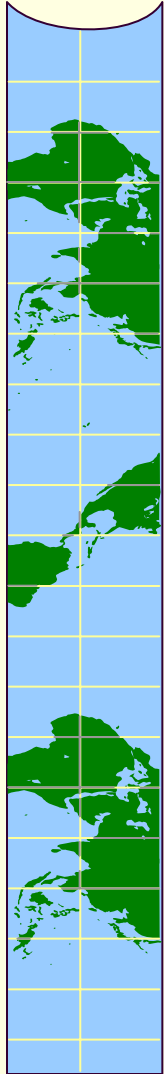
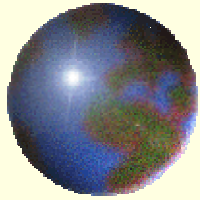
Policy Summary:

What's the Significance?

- 🌐 Los Angeles County:
 - 🌐 Includes over 10 million residents, larger than 41 States
 - 🌐 Has an annual budget of over \$21 billion
 - 🌐 Employs over 100,000 people

- 🌐 Implementation of these comprehensive environmental standards will have a far-reaching positive affect on our consumption of natural resources and shows leadership in tackling the great challenges we face



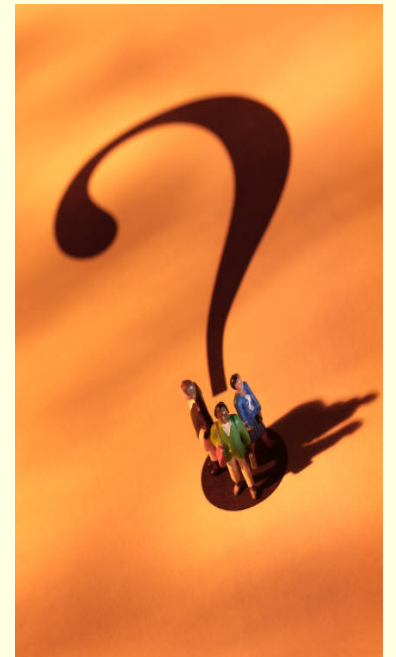


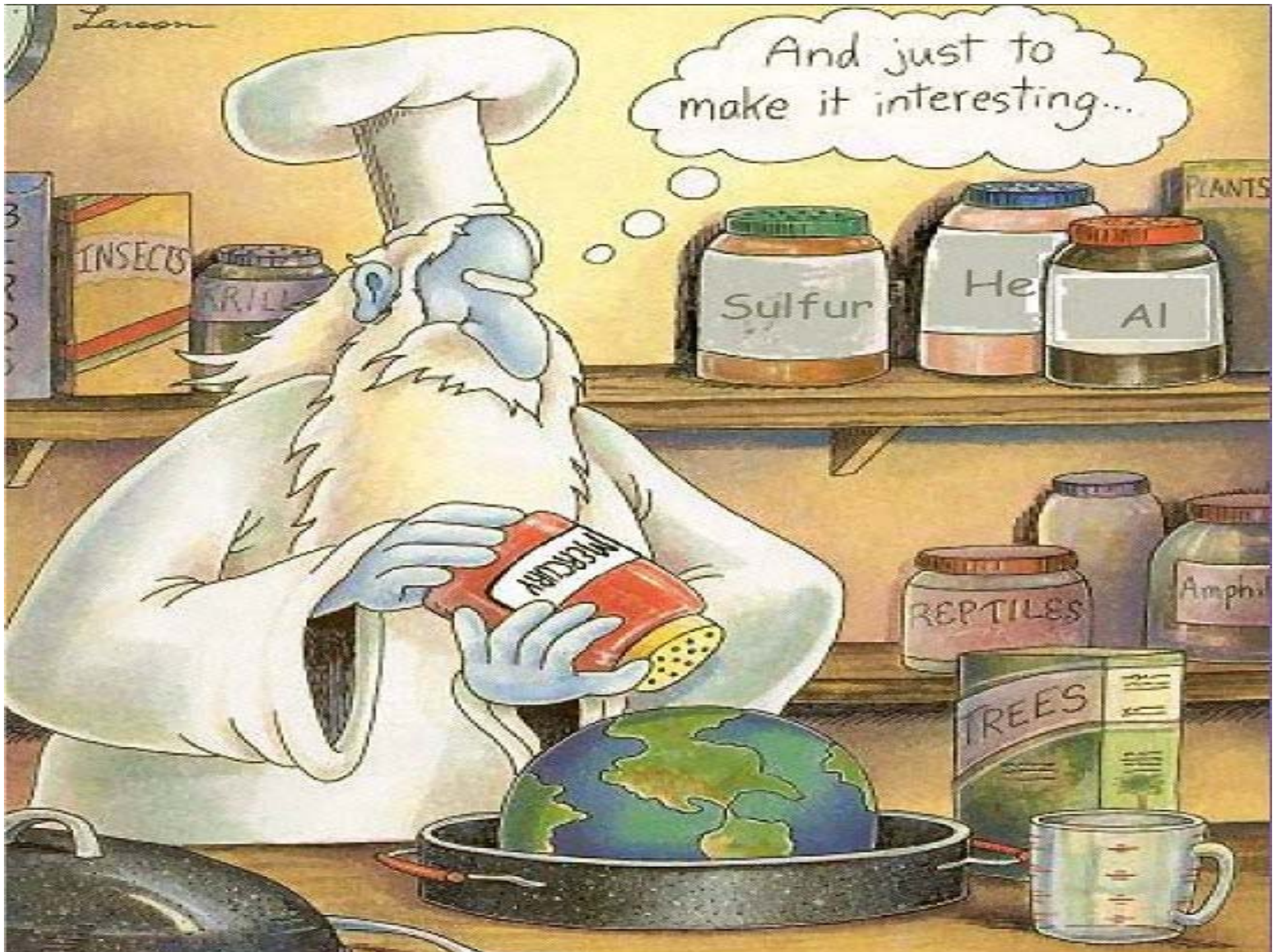
Questions?

For a copy of the new policy
and more information, visit:

www.888CleanLA.com

or call Coby Skye,
(626) 458-5163





LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE/ INTEGRATED WASTE
MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
MEETING

The California Take It Back! Partnership

Leonard E. Robinson – Chief Deputy Director
Vanessa Byrd – Chief Education & Outreach Program
California Department of Toxic Substances Control

Universal Wastes



February 8, 2002

- Universal Waste Regulations take effect
- Examples include batteries; fluorescent bulbs; electronic devices
- Less stringent requirements than other hazardous wastes
- Households and certain small quantity generators receive a 4 year exemption

