U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Santa Monica Mountains

National Recreation Area

Calabasas Landfill

Special Use Permit

ENVIRONMENTAL

ASSESSMENT



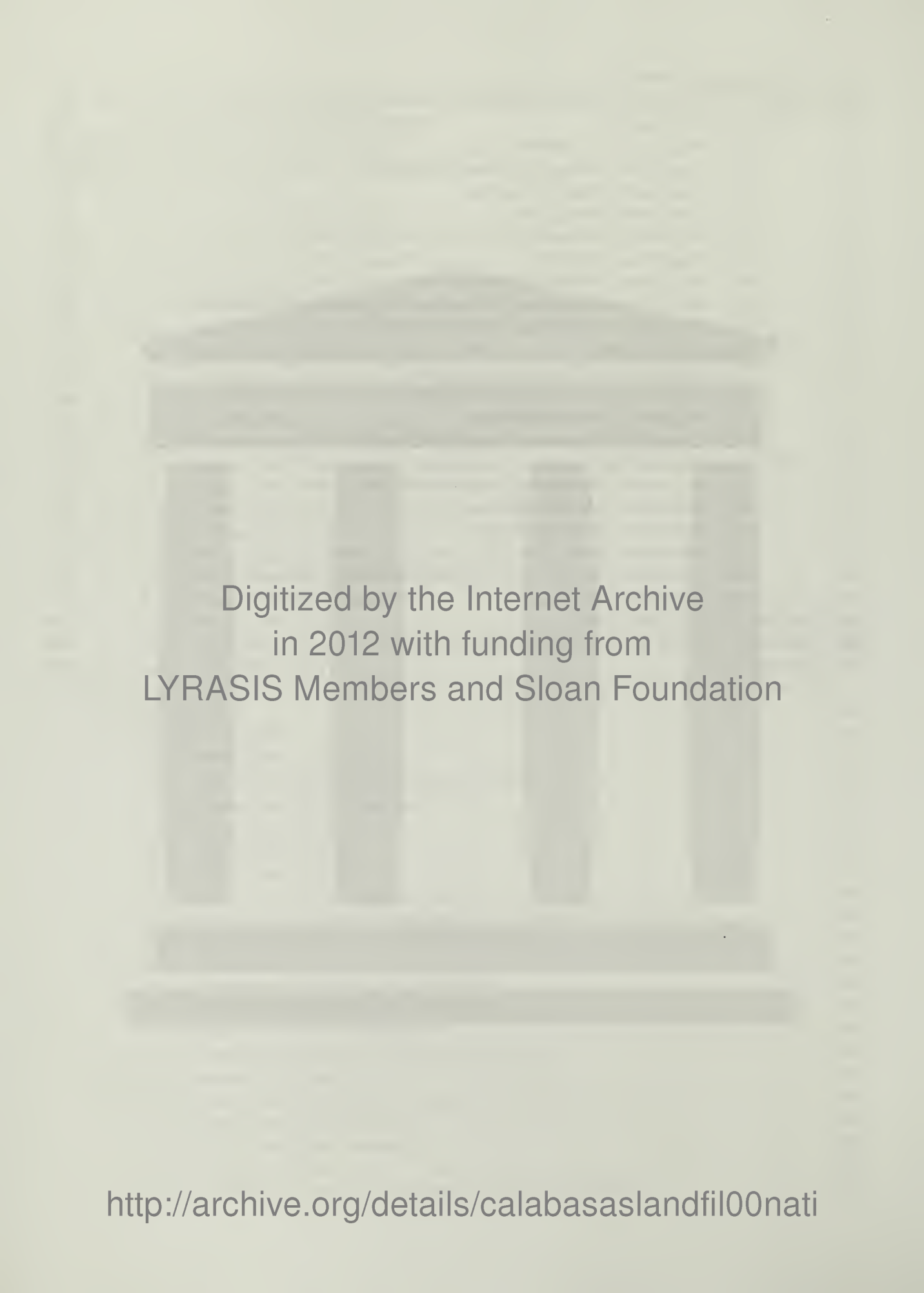
February 1997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED 1
2.0 SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA 4
2.1 Overview 4
2.2 Management Framework 5
2.2.1 General Management Plan 5
2.2.2 Land Protection Plan 7
2.3 Simi Hills 7
2.3.1 Description 7
2.3.2 Existing Facilities 7
2.3.3 Visitor Use 8
2.3.4 General Park Operations in the Simi Hills 8
2.3.5 Resource Management Activities 9
2.3.6 Simi Hills Comprehensive Design Plan 9
3.0 CALABASAS LANDFILL 12
3.1 Introduction: The Existing Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management System 12
3.2 Landfill Operations 13
3.2.1 Overview of Site Operations 17
3.2.2 Current Operating Permits 24
3.2.3 Closure and Postclosure 26
4.0 PLANNING ISSUES AND CONCERNS 30
4.1 Public Concerns and Comments 30
4.2 Executive Order 12898, "Environmental Justice" 31
5.0 ALTERNATIVES 32
5.1 Alternative 1 - No Action 32
5.2 Alternative 2 - Issuance of Special Use Permit with Permit Conditions 33
5.3 Alternative 3 - Denial of Special Use Permit 36
5.4 Alternatives Impact Matrix 40
5.5 Evaluation of Decision Criteria 44
6.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT 51
6.1 Natural Resources 51
6.1.1 Air Quality 51
6.1.2 Topography, Geology and Soils 60
6.1.3 Water Resources 63
6.1.4 Floodplains 80
6.1.5 Wetlands 81
6.1.6 Vegetation 82
6.1.7 Wildlife and Aquatic Life 83
6.1.8 Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species 86
6.2 Cultural Resources 92
6.2.1 Archaeological Resources 92
6.2.2 Paleontological Resources 92
6.2.3 Historic Resources 94
6.3 Socioeconomic Environment 94
6.3.1 Population, Economy and Land Use 94
6.3.2 Transportation 102
6.3.3 Visual Resources 106

6.3.4 Noise 107
6.4 Impact Topics Eliminated From Further Consideration 112
6.4.1 Prime and Unique Farmland 112
7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES 113
8.0 IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE 1 - NO ACTION 114
8.1 Natural Resources 114
8.1.1 Impacts on Air Quality 114
8.1.2 Impacts on Topography, Geology and Soils 116
8.1.3 Impacts on Water Resources 118
8.1.4 Impacts on Floodplains 121
8.1.5 Impacts on Wetlands 121
8.1.6 Impacts on Vegetation 121
8.1.7 Impacts on Wildlife and Aquatic Life 122
8.1.8 Impacts on Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species 123
8.1.9 Cumulative Impacts on Natural Resources 123
8.2 Cultural Resources 125
8.2.1 Impacts on Archaeological Resources 125
8.2.2 Impacts on Paleontological Resources 126
8.2.3 Impacts on Historic Resources 126
8.2.4 Cumulative Impacts on Cultural Resources 127
8.3 Socioeconomic Environment 127
8.3.1 Impacts on Population, Economy and Land Use 127
8.3.2 Impacts on Transportation 128
8.3.3 Impacts on Visual Resources 129
8.3.4 Impacts on Noise 135
8.3.5 Cumulative Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment 138
8.4 Impacts on Visitor Use 139
9.0 IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE 2 - ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS 142
9.1 Natural Resources 142
9.1.1 Impacts on Air Quality 142
9.1.2 Impacts on Topography, Geology and Soils 142
9.1.3 Impacts on Water Resources 143
9.1.4 Impacts on Floodplains 143
9.1.5 Impacts on Wetlands 143
9.1.6 Impacts on Vegetation 143
9.1.7 Impacts on Wildlife and Aquatic Life 144
9.1.8 Impacts on Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species 145
9.1.9 Cumulative Impacts on Natural Resources 145
9.2 Cultural Resources 146
9.2.1 Impacts on Archaeological Resources 146
9.2.2 Impacts on Paleontological Resources 146
9.2.3 Impacts on Historic Resources 147
9.2.4 Cumulative Impacts on Cultural Resources 147
9.3 Socioeconomic Environment 147
9.3.1 Impacts on Population, Economy and Land Use 147
9.3.2 Impacts on Transportation 148
9.3.3 Impacts on Visual Resources 148
9.3.4 Impacts on Noise 151
9.3.5 Cumulative Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment 151

9.4 Impacts to Visitor Use 152
10.0 IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE 3 - DENIAL OF NPS PERMIT 153
10.1 Natural Resources 153
10.1.1 Impacts on Air Quality 153
10.1.2 Impacts on Topography, Geology and Soils 157
10.1.3 Impacts on Water Resources 157
10.1.4 Impacts on Floodplains 157
10.1.5 Impacts on Wetlands 158
10.1.6 Impacts on Vegetation 158
10.1.7 Impacts on Wildlife and Aquatic Life 158
10.1.8 Impacts on Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species 159
10.1.9 Cumulative Impacts on Natural Resources 159
10.2 Cultural Resources 160
10.2.1 Impacts on Archaeological Resources 160
10.2.2 Impacts on Paleontological Resources 160
10.2.3 Impacts on Historic Resources 160
10.2.4 Cumulative Impacts on Cultural Resources 161
10.3 Socioeconomic Environment 161
10.3.1 Impacts on Population, Economy and Land Use 161
10.3.2 Impacts on Transportation 162
10.3.3 Impacts on Visual Resources 162
10.3.4 Impacts to Noise 163
10.3.5 Cumulative Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment 163
10.4 Impacts to Visitor Use 164
11.0 PREPARERS OF DOCUMENT 166
12.0 ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONSULTED 168
13.0 REFERENCES 169


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

http://archive.org/details/calabasaslandfil00nati

LIST OF TABLES

		PAGE
Table 3-1:	Existing Major Landfills in Los Angeles County	14
Table 3-2:	Liquid and Hazardous Waste Materials Received at the Calabasas Landfill	16
Table 3-3:	Summary of Materials Diverted at the Calabasas Landfill	19
Table 3-4:	Current Operating Permits for the Calabasas Landfill	26
Table 5-1:	Matrix of Impacts for All Alternatives	41
Table 5-2:	Calabasas Landfill Permits	45
Table 6-1:	Annual Precipitation at the Calabasas Landfill	51
Table 6-2:	Ambient Air Quality Standards	56
Table 6-3:	Ambient Air Monitoring Results at the Calabasas Landfill in Comparison to Background Levels in the Los Angeles Air Basin	57
Table 6-4:	Landfill Gas Flare Combustion Emissions	58
Table 6-5:	Surface Gas Monitoring Results - First Quarter 1996	59
Table 6-6:	Surface Water Quality Summary	65
Table 6-7:	MCL Exceedances at Surface Water Sampling Locations (1989-1995)	67
Table 6-8:	Groundwater Quality Parameters per Order 89-053	70
Table 6-9:	Current Groundwater Monitoring Parameters	71
Table 6-10:	Constituents of Concern	72
Table 6-11:	Barrier Water Quality Summary	73
Table 6-12:	Barrier 1 - Compounds Which Exceeded the MCLs in 1995	77
Table 6-13:	Barrier 2 - Compounds Which Exceeded the MCLs in 1995	78
Table 6-14:	Barrier 5 - Compounds Which Exceeded the MCLs in 1995	79
Table 6-15:	Barrier 6 - Compounds Which Exceeded the MCLs in 1995	79
Table 6-16:	Contaminants Detected in Sediment Sampling	80
Table 6-17:	Existing Landscape Plant List for the Calabasas Landfill	84
Table 6-18:	Status of Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species Identified as Potentially Occurring at or in the Vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill	90
Table 6-19:	National, State and County Population and Employment	95
Table 6-20:	Ventura Freeway Corridor Areawide Plan Study Area Population and Employment	96
Table 6-21:	Projected Annual Rates of Local and Regional Growth	96
Table 6-22:	City of Calabasas Comparison of Existing Land Use and General Plan Build Out Land Use	98
Table 6-23:	Proposed or Planned Area Projects	100
Table 6-24:	Traffic Volumes on the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101	102
Table 6-25:	Existing Intersection Levels of Service	103
Table 6-26:	Average Daily Vehicle Volume Entering the Calabasas Landfill (1995)	104
Table 6-27:	Calabasas Landfill Average Number of Customers per Hour	104
Table 6-28:	Traffic Volumes at the Intersection of Lost Hills Road and E Street	105
Table 6-29:	Sound Levels of Typical Noise Sources and Noise Environments	108
Table 6-30:	Los Angeles County Exterior Noise Standards	109
Table 6-31:	Noise Monitoring Results (in Leq)	110
Table 8-1:	Projected Landfill Gas Combustion Emissions in 2018	115
Table 8-2:	Existing Vegetation in Future Fill Area	122
Table 8-3:	Comparison of Viewpoints Suggested During Scoping with Viewpoints Presented in the EA	134
Table 8-4:	Summary of Calculated Future Noise Levels (in dBA)	136
Table 8-5:	Total Future Simulated Sound Levels (dBA)	137
Table 10-1:	Projected Daily Increase in Vehicle Emissions from Scenario 1: Transporting Refuse to Alternate In-County Landfill	155

Table 10-2: Projected Daily Air Emissions from Disposal Scenario 2:
Disposal of Refuse at Out-of-County Landfill 156

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit #	Exhibit Description	Document Section
2-1	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	2.1
2-2	Simi Hills Comprehensive Design Plan Study Area	2.3.6
3-1	Location of Major Los Angeles Area Landfills	3.1
3-2	Calabasas Landfill Site Plan	3.2
3-3	Approximate Limit of Hazardous Waste Disposal	3.2
3-4	Ancillary Facilities Location Map	3.2
3-5	Locations of Ambient Air Samplers and Weather Station	3.2.1
3-6	Locations of Gas Migration Monitoring Probes and Neighborhood Monitoring	3.2.1
3-7	Cross-Section of Subsurface Barrier System	3.2.1
3-8	Typical Barrier As-built Cross-Section	3.2.1
3-9	Locations of Subsurface Barriers and Groundwater Monitoring Wells	3.2.1
3-10	Liner Areas	3.2.1
3-11	Cross-Section of Liner System 4	3.2.1
3-12	Surface Water Monitoring Locations	3.2.1
5-1	Final Fill Plan Denoting Areas to be Disturbed	5.1
5-2	Potential Landfill Sites in Los Angeles County	5.3
6-1	Schematic of Ridge Cut and Refuse Fill	6.1.2
6-2	Site Hydrology and Drainage	6.1.3
6-3	General Location of Sediment Sampling	6.1.3
6-4	National Wetlands Inventory Map	6.1.5
6-5	Biological Resources Assessment Study Area	6.1.6
6-6	Vegetation Types	6.1.6
6-7	Paleontological Resources Assessment Study Area	6.2.2
6-8	Ventura Freeway Areawide Plan Study Area	6.3.1
6-9	Land Use within One Mile of the Calabasas Landfill	6.3.1
6-10	Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy Map	6.3.1
6-11	City of Calabasas: General Plan Study Area	6.3.1
6-12	Approved or Proposed Area Projects	6.3.1
6-13	Access and Egress Location Map	6.3.2
6-14	Aerial Oblique View Looking to the Northeast	6.3.3
6-15	Aerial Oblique View Looking to the West	6.3.3
6-16	Noise Monitoring Locations	6.3.4
8-1	Calabasas Landfill Final Fill Plan	8.1.2
8-2	Viewpoint Locations	8.3.3
8-2A	Viewpoint 1: Existing Conditions - Cheeseboro Canyon Trail	8.3.3
8-2B	Viewpoint 1: Visual Simulation of Viewpoint 1 at Landfill Closure	8.3.3
8-2C	Viewpoint 2: Existing Conditions - Baleen Wall Trail	8.3.3
8-2D	Viewpoint 2: Visual Simulation of Viewpoint 2 at Landfill Closure	8.3.3
8-2E	Viewpoint 3: Existing Conditions - Main Trailhead into Cheeseboro Canyon	8.3.3
8-2F	Viewpoint 3: Visual Simulation of Viewpoint 3 at Landfill Closure	8.3.3
8-2G	Viewpoint 4: Existing Conditions - Westbound Ventura Freeway	8.3.3

8-2H	Viewpoint 4: Visual Simulation of Viewpoint 4 at Landfill Closure	8.3.3
8-2I	Viewpoint 5: Existing Conditions - Saratoga Ranch Development	8.3.3
8-2J	Viewpoint 5: Visual Simulation of Viewpoint 5 at Landfill Closure	8.3.3
8-2K	Viewpoint 6: Existing Conditions - Liberty Canyon Community	8.3.3
8-2L	Viewpoint 6: Visual Simulation of Viewpoint 6 at Landfill Closure	8.3.3
8-2M	Viewpoint 7: Existing Conditions - Radisson Hotel in Agoura Hills	8.3.3
8-2N	Viewpoint 7: Visual Simulation of Viewpoint 7 at Landfill Closure	8.3.3
8-2O	Viewpoint 8: Existing Conditions - Lupin Hill Elementary School	8.3.3
8-2P	Viewpoint 8: Visual Simulation of Viewpoint 8 at Landfill Closure	8.3.3
8-2Q	Viewpoint 8: Visual Simulation Viewpoint 8 at Landfill Closure with the Malibu Terrace Development	8.3.3
8-3	Viewpoints 9 and 10: View of Calabasas Landfill from Mulholland Highway and Piuma Road	8.3.3
8-4	Viewpoint 11: View of Calabasas Landfill from Morrison Ranch	8.3.3
8-5	Final Fill Elevations and Working Face Locations for Noise Modeling	8.3.4
8-6	Noise Receptor Locations for Noise Modeling	8.3.4

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: 36 CFR Part 6 - Solid Waste Disposal Sites in Units of the National Park Service
Appendix B: Information Mailer
Appendix C: Water Quality - Barriers 1, 2 & 5: 1993-1995
Barriers 3, 4, & 6: 1995
Appendix D: Acoustical Report
Appendix E: Glossary and Abbreviations

CALABASAS LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE AND NEED

The National Park Service (NPS) is considering the issuance of a Special Use Permit (SUP) to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) to allow the continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA). The SUP is a requirement of recently promulgated federal regulations intended to restrict the creation of new solid waste disposal sites in units of the National Park System and reduce the potential for adverse effects from operation of sites in existence as of September 1, 1984.

The Calabasas Landfill, a cooperative effort of the County of Los Angeles and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, is an integral component of the Los Angeles County regional refuse disposal network. The landfill is located near Agoura, California, north of the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101) in Los Angeles County. The landfill seeks to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective management of solid waste for area communities. The Calabasas Landfill is currently operated as a nonhazardous municipal solid waste landfill in compliance with federal, state, and local standards. In operation since 1961, the landfill was established 17 years prior to the creation of the SMMNRA.

Based on the above, the specific purpose and need for this project are as follows:

- Purpose - To protect resources and visitor use and enjoyment within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.
- Need - To continue operation and preserve the permitted waste disposal capacity of the Calabasas Landfill as a necessary component of Los Angeles County's solid waste management system.

USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. NEPA requires the evaluation of potential impacts resulting from federal actions or actions involving lands under federal jurisdiction. An EA discloses the potential environmental consequences of implementing the proposed action and alternatives to the proposed action. The draft EA will undergo public review and comment for a 45 day period. The purpose of this EA is to determine if the permit approval constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. If the NPS Field Director finds such an effect, an EIS will be prepared, followed by a Record of Decision (ROD) documenting the Field Director's decision. Should the Field Director not find such an effect, the NPS will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

The EA evaluates potential impacts of continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill from July 1995 (the date of submittal of the SUP application) until its projected closure in 2018. A SUP is issued for a period not to exceed 5 years, and future individual permit renewals would be subject to appropriate NEPA review. However, this EA would likely function as appropriate NEPA documentation for permit renewals provided operational and resource conditions do not change appreciably in the future. Determination of

the need for additional NEPA documentation would be made at the time of each individual SUP renewal application.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

While this EA was being prepared, the NPS sent an informational mailer to potentially interested parties describing the Calabasas Landfill Special Use Permit process, identifying issues of concern to be addressed in the EA, and inviting public comment. The mailer was sent to over 500 agencies, broadcast and media contacts, homeowner associations, community and environmental organizations, Native American representatives, park users and nearby homeowners. In addition, at the request of the NPS, the City of Calabasas sent a description of the SUP process to every City resident in the June Community Services Newsletter. The responses received from the public were addressed in the analysis of potential environmental consequences.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 - No Action. The No Action Alternative is defined as the continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill without the issuance of a SUP by the NPS. This alternative assumes that the Calabasas Landfill would continue to operate as it is now, accepting a maximum of 3,500 tons per day of waste from the designated wasteshed (the communities that may dispose refuse at the Calabasas Landfill), until it reaches its permitted capacity. Inasmuch as the NPS regulations do not allow the operation of landfills within NPS units without an SUP, this alternative is presented only for the sake of comparison with other alternatives.

Alternative 2 - Issuance of Special Use Permit with Permit Conditions (Proposed Alternative). The proposed alternative describes the continued operation of the landfill under a SUP issued by the NPS. Under this alternative, the Calabasas Landfill would continue to operate at current daily levels, accepting a maximum of 3,500 tons per day of waste from the designated wasteshed, until it reaches its currently permitted capacity in approximately the year 2018. Specific new requirements would be made conditions of the Special Use Permit for the continuing landfill operation. A list of the proposed permit conditions is provided in the next section.

Alternative 3 - Denial of Special Use Permit. This alternative describes a scenario in which the NPS denies the issuance of a SUP to allow the continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill. If the request for a permit is denied by the Field Director, the Calabasas Landfill would be required to close and cease operations within 90 days of permit denial.

PROPOSED PERMIT CONDITIONS UNDER ALTERNATIVE 2

(1) **Removal of non-native vegetation and replacement with native vegetation on the west facing and upper south facing refuse slopes.**

A native plant restoration program, developed by a qualified individual or firm, would be submitted to the NPS for approval prior to implementation and would include the elements listed below. In the event of any conflict between the revegetation program and the Sanitation Districts' operation, maintenance and environmental control system requirements under applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and according to best engineering practice, the Sanitation Districts agree to work with the NPS to resolve the conflict. If the conflict is unresolvable, the Sanitation Districts agree to work with the NPS to identify how the revegetation program can be implemented to the greatest extent feasible.

A. Plant species including, but not limited to:
Western sycamore (Platanus racemosa), California Black Walnut (Juglans californica), Laurel Sumac (Malosma laurina), Purple sage (Salvia leucophylla), Black Sage (Salvia mellifera), Coastal Sagebrush (Artemisia californica), California Bush Sunflower (Encelia californica), California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), Foothill Needlegrass (Nassella lepida), and Blue Wildrye (Elymus glaucus). Other species also known to provide valuable wildlife habitat, cover and forage may be included in the potential plant list. For example, revegetation areas on the western slopes may also include species such as Yarrow (Achillea millefolium), Mule Fat (Baccharis salicifolia), Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia) and Mexican Elderberry (Sambucus mexicana).

B. Planting layout including a map showing the areas to be revegetated.

C. Planting approach including weed eradication.

D. Method of irrigation including system components, watering schedules, and ultimate transition to non-irrigated status.

E. Monitoring and maintenance program to be conducted for the duration of the SUP to prevent non-native species growth and to ensure native plant success. The specific standards determining the success of restoration would be jointly agreed upon by the NPS and the Sanitation Districts. The monitoring program would be re-evaluated during any subsequent SUP renewals

(2) **Replacement of the 50 acres of habitat to be disturbed as a result of this project through off site preservation at a ratio of 2:1.**

The property would be acquired by the Sanitation Districts as allowed under California Law. Upon acquisition, the parcel(s) would be transferred to the NPS, or deed-restricted with a wildlife habitat conservation easement, with fee title retained by the Sanitation Districts. The preserved area shall be equivalent to the habitat value(s) lost as a result of the impacts from the continued operation of the landfill project and should include a mix of grassland, coastal sage scrub, and oak woodland. Special consideration would be given to areas currently threatened by

development. Parcels in the U.S. 101 Freeway Scenic Corridor that would enhance wildlife habitat connectivity near the project site would be given first priority for consideration as habitat replacement acquisitions. Selection of subject property shall be in conjunction with and approved by the NPS. Any property acquired, except for the existing operations easement on the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA) property, which the NPS concurs is suitable habitat would be considered to be part of the replacement property required by this condition.

(3) **To the extent feasible, non-visually obtrusive materials would be used for liner construction materials which would be exposed for a period of longer than six months.** When liners are exposed for periods of six months or more, liner construction materials would be comprised of materials and colors that are visually compatible with natural hillsides in the vicinity, to the extent feasible. However, at no time would materials be used that are more obtrusive than the white liners that are currently used on the site. If more visually compatible materials are not available or are not found to be technically suitable, the Sanitation Districts would inform the NPS as to what steps were taken to identify, locate and evaluate alternatives.

(4) **The Sanitation Districts would submit a litter maintenance program to the NPS for review and approval.**

(5) **The Sanitation Districts would participate in the development and implementation of an interpretive display which would address natural resources and solid waste management issues.** The design and construction of the interpretive exhibit would be funded by the Sanitation Districts in an amount not to exceed $5,000.

(6) **The Sanitation Districts would develop, and submit to the NPS for review and approval, a program to evaluate archaeological resources if detected.** This program would specify that a consulting archaeologist, meeting the standards of the Secretary of the Interior, would be retained on an as needed basis. The NPS would assist the consulting archaeologist in coordinating Native American Indian consultation if warranted.

(7) **The NPS would be notified of the discovery of paleontological resources and provided with a report assessing their scientific significance prepared by the Sanitation Districts' consultant (or the Museum of Natural History).** If an object is removed from the site and curated with the Museum of Natural History or other institution, the NPS would be provided with a copy of the catalog record for the park's museum collections database.

(8) **Confirmatory sampling of sediments would be conducted in the property owned by the MRCA after issuance of a permit.** The confirmatory sediment sampling in the MRCA property would be completed within six months after issuance of the permit. The Sanitation Districts would be required to submit a sampling schedule and plan to the NPS for a 30-day review and approval period prior to conducting the testing. If changes to the sampling protocol or schedule become necessary, both the NPS and the Sanitation Districts agree to negotiate a final sampling plan in an expeditious manner.

The Sanitation Districts would provide copies of all relevant documents, including sampling results, to the NPS. Should any chemicals of concern be detected, the Sanitation Districts would submit the findings to the relevant regulatory agencies. The regulatory agencies and the

Sanitation Districts would determine the next appropriate step(s) to be taken, which may include supplemental sampling plans, risk assessments, and mitigation or remediation measures, as appropriate, given the recreation and conservation character of the site.

Chemicals of concern refer to any chemical constituent that exceeds federal, state, or local environmental or health-based standards, or which may have the potential to cause adverse ecological or health impacts at the concentration levels detected.

(9) **The Sanitation Districts would seek to enter into negotiations with the MRCA to acquire the area over which the Sanitation Districts hold an easement on the MRCA's property and any area within the SMMNRA or the MRCA property with surface or subsurface contamination caused by the landfill, as determined by the scheduled sampling,** and to consider the purchase of additional contiguous property mutually agreed to by the MRCA, the NPS, and the Sanitation Districts to ensure the Sanitation Districts' ability to manage, maintain and monitor the environmental control systems located in this area. The property would be purchased by the Sanitation Districts as allowed under California Law and specifically deed restricted as a conservation and recreation use easement; however, the Sanitation Districts would reserve the right to enter and install and thereafter operate, repair and maintain additional environmental control measures or facilities within the easement, only to the extent necessary, as determined by the Sanitation Districts' Chief Engineer and General Manager, to protect the public health and safety, to protect the environment, or to meet regulatory requirements.

Site plans and design and engineering drawings for proposed environmental control facilities to be located in the conservation easement described above would be submitted to the NPS for review for the purpose of ensuring that sensitive natural, cultural, scenic or recreational resources would not be adversely impacted.

(10) **The Sanitation Districts would seek to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding between the NPS, the Sanitation Districts, and the County of Los Angeles to mutually plan for future use of the 505-acre Calabasas Landfill site after closure** to ensure that the site is used in a manner compatible with the goals of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and the County of Los Angeles. This cooperative planning effort would emphasize, among other things, the needs of the community together with the restoration and preservation of native wildlife habitat values and habitat connectivity with adjacent open space lands.

(11) **The Sanitation Districts would provide $40,000 annually over the life of the SUP (for a maximum of $200,000 under a 5-year permit) to support scientific programs and research related to identifying, protecting and restoring wildlife populations and habitat connectivity in the Santa Monica Mountains and the Simi Hills.** Because remaining wildlife habitat linkages are increasingly constrained by development activities, including landfill operations, ongoing monitoring is necessary to quickly identify population status and trends, and to develop management actions necessary to protect wildlife. Specific monitoring efforts would be directed toward large mammals, particularly large carnivores, which are most sensitive to habitat fragmentation and development encroachment.

(12) **The Sanitation Districts would prepare alternative grading concept plan(s) for the northeast and southern ridgelines consistent with the goals and policies of the draft Ventura Freeway Areawide Corridor Plan.** This plan establishes as a scenic resource goal:

Preserve topographic features of high scenic value in their natural state. Preserve the area's hillside backdrop in its present state to the extent feasible. (Goal 3.5)

Alternative grading concept plans would be designed to reduce the visual impact of the landfill through the re-creation of hillside elevations and contours that more closely resemble the natural topographic features of the area after excavation and fill activities have been completed, while accommodating the current permitted capacity of the landfill. The concept plan(s) would be submitted to the NPS for review within four months. If the alternative design is environmentally preferable, the NPS would assist the Sanitation Districts in obtaining necessary county permits by submitting letters of support for the modified project.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Table ES-1 presents a summary of the potential impacts of each alternative on different resources. These impacts address the effect of the landfill action on the specific resource. Each impact is evaluated by comparing the conditions under the specific alternative with the baseline conditions of July 1995. In addition to project-specific consequences of each alternative, the cumulative impacts are also listed in Table ES-1. A cumulative impact is defined as the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions (40 CFR 1508.7). For detailed discussions of potential impacts, refer to Sections 7.0-10.0 of the main document.

EVALUATION OF DECISION CRITERIA

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 6, the NPS Field Director may approve a request to allow the continued operation of a solid waste disposal site only if the Field Director makes the findings outlined below. The decision criteria are discussed below relative to the proposed action, Alternative 2 - Issuance of a Special Use Permit.

1. **Adverse effects resulting from leachate, noise, odor, vehicular traffic, litter and other activities upon natural and cultural resources will be adequately mitigated.**

The potential adverse environmental effects of the proposed action and the two other alternatives are evaluated in the EA by estimating impacts which may occur over the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) and comparing those impacts to the conditions which exist in the baseline year (1995). The effects of the proposed action are summarized above in Table ES-1. With implementation of the Special Use Permit conditions associated with Alternative 2, the proposed alternative would not result in major adverse environmental impacts.

Table ES-1: Matrix of Impacts for All Alternatives

Resource Topic	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Issuance of a Special Use Permit With Permit Conditions	Alternative 3 Denial of Special Use Permit
Air Quality	No adverse impact to air quality.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Major adverse impact to regional air quality.
Topography, Geology, and Soils	A moderate adverse impact to topography, no adverse impact to geology, and a negligible impact on soils.	Identical to Alternative 1.	No adverse impact to geology, a negligible impact on topography and soils.
Water Resources	A negligible impact on surface water, a minor adverse impact on groundwater, and no adverse impact to off site sediments.	A negligible impact on surface water and off site sediments, and a minor adverse impact on groundwater.	No adverse impact to water resources.
Floodplains	No adverse impact on designated floodplains.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Wetlands	No adverse impact on designated wetlands.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Vegetation	A moderate adverse impact to on site vegetation.	A minor adverse impact on vegetation.	A minor beneficial impact on vegetation at the landfill.
Wildlife	A moderate adverse impact on wildlife movement and a negligible impact to downstream aquatic life.	A minor adverse impact on wildlife movement and a negligible impact to downstream aquatic life.	A minor beneficial impact on wildlife and a negligible impact to downstream aquatic life.
Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species	No adverse impact on threatened, endangered, or special concern species.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Cumulative Impact on Natural Resources	air quality - no adverse impact topography - moderate adverse impact, geology - no adverse impact, and soils - negligible impact surface water - negligible impact, and groundwater - minor adverse impact biological resources-moderate adverse impact	air quality, topography, geology and soils, and water resources- Identical to Alternative 1. biological resources - minor adverse impact	air quality-major adverse impact geology- no adverse impact, topography and soils-negligible impact water resources-no adverse impact biological resources-minor beneficial impact

Resource Topic	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Issuance of a Special Use Permit With Permit Conditions	Alternative 3 Denial of Special Use Permit
Archaeological Resources	No impact on known archaeological resources.	Identical to Alternative I.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Paleontological Resources	No effect on known paleontological resources, potential minor adverse impact to unknown resources.	Identical to Alternative I.	No effect on known paleontological resources.
Historic Resources	No effect on historic resources.	Identical to Alternative I.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Cumulative Impact on Cultural Resources	No effect on known archaeological or paleontological resources historical resources - no effect	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.

Resource Topic	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Issuance of a Special Use Permit With Permit Conditions	Alternative 3 Denial of Special Use Permit
Population, Economy, and Land Use	No adverse impact on population and economy, and no impact on land use.	A minor adverse impact on population and economy, and no impact on land use.	Minor to major adverse impacts on population and economy, and a minor beneficial impact to land use.
Transportation	No adverse impact on transportation.	Identical to Alternative 1.	A major adverse impact to transportation.
Visual Resources	A moderate adverse impact to visual resources.	A minor adverse impact to visual resources.	A negligible impact to visual resources.
Noise	A negligible adverse impact on noise.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Cumulative Impact on the Socioeconomic Environment	population, economy, and land use - beneficial impact transportation-minor adverse impact visual resources- moderate adverse impact noise-minor adverse impact	population and economy- minor adverse impact, and land use - beneficial impact transportation-Identical to Alternative 1. visual resources- minor adverse impact noise-Identical to Alternative 1.	population, economy, and land use - major adverse impact transportation-major adverse impact visual resources- minor adverse impact noise-minor beneficial impact
Visitor Use	A moderate adverse impact to visitor use.	A minor beneficial impact to visitor use.	A minor beneficial impact to visitor use.
Cumulative Impact on Visitor Use	A moderate adverse impact to visitor use.	A minor adverse impact to visitor use.	A negligible impact to visitor use.

2. The proposed operator meets all applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations, including permit requirements.

Municipal solid waste landfills in California are governed by numerous requirements at the Federal, State and local level. These requirements govern the design, construction, operation and closure of the site and are discussed in the EA under each individual resource topic. Various permits are issued to landfills to implement these laws and regulations and also monitor additional site specific criteria. The permits under which the Calabasas Landfill operate are summarized in Table ES-2. As indicated in the table, the landfill is operating in accordance with all permits.

Table ES-2: Calabasas Landfill Permits

Permit	Regulatory Agencies	Governing Laws and Regulations	Compliance History
Solid Waste Facilities Permit	Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	Federal: 40 CFR Part 258 State: Public Resources Code, Division 30: CCR, Title 14, Division 7	Nine violations within 28 years; two within last ten years; most recent violation in December 1995.
Waste Discharge Requirements	Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	Federal: 40 CFR Part 258 State: Water Code, Division 7, CCR, Title 23, Division 3	The Sanitation Districts are currently implementing an evaluation monitoring program at the Calabasas Landfill in cooperation with the RWQCB to characterize the nature and extent of the VOC detections in the groundwater so that mitigation measures, if necessary, can be designed and implemented.
Air Quality Permits to Construct and Operate	South Coast Air Quality Management District	Federal: 40 CFR Parts 51 & 52 State: Health & Safety Code, Division 26, CCR, Title 26	Never received a Notice of Violation.
Land Use Permits	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	Local: Los Angeles County Code, Title 22 (Planning and Zoning Ordinances)	Never received a Notice of Violation.

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

3. **The site will no longer be used for the storage, handling or disposal of a solid waste containing:**

(i) **Hazardous waste;**

The Calabasas Landfill accepts only nonhazardous solid waste. The landfill operation includes a waste screening program to ensure that hazardous wastes are not disposed. This program consists of radioactivity monitoring at the scale house, continuous inspection of the dumping area, and suspension of disposal privileges for haulers who bring in unacceptable materials. Incidental hazardous wastes observed to be intermingled with the municipal solid wastes received at the site are removed from the disposal area and stored at the landfill temporarily in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations. The unacceptable wastes are transported off site by licensed haulers to permitted facilities for treatment and/or disposal.

(ii) **Municipal solid waste incinerator ash;**

The Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board allow the disposal of incinerator ash provided that the ash does not contain soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable waste quality objectives; however, ash has never been received at the site for disposal. Under the federal regulations governing the operation of landfills within National Recreation Areas, ash would not be allowed to be disposed of at the Calabasas Landfill.

(iii) **Lead-acid batteries;**

Lead acid batteries are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill and if any are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the batteries are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(iv) **Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) or a PCB item;**

PCB wastes are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill and if any are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the materials are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(v) **A material registered as a pesticide by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);**

Pesticides are prohibited from disposal at the Calabasas Landfill by the Waste Discharge Requirements for the landfill issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and have not been accepted at the site since 1980. If any pesticides are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the materials are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(vi) **Sludge from a waste treatment plant, septic system waste or domestic sewage;**

Dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge is allowed to be disposed of at the Calabasas Landfill under the Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board under specified conditions.

a. In areas where natural geologic characteristics and the consideration of all other factors listed in Subsection 2533(b) of Chapter 15, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, will ensure no impairment of beneficial uses to groundwater, or in areas with approved liquids collection and removal systems and liner systems designed to prevent such impairment, the sludge contains at least 20 percent solids if primary sludge, or at least 15 percent solids if secondary sludge, mixtures of primary and secondary sludges, or water treatment sludge; and

b. In areas where natural geologic characteristics and overall site containment quality cannot be determined, and where no approved liquids collection and removal system and liner system exist, the sludge contains at least 50 percent solids whether primary or secondary sludge, mixtures of primary and secondary sludges, or water treatment sludge; and

c. A minimum solids to liquids ratio of 5:1 by weight shall be maintained to insure that the codisposal will not exceed the initial moisture-holding capacity of the nonhazardous solid waste.

Sludge from a waste treatment plant, septic system waste and domestic sewage have never been received at the Calabasas Landfill and would not be allowed under the NPS Special Use Permit. Water treatment plant sludge has been accepted for disposal under the above conditions and would continue to be accepted.

(vii) **Petroleum, including used crankcase oil from a motor vehicle, or soil contaminated by such products;**

Petroleum products are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill and if any containers of such products are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the materials are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(viii) **Non-sterilized medical waste, and**
(ix) **Radioactive materials;**

These types of waste are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill and if such materials are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste, the materials are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(x) Tires;

Whole tires are prohibited from disposal at municipal solid waste landfills under state law. Therefore, at the Calabasas Landfill, the landfilling operation does not involve disposal of whole tires. Only shredded tires are included in the landfill disposal operation. An independent contractor maintains a tire shredding operation on site. The contractor transports most of the shredded tires to off site markets for use as fuel or crumb rubber. The remaining portion of the shredded tires is transferred to the Districts' landfill operation for disposal. The Special Use Permit would enable tire shredding and recycling to continue as a transfer process under a federal regulation.

4. The proposed closure and postclosure care is sufficient to protect the resources of the National Park System unit from degradation;

Closure Activities

The Preliminary Closure Plan for the site includes a description of the methods, procedures, and processes that will be used to implement closure. Anticipated closure activities are described below.

Removal of Solid Waste Landfill Structures

The existing structures at the Calabasas Landfill include the scale facilities, a field office building and the technicians' trailers. Other than the scale houses, which are anticipated to be removed, all other facilities will remain on site and be maintained in accordance with the Calabasas Landfill Postclosure Maintenance Plan throughout the postclosure maintenance period.

Decommissioning of Environmental Control Systems

The primary environmental control systems at the Calabasas Landfill include the water quality protection system and the landfill gas control system. Since these systems will remain active throughout the postclosure maintenance period, it is not anticipated that the environmental control systems will have to be decommissioned. However, if any of the environmental controls need to be decommissioned at the time of closure or during the postclosure period and are not intended for reuse, the components of the control system would be decommissioned in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws.

Site Security

Site security at the landfill is provided by chain link fencing on portions of the perimeter, by topographical constraints such as steep, brush covered slopes where fencing has not been installed, and by locked gates on the entrance road and on other roads. As part of the required security measures for closed sites pursuant to Title 14, Section 17767, the Sanitation Districts will place a sign at the entrance to the Calabasas Landfill prior to and for a period after the scheduled final site closure. The sign will include the intended date of closure of the site as well as provide the location of alternative permitted solid waste management facilities. A similar notification will also be placed in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the area which is serviced by the landfill. A security patrol will be utilized during hours when staff are not present to control trespassing.

Placement of Final Cover

Federal requirements for final cover are contained in 40 CFR Part 258.60, which allows either a prescriptive final cover design, or an alternative final cover design if approved by the Director of an approved State. The prescriptive final cover design consists of an erosion layer underlain by an

infiltration layer. Manpower requirements for the final cover installation would include the site engineers and supervisors, inspectors, construction quality assurance monitors, equipment operators, surveyors, grade checkers, and labor crews. Equipment required would include scrapers for soil grading, soil transportation and compaction, dozers to assist soil grading, water trucks for dust control and soil moisture conditioning, knock down tractors or motor graders to prepare soil transport routes and fine grading of the final cover, and compactors for additional soil compaction.

Final Grading and Installation of Drainage Control

The top deck final cover as well as benches on refuse fill slopes would be graded to prevent ponding, to accommodate anticipated future settlement, and to protect the final cover from erosion. Proposed primary surface water drainage for the final fill topography would be controlled by channeled ditches, pipelines, drainage benches, debris basins and interim drainage structures. Regulations specify that permanent drainage control facilities at Class III waste management facilities must be designed to handle a 100-year, 24-hour storm.

Slope Protection and Erosion Control

The proposed final refuse fill grades, which include both side slopes and a top deck, are designed with slopes to provide for rapid removal of stormwater without creating excessive velocities that would cause erosion of the final grade surface. Permanent drainage benches and ditches constructed over fill areas would be underlain by earthen fill, and lined with asphalt or concrete, or seeded for a dense grass cover to minimize erosion. In addition to the rapid diversion of water into lined channels and pipes, vegetated side slope final cover would reduce flow velocity on the cover surfaces of the landfill as well as binding the soil to prevent erosion. Ground cover will be planted on the finished landfill top deck and maintained to prevent erosion.

Installation of Groundwater Monitoring and Control Systems, Leachate Control Measures, and Gas Monitoring and Control Systems

The Calabasas Landfill would be equipped with all the necessary groundwater and landfill gas monitoring and control systems prior to closure. Accordingly, the Sanitation Districts do not anticipate the need to install additional containment or control facilities at the site upon closure.

Postclosure Activities

Pursuant to Federal and State regulations, postclosure care must be conducted for a period not less than 30 years after completion of closure. Postclosure activities include inspection and maintenance activities as well as environmental monitoring activities.

Inspection and Maintenance Activities

Inspection and maintenance of all environmental control systems, including the landfill gas collection system and groundwater protection facilities will be conducted during the postclosure period.

To maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, routine side slope final cover inspections will be made upon site closure. All site employees will be instructed to notice and report any surface cracking, ponding or unusual surface conditions at the time they are observed. In addition to the routine maintenance of the side slope final cover, a cover inspection will be performed immediately after any major rainfall event or major earthquake. The inspectors will record any visual observations detailing any ponding, erosion effects, apparent settlement or surface cracking.

The side slope and top deck final covers will be vegetated and have an irrigation system installed as necessary to maintain this vegetation. Inspection and maintenance of the irrigation system would be performed to insure an effective watering schedule.

The storm drain system will be regularly inspected and maintained on a routine basis. All conveyance system and debris basins will be inspected at least once during the dry season and once following a significant storm during the rainy season. For certain essential components of the system such as inlet structures and bench drainage, spot inspections will be conducted after every heavy rainfall. Drainage system maintenance will primarily consist of clearing the down drain inlets of any collected debris to assure proper functioning, erosion control, and regrading of any differential settlement to prevent ponding and maintain drainage into the inlet structures.

Environmental Monitoring Activities

Monitoring activities will include regular environmental monitoring of the landfill gas system and water quality monitoring facilities. Monitoring at Calabasas Landfill during the postclosure period will be conducted pursuant to regulatory requirements; however, it is not anticipated that monitoring programs would be significantly different from the program in place prior to closure.

5. The site conforms to all of the restrictions and criteria applicable to the site under 40 CFR 257.3 and 40 CFR part 258, or where applicable, 40 CFR part 240, Guidelines for the Thermal Processing of Waste.

40 CFR part 258 is the Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The Calabasas Landfill must operate according to these regulations. 40 CFR part 257 is the Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices; however, part 257 does not apply to facilities that must meet the requirements of part 258 (257.1(c)(10)). Similarly, 40 CFR part 240 does not apply to the Calabasas Landfill because the landfill does not thermally process solid waste. The restrictions and criteria contained in 40 CFR part 258 which are applicable to the site are outlined below:

§258.10 Airport Safety

The Calabasas Landfill is not located within 10,000 feet of a runway end used by turbojet aircraft nor within 5,000 feet of a runway end used by piston-type aircraft; therefore, this criteria does not apply.

§258.11 Floodplains

The Calabasas Landfill is not located within the 100-year floodplain; therefore, this criteria does not apply.

§258.12 Wetlands

Based upon field surveys and database searches, no wetlands exist within disposal operation areas at the Calabasas Landfill; therefore, this criteria does not apply.

§258.13 Fault Areas

Literature review, database searches, aerial reconnaissance and analysis of aerial photographs surrounding the site, and extensive field investigations, have indicated that the Calabasas Landfill does not contain nor is it within 200 feet of a Holocene fault (i.e., a fault which has experienced displacement within 11,000 years); therefore, this criteria does not apply.

§258.14 Seismic Impact Zones

The Calabasas Landfill is located within a seismic impact zone as defined in §258.14(b)(1). In accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 258.14, all containment structures, including liners, liquids collection systems, and surface water control systems have been demonstrated to be designed to withstand the requirements for seismic design.

§258.15 Unstable Areas

The Calabasas Landfill is thoroughly investigated for the presence of unstable areas. This investigation includes field studies which involve, but are not limited to, geologic mapping, drilling, sampling, geologic logging, seismic investigations, trenching and hydrogeologic analysis. Investigations for unstable areas are supervised and conducted by California Registered Civil and Geotechnical Engineers, Registered Geologists, and Certified Engineering Geologists. Results from the investigations are used in the design and construction of landfill structural components including liners and liquids collection systems, final covers, surface water drainage facilities, and other components of the landfill operation which are necessary for the protection of human health and the environment.

§258.20 Procedures for Excluding the Receipt of Hazardous Waste

The Calabasas Landfill employs a comprehensive hazardous waste screening program which exceeds the requirements of this section. In addition to initial screening at the scales, continuous inspection at the disposal area is conducted for hazardous, PCB and infectious wastes. Also, a random load checking program to monitor for unacceptable wastes has been in place for several years. All waste inspectors are specially trained to identify unacceptable materials. The following agencies are notified of any unacceptable waste detected at the Calabasas Landfill: the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

§258.16 Cover Material Requirements

Waste is covered each day with at least six inches of earthen material or shredded green waste which has been approved for use as an alternative daily cover under the Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the landfill.

§258.22 Disease Vector Control

Studies conducted on the potential presence of vectors have not found evidence of rodents in active filling areas. Flies are associated with exposed decomposing solid waste, while mosquitos can be associated with standing or sluggishly moving water. Fly nuisances and propagation at the landfill are controlled by the daily compaction and covering of waste. Effective control of mosquitos is achieved through proper grading of interim fill surfaces and final fill slopes, and preventing ponding at the landfill. Covering the waste daily reduces the attraction of seagulls to the landfill. In addition, suspended lines are used over the active filling operation. The lines effectively disrupt the circling and landing patterns of the seagulls, preventing the birds from landing. The overhead lines, however, do not entangle the gulls or cause them harm. The lines represent a visual obstruction and the birds do not come into physical contact with them. Turkey vultures are common to the area and have been observed at the landfill. The landfill has not experienced any problems with the vultures causing a nuisance in the active fill areas or distributing refuse to areas outside the landfill's boundaries.

§258.23 Explosive Gases Control

A perimeter gas monitoring system consisting of 28 gas monitoring probes has been installed at the Calabasas Landfill which are monitored on a monthly basis. On site structures are monitored to ensure that the concentration of methane in site facilities does not exceed 25% of the lower explosive

limit (LEL). All frequently used facility structures at the landfill are monitored each month. The remaining structures are monitored quarterly.

§258.24 Air Criteria

The Calabasas Landfill is subject to local, state, and federal air quality programs and regulations. California is under the jurisdiction of EPA Region IX which focuses principally on reviewing California's submittal for the State Implementation Plan (SIP) and is also involved in the enforcement of federal regulatory programs such as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and New Source Performance Standards regulations. One of the California Air Resources Board's primary responsibilities to coordinate preparation of the SIP for achieving the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The South Coast Air Quality Management develops a plan for meeting the state and national air quality standards for inclusion in the SIP. The Calabasas Landfill operates underneath permits issued by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and operates under the District's rules and requirements.

§258.25 Access Requirements

Public access to the Calabasas Landfill is controlled through security fencing where topography does not adequately restrict access and through the use of a security patrol for hours during which the landfill is closed.

§258.26 Run-on/Run-off Control Systems

The landfill is sited such that only one area of off site surface water flows onto landfill property. A detention basin has been designed to handle at least a 24-hour, 25-year storm from this area. Run-off control systems are designed in accordance with §258.27 and are designed to handle at least a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

§258.27 Surface Water Requirements

The landfill operates in accordance with the existing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), developed per the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. This plan identifies specific handling procedures for various materials used on site and identifies controls in place for on site activities that could potentially impact surface water quality.

§258.28 Liquids Restriction

Liquid wastes are not accepted for disposal at the Calabasas Landfill. If any are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the liquid waste would be removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

§258.29 Recordkeeping Requirements

An operating record for the Calabasas Landfill is maintained at the Sanitation Districts' Joint Administration Office, 1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA.

§258.40 Design Criteria

At the Calabasas Landfill, a composite liner with a liquids collection system is constructed prior to refuse placement. The design is prepared in accordance with all federal technical design criteria and must be approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to construction.

§258.50 through §258.58 (Subpart E - Groundwater Monitoring and Corrective Action) and §258.60 through §258.74 (Subpart F - Closure and Postclosure Care)

The Calabasas Landfill complies with all of the requirements of Subparts E and F through the Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and through the Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, both of which are agencies approved by EPA to implement these federal requirements.

CALABASAS LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

The National Park Service (NPS) is considering the issuance of a Special Use Permit (SUP) to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) to allow the continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA). The SUP is a requirement of recently promulgated federal regulations intended to restrict the creation of new solid waste disposal sites in units of the National Park System and reduce the potential for adverse effects from operation of sites in existence as of September 1, 1984.

In 1984, Congress passed legislation (Public Law 98-506) directing the NPS to promulgate regulations for new or existing landfills within units of the National Park System. These regulations (36 CFR Part 6 - in Appendix A) were published in the Federal Register in December 1994, with implementation of the law beginning in January 1995. The purposes of the legislation are to (a) avoid the siting of new landfills within park boundaries, and (b) to mitigate the adverse effects of existing landfills in order to protect the air, land, water and natural and cultural values of the National Park System. The regulations require there be adequate mitigation of adverse effects from the operation of solid waste disposal sites within park boundaries.

The Calabasas Landfill, a cooperative effort of the County of Los Angeles and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, is an integral component of the Los Angeles County regional refuse disposal network. The landfill is located near Agoura, California, north of the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101) in Los Angeles County. The landfill seeks to provide environmentally sound and cost-effective management of solid waste for area communities. The Calabasas Landfill is currently operated as a nonhazardous municipal solid waste landfill in compliance with federal, state, and local standards. In operation since 1961, the landfill was established 17 years prior to the creation of the SMMNRA.

Based on the above, the specific purpose and need for this project are as follows:

- Purpose - To protect resources and visitor use and enjoyment within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

- Need - To continue operation and preserve the permitted waste disposal capacity of the Calabasas Landfill as a necessary component of Los Angeles County's solid waste management system.

Special Use Permit Process

The Sanitation Districts submitted a permit request to the Superintendent of the SMMNRA on July 20, 1995. As required by regulation, the application includes nine specific pieces of information. The application included the following required elements (from 36 CFR Part 6, Section 6.4(b)):

- a map showing the proposed area of solid waste disposal, size of the area in acres, existing roads and proposed routes to and from the area of operations, and the location and description of surface facilities;
- the name and address of the owners and lessees of the property;
- the mode and frequency of transport and size and gross weight of major vehicular equipment to be

used;

- the amount of solid waste to be received per day;
- the estimate capacity of the site;
- a detailed plan of the daily site operations;
- a plan for the reclamation and postclosure care of the site after completion of solid waste disposal;
- evidence that the operator has obtained all other Federal, State and local permits necessary for solid waste disposal; and
- a detailed environmental report describing the state of and impact on resources at the landfill and in the unit of the NPS.

The NPS has determined the application submitted by the Sanitation Districts is complete.

Upon completion of the environmental assessment (EA) process (described below), the NPS Field Director may issue a non-transferrable SUP effective for a period not to exceed 5 years if the Field Director finds that the application meets the conditions of approval set forth in the regulations in 36 CFR Part 6. These regulations require that in order to grant the SUP, the Field Director must conclude that:

(1) adverse effects resulting from leachate, noise, odor, vehicular traffic, litter and other activities upon natural and cultural resources will be adequately mitigated;
(2) the proposed operator meets all other applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including permit requirements;
(3) the site will no longer be used for the storage, handling, or disposal of a solid waste containing: hazardous waste, municipal solid waste incinerator ash, lead-acid batteries, polychlorinated biphenyls, any EPA registered pesticide, sludge from a waste treatment plant or septic system waste or domestic sewage, petroleum (including used oil from a motor vehicle and petroleum contaminated soil), non-sterilized medical waste, radioactive materials, and tires;
(4) the proposed closure and postclosure care is sufficient to protect the resources of the NPS unit from degradation; and
(5) the site conforms to all of the restrictions and criteria applicable to the site under 40 CFR 257.3 and 40 CFR part 258.

The SUP is renewable. If the Field Director denies the permit application request, the site operation must cease within 90 days of receiving the Field Director's written notice of permit denial. The landfill operator has 45 days to appeal all or any part of the decision in writing to the NPS Field Director. The Field Director consequently has 45 days to respond to the appeal in writing.

Environmental Assessment

This EA has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. NEPA requires the evaluation of potential impacts resulting from federal actions or actions involving lands under federal jurisdiction. An EA discloses the potential environmental consequences of implementing the proposed action and alternatives to the proposed action. The purpose of this EA is to determine if the permit approval constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. If the NPS Field Director finds such an effect, an EIS will be prepared, followed by a Record of Decision (ROD) documenting the Field Director's decision. Should the Field Director not find such an effect, the NPS will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

NEPA requires that federal agencies examine all environmental effects of a proposed action and its various alternatives (40 CFR Section 1502.16). Effects under NEPA include "direct effects which ... occur at the same time and place" and "indirect effects which are later in time and farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable" (40 CFR Section 1508.8). Therefore, this environmental assessment will assess all direct and indirect effects associated with the proposed action and with each alternative, even where these occur outside of the boundaries of the SMMNRA.

However, with respect to the SUP application, the NPS will make its findings and determination in accordance with the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Part 6 that specifically governs permits for solid waste disposal sites within the boundaries of the National Park System.

This EA evaluates potential impacts of continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill from July 1995 (the date of submittal of the SUP application) until its projected closure in 2018. A SUP is issued for a period not to exceed 5 years, and future individual permit renewals would be subject to appropriate NEPA review. However, this EA would likely function as appropriate NEPA impact evaluation for permit renewals provided operational and resource conditions do not significantly change in the future. Determination of the need for additional NEPA impact evaluation would be made at the time of each individual SUP renewal application.

Public Involvement

While this EA was being prepared, the NPS sent an informational mailer (see Appendix B) to potentially interested parties describing the Calabasas Landfill Special Use Permit process, identifying issues of concern to be addressed in the EA, and inviting public comment. The mailer was sent to over 500 agencies, broadcast and media contacts, homeowner associations, community and environmental organizations, Native American representatives, park users and nearby homeowners. In addition, at the request of the NPS, the City of Calabasas sent a description of the SUP process to every City resident in the June Community Services Newsletter. The responses received from the public are discussed in Section 4.1.

2.0 SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

2.1 Overview

The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA) encompasses 150,000 acres in the Santa Monica Mountains of Southern California. Congress established the recreation area in 1978 (Public Law 95-625) to " ... preserve and enhance its scenic, natural, and historic setting and its public health value as an airshed for the southern California metropolitan area while providing for the recreational and educational needs of the visiting public".

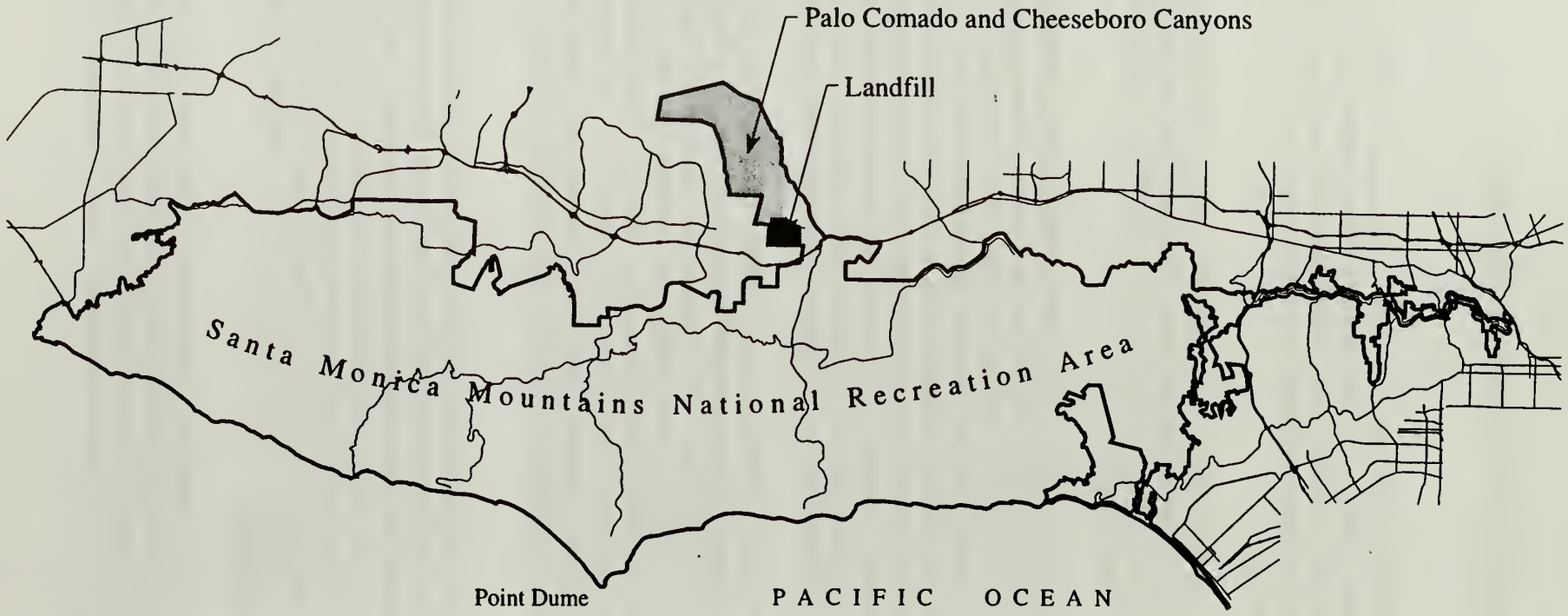
The SMMNRA encompasses approximately 344 square miles, about 47 miles in east-west length and 8 to 10 miles in north-south width. Exhibit 2-1 shows the boundaries of the SMMNRA. The SMMNRA is bounded by the City of Los Angeles on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the south, the Oxnard Plain on the west, and the Ventura Freeway and Simi Hills on the north.

One of the few east-west trending mountain ranges in North America, the Santa Monica Mountains extend 47 miles from Griffith Park to Point Mugu. The area contains resources of outstanding geological, biological, archeological, historical, sociological, recreational, and scenic value. No other national park system unit features such a diverse assemblage of resources within easy reach of more than 12 million Americans, nearly 5% of the nation's population. Within the rapidly urbanizing environment of southern California, the Santa Monica Mountains emerge as an enclave of open space, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and recreational opportunities. Park sites offer a wide diversity of experiences and facilities, from the public beaches of Malibu and Santa Monica to the rugged wilderness area of Boney Mountain to internationally-recognized cultural attractions such as the Hollywood Bowl and J. Paul Getty Museum.

The SMMNRA protects the greatest expanse of the south coast Mediterranean ecosystem in the national park system. The recreation area includes vegetation communities of great diversity, including marine habitats, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, valley oak savannah, grassland, and riparian areas. Situated in densely populated southern California, the recreation area is a critical haven for more than 450 animal species, including mountain lions, bobcats, and golden eagles. More than 10 threatened or endangered species, a number of rare vegetation communities, and a high diversity of nesting raptor species are protected within its boundaries. In addition, the SMMNRA protects large, connected areas of core wildlife habitat key to the survival of animals with relatively large home ranges, such as the mountain lion.

The Santa Monica Mountains are rich in cultural resources and are home to two of the largest Native American Indian groups in California, the Chumash and the Gabrielino/Tongva. Nearly every major prehistoric and historic theme associated with human interaction and development of the western United States is represented within the park - from early hunters and gatherers, to Native American Indian cultures, the Spanish mission and rancho periods, and the American homestead era. More than 1,000 archeological sites are known to occur within the recreation area boundary, one of the highest densities in any mountain range in the world. In addition, 73 sites within the SMMNRA are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The enabling legislation for the SMMNRA recognized that people and private property are an inherent part of the recreation area. Less than half of the land (46%) within the boundary is publicly owned. The NPS currently owns and manages more than 21,000 acres (8 distinct park sites) within the boundary; an additional 48,000 acres is managed by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Santa



/usr2/lfm/details/lfmgenrl.dgn

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

EXHIBIT 2-1

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

Monica Mountains Conservancy/Mountains Recreation and Conservancy Authority, and local and regional park agencies and districts. While the majority of the recreation area is natural open space, pockets of urban development, including residences, public service facilities, and commercial enterprises are located throughout the area. The legislation sets forth a cooperative approach for coordination in recreation, resource management, and planning among the more than 60 jurisdictions in the mountains.

The Santa Monica Mountains receive millions of visitors annually. More than 2 million visitors recreate in the SMMNRA annually, not including the coastline and beaches which attract an additional 30 million visitors a year. National Park Service lands within the SMMNRA are visited by more than 550,000 visitors, who come to the park to enjoy special events, environmental education and cultural programs, guided walks and interpretive programs, family and group camping, and hiking and riding trails. The SMMNRA includes more than 500 miles of hiking, bicycling, and equestrian trails; two popular scenic drives; group and family camping facilities; environmental and cultural education programs; multi-cultural special events.

Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons comprise the only portion of the recreation area located north of the Ventura Freeway (US 101), totaling 4,400 acres. The southernmost portion of these canyons converge in an area immediately adjacent to the Calabasas Landfill. The collective canyon area forms a critical wildlife habitat linkage between the Santa Monica Mountains and the Santa Susana Mountains to the north. The southern portion of the canyons is characterized by gentle-rolling hillsides and features one of the best examples of the valley oak savannah community found in the recreation area. These canyons also serve as the headwaters for the Malibu Creek watershed and Malibu Lagoon, which are important ecological systems containing rare and/or sensitive aquatic species. Important nesting habitat for a variety of raptor species is located in Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons, and a number of sensitive, rare and threatened plant and animal species are known to occur in the canyons.

Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons are popular with hikers, equestrians, and bicyclists. Existing facilities include a 30-mile trail system, an NPS trailhead off the public portion of Chesebro Road, and two small picnic areas. More than 50,000 people visited Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons in 1995.

2.2 Management Framework

2.2.1 General Management Plan

A General Management Plan (GMP) was completed for the SMMNRA in 1982. The purpose of the GMP was to identify common goals between the recreation area's agencies and landowners and to lay out NPS responsibilities for achieving them. The GMP also serves as an NPS commitment to its neighbors to work together to create a system of land use, recreational opportunity, and resource conservation.

The plan stresses cooperative planning and public/private partnerships among the landowners and land management agencies within the SMMNRA to maximize public benefit. Key management objectives identified in the plan include the following:

- Protect and perpetuate the natural, cultural, and scenic resources, giving special attention to endangered and threatened plants and animals, significant ecological areas, and Native American and historic sites;

- Work actively to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the impact of threats to natural and cultural resources and to improve regional air and water quality;

- Provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation and learning opportunities that are reflective of the diverse resources in the mountains and along the coast;

- Recognize and enhance the opportunities for creating partnerships and sharing responsibilities with state and local governments and the private sector in order to protect resources and provide recreational and educational services in ways appropriate to the rules, authorities, and capabilities of the partners; and

- Be a considerate neighbor to other landowners, helping to protect their interests and rights, and taking into account their individual concerns.

Under the GMP land classification system, the majority of Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons are identified as a "special natural and cultural area." This designation acknowledges that the canyons possess significant natural and cultural resources that are sensitive to human activity. Accordingly, the management emphasis is on the provision of environmentally-compatible recreational activities, with small dispersed facilities that have a minimal effect on the canyons' resources. The GMP identifies lower Cheeseboro Canyon as the potential site of a trailhead (which was subsequently constructed) and also proposes that the NPS explore the possibility of providing picnicking, natural history interpretation, outdoor education and camping at the site.

Calabasas Landfill

The area in the vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill is identified as a "scenic and resource-oriented recreation area." This designation applies to lands with the following resource characteristics: natural settings, less sensitive natural communities, modified landscapes in process of recovery, lands that are important to the view from scenic roads and trails, and agricultural lands. The management emphasis on these lands is very similar to that of "special natural and cultural areas" described above: provision of environmentally compatible recreational activities, with small dispersed facilities that have a minimal effect on natural resources processes and scenery.

The GMP, which pre-dates the federal landfill legislation, states that "existing reservoirs, detention camps, landfills, etc., are recognized as legitimate needs of an urban society and will remain." The plan makes two specific references to the Calabasas Landfill. In the discussion of water resources management, the plan identifies the importance of "investigat[ing] the impact of a hazardous waste landfill on public recreation". At the time of the plan's publication in 1982, the landfill had just recently stopped accepting hazardous and liquid waste; currently, the landfill only accepts nonhazardous municipal solid waste. The plan also designates the Calabasas Landfill as a potential future visitor activity site. Not only is the landfill discussed as a future recreation area, the possibility of developing an outdoor education program concerning waste disposal is also mentioned.

Once the Calabasas Landfill becomes available for other uses besides waste disposal, the GMP suggests a number of possible future uses for the site, including a transportation center for visitor staging, a trailhead, or wildlife habitat area.

2.2.2 Land Protection Plan

The SMMNRA is engaged in an active land acquisition program, although reduced congressional appropriations in recent years have slowed federal land acquisition in the Santa Monica Mountains. The park's Land Protection Plan (1984) calls for the NPS to acquire in fee an additional 15,000 acres of land within the park boundary (current ownership includes over 20,000 acres) as funding becomes available. Priority acquisition areas are those areas meeting the following critical purposes:

- Preservation of beaches and coastal uplands;
- Protection of undeveloped inland stream drainage basins;
- Connection of existing state and local government parks and other public owned lands to enhance their potential for public recreation;
- Protection of existing scenic corridors and park roads;
- Protection of public health and welfare; and
- Development and interpretation of historic sites and recreation areas such as parks, picnic areas, scenic overlooks, hiking, bicycling and equestrian trails.

2.3 Simi Hills

2.3.1 Description

The Calabasas Landfill is located within the only portion of the SMMNRA that extends north of the U.S. 101 Freeway, in an area collectively referred to as the "Simi Hills". The landfill lies immediately south of 4,400 acres of national park land in Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons, the second largest federally-owned site in the SMMNRA.

Contiguous with the landfill's western boundary is a 409-acre property owned by the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA). The northernmost 20 acres of this property is also located within the SMMNRA boundary. The remaining 389 acres, including the site of the historic Morrison Ranch structures, is not currently within the SMMNRA. The Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority is in the process of transferring ownership of the entire parcel to the NPS. The U.S. Department of the Interior would then have to take an action to adjust the boundary of the SMMNRA in order to encompass the MRCA's property.

NPS land ownership in the Simi Hills area could increase in the future with the potential dedication of 2,600 acres in Las Virgenes Canyon to the NPS or another public agency, as a condition of the Ahmanson Ranch development.

2.3.2 Existing Facilities

The existing Simi Hills park land (currently Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyon units) features one NPS trailhead with parking for 45 vehicles (located in lower Cheeseboro Canyon), one chemical toilet

(outhouse), a small picnic area, visitor bulletin board, and a 30-mile hiking, bicycling and equestrian trail system. In addition, visitors may access NPS land from trailheads and open space managed by the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District on the western side of Palo Comado Canyon.

2.3.3 Visitor Use

NPS land in the Simi Hills area was visited by 50,577 people in 1995, based on vehicle traffic counts recorded at the Cheeseboro Trailhead. In February 1996, the NPS conducted a visitor survey of 549 people entering or exiting the park at various Simi Hills trailheads. While the survey did not represent a scientific sample of visitors, it did provide helpful information about general trends in visitor use and circulation. Of those people surveyed, 58% indicated that mountain biking was the most common visitor activity, followed by hiking or jogging (32%), horseback riding (5%), and dog walking (4%). The average number of times that people visited the unit was 33 times a year, with February being the month of highest use.

When asked to trace the route of their present trip, 92% of visitors used the lower Cheeseboro Canyon Trail, and 53% used the Palo Comado Canyon Trail, with many visitors using both trails. When asked how they rated the quality of the visitor experience as related to crowding, 62.8% rated the quality excellent, 32% said good, 4% said poor, and none rated it extremely poor.

When visitors were asked what they liked most about the study area, they mentioned beautiful scenery, a sense of wilderness and nature, and good trails more than any other factors. Other frequent comments included a sense of remoteness, peace and solitude, quality of the recreational experience, and proximity to their homes. When asked what they liked least about the study area, the most frequent comments included too many bikes, too many horses, the attitudes of other users, and congestion. Other responses included inadequate parking, restrooms and water.

2.3.4 General Park Operations in the Simi Hills

The Simi Hills are patrolled by NPS law enforcement rangers on a daily basis. Volunteer patrols provide additional coverage in the canyons on weekdays and weekends. In addition, a mobile information station based at the Cheeseboro Trailhead is staffed by rangers and volunteers on some weekend days.

NPS interpretive rangers lead guided hikes and programs in the canyons generally on a biweekly basis. On average, 34 interpretive/educational programs reach approximately 500 people a year, with several hundred more visitors reached by "roving rangers" who provide interpretive information and respond to visitor queries at trailheads and on trails.

The NPS also conducts prescribed fire management activities in the Simi Hills area, consistent with the park's Fire Management Plan (1986). A 1,500-acre chaparral and grassland burn is planned for Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons during the next year. Prescribed fires enable resource managers to use fire safely and effectively for two primary purposes: (1) to restore natural ecosystem processes in the fire-dependent communities of the Santa Monica Mountains; and (2) to control the boundaries and intensities of wildfires, so that life, property and resources at risk during wildfires can be protected.

2.3.5 Resource Management Activities

The Simi Hills, as a microcosm of the recreation area, feature many outstanding natural, cultural and scenic resources. The NPS is undertaking a variety of natural and cultural resource management activities in the Simi Hills and throughout the park consistent with the park's Resource Management Plan (1994). These include mapping and inventorying of sensitive resources, large mammal status and distribution studies, raptor nesting surveys, natural history studies for specific species, archaeological surveys, research on the area's cultural history and ethnographic associations, and prescribed fire management activities.

To further enhance the resource values of the Simi Hills, the Simi Hills Draft Comprehensive Design Plan, discussed below, calls for a variety of new or expanded management actions and studies aimed at restoring and perpetuating natural ecosystem processes, communities, and cultural artifacts, sites and ethnographic associations. The specific biological and cultural resources addressed include: habitat connectivity, sensitive vegetation communities and habitat features, restoration, fire management, raptors, mitigation of easement impacts, archaeological resources, historical resources, ethnography and cultural landscapes, and curation.

2.3.6 Simi Hills Comprehensive Design Plan

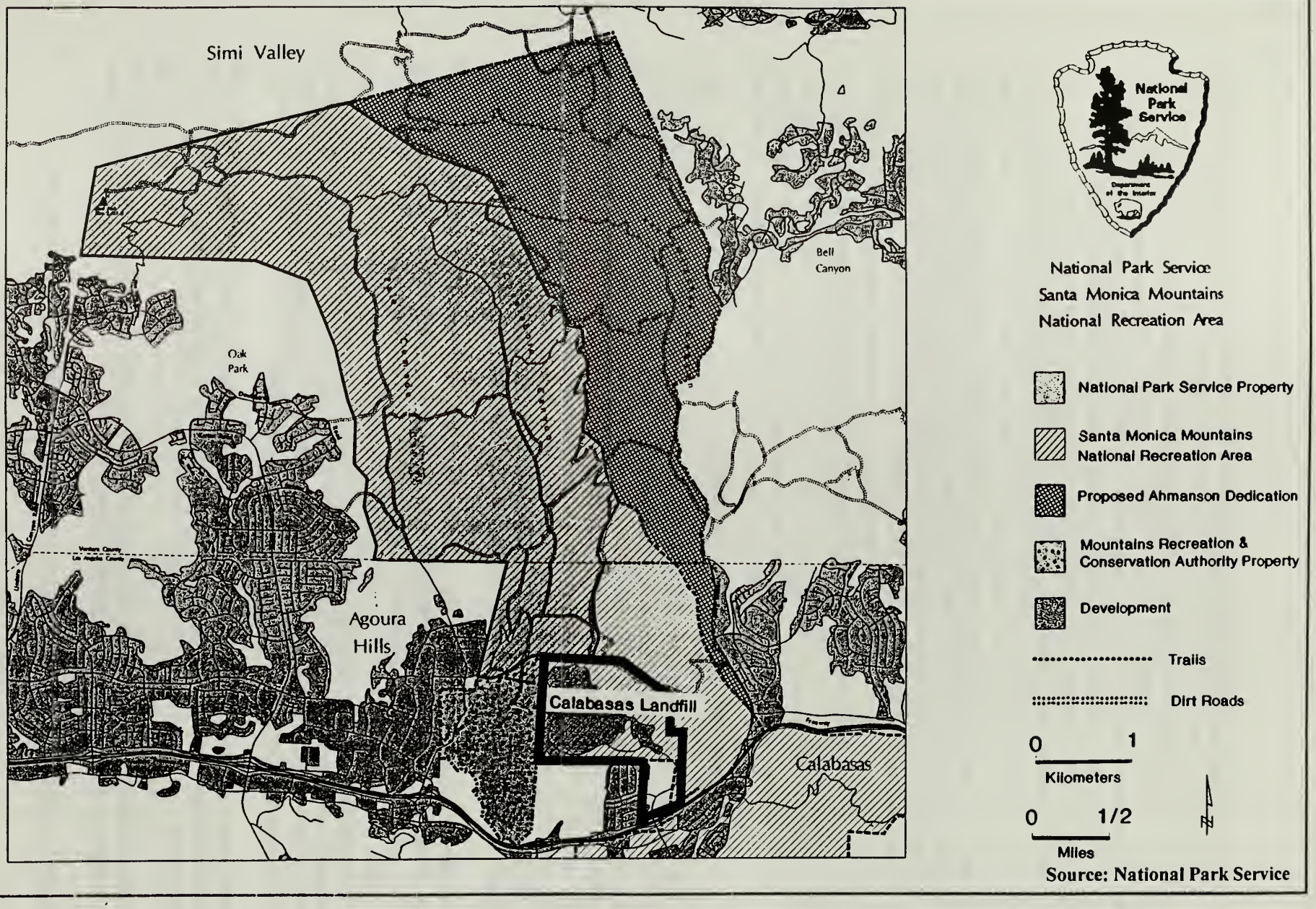
The NPS has recently prepared the Draft Comprehensive Design Plan for the Simi Hills portion of the recreation area. The plan sets forth a management framework for resource protection and visitor use of the 7,400-acre Simi Hills study area. The study area includes the NPS-owned 4,400-acre Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons sites and two cooperative planning areas: the 409-acre MRCA property (physically south of the NPS's Cheeseboro Canyon), and the 2,600-acre Las Virgenes Canyon, owned by the Ahmanson Land Company. Exhibit 2-2 shows the three distinct areas that when grouped together comprise the Simi Hills study area. Interrelationships between the Calabasas Landfill and the Simi Hills study area are being considered in formulating a management strategy for the Simi Hills area.

Upper Cheeseboro Canyon (1,800 acres) was acquired by the NPS in 1981, with the lower 307 acres acquired in 1985. The 2,300-acre Palo Comado Canyon, which lies immediately west of Cheeseboro Canyon, was acquired in 1993. The NPS could potentially acquire the Las Virgenes Canyon property from Ahmanson Ranch as part of a required open space dedication. Prior to the current effort, no comprehensive planning has been undertaken to determine the long range management goals and visitor activities appropriate for the Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons area. Interrelationships between the Calabasas Landfill and the Simi Hills study area are being considered in formulating a management strategy for the Simi Hills area. Key objectives of the planning effort are:

- To identify alternatives and, ultimately, actions that the NPS should take to ensure that natural, cultural, and scenic values of the study area are protected and, where appropriate, enhanced or restored;

- To identify appropriate interpretive and educational themes and programs consistent with the park's GMP, Interpretive Prospectus, and site-specific attributes; and

- To identify the optimum arrangement and location of environmentally sensitive recreation and



Simi Hills Comprehensive Design Plan Study Area

EXHIBIT 2-2

CALABASAS LANDFILL

interpretation facilities for park visitors.

The draft plan establishes the following NPS stewardship objectives for the Simi Hills:

- Protect and perpetuate the plants, animals, and natural processes that comprise the local and regional setting of the Simi Hills;
- Protect and preserve archaeological sites, features and objects, historically significant structures, and cultural landscapes, as part of the vital heritage of the Simi Hills;
- Recognize the role the Simi Hills play in a regional ecosystem with special emphasis on working with agencies and land owners to protect habitat connectivity for plant and animal species;
- Protect contemporary ethnographic values associated with the heritage of sites and features and traditional use and access of the Simi Hills;
- Protect and care for the area's unique cultural values by identifying and preserving its historic and ethnographic landscapes;
- Preserve the area's diverse scenery by protecting and enhancing interior viewsheds and distant vistas;
- Provide visitors of varying abilities and interests with an opportunity to experience the area's natural beauty through the establishment of environmentally-sensitive recreation facilities;
- Provide information and educational opportunities that will foster greater understanding and appreciation for the areas' natural and cultural heritage and instill in visitors a new environmental awareness;
- Design programs and facilities for the area that are durable over time, efficient to operate, and obtainable with resources available to the NPS;
- Establish an ongoing dialogue and partnership with local agencies and park neighbors to promote shared responsibility to protect open space and adjoining habitat, trail systems, and scenic vistas;
- Complement existing and ongoing regional planning to ensure continuity between adjacent recreation sites and facilities.

Four preliminary alternatives have been proposed in the Simi Hills Draft Comprehensive Design Plan. Public comments on the draft plan (released for a 45-day public review period ending in October 1996) are currently being analyzed. A final plan will be developed in response to public and agency feedback, consistent with NPS management goals and policies. The final plan is expected to be completed in Summer 1997. The key features of the four alternatives in the draft plan are outlined below.

The first three alternatives, Alternatives A, B and C, all have the following components in common. Currently, access to Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons is primarily gained through a 45 car parking lot at the Cheeseboro Canyon trailhead. The MRCA's property (to the west of the Calabasas Landfill) would serve as the new trailhead. The new trailhead facility would include an amphitheater, interpretative kiosk, restrooms and parking for 100 cars and 12 buses. Two different trails from the

trailhead facility would be provided. A universal loop trail would be developed for visitors to travel from the parking lot to the Morrison Ranch area. An additional interpretive loop trail would be designed to provide an overview of the significant resources and themes evident in the area. Interpretive materials would include kiosk exhibits, self-guiding trail brochures, trail wayside exhibits, guided walks, and programs.

Individual alternatives differ as outlined below.

Simi Hills Alternative A

This alternative provides the widest range of visitor access and multi-use trail opportunities, adding multiple pedestrian loop trails to offer first hand viewing of the area's resources. Two regional trails would be extended into the park area - the Juan Baptista de Anza National Historical Trail and the Zuma Ridge Trail. The existing Cheeseboro Canyon parking lot would be used as an equestrian staging area. In addition, a multi-use staging area at the northern terminus of Las Virgenes Road would be created in cooperation with the Ahmanson Land Company. This alternative proposes the use of five existing trailheads/park facilities and three new trailheads in the Simi Hills area. An exhibit and overlook is also proposed for Simi Peak, and a small picnic area would be developed in the China Flat area (both areas are in the upper northwest part of Palo Comado Canyon). Existing camping facilities at Sage Ranch are proposed to be utilized and a ranger residence would be built in lower Palo Comado Canyon.

Simi Hills Alternative B

This alternative provides more opportunities for specialized trail experiences by offering hiking, equestrian, and multi-use trails. The existing Cheeseboro Canyon access would be closed to vehicles. Connection to the two regional trails mentioned above would still be accomplished. New trailheads would be built in Las Virgenes Canyon and on the current MRCA property, and four existing community trailheads would be retained for use. A new residence would be built at the current Cheeseboro Canyon Trailhead, while the remainder of the staging area would be restored to native habitat.

Simi Hills Alternative C

This alternative focusses on resource preservation by concentrating most of the trail use in the lower portion of the canyons. Some existing trails would be decommissioned. A series of loop trails in the lower canyons would be provided for short rides and hikes. Access to the two regional trails would be made available. New trailheads would be built in Las Virgenes Canyon and on the current MRCA property, and four existing community trailheads and parks would also serve as staging areas. A ranger residence would not be built under this alternative; the existing Cheeseboro parking lot area would be revegetated.

Simi Hills Alternative D

This alternative presents the no action scenario. Facilities would be upgraded as needed, and the existing parking lot at Cheeseboro Canyon would be expanded. Existing trails would be maintained and would continue to offer access to many of the area's resources.

3.0 CALABASAS LANDFILL

3.1 Introduction: The Existing Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management System

The safe and reliable management of municipal solid wastes is an essential public service need. Los Angeles County faces significant solid waste management challenges because of the County's geographic size, population, number of jurisdictions, public/private enterprise relationships and infrastructure, local and state policies, as well as the dynamic nature of the solid waste management system. The existing waste management system in Los Angeles County, consisting of waste diversion and waste disposal elements, has been referred to as the most extensive and complex in the state and possibly in the country.

Los Angeles County covers an area of approximately 4,100 square miles and consists of 88 cities and various unincorporated county communities. Home to more than 9.3 million people, Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the nation. Expected vigorous growth in population, coupled with comparable increases in economic activity, will have a major effect on the need for adequate solid waste management in the future. Currently, approximately 34,700 tons per day are disposed of by Los Angeles County residents, which amounts to one of the highest per capita rates in the world.

Solid waste management in Los Angeles County is guided by locally developed policy, the County and the Sanitation Districts' Solid Waste Management Action Plan, along with policies of the California Integrated Waste Management Act, created in 1989 by Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939).

In the early 1980's, the Sanitation Districts, in concert with the County of Los Angeles, established solid waste management goals which included a proposal that almost one-half of the waste produced be managed at refuse-to-energy facilities (incinerators with energy recovery). In 1987, as a result of public and political opposition, most of the refuse-to-energy facilities being proposed at the time throughout the County were not implemented. In response, the Sanitation Districts, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, and the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation collaborated in preparing a report entitled "Solid Waste Management Status and Disposal Options in Los Angeles County." The report indicated that without the necessary measures (additional recycling programs, expansion of existing landfills, and development of new landfills), a significant portion of the wastestream would lack a place for disposal beginning in the early 1990's. Furthermore, the report indicated that expansions of existing sites could take from 3 to 5 years, and establishing new landfills as long as 7 years, to complete the permitting process.

