

SECTION 3.0
EXISTING FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

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3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located in Los Angeles County, at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, California, 91206. Regional access to the landfill is from the Ventura Freeway (State Route (SR) 134) at the Figueroa Street exit. Public access is only from Scholl Canyon Road. Figure 3-1 shows the location of the Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF) and Figure 3-2 shows the landfill facilities discussed below.

3.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.2.1 HISTORY OF THE SCHOLL CANYON LANDFILL

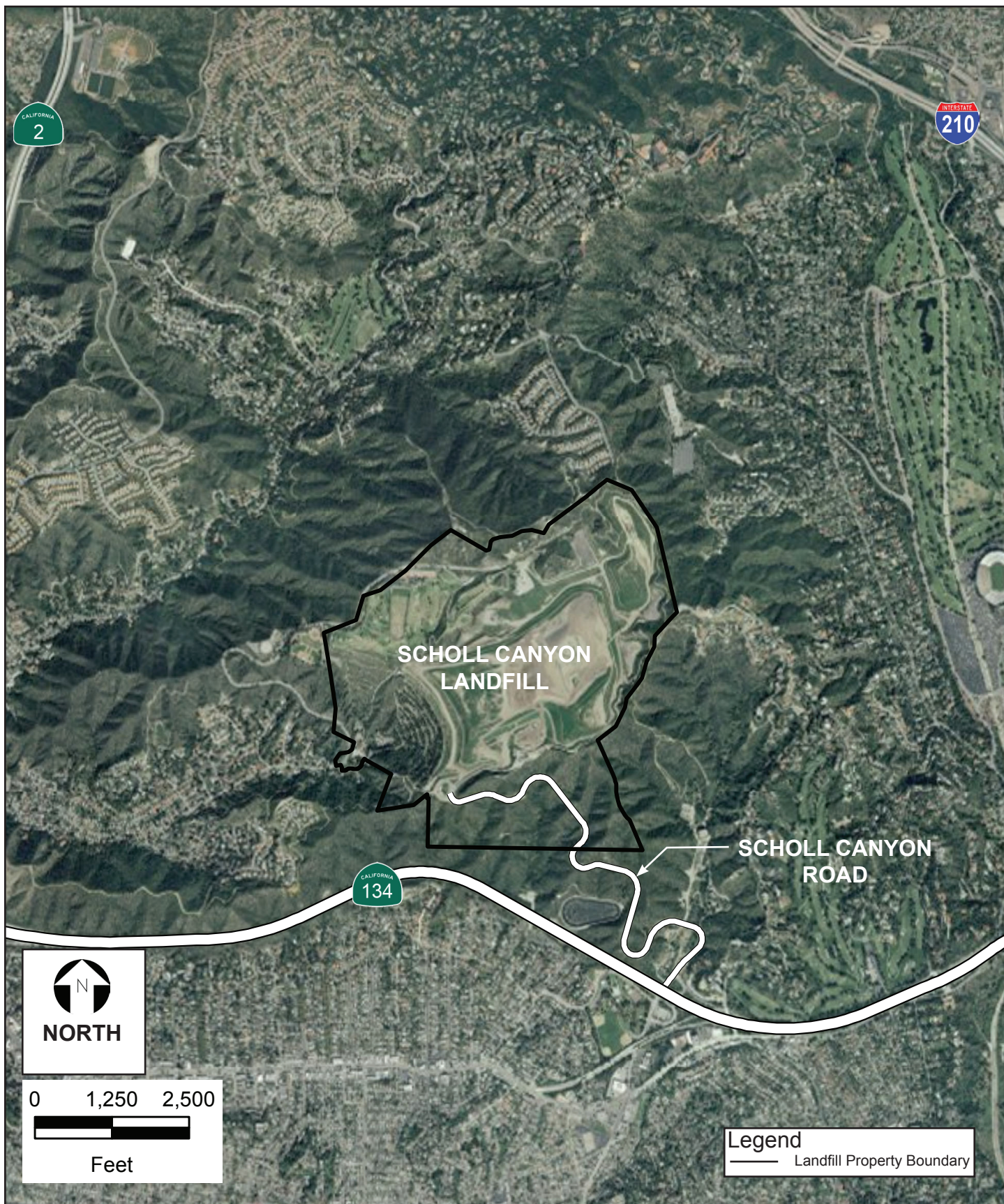
The SCLF opened in 1961, and is owned by the City of Glendale (City). The SCLF is operated by the County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County serving as the administrative entity for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) pursuant to a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the City, County of Los Angeles (County), and Sanitation Districts. Landfilling operations were initially conducted in Scholl Canyon and subsequently moved to an adjacent canyon to the north. Near the end of the life of the northern canyon in 1975, landfilling operations resumed in the main Scholl Canyon. The northern canyon (which is not part of this project) is currently owned and maintained by the City and includes the Scholl Canyon Golf Course. Since 1975, landfilling operations have only been conducted in the main Scholl Canyon.

