PALOS VERDES LANDFILL LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Para información en español por favor comuníquese con Leticia Hernández al (714) 484-5488.



Five-year review of landfill remedial systems

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

DTSC is one of six **Boards** and **Departments** within the California **Environmental Protection Agency.** The Department's mission is to restore, protect, and enhance the environment, to ensure public health. environmental quality and economic vitality, by regulating hazardous waste. conducting and overseeing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

State of California



California Environmental Protection Agency





This month the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is beginning a formal five year review of the remedial and monitoring systems at the Palos Verdes Landfill to ensure that safety systems in place are effective in protecting public health and the environment from landfill waste, as outlined in the 1995 Remedial Action Plan (RAP).

This review, scheduled to start February 2004, takes place five years after the date DTSC certified the site. It is the first in a series of reviews that will be conducted every five years.

This fact sheet describes the review, the type of remedial and monitoring equipment presently being used, history of the landfill, and lets you know how you can get involved.

How the review process works

The review process will consist of the following six steps:

Step 1: Community involvement and notification

As required by law, DTSC will publish a public notice at the beginning and end of the five year review period. In addition, this fact sheet and attached survey will be mailed to local residents living in close proximity to the landfill. Further, throughout the review period, the Department will present updates of the review at local Community Advisory Group (CAG) meetings. For further information, contact Tim Chauvel at (714) 484-5487

Step 2: Document review

All relevant documents and data will be reviewed in order to assess the performance of the response action.

Step 3: Data review and analysis

A thorough review of the sampling and analysis plans and results from monitoring activities, operation and maintenance reports will be conducted.

Step 4: Site inspections

A site inspection will be conducted to gather information about the site's current status and to visually confirm and document the conditions of the remedy, the site, and surrounding area.

Step 5: Interviews

As necessary, interviews with landfill operations staff may be conducted to provide additional information about the site's status and/or identify remedy issues.

Step 6: Assess protectiveness of remedy

The purpose of the five year review is to determine whether the remedy at the site is protective of human health and the environment. This will be determined by answering the following three questions:

- 1. Is the remedy functioning as intended?
- 2. Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives still valid?
- 3. Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

Description of the landfill

The Palos Verdes Landfill is 291 acres in size and lies partly in the city of Rolling Hills Estates and partially in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County. It has been closed since 1980. It is now capped with a soil cover planted with grass, trees, and shrubbery. Parts of it are used as a park and a botanic garden.

The largest portion of the landfill, called the "main site," is in the center and lies between Hawthorne and Crenshaw Boulevards. This area has horse and hiking trails. In addition, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County operate a recycle center on Crenshaw Blvd. The eastern portion is now the site of the South Coast Botanic Garden. The western portion is now the site of Ernie Howlett Park.

Who's in charge of the landfill—the State and County agency roles

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County are responsible for operating and maintaining the environmental control systems at the landfill. With DTSC's oversight, they operate various systems to prevent any hazardous waste from reaching the environment. The County of Los Angeles, the City of Rolling Hills Estates and the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County each own one or more of the six discreet parcels that make up the landfill property. Contact information for these agencies is listed at the end of this fact sheet.

The landfill operated from 1952 to 1980, and received non-hazardous and hazardous waste

The landfill began operation in 1952 with the BKK Corporation as a 15-acre site at what is now the South Coast Botanic Garden.

The Sanitation Districts took over the site from BKK Corporation in 1957 and expanded the landfill to its current boundaries, finally closing it in 1980.

According to available records, during operations, the landfill received approximately 23.6 million tons of solid and liquid waste. The eastern and western portions of the site (now the Botanic Gardens and Howlett Park) received only non-hazardous waste. At the main site in the center area, some of the waste was hazardous. This hazardous waste included chemicals such as solvents, acids,

alkalines, and pesticides, and metals such as lead. Most of this hazardous waste came from local refineries, crude oil unloading terminals, and oil fields.

What the five year review will look at

The Palos Verdes Landfill has systems in place to keep gas and hazardous chemicals from the buried waste from escaping into the environment. The following information gives an overview of the systems that will be reviewed under the five year review which will include looking at the soil cover, gas collection system, groundwater extraction and treatment system, an underground groundwater barrier, and landscaping features to prevent surface water runoff from washing away the landfill cover.

Between 1990 and 1995, DTSC and the Sanitation Districts engaged in a lengthy study to identify the nature and extent of contamination from the site and any associated health risks. The study found that the health risks were below State of California levels of concern. However, as a result of the study, the Sanitation Districts enhanced the groundwater extraction system by installing additional groundwater extraction wells to control and remove contaminated groundwater.