Recognizing the impending arrival of a disposal shortfall, coordinated Solid Waste Management Action Plans (Action Plan) were approved by the County Board of Supervisors in April, 1988, and by the Sanitation Districts' Boards of Directors in May and June, 1988. The following are highlights of the Action Plan:

- Continue a balance between public and private waste management operations in the County;
- Support implementation of residential source separation programs, green waste composting programs, and programs to evaluate the feasibility of facilities to recover material from mixed wastestreams;
- Support expansions of existing landfills to the maximum extent that is environmentally feasible;

- Develop 50 years of new permitted waste disposal capacity under public agency control;
- Undertake detailed environmental studies on six potential landfill sites; and
- Continue support for public education and awareness programs regarding solid waste issues and the necessity for recycling.

Shortly thereafter, in September, 1989, the California Legislature, recognizing the statewide need for comprehensive waste management, passed the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resources Code, Division 30). This law mandates cities and counties to achieve 25 percent total waste diversion by the year 1995, and 50 percent diversion by the year 2000. The State of California and Los Angeles County were successful in diverting at least 25% of waste in the year 1995. Diversion estimates for 1995 for individual cities have not yet been confirmed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

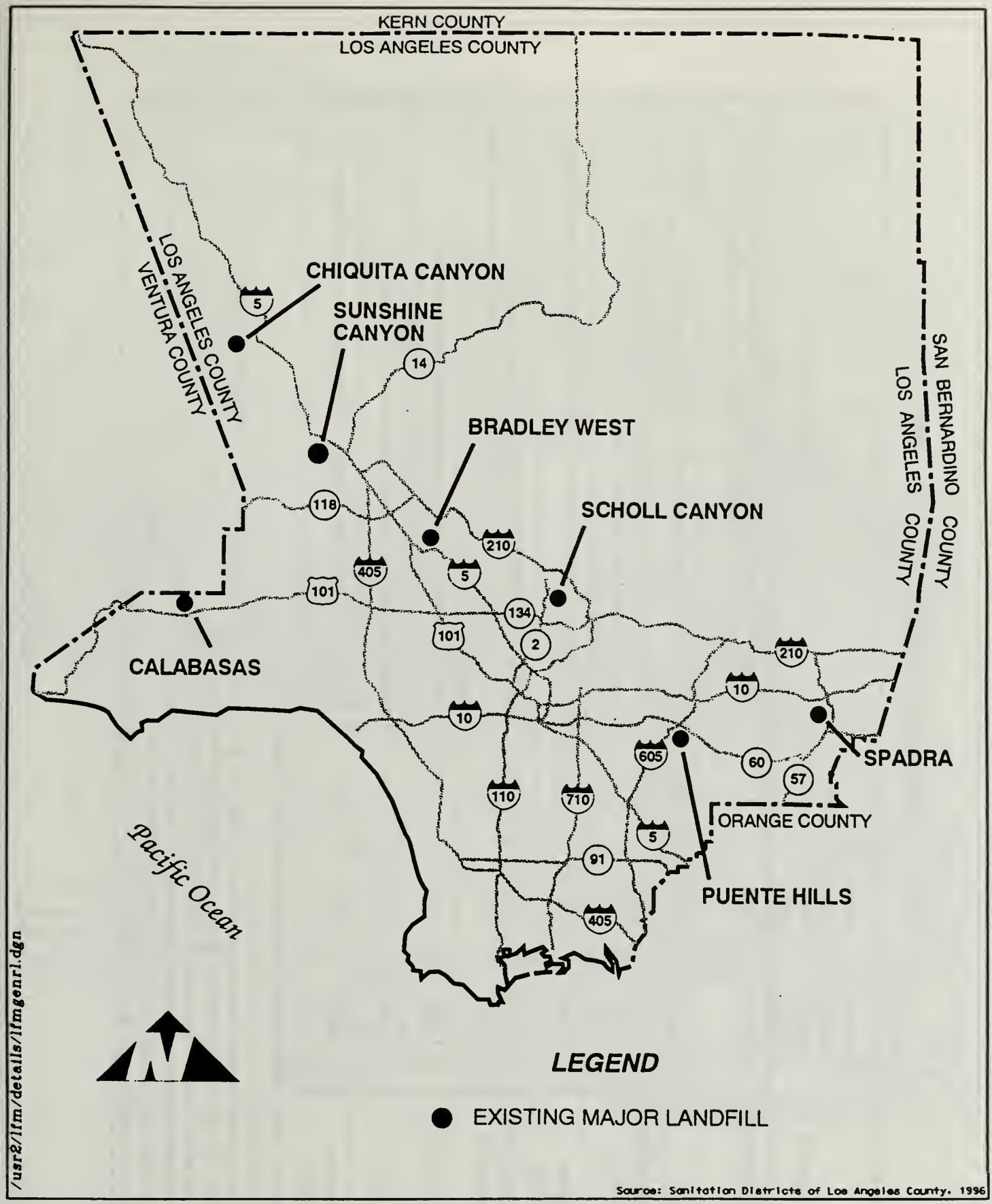
The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 also requires that adequate long-term disposal capacity be secured. With respect to Los Angeles County, on October 31, 1991, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) passed a resolution (Board Resolution No. 91-62) that acknowledged the continuing need to ensure landfill capacity, and specifically recognized that a shortage of such capacity exists in Los Angeles County. In compliance with AB 939, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works prepared a Preliminary Draft Countywide Siting Element (1996), a planning mechanism to address solid waste management disposal strategies over a fifteen year period. The Calabasas Landfill was included in the Draft Countywide Siting Element and accounts for a portion of Los Angeles County's expected disposal capacity for the next fifteen years.

There are currently seven major permitted Class III landfills located within the metropolitan area of Los Angeles County. Two other landfills are located in the City of Palmdale and the City of Lancaster and serve the Antelope Valley area of the County. Class III landfills accept only nonhazardous solid waste (including dewatered sludge and acceptable incinerator ash). These sites are shown in Exhibit 3-1 and are listed in Table 3-1. In 1996, three major landfills have closed, the Lopez Canyon Landfill in the City of Los Angeles, the Azusa Western Landfill in Irwindale and the BKK Landfill in the City of West Covina. By the end of this decade, three additional major landfills could be closed due to capacity limitations or expiration of permits. Under this scenario, shortfalls in adequate disposal capacity could be experienced as early as the year 2000.

3.2 Landfill Operations

The primary purpose of the Calabasas Landfill is to provide for the management of solid waste from nearby cities and communities in an environmentally sound and cost-effective manner. The Calabasas Landfill is an integral element of the Los Angeles County regional refuse disposal network discussed above.

The Calabasas Landfill, shown in Exhibit 3-2, has been in operation since February 1961. The banning of backyard incinerators by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1957 led to the establishment of a network of publicly owned and operated landfills, including the Calabasas Landfill. The landfill is operated by the Sanitation Districts pursuant to a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the County of Los Angeles and the Sanitation Districts on land owned by the County of Los Angeles. The facility



Location of Major Los Angeles Area Landfills

EXHIBIT 3-1

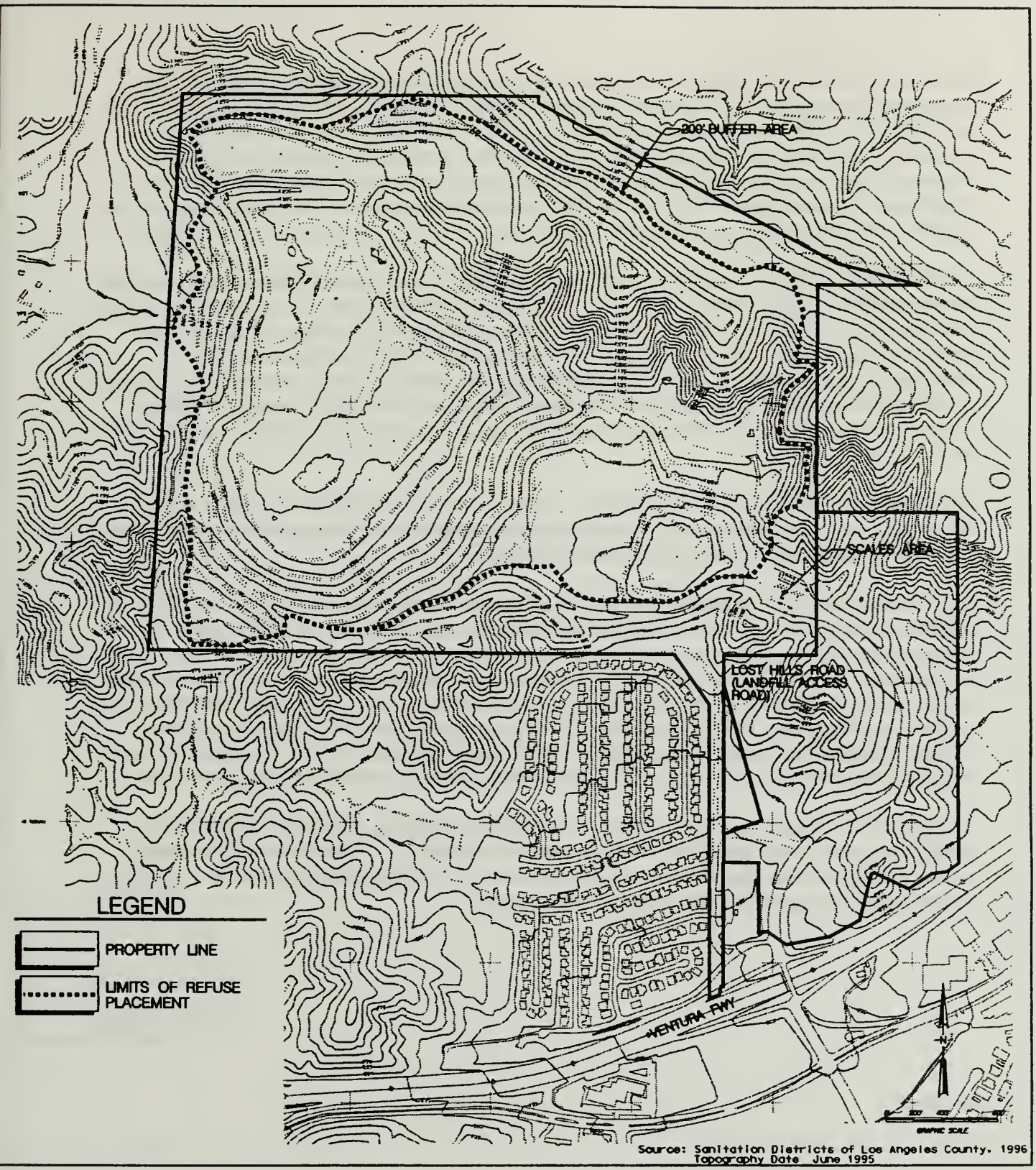
CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

Table 3-1: Existing Major Landfills in Los Angeles County

Landfill	Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd)	Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6)[b]	Usage Restrictions	Projected Closure Date
Azusa Western	Closed 1996	1,328	N/A	Closed 10/3/96 per a Superior Court ruling ordering that the site stop receiving waste and the Waste Discharge Requirements be rescinded until an EIR is certified.
BKK	Closed 1996	9,701	N/A	Closed 9/15/1996 per agreement with the City of West Covina.
Bradley West	7,000	4,484	None	Current permitted capacity will be exhausted in approximately 1999.
Calabasas	3,500	2,334	Yes[d]	Current permitted and topographic capacity will be exhausted in approximately 2018.
Chiquita Canyon	5,000	1,489	None	Conditional Use Permit expires 11/24/1997; 30 million ton expansion proposed.
Lopez Canyon	Closed 1996	3,300	N/A	Closed 7/1/1996 due to permit capacity.
Puente Hills	13,200[a]	10,341	Yes[c]	Conditional Use Permit expires 11/01/2003; approximately 10 years of additional capacity would remain.
Scholl Canyon	3,400	1,487	Yes[d]	Current permitted and topographic capacity will be exhausted in approximately 2018; undefined additional capacity may remain.
Spadra	2,500[a]	2,124	Yes[c]	Current permitted and topographic capacity will be exhausted in approximately 1999.
Sunshine Canyon	6,600	2,800 [e]	None	Site opened in August 1996. Capacity of 17.0 million tons will be exhausted in approximately 2004.

Source: Draft Countywide Siting Element for Los Angeles County, 1996.
[a] Site also operates under a weekly tonnage limit.
[b] Average Daily Tonnage based on actual disposal during 1995 as reported in the Draft Countywide Siting Element for Los Angeles County, January 1996. Recorded tonnages from the January Northridge earthquake were deducted.
[c] City of Los Angeles waste outside of Sanitation Districts' boundaries is prohibited.
[d] Wasteshed includes jurisdictions in proximity to the site that have historically used the site.
[e] Average Daily Tonnage based on actual disposal during Fall 1995.
Note : A Landfill in the City of Palmdale and one in the City of Lancaster serve the Antelope Valley.



Site Plan

EXHIBIT 3-2

CALABASAS LANDFILL

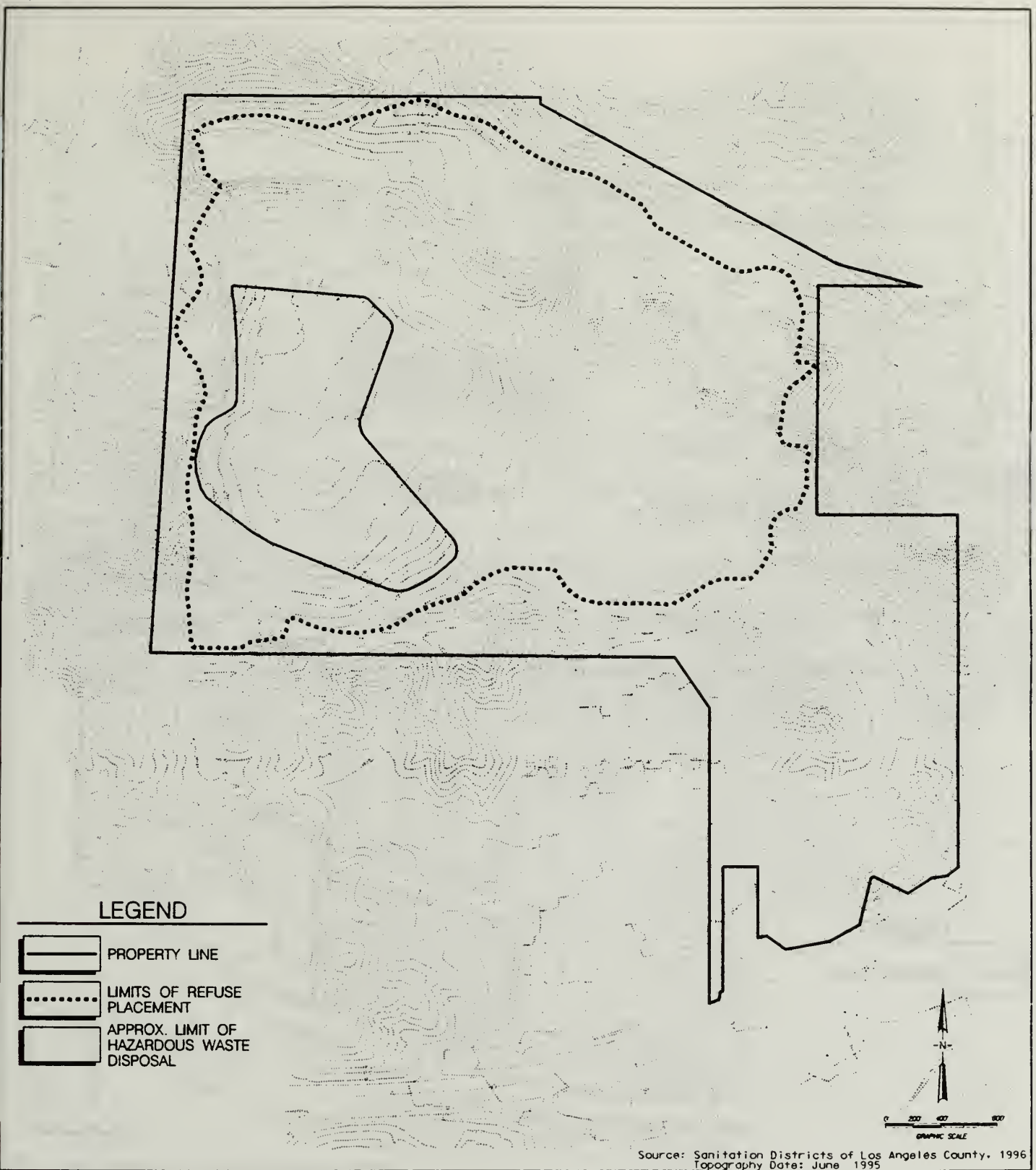
serves approximately 1.4 million people in the Los Angeles area. Approximately 17 million tons of refuse have been disposed of at the landfill from its inception through December 1995. In January 1991, the County of Los Angeles passed an ordinance (No. 91-0003) limiting the use of the landfill to a wasteshed comprised of the cities of Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, and Thousand Oaks, as well as a portion of the City of Los Angeles and certain unincorporated areas of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. The purpose of the ordinance was to preserve the disposal capacity at the landfill for the surrounding communities which had historically relied upon the site for waste disposal.

The Calabasas Landfill is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County and is accessed at the Lost Hills Road exit off the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101). The landfill is bounded by the City of Agoura Hills to the west, the City of Calabasas to the east (east of Las Virgenes Road), and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the north and south. The majority of the land surrounding the Calabasas Landfill is undeveloped, unoccupied open space. The surrounding open space is owned by federal and state agencies as well as private entities. Residential areas are located immediately south of the landfill. Additional residential and commercial developments have been proposed adjacent to the landfill on the north and the east.

The Calabasas Landfill encompasses 505 acres, of which 310 acres are designated for refuse disposal. The landfill receives a maximum of 3,500 tons per day (average tonnage per day over 6 days of operation per week) of municipal solid waste from a defined wasteshed.

The Calabasas Landfill is classified under state regulations as a Class III sanitary landfill. As a Class III landfill, the site is only allowed to accept nonhazardous municipal solid waste. A portion of the Calabasas Landfill was previously operated as a permitted Class I facility, and, during that time, the site accepted some liquid and hazardous wastes in addition to nonhazardous solid wastes. The approximate limit of liquid and hazardous waste disposal is shown in Exhibit 3-3. Liquid and hazardous wastes were received from September 1965 through July 31, 1980, as detailed in Table 3-2, when the Sanitation Districts voluntarily suspended the acceptance of these types of wastes at the site. The amount of liquid and hazardous wastes received between 1972 and 1980 represent 2% of the total waste placed to date.

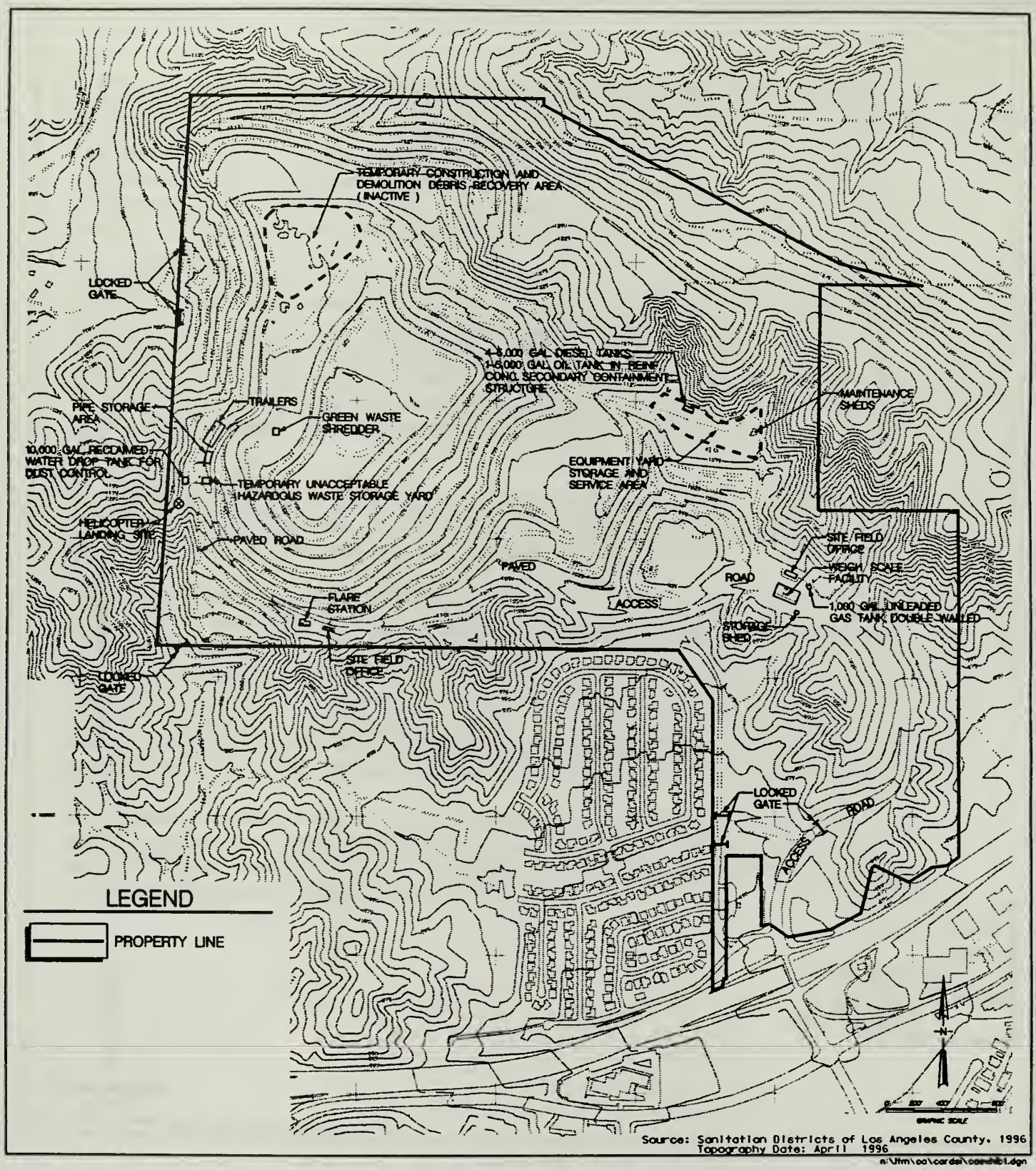
On site landfill operation support facilities include field office buildings, equipment maintenance and storage areas, and 2 scale houses with 4 scales as shown in Exhibit 3-4. The remaining site acreage outside of disposal areas consists mainly of relatively steep, undisturbed native slopes, with a vegetative cover composed primarily of shrubs and non-native grasses.



Approximate Limit of Hazardous Waste Disposal

EXHIBIT 3-3

CALABASAS LANDFILL



Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996
Topography Date: April 1996

n:\ltm\oa\cards\oandm1.4gn

Ancillary Facilities Location Map — EXHIBIT 3-4

CALABASAS LANDFILL

Table 3-2: Liquid and Hazardous Waste Materials Received at the Calabasas Landfill Between July 1, 1972 to July 31, 1980

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Liquid Wastes	QUANTITY IN TONS									
TOTAL GROUP 1 LIQUID WASTES [1]	1,882	7,608	14,458	22,427	26,597	30,238	49,139	66,763	40,956	260,068
TOTAL GROUP 2 LIQUID WASTES [2]	13,344	18,556	17,844	15,125	13,058	11741	10581	10,596	11,292	122,137
TOTAL LIQUID WASTES	15,226	26,164	32,302	37,552	39,655	41979	59,720	77,359	52,248	382,205
Solid Wastes										
TOTAL GROUP 1 SOLID WASTES [1]	-	-	-	536	211	367	1,698	965	867	4,643

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

[1] Group 1 wastes consisted of: acid solutions, alkaline solutions, pesticides, solvents, tetra-ethyl lead sludge, chemical toilet wastes, hazardous tank bottom sediments, oily wastes, contaminated soil and sand, cyanides, brine, and other hazardous wastes.

[2] Group 2 wastes consisted of: paint sludge, drilling mud, cannery wastes, latex wastes, mud and water, nonhazardous tank bottom sediments, and other nonhazardous wastes.

NOTE: Liquid and Hazardous waste tonnages for 1965 to 1972 are not available. This waste was not differentiated from the remainder of accepted waste for that period.

3.2.1 Overview of Site Operations

Hours of Operation

The Calabasas Landfill is open from 8 AM to 5 PM., six days a week (Monday through Saturday), with the exception of certain holidays. Prior to the facility opening for business, activities such as equipment preparation, road maintenance, and water spraying for dust control are conducted.

Waste Placement and Compaction

Upon arriving at the landfill, vehicles are weighed and charged a disposal fee based upon the net weight of refuse carried and various regulatory fees. Vehicles then proceed from the scales to the disposal area. After refuse is unloaded from the incoming vehicles, track-type tractors compact the waste into layers approximately 20 feet in height. Separate operating areas are also provided for various materials recovery programs, where materials such as construction and demolition wastes, tires, asphalt, green waste and large appliances are segregated for reuse or recycling.

Federal and state regulations require operators of all municipal solid waste landfills to cover disposed solid waste materials with earthen material, or approved alternative materials, at the end of each operating day, or at more frequent intervals if necessary to control disease, vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and animal scavenging. At the Calabasas Landfill, the exposed, compacted portions of the waste are covered with up to 12 inches of cover material prior to the end of each day as part of the routine landfill operations. Cover materials are obtained both by excavating native soils within the site property and by diverting segregated loads of green waste from the incoming wastestream and shredding the green waste for use as cover.

At the Calabasas Landfill, earthen materials are excavated to provide refuse fill capacity and to provide soil cover for the refuse. Deck areas are graded to a uniform surface with a motor grader or dozer. The grading prevents the ponding of water on deck or slope areas and conveys stormwater towards stormwater collection facilities. The deck areas are graded such that rain water is diverted from the active disposal area in order to minimize the potential for the infiltration of precipitation. In addition, the landfill surface is constantly checked for cracks caused by settlement, which are promptly filled and recompacted.

Vehicle Maintenance and Fueling

The site's equipment service and storage facility is shown in Exhibit 3-4. This facility consists of several trailers used for parts storage and equipment maintenance. The heavy-duty equipment used on site is fueled from stationary diesel storage tanks in this area. This area of the landfill is also used for maintaining the heavy equipment and as a parking area for the equipment when not in use.

Materials Recovery Operations

Certain loads delivered to the landfill consist of pre-segregated materials, such as green waste, tires, asphalt, dirt, and easily separable appliances, that are suitable for recovery and/or reuse on site. Loads

containing these materials are diverted to separate locations at the landfill, away from the disposal area. The recovery programs conducted at the landfill are explained below and Table 3-3 provides a summary of materials that were diverted from disposal between 1990 and 1995.

Green Waste Recovery Program

As mentioned above, shredded green waste is used as an alternative daily cover. The use of green waste as cover preserves landfill capacity and conserves soil normally used for daily cover. The shredded green waste material is also used at the landfill site as mulch and as a soil amendment. The use of green waste as daily cover is governed by Title 14, Division 7, Sections 17682 and 17683 of the California Code of Regulations. Currently, between 10 and 25 percent of the landfill's daily cover is shredded green waste.

Tire Recovery Program

The majority of tires received at the landfill are removed from the site for other uses. Tires are either shredded or recovered for retreading or for use as fuel and removed from the site. In accordance with state law, whole tires are not disposed of at the site; all tires are shredded prior to disposal. Tire shredding provides a significant volume reduction which conserves disposal capacity. The number of tires on site varies, and the tires are typically stored for periods not longer than one week.

Asphalt Recovery Program

Asphalt received at the site is diverted from disposal and used for on site construction of haul roads, drainage flow lines, and wet weather operating surfaces that are necessary to handle traffic under rainy conditions.

Appliance Recovery Program

In the appliance recovery program, large appliances (i.e., white goods), such as refrigerators are segregated in a designated area away from the landfill disposal area. Certified site personnel drain the refrigerant from the appliances. The refrigerant is then reused in landfill equipment air conditioning units and the appliances are sold to a metal salvager.

Construction and Demolition Recovery Program

After the Northridge earthquake on January 17, 1994, significant quantities of debris from cleanup and demolition activities were generated within the Calabasas wasteshed area. Immediately following the earthquake, the site began receiving an additional 1,400 tons per day of debris generated by cleanup efforts. In response, the Sanitation Districts, in conjunction with a private contractor, initiated a recovery program to process recyclable materials from incoming loads of earthquake debris. This recovery program diverted and recycled more than 137,000 tons of construction and demolition material and achieved more than a 90% diversion rate.

Now that cleanup efforts are winding down, less debris is being brought to the Calabasas Landfill. This has led to the termination of the recovery program at this time. However, in the future, if the need arises, the Sanitation Districts will reinstate the construction and demolition recovery program.

Table 3-3: Summary of Materials Diverted at the Calabasas Landfill

Year	Diverted Materials (tons)				
	Green Waste	Tires[1]	Asphalt	Dirt	White Goods[2]
1990	15,205	---	14,778	0	---
1991	10,777	---	36,330	0	---
1992	9,452	---	37,101	0	---
1993	13,175	---	27,800	0	33
1994[3]	11,431	---	24,951	5,894	124
1995[3]	23,139	---	39,432	11,389	20

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

[1] The number of tires diverted is small for the years shown; however, for 1996, the diversion of tires to off site markets has increased. For the period of August to November, 1996, an average of 125 tons/month (or 30%) was diverted from disposal.
[2] Tonnage is measured when hauled to salvager.
[3] 1994 and 1995 values do not include the material diverted as a result of the Construction and Demolition Recovery Program (Northridge Earthquake).

Tire Handling and Transfer Procedures

The current tire handling and transfer procedures measures employed at the landfill are in accordance with state regulatory guidelines and oversight. Whole tires are prohibited from disposal at municipal solid waste landfills under state law. Therefore, at the Calabasas Landfill, the landfilling operation does not involve disposal of whole tires. Only shredded tires are included in the landfill disposal operation. An independent contractor maintains a tire shredding operation on site. The contractor transports a portion of the tires to off site markets for retreading or use as crumb rubber (described previously under Materials Recovery Operations). The remaining portion of the tires are shredded and transferred to the Sanitation Districts' landfill operation for disposal.

The site currently employs several operational procedures to comply with specific state regulatory requirements for tires (CCR, Title 14). These requirements, which address the issues of fire safety, facility access and security and vector control, are discussed below.

Tires at the Calabasas Landfill are managed in a manner to prevent the occurrence of a fire; the site has never experienced a tire-related fire. The site maintains communication equipment (telephones and two-way radios) in order to be able to alert fire protection authorities in the unlikely event of a fire. Fire extinguishers and a pike pole are available at the site. In addition, water trucks are continually utilized for dust control and could be dispatched immediately in the event of fire. Adequate water supply is available on site for the use of either the water trucks or fire protection authorities. In accordance with regulations, tires must be stored in a manner that maintains accessible fire lanes for emergency equipment. Tires are stored in piles that do not exceed 10 feet in height or 50,000 cubic feet of volume. The tires are not located near the property line and a specified clearance is maintained between the piles.

Access to the area where tires are processed is strictly controlled during business hours as well as during the hours when the landfill is closed. An attendant is present during all business hours and access is maintained to allow for emergency equipment. When the landfill is closed, the entrance gates to the landfill are locked and security patrol personnel monitor the site.

Tires are stored in a manner which prevents the breeding and harborage of mosquitos, vectors and other rodents. As mentioned, there are established maximum heights and volumes for tire piles. Surface water drainage is directed around and away from the storage area. Tires are typically stored for periods not longer than one week.

Environmental Protection Features

To comply with the various landfill permits as well as with regulatory requirements, and to maintain safe operations, numerous environmental protection features have been incorporated into the operation of the site. Measures have been implemented to protect air quality, surface water quality, and groundwater quality; to provide litter control, drainage and erosion control, noise control, and vector control; and to prevent the improper disposal of hazardous wastes. Each of these measures is described in this document as to the various resources are discussed. A brief summary is provided below.

Landfill Gas Collection

Landfill gas is the product of natural anaerobic decomposition of the organic materials in refuse, and is comprised primarily of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4) (approximately 30 and 32 percent by

volume, respectively, at the Calabasas Landfill in July 1995). The remaining portion of the landfill gas consists of nitrogen and oxygen with traces of other decomposition by-products which contain odor-producing components.

The landfill gas collection system consists of a network of vertical wells and horizontal trenches placed throughout the refuse fill. A vacuum is applied to the system of wells and trenches so that gas is drawn from the refuse into the collection system. Optimum design of the system minimizes potential subsurface migration or escape of landfill gas to the atmosphere. Along with the rejection of odorous loads and the application of daily cover, the gas collection system is a primary means of controlling the release of odors from the landfill. Installation of the gas control system began in the mid-1980's, and has occurred in phases over the years.

The existing system currently consists of 500 vertical gas collection wells, 27 horizontal gas collection trenches, and approximately 54,000 feet of main collection lines. The wells and trenches are located below the surface within the refuse fill, but the main collection lines are installed above ground on the landfill surface. Typically, between every forty feet of refuse, additional trenches and wells are installed to collect the gas generated from the most recently placed fill. The collected gas is routed to the flare station (see Exhibit 3-4) and combusted in flares. The existing flare station consists of nine flares. Each of the flares consists of a vertical, cylindrical, refractory-lined vessel with burners located near the base.

Condensation in landfill gas occurs in headerlines due to the difference in temperatures between the refuse fill and ambient above ground conditions. Condensate is collected at low points in the gas collection piping system, and stored in tanks located at the landfill. The condensate is treated and properly disposed off site by a contractor.

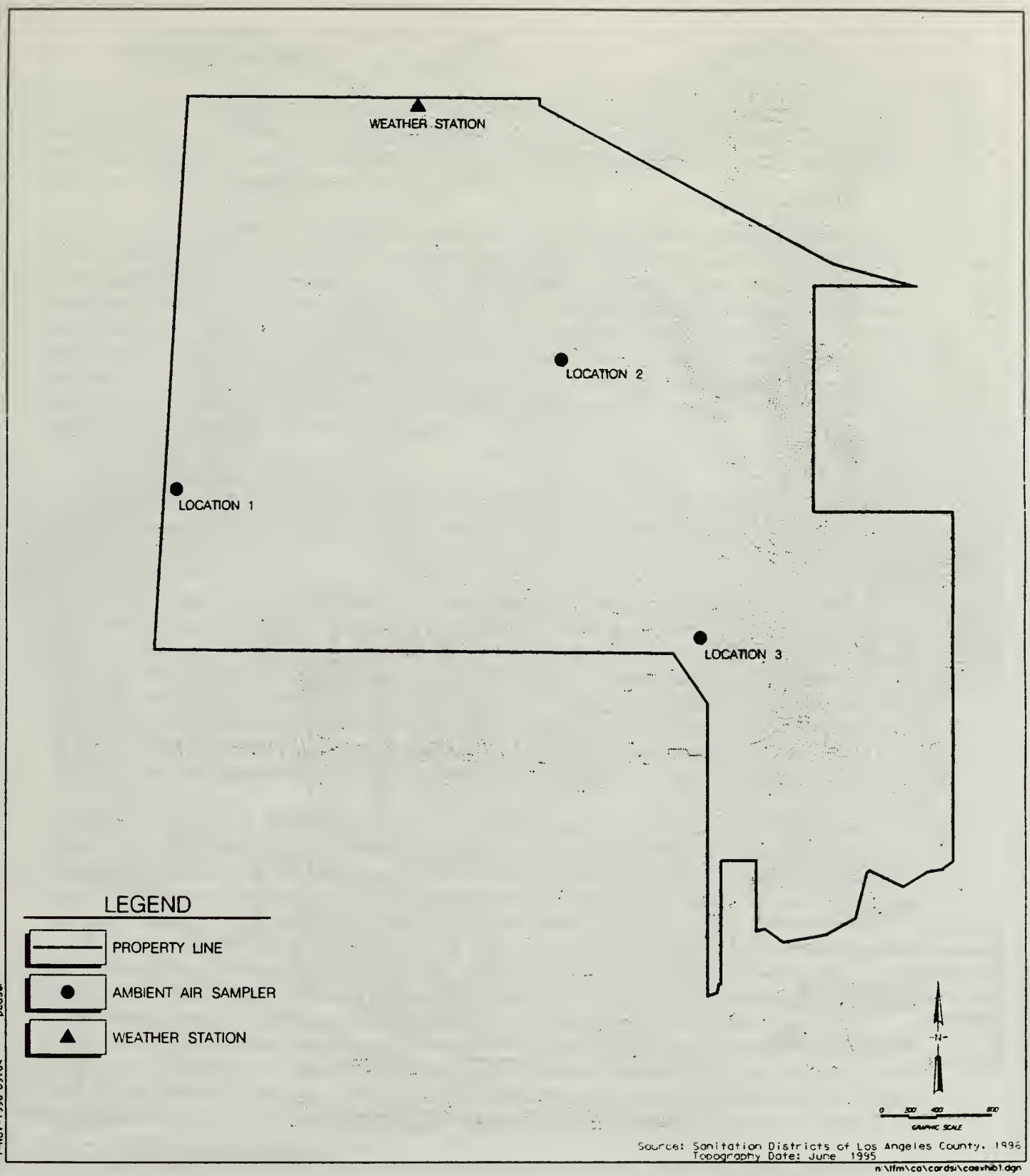
Monitoring programs for landfill gas combustion efficiency, off site gas migration, ambient air quality, landfill surface gas emissions, and landfill gas quality have been implemented at the Calabasas Landfill since January 1989 to conform with regulations promulgated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The following is a description of these monitoring programs; results are discussed in Section 6.1.1.

Ambient air monitoring is conducted to evaluate the air adjacent to the refuse fill for possible air contaminants. The sampling locations for ambient air monitoring at the Calabasas Landfill are shown in Exhibit 3-5. Ambient air monitoring is performed as a 24-hour, one day event on a monthly basis.

The combustion efficiency of the flares is tested on a three year cycle. The results, submitted to the SCAQMD, are used to verify that the flares are operating within their permitted emission limits.

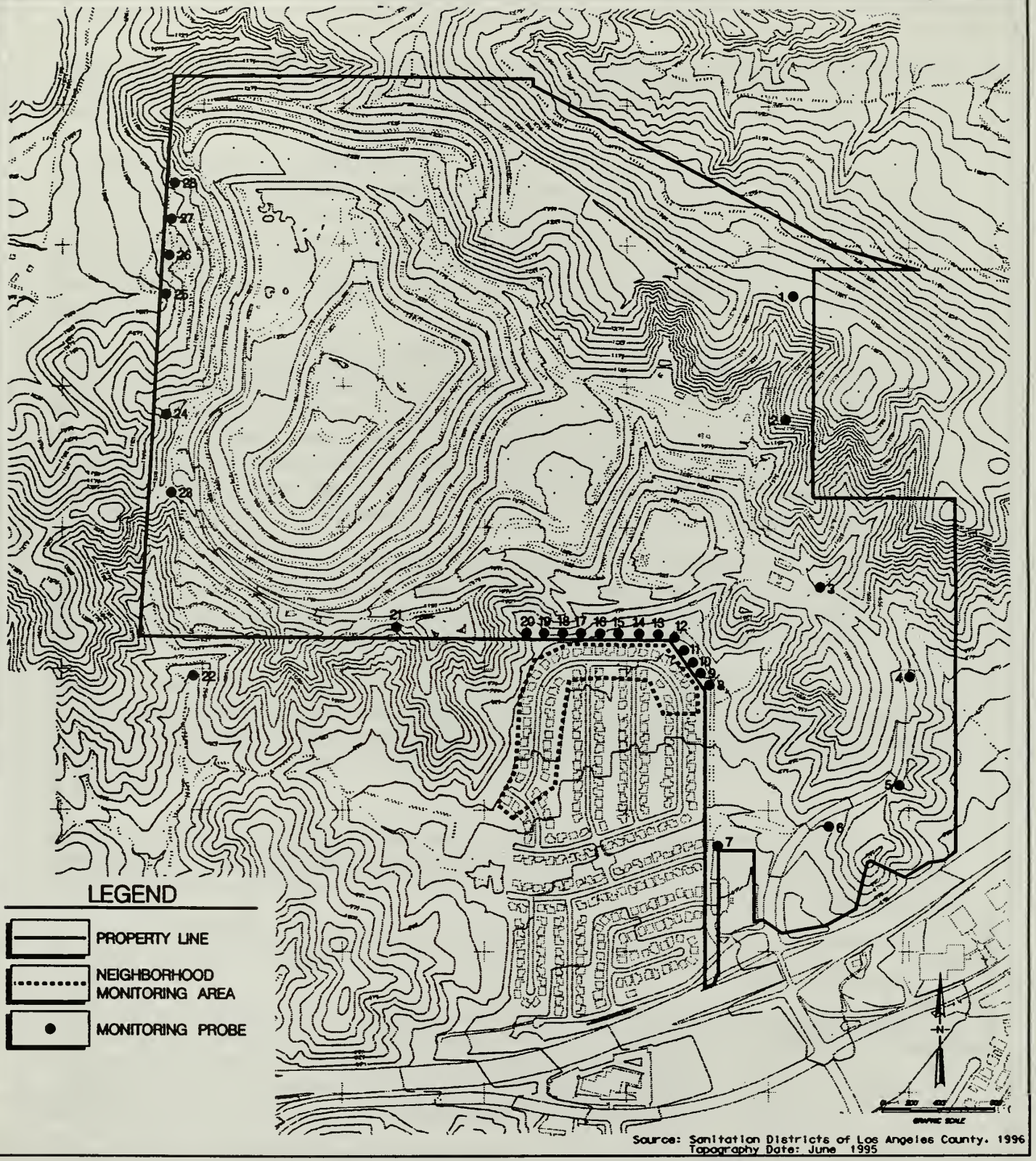
A perimeter gas monitoring system consisting of 28 subsurface gas monitoring probes has been installed at the Calabasas Landfill as shown in Exhibit 3-6. For all probes, the appropriate probe depths were recommended by a geologist present during drilling, based on the actual depth to groundwater and penetration of potentially significant materials capable of transmitting landfill gas. The probe spacing conforms to regulatory requirements. The perimeter probes are monitored on a monthly basis.

In addition to the perimeter probe monitoring program, a neighborhood monitoring program has also been developed. An organic vapor analyzer is used by a technician to check for gas migration by monitoring for the presence of gas in water meter boxes near the landfill on a monthly basis. The general location of the monitoring is shown in Exhibit 3-6.



Locations of Ambient Air Samplers & Weather Station — **EXHIBIT 3-5**

CALABASAS LANDFILL



Locations of Gas Migration Monitoring Probes and Neighborhood Monitoring

EXHIBIT 3-6

CALABASAS LANDFILL

On site structures are monitored to ensure that the concentration of methane in site facilities does not exceed 25% of the lower explosive limit (LEL). At the Calabasas Landfill, all frequently used structures such as the scale houses, offices, locker room and lunchroom, are monitored each month. The remaining structures (mostly equipment storerooms) are monitored quarterly.

The surface of the landfill is also monitored monthly, in accordance with SCAQMD guidelines, to sample and analyze the air just above the landfill surface for possible air contaminants which would be evidence of landfill gas emissions. This monitoring involves the collection of samples along routes covering the entire landfill surface. Presently, a total of 204 routes, each approximately 225 feet in length, are monitored on site. During sampling, the inlet port of the gas sampler is placed approximately 2 to 3 inches above the landfill surface as the technician walks along a route. In addition, instantaneous readings are taken each month at locations over the entire refuse fill area. This sampling is intended to identify specific locations where excessive landfill gas emissions may be occurring and where cover maintenance or other measures may be required.

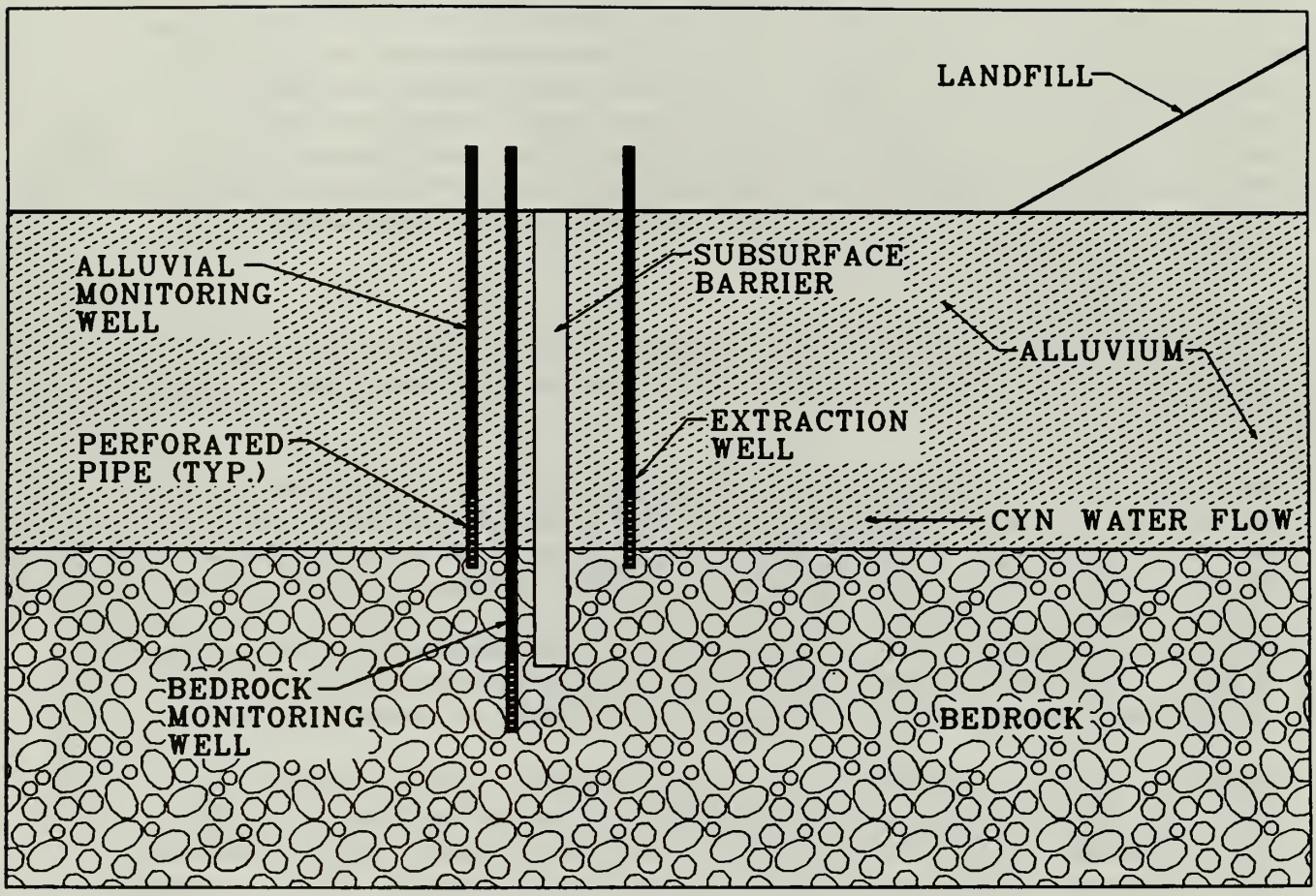
Groundwater Quality Protection

To protect groundwater quality at the Calabasas Landfill and to prevent landfill affected groundwater from migrating off site, the Sanitation Districts have installed six subsurface barrier systems and four liner systems at the site.

Subsurface barriers have been installed to prevent migration of groundwater off site. Extraction wells have been installed upgradient of the barriers to remove any fluid that may build up as a result of the barrier. A subsurface barrier system includes three components: a cement-bentonite slurry wall (barrier) with a low design permeability of less than 10^{-6} cm/sec, extraction wells upgradient of the barrier and monitoring wells downgradient of the barrier (see Exhibit 3-7). Exhibit 3-8 represents another view of a typical subsurface barrier system and shows the relationship between the bedrock and the placement of the barrier. Barriers 1 through 5 were installed in 1985, and Barrier 6 was installed in 1994. The locations of the subsurface barriers and groundwater monitoring wells are shown in Exhibit 3-9.

In addition to the barriers, there are four liner systems at the Calabasas Landfill, located as shown on Exhibit 3-10. The liner systems work in conjunction with the subsurface barriers to prevent off site migration of groundwater. The components of the four liners varied with applicable regulations at the time of construction. Liner systems 1 and 2 consist of low permeability (less than 10^{-6} cm/sec) clay liners, liquids collection and removal system (LCRS) on top of the clay liners, and subdrain systems installed five feet below the clay liner. Liner systems 3 and 4 are composite liners consisting of an 80 mil thick high density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane, underlain by a low permeability clay liner (liner system 3 has a one foot thick clay liner, with a permeability of less than 10^{-6} cm/sec, whereas liner system 4 has a two foot thick clay liner with a permeability of less than 10^{-7} cm/sec), an LCRS on top of the HDPE geomembrane, and an underdrain five feet below the clay liner. Exhibit 3-11 is a typical cross-section showing the components of a liner system. Liner systems 1 through 4 were installed in 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993, respectively. All newly filled areas in the future will be equipped with complete liner systems similar to liner system 4. The area of the landfill that will be lined in the future is shown in Exhibit 3-10.

The liquids collection and removal systems consist of three distinct components that act together to provide a reliable path for liquids to gravity flow from the liner surface. These components are: a granular drainage layer, a system of HDPE pipe installed in the granular layer to provide the rapid removal of any liquids from the liner, and a gravel drain, installed above and on each side of the HDPE



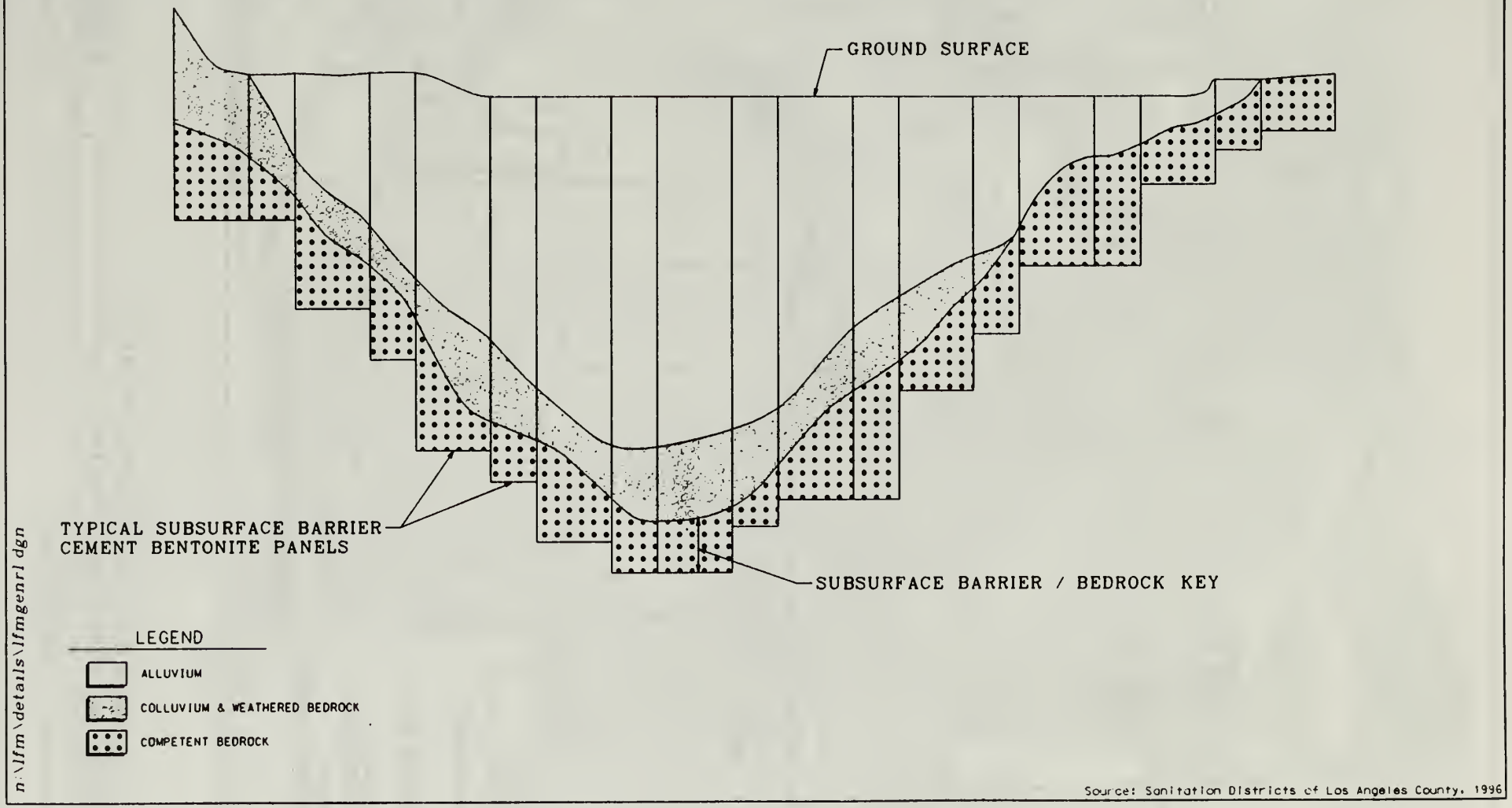
/usr2/lfm/details/lfmgenrl.dgn

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996

Cross-Section of Subsurface Barrier System — EXHIBIT 3-7

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

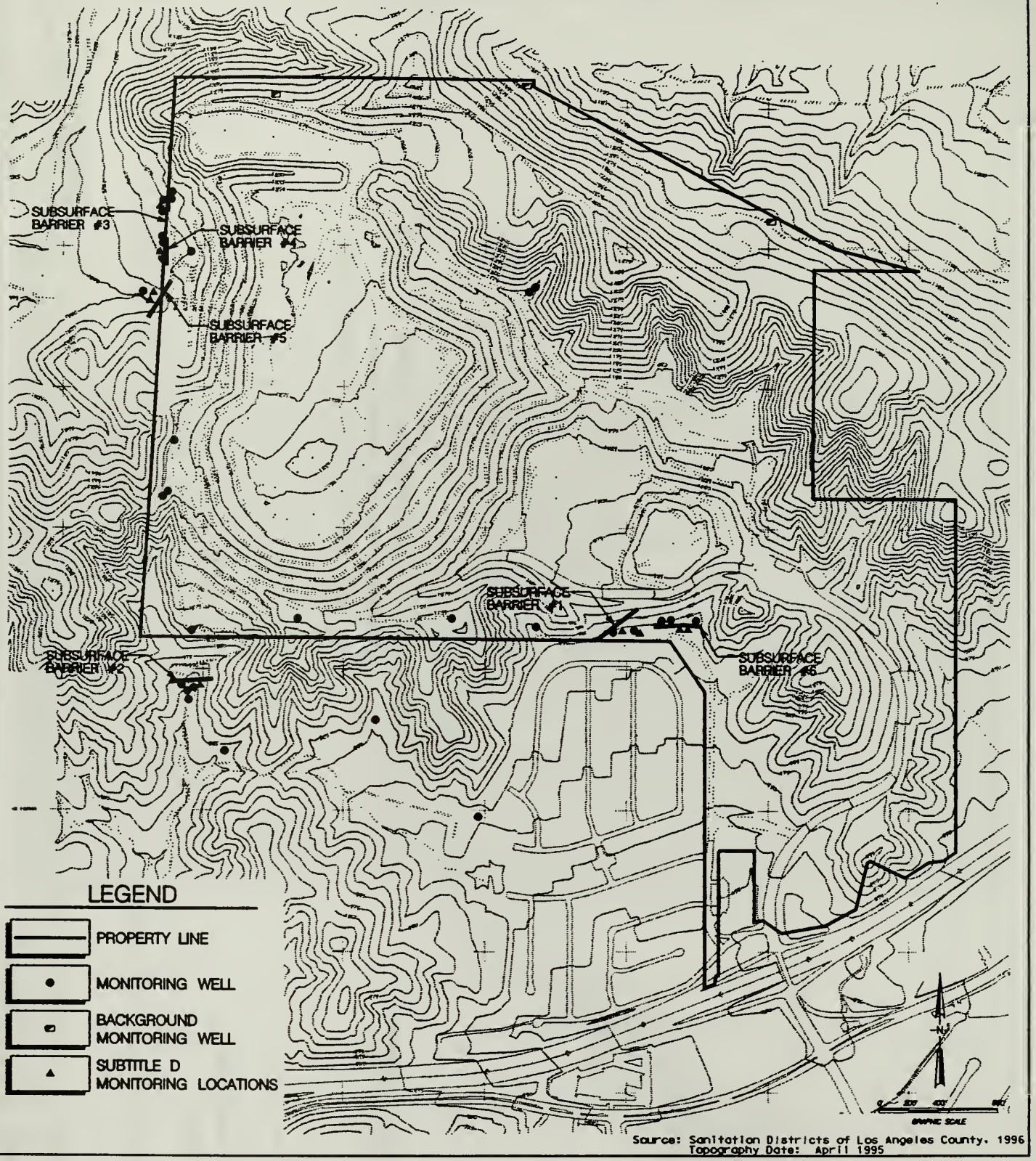


Typical Barrier As-built Cross-Section

EXHIBIT 3-8

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

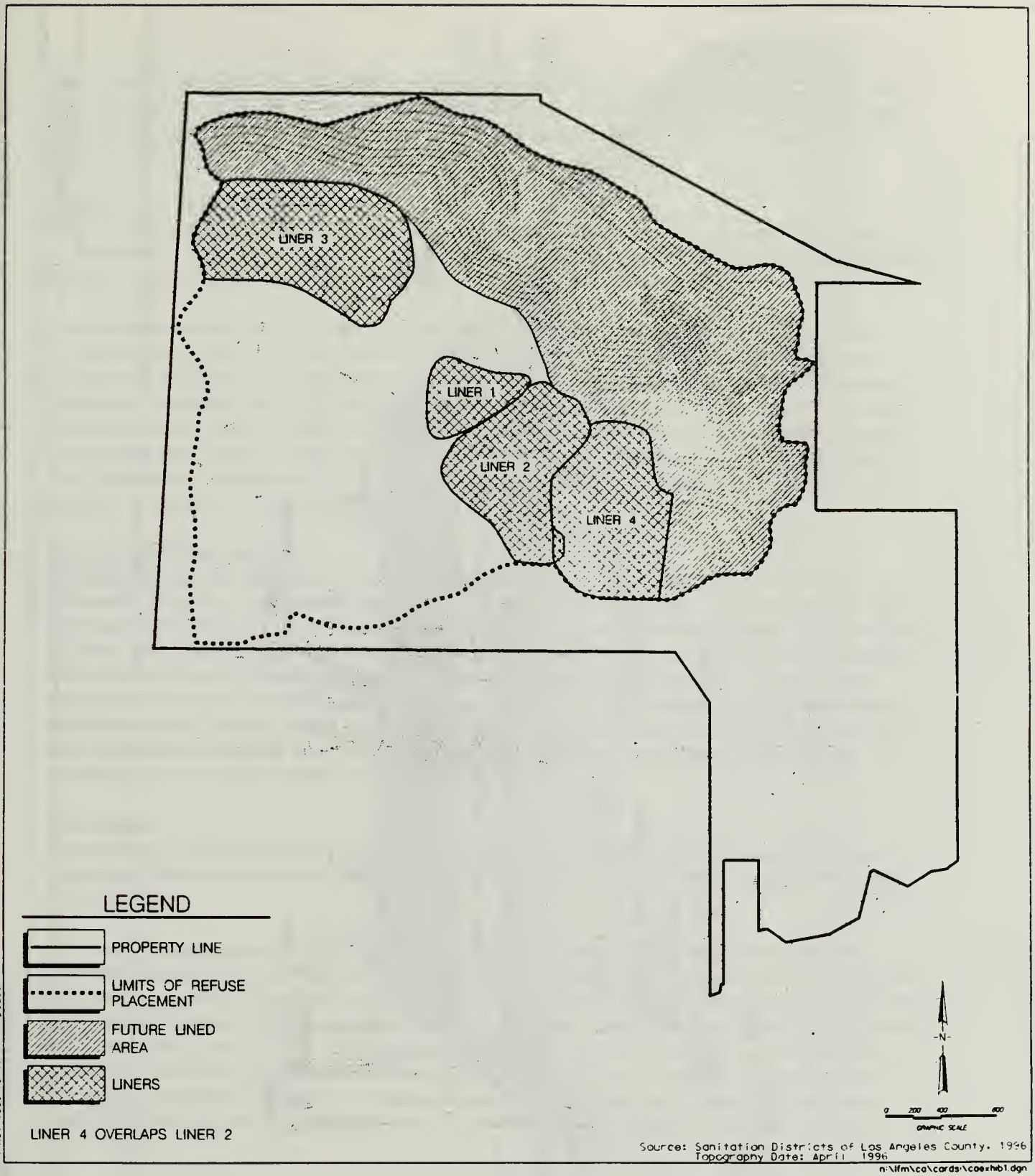


/usr2/ltm/ca/cerds1/qaqc2.dgn

Locations of Subsurface Barriers and Groundwater Monitoring Wells

EXHIBIT 3-9

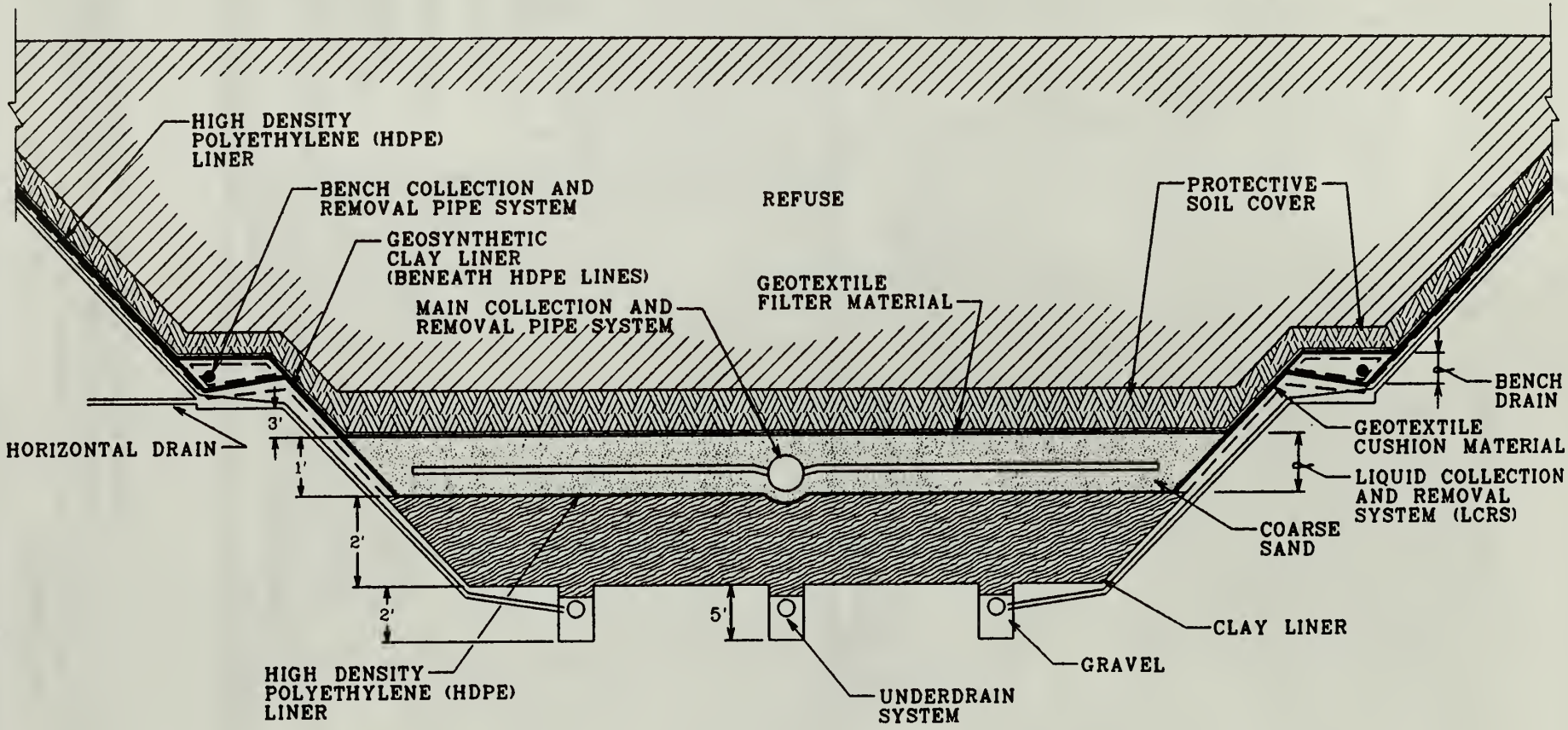
CALABASAS LANDFILL



Liner Areas

EXHIBIT 3-10

CALABASAS LANDFILL



/usr2/lfm/details/lfmgenrl.dgn

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996

Cross-Section of Liner System 4

EXHIBIT 3-11

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

pipe. Prior to October 1993, the LCRS liquid was air stripped and reused for on site dust control. Since October 1993, the LCRS liquid has been hauled to an off site, licensed facility for disposal to comply with RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements. The RWQCB requires that the LCRS samples be analyzed during April and October of each year.

Surface Water Quality Protection

The drainage system at the Calabasas Landfill is designed to control runoff and to keep it from ponding on the landfill surface. Section 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act requires landfills to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for stormwater discharges.

In accordance with the NPDES Permit, the Sanitation Districts developed a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan in 1992 to identify sources of pollution and identify methods to reduce the potential discharge of pollutants from landfill operations. To fulfill the requirements of the NPDES Permit and to determine the effectiveness of the plan, the Sanitation Districts developed a runoff monitoring program for the Calabasas Landfill. The NPDES Permit requires that at least 2 storms be sampled during each rainy season at the landfill. Runoff samples are collected during each storm for NPDES monitoring at four downgradient locations at the Calabasas Landfill (see Exhibit 3-12 for monitoring locations) and analyzed for potential landfill contaminants.

Slope Stability Evaluation

As mentioned previously, at the Calabasas Landfill, areas are excavated from within the landfill boundaries for refuse placement and excavated soil is used as cover material. All cut slopes and refuse-fill slopes at the Calabasas Landfill must meet regulatory requirements for stability under seismic as well as at-rest conditions. According to California State regulations (14 CCR and 23 CCR), the refuse slopes at the Calabasas Landfill must be designed to: (1) to meet a factor-of-safety of 1.5, or (2) a rigorous analysis must demonstrate that the slopes will move an acceptably small amount. The factor-of-safety is defined as the ratio between forces that resist slope failure and forces that drive slope failure. All slopes at the Calabasas Landfill must be proven to be stable before they are constructed. A site specific discussion of slope stability is presented in Section 6.1.2.

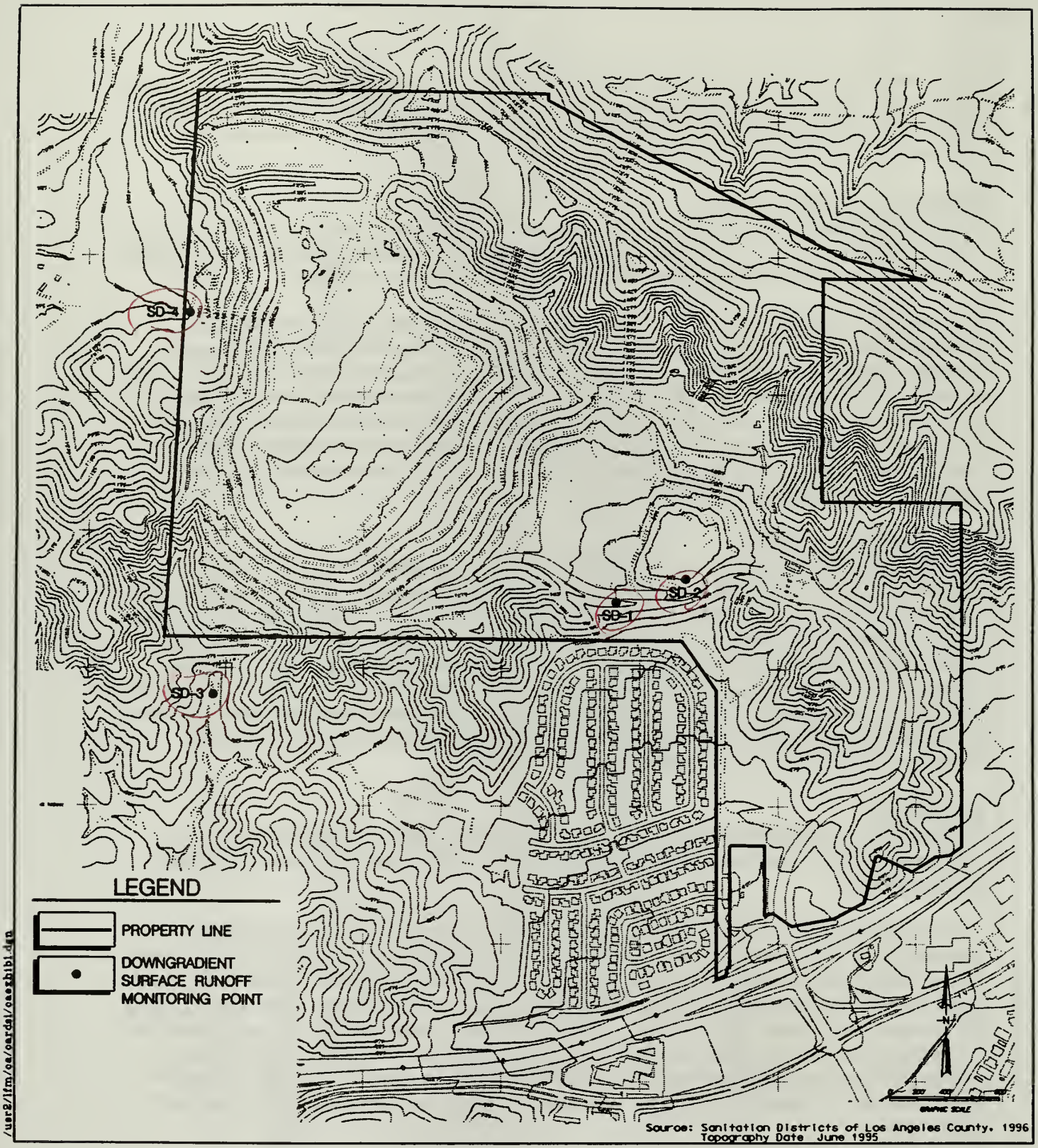
Dust Control

Dust potentially resulting from certain landfill operation activities such as grading/excavation/cover operations, traffic and construction activities, and wind erosion of exposed soils is controlled through several measures.

To control dust emissions from the landfilling operation, the Sanitation Districts developed a dust emissions control plan which has been approved by the SCAQMD. Dust generated during grading and soil compaction activities (earthmoving) is minimized through the continuous use of water trucks and the construction of soil barriers (berms) when feasible along sections of the perimeter of the working area to reduce the effects of high winds. All refuse vehicles entering the site are required to be covered and the access road is cleaned with a brush sweeper weekly. The access road is inspected at least daily for clumped dirt resulting from truck tire treads and a water truck is dispatched, if necessary, to clean the roads. Soil surfaces which are inactive for extended periods of time are revegetated to limit potential wind erosion.

Resource Conservation

Reclaimed water, supplied by Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, is used for on site landscaping irrigation, dust control and fire control. Non-potable water for dust control is also provided by two of the



/usr2/lfm/oa/oardal/oaexhibl.dgn

Surface Water Monitoring Locations — EXHIBIT 3-12

CALABASAS LANDFILL

subsurface barrier extraction and treatment systems. The quality of the water used for dust control is regulated by the Waste Discharge Requirements for the Calabasas Landfill (discussed in Section 3.2.2).

Nuisance Control

Nuisance control at the Calabasas Landfill includes the minimization of litter, noise, odor and vectors.

- Litter Control - Sanitation Districts' employees police the entrance area, all on site roads, and adjacent off site areas for litter 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. Wind blows any litter present to the fences for collection by maintenance crews. During the day at the landfill, the primary wind direction is inland from the southeast. On site fences are checked daily for litter.

- Noise Control - The noise from disposal activities and traffic is reduced by the use of earthen berms constructed between disposal operations and off site areas to the extent possible. The flare station is shielded by site topography. Temporary construction activity is shielded with portable noise barriers, if necessary.

- Odor Control - To control odors emanating from incoming refuse at the Calabasas Landfill, refuse is covered with soil or other approved cover material on a daily basis and excessively odorous wastes are rejected from the site. The landfill gas recovery system is maintained and optimized in order to capture and treat the landfill gas and prevent its migration. The captured landfill gas is then combusted in flares.

- Vector Control - Studies conducted on the potential presence of vectors have not found evidence of rodents in active filling areas. Flies are associated with exposed decomposing solid waste, while mosquitos can be associated with standing or sluggishly moving water. Fly nuisances and propagation at the landfill are controlled by the daily compaction and covering of waste. Effective control of mosquitos is achieved through proper grading of interim fill surfaces and final fill slopes, and preventing ponding on the surface of the landfill. Covering the waste daily reduces the attraction of seagulls to the landfill. In addition, suspended lines are used over the active filling operation. The lines effectively disrupt the circling and landing patterns of the seagulls, preventing the birds from landing. The overhead lines, however, do not entangle the gulls or cause them harm. The lines represent a visual obstruction and the birds do not come into physical contact with them. Turkey vultures are common to the area and have been observed at the landfill. The landfill has not experienced any problems with the vultures causing a nuisance in the active fill areas or distributing refuse to areas outside the landfill's boundaries.

3.2.2 Current Operating Permits

The Calabasas Landfill is operated in compliance with federal, state, and local standards and in accordance with the permits indicated in Table 3-4.

Solid Waste Operations

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) has primary statewide responsibility for the operating standards for solid waste handling and disposal facilities. CIWMB regulations are

implemented and enforced on the local level by designated Local Enforcement Agencies (LEA's). The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS) is the LEA for the Calabasas Landfill.

The Calabasas Landfill is operated pursuant to a Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) issued by the LEA and the CIWMB. The SWFP imposes the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal (Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations). The State Minimum Standards contain provisions for the protection of the environment and the health and safety of the public, including requirements for landfill operations as well as closure and postclosure care. In addition, a SWFP imposes site-specific conditions and requirements for monitoring and reporting activities. The site is currently operating under SWFP No. 19-AA-0056.

Air Quality Protection

Various federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, such as the U.S. EPA, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the SCAQMD, research, develop, and enforce regulations that collectively govern air quality to protect human health, welfare, and the environment.

The SCAQMD regulates landfill operations through its permitting process applicable to the construction and operation of air pollution control systems. The permits govern all aspects of the construction, maintenance, operation, and monitoring of landfill gas control systems, and other landfill facilities related to air emissions. To obtain SCAQMD permits, the Sanitation Districts are required to submit detailed plans and drawings for the proposed systems.

Water Quality Protection

As noted previously, Section 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act requires landfills to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for stormwater discharges.

In addition, the State Water Resources Control Board requires disposal facilities to obtain Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) from specified regional water quality agencies. The Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region (RWQCB) issues WDRs which establish conditions for the protection of groundwater and surface water, specify the types of wastes that may be accepted at the facility, and set up a water quality Monitoring and Reporting Program. The Calabasas Landfill operates under WDRs Order No. 89-053 and Order No. 93-062.

Joint Powers Agreement

The Calabasas Landfill is operated by the Sanitation Districts pursuant to a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the County and the Sanitation Districts on land owned by the County. The primary purpose of the landfill is to provide for the management of solid waste from nearby cities and communities in an environmentally sound and cost-effective manner. The JPA establishes conditions for administration, operation, and final use of the site.

Zone Exception Cases and Conditional Use Permit

The land use permits for the Calabasas Landfill are comprised of Zone Exception Case No. 3349-(5), Zone Exception Case No. 6483-(5), Zone Exception Case No. 8477-(5), and Conditional Use Permit Case No. 5022-(5) (CUP). The CUP was issued by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission on August 9, 1972. The land use permits include conditions for operation and establish the approved refuse fill design boundaries.

Table 3-4: Current Operating Permits for the Calabasas Landfill

PERMIT	REGULATORY AGENCIES	ISSUE DATE
SWFP # 19-AA-0056	DHS and CIWMB	9-22-93
AQMD permits to construct and operate	SCAQMD	various
NPDES	RWQCB	10-24-92
WDRs Order # 89-053	RWQCB	5-22-89
WDRs Order # 93-062	RWQCB	10-05-93
Amended Joint Powers Agreement	L.A. County and Sanitation Districts	4-1-66
Zone Exception Case #3349-(5)	L.A. County	6-27-58
Zone Exception Case #6483-(5)	L.A. County	10-30-62
Zone Exception Case #8477-(5)	L.A. County	6-20-67
Conditional Use Permit #5022-(5)	L.A. County	8-9-72

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.
Note: Zone Exception Cases are precursors to Conditional Use Permits.

3.2.3 Closure and Postclosure

The Sanitation Districts have prepared Preliminary Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plans (1995) in accordance with state and federal regulations (Title 14 and Title 23 of the CCR, and 40 CFR). The focus of the preliminary plans is to outline anticipated closure and postclosure activities and estimate the total cost of these activities. A registered civil engineer must certify the accuracy of the cost estimate. The CIWMB and LEA review the plans to assess the validity of the cost estimate. The activities which will occur during the closure/postclosure of the site are addressed in the plans and are summarized below.

Closure Activities

The Preliminary Closure Plan for the site includes a description of the methods, procedures, and processes that will be used to implement closure. Anticipated closure activities are described below.

Removal of Solid Waste Landfill Structures

The existing structures at the Calabasas Landfill include the scale facilities, a field office building and the technicians' trailers. Other than the scale houses, which are anticipated to be removed, all other facilities will remain on site and be maintained in accordance with the Calabasas Landfill Postclosure Maintenance Plan throughout the postclosure maintenance period.

Decommissioning of Environmental Control Systems

The primary environmental control systems at the Calabasas Landfill include the water quality protection system and the landfill gas control system. Since these systems will remain active throughout the postclosure maintenance period, it is not anticipated that the environmental control systems will have to be decommissioned. However, if any of the environmental controls need to be decommissioned at the time of closure or during the postclosure period and are not intended for reuse, the components of the control system would be decommissioned in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws.

Site Security

Site security at the landfill is provided by chain link fencing on portions of the perimeter, by topographical constraints such as steep, brush covered slopes where fencing has not been installed, and by locked gates on the entrance road and on other roads. As part of the required security measures for closed sites pursuant to Title 14, Section 17767, the Sanitation Districts will place a sign at the entrance to the Calabasas Landfill prior to and for a period after the scheduled final site closure. The sign will include the intended date of closure of the site as well as provide the location of alternative permitted solid waste management facilities. A similar notification will also be placed in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the area which is serviced by the landfill. A security patrol will be utilized during hours when staff are not present to control trespassing.

Placement of Final Cover

Federal requirements for final cover are contained in 40 CFR Part 258.60, which allows either a prescriptive final cover design, or an alternative final cover design if approved by the Director of an approved State. The prescriptive final cover design consists of an erosion layer underlain by an infiltration layer. Manpower requirements for the final cover installation would include the site engineers and supervisors, inspectors, construction quality assurance monitors, equipment operators, surveyors, grade checkers, and labor crews. Equipment required would include scrapers for soil grading, soil transportation and compaction, dozers to assist soil grading, water trucks for dust control and soil moisture conditioning, knock down tractors or motor graders to prepare soil transport routes and fine grading of the final cover, and compactors for additional soil compaction.

Final Grading and Installation of Drainage Control

The top deck final cover as well as benches on refuse fill slopes would be graded to prevent ponding, to accommodate anticipated future settlement, and to protect the final cover from erosion. Proposed primary surface water drainage for the final fill topography would be controlled by channeled ditches, pipelines, drainage benches, debris basins and interim drainage structures. Regulations specify that permanent drainage control facilities at Class III waste management facilities must be designed to handle a 100-year, 24-hour storm.

Slope Protection and Erosion Control

The proposed final refuse fill grades, which include both side slopes and a top deck, are designed with slopes to provide for rapid removal of stormwater without creating excessive velocities that would cause erosion of the final grade surface. Permanent drainage benches and ditches constructed over fill areas would be underlain by earthen fill, and lined with asphalt or concrete, or seeded for a dense grass cover to minimize erosion. In addition to the rapid diversion of water into lined channels and pipes, vegetated side slope final cover would reduce flow velocity on the cover surfaces of the landfill as well as binding the soil to prevent erosion. Ground cover will be planted on the finished landfill top deck and maintained to prevent erosion.

Installation of Groundwater Monitoring and Control Systems, Leachate Control Measures, and Gas Monitoring and Control Systems

The Calabasas Landfill would be equipped with all the necessary groundwater and landfill gas monitoring and control systems prior to closure. Accordingly, the Sanitation Districts do not anticipate the need to install additional containment or control facilities at the site upon closure.

Postclosure Activities

Pursuant to Federal and State regulations, postclosure care must be conducted for a period not less than 30 years after completion of closure. Postclosure activities include inspection and maintenance activities as well as environmental monitoring activities.

Inspection and Maintenance Activities

Inspection and maintenance of all environmental control systems, including the landfill gas collection system and groundwater protection facilities will be conducted during the postclosure period.

To maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, routine side slope final cover inspections will be made upon site closure. All site employees will be instructed to notice and report any surface cracking, ponding or unusual surface conditions at the time they are observed. In addition to the routine maintenance of the side slope final cover, a cover inspection will be performed immediately after any major rainfall event or major earthquake. The inspectors will record any visual observations detailing any ponding, erosion effects, apparent settlement or surface cracking.

The side slope and top deck final covers will be vegetated and have an irrigation system installed as necessary to maintain this vegetation. Inspection and maintenance of the irrigation system would be performed to insure an effective watering schedule.

The storm drain system will be regularly inspected and maintained on a routine basis. All conveyance system and debris basins will be inspected at least once during the dry season and once following a significant storm during the rainy season. For certain essential components of the system such as inlet structures and bench drainage, spot inspections will be conducted after every heavy rainfall. Drainage system maintenance will primarily consist of clearing the down drain inlets of any collected debris to assure proper functioning, erosion control, and regrading of any differential settlement to prevent ponding and maintain drainage into the inlet structures.

Environmental Monitoring Activities

Monitoring activities will include regular environmental monitoring of the landfill gas system and water

quality monitoring facilities. Monitoring at Calabasas Landfill during the postclosure period will be conducted pursuant to regulatory requirements; however, it is not anticipated that monitoring programs would be significantly different from the program in place prior to closure.

Closure and Postclosure Funding

The Closure and Postclosure plans contain site-specific cost estimates for carrying out anticipated closure and postclosure activities. Both federal and state regulations require that landfill operators demonstrate the availability of funding for these activities in a financial assurance mechanism which must be approved by the CIWMB. In September 1990, the CIWMB approved the financial assurance mechanism for closure and postclosure maintenance of the Calabasas Landfill. Under the current mechanism, a portion of the landfill tipping fee is deposited into a fund on a yearly basis to accrue until the currently permitted capacity is completed.

The amount set aside from tipping fees is calculated based upon the availability of the total amount of funding needed when the landfill reaches permitted capacity in approximately the year 2018. As of June 30, 1996, the Sanitation Districts have deposited $13,691,837 into the Closure/Postclosure Maintenance Fund. The total cost estimate for all closure and postclosure activities is $59,203,504. Therefore, to date, only 23% of the estimated closure and postclosure costs have been set aside.

Under the recently promulgated NPS regulations, an operator must file with the Field Director a suitable performance bond, cash deposit, or United States government bond in an amount equal to the estimated closure and postclosure costs upon approval of a request to continue operation of an existing landfill within the boundaries of a NPS unit

Future Site Use

The JPA between the Sanitation Districts and the County of Los Angeles specifies that the Sanitation Districts are responsible for completing closure of the site, including demonstrating the financial ability to carry out activities related to the closure of the site as well as postclosure maintenance and monitoring. After completion of landfill operations by the Sanitation Districts, control of the site will revert to the County. At the present time, the County has not developed definite plans for the final use of the site, but the JPA calls for the closed site to be used for unspecified park and recreational purposes. Several years prior to closure, a park master plan will be developed by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, which will involve the surrounding communities in the final use planning process.