The landfill site occupies approximately 535 acres with 345 owned by the City, 60 acres owned by Los Angeles County and 25 acres owned by Southern California Edison (SCE). The area owned by Los Angeles County is not certified for landfill operations. The northern inactive portion of the site is approximately 126 acres. The active site is 314 acres, within which refuse has been landfilled on 239 acres and the balance consists of soil stockpiles, native areas, the scales facility, site operations facilities, and a debris basin.

SCE has ownership of a 25-acre parcel at SCLF on which it maintains power lines that transverse the landfill. In 1995, the Sanitation Districts (on behalf of the City) began working with SCE to pursue raising the power lines to allow for refuse placement up to an elevation of 1,475 feet within the SCE right-of-way. The power lines were raised in the year 2000 and the Sanitation Districts entered into a temporary entry agreement with SCE that allowed for refuse placement within the SCE right-of-way until December 31, 2005. The Sanitation Districts also entered into a license agreement with SCE in 1999 that allowed for vehicular access through the SCE right-of-way until November 30, 2014.

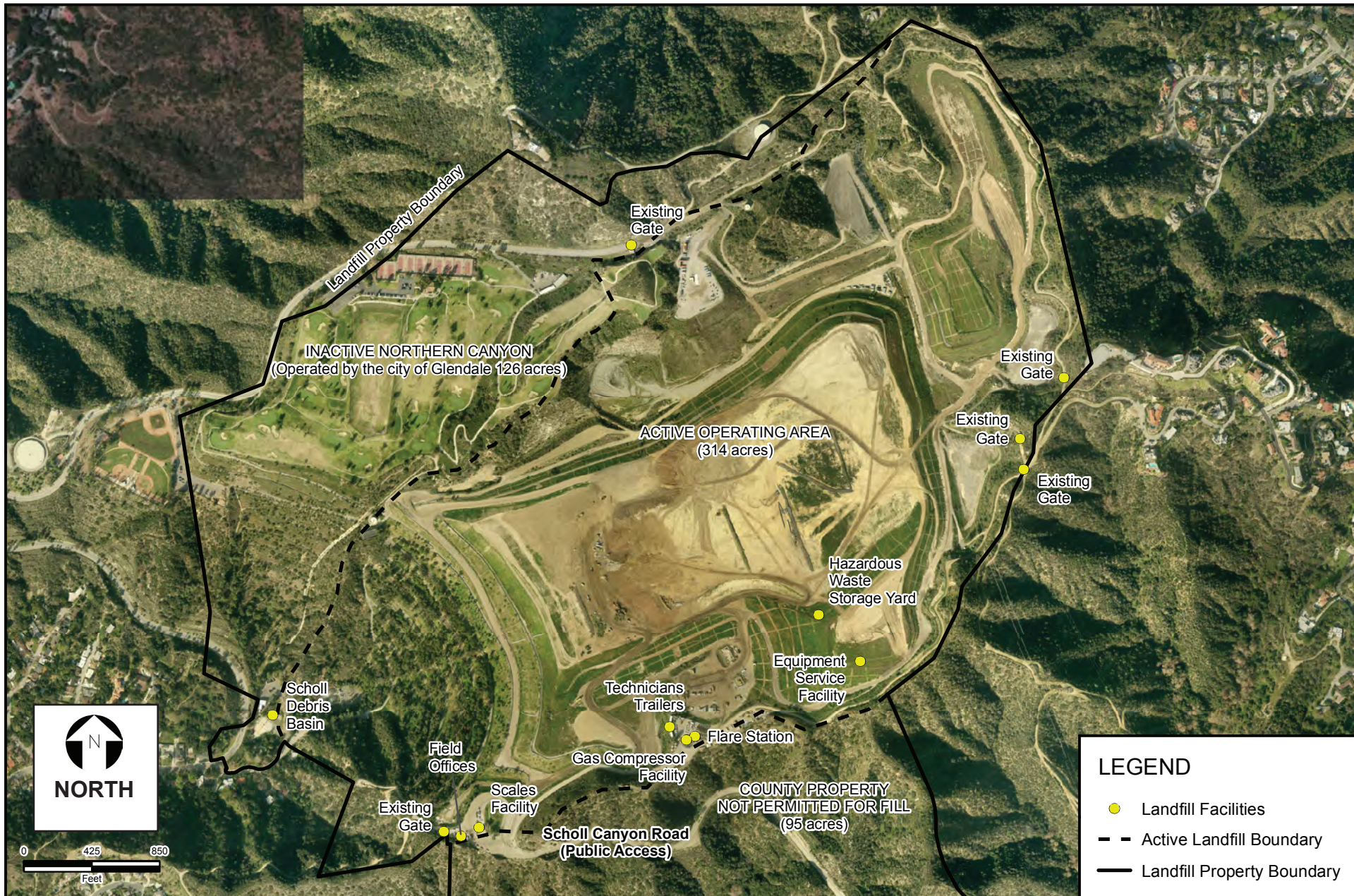
During the mid-1980s, the amount of waste received at the SCLF increased significantly. In response, the City passed two ordinances on October 6, 1987. Ordinance No. 4780 limited use of the site to a watershed comprised of the following cities and communities: Glendale, La Canada-Flintridge, Pasadena, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, and the unincorporated Los Angeles County communities of Altadena, La Crescenta, Montrose, and East Pasadena. Ordinance No. 4781 limited the waste received for disposal to 33,600 tons per week (5,600 tons per day), Monday through Saturday. However, the current permit limits disposal to only 20,400 tons per week.