So We Waited for 4 Years





February 8, 2006

The exemptions for households and small quantity generators sunsets

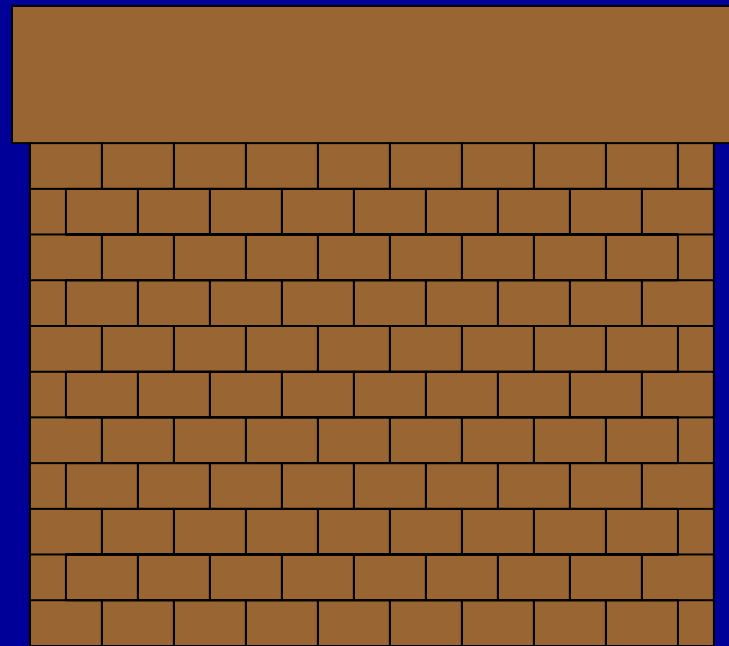
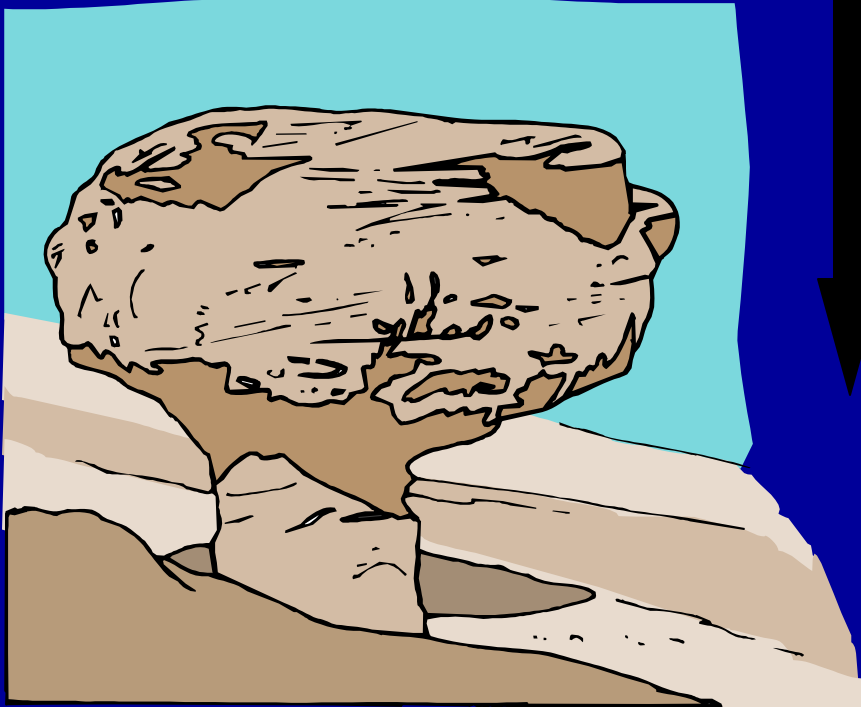