4.0 PLANNING ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Continuing operation of the Calabasas Landfill within the SMMNRA and adjacent to NPS property creates the potential for impacts to resources and visitors in the recreation area. Key environmental issues associated with continued operation of the landfill include:

- changes to local topography, including reduction of prominent ridgelines;
- loss of 50 acres of wildlife habitat, including 4 acres of oak woodland (containing 60 coast live oaks), 10 acres of coastal sage scrub, and 36 acres of non-native annual grasslands, adjacent to a Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Area (Palo Comado SEA No.12);
- diminished species diversity;
- potential degradation of surface water and/or groundwater quality and air quality; and
- potential adverse impacts on the quality of the visitor experience due to noise and visual resource effects.

4.1 Public Concerns and Comments

As mentioned in Section 1.0, the information mailer was sent to over 500 agencies, broadcast and media contacts, homeowner associations, community and environmental organizations, Native American representatives, park users and nearby homeowners. In addition, at the request of the NPS, the City of Calabasas sent a description of the SUP process to every City resident in the June Community Services Newsletter.

In response to the informational mailer and City of Calabasas newsletter, the following concerns and comments were received from the public. Written responses included the Sierra Club, two nearby residents, the City of Agoura Hills, and an Assembly Member of the California Legislature. The following list represents the specific comments and concerns received.

- Visual impacts of landfill operations and proposed topographic alterations from the following locations:
  - Main trail up Cheeseboro Canyon
  - East ridge of Cheeseboro Canyon
  - West ridge of Cheeseboro Canyon
  - 1800' +/- viewpoint on west ridge of Cheeseboro about a mile north of the Ventura County line
  - Trail linking Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons just north of the county line MRCA's property
  - Proposed Ahmanson Ranch property
  - Ventura Freeway, especially coming westbound downgrade from the crest of the Calabasas Grade to Las Virgenes Road.
- impact of ultimate proposed height of the landfill "pyramid" and surrounding "screening" ridges.
- visual impact of "rebuilt" ridges (concrete drains and other artificial, unsightly amenities, clashing non-native vegetation).

- impact on the dirt road that runs just inside the north boundary of the landfill that is shown on county Trail plans as the "Calabasas-Cold Creek Trail".
- effect of the landfill expansion and associated grading on landslide mass on the north slopes.
- impact of landfill operations and expansion on a pair of high-pressure pipelines on the northeastern boundary of the landfill.
- impact on the Palo Comado Significant Ecological Area.
- impact of leachate on Malibu Creek State Park habitat, Las Virgenes Creek, which is a potential, steelhead spawning area, and lower Cheeseboro Canyon, which contains prime valley oak savannas.
- impact on the habitat linkage through Cheeseboro, Liberty Canyon and under the Freeway.
- impact of landfill noise on the visitor experience in Cheeseboro Canyon and the use of the area and adjoining parkland by wildlife.
- impact on aesthetics and visitor health of blowing landfill debris.
- impact on viewshed of Liberty Canyon (on Defender Drive), Old Agoura (on Chesebro Drive) and the Radisson Hotel parking lot (on Agoura Road) including light and glare issues.
- impact of grading activities on the environment and aesthetics: specifically the amounts, locations and timing of grading activities.
- impact of the potential loss of oak woodlands and other sensitive habitat.
- impact of trucks and other equipment on quiet of park.
- impact of new truck road on top of ridgeline making garbage trucks visible and audible.
- impact of replacing native habitat with bare, plastic sheets on northern slopes.
- impact of aging toxic waste and its potential impact on groundwater.
- need for restoration of natural appearance and revegetation with native plants.
- the impact of odor emanating from the landfill.

4.2 Executive Order 12898, "Environmental Justice"

Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations", requires all federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice into their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs and policies on minority and low income populations and communities.

The proposed action (Alternative 2 - Issuance of Special Use Permit with Permit Conditions) is not anticipated to result in substantial changes in the socioeconomic environment of the project area. In addition, the population in the project area has, in general, a relatively high average per capita income, and there are no distinct minority communities in the vicinity of the landfill. Consequently, the project is expected to have no discernable direct or indirect impacts to minority or low income populations.

5.0 ALTERNATIVES

Three alternatives have been developed for the proposed project. Alternative 1 is the continued operation of the landfill without any additional operational conditions and without a Special Use Permit (SUP). Alternative 2, the proposed action, is the continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill with additional conditions through the issuance of a SUP. Alternative 3 assumes the SUP request is denied by the NPS and the landfill is subsequently closed within a year. Each of these alternatives are described below.

5.1 Alternative 1 - No Action

Introduction

The No Action alternative is defined as the continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill without the issuance of a SUP by the NPS. This alternative assumes that the Calabasas Landfill would continue to operate as it is now, accepting a maximum of 3,500 tons per day of waste from the designated wasteshed area, until it reaches permitted capacity.

Although the No Action alternative assumes that the landfill would continue to operate as it does now, the landfill could not continue to operate without a permit from the NPS (36 CFR Section 6.12). If no action was taken by the NPS on the Sanitation Districts' application for a SUP, the Calabasas Landfill would have to close.

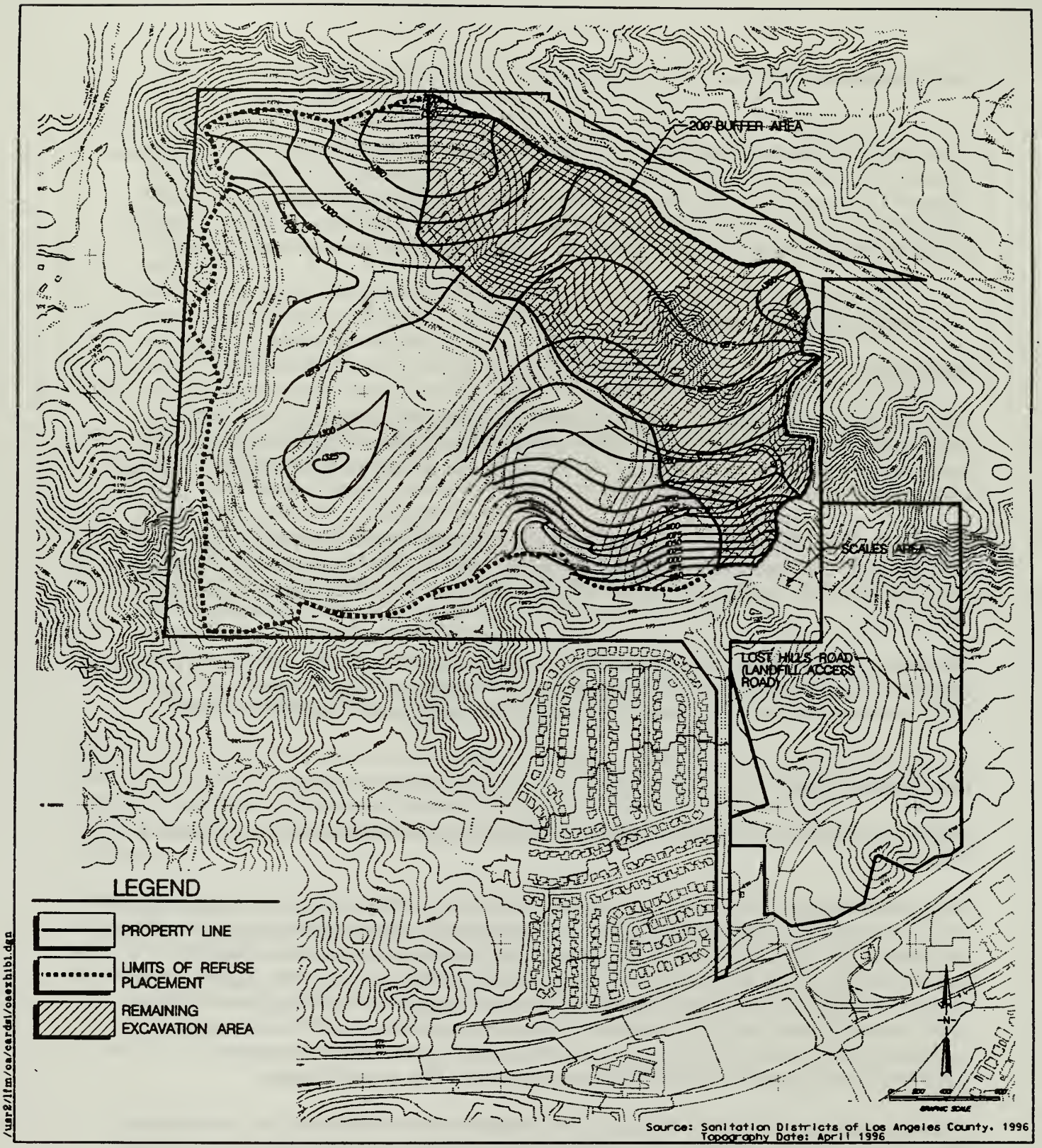
Therefore, the No Action alternative is presented only for the sake of comparison with the other identified alternatives. For the purposes of this analysis, the date for baseline conditions is established as July 20, 1995, which was the date the Sanitation Districts submitted the application for a SUP to the NPS.

Landfill Operations

Landfill operations and associated environmental protection programs would continue as described in Section 3.2.

The Calabasas Landfill would continue to receive a maximum of 3,500 tons per day (average tonnage per day over 6 days of operation per week) of nonhazardous municipal solid waste from a defined wasteshed (see Section 3.1). At the current daily tonnage rate, the disposal capacity would be exhausted in approximately the year 2018 after which the site would close. Exhibit 5-1 shows the contour elevations of the final fill design. This exhibit also outlines the remaining area of the landfill that would undergo further excavation under this final fill design. Continued operation of the landfill under Alternative 1 would require the removal of 50 acres of native habitat which is further discussed in Section 6.1.6. There would be no available capacity at the landfill after completion of the current fill design.

Materials recovery operations would continue to be conducted at the landfill during the operating life of the site. Loads of segregated or easily recoverable materials, such as yard waste, tires, asphalt, dirt, and potentially construction and demolition waste, would be diverted for reuse.



Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996
Topography Date: April 1996

Final Fill Plan Denoting Areas to be Disturbed

EXHIBIT 5-1

CALABASAS LANDFILL

5.2 Alternative 2 - Issuance of Special Use Permit with Permit Conditions

Introduction

This alternative describes the continued operation of the landfill under a SUP issued by the NPS. The landfill would continue to operate as described in Alternative 1; however, certain requirements consistent with 36 CFR Part 6 would be made conditions of the SUP for the continuing landfill operation.

As in Alternative 1, continued operation of the landfill under Alternative 2 would require the removal of 50 acres of native habitat which is discussed in detail in Section 6.1.6.

Permit Conditions

In order to mitigate potential adverse effects of continuing landfill operations under Alternative 1, the following permit conditions would be incorporated into this alternative for the Special Use Permit:

(1) Removal of non-native vegetation and replacement with native vegetation on the west facing and upper south facing refuse slopes.

A native plant restoration program, developed by a qualified individual or firm, would be submitted to the NPS for approval prior to implementation and would include the elements listed below. In the event of any conflict between the revegetation program and the Sanitation Districts' operation, maintenance and environmental control system requirements under applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and according to best engineering practice, the Sanitation Districts agree to work with the NPS to resolve the conflict. If the conflict is unresolvable, the Sanitation Districts agree to work with the NPS to identify how the revegetation program can be implemented to the greatest extent feasible.

A. Plant species including, but not limited to:
Western sycamore (Platanus racemosa), California Black Walnut (Juglans californica), Laurel Sumac (Malosma laurina), Purple sage (Salvia leucophylla), Black Sage (Salvia mellifera), Coastal Sagebrush (Artemisia californica), California Bush Sunflower (Encelia californica), California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), Foothill Needlegrass (Nassella lepida), and Blue Wildrye (Elymus glaucus). Other species also known to provide valuable wildlife habitat, cover and forage may be included in the potential plant list. For example, revegetation areas on the western slopes may also include species such as Yarrow (Achillea millefolium), Mule Fat (Baccharis salicifolia), Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia) and Mexican Elderberry (Sambucus mexicana).

B. Planting layout including a map showing the areas to be revegetated.

C. Planting approach including weed eradication.

D. Method of irrigation including system components, watering schedules, and ultimate transition to non-irrigated status.

E. Monitoring and maintenance program to be conducted for the duration of the SUP to prevent non-native species growth and to ensure native plant success. The specific standards determining the success of restoration would be jointly agreed upon by the NPS and the Sanitation Districts. The monitoring program would be re-evaluated during any subsequent SUP renewals

(2) **Replacement of the 50 acres of habitat to be disturbed as a result of this project through off site preservation at a ratio of 2:1.**

The property would be acquired by the Sanitation Districts as allowed under California Law. Upon acquisition, the parcel(s) would be transferred to the NPS, or deed-restricted with a wildlife habitat conservation easement, with fee title retained by the Sanitation Districts. The preserved area shall be equivalent to the habitat value(s) lost as a result of the impacts from the continued operation of the landfill project and should include a mix of grassland, coastal sage scrub, and oak woodland. Special consideration would be given to areas currently threatened by development. Parcels in the U.S. 101 Freeway Scenic Corridor that would enhance wildlife habitat connectivity near the project site would be given first priority for consideration as habitat replacement acquisitions. Selection of subject property shall be in conjunction with and approved by the NPS. Any property acquired, except for the existing operations easement on the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA) property, which the NPS concurs is suitable habitat would be considered to be part of the replacement property required by this condition.

(3) **To the extent feasible, non-visually obtrusive materials would be used for liner construction materials which would be exposed for a period of longer than six months.** When liners are exposed for periods of six months or more, liner construction materials would be comprised of materials and colors that are visually compatible with natural hillsides in the vicinity, to the extent feasible. However, at no time would materials be used that are more obtrusive than the white liners that are currently used on the site. If more visually compatible materials are not available or are not found to be technically suitable, the Sanitation Districts would inform the NPS as to what steps were taken to identify, locate and evaluate alternatives.

(4) **The Sanitation Districts would submit a litter maintenance program to the NPS for review and approval.**

(5) **The Sanitation Districts would participate in the development and implementation of an interpretive display which would address natural resources and solid waste management issues.** The design and construction of the interpretive exhibit would be funded by the Sanitation Districts in an amount not to exceed $5,000.

(6) **The Sanitation Districts would develop, and submit to the NPS for review and approval, a program to evaluate archaeological resources if detected.** This program would specify that a consulting archaeologist, meeting the standards of the Secretary of the Interior, would be retained on an as needed basis. The NPS would assist the consulting archaeologist in coordinating Native American Indian consultation if warranted.

(7) **The NPS would be notified of the discovery of paleontological resources and provided with a report assessing their scientific significance prepared by the Sanitation Districts'**

consultant (or the Museum of Natural History). If an object is removed from the site and curated with the Museum of Natural History or other institution, the NPS would be provided with a copy of the catalog record for the park's museum collections database.

(8) **Confirmatory sampling of sediments would be conducted in the property owned by the MRCA after issuance of a permit.** The confirmatory sediment sampling in the MRCA property would be completed within six months after issuance of the permit. The Sanitation Districts would be required to submit a sampling schedule and plan to the NPS for a 30-day review and approval period prior to conducting the testing. If changes to the sampling protocol or schedule become necessary, both the NPS and the Sanitation Districts agree to negotiate a final sampling plan in an expeditious manner.

The Sanitation Districts would provide copies of all relevant documents, including sampling results, to the NPS. Should any chemicals of concern be detected, the Sanitation Districts would submit the findings to the relevant regulatory agencies. The regulatory agencies and the Sanitation Districts would determine the next appropriate step(s) to be taken, which may include supplemental sampling plans, risk assessments, and mitigation or remediation measures, as appropriate, given the recreation and conservation character of the site.

Chemicals of concern refer to any chemical constituent that exceeds federal, state, or local environmental or health-based standards, or which may have the potential to cause adverse ecological or health impacts at the concentration levels detected.

(9) **The Sanitation Districts would seek to enter into negotiations with the MRCA to acquire the area over which the Sanitation Districts hold an easement on the MRCA's property and any area within the SMMNRA or the MRCA property with surface or subsurface contamination caused by the landfill, as determined by the scheduled sampling**, and to consider the purchase of additional contiguous property mutually agreed to by the MRCA, the NPS, and the Sanitation Districts to ensure the Sanitation Districts' ability to manage, maintain and monitor the environmental control systems located in this area. The property would be purchased by the Sanitation Districts as allowed under California Law and specifically deed restricted as a conservation and recreation use easement; however, the Sanitation Districts would reserve the right to enter and install and thereafter operate, repair and maintain additional environmental control measures or facilities within the easement, only to the extent necessary, as determined by the Sanitation Districts' Chief Engineer and General Manager, to protect the public health and safety, to protect the environment, or to meet regulatory requirements.

Site plans and design and engineering drawings for proposed environmental control facilities to be located in the conservation easement described above would be submitted to the NPS for review for the purpose of ensuring that sensitive natural, cultural, scenic or recreational resources would not be adversely impacted.

(10) **The Sanitation Districts would seek to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding between the NPS, the Sanitation Districts, and the County of Los Angeles to mutually plan for future use of the 505-acre Calabasas Landfill site after closure** to ensure that the site is used in a manner compatible with the goals of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and the County of Los Angeles. This cooperative planning effort would emphasize, among other things, the needs of the community together with the restoration and preservation of native

wildlife habitat values and habitat connectivity with adjacent open space lands.

(11) **The Sanitation Districts would provide $40,000 annually over the life of the SUP (for a maximum of $200,000 under a 5-year permit) to support scientific programs and research related to identifying, protecting and restoring wildlife populations and habitat connectivity in the Santa Monica Mountains and the Simi Hills.** Because remaining wildlife habitat linkages are increasingly constrained by development activities, including landfill operations, ongoing monitoring is necessary to quickly identify population status and trends, and to develop management actions necessary to protect wildlife. Specific monitoring efforts would be directed toward large mammals, particularly large carnivores, which are most sensitive to habitat fragmentation and development encroachment.

(12) **The Sanitation Districts would prepare alternative grading concept plan(s) for the northeast and southern ridgelines consistent with the goals and policies of the draft Ventura Freeway Areawide Corridor Plan.** This plan establishes as a scenic resource goal:

> *Preserve topographic features of high scenic value in their natural state. Preserve the area's hillside backdrop in its present state to the extent feasible. (Goal 3.5)*

Alternative grading concept plans would be designed to reduce the visual impact of the landfill through the re-creation of hillside elevations and contours that more closely resemble the natural topographic features of the area after excavation and fill activities have been completed, while accommodating the current permitted capacity of the landfill. The concept plan(s) would be submitted to the NPS for review within four months. If the alternative design is environmentally preferable, the NPS would assist the Sanitation Districts in obtaining necessary county permits by submitting letters of support for the modified project.

5.3 Alternative 3 - Denial of Special Use Permit

Introduction

This alternative describes a scenario in which the NPS denies the issuance of a SUP to allow the continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill. If the request for a permit is denied by the Field Director, the Calabasas Landfill would be required to cease operations within 90 days of permit denial in accordance with 36 CFR Part 6, Sections 6.5(d) and 6.12. With implementation of this alternative, other means of waste management would be required to meet the needs of the wasteshed communities.

Landfill Closure

If the Calabasas Landfill were to close, the existing topography would remain as is including refuse fill and excavated slopes. Exhibit 3-2 shows the current site topography as of June 1995 (which is nearly identical to the baseline conditions of July 1995). Closure and postclosure procedures required by state regulations would be initiated which include structure removal, final grading and placement of final cover, and the construction of permanent drainage facilities. Although detailed preliminary closure and postclosure plans have been prepared in accordance with state regulatory requirements, the plans are based upon the full permitted capacity. The plans would need to be revised and reapproved by regulatory

agencies to reflect current conditions at the site.

Pursuant to state regulations, funding for closure and postclosure activities is accrued through annual payments from the tipping fees collected over the remaining permitted life of the site. Currently, approximately one quarter of the required funds for closure and postclosure have been collected. There is currently enough money in the Closure/Postclosure Maintenance Fund to properly close the site according to the Calabasas Landfill Closure Plan. These activities include: placing the final cover, final site grading, irrigation, and landscaping. However, once these activities were completed, no money would remain in the Closure/Postclosure Maintenance Fund. Postclosure activities would occur as money became available from the County of Los Angeles, owner of the landfill and the agency responsible for postclosure activities. Higher priority activities would include the operation and maintenance of environmental control systems on site. Lower priority activities would include maintaining non-necessary vegetation and monitoring landfill settlement.

Alternative Disposal Sites

Under Alternative 3, the current users of the Calabasas Landfill would have to find alternate landfills for waste disposal. Of the six currently permitted and operating landfills (other than the Calabasas Landfill) given in Table 3-1, only two of the existing sites listed, the Bradley West Landfill and the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, both in the City of Los Angeles, could potentially receive part of the waste currently accepted at the Calabasas Landfill. The remaining sites are not considered feasible based on the following current information. Scholl Canyon Landfill has a restricted wasteshed which does not include areas currently serviced by Calabasas Landfill. Puente Hills Landfill currently receives its maximum permitted daily capacity and therefore was not considered to be available for additional waste. The Spadra Landfill is also receiving waste at near its permitted daily capacity. The Conditional Use Permit for Chiquita Canyon Landfill expires in 1997, and although efforts are under way to permit an expansion, it is possible that the facility could close at that time. All of these facilities are either at or near their daily capacity, have user restrictions, or have uncertain futures which would preclude them from reasonable consideration as alternative disposal sites.

Therefore, two hypothetical scenarios were assumed in the EA for the purpose of evaluating potential environmental impacts which would result from the closure of the Calabasas Landfill. **Scenario 1**: It is assumed that the waste currently received at the Calabasas Landfill would be transported to the Bradley West Landfill until its closure in 1999, then to Sunshine Canyon Landfill from 1999 to 2004, and to an unidentified in-county landfill from 2004 to the 2018. **Scenario 2**: As in Scenario 1, it is assumed that the waste would be transported to the Bradley West Landfill until its closure in 1999. However, in Scenario 2, the waste would then be transported to an out-of-county landfill by rail. This alternative would result in an increased cost of waste management due to both higher transportation costs and higher disposal fees.

These two scenarios were developed primarily to quantify impacts on air quality and transportation for Alternative 3. If the landfills listed in Scenario 1 were not available, the transportation distance would probably increase to reach another disposal facility, but the impacts would be comparable for air quality and transportation. However, for other resources, such as water quality, vegetation, archaeological resources, and noise, the impacts on different landfills and their surrounding communities may vary significantly.

In Scenario 1, it is assumed that the Bradley West Landfill would accept the diverted refuse from the Calabasas Landfill immediately after closure, because it is closer than the Sunshine Canyon Landfill.

Although the Bradley West and Sunshine Canyon Landfills appear to have the available permitted capacity, the waste currently accepted at the Calabasas Landfill would have to compete for disposal capacity at these sites with wastes displaced by the closure of Azusa Western, Lopez Canyon and BKK Landfills in 1996. Therefore, the assumption that both of these landfills have the capacity to accept the refuse up to their anticipated dates of closure, 1999 for Bradley West and 2004 for Sunshine Canyon, is optimistic. Scenario 1 presents the best case situation by utilizing both landfills and assuming that after the closure of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill waste would be transported to a new in-county landfill (not currently permitted). In Scenario 2, it is assumed that the Sunshine Canyon Landfill would not be available, and after the closure of the Bradley West Landfill refuse would have to go to an out-of-county landfill.

Other Waste Management Options

In addition to future disposal capacity at existing landfills, other waste management options include: expansions at currently permitted in-county landfills, siting of new in-county landfills, use of alternative waste management technologies and transporting refuse by rail to out-of-county landfills. Each option is discussed below.

Alternative In-County Landfill Expansion Capacity

Three permitted landfills in the County have identified expansion capability. Although these sites, the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Puente Hills Landfill, and Scholl Canyon Landfill, are identified as having expansion capabilities, the sites would have to undergo full permitting to be able to utilize the expansion capacity. The landfill permitting process has always been highly controversial and lengthy and accordingly involves a high degree of uncertainty as to if, when and for what capacity expansions would be approved in the future. It should also be noted that the Scholl Canyon Landfill has a wasteshed restriction that precludes the site from accepting waste originating within the Calabasas wasteshed.

Alternative In-County New Landfill Capacity

Currently, according to the 1996 Draft Siting Element prepared by the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, six sites have been identified as potential new landfills within the county. These sites are Blind Canyon, Browns Canyon, Elsmere Canyon, Mission-Rustic-Sullivan Canyons, Towsley Canyon and Toyon Canyon. The majority of these identified sites have severe constraints on development, making landfill development infeasible. These sites are shown in Exhibit 5-2.

Browns and Toyon Canyons have been previously rejected by the County of Los Angeles on the basis of technical infeasibility due to site geologic concerns. The majority of the property within Blind Canyon has been included in an agreement which would transfer 4,500 acres of the property to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy for use as regional parkland. The Mission-Rustic-Sullivan Canyons are located within the SMMNRA. New landfills cannot be sited in National Recreation Areas pursuant to federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 6, "Solid Waste Disposal Sites In Units Of The National Park System". Property acquisitions in Towsley Canyon by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy most likely preclude its development as a landfill. An EIS/EIR has been prepared for Elsmere Canyon under the following co-lead agencies: the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning and the United States Forest Service. The report was released for public and agency review in early 1995. However, recent federal legislation was passed which prohibits development of the Elsmere Canyon Landfill on U.S. Forest Service Land as had been proposed.



LEGEND	
●	Potential Sites identified in the Preliminary Draft of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, 1996.
*	Federal Law 98-506 prohibits the siting of new landfills in areas within the boundaries of a National Park System Unit. Mission-Rustic-Sullivan Canyons are located within the National Recreation Area.

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996

/usr2/lfm/details/lfmgenr1.dgn

Potential Landfill Sites in Los Angeles County — EXHIBIT 5-2

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

Alternative Waste Management Technologies

At this time, alternatives to landfill disposal of the waste currently received at the Calabasas Landfill are not feasible. These alternative technologies have not been proven to be feasible and economically viable on a large scale. Among these technologies are co-composting, composting, pyrolysis, distillation, and gasification.

Due to large land requirements, market uncertainty, and limited operational experience, at this time, mixed solid waste composting is only feasible in small scale facilities, but it cannot be considered a feasible alternative to the operation of the Calabasas Landfill.

Availability of refuse-to-energy (incineration) could effectively reduce reliance on landfills for disposal of the combustible fraction of this waste. However, widespread public and political opposition in Los Angeles County to this technology, dating back to the 1980's, led to the cancellation of several refuse-to-energy projects proposed in recent years. Therefore, for the foreseeable future, Los Angeles County must rely on other disposal methods such as landfilling.

Waste-By-Rail

There are potential disposal facilities outside Los Angeles County that could be accessed via a waste-by-rail system; however, the permitting process for such a system is complex. Land use permits are required for each loading station as well as each disposal facility, and permitting would involve several jurisdictions. In addition, each facility would have to obtain the applicable technical permits from various regulatory agencies.

Currently, there is only one project permitted as an intermodal facility and transfer station in Los Angeles County, located in the City of Commerce. Although this facility is permitted, due to economic infeasibility, the private proponent has not constructed the facility. At this time, there are a number of proposed waste-by-rail landfills located both in-state and outside of California, none of which are fully permitted or operational. There are three potential sites in California. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that waste from the Calabasas Landfill would be transferred to one of the California waste-by-rail landfills beginning in 1999.

5.4 Alternatives Impact Matrix

The matrix that begins on the next page identifies the potential impacts associated with the three different alternatives when compared to baseline conditions. The purpose of the matrix is to easily identify the discernible impacts of the three alternatives being presented. The conclusions in the matrix are explained in detail in the Environmental Consequences, Sections 8.0 to 10.0.

Project-specific Impacts

Table 5-1 presents the impacts of each alternative on different resources. These impacts address the effect of the landfill action on the specific resource. Each impact is quantified by comparing the conditions under the specific alternative with the baseline conditions of July 1995.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are assessed as the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions (40 CFR 1508.7). Actions are described individually for each alternative. Other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects occurring in the project vicinity include previous landfill operations at the Calabasas Landfill, previously completed and proposed commercial and residential development, municipal and county recreational initiatives, and NPS projects. A list of proposed and approved projects in the vicinity of the landfill is presented in Table 6-23, and NPS projects are described in Section 2.0.

Table 5-1: Matrix of Impacts for All Alternatives

Resource Topic	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Issuance of a Special Use Permit With Permit Conditions	Alternative 3 Denial of Special Use Permit
Air Quality	No adverse impact to air quality.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Major adverse impact to regional air quality.
Topography, Geology, and Soils	A moderate adverse impact to topography, no adverse impact to geology, and a negligible impact on soils.	Identical to Alternative 1.	No adverse impact to geology, a negligible impact on topography and soils.
Water Resources	A negligible impact on surface water, a minor adverse impact on groundwater, and no adverse impact to off site sediments.	A negligible impact on surface water and off site sediments, and a minor adverse impact on groundwater.	No adverse impact to water resources.
Floodplains	No adverse impact on designated floodplains.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Wetlands	No adverse impact on designated wetlands.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Vegetation	A moderate adverse impact to on site vegetation.	A minor adverse impact on vegetation.	A minor beneficial impact on vegetation at the landfill.
Wildlife	A moderate adverse impact on wildlife movement and a negligible impact to downstream aquatic life.	A minor adverse impact on wildlife movement and a negligible impact to downstream aquatic life.	A minor beneficial impact on wildlife and a negligible impact to downstream aquatic life.
Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species	No adverse impact on threatened, endangered, or special concern species.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Cumulative Impact on Natural Resources	air quality - no adverse impact topography - moderate adverse impact, geology - no adverse impact, and soils - negligible impact surface water - negligible impact, and groundwater - minor adverse impact biological resources-moderate adverse impact	air quality, topography, geology and soils, and water resources- Identical to Alternative 1. biological resources - minor adverse impact	air quality-major adverse impact geology- no adverse impact, topography and soils-negligible impact water resources-no adverse impact biological resources-minor beneficial impact

Resource Topic	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Issuance of a Special Use Permit With Permit Conditions	Alternative 3 Denial of Special Use Permit
Archaeological Resources	No impact on known archaeological resources.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Paleontological Resources	No effect on known paleontological resources, potential minor adverse impact to unknown resources.	Identical to Alternative 1.	No effect on known paleontological resources.
Historic Resources	No effect on historic resources.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Cumulative Impact on Cultural Resources	No effect on known archaeological or paleontological resources historical resources - no effect	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.

Resource Topic	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Issuance of a Special Use Permit With Permit Conditions	Alternative 3 Denial of Special Use Permit
Population, Economy, and Land Use	No adverse impact on population and economy, and no impact on land use.	A minor adverse impact on population and economy, and no impact on land use.	Minor to major adverse impacts on population and economy, and a minor beneficial impact to land use.
Transportation	No adverse impact on transportation.	Identical to Alternative 1.	A major adverse impact to transportation.
Visual Resources	A moderate adverse impact to visual resources.	A minor adverse impact to visual resources.	A negligible impact to visual resources.
Noise	A negligible adverse impact on noise.	Identical to Alternative 1.	Identical to Alternative 1.
Cumulative Impact on the Socioeconomic Environment	population, economy, and land use - beneficial impact transportation-minor adverse impact visual resources- moderate adverse impact noise-minor adverse impact	population and economy- minor adverse impact, and land use - beneficial impact transportation-Identical to Alternative 1. visual resources- minor adverse impact noise-Identical to Alternative 1.	population, economy, and land use - major adverse impact transportation-major adverse impact visual resources- minor adverse impact noise-minor beneficial impact
Visitor Use	A moderate adverse impact to visitor use.	A minor beneficial impact to visitor use.	A minor beneficial impact to visitor use.
Cumulative Impact on Visitor Use	A moderate adverse impact to visitor use.	A minor adverse impact to visitor use.	A negligible impact to visitor use.

5.5 Evaluation of Decision Criteria

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 6, the NPS Field Director may approve a request to allow the continued operation of a solid waste disposal site only if the Field Director makes the findings outlined below. The decision criteria are discussed below relative to the proposed action, Alternative 2 - Issuance of a Special Use Permit.

1. Adverse effects resulting from leachate, noise, odor, vehicular traffic, litter and other activities upon natural and cultural resources will be adequately mitigated.

The potential adverse environmental effects of the proposed action and the two other alternatives are evaluated in the EA by estimating impacts which may occur over the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) and comparing those impacts to the conditions which exist in the baseline year (1995). The effects of the proposed action are summarized above in Table 5-1. With implementation of the Special Use Permit conditions associated with Alternative 2, the proposed alternative would not result in major adverse environmental impacts. (The environmental evaluation of this alternative, as well as the evaluation of other two alternatives, is discussed in Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the EA.)

2. The proposed operator meets all applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations, including permit requirements.

Municipal solid waste landfills in California are governed by numerous requirements at the Federal, State and local level. These requirements govern the design, construction, operation and closure of the site and are discussed in the EA under each individual resource topic. Various permits are issued to landfills to implement these laws and regulations and also monitor additional site specific criteria. The permits under which the Calabasas Landfill operate are summarized in Table 5-2. As indicated in the table, the landfill is operating in accordance with all permits.

3. The site will no longer be used for the storage, handling or disposal of a solid waste containing:

(i) Hazardous waste;

The Calabasas Landfill accepts only nonhazardous solid waste. The landfill operation includes a waste screening program to ensure that hazardous wastes are not disposed. This program consists of radioactivity monitoring at the scale house, continuous inspection of the dumping area, and suspension of disposal privileges for haulers who bring in unacceptable materials. Incidental hazardous wastes observed to be intermingled with the municipal solid wastes received at the site are removed from the disposal area and stored at the landfill temporarily in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations. The unacceptable wastes are transported off site by licensed haulers to permitted facilities for treatment and/or disposal.

Table 5-2: Calabasas Landfill Permits

Permit	Regulatory Agencies	Governing Laws and Regulations	Compliance History
Solid Waste Facilities Permit	Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services	Federal: 40 CFR Part 258 State: Public Resources Code, Division 30: CCR, Title 14, Division 7	Nine violations within 28 years; two within last ten years; most recent violation in December 1995.
Waste Discharge Requirements	Regional Water Quality Control Board	Federal: 40 CFR Part 258 State: Water Code, Division 7, CCR, Title 23, Division 3	The Sanitation Districts are currently implementing an evaluation monitoring program at the Calabasas Landfill in cooperation with the RWQCB to characterize the nature and extent of the VOC detections in the groundwater so that mitigation measures, if necessary, can be designed and implemented.
Air Quality Permits to Construct and Operate	South Coast Air Quality Management District	Federal: 40 CFR Parts 51 & 52 State: Health & Safety Code, Division 26, CCR, Title 26	Never received a Notice of Violation.
Land Use Permits	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	Local: Los Angeles County Code, Title 22 (Planning and Zoning Ordinances)	Never received a Notice of Violation.

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

(ii) Municipal solid waste incinerator ash;

The Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board allow the disposal of incinerator ash provided that the ash does not contain soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable waste quality objectives; however, ash has never been received at the site for disposal. Under the federal regulations governing the operation of landfills within National Recreation Areas, ash would not be allowed to be disposed of at the Calabasas Landfill.

(iii) Lead-acid batteries;

Lead acid batteries are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill and if any are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the batteries are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(iv) Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) or a PCB item;

PCB wastes are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill and if any are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the materials are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(v) A material registered as a pesticide by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

Pesticides are prohibited from disposal at the Calabasas Landfill by the Waste Discharge Requirements for the landfill issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and have not been accepted at the site since 1980. If any pesticides are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the materials are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(vi) Sludge from a waste treatment plant, septic system waste or domestic sewage;

Dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge is allowed to be disposed of at the Calabasas Landfill under the Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board under specified conditions.

a. In areas where natural geologic characteristics and the consideration of all other factors listed in Subsection 2533(b) of Chapter 15, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, will ensure no impairment of beneficial uses to groundwater, or in areas with approved liquids collection and removal systems and liner systems designed to prevent such impairment, the sludge contains at least 20 percent solids if primary sludge, or at least 15 percent solids if secondary sludge, mixtures of primary and secondary sludges, or water treatment sludge; and

b. In areas where natural geologic characteristics and overall site containment quality cannot be determined, and where no approved liquids collection and removal system and liner system exist, the sludge contains at least 50 percent solids whether primary or secondary sludge, mixtures of primary and secondary sludges, or water treatment sludge; and

c. A minimum solids to liquids ratio of 5:1 by weight shall be maintained to insure that the codisposal will not exceed the initial moisture-holding capacity of the nonhazardous solid waste.

Sludge from a waste treatment plant, septic system waste and domestic sewage have never been received at the Calabasas Landfill and would not be allowed under the NPS Special Use Permit. Water treatment plant sludge has been accepted for disposal under the above conditions and would continue to be accepted.

(vii) Petroleum, including used crankcase oil from a motor vehicle, or soil contaminated by such products;

Petroleum products are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill and if any containers of such products are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the materials are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(viii) Non-sterilized medical waste, and
(ix) Radioactive materials;

These types of waste are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill and if such materials are detected intermingled with the municipal solid waste, the materials are removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

(x) Tires;

Whole tires are prohibited from disposal at municipal solid waste landfills under state law. Therefore, at the Calabasas Landfill, the landfilling operation does not involve disposal of whole tires. Only shredded tires are included in the landfill disposal operation. An independent contractor maintains a tire shredding operation on site. The contractor transports most of the shredded tires to off site markets for use as fuel or crumb rubber. The remaining portion of the shredded tires is transferred to the Districts' landfill operation for disposal. The Special Use Permit would enable tire shredding and recycling to continue as a transfer process under a federal regulation.

4. The proposed closure and postclosure care is sufficient to protect the resources of the National Park System unit from degradation;

Section 3.2.3 provides a detailed discussion of closure and postclosure care at the landfill.

5. The site conforms to all of the restrictions and criteria applicable to the site under 40 CFR 257.3 and 40 CFR part 258, or where applicable, 40 CFR part 240, Guidelines for the Thermal Processing of Waste.

40 CFR part 258 is the Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The Calabasas Landfill must operate according to these regulations. 40 CFR part 257 is the Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices; however, part 257 does not apply to facilities that must meet the requirements of part 258 (257.1(c)(10)). Similarly, 40 CFR part 240 does not apply to the Calabasas Landfill because the landfill does not thermally process solid waste. The restrictions and criteria contained in 40 CFR part 258 which are applicable to the site are outlined below:

§258.10 Airport Safety

The Calabasas Landfill is not located within 10,000 feet of a runway end used by turbojet aircraft nor within 5,000 feet of a runway end used by piston-type aircraft; therefore, this criteria does not apply.

§258.11 Floodplains

The Calabasas Landfill is not located within the 100-year floodplain; therefore, this criteria does not apply.

§258.12 Wetlands

Based upon field surveys and database searches, no wetlands exist within disposal operation areas at the Calabasas Landfill; therefore, this criteria does not apply.

§258.13 Fault Areas

Literature review, database searches, aerial reconnaissance and analysis of aerial photographs surrounding the site, and extensive field investigations, have indicated that the Calabasas Landfill does not contain nor is it within 200 feet of a Holocene fault (i.e., a fault which has experienced displacement within 11,000 years); therefore, this criteria does not apply.

§258.14 Seismic Impact Zones

The Calabasas Landfill is located within a seismic impact zone as defined in §258.14(b)(1). In accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 258.14, all containment structures, including liners, liquids collection systems, and surface water control systems have been demonstrated to be designed to withstand the requirements for seismic design.

§258.15 Unstable Areas

The Calabasas Landfill is thoroughly investigated for the presence of unstable areas. This investigation includes field studies which involve, but are not limited to, geologic mapping, drilling, sampling, geologic logging, seismic investigations, trenching and hydrogeologic analysis. Investigations for unstable areas are supervised and conducted by California Registered Civil and Geotechnical Engineers, Registered Geologists, and Certified Engineering Geologists. Results from the investigations are used in the design and construction of landfill structural components including liners and liquids collection systems, final covers, surface water drainage facilities, and other components of the landfill operation which are necessary for the protection of human health and the environment.

§258.20 Procedures for Excluding the Receipt of Hazardous Waste

The Calabasas Landfill employs a comprehensive hazardous waste screening program which exceeds the requirements of this section. In addition to initial screening at the scales, continuous inspection at the disposal area is conducted for hazardous, PCB and infectious wastes. Also, a random load checking program to monitor for unacceptable wastes has been in place for several years. All waste inspectors are specially trained to identify unacceptable materials. The following agencies are notified of any unacceptable waste detected at the Calabasas Landfill: the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

§258.16 Cover Material Requirements

Waste is covered each day with at least six inches of earthen material or shredded green waste which has been approved for use as an alternative daily cover under the Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the landfill.

§258.22 Disease Vector Control

Studies conducted on the potential presence of vectors have not found evidence of rodents in active filling areas. Flies are associated with exposed decomposing solid waste, while mosquitos can be

associated with standing or sluggishly moving water. Fly nuisances and propagation at the landfill are controlled by the daily compaction and covering of waste. Effective control of mosquitos is achieved through proper grading of interim fill surfaces and final fill slopes, and preventing ponding at the landfill. Covering the waste daily reduces the attraction of seagulls to the landfill. In addition, suspended lines are used over the active filling operation. The lines effectively disrupt the circling and landing patterns of the seagulls, preventing the birds from landing. The overhead lines, however, do not entangle the gulls or cause them harm. The lines represent a visual obstruction and the birds do not come into physical contact with them. Turkey vultures are common to the area and have been observed at the landfill. The landfill has not experienced any problems with the vultures causing a nuisance in the active fill areas or distributing refuse to areas outside the landfill's boundaries.

§258.23 Explosive Gases Control

A perimeter gas monitoring system consisting of 28 gas monitoring probes has been installed at the Calabasas Landfill which are monitored on a monthly basis. On site structures are monitored to ensure that the concentration of methane in site facilities does not exceed 25% of the lower explosive limit (LEL). All frequently used facility structures at the landfill are monitored each month. The remaining structures are monitored quarterly.

§258.24 Air Criteria

The Calabasas Landfill is subject to local, state, and federal air quality programs and regulations. California is under the jurisdiction of EPA Region IX which focuses principally on reviewing California's submittal for the State Implementation Plan (SIP) and is also involved in the enforcement of federal regulatory programs such as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and New Source Performance Standards regulations. One of the California Air Resources Board's primary responsibilities to coordinate preparation of the SIP for achieving the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The South Coast Air Quality Management develops a plan for meeting the state and national air quality standards for inclusion in the SIP. The Calabasas Landfill operates underneath permits issued by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and operates under the District's rules and requirements.

§258.25 Access Requirements

Public access to the Calabasas Landfill is controlled through security fencing where topography does not adequately restrict access and through the use of a security patrol for hours during which the landfill is closed.

§258.26 Run-on/Run-off Control Systems

The landfill is sited such that only one area of off site surface water flows onto landfill property. A detention basin has been designed to handle at least a 24-hour, 25-year storm from this area. Run-off control systems are designed in accordance with §258.27 and are designed to handle at least a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

§258.27 Surface Water Requirements

The landfill operates in accordance with the existing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), developed per the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. This plan identifies specific handling procedures for various materials used on site and identifies controls in place for on site activities that could potentially impact surface water quality.

§258.28 Liquids Restriction

Liquid wastes are not accepted for disposal at the Calabasas Landfill. If any are detected

intermingled with the municipal solid waste during continuous inspection of the dumping area, the liquid waste would be removed and transported off site to a permitted facility for treatment and/or disposal.

§258.29 Recordkeeping Requirements

An operating record for the Calabasas Landfill is maintained at the Sanitation Districts' Joint Administration Office, 1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA.

§258.40 Design Criteria

At the Calabasas Landfill, a composite liner with a liquids collection system is constructed prior to refuse placement. The design is prepared in accordance with all federal technical design criteria and must be approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to construction.

§258.50 through §258.58 (Subpart E - Groundwater Monitoring and Corrective Action) and §258.60 through §258.74 (Subpart F - Closure and Postclosure Care)

The Calabasas Landfill complies with all of the requirements of Subparts E and F through the Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and through the Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, both of which are agencies approved by EPA to implement these federal requirements.

6.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The affected environment section of the environmental assessment details the characteristics of the environment that may be affected by the proposed action and the alternatives. The study area characterized in this section varies with regard to the resource being discussed, but encompasses areas potentially directly and indirectly affected by the three alternatives. The affected environment describes the conditions at the landfill at the baseline date of July 20, 1995. In some instances, the most recent monitoring data is presented as well to better represent current conditions.

6.1 Natural Resources

6.1.1 Air Quality

Regional and Local Meteorology

The Calabasas Landfill is located in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) which consists of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. The Mediterranean-type climate of the Basin is characterized by warm summers, mild winters, infrequent rainfall, moderate daytime on-shore breezes, and moderate humidity. The Basin's climate is influenced by a nearby semi-permanent subtropical high pressure cell over the Pacific Ocean.

Annual average temperatures within the region range from 61 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit; however, greater variability in annual minimum and maximum temperatures exists farther inland, away from the moderating effects of the nearby oceanic heat reservoir. Temperatures can affect atmospheric stability and wind patterns by creating temperature differentials in the surface boundary layer.

The rainy season in the Basin typically occurs between November and April. Annual precipitation for the area averages approximately 12 inches along the coast, and 13 to 15 inches in inland valleys. Annual precipitation at the Calabasas Landfill for calendar years 1989 to 1995 is given in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Annual Precipitation at the Calabasas Landfill

Year	Inches of Rain
1989	4.1
1990	6.7
1991	20.5
1992	34.8
1993	27.9
1994	11.1
1995	33.0

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

The Basin has very light average wind speeds. In general, summer average wind speeds are slightly

higher than winter average wind speeds, and coastal average wind speeds are higher than inland average wind speeds. The wind speed in downtown Los Angeles averages about 5.7 miles per hour with little seasonal variation.

Diurnal wind patterns exist throughout the Basin because of land/sea breeze effects caused by changes in temperature and differential heat storage properties. Differences in temperature between the land and ocean cause an onshore (sea) breeze during the day and offshore (land) breeze during the night. A second and smaller scale wind pattern in the Calabasas Landfill area is the mountain/valley wind. The sea/land breeze is the dominant wind pattern, although the actual wind direction at any location on the site is a combination of the sea/land breezes and mountain/valley wind pattern. At the landfill during the daylight hours, the primary wind direction is inland from the southeast, typically 3 to 8 mph, and during the night, the pattern shifts and the wind direction is from the southwest. Occasional winter storms and "Santa Ana" wind conditions (high pressure systems located in the inland deserts which cause hot, dry wind flows) occur in the Basin area.

Atmospheric inversions occur when temperature increases, rather than decreases, with height. During inversion conditions, the stabilized atmospheric conditions prevent vertical mixing, resulting in potentially high concentrations of locally generated air pollutants. Representative inversion data taken from the Los Angeles International Airport from 1950 to 1974 indicate that an inversion at the surface existed one out of every three days over the entire 24-year period. The frequency of these surface-level inversions was greatest in the winter months and least in the summer months. Low-level inversions capping a surface marine layer also occurred; the frequency of these inversions was greater during the summer months when sea breezes predominate and bring marine air inland.

Regulatory Overview

The U.S. EPA is responsible for enforcing the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) which established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the protection of human health and welfare. The CAA requires states to submit State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to the U.S. EPA for approval. The SIPs describe how and when state compliance with the NAAQS will be achieved.

As specified in the California Clean Air Act (Health and Safety Code, Division 26), the CARB has statewide responsibility for enforcing regulations to achieve and maintain the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). The CARB has review and approval authority over local district air quality management plans for attaining and maintaining the CAAQS.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) has statewide responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the minimum regulatory operating standards for solid waste handling and disposal facilities (California Code of Regulations, Title 14), which include operational standards for controlling odors and fugitive dust emissions. CIWMB regulations are implemented and enforced on the local level by designated Local Enforcement Agencies (LEA's).

The SCAQMD develops and enforces rules and regulations developed to help bring the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) into compliance with State and Federal Standards. In particular, with respect to the Calabasas Landfill, the SCAQMD regulates landfill operations and gas control systems through its permitting process applicable to the construction and operation of air pollution control systems associated with new or modified stationary sources. The SCAQMD is also responsible, along with the

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), for overall regional air quality planning in the SCAB.

The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS) is the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for permitting solid waste handling and disposal facilities and for enforcing the state minimum standards for the CIWMB.

Federal Regulations

The NAAQS include standards for the following six criteria pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10), and lead. The NAAQS standards are shown in Table 6-2.

Many other requirements under the CAA impact the operation of landfills. A single Title V operating permit can be obtained to regulate the emissions from all stationary sources on the site. A Title III permit regulates Hazardous Air Pollutants from individual source categories such as chemical plants and oil refineries. The New Source Performance Standards are source-specific standards that regulate the allowable emissions of criteria pollutants.

State and Local Regulations

Table 6-2 gives state standards according to the CAAQS. State standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and PM10 are more stringent than federal standards. State standards have also been established for sulfate, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility. There are neither state nor federal ambient air standards for ROG, but its control is important for achieving ozone reduction. Regulating strategies focus on controlling the sources of ROG rather than ambient levels.

The SIP for the state includes many provisions to bring California into compliance with state and federal regulations. Separate regulations exist for visible emissions, nuisances, fugitive dust and particulate matter. Specific Permits to Construct and Operate must be obtained for new facilities. In addition, the New Source Review requires net emission increases to be offset. One specific provision of the SIP regulates gaseous emissions from active landfills, on which the monthly monitoring programs at the landfill are based.

Health Effects of Air Pollution

Due to topography, geographical location, meteorology, and population, the Basin is very conducive to high pollutant concentrations. Despite the increasing growth in population in the SCAB, regulatory controls on stationary source emissions and mobile source emissions have led to significant Basin-wide reductions in federal and state-regulated pollutants.

Air quality standards have been established by both the state (CAAQS) and federal government (NAAQS) for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, PM10, and lead as listed in Table 6-2. All of these air quality contaminants are produced as a result of combusting landfill gas. A brief description of each pollutant, its major source, and associated health impacts are discussed below.

Ozone (O_3) is created in the atmosphere mainly through reactions of reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) in the presence of sunlight. The ROG classification represents any gaseous chemical compound that contains carbon, such as classes of hydrocarbons (olefins, substituted aromatics, and aldehydes) but specifically excludes some gases, including carbon dioxide and methane. Motor vehicles are the major source of nitrogen oxides and ROG within the basin. The highest ozone concentrations typically occur during the summer and early fall. Photochemical smog, of which ozone is the major component, in high enough concentrations can affect the lungs, causing respiratory irritation and possible changes in lung tissue. High levels of ozone can also damage vegetation and cause cracking of untreated rubber. Because ozone formation occurs in the atmosphere, peak ozone concentrations occur downwind of precursor emission sources.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, toxic gas produced by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing gases. Gasoline-powered motor vehicles are the major source of this contaminant in the Basin. Carbon monoxide is not a respiratory tract irritant, but passes directly into the bloodstream through the lungs and interferes with the transfer of fresh oxygen in the blood, thereby depriving sensitive tissues of oxygen.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) is a reddish-brown irritating gas formed by the combination of nitric oxide (NO) with oxygen. Combustion (e.g., in motor vehicle engines, power plants, and refineries) creates high temperatures that cause nitrogen and oxygen to combine forming nitric oxide. Nitric oxide and other oxides of nitrogen contribute not only to nitrogen dioxide levels but are direct participants in photochemical smog reactions as well.

Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) is a colorless, pungent, irritating gas formed primarily by the combustion of sulfur-containing fossil fuels or other sulfur-containing fuels. In humid atmospheres, sulfur dioxide can react forming sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid mist, with some of the latter eventually reacting with other materials to produce sulfur particulates. Sulfur dioxide can be an irritant to the respiratory tract, or cause lung tissue damage at high concentrations. Other effects associated with sulfur oxides (SO_x) include damage to marble, iron and steel, and reduced visibility when converted to sulfates.

Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter is classified as PM10. PM10 is primarily composed of dusts, soot, aerosols, mists, and various pollutants. Although PM10 is present in the atmosphere due to natural causes, PM10 levels are augmented by many kinds of dust and fume-producing industrial and agricultural operations, from combustion, and from atmospheric photochemical reactions. Natural activities such as wind-raised dust may also contribute to atmospheric particulates and PM10. Particulates of certain substances or those that contain adsorbed gases can cause damage to the respiratory tract or other sensitive tissues. Suspended particulates can also produce haze and reduce visibility.

Lead is a toxic heavy metal that is primarily emitted by motor vehicles. Leaded gasoline is, however, no longer permitted in the South Coast Air Basin. Other sources include lead smelters. Lead is toxic by ingestion and inhalation of dust or fumes.

Attainment of Ambient Air Quality Standards

The concentrations of SO_2 and lead within the Basin meet both the state and federal air quality standards as measured by SCAQMD-operated air monitoring stations. Concentrations of NO_2 have met federal standards since 1992. The remaining three federally-regulated pollutants (ozone, CO and PM10) continue

to exceed their ambient air quality standards within the Basin. However, air quality continues to improve in the basin with the draft 1997 Air Quality Management Plan which demonstrates that attainment of all federal clean air standards will be achieved: PM10 by 2006, ground-level ozone by 2010, and carbon monoxide by 2000.

In addition to SO_2 and lead, levels of hydrogen sulfide, sulfates and vinyl chloride within the basin were below the applicable state standards in 1993. The standard for visibility was exceeded during the same period.

Air Quality at the Calabasas Landfill

The existing air quality environment at the Calabasas Landfill is reflected in the results of the various monitoring programs conducted at the site. These programs monitor air quality of the ambient air at the landfill, air quality at the outlet of the flares, and the presence of landfill gas on the ground surface and off site.

As discussed in Section 3.2.1, ambient air samples are taken on a monthly basis at locations around the Calabasas Landfill (Exhibit 3-5). The results from this monitoring at the landfill are consistently within background ranges measured in the Los Angeles Air Basin (see Table 6-3 for a comparison of the first three months of 1996).

For 1995, the average monthly quantity of landfill gas collected at the site was 6,560 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm), with approximately 31% by volume (2,000 scfm) being methane. The landfill gas enters the flares and is combusted at temperatures greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit (the minimum permitted temperature). The emissions from the flare station, therefore, represent combustion byproducts of flaring landfill gas. SCAQMD requirements specify that the combustion efficiency of the landfill gas flares must be tested every three years to ensure that the flares are meeting combustion requirements. Table 6-4 gives results of the most recent landfill gas combustion efficiency monitoring. This table lists the levels of contaminants, including the six criteria pollutants, emitted from the operation of the flaring station. As will be explained in Section 8.1.1, all of these emissions are offset through an emissions bank set up for public facilities.

Perimeter probes are monitored monthly. The historical results reflect that landfill gas is not detected in subsurface perimeter probes located at the property boundary; thus, the site is not experiencing off site subsurface migration of landfill gas. The last date on which gas was detected in a perimeter probe was August 1993. At that time, additional vertical gas collection wells were added in the vicinity of the probe to eliminate the gas migration. As a routine procedure, if gas is detected in a probe, the gas collection system in that area is evaluated and expanded, if necessary. The monthly monitoring of water meter boxes off site has indicated methane readings consistent with ambient air background readings of less than 3 parts per million (ppm).

As noted earlier, the surface of the landfill is monitored monthly to sample and analyze the air 2 to 3 inches above the landfill surface for evidence of landfill gas emissions. This surface gas monitoring involves the collection of samples along 204 routes covering the entire landfill surface. Surface gas monitoring results for the first three months of 1996 are given in Table 6-5. The majority of routes have readings at ambient background levels (0-3 ppm). In addition, the highest level measured was 19 ppm, which is still below the lowest regulated limit of 50 ppm. The results of this monitoring reflect that the

gas collection system is effectively collecting the gas generated within the landfill.

Table 6-2: Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California State Standard		National Standard[a]	
		ppm	µg/m³	ppm	µg/m³
Ozone	1 hour	0.09	180	0.12	235
Carbon monoxide	1 hour	20	23,000	35	40,000
	8-hour	9.0	10,000	9	10,000
Nitrogen dioxide	1 hour	0.25	470	--	--
	Annual	--	--	0.053	100
Sulfur dioxide	1 hour	0.25	655	--	--
	3-hour	--	--	0.5[b]	1300[b]
	24-hour	0.05	131	0.14[c]	365[c]
	Annual	--	--	0.03[c]	80[c]
PM10	24-hour	--	50	--	150
	Annual (AGM)[e]	--	30	--	--
	Annual (AAM)[f]	--	--	--	50
TSP[d] (Total Suspended Particulates)	24-hour	--	--	150[b]	260[c]
	Annual	--	--	60[b]	75[c]
Sulfates	24-hour	--	25	--	--
Lead	30-day	--	1.5	--	--
	Quarter	--	--	--	1.5
Hydrogen sulfide	1 hour	0.03	42	--	--
Vinyl chloride	24-hour	0.010	26	--	--
Visibility reducing particulates	8-hour average (9am-5pm)	In sufficient amount to reduce the prevailing visibility to less than 10 miles when the relative humidity is less than 70 percent.			

[a] All national standards are primary standards (for the protection of public health) and secondary standards (for the protection of public welfare) unless otherwise indicated.
[b] Secondary standard only.
[c] Primary standard only.
[d] TSP standards were replaced by PM10 standards in 1986 (state) and 1987 (national).
[e] AGM = annual geometric mean.
[f] AAM = annual arithmetic mean.

ppm = parts per million
µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

Source: SCAQMD - Air Quality Standards Compliance Report 1991.

Table 6-3: Ambient Air Monitoring Results at the Calabasas Landfill in Comparison to Background Levels in the Los Angeles Air Basin First Quarter 1996

Compound	Concentration (ppb)	
	Calabasas Landfill	L.A. Air Basin[1]
Vinyl Chloride[2]	< 0.4	< 0.2
Chloroform	< 0.1	< 0.4 - < 0.86
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.2	< 15
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 0.2 - 0.4	0.35 - 13.2
Carbon Tetrachloride	< 0.1	0.1 - 0.17
Trichloroethylene	< 0.2	< 0.1 - 0.64
Tetrachloroethylene	< 0.1 - 0.2	< 0.1 - 2.5
Benzene	0.2 - 2.0	< 1.0 - 10.2
Toluene	0.6 - 4.1	< 1.0 - 10.8

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

[1] From "Analysis of Ambient Air Toxics", January 1993 to June 1994, South Coast Air Quality Management District.

[2] The relative levels of vinyl chloride, chloroform, and 1,2- dichloroethane cannot be determined. All of these samples had concentrations below the respective detection limits of the measuring devices.

Table 6-4: Landfill Gas Flare Combustion Emissions

Species	Emission Rate [1] (lbs/day)	Destruction Efficiency [2] (%)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	122	N/A
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	13	N/A
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	113	N/A
Particulate Matter (PM10)	37	N/A
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	17	N/A
Acetonitrile	ND	N/A
Benzene	0.01	>99.93
Benzyl Chloride	ND	N/A
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	N/A
Chlorobenzene	ND	>99.17
Chloroform	ND	N/A
P-Dichlorobenzene	ND	N/A
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	N/A
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	>99.63
Ethylene Dibromide	ND	N/A
Methylene Chloride	ND	99.52
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	>99.82
Toluene	0.07	>99.97
1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	>98.50
Trichloroethylene	ND	>99.68
Vinyl Chloride	ND	>99.79
Xylenes	0.04	>99.98

Sources: (1) 1994 SCAQMD Emissions Fee Inventory
(2) 1994 Landfill Gas Flare Emissions Tests, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

ND - indicates species below limit of detection at exhaust.
N/A - indicates destruction efficiency cannot be calculated because inlet concentration is below detection limit.

Table 6-5: Surface Gas Monitoring Results - First Quarter 1996

Route [1]	CH_4 (ppm) [2]	Route	CH4 (ppm)	Route	CH4 (ppm)	Route	CH4 (ppm)
1	12	52	3	103	11	154	5
2	19	53	3	104	3	155	4
3	18	54	3	105	2	156	4
4	12	55	3	106	2	157	6
5	15	56	2	107	3	158	7
6	17	57	3	108	4	159	5
7	16	58	2	109	3	160	2
8	13	59	2	110	3	161	2
9	12	60	3	111	3	162	2
10	10	61	3	112	2	163	2
11	11	62	3	113	2	164	4
12	12	63	3	114	2	165	3
13	6	64	3	115	3	166	3
14	6	65	3	116	3	167	3
15	10	66	3	117	3	168	3
16	4	67	3	118	3	169	2
17	4	68	3	119	2	170	3
18	4	69	3	120	3	171	2
19	3	70	3	121	2	172	4
20	4	71	4	122	2	173	2
21	4	72	4	123	4	174	3
22	4	73	3	124	3	175	2
23	3	74	3	125	2	176	3
24	5	75	3	126	2	177	3
25	4	76	3	127	4	178	3
26	9	77	3	128	4	179	3
27	7	78	3	129	4	180	2
28	5	79	3	130	3	181	2
29	6	80	3	131	3	182	2
30	4	81	6	132	3	183	3
31	3	82	6	133	3	184	2
32	3	83	7	134	5	185	2
33	4	84	7	135	4	186	2
34	3	85	5	136	4	187	2
35	6	86	6	137	3	188	2
36	5	87	5	138	3	189	2
37	4	88	5	139	3	190	4
38	4	89	4	140	3	191	3
39	4	90	4	141	3	192	4
40	5	91	4	142	4	193	4
41	3	92	4	143	7	194	4
42	3	93	4	144	3	195	4
43	3	94	3	145	3	196	3
44	3	95	4	146	5	197	4
45	3	96	3	147	4	198	4
46	3	97	3	148	4	199	4
47	3	98	3	149	3	200	4
48	3	99	10	150	4	201	4
49	3	100	6	151	4	202	4
50	3	101	3	152	4	203	4
51	3	102	3	153	5	204	4

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

[1] Routes 1 through 147 are located on refuse slopes throughout the site, whereas routes 148 through 204 are on the flat top surface of filled areas).

[2] Total Organic Compounds Measured as Methane (CH_4).

6.1.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Regional and Local Topography

The topography of the region is characterized by east-west trending mountain ranges and intervening valleys of the Transverse Ranges. The Santa Monica Mountains and the ridges of the Simi Hills within Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons are distinctly visible from the landfill. The area between these two sets of ridges is characterized by rolling hills.

The landfill site is bounded on the north by a southeast-west trending ridge (referred to as the "north ridge" in this document) and to the south by a roughly east-west trending ridge. The highest point of the site is located on the north ridge with an elevation of approximately 1,480 feet. The lowest point is the southeastern corner of the site with an elevation of less than 825 feet.

Site Geology

The geologic materials at the site consist of alluvium and bedrock. Surficial materials consist of Holocene age alluvium and recent landslide material. Alluvium exists only within topographically shallow canyon drainages located along the western and southern landfill-property boundary. The alluvium constitutes a thin soil veneer that ranges in thickness from two to nine feet. The alluvial soil materials consist of sandy and silty clay to sandy silt, clayey silt and silty sand. Bedrock at the site has been assigned to the Miocene-age Modelo, Lindero Canyon and Topanga Formations (from youngest to oldest). Each bedrock unit is described in greater detail below.

Middle to Late Miocene age rocks of the Modelo Formation are the stratigraphically youngest bedrock formation beneath the Calabasas Landfill. The Modelo Formation is exposed at the surface along the entire north ridge. This formation consists of an upper gray to light brown siltstone, shale and mudstone unit, and a lower conglomerate and sandstone unit.

Recent geologic mapping of the east-central portion of the Calabasas Landfill found a previously unrecognized stratigraphic formation. These materials have been assigned to the Lindero Canyon Formation and consist of pebble to cobble conglomerates that are interbedded with pebbly, lithic to quartzose sandstones and form a wedge-shaped rock unit, approximately 75 feet thick, overlying the Modelo and underlying the Topanga Formations. Due to the presence of distinctive metavolcanic and quartzite rocks, this pebbly sandstone and conglomerate unit was identified as a member of the Lindero Canyon Formation. The composition of the conglomerates appears to be identical to that of conglomerates exposed within the type of section of the Lindero Canyon Formation located approximately five miles to the north of the landfill along the southern flank of the Simi Escarpment.

Sedimentary rocks of the Upper Topanga Formation represent the oldest stratigraphic rock sequence beneath the Calabasas Landfill. The Topanga Formation underlies the entire southern and central portion of the landfill. The Upper Topanga Formation can be subdivided into a stratigraphically lower sandstone unit and a stratigraphically upper siltstone/shale unit. However, these units are not separated by conformable contacts. Instead, they tend to be interfingered throughout the stratigraphic succession.

A geologic map for the site has been developed. The map details on site faults, strikes and dips, anticlines, synclines, and other geologic information and is included in the Calabasas Landfill Geology,

Hydrogeology, Seismicity, and Slope Stability report in the 1995 Report of Disposal Site Information for the Calabasas Landfill.

Seismicity

California is a seismically active region containing numerous active faults. According to the California Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act of 1972, an active fault is one along which surface displacement has occurred within Holocene time (during the past 11,000 years). Such activity is recognized by historical surface displacement, evidence of displacement of Holocene-aged sediments on either side of a particular fault, or by direct association with seismic activity. A seismicity map showing quaternary faults of southern California (Earth Technology Corporation, 1988) was used in conjunction with the computer-software program EQFAULT (Blake, 1989b) by the Sanitation Districts to evaluate the distribution of known active faults in the vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill. The potential seismic effect that would be expected at the landfill includes: the potential for ground rupture, potential for vertical amplification of the earthquake's energy, and earthquake-induced liquefaction.

Because no active or Holocene faults extend directly through the Calabasas Landfill, the potential for ground rupture directly associated with fault movement is not a significant concern. The nearest fault that could cause a large magnitude earthquake is the Malibu Coast fault, located approximately nine miles south of the landfill.

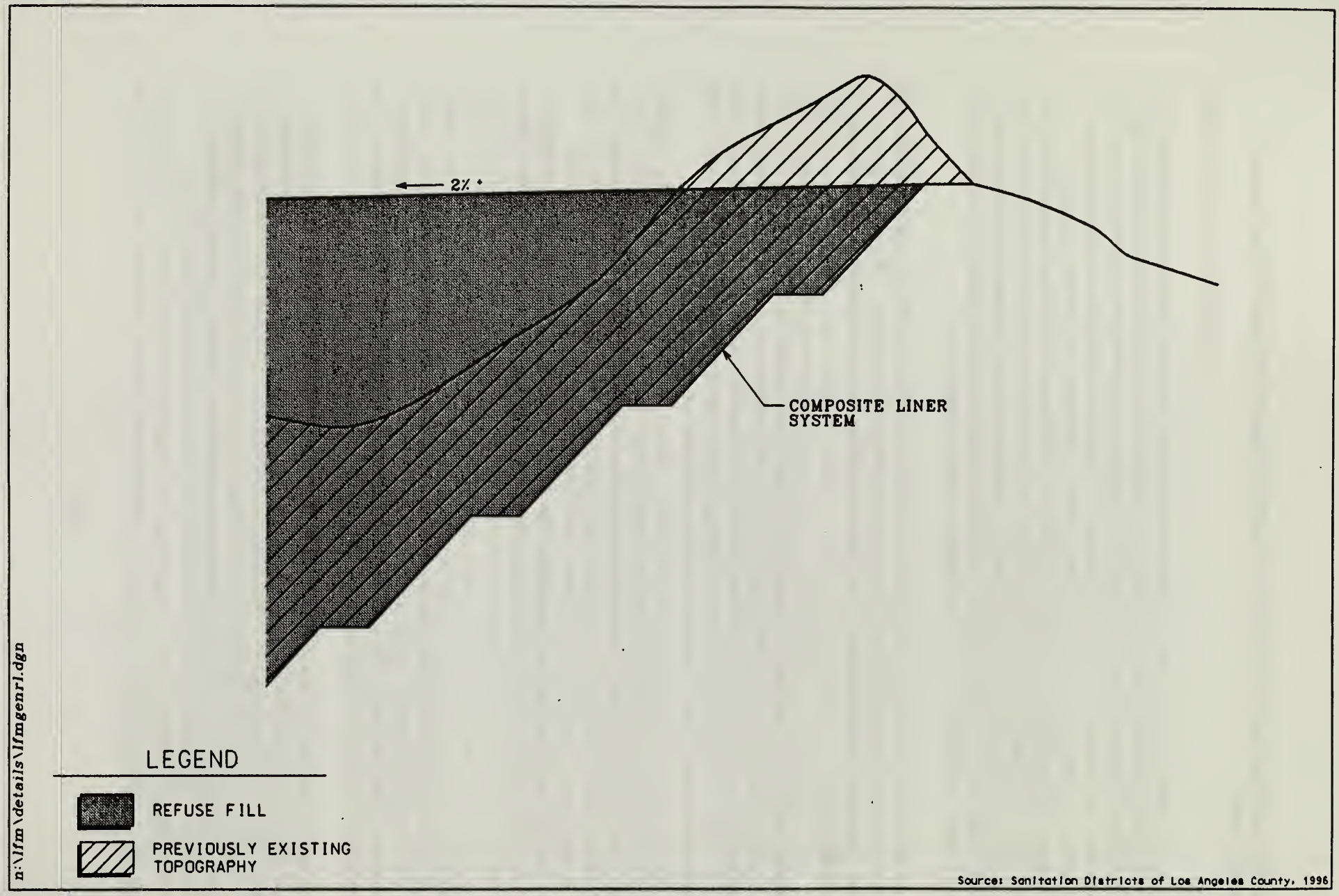
The Calabasas Landfill has experienced several significant earthquakes, including the San Fernando (1971), Whittier Narrows (1987) and Northridge (1994) earthquakes, with no evidence of amplification of ground response or vertical accelerations. Based on deformation modeling (Earth Technology, 1988), and on actual observations of seismic response, the landfill slopes effectively attenuate earthquake energy due to the high shearing strength (cohesion) of the refuse fill.

Liquefaction is the process in which solid granular materials behave for a short time as a dense fluid, rather than as a solid mass. Conditions favorable to liquefaction of soil are: (1) thick deposits of highly saturated, loose, granular material, (2) an unconfined groundwater condition, and (3) sudden seismic loading. Bedrock strata underneath the Calabasas Landfill are not saturated. In addition, refuse at the Calabasas Landfill is not granular in nature and, based on field borings, the moisture content of the refuse is much lower than would be found under saturated conditions. Therefore, refuse cells are not subject to liquefaction.

Slope Stability

Exhibit 6-1 is a schematic showing the typical excavation and fill process that is common in canyon landfills, similar to the Calabasas Landfill. The exhibit shows how the ridge is lowered to accommodate refuse placement. The remainder of the ridge blocks visual access to the landfilling operation from certain directions. All such filled slopes on the landfill must be stable.

California State regulations define landfill slopes as stable if stability calculations yield factors-of-safety of at least 1.5 under earthquake conditions. A factor-of-safety is defined as the ratio between forces that resist slope failure and forces that drive slope failure. Furthermore, the regulations mandate that landfill slopes remain stable when being subjected to a horizontal peak ground acceleration (PGA) characteristic of a Maximum Probable Earthquake to be expected at the landfill site. For stability analyses performed on Calabasas Landfill slopes, horizontal PGA forces of 0.2g and greater were used to determine the stability of the landfill's slopes.



Schematic of Ridge Cut and Refuse Fill — EXHIBIT 6-1

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

A specific provision of Section 17777 of CCR Title 14 requires that if the 1.5 factor-of-safety cannot be met, a "more rigorous analytical method that [quantifies] the magnitude of movement " shall be used. Some geologic conditions may make a factor-of-safety of 1.5 unattainable. If an analysis is performed, and the amount of movement will not jeopardize the integrity of the final cover or the environmental control systems, the landfill slope is acceptable.

The most recently completed analysis involved the west end of the ridge on the north boundary of the landfill. An average factor-of-safety of 1.63 was indicated by stability calculations for refuse slopes under pseudostatic conditions.

Site Soils

The soil associations at the Calabasas Landfill, described in more detail in Section 6.4.1, are mapped as Calleguas-Arnold, at 30 to 50 percent slope, Altamont-Diablo, at 30 to 50 percent slope, and the Balcom-Castaic-Saugus, at 15 to 30 percent slope in the Report and General Soil Map for Los Angeles County, California. All three soil associations are classified as "soils of the upland".

Calleguas-Arnold association
This association consists of approximately 50 percent Calleguas soil, 35 percent Arnold, and five percent each of Castaic, Gaviota, and Saugus soil. Calleguas soils are 8 to 18 inches deep, well drained and have moderate permeabilities. They tend to consist of shaly loam overlying a harder, fractured shale material. Water holding capacity is limited to 1.0 to 2.0 inches and inherent fertility is low. Arnold soils are 12 to 36 inches deep, excessively drained, and are highly permeable. They consist of stratified sandy loam layers. Water holding capacity is limited to 1.0 to 3.0 inches and inherent fertility is low.

Altamont-Diablo association
This association consists of approximately 60 percent Altamont soil, 30 percent Diablo, and 10 percent San Benito soil. Altamont soils are 20 to 27 inches deep, well drained and moderately erodible on steep slopes. They tend to consist of clay surface layers underlain by shale. Water holding capacity ranges from 3.0 to 4.5 inches. Diablo soils are 20 to 39 inches deep, well drained and are highly erodible. They consist of a clay surface layer underlain by clay subsoil. Below the clay subsoil exists a soft shale or sandstone layer. Water holding capacity ranges from 2.5 to 5.5 inches.

Balcom-Castaic-Saugus association
This association consists of approximately 30 percent Balcom, 30 percent Castaic, 30 percent Saugus, and 5 percent each of San Andreas and San Benito soils. Balcom soils are 26 to 40 inches deep, well drained and not highly permeable. The soil consists of clay loam surface layers of varying alkalinities, underlain by soft sandstone and shale. Water holding capacity ranges from 5.0 to 7.0 inches and inherent fertility is moderate. Castaic soils are similar to the Balcom soils except that they tend to be deeper and have a larger water holding capacity, 6.5 to 8.5 inches for 38 to 50 inches of soil. Saugus soils are 20 to 40 inches deep, well drained, and are moderately permeable. The soil consists of loam layers underlain by weakly consolidated sediment. Water holding capacity is 3.0 to 6.0 inches and inherent fertility is low.

Erosion
All the soil associations described above have erodible elements. Natural erosion processes can occur during periods of rain. Erosion of on site soils could cause sediments to be carried away from exposed barren slopes and operating areas to downgradient areas. To control this erosion potential, all graded

areas where soil is exposed are built at a slope of at least 2 percent. Most of the sediment that is generated is controlled by several detention basins on site. These basins slow the flow of any rain water, so that sediments settle to the bottom of the basin and will not move off site.

If an area is not going to be used for operations for an extended period of time, the area is revegetated with ground cover to minimize erosion. All completed final refuse slopes at the landfill are permanently vegetated with ground cover, shrubs and trees.

6.1.3 Water Resources

Surface Water

Watershed Characteristics

The two watersheds mentioned above, the Palo Comado Canyon and the Las Virgenes, lie within the larger Malibu Creek Watershed. The landfill encompasses 505 acres or 0.8 square miles, whereas the watershed drains an area of approximately 109 square miles. The landfill, therefore, comprises only 0.7 percent of the watershed. Watershed flow is low in the dry summer months; over 70 percent of the annual runoff occurs during winter storms. The average annual runoff from the Malibu Creek Watershed is calculated at 13,565 acre-feet. Land uses within the watershed which contribute to the runoff have been identified as 88 percent undeveloped or open space; 4 percent commercial, light industrial or other urban; and 9 percent residential (total percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding, from Trim, 1994).

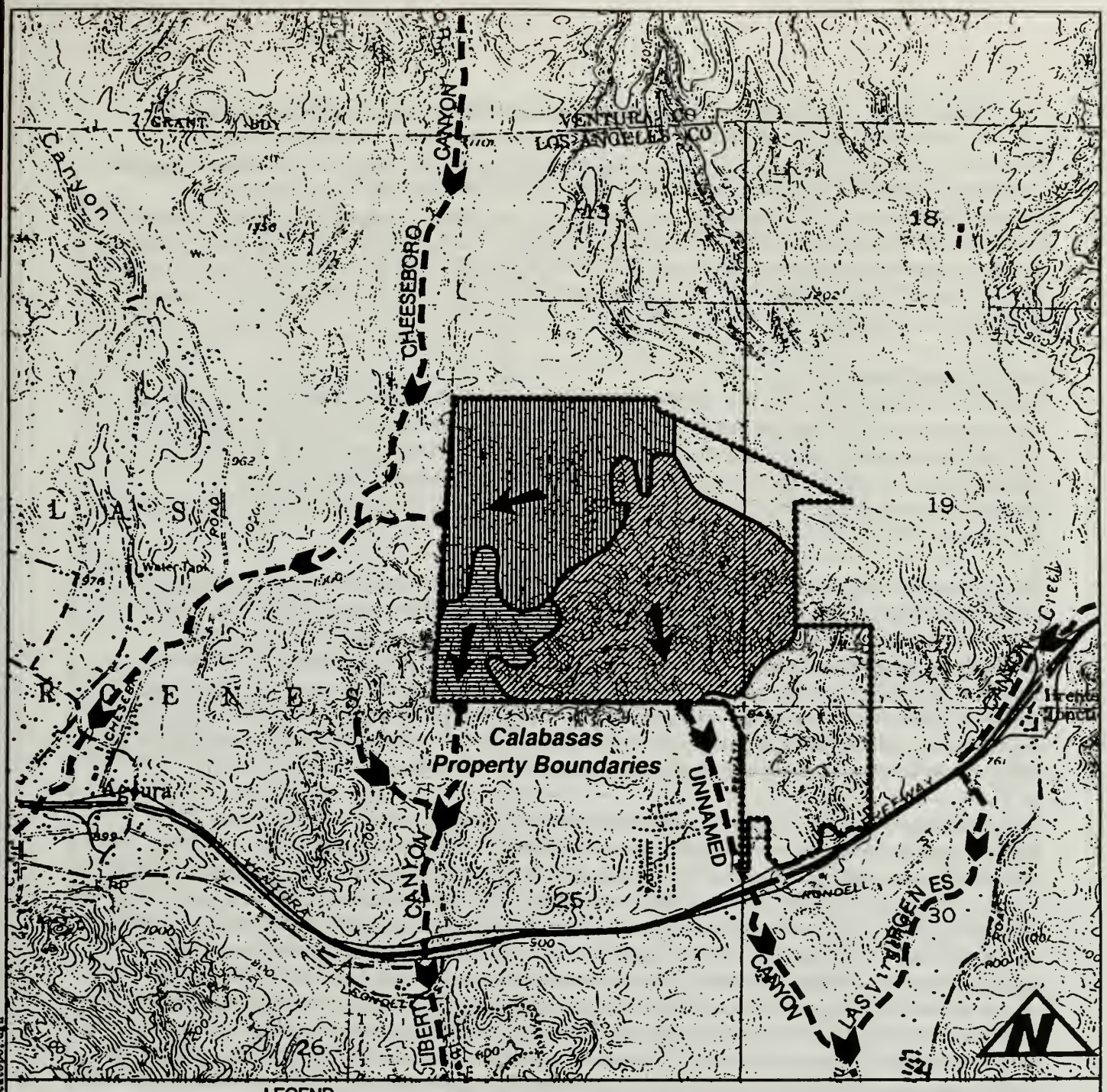
Two subareas of the watershed, Malibu Canyon and Cold Creek Canyon, are designated as "significant watersheds" because they are relatively undisturbed watershed areas containing exceptional undisturbed riparian and oak woodlands" (County of Los Angeles, 1986). These canyons are located approximately 4.5 miles south of the landfill.

Site Hydrology

The northwestern portion of the site is located in the southeastern portion of the Palo Comado Watershed, and the eastern portion of the site is located in the western portion of the Las Virgenes Watershed. The existing beneficial surface water uses for this portion of the Palo Comado Watershed include wildlife habitat, rare and endangered species habitat, and wetlands habitat. The existing beneficial surface water uses of the Las Virgenes Watershed are the same as those of the Palo Comado Watershed but also include contact and non-contact recreation and warm freshwater habitat (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1995).

Exhibit 6-2 shows the watersheds on site as well as the drainage route the surface water travels after it leaves the site. Cheeseboro Canyon conveys runoff from the northwestern portion of the site to Cheeseboro Creek, which is a tributary to Malibu Creek, located three miles southeast of the site. Liberty Canyon conveys runoff from the southwestern portion of the site to the Liberty Canyon Creek. A small, unnamed canyon conveys runoff from the eastern portion of the site to the Las Virgenes Creek approximately one half mile southeast of the landfill. Farther downstream, both the Liberty Canyon Creek and the Las Virgenes Creek flow into Malibu Creek.

Within each subarea that drains from the landfill, detention basins have been constructed to direct and attenuate surface water flow as well as minimize debris leaving the site. The existing temporary stormwater diversion and control facilities at the Calabasas Landfill were designed to accommodate a 50-



Site Hydrology and Drainage

EXHIBIT 6-2

CALABASAS LANDFILL

year, 24-hour storm. Estimated peak flow quantities were calculated using the Rational Method, a technical approach for calculating surface water flow which is used by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The two primary detention basins on site, before the outlet to Las Virgenes Creek and Cheeseboro Creek, were both built in 1989. Neither of these detentions basins have overflowed since being built, despite the uncharacteristic heavy rains at the landfill in the last five years. The basins are emptied of sediment and debris on an as needed basis, but are cleaned out at least once a year. Permanent stormwater detention basins have to be designed to meet the 100-year 24-hour storm per Section 2546 of Title 23 of the CCR. Permanent basins will be designed and built in the future as the landfill nears completion.

Surface Water Quality

Runoff samples are collected at four downgradient locations at the Calabasas Landfill (see Exhibit 3-12 for monitoring locations) and are analyzed for potential landfill contaminants. Runoff monitoring is conducted pursuant to both Federal (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES) and State (Title 23, Chapter 15, California Code of Regulations) requirements. Both programs are administered through the RWQCB. Table 6-6 summarizes the range of surface water quality results for the period of 1989 to 1995.

Runoff samples have been analyzed for general water quality indicator parameters, water chemistry, metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), base neutral acid extractable compounds (BNAs), and pesticides. All monitoring data are reported to the RWQCB. There are no specified water quality standards for runoff discharged from the Calabasas Landfill under the NPDES permit. Typically the Sanitation Districts review the runoff monitoring data for any detections of anthropogenic compounds (i.e., VOCs, BNAs, and pesticides) to determine the potential landfill effect on downstream surface water bodies. Heavy metals, although analyzed in runoff samples, are not good indicators of a landfill effect on surface water because many metals are naturally present in on site soils and in runoff sediment.

State regulations (Title 23, Chapter 15, California Code of Regulations) and WDRs issued by the RWQCB also do not specify water quality standards for surface water at landfills. State regulations, however, require a statistical comparison between downgradient runoff water quality and background runoff water quality to determine the potential water quality effect of the landfill on surface water. The Sanitation Districts have collected runoff samples from one location upgradient of the Calabasas Landfill for several years. However, a statistical comparison of runoff monitoring data collected from this upgradient location and from the downgradient monitoring points cannot be performed. Due to the natural variability of the runoff water quality data, no statistical methods can be used for this evaluation. Because the Federal NPDES monitoring program provides an equivalent level of surface water quality protection to the State requirement, and the State requirement is infeasible to implement, the Sanitation Districts are requesting the RWQCB to allow surface monitoring pursuant only to the NPDES permit. Although the background and landfill surface water quality data cannot be statistically compared, the detection of certain compounds in the background surface water can provide general information about expected compounds in unaffected surface water. The limited background data available has shown evidence of arsenic, barium, copper, selenium, zinc, antimony, and aluminum in surface water samples.