The SCLF is a Class III solid waste facility. All Class III solid waste facilities are required to have a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) with concurrence by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), previously the Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). The SCLF is currently operating under SWFP No. 19-



Source: AECOM

Figure 3-1
Location Map



Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 2011

Figure 3-2
Landfill Facilities

AA-0012 issued by the LEA (County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health (LADPH)) on May 17, 2002. The SWFP is reviewed by CalRecycle and LADPH every five years. The last five-year review process was concluded in December 2009. The SWFP for the SCLF currently permits the site to receive a maximum of 3,400 tons per day (TPD) for disposal, based on a six-day week. At the time the Notice of Preparation for this effort was issued, approximately 1,400 TPD of solid waste were disposed at the site (baseline tonnage).

The gross capacity for the site (including the northern canyon) is approximately 33.3 million tons. Through December 2010, approximately 28.5 million tons of refuse have been disposed in the SCLF. Of this quantity, approximately 4.5 million tons were placed in the northern canyon before it became inactive in 1975, and approximately 24.0 million tons of refuse have been disposed in the main Scholl Canyon.

The remaining fully permitted capacity of the SCLF (as of December 2010) is approximately 4.8 million tons as described above. Fill is being placed in accordance with the final fill plan which will reach a maximum elevation of 1,525 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with an average top deck elevation of approximately 1,500 feet AMSL. At the baseline tonnage of 1,400 TPD, the site would reach its currently permitted capacity at the end of the year 2021.

3.2.2 Projected Waste Management Needs for Los Angeles County

Under its current SWFP and at the baseline tonnage of 1,400 TPD, the SCLF is projected to close by the end of 2021 at which time disposal alternatives would be required for the City and other regular users of the landfill. If the rate of disposal were to increase to the currently permitted maximum of 3,400 TPD, the SCLF could reach capacity as soon as 2015. Currently, there are only four other operating landfills within Los Angeles County that are available to jurisdictions within the SCLF watershed (Antelope Valley, Chiquita Canyon, Lancaster, and Sunshine Canyon). The Puente Hills Landfill closed for the receipt of refuse on October 31, 2013 and has increased the demand on these remaining landfills. Future in-county disposal options will therefore be very limited.

3.3 CURRENT OPERATIONS AT THE SCHOLL CANYON LANDFILL

3.3.1 SITE ACCESS

Public access to the landfill is from the Scholl Canyon Road extension of Figueroa Street north of the SR- 134. The landfill has a gated and signed entrance. Signs posted at the entrance identify the name of the facility, owner and operator, telephone numbers, hours of operation, site restrictions (including disposal restrictions), and a schedule of rates. Posted along the main access road are various traffic signs displaying the speed limit and upcoming turns. Emergency access is available on the western side via Scholl Canyon Park, and on the northern side adjacent to the golf course.

3.3.2 ANCILLARY FACILITIES

3.3.2.1 Scales Facility

The site's scales facility consists of four electronic computer-linked weigh scales and two scale houses. Signs posted at the scales facility indicate site restrictions, special notices, and the schedule of rates. Signs also instruct drivers on how to proceed through the scales.

3.3.2.2 Internal Roads

The SCLF has a number of internal roads. The access road from the scales facility divides into two unpaved roads to the operating area. Other internal site roads are limited to site personnel. A paved road leads from the scales facility to the technicians' trailers and the flare station. Various unpaved roads provide access to the potable water supply storage tanks, reclaimed water storage tanks, the condensate collection system, and the desilting basin. Unpaved roads on the benches are utilized by site personnel for monitoring and maintenance purposes. An unpaved road provides access between the active Scholl Canyon and the inactive northern canyon. Site personnel also have access to the unpaved San Rafael Hills fire roads around the site.