Opportunity

Consumers

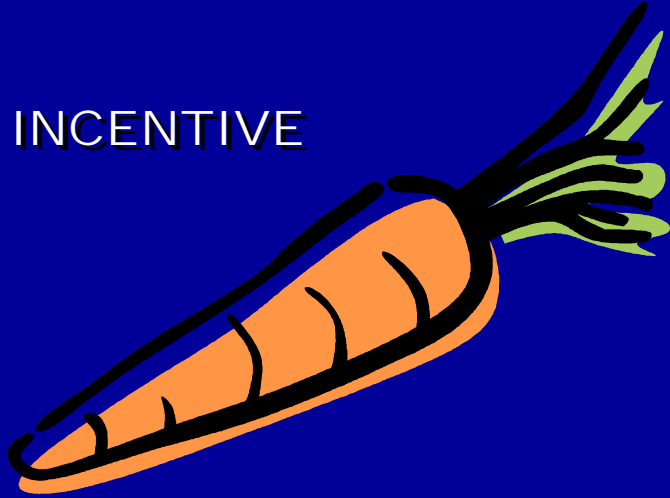
Retail Stores

Manufacturers



The Regulatory Choices

INCENTIVE

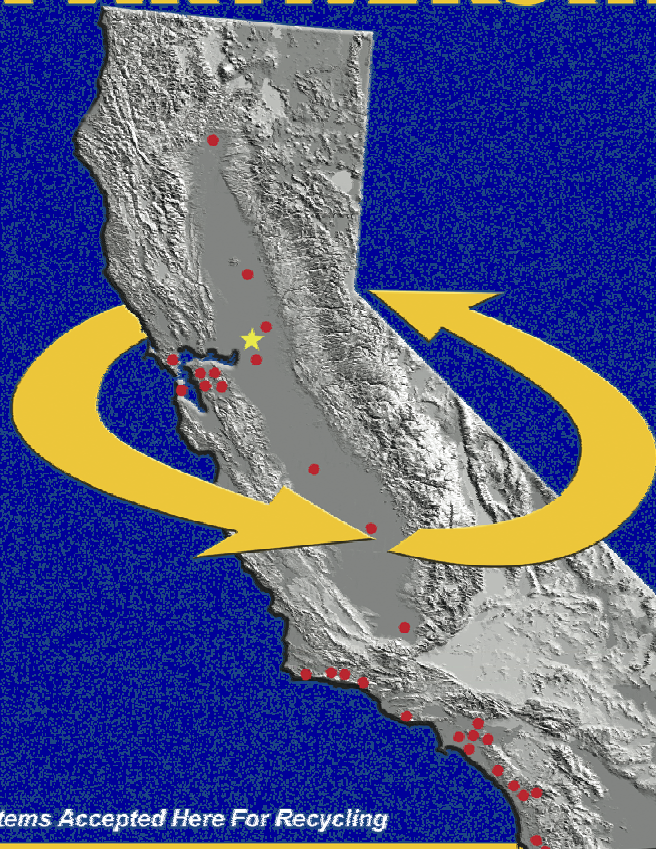


OR



ENFORCEMENT

CALIFORNIA
**TAKE-IT-BACK
PARTNERSHIP**



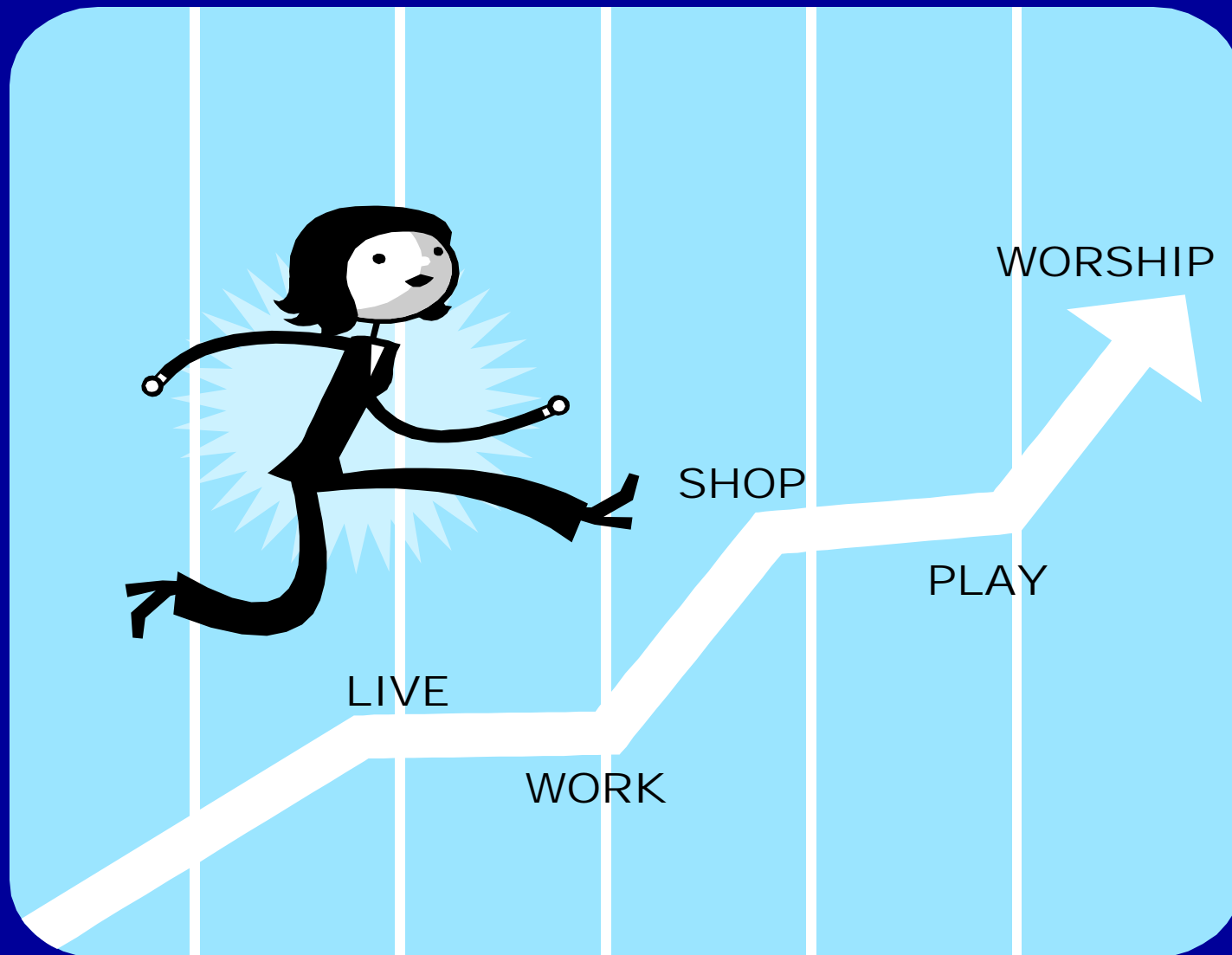
These Items Accepted Here For Recycling

| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  <p>BATTERIES</p> |  <p>FLUORESCENT</p> |  <p>ELECTRONICS</p> |
|---|--|---|

Engaging The California Consumer in Environmental Protection

- Free
- Local
- Convenient
- Free

Best Locations To Engage Consumers



Take It Back Partners



Pine Grove Hardware & Lumber Co.