Table 6-6: Surface Water Quality Summary (1989 -1995)

Constituent	Units	Location SD1	Location SD2	Location SD3	Location SD4
General					
pH	pH	7.05 - 8.0	7.5 - 8.0	7.08 - 7.8	7.4 - 8.12
Conductivity	umhos/cm	208 - 862	875 - 1750	975 - 1280	2120 - 3130
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	306 - 2056	544 - 2230	533 - 3890	820 - 2780
Suspended Solids	mg/l	1164 - 10800	338 - 11300	1176 - 8710	106 - 21300
Total Hardness	mg/l CaCO3	310 - 686	283	1290 - 1610	95.5 - 174
Boron	mg/l B	0.40	0.63	1.3	0.31
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L N	0.34 - 7.76	<1.0 - 14.81	0.25 - 3.77	0.25 - 9.94
Sulfate	mg/L SO4	131 - 309	802 - 827	281 - 1850	263 - 319
Chloride	mg/L Cl	26 - 82	100 - 220	60.0 - 365	40 - 171
Fluoride	mg/L F	0.34	1.05	0.35	0.76
Organic Matter					
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L C	12 - 98	30 - 220	17 - 43	26 - 53
Oil & Grease	mg/L Extra	5.0 - 48	<5 - 23.1	<5 - 49.5	<5 - 73.4
Metals					
Soluble Arsenic *	mg/L As	<0.003 - 0.009	<0.003 - 0.004	ND	<0.003 - 0.007
Soluble Barium *	mg/L Ba	<0.02 - 0.05	<0.02 - 0.03	0.04	0.03 - 0.044
Soluble Cadmium	mg/L Cd	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Chromium	mg/L Cr	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Cobalt	mg/L Co	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Copper *	mg/L Cu	<0.02 - 0.01	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Lead	mg/L Pb	ND	ND	ND	<0.05 - 0.12
Soluble Mercury	mg/L Hg	<0.0005 - 0.0004	ND	<0.0005 - 0.0008	ND
Soluble Nickel	mg/L Ni	<0.04 - 0.02	ND	ND	<0.04 - 0.02
Soluble Selenium *	mg/L Se	<0.01 - 0.009	<0.01 - 0.014	0.006 - 0.018	<0.01 - 0.032
Soluble Silver	mg/L Ag	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Zinc *	mg/L Zn	0.023 - 0.05	<0.01 - 0.05	0.04 - 0.06	0.06 - 0.10
Soluble Antimony *	mg/L Sb	<0.003 - 0.002	<0.003 - 0.001	ND	ND
Soluble Beryllium	mg/L Be	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Molybdenum	mg/L Mo	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Thallium	mg/L Tl	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Tin	mg/L Sn	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Vanadium	mg/L V	<0.04 - 0.03	ND	ND	ND
Soluble Aluminum *	mg/L Al	0.26 - 0.29	0.45 - 0.52	0.45 - 0.52	0.80 - 0.98

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

*A meaningful comparison between background and site surface water quality cannot be established. The following compounds have been detected in background surface water quality data: arsenic, barium, copper, selenium, zinc, antimony, and aluminum. Because these metals were detected in background water quality, the detection of these compounds in surface water data from the landfill does not necessarily indicate a landfill impact.

ND - Not detected.

Despite the fact that no water quality standards have been specified by the RWQCB for surface water runoff from the Calabasas Landfill, Federal and State established maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) can be used to review the level of impact of the landfill on downstream water bodies. The use of MCLs to evaluate surface runoff quality is a conservative approach since the MCLs were established as drinking water standards. Neither the runoff from the site nor surface water in Las Virgenes, Liberty Canyon, and Cheeseboro Canyon Creeks is used for drinking purposes.

The following discussion presents surface water detections and MCL exceedances for 1989 to 1995 for the four sampling points as shown in Table 6-6 and Table 6-7. Most metal detections do not necessarily originate from the landfill because adequate background concentrations cannot be determined and metals can originate from sources other than the landfill. The limited background data available has shown evidence of arsenic, barium, copper, selenium, zinc, antimony, and aluminum in surface water not affected by the landfill. Additional metal compounds may be present in background conditions, but were not detected in the limited sampling that has been conducted. Detections that are more indicative than metal detections of the potential impact of the landfill are those of VOCs, BNAs, and pesticides. All detections of these chemicals have been sporadic and infrequent. The RWQCB and the Sanitation Districts have not identified any concerns regarding current surface water quality.

Surface water monitoring locations SD1 and SD2- small canyon tributary to Las Virgenes Creek
Drainage from the eastern portion of the landfill discharges via a small canyon into Las Virgenes Creek. As shown on Exhibit 3-12, surface water samples for this drainage area are collected at two different locations. No compounds detected in samples taken at SD1 exceeded the MCL for the period of 1989 to 1995. Analyses of samples taken at SD2 showed only one metal, selenium, exceeded the MCL on two occasions.

Surface water monitoring location SD3 - Liberty Canyon
The southwestern portion of the landfill drains to Liberty Canyon which conveys runoff to Liberty Canyon Creek. Surface water analyses of this area showed only one metal, selenium, exceeded the MCL on one occasion.

Surface water monitoring location SD4 - Cheeseboro Canyon
The northwestern portion of the site drains to Cheeseboro Canyon and into Cheeseboro Creek. On one occasion lead exceeded the MCL, selenium exceeded the MCL on two occasions, and 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) exceeded the MCL on one occasion at this location between 1989 and 1995.

A summary of MCL exceedances for these sampling points is given in Table 6-7. Of the exceedances listed above, only lead and 1,2-DCA were not detected in the background surface water as well. None of the MCLs were exceeded for any constituent in 1995.

Table 6-7: MCL Exceedances at Surface Water Sampling Locations (1989-1995) *

Sampling Location	Chemical	Number of Samples	Measured Levels	Number of Exceedances	MCL
SD2	Selenium	4	<0.01 - 0.014	2	0.01
SD3	Selenium	2	0.006 - 0.018	1	0.01
SD4	Lead	4	<0.05 - 0.12	1	0.05
SD4	Selenium	4	<0.01- 0.032	2	0.01
SD4	1,2-Dichloroethane	7	<0.5 - 4.2	1	0.5

wrong? Should be 5.0 ?

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

* The following compounds have been detected in background surface water quality data: arsenic, barium, copper, selenium, zinc, antimony, and aluminum. Because these metals were detected in background water quality, the detection of these compounds in surface water data from the landfill does not necessarily indicate a landfill impact.

FW Acute Pb = 82 ppb
FW Chronic " = 3.2 ppb
(hardness-dependent)

Groundwater

Site Hydrogeology

As mentioned in Site Hydrology, the Calabasas Landfill is located in the western part of the Las Virgenes Watershed and the southeastern part of the Palo Comado Watershed of the Los Angeles Drainage Province. The bedrock materials beneath the landfill and in the region have been described as non-water bearing by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). The term non-water bearing means that groundwater does not occur in sufficient quantity for economic productive use.

According to DWR records, during the 1950's, a number of wells were drilled for domestic irrigation purposes. However, none of these wells are known to have produced significant quantities of water. Most of these wells are currently not operational and have been abandoned because they were dry at the time of drilling, did not produce enough water, were destroyed during freeway construction or were not needed after water was available from the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. In general, the overall groundwater supply in the area is limited in quantity and poor in quality due to naturally occurring mineral salts.

Groundwater in the region surrounding the Calabasas Landfill occurs at highly variable depths. Groundwater beneath the Calabasas Landfill occurs in bedrock with only limited quantities observed within alluvium. Groundwater elevations measured within bedrock in the northwestern portion of the landfill suggest groundwater could potentially flow to the east, south, and west. Groundwater has been found at the Calabasas Landfill:

- near the southeastern landfill boundary, at a depth of approximately 70 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater-bearing materials were identified as sandy volcanic ash, silty sandstone and sandstone.

- beneath the southern landfill boundary, at depths of approximately 30 to 40 feet below the ground surface within alluvial clay with gravel, clayey gravel with sand and clayey sand with gravel.

- beneath the south-central landfill areas, at a depth of approximately 95 feet below the ground surface within fractured, silty, quartzose sandstone.

- in the vicinity of the southwestern landfill boundary, at shallow depths ranging from approximately 10 to 30 feet below the ground surface within the alluvium or near the alluvium/bedrock interface. Deep-seated groundwater was found at depths ranging from approximately 40 to 290 feet below the ground surface within siltstone, sandstone, sandstone interbedded with claystone and geologic conglomerates.

- beneath the western landfill boundary, in three different water-bearing levels. The uppermost layer contains groundwater at a depth of approximately 90 feet below the ground surface within sandstone and geologic conglomerates.

Groundwater Quality

As described in Section 3.2.1, the RWQCB has issued Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the Calabasas Landfill which establish operating and monitoring requirements for the protection of groundwater. RWQCB Order No. 89-053, "Waste Discharge Requirements for the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Calabasas Landfill)", required the Sanitation Districts to monitor approximately 170 water quality parameters on a quarterly basis. These parameters include general indicator parameters, metals, VOCs, BNAs, and pesticides (see Table 6-8). Since the fourth quarter of 1995, the groundwater monitoring program has been modified based on the Federal "Subtitle D" requirements contained in Part 258, Title 40, of the Code of Federal Regulations. Current monitoring programs are in compliance with RWQCB Order No. 93-062, "Amended Waste Discharge Requirements for all Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Sites in the Los Angeles Region Implementing State Water Board Resolution No. 93-062".

For wells that have not detected any landfill effect, the Sanitation Districts have implemented a detection monitoring program which tests five general parameters and 47 VOCs on a quarterly basis (listed in Table 6-9) . For monitoring wells that have shown groundwater quality effects from the landfill (primarily VOC detections), the Sanitation Districts have implemented an evaluation monitoring program to determine the nature and extent of the landfill's effect. In addition to the parameters listed for detection wells, evaluation monitoring wells are also tested for the nine parameters listed at the bottom of Table 6-9. Furthermore, the Sanitation Districts analyze samples for a comprehensive list of constituents of concern to fully characterize groundwater conditions every five years for detection monitoring wells and annually for evaluation monitoring wells. The constituents of concern, listed in Table 6-10, include most of the parameters listed in Table 6-8 and 92 additional parameters. The location of detection and evaluation monitoring wells are indicated as "Subtitle D Wells" on Exhibit 3-9.

To evaluate the groundwater quality monitoring data, the Sanitation Districts compare results from landfill monitoring wells with site background water quality and MCLs to determine whether the landfill has affected groundwater quality. In RWQCB Order No. 89-053, groundwater quality protection standards were specified for total dissolved solids, sulfate, chloride, and boron. However, these standards were promulgated before the full range of background water quality conditions were developed. Consequently, they do not represent the full range of background water quality conditions at the Calabasas Landfill. Therefore, potential effects of the landfill on water quality cannot be determined by

comparing monitoring results with these standards.

Groundwater quality data from 1993 to 1995 are presented in this discussion. This time period provides recent and representational data for historical groundwater quality at the site, and encompasses the baseline date of July 20, 1995. Table 6-11 summarizes background groundwater quality and groundwater quality downgradient of each subsurface barrier from 1993 to 1995. Background water quality, overall groundwater quality at the site, and groundwater quality at each of the six barriers are discussed below. Laboratory data used in preparing the discussion below are included in Appendix C.

Background Water Quality

Data collected from groundwater monitoring wells not affected by the landfill and laboratory analysis of site soils were used to obtain the ranges of background water quality for the site. Certain monitoring wells are designated by the RWQCB as the background wells for the Calabasas Landfill because these wells are located in areas not affected by landfill operations (see Exhibit 3-9). Background water quality as represented by these wells varies spatially and seasonally because of diverse hydrologic and geochemical processes occurring in the geologic formations in the vicinity of the landfill. Hydrologic processes include the seasonal recharge and drainage of alluvium and bedrock formations and the gradual movement and blending of subsurface waters. Geochemical processes comprise a variety of reactions within rocks and sediments including simple solubilization of salts, irreversible weathering processes and interactions with atmospheric and soil gases.

Results from the laboratory studies performed by the Sanitation Districts support the wide ranges of naturally occurring groundwater quality observed at the site. The laboratory studies indicated that eight heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, and silver) are naturally present at levels over their drinking water standards (i.e., MCLs) and that elevated levels of organics, sulfate, and nitrate are naturally present. These naturally occurring high levels are characteristic of marine sediments in the surrounding geology. The overall background water quality, as determined from these experiments and from the background monitoring wells, is presented in Table 6-11 for comparison with landfill downgradient water quality.

Site Groundwater Quality

Monitoring data indicate that the Calabasas Landfill has had no effect on groundwater quality downgradient of Barriers 3, 4, and 6. However, groundwater immediately downgradient of Barriers 1, 2, and 5 has shown effects from the landfill. An evaluation monitoring program has been initiated by the Sanitation Districts to determine the nature and extent of the landfill's effect on groundwater quality downgradient of Barriers 1, 2, and 5. To date, the Sanitation Districts have determined the nature and extent of the landfill effect in the Liberty Canyon area, south of the landfill, downgradient of Barrier 2 and are planning to conduct a comprehensive hydrogeologic investigation for areas downgradient of Barriers 1 and 5. The objectives of this investigation are to fully characterize the nature and extent of the landfill's effect on groundwater downgradient of Barriers 1 and 5.

Table 6-8: Groundwater Quality Parameters per Order 89-053

General Parameters	Metals & Inorganics	Volatile Organic Compounds (Method 601 & 602)	Base Neutral Acid Extractable Compounds (Method 625)	Pesticides (Method 8080)
pH	Antimony	Acetone*	Acenaphthene	Aldrin
Conductivity	Arsenic	Acrolein	Acenaphthylene	alpha-BHC
Total Dissolved Solids	Barium	Acrylonitrile	Anthracene	beta-BHC
Chloride	Beryllium	Benzene	Benzo(a)anthrancene	delta-BHC
Sulfate	Cadmium	Bromodichloromethane*	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	gamma-BHC (Lindane)
Boron	Chromium	Bromoform*	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Chlordane
Calcium-hardness	Cobalt	Carbon tetrachloride	Benzo(ghi)perylene	4,4'-DDD
Magnesium-hardness	Copper	Chlorobenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	4,4'-DDE
Sodium	Lead	Chloroethane*	Benzidine	4,4'-DDT
Potassium	Mercury	2-Chloroethylvinylether*	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	Dieldrin
Total Alkalinity	Nickel	Chloroform*	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	Endosulfan I
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	Selenium	Dibromochloromethane*	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	Endosulfan II
Nitrate Nitrogen	Silver	o-Dichlorobenzene*	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Endosulfan sulfate
Ammonia Nitrogen	Zinc	m-Dichlorobenzene*	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Endrin
Soluble BOD	Cyanide	p-Dichlorobenzene*	Butyl benzyl phthalate	Endrin aldehyde
Soluble COD	Sulfide	1,1-Dichloroethane	2-Chloronaphthalane	Heptachlor
Total Organic Carbon		1,2-Dichloroethane	2-Chlorophenol	Heptachlor epoxide
Dissolved CO2		1,1-Dichloroethylene	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Polychlorinated biphenyls:
Dissolved Oxygen		trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	Chrysene	Aroclor 1016
Total Organic Halogens		1,2-Dichloropropane	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Aroclor 1221
Total Iron		cis-1,3-Dichloropropene*	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Aroclor 1232
Soluble Iron		trans-1,3-Dichloropropene*	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	Aroclor 1242
Manganese		Ethyl benzene*	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Aroclor 1248
Fluoride		Methyl bromide*	Diethyl phthalate	Aroclor 1254
Total Hardness		Methyl chloride*	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Aroclor 1260
Oil and Grease*		Methyl Ethyl Ketone*	Dimethyl phthalate	Toxaphene
Suspended Solids*		Methylene chloride*	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Methoxyclor
Phenols*		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane*	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
Acetic Acid*		Tetrachloroethylene	2,6-Dinitrotoulene	
Propionic Acid*		Toluene*	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
Isobutyric Acid*		1,1,1-Trichloroethane*	Ethyl methacrylate	
Butyric Acid*		1,1,2-Trichloroethane*	Fluoranthene	
Isovaleric Acid*		Trichloroethylene	Fluorene	
Valeric Acid*		Vinyl Chloride	Hexachlorobenzene	
Total BOD*			Hexachlorobutadiene	
Total COD*			Hexachlorocycopentadiene	
Total Phosphate*			Hexachloroethane	
			Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
			Isophorone	
			Naphthalene	
			Nitrobenzene	
			2-Nitrophenol	
			4-Nitrophenol	
			N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	
			N-Nitrosodipropylamine	
			N-Nitrosomethylethalamine	
			Pentachlorophenol	
			Phenanthrene	
			Phenol	
			Pyrene	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
			2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	
			1,2-diphenylhydrazine	
			p-Chloro-m-cresol	
			4,6- Dinitro-o-cresol	

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

* Compounds not required by the waste discharge requirement Order 89-053, but analyzed by the Sanitation Districts.

Table 6-9: Current Groundwater Monitoring Parameters

Detection Monitoring Wells	
GENERAL	**VOCS**
pH	trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene
Total Dissolved Solids	1,2-Dichloropropane
Chloride	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Sulfate	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Nitrate	Ethyl benzene
	2-Hexanone
	Methyl bromide
VOCS	Methyl chloride
Acetone	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Acrylonitrile	Methyl iodide
Benzene	4-Methyl-2-pentanone
Bromochloromethane	Methylene bromide
Bromodichloromethane	Methylene chloride
Bromoform	Styrene
Carbon disulfide	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Carbon tetrachloride	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Chlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethylene
Chloroethane	Toluene
Chloroform	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Dibromochloromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	Trichloroethylene
1,2-Dibromoethane	Trichlorofluoromethane(CFC 11)
o-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
p-Dichlorobenzene	Vinyl acetate
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	Vinyl Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethane	Xylenes, m- & o+p
1,2-Dichloroethane	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	
Additional Parameters for Evaluation Monitoring Wells	
Conductivity	Sodium
Total Organic Carbon	Total Alkalinity
Total Suspended Solids	Soluble BOD
Calcium Hardness	Soluble COD
Magnesium Hardness	Ammonia Nitrogen
Potassium	

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Table 6-10: Constituents of Concern (in addition to Parameters listed in Table 6-8*)

Metals & Inorganics	Volatile Organic Compounds	Base, Neutral, Acid Extractable Compounds	
Thallium	Acetonitrile	Acetophenone	Methyl methanesulfonate
Tin	Allyl chloride	2-Acetylaminofluorene	2-Methylnaphthalene
Vanadium	Bromochloromethane	4-Aminobiphenyl	1,4-Naphthoquinone
	Carbon disulfide	Benzyl alcohol	1-Naphthylamine
Other	Chloroprene	p-Chloroanilne	2-Naphthylamine
2,4-D	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	Chlorobenzilate	o-Nitroaniline
Dinoseb	1,2-Dibromoethane	p-Chloro-m-cresol	m-Nitroaniline
Silvex	trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	m-Cresol	p-Nitroaniline
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	Dichlorodifluoromethane(CFC12)	o- Cresol	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
0,0-Diethyl 0-2-pyrazinfsyl phosphorothioate	cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	p-Cresol	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
Dimethoate	1,3-Dichloropropane	Diallate	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
Disulfoton	2,2-Dichloropropane	Dibenzofuran	N-Nitorsopiperidine
Methyl parathion	1,1-Dichloropropene	2,6-dichlorophenol	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
Parathion	2-Hexanone	p-(Dimethylamine)azobenzene	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
Phorate	Isobutyl alcohol	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthacene	Pentachlorobenzene
	Isodrin	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	Pentachloronitrobenzene
	Methacrylontrile	m-Dinitrobenzene	Phenacertin
	Methyl iodide	4,6-Dinitro-0-cresol	p-Phenylenediamine
	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	Diphenyamine	Pronamide
	Methylene bromide	Ethyl methanesulfonate	Safrole
	Proponitrile	Famphur	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
	Styrene	Hexachloropropene	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Isosafrole	o-Toluidine
	Trichlorofluoromethane(CFC 11)	Kepone	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Methapyrilene	0,0,0-Triethyl Phosphorothiate
	Vinyl acetate	3-Methylcholanthrene	sym-Trinitrobenzene
	Xylenes, m- & o+p	Methyl methacrylate	

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

* The following chemicals listed in Tale 6-8 are not tested as a constituent of concern: 1,2 dipheylhydrazine, Oil and Grease, Suspended Solids, Phenols, Acetic Acid, Propionic Acid, Isobutyric Acid, Butyric Acid, Isovaleric Acid, Valeric Acid, Total BOD, Total COD, Total Phosphate.

Table 6-11: Barrier Water Quality Summary *

Constituent	Units	MCL	Overall Background Water Quality	Barrier 1	Barrier 2	Barrier 3	Barrier 4	Barrier 5	Barrier 6
General									
pH	pH		2.80 - 8.88	6.86 - 8.31	6.48 - 8.18	8.54 - 8.57	6 97	6.58 - 8 16	6 87 - 7.76
Conductivity	umhos/cm		128 - 16600	4380 - 6780	5280 - 26000	803 - 804	2080	2020 - 5870	4520 - 4880
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l		310 - 19700	2603 - 5490	57400 - 15490	581 - 591	1782	1601 - 6121	3558 - 4534
Suspended Solids	mg/l			<1 - 648	<1 - 86			<1 - 533	<1 - 38
Total Cyanide	mg/l Cn			<0.002 - 0.01	<0.002 - 0.01	ND	ND	<0.002 - 0.01	<0 002 - 0.01
Total Sulfide	mg/l S			ND	ND	ND	ND	<0.1 - 0.1	ND
Total Hardness	mg/l CaCO3		19 - 9480	298 - 2930	296 - 3520	406 - 413	1201	638 - 3430	1124-2680
Total Phosphate	mg/l PO4		0.28 - 51.2	0.14 - 37.3	0.42 - 9.00			0.32 -3.92	0.16 - 0.40
Phenols	mg/l C6H5O		<0.001 - 0.068	<0.001 - 0.004	<0.001 - 0.014			<0.001 - 0.005	<0.002 - 0.006
Boron	mg/l B		<0.01 - 6.87	0.77 - 4.58	1.44 - 6.99	0.49 - 0.52	0.27	0.25 - 1.16	1.04 - 2.26
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L N		<0.03 - 429	<0.02 - 2.88	<0.02 - 27.8	7.53 - 7.71	<0.02	<0.02 - 8.65	<0.02 - 5.64
Sulfate	mg/L SO4		5.1 - 14700	1020 - 3100	19.6 - 3780	174	938	797 - 2390	1800 - 2480
Soluble Sulfate	mg/L SO4				164				
Chloride	mg/L Cl		1 - 709	187 - 513	233 - 9220	30.9 - 31.6	55.4	39.1 - 763	223 - 316
Soluble Chloride	mg/L Cl				2920				
Total Alkalinity	mg/L CaCO3		<0.3 - 980	561 - 1110	382 - 1570	185 - 186	269	208 - 1040	490 -639
Fluoride	mg/L F			0.21 - 1.03	0.17 - 1.62	0.25 - 0.26	0.49	0.12 - 1.95	0.60 - 1.08
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	mg/L CaCO3			561 - 1110	382 - 1570	179 - 180	269	208 - 1040	490 - 639
Calcium-Hardness	mg/L CaCO3		17 - 4060	177 - 1570	159 - 1540			297 - 1840	477 - 1490
Magnesium-Hardness	mg/L CaCO3		3 - 6250	221 - 1370	145 - 2040			316 - 1650	663 - 1140
Calcium	mg/L Ca			115 - 628	201 - 580			138 - 672	
Magnesium	mg/L Mg			149 - 304	196 - 450			88.4 - 348	
Sodium	mg/L Na		1 - 1600	224 - 1250	498 - 2640			161 - 635	295 - 824
Potassium	mg/L K		1-46	7.3 - 17.8	12.8 - 25			4.2 - 18.2	8.6 - 16.1
Iron	mg/L Fe		<0.02 - 1300	<0.02 - 1.08	<0.02 - 1 02	<0.02	5.83	<0.02 - .6	<0 02 - 2.09
Manganese	mg/L Mn	.	<0.01 - 57	0.03 - 1.85	<0.03 - 0.56	0.02	1.23	<0 01 - 4.86	.004 - 1.51

Table 6-11: Barrier Water Quality Summary * (continued)
(MCL exceedences in Bold)

Constituent	Units	MCL	Overall Background Water Quality	Barrier 1	Barrier 2	Barrier 3	Barrier 4	Barrier 5	Barrier 6
Organic Matter									
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L N		<0.1 - 92	<0.07 - 18.8	<0.1 - 61.0	ND	ND	<0.01 - 17.7	<0.1 - 10.9
Total BOD	mg/L O			<0.7 - 63	<0.7 - 22	<0.7 - 1	ND	<0.7 - 72	<0.7 - 10
Soluble BOD	mg/L O		<1 - 51	<0.7 - 2	<0.7 - 15	ND	ND	<0.7 - 4	<0.7 - 1
Total COD	mg/L O			8 - 60	37 - 181	9	9	11 - 109	7 - 19
Soluble COD	mg/L O		<3 - 1800	8 - 26	34 - 166	9	6	8 - 94	7 - 21
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L C		2.4 - 600	3.5 - 22	7.7 - 30	1.4 - 1.6	1.5	2.8 - 29	1.9 - 7.8
Oil & Grease	mg/L Extra		<0.9 - 420	<0.9 - 2.2	<0.9 - 1.4	ND	ND	<0.9 - 2.3	<0.9
Total Organic Halogen	mg/L C			<40 - 140	33 - 980	8.6 - 9.8	4.4	<40 - 4000	23 - 48
Metals									
Arsenic	mg/L As	0.05	<0.001 - **0.063**	<0.0010 - 0.030	0.001 - 0.010	0.0033 - 0.0038	0.0026	<0.0010 - 0.008	<0.0010 -
Barium	mg/L Ba	1.0	<0.007 - 0.7	0.01 - 0.06	<0.01 - 0.88	0.01	0.02	<0.02 - 0.06	0.01 - 0.04
Cadmium	mg/L Cd	0.005	<0.001 - 27	<0.003 - **0.01**	<0.003 - **0.009**	ND	ND	<0.003 - 0.003	<0.003 - **0.008**
Total Chromium	mg/L Cr	0.05	<0.005 - **0.9**	ND	ND	ND	ND	<0.01 - **0.05**	ND
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/L Cr			ND	ND			ND	
Cobalt	mg/L Co			ND	<0.01 - 0.04	ND	ND	<0.01 - 0.01	ND
Copper	mg/L Cu		<0.01 - 0.2	<0.01 - 0.02	<0.01 - 0.01	ND	ND	<0.01 - 0.01	ND
Lead	mg/L Pb	0.05	<0.002 - **0.1**	ND	<0.02 - **0.07**	ND	ND	<0.004 - **0.40**	ND
Mercury	mg/L Hg	0.002	<0.00006 -	ND	<0.0001 -	ND	ND	<0.0001 -	ND
Nickel	mg/L Ni	0.1	<0.01 - **21.7**	<0.02 - 0.09	<0.02 - **0.11**	ND	ND	<0.02 - **0.24**	<0.02 - 0.04
Selenium	mg/L Se	0.01	<0.001 - **1.4**	<0.0010 - **0.024**	<0.0010 - **0.059**	0.0092 - 0.0099	0.0011	<0.0010 - **0.100**	<0.001 - **0.062**
Silver	mg/L Ag		<0.005 - 0.06	<0.005 - 0.012	<0.005 - 0.01	ND	ND	<0.005 - 0.008	ND
Zinc	mg/L Zn		<0.003 - 37.7	<0.01 - 0.13	<0.01 - 0.21	0.01	0.02	<0.01 - 0.09	<0.01 - 3.16
Antimony	mg/L Sb	0.006		<0.0005 - 0.005	<0.0005 - **0.012**	<0.0005 - 0.0007	ND	<0.0005 - 0.006	<0.0005 - 0.001
Beryllium	mg/L Be	0.004		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Thallium	mg/L Tl	0.002		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tin	mg/L Sn			ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vanadium	mg/L V	.		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

* VOC, BNA, PCB and pesticide detections are listed in Appendix C.
ND - not detected

Barrier 1

The location of Barrier 1 is shown on Exhibit 3-9. As shown in Table 6-11, monitoring results from the groundwater wells immediately downgradient of Barrier 1 show that the concentrations of all general water quality parameters, organic matter, and metals are within the range of background water quality conditions except for total alkalinity. Additionally, low levels of volatile organic compounds have been detected in these wells. The observed levels of these VOCs are consistent with levels which would be caused by landfill gas contact with groundwater. This is supported by the elevated alkalinity levels likely caused by increased dissolved carbon dioxide from landfill gas contact with groundwater.

BNA compounds and pesticides are usually not detected in Barrier 1 wells except for two compounds, phenol and diethylhexyl phthalate. Phenol detections are sporadic and without any pattern. Phthalates are plasticizers that are commonly found in laboratory equipment. The detection of phthalates is probably a byproduct of the testing procedure; detection of phthalates occur downgradient of barriers and in background wells on site. They are not meaningful indicators of landfill effects.

The concentration range for chemicals whose MCL was exceeded in 1995 can be found in Table 6-12.

Barrier 2

As indicated by Table 6-11, concentrations of general water quality parameters, organic matter, and metals in the monitoring wells downgradient of Barrier 2 are within the range of background water quality conditions except for boron, sodium, chloride, alkalinity, total dissolved solids, conductivity, and barium. VOCs are detected at monitoring wells downgradient of Barrier 2. With the exception of phthalates, a common laboratory contaminant, BNA compounds and pesticides are not consistently detected.

The Sanitation Districts have implemented an evaluation monitoring program at the site in response to VOC detections downgradient of Barrier 2. As part of the evaluation monitoring program, the Sanitation Districts installed three piezometers, boreholes constructed for the purpose of sampling and measuring subsurface water, along the axis of the Liberty Canyon to evaluate the nature and extent of the landfill effect. One piezometer was downgradient of any effects and is no longer being sampled. The two remaining piezometers have been routinely sampled since 1994, (P10 and P11 on Exhibit C-1 in Appendix C). The sampling results from the piezometers indicate that sodium, chloride, total dissolved solids, boron and barium concentrations and conductivity levels generally increase with the distance from the Calabasas Landfill. This observation suggests that the landfill is not the cause of the high sodium, chloride, total dissolved solids, boron, barium, and conductivity levels. These high levels appear to be naturally present in the background water quality.

Sampling results from the piezometers also indicate that alkalinity levels decrease with the distance from the landfill. This is an expected result because landfill gas contact with groundwater (the source of the elevated alkalinity concentrations) should decrease with distance from the landfill. VOC monitoring results also confirm that landfill gas effects on groundwater diminish with distance from the landfill. The piezometers have occasionally detected low levels of 1,2-dichloroethane, a landfill-related VOC, benzene and ethyl benzene. Methane gas has also been detected in the head space of one piezometer. The Sanitation Districts have performed an analysis of a gas sample from the piezometer and determined that the methane is of natural origin and not from the Calabasas Landfill. It appears that the petroleum-bearing Topanga Formation is the origin of the detected methane and the low levels of benzene and ethyl benzene.

The concentration range for chemicals whose MCL was exceeded in 1995 can be found in Table 6-13. This table shows that the groundwater immediately downgradient of Barrier 2 is affected by the landfill. However, the results from the evaluation monitoring program show that the extent of the landfill effect on groundwater is limited to the northern portion of Liberty Canyon. Further down the canyon, there is no effect on groundwater from the Calabasas Landfill. The piezometers downgradient will continue to be monitored in the future as appropriate based on sampling results.

Barriers 3 and 4

As indicated by Table 6-11, groundwater downgradient of Barriers 3 and 4 is not affected by the landfill. Concentrations of all general parameters and metals are within the background range. There are no VOC detections or detections of any other anthropogenic compounds other than phthalates, a common laboratory contaminant.

Barrier 5

Table 6-11 shows that all water quality parameters are within background conditions except for alkalinity and chloride. Several metals (cadmium, chromium, nickel, and selenium) are detected at levels above their MCLs, but these levels are within the site background conditions. VOCs are detected in both the shallow alluvial and deep bedrock monitoring wells downgradient of Barrier 5. The levels detected in the deep wells are much lower than that in the shallow wells. Phenol, and various phthalates are the only BNA compounds that have been detected at wells downgradient of Barrier 5. The phenol detections are sporadic and without pattern. As mentioned previously, phthalates are commonly used plasticizers in laboratory tests and are therefore not considered meaningful water quality indicator parameters. Pesticides have not been detected at any monitoring wells in the vicinity of Barrier 5.

The concentration range for chemicals whose MCL was exceeded in 1995 can be found in Table 6-14. As mentioned earlier, the Sanitation Districts have proposed an evaluation monitoring program to address the nature and extent of the landfill effect on groundwater downgradient of Barrier 5. This program includes installation of monitoring wells downgradient of Barrier 5, sampling of these wells, and determination of groundwater flow patterns in this area. The Sanitation Districts plan to issue a Request For Proposals in December 1996. It is anticipated that the field work will commence in Spring/Summer, 1997 and be completed by Winter, 1997. Any necessary corrective action program will be proposed by the Sanitation Districts based on the results from the evaluation monitoring program. Typical corrective actions are discussed in Section 8.1.3. The RWQCB will provide oversight of this project.

Barrier 6

Table 6-11 shows that concentrations of all water quality parameters are within the background ranges. Two metals, cadmium and selenium, have been detected at levels above the MCLs. However, the detected levels are within background conditions. No landfill related VOCs have been detected, although several trihalomethanes are occasionally detected at levels below the MCLs. The trihalomethanes probably originate in the reclaimed water used to irrigate the slopes above the barrier. Because the detected levels are lower than the MCLs, these detections are not a water quality concern. Phthalate compounds have been detected in the downgradient monitoring wells. As mentioned previously, these are a reflection of laboratory conditions and not the groundwater being tested. Based on the water quality monitoring results from the Barrier 6 downgradient monitoring wells, there is no indication of landfill related effects in the Barrier 6 area. The concentration range for chemicals whose MCL was exceeded in 1995 can be found in Table 6-15.

Liner Systems

Each of the liner systems at the Calabasas Landfill has a component to collect and convey liquids away

from the liners. (The locations of the four liners are shown in Exhibit 3-10). No liquid has been detected from liner systems 1 and 2. No liquid has been detected from the underdrain of liner system 3. Liquid from the liquids collection and removal system (LCRS) above liner system 3 is collected and taken to an off site water treatment facility for disposal. Water collected from the underdrain system of liner system 4 is treated and reused for dust control purposes, in accordance with the WDRs. Liquid from the LCRS above liner system 4 is collected and taken to an off site water treatment facility for disposal.

Table 6-12: Barrier 1 - Compounds Which Exceeded the MCLs in 1995

Compound	Units	MCL	Total Number of Samples	Number of Detections above MCL	Concentration Range	Average Concentration	Background Concentration Range
VOCs							
vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	10	1	< 0.3 - 0.6	0.29	NP
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5.0	10	4	< 0.3 - 12	3.92	NP
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6.0	4	2	< 1.0 - 8.0	4.0	NP

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.
NP- not present

Table 6-13: Barrier 2 - Compounds Which Exceeded the MCLs in 1995

Compound	Units	MCL	Total Number of Samples	Number of Detections above MCL	Concentration Range	Average Concentration	Background Concentration Range
Anions							
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L N	10	14	2	<0.02-15.3	1.97	<0.03-429
Metals							
Cadmium	mg/L Cd	0.005	11	1	<0.003-0.009	0.003	<0.001-27
Nickel	mg/L Ni	0.1	11	1	<0.02-0.11	0.035	<0.01-21.7
Selenium	mg/L Se	0.01	11	6	<0.0010-0.059	0.013	<0.001-1.4
VOCs							
1,1-dichloroethene	µg/L	6.0	15	1	<0.3-8.0	0.87	NP
trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	15	9	<0.3-180	34.1	NP
vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	15	3	<0.3-2	0.5	NP
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5.0	15	5	<0.3-33	5.7	NP
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	15	9	<0.3-31	5.3	NP
benzene	µg/L	1.0	15	2	<0.3-2	0.5	NP
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6.0	5	3	<1.0-120	36.2	NP

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.
NP- not present

Table 6-14: Barrier 5 - Compounds Which Exceeded the MCLs in 1995

Compound	Units	MCL	Total Number of Samples	Number of Detections above MCL	Concentration Range	Average Concentration	Background Concentration Range
Metals							
Nickel	mg/L N	0.1	14	5	<0.02-0.24	.07	0.01-21.7
Selenium	mg/L Se	0.01	14	1	<0.0010-0.047	.005	0.001-1.4
VOCs							
trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	15	3	0.3-25	6.0	NP
vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	15	4	<0.5-56	10.1	NP
p-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5.0	15	2	<0.5-30	6.7	NP
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5.0	15	5	<0.3-130	29.8	NP
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	15	13	<0.3-1700	406.3	NP
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	5.0	15	2	<0.5-7	3.6	NP
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6.0	4	2	2-130	64.5	NP
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5.0	10	2	<3-12	3.75	NP

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

NP- not present

Table 6-15: Barrier 6 - Compounds Which Exceeded the MCLs in 1995

Compound	Units	MCL	Total Number of Samples	Number of Detections above MCL	Concentration Range	Average Concentration	Background Concentration Range
Metals							
Cadmium	mg/L Cd	0.005	5	1	<0.003-0.008	.003	<0.001-27
Selenium	mg/L Se	0.01	5	2	<0.0010-0.062	.020	<0.011-1.4

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.
NP- not present

Sediment Analyses

Sediment analyses were conducted on the adjacent Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority property in 1989. The general area of soil sampling is shown in Exhibit 6-3. The sampling was performed by the owners at the time, a private developer, to be included in a risk assessment analysis that was performed as a precursor to developing the property. The only organic chemicals detected in the sediment samples were fluoranthrene, phenanthrene, diethylhexylphthalate, toluene, and oil and grease (Clement Associates, 1990). The range of detections of these organics is provided in Table 6-16. Fluoranthrene and phenanthrene are associated with the burning of organic materials, such as wood or oil, and are not attributed to landfill activities. The presence of phthalates is believed to be a byproduct of the testing laboratory. Oil and grease contamination is attributed to historical ranching and dumping activities that have taken place on this property. The study concluded that none of these chemicals were directly attributable to landfill activities; there is no evidence that landfill operations have impacted off site sediments or soils.

Table 6-16: Contaminants Detected in Sediment Sampling

Chemical	Number of Samples	Number of Detections	Minimum Concentration (mg/kg)	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)
Fluoranthrene	6	1	0.18	0.18
Phenanthrene	6	1	0.21	0.21
Diethylexylphthalate	9	9	0.9	4.0
Toluene	9	3	0.01	1.00
Oil and Grease	9	6	1.0	80.0

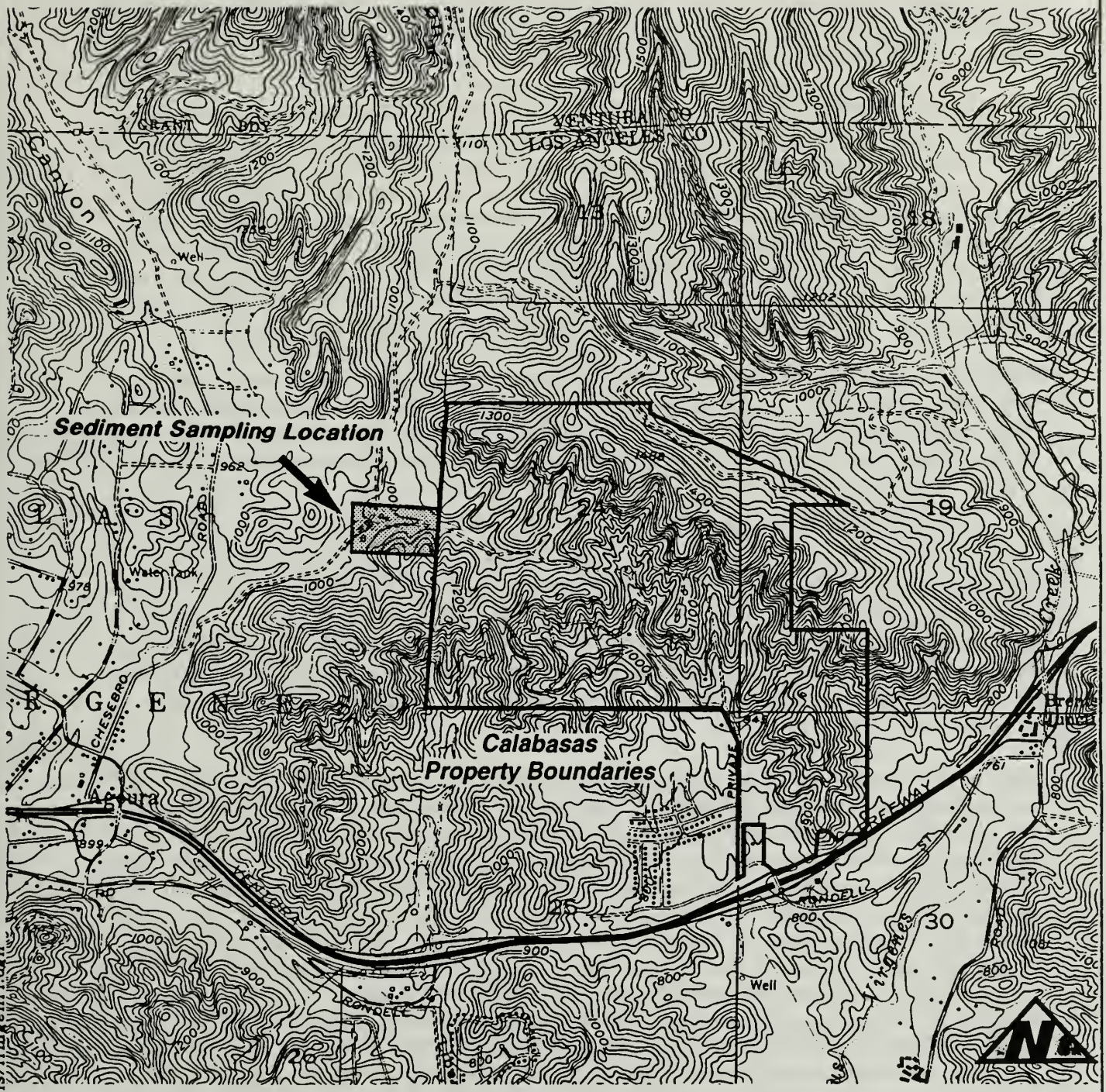
Source: Risk Assessment for the Liberty Canyon Property, 1990.

6.1.4 Floodplains

Regional and Local Floodplain Designations

The Calabasas Landfill is not located within the 100-year floodplain. The National Flood Insurance Program, administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has grouped the areas around the Calabasas Landfill (Community #065043) in "Zone C" or "Areas of Minimal Flooding".

One provision of the federal Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management of 1977) is to prevent adverse effects from the modification of existing floodplains. The Calabasas Landfill does discharge



/usr2/ltm/details/ltmgenrl.dgn

General Location of Soil Sediment Sampling — EXHIBIT 6-3

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

surface water through three canyons (Cheeseboro, Liberty, and a small unnamed canyon) to three creeks that have defined 100-year floodplains. Estimated flow quantities for each of these routes are discussed with regards to site hydrology in Section 6.1.3. However, at the three points that the surface water runoff from the landfill meets these creeks, there are no defined floodplains.

The floodplains associated with these creeks all begin downstream of landfill discharge contributions. Cheeseboro Canyon Creek, which conveys runoff from the northwestern portion of the landfill, joins the Palo Comado Creek and eventually discharges into Medea Creek. Near the confluence of Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Creeks, a significant 100-year floodplain has been identified. The floodplain begins approximately one-half mile from the western boundary of the landfill. Liberty Canyon Creek, which conveys runoff from the southwestern portion of the landfill, has a limited 100-year floodplain which begins over a mile from the southern landfill boundary. The Las Virgenes Canyon conveys runoff from the eastern portion of the site to the Las Virgenes Creek south of the Ventura Freeway. The 100-year floodplain begins approximately one half mile from the southeastern landfill boundary.

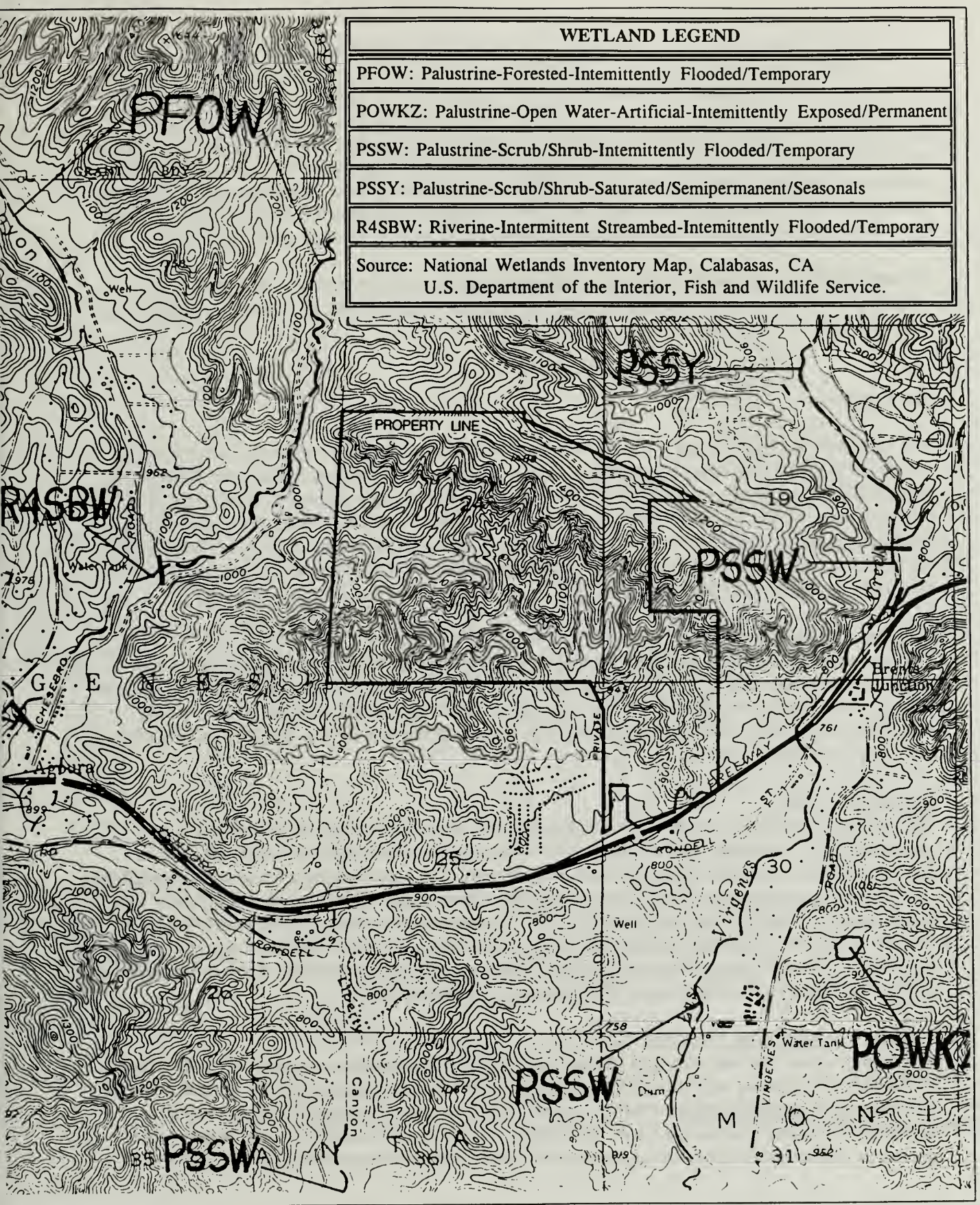
Federal regulations (40 CFR, Part 258) stipulate that existing municipal solid waste landfills located within 100-year floodplains cannot reduce the water storage capacity of a 100-year floodplain, restrict the flow of water through the floodplain, or allow solid waste to be washed out by the flow of water within the floodplain. However, the Calabasas Landfill is not located within any 100-year floodplain.

6.1.5 Wetlands

Regional and Local Description

In September 1993, an investigation was conducted at the Calabasas Landfill to evaluate the site for the presence of jurisdictional wetlands as defined by 40 CFR 232.2(r). Findings, contained in a final report dated October 4, 1993, concluded that there were no jurisdictional wetlands within the remaining permitted fill area.

A National Wetlands Inventory Map was obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine the proximity of area wetlands to the landfill. This map was prepared primarily from the stereoscopic analysis of aerial photographs of the area. A portion of the map is reproduced in Exhibit 6-4. The only defined wetland areas near the landfill were the Cheeseboro Canyon Creek and the Las Virgenes Creek. The Cheeseboro Canyon Creek is defined as a "PFOW" wetland, where each letter contributes to identifying the wetland habitat. The designation P means Palustrine, which denotes a marshy environment rather than a perennial river, FO indicates a forested area, and the W signifies the water regime is intermittently flooded on a temporary basis. After the confluence of Cheeseboro and Palo Comado Canyon Creeks, the wetland designation becomes "R4SBW". The R4 indicates an intermittent river, the SB designation means the river is contained within a streambed, and the W is the same designation indicating intermittent flooding. The Las Virgenes Creek is defined as a "PSSW" wetland. The P and W designations are the same as above, and the SS indicates the wetland runs through a scrub/shrub area. In addition, the Liberty Canyon Creek, also identified as a "PSSW" wetland, was defined as a wetland area approximately 3200 feet south of the Ventura Freeway. An additional wetland, to the southeast of the landfill, "POWKZ", is a man made structure (see Exhibit 6-4 for explanation of abbreviations).



National Wetlands Inventory Map

EXHIBIT 6-4

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

6.1.6 Vegetation

A biological resources assessment was conducted in April, 1995, to assess biological resources located at the Calabasas Landfill (Michael Brandman Associates, 1995). This biological resources assessment is summarized below and can be reviewed in its entirety in Appendix J of the initial application to the NPS dated July, 1995. The study area includes the extent of the property within the permitted fill boundary that was yet to be disturbed by landfilling operations as of the date of the study (see Exhibit 6-5).

The methodology included the review of documentation pertinent to the biological resources in the vicinity of the study area. In addition, the study area was surveyed on April 11, 1995, by a biologist and regulatory specialist/botanist.

Site Conditions

The vegetation in the study area is composed primarily of non-native grasses and forbs which have become dominant due to historical grazing activities. Remnants of coastal sage scrub were observed on some of the steeper slopes which have not been grazed due to extreme topography. Small pockets of southern coast live oak woodland were observed along the eastern boundary of the study area. The vegetation in the area to be removed includes 36 acres of non-native grassland, 10 acres of coastal sage scrub, and 4 acres of southern coast live oak woodland. Exhibit 6-6 outlines the portions of the area occupied by each vegetation type.

Non-native Grassland

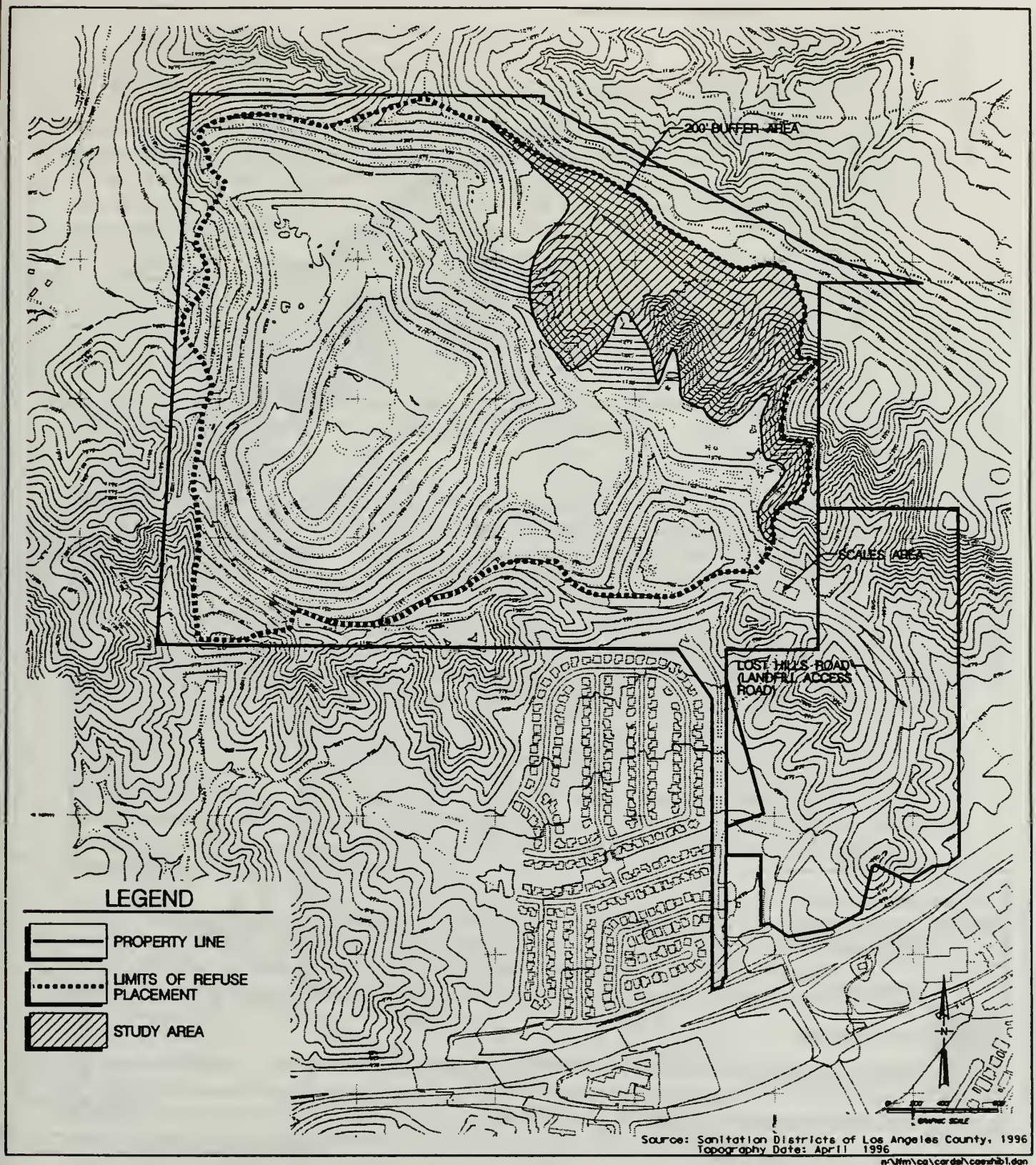
The non-native grassland is dominated by annual grasses and forbs, largely of Mediterranean origin, which have become dominant on the slopes due to past disturbance. Dominant species include wild oats (*Avena fatua*), slender oats (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens*), rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and biennial mustard (*Hirshfeldia incana*).

Coastal Sage Scrub

The remnant coastal sage scrub observed within the study area includes two subassociations. One subassociation is dominated by California coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and the other is dominated by ashy-leaf buckwheat (*Eriogonum cinereum*). The coastal sagebrush dominated coastal sage scrub occurs on the upper portions of east-facing slope located along the eastern edge of the study area. Purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*) is associated with the coastal sagebrush as a subdominant. This subassociation forms a mosaic with the non-native annual grassland and the southern coast live oak woodland. The ashy-leaf buckwheat dominated coastal sage scrub occurs on steep north and west facing slopes. California coastal sagebrush and purple sage are subdominants.

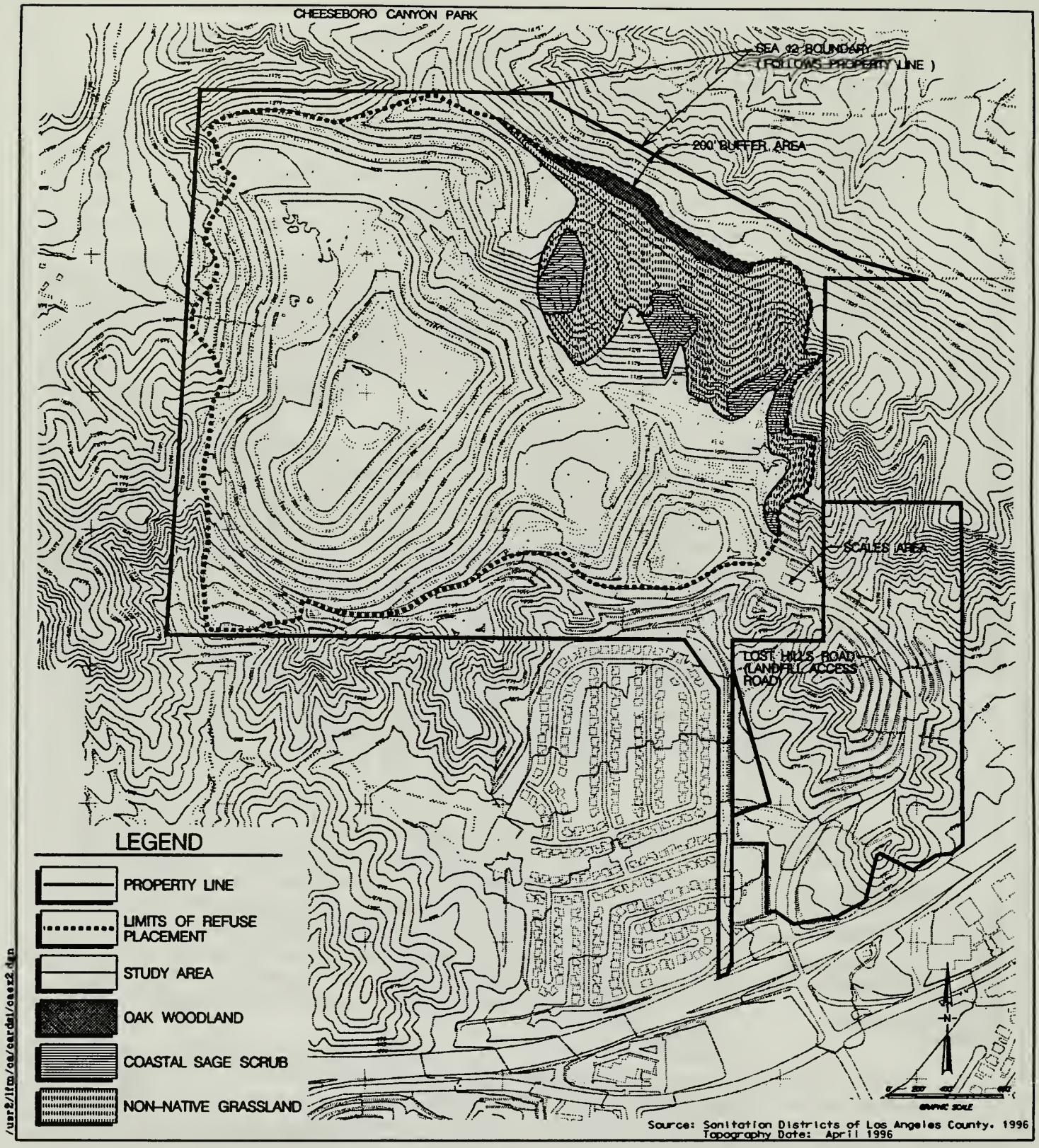
Southern Coast Live Oak Woodland

The southern coast live oak woodland is dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) with scattered individuals of California walnut (*Juglans californica*). This community is found only along the eastern boundary of the study area where it forms a mosaic with non-native annual grassland and coastal sagebrush dominated coastal sage scrub. Understory within the oak woodland consists of non-native grasses as well as native forbs such as common eucrypta (*eucrypta chrysanthemifolia*).



Biological Resources Assessment Study Area — EXHIBIT 6-5

CALABASAS LANDFILL



Vegetation Types

EXHIBIT 6-6

CALABASAS LANDFILL

Landscaping

Most of the graded fill slopes have been landscaped with a mixture of non-native grasses, trees and shrubs. The list of plants currently used for landscaping at the Calabasas Landfill is shown in Table 6-17. Typical ground covers are included in the table. Historically, the Sanitation Districts have used this type of landscaping mix based upon expressed preference from the public for non-native species with a more lush appearance than is typically seen in native plant species.

6.1.7 Wildlife and Aquatic Life

On Site Wildlife

As part of the biological assessment described in Section 6.1.6 and performed in April, 1995, wildlife species potentially occurring at the Calabasas Landfill were identified.

Amphibians

Because the site is dry for most of the year, there are few amphibian species expected to occur on site. The species that have adapted to the arid conditions of the site can be found in relatively small numbers in almost all available habitat types. These species are able to survive in dry areas by remaining beneath the soil in burrows or under logs or leaf litter, emerging only when temperatures are low and humidity is high.

Amphibian species potentially occurring on the site include the western toad (*Bufo boreas*), Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*), Monterey salamander (*Ensatina eschscholtzi eschscholtzi*), Pacific slender salamander (*Batrachoseps pacificus*), black-bellied salamander (*Batrachoseps nigriventris*), and arboreal salamander (*Aneides lugugris*).

Reptiles

The distribution, diversity, and abundance of reptile species varies with habitat type and character. Some species prefer only one or two plant communities; however, most will forage in a variety of communities. The non-native grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and southern coast live oak woodland on the site can support numerous snakes and lizards.

Reptile species expected to occur on the site include the side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), coastal western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*), coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum*), glossy snake (*Arizona elegans*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getulus*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*).

Birds

During the site survey, more than 20 species of birds were observed on the site. Many more species can be expected to occur in winter and during migration. Bird species observed on the site include house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica peteshia brewsteri*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), Lazuli bunting (*Passerina amoena*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), and house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*).

Table 6-17: Existing Landscape Plant List for the Calabasas Landfill

Species	Common Name(s)
Acacia (sp. baileyana, longifolia)	Bailey Acacia, Sydney Golden Wattle
Achillea millefolium	White Yarrow
Alnus spp. (A. rhombifolia, A. cordata)	White Alder, European Italian Alder
Alyssum maritima	Sweet Alyssum
Asphodelus fistulosus	Aspholdel
Atriplex spp. (A. lentiformis, A. semibaccata)	Coast Saltbush, Australian Saltbush
Baccharis glutinosa	Mule Fat
Betula alba	White Birch
Callistemon citrinus	Lemon Bottlebrush
Cedrus spp. (C. atlantica, C. deodara)	Blue Atlas Cedar, Deodar Cedar
Cupressus spp. (C. glabra, C. leylandii)	Smooth Arizona Cypress, Leylandi Cypress
Dimorphotheca sinuata	African Daisy
Encelia farinosa	Bush Sunflower
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California Buckwheat
Eucalyptus spp. (E. camaldulensis, E. globulus 'Compacta',	Red Gum, Dwarf Blue Gum, Silver Dollar Gum, Red Ironbark
Fraxinus udei	Evergreen Ash
Gazania splendens	Gazania
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon
Trifolium hirtum, var. Hykon (Inoculated)	Hykon Rose Clover
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle
Lasthenia chrysostoma	Common Goldfields
Limonium perezii	Sea Lavender
Magnolia grandiflora	Magnolia
Myoporum laetum	Myoporum
Nerium oleander	Oleander
Pinus spp. (P. halepensis, P. eldarica, P. canariensis)	Aleppo Pine, Eldarica Pine, Canary Island Pine
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore
Populus fremontii	Cottonwood
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak *
Rhus laurina	Laurel Sumac
Sambucus mexicana	Mexican Elderberry
Schinus molle	California Pepper
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper
Sequoia sempervirens	Sequoia
Styraciflua sp.	Liquid Amber (var. 'Palo Alto', 'Burgundy')
Washingtonia filifera	Cal Fan Palms

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.
* Coast live oaks have been placed at the landfill on native ground, but not on refuse slopes.

Mammals

Most of the mammals expected on the site are rodents and other small mammals. Many of the small mammals expected include the California pocket mouse (*Perognathus californicus*), Pacific kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys agilis*), California mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*), brush mouse (*Peromyscus boylii*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) and Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Large mammals that may occur infrequently on the site include the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bobcat (*Felis rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and mountain lion (*Felis concolor*).

Regional Wildlife

The open space areas adjacent to the landfill host a variety of wildlife species. Locally rare mammals found in the Santa Monica Mountains include the ringtail, long-tail weasel, badger, mountain lion, and several species of bat.

Both large and small herbivores live in habitat provided in Palo Comado, Cheeseboro, Liberty and Las Virgenes Canyons. The area has a large transient mule deer population and contains rodents such as California ground squirrel, Pacific kangaroo rat, California pocket mouse, and parasitic (California) mouse. Also found in the area are Audubon's cottontail, black-tailed hare, and brush rabbit.

Both resident and transient species in the surrounding canyons depend on a variety of plant and animal foods. Coyote, raccoon, and striped skunk are known to use this area. Predatory mammals that inhabit or use the area are mountain lion, bobcat, badger, grey foxes, and long-tailed weasel. Several bat species that occupy the area are predators of flying insects.

A wide variety of birds live in or migrate through the area or use it as part of their home range, among them mourning doves, hummingbirds, band-tailed pigeons, and woodpeckers. The area provides good hunting grounds for bird species. Raptors are commonly sighted, and active raptor nests have been found in the past. Golden eagles nest and hunt in the area, as do prairie falcons, many species of hawk, and turkey vultures.

Habitat Connectivity

The Calabasas Landfill is centrally located within one of the most viable remaining options for habitat connectivity between the Santa Monica Mountains south of the 101 Freeway and the Simi Hills to the north. Current research in the area has indicated that wildlife regularly use areas adjacent to the landfill, including such species as gray foxes, coyotes, and bobcats.

Open space in the Simi Hills area serves as a bridge connecting four mountain ranges: the Los Padres and Angeles National Forests, the Santa Susana Mountains, the Simi Hills, and the Santa Monica Mountains. The historical connections of these areas have been dissected by the growth of densely populated urbanized areas. Maintaining connectivity between the core habitats has become a resource management issue of regional importance. The maintenance and establishment of habitat linkages (corridors) specifically suited for wildlife purposes is considered an effective method of allowing continued species movement.

Functional wildlife habitats include undisturbed areas where animals feed and maintain home ranges and where there are basic food sources, basic plant communities needed for forage, key land features, rock outcroppings for nesting sites, open areas for feeding, and adequate water supplies. In addition, these areas must provide the flexibility and the means for movement to other areas. The Simi Hills, Palo Comado, Cheeseboro, and Las Virgenes Canyons are vital to the wildlife network because they represent biologically significant open space areas with prime habitat values which can function for these purposes.

The ability to move is critical to long-term species survival. Target wildlife species likely at risk from extinction are mountain lion, bobcat, gray fox, long-tailed weasel, badger, and numerous raptors. The habitats of these animals have increasingly become isolated into "proto-islands," or fragmented habitat units leading to questionable prospects for their long-term survival. Species such as the white-footed mouse and a host of smaller mammals and other animals likely have adequate existing population size to survive in the remaining large habitat areas without corridors.

Habitat connections are limited in their function by several factors, the most significant of which is the major freeway and road system that bisects potential corridor and linkage areas. In addition, urbanization has continually encroached into wildlife habitats.

An analysis of remaining open space areas indicates that one of the most likely areas for establishing habitat linkages between the Santa Monica Mountains and mountain ranges to the north is land northeast of Cheeseboro Canyon and south of the landfill.

Aquatic Life

In addition to the site-specific discussion of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, extensive aquatic resources exist downstream of the landfill. As mentioned in Section 6.1.3, the watersheds that encompass the landfill are components of the larger Malibu Creek Watershed. The watershed supports a varied system of riparian habitats, ranging from fresh wetlands and rivers to salt marshes and marine habitats. The Malibu Creek Watershed is believed to be the southernmost site for spawning steelhead trout, a California Species of Special Concern (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1995). Additional fish in the watershed include the Arroyo chub, largemouth bass, bluegill, and goldfish. The federally endangered tidewater goby which used to exist in the Malibu Lagoon as late as the 1960's was reintroduced to the lagoon in 1991.

6.1.8 Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species

As mentioned previously, a field survey was conducted at the Calabasas Landfill in April, 1995, for that area within the permitted fill area that was not yet disturbed by landfilling operations. This area is approximately 50 acres in size, and is referred to in this section as the "study area" (see Exhibit 6-5 for location). The study area was evaluated for the presence of any plant, animal, or habitats considered rare, threatened, sensitive, endangered, or otherwise unique by government agencies or recognized conservation organizations. Plant and animal species identified in the study area were documented.

In addition, the following information was reviewed as part of the evaluation:

- Federal Register listing package for each federally listed endangered or threatened species potentially occurring on site.
- Literature pertaining to habitat requirements of sensitive species potentially occurring on site.
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Annual Report on the status of California's listed threatened and endangered plants and animals (1994).
- California Natural Diversity Database (RareFind - 1995) information regarding sensitive species potentially occurring on site.
- California Department of Fish and Game's Wildlife Habitat Relationship System (1988).
- Section 7.0 informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (1996).

Table 6-18 lists federal and state threatened and endangered species and species of special concern that potentially exist in the vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill. The main sources for this inventory were the on site biological assessment performed in April, 1995, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Section 7.0 informal consultation for the vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill.

Plant Species

No state or federally listed plant species are expected to occur on the site. Federally designated threatened and endangered plant species identified through the Section 7.0 informal consultation with the USFWS are discussed below. None of these species were seen during the biological resources field study conducted in April, 1995.

Section 7.0 Informal Consultation

The following is a habitat description for the species identified in the Section 7.0 informal consultation, conducted in 1996. (The sources for this species information are Hickman, 1993, and Skinner, 1994.)

Braunton's milk-vetch. Less than 10 known occurrences in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. Grows on disturbed areas and recent burns, especially in chaparral habitat. Blooms from March to July. Threatened by development and alteration of local fire regimes. This species was not identified at the landfill, but potential habitat could exist in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons.

Lyon's pentachaeta. Fewer than 20 extant occurrences known in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Santa Catalina Island. Found in grassland and openings in chaparral. Blooms from March to August. Threatened by development and recreational activities. This species was not identified at the landfill, but potential habitat could exist in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons.

Marcescent dudleya. Only 8 known locations in the Santa Monica Mountains. Habitat requirements include shaded, rocky slopes on volcanic substrate in chaparral. Blooms from May to June. Threatened by development and foot traffic. This species was not identified at the landfill, and potential habitat in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons is unlikely.

Santa Monica Mountains dudleya. Fewer than 10 occurrences known in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura Counties. Grows on shaded, rocky, volcanic slopes in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Blooms from March to June. Some occurrences threatened by development. This species was not identified at the landfill, and potential habitat in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons is unlikely.

In addition to the species identified in the Section 7.0 informal consultation, three additional federal or state endangered or threatened plant species were identified in the 1995 biological resources evaluation as potentially existing in the general area of the landfill: Conejo dudleya, Conejo Buckwheat, and Santa Susana Tarplant. None of these species were observed on the site and there is no suitable habitat on the site for these species. Four California sensitive species were identified as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the landfill (see Table 6-18). One sensitive plant species, the Catalina Mariposa lily, was observed on the site. This species is on the CNPS list 4 which is considered a watch list. Such plants are not threatened, but have suffered losses of habitat or experienced a decline in population.

Wildlife Species

No state or federally listed wildlife species are expected to occur on the site. A number of California Species of Special Concern potentially occur in the vicinity of the landfill (see Table 6-18). Federally designated threatened and endangered birds and amphibians identified through the Section 7.0 informal consultation with the USFWS are discussed below. None of these species were seen during the biological resources field study conducted in April, 1995. Because of the limited acreage of suitable habitat that exists in the study area, populations of these sensitive wildlife species are probably not well represented on site.

Section 7.0 Informal Consultation
The following is a habitat description for the species identified in the Section 7.0 informal consultation, conducted in 1996.

Arroyo Southwestern Toad. The arroyo toad occurs along the headwaters of streams in southern California, primarily on National Forest Lands, and is restricted to small, isolated populations in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties and northwestern Baja California (58 FR 41231-41237, August 3, 1993). Arroyo toads are restricted to rivers that have shallow, gravelly pools adjacent to sandy terraces. Breeding occurs on streams with persistent water from late March through mid-June. Adult toads lay their eggs on the bottom of clear streams in areas with little or no emergent vegetation and with sand or gravel substrates. Adults forage for insects on sandy stream terraces that have nearly complete closure of cottonwoods or willows and almost no grass and herbaceous cover at ground level. Adults excavate burrows along stream terraces for shelter during the day. (Sweet 1989, FR 41231-41237, August 3, 1993). This species was not identified at the landfill, and potential habitat in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons is unlikely.

California Gnatcatcher. The California gnatcatcher is restricted to coastal southern California and northwestern Baja, California from southern Ventura County to El Rosario. The gnatcatcher is an uncommon and local resident in arid, coastal sage scrub habitats. The species nests in low, dense scrub in arid washes and the slopes of the coastal hills. The gnatcatcher is most common on the slopes of eastern Orange County and southwestern Riverside County (Garrett and Dunn 1981). This species was not identified at the landfill, and potential occurrence in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons is unlikely.

California Red-Legged Frog. The frog was historically common from Shasta County south to the Mexican border; however, it has been extirpated from much of its previous habitat. In contrast to its numbers in other locations in the state, significant numbers of California red-legged frogs still occur in the coastal drainages between Marin County and Santa Barbara County. The drainages in that region are

characterized by more suitable habitat and a less frequent occurrence of exotic aquatic predators than elsewhere, such as the Central Valley (Jenning and Hayes 1994). Red-legged frogs are reported to require coldwater pond habitats and deep pools (more than 2 feet deep) in streams with emergent vegetation or overhanging riparian vegetation (Storer 1925, Stebbins 1972). Moist riparian corridors and wetlands may also be used for dispersal and movement. This species was not identified at the landfill, and potential habitat in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons is unlikely.

Least Bell's Vireo. The least Bell's vireo is now restricted to the coastal lowland or interior lowland riparian habitats along streams or in meadows. The least Bell's vireo nests low in shrubs of riparian woodlands and riparian scrub habitats (Grinnel and Miller 1944). This species was not identified at the landfill, and potential habitat in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons is unlikely.

Peregrine Falcon. The peregrine falcon nests on steep cliffs in areas with no or minimal human activity. They forage in grasslands, wetlands, coastal areas and near cliffs. They are last known to have nested in the Santa Monica Mountains in the mid-1950's. Nine captive-bred fledglings have been reintroduced to the mountains from 1981 to 1983. This species was not identified at the landfill, and potential habitat in the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons is unlikely.

Table 6-18: Status of Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species Identified as Potentially Occurring at or in the Vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill Site

Plant Species	Scientific Name	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	California Department of Fish and Game	California Native Plant Society	Habitat Availability at Landfill
Blochman's Dudleya (2)	*Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae*	None	None	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, no suitable habitat exists on site.
Braunton's Milkvetch (1, 2)	*Astragalus brauntonii*	Proposed Endangered	None	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, potential habitat exists on and off site.
Catalina Mariposa Lily (2)	*Calochortus catalinae*	None	None	List 4	One plant was observed on site.
Conejo Buckwheat (2)	*Eriogonum crocatum*	None	California Rare	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, no suitable habitat exists on site.
Conejo Dudleya (2)	*Dudleya abramsii ssp. parva*	Proposed Threatened	None	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, no suitable habitat exists on site.
Lyon's Pentachaeta (1, 2)	*Pentachaeta lyonii*	Proposed Endangered	Endangered	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does not exist, potential habitat does exist off site.
Many-stemmed Dudleya (2)	*Dudleya multicaulis*	None	None	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does not exist.
Marcescent Dudleya (1, 2)	*Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens*	Proposed Threatened	California Rare	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does not exist, habitat off site is unlikely.
Plummer's Mariposa Lily (2)	*Calchortus plummerae*	None	None	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, potential habitat on site does exist.
Santa Monica Mountains Dudleya (1, 2)	*Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia*	Proposed Threatened	None	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does not exist, habitat off site is unlikely.
Santa Susana Tarplant (2)	*Hemizonia minthornii*	None	California Rare	List 1B	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does not exist.

(1) Section 7.0 informal consultation for vicinity of Calabasas Landfill.
(2) Biological Report for the Calabasas Landfill, Los Angeles County, (Michael Brandman Associates, April, 1995).

Table 6-18 (continued): Status of Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species Identified as Potentially Occurring at or in the Vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill

Amphibian Species	Scientific Name	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	California Department of Fish & Game	Habitat Availability at Landfill
Arroyo Southwestern Toad (1)	*Bufo microscaphus californicus*	Endangered		Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat off site is unlikely.
California Red-legged Frog (1)	*Rana aurora draytonii*	Threatened		Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat off site is unlikely.
Reptile Species				
California Horned Lizard (2)	*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat exists on site in scrub and open grassland areas.
Coast Patch-nosed Snake (2)	*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, species potentially occurs on site.
San Diego Mountain Kingsnake (2)	*Lampropeltis zonata pulchra*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat exists in oak woodland and coastal sage scrub.
Bird Species				
Burrowing Owl (2)	*Athene speotyto*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does exist, but no adequate burrows were found.
California Gnatcatcher (1)	*Polioptila californica*	Threatened		Not identified at landfill, occurrence off site is unlikely.
Coopers Hawk (2)	*Accipter cooperii*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, suitable wintering habitat exists on site.
Ferruginous Hawk (2)	*Buteo regalis*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does exist, an uncommon winter visitor to Southern California.
Least Bell's Vireo (1)	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	Endangered		Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat off site is unlikely.
Long-eared Owl (2)	*Asio otus*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat exists in oak woodlands.
Peregrine Falcon (1)	*Falco perigrinus*	Endangered		Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat off site is unlikely.
Sharp-shinned Hawk (2)	*Accipter striatus*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does exist, sightings in California are rare.
White-tailed Kite (2)	*Elanus caeruleus*	None	California Fully Protected	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does exist.
Mammal Species				
San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit (2)	*Lepus californicus bennettii*	None	Species of Special Concern	Not identified at landfill, suitable habitat on site does exist.

(1) Section 7.0 informal consultation for vicinity of Calabasas Landfill.
(2) Biological Report for the Calabasas Landfill, Los Angeles County, (Michael Brandman Associates, April, 1995).

6.2 Cultural Resources

Cultural resource assessments were prepared in April, 1995, to evaluate paleontological and archaeological resources that exist at the Calabasas Landfill (Petra Resources, 1995).

6.2.1 Archaeological Resources

An archaeological resources assessment was completed on the approximately 50 acres of the Calabasas Landfill that would be disturbed under the remaining life of the current permits (see Exhibit 6-5 for location, same area as Biological Resources Assessment). The archaeological resources assessment included a records search, archival and literature review, and a field survey of the study area. The study area topographically consists primarily of steep sided hills, washes, and slope cuts in the currently permitted area of the landfill. The final report for the archaeological resources assessment is summarized below and can be reviewed in its entirety in the Special Use Permit application submitted to the NPS in July, 1995.

Literature Review and Field Survey

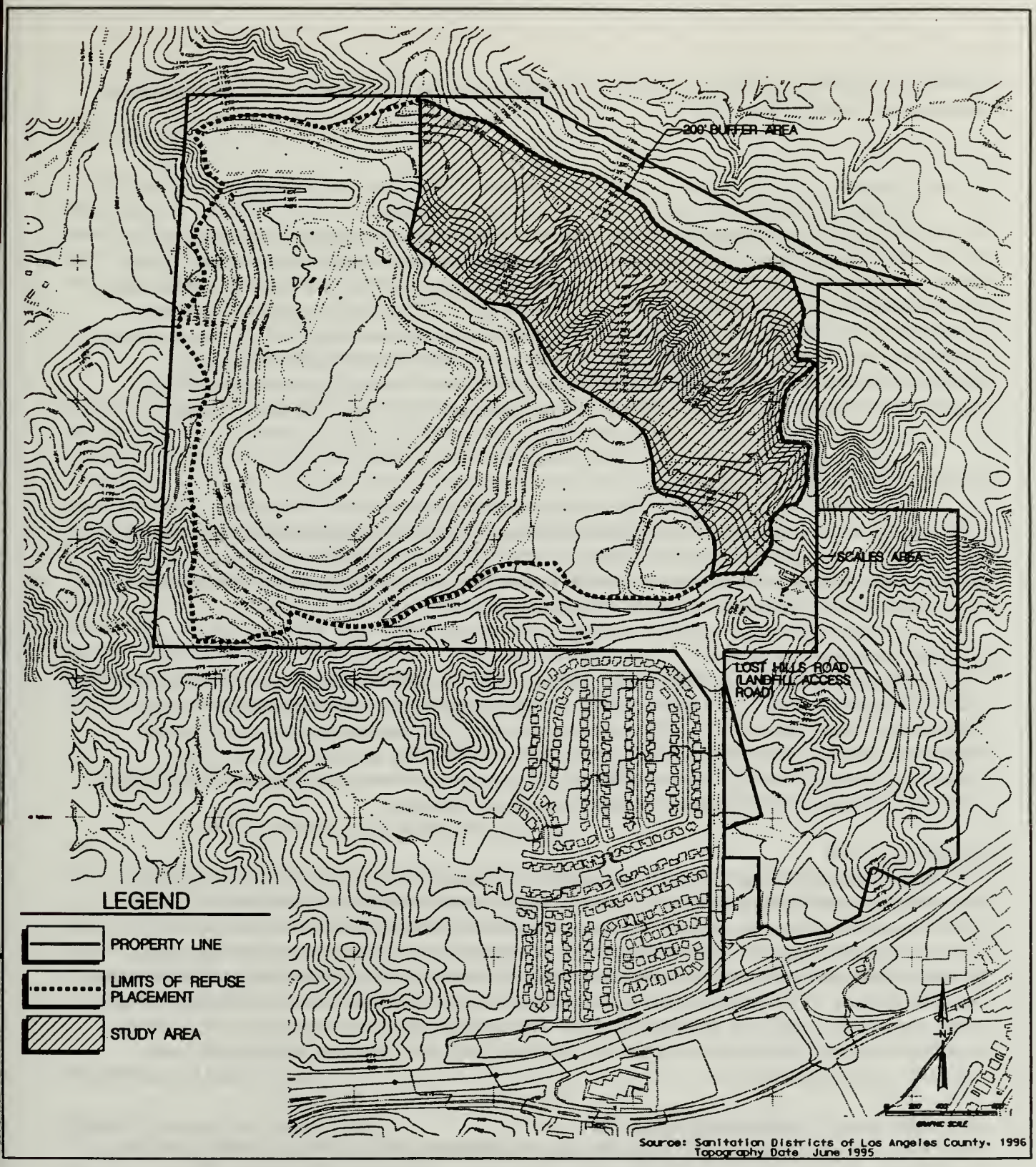
An archaeological records search was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center, located at the University of California in Los Angeles on April, 10, 1995. The results of the records search revealed that fourteen prehistoric sites and one isolated find have been identified within a two kilometer (1.2 miles) radius of the project area. None of these resources are located within the study area.

In addition, the assessment included a review of reports of forty-two archaeological surveys and/or excavations previously conducted within two kilometers (1.2 miles) of the study area. Two of these include a portion of the southern section of the study area.

A field survey was conducted on April 21, 1995. Open undisturbed areas on the ridgelines and knolls were surveyed systematically in three meter intervals across the terrain. The survey covered approximately 30 percent of the study area. The remaining 70 percent were those areas that were extremely steep sided where there is very low potential for prehistoric activity, and areas where the vegetation was too dense to observe the surface. During the survey all cut slopes, rodent backdirt piles, and other subsurface exposures were carefully examined for the presence of any prehistoric cultural materials. No indicators of prehistoric activities were observed during the field survey. In addition, approximately 5 acres (10 percent) of the southern portion of the study area was surveyed in 1984, also with negative results.

6.2.2 Paleontological Resources

The paleontological resources assessment was completed on approximately 100 acres of the Calabasas Landfill to be disturbed, or further excavated under the remaining life of the current permits (see Exhibit 6-7 for location). The study area for evaluating potential paleontological resources was larger than that used in the archaeological resources assessment because areas that have already been disturbed have the potential to yield paleontological resources. Thus, the study area for evaluating paleontological resources included both disturbed and yet to be disturbed areas. The final report for the paleontological resources



Paleontological Resources Assessment Study Area — EXHIBIT 6-7

CALABASAS LANDFILL

assessment is summarized below and can be reviewed in its entirety in the Special Use Permit application submitted to the NPS in July, 1995.