3.3.2.3 Field Offices

The site field office is located adjacent to the scales facility along with a trailer containing a restroom and shower. The technicians' trailer is located near the flare station, as is the main employee parking area. In addition, storage sheds, a trailer used by the grounds maintenance crew, and a trailer for the lunchroom, restrooms, and showers are also located in this area.

3.3.2.4 Equipment Service Facility

The site's equipment service facility is used to provide most maintenance for landfill equipment. A few specialized jobs are completed off site. This facility consists of several trailers used for parts storage and offices for the mechanics. Also located in this area are three above-ground diesel storage tanks (all with secondary containment) that are used for fueling the site's heavy-duty equipment, and an equipment wash area consisting of a concrete pad and clarifier with recirculation pump and filtration equipment.

3.3.2.5 Hazardous Waste Storage Yard

The hazardous waste storage yard is used for temporary storage of hazardous materials removed from the landfill. The construction and monitoring of the hazardous waste storage area comply with the requirements of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (22 CCR) for this type of facility. The storage area is lined with asphalt concrete pavement and a synthetic liner, surrounded by a containment berm, enclosed with a locked chain link fence, and posted with warning signs indicating the presence of hazardous material.

3.3.3 PERSONNEL

The number of employees needed to operate and maintain a sanitary landfill is a function of the hours the facility is open, the daily tonnage received, the number and size of materials recovery programs, and the overall acreage to be maintained. Approximately 30 full-time employees currently work at the SCLF including operators, waste inspectors, heavy equipment operators, maintenance and construction workers, landscape maintenance workers, welders, engineer, and engineering technicians. Other off site employees such as office engineering staff, regulatory monitoring and reporting staff, planning and permitting staff, and surveyors support the landfill. Temporary employees are utilized to provide additional labor during peak work periods and when otherwise necessary. Contractors are utilized for larger construction projects such as expanding the landfill gas collection system and paving roads.

3.3.4 EQUIPMENT

Equipment used at the landfill is listed below. Standby equipment is usually available on site or can be readily transferred from other landfill sites operated by the Sanitation Districts. Should a situation arise where other equipment is needed, it can also be rented from nearby vendors.

- Crawler tractors (bulldozers) used for spreading and compacting waste, ripping soil, placing and compacting cover, building haul roads, and other earthwork operations.
- Scrapers for hauling and placing cover material and road base.
- Refuse compactors.
- Water trucks for dust control.
- Other equipment for landfill and materials recovery operations.

3.3.5 LANDFILLING OPERATIONS

The SCLF SWFP allows the site to be open to the public for disposal of refuse and other permitted materials from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., six days a week (Monday through Saturday), with the exception of certain holidays. The normal hours for Sanitation Districts operation at Scholl Canyon typically extend from 6:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Operations staff begins activities such as equipment maintenance and preparation, and road cleaning prior to opening the facility for public access. After the site closes to the public, cover placement is completed, equipment maintenance is performed and activities necessary to secure the site for the evening are completed. Operation of the site may extend outside of the normal operating hours when unusual circumstances or emergency situations arise.

Wastes disposed at the SCLF are limited to nonhazardous solid wastes and inert wastes not prohibited from disposal. According to 27 CCR §20220(a), nonhazardous solid waste means all putrescible¹ and non-putrescible solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded solid or semisolid wastes. Pursuant to 27 CCR §20230(a), inert waste does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste.

The SCLF does not accept untreated medical waste, liquid waste, designated wastes (as defined by §13174 of the California Water Code), or hazardous wastes (as defined by Section 1004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act). Measures are taken to prevent the accidental or illicit disposal of hazardous material at the landfill. The SCLF also does not accept radioactive wastes, as defined by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA).

- Designated waste- means either of the following:
 - (a) Hazardous waste that has been granted a variance from hazardous waste management requirements pursuant to Section 25143 of the Health and Safety Code.
 - (b) Nonhazardous waste that consists of, or contains, pollutants that, under ambient environmental conditions at a waste management unit, could be released in concentrations exceeding applicable water quality objectives or that could reasonably be expected to affect

¹ Putrescible waste is waste material with high moisture content and a sufficient ratio of carbon to nitrogen to allow the anaerobic bacteria to convert it biologically.

beneficial uses of the waters of the state as contained in the appropriate state water quality control plan.

- The term “hazardous waste” means a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may-
 - (a) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
 - (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

- Radioactive waste means:

Any waste that emits energy as rays, waves, streams or energetic particles. Radioactive materials are often mixed with hazardous waste from nuclear reactors, research institutions, or hospitals.

Wastes that require special handling include damaged goods or legally seized material requiring immediate disposal in the presence of insurance or U.S. Customs Officials. Disposal of certain manufactured material and edible products in the presence of health officials also requires special waste handling. Typically, such wastes are placed in a cavity at the base of the working face and covered immediately. Current Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) allow incinerator ash disposal provided the ash does not contain hazardous waste constituents or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives.