America's Finest City

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO



city of longbeach CA



SF Environment

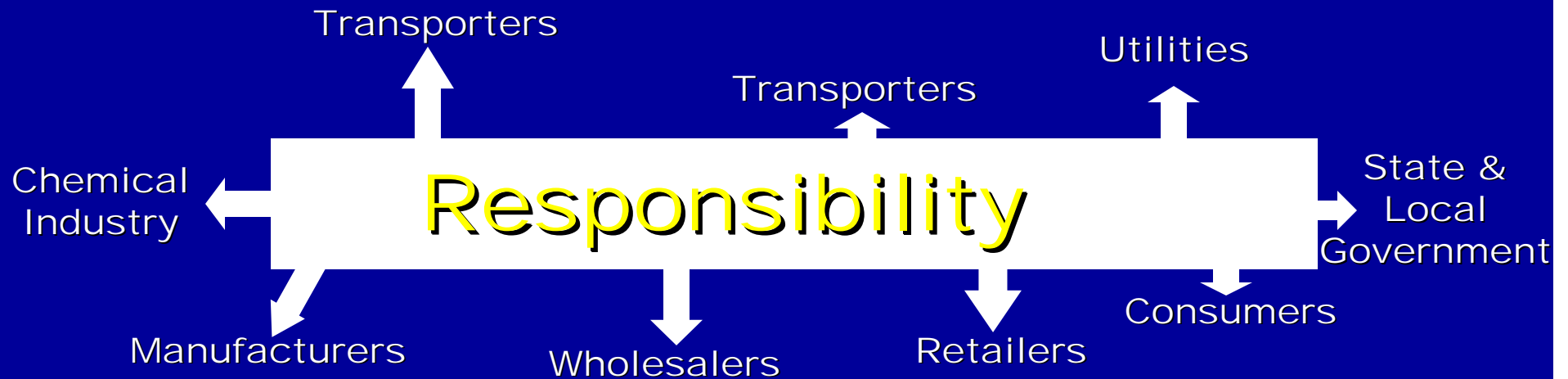
Current Challenge



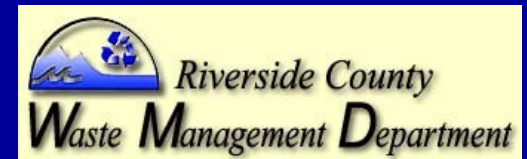
The Push Back



Shared Stewardship



Fluorescent Light Task Force



Retail Stores WIIFM

- Additional service to existing customers
- Attract new customers
- Improved corporate image
- On-line registration
- Voluntary participation
- “How To” Tool Kit on DTSC/IWMB website
- Regulatory assistance
- Listing on TIB website
- TIB Poster with stickers
- PSA announcement identifying partners

Government WIIFM

- Engages households; retail stores and NGOs in environmental protection opportunities
- State and local government are communicating
- Grant opportunities
- Solution for the challenge of Universal Wastes from households
- Public/Private partnership
- Demonstration that economic stimulation and environmental protection can co-exist

Tools for Environmental Protection

- Voting power
- The law of supply and demand
- Purchasing practices
- Voluntary partnerships

More Information

California Department of Toxic Substances Control
Leonard E. Robinson – Chief Deputy Director
(916) 324-2471

leonard.robinson@dtsc.ca.gov

www.dtsc.ca.gov

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Jim Lee – Deputy
(916) 341-6000

jlee@ciwmb.ca.gov

www.ciwmb.ca.gov

Universal Wastes



**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2007-2008 SESSION
February 14, 2007**

| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|--------|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| AB 6 | Houston | Introduced 12-04-06 | <p>Existing Law: Current law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the State Air Resources Board to adopt market-based compliance mechanisms that may be used by regulated entities subject to greenhouse gas emission limits and mandatory emission reporting requirements.</p> | |
| AB 35 | Ruskin | Introduced 12-04-06 | <p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would enact the Sustainable Building Act of 2007 and require the Waste Board by July 1, 2009, to adopt regulations for sustainable building standards related to the construction or renovation of buildings owned or leased by the state. It would require on or after July 1, 2010 that state buildings be built, designed, and operated in accordance with those regulations.</p> | |
| AB 48 | Saldana | Introduced 12-04-06 | <p>Existing Law: The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 regulated “covered electronic devices” (CEDs), primarily televisions and computer monitors, and imposed a recovery fee to encourage collection and recycling of CEDs.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would amend the definition of Consumer Electronic Device to include most consumer electronics, and beginning January 1, 2010 would phase out sales of devices that do not meet the European Union’s ROHS Directives as adopted in 2003.</p> | |
| AB 258 | Krekorian | Introduced 2-05-07 | <p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would create a multiagency task force for the purpose of implementing a statewide marine debris reduction effort. It would require by January 1, 2009, that the State Water Board and other regional boards implement a program for the control of discharges of preproduction plastic pellets.</p> | |

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2007-2008 SESSION
February 14, 2007**

| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|--------|--------|--------------------|--|---------------------|
| AB 299 | Tran | Introduced 2-09-07 | <p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes in various provisions of law, including to solid waste related sections.</p> | |



| Bill | Author | Status | Summary | Task Force Position |
|-------|--------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| SB 55 | Florez | Introduced 1-10-07 | <p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to submit certification to the regional water quality control board regarding any sewage sludge that is transferred from a facility for disposal or further processing. It would require the sludge be certified to meet the requirements and standards for any pollutants listed in the waste discharge requirements for the POTW issued by the regional board. It would oblige any POTW to submit additional certification to sludge haulers certifying that the waste product is non-hazardous, and require the POTW to indemnify the receiving party for any liability for remediation costs associated with sludge disposal or processing.</p> | Recommend Oppose Position |