Archival Search

An archival search was conducted at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM) for known fossil localities and their rock units both within the study area and in the surrounding area. The archival records at the LACM include fossil vertebrate collection data from the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), the California Institute of Technology (CIT), and the University of California, Berkeley Museum of Paleontology. Also, available unpublished environmental reports for major projects in the area were reviewed. No recorded localities were found within the study area. However, the geologic units (described below) that underlie the study area have a history of producing scientifically significant fossil materials and several fossil localities are documented in the vicinity of the study area.

Characteristics of Geologic Units

Geologically, the study area is part of the Transverse ranges. The study area is underlain by sedimentary units ranging in age from approximately 10 million Years Before Present (YBP) to the present. The geologic units underlying the study area (oldest to youngest) are the Topanga Formation, the Modelo Formation, and recent alluvium, colluvium and artificial fill.

Topanga Formation
The Topanga Formation is a geologic unit deposited under warm shallow marine conditions during the middle Miocene Epoch (12 to 10 million YBP). Sandy conglomerate and conglomeratic sandstones, siltstone and a minor amount of mudstone make up this unit. Fossil gastropods, pelecypods, bryozoa, plants, trace fossils, and vertebrates have been recovered from the finer grained sediments of this formation. Marine mammals, such as whales, dolphins, sea cows, and walrus-like animals as well as fish have been found within the Topanga Formation in southern California.

Modelo Formation
The Modelo Formation primarily is a series of light tan to yellowish tan and brownish yellow siltstones, silty mudstones, mudstones, and clayey siltstones. Some sand horizons and three volcanic ash beds of light blue gray and blue were observed just above elevation 1,300 feet, near the top of the excavated slope on the north ridge. The Modelo sediments were deposited in an ocean basin that once existed in this part of Los Angeles County about 8 million YBP. This rock unit is highly fossiliferous throughout its geographic range. The remains of fossil marine mammals, such as sea-like and walrus-like animals, sea cows, whales and dolphins, as well as birds, sharks and bony fish, plants, sea weed, pollen, microscopic members of the marine plankton, mollusks, and the tracks, trails, and burrows of animals have been recovered from this geologic unit.

Soils, Alluvium, Colluvium, and Artificial Fill
Sheet wash from the surrounding drainage area has deposited sands, silts, gravels, and cobbles onto the wash floors and slopes. Soils have developed in certain places on these alluvial materials. These sediments are very young geologically and do not contain scientifically significant materials. The thickness of the soil and alluvial veneer is variable depending on the past history of the stream courses and erosional processes in the area. Small areas of artificial fill are also present in the study area.

Field Survey

A field survey was conducted on April 21, 1995. During the field survey, the exposed rocks within the study area were checked for any fossil remains and sediment types. Fossil bony fish remains, including scales, broken vertebrate, fin rays, an opercular gill cover, and abundant identifiable fish scales were observed in Modelo siltstone float on the graded surface. No fossils were observed during the field survey in the conglomerate facies of the Topanga Formation.

6.2.3 Historic Resources

No historic sites or landmarks are listed within the study area according to the following sources: *National Register of Historic Places*; *California State Historic Resources Inventory*; *California Historic Landmarks* (1990); and *California Points of Historic Interest* (1992). One historic site, catalogued as CA-LAN-969H, was identified within a two kilometer (1.2 miles) radius of the study area, but it is not located within the study area. The one historic site is a developed road built in the early 1900's parallel to Las Virgenes Creek and along approximately the same route that U.S. 101 follows today.

The Morrison ranch complex, believed to date back to the 1880's, is located to the west of the Calabasas Landfill on the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority's property. The ranch is not currently in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The remains of a corral, a dam, a fence and assorted outbuildings are located on the site. The structures associated with the ranch complex have significantly deteriorated, and the house has been substantially modified. The site does, however, provide a representation of historical ranching and grazing activity in the canyons.

6.3 Socioeconomic Environment

6.3.1 Population, Economy and Land Use

The Calabasas Landfill is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County and is bounded by the City of Agoura Hills to the west, the City of Calabasas to the south and east, and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the north. Regional, local, and site specific socioeconomic information is presented below. Recent and projected regional population and employment figures are provided, as well as current and projected landfill operations employment figures. The land use section focuses on an overview of current and anticipated future land uses in the vicinity of the landfill.

Population and Employment

Regional Population and Employment

The Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Population Growth, Residential Development and Employment Activity Report (March 1996) was used as the primary source of regional, statewide, and national statistics. This report was prepared to aid the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) in a comprehensive review of long-range facility improvement plans within its 78,000-acre service area. The Calabasas Landfill is located within the LVMWD service area.

The report notes that demographic changes are cyclical, and that broad trends tend to offer the most reliable basis for developing forecasts over time. In that respect, the U.S. Census Bureau, which in 1989 projected that the U.S. population would level off at about 300 million people in the year 2020, now anticipates that future growth will substantially exceed earlier projections. Table 6-19 gives regional, statewide, and national population in millions and the growth rates for each time period in parentheses.

Table 6-19: National, State and County Population and Employment (in millions)[1]

	Population			Employment		
	1993	*2010*	*2020*	*1993*	*2010*	*2020*
Los Angeles County	9.3	10.7 (+16.3%)[4]	N/A	4.3[2]	5.8[2] (+34.9%)	N/A
Los Angeles Basin[3]	15.5	19.5 (+25.8%)	21.7 (+11.2%)	6.5	8.9 (+36.9%)	9.8 (+10.1%)
California	31.7	41.1 (+29.6%)	45.7 (+11.2%)	13.7	18.7 (+36.4%)	20.7 (+10.7%)
United States	258.2	300.4 (+16.3%)	325.9 (+8.5%)	123.0	152.3 (+23.8%)	167.0 (+9.6%)

N/A: Not available.

[1] Source: Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Population Growth, Residential Development and Employment Activity Report, 1996.

[2] Source: Draft Siting Element for Los Angeles County, 1996.

[3] The Los Angeles Basin is defined as the six county area of Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, San Bernandino, Imperial and Riverside counties.

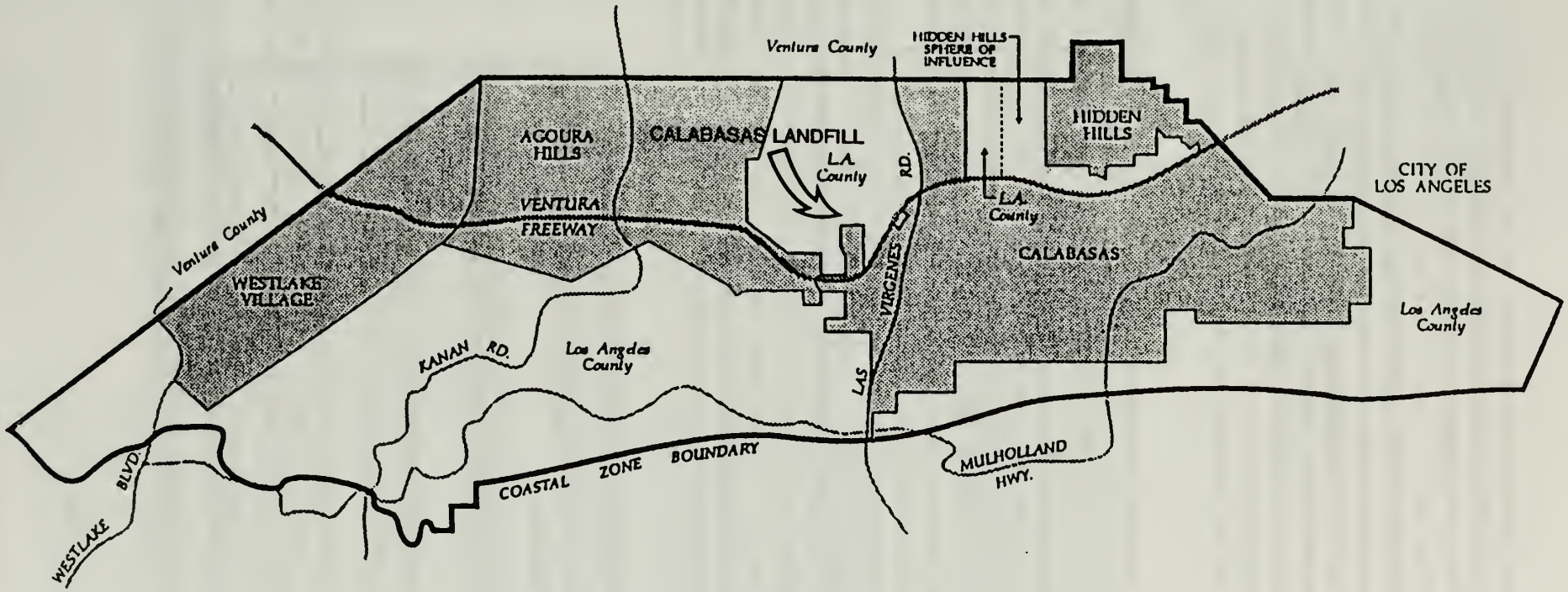
[4] Percent increase over the previous figures (e.g., 1993 or 2010).

The LVMWD report states that forecasters anticipate strong employment growth over the next 25 years for the U.S. as a whole, and particularly for California. From the estimates, the Los Angeles Basin is expected to grow at a much faster rate relative to the United States national average. It is expected that the Los Angeles Basin will have an estimated gain of approximately 148,000 jobs per year through 2005. Sectors that will lead this growth include foreign trade, professional services, manufacturing and entertainment.

Local Population and Employment

The local socioeconomic characteristics were obtained from a preliminary draft of the Ventura Freeway Corridor Areawide Plan (August 1995). The study area of the Areawide Plan encompasses the cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, and Westlake Village, as well as unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County (Exhibit 6-8). Since 1985, the City of Calabasas has been the primary area of growth, hosting almost 45% of the housing construction that has occurred throughout the Areawide Plan study area. The unincorporated portion of the study area and the City of Agoura Hills have also experienced significant construction during the same time period. Prior to 1985, the rapid growth areas included the cities of Hidden Hills and Westlake Village.

The Areawide Plan study area provides extensive employment opportunities. The majority of the working population that resides in the study area have white collar jobs including professional/technical



/usr2/lfm/details/lfmgenr1.dgn

Ventura Freeway Areawide Plan

EXHIBIT 6-8

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

positions, managers, clerical, and sales positions. Approximately 18 percent of the area's working population have blue collar jobs in areas including crafts, operations, service, and farm labor. The study area is expected to continue to be a "jobs rich" area with a greater than average ratio of jobs to housing.

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), as part of its "Regional Comprehensive Plan" (May 1995), prepared population and employment projections to be used for future regional planning efforts. SCAG projections were included in the Ventura Freeway Corridor Areawide Plan report. The projections indicate that significant growth is projected to occur in the Ventura Freeway Corridor through the Year 2010. The study area population grew significantly between 1980 and 1990, from 32,991 to 52,040. The 1993 estimate for population is 57,712, which represents a 10.9 % increase since 1990. Population and employment for 1990, and projections for 2000 and 2010 are shown in Table 6-20.

Table 6-20: Ventura Freeway Corridor Areawide Plan Study Area Population and Employment

	Population			Employment		
	1990	*2000*	*2010*	*1990*	*2000*	*2010*
Ventura Freeway Corridor Study Area	52,040	58,652	74,083	34,017	39,482	44,494
% increase over time period	---	11.3	20.8	---	13.8	11.3

Source: Ventura Freeway Corridor Areawide Plan, 1995.

In order to compare local to regional growth, a yearly estimate of growth is made in percentages, in Table 6-21 below for each defined area for the time span of 1993 to 2010.

Table 6-21: Projected Annual Rates of Local and Regional Growth [1]

	Population	Employment
	% Increase Per Year: 1993 to 2010	*% Increase Per Year: 1993 to 2010*
Ventura Freeway Corridor Study Area [2]	2.1	1.5
Los Angeles County	0.9	N/A
Los Angeles Basin	1.5	2.2
California	1.7	2.1
United States	1.0	1.4

[1] Source: Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Population Growth, Residential Development and Employment Activity Report, 1996.

[2] Growth estimate based on time period of 1990 to 2010, from the Ventura Freeway Corridor Areawide Plan, 1995.

Landfill Employment

The number of employees needed to operate and maintain the landfill is a function of the hours the facility is open, the daily tonnage received, and the areas and facilities to be maintained. Approximately 36 full-time employees currently work at the Calabasas Landfill. Additional support work is performed by other full-time non-Districts' employees. Employees include surveyors, maintenance and construction workers, landscape maintenance workers, heavy equipment operators, welders, and engineering technicians. Temporary employees are also contracted from private companies to provide additional labor during peak work periods and when otherwise necessary. During peak work periods approximately 15 additional labor personnel could be at the landfill.

Land Use

Land Use and Land Use Designations

The Calabasas Landfill is located just north of the Ventura Freeway on Lost Hills Road in unincorporated Los Angeles County. Private property and the Cheeseboro Canyon unit of the National Park System border the landfill property on the north, and the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority's tract borders the landfill on the west. To the south of the landfill is open space and the residential developments of Saratoga Hills and Saratoga Ranch. Property to the east and southeast of the landfill is private property, portions of which have been proposed or approved for development by Los Angeles County (the Continental Communities Group project and the Malibu Terrace project).

The existing land uses for the Calabasas Landfill and surrounding areas (up to 1 mile from the landfill) are shown on Exhibit 6-9. The Calabasas Landfill is surrounded on all sides by open space, with the exception of the south side of the landfill where a residential community is located. The land use policy map from the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning is shown as Exhibit 6-10. The landfill is zoned as open space, and areas north, northwest, and northeast in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area are within a defined Significant Ecological Area (SEA). To the southwest and southeast of the landfill, the land is zoned as non-urban. Directly south of the landfill, the property is zoned as low density residential. Specific land use designations are defined as follows:

- Open Space: The open space designation includes land publicly and privately owned, that represents long-term open space. This designation is used for parks, beaches, golf courses, cemeteries, landfills, and military bases.

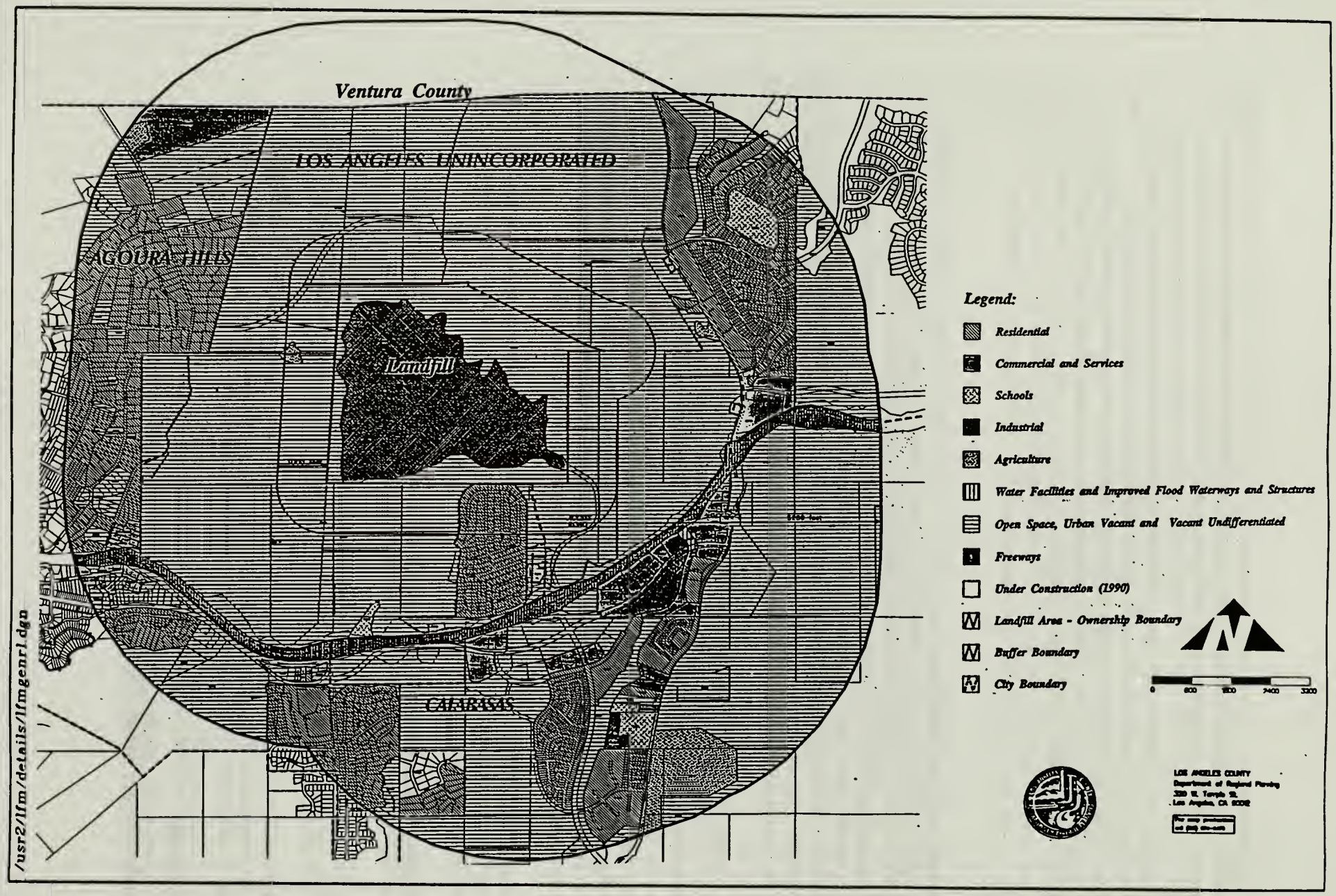
- Significant Ecological Area: Lands zoned within an SEA have been identified as biological resource areas that should ultimately be preserved and enhanced as much as possible.

- Low Density Residential: The low-density designation is for developments with densities of 1 to 6 units per gross acre. This zone is designed to maintain residential areas with existing low densities.

The Sanitation Districts have obtained four land use permits for the Calabasas Landfill. The land use permits are comprised of Zone Exception Case No. 3349-(5), Zone Exception Case No. 6483-(5), Zone Exception Case No. 8477-(5), and Conditional Use Permit Case No. 5022-(5).

Future Land Use

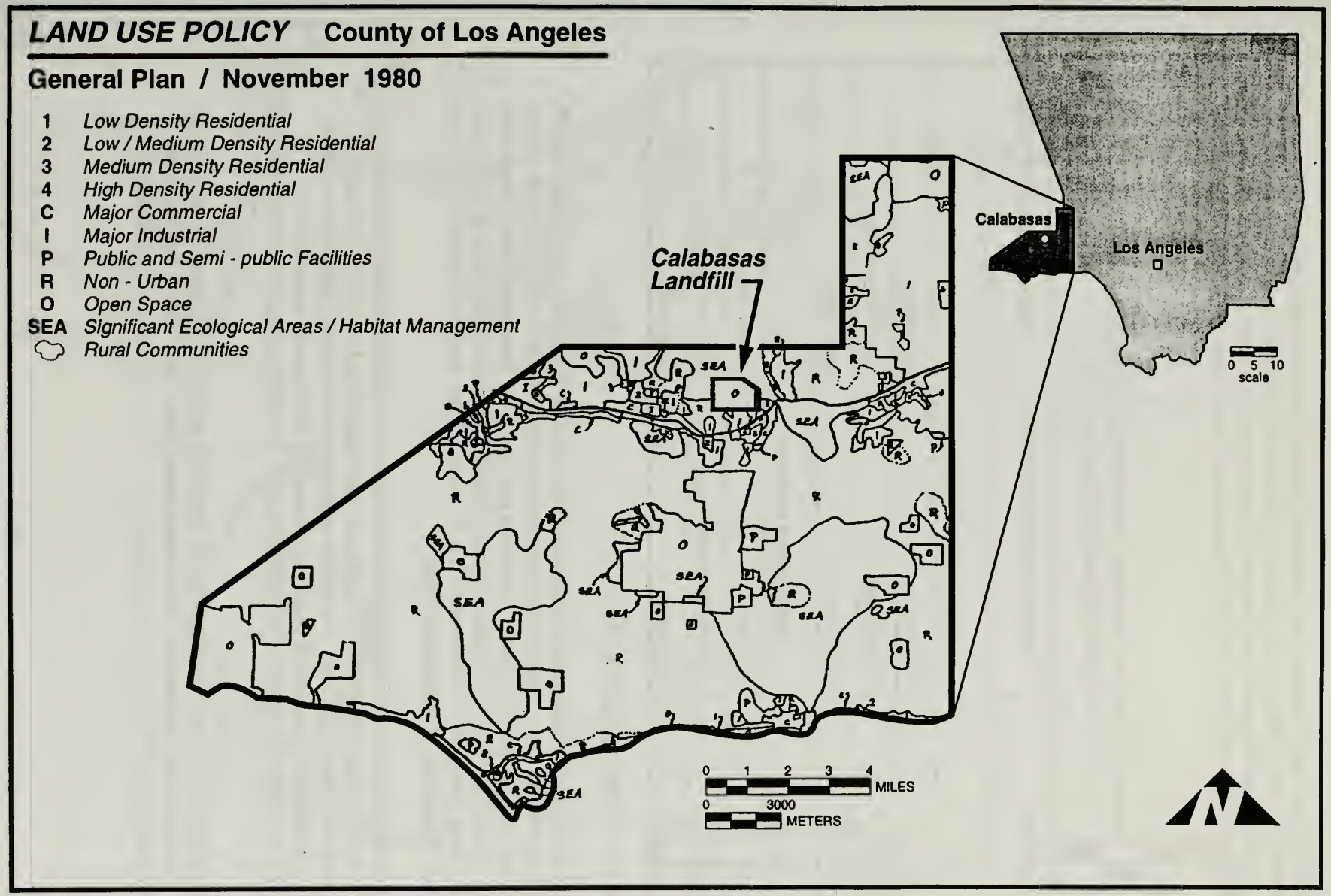
Future land use in the vicinity of the landfill is addressed in the build out scenario presented in the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the City of Calabasas General Plan (September 1995). While not



Land Use Within One Mile of the Calabasas Landfill

EXHIBIT 6-9

CALABASAS LANDFILL



Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy Map — EXHIBIT 6-10

CALABASAS LANDFILL

located within the city limits of Calabasas, the Calabasas Landfill is located in the northwestern portion of the General Plan study area as shown in Exhibit 6-11. The General Plan study area extends from Topanga Canyon on the east to beyond Las Virgenes on the west, to the Ventura County boundary on the north, and to Piuma Road to the south. Table 6-22 summarizes future General Plan area development.

Table 6-22: City of Calabasas Comparison of Existing Land Use and General Plan Build Out Land Use

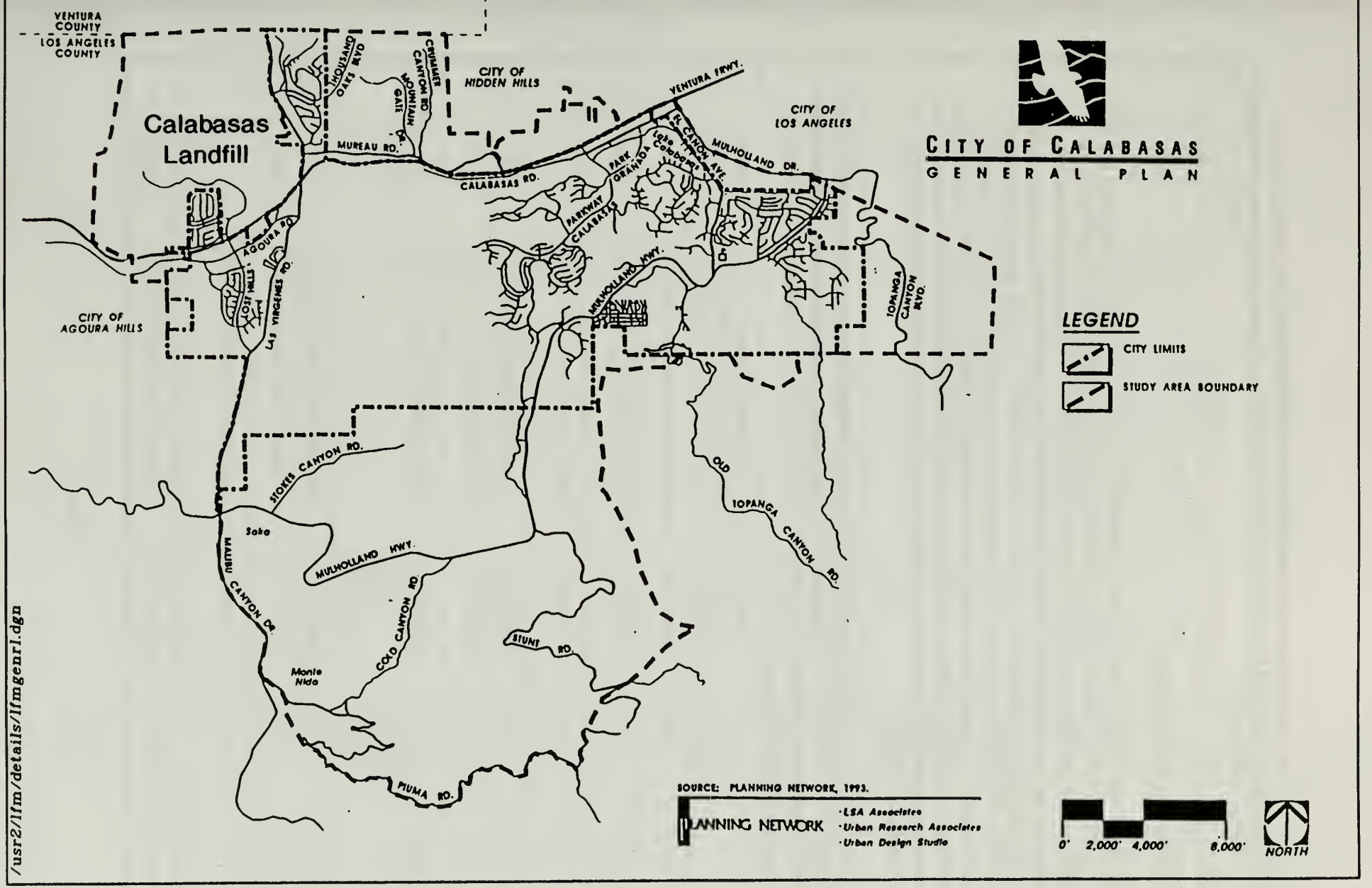
Land Use	Existing Conditions (1990)	General Plan Build Out
Within General Plan Study Area		
Residential	8,564 units	12,240 units
Commercial/Industrial	2,900,000 square feet	7,954,040 square feet
Open Space	15,586 acres	6,641 acres
Within Existing City Limits		
Residential	7,857 units	10,197 units
Commercial/Industrial	2,100,000 square feet	5,723,163 square feet
Open Space	5,552 acres	3,152 acres

Source: Final EIR, City of Calabasas General Plan, 1995.

At build out, the number of dwelling units in the study area is expected to increase by an additional 40% to a total of 12,240 dwelling units. At the time of preparation of the EIR, 1,423 units (39%) had already been approved, and 2,253 units (61%) were to occur as a result of future development approvals by the city and county. Within the City of Calabasas, General Plan build out is expected to increase the number of dwelling units by an additional 30% to a total of 10,197 units. Of this increase, only 968 (42%) would result from future discretionary development review.

The amount of commercial/industrial building space at build out is expected to increase an additional 174% (by 5.054 million square feet) within the study area and an additional 267% (by 3.623 million square feet) within the City of Calabasas. At the time of preparation of the EIR, existing development approvals and development agreements for commercial/industrial development accounted for approximately 2.316 million square feet in the study area and 1.773 million square feet in the existing city limits.

The amount of open space within the city and General Plan study area will decrease as a result of future development. Open space will decrease to 43% of current open space (from 15,586 to 6,641 acres) within the study area, and to 57% of current open space (from 5,552 to 3,152 acres) within city limits.



City of Calabasas: General Plan Study Area

EXHIBIT 6-11

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

Additionally, 37 City and County approved or pending projects are located along the Ventura Freeway Corridor between Kanan Road in Agoura Hills and Parkway Calabasas. Known projects are presented in Table 6-23 and on Exhibit 6-12.

Risk Assessment for MRCA Property

A risk assessment was prepared for a proposed residential development on the MRCA property in 1990 (Clement Associates 1990). The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the potential impacts on human health and the environment from contaminants originating at the Calabasas Landfill once the property development was complete. The assessment analyzed a number of potential exposure scenarios, including potential risks to residents and workers (i.e., a ranger station). This risk assessment concluded that future users of the MRCA property would not experience risks outside EPA's range of acceptable risk (defined as when the excess risk to an individual of contracting cancer due to lifetime exposure to a carcinogen is between one in 10,000 and one in one million). For several of the exposure scenarios, the analysis concluded potential risks would be substantially lower than EPA's range of acceptable risk (Clement Associates 1990).

Based on a comparison of the present available water quality monitoring data for fugitive chemicals from the MRCA property with the above risk assessment, the probability of any excess cancer risk due to these fugitive chemicals from the landfill is no greater than chance (less than 1 in one million) for a visitor to Liberty Canyon or a ranger on patrol.

Table 6-23: Proposed or Planned Area Projects

MAP NO.	PROJECT OR CASE NO.	LOCATION	LAND USE	SIZE	STATUS
1	Malibu Terrace TT 45342	W of Las Virgenes Rd./N of Morrison Ranch Rd.	SF Residential	116 DU	Approved
2	TR 39509	N of Mureau Rd./W of Mountain Gate Dr.	SF Residential	389 DU	300 are Built and Occupied
3	T 45321	W of Las Virgenes Rd./N of Goldenrod Pl.	SF Residential	48 DU	Approved
4	92-143	S of Mureau Rd./W of Round Meadow Rd.	Golf Driving Range	23 Acres	Approved
5	Soka University	Soka University (Phase 1 and Phase II only)	Addition	1,400 Students	Pending
6	N/A	SEC Pkwy Calabasas & Calabasas Rd. (Ahmanson Calabasas Park Centre)	Office Retail	1.49 MSF Mixed Use	Approved
7	PM 21801	S of Mureau Rd./E of Las Virgenes Canyon Rd.	Office Retail	76,096 GSF 2,000 GLSF	Approved
8	TT 46882	N of Mureau Rd./W of Round Meadow Rd.	SF Residential	17 DU	Approved
9	TR 44494	E of Parkway Calabasas/N of Ventura Blvd.	SF Residential Office Industrial Park	9 DU 165,000 GSF 25.4 Acres	Approved
10	Calabasas Park West TT 35596	SEC Las Virgenes Rd./Ventura Fwy. (Access to residential portion of project via Parkway Calabasas)	SF Residential Church Elem. School	670 DU 27,500 GSF 300 Students	On hold
11	TR 45262	E of Jim Bowie Rd./adjacent to Country Glen Rd.	SF Residential	16 DU	Approved
12	TT 34177	W of Patrick Henry Pl./adjacent to Park Vista Rd.	SF Residential	40 DU	Approved
13	TR 49305	W of Dantes View Dr./adjacent to Helmond Dr.	Condominium	360 DU	Approved
14	TR 32964	S of Agoura Rd./near Malibu Hills Rd.	SF Residential	34 DU	Approved
15	TR 32954	W of Lost Hills Rd./adjacent to Malibu Hills Rd.	Industrial Park	200,000 GSF	Pending
16	Lost Hills Master Plan/ Liberty Canyon TT 49611	E & W of Lost Hills Rd./adjacent to Agoura Rd.	SF Residential General Office Retail Hotel Restaurant	94 DU 900,000 GSF 120,000 GLSF 200 Rooms 20,000 GSF	Recently Completed
17	TR 50562	E of Las Virgenes Rd./near Gun Club Rd.	SF Residential	198 DU	Unknown
18	TT 49856	E. Of Las Virgenes Rd./S of Willow Glen Rd.	SF Residential	250 DU	Recently Completed
19	Center Point Plaza PM 22131	E of Las Virgenes Rd./N of Willow Glen Rd.	Industrial Park	11.63 Acres	Processing
20	Calabasas Promenade	E. Of Las Virgenes Rd./S of Agoura Rd.	Shopping Center	170,000 GLSF	On Hold

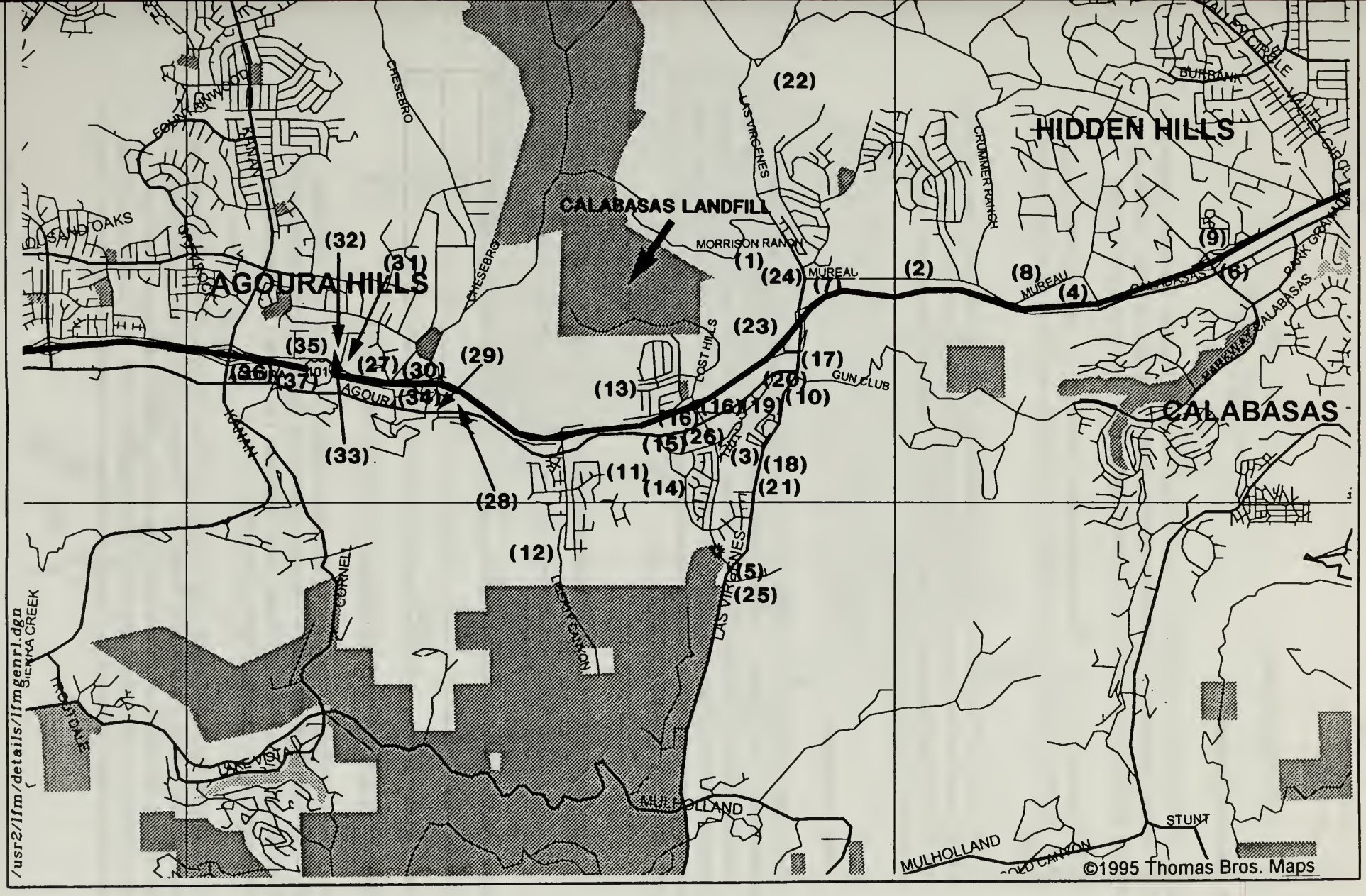
Table 6-23 (continued): Proposed or Planned Area Projects

MAP NO.	PROJECT OR CASE NO.	LOCATION	LAND USE	SIZE	STATUS
21	CUP 92-16	E of Las Virgenes Rd./N of Goldenrod Pl.	General Office	34,000 GSF	Unknown
22	Ahmanson Ranch	One mile N of Ventura Fwy. (101) at Las Virgenes Rd.	Residential Office/Public Parks, Open Space	3,050 DU 400,000 GSF 915 Acres	Approved, subject to land transfer
23	Continental Communities TT 47927	N. Of Ventura Fwy./W of Las Virgenes Rd.	SF Residential MF Residential Commercial Open Space	141 DU 136 Units 35.5 Acres 132.2 Acres	Processing
24	Country Lane TT 52059	W of Las Virgenes Rd./N of School District Bldg.	MF Residential	27 DU	Approved
25	TM 45901	Lost Hill Rd./Las Virgenes Rd.	SF Residential	58 DU	Pending
26	CUP 95-14	Malibu Hills Rd./W of Lost Hills Rd.	MF Residential Self Storage Facility	82 DU	Pending
27	Fascia	W of Lewis Ln./N of Ventura Fwy.	SF Residential	8 DU	*
28	Riopharm	N of Agoura Rd./E of Chesebro Rd.	SF Residential	14 DU	*
29	Riopharm	N of Agoura Rd./E of Chesebro Rd.	SF Residential	14 DU	*
30	Chesebro Development Group	Chesebro Rd./Ventura Fwy	MF Residential	62 DU	*
31	Dale Poe	E of Derry Ave/N of Ventura Fwy.	Industrial Office	74,170 GSF	*
32	Dale Poe	W ofDerry Ave/N of Ventura Fwy.	Office	74,170 GSF	*
33	Montero Group	W of Derry Ave/N of Ventura Fwy.	Commercial Center	27,778 GSF	*
34	Palamo Group	W of Palo Cornado Cyn. Rd./S of Ventura Fwy.	Medical Building	13,666 GSF	*
35	Glenwood Development Co.	E of Clareton Rd./N of Ventura Fwy.	Child Care Facility	9,070 GSF	*
36	USA Gasoline	Agoura Rd./Kanan Rd.	Gas Station/ Mini Mart	2,825 GSF	*
37	Spencer	Agoura Rd./Cornell Rd.	Restaurant	1,946 GSF	*

SF: Single family
MF: Multi-family
DU: Dwelling units
MSF: Mean square feet
GSF: Gross square feet
GLSF: Gross linear square feet

*Information provided by City of Agoura Hills. Status of project either pending or approved.

Sources: Los Angeles County Regional Planning; Soka University Traffic Impact Study dated February, 1994 prepared by LLG Engineers, TTM 47927 Traffic Impact Study dated August 1991 prepared by Barton-Aschman Associates; City of Calabasas Planning Department; City of Agoura Hills Planning Department; and the County of Ventura, Resource Management Agency.



Approved or Proposed Area Projects

EXHIBIT 6-12

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

6.3.2 Transportation

Freeway and Street System

The existing traffic circulation system in the vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill is depicted in Exhibit 6-13. The exhibit indicates the number of through lanes and the existing intersection controls. Roadways that provide primary access to the site include the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101) and Lost Hills Road:

- Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101): A major north-south freeway located just south of the landfill. It has an east-west orientation in the vicinity of the project site, and includes four lanes in each direction.

- Lost Hills Road: To the north of the U.S. 101 interchange, Lost Hills Road is a 2-lane undivided street that provides the only public access into and out of the Calabasas Landfill. The U.S. 101 and Lost Hills Road interchange is currently a diamond interchange controlled by stop signs on the westbound and eastbound off-ramps.

Existing Traffic Conditions

Highway counts were obtained for 1993 and 1994 from the Traffic Volumes on California State Highways published by CALTRANS. The traffic volumes provided in Table 6-24 include the peak hour, the peak month average daily traffic (ADT), and the annual ADT volumes for the portion of the Ventura Freeway between the Las Virgenes Canyon Road and the Lost Hills Road interchanges. The peak month ADT, which presents the average traffic for the month of heaviest traffic flow, is much greater when the highway supports a large amount of seasonal traffic.

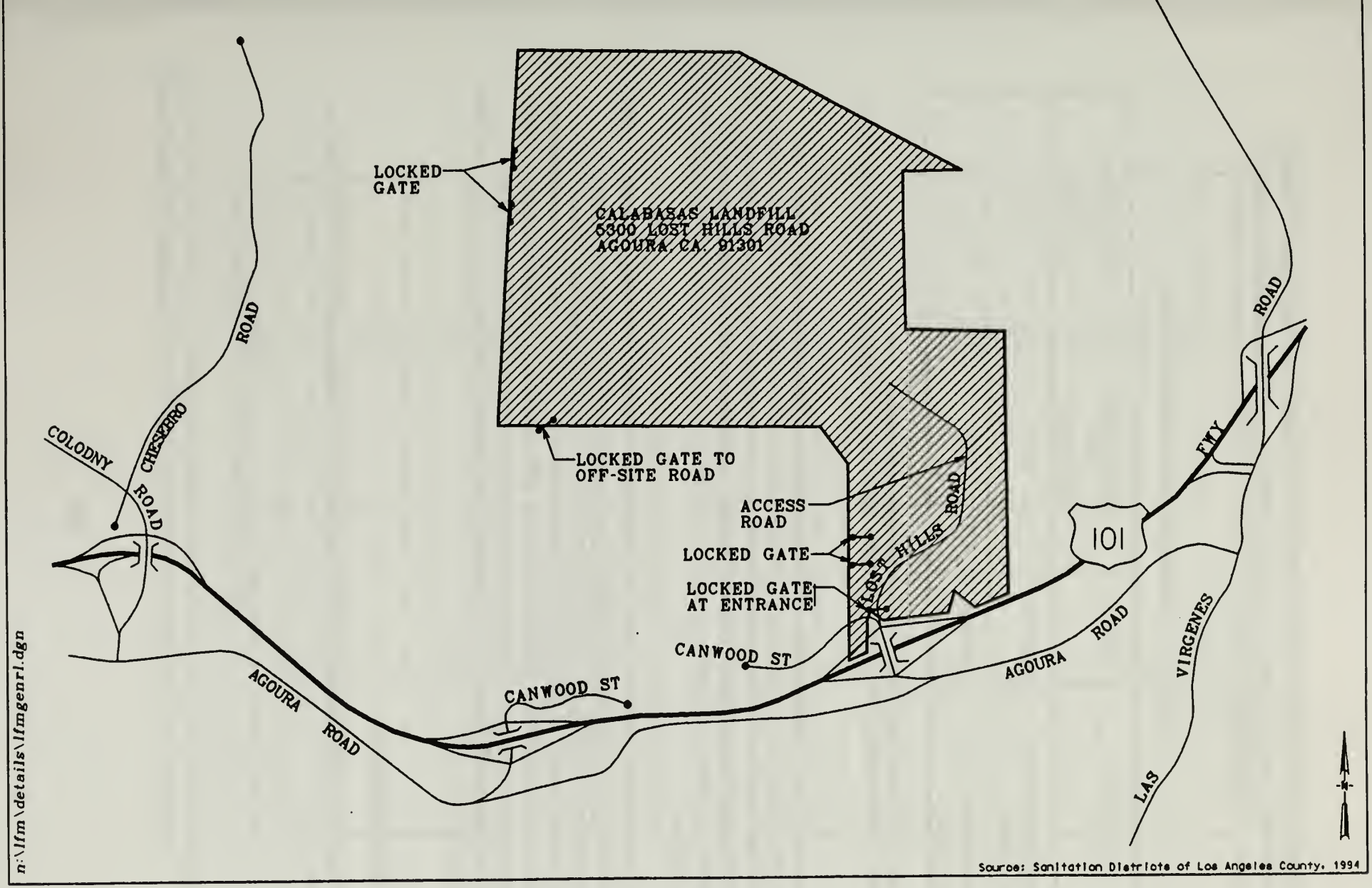
Table 6-24: Traffic Volumes on the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101)

	Peak Hour (vehicles/hour)	Peak Month ADT (vehicles/day)	Annual ADT (vehicles/day)
1993	13,900	165,000	155,000
1994	14,900	177,000	167,000

Source: Traffic Volumes on California State Highways, CALTRANS, 1993 and 1994.

The 1994 values reflect the road conditions that were present after the January 1994 Northridge earthquake. As a result of the earthquake, four major highways in the Los Angeles area had partial closures that necessitated re-routing traffic onto other highways. The Ventura Freeway probably experienced larger volumes in 1994 because of this situation.

Critical intersections in the project vicinity that are directly affected by the traffic traveling to and from the Calabasas Landfill include the Lost Hills Road/U.S. 101 westbound ramp intersection, and the Lost Hills Road/U.S. 101 eastbound ramp intersection. The quality of traffic service provided by an intersection or roadway segment is measured by its level of service (LOS). This method uses a letter rating to describe the peak-period driving conditions for a particular intersection. The letters A through F



Access and Egress Location Map

EXHIBIT 6-13

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

represent the best to worst driving conditions, respectively. Generally, LOS A indicates free-flow operation with little or no delay, and LOS F denotes jammed flow with substantial delay. Table 6-25 summarizes the existing AM and PM peak hour levels of service for the two critical intersections.

Table 6-25: Existing Intersection Levels of Service

Intersection	Control	AM Peak Hour LOS Major/Minor [1]	PM Peak Hour LOS Major/Minor [1]
Lost Hills Road & U.S. 101 Westbound Ramps	Stop Sign	A/E	F/F
Lost Hills Road and U.S. 101 Eastbound Ramps	Stop Sign	A/D	D/F

Source: City of Calabasas General Plan: Final Environmental Impact Report.
[1] Major/minor LOS represents levels of service for critical left-turns from the major and minor streets, respectively.

According to the City of Calabasas General Plan Transportation Circulation Element, it is the City's objective that roadway links and intersections within the urban areas of Calabasas operate at a minimum Level of Service C and at a Level of Service B in rural areas, with the exception of segments where expansion of roadway capacity is not feasible. Therefore, the intersections of Lost Hills Road and U.S. 101 westbound and eastbound ramps are currently operating at unacceptable levels of service under existing conditions.

To improve the operating conditions of the U.S. 101 and Lost Hills Road interchange, the County of Los Angeles and the City of Calabasas have formed a benefit assessment district for financing specific transportation improvements in the Agoura/Calabasas area. The Lost Hills Road/Las Virgenes Road Bridge and Major Thoroughfare Fee District proposes that the U.S. 101 and Lost Hills Road interchange be modified to a configuration that can better handle the traffic volumes. Improvements proposed for this interchange include widening the existing overcrossing to three traffic lanes, and realigning the westbound and eastbound off-ramps. This interchange modification is proposed to occur in the year 2000 if funding is available.

Landfill Trip Generation

On a daily basis, the average number of vehicles that entered the Calabasas Landfill in 1995 is given in Table 6-26.

Table 6-26: Average Daily Vehicle Volume Entering the Calabasas Landfill (1995)

Month	Average Daily Vehicle Volume (# vehicles)/hr
January	494
February	528
March	594
April	685
May	692
June	703
July	579
August	558
September	548
October	556
November	528
December	462

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1995.

Table 6-27 shows an hourly breakdown of average landfill traffic volumes for the Calabasas Landfill for May 13 through May 18, 1996 (Monday-Saturday). This table does not include any traffic generated by the landfill employees.

Table 6-27: Calabasas Landfill Average Number of Customers per Hour (May 13, 1996 - May 18, 1996)

Hour Starting at	Average Vehicle Volume (# vehicles)/hr
8 AM	62
9 AM	47
10 AM	54
11 AM	48
12 AM	42
1 PM	48
2 PM	44
3 PM	48
4 PM	37

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996.

As can be seen from Table 6-27, the number of visitors peaks between 8 and 9 AM. In addition to the visitors, the landfill employs about 36 full time employees plus an additional 12 to 15 temporary

employees as necessary. Employees arrive for work at different shift starting times, typically between 6 AM and 9:30 AM.

To determine the number of total vehicles that enter the Calabasas Landfill (including employees), traffic counts performed at the intersection of Lost Hills Road and E Street were obtained from the Traffic Impact Study in the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Continental Communities Group development. E Street, which is closed to the public, is currently a dirt road extending west from Lost Hills Road. The counts at this intersection, therefore, primarily reflect the Calabasas Landfill traffic. Table 6-28 outlines the traffic counts at this intersection.

Table 6-28: Traffic Volumes at the Intersection of Lost Hills Road and E Street (Wednesday 1/18/95 and Thursday 1/19/95)

Direction	AM Peak Hour	Volume (# vehicles)	PM Peak Hour	Volume (# vehicles)
Northbound	began 7:45	113	began 4:00	24
Southbound	"	55	"	73

Source: Traffic Impact Study conducted for Continental Communities Group Draft EIR.

The counts taken at the Lost Hills Road and E Street intersection records the Calabasas Landfill traffic at both its AM and PM peak hours. The site opens for refuse disposal at 8 AM, so the traffic count captures the rush of early morning traffic as well as all the traffic from the employees of the landfill traveling to work. The site closes at 5 PM, but many employees leave at 4 PM, so the afternoon traffic count includes many of the employees leaving the landfill as well.

In the next intersection to the south, at Lost Hills Road and the westbound ramp to the U.S. 101, the traffic counts give an indication of the portion of traffic traveling on Lost Hills Road north of the freeway and bound for the landfill. The total number of vehicles that used this intersection was 1,112 during the AM peak hour (starting at 7:30) and 1,514 during the PM peak hour (starting at 5:00). Thus, traffic from the landfill constituted approximately 15% of the traffic in this intersection during the AM peak hour and approximately 7% of the traffic during the PM peak hour.

Site Access and Circulation

All refuse vehicles use Lost Hills Road for access to the landfill. Access to Lost Hills Road is primarily from either the eastbound or westbound off ramps of the Ventura Freeway. Access to Lost Hills Road is also possible from Agoura Road south of the freeway. The Calabasas Landfill has a gated and signed entrance. As the scale area is approached, the road widens so that entering traffic may flow to one of four computerized weigh scales as available. During peak traffic periods, vehicles queue along the approach to the scale area. Beyond the scale area, traffic merges onto the access road that leads to the active operations area.

6.3.3 Visual Resources

Visual Character of the Region

Character-defining features of the region in which the Calabasas Landfill is located include a wide variety of rural open space as well as commercial and residential development. Open space areas range from rolling hills and open meadows to shady woodlands. The hillsides and oak savannas provide a dramatic gateway and buffer between the San Fernando and Conejo Valleys. The quality of both the recreational and residential experience in the area is largely based on enjoyment of the area's scenic resources and attributes.

In the vicinity of the landfill, views include: the Santa Monica Mountains, the Santa Susana Mountains, and the Los Padres and Angeles National Forests. In the hot summer months, the native vegetation in the Santa Monica Mountains is characteristically brown and dormant due to the lack of readily available moisture. The coast live oak is an evergreen species of native oak, and generally stands out from the fall landscape as a green tree, surrounded by colorful clumps of laurel sumac and toyon in a sea of brown grass, thistle and mustard.

Scenic Corridors

The Ventura Freeway has been designated a secondary scenic highway. In addition, several roads in the vicinity of the landfill have been identified as scenic corridors or highways by the Cities of Calabasas and Agoura Hills.

The City of Calabasas designated four areas within city limits as official Scenic Corridors in the General Plan (1995). These corridors are (from west to east): Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas Grade, Mulholland Highway, and the Old Topanga Road. The northeast ridge of the Calabasas Landfill is a component of the Calabasas Grade scenic corridor. As traffic travels along the Calabasas Grade, from the east to the west on the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101), the freeway descends into a small valley at Las Virgenes Road between two ridges. The western most ridge visible from the freeway at this point is located on the northeastern boundary of the Calabasas Landfill.

The City of Agoura Hills has identified the following roads as local scenic highways: Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Reyes Adobe Road, Driver Avenue, Agoura Road, Canwood Street, Roadside Drive, Kanan Road, and Las Virgenes Road. The Calabasas Landfill is not a direct component of these scenic corridors, but can be viewed when traveling on many of them.

Regional Views of the Landfill

The landfill site is bounded on the north by a southeast-west trending ridge and to the south by a roughly east-west trending ridge. The highest and lowest points on the landfill property are at elevations of 1,480 feet (on the north ridge) and 825 feet (the southeastern corner of the site), respectively. The landfill's northeastern boundary is the highest ridge between the Santa Monica Mountains to the south, and the ridges in Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons to the north which contain peaks as high as 2,400 feet. Exhibit 6-2 gives a representation of the regional topography.

Exhibit 6-14 is an aerial oblique view looking to the northeast of the landfill. This view illustrates the rolling hills typical of the area. The photograph shows the surrounding native landscape in a lush and green state because it was taken in early spring. The native landscape is a mix of green and brown vegetation in the dry summer months. Cheeseboro Canyon is located in the upper left of the photograph; the heavily wooded area marks the location of the Cheeseboro Canyon Creek. Exhibit 6-15 is an aerial oblique view looking to the west.

The site is visible from many areas to the south, east and west. The undisturbed native slopes at the boundary of the Calabasas Landfill property are similar to those found throughout the surrounding areas. Disturbed areas are characterized by vegetated, terraced refuse fill areas as well as excavated slopes. Views of the landfill operations from areas north and northeast of the site are partially or completely shielded by the surrounding topography. A small portion of a temporary stockpile is currently visible from the north. The landfill operation employs the use of earthen berms throughout the site as needed to block views of disposal activities from off site areas to the west, south, and east. The top of the north ridge has been lowered as part of the landfill operation, but it remains topographically higher than landfill operations; thus, the disposal operations are not visible from the northeast.

Based upon historical public input, current landscaping efforts conducted during the development of the landfill consist of hydro-mulching seed mixes on the slopes and directly planting a mixture of native and non-native species, including but not limited to alders, conifers, eucalyptus, toyon, sycamores, shrubs, various grass species and flowering ornamentals. The irrigated vegetation is lush green in appearance year round and contrasts with the surrounding native vegetation during summer months when the native vegetation is mostly brown.

6.3.4 Noise

An acoustical assessment was conducted in June, 1996, to assess the noise environment at the Calabasas Landfill (Ogden Environmental, 1996). This acoustical assessment is summarized below and can be reviewed in its entirety in Appendix D. The assessment found that while the noise generated by landfill operations was audible from 2 of the 3 monitoring locations, the sound levels were minimally above ambient conditions.

The way in which sound from one source impacts a different area is a complex process. In order to understand the monitoring results, some concepts regarding sound levels and measurements are first introduced.

General Acoustics Background

Noise is generally defined as unwanted or annoying sound, typically associated with human activity, that interferes with or disrupts normal activities. Sound levels are usually measured and expressed in units of decibels (dB). Sound levels in decibels are based on a logarithmic scale. The method commonly used to quantify environmental sounds consists of evaluating all the frequencies of a sound according to a weighting system which reflects that human hearing is less sensitive at low and extremely high frequencies than at the midrange frequencies. This is called "A" weighting, and the decibel level measured is called the A-weighted sound level (dBA). Sound level variations become detectable by the human ear at differences of about 3 dBA.



Aerial Oblique View of Calabasas Landfill Looking to the Northeast (Photo Date: 3/6/95)

Aerial Oblique View of Calabasas Landfill Looking to the Northeast **EXHIBIT 6-14**



Aerial Oblique View of Calabasas Landfill Looking to the West (Photo Date: 3/6/95)

Aerial Oblique View of Calabasas Landfill Looking to the West

EXHIBIT 6-15

Most environmental noise includes a conglomeration of noise from distant sources that creates a relatively steady background sound in which no particular source is identifiable. This may include distant traffic, and other human activity such as lawnmowers, birds, aircraft, and wind in the trees and brush. A single descriptor called the Leq (equivalent sound level) is used. It is the "equivalent" constant sound level that would have to be produced by a given source to equal the fluctuating level measured. Table 6-29 depicts sound levels of typical noise sources and noise environments.

Table 6-29: Sound Levels of Typical Noise Sources and Noise Environments

Noise Source (at a Given Distance)	Sound Level (dBA)	Noise Environment	Human Judgment of Noise Loudness (Relative to a Reference Loudness of 70 Decibels*)
Military Jet Take-off with After-burner (50 ft)	140		
Civil Defense Siren (100 ft)	130	Carrier Flight Deck	
			Threshold of Pain
Commercial Jet Take-off (200 ft)	120		*32 times as loud
Pile Driver (50 ft)	110	Rock Music Concert	*16 times as loud
Ambulance Siren (100 ft)	100		Very Loud
Newspaper Press (5 ft)			*8 times as loud
Power Lawn Mower (3 ft)			
Motorcycle (25 ft)	90	Boiler Room	*4 times as loud
Propeller Plane Flyover (1,000 ft)		Printing Press Plant	
Diesel Truck, 40 mph (50 ft)			
Kitchen Garbage Disposal (3 ft)	80	High Urban Ambient Sound	*2 times as loud
Passenger Car, 65 mph (25 ft)			Moderately Loud
Living Room Stereo (15 ft)	70		*70 decibels
Vacuum Cleaner (3 ft)			(Reference Loudness)
Electronic Typewriter (10 ft)			
Normal Conversation (5 ft)	60	Data Processing Center	*1/2 as loud
Air Conditioning Unit (100 ft)		Department Store	
Light Traffic (100 ft)	50	Private Business Office	*1/4 as loud
Bird Calls (distant)	40	Lower Limit of Urban Ambient Sound	Quiet *1/8 as loud
Soft Whisper (5 ft)	30	Quiet Bedroom	
	20	Recording Studio	Just Audible
	10		Threshold of Hearing
	0		

Source: Compiled by Ogden Environmental, 1992.

Noise Standards and Ordinances

The NPS does not have formal quantitative noise standards to evaluate land use compatibility within its jurisdictional boundaries. In the absence of such noise standards, the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance was used to evaluate noise levels (Ordinance 11778, Section 403). The County's exterior noise standards are summarized in Table 6-30. The applicable exterior sound level on any property outside of the landfill cannot be exceeded for a cumulative period of 30 minutes in any given hour.

Table 6-30: Los Angeles County Exterior Noise Standards

Noise Zone	Designated Noise Land Use Zone	Time Interval	Exterior Noise Level
I	Noise Sensitive Area	Anytime	45
II	Residential Property	10 pm - 7 am 7 am - 10 pm	45 50
III	Commercial Property	10 pm - 7 am 7 am - 10 pm	55 60
IV	Industrial Property	Anytime	70

Source: Los Angeles County Ordinance 11778, Section 403.

Existing Noise Environment

The landfill site is open to the public from 8 AM to 5 PM, 6 days a week (Monday through Saturday). The primary noise sources contributing to the ambient noise environment are the heavy equipment operating in the landfill and trucks depositing refuse at the facility. This equipment includes motor scrapers, bulldozers, compactors, trucks, and other miscellaneous vehicles.

Noise sensitive receptors are land uses associated with indoor and/or outdoor activities that may be subject to stress and/or significant interference from noise. Common noise sensitive receptors include residential dwellings, mobile homes, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, wildlife habitat areas, educational facilities, and libraries. The majority of the project area and surrounding lands is undeveloped and consists of open space zoning. Whereas one residential subdivision is located immediately south of the landfill boundary, substantial intervening topography blocks the line-of-sight from the landfill to other residential areas. The landfill is located at substantially higher elevations than all noise sensitive receptors. Regional transportation noise sources include vehicular traffic along the various adjacent byways (U.S. 101 to the south, Las Virgenes Road to the east, and Kanan Road to the west).

Noise Monitoring

To ascertain the existing noise levels present in the project area, sound level monitoring was performed at three representative sites on two dates. The measurements were performed on June 4, 1996 (Tuesday) when the landfill was in operation, and repeated on June 9, 1996 (Sunday), when the landfill was inactive. A series of 1-hour sound level measurements was taken at each monitoring location during daytime hours (8 AM to 5 PM). The sound levels are considered typical of the noise environment within the project area on any given day. The monitoring locations, labeled ML 1 through ML 3, are shown in Exhibit 6-16.

Testing conditions during the monitoring period were clear and sunny with an average wind speed of 3 to 6 miles per hour over the 2 test days. The results of the sound level monitoring are shown in Table 6-31 for the three assigned monitoring locations and are presented for the operational (June 4) and inactive (June 9) test dates. The hourly values for the Leq are given for each monitoring location.

Table 6-31: Noise Monitoring Results (in Leq)

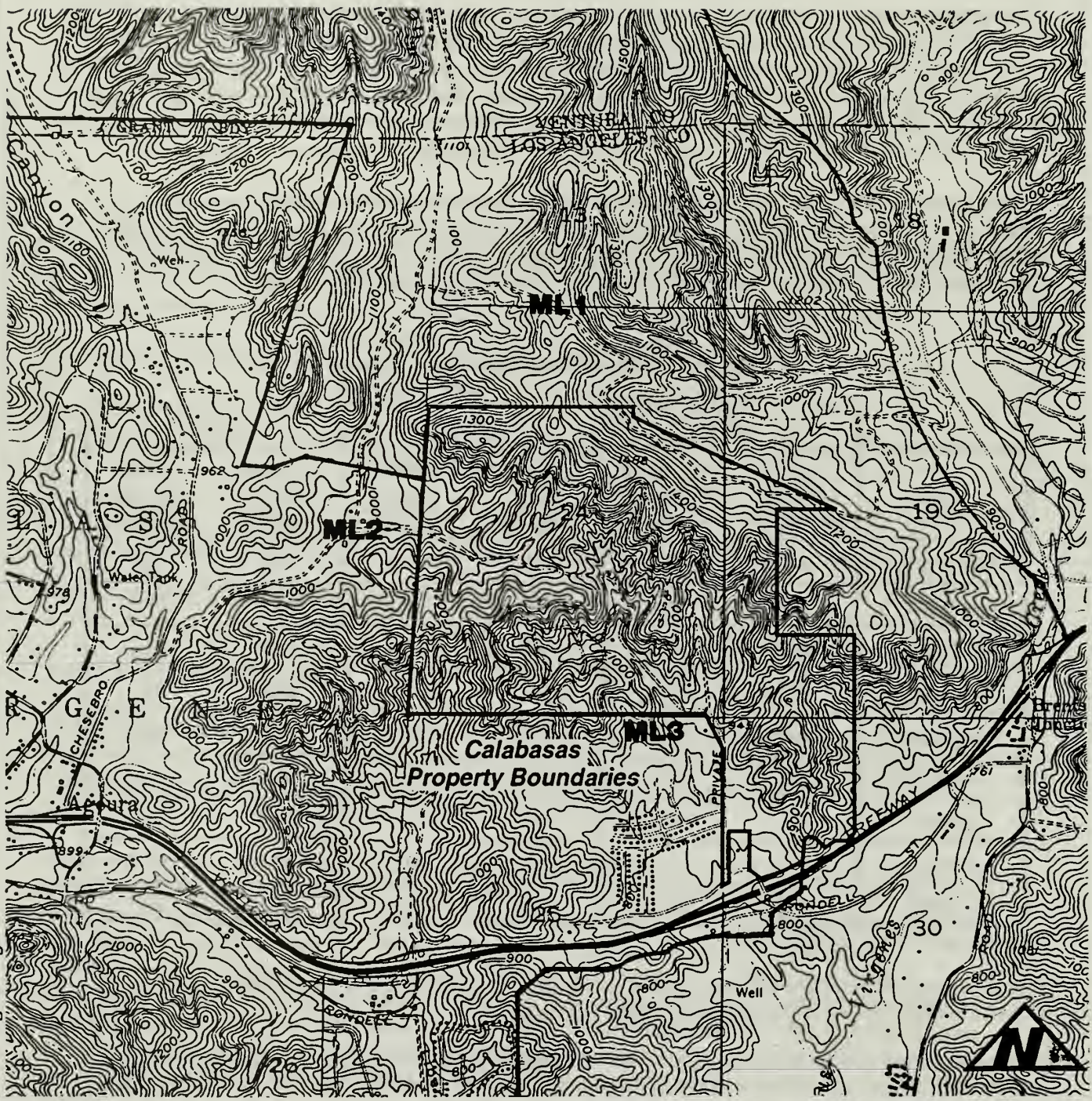
	ML1		ML2		ML3	
Time	Landfill Active[1] (Tuesday)	Landfill Inactive (Sunday)	Landfill Active (Tuesday)	Landfill Inactive (Sunday)	Landfill Active (Tuesday)	Landfill Inactive (Sunday)
8-9 AM	46.4	52.1	52.6	49.5	47.0	42.5
9-10 AM	46.7	51.3	52.9	50.8	45.5	45.0
10-11 AM	47.9	46.2	54.9	50.6	45.0	45.5
11 AM-noon	47.3	48.2	54.6	51.4	46.0	48.5
Noon-1 PM	53.1	47.6	54.8	53.9	48.5	48.0
1-2 PM	52.7	53.5	60.3[2]	51.8	46.0	49.0
2-3 PM	53.8	51.8	49.5	52.7	46.5	49.0
3-4 PM	59.8	54.1	51.7	51.5	47.5	47.5
4-5 PM	60.2	56.4	49.9	52.1	47.5	46.5

Source: Ogden Environmental, 1996.

[1] Noise from landfill operations was not audible at this location. The hourly Leq was influenced by wind gusts and aircraft overflights and is not a direct result of landfill operations.

[2] Field observations indicate that the hourly Leq was influenced by aircraft overflights and/or windgusts during the measurement interval. Landfill activity during the measurement interval appeared to the observer to be similar to other hours measured.

Measurements taken at monitoring locations ML 1 through ML 3 reflect typical sound levels associated with the community setting observed and the topography of the surrounding terrain. Characteristics of the individual sites are addressed below:



/usr2/lfm/details/lfmgenrl.dgn

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996

Noise Monitoring Locations

EXHIBIT 6-16

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

ML 1: Intersection of Canyon View Trail and Baleen Wall Trail

Monitoring Location 1 was approximately 50 feet from the intersection of the Canyon View Trail and the Baleen Wall Trail. This location was along the northern edge of the landfill site approximately 0.41 mile from the active landfill face and at an elevation above most of the adjoining NPS lands.

Noise from the landfill was not audible at this location during the measurement period. Noise contributors at this location consisted of low-level aircraft activity (fixed-wing and helicopters) and the rustling of high grasses and trees caused by wind activity.

The lowest recorded level for this site was 32.6 dBA. Conversely, the maximum recorded instantaneous sound level was 81.4 dBA and was observed to be directly attributable to low-level aircraft activity.

ML 2: Near Morrison Ranch Structures

Monitoring Location 2 was approximately 250 feet east of the existing Morrison Ranch structures and approximately 0.32 mile from the active landfill face. Low level sounds from the landfill including emergency backup beeps, heavy equipment operation, brush clearing, and small-scale construction were periodically audible during the June 4 measurement periods. All of these activities are typical of daily landfill operations at the Calabasas Landfill. Noise from low-level aircraft activity (fixed-wing and helicopters) and the rustling of high grasses and trees caused by wind activity was present on both measurement days.

The lowest recorded level for this site was 39.9 dBA. The maximum recorded instantaneous sound level was 80.9 dBA and again was directly attributable to low-level aircraft activity and not from landfill activity. Observations indicate that the measured hourly sound levels in the mid to upper 50 dB range were attributable to aircraft overflights and not from landfill activity.

ML 3: Rear Yard of 5350 Edgeware Drive

Monitoring Location 3 was located at a residence at 5350 Edgeware Drive. This location was approximately 0.5 mile from the active landfill face. The sound level meter was unattended during the measurement period; therefore, the audibility of specific noises from the landfill cannot be verified. It is assumed that the backyard was generally unoccupied during the weekday monitoring, when the landfill was active; on the weekend monitoring day, when the landfill was inactive, residential activity took place in the backyard. The lowest recorded level for this location was 35.5 dBA. The highest instantaneous level was 69.0 dBA and occurred on the day the landfill was not in operation.

On site Monitoring

In addition to the off site noise monitoring, a 1-hour sound level measurement was performed at the active landfill face on June 4, 1996. This measurement was used to model the future noise environment. The 1-hour sound level measurement was taken at approximately 125 feet from the active operations area to determine the total noise level of equipment operating during the hour. The hourly noise level incorporates the effects of noise source directionality, changes in equipment loading, and starting and stopping of equipment. The equivalent sound level was approximately 73 dBA Leq at this distance. Equipment in use during the measurement period was a Caterpillar D8R, a John Deer loader, a Dresser TD-25, and several miscellaneous trucks depositing refuse. Observation of landfill activities throughout the day indicates this level to be consistent with daily operational levels.

6.4 Impact Topics Eliminated From Further Consideration

6.4.1 Prime and Unique Farmland

The designation of prime and unique farmland is determined by using the soil mapping units of area soils from the National Resources Conservation Service, formerly the Soil Conservation Service. The source document used for land classification of the Calabasas Landfill was the Report and General Soil Map for Los Angeles County, California, published by the Soil Conservation Service in December, 1969. The General Soil Map designates the soil of the landfill site and surrounding area as three different soil associations: Calleguas-Arnold, at 30 to 50 percent slope, Altamont-Diablo, at 30 to 50 percent slope, and the Balcom-Castaic-Saugus, at 15 to 30 percent slope. A soil association represents the pattern of soils known to occur in a certain area. All three soil associations are "soils of the upland" and listed as being primarily used for range, watershed, and wildlife. Two of the soils also list the possibility of residential development with the limitation of moderately erosive soils.

Associated with each soil grouping are characteristics that define the capability and potential of the soil for use in cultivation. Soils classified as Class I to IV indicate they are "suited for cultivation and other uses", whereas soils in Classes V to VIII are defined as "lands generally not suited for cultivation". All the associations at and nearby the Calabasas Landfill belong to Classes VI to VIII. The soil is either prone to erosion, the hills are too steep, or the soil cannot sufficiently retain water to support cultivation.

This topic was eliminated from further discussion because none of the three above soil associations list crops or grain farming as a possible use.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

In this environmental assessment, both project-specific and cumulative environmental consequences have been evaluated for each alternative. The potential environmental consequences of the three alternatives are presented in the following sections:

- Section 8.0 - Alternative 1 - No Action
- Section 9.0 - Alternative 2 - Issuance of Special Use Permit with Permit Conditions
- Section 10.0 - Alternative 3 - Denial of Special Use Permit

For Alternatives 1 and 2, the potential project-specific environmental consequences were evaluated by estimating the impacts which may occur over the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) and comparing those impacts to the conditions which exist in the baseline year (1995). For Alternative 3, environmental consequences were evaluated by estimating the impacts which may occur due to closure of the landfill in the near future and comparing those impacts to the conditions which exist in the baseline year.

In addition to project-specific consequences of each alternative, the cumulative impacts are also considered. A cumulative impact is defined as the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions (40 CFR 1508.7). Other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects occurring in the project vicinity include previous landfill operations at the Calabasas Landfill, previously completed and proposed commercial and residential development, municipal and county recreational initiatives, and NPS projects. These other projects include: 22 residential developments, 2 schools and a day care facility, 4 offices, 2 industrial parks, and other commercial endeavors (see Table 6-23). Cumulative impacts are discussed under each alternative at the end of each of the following topics: natural resources, cultural resources, the socioeconomic environment and visitor use.

8.0 IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE 1 - NO ACTION

Introduction

Alternative 1 has been defined as the continuation of the current landfill operation until the capacity is exhausted in approximately the year 2018. Both project-specific impacts and cumulative impacts are presented.

The potential project-specific environmental consequences of Alternative 1 are evaluated below by estimating impacts which may occur over the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) and comparing those impacts to the conditions which exist in the baseline year (1995).

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 1 are assessed by evaluating the landfill impacts estimated for the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) taken in conjunction with the known and anticipated impacts from other past, present, and future projects in the vicinity of the landfill. These other projects include: 22 residential developments, 2 schools and a day care facility, 4 offices, 2 industrial parks, and other commercial endeavors (see Table 6-23).

8.1 Natural Resources

8.1.1 Impacts on Air Quality

Introduction

Continuing the operation of the landfill has the potential to adversely affect air quality as a result of landfill gas combustion or migration or from the generation of odors, dust, or excessive vehicle emissions. The analysis contained in this section includes an evaluation of each of these potential impacts.

Landfill Gas and Odor Control

As discussed in Section 3.2.1, the natural anaerobic decomposition of organic materials in a landfill produces a gas which can potentially generate emissions of air contaminants or odors. At the Calabasas Landfill, a gas collection system has been installed to control these potential emissions. The gas collection system includes a network of collection wells and trenches as well as a flaring facility where the collected gas is combusted. The system components are monitored routinely to ensure that the system is collecting and combusting landfill gas efficiently. In addition, the ambient air at the landfill, the surface of the landfill, and subsurface probes at the property boundary are all monitored for the presence of gas. The data observed during these monitoring programs, as presented in Section 6.1.1, provide information relevant to the evaluation of potential impacts to air quality and are discussed below.

As the total quantity of waste in place at the Calabasas Landfill increases, the amount of gas generated would also increase. Over the remaining operating life of the site, the total amount of gas generated within the landfill would increase until the landfill reaches capacity in approximately the year 2018. After the site closes, landfill gas production would decrease over time and lower levels of gas would continue to occur for another 20 to 30 years. For Alternative 1, a gas projection was made based upon the

amount of waste anticipated to be disposed of at the Calabasas Landfill until its capacity is exhausted in 2018. A peak of approximately 2,800 dscfm (dry standard cubic feet per minute) of methane is predicted for the year 2018. The projected emissions from the flares during combustion of this volume of methane are given in Table 8-1. As expected, flare emissions projected for the year 2018 are higher than emissions in the year 1995 resulting from the combustion of a higher future flow of landfill gas.

Table 8-1: Projected Landfill Gas Combustion Emissions in 2018

Species	Permitted Maximum Emission Rate [1] (lbs/day)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	102
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	87
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	217
Particulate Matter (PM10)	334
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	170

Source: (1) Calabasas Landfill Flaring System permit, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

The SCAQMD requires that the estimated mass emissions resulting from landfill gas combustion be offset. The SCAQMD is responsible for providing the offsets for facilities which are permitted by that agency. Furthermore, the SCAQMD requires that emission sources not increase background concentrations of non-attainment pollutants measurably above ambient levels.

The flaring station at the Calabasas Landfill has gone through the SCAQMD permitting program prior to construction, and the station's permitted emissions were offset through the Priority Reserve (an emissions offset bank set-up and funded for essential public service projects). The combustion efficiency of the flares would continue to be tested on a three year cycle approved by the SCAQMD to ensure that the flares are operating within their permitted emission limits. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would not cause an increase in non-offset emissions from the combustion of landfill gas.

Subpart W, 40 CFR Part 93, requires that Federal agencies determine whether a proposed action is in conformance with air quality implementation plans. The regulations provide for certain exemptions from this determination for both direct and indirect emission sources. Direct emissions from the Calabasas Landfill, such as landfill gas flares, are permitted sources that must comply with the local New Source Review (NSR) program, the most important element of which is the offsetting of net emission increases. Compliance with the local NSR program exempts these direct sources from the need to undertake a conformity determination, consistent with Section (d)(1) of the regulations. Indirect sources, such as vehicle emissions, would not increase above currently permitted levels, and, therefore, these activities at the Calabasas Landfill are exempt from a conformity determination consistent with Section (c)(2) of the regulations.

The purpose of the landfill gas collection system is to prevent the migration of landfill gas either into the air, to on site structures, or to off site areas. The migration of landfill gas could cause odors or explosive

conditions. Historical data from monitoring has demonstrated that the gas collection system is effectively controlling gas migration. The occurrence of off site odors resulting from the landfill has not been a major concern; the site received only 1 odor complaint in 1995 and the landfill was not confirmed as the source of the odor. In addition, in a visitor survey performed in 1996 by the NPS regarding the adjacent Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons, no comment or complaint regarding landfill odors was received in response to questions about what the public liked most or least about the study area.

Over the remaining life of the site, as refuse disposal continues, the gas collection system would continue to be installed in areas of newly placed waste. Monitoring programs and response measures, as necessary, would continue to be employed to alleviate any observance of landfill gas not in compliance with regulatory requirements. These response measures would include ongoing maintenance and repair of cracks in the soil cover, the application of additional cover soil, and adjusting or expanding the gas collection system.

Vehicle Emissions and Dust

Under Alternative 1, the Calabasas Landfill would continue to operate at the current permitted daily tonnage rate until approximately the year 2018. Since no increase in operational activity, heavy equipment usage, or customer vehicle traffic would occur and environmental protection measures described in Section 3.2.1 would continue, there would be no increase in dust or vehicle emissions under Alternative 1 between the years 1995 and 2018.

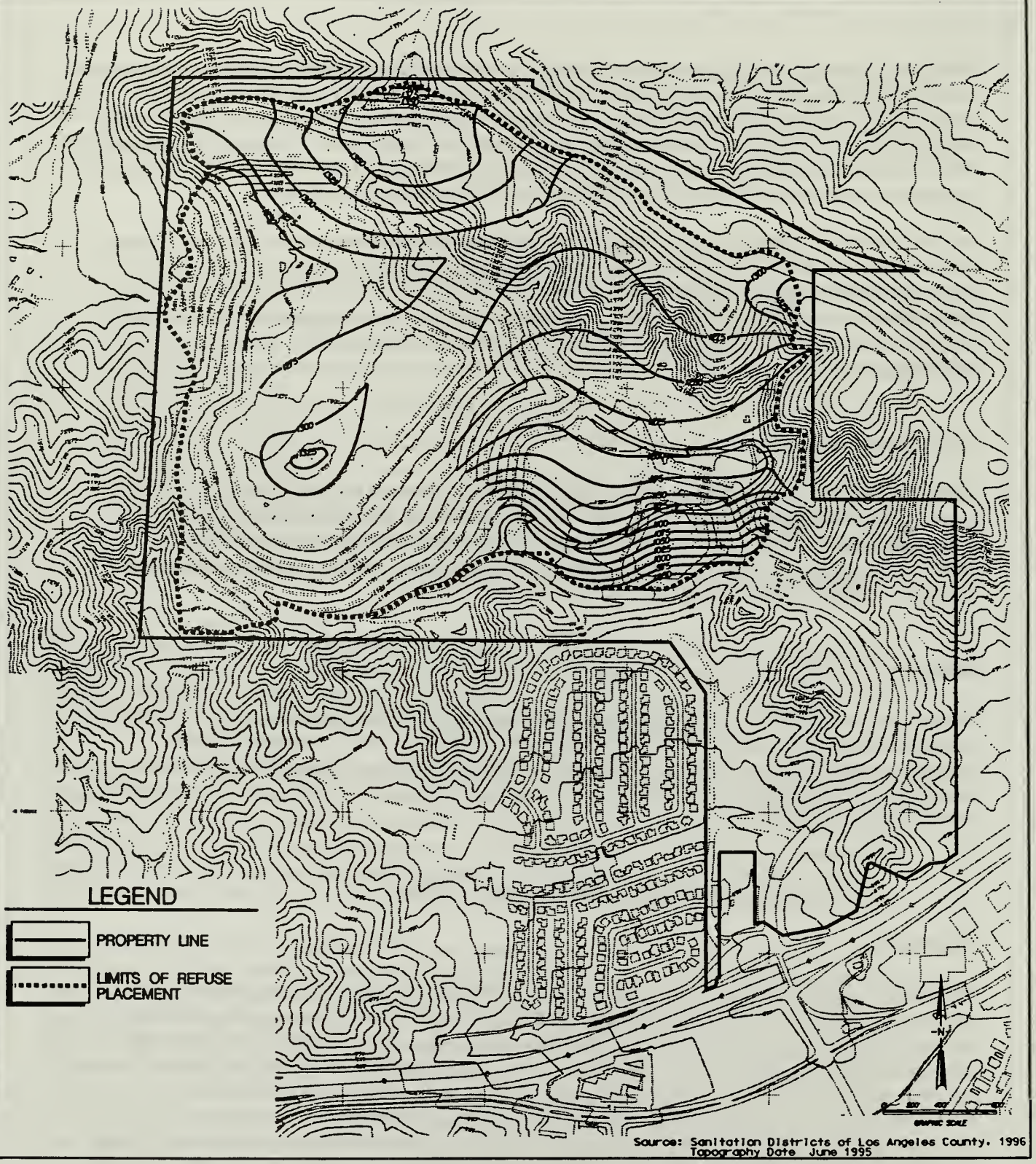
Summary

The only potential increase in air quality impacts relative to baseline conditions is the increase in landfill gas combustion until the year 2018. Landfill combustion emissions must be completely offset in compliance with regulatory programs. In addition, landfill gas migration, odors, dust and vehicle emissions would not increase; relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would not have an adverse impact on air quality.

8.1.2 Impacts on Topography, Geology and Soils

Topography

The existing topography at the landfill is depicted in Exhibit 3-2. The elevation contours of the final fill, presented in Exhibit 8-1, show the topography which would exist at landfill closure in the year 2018. Between the years 1995 and 2018, landfill operations would include both excavation of existing native areas and placement of refuse fill. Excavation at the site would take place in the northeast area of the site along the north ridge. Filling would continue in the northern and southeastern portions of the site. Generally, areas would be prepared for filling progressing from the northwest to the northeast. During the remaining life of the site, the depth of excavation at points along the north ridge would range between 25 feet and 175 feet. At the location on the ridge where the maximum excavation would occur, the ridge would be lowered 25% of its original height (a change in elevation of 175 feet). Landfilling would progress such that the landfill surface would gently slope from the north ridgeline down to the southeast. Refuse fill elevations would reach a maximum of between 1,325 and 1,375 feet above mean sea level; the



/usr2/ltm/ca/carda1/caexhibl.dgn

Final Fill Plan — EXHIBIT 8-1

CALABASAS LANDFILL

high point on the north ridge would remain 1,430 feet above mean sea level. Approximately, one-third of the total landfill operations area would require additional excavation before refuse placement. Of the areas to be excavated, approximately 50 acres of native vegetation would be disturbed. The remaining areas have previously been disturbed by landfill operations.

Contrast between the undulating native topography and the terraced landfill slopes would be created as the landfill continues to operate. The gently sloped landfill areas would have a uniform - rather than undulating - grade. The effects of these topographic changes would be the most evident from areas south of the landfill.

Because of the changes in the overall topography of the landfill between 1995 and 2018, and the disturbance of 50 acres of native hillside, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a moderate adverse impact on topography.

Geology

Before new areas are excavated and lined in preparation for refuse disposal, a detailed slope stability evaluation is performed (see Section 6.1.2). Prior to commencement of excavation, an area is evaluated for stability through field investigations which include geologic surface mapping and testing of soil and bedrock material from drilled boreholes for engineering properties which determine the "strength" of the rocks comprising the slopes. The investigations also focus on any subsurface features which would contribute to landsliding. The information collected through field investigations is used in conjunction with computer models to determine stable excavation and refuse fill configurations.

All slope designs and stability calculations, including the computer programs and results, are submitted to the California RWQCB for approval prior to construction of each phase of the landfill. The RWQCB also inspects all excavations prior to placement of liner materials on the slopes and inspects lined slopes prior to placement of refuse to ensure that the final construction meets the design previously approved.

As discussed in Section 6.1.2, there is no potential for significant damage resulting from vertical amplification of seismic ground response at the Calabasas Landfill. Liquefaction is also not considered a risk at the landfill.

During the scoping process, a specific concern was raised regarding the oil and gas pipelines that parallel the landfill's northern boundary. Landfilling operations would not be conducted in this area, so the pipelines would not be disrupted. As noted above, any excavations which occur as part of the landfill's ongoing operation would commence only after thorough geologic evaluation. Any potential geologic relationship of the planned landfill excavations to the pipelines would be investigated as part of the evaluation. If any geologic borings are required in proximity to the pipelines in order to characterize subsurface conditions, the Underground Services Alert would be notified. Subsequently, the owner of the pipes would mark their location in the field and the pipes would be left undisturbed.

In summary, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have no adverse impact on site geology.

Soils

As new refuse fill areas are excavated, site soils would be exposed to erosive forces. Fill areas at the landfill are generally less steep than the original native topography. In addition, as discussed in Sections 6.1.2, erosion is minimized by providing drainage control systems on engineered slopes and vegetating inactive areas of the landfill. Soil carried by runoff would be collected in a detention basin before leaving the site. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a negligible impact on site soils.