3.3.6 RESOURCE RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Certain loads delivered to the landfill consist of segregated materials, such as green waste, soil, and white goods, which are suitable for recovery and/or reuse on site. Loads containing these materials are diverted to specific unloading locations. A site employee is stationed at each unloading location to ensure that diverted loads contain clean material and are unloaded appropriately. Scavenging is not permitted by customers or employees. The following are types of recoverable resources and their application at the SCLF.

3.3.6.1 Green Waste

Incoming green waste loads (e.g. tree trimmings, leaves, and lawn cuttings) are directed to the green waste processing area and inspected for litter contamination as they are unloaded. Contaminated loads are disposed in the normal landfilling operation as refuse. Clean green waste material is shredded using a grinder and applied as alternative daily cover to the sloped portion of the daily refuse cell with the use of a scraper and/or bulldozer. This use of green waste is beneficial because it preserves landfill capacity (since the shredded green waste take the place of soil cover), and conserves soil that would otherwise be used for daily cover.

Green waste that is not needed on site is hauled off site by a contractor for beneficial use elsewhere. Generally, green waste material is processed and either used on site or hauled off site within two to three days of receipt. Exceptions to this occur over holiday weekends and inclement weather. At such times, the material is managed to prevent it from composting or becoming odorous.

3.3.6.2 Soil

The SCLF accepts imported soil for on site uses such as daily cover and road building. Soil loads are inspected for contamination using overhead mirrors or by an overhead inspector and/or hazardous waste inspector near the scales facility. Imported soil and excess dirt from site excavations are stored until needed at several on site stockpile locations.

3.3.6.3 Asphalt

Loads containing clean asphalt are directed to a specific area for unloading and stockpiling until needed in landfill operations such as haul road construction and creation of wet weather operating areas.

3.3.6.4 Tires

Tires are collected and temporarily stored at a designated area before being hauled off site for shredding followed by either recovery or disposal. Landfilling of unshredded tires is prohibited.

3.3.6.5 White Goods/Materials Recovery Program

A program to recover refrigerants and recycle refrigerators and air conditioners was initiated at the SCLF in July 1992 to comply with §608 of the Clean Air Act, which prohibits venting ozone-depleting compounds used as refrigerants into the environment in the course of disposing of air conditioning or refrigeration equipment. The refrigerant recovery program consists of the safe recovery and stockpiling of refrigerator and air conditioner units in a designated area. On January 1, 1994, this program was expanded to include the salvage of all recoverable large metallic items and appliances as required by Assembly Bill (AB) 1760. Recovered metallic items are periodically sold to a metal salvager.

The Sanitation Districts also utilize appropriately trained and equipped personnel to safely recover other materials when operationally, safely and economically feasible. Materials recovered may include ferrous and non-ferrous metals (such as pipes), plastics, textiles, glass, fiber, or wood. These materials are stored in roll-off bins or other containers as appropriate for the material, prior to transfer to off site recycling facilities. These recovered materials are removed from the site on a quarterly basis, or sooner if sufficient quantities have been collected for efficient transfer to a recycler or processor.

3.3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

3.3.7.1 Liquids Management

The SCLF was developed and the extent of refuse placement was established prior to Subtitle D regulations requiring installation of a composite liner at the bottom of the landfill. Although the site does not have a composite liner, the existing natural liner of bedrock, the subsurface barrier at the mouth of the canyon, and the groundwater monitoring and extraction systems collectively provide an equivalent level of protection.

Subsurface Barrier, Monitoring and Extraction Systems

A subsurface barrier and collection system was installed at the western toe of the landfill (natural groundwater outlet of Scholl Canyon) to prevent groundwater flow in the canyon alluvium that lies above the bedrock. The subsurface barrier system consists of both “passive” and “active” components. The “passive” component consists of a cement/bentonite subsurface barrier that impedes the flow of

groundwater. The “active” component consists of six extraction wells located immediately upgradient of the barrier that automatically remove groundwater behind the barrier. Ten monitoring wells are installed downgradient of the barrier.

Liquids Treatment and Disposal

Groundwater removed from the extraction wells is discharged to sewers in accordance with the City’s Industrial Waste Permit No. W-3835. Although capability exists to treat extracted water on site, the quality is high enough that the water can be discharged to the City sanitary sewer without treatment.