Above ground pipe systems to collect landfill gas

The natural breakdown of material in a landfill creates a gas made up mostly of carbon dioxide, methane, and some volatile organic compounds (VOCs). This gas can be harmful if it gets into the air where people and animals might breathe it, and it can cause explosions if it is allowed to build up in closed spaces. The Sanitation Districts use a gas collection system at the landfill to capture this gas and burn it as fuel.

The gas is pulled into slotted pipes that lie within the landfill waste and around the perimeter of the landfill. From these pipes the gas is drawn through a vacuum into a collection system. The Sanitation Districts then send the collected gas to their Gas-to-Energy plant where it is cleanly burned to produce electrical power.

To prevent gas from escaping into the air from the landfill, there are 256 gas monitoring probes around the perimeter of the site. These probes are tested monthly. Also, technicians take air samples along the surface of the landfill on a quarterly basis, in accordance with the rule 1150.1 of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is the air pollution control agency for Los Angeles County.

Grading, storm drains, and berms to prevent water runoff

The Sanitation Districts use several methods to prevent rain and water runoff damage. To keep water from running onto the site from other areas, the landfill cover is graded (sloped) away from the landfill. Berms and storm drains on the site also keep water away.

Plants to prevent soil erosion

Erosion of the soil cover on the landfill can expose the buried waste. To prevent this, the Palos Verdes Landfill cover is planted with grass, trees, shrubs, and various ground cover plants. Stopping erosion is also important to protect surface water quality because it reduces the amount of sediment in surface water runoff.

Studying the possible risks to human health and the environment

In 1995 the Sanitation Districts, under DTSC oversight, performed a study on the

possible risks to people's health from the hazardous materials in the landfill. The results of this study, called a Health Risk Assessment, showed that the Palos Verdes Landfill did not pose a significant health risk to workers or people in the area – as long as the gas collection systems and other safety measures remain effective.

How our agency oversees the hazardous waste containment systems at the landfill

In 1998, the Sanitation Districts entered into an enforceable agreement with DTSC to operate and maintain the hazardous waste containment systems. The Sanitation Districts give us summary reports every three months that describe activities at the site, and show the results of the groundwater monitoring for that quarter.

The five-year reviews are another way our agency can continue to monitor the effectiveness of the containment systems.

Get more information at two local libraries and at our office

Reports, studies, and other project documents related to the Palos Verdes Landfill are available at the following three locations:

- Peninsula Center Library,
 650 Deep Valley Drive,
 Rolling Hills Estates
- Torrance Civic Center Library (also known as the Katy Geissert Library),
 3301 Torrance Boulevard, Torrance
- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
 5796 Corporate Avenue, Cypress.

To review information at DTSC, please call Julie Johnson, File Room Coordinator, at (714) 484-5337 for an appointment.

Who to contact for more information

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Daniel Zogaib, Project Manager Phone: (714) 484-5483 dzogaib@dtsc.ca.gov

Tim Chauvel Public Participation Specialist Phone: (714) 484-5354 tchauvel@dtsc.ca.gov

Jeanne Garcia
Public Information Officer
(Media inquiries only)
Phone: (818) 551-2176
Jgarcial@dtsc.ca.gov

For more information about our agency, please visit our website at www.dtsc.ca.gov

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

Dave Snyder, Project Coordinator Phone: (562) 699-7411 dsnyder@lacsd.org http://www.lacsd.org/

NOTICE TO THE HEARING IMPARED

You can obtain additional information on the Palos Verdes Landfill by using the California State Relay Service at 1-888-877-5378 (TDD). Ask them to contact Tim Chauvel, Public Participation Specialist at (714) 484-5487.



State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control March 2004



PALOS VERDES LANDFILL Rolling Hills Estates, California, 90021

FIVE YEAR REVIEW COMMUNITY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Para información en español por favor comuníquese con Leticia Hernández al número (714) 484-5488.

We would like to receive your comments concerning our five year review of the Palos Verdes Landfill. The survey asks questions that relate to the review only, questions concerning the proposed development of the landfill will not be addressed. Please mail the survey back to: Tim Chauvel, Public Participation, DTSC, 5796 Corporate Avenue, Cypress, CA 90630.

•	lived or worked in the area?		
0-5 years	6-12 years13	-20 years	21 or more years
2.What is your current	level of interest in this landfill?		
None	Low to moderate	Moder	ate to high
report the information needed):	ced anything out of the ordinary in the certain section in the certain section is contact.	ed, and why	(use extra paper if
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