8.1.3 Impacts on Water Resources

Surface Water

Hydrology

As discussed in Section 6.1.3, the landfill incorporates a network of detention basins and drainage routes to control and attenuate flow from the landfill into adjacent canyons. Similar to 1995 conditions, the landfill would drain to three different off site canyons. Runoff from the three tributary areas would change slightly as the site topography reaches the final fill contours. In the years between 1995 and 2018, site drainage structures would be maintained and additional detention basins, drainage benches, and associated downdrains would be constructed as necessary. Permanent drainage control facilities at the landfill would be designed to handle a 100-year, 24-hour storm.

Landfill stormwater runoff would continue to be controlled by maintaining a minimum 2 to 3 percent slope on all filled landfill surfaces to ensure that all rain water is carried quickly to the collection and conveyance system. No ponding of water would be allowed on the surface of the landfill.

Surface Water Quality

In the future operation of the site, the landfill would continue to operate in accordance with the existing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), developed per the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. This plan identifies specific handling procedures for various materials used on site and identifies controls in place for on site activities that could potentially impact surface water quality. The surface water monitoring discussed in Section 6.1.3 would continue to be conducted after storm events to verify that potential landfill related contaminants are not impacting the quality of surface waters adjacent to the landfill.

Potential impacts to surface water quality could occur if stormwater run-on and runoff is not controlled. In particular, the quality of surface water could be degraded if allowed to come in contact with refuse. The landfill would continue to be designed so that surface water does not flow over the area where daily refuse is being deposited. This would be controlled by grading the top deck surface away from the refuse slope. Additionally, daily, interim, and final cover would be placed to minimize surface water contact with refuse.

As discussed in Section 3.2.1, hazardous materials are not accepted at the Calabasas Landfill. Any incidental hazardous waste removed from the refuse disposal area is stored at a temporary hazardous waste storage area and ultimately removed for proper disposal. The temporary hazardous storage area is designed to prevent contact between stored materials and stormwater. The area is underlain with a synthetic liner and surrounded by an earthen containment berm.

Off site surface water quality could also be impacted by erosion, which could increase the amount of silt carried into drainage channels. Both excavated and filled areas would be vegetated to minimize erosion. Desilting/detention basins would continue to be constructed to minimize off site flow of silt and debris.

Collection and storage tanks associated with landfill gas condensate, extracted water from subsurface barriers, and fuel and oil would continue to have secondary containment (such as concrete basins), as required by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Summary

Historical data presented in Section 6.1.3 reflect that the current operation and design of the landfill is such that surface water quality is negligibly affected. Detections of chemical compounds in surface water runoff which would indicate possible landfill effects are sporadic and almost always below drinking water maximum contaminant levels. In conjunction with the environmental protection measures for surface water employed at the landfill, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a negligible impact on surface water.

Groundwater

Site Hydrogeology

The site hydrogeology would not be impacted; the hydrogeology reflects subsurface formations that would not be altered by the continuing operation of the landfill.

Groundwater Quality

Potential impacts resulting from Alternative 1 have been evaluated by estimating impacts which may occur over the remaining life of the landfill (1995 to 2018) and comparing those impacts to conditions in the baseline year (1995). With respect to baseline year conditions, as discussed in Section 6.1.3, low levels of volatile organic compounds have been detected in downgradient monitoring wells at three subsurface barriers. The Sanitation Districts, under the purview of the RWQCB, have implemented an Evaluation Monitoring Program at the site to further characterize the hydrogeologic conditions and to determine appropriate corrective action, if necessary. Therefore, the assessment of potential impacts to groundwater quality must consider both the resolution of the Evaluation Monitoring Program as well as the potential for new impacts to occur over the remaining life of the site. Each of these aspects is discussed below.

The Evaluation Monitoring Program was developed in two phases, under the direction of the RWQCB, to investigate water quality near Barriers 1, 2 and 5. The first phase focused on hydrogeological conditions in the vicinity of Barrier 2 and is discussed in Section 6.1.3. Completion of the second phase will characterize the hydrogeologic conditions in the vicinity of Barriers 1 and 5 as well as assess groundwater elevations and flow upgradient of Barrier 6. After both phases of the Evaluation Monitoring Program are completed, a more comprehensive assessment of the geological and hydrogeological conditions at the Calabasas Landfill will be available. If necessary, a corrective action would be identified and implemented. Examples of remediation that might be required as a part of a corrective action include: air injection into groundwater wells (contaminants are passed into the air and the resulting gas is treated), bioremediation (contaminants are biodegraded in-situ), or pump and treat (water is pumped out, treated and returned clean). A recently developed alternative to corrective action is the demonstration that contaminants are contained such that the contaminants will not migrate or pose a health risk. This alternative is typically used when other remediation is infeasible or impractical.

In addition to existing water quality issues, potential new landfill-related impacts to groundwater quality could occur in the future if subsurface water comes in contact with refuse, leachate, or landfill gas. Groundwater quality protection features, as described in Section 3.2.1, would continue to be implemented to minimize these potential impacts. These protection features include waste screening programs, landfill gas condensate collection, interception of surface water run-on, and the use of cover to control infiltration. Other protection features in use at the landfill include composite liner systems, subsurface barriers and extraction well systems, and groundwater monitoring systems. All new disposal areas would be fully lined and complete with a liquids collection and removal system (LCRS) before refuse placement. In addition, the existing landfill gas collection system would be expanded to encompass newly filled areas as necessary.

An Evaluation Monitoring Program similar to the current program would be developed in the future in the event that landfill related groundwater contamination was identified. The program would be designed to characterize off site groundwater flow and the extent of downgradient contamination. If necessary, a corrective action program would be implemented under the guidance of the RWQCB.

As discussed in Section 6.1.3, the bedrock materials in the vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill have been described as non-water bearing by the Department of Water Resources and the groundwater is considered to be of poor quality due to naturally occurring minerals. The landfill would continue to operate in accordance with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The WDRs identify specific control features and monitoring programs implemented at the Calabasas Landfill to protect off site groundwater quality. Quarterly monitoring would continue to evaluate potential impacts to groundwater quality.

Summary

With continuation of the current groundwater protection measures and associated monitoring programs, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would potentially have a minor adverse impact on groundwater.

Sediment Analyses

A potential pathway of landfill-related chemical compounds is the historical transport of the compounds in groundwater and the subsequent deposition into off site streambed sediments. However, as discussed in Section 6.1.3, sediment samples taken in the adjacent MRCA property in 1989 provide no indication that off site contamination has occurred as a result of the landfill. Any accumulation of landfill related contaminants through this transport mechanism would have been observed in the study. Known geologic and hydrogeologic information about the southwestern off site areas reveal that there is no significant alluvial layer in which to find groundwater. The water quality data for this area indicate that landfill related VOCs, which are found in deep bedrock wells, do not migrate significantly beyond the point of detection.

In addition, it is unlikely that soil particles potentially containing contaminants would have sufficient mobility in the subsurface environment to transport contaminants off site. The most likely pathway to off site areas since 1989 would be surface water runoff from the landfill. However, this is not a significant concern because of the low detection frequency of contaminants in surface water (see Section 6.1.3).

There is no evidence that suggests the groundwater from the landfill adversely affects soil sediments off site. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would not have an adverse impact on off site sediments.

8.1.4 Impacts on Floodplains

The Calabasas Landfill is not located within the 100-year floodplain, but is located upstream from several off site creeks containing regulatory floodplains. As discussed in the surface hydrology discussion in Section 8.1.3, the surface water at the landfill would continue to be controlled by maintaining on site surface water controls and detention basins for the period of 1995 to 2018. Drainage structures for the final fill configuration (for 2018) would be designed to minimize the effect of stormwater runoff on downstream creeks and streams and would be designed to accommodate the 24-hour, 100-year storm event.

The continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill would have no additional effect on downstream floodplains in comparison to current conditions in that the volume and rate at which water leaves the landfill, and the quantity of debris that may accompany any site flow, would not appreciably increase. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would not have an adverse impact on floodplains.

8.1.5 Impacts on Wetlands

No wetlands exist on site at the Calabasas Landfill. Three wetlands in the vicinity of the landfill were identified in Section 6.1.5. All of the wetlands identified were streams and rivers located outside the landfill's boundaries that currently receive surface water from the landfill. As discussed in Section 8.1.3, the on site surface water would continue to be managed in the future to control runoff from the landfill. Surface water is diverted away from active filling areas and its quality is regularly monitored.

Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would not have an adverse impact on wetlands.

8.1.6 Impacts on Vegetation

Vegetation Loss

The continuation of landfill operations would result in the removal and loss of approximately 50 acres of non-native grassland, coastal sage scrub and southern coast live oak woodland as depicted on Exhibit 6-5. A discussion of potential impacts to sensitive plant and wildlife species was included in the biological report contained in the original Special Use Permit application to the NPS of July, 1995 and is summarized below. The plant communities identified within the remaining excavation areas of the landfill footprint are listed in Table 8-2, and shown on Exhibit 6-6.

Table 8-2: Existing Vegetation in Future Fill Area

Vegetation Type	Area to be Disturbed (Acres)
Non-Native Grassland	36.0
Coastal Sage Scrub	10.0
Southern Coast Live Oak Woodland *(including 60 Oak trees)*	4.0

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Non-native grassland (NNG) is the largest vegetation community being removed by the continuing operation. This plant community is locally abundant and is dominated by invasive non-native species. Although this vegetation provides habitat for various rodents, reptiles, and raptors, it is not expected to solely support any sensitive species.

Coastal sage scrub (CSS) is a rapidly declining vegetation community in the state of California and is a significant concern to many resource agencies. The CSS plant community can support several sensitive plant species. The sensitive status of many of these species is due primarily to loss of habitat resulting from grazing, agriculture and development.

Native oak trees have been identified as significant historical, aesthetic, and ecological resources in Los Angeles County. The continued operation of the landfill would require the removal of approximately 60 oak trees from 4.0 acres of southern coast live oak woodland.

Relative to baseline conditions (1995), the combined project-specific loss of 50 acres of habitat would have a moderate adverse impact on vegetation.

8.1.7 Impacts on Wildlife and Aquatic Life

Wildlife

For the period between 1995 and 2018, there would be a reduction of 50 acres in the amount of available natural open space habitat as a result of continued operation of the landfill. The 50 acres of native habitat is adjacent to a designated Significant Ecological Area (SEA) on the north and parkland on the northwest and west. This alternative would result in the displacement of most wildlife species from this area of the landfill. A reduction in the overall area of available foraging habitat would result in the displacement of some of the raptors frequently observed in this area. The 50 acre area is a strip of property that abuts an area of the landfill currently being used for operations. Wildlife that currently inhabit this area are exposed to noise and other disturbances as a result of proximity to the landfill. However, the loss of 50 acres of wildlife habitat constitutes a moderate adverse impact to wildlife on a project-specific scale. In addition, the loss of habitat on the project site will further constrain wildlife movement options in the immediate vicinity of the landfill (see Cumulative Impacts to Biological Resources: Habitat Connectivity, Section 8.1.9)

The Calabasas Landfill would reach capacity and close in 2018. Until closure, the impact of the landfill operation would be negative with respect to wildlife and habitat. However, after the closure of the landfill, the property would remain open space and undergo revegetation. At that time, depending on the ultimate use of the property as determined by the County of Los Angeles, the total acreage of the landfill, over 500 acres, would be available as potential wildlife habitat.

Aquatic Life

As discussed in Section 8.1.3, Alternative 1 would have negligible impacts on surface water quality. Therefore, the effects of Alternative 1 on existing aquatic life in the Malibu Creek Watershed would be negligible.

8.1.8 Impacts on Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species

The continuation of landfill operations would result in the removal and loss of approximately 50 acres of mixed vegetation types as described above. The plant communities identified within the remaining excavation areas of the landfill footprint are shown in Table 8-2 in Section 8.1.6.

As discussed in Section 6.1.8, an informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding the federally listed and proposed biological resources in the vicinity of the project was conducted in accordance with Section 7.0 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. A number of California Species of Special Concern were identified as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the Calabasas Landfill. A biological resources field study of the landfill in April 1995 found no evidence of any of the species identified by the USFWS. In addition, a California Natural Diversity Database search was conducted in the area of the Calabasas and Thousand Oaks 7.5-minute quadrangles. The search was performed to determine if the federally listed and proposed species identified in the USFWS Section 7.0 informal consultation for the Calabasas Landfill had been observed and recorded in either Palo Comado Canyon or Cheeseboro Canyon.

Only one species, Braunton's milk-vetch, was recorded as occurring on the low slopes of canyon walls in open brushland and road cuts in Jordan Ranch in Palo Comado Canyon in 1987. Less than 30 plants at two sub-populations were observed at that time. The location of the finding is over a mile away, to the northwest of the landfill. The continued operation of the landfill would have no discernible effect on this species. No other species on the Section 7.0 informal consultation list were cited as occurring in Palo Comado or Cheeseboro Canyons. Consequently, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have no adverse impact on threatened, endangered or special concern species.

8.1.9 Cumulative Impacts on Natural Resources

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 1 are assessed by evaluating the impacts estimated for the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) taken in conjunction with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects.

Cumulative Impact to Air Quality

The past, present, and future projects in the landfill's vicinity, particularly commercial developments, have and will continue to contribute to the region's adverse air quality. However, as stated in Section 8.1.1, the incremental increase in emissions associated with Alternative 1 is due solely to increased landfill gas flare emissions which would be completely offset within the basin. Consequently, Alternative 1 would not have an adverse cumulative impact on air quality.

Cumulative Impact to Topography, Geology and Soils

Past development in the area has substantially changed the natural topography. The vast number of proposed and approved projects (see Table 6-23) will undoubtably continue to change portions of the landscape from native topography to manicured and engineered slopes. In context with other existing and proposed alterations in area topography from development, Alternative 1 would have a moderate adverse cumulative impact on topography.

The geology in the area has not been considerably altered as a result of past development in the area. The majority of disturbance occurs at the ground surface and does not impact underlying geologic formations. There is no project-specific impact to geology associated with this alternative; likewise, there would be no adverse cumulative impact on geology.

Past, present, and future development contributes to the potential for soil erosion whenever undeveloped slopes are graded and exposed. The area has probably experienced a net loss of native soil over the last few decades due to localized erosion and weathering. However, the added increment of Alternative 1 is negligible; therefore the cumulative impact on soils would be negligible.

Cumulative Impact to Water Resources

As a stipulation of development, many projects are required to control surface water runoff and not degrade surface water quality. Therefore, as the area in the vicinity of the landfill has been developed, natural drainage patterns have been altered to control surface water. The increase in impervious area from newly constructed roads, parking lots, and homes has decreased the potential for infiltration and adversely impacted downstream floodplains and wetlands. The magnitude and extent of the impact of past, present, and future projects on surface water flow and quality is uncertain. However, the continued operation of the landfill would have a negligible effect on surface water and would not increase the impact of other projects in the vicinity; therefore Alternative 1 would have a negligible cumulative impact on surface water resources.

Groundwater has the potential to be impacted by the landfill as well as other development in the area. Potential impacts of other developments include reduced infiltration due to the increased extent of impervious surfaces; contamination from urban runoff, including leaching of fertilizers and pesticides from landscape maintenance activities, and failed underground storage tanks. The magnitude and extent of these combined effects on area groundwater quality is uncertain. However, the groundwater in and around the landfill is not used for drinking water purposes and, considering the various water quality protection and monitoring measures currently in place at the landfill, the landfill would have a minor adverse cumulative impact on the overall groundwater quality in the vicinity.

Cumulative Impact to Biological Resources: Habitat Connectivity

Since the Calabasas Landfill began operating in 1961, the amount of surrounding and area-wide open space has been greatly reduced through commercial and residential development in addition to the area disturbed by the landfill operation. Local trends toward increasing development (as many as 37 projects have been proposed) will continue to encroach on habitat linkages throughout the area.

The Calabasas Landfill is centrally located within one of the most viable remaining options for habitat connectivity between the Santa Monica Mountains south of the 101 Freeway and the Simi Hills to the north. Wildlife regularly use areas adjacent to the landfill, including such species as gray foxes, coyotes, and bobcats. It is likely that the continued persistence of these and other large mammals in the Santa Monica Mountains will depend on connectivity to the Simi Hills and beyond.

The natural open space in and around the landfill plays an important regional role in the preservation of habitat linkages. The plant communities surrounding the landfill are all components of an interactive and complex mosaic of elements fulfilling specific needs of flora and fauna in the natural landscape. The fragmentation of any of these habitats may threaten the diversity of certain species of plants and wildlife. Therefore, ongoing activities at the landfill and incremental losses of habitat in this area would result in increased cumulative impacts that would further jeopardize the viability of this connectivity. Additionally, for any connectivity to occur, protected open space must be available on both sides of the freeway. The landfill location adjacent to the freeway represents a critical component of this necessary open space.

Therefore, as the project-specific loss of 50 acres of native vegetation and habitat would be a moderate adverse impact on vegetation and wildlife, Alternative 1 would have a moderate adverse cumulative impact on habitat connectivity.

8.2 Cultural Resources

The requirements of NEPA, 36 CFR Part 800.9 (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 are considered in the analysis for cultural resources impacts presented below.

8.2.1 Impacts on Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources could exist in undisturbed areas of the Calabasas Landfill. If these resources are present in areas destined for disturbance from landfill operations, the archaeological resources could be adversely impacted. The continuation of landfill operations would result in the disturbance of approximately 50 acres of native vegetation at the landfill. A field investigation of the area to be disturbed was conducted in 1995. No evidence of archaeological or historic resources were identified within the boundaries of the 50 acre study area (Petra Resources, 1995). In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are uncovered during excavation, a SOPA-certified archaeologist would be contacted to document, examine and evaluate the find.

Because there are no known archaeological sites in the remaining landfill operations area, and, if such resources are observed during excavation, the resource would be evaluated and documented, relative to existing conditions at the landfill (1995), Alternative 1 would not impact known archaeological resources on site.

8.2.2 Impacts on Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources (i.e., fossil remains) could exist in both undisturbed soils of the Calabasas Landfill as well in areas which have been disturbed. If these resources are present either in areas destined for disturbance from landfill operations or in currently active excavation areas, the paleontological resources could be adversely impacted. There are approximately 100 acres of the site which would undergo further excavation over the remaining permitted life of the landfill (50 of these acres having been previously disturbed). This area has been evaluated for the presence of paleontological resources. The findings resulting from the archival search and field survey conducted in 1995 indicated that the geologic units that underlie the study area have a history of producing scientifically significant fossil materials and several fossil localities have been documented within the vicinity of the study area.

Current operational procedures employed at the landfill to monitor for these resources include Sanitation Districts' employees visually inspecting fresh exposures of rock for fossil remains. Sanitation Districts' employees have been specially trained by paleontologists in the identification of fossils. If a fossil is uncovered in the project area, a qualified paleontologist would be contacted to document, examine and evaluate the find. In 1995, one such find was identified. The consulting paleontologist contacted determined that the find was not significant. All discoveries are donated to the Earth Sciences Division of the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History.

Relative to baseline conditions at the landfill in 1995, Alternative 1 would have no effect on known paleontological resources on site. Potential effects to unknown resources is uncertain. However, continued implementation of on site visual inspections and employee training to recognize resources would minimize the potential for degradation or loss of resources. Alternative 1 could have a minor adverse impact to unknown paleontological resources at the landfill.

8.2.3 Impacts on Historic Resources

The continued operation of the Calabasas Landfill would not have an effect on historic resources. The only potentially significant historic property exists on the adjacent MRCA property, located to the west and outside of the landfill site. A collection of buildings and remnants known as the Morrison Ranch is located on that property. The Ranch property is currently closed to the public, but may become the focal point of an interpretive trail in the future, as proposed in the Draft Simi Hills Comprehensive Design Plan.

For most of the remaining life of the landfill, disposal operations would take place primarily on the north or east sides of the property, distant from the Morrison Ranch structures. For the amount of time that refuse filling would occur on the west side of the landfill, the potential indirect impacts of landfill operation would be mitigated by the control measures described in Section 3.2.1. No additional excavation would take place near the western boundary of the site. The potential visual and noise impacts of this alternative on the Morrison Ranch complex are discussed in more detail in Sections 8.3.3 and 8.3.4, respectively.

Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have no effect on historic resources.

8.2.4 Cumulative Impacts on Cultural Resources

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 1 are assessed by evaluating the impacts estimated for the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) taken in conjunction with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects.

Other past, present, and future development (see Table 6-23) in the vicinity of the landfill has or may contribute to the cumulative disturbance or loss of archaeological and paleontological resources. However, as previously mentioned, the continued operation of the landfill would have no effect on known archaeological or paleontological resources. Consequently, Alternative 1 would have no cumulative effect on known archaeological or paleontological resources.

With regard to historic resources, all proposed future developments have the potential to encroach on historic resources. In recent years, more regulations have been enacted to protect these resources, but it remains a concern as greater development is projected for the future. According to the Calabasas General Plan Final EIR, open space within the city limits would be reduced from 15,586 to 6,641 acres in the coming years. Associated with this large growth is the potential to adversely impact historical resources in the area. However, as described above, continued operation of the landfill would have no effect on historic resources in the landfill vicinity; consequently, Alternative 1 would have no cumulative effect on historic resources.

8.3 Socioeconomic Environment

8.3.1 Impacts on Population, Economy and Land Use

Population and Economy

The Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Calabasas Landfill permits the site to receive a maximum of 3,500 tons per day (tpd) for disposal, based on a 6-day week. Peaks as high as 3,500 tpd have been received in recent years, including the baseline year 1995. The landfill currently employs 36 people full time, and during additional peak work periods employs as many as 15 additional part-time employees. The permitted daily tonnage at the site would not change but the amount of daily tonnage actually received at the site on a daily basis would vary throughout the remaining life of the landfill. However, the overall amount of waste is not expected to fluctuate considerably.

Projects could have impacts to population if obstacles to growth are removed, such as extending public services into previously unserved areas. Alternative 1 would not expand the current level of solid waste management provided by the Calabasas Landfill. The permitted daily tonnage at the site would not change.

The continued operation of the landfill from 1995 to 2018 would have a beneficial public service impact on the population and economy in the area. The communities in the vicinity of the landfill dispose of their refuse at the Calabasas Landfill. Considering that regional disposal capacity is expected to be

limited in the future (as early as 1999), continuation of the Calabasas Landfill operation would fulfill this important public service need for the residents and businesses within the defined wasteshed.

Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would not have an adverse impact on population or economy.

Land Use

No land use changes are proposed as part of Alternative 1 and the site would continue to operate under the current three land use permits for the Calabasas Landfill (Zone Exception Case No. 3349-(5), Zone Exception Case No. 6483-(5), and Zone Exception Case No. 8477-(5)). All landfill operations from present through closure would be confined to the area within the currently permitted landfill boundary.

After landfill closure in 2018, management of the site would revert to the County of Los Angeles, as specified in the Amended Joint Powers Agreement effective April 1, 1966. Under the agreement, the Sanitation Districts would leave the site in a condition useable for park and recreation purposes, and the County of Los Angeles would further improve the site for such uses. Several years prior to closure, a master plan would be developed by the County Department of Parks and Recreation, which would involve the surrounding communities in the planning process for the final land use of the site. At a minimum, the site would be maintained as continued open space area with limited improvement.

In addition, the General Management Plan for the SMMNRA suggests possible future uses for the landfill site, including wildlife habitat, a transportation center for visitor staging, a trailhead, and potential opportunities for educational programs on waste disposal.

During the scoping process, a specific concern was raised regarding impacts to the Calabasas/Cold Creek Trail on the backside of the north ridge of the landfill. The trail is a gravel road maintained by an adjacent private property owner and has not been dedicated as a trail by the County Department of Parks and Recreation. The trail appears on the Los Angeles County Master Plan of Trails Map for the Malibu-Santa Monica Mountains (1983). Whereas portions of the trail/road do cross the property boundaries of the Calabasas Landfill, the road is outside the area to be landfilled and would remain unchanged throughout the life of the landfill.

Thus, since no new land use would occur at the Calabasas Landfill during operation under Alternative 1 and potential land uses after landfill closure are consistent with the current open space use, relative to baseline conditions (1995), no impacts would occur due to continued operation of the landfill.

8.3.2 Impacts on Transportation

As noted above, the Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Calabasas Landfill permits the site to receive a maximum of 3,500 tons per day (tpd) for disposal, based on a 6-day week. Peaks as high as 3,500 tpd have been received in recent years, including the baseline year 1995. Alternative 1 assumes that the landfill would continue to operate at the same permitted daily tonnage. Thus, this alternative would not generate additional vehicle trips and would not contribute additional traffic to the surrounding roadways

and intersections. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would not have an adverse impact on transportation.

8.3.3 Impacts on Visual Resources

Introduction

Continuing the operation of the landfill would affect the existing quality of visual resources in the areas surrounding the landfill. These impacts are evaluated by estimating the change in overall visual quality which would occur over the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) and comparing those impacts to conditions in the baseline year (1995).

Changes in Landfill Appearance

The appearance of the Calabasas Landfill would change over the remaining operating life of the site with respect to landscaping, interim construction activities, and topography.

As refuse fill slopes are completed, the slopes would be planted with the landscaping currently used at the site which is a mixture of native and non-native plant species, including but not limited to: alders, conifers, eucalyptus, toyon, sycamores, shrubs, various grass species and flowering ornamentals. The current vegetative mix was developed in response to historical public input which favored a year-round green and lush appearance. This landscaping approach results in a contrast to the undeveloped natural areas adjacent to the landfill which undergo the characteristic seasonal color variation (brown in summer/green in winter). Accordingly, the contrast is most striking during the dry summer months. The current landscaping is not visually compatible with the natural areas and, as a result, presents a visual intrusion.

Between 1995 and 2018, the landfill appearance would gradually change. During the 23 years, the landfill would change in stages as different areas of the site are filled and completed. Areas to be filled would first be excavated to provide cover soil and refuse fill capacity. Excavations would be constructed as steep slopes which, until covered by refuse fill, would appear as large, unvegetated earthen slopes. Following excavation, groundwater protection systems including composite liners would be constructed on the excavated slopes and on the floor of the refuse fill area. Liner construction is typically only visible on the excavated slopes and not visible when occurring on the floor of the refuse fill area. Liner construction activities which could be visible on the excavated slopes include trenching and placement of liner materials on the slope. Once the groundwater protection system is installed, refuse disposal operations would commence. Disposal operations would not be visible to areas off site either due to topographic shielding or through the use of earthen berms to block views. The areas of the landfill remaining to be filled are located in the northeast portion of the site. Filling operations would progress in this part of the site from west to east, moving farther away over time from Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons.

In addition, the unaltered native ridges on the landfill property are steep and undulating, with narrow canyons that drain these steep slopes. The continuing operation of the landfill would alter the appearance of this native topography. At closure, the refuse fill would have been completed and would have the terraced appearance of the current fill (see Exhibits 6-14 and 6-15). The terracing provides for surface

water drainage structures as well as access for slope maintenance and landfill gas control system monitoring and maintenance. Thus, the visual character of steep knolls and intervening valleys could not be imitated by landfilled slopes. The terraced appearance at closure would be in stark contrast to native topography in the area.

Visibility of the Landfill from the SMMNRA

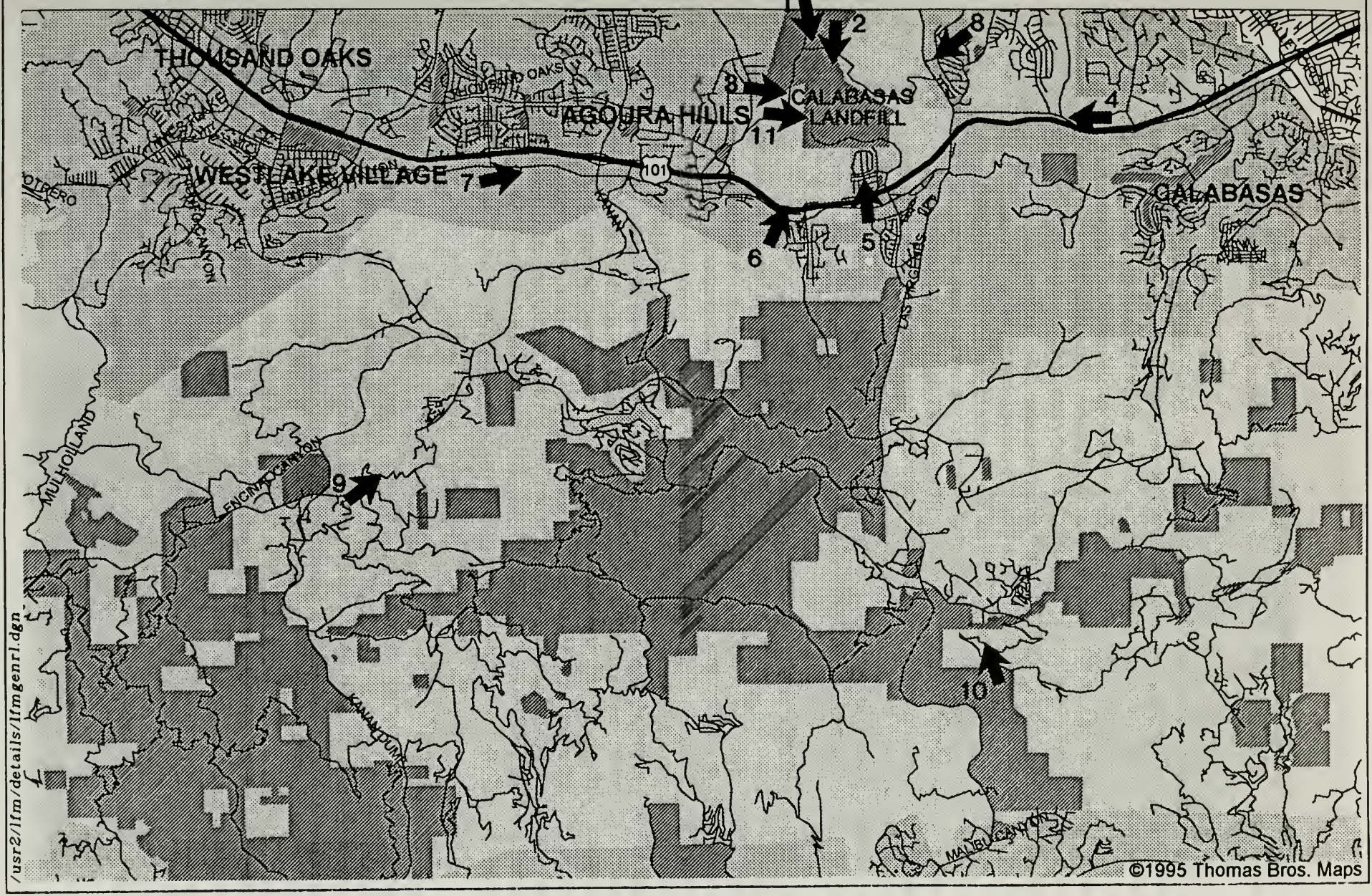
The extent of the landfill's visibility throughout the SMMNRA was evaluated with a line-of-sight analysis. The evaluation was based on the elevation of the landfill in relation to surrounding areas, but did not take into account the effects of fog or haze. The landfill is visible from most of the 101 Freeway Corridor stretching between Las Virgenes Road and Westlake Blvd. The landfill can also be seen from many points within Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons. More distant views of the landfill from within the SMMNRA are present from the Circle X Ranch, Malibu Springs, Malibu Creek State Park, the Paramount Ranch, Cold Creek Canyon Preserve and from points along Mulholland Highway and the Backbone Trail. Viewpoints 9 and 10 described below represent the extent of landfill visibility from more distant portions of the SMMNRA.

Viewpoint Analysis

Continued landfill operations would result in changes to the existing landfill topography (i.e., landform) which would be visible to a varying degree depending upon the location of the viewer. The following viewpoint analysis presents both current views of the landfill and projected views of the landfill after closure in 2018 from a number of locations.

The changing view of the Calabasas Landfill between 1995 and 2018 has been evaluated from eleven different viewpoints in the surrounding developed and undeveloped areas. This analysis represents the range in magnitude of anticipated impacts. For eight of the eleven viewpoints, photos of existing views were taken to provide base year information, and computer-aided visual simulation modeling was conducted by the Sanitation Districts to determine the extent of landform alteration which would have occurred during the remaining life of the site (i.e., at closure in the year 2018). The evaluation of potential impacts for these eights viewpoints is based on a comparison between the base year views (1995) and the expected views at closure (2018). For the remaining three viewpoints, photos of existing views are presented and discussed. Exhibit 8-2 provides an index to the locations of the eleven viewpoints which are analyzed below. Other viewpoints suggested during the public scoping period are discussed as well.

Viewpoint 1: Cheeseboro Canyon Trail (Exhibits 8-2A and 8-2B)
This viewpoint is located approximately one mile to the north of the Calabasas Landfill at an elevation of approximately 1,135 feet, looking south toward the north ridge of the landfill. This location was chosen for evaluation because it is one of the main Cheeseboro Canyon trails in the SMMNRA and because the location provides the most complete view of the landfill's north ridge from this trail. Exhibit 8-2A depicts the view in the baseline year. Exhibit 8-2B illustrates the view at landfill closure. This portion of the north ridge, visible from the Cheeseboro Canyon Trail, was at final grade in the baseline year and would not change in the future. Thus, there is no difference in appearance between the two views. In addition, the north ridge would remain higher in elevation than future landfill elevations which would slope down in a southerly direction away from the north ridge. Since the view of the ridge would not be



Viewpoint Locations

EXHIBIT 8-2

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

altered over the life of the site and landfill slopes would not be visible from this viewpoint, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have no additional visual impact at this location.

Viewpoint 2: Baleen Wall Trail (Exhibits 8-2C and 8-2D)
This viewpoint was located at an elevation of approximately 1,400 feet on the eastern ridge of Cheeseboro Canyon, looking south toward the north ridge of the landfill from approximately 4,100 feet away. Exhibit 8-2C depicts the view in the baseline year. Exhibit 8-2D illustrates the final landform of the north ridge from Viewpoint 2. The western half of the north ridge, discussed in Viewpoint 1, is already at final grade and would not be altered over the life of the site. Planned further grading of the eastern half of the north ridge (shown in the lefthand side of the photograph) would result in a visibly lower ridgeline. On the date of this photograph, the highest elevation of the eastern half of the north ridge was approximately 1,480 feet. At completion of grading, the elevation would range between 1,430 and 1,300 feet. Modification of this ridgeline has commenced; thus, the baseline (1995) view has been changed. The continued operation of the landfill would cause the removal of this prominent knoll in this view. In addition, the native undulating topography at the top of the ridge would be replaced by a uniform ridgeline. The Santa Monica Mountains would be visible to the south in the distance where previously the northern ridge blocked the line of sight. Views of the ridge from points along the Baleen Wall Trail which are closer to the northern landfill boundary are more shielded. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a major adverse visual impact at this location.

Viewpoint 3: The Main Trailhead into Cheeseboro Canyon (Exhibits 8-2E and 8-2F)
This viewpoint was taken at an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet, looking east toward the western slopes of the landfill approximately 2,000 feet away. Exhibit 8-2E depicts the view in the baseline year. As seen in the photograph, the terraced landfill slope is a prominent visual feature at this main entrance to the Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons trails in the SMMNRA. Much of the landfill slope visible from this viewpoint has existed since the early days of the landfill. The southern portion of the slope contains established, mature vegetation consisting of a variety of native and non-native trees, shrubs, and ground cover. The northern portion of the slope was more recently constructed and contains less mature vegetation consisting of a variety of ground cover and small shrubs. The current landscaping, which is irrigated, contrasts with the native vegetation to the north and south and west of the slope. Exhibit 8-2F illustrates the projected appearance of landfill from Viewpoint 3 at closure. While the landfill would be a prominent landscape feature at closure, the net change from existing conditions is minor. Consequently, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a moderate adverse visual impact at this location.

Viewpoint 4: Westbound 101 Freeway (Exhibits 8-2G and 8-2H)
This viewpoint was taken from the westbound Ventura Freeway at an elevation of approximately 975 feet, looking west toward the northeast ridge of the landfill approximately 2 miles away. This viewpoint location is on a crest in the freeway just west of the Calabasas Parkway/U.S. 101 Freeway interchange, as the freeway descends towards Las Virgenes Creek. Exhibit 8-2G depicts the view in the baseline year. Exhibit 8-2H illustrates the final landform of the north ridge of the landfill from Viewpoint 4. Between the base year (1995) and landfill closure (2018), the ridgeline would be lowered by a maximum of approximately 175 feet. The change in elevation would be noticeable but minor considering the limited time spent viewing a specific portion of the surrounding landscape when traveling at freeway vehicle speeds. As one descends further along the freeway toward Las Virgenes Creek, the upper part of the ridgeline becomes less visible as intervening topography interferes with the freeway view. From this viewpoint, neither the landfill refuse slopes nor the disposal operation would be visible. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a moderate adverse visual impact at this location.



Viewpoint 1: Existing Conditions -
View Looking South from Main Trail in Cheeseboro Canyon

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2A



Viewpoint 1: Visual Simulation of Appearance at Landfill Closure -
View Looking South from Main Trail in Cheeseboro Canyon

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2B



Viewpoint 2: Existing Conditions -
View Looking South from Baleen Wall Trail in Cheeseboro Canyon

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2C



Viewpoint 2: Visual Simulation of Appearance at Landfill Closure -
View Looking South from Baleen Wall Trail in Cheeseboro Canyon

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2D



Viewpoint 3: Existing Conditions -
View Looking East from the Trailhead into the Cheeseboro Canyon Site

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2E



Viewpoint 3: Visual Simulation of Appearance at Landfill Closure -
View Looking East from the Trailhead into the Cheeseboro Canyon Site

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2F



Viewpoint 4: Visual Simulation of Appearance at Landfill Closure -
View Looking West from the Westbound 101 Freeway

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2H



Viewpoint 5: Existing Conditions -
View Looking North from just South of the Saratoga Ranch Residential Development

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-21



Viewpoint 5: Visual Simulation of Appearance at Landfill Closure -
View Looking North from just South of the Saratoga Ranch Residential Development

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2J



Viewpoint 6: Existing Conditions -
View Looking Northeast from the Liberty Canyon Community in Agoura Hills

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2K



Viewpoint 6: Visual Simulation of Appearance at Landfill Closure -
View Looking Northeast from the Liberty Canyon Community in Agoura Hills

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2L



Viewpoint 7: Existing Conditions -
View Looking East from Parking Lot of Radisson Hotel in Agoura Hills

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2M



Viewpoint 7: Visual Simulation of Appearance at Landfill Closure -
View Looking East from Parking Lot of Radisson Hotel in Agoura Hills

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2N



Viewpoint 8: Existing Conditions -
View Looking Southwest from Lupin Hill Elementary School in Calabasas

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-20



Viewpoint 8: Visual Simulation of Appearance at Landfill Closure -
View Looking Southwest from Lupin Hill Elementary School in Calabasas

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2P



Viewpoint 8: Visual Simulations of Appearance at Landfill Closure with the Malibu Terrace Development
View Looking Southwest from Lupin Hill Elementary School in Calabasas

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-2Q

Viewpoint 5: Saratoga Ranch Residential Development (Exhibits 8-2I and 8-2J)
This viewpoint was taken from the shoulder of the U.S. 101 Freeway, just south of the Saratoga Ranch residential area at an elevation of approximately 810 feet, looking north toward the landfill approximately 2,800 feet away. Exhibit 8-2I depicts the view in the baseline year. From this location, direct views to landfill slopes and excavation areas currently exist. Exhibit 8-2J illustrates the final landform at closure which has a mesa appearance on top with terraced side slopes. The completion of the final fill plan would result in the replacement of the currently bare excavation areas with abutted terraced refuse fill slopes. The fill slopes would be landscaped with the currently used vegetative mix which is compatible with typical ornamental residential landscaping. However, the landform and landscaping from this viewpoint would stand in greater contrast to surrounding native vegetation. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a moderate adverse visual impact at this location.

Viewpoint 6: Liberty Canyon Community in Agoura Hills (Exhibits 8-2K and 8-2L)
This viewpoint was taken from an elevation of approximately 850 feet, south of the U.S. 101 Freeway in the Liberty Canyon Community, looking northeast toward the landfill approximately 4,750 feet away. This viewpoint provides the perspective of looking north from the corner of Defender Drive and Endeavor Street within the community. Exhibit 8-2K depicts the view in the baseline year. Exhibit 8-2L is a simulation of the final landform of the landfill as seen from Viewpoint 6. These exhibits indicate that from this location there is a direct view toward the existing landfill slopes and excavation areas. The residents in this community would notice the landform of the landfill changing over time, although these changes would be gradual. Periodic stockpiling of excess cover material may be visible (as on the lefthand side of Exhibit 8-2K); however, these activities would be of moderate to short duration. After closure, the view of the excavation and fill slopes would be replaced by a view of vegetated refuse fill slopes. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a minor adverse visual impact at this location.

Viewpoint 7: Radisson Hotel in Agoura Hills (Exhibits 8-2M and 8-2N)
This viewpoint was taken at an elevation of approximately 975 feet from the parking lot at the Radisson Hotel, looking west towards the landfill approximately 3 miles away. Exhibit 8-2M depicts the view in the baseline year. This location provides a direct view looking east towards the landfill. The most striking visual aspect of the landfill site from this viewpoint is the contrast between the undeveloped hills and the excavation areas at the landfill. The appearance of bare cut and fill slopes are the result of the phased development of the landfill. The absence of vegetation in the currently active areas of the landfill operation would only be a temporary impact of the project. Exhibit 8-2N illustrates the final landform of the landfill from Viewpoint 7. As excavations and refuse filling in areas of the landfill are completed, the landfill slopes would be revegetated. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a minor adverse visual impact at this location.

Viewpoint 8: Lupin Hill Elementary School (Exhibits 8-2O, 8-2P and 8-2Q)
This viewpoint was taken at an elevation of approximately 990 feet at the school, looking southwest toward the landfill. Viewpoint 8 is located approximately 1 mile from the property boundary of the landfill. This location was chosen because it provides a panoramic vista of the north ridge as seen from the developed areas east of Las Virgenes Avenue. Exhibit 8-2O depicts the view in the baseline year. Exhibit 8-2P illustrates the final landform of the north ridge from Viewpoint 8. The western half of the north ridge is already at final grade, therefore, no further lowering would occur on this half of the ridge. Further grading of the eastern half of the north ridge (shown in the lefthand side of the photograph) would result in a visibly lower ridgeline than exists today. At the time of this photograph, the highest elevation of the ridge was approximately 1,480 feet. At completion of grading, the highest ridge elevation would

be approximately 1,430 feet. Neither the final landfill slopes nor landfill operation would be visible from this viewpoint. The long-term visual impacts from this location would be a moderate reduction in the elevation of the natural ridgeline. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a minor adverse visual impact at this location. An additional view representing the impact of the approved Malibu Terrace development (Exhibit 8-2Q) is addressed in the cumulative impacts, Section 8.3.5.

Viewpoint 9: Mulholland Highway (Exhibit 8-3)
This photograph was taken at an elevation of approximately 1,700 feet from the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Scenic Overlook on Mulholland Highway. The landfill can currently be identified from this location due to a distinctive white feature visible on a distant ridgeline. This white feature is a layer of white geotextile material placed over the slope liner system. This material is a necessary component of the composite liner system and is designed to protect the underlying components from potential adverse effects resulting from exposure to ultraviolet radiation. Given the amount of atmospheric haze and other limitations placed on the viewer from this location, it is unlikely that any determination could be made regarding the quality and type of vegetative cover planted at this landfill facility. The landfill is similar in appearance in comparison to other developments in the area that require grading or excavation. However, the duration of the view of excavation is much longer in the case of the landfill. Due to the distance and visibility of the landfill, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a negligible visual impact at this location.

Viewpoint 10: Backbone Trail (Exhibit 8-3)
This photograph depicts the view from Piuma Road near the Backbone Trail in the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Picnic Area/Overlook at an elevation of approximately 1,450 feet. Distinctive features pinpointing the location of the landfill in the picture taken at this location were difficult to determine. The white geotextile material placed over the slope liner system may be noticeable, but it is difficult to distinguish this feature from a natural ridgeline or other distant landscape feature. Due to the distance and relatively small amount of vertical grading remaining to be done at the landfill, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a negligible visual impact at this location.

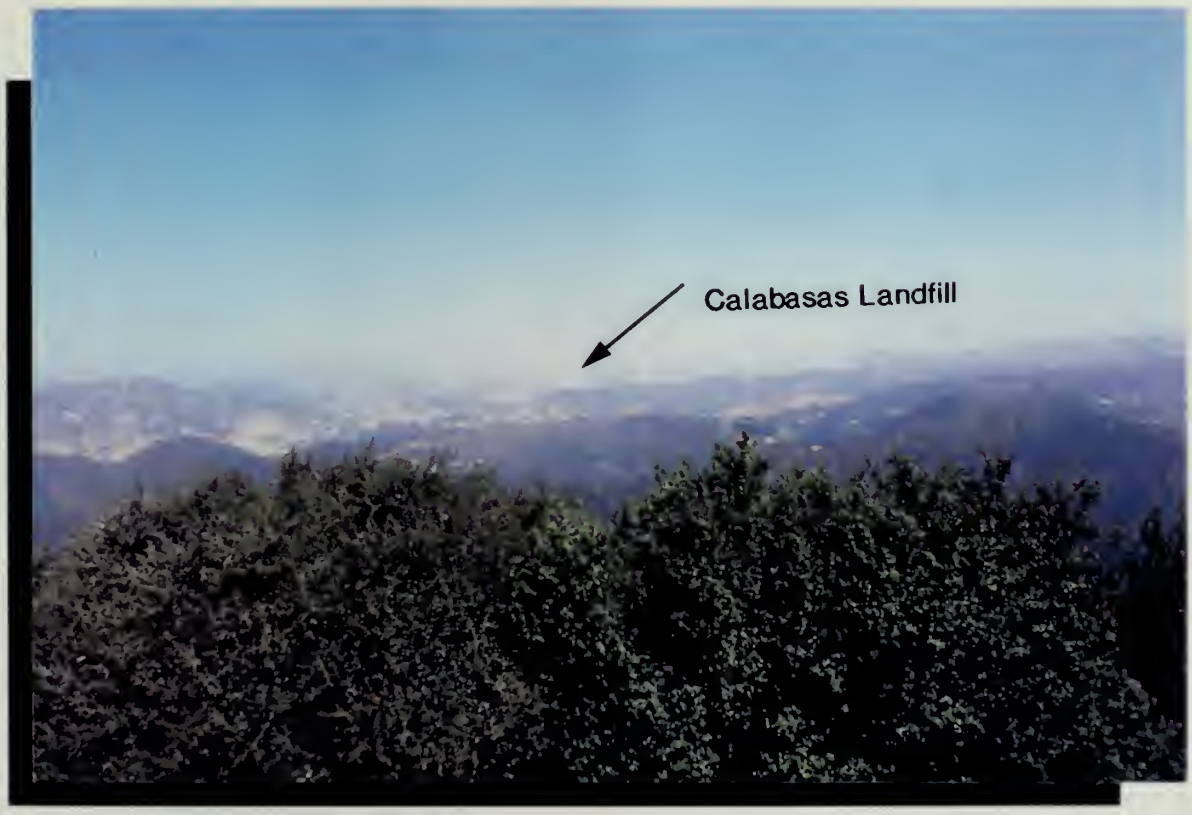
Viewpoint 11: Morrison Ranch (Exhibit 8-4)
This photograph was taken from the Morrison Ranch site on the MRCA property at an elevation of 990 feet looking eastward toward the landfill. This viewpoint is located close to the view from the Cheeseboro Canyon trailhead (Viewpoint 3), and the impacts seen from the Morrison Ranch area would be similar to the impacts shown in the simulation of Viewpoint 3 at closure. Some of the landfill features currently visible from Morrison Ranch, such as drainage structures, terraced benches and irrigation piping, would remain exposed until vegetation matures, obscuring these features from view. Similar to Viewpoint 3, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a minor adverse visual impact at this location.

Other Views Suggested in Scoping Process

In the scoping process for this EA, the visual impacts of this project were identified as a concern. Views from nine specific locations were identified as having sensitive viewsheds. Of the suggested views, three were identical to views already discussed in this section (Viewpoints 1, 3 and 4). Viewpoints 1, 2, 3 and 8 are the same as or very close to five of the remaining viewpoints suggested in the scoping process. The only remaining suggested viewpoint was not simulated, but is about the same distance removed from the



View from Mulholland Highway - Santa Monica Mountains Overlook



View from Piuma Road Near the Backbone Trail Picnic Area

Additional Viewpoints Submitted by the National Park Service

EXHIBIT 8-3



Source: National Park Service

View of West Side of Calabasas Landfill From Morrison Ranch

CALABASAS LANDFILL

EXHIBIT 8-4

landfill as Viewpoint 7, so a similar level of impact could be expected. Table 8-3 lists the suggested viewpoints and the similar viewpoints which have been considered.

Table 8-3: Comparison of Viewpoints Suggested During Scoping with Viewpoints Presented in the EA

Suggested Viewpoint from Scoping	Similar Viewpoint Presented in the EA
East ridge of Cheeseboro Canyon (Canyon Overlook Trail)	Viewpoint 2, which is similar
West ridge of Cheeseboro Canyon (Modelo Trail)	Viewpoint 3, which shows a more critical view of potential impacts
View on west ridge of Cheeseboro (1 mile north from county line at 1800+ elevation)	Viewpoint 7, which at this distance (2.5 miles from landfill) has a similar level of impact
Palo Comado Connector Trail	Viewpoint 1, which is similar
Proposed Ahmanson Ranch dedicated open space	Viewpoint 8, which presents a more critical portrayal of the northeast view
Homeowner on Belbert Circle in Calabasas	Viewpoint 8, which is located in close proximity and along the same line of view

Litter Control

During the scoping process, a concern was raised regarding the potential for blowing landfill debris during windy conditions. Federal and state regulations require landfill operators to cover disposed refuse with cover material at the end of each operating day, or at more frequent intervals if necessary to control blowing litter. At the Calabasas Landfill, the exposed, compacted portions of the waste are covered with up to 12 inches of cover material prior to the end of each day as part of the routine, daily landfill operations. Portable fences are placed downwind from disposal areas to capture blowing litter. The fences are policed regularly by landfill labor crews. In addition, in the event that any litter has been blown to the extreme edges of the landfill or off site, the litter is retrieved by landfill personnel as soon as the field office is notified. In the case that litter is blown off site, there would be a minor adverse visual impact.

Summary

Due to changes in the landfill appearance related to landscaping, interim construction, and changes in topography, the continued operation of the landfill from 1995 to 2018 would have a minor to moderate impact on the majority of the viewpoints addressed. Operational measures, such as earthen berms, are employed to minimize the views of the disposal operation from off site areas. However, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have an overall moderate adverse impact on visual resources.

8.3.4 Impacts on Noise

Future Noise Environment

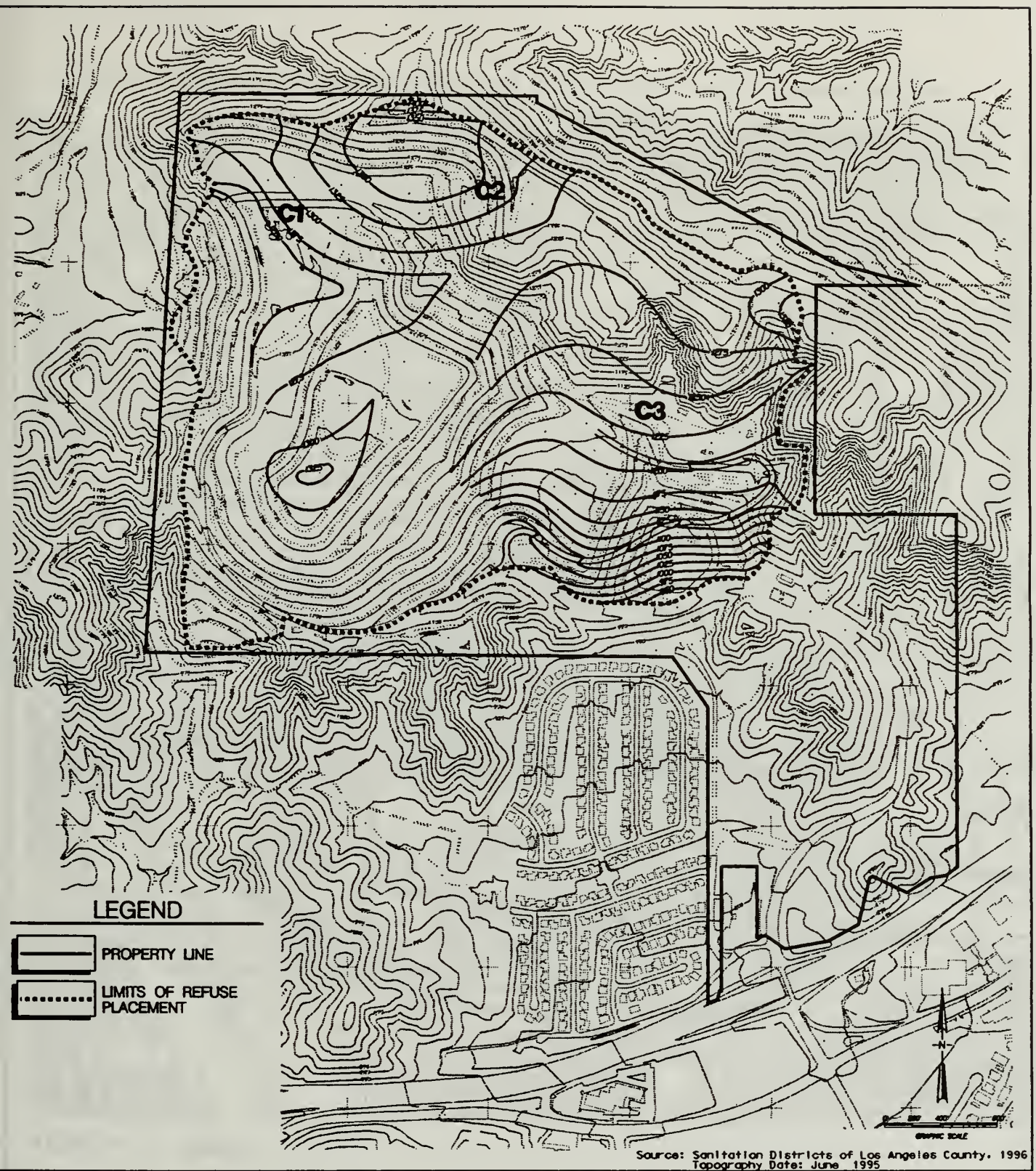
In order to estimate potential noise impacts resulting from Alternative 1, future noise levels at off site areas were estimated taking into account existing operational noise levels as well as changes in topography over the remaining life of the site. This analysis modeled the noise only from future landfill operations. Potential changes in noise generated by the Ventura Freeway and future development were not estimated.

The primary noise sources contributing to the ambient acoustical environment would continue to be heavy equipment and trucks depositing refuse at the facility. The measured sound level of approximately 73 dBA Leq, equivalent to the total noise level of the combined equipment operating in the disposal area, was used to model the future noise environment in this analysis.

Acoustical calculations were performed to estimate sound levels that would result from disposal operations in three different on site locations (shown in Exhibit 8-5) in order to provide a range of potential impacts as the operation moves toward the east and south over the remaining life of the site. The affect of disposal operations in these three areas was estimated at seven off site locations (shown in Exhibit 8-6). The source and receptor locations were selected to model representative worst-case conditions.

The results of the calculations are summarized in Table 8-4. A review of these results shows that the calculated hourly sound level from the working face would be less than 42 dBA at all locations. This is less than the existing measured hourly sound levels which ranged from 42.5 to 60.2 Leq (see Table 6-31 in Section 6.3.4). In addition, these levels are within limits specified in the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance (Table 6-30).

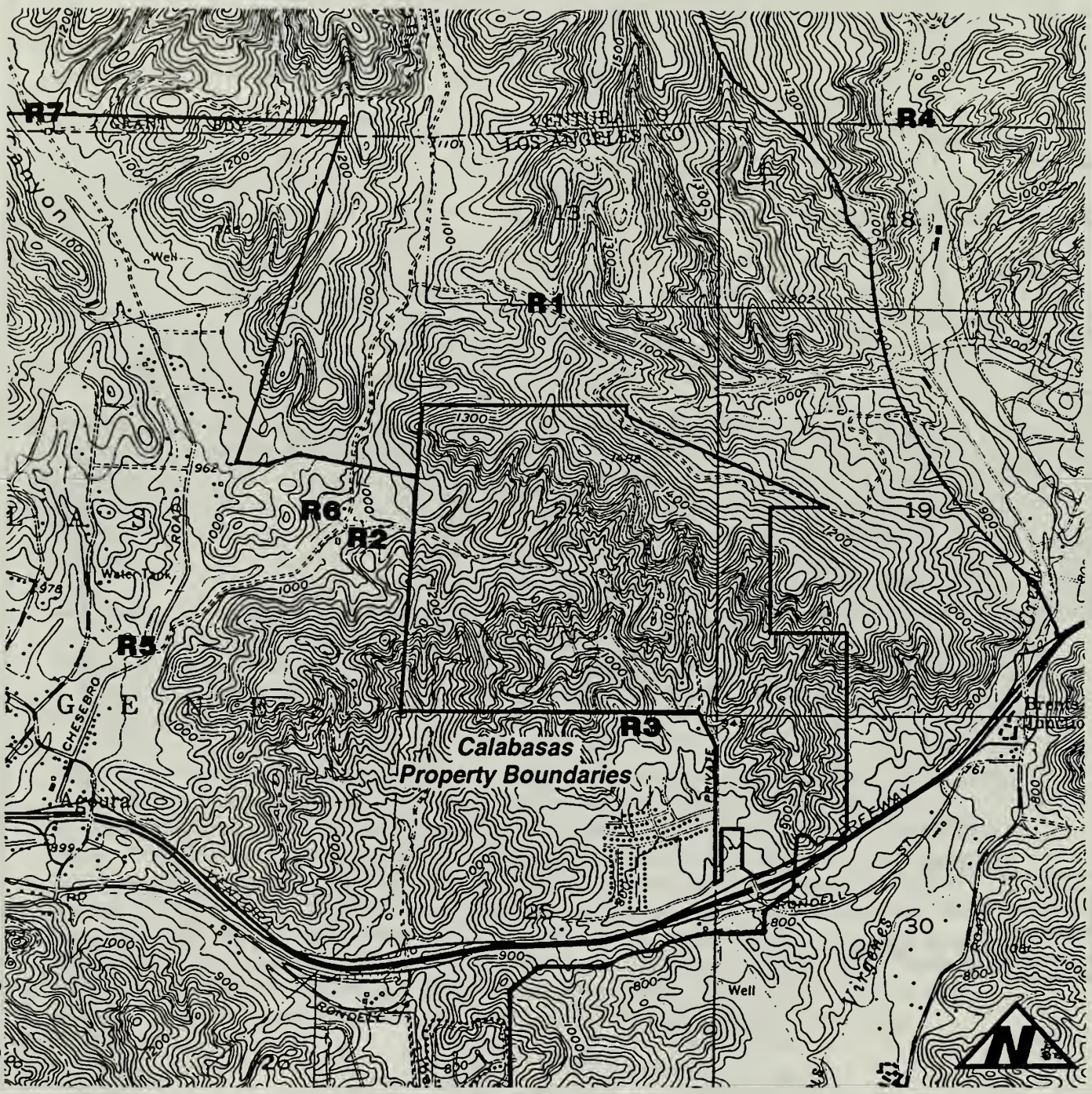
Table 8-5 shows the total estimated future sound level at the three measurement locations based on adding the calculated future landfill sound levels to the background sound levels measured at the off site locations. Field measurements taken on days when the landfill was operating were used for background levels. This is a conservative approach since the future estimated noise from operations was added to the existing noise from operation. The estimated off site noise level would only increase at one receptor location, Edgeware Drive. The sound level at this location would increase by approximately 1.1 dBA (from 46.6 dBA to 47.7 dBA) as a result of landfilling operations. However, sound level variations of less than 3 dBA are not typically detectable by the human ear. This finding suggests that the future noise from the landfill would not cause a noticeable increase in the existing noise levels at any of the off site locations. In addition, these levels are within limits specified in the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance.



Final Fill Elevations & Working Face Locations for Noise Modeling

EXHIBIT 8-5

CALABASAS LANDFILL



Noise Receptor Locations for Noise Modeling — EXHIBIT 8-6

CALABASAS LANDFILL

NOT TO SCALE

Table 8-4: Summary of Calculated Future Noise Levels (in dBA) at Off Site Locations for Three Assumed Disposal Area Locations

Off Site Noise Receptor Location	Disposal Area C1	Disposal Area C2	Disposal Area C3
R1: (Intersection of Canyon View Trail and Baleen Wall Trail)	34.2	30.4	25.7
R2: (Morrison Ranch structures)	42.0	30.5	27.6
R3: (5350 Edgeware Drive)	27.4	29.3	41.2
R4: (Proposed Las Virgenes Trailhead)	24.6	26.9	25.7
R5: (Proposed Liberty Canyon Trailhead)	31.5	27.9	24.7
R6: (Existing parking lot in lower Cheeseboro Canyon)	35.1	27.1	24.7
R7: (Proposed alternative location for ranger residence on NPS land)	27.4	24.9	22.5

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Note: Disposal areas C1, C2 and C3 are shown in Exhibit 8-5, and off site receptor locations are shown in Exhibit 8-6.

The model did not take into account the earthen berms typically constructed along the landfill perimeter to block views of the disposal operation. The berm would afford additional noise reduction at the location of the receptor.

In conclusion, existing measured and future calculated sound levels comply with the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance and are consistent with an environment where low noise levels are typically desired. In addition, acoustical calculations show that the future noise environment would remain essentially unchanged when compared to the existing condition, although sound levels at the Morrison Ranch would be reduced as the activities move toward the east. Therefore, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 1 would have a negligible adverse impact on noise.

Table 8-5: Total Future Simulated Sound Levels (dBA)

Noise Receptor Location	Working Face C1				Working Face C2				Working Face C3			
	*Average Measured Existing Sound Level	Calculated Working Face Sound Level at Receptor	Total Sound Level	Sound Level Change at Receptor	Average Measured Existing Sound Level	Calculated Working Face Sound Level at Receptor	Total Sound Level	Sound Level Change at Receptor	Average Measured Existing Sound Level	Calculated Working Face Sound Level at Receptor	Total Sound Level	Sound Level Change at Receptor
R1: (Intersection of Canyon View Trail and Baleen Wall Trail)	52.0	34.2	52.0	0.0	52.0	30.4	52.0	0.0	52.0	25.7	52.0	0.0
R2: (Morrison Ranch Structures)	53.5	42.0	53.5	0.0	53.5	30.5	53.5	0.0	53.5	27.6	53.5	0.0
R3: (5350 Edgeware Drive)	46.6	27.4	46.6	0.0	46.6	29.3	46.6	0.0	46.6	41.2	47.7	+1.1

Source: Ogden Environmental, 1996.

Note: The combined level of two sound levels is not the sum of the individual levels (i.e. 60 dBA + 60 dBA equals 63 dBA not 120 dBA). This is because sound level, in decibels, is not a linear scale, it is logarithmic.

* The average of the 9 hours of sound level measurements conducted on June 4, 1996 at each of the receptor locations.

8.3.5 Cumulative Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 1 are assessed by evaluating the impacts estimated for the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) taken with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects.

Cumulative Impact on Population, Economy and Land Use

The continued operation of the landfill from 1995 to 2018 would have a beneficial impact on the population and economy in the area. The communities in the vicinity of the landfill dispose of their refuse at the Calabasas Landfill. Considering that regional disposal capacity is expected to be limited in the future (as early as 1999), continuation of the Calabasas Landfill operation would fulfill this important public service need for any residential and commercial development within the defined wasteshed.

With respect to past, present and expected future land use changes off site surrounding the Calabasas Landfill, as local development continues, open space areas would decrease due to residential and commercial projects. For example, as stated in Section 6.3.1, the City of Calabasas General Plan EIR projects that open space in the Plan study area would decrease from 15,586 acres to 6,641 acres. The landfill, which is comprised of 505 acres, would be a permanent part of this remaining open space area to be used for park and recreational use.

Because the Calabasas Landfill would continue to fulfill an essential public service need of solid waste management under Alternative 1 and because, upon landfill closure, the site would remain as open space to be used for park and recreational purposes, Alternative 1 would have a beneficial cumulative impact to population, economy and land use.

Cumulative Impact on Transportation

Even though Alternative 1 would not have a project-specific adverse impact, landfill traffic would continue to use the U.S. 101/Lost Hills Road interchange which is operating at unacceptable levels of service under existing conditions. As noted in Section 6.3.2, improvements are proposed for this interchange and funds are being collected as part of the Lost Hills Road/Las Virgenes Road Bridge and Major Thoroughfare Construction Fee District. The proposed improvements would result in acceptable operating conditions at this interchange. It should be noted that the traffic generated by the landfill is not expected to increase in the future, therefore, as the background traffic grows in the area, the percent contribution of the landfill to the cumulative traffic volumes would decrease. However, because currently the intersection is operating at unacceptable levels, Alternative 1 would have a minor adverse cumulative impact on area traffic.

Cumulative Impact on Visual Resources

Substantial impacts to native regional appearance have occurred over time due to commercial and residential development in the area. The landfill, which began operation in 1961, has contributed to these impacts through excavation of natural ridgelines and refuse filling. As noted in Section 8.3.3, over the remaining life of the site, from 1995 to 2018, the landfill would have a moderate adverse impact on visual resources.

Cumulatively, the area around the landfill is experiencing significant development. There is, therefore, an ongoing impact on the area's visual resources as a result of past, present and future development projects. One example of this is portrayed in Section 8.3.3, Viewpoints 8-2O, 8-2P, and 8-2Q, which demonstrate the relationship between existing views and impacts to the views from future landfilling activities and future construction of the Malibu Terrace development. Taking into consideration impacts to the regions visual resources due to past, present and future development, continued operations under Alternative 1 would have a moderate adverse cumulative impact.

Cumulative Impact on Noise

The cumulative impact of the incremental noise produced by the landfill would vary depending on conditions throughout the communities surrounding the landfill. In areas close to or south of the Ventura Freeway, the sounds from the landfill would not be audible, and there would be no cumulative impact. Under Alternative 1, only one receptor location was determined to have a potential increase in noise levels. Landfill operations are designed to minimize off site noise migration, and, as discussed in Section 8.3.4, Impacts on Noise, the impact of the noise increment due to landfill operations would be minor. Generally, as an area becomes more developed, the background noise levels will increase. The relative noise that the landfill contributes would be further decreased. Alternative 1 would have a minor adverse cumulative impact on noise.

8.4 Impacts on Visitor Use

The quality of the visitor experience in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area would be affected by the continued operation of the landfill. Potential impacts of the continued landfill operation between 1995 and 2018 on visitor use and experience are discussed below relative to existing conditions. Discussions of ongoing impacts from the establishment of the landfill and past operation are discussed in the cumulative impact section. As the primary landfill-related influences on visitor experience relate to visual resources and noise, refer to sections 8.3.3 and 8.3.4 for detailed discussions of these effects.

The landfill is a prominent element of the backdrop at the Cheeseboro Canyon park entrance in the Simi Hills, influencing visitors' sense of arrival and quality of recreational experience from a visual and noise standpoint. It is also visible from more distant portions of the recreation area south of the U.S. 101. Relative to existing conditions, however, the effects of continued landfill operations would be limited.

As excavation progresses, additional portions of the site would be excavated and revegetated with the current mixture of native and non-native species. The contrast of excavated soil, geotextile liner, and green landscaping with the surrounding terrain would increase the prominence of the landfill and detract from the visitors' sense of a natural setting. The effects of non-native landscaping would be most apparent in the summer, when adjacent native vegetation is relatively brown and dry, and following landfill closure, when the extent of revegetation would be the greatest.

Topographic alterations from landfill excavation would also adversely affect visual quality Site-specific impacts on visitors would vary depending upon line-of-sight and distance from the landfill. Visual intrusion would be greatest within the park at viewpoints such as the Cheeseboro Canyon Trailhead and the Baleen Wall Trail. Impacts from locations south of the U.S. 101, such as the Mulholland Highway and Backbone Trail, would be negligible, largely due to the distance from the landfill.

Landfill-related noise is not anticipated to increase noticeably from current levels, as refuse disposal rates are not expected to increase substantially. Local variations in noise effects on visitor experience, however, would occur over time. For example, landfill-related noise levels would likely be reduced in Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons as landfilling activities move eastward. Lands west of the landfill would then be further distanced from some noise sources. This would have a limited beneficial impact on visitor experience in these areas over time.

The occasional presence of wind-blown refuse from the landfill in Cheeseboro Canyons has been identified as an adverse impact on scenic quality, negatively affecting visitors' perceptions of their surroundings and overall recreational experience. Although this situation would continue to periodically occur under Alternative 1, the overall magnitude of effects would not increase beyond current levels because environmental control measures would be continued and refuse disposal rates are not anticipated to increase appreciably.

Overall, the continued operation of the landfill would have moderate adverse impacts on visitor use and experience relative to existing conditions. Landfill operation would not result in new impacts to visitors, but would increase the magnitude of existing visual intrusion over time.

Cumulative Impacts to Visitor Use

Outdoor recreational use and experience in the Simi Hills area have been and would continue to be adversely affected by the extensive commercial, residential, and transportation development in and along the U.S. 101 corridor. As additional development of current open space occurs in the future, visitors' ability to experience a relatively undisturbed natural setting and achieve a sense of remoteness and solitude would be further reduced. Continuation of past landfill activities into the future would contribute to the visual and noise intrusions from these other sources.

Ongoing excavation and associated vegetation removal, liner installation, altered topography, contrasting landscape restoration, movement of landfill-related vehicles, and the occasional presence of landfill-related litter would continue to detract from visitors' visual sense of natural setting, aesthetics, and remoteness. Intermittent noise from excavation equipment and waste transport vehicles would continue to negatively affect visitors' sense of solitude in areas relatively near the landfill.

Overall, moderate adverse cumulative impacts to visitor experience are expected from continued operations under Alternative 1, with visitors to the lower portions of Palo Comado and Cheeseboro Canyons incurring the greatest effects. Although the magnitude of these impacts would not increase considerably beyond current levels, their continuation over the life of the landfill would adversely affect visitor experience on recreation area lands.

The cumulative impact of continued landfill operation on visitor use may increase in the future, depending upon management actions taken by the National Park Service and the County of Los Angeles in the Simi Hills area. The action alternatives contained in the NPS Draft Simi Hills Comprehensive Plan (see Section 2.3.6) propose a new gateway entrance and universally accessible trail on the current MRCA property. If any one of these alternatives is ultimately adopted and implemented, a greater proportion of visitors to the Simi Hills area would be adversely affected by the landfill's presence. Noise effects, in particular, would be greater on the MRCA property than at present in Cheeseboro Canyon.

Landfill postclosure effects on visitor use would depend to a large extent upon the nature of land uses and associated development prescribed and implemented by the County of Los Angeles at the closed landfill site. The NPS would participate in the county's planning process for evaluating potential land use options.

9.0 IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE 2 - ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS

Introduction

Alternative 2 has been defined as the continuation of the landfill operation with the issuance of a Special Use Permit from the National Park Service which includes conditions designed to protect and enhance environmental quality and visitor experience in the SMMNRA (discussed in detail in Section 5.2). Both project-specific impacts and cumulative impacts are presented for the operation of the landfill until the current capacity is reached in approximately the year 2018.

The potential project-specific environmental consequences of Alternative 2 are evaluated below by estimating impacts which may occur over the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) and comparing those impacts to the conditions which exist in the baseline year (1995).

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 2 are assessed by evaluating the impacts estimated for the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) taken in conjunction with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects. These other projects include: 22 residential developments, 2 schools and a daycare facility, 4 offices, 2 industrial parks, and numerous other commercial endeavors (see Table 6-23).

9.1 Natural Resources

9.1.1 Impacts on Air Quality

No additional conditions have been proposed for the NPS Special Use Permit with regard to air quality at the site; therefore, the impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. Under Alternative 2, the Calabasas Landfill would continue to operate at the current permitted daily tonnage rate until approximately the year 2018. Since no increase in operational activity, heavy equipment usage, or customer vehicle traffic would occur, there would be no increase in dust or vehicle emissions under Alternative 2 between the years 1995 and 2018. The only potential increase in air quality impacts relative to 1995 conditions would be the increase in landfill gas combustion. Since landfill combustion emissions must be completely offset under regional regulatory programs, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would not have an adverse impact to air quality.

9.1.2 Impacts on Topography, Geology and Soils

No additional permit conditions have been proposed with regard to site topography, geology and soils; therefore, the impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. As discussed in Section 8.1.2, Alternative 1 would have a moderate impact on topography, no adverse impact on geology, and a negligible impact on soils, relative to baseline conditions (1995).

9.1.3 Impacts on Water Resources

No additional permit conditions have been proposed with regard to water resources; therefore, the impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a negligible impact on surface water and would have a minor adverse impact on groundwater.

Sediment Analyses

One of the permit conditions required under Alternative 2 is a confirmatory sediment analysis. As mentioned in Section 6.1.3, sediment sampling was performed in the adjacent MRCA property in 1989. At that time, five contaminants were found during sampling: fluoroanthrene, phenanthrene, diethylhexylphthalate, toluene, and oil and grease. The sampling proposed under Alternative 2 would consist of testing to confirm the levels of contamination already discovered under the previous sampling program. The earlier study concluded that the contamination on the MRCA property was not attributable to the landfill. If the proposed study found that chemicals were present due to the landfill's proximity, regulatory agencies and the Sanitation Districts would determine appropriate remediation measures. Relative to the baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a negligible impact on off site sediments.

9.1.4 Impacts on Floodplains

No additional permit conditions have been proposed with regard to floodplains; therefore, the impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would not have an adverse impact to floodplains.

9.1.5 Impacts on Wetlands

No additional permit conditions have been proposed with regard to wetlands; therefore, the impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would not have an adverse impact to wetlands.

9.1.6 Impacts on Vegetation

Similar to Alternative 1, the continued operation of the landfill under Alternative 2 would cause the removal of 50 acres of vegetation to accommodate future landfill operation (see Exhibit 6-5 for location). However, under Alternative 2, several permit conditions described in Section 5.2 would partially mitigate the impact of the landfill on vegetative resources as compared to Alternative 1. The side slopes on the western face of the landfill would be revegetated with only native species of the area. Current non-native vegetation on these slopes would be removed. Although the initial vegetative effort would require irrigation for vegetation establishment, eventually, the plants would transition to a non-irrigated environment. Revegetation would include a weed eradication program and a monitoring and maintenance program, which would be conducted for 5 years after planting to ensure a successful native revegetation.

The native plants would provide habitat for hunting and foraging for wildlife and raptors in the vicinity. Because the western slopes border native parkland, the native plant restoration program would dramatically reduce the likelihood of invasive plant species becoming established in the park as a result of the landfill. The approximate acreage of the western slope that would be revegetated is 25 acres.

In addition, the upper area of the southern facing landfill slopes would be vegetated with native species in a similar manner as the western face. Because of historical public input requesting the "green" appearance of the non-native species currently on the southern slope, this vegetation scheme would not be changed. However, as that area is filled, the upper areas on the southern facing slopes would be more visible throughout the region and the SMMNRA. Accordingly, the upper slopes would be vegetated with natives, which would better blend with the surrounding natural open space and parkland. The extent of this area of native vegetation would be jointly agreed upon by the Sanitation Districts and the NPS.

The 50 acres of habitat that would be removed by the continued operation of the landfill from 1995 to 2018 would be replaced twofold under Alternative 2 through off site preservation. The property would be replaced at a 2:1 ratio in accordance with typical NPS practice. A property with the same habitat value would be preserved by the Sanitation Districts under NPS direction, thus offsetting the project-specific loss of 50 acres. Land in the 101 Freeway Scenic Corridor with habitat value and currently threatened by development would be specifically targeted for preservation. The preserved habitat would provide nesting, foraging, and hunting opportunities for area wildlife. Depending on the characteristics of the property, the preserved habitat could assure the survival of sensitive vegetative species in the area.

With the implementation of these permit conditions, the western slope and part of the southern slope of the landfill would return to a native vegetative condition. The 100 acres of preserved habitat would replace the loss of vegetation associated with the continued operation of the landfill. Both of these proposed permit conditions would be beneficial to vegetation in and around the landfill. However, the loss of 50 acres of native vegetation would not be completely offset. Therefore, for Alternative 2, relative to baseline conditions (1995), there would be a minor adverse impact on vegetation.

9.1.7 Impacts on Wildlife and Aquatic Life

Wildlife

As noted above, continuation of the landfill operation would result in the loss of 50 acres of native vegetation which serves as wildlife habitat. Several proposed permit conditions would enhance wildlife habitat in and around the landfill. The proposed vegetation enhancement programs on the western and upper southern slopes would improve wildlife habitat quality in these areas. Protection of 100 acres of habitat would also benefit the regional ecosystem in the vicinity of the landfill.

In addition, the Sanitation Districts would provide $40,000 annually over the life of the SUP (up to $200,000 under a 5-year permit) to support scientific programs and research related to identifying, protecting and restoring wildlife populations and habitat connectivity in the Santa Monica Mountains and the Simi Hills. The results of the monitoring would help to identify population status and trends, and to develop management actions necessary to protect wildlife. Specific monitoring efforts would be directed toward large mammals, particularly large carnivores, which are most sensitive to habitat fragmentation and development encroachment.

All of these proposed permit conditions would partially mitigate potential impacts to wildlife in and around the landfill. However, the loss of 50 acres of native vegetation would not be completely offset. Similar to the impact on vegetation, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a minor adverse impact on wildlife.

Aquatic Life

No additional permit conditions have been proposed with regards to surface water quality or aquatic life; therefore, the impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a negligible impact on aquatic life.

9.1.8 Impacts on Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species

As discussed in Section 6.1.8, an informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding the federally listed and proposed biological resources in the vicinity of the project was conducted in accordance with Section 7.0 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. The search was performed to determine if the federally listed and proposed species identified in the USFWS Section 7.0 informal consultation for the Calabasas Landfill had been observed and recorded in either Cheeseboro Canyon or Palo Comado Canyon.

Only one species, Braunton's milk-vetch, was recorded as occurring on the low slopes of canyon walls in open brushland and road cuts in Jordan Ranch in Palo Comado Canyon in 1987. Less than 30 plants at two sub-populations were observed at that time. The location of the finding is over a mile away, to the northwest of the landfill. The continued operation of the landfill would have no discernible effect on this species. No other species on the Section 7.0 informal consultation list were cited as occurring in Cheeseboro or Palo Comado Canyons. Consequently, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have no adverse impact on threatened, endangered or special concern species.

9.1.9 Cumulative Impacts on Natural Resources

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 2 are assessed by evaluating the impacts estimated for the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) taken in conjunction with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects.

Cumulative Impact to Air Quality

The cumulative impact would be the same as that under Alternative 1 (see Section 8.1.9).

Cumulative Impact to Topography, Geology and Soils

The cumulative impact would be the same as that under Alternative 1 (see Section 8.1.9).

Cumulative Impact to Water Resources

The cumulative impact would be the same as that under Alternative 1 (see Section 8.1.9).

Cumulative Impact to Biological Resources: Habitat Connectivity

Several of the proposed permit conditions associated with Alternative 2 would lessen the project-specific habitat loss of 50 acres of native vegetation. The additional revegetated area on the western and upper southern slopes would enhance adjacent existing habitats. Native habitat in the vicinity of the landfill will remain limited by past development and threatened by future construction, but the off site preservation of 100 acres would work toward the goal of preserving connectivity between core habitats. The support for continuing wildlife research focusing on wildlife populations and habitat connectivity in the vicinity of the landfill would help develop actions to protect wildlife. The permit conditions would help to lessen the impact of past, present, and future area-wide development, thus having a beneficial cumulative impact. Ideally, this preserved land would be located within the 101 Freeway Scenic Corridor near the landfill. However, the preservation of 100 acres of existing native habitat does not totally offset the loss of 50 acres of existing native habitat; cumulatively, there would be a residual minor adverse impact on biological resources.

9.2 Cultural Resources

9.2.1 Impacts on Archaeological Resources

Under Alternative 2, the Sanitation Districts would develop, and submit to the NPS for review and approval, a program to evaluate archaeological resources if detected. The program would specify that a consulting archaeologist meeting the standards of the Secretary of the Interior would be retained on an as-needed basis. The consulting archaeologist would be responsible for coordinating Native American Indian consultation, with assistance from the NPS. This would ensure that archaeological resources are evaluated and documented, and that appropriate consultations would occur.

A field survey conducted at the site and discussed in Section 8.2.1 concluded that there was no evidence of archaeological resources on site. Because there are no known archaeological sites in the remaining landfill operations area, and, if such resources are observed during excavation, the resource would be evaluated and documented, relative to existing conditions at the landfill (1995), Alternative 2 would have no impact on known archaeological resources.

9.2.2 Impacts on Paleontological Resources

The findings resulting from an archival search and field survey on paleontological resources conducted in 1995 indicated that the geologic units that underlie the study area have a history of producing scientifically significant fossil materials and several fossil localities have been documented within the vicinity of the study area.

Similar to Alternative 1, Alternative 2 would have no effect on known paleontological resources. Potential effects to unknown resources is uncertain. However, continued implementation of on site visual inspections and employee training to recognize resources would minimize the potential for degradation or loss of resources. In addition, a proposed condition of the NPS Special Use Permit under Alternative 2 would require the Sanitation Districts to notify the NPS of any discovery of paleontological resources and to provide the NPS with documentation of the finding and an evaluation of its scientific significance. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have no effect on known paleontological resources but could have a minor adverse impact on unknown paleontological resources.

9.2.3 Impacts on Historic Resources

No additional permit conditions have been proposed with regards to historic resources, therefore, the impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have no effect on historic resources.

9.2.4 Cumulative Impacts on Cultural Resources

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 2 are assessed by evaluating the impacts estimated for the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) taken with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects.

The cumulative impact discussed in Section 8.2.4 for archaeological and paleontological resources would still be applicable taking into consideration the Special Use Permit conditions proposed under Alternative 2 relating to archaeological and paleontological resources. Alternative 2 would have no cumulative effect on the area's known archaeological and paleontological resources.

The cumulative impact on historic resources would be the same as that under Alternative 1 (see Section 8.2.4).

9.3 Socioeconomic Environment

9.3.1 Impacts on Population, Economy and Land Use

Population and Economy

The continued operation of the landfill from 1995 to 2018 would have a beneficial public service impact on the population and economy in the area. The communities in the vicinity of the landfill dispose of their refuse at the Calabasas Landfill. Considering that regional disposal capacity is expected to be limited in the future (as early as 1999), continuation of the Calabasas Landfill operation would fulfill this important public service need for the residents and businesses within the defined wasteshed.

The Special Use Permit conditions proposed under Alternative 2 would have economic consequences. Funding for the programs required by the proposed permit conditions would come from the landfill

disposal fee, which would be increased as necessary. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a minor adverse impact on population and economy.

Land Use

The development and implementation of an interpretive display addressing natural resources and solid waste management issues would be required under Alternative 2. This would be a cooperative effort between the NPS and the Sanitation Districts and would be placed in the SMMNRA on the west side of the landfill. The interpretive display would explain some of the features of the landfill visible from the western side and address the relationship between natural resources and solid waste management. This display would provide an opportunity for visitors to better understand the impact of human lifestyle and consumption patterns on land use.

Under the proposed Special Use Permit conditions, the Sanitation Districts would seek to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding between the NPS, the Sanitation Districts, and the County of Los Angeles to mutually plan for future use of the 505-acre Calabasas Landfill site after closure to ensure that the site is used in a manner compatible with the goals of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. This cooperative planning effort would emphasize, among other things, the restoration and preservation of native wildlife habitat values and habitat connectivity with adjacent open space lands.