Seepage Control

Following periods of precipitation, intermittent seepage areas are occasionally encountered. When seepage areas are encountered, the water is collected if it occurs where it may encounter refuse, otherwise it is treated as surface run-off. When new seepage areas are encountered, they are reported to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in quarterly technical reports. On the front face of the landfill, there have been two intermittent seepage areas which have been associated with rainfall percolation into the cover soil. To prevent this seepage from entering the storm drain on the front face and leaving the site, French seep drains have been installed to collect the seepage. The collected seepage is sewered pursuant to the industrial waste discharge permit. Details of the installation and construction of these drains were reported to the RWQCB pursuant to the WDR.

Seeps also occur when precipitation infiltrates through the native fractured or granitic material at the site. To eliminate the possibility of this type of seep encountering refuse upon landfilling, the Sanitation Districts construct a sump to collect the seepages at the cuts of concern. An example is Sump 2 located on the eastern edge of the main operating area. This sump is connected to a gravel-filled trench that crosses the canyon. An additional trench was also constructed along the main Scholl Canyon floor to collect and drain potential groundwater. All seepage water collected in this system is conveyed by gravity to Sump 2 for extraction.

3.3.7.2 Water Quality Monitoring Program

27 CCR requires the discharger of a waste management unit to conduct a water quality monitoring and response program approved by the RWQCB for the waste management unit. WDRs Order No. 01-132 and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2846, adopted by the RWQCB in 2001, specify the groundwater monitoring requirements for the SCLF. The program includes various requirements for groundwater monitoring, surface water monitoring, and industrial wastewater monitoring. Monitoring data are collected and reported to the RWQCB.

3.3.7.3 Landfill Gas Control and Monitoring

Landfill gas is primarily composed of methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas as well as an effective replacement for natural gas as a power plant fuel. The SCLF has an extensive gas collection system that serves three purposes: (1) eliminating landfill gas emissions to neighboring properties, (2) limiting landfill gas emissions to the atmosphere and (3) providing fuel for energy production at the City’s Grayson Power Plant. The SCLF gas collection system consists of horizontal and vertical collectors (trenches and wells), header lines, blowers, valves, condensate collection pipes and tanks, and a condensate treatment system. A gas compressor facility (shown in Figure 3-2) exists on site to provide some treatment of the landfill gas before being conveyed to the Grayson Power Plant via a long pipeline. Any gas not conveyed to the power plant is destroyed by combustion using the site’s flare station.

Landfill gas monitoring programs at SCLF fulfill South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) requirements as contained in its Rule 1150.1 for gaseous emissions from municipal solid waste landfills. Other programs include monitoring of landfill site structures for methane and monitoring landfill gas migration probes installed around the perimeter of the site. SCAQMD monitoring programs for off site landfill gas migration, ambient air quality, surface landfill gas emissions, landfill gas quality, and landfill gas combustion efficiency have been implemented at the SCLF since January 1989. Monitoring data are collected and reported to the regulating agencies, including SCAQMD.

As landfill gas is withdrawn from the landfill and cools to ambient temperature, water vapor condenses creating landfill gas condensate. The condensate drains by gravity to tanks at low points in the landfill. From these tanks, the condensate is conveyed to a packed-tower air stripper for treatment. The treated condensate is then discharged to the City's sanitary sewer system in accordance with Industrial Waste Permit No. W-2762.

3.3.7.4 Nuisance Control

A nuisance control program is employed at the SCLF to address any public concerns or complaints. During business hours, complaints can be phoned in to the site and a technician is dispatched to investigate and contact the complainant. After business hours, on weekends or holidays, the Sanitation Districts operate a 24-hour odor complaint "hotline." When a complaint is received, a landfill employee is promptly dispatched to investigate the problem. Upon completion of the investigation, the caller is notified. A complaint log is kept, and each complaint is documented in a monthly report to the LEA.

3.3.7.5 Fire Control

The landfill operation and ancillary facilities design are in compliance with the City's Fire Prevention Regulations. The SCLF is operated in a manner intended to reduce or eliminate fire hazards resulting from the landfill operation. A number of measures are used to contend with such issues. Employee smoking is prohibited in and near site facilities and buildings. Fire extinguishers are located at the SCLF field office, the flare station, and in various trailers. Additional fire extinguishers are mounted on all on site vehicles. In the event of a fire, dozers can be used to smother exposed fires with soil, and scrapers can be used to transport cover soil to the fire area. Alternatively, on site water vehicles are dispatched to the fire area to begin fire control and suppression. A large capacity water storage tank, two reclaimed water fill stands, and one fresh water fill stand are available on the project site to fill water trucks for firefighting purposes. Fire hydrants are provided at different locations around the perimeter of the project site, at the scales facility, and at the SCLF gas flare station in the southern portion of the project site. In the event of a fire that cannot be controlled by these measures, the local fire department is alerted.

3.3.7.6 Dust Control

The SCLF dust control program includes measures to reduce and control dust, and to discourage extremely dusty loads from entering the landfill. Throughout the working day, especially during dry or windy weather, the disposal area, excavation area, and active haul roads are sprayed with water to minimize dust. Permanent roads are paved to reduce dust production and are swept on a regular basis. Vegetation is allowed to grow in some areas to stabilize the topsoil. Additionally, a citation system has been implemented to control the disposal of dusty materials, and repeat violations result in denial of disposal privileges.

3.3.7.7 Vector Control

An integrated control strategy consisting of a limited working face area, refuse compaction, application of daily and intermediate cover, use of bird whistlers, use of suspended wires, planting of vegetation in completed areas, and prevention of ponding are used at the site to reduce the potential impacts of vectors. Seagulls, which are considered scavenger birds, are mainly controlled through the use of a control device that uses noise, called a bird whistler. The bird whistler emits a high frequency sound that is unpleasant to the birds but does not harm them in any way. A system of monofilament wires suspended above the operating area is also used that disrupts the seagulls' landing pattern, thus limiting access to the working face. Fly studies at landfills operated by the Sanitation Districts have demonstrated that, with proper operating procedures, conditions are not conducive to attracting and breeding flies or other insects. Similarly, rodent studies have shown that rodents do not survive the refuse compaction processes during collection or disposal with daily cover application. Therefore, rodents do not present a problem.

3.3.7.8 Drainage and Erosion Control

The purposes of the surface water drainage system are to convey run-off away from the landfill; divert potential run-on from entering the landfilled refuse; prevent inundation or washout of facilities and structures due to flooding or uncontrolled water movement; and protect receiving water quality by limiting erosion. SCLF has an extensive surface water drainage system that consists of drainage benches, down drain pipes, open channels, a desiltation and retention basin, additional silt capture structures, an energy dissipator and a box culvert. In accordance with 27 CCR, permanent drainage and sediment control structures are designed to convey the 100-year 24-hour storm event.

Operating decks are graded at two to three percent slope to promote run-off and avoid ponding. Run-off is conveyed to lower decks via down drain pipes. As landfilling proceeds, additional collection and conveyance facilities are extended to service each subsequent deck (or layer) of operation. Run-off from the front face also drains to the center drain pipe.

Benches intercept side slope run-off and limit the slope length, which in turn reduces flow velocities and reduces erosive force. Vegetation on side slopes limits erosion and holds soil in place. Benches are typically graded at two to three percent and drain to a down drain pipe. The eastern portion of the landfill drains to a basin on the north side of the landfill that is designed to capture silt and reduce peak storm flows. A silt fence weir structure captures additional silt before run-off enters the north down drain. The north and center down drains meet at an energy dissipator to reduce flow velocity and then discharge to a box culvert under Scholl Canyon Park, which then discharges into a debris basin operated by LADPW. This basin empties to the LADPW flood control system through a storm drain under Glen Oaks Boulevard.

A number of measures are employed to minimize exposure of refuse to rainfall and run-off including berms, tarps, pipes, minimizing the size of the refuse cell, and locating refuse cell areas away from flowlines.

The surface water drainage system is inspected and maintained as described in the current Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) developed to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the SCLF. In particular, the desiltation/retention basin and its outflow channel are periodically inspected and typically cleared of vegetation and sedimentation once or twice a year, depending on the amount of rainfall. The SWPPP includes additional drainage control features such as sandbag check-dams, silt fences and straw bales for erosion and sediment control.

3.3.7.9 Litter Control

Sanitation Districts' employees monitor the landfill and access roads for litter and debris on a daily basis. Litter is controlled at the landfill working face by the daily application of cover material and the use of portable litter fences in the vicinity of the working area. The working area for landfill activities is also confined to as small an area as possible. All loads received are required to be covered. A surcharge is levied for uncovered loads arriving at the site with the potential to cause litter.

3.3.7.10 Noise Control

Activities associated with the SCLF that potentially generate off site noise impacts include disposal operations, green waste grinding, landfill traffic, operation of the flaring station and the landfill gas compression facility, and miscellaneous construction activities. Once the top of the landfill has reached the elevation of the nearby ridgeline and there is a line-of-sight to a sensitive receptor within a half-mile radius, a soil berm is installed along the edge of the operations deck adjacent to the ridgeline to supplement noise control provided by distance and natural topography. Prior to new lift construction, the berm is constructed 10 feet taller than the adjacent lift of waste to limit views of the disposal operation and attenuate operational noise levels. It should be noted that construction equipment and disposal operations are unshielded while the berm is being constructed. Berm construction takes approximately 2 to 3 weeks for a given area per lift. The time between lifts ranges from 9 to 72 months with an average of 36 months depending on the TPD received and lift acreage. Some areas next to the landfill look down onto the disposal operation (e.g., the golf course) and see and hear the disposal operations and associated landfill equipment, despite the berms. When the elevation of the landfill reaches the elevation of such an area, this exposure would decrease due to use of a berm. To varying extents, these berms also restrict visibility of the disposal operations. All site equipment and construction equipment are equipped with appropriate equipment for noise suppression.