Since no new land use would occur at the Calabasas Landfill during operation under Alternative 2 and potential land uses after landfill closure are consistent with the current open space use, relative to baseline conditions (1995), no impacts to land use would occur due to continued operation of the landfill.

9.3.2 Impacts on Transportation

Alternative 2 assumes that the landfill would continue to operate at the same permitted daily tonnage. Thus, this alternative would not generate additional vehicle trips and would not contribute additional traffic to the surrounding roadways and intersections.

Implementation of the permit conditions under Alternative 2 would not have an effect on the traffic to and from the landfill. The impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would not have an adverse impact on transportation.

9.3.3 Impacts on Visual Resources

Several of the permit conditions in Alternative 2 would have a positive impact on the visual resources in the viewshed of the landfill partially mitigating the adverse effects of the continuing landfill operation. All of the vegetation and habitat related permit conditions described in Section 8.1.6 would have a beneficial visual impact. In addition, Alternative 2 would incorporate the use of less visually obtrusive materials for liner construction materials, and a litter maintenance program.

Impact of Permit Conditions

Under Alternative 2, landscaping areas visible on the western and upper southern landfill slopes would be designed to blend more naturally with the native vegetation growing in the surrounding natural areas. The contours of the upper slopes of the landfill as viewed from the west would slope up from 1,250 ft. up to an elevation of approximately 1,350 ft. Given an innovative landscaping strategy, the top deck and side slopes of the landfill can be designed and planted with a palette of vegetation types differing in height, shape, texture and color which would lessen the visual impact of the terraced slopes. The native vegetation on the landfill would provide wildlife habitat similar to that found in the native canyon areas adjacent to the landfill.

Under Alternative 2, the landfill would continue to operate until the site reaches its final fill elevations in approximately the year 2018. Thus, the changes in landform over the period of operation would be identical to those identified for Alternative 1. However, with the addition of revegetation with native species on the western and upper southern slopes, the views from the west and south would be enhanced, the landform would blend in with adjacent native areas, and the current contrast between landscaping and native growth would be eliminated on the west and reduced on the south.

Another permit condition under Alternative 2 specifies that non-visually obtrusive materials would be used for liner construction materials that are visible for longer than 6 months. The geotextile material, a component of the liquids collection and removal system, currently in use at the landfill is a dull white color. The light color contrasts with the vegetation and brown tones of excavated earth at the landfill. Under Alternative 2, a darker color geotextile, or other less visually obtrusive material, would be used to minimize contrast and glare.

Viewpoint Analysis

As a result of the additional permit conditions proposed under Alternative 2 regarding vegetation and habitat, some of the visual simulations discussed in Section 8.3.3 would be positively impacted. The changes in Viewpoints 1 through 11 when compared with impacts of Alternative 1 are evaluated below. Refer to Section 8.3.3 for the corresponding exhibits.

Viewpoint 1: Cheeseboro Canyon Trail. No change would occur as a result of the proposed permit conditions; there would be no additional visual impact from the continued landfill operation.

Viewpoint 2: Baleen Wall Trail. No change would occur as a result of the proposed permit conditions; the impact would remain major adverse.

Viewpoint 3: The Main Trailhead into Cheeseboro Canyon, and Viewpoint 11: Morrison Ranch. The restoration of native habitat on the western slope on the landfill would reduce the terraced appearance of the fill, and eliminate the current contrast between native vegetation and the landscaping on the landfill slope. The effect of continuing landfill operations under Alternative 2, relative to baseline conditions, would be a minor beneficial impact.

Viewpoint 4: Westbound 101 Freeway. No change would occur as a result of the permit conditions; the impact would remain moderate adverse.

Viewpoint 5: Saratoga Ranch Residential Development. The proposed permit condition specifying the restoration of the upper southern landfill slopes to native vegetation would directly impact this view. This viewpoint would still undergo the topographic changes discussed in Section 8.3.3, but the contrast between the surrounding native vegetation and the upper landfill slopes would be eliminated. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a minor adverse impact on this viewpoint.

Viewpoint 6: Liberty Canyon Community in Agoura Hills. The native revegetation on the western and upper southern slopes would directly impact this viewpoint. The non-native vegetation in Exhibit 8-2K would be replaced by native vegetation that would blend in with the surrounding and distant hillsides in this view. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), with the implementation of the proposed permit conditions, Alternative 2 would have a minor beneficial impact to this viewpoint.

Viewpoint 7: Radisson Hotel in Agoura Hills. This viewpoint would be improved by both the native revegetation of western landfill slopes and the use of non-visually obtrusive liner materials. The vegetation would visually blend in with the regional native vegetation. A light brown or gray liner material would produce less glare and less contrast with the surrounding hillsides during the years of site operation. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a minor beneficial impact on this viewpoint.

Viewpoint 8: Lupin Elementary School. No change would occur as a result of the permit conditions, the impact would remain minor adverse.

Viewpoint 9: Mulholland Highway, and Viewpoint 10: Backbone Trail. The views of the landfill from these locations would be slightly improved by the use of liner materials that produced less glare and whose color blended in better with the colors of the surrounding hillsides. The impact on these views would remain negligible, however, due to the current limited visibility of the landfill from these points.

Litter Control

One of the proposed permit conditions under Alternative 2 is the development of a litter maintenance program by the Sanitation Districts to be approved by the NPS. Litter crews are currently used at the landfill to pick up stray materials that have been blown by high winds away from the active filling area. This permit condition would require regular monitoring for blowing debris, especially plastic bags, onto adjacent parkland. The litter program would minimize the effects of any litter that might be blown from the landfill.

Summary

Under Alternative 2, the proposed permit conditions would benefit many of the views introduced in Section 8.3.3. The permit conditions specified under Alternative 2 would begin to have an beneficial impact in a short time period, after a revegetation program was designed. However, the proposed permit conditions would only partially mitigate adverse effects from the continuing landfill operation. Therefore, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a minor adverse visual impact.

9.3.4 Impacts on Noise

No permit conditions have been proposed with regards to noise at the site; therefore, the impacts of Alternative 2 would be identical to the impacts of Alternative 1. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 2 would have a negligible impact on noise.

9.3.5 Cumulative Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 2 are assessed by evaluating the impacts estimated for the years of remaining operation (1995 to 2018) taken with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects.

Cumulative Impact on Population, Economy and Land Use

Alternative 2 would have a minor adverse cumulative impact on population and economy. The only difference in project-specific impacts from Alternative 1 would be the additional cost to individuals in the communities that utilize the landfill, as a result of funding permit conditions through landfill fees.

The permit condition requiring the preservation of 100 acres of off site land for preservation would positively impact land use in the local area. As development continued to encroach on open space areas, the preserved land would have a beneficial effect on the balance between open space and development in the region. Alternative 2 would have a beneficial cumulative impact on land use.

Cumulative Impact on Transportation

The cumulative impact would be the same as that under Alternative 1 (see Section 8.3.5).

Cumulative Impact on Visual Resources

Substantial impacts to native regional appearance have occurred over time due to commercial and residential development in the area. The landfill, which began operation in 1961, has contributed to these impacts through excavation of natural ridgelines and refuse filling. As discussed in Section 8.3.5, the area around the landfill is continuing to experience significant commercial and residential development. With the implementation of the proposed permit conditions required under Alternative 2, the potential adverse impacts of continued operation would be partially mitigated. Through restoring the vegetation to native conditions, the disturbance caused by the landfill's presence would be reduced. In addition, the preservation of off site land, ideally located within the 101 Freeway Scenic Corridor, would help to offset the visual disturbance caused by the removal of 50 acres of vegetation on the landfill. Considering also that the 50 acres of vegetation to be removed can only be viewed north and northeast of the site, the acquisition and preservation of 100 acres of more visually prominent land would be a beneficial impact. Nevertheless, continued operations under Alternative 2 would have a minor adverse cumulative impact.

Cumulative Impact on Noise

The cumulative impact would be the same as that under Alternative 1 (see Section 8.3.5).

9.4 Impacts to Visitor Use

Potential impacts to visitor use would be similar to those described for Alternative 1, including adverse effects of noise and degraded visual quality from continued excavation. However, Alternative 2 includes several provisions that would reduce the intensity of potential adverse impacts to visitors relative to existing conditions. Under Alternative 2, long-term visual intrusions would be minor, as native landscape restoration on the landfill's west and north slopes would be designed to blend with surrounding undisturbed vegetation and terrain. Vegetative contrast would be largely eliminated, and the prominence of topographic alterations reduced, providing minor beneficial impacts to visual quality in these areas. With landfill slopes relatively consistent in color and form with the surrounding landscape, visitors to Cheeseboro Canyon and other points to the north and west would have a greater sense of being part of a natural, relatively undisturbed environment. Non-native vegetation would remain a visual intrusion on the lower southern slope of the landfill, but the more visible upper southern slopes would be restored to native vegetation.

The use of non-visually intrusive liner materials and development of a litter monitoring program would also improve visitor aesthetics from both distant background and foreground perspectives. In addition, development of an exhibit addressing solid waste management and natural resource issues would enable the NPS to interpret the landfill as a landscape feature.

Overall, the visitor experience would be negatively impacted by ongoing excavation and vehicle and equipment noise; but would benefit from implementation of the mitigating permit conditions described above over the long term. Visitors' sense of a natural setting and solitude relative to existing conditions would be improved in some areas. However, the operation of the landfill would continue to alter the quality of visitor experience in the Simi Hills area. The overall anticipated impact of the implementation of Alternative 2 on the visitor experience would be a minor beneficial one.

Cumulative Impacts to Visitor Use

The cumulative impacts of Alternative 2 on visitor experience would be similar to those described for Alternative 1. Landfill activities occurring prior to 1995, in conjunction with other area proposed development, would continue to adversely affect the quality of visitors' experience to the Simi Hills area, primarily from visual intrusion. However, with implementation of the mitigative permit conditions proposed as part of Alternative 2, these cumulative adverse impacts would be reduced in the future during the life of the permit. Consequently, a minor cumulative adverse impact on visitor use is anticipated.

10.0 IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE 3 - DENIAL OF NPS PERMIT

Alternative 3 has been defined as the denial of the Special Use Permit from the National Park Service resulting in the subsequent closure of the Calabasas Landfill. Both project-related impacts and cumulative impacts are presented. The potential project-specific environmental consequences of Alternative 3 are evaluated below by estimating the impacts which may occur from closing the landfill in the near future and comparing those impacts to the conditions which exist in the baseline year (1995).

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 3 are assessed by evaluating the impacts resulting from landfill closure taken with expected impacts from past, present, and future projects. These other projects include: 22 residential developments, 2 schools and a day care facility, 4 offices, 2 industrial parks, and other commercial endeavors (see Table 6-23).

10.1 Natural Resources

Introduction

The loss of disposal capacity at the Calabasas Landfill would necessitate the accelerated use of other area landfills and could result in an additional need to expand other disposal facilities to the extent feasible, potentially into surrounding undeveloped areas. As a result, the natural resources at the alternative disposal facilities could potentially be negatively impacted. However, specific impacts cannot be identified due to the unknown destination of the diverted refuse.

10.1.1 Impacts on Air Quality

Introduction

As noted in Section 5.3, the potential impacts to air quality resulting from Alternative 3 have been evaluated under two scenarios because it is not possible to ascertain where the waste would go for disposal if the Calabasas Landfill closes and the two scenarios represent a range of potential environmental impacts to air quality.

Landfill Gas

If the Calabasas Landfill closed, the amount of gas produced by the decomposing refuse would be at a maximum level at the date of closure and then decrease over time. Current emissions from landfill gas combustion given in Section 6.1.1, would represent the emissions at closure, and the emissions would decrease as gas combustion declines over a period of 20 to 30 years.

Under Alternative 3, the gas migration monitoring currently performed at the site would continue after closure. Specifically, monitoring programs described in the postclosure plan at the Calabasas Landfill address landfill gas combustion efficiency, off site gas migration, ambient air quality, surface gas emissions, and landfill gas quality. In addition, general maintenance and inspection procedures currently being practiced would continue after closure.

Refuse diverted from the Calabasas Landfill would be disposed of at other landfills. Accordingly, the diverted waste would still generate landfill gas and potential impacts associated with landfill gas generation would occur at the alternate disposal sites. Although the location of the landfill gas emissions would change, no net change in the quantity of emissions would occur as a result of Alternative 3.

Vehicle Emissions and Dust

Vehicle emissions would increase under Alternative 3 resulting from the need to transport refuse currently received at the Calabasas Landfill to other more distant disposal facilities. As discussed in the description of Alternative 3, Section 5.3, two different waste scenarios have been evaluated for the purpose of estimating the range of potential impacts to air quality. In both scenarios, following the assumed closure of the Calabasas Landfill in 1997, between 1997 and 1999, the refuse would be diverted to the Bradley West Landfill for disposal. From 1999 on, the waste was assumed to be transported to an in-county landfill for Scenario 1 and transported by rail to a landfill outside Los Angeles County for Scenario 2.

The CEQA Air Quality Handbook for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) establishes the following thresholds of significance for emission impacts to air quality: 150 lb/day SO_x, 550 lb/day of CO, 55 lb/day of NO_x, 150 lb/day of PM10, and 55 lb/day of ROG. Projects generating emissions that exceed any of these thresholds are considered significant by the SCAQMD. For this analysis, any emissions beyond these thresholds will be considered a major adverse impact.

Scenario 1

By utilizing local landfills rather than remote, out-of-county sites, Scenario 1 represents best case conditions for alternate disposal if the Calabasas Landfill were to close in 1997. In Scenario 1, waste was assumed to be diverted to the Bradley West Landfill in the San Fernando Valley until that site reaches capacity in 1999. After the Bradley West Landfill closes, the refuse would be transported to Sunshine Canyon Landfill. It is assumed that the Sunshine Canyon Landfill would be able to accommodate the disposal needs of the Calabasas Landfill's wasteshed until its closure (approximately December 2003) although this is not certain. After the closure of Sunshine Canyon Landfill, the refuse would be diverted to an undetermined landfill in Los Angeles County. The Scholl Canyon Landfill, which has use restrictions, would be the only currently permitted landfill operating in the year 2003. In order to make potential emission calculations, a hypothetical landfill is assumed to be available approximately 37 miles from the center of the Calabasas wasteshed.

Table 10-1 presents the increase in vehicle emissions expected from disposing the refuse from the Calabasas Landfill's wasteshed at the alternate disposal sites assumed in Scenario 1. These emissions only include additional emissions generated by transporting the refuse to sites other than the Calabasas Landfill. The increase in vehicle emissions exceeds the SCAQMD threshold of significance for SO_2 and NO_x and, therefore, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3, Scenario 1, would have a major adverse impact to air quality.

Table 10-1: Projected Daily Increase in Vehicle Emissions from Scenario 1: Transporting Refuse to Alternate In-County Landfill

	Thresholds of Significance (SCAQMD)	Bradley West Landfill	Sunshine Canyon Landfill	Future L.A. County Landfill (Unknown Location)
Years of Disposal		1997-1999	1999-2004	2004-2018
Distance[1]		25	28	37
Pollutant (lbs/day)[2]				
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	150	**496**	**579**	**827**
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550	67	78	112
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	55	**224**	**261**	**373**
Particulate Matter (PM10)	150	17	20	28
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	55	22	26	37

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.
[1] Distance in miles from the center of the Calabasas Landfill wasteshed; for the unknown future landfill site, distance is assumed to be 37 miles.
[2] Truck and car traffic estimation based on 3,500 tpd of refuse.

Scenario 2

Scenario 2 represents worst case conditions for Alternative 3 in which, upon closure of the Calabasas Landfill, only limited in-county disposal capacity would be available and for the majority of the time prior to the year 2018, the waste would have to be transported to a remote, out-of-county landfill. For the period of 1997 to 1999, Scenario 2 is identical to Scenario 1 and, thus, emissions for Scenario 2 between 1997 and 1999 are given in Table 10-1. Subsequent to the closure of the Bradley West Landfill, Scenario 2 assumes the refuse would be transported by rail to an out-of-county landfill.

The increase in vehicle emissions for Scenario 2 is shown in Table 10-2. Sources of the vehicle emissions for this scenario include the operation of and transportation to a transfer station, rail transportation to a remote transfer facility, and transportation from this facility to the remote landfill. These projected emissions present the net impact on air resources. The increase in vehicle emissions exceeds the SCAQMD threshold of significance for SO_2, NO_x, and ROG. Therefore, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3, Scenario 2 would have a major adverse impact on air quality.

With respect to potential dust emissions, the level of disposal activity which could potentially generate dust would not change from the baseline year, but would occur at the alternate disposal facility rather than at the Calabasas Landfill.

Table 10-2: Projected Daily Net Difference in Air Emissions for Disposal Scenario 2 (1999-2018): Disposal of Refuse at Out-of-County Landfill

		Emissions Within South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) (lbs/day)			Emissions Outside SCAB (lbs/day)		Total Emissions (lbs/day)	
	Thresholds of Significance (SCAQMD)	Transportation to Local Transfer Station[1] I	Operation of Local Transfer Station[2] II	Rail Transportation within SCAB[3] III	Rail Transportation outside SCAB[3] IV	Operations at remote landfill[4] V	Total Air Emissions within SCAB (I+II+III)	Total Air Emissions outside SCAB (IV+V)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	150	607	125	93	172	68	**825**	**241**
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550	82	49	27	51	20	158	71
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	55	274	370	536	995	136	**1180**	**1131**
Particulate Matter (PM10)	150	21	35	39	73	12	95	85
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	55	27	31	13	23	10	**71**	33

Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

[1] Distance to Transfer Station is assumed to be 29 miles from the center of the Calabasas wasteshed. This distance corresponds to two existing rail facilities.
[2] Operation emissions given for both transferring the waste to rail cars and loading the rail cars onto the rail line.
[3] Rail facility is assumed to be 200 miles from the Transfer Station: 70 miles are within the SCAB, and 130 miles are outside the SCAB.
[4] Emissions include transfer of rail containers to trucks,and truck transport to the remote landfill.

10.1.2 Impacts on Topography, Geology and Soils

The denial of the NPS Permit and subsequent closure would preclude any additional topographic alterations at the landfill. The existing topography would remain as described in Section 6.1.2 including refuse fill contours and exposed excavated slopes. The topographic elevations as of 1995 are shown in Exhibit 3-2 and aerial photos of existing conditions are shown in Exhibits 6-14 and 6-15. Minor topographic changes would occur relative to baseline conditions related to the placement of the final cover over the landfill and subsequent grading at the site to prevent erosion and facilitate drainage. The final fill contours have been designed to minimize long-term erosion, but because the final contours would not be achieved under Alternative 3, additional permanent erosion control features would need to be implemented. Slopes would be stabilized as necessary with groundcover-type vegetation. The Closure and Postclosure Plans for the Calabasas Landfill have been prepared assuming the landfill operates until the fully permitted design capacity is reached; therefore, these plans would need to be revised to reflect current topographic conditions at the site.

The topography and soils at the landfill would be minimally altered during closure procedures at the site. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3 would have a negligible impact on topography and soils and no adverse impact on geology. Topographic changes, which may result at other landfills to which the waste would be diverted, are unknown.

10.1.3 Impacts on Water Resources

Under Alternative 3, the landfill would close in the near future. Site topography would not change appreciably. All temporary surface water drainage structures would have to be upgraded to be able to accommodate the 24-hour, 100-year storm event.

During closure, final cover would be placed over the existing fill area. The Evaluation Monitoring Program would continue in order to characterize groundwater quality in the vicinity of Barriers 1 and 5. Corrective action, if necessary, would be implemented as discussed in Section 8.1.3.

The amount of funds currently set aside for closure and postclosure activities is only sufficient for closure of the landfill. The County of Los Angeles would assume the financial liability for postclosure period and would be responsible for implementing postclosure activities. Monitoring of both surface water and groundwater are typically components of postclosure maintenance. Until postclosure activities are funded, Alternative 3 could have an adverse impact on water resources, as any potential contamination of groundwater or surface water from rain infiltration or landfill gas could go undetected. However, it is assumed that Los Angeles County would be able to secure funds for postclosure activities and the implementation of the current Closure/Postclosure Plans for the landfill. Consequently, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3 would not have an adverse impact on water resources.

10.1.4 Impacts on Floodplains

Under Alternative 3, the Calabasas Landfill would close in 1997 leaving the current topography to remain permanently. Current drainage at the site consists of both temporary and permanent debris basins. Closure of the site would require that these basins, and all other drainage routes and facilities, be

upgraded to permanent structures. However, because the current topography would be unchanged, and the drainage patterns and flow would be very similar to the baseline conditions of 1995, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3 would not have an adverse impact on floodplains.

10.1.5 Impacts on Wetlands

No wetlands exist at the Calabasas Landfill. Closure of the landfill would require that existing drainage facilities be upgraded to permanent structures and that final drainage plans be revised; however, overall drainage patterns and flow would be unchanged. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3 would not have an adverse impact on wetlands.

10.1.6 Impacts on Vegetation

The denial of the NPS Permit and subsequent landfill closure would prevent the loss of vegetation described in the impacts of Alternatives 1 and 2. The areas identified in Table 8-2 would be preserved in the existing condition. No modification of existing landscaping schemes would occur anywhere on site. Habitat values of current on site vegetation would not be changed. In addition, additional vegetation would be planted on the final cover and on slopes where necessary for stabilization. These areas would be planted with the typical native and non-native mix currently used at the landfill (see Table 6-17).

Overall, in comparison to the baseline conditions of 1995, the vegetation on site would be more extensive enhancing the appearance of the bare refuse fill slopes. Approximately 250 acres on site would need to be vegetated as the result of closure. However, the plant varieties used would be the current mix, which is in contrast to native species. This landscaping mix has the potential to compete with native vegetation located both on site and on adjacent off site areas. Nevertheless, relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3 would have a minor beneficial impact on vegetation.

10.1.7 Impacts on Wildlife and Aquatic Life

Wildlife

The denial of the NPS Permit and subsequent landfill closure would prevent the loss of 50 acres of native vegetation and habitat described as an impact of Alternatives 1 and 2. Any existing wildlife in the 50 acres of yet undisturbed native vegetation identified in Table 8-2 would not be displaced. In addition, the revegetation of the landfill in particular areas, discussed above in Section 10.1.6, would provide additional habitat for wildlife, although habitat quality would be poor due to establishment of non-native vegetation. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3 would have a minor beneficial impact on wildlife.

Upon closure of the Calabasas Landfill, management of the site would revert to the County of Los Angeles. The site would remain as open space for park and recreational use. Landfill-related effects on wildlife such as noise and human activity would largely cease upon closure of the landfill, possibly improving the availability of the site as wildlife habitat.

However, if the closure of the Calabasas Landfill necessitated the excavation of native open space at alternate disposal facilities, impacts to vegetation and wildlife could occur at these other landfills.

Aquatic Life

The closure of the landfill would not appreciably change the drainage pattern or flow of surface water leaving the site. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3 would have a negligible impact on aquatic life.

10.1.8 Impacts on Threatened, Endangered, or Special Concern Species

Under Alternative 3, the denial of the NPS Permit and subsequent landfill closure, no modification of existing landscaping schemes would occur anywhere on site. Habitat values of current on site vegetation would not be changed. In addition, additional vegetation would be planted on the final cover and on slopes where necessary for stabilization. These areas would be planted with the typical native and non-native mix currently used at the landfill Because none of the threatened, endangered, or special concern species identified in the USFWS consultation were determined to exist on the landfill property, relative to baseline conditions, Alternative 3 would have no impact on threatened, endangered or special concern species

10.1.9 Cumulative Impacts on Natural Resources

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 3 are assessed by evaluating the impacts of landfill closure taken with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects.

Cumulative Impact to Air Quality

As discussed in Section 10.1.1, the closure of the Calabasas Landfill under Alternative 3 would have a major adverse impact to air quality. This incremental adverse impact on air quality resulting from the increased transport distance of the refuse, taken with other proposed commercial and residential development projects, would have a major adverse cumulative impact on air resources.

Cumulative Impact to Topography, Geology and Soils

Future development would continue to change topography in the area. The topography at the landfill would not change under Alternative 3, thus there would be a negligible cumulative impact on topography.

The geology in the area is not typically altered by development practices. Therefore, Alternative 3 would have no cumulative impact on geology.

As discussed in Section 8.1.9, past, present, and future development has altered and would continue to alter local soils. When soil is exposed, weathering and erosion could take place. The closure of the

landfill would prevent any future changes or impacts to on site soils. Alternative 3 would have a negligible cumulative impact on soils.

Cumulative Impact to Water Resources

Assuming closure and postclosure funding was available, as discussed in Section 10.1.3, Alternative 3 would not have an adverse cumulative impact on water resources.

Cumulative Impact to Biological Resources: Habitat Connectivity

After closure, the landfill would provide an area of open space in the midst of future development. Depending on the future use of the facility, the landfill property might provide additional habitat for wildlife movement. Relative to baseline conditions, Alternative 3 would have a minor beneficial cumulative impact on biological resources.

10.2 Cultural Resources

Introduction

The loss of disposal capacity at the Calabasas Landfill would necessitate the accelerated use of other area landfills and could result in an additional need to expand other disposal facilities to the extent feasible, potentially into surrounding undeveloped areas. As a result, the cultural resources at this new or existing facility would potentially be negatively impacted. Specific impacts to cultural resources cannot be identified due to the unknown destination of the diverted refuse.

10.2.1 Impacts on Archaeological Resources

The denial of the NPS Permit and subsequent landfill closure would preserve the remaining undisturbed areas at the landfill. Relative to baseline conditions, Alternative 3 would have no effect on known archaeological resources on site.

10.2.2 Impacts on Paleontological Resources

The denial of the NPS Permit and subsequent landfill closure would preserve the remaining undisturbed areas at the landfill. Relative to baseline conditions, Alternative 3 would have no effect on known paleontological resources on site.

10.2.3 Impacts on Historic Resources

The denial of the NPS Permit and subsequent landfill closure would prevent further deposition of waste. No modification of existing landscaping schemes would occur anywhere on site. No impact on the historical components of the Morrison Ranch complex in comparison to baseline conditions would be expected as a result of closure. The impacts of short-term closure activities on views and ambient noise

level in the vicinity of the ranch would be minimal. Relative to baseline conditions, Alternative 3 would have no effect on historic resources.

10.2.4 Cumulative Impacts on Cultural Resources

A cumulative impact is defined as the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. In this case, Alternative 3, the denial of the NPS Special Use Permit and the subsequent closure of the landfill, would not result in additional ground disturbance or other effects such as increased noise or visual intrusion. Therefore, no cumulative impacts to cultural resources would be expected.

10.3 Socioeconomic Environment

Introduction

The loss of disposal capacity at the Calabasas Landfill would necessitate the accelerated use of other area landfills and result in an additional need to expand other disposal facilities to the extent feasible, potentially into surrounding undeveloped areas. As a result, the land use, transportation, visual resources and noise at this new or existing facility would potentially be negatively impacted. Specific impacts cannot be identified due to the unknown destination of the diverted refuse.

10.3.1 Impacts on Population, Economy and Land Use

Population and Economy

With denial of the Special Use Permit, the landfill would close. Landfill closure would require that postclosure activities, including maintenance, be met. After the closure process, employee requirements would decrease. Some employees would be retained on site for the long-term maintenance activities. The remainder of the employees would be required to seek employment elsewhere. As this number of employees is small when compared to the local and regional employment base, a negligible impact would result to the local or regional employment.

With regard to potential economic impacts resulting from Alternative 3, the Sanitation Districts estimate that closure of the landfill would result in an increased cost of waste management. The total net increase in costs for disposal of the total tonnage of wastes displaced from the Calabasas Landfill from 1997 to 2018 ranges from $400 million for disposal at another in-county landfill to $1 billion for disposal at a remote landfill by rail. The increased costs would be due to higher disposal fees at other landfills and transportation costs associated with the transport of waste to either a more distant in-county landfill or to an out-of-county landfill by rail. This additional cost would be ultimately reflected in waste management costs to communities within the wasteshed. Relative to baseline conditions (1995), Alternative 3 would have a minor to major adverse impact on population and economy.

Land Use

If the permit is denied resulting in early landfill closure, management of the site would still revert to the County of Los Angeles. Detailed final Closure and Postclosure Plans would need to be developed based on the site conditions at the time of closure. The regulatory approval process for closure and postclosure activities normally takes several years. Consequently, such planning may be delayed due to unavailable funding and manpower requirements, resulting in delays for site development. Even with these obstacles, closure would ultimately result in the landfill remaining an open space area to be used for park and recreational purposes. However, because the topography at the landfill would be minimally altered by closure activities, the future land use at the site could be limited by the current site landform.

Denial of the permit could result in a potential constraint to local development because the Calabasas Landfill currently provides for the disposal needs of most of the new and existing developments within its defined wasteshed. A minor beneficial impact could result due to increase in the open space/development ratio of the region.

10.3.2 Impacts on Transportation

The denial of the Special Use Permit and the subsequent closure of the landfill under Alternative 3 would not generate any traffic at the landfill, and waste currently disposed of at the Calabasas Landfill would be taken for disposal to other sites.

Closure of the Calabasas Landfill would reduce the traffic volumes locally at the surrounding intersections and roadway segments, especially at the U.S. 101 and Lost Hills Road interchange, which is currently operating at unacceptable levels of service. The closure of the landfill would thus have a beneficial impact on transportation on Lost Hills Road north of the U.S. 101. Collection vehicles would still have to transport the waste from the Calabasas wasteshed communities to a disposal facility, so truck traffic on U.S. 101 would remain the same.

Traffic that previously went to the Calabasas Landfill would be diverted elsewhere to other landfills. The additional transport distance required would have an adverse impact within Los Angeles County. For Scenario 1, an average of 5.9 million additional miles would be traveled per year as a result of Alternative 3. Under Scenario 2, 5.7 million additional miles would be traveled per year to dispose of refuse by rail haul. The transportation of refuse would result in a net increase in traffic on state highways and in communities near the alternate disposal facilities. Relative to baseline conditions, Alternative 3 could have a major adverse impact on transportation.

10.3.3 Impacts on Visual Resources

Upon closure of the Calabasas Landfill, all of the remaining planned excavation and landfill operations would cease, preserving these altered landforms in their existing state. The only exception would be the minimal changes that would result from fulfilling closure requirements. Alternative 3 would require the premature initiation of the closure and postclosure plan requirements established for this site. These plans have been written and control systems have been designed based on the anticipated final fill plan. Existing landfill slopes would need to be assessed and perhaps modified to comply with the State Minimum Standards, regarding adequate site drainage, slope stabilization and final cover requirements.

All exposed excavation slopes would be stabilized and revegetated, as necessary to fulfill regulatory closure requirements. All remaining bare, or sparsely vegetated, landfill slopes would be revegetated using the existing seed mixtures. Revegetation of the final slopes with native plant species would not occur anywhere at the site, except for species which are currently included in the existing revegetation program (refer to Table 6-17).

The appearance of the landfill would be quite similar to the existing Viewpoints shown in Section 8.3.3 with the exception of some additional vegetation and visual impacts of closure requirements. Relative to baseline conditions, Alternative 3 would have a negligible visual impact.

10.3.4 Impacts to Noise

With the closure of the Calabasas Landfill, less noise would be generated at the site. However, because the noise levels produced by current operations only slightly affect off site areas (refer to Section 6.3.4), the closure of the facility should not have a major impact on noise levels outside of the landfill property. Specific noise receptor locations, such as the Morrison Ranch complex, would benefit from decreased noise levels because of its close proximity to the landfill.

The closure of the Calabasas Landfill would increase traffic levels elsewhere in the region (as discussed in Section 10.3.2), and would therefore possibly cause additional noise to be generated along the transportation route and at the alternate disposal facility. Because the magnitude of both the beneficial and adverse effects would be relatively small, relative to baseline conditions, Alternative 3 would have a negligible impact on noise.

10.3.5 Cumulative Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

Cumulative impacts of Alternative 3 are assessed by evaluating the impacts of landfill closure taken with the expected impacts from past, present, and future projects.

Cumulative Impact on Population, Economy and Land Use

Alternative 3 would result in the closure of a regional disposal facility with no certain means of replacing the available disposal capacity. If adequate disposal capacity is not available to the wasteshed communities, major public health impacts could occur. In addition, if remote landfills are eventually permitted and utilized, the costs of solid waste management would increase dramatically. This would potentially be a major impact on population and economy.

Cumulative Impact on Transportation

In conjunction with other projects, the additional transportation of the refuse generated within the Calabasas wasteshed required to reach an alternate disposal facility would have a major adverse impact on transportation.

Cumulative Impact on Visual Resources

The visual resources of the area are experiencing an ongoing impact as a result of past, present and future development and projects. If the landfill were to close under Alternative 3, despite the fact there would be just a negligible project-specific impact, the half-complete landform would be a residual reminder of the landfill's presence. The entire active area of the landfill would be revegetated with the current landscaping mix, which contrasts with the surrounding native vegetation. However, the scarred hillsides and excavation areas, visible throughout the SMMNRA, would retain their current altered shape. The closure of the landfill under Alternative 3 would have a minor adverse cumulative impact on the area's visual resources.

Cumulative Impact on Noise

Future growth in the area will further contribute to local noise levels. Depending on the future use of the site, the closure of the landfill under Alternative 3 would result in potentially decreased noise levels on the site and in close proximity to the site. This would result in a potential minor beneficial cumulative impact under certain circumstances.

10.4 Impacts to Visitor Use

Cessation of landfill operations would eliminate noise and vehicle movement from waste transport and deposition activities as sources of intrusion upon visitor experience. Closure activities themselves, including structure removal, grading, drainage system construction, and revegetation would likely result in some noise and visual intrusion affecting visitor's sense of solitude. However, these impacts would be temporary, occurring only while closure activities are in progress, and would likely not substantially exceed the effects of the current landfill operation.

Following implementation of closure plans, long-term impacts on visitor experience would be variable relative to existing conditions. Closure would take place with current excavation slopes and refuse fill levels, varying relatively little from current conditions. Noise and vehicle movement associated with landfill operations would be absent, beneficially affecting visitors' sense of quiet and remoteness. Aesthetic impacts of landfill-related litter would be eliminated by application of the final cover. However, revegetation of the entire landfill would occur primarily with non-native landscaping, resulting in a color contrast with surrounding terrain.

Overall, implementation of Alternative 3 would have a minor beneficial impact on visitor experience relative to existing conditions, primarily as a result of reduced noise levels and litter reduction. Although both beneficial and adverse effects would result, the difference from existing conditions would be limited.

Cumulative Impacts to Visitor Use

The cumulative impacts on visitor experience from Alternative 3 would be similar to those described for Alternative 1 (noise and visual intrusion). However, the effects would not relate to continued landfill operation, but instead result primarily from the residual visual intrusion of the closed landfill. With the beneficial effects of long-term noise elimination and litter reduction, negligible cumulative effects are

expected. These would result primarily from the remaining topographic alteration from original landforms and the contrast of widespread revegetation with non-native species.

11.0 PREPARERS OF DOCUMENT

Preparers

National Park Service
David Kreger, Technical Expert on Natural Resource Compliance, Denver Service Center
Tedra Fox, Chief, Land Use Planning Division, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

County Sanitation Districts
Grace Chan, Supervisor, Planning Section, Solid Waste Management Department
Beth Erlanson, Civil Engineer, Planning Section, Solid Waste Management Department

Management and Legal Consultants

National Park Service
Arthur Eck, Superintendent, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Scott Erickson, Deputy Superintendent, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Barbara Goodyear, Assistant Field Solicitor, Office of the Field Solicitor, San Francisco

County Sanitation Districts
Stephen Maguin, Head, Solid Waste Management Department
Donald Nellor, Head, Planning Section, Solid Waste Management Department

Additional Consultants and Resource Specialists

National Park Service, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Tony Gross, Environmental Specialist
Phil Holmes, Cultural Anthropologist
Denise Kamradt, Geographic Information Specialist
Ray Sauvajot, Ecologist
Lou Levy, Ph.D., Consulting Toxicologist (VIP)

National Park Service, Denver Service Center
Todd Alexander, Project Manager
Frank Williss, Technical Expert for Cultural Resource Compliance

National Park Service, Pacific Great Basin System Support Office, San Francisco
Heather Davies, Hazardous Materials Program Coordinator
Chris Gentry, Natural Resource Specialist
Tom Mulhern, Co-Team Leader, Cultural Resource Specialist
Ray Murray, Team Leader, Planning and Partnerships
Judith Rocchio, Air Quality Coordinator
Alan Schmierer, Environmental Protection Specialist
George Turnbull, Superintendent, Pacific Great Basin System Support Office

National Park Service, Hazardous Waste Program, Washington, D.C.
Shawn Nornton, Team Leader, Hazardous Waste Program
Fred Sturniolo, Environmental Protection Specialist

National Park Service - Other Offices
Frank Buono, Assistant Superintendent, Joshua Tree National Park
John Donahue, Superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Jacob Hoogland, Chief, Environmental Quality Division, Washington, D.C.
Roy Irwin, Contaminants Specialist, Water Resources Division, Fort Collins, CO.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Solid Waste Management Department
Frank Caponi, Supervising Engineer, Air Quality
Chuck Dowdell, Supervising Engineer, Geology
Ray Huitric, Division Engineer, Research and Monitoring
Nick Morell, Environmental Planner
Chi Chung Tang, Supervising Engineer, Water Quality

External Consultants

Linda Brody, Senior Project Manager
Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

Jeff Fuller, Senior Acoustician
Ogden Environmental

Albert I. Herson, Senior Vice President and Legal Counsel
Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

12.0 ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONSULTED

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Stephanie Valentine

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

California Department of Fish and Game

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Blythe Ponek-Bacharowski

Las Virgines Municipal Water District
Brian Whitaker

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Rod Millican

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
Pam Holt
Frank Maneses
Kishor Mandahar

Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
Connie Rocke

Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation
Jim McCarthy
Bertha Ruiz

Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Dennis Hawkins

City of Agoura Hills Planning Department
Donna Greeley
Mike Hamins
Mike Kamino

City of Calabasas
Susie Myer
Greg Johnson

13.0 REFERENCES

Aldest, Gary A., PhD. The Distribution and Abundance of Rodents in the Mission Canyon Landfill, Los Angeles California. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Aldest, Gary A., PhD. Survival of Rattus in the Trash Collection and Sanitary Landfill Process. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Bauer Environmental Services, 1996. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Population Growth, Residential Development and Employment Activity Report. Prepared for the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District.

California, State of, 1976. California Department of Health Guidelines for the Preparation and Content of Noise Elements of the General Plan.

City of Agoura Hills, 1992. Agoura Hills General Plan Update, Draft Environmental Impact Report.

City of Calabasas, 1995. City of Calabasas General Plan, Final Environmental Impact Report.

Clement Associates, 1990. Risk Assessment for the Liberty Canyon Property.

Continental Communities Group, 1996. Continental Communities Group, Draft Environmental Impact Report.

County of Los Angeles, 1986. Malibu Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan.

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. Preliminary Draft of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, 1996.

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (Hydraulics Division), 1971, amended 1982 & 1989. Hydrology Manual.

Garrett, K. And J. Dunn, 1981. Birds of Southern California: Status and Distribution. Los Angeles Audobon Society.

Grinell, J. and A. H. Miller, 1944. The Distribution of the Birds of California.

Hickman, James C., 1993. The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California.

Jenning, M.R. and M.P. Hayes, 1994. Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California. Prepared for the California Department of Fish and Game.

LSA Associates, 1995. Preliminary Draft Ventura Freeway Corridor Areawide Plan.

LeRoy Crandall and Associates, 1981. Report of Supplementary Field Permeability Studies, Calabasas Landfill Site, Los Angeles County, California.

LeRoy Crandall and Associates, 1980. Report of Geologic and Hydrogeologic Investigation, Calabasas Landfill Site, Los Angeles County, California.

Michael Brandman Associates, 1995. Biological Report Pursuant To An Environmental Report Of Solid Waste Disposal Sites In Units Of The National Park System Published At 36 CFR Part 6 For The Calabasas Landfill, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Michael Brandman Associates, 1993. Summary Of Findings Pursuant To The Subtitle D Regulations Published At 40 CFR 258.12. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

National Park Service, 1982. General Management Plan for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

National Park Service, 1984. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Land Protection Plan.

National Park Service, 1986. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Fire Management Plan.

National Park Service, 1991. Proposed Land Exchange: Cheeseboro/Palo Comado Canyon, Final Environmental Impact Report.

National Park Service, 1994. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Resource Management Plan.

National Park Service, 1995. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Statement of National Significance.

Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1995. Malibu Creek Watershed Natural Resources Plan.

Ogden Environmental, 1996. Calabasas Landfill Acoustical Technical Report. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Petra Resources Inc., 1995. Paleontological Assessment, Calabasas Landfill, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Petra Resources Inc., 1995. Archaeological Assessment, Calabasas Landfill, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1995. Calabasas Landfill Amended Report of Waste Discharge, Evaluation Monitoring Program. (Order No. 92-063, File No. 60-118, C.I. 4992).

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996. Calabasas Landfill 1995 Water Quality Monitoring Annual Report. (Order No. 89-053, File No. 82-67, C.I. 4992).

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1995. Special Use Permit Request for the Calabasas Landfill.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1995. Report of Disposal Site Information for Calabasas Landfill.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1995. Preliminary Closure Plan for Calabasas Landfill.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1995. Preliminary Postclosure Maintenance Plan for Calabasas Landfill.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1995. Intermodal Facility and a Waste-by-Rail Disposal System Originating from the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, Final Environmental Impact Report.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1992. Green Waste As Alternative Daily Cover Evaluation Report.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1992. Puente Hills Waste Management Facilities, Final Environmental Impact Report. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1990. Integrated Solid Waste Management System for Los Angeles County, Draft Program Environmental Impact Report. Prepared for the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1987. Calabasas Landfill Report of Waste Discharge.

Skinner, Mark. And Bruce M. Pavlik, 1994. California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California.

Soil Conservation Service, 1969. Report and General Soil Map for Los Angeles County, California.

South Coast Air Quality Management District, 1992. CEQA Air Quality Handbook.
Stebbins, R. C., 1972. California's Amphibians and Reptiles.

Storer, T. L., 1925. A Synopsis of the Amphibia of California.

Sweet, S. 1989. Observations on the Biology and Status of the Arroyo Toad, *Bufo microscaphus californicus*, with a Proposal for Additional Research.

Trim, Heather, 1994. Review of Monitoring and Response Protocol for the Malibu Creek Watershed, Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project.

- Loss of 14 acres of oak woodland and coastal sage habitat;
- Surface and/or ground water and air quality; and
- Impacts on the quality of the visitor experience resulting from noise and visual resource effects.

If the EA concludes that the issuance of a special use permit would significantly affect the quality of the environment in the recreation area, an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be prepared. If the effect is determined to be insignificant or can be mitigated to such a level, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued instead.

Only the NPS Field Director can grant or deny the landfill permit request. The Field Director will use the information in the EA (and EIS if necessary) to determine whether the Calabasas Landfill application meets the conditions of permit approval set forth in the new regulations [36 CFR Section 6.5 (c)]. To approve the permit request, the Field Director must find that:

- Adverse effects resulting from leachate, noise, odor, vehicular traffic, litter and other activities upon natural and cultural resources will be adquately mitigated;
- The operator meets all other applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations;
- The proposed closure and post-closure care plan is sufficient to protect park resources from degradation; and
- The site will not be used for the storage, handling or disposal of specific waste materials, including hazardous waste, sewage, and radioactive materials.

If approved, the special use permit may be issued for a term of up to five years and is subject to renewal.

The NPS invites park visitors, neighbors and our partner agencies in the Santa Monica Mountains to contact us with any issues or concerns you would like to see addressed in the environmental assessment and permit review process.

Please mail letters or postcards by June 15, 1996, to: Superintendent Arthur Eck, Santa Monica Mountains National RecreationArea, 30401 Agoura Road, Suite 100, Agoura Hills, CA 91301.

The NPS appreciates your interest and participation in this process. If you have any questions, please contact the park's Land Use Planning Division, weekdays, at (818) 597-1036, ext. 220. ■

Santa Monica Mountains National
Recreation Area
30401 Agoura Road, Suite 100
Agoura Hills, Calif. 91301

Printed on recycled paper

List of Appendices

Appendix A: 36 CFR Part 6 - Solid Waste Disposal Sites in Units of the National Park Service

Appendix B: Information Mailer

Appendix C: Water Quality - Barriers 1,2 & 5: 1993-1995
Barriers 3,4 & 6: 1995

Appendix D: Acoustical Report

Appendix E: Glossary and Abbreviations

Appendix A:
36 CFR Part 6

Vol. 59 No. 245 Thursday, December 22, 1994 p 65948 (Rule)

PART 6-SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Sec.

6.1 Purpose.
6.2 Applicability and scope.
6.3 Definitions.
6.4 Solid waste disposal sites not in operation on September 1, 1984.
6.5 Solid waste disposal sites in operation on September 1, 1984.
6.6 Solid waste disposal sites within new additions to the National Park System.
6.7 Mining wastes.
6.8 National Park Service solid waste responsibilities.
6.9 Permits.
6.10 Financial assurance.
6.11 Appeals.
6.12 Prohibited Acts and Penalties.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1, 3, 4601-22(c).

§ 6.1 Purpose.

(a) The regulations contained in this part prohibit the operation of any solid waste disposal site, except as specifically provided for, and govern the continued use of any existing solid waste disposal site within the boundaries of any unit of the National Park System.

(b) The purpose of the regulations in this part is to ensure that all activities within the boundaries of any unit of the National Park System resulting from the operation of a solid waste disposal site are conducted in a manner to prevent the deterioration of air and water quality, to prevent degradation of natural and cultural, including archeological, resources, and to reduce adverse effects to visitor enjoyment.

(c) The regulations in this part interpret and implement Pub. L. 98-506, 98 Stat. 2338 (16 U.S.C. 4601-22(c)).

§ 6.2 Applicability and scope.

(a) The regulations contained in this part apply to all lands and waters within the boundaries of all units of the National Park System, whether federally or nonfederally owned, and without regard to whether access to a solid waste disposal site requires crossing federally-owned or controlled lands or waters.

(b) The regulations contained in this part govern:

(1) The use of solid waste disposal sites not in operation on September 1, 1984, including the approval of new solid waste disposal sites;

(2) The continued use or closure of solid waste disposal sites that were in operation on September 1, 1984;

(3) The continued use or closure of solid waste disposal sites on lands or waters added to the National Park System after January 23, 1995.

(c) Exceptions.

(1) The regulations contained in this part do not govern the disposal of residential or agricultural solid wastes in a site by a person who can show that he or she:

(i) Resides within the boundaries of the unit;
(ii) Generates the residential or agricultural solid waste within the boundaries of the unit;
(iii) Disposes of the solid waste only on lands that the person owns or leases within the unit;
(iv) Does not engage in a solid waste disposal practice that poses a reasonable probability of adverse effects on health or the environment, as described by the criteria in 40 CFR part 257, Criteria For Classification Of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices found at 40 CFR 257.3-1 to 257.3-8; and
(v) Is not required to possess a State or local permit or license for the disposal of solid waste.
(2) The exemption in paragraph (c)(1) of this section does not apply to agricultural solid waste consisting of a chemical used as a pesticide, an item used to apply, or a container used to store, a pesticide.
(3) Manure and crop residue returned to the soil as a fertilizer or soil conditioner are not solid wastes for purposes of this part, and do not require a request, environmental report, financial assurance or permit issued under this part.
(d) The conditions in § 6.4(a) govern the establishment of new, or the expansion of existing, solid waste disposal sites operated by the National Park Service. The conditions in § 6.5(c) govern the continued use of existing solid waste disposal sites operated by the National Park Service. However, the permit, financial assurance, administrative and penalty provisions of this part do not apply to any solid waste disposal site operated by the National Park Service.

§ 6.3 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this part:
Agricultural solid waste means solid waste that is generated by the rearing or harvesting of animals, or the producing or harvesting of crops or trees.
Boundaries means the limits of lands or waters that constitute a unit of the National Park System as specified by Congress, denoted by Presidential Proclamation, recorded in the records of a State or political subdivision in accordance with applicable law, published pursuant to law, or otherwise published or posted by the National Park Service.
Closure and Post-closure care means all of the requirements prescribed by 40 CFR part 258, Criteria For Municipal Solid Waste Landfills at 40 CFR 258.60 and 258.61.
Compostible materials means organic substances that decay under natural and/or human-assisted conditions within relatively short time intervals, generally not in excess of ninety days.
Degrade means to lessen or diminish in quantity, quality or value.
Hazardous waste means a waste defined by 40 CFR part 261, Identification And Listing Of Hazardous Waste. Hazardous waste does not include any solid waste listed under 40 CFR 261.4(b).
Leachate means liquid that has percolated through solid waste and has extracted, dissolved or suspended materials in it.
Mining overburden means material overlying a mineral deposit that is removed to gain access to that deposit.
Mining wastes means residues that result from the extraction of raw materials from the earth.
National Park Service activities means operations conducted by the National Park Service or a National Park Service contractor,

concessionaire or commercial use licensee.

National Park System means any area of land or water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes.

Natural resource means the components of a park, both biotic and abiotic, including but not limited to, vegetation, wildlife, fish, water, including surface and ground water, air, soils, geological features, including subsurface strata, the natural processes and interrelationships that perpetuate such resources, and attributes that contribute to visitor enjoyment.

Operator means a person conducting or proposing to conduct the disposal of solid waste.

PCBs or PCB item means an item as defined in 40 CFR part 761, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution In Commerce, And Use Prohibitions at 40 CFR 761.3(x).

Residential solid waste means waste generated by the normal activities of a household, including, but not limited to, food waste, yard waste and ashes, but not including metal or plastic.

Solid waste means garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, and contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations or from community activities. ``Solid waste'' does not include a material listed under 40 CFR 261.4(a).

Solid waste disposal site means land or water where deliberately discarded solid waste, as defined above, is discharged, deposited, injected, dumped, spilled, leaked, or placed so that such solid waste or a constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into waters, including ground waters. Solid waste disposal sites include facilities for the incineration of solid waste and transfer stations. Facilities for the management of compostible materials are not defined as solid waste disposal sites for the purposes of this part.

§ 6.4 Solid waste disposal sites not in operation on September 1, 1984.

(a) No person may operate a solid waste disposal site within the boundaries of a National Park System unit that was not in operation on September 1, 1984, unless the operator has shown and the Regional Director finds that:

(1) The solid waste is generated solely from National Park Service activities conducted within the boundaries of that unit of the National Park System;

(2) There is no reasonable alternative site outside the boundaries of the unit suitable for solid waste disposal;

(3) The site will not degrade any of the natural or cultural resources of the unit;

(4) The site meets all other applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations, including permitting requirements;

(5) The site conforms to all of the restrictions and criteria in 40 CFR 257.3-1 to 257.3-8, and 40 CFR part 258, subparts B, C, D, E and F;

(6) The site will not be used for the storage, handling, or disposal of a solid waste containing:

(i) Hazardous waste;

(ii) Municipal solid waste incinerator ash;

(iii) Lead-acid batteries;

(iv) Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) or a PCB Item;
(v) A material registered as a pesticide by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);
(vi) Sludge from a waste treatment plant, septic system waste, or domestic sewage;
(vii) Petroleum, including used crankcase oil from a motor vehicle, or soil contaminated by such products;
(viii) Non-sterilized medical waste;
(ix) Radioactive materials; or
(x) Tires;
(7) The site is located wholly on nonfederal lands, except for NPS operated sites in units where nonfederal lands are unavailable, or unsuitable and there is no practicable alternative;
(8) The site is not located within the 500 year floodplain, or in a wetland;
(9) The site is not located within one mile of a National Park Service visitor center, campground, ranger station, entrance station, or similar public use facility, or a residential area;
(10) The site will not be detectable by the public by sight, sound or odor from a scenic vista, a public use facility, a designated or proposed wilderness area, a site listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, or a road designated as open to public travel;
(11) The site will receive less than 5 tons per day of solid waste, on an average yearly basis; and
(12) The proposed closure and post-closure care is sufficient to protect the resources of the National Park System unit from degradation.
(b) A person proposing to operate a solid waste disposal site that was not in operation on September 1, 1984, must submit a request for a permit to the proper Superintendent for review by Regional Director demonstrating that the solid waste operation meets the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section. The following information must be included in a permit request:
(1) A map or maps, satisfactory to the Regional Director, that adequately shows the proposed area of solid waste disposal, size of the area in acres, existing roads and proposed routes to and from the area of operations and the location and description of surface facilities;
(2) The name and legal addresses of the following:
(i) Owners of record of the land; and
(ii) Any lessee, assignee or designee of the owner, if the proposed operator is not the owner of the land;
(3) The mode and frequency (in number of trips per day) of transport and size and gross weight of major vehicular equipment to be used;
(4) The amount of solid waste to be received, in average tons per day and average cubic yards per day;
(5) The estimated capacity of the site in cubic yards and tons;
(6) A detailed plan of the daily site operations;
(7) A plan for the reclamation and post closure care of the site after completion of solid waste disposal;
(8) Evidence that the proposed operator has obtained all other Federal, State and local permits necessary for solid waste disposal; and
(9) An environmental report that includes the following:
(i) A description of the natural and cultural resources and visitor uses to be affected;

(ii) An assessment of hydrologic conditions of the disposal site with projections of leachate generation, composition, flow paths and discharge areas and geochemical fate of leachate constituents;

(iii) An analysis of the quantitative and qualitative extent to which natural and cultural resources will be affected based on acceptable and appropriate monitoring of existing resource conditions;

(iv) Steps to be taken by the operator to prevent degradation of air and water quality, to manage pests and vermin, and to minimize noise, odor, feeding by native wildlife and conflicts with visitor uses;

(v) An analysis of alternative locations and methods for the disposal of the solid waste; and

(vi) Any other information required by the Regional Director to effectively analyze the effects that the proposed solid waste disposal site may have on the preservation, management and public use of the unit.

(c) If the Regional Director finds that the permit request and environmental report do not meet the conditions of approval set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, the Regional Director must reject the application and notify the proposed operator of the reasons for the rejection.

§ 6.5 Solid waste disposal sites in operation on September 1, 1984.

(a) The operator of a solid waste disposal site in operation as of September 1, 1984, within the boundaries of a unit of the National Park System, having been in continuous operation on January 23, 1995, and who wishes to remain in operation, must submit to the proper Superintendent for review by the Regional Director, within 180 calendar days of January 23, 1995, a permit request and an environmental report as described in § 6.4(b)(1)-(9).

(b) Any operator who fails to submit a request as described in paragraph (a) of this section will not be allowed to continue operations and must immediately fulfill all applicable closure and post-closure care requirements.

(c) The Regional Director may approve a request to allow the continued use of a solid waste disposal site only if the operator has shown and the Regional Director finds that:

(1) Adverse effects resulting from leachate, noise, odor, vehicular traffic, litter and other activities upon natural and cultural resources will be adequately mitigated;

(2) The proposed operator meets all other applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations, including permit requirements;

(3) The site will no longer be used for the storage, handling or disposal of a solid waste containing:

(i) Hazardous waste;

(ii) Municipal solid waste incinerator ash;

(iii) Lead-acid batteries;

(iv) Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) or a PCB Item;

(v) A material registered as a pesticide by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

(vi) Sludge from a waste treatment plant, septic system waste or domestic sewage;

(vii) Petroleum, including used crankcase oil from a motor vehicle, or soil contaminated by such products;

(viii) Non-sterilized medical waste;

(ix) Radioactive materials; or
(x) Tires;
(4) The proposed closure and post-closure care is sufficient to protect the resources of the National Park System unit from degradation; and
(5) The site conforms to all of the restrictions and criteria applicable to the site under 40 CFR 257.3 and 40 CFR part 258, or where applicable, 40 CFR part 240, Guidelines for the Thermal Processing of Solid Waste.
(d) If the Regional Director finds that the permit request and the environmental report do not meet the conditions for approval set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, the Regional Director shall reject the request and notify the proposed operator of the reasons for the rejection. Within 90 calendar days of such notice, the operator of the solid waste disposal site must cease disposing of solid waste at the site. The operator may resume disposing of solid waste only upon submission and approval of a permit request and environmental report that the Regional Director determines meet the conditions set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.
(e) Site expansions. (1) A request for an existing solid waste disposal site to continue operations by expanding its capacity, laterally or vertically, is considered a request for a new solid waste disposal site and is subject to the conditions of § 6.4(a), except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.
(2) A request for an existing solid waste disposal site to continue operations by expanding its capacity, laterally or vertically, will be judged by the approval conditions of paragraph (c) of this section if the operator shows that:
(i) The solid waste is generated solely from sources within the boundaries of the unit;
(ii) The area proposed for site expansion encompasses only nonfederal lands owned or leased by the operator; and
(iii) the solid waste disposal site lacks road, rail, or adequate water access to any lands outside the unit for all or substantial portions of the year.
(f) After January 23, 1995, an operator of an NPS-approved existing landfill solid waste disposal site may convert that site to a transfer station only after submitting a request under paragraph (a) of this section, and only after receiving approval from the Regional Director under paragraph (c) of this section. The Regional Director may approve such a request, if in addition to meeting the standards of paragraph (c) of this section, the Regional Director finds that the conversion to a transfer station better protects the unit's natural or cultural resources than the existing land-fill operation.

§ 6.6 Solid waste disposal sites within new additions to the National Park System.

(a) An operator of a solid waste disposal site located on lands or waters added to the National Park System, by act of Congress or by proclamation, after January 23, 1995, will not be permitted to dispose of solid waste after expiration of the permit or license in effect on the date of the land's or water's designation as being within a National Park System unit's boundaries. The operator must then immediately fulfill all applicable closure and post-closure care requirements.
(b) An operator of a solid waste disposal site located on

lands or waters designated as being within the boundaries of a unit of the National Park System established or expanded after January 23, 1995, who wishes to remain in operation for the duration of the existing permit or license, must submit to the Regional Director, within 180 calendar days of the land's or water's designation as being within a National Park System unit boundaries, a permit request and environmental report as described in § 6.4(b) (1)-(9).

(c) Any operator who fails to submit a request as described in paragraph (b) of this section will be subject to the penalty provisions of § 6.12.

(d) If the Regional Director finds that the permit request and the environmental report do not meet the conditions for approval set forth in § 6.5(c), the Regional Director will reject the request and notify the proposed operator of the reasons for the rejection. Within 90 calendar days of such notice, the operator of the solid waste disposal site must cease disposing of solid waste at the site. The operator may resume disposing of solid waste only upon submission and approval of a permit request and environmental report that the Regional Director determines meet the conditions set forth in § 6.5(c).

§ 6.7 Mining wastes.

(a) Solid waste from mining includes but is not limited to mining overburden, mining byproducts, solid waste from the extraction, processing and beneficiation of ores and minerals, drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with exploration, development, or production of oil, natural gas or geothermal energy and any garbage, refuse or sludge associated with mining and mineral operations.

(b) A person conducting mining or mineral operations on January 23, 1995, and not governed by a plan of operations approved under 36 CFR part 9, Minerals Management, or pursuant to the terms of a Federal mineral lease, may continue to operate a solid waste disposal site within the boundaries of a unit only after complying with § 6.5 and § 6.10 and with a permit issued by the Regional Director under § 6.9.

(c) A person conducting mining or mineral operations on January 23, 1995, and governed by a plan of operations approved under 36 CFR part 9 or pursuant to the terms of a Federal mineral lease may continue to operate a solid waste disposal site under the terms of the approved plan of operations or lease. Where an existing mining or mineral operation is governed by 36 CFR part 9 or a Federal mineral lease, an NPS-approved plan of operations will constitute the permit for solid waste disposal site operation otherwise required under § 6.9. A bond required under 36 CFR part 9, or by the Bureau of Land Management for Federal lessees, will satisfy the requirements of § 6.10.

(d) A person proposing to initiate mining or mineral operations after January 23, 1995, within the boundaries of a unit of the National Park System, whether or not governed by a plan of operations approved under 36 CFR part 9 or the terms of a Federal mineral lease, may not establish or operate a new solid waste disposal site within a unit.

(e) The temporary storage, stockpiling for return, or return of nonhazardous mining overburden to the mine site for the purpose of mine site reclamation does not require a request, environmental report, financial assurance or a permit issued under this part.

§ 6.8 National Park Service solid waste responsibilities.

(a) Beginning one year after January 23, 1995, a Superintendent will not permit or allow a person to dispose of solid waste at a National Park Service operated solid waste disposal site except for waste generated by National Park Service activities.

(b) The Superintendent of a unit where the National Park Service operates a solid waste disposal site will establish a waste collection program for harmful wastes generated by residential activities by National Park Service and concessionaire households within the unit. The Superintendent will establish frequency and place of collection but such frequency must be, at a minimum, every twelve months.

(c) Each Superintendent will ensure full compliance with regulations at 40 CFR part 244, Solid Waste Management Guidelines For Beverage Containers. Only those units of the National Park System where carbonated beverages in containers are not sold, or that have prepared formal documentation of nonimplementation under 40 CFR 244.100(f)(3) that has been approved by the Director and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, are exempt from the deposit and container return program mandated in 40 CFR part 244.

(d) NPS concessionaires, commercial use licensees and contractors will comply with acquisition, recycling and waste minimization goals established by the NPS.

§ 6.9 Permits.

(a) A permit issued under this section is required to operate a solid waste disposal site within the boundaries of a unit of the National Park System, except as specified in § 6.2(c) or § 6.7(c).

(b) Upon receipt of a request under § 6.4, § 6.5 or § 6.6, the Regional Director will analyze whether a new site, or continued operation of an existing site, meets the approval conditions of § 6.4, or § 6.5 respectively. The Regional Director will also review the request under appropriate laws and executive orders, including, but not limited to the National Environmental Policy Act (43 U.S.C. 4321), the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470), the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543), and E.O. 11988, Floodplain Management (3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 117), and E.O. 11990, Wetland Protection (3 CFR, 1978 Comp., 121).

(c) The Regional Director must approve or deny a solid waste disposal site request under this part within 180 calendar days of receipt of the request. The 180 calendar days do not include any days required for consultation with State or Federal agencies under, but not limited to, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act, or days required to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act.

(d) If the Regional Director approves a solid waste disposal site request under § 6.4, § 6.5 or § 6.6, the Regional Director may issue, after operator compliance with § 6.10, a nontransferable permit, the term of which shall not exceed five years. The permittee may request a new five year permit upon expiration of an existing permit. The permit instrument will be Form 10-114 (OMB No. 1024-0026), Special Use Permit, available from the park Superintendent.

(e) A permit for a solid waste disposal site will prescribe the site capacity and the requirements under which the solid

waste disposal site will be operated. The requirements must include, but are not limited to:

(1) Hours of operation;

(2) Number, frequency, size, gross weight and types of vehicles used, and access routes;

(3) Type and height of perimeter fencing;

(4) Compliance with all applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations, including permit requirements;

(5) Type and frequency of groundwater, surface water, explosive gas and other pertinent natural resource monitoring;

(6) Rights and conditions of access for inspection by National Park Service and other responsible Federal, State or local officials;

(7) Closure and post-closure care requirements;

(8) Methods of pest and vermin control;

(9) Methods of excluding hazardous waste, municipal solid waste incinerator ash, lead-acid batteries, PCBs and PCB Items, material registered by the Environmental Protection Agency as a pesticide, sludge from a waste treatment plant or septic system, domestic sewage, petroleum, including used crankcase oil from a motor vehicle and soil contaminated by such products, medical waste, radioactive materials and tires;

(10) Methods of excluding waste generated from non-National Park Service activities, except for a solid waste disposal site approved under § 6.5, or § 6.6, or § 6.7(c); and

(11) Methods of litter control.

(f) Any conflict between a requirement of the permit issued by the National Park Service and a requirement of State or local law will be resolved in favor of the stricter of the two requirements.

§ 6.10 Financial assurance.

(a) The Regional Director will not require a bond or security deposit for a solid waste disposal site for which the operator has established a bond under 40 CFR 258.74(b).

(b) The Regional Director will not require a bond or security deposit for a solid waste disposal site whose owner or operator is a State entity whose debts and liabilities are the debts and liabilities of a State.

(c) Upon approval of a request to operate a new, or continue an existing, solid waste disposal site, an operator who is not described in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section must file with the Regional Director a suitable performance bond with satisfactory surety, payable to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary's designee. The bond must be conditioned upon faithful compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, and the permit requirements as approved. When bonds are to serve as security, an operator must provide a power of attorney to the Secretary or the Secretary's designee. The bond must be issued by a surety company listed and approved by the Department of the Treasury.

(d) In lieu of a performance bond, an operator may deposit with the Secretary or the Secretary's designee cash or negotiable bonds of the United States Government. The cash deposit or the market value of such securities must be at least equal to the required sum of the bond(s).

(e) The bond or security deposit will be established by the Regional Director in an amount equal to the estimated cost to accomplish all closure and post-closure care requirements as described in 40 CFR part 258, subpart F, but in no case less than $25,000.

(f) The responsibility and liability of the operator (and the surety, if any) under the bond or security deposit must continue until the Regional Director determines that closure and post- closure care have been completed in accordance with the permit requirements. No portion of the performance bond or security deposit may be released until such a determination has been made.

(g) Within 30 calendar days after the Regional Director determines that all closure and post-closure care requirements have been successfully completed according to the permit, the Regional Director will notify the operator (and the surety, if any) that liability under the bond or security deposit has been terminated and the bond or security deposit released.

§ 6.11 Appeals.

(a) An applicant aggrieved by a decision of the Regional Director with regard to a permit request under this part may appeal, in writing, to the Director for reconsideration. The aggrieved applicant must file the appeal with the Director within 45 calendar days of notification to the applicant of the decision complained of. The appeal must set forth in detail the respects to which the decision of the Regional Director is contrary to, or in conflict with, the facts, the law, this part, or is otherwise in error.

(b)(1) Within 45 calendar days after receiving the written appeal of the aggrieved applicant, the Director will make a decision in writing. The Director's decision will include:

(i) A statement of facts;

(ii) A statement of conclusions; and

(iii) an explanation of the reasons upon which the conclusions are based.

(2) The decision of the Director will constitute the final administrative action of the National Park Service.

§ 6.12 Prohibited Acts and Penalties.

(a) The following are prohibited:

(1) Operating a solid waste disposal site without a permit issued under § 6.9 or, where applicable, without approval granted under § 6.7(c);

(2) Operating a solid waste disposal site without the proper amount or form of bond or security deposit, as prescribed by the Regional Director, when such a bond or security deposit is required by this part;

(3) Operating a solid waste disposal site in violation of a term or a requirement of a National Park Service issued permit; or

(4) Operating a solid waste disposal site in violation of 40 CFR Parts 257 or 258, or in violation of the equivalent State law or regulation.

(b) A person who violates a provision of paragraph (a) of this section is subject to:

(1) The penalty provisions of 36 CFR 1.3; and/or

(2) Revocation of the permit by the Regional Director if a permit exists; and/or

(3) Forfeiture of a bond or security deposit if a bond or security deposit is required under § 6.10.

Dated: September 8, 1994.

George T. Frampton, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 94-31201 Filed 12-21-94; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Appendix B:
Information Mailer

NPS Bulletin

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area ■ National Park Service ■ May 14, 1996

w landfill rules take effect

nvironmental assessment for Calabasas Landfill permit gets underway

New federal regulations aimed at protecting ional parks from the impacts of landfills are now ng implemented in the Santa Monica Mountains ional Recreation Area (SMMNRA).

The regulations require landfill operators to ly for a special use permit from the National Park ice (NPS) if they want to continue to operate an ting landfill within a national park boundary. er conducting the appropriate environmental ews, the NPS may grant the operator a permit if it ermines that adverse impacts on park resources visitor use can be adequately mitigated. If the mit is denied, the landfill operator must cease rations at the site.

The new regulations are man- ed by Public Law 98-506, which was sed by Congress in 1984. The law hibits the siting of new landfills hin national park units, and requires existing landfill activities be con- ted in a manner that protects natural ources, prevents deterioration of air water quality, and minimizes acts to visitor enjoyment.

nty Sanitation Districts ly for permit

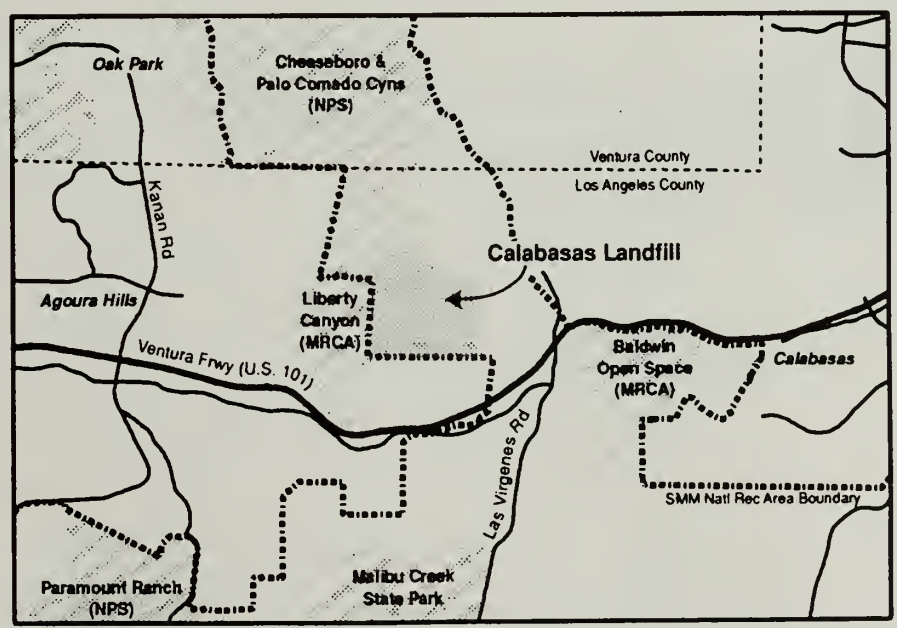
The Calabasas Landfill, at 5300 t Hills Road, is located within the SMMNRA boundary and is therefore subject to the new regulations. The landfill is owned by the County of Los Angeles and operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles (CSD). It has been in operation since 1961.

In accordance with the new regulations, CSD submitted a special use permit request and environmental report to the NPS in July 1995.

The NPS has determined that the permit application is complete and is now preparing an environmental assessment (EA), as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. The EA is being prepared in cooperation with the staff of the CSD. It will be used to analyze the potential impacts of issuing the special use permit.

The EA is expected to be available for public review in September of this year. Key environmental issues that will be addressed include:

- Impacts to local topography, including grading activities along ridgelines;



- Loss of 14 acres of oak woodland and coastal sage habitat;
- Surface and/or ground water and air quality; and
- Impacts on the quality of the visitor experience resulting from noise and visual resource effects.

If the EA concludes that the issuance of a special use permit would significantly affect the quality of the environment in the recreation area, an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be prepared. If the effect is determined to be insignificant or can be mitigated to such a level, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued instead.

Only the NPS Field Director can grant or deny the landfill permit request. The Field Director will use the information in the EA (and EIS if necessary) to determine whether the Calabasas Landfill application meets the conditions of permit approval set forth in the new regulations [36 CFR Section 6.5 (c)]. To approve the permit request, the Field Director must find that:

- Adverse effects resulting from leachate, noise, odor, vehicular traffic, litter and other activities upon natural and cultural resources will be adquately mitigated;
- The operator meets all other applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations;
- The proposed closure and post-closure care plan is sufficient to protect park resources from degradation; and
- The site will not be used for the storage, handling or disposal of specific waste materials, including hazardous waste, sewage, and radioactive materials.

If approved, the special use permit may be issued for a term of up to five years and is subject to renewal.

The NPS invites park visitors, neighbors and our partner agencies in the Santa Monica Mountains to contact us with any issues or concerns you would like to see addressed in the environmental assessment and permit review process.

Please mail letters or postcards by June 15, 1996, to: Superintendent Arthur Eck, Santa Monica Mountains National RecreationArea, 30401 Agoura Road, Suite 100, Agoura Hills, CA 91301.

The NPS appreciates your interest and participation in this process. If you have any questions, please contact the park's Land Use Planning Division, weekdays, at (818) 597-1036, ext. 220. ■

Santa Monica Mountains National
Recreation Area
30401 Agoura Road, Suite 100
Agoura Hills, Calif. 91301

Printed on recycled paper

Appendix C:
Water Quality-
Barriers 1, 2 & 5: 1993-1995
Barriers 3, 4 & 6: 1995

APPENDIX C: Groundwater Quality Laboratory Data (1993 through 1995)

The following appendix includes:

- listing of MCLs established for water quality parameters (Note: MCLs are not solely used to determine the landfill's effect on groundwater, see Section 6.1.3), and

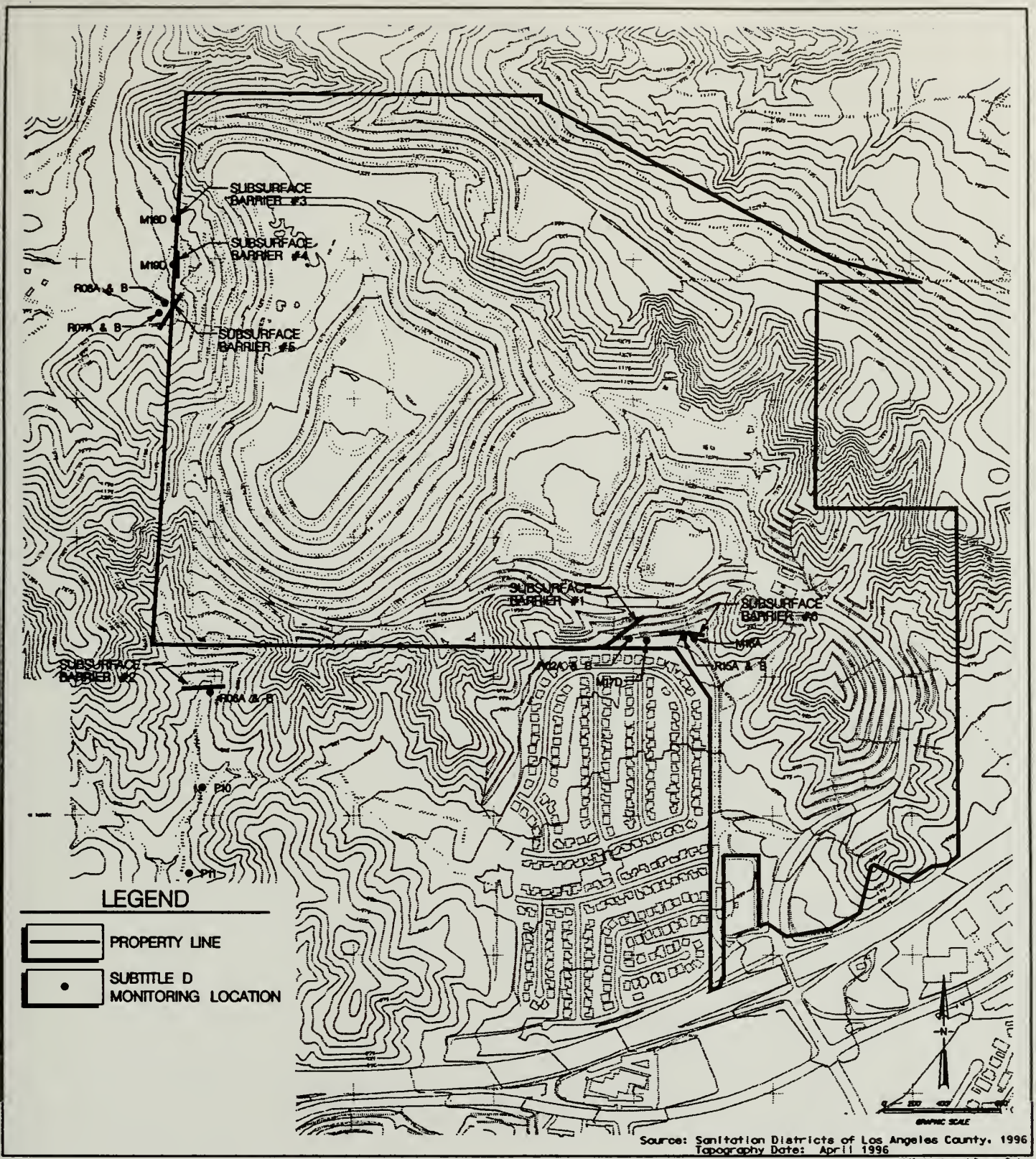
- raw laboratory data from which the summaries and discussion of groundwater quality in the EA were derived.

The laboratory data is organized by subsurface barrier (Barriers 1 through 6) and, within each barrier section, by well and date. The definition of common laboratory terms used in the footnotes to the water quality raw data is included in the Glossary in Appendix E.

Table C-1: Maximum Contaminant Levels

Constituent	MCL (mg/L)	Constituent	MCL (mg/L)
Inorganic Chemicals		**Organic Chemicals (cont'd)**	
Aluminum	1	Dinoseb	0.007
Antimony	0.006	Diquat	0.02
Arsenic	0.05	Endrin	0.002
Barium	1	Endothall	0.1
Beryllium	0.004	Ethylbenzene	0.7
Cadmium	0.005	Ethylene Dibromide	0.00005
Chromium	0.05	Glyphosphate	0.7
Cyanide	0.2	Heptachlor	0.00001
Flouride	1.6	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00001
Mercury	0.002	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Nickel	0.1	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Nitrate (as NO3)	45	Lindane	0.0002
Nitrite	1	Methoxychlor	0.04
Selenium	0.05	Molinate	0.02
Thallium	0.002	Monochlorobenzene	0.07
		Oxamyl	0.2
Organic Chemicals		Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Alachor	0.002	Picloram	0.5
Atrazine	0.003	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.0005
Bentazon	0.018	Simazine	0.004
Benzene	0.001	Styrene	0.1
Benzo (a) pyrene	0.0002	2,4,5-TP	0.05
Carbofuran	0.018	2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00000003
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.0005	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001
Chlordane	0.0001	Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
2,4-D	0.07	Thiobencarb	0.07
Dalapon	0.2	Toluene	0.15
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.0002	Toxaphene	0.003
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.200
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.0005	Trichloroethylene	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.006	Trichlorofluormethane	0.15
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	1.2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01	Vinyl Chloride	0.0005
Dichloromethane	0.005	Xylenes	1.750
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005		
1,3-Dichloropropane	0.0005		
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4		
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phalate	0.004		

Source: State of California, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management, Department of Heath Services, November 1994.