3.3.7.11 Odor Control

A number of measures are utilized to control odors at the SCLF. Excessively odorous wastes are rejected from the site prior to unloading. Odorous loads are immediately covered by other waste. Development of odors in placed waste is avoided by covering the waste daily. Deodorizing agents may also be applied.

Landfill gas consisting primarily of methane, nitrogen and carbon dioxide is produced by decomposition of the buried refuse materials. Odors can result from the migration and subsequent escape of landfill gas into the atmosphere. As described above, an extensive landfill gas collection system has been installed to prevent gas migration to the atmosphere.

Additionally, the landfill cover soil removes odorous compounds in the landfill gas. Bacteria contained in the soil, as well as soil chemical processes, substantially reduce the trace organic components of the landfill gas, thereby reducing odors. When cracks occur in the cover soil due to settlement, the cover soil is recompact to prevent direct venting.

3.3.7.12 Hazardous Waste Screening Program

In accordance with the landfill's Class III designation, only acceptable wastes are allowed into the site. Signs are posted at the landfill's entrance that state "NO HAZARDOUS OR LIQUID WASTES ARE ACCEPTED". To prevent disposal of hazardous waste, an extensive waste checking program is operated in accordance with 40 CFR §258.20 and includes:

- Random inspection of incoming loads.
- Records of inspections.
- Training of facility personnel to recognize regulated hazardous waste.
- Notification of designated regulatory agencies if hazardous waste is discovered.

All vehicles entering the site are screened for radioactive materials using a gamma-scintillation counter as they pass through the weigh scales. This counter is capable of detecting the presence of very low levels of radioactive waste. When a load appears to contain radioactive materials, the LADPH is called to inspect the load. All identified radioactive materials are returned to the producer through a system that traces progress through a manifest form. The LADPH determines appropriate disciplinary action.

Overhead mirrors enable the scales personnel to visually inspect loads for hazardous waste. At the disposal area, a trained hazardous waste inspector continuously inspects the newly unloaded refuse for hazardous and other unacceptable wastes. A random load checking program to monitor for hazardous wastes is also conducted at the site. Each day, five loads at the landfill are randomly selected and examined in detail by a trained inspector.

If hazardous waste is identified after a vehicle is unloaded, the waste is taken to a secure storage area on the landfill, packaged in accordance with regulatory requirements, and stored no more than 90 days in accordance with 22 CCR. If the material can be safely removed and repackaged for transport, the loads are transferred by licensed haulers to an appropriate hazardous waste disposal site. The LEA, Cal/EPA, RWQCB, California Highway Patrol, and Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office are notified of any such incidents. If regulatory agencies determine that the waste cannot be safely removed without danger to employees or the general public, the waste is carefully buried. The absorptive capacity of the refuse in the landfill is more than adequate to sequester the small incidental quantities of hazardous materials that have to be buried infrequently under such circumstances. If a load of concealed hazardous waste is identified, the hauler's disposal privileges are reviewed and, if appropriate, revoked.

3.3.8 TRAFFIC CONTROL

3.3.8.1 Surrounding Street System

Roadways that provide primary access to the site include Scholl Canyon Road, North Figueroa Street, and the SR-134:

- Scholl Canyon Road: Scholl Canyon Road is a 2-lane undivided street that provides the only public access into and out of the SCLF. Scholl Canyon Road begins at the northern terminus of Figueroa Street.
- North Figueroa Street: North Figueroa Street is a 4-lane undivided arterial that provides the only access to Scholl Canyon Road.
- Ventura Freeway: SR-134 is an east to west freeway that extends from Pasadena to North Hollywood and has eastbound and westbound exits to Figueroa Street. Near the project site, the freeway has eight lanes.

3.3.8.2 On Site Traffic Control

Near the scales facility, the road widens so that entering traffic may go to one of four weigh scales. During peak traffic periods, vehicles queue along the approach to the scales facility. Beyond the scales facility, traffic uses one of two roads to access the operating area. Site traffic is directed by signs or by a

flagman. After unloading, vehicles are directed to Scholl Canyon Road via the site exit near the scales facility.

3.3.9 SITE SECURITY

Site security is provided by chain link fencing on portions of the perimeter, topographical constraints, a locking gate at the entrance, and locked gates on the fire roads. The eastern terminus of Glen Oaks Boulevard is fenced, gated, and locked just east of the entrance to the Golf and Tennis Complex. During non-operating hours, the site is patrolled by a part-time private guard service. In addition, site buildings are equipped with alarm systems.