Locations of Subsurface Barriers and Subtitle D Monitoring Locations

EXHIBIT C-1

CALABASAS LANDFILL

Barrier 1: 1993-1995

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M17D SJ03558 11/01/95	WELL M17D SJ03559 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ51838 02/04/93	WELL R02A SJ51843 02/04/93	WEFI R02A SJ57283 05/18/93	WELL R02A SJ57287 05/18/93	WEFI R02A SJ61609 08/16/93	WELL R02A SJ61614 08/16/93	WEFI R02A SJ65826 11/15/93	WELL R02A SJ65831 11/15/93
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		45.09		57.8		57.4		58.5		59.3
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		78.64		69.5		69.5		69.5		69.5
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		19		21		18		19		20
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		19.95		19		22		20		19.6
FIELD PH	PH		7.18		6.55		6.43		6.50		6.70
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		6614		4750		4320		4030		4010
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		0.36		1.2		1.4		2.2		3.25
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L				49.3		276.3		240.2		97.0
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L				842.0		842		824		796
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM				< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		7.41 A		7.08		7.61		7.46		7.45
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		6780		4560		4730		4710		4570
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L				7		2		< 1		21
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		5490		4129		4593 C		4716 C		4071
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		1222 D		2900 D		2720 D		2770 D		2780 D
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		<0.002		0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH				<0.001		0.002		0.004		<0.001
BORON	MG/L B		2.79		1.02		1.38		1.18		0.94
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.02 B		2.88		1.38		1.60		1.54
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	1000	3100 B	1000	2050	1990 A	2280	2100	2260	2180	2100
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	386	275 B	386	187	206	209	207	211	196	194
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		561 C		809		829		796		742
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		561		809		829		796		742
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4				0.49		0.26 C		0.20		0.30
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1 A		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.52		0.73		0.80		0.73		0.41
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		572	1570	1630	1470	1460	1550	1480	1540	1460
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		650	1230	1270	1250	1260	1310	1290	1270	1320
CALCIUM	MG/L CA			628	653	587	585				
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG			300	309	304	306				
SODIUM	MG/L NA		1330	272	266	289	280	286	291	265	298

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M17D SJ03558 11/01/95	WELL M17D SJ03559 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ51838 02/04/93	WELL R02A SJ51843 02/04/93	WEFI R02A SJ57283 05/18/93	WELL R02A SJ57287 05/18/93	WEFI R02A SJ61609 08/16/93	WELL R02A SJ61614 08/16/93	WEFI R02A SJ65826 11/15/93	WELL R02A SJ65831 11/15/93
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K		24.3	7.4	7.5	9.3	10.6	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.3
IRON	MG/L FE	0.35	1.66	0.02	0.38	< 0.02	0.20	< 0.02	0.51	< 0.02	0.77
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.65	0.66	0.42	0.49	1.85	1.92	1.64	1.64	0.63	0.88
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE				< 0.1		0.02				
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		1.4
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		4 C		< 1		1		< 1		< 1
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		19		16		16 C		17		17 C
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		17		15		18		19		16
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		3.5		6.0		6.1 E		5.8		5.4 E
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 0.9 E		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		21 E		61		67		54		71
ACETIC ACID	MG/L				< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.5
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L				< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L				< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L				< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L				< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
VALERIC ACID	MG/L				< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	.0124	.0157	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001 G	<0.001 G	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR				< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	.0002 E	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.05	0.05	0.04	< 0.03	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.06
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	<.0010	<.0010	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.012	0.014	0.009	0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.05	0.06	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.04	0.02	< 0.02
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	.0009	.0011	0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.002	<0.002	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050				
TIN	MG/L SN	< 0.06	0.06								

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M17D SJ03558 11/01/95	WELL M17D SJ03559 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ51838 02/04/93	WELL R02A SJ51843 02/04/93	WEFI R02A SJ57283 05/18/93	WELL R02A SJ57287 05/18/93	WEFI R02A SJ61609 08/16/93	WELL R02A SJ61614 08/16/93	WEFI R02A SJ65826 11/15/93	WELL R02A SJ65831 11/15/93
METALS											
VANADIUM	MG/L V	< 0.05	< 0.05								
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
2,4,5-T	UG/L		< 0.05 F								
DINOSEB	UG/L		< 0.1 F								
THIONAZIN	UG/L		< 1								
DIMETHOATE	UG/L		< 1								
DISULFOTON	UG/L		< 1								
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L		< 1								
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L		< 1								
PHORATE	UG/L		< 1								
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L		< 0.5 F								
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L		< 0.05 F								
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M17D SJ03558 11/01/95	WELL M17D SJ03559 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ51838 02/04/93	WELL R02A SJ51843 02/04/93	WEFI R02A SJ57283 05/18/93	WELL R02A SJ57287 05/18/93	WEFI R02A SJ61609 08/16/93	WELL R02A SJ61614 08/16/93	WEFI R02A SJ65826 11/15/93	WELL R02A SJ65831 11/15/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1								
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 1								
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L		< 1								
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L		< 0.01								
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L		< 1								
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 0.3								
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 1								
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 1								
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L		< 10								
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 10								
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L		< 1								
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L		< 1								
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L		< 10								
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 1								
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 1								
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L		< 10								
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L		< 5								
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.3		0.3		< 0.3		0.4
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 1		2.1		3.6		3.1		3.0
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 1		1.3		2.8		2.1		1.6
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3		1.4		1.9		1.6		< 0.5
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		0.6		0.5		< 0.5
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 1		8.8		12		11		11
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L		< 10								
O-XYLENE	UG/L		< 1								
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M17D SJ03558 11/01/95	WELL M17D SJ03559 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ51838 02/04/93	WELL R02A SJ51843 02/04/93	WEFI R02A SJ57283 05/18/93	WELL R02A SJ57287 05/18/93	WEFI R02A SJ61609 08/16/93	WELL R02A SJ61614 08/16/93	WEFI R02A SJ65826 11/15/93	WELL R02A SJ65831 11/15/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 1		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 1		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 1		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 10		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 10		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
ACETONITRILE	UG/L		< 20								
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L		< 1								
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L		< 1								
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L		< 0.01								
ACETONE	UG/L		< 10		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 1		6.2		9.8		8.3		8.9
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 10		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L		< 10								
STYRENE	UG/L		< 1								
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2								
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L		< 1								
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2		< 1								
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O		< 5								
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L		< 4								
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L		< 3								
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L		< 5								
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L		< 5								
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L		< 6								
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L		< 3								
DIALLATE	UG/L		< 4								
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L		< 4								
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3 F								
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L		< 4								
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L		< 15								
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 4								
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 14								
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 10								
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L		< 4								

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M17D SJ03558 11/01/95	WELL M17D SJ03559 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ51838 02/04/93	WELL R02A SJ51843 02/04/93	WEFI R02A SJ57283 05/18/93	WELL R02A SJ57287 05/18/93	WEFI R02A SJ61609 08/16/93	WELL R02A SJ61614 08/16/93	WEFI R02A SJ65826 11/15/93	WELL R02A SJ65831 11/15/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
FAMPHUR	UG/L		< 50 F								
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 20								
ISODRIN	UG/L		< 5								
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L		< 5								
KEPONE	UG/L		< 50								
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L		< 5								
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L		< 13								
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L		< 11								
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 5								
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L		< 8								
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 4 F								
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 4 F								
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L		< 4								
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L		< 4								
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L		< 4								
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L		< 5 F								
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 5								
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 6								
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L		< 5								
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L		< 5								
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L		< 5								
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 4								
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 4								
PHENACETIN	UG/L		< 4								
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L		< 20								
PRONAMIDE	UG/L		< 5								
SAFROLE	UG/L		< 5								
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L		< 5								
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 5								
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L		< 5								
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L		< 5								
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 48								
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62		< 62		< 62		< 62		< 620
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 7		< 7		< 7		< 70
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 1		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M17D SJ03558 11/01/95	WELL M17D SJ03559 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ51838 02/04/93	WELL R02A SJ51843 02/04/93	WEFI R02A SJ57283 05/18/93	WELL R02A SJ57287 05/18/93	WEFI R02A SJ61609 08/16/93	WELL R02A SJ61614 08/16/93	WEFI R02A SJ65826 11/15/93	WELL R02A SJ65831 11/15/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 1		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 7		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		2		< 10		< 10		2 H		< 100
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2		< 9		< 9		< 9		< 90
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 3		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 1		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 1		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L				< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L				< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L				< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 14		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 1000
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 1		< 4		< 4		< 4		< 40
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 2		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L				< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 4		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 30		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 1000
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 4		< 12		< 12		< 12		< 120
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 2		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 1		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 3		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 1		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 300
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 3		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 2		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
PYRENE	UG/L		< 1		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L				< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 8		< 8		< 8		< 80
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 4		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 19		< 39		< 39		< 39		< 390

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M17D SJ03558 11/01/95	WELL M17D SJ03559 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ51838 02/04/93	WELL R02A SJ51843 02/04/93	WEFI R02A SJ57283 05/18/93	WELL R02A SJ57287 05/18/93	WEFI R02A SJ61609 08/16/93	WELL R02A SJ61614 08/16/93	WEFI R02A SJ65826 11/15/93	WELL R02A SJ65831 11/15/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 17		< 17		< 17		< 170
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 18		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 0.1		< 16		< 16		< 16		< 160
PHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
O-CRESOL	UG/L		< 4								
M+P CRESOL	UG/L		< 3								

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ72037 02/14/94	WELL R02A SJ72042 02/14/94	WEFI R02A SJ76147 05/11/94	WELL R02A SJ76152 05/11/94	WEFI R02A SJ80581 08/22/94	WELL R02A SJ80586 08/22/94	WEFI R02A SJ83802 11/01/94	WELL R02A SJ83806 11/01/94	WEFI R02A SJ91578 02/06/95	WELL R02A SJ91581 02/06/95
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		59.5		59.5		59.0		59.37		57.01
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		69.5		69.5		69.5		69.54		69.54
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		0.2		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		12		10		19		< 1		9
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		23.1		19.9		22.5		22.5		20.5
FIELD PH	PH		6.50		6.48		6.65		6.58		6.45
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		3710		3490		3080		4050		4390
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		2.3		2.4		2.25		1.95		3.30
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		182.2		173.9		160.2		259.2		129.9
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		768		752		784		818		804
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		7.45		7.15		7.29		6.95		6.93
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4400		4720		4570		4380		4690
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		19		20		3		8		3
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		4086		4430		4311		4002		4416
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		2800 D		2840 D		2710 D		2570		2870 D
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		0.001		0.002		<0.001		0.001		0.002
BORON	MG/L B		0.95		1.06		0.89		1.18		0.77
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		1.75		0.28		1.05 B		2.27 B		1.97 B
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	2080	2220		2160		2200 B		1930 B		2170 B
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	188	206		204		208 B		197 B		221 B
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		726		786		761		729		801
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		726		786		761		729		801
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		0.30		0.18		0.22		0.62		0.22
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		1.03		0.78		0.76		0.64		0.82
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1490	1500	1460 E	1490	1380	1450	1450	1410	1480	1530
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1290	1300	1270 E	1350	1120	1260	1310	1160	1280	1340
SODIUM	MG/L NA	268	275	259 E	286	224	250 E	297	242	281	287
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	7.3	8.0	7.8 E	8.6	7.3	8.0 E	8.8 A	6.7 A	7.5	7.7
IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.02	1.10	< 0.02 E	0.53	< 0.02	0.38 E	1.08	0.13	< 0.02	0.06

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ72037 02/14/94	WELL R02A SJ72042 02/14/94	WEFI R02A SJ76147 05/11/94	WELL R02A SJ76152 05/11/94	WEFI R02A SJ80581 08/22/94	WELL R02A SJ80586 08/22/94	WEFI R02A SJ83802 11/01/94	WELL R02A SJ83806 11/01/94	WEFI R02A SJ91578 02/06/95	WELL R02A SJ91581 02/06/95
CATIONS											
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.54	0.71	0.603 E	0.650	0.425	0.528 E	0.67	0.43	0.49	0.52
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.07		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.2
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7 A
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		16		19		15		8		17
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		16		18		16		8		17
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		4.7 E		5.9		6.6		5.3		6.2
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 0.9		< 0.9		2.2		< 0.9		< 0.9
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		110 I		81 I		96		92		92
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.5 E		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.04	0.05	0.02 E	0.02	0.02	0.02 E	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.005	<0.005	<0.003 E	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003 E	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR		< 0.02								
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.02 E	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 E	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 E	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 E	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.04	0.05	0.04 E	0.04	< 0.02	0.06 E	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003
SILVER	MG/L AG	<0.005	<0.005	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.01 E	< 0.01	0.02	0.01 E	0.04	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 E	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		0.01 I		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ72037 02/14/94	WELL R02A SJ72042 02/14/94	WEFI R02A SJ76147 05/11/94	WELL R02A SJ76152 05/11/94	WEFI R02A SJ80581 08/22/94	WELL R02A SJ80586 08/22/94	WEFI R02A SJ83802 11/01/94	WELL R02A SJ83806 11/01/94	WEFI R02A SJ91578 02/06/95	WELL R02A SJ91581 02/06/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.01		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3 E		< 0.3
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		2.9		3.8		2.8		2.9 E		4.9
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		2.0		2.2		1.5		1.6		2.0
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5 E		< 0.5
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ72037 02/14/94	WELL R02A SJ72042 02/14/94	WEFI R02A SJ76147 05/11/94	WELL R02A SJ76152 05/11/94	WEFI R02A SJ80581 08/22/94	WELL R02A SJ80586 08/22/94	WEFI R02A SJ83802 11/01/94	WELL R02A SJ83806 11/01/94	WEFI R02A SJ91578 02/06/95	WELL R02A SJ91581 02/06/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		9.2		9.4		8.2		7.0		12
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3 E		< 0.3
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3 E		< 0.3
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5 E		< 2.5
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0 E		< 1.0
ACETONE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0				< 5.0
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		7.3						6.7		
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0 E		< 1.0
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 20
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 620		< 620		< 620		< 620		< 620
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 70		< 70		< 70		< 70		< 3
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 60		< 60		< 60		< 60		< 10
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 20
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 10
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 70
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100		250
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 90		< 90		< 90		< 90		< 20
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 20
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 30
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ72037 02/14/94	WELL R02A SJ72042 02/14/94	WEFI R02A SJ76147 05/11/94	WELL R02A SJ76152 05/11/94	WEFI R02A SJ80581 08/22/94	WELL R02A SJ80586 08/22/94	WEFI R02A SJ83802 11/01/94	WELL R02A SJ83806 11/01/94	WEFI R02A SJ91578 02/06/95	WELL R02A SJ91581 02/06/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 10
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 60		< 60		< 60		< 60		< 10
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 30
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 20
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 30
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 1000		< 1000		< 1000		< 1000		< 140
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 20
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 40		< 40		< 40		< 40		< 10
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 20
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 20
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50		260
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 20
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 40
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 1000		< 1000		< 1000		< 1000		< 300
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 120		< 120		< 120		< 120		< 40
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 60		< 60		< 60		< 60		< 20
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 10
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 30
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 300		< 300		< 300		< 300		< 10
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 30
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 20
PYRENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 10
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 80		< 80		< 80		< 80		< 20
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 40
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 20
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 20
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 390		< 390		< 390		< 390		< 190
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 170		< 170		< 170		< 170		< 20
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 30
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 60		< 60		< 60		< 60		< 180
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 160		< 160		< 160		< 160		< 160
PHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 20
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20		< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ95905 05/08/95	WELL R02A SJ95908 05/08/95	WEFI R02A SJ99820 08/07/95	WELL R02A SJ99823 08/07/95	WEFI R02A SJ03597 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ03598 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03599 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03600 11/01/95	WEFI R02B SJ51839 02/04/93	WELL R02B SJ51844 02/04/93
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		58.40		59.3			59.2			57.8
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		69.54		69.54			69.63			108.1
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1			< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		15		20			16			19
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		19.6		26.3			19.78			20
FIELD PH	PH		6.55		6.58			6.62			7.07
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4310		4260			4955			3250
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		2.20		5.3			2.26			1.5
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		115.4		158.4						35.2
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		796		778						1000
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1						< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		7.01 A		6.94			6.87	6.86		7.65
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4790 C		4570			4590	4580 C		4600
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		13		1						22
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		4550		4373			4422	4416		3303
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		2930 D		2850 D			2820 D	2800 D		800 D
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01			<0.002	<0.002		< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		<0.002		<0.002						<0.001
BORON	MG/L B		0.83		1.16			1.20	1.22		4.58
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		0.59 B		1.52 B			1.49 B	1.42 B		2.43
SULFATE	MG/L SO4		2220 B		2220 B			2140 B	2110 B	1130	1020
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL		223 B		219 B			214 B	211 B	411	290
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		799		747 C			759	757		1080
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		799		747			759	757		1080
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		0.14		0.14						10.4
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1 A
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.73		0.78			1.00	1.00		0.41
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1560 E	1560	1470	1530			1510 E	1500	357	277
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1360 E	1370	1370	1320			1310 E	1300	844	523
CALCIUM	MG/L CA									143	111
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG									205	127
SODIUM	MG/L NA	293 E	294	320 B	266 B			261 E	252	423	889

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ95905 05/08/95	WELL R02A SJ95908 05/08/95	WEFI R02A SJ99820 08/07/95	WELL R02A SJ99823 08/07/95	WEFI R02A SJ03597 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ03598 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03599 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03600 11/01/95	WEFI R02B SJ51839 02/04/93	WELL R02B SJ51844 02/04/93
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	8.6 E	8.9	9.4 B	7.4 B			6.7 E	6.6	13.7	15.1
IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.02 E	0.15	1.05 B	0.11 B	0.03	< 0.02	0.04 E	< 0.02	0.02	1.38
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	1.04 E	1.02	1.08 B	0.72 B	0.29	0.29	0.31 E	0.29	0.42	0.06
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE										< 0.1
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		1.3
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		< 0.7		1 C			< 0.7	< 0.7		29
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		< 0.7 A		1			< 0.7	< 0.7		1
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		20		18			19	19 C		26
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		20		18			17	17		23
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		6.3		5.5			4.7	5.4 E		7.0
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 0.9		< 0.9			< 0.9	< 0.9		< 1
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		74		90			140	120		< 40
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5						< 2.0
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0						< 2.0
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0						< 2.0
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0						< 2.0
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0						< 2.0
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0						< 2.0
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	<0.001	<0.001	<.0010	<.0010	<.0010	<.0010	<.0010	<.0010	0.030	0.029
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02 E	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02 E	0.02	0.02	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003 E	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003 E	<0.003	< 0.01	< 0.01
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	0.01	< 0.02	0.02
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR										< 0.02
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.04	< 0.04
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02 E	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 E	< 0.02	< 0.04	< 0.04
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.06 E	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04 E	0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.002	0.001	.0010	.0022	.0020	.0017	.0018	.0036	0.022	0.019
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	0.006	0.008
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02 E	< 0.01	< 0.02	0.04
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	<0.001	<0.001	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	0.005	0.003
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 E	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 E	< 0.01	< 0.03
THALLIUM	MG/L TL					<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002 E	<0.050	<0.050
TIN	MG/L SN					< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06 E	< 0.06		

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ95905 05/08/95	WELL R02A SJ95908 05/08/95	WEFI R02A SJ99820 08/07/95	WELL R02A SJ99823 08/07/95	WEFI R02A SJ03597 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ03598 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03599 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03600 11/01/95	WEFI R02B SJ51839 02/04/93	WELL R02B SJ51844 02/04/93
METALS											
VANADIUM	MG/L V					< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05 E	< 0.05		
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
2,4,5-T	UG/L							< 0.05 F	< 0.05 F		
DINOSEB	UG/L							< 0.1 F	< 0.1 F		
THIONAZIN	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
DIMETHOATE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
DISULFOTON	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
PHORATE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 2
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L							< 0.5 F	< 0.5 F		
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L							< 0.05 F	< 0.05 F		
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05			< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.1
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.01
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05			< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.1

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ95905 05/08/95	WELL R02A SJ95908 05/08/95	WEFI R02A SJ99820 08/07/95	WELL R02A SJ99823 08/07/95	WEFI R02A SJ03597 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ03598 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03599 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03600 11/01/95	WEFI R02B SJ51839 02/04/93	WELL R02B SJ51844 02/04/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L							< 0.01	< 0.01		
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L							< 0.3	< 0.3		
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L							< 10	< 10		
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L							< 10	< 10		
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L							< 10	< 10		
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L							< 10	< 10		
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0			< 1	< 1		< 1.0
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3			< 1	< 1		< 0.3
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		3.5		2.2			3	3		< 0.3
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		1.5		1.1			1	1		< 0.3
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			0.5	0.6		< 0.5
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		8.0		4.8			6	7		< 0.3
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3			< 1	< 1		< 0.3
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.3
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3			< 1	< 1		< 0.3
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3			< 1	< 1		< 0.3
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L							< 10	< 10		
O-XYLENE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3			< 1	< 1		< 0.3

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ95905 05/08/95	WELL R02A SJ95908 05/08/95	WEFI R02A SJ99820 08/07/95	WELL R02A SJ99823 08/07/95	WEFI R02A SJ03597 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ03598 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03599 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03600 11/01/95	WEFI R02B SJ51839 02/04/93	WELL R02B SJ51844 02/04/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5			< 1	< 1		< 2.5
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5			< 1	< 1		< 2.5
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0			< 1	< 1		< 1.0
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5			< 1	< 1		< 2.5
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 1	< 1		< 0.5
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5			< 10	< 10		< 2.5
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0			< 10	< 10		< 1.0
ACETONITRILE	UG/L							< 20	< 20		
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L							< 0.01	< 0.01		
ACETONE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0			< 10	< 10		< 5.0
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L							7	8		< 0.3
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0			< 10	< 10		< 1.0
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L							< 10	< 10		
STYRENE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L							< 2	< 2		
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L							< 1	< 1		
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2							< 1	< 1		
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O							< 5	< 5		
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L							< 3	< 3		
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L							< 6	< 6		
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L							< 3	< 3		
DIALLATE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L							< 4 F	< 3 F		
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L							< 15	< 15		
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L							< 14	< 14		
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L							< 10	< 10		
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ95905 05/08/95	WELL R02A SJ95908 05/08/95	WEFI R02A SJ99820 08/07/95	WELL R02A SJ99823 08/07/95	WEFI R02A SJ03597 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ03598 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03599 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03600 11/01/95	WEFI R02B SJ51839 02/04/93	WELL R02B SJ51844 02/04/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
FAMPHUR	UG/L							< 50 F	< 50 F		
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L							< 20	< 20		
ISODRIN	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
KEPONE	UG/L							< 50	< 50		
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L							< 13	< 13		
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L							< 11	< 11		
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L							< 8	< 8		
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L							< 4 F	< 4 F		
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L							< 4 F	< 4 F		
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L							< 5 F	< 5 F		
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L							< 6	< 6		
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
PHENACETIN	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L							< 20	< 20		
PRONAMIDE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
SAFROLE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L							< 5	< 5		
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L							< 48	< 48		
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 2
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 2
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 1
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62		< 620			< 62	< 62		< 62
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 2
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 3			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 7
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 2
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 1		< 10			< 1	< 1		< 6
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 2

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ95905 05/08/95		WELL R02A SJ95908 05/08/95		WEFI R02A SJ99820 08/07/95		WELL R02A SJ99823 08/07/95		WEFI R02A SJ03597 11/01/95		WEFI R02A SJ03598 11/01/95		WELL R02A SJ03599 11/01/95		WELL R02A SJ03600 11/01/95		WEFI R02B SJ51839 02/04/93		WELL R02B SJ51844 02/04/93	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE																					
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	3
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L			<	1			<	10					<	1	<	1			<	5
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L			<	7			<	70					<	7	<	7			<	3
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			<	1			<	10						17	<	1				6 H
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	9
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	3
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L			<	3			<	30					<	3	<	3			<	1
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	2
CHRYSENE	UG/L			<	1			<	10					<	1	<	1			<	2
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L			<	1			<	10					<	1	<	1			<	6
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			<	3			<	30											<	10
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			<	3			<	30											<	10
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			<	3			<	30											<	2
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L			<	14			<	140					<	14	<	14			<	100
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	2
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	3
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			<	1			<	10					<	1	<	1			<	4
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	3
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	5
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	5
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L			<	2			<	20											<	1
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	2
FLUORENE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			<	1			<	10					<	1	<	1			<	1
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L			<	4			<	40					<	4	<	4			<	10
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L			<	30			<	300					<	30	<	30			<	100
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			<	4			<	40					<	4	<	4			<	12
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	6
ISOPHORONE	UG/L			<	1			<	10					<	1	<	1			<	3
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L			<	3			<	30					<	3	<	3			<	2
NITROBENZENE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	2
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L			<	1			<	10					<	1	<	1			<	30
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L			<	3			<	30					<	3	<	3			<	2
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	1
PYRENE	UG/L			<	1			<	10					<	1	<	1			<	2
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L			<	3			<	30											<	3
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	8
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			<	4			<	40					<	4	<	4			<	3
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	3
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L			<	2			<	20					<	2	<	2			<	3
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L			<	19			<	190					<	19	<	19			<	39

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02A SJ95905 05/08/95	WELL R02A SJ95908 05/08/95	WEFI R02A SJ99820 08/07/95	WELL R02A SJ99823 08/07/95	WEFI R02A SJ03597 11/01/95	WEFI R02A SJ03598 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03599 11/01/95	WELL R02A SJ03600 11/01/95	WEFI R02B SJ51839 02/04/93	WELL R02B SJ51844 02/04/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 17
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 30			< 3	< 3		< 5
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 18		< 180			< 18	< 18		< 6
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16		< 160			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 16
PHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 3
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 20			< 2	< 2		< 2
O-CRESOL	UG/L							< 4	< 4		
M+P CRESOL	UG/L							< 3	< 3		

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ57284 05/18/93	WELL R02B SJ57288 05/18/93	WEFI R02B SJ61610 08/16/93	WELL R02B SJ61615 08/16/93	WEFI R02B SJ65827 11/15/93	WELL R02B SJ65832 11/15/93	WEFI R02B SJ72038 02/14/94	WELL R02B SJ72043 02/14/94	WEFI R02B SJ76148 05/11/94	WELL R02B SJ76153 05/11/94
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		57.4		58.6		59.7		60.3		60.0
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		108.1		108.1		108.1		108.1		108.1
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		20		17		19		7		4
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		26		20		19.2		20.2		20.3
FIELD PH	PH		6.92		6.95		7.16		7.06		6.91
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		3500		4020		4770		4360		3570
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		1.4		2.4		3.85		2.5		1.5
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		188.3		86.2		46.8		83.6		152.2
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		940		944		902		828		1062
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		8.31 A		7.97		7.92		8.05		7.60
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		5120 A		4980		5530		5560		5130
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		32		< 1		26		108		108
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		3617		3489		3740		3769		2603
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		422		763 D		565 D		826 D		629 D
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		0.002		<0.001		<0.001		<0.001		<0.001
BORON	MG/L B		2.39		3.42		3.77		4.57		3.64
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		0.11		0.57		0.02		0.07		1.01 E
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	820	1250	1320 C	1410	1580	1450	1460	1460		1270 E
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	192	398 A	279	326	312	398	305	473		378 E
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		1110		966		951		999		1040
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		1110		966		951		999		1040
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		16.2		13.0		6.40 C		13.1		3.42
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.26		0.30		0.92		0.62		0.29
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	287	177	295	265 E	300	222	297	307	387	227
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	613	272	547	498 E	465	343	502	519	897	402
CALCIUM	MG/L CA	115	70.8								
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG	149	66.2								
SODIUM	MG/L NA	556	1050	857	843 E	922	1080	891	895	621	1080

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ57284 05/18/93	WELL R02B SJ57288 05/18/93	WEFI R02B SJ61610 08/16/93	WELL R02B SJ61615 08/16/93	WEFI R02B SJ65827 11/15/93	WELL R02B SJ65832 11/15/93	WEFI R02B SJ72038 02/14/94	WELL R02B SJ72043 02/14/94	WEFI R02B SJ76148 05/11/94	WELL R02B SJ76153 05/11/94
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	14.6	16.8	15.3	15.3 E	15.4	15.7	15.0	17.9	15.8	19.4
IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.02	1.50	< 0.02	0.44 E	< 0.02	0.11	< 0.02	12.1	< 0.02	17.0
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.19 E	0.16	0.14	0.09	0.22	0.03	0.260
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE		0.26								
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		9.7		8.5		14.9		13.1		18.1
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		56		63		38		14		12
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		1 A		1		< 1		< 0.7		< 0.7
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		27		22 C		24		40		42
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		25		20		26		24		25
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		7.2 E		5.9		6.2		22		9.6
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 1		< 1		< 1		1.8 E		< 0.9 E
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		< 40		< 40		120		52 I		27
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0 E		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 E		< 2.0 E		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.028	0.022	0.012	0.011	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.011	0.023	0.013
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03 E	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.10
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 E	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.01	0.04
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR		< 0.02 E		< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02		
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04 E	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 E	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.03
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04 E	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001 E	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 E	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03 E	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.01	0.04
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.011	0.009	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.024	0.007
SILVER	MG/L AG	0.006	0.008	<0.005	<0.005 E	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 E	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.07	< 0.01	0.11
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	< 0.01	< 0.01	<.0005	<.0005 E	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.050	<0.050								

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ57284 05/18/93	WELL R02B SJ57288 05/18/93	WEFI R02B SJ61610 08/16/93	WELL R02B SJ61615 08/16/93	WEFI R02B SJ65827 11/15/93	WELL R02B SJ65832 11/15/93	WEFI R02B SJ72038 02/14/94	WELL R02B SJ72043 02/14/94	WEFI R02B SJ76148 05/11/94	WELL R02B SJ76153 05/11/94
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.1		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ57284 05/18/93	WELL R02B SJ57288 05/18/93	WEFI R02B SJ61610 08/16/93	WELL R02B SJ61615 08/16/93	WEFI R02B SJ65827 11/15/93	WELL R02B SJ65832 11/15/93	WEFI R02B SJ72038 02/14/94	WELL R02B SJ72043 02/14/94	WEFI R02B SJ76148 05/11/94	WELL R02B SJ76153 05/11/94
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5 E		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 25
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0 E		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
ACETONE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0 E		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 50
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0 E		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10		< 1
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62		< 62		< 620		< 620		< 62
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 7		< 7		< 70		< 70		< 7
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 6		< 6		< 60		< 60		< 6
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 50		< 50		< 5
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		14		< 10		< 100		< 100		1 H
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 9		< 9		< 90		< 90		< 9
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ57284 05/18/93	WELL R02B SJ57288 05/18/93	WEFI R02B SJ61610 08/16/93	WELL R02B SJ61615 08/16/93	WEFI R02B SJ65827 11/15/93	WELL R02B SJ65832 11/15/93	WEFI R02B SJ72038 02/14/94	WELL R02B SJ72043 02/14/94	WEFI R02B SJ76148 05/11/94	WELL R02B SJ76153 05/11/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10		< 1
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 6		< 6		< 60		< 60		< 6
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 100		< 100		< 10
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 100		< 100		< 10
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 1000		< 1000		< 100
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 4		< 4		< 40		< 40		< 4
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 50		< 50		< 5
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 50		< 50		< 5
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10		< 1
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10		< 1
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 100		< 100		< 10
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 1000		< 1000		< 100
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 12		< 12		< 120		< 120		< 12
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 6		< 6		< 60		< 60		< 6
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 300		< 300		< 30
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10		< 1
PYRENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 8		< 8		< 80		< 80		< 8
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 39		< 39		< 390		< 390		< 39
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 17		< 17		< 170		< 170		< 17
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 50		< 50		< 5
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 6		< 6		< 60		< 60		< 6
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16		< 16		< 160		< 160		< 16
PHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30		< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ57284 05/18/93	WELL R02B SJ57288 05/18/93	WEFI R02B SJ61610 08/16/93	WELL R02B SJ61615 08/16/93	WEFI R02B SJ65827 11/15/93	WELL R02B SJ65832 11/15/93	WEFI R02B SJ72038 02/14/94	WELL R02B SJ72043 02/14/94	WEFI R02B SJ76148 05/11/94	WELL R02B SJ76153 05/11/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20		< 2

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ80582 08/22/94	WELL R02B SJ80587 08/22/94	WEFI R02B SJ83877 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ83880 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ91582 02/06/95	WELL R02B SJ95909 05/08/95	WELL R02B SJ99824 08/07/95	WEFI R02B SJ03594 11/01/95	WELL R02B SJ03595 11/01/95
FIELD PARAMETERS										
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		59.7		59.9	57.29	58.50	59.8		60.42
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		108.1		108.0	108.0	108.0	108.1		108.8
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		6		5	14	7	20		18
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		20.4		23.7	23.2	18.8	28.9		20.05
FIELD PH	PH		7.15		7.29	7.02	6.93	7.16		6.97
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4510		4780	4010	3860	5250		5286
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		1.50		3.65	5.30	3.00	2.0		1.43
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		63.4		80.2	52.3	63.5	114.0		
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		830		896	952	970	1018		
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		
GENERAL										
PH	PH		7.92		7.77 A	7.40		7.64		7.46
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		5610		5540	5460		5660		5130
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		648		4	134		10		
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		3782		3858 C	3796		3939 C		3639
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		417 D		418	557		298 C		509 D
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		<0.002
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		0.001		0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.002		
BORON	MG/L B		4.19		4.48	2.17	1.70 C	4.04 C		4.08
ANIONS										
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.02		0.03	< 0.02 B		< 0.02 B		0.14 B
SULFATE	MG/L SO4		1380		1560 B	1420 B		1400 B		1390 B
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL		508		434 B	435 B		513 B		382 B
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		1000		848	1000		1050		902
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		1000		848	1000		1050		902
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		4.60		2.82	37.3		2.74		
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1 A	< 0.1 A	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.35 C		0.21	0.43	0.21	0.29 C		0.35
CATIONS										
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	257	173	177	185 E					202
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	387	244	221	233 E					307
SODIUM	MG/L NA	1000	1190	1250	1270 E					1080
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	17.8	18.8	16.1	16.0 E					15.4
IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.02	1.76	0.03	0.92 E				< 0.02	0.13

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ80582 08/22/94	WELL R02B SJ80587 08/22/94	WEFI R02B SJ83877 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ83880 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ91582 02/06/95	WELL R02B SJ95909 05/08/95	WELL R02B SJ99824 08/07/95	WEFI R02B SJ03594 11/01/95	WELL R02B SJ03595 11/01/95
CATIONS										
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.062	0.075	0.09	< 0.10 E				0.28	0.29
ORGANIC MATTER										
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		16.5		17.9	17.5		17.3		18.8
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		41		< 0.7	< 0.7		18		22
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		< 0.7		< 0.7 A	1		2		< 0.7
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		60		21	21		35 C		21
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		22 C		20 C	21		26 C		15
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		7.8		4.8 E	6.2		5.9		4.2
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 0.9		< 0.9	< 0.9	< 0.9	< 0.9		< 0.9 E
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		23		15	34	31	34		54
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		3.2		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		
METALS										
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.002				.0034	.0035
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03 E				0.02	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003 E				<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E				< 0.01	0.01
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E				< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E				0.02	0.02
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 E				< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001				<.0001 E	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 E				0.04	0.04
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.007				<.0010	<.0010
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 E				< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	0.01 E				0.13	0.13
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001				<.0005	<.0005
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 E	<.0005				<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL								<0.002	<0.002
TIN	MG/L SN								< 0.06	< 0.06
VANADIUM	MG/L V								< 0.05	< 0.05

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ80582 08/22/94	WELL R02B SJ80587 08/22/94	WEFI R02B SJ83877 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ83880 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ91582 02/06/95	WELL R02B SJ95909 05/08/95	WELL R02B SJ99824 08/07/95	WEFI R02B SJ03594 11/01/95	WELL R02B SJ03595 11/01/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS										
2,4,5-T	UG/L									< 0.05 F
DINOSEB	UG/L									< 0.1 F
THIONAZIN	UG/L									< 1
DIMETHOATE	UG/L									< 1
DISULFOTON	UG/L									< 1
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L									< 1
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L									< 1
PHORATE	UG/L									< 1
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L									< 0.5 F
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L									< 0.05 F
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS										
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L									< 1
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L									< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ80582 08/22/94	WELL R02B SJ80587 08/22/94	WEFI R02B SJ83877 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ83880 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ91582 02/06/95	WELL R02B SJ95909 05/08/95	WELL R02B SJ99824 08/07/95	WEFI R02B SJ03594 11/01/95	WELL R02B SJ03595 11/01/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS										
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L									< 1
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L									< 0.01
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L									< 1
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L									< 0.3
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L									< 1
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L									< 1
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L									< 10
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L									< 10
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L									< 1
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L									< 1
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L									< 10
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L									< 1
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L									< 1
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L									< 10
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L									< 5
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3 E	< 0.3 E	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3 E	< 0.3 E	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5 E	< 0.5 E	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.3
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3 E	< 0.3 E	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.5
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3 E	< 0.3 E	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L									< 10
O-XYLENE	UG/L									< 1
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 1
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS		WEFI R02B SJ80582 08/22/94	WELL R02B SJ80587 08/22/94	WEFI R02B SJ83877 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ83880 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ91582 02/06/95	WELL R02B SJ95909 05/08/95	WELL R02B SJ99824 08/07/95	WEFI R02B SJ03594 11/01/95	WELL R02B SJ03595 11/01/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L			< 1.0		< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L			< 2.5		< 2.5 E	< 2.5 E	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 10
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 1.0 E	< 1.0 E	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 10
ACETONITRILE	UG/L										< 20
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L										< 1
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L										< 1
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L										< 0.01
ACETONE	UG/L			< 5.0		< 5.0 E	< 5.0 E	< 5.0	< 5.0		< 10
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L										< 1
2-BUTANONE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 1.0 E	< 1.0 E	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 10
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L										< 10
STYRENE	UG/L										< 1
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L										< 2
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L										< 1
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L	CS2									< 1
2-HEXANONE	UG/L	C6H12O									< 5
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L										< 4
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L										< 3
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L										< 5
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L										< 5
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L										< 6
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L										< 3
DIALLATE	UG/L										< 4
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L										< 4
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L										< 3 F
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L										< 4
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L										< 15
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L										< 4
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L										< 14
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L										< 10
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L										< 4
FAMPHUR	UG/L										< 50 F
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L										< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ80582 08/22/94	WELL R02B SJ80587 08/22/94	WEFI R02B SJ83877 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ83880 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ91582 02/06/95	WELL R02B SJ95909 05/08/95	WELL R02B SJ99824 08/07/95	WEFI R02B SJ03594 11/01/95	WELL R02B SJ03595 11/01/95	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ISODRIN	UG/L									< 5	
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L									< 5	
KEPONE	UG/L									< 50	
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L									< 5	
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L									< 13	
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L									< 11	
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L									< 5	
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L									< 8	
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L									< 4	F
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L									< 4	F
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L									< 4	
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L									< 4	
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L									< 4	
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L									< 5	F
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L									< 5	
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L									< 6	
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L									< 5	
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L									< 5	
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L									< 5	
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L									< 4	
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L									< 4	
PHENACETIN	UG/L									< 4	
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L									< 20	
PRONAMIDE	UG/L									< 5	
SAFROLE	UG/L									< 5	
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L									< 5	
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L									< 5	
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L									< 5	
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L									< 5	
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L									< 48	
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2	
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 10		< 1	< 20		< 20		< 2	
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 620		< 62	< 620		< 620		< 62	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 70		< 7	< 3		< 3		< 0.3	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2	
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 60		< 6	< 10		< 10		< 1	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2	
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 20		< 20		< 2	
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 50		< 5	< 10		< 10		< 1	

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ80582 08/22/94	WELL R02B SJ80587 08/22/94	WEFI R02B SJ83877 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ83880 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ91582 02/06/95	WELL R02B SJ95909 05/08/95	WELL R02B SJ99824 08/07/95	WEFI R02B SJ03594 11/01/95	WELL R02B SJ03595 11/01/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE										
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 70		< 70		< 7
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 100		< 10	< 10		< 10		< 1
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 90		< 9	< 20		< 20		< 2
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 20		< 20		< 2
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 10		< 1	< 30		< 30		< 3
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 10		< 10		< 1
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 60		< 6	< 10		< 10		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 100		< 10	< 30		< 30		
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 100		< 10	< 30		< 30		
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 30		< 30		
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 1000		< 100	< 140		< 140		< 14
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 30		< 3	150		< 20		< 2
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 40		< 4	< 10		< 10		< 1
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 20		< 20		< 2
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 50		< 5	< 20		< 20		< 2
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 50		< 5	< 20		< 20		< 2
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 10		< 1	< 20		< 20		
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 1	< 10		< 10		< 1
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 100		< 10	< 40		< 40		< 4
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 1000		< 100	< 300		< 300		< 30
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 120		< 12	< 40		< 40		< 4
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 60		< 6	< 20		< 20		< 2
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 10		< 10		< 1
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 30		< 30		< 3
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 300		< 30	< 10		< 10		< 1
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 30		< 30		< 3
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 10		< 1	< 20		< 20		< 2
PYRENE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 10		< 10		< 1
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 30		< 30		
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 80		< 8	< 20		< 20		< 2
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 40		< 40		< 4
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 20		< 20		< 2
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 20		< 20		< 2
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 390		< 39	< 190		< 190		< 19
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 170		< 17	< 20		< 20		< 2
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 50		< 5	< 30		< 30		< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R02B SJ80582 08/22/94	WELL R02B SJ80587 08/22/94	WEFI R02B SJ83877 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ83880 11/02/94	WELL R02B SJ91582 02/06/95	WELL R02B SJ95909 05/08/95	WELL R02B SJ99824 08/07/95	WEFI R02B SJ03594 11/01/95	WELL R02B SJ03595 11/01/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE										
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 60		< 6	< 180		< 180		< 18
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 160		< 16	< 160		< 160		< 0.1
PHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 3	< 20		< 20		< 2
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 20		< 2	< 20		< 20		< 2
O-CRESOL	UG/L									< 4
M+P CRESOL	UG/L									< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE OF DUPS B-AVERAGE C-DUP & SPIKE D-CALCULATED VALUE E-DUPLICATE SPIKE
F-AMENDED TEST RESULT G-ND = NONE DETECTED H-VALUE <MDL, >IDL I-CHECK NOTES TO USER

Barrier 2: 1993-1995

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI P10 SJ73788 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ73508 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ82315 09/29/94	WELL P10 SJ83476 10/25/94	WELL P10 SJ85533 11/21/94	WELL P10 SJ96531 05/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ00425 08/22/95	WELL P10 SJ00427 08/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ03754 11/06/95	WELL P10 SJ03755 11/06/95
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT			20.37	20.53	20.53	7.12		10.1		16.12
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT			84.89	84.98	84.98	84.78		84.95		84.91
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4				< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2				18	19	18		19		21
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C			22.4		20.1	19.9		24.7		20.99
FIELD PH	PH			7.33		7.63	7.59		7.27		7.2
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM			9120		9200	11910		11000		
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L			1.7		3.85	6.20		4.25		0.13
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L			50.2		50.2	21.62		110.4		
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L			1554		1560	1422		1552		
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM			< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		
GENERAL											
PH	PH		8.18	8.12	8.04	7.94	7.74		7.36		7.56
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		10700			11250 E	12340		12790		10990
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		86			15	22		22		
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		6918			6565	7174		7503 F		6322 F
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		296 A			308	313 A		297 A		303 A
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.002
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		0.014			<0.001	<0.002		<0.002		
BORON	MG/L B		3.99			3.79	6.38		6.99		6.53
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.02			< 0.02	< 0.02		< 0.02 D		< 0.02 D
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	164	59.4	127 D	125 D	71.8 D	35.1 D		26.2 D		88.3 D
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	2920	2790	2780 D	2690 D	3010 D	3520 D		3660 D		2890 D
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		1520	1570	1560	1490	1510 F		1540		628
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		1520	1570	1560	1490	1510		1540		590
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		1.10			0.64	0.76		0.54		
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.24			0.19	0.24		0.28		0.24
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	159	145			153	157	168	150		144
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	145	151			155	156	159	147		159
CALCIUM	MG/L CA			57.4	68.2						
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG			38.8	42.2						
SODIUM	MG/L NA	2170	2270	2110	2280	2650	2680	2640	2560		2560

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI P10 SJ73788 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ73508 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ82315 09/29/94	WELL P10 SJ83476 10/25/94	WELL P10 SJ85533 11/21/94	WELL P10 SJ96531 05/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ00425 08/22/95	WELL P10 SJ00427 08/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ03754 11/06/95	WELL P10 SJ03755 11/06/95
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	23.9	24.5	25.1	28.1	21.6	20.8	22.9	22.0		20.4
IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.02	2.77			1.33	1.3	0.05	0.65	0.19	0.20
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.08	0.10			0.19	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE		< 0.02								
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		27.8			29.3	28.7		35.8		30.2
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		11			3	4		22		16 F
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		6			< 0.7 E	3 E		10 F		9
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		89			85	68		86		57 F
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		77			67 F	64		62		56
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		12			11	9.9		29		7.7
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC					< 0.9	< 0.9 C		< 0.9		< 0.9 C
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		42 B			66 G	33		49 G		640 B
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.5 C			< 2.5	< 2.5		< 2.5		
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 C			< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0		
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 C			< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0		
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 C			< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0		
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 C			< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0		
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 C			< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0		
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.010	0.010			0.015	0.012	.0099	.0129	.0052	.0055
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.21	0.23			0.28	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.40
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.005	<0.005			<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	< 0.02			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.003	< 0.01
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR		< 0.02								
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.04			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	< 0.02			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	< 0.04			< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001			<.0001	.0002	<.0001	<.0001	.0002	.0008
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.03	< 0.03			< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.004	0.004			0.001	0.004	<.0010	.0014	<.0010	.0011
SILVER	MG/L AG	<0.005	<0.005			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.02	0.06			0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	0.05
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.008	0.008			0.007	0.013	.0016	.0025	<.0005	.0008
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005			<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL									<0.002	<0.002
TIN	MG/L SN									< 0.06	< 0.06

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI P10 SJ73788 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ73508 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ82315 09/29/94	WELL P10 SJ83476 10/25/94	WELL P10 SJ85533 11/21/94	WELL P10 SJ96531 05/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ00425 08/22/95	WELL P10 SJ00427 08/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ03754 11/06/95	WELL P10 SJ03755 11/06/95
METALS											
VANADIUM	MG/L V									< 0.05	< 0.05
SOLUBLE CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		159								
SOLUBLE MAGNESIUM-HARDNES	MG/L CACO3		145								
SOLUBLE ARSENIC	MG/L AS		0.010								
SOLUBLE BARIUM	MG/L BA		0.21								
SOLUBLE ANTIMONY	MG/L SB		0.008								
SOLUBLE CADMIUM	MG/L CD		<0.005								
SOLUBLE CHROMIUM	MG/L CR		< 0.02								
SOLUBLE COBALT	MG/L CO		< 0.04								
SOLUBLE COPPER	MG/L CU		< 0.02								
SOLUBLE LEAD	MG/L PB		< 0.04								
SOLUBLE MANGANESE	MG/L MN		0.08								
SOLUBLE MERCURY	MG/L HG		.0001								
SOLUBLE NICKEL	MG/L NI		< 0.03								
SOLUBLE POTASSIUM	MG/L K		23.9								
SOLUBLE SELENIUM	MG/L SE		0.004								
SOLUBLE BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE		<.0005								
SOLUBLE SILVER	MG/L AG		<0.005								
SOLUBLE SODIUM	MG/L NA		2170								
SOLUBLE ZINC	MG/L ZN		0.02								
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
2,4,5-T	UG/L										< 0.05 H
DINOSEB	UG/L										< 0.1 H
THIONAZIN	UG/L										< 1
DIMETHOATE	UG/L										< 1
DISULFOTON	UG/L										< 1
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L										< 1
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L										< 1
PHORATE	UG/L										< 1
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI P10 SJ73788 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ73508 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ82315 09/29/94	WELL P10 SJ83476 10/25/94	WELL P10 SJ85533 11/21/94	WELL P10 SJ96531 05/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ00425 08/22/95	WELL P10 SJ00427 08/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ03754 11/06/95	WELL P10 SJ03755 11/06/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L										< 0.5 H
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L										< 0.05 H
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05			< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05			< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L										< 1
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L										< 1
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L										< 1
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L										< 0.01
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L										< 1
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L										< 0.3
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L										< 1
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L										< 1
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L										< 10
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L										< 10
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L										< 1
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L										< 1
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L										< 10
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L										< 1
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L										< 1
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L										< 10
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L										< 5
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI P10 SJ73788 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ73508 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ82315 09/29/94	WELL P10 SJ83476 10/25/94	WELL P10 SJ85533 11/21/94	WELL P10 SJ96531 05/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ00425 08/22/95	WELL P10 SJ00427 08/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ03754 11/06/95	WELL P10 SJ03755 11/06/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3 C	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3 C	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5 C	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3	0.7	0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3 C	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.5
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3 C	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L										< 10
O-XYLENE	UG/L										< 1
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 1
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 1
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.0	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 2.5			< 2.5	< 2.5		< 2.5 C		< 10
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 1.0			< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1.0 C		< 10
ACETONITRILE	UG/L										< 20
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L										< 1
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L										< 1
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L										< 0.01
ACETONE	UG/L		< 5.0			< 5.0	< 5.0		< 5.0 C		< 10
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3								< 1
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 1.0			< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1.0 C		< 10
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L										< 10
STYRENE	UG/L										< 1
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L										< 2

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI P10 SJ73788 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ73508 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ82315 09/29/94	WELL P10 SJ83476 10/25/94	WELL P10 SJ85533 11/21/94	WELL P10 SJ96531 05/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ00425 08/22/95	WELL P10 SJ00427 08/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ03754 11/06/95	WELL P10 SJ03755 11/06/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L										< 1
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2										< 1
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O										< 5
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L										6
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L										< 3
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L										< 5
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L										< 5
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L										< 6
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L										< 3
DIALLATE	UG/L										< 4
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L										< 4
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L										< 4
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L										< 4
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L										< 15
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L										< 4
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L										< 14
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L										< 10
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L										< 4
FAMPHUR	UG/L										< 50
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L										< 20
ISODRIN	UG/L										< 5
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L										< 5
KEPONE	UG/L										< 50
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L										< 5
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L										< 13
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L										< 11
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L										< 5
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L										< 8
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L										< 4
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L										< 4
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L										< 4
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L										< 4
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L										< 4
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L										< 5
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L										< 5
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L										< 6
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L										< 5
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L										< 5

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI P10 SJ73788 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ73508 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ82315 09/29/94	WELL P10 SJ83476 10/25/94	WELL P10 SJ85533 11/21/94	WELL P10 SJ96531 05/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ00425 08/22/95	WELL P10 SJ00427 08/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ03754 11/06/95	WELL P10 SJ03755 11/06/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L										< 5
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L										< 4
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L										< 4
PHENACETIN	UG/L										< 4
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L										< 20
PRONAMIDE	UG/L										< 5
SAFROLE	UG/L										< 5
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L										< 5
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L										< 5
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L										< 5
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L										< 5
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L										< 48
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 1			< 10	< 20		< 20		< 2
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62			< 620	< 620		< 620		< 62
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 7			< 70	< 3		< 3		< 0.3
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 6			< 60	< 10		< 10		< 1
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 20		< 20		< 2
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 5			< 50	< 10		< 10		< 1
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 70		< 70		< 7
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 10			< 100	< 10		< 10		6
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 9			< 90	< 20		< 20		< 2
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 20		< 20		< 2
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 1			< 10	< 30		< 30		< 3
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 10		< 10		< 1
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 6			< 60	< 10		< 10		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10			< 100	< 30		< 30		
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10			< 100	< 30		< 30		
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 30		< 30		
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 100			< 100	< 140		< 140		< 14
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 20		< 20		< 2
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 4			< 40	< 10		< 10		< 1
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 20		< 20		< 2
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 5			< 50	< 20		< 20		< 2
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 5			< 50	< 20		< 20		< 2

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI P10 SJ73788 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ73508 03/15/94	WELL P10 SJ82315 09/29/94	WELL P10 SJ83476 10/25/94	WELL P10 SJ85533 11/21/94	WELL P10 SJ96531 05/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ00425 08/22/95	WELL P10 SJ00427 08/22/95	WEFI P10 SJ03754 11/06/95	WELL P10 SJ03755 11/06/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 1			< 10	< 20		< 20		
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1			< 10	< 10		< 10		< 1
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 10			< 100	< 40		< 40		< 4
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 100			< 1000	< 300		< 300		< 30
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 12			< 120	< 40		< 40		< 4
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 6			< 60	< 20		< 20		< 2
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 10		< 10		< 1
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 30		< 30		< 3
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 30			< 300	< 10		< 10		< 1
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 30		< 30		< 3
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 1			< 10	< 20		< 20		< 2
PYRENE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 10		< 10		< 1
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 30		< 30		
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 8			< 80	< 20		< 20		< 2
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 40		< 40		< 4
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 20		< 20		< 2
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 20		< 20		< 2
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 39			< 390	< 190		< 190		< 19
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 17			< 170	< 20		< 20		< 2
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 5			< 50	< 30		< 30		< 3
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 6			< 60	< 180		< 180		< 18
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16			< 160	< 160		< 160		< 0.1
PHENOL	UG/L		< 3			< 30	< 20		< 20		< 2
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2			< 20	< 20		< 20		< 2
O-CRESOL	UG/L										< 4
M+P CRESOL	UG/L										< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL P11 SJ82383 09/30/94	WELL P11 SJ83477 10/25/94	WELL P11 SJ85765 11/29/94	WELL P11 SJ96786 05/30/95	WELL P11 SJ00394 08/21/95	WEFI P11 SJ03657 11/02/95	WELL P11 SJ03658 11/02/95	WEFI R06A SJ55510 04/16/93	WELL R06A SJ55514 04/16/93	WEFI R06A SJ57178 05/17/93
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	123.1	119.8	120.0	124.2	136.9		147.4		8.5	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	164.6	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7		164.8		25.9	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	20	12	< 0.1	25	20		3.8		< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	15	13	18	1.0	8		14		21	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	23.5		21.3	22.1	32.4		22.04		20	
FIELD PH	PH	6.98		6.67	6.68	7.5		6.94		6.89	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	1904		20400	24300	24900				5720	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	1.8		1.25	1.45	1.6		0.49		2.1	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L	86.9		127.1	114.3	70.2				133.8	
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L	542		412	582	618				816	
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM	< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1				< 0.1	
GENERAL											
PH	PH	7.91	7.75	7.55	6.99	7.34		7.33		7.38	
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM			26000	25600	25900		24800		5840	
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L			62	10	57				7	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L			15490	15102	15420		14840		5740	
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			904	798 A	738		707 A		2940 A	
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		<0.002		< 0.01	
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH			0.003	<0.002	0.004				0.002	
BORON	MG/L B			4.06	4.55	5.06		5.86 F		1.71	
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N			< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02 D		< 0.02 D		0.35	
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	136 D	128 D	125 D	53.4 D	38.2 D		19.6 D	3160	3100 E	3380
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	8990 D	8690 D	9020 D	9220 D	9170 D		8720 D	287	272	274
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	569	531	382	573	562 F		845		793	
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	569	531	382	573	562		845		793	
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4			0.80	1.00	0.64				4.56	
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S			< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1 E		< 0.1		< 0.1	
FLUORIDE	MG/L F			0.26	0.17	0.26		0.25 F		0.73	
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			507 C	424 C			267 C	1440	1190	1450
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			397 C	374 C			440 C	1850	1750	1770
CALCIUM	MG/L CA	203	193						577	475	580
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG	97.4	101						450	425	430
SODIUM	MG/L NA	5140	5330	5690 C	5610 C			5460 C	537	462	591

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL P11 SJ82383 09/30/94	WELL P11 SJ83477 10/25/94	WELL P11 SJ85765 11/29/94	WELL P11 SJ96786 05/30/95	WELL P11 SJ00394 08/21/95	WEFI P11 SJ03657 11/02/95	WELL P11 SJ03658 11/02/95	WEFI R06A SJ55510 04/16/93	WELL R06A SJ55514 04/16/93	WEFI R06A SJ57178 05/17/93
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	51.2	48.0	50.6 C	47.5 C			53.0 C	12.8	13.4	17
IRON	MG/L FE			3.91 C	1.58 C		1.02	1.10 C	< 0.02	0.08	0.02
MANGANESE	MG/L MN			0.40 C	0.40 C		0.16	0.16 C	0.37	0.47	0.26
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE									< 0.02	
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N			61.0	58.9	44.2		58.8		< 0.1	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O			19	21 E	13		14 F		4	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O			15	10	6		9		4	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O			175	181	149 F		167		64	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O			166	135	154		135		65	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C			20	18	30 C		16		23	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC			< 0.9 C	< 0.9	< 0.9		< 0.9		1.4	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L			290 G	50	280 G		370 G		740	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5				< 2.0	
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0				< 2.0	
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0				< 2.0	
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0				< 2.0	
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0				< 2.0	
VALERIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0				< 2.0	
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS			0.015	.0114		.0082	.0077	0.004	0.004	0.005
BARIUM	MG/L BA			0.62 C	0.68		0.88	0.96 C	0.02	0.02	0.03
CADMIUM	MG/L CD			<0.003 C	<0.003 C		<0.003	<0.003 C	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR			< 0.01 C	< 0.01 C		< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR									< 0.02	
COBALT	MG/L CO			< 0.01 C	< 0.01 C		< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
COPPER	MG/L CU			< 0.01 C	< 0.01 C		< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
LEAD	MG/L PB			< 0.02 C	< 0.02 C		< 0.02	< 0.02 C	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
MERCURY	MG/L HG			<.0001	<.0001		<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI			0.02 C	< 0.02 C		< 0.02	< 0.02 C	0.04	0.04	0.04
SELENIUM	MG/L SE			0.001	<.0010		<.0010	<.0010	0.018	0.018	0.004
SILVER	MG/L AG			< 0.01 C	< 0.01 C		< 0.01	< 0.01 C	0.008	0.008	0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN			0.04 C	< 0.01 C		< 0.01	0.01 C	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB			0.001	<.0010		<.0005	<.0005	0.003	0.001	0.006
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE			<.0005	<.0005		<.0005 C	<.0005	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
THALLIUM	MG/L TL						<0.002 C	<0.002	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
TIN	MG/L SN						< 0.06	< 0.06 C			

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL P11 SJ82383 09/30/94	WELL P11 SJ83477 10/25/94	WELL P11 SJ85765 11/29/94	WELL P11 SJ96786 05/30/95	WELL P11 SJ00394 08/21/95	WEFI P11 SJ03657 11/02/95	WELL P11 SJ03658 11/02/95	WEFI R06A SJ55510 04/16/93	WELL R06A SJ55514 04/16/93	WEFI R06A SJ57178 05/17/93
METALS											
VANADIUM	MG/L V						< 0.05	< 0.05 C			
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
2,4,5-T	UG/L							< 0.05 H			
DINOSEB	UG/L							< 0.1 H			
THIONAZIN	UG/L							< 1			
DIMETHOATE	UG/L							< 1			
DISULFOTON	UG/L							< 1			
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L							< 1			
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L							< 1			
PHORATE	UG/L							< 1			
PP'-DDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDD	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDT	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
DIELDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
TOXAPHENE	UG/L			< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 5	
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 2	
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L							< 0.5 H			
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L							< 0.05 H			
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L			< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.1	
BETA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
DELTA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.01	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L			< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.1	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL P11 SJ82383 09/30/94	WELL P11 SJ83477 10/25/94	WELL P11 SJ85765 11/29/94	WELL P11 SJ96786 05/30/95	WELL P11 SJ00394 08/21/95	WEFI P11 SJ03657 11/02/95	WELL P11 SJ03658 11/02/95	WEFI R06A SJ55510 04/16/93	WELL R06A SJ55514 04/16/93	WEFI R06A SJ57178 05/17/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L							< 1			
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L							< 1			
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L							< 1			
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L							< 0.01			
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L							< 1			
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L							< 0.3			
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L							< 1			
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L							< 1			
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L							< 10			
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L							< 10			
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L							< 1			
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L							< 1			
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L							< 10			
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L							< 1			
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L							< 1			
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L							< 10			
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L							< 5			
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1		< 5.0	
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	C	< 1		7.8	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	C	< 1		470	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1		1.8	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	C	< 1		< 2.5	
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.3		5.8	
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1		66	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1		< 1.5	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		50	
BENZENE	UG/L	2.4	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.0	C	1		< 1.5	
TOLUENE	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	C	< 1		< 1.5	
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4		< 1		< 1.5	
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L							< 10			
O-XYLENE	UG/L			< 0.5				< 1			
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3		< 1		5.0	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL P11 SJ82383 09/30/94	WELL P11 SJ83477 10/25/94	WELL P11 SJ85765 11/29/94	WELL P11 SJ96786 05/30/95	WELL P11 SJ00394 08/21/95	WEFI P11 SJ03657 11/02/95	WELL P11 SJ03658 11/02/95	WEFI R06A SJ55510 04/16/93	WELL R06A SJ55514 04/16/93	WEFI R06A SJ57178 05/17/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 1		< 15	
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 1		< 15	
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1		< 5.0	
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 1		< 15	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		5.5	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 1		< 2.5	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 2.5	
ACROLEIN	UG/L			< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 10		< 25	
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 10		< 2.0	
ACETONITRILE	UG/L							< 20			
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L							< 1			
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L							< 1			
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L							< 0.01			
ACETONE	UG/L			< 5.0	< 5.0	< 5.0		< 10		< 50	
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L							< 1		190	
2-BUTANONE	UG/L			1.9	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 10		< 2.0	
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L							< 10			
STYRENE	UG/L							< 1			
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L							< 2			
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L			< 0.5				< 1			
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2							< 1			
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O							< 5			
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L							< 4			
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L							< 3			
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L							< 5			
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L							< 5			
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L							< 6			
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L							< 3			
DIALLATE	UG/L							< 4			
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L							< 4			
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L							< 4 H			
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L							< 4			
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L							< 15			
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L							< 4			
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L							< 14			
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L							< 10			
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L							< 4			

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL P11 SJ82383 09/30/94	WELL P11 SJ83477 10/25/94	WELL P11 SJ85765 11/29/94	WELL P11 SJ96786 05/30/95	WELL P11 SJ00394 08/21/95	WEFI P11 SJ03657 11/02/95	WELL P11 SJ03658 11/02/95	WEFI R06A SJ55510 04/16/93	WELL R06A SJ55514 04/16/93	WEFI R06A SJ57178 05/17/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
FAMPHUR	UG/L							< 50 H			
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L							< 20			
ISODRIN	UG/L							< 5			
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L							< 5			
KEPONE	UG/L							< 50			
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L							< 5			
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L							< 13			
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L							< 11			
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L							< 5			
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L							< 8			
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L							< 4 H			
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L							< 4 H			
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L							< 4			
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L							< 4			
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L							< 4			
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L							< 5 H			
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L							< 5			
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L							< 6			
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L							< 5			
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L							< 5			
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L							< 5			
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L							< 4			
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L							< 4			
PHENACETIN	UG/L							< 4			
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L							< 20			
PRONAMIDE	UG/L							< 5			
SAFROLE	UG/L							< 5			
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L							< 5			
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L							< 5			
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L							< 5			
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L							< 5			
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L							< 48			
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 1	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 1	
BENZIDINE	UG/L			< 62	< 62.0	< 620		< 62		< 62	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L			< 7	< 0.3	< 3		< 0.3		< 7	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L			< 6	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 6	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL P11 SJ82383 09/30/94	WELL P11 SJ83477 10/25/94	WELL P11 SJ85765 11/29/94	WELL P11 SJ96786 05/30/95	WELL P11 SJ00394 08/21/95	WEFI P11 SJ03657 11/02/95	WELL P11 SJ03658 11/02/95	WEFI R06A SJ55510 04/16/93	WELL R06A SJ55514 04/16/93	WEFI R06A SJ57178 05/17/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L			< 3	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 3	
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L			< 5	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 5	
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L			< 3	< 7.0	< 70		< 7		< 3	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			2 I	< 1.0	< 10		2		9 I	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L			< 9	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 9	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 3	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 3	
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 1	< 3.0	< 30		< 3		< 1	
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
CHRYSENE	UG/L			< 2	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 2	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 6	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 6	
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 10	< 3.0	< 30				< 10	
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 10	< 3.0	< 30				< 10	
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 2	< 3.0	< 30				< 2	
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L			< 100	< 14.0	< 140		< 14		< 100	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 3	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 3	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 4	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 4	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L			< 3	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 3	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L			< 5	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 5	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 5	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 5	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L			< 1	< 2.0	< 20				< 1	
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
FLUORENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 1	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L			< 10	< 4.0	< 40		< 4 H		< 10	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L			< 100	< 30.0	< 300		< 30		< 100	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 12	< 4.0	< 40		< 4 H		< 12	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L			< 6	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 6	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L			< 3	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 3	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 2	< 3.0	< 30		< 3 H		< 2	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 30	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 30	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L			< 2	< 3.0	< 30		< 3		< 2	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L			< 1	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 1	
PYRENE	UG/L			< 2	< 1.0	< 10		< 1		< 2	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L			< 3	< 3.0	< 30				< 3	
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 8	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 8	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 3	< 4.0	< 40		< 4 H		< 3	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 3	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 3	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L			< 3	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 3	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 39	< 19.0	< 190		< 19		< 39	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL P11 SJ82383 09/30/94	WELL P11 SJ83477 10/25/94	WELL P11 SJ85765 11/29/94	WELL P11 SJ96786 05/30/95	WELL P11 SJ00394 08/21/95	WEFI P11 SJ03657 11/02/95	WELL P11 SJ03658 11/02/95	WEFI R06A SJ55510 04/16/93	WELL R06A SJ55514 04/16/93	WEFI R06A SJ57178 05/17/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 17	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 17	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 5	< 3.0	< 30		< 3		< 5	
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 6	< 18.0	< 180		< 18		< 6	
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 16	< 16.0	< 160		< 0.1		< 16	
PHENOL	UG/L			< 3	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 3	
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L			< 2	< 2.0	< 20		< 2		< 2	
O-CRESOL	UG/L							< 4			
M+P CRESOL	UG/L							< 3			

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ57183 05/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ61756 08/18/93	WELL R06A SJ61761 08/18/93	WEFI R06A SJ65984 11/17/93	WELL R06A SJ65989 11/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ72204 02/16/94	WELL R06A SJ72209 02/16/94	WEFI R06A SJ76434 05/17/94	WELL R06A SJ76439 05/17/94	WEFI R06A SJ80727 08/24/94
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	10.4		10.3		15.1		10.3		14.7	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	25.9		25.9		26.0		26.0		26.0	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	18		20		20		20		11	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	20		25		21.8		19		16.8	
FIELD PH	PH	7.13		6.80		7.24		7.00		7.07	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	5670		6220		5830		5300		5300	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	2.0		2.1		10.2		2.98		3.00	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L	45.1		132.0		26.4		79.2		75.7	
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L	772		762		636		702		720	
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
GENERAL											
PH	PH	7.60 E		7.93		7.69		7.58		7.62	
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	5280		6330		6570		6430		6280	
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	8		5		14		< 1		5	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	6163		6164		6219		6322		6367	
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	3170 A		2920 A		3140 A		3100 A		3350	
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH	0.002		0.002		<0.001		0.001		0.002	
BORON	MG/L B	2.04		1.44		1.90		1.69		1.58	
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N	0.05		0.09		0.10		0.12		0.29	
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	3620	3460	3400	3200	3780	3400	3460		3610	
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	270	256	256	253	240	262	260		240	
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	773		717		689		717 F		684	
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	773		717		689		717		684	
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4	3.22		1.96		1.18		1.86		1.32	
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
FLUORIDE	MG/L F	1.03		1.16		1.30		1.62		1.28	
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1400	1190	1140	1290	1180	1220	1190	1280	1280	1320
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1770	1750	1780	1810	1960	1890	1910	2040	2070	1950
CALCIUM	MG/L CA	559									
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG	430									
SODIUM	MG/L NA	647	628	661	580	792	626	671	712	721	570

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ57183 05/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ61756 08/18/93	WELL R06A SJ61761 08/18/93	WEFI R06A SJ65984 11/17/93	WELL R06A SJ65989 11/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ72204 02/16/94	WELL R06A SJ72209 02/16/94	WEFI R06A SJ76434 05/17/94	WELL R06A SJ76439 05/17/94	WEFI R06A SJ80727 08/24/94
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	17.4	16.0	16.0	14.8	17.7	16.4	16.1	15.4	15.8	16.8
IRON	MG/L FE	0.36	0.03	0.16	< 0.02	1.72	< 0.02	0.52	< 0.02	0.28	< 0.02
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.39	0.56	0.66	0.18	0.96	0.07	0.28	0.090	0.194	0.068
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE	0.08									
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N	1.8		1.7		3.8		0.4		0.9	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O	1		3		1		< 0.7		1	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O	2		2		2		< 0.7		1	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O	55		58		46		48		40	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O	50		53 F		43		47		40	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C	20		20		13		18		15	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 0.9		< 0.9	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L	380		530		330		980 B		430	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
VALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.11	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02			
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.4	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
SILVER	MG/L AG	0.012	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.03
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.001	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	< 0.01	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.050									

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ57183 05/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ61756 08/18/93	WELL R06A SJ61761 08/18/93	WEFI R06A SJ65984 11/17/93	WELL R06A SJ65989 11/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ72204 02/16/94	WELL R06A SJ72209 02/16/94	WEFI R06A SJ76434 05/17/94	WELL R06A SJ76439 05/17/94	WEFI R06A SJ80727 08/24/94
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDD	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDT	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
DIELDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
TOXAPHENE	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L	< 2		< 2 B		< 2		< 0.01		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05		< 0.05	
BETA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
DELTA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.1		< 0.1	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05		< 0.05	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 10		< 5.0		75 B		29 B		< 5.0	
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		6.0 B		< 2.5		< 2.5	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		4.6		< 2.5		< 2.5	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		3.3		< 1.5		< 1.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	< 1.5		2.4		11		7.2		< 1.5	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	37		110		100		130		79	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		3.7		2.0		< 1.5	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		8.1		4.3		< 2.5	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ57183 05/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ61756 08/18/93	WELL R06A SJ61761 08/18/93	WEFI R06A SJ65984 11/17/93	WELL R06A SJ65989 11/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ72204 02/16/94	WELL R06A SJ72209 02/16/94	WEFI R06A SJ76434 05/17/94	WELL R06A SJ76439 05/17/94	WEFI R06A SJ80727 08/24/94
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	6.3		19		29		31		11	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	14		23		34		34		18	
BENZENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		2.6		< 1.5		< 1.5	
TOLUENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		2.5		2.1 B		< 1.5	
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	< 1.5		1.6		7.1		4.2		< 1.5	
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15	
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15	
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0	
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		6.2		5.2		< 2.5	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
ACROLEIN	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACETONE	UG/L	< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0	
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	27		64		78		82			
2-BUTANONE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10	
BENZIDINE	UG/L	< 62		< 62		< 62		< 620		< 620	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L	< 7		< 7		< 7		< 70		< 70	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L	< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60		< 60	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50		< 50	
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		5 I		< 100		< 100	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 9		< 9		< 9		< 90		< 90	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ57183 05/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ61756 08/18/93	WELL R06A SJ61761 08/18/93	WEFI R06A SJ65984 11/17/93	WELL R06A SJ65989 11/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ72204 02/16/94	WELL R06A SJ72209 02/16/94	WEFI R06A SJ76434 05/17/94	WELL R06A SJ76439 05/17/94	WEFI R06A SJ80727 08/24/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10	
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
CHRYSENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60		< 60	
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100		< 100	
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100		< 100	
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 100		< 100		< 100		< 1000		< 1000	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 4		< 4		< 4		< 40		< 40	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50		< 50	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50		< 50	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10	
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
FLUORENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100		< 100	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100		< 100		< 1000		< 1000	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 12		< 12		< 12		< 120		< 120	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L	< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60		< 60	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30		< 300		< 300	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10		< 10	
PYRENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 8		< 8		< 8		< 80		< 80	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 39		< 39		< 39		< 390		< 390	
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 17		< 17		< 17		< 170		< 170	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50		< 50	
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60		< 60	
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 16		< 16		< 16		< 160		< 160	
PHENOL	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30		< 30	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ57183 05/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ61756 08/18/93	WELL R06A SJ61761 08/18/93	WEFI R06A SJ65984 11/17/93	WELL R06A SJ65989 11/17/93	WEFI R06A SJ72204 02/16/94	WELL R06A SJ72209 02/16/94	WEFI R06A SJ76434 05/17/94	WELL R06A SJ76439 05/17/94	WEFI R06A SJ80727 08/24/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20		< 20	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ80732 08/24/94	WEFI R06A SJ83991 11/03/94	WELL R06A SJ83995 11/03/94	WEFI R06A SJ91873 02/10/95	WELL R06A SJ91877 02/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ96103 05/11/95	WELL R06A SJ96107 05/11/95	WEFI R06A SJ99997 08/10/95	WELL R06A SJ00002 08/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ03757 11/06/95
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	15.1		20.34		9.32		9.84		11.09	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	26.0		25.97		26.00		25.97		25.88	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	2		20		19		16		16	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	28.6		19		19		21.5		26.7	
FIELD PH	PH	6.73		6.71		6.97		7.21		6.72	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	5030		5970		5990		5410		5820	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	2.75		1.3		8.15		1.4		2.00	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L	138.8		100.3		128.5		68.6		90.3	
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L	738		706		688		716		688	
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
GENERAL											
PH	PH	7.73		7.47		7.90		7.89		7.53	
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	6700		6880		6330		6140		6590	
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	7		42		18		7		14	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	6635		6858		6142		5807		6441	
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	3340		3170 A		3520 A		3380 A		3340 A	
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH	0.001		0.002		0.002		<0.002		<0.002	
BORON	MG/L B	1.45		1.92		1.52		1.73		1.72	
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N	< 0.02		< 0.02		3.35 D		1.10 D		< 0.02 D	
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	3730 D		3700 D		3300 D		2980 D		3510 D	
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	233 D		245 D		425 D		394 D		305 D	
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	698		728		626		686 F		697	
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	698		728 A		626		686		697	
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4	0.67 F		0.54		9.00 F		6.82 F		3.50	
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1 E		< 0.1	
FLUORIDE	MG/L F	1.17		0.72		0.72		0.72		0.91	
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1340	1230	1190	1460	1510	1540	1570 C	1320	1360	
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	2000	477	1980	2040	2010	1850	1810 C	2030	1980	
SODIUM	MG/L NA	568	725	805	533	510	498	488 C	707 D	612 D	
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	17.8	16.0	16.7	14.4	14.0	16.1	15.0 C	17.1	16.2	
IRON	MG/L FE	0.88	0.02	0.30	0.02	0.15	< 0.02	0.1 C	< 0.02	0.45	0.03

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ80732 08/24/94	WEFI R06A SJ83991 11/03/94	WELL R06A SJ83995 11/03/94	WEFI R06A SJ91873 02/10/95	WELL R06A SJ91877 02/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ96103 05/11/95	WELL R06A SJ96107 05/11/95	WEFI R06A SJ99997 08/10/95	WELL R06A SJ00002 08/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ03757 11/06/95
CATIONS											
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.148	0.21	< 0.47	0.11 E	0.07 E	0.03	0.05 C	0.13	0.19	0.15
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N	2.0		3.2		0.6		< 0.1		0.1	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O	2		1 E		< 0.7		1		1	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O	1		< 0.7		< 0.7		1		1	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O	40		37		65		57		50	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O	39		34		63		57		48	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C	17		18		26		27		18	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC	< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9 C		< 0.9 C		< 0.9	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L	430		690		520		480		520	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.5 C		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
VALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.006	.0027	.0024	.0019
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003 C	<0.003	<0.003	0.009
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 C	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001 C	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 C	.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.06	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.03	0.04 C	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.04
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.059	0.062	0.025	0.022	.0028	.0028	.0027
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.05	0.02	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	0.02	0.02	0.03
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	.0010	.0009	.0008
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 C	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 C	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL										<0.002
TIN	MG/L SN										< 0.06
VANADIUM	MG/L V										< 0.05

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ80732 08/24/94	WEFI R06A SJ83991 11/03/94	WELL R06A SJ83995 11/03/94	WEFI R06A SJ91873 02/10/95	WELL R06A SJ91877 02/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ96103 05/11/95	WELL R06A SJ96107 05/11/95	WEFI R06A SJ99997 08/10/95	WELL R06A SJ00002 08/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ03757 11/06/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDD	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDT	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L	<0.012		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L	<0.012		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALDRIN	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
DIELDRIN	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDRIN	UG/L	<0.012		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
TOXAPHENE	UG/L	< 0.6		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L	< 0.24		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L	< 0.6		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L	< 0.6		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05	
BETA-BHC	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
DELTA-BHC	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L	<0.024		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L	< 0.6		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L	< 0.6		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L	< 0.6		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L	< 0.6		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L	< 0.6		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L	< 0.24		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 5.0		< 5.0		< 1.0		< 2.0		< 5.0	
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 1.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	3.4		3.9		0.4		0.9		< 1.5	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	83		210		19		63		97	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 1.5	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ80732 08/24/94	WEFI R06A SJ83991 11/03/94	WELL R06A SJ83995 11/03/94	WEFI R06A SJ91873 02/10/95	WELL R06A SJ91877 02/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ96103 05/11/95	WELL R06A SJ96107 05/11/95	WEFI R06A SJ99997 08/10/95	WELL R06A SJ00002 08/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ03757 11/06/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	10		27		3.5		8.4		9.5	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 1.5	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	16		23		5.6		7.1		12	
BENZENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 1.5	
TOLUENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 1.5	
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 1.5	
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 1.5	
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 2.5		< 5.0		< 15	
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 2.5		< 5.0		< 15	
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 5.0		< 5.0		< 1.0		< 2.0		< 5.0	
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 2.5		< 5.0		< 15	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 2.5	
ACROLEIN	UG/L	< 10		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 5.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACETONE	UG/L	< 25		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0	
2-BUTANONE	UG/L	16		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 2		< 2	
BENZIDINE	UG/L	< 620		< 620				< 62		< 62	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L	< 70		< 70				< 0.3		< 0.3	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60				< 1		< 1	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 50		< 50				< 1		< 1	
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 7		< 7	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 100		29 I				1		< 1	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 90		< 90				< 2		< 2	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 3		< 3	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ80732 08/24/94	WEFI R06A SJ83991 11/03/94	WELL R06A SJ83995 11/03/94	WEFI R06A SJ91873 02/10/95	WELL R06A SJ91877 02/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ96103 05/11/95	WELL R06A SJ96107 05/11/95	WEFI R06A SJ99997 08/10/95	WELL R06A SJ00002 08/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ03757 11/06/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 20		< 2				< 2		< 2	
CHRYSENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 1		< 1	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60				< 1		< 1	
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100				< 3		< 3	
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100				< 3		< 3	
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 3		< 3	
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 1000		< 1000				< 14		< 14	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 40		< 40				< 1		< 1	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 50		< 50				< 2		< 2	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 50		< 50				< 2		< 2	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 2		< 2	
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
FLUORENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 1		< 1	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100				< 4		< 4	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L	< 1000		< 1000				< 30		< 30	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 120		< 120				< 4		< 4	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60				< 2		< 2	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 1		< 1	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 3		< 3	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 300		< 300				< 1		< 1	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 3		< 3	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 2		< 2	
PYRENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 1		< 1	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 3		< 3	
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 80		< 80				< 2		< 2	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 4		< 4	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 390		< 390				< 19		< 19	
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 170		< 170				< 2		< 2	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 50		< 50				< 3		< 3	
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 60		< 60				< 18		< 18	
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 160		< 160				< 16		< 16	
PHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ80732 08/24/94	WEFI R06A SJ83991 11/03/94	WELL R06A SJ83995 11/03/94	WEFI R06A SJ91873 02/10/95	WELL R06A SJ91877 02/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ96103 05/11/95	WELL R06A SJ96107 05/11/95	WEFI R06A SJ99997 08/10/95	WELL R06A SJ00002 08/10/95	WEFI R06A SJ03757 11/06/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ03758 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ55511 04/16/93	WELL R06B SJ55515 04/16/93	WEFI R06B SJ57179 05/17/93	WELL R06B SJ57184 05/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ61757 08/18/93	WELL R06B SJ61762 08/18/93	WEFI R06B SJ65985 11/17/93	WELL R06B SJ65990 11/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ72205 02/16/94
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	14.17		8.3		9.7		10.0		18.5	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	26.7		62.3		62.3		62.3		62.4	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	16		21		19		20		19	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	23.11		19		20		24		20.2	
FIELD PH	PH	6.75		7.72		6.95		7.04		6.95	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	6554		7630		6450		6770		6400	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	0.67		4.1		1.75		1.0		2.2	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L			41.8		130.4		88.0		40.5	
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L			910		806		774		720	
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM			< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
GENERAL											
PH	PH	7.23 E		7.42		7.83		6.48		7.99	
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	6250 F		8095 E		7260		7170		7400	
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L			11		5		6		8	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	6030		6532		6197		5974		6027	
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	3340 A		1200 A		1830 A		1620 A		1680 A	
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN	<0.002		< 0.01		0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH			0.003		0.002		0.004		0.004	
BORON	MG/L B	2.01		2.89		2.35		2.20		2.84	
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N	0.18 D		24.9		9.72		4.47		3.66	
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	3280 D	3240	3280	3400	3400	3140	3220	3460	3320	3280
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	308 D	374	410 F	316	360	280	295	280	362	339
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	789		990		871		793		909	
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	789		990		871		793		909	
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4			3.88		5.3 F		4.64		3.96	
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S	< 0.1		< 0.1 E		< 0.1 E		< 0.1		< 0.1	
FLUORIDE	MG/L F	1.05		0.57		0.63		0.68		0.61	
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1310 C	502	459 C	986	747 C	652	659	697	672	549
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	2030 C	807	745 C	1360	1080 C	947	963	1030	1010	811
CALCIUM	MG/L CA		201	184 C	395	299 C					
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG		196	181 C	331	262 C					
SODIUM	MG/L NA	628 C	1490	1650 C	1010	1290 C	1220	1240	1320	1310	1560

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ03758 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ55511 04/16/93	WELL R06B SJ55515 04/16/93	WEFI R06B SJ57179 05/17/93	WELL R06B SJ57184 05/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ61757 08/18/93	WELL R06B SJ61762 08/18/93	WEFI R06B SJ65985 11/17/93	WELL R06B SJ65990 11/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ72205 02/16/94
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	16.2 C	23.8	23.4 C	21.1	23.5 C	22.1	22.2	22.6	23.9	24.7
IRON	MG/L FE	0.04 C	0.02	0.88 C	0.02	0.89 C	0.02	0.69	0.08	0.64	0.04
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.17 C	0.12	0.16 C	0.03	0.10 C	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE			0.04 C		0.09 C					
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N	1.3		10.1		7.3		9.4		11.2	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O	1		1		9		< 1		3 E	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O	< 0.7		1 E		4		< 1		1	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O	56		57		57		60		60	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O	54		52		54		58		56	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C	17 C		17		13		20		21 C	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC	< 0.9		1.4		< 1		< 1		< 1	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L	530		270		320		290		180	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.5	
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
VALERIC ACID	MG/L			< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	.0019	0.008	0.007	0.010	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.005
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02 C	0.02	0.02 C	0.03	0.03 C	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	0.009	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.005
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01 C	< 0.02	0.02 C	< 0.02	< 0.02 C	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR			< 0.02 C		< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02	
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01 C	< 0.04	< 0.04 C	< 0.04	< 0.04 C	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01 C	< 0.02	< 0.02 C	< 0.02	< 0.02 C	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02 C	< 0.04	< 0.04 C	< 0.04	< 0.04 C	< 0.04 H	< 0.04	0.07	< 0.04	< 0.04
MERCURY	MG/L HG	.0002	<.0001	<.0001 C	<.0001	.0003	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.04 C	0.05	0.06 C	0.05	0.05 C	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	.0025	0.016	0.015	0.033	0.026	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.014	0.014
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01 C	0.009	0.013 C	0.01	0.01 C	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.03 C	< 0.02	0.02 C	< 0.02	< 0.02 C	0.03	0.10	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.03
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	.0008	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.010
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	< 0.01	< 0.01 C	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.002	<0.050	<0.050 C	<0.050	<0.050 C					
TIN	MG/L SN	< 0.06 C									

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ03758 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ55511 04/16/93	WELL R06B SJ55515 04/16/93	WEFI R06B SJ57179 05/17/93	WELL R06B SJ57184 05/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ61757 08/18/93	WELL R06B SJ61762 08/18/93	WEFI R06B SJ65985 11/17/93	WELL R06B SJ65990 11/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ72205 02/16/94
METALS											
VANADIUM	MG/L V	< 0.05 C									
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
2,4,5-T	UG/L	< 0.05 H									
DINOSEB	UG/L	< 0.1 H									
THIONAZIN	UG/L	< 1									
DIMETHOATE	UG/L	< 1									
DISULFOTON	UG/L	< 1									
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L	< 1									
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L	< 1									
PHORATE	UG/L	< 1									
PP'-DDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
PP'-DDD	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
PP'-DDT	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
ALDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
DIELDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
ENDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
TOXAPHENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5	
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 2		< 2		< 2 B		< 2	
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L	< 0.5 H									
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L	< 0.05 H									
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L	< 0.05		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
BETA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
DELTA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01 B		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L	< 0.05		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ03758 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ55511 04/16/93	WELL R06B SJ55515 04/16/93	WEFI R06B SJ57179 05/17/93	WELL R06B SJ57184 05/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ61757 08/18/93	WELL R06B SJ61762 08/18/93	WEFI R06B SJ65985 11/17/93	WELL R06B SJ65990 11/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ72205 02/16/94
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1									
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 1									
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L	< 1									
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L	< 0.01									
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L	< 1									
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 0.3									
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 1									
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 1									
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L	< 10									
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 10									
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L	< 1									
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L	< 1									
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L	< 10									
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 1									
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 1									
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L	< 10									
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L	< 5									
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 5.0		60 B	
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		6.3 B	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		3.8	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1.5		2.7	
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	8		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1.5		3.2	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	180		22		72		42		46	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	2		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1.5		2.7	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	2		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		2.6	
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	33		11		16		12		18	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	31		10		21		12		16	
BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.5		1.8	
TOLUENE	UG/L	< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1.5		2.2	
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L	< 10									
O-XYLENE	UG/L	< 1									
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	5		1.0		0.9		< 1.5		4.9	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ03758 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ55511 04/16/93	WELL R06B SJ55515 04/16/93	WEFI R06B SJ57179 05/17/93	WELL R06B SJ57184 05/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ61757 08/18/93	WELL R06B SJ61762 08/18/93	WEFI R06B SJ65985 11/17/93	WELL R06B SJ65990 11/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ72205 02/16/94
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 1		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 15		< 15	
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 1		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 15		< 15	
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 1		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 5.0		< 5.0	
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 1		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 15		< 15	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	4		< 1.0		1.7		< 2.5		3.5	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
ACROLEIN	UG/L	< 10		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 10		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACETONITRILE	UG/L	< 20									
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L	< 1									
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L	< 1									
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L	< 0.01									
ACETONE	UG/L	< 10		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0	
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	120		14		43		24		31	
2-BUTANONE	UG/L	< 10		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L	< 10									
STYRENE	UG/L	< 1									
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2									
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L	< 1									
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2	< 1									
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O	< 5									
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L	< 4									
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L	< 3									
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L	< 5									
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L	< 5									
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L	< 6									
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L	< 3									
DIALLATE	UG/L	< 4									
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L	< 4									
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 3									
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L	< 4									
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L	< 15									
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 4									
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 14									
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L	< 10									
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L	< 4									

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ03758 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ55511 04/16/93	WELL R06B SJ55515 04/16/93	WEFI R06B SJ57179 05/17/93	WELL R06B SJ57184 05/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ61757 08/18/93	WELL R06B SJ61762 08/18/93	WEFI R06B SJ65985 11/17/93	WELL R06B SJ65990 11/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ72205 02/16/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
FAMPHUR	UG/L	< 50									
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 20									
ISODRIN	UG/L	< 5									
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L	< 5									
KEPONE	UG/L	< 50									
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L	< 5									
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L	< 13									
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L	< 11									
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 5									
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L	< 8									
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 4									
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 4									
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L	< 4									
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L	< 4									
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L	< 4									
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L	< 5									
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 5									
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 6									
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L	< 5									
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L	< 5									
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L	< 5									
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 4									
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 4									
PHENACETIN	UG/L	< 4									
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L	< 20									
PRONAMIDE	UG/L	< 5									
SAFROLE	UG/L	< 5									
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L	< 5									
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 5									
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L	< 5									
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L	< 5									
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 48									
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 2		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1	
BENZIDINE	UG/L	< 62		< 62		< 62		< 62		< 62	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 7		< 7		< 7		< 7	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L	< 1		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ03758 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ55511 04/16/93	WELL R06B SJ55515 04/16/93	WEFI R06B SJ57179 05/17/93	WELL R06B SJ57184 05/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ61757 08/18/93	WELL R06B SJ61762 08/18/93	WEFI R06B SJ65985 11/17/93	WELL R06B SJ65990 11/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ72205 02/16/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L	< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 1		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5	
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 7		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 1		5 I		1 I		< 10		4 I	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 2		< 9		< 9		< 9		< 9	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 3		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1	
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
CHRYSENE	UG/L	< 1		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 1		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6	
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10	
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10	
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 14		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 1		< 4		< 4		< 4		< 4	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 2		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L			< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1	
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
FLUORENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L	< 4		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L	< 30		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 4		< 12		< 12		< 12		< 12	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L	< 2		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L	< 1		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 3		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 1		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L	< 3		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L	< 2		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1	
PYRENE	UG/L	< 1		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L			< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 8		< 8		< 8		< 8	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 4		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 19		< 39		< 39		< 39		< 39	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06A SJ03758 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ55511 04/16/93	WELL R06B SJ55515 04/16/93	WEFI R06B SJ57179 05/17/93	WELL R06B SJ57184 05/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ61757 08/18/93	WELL R06B SJ61762 08/18/93	WEFI R06B SJ65985 11/17/93	WELL R06B SJ65990 11/17/93	WEFI R06B SJ72205 02/16/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 17		< 17		< 17		< 17	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 3		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5	
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 18		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6	
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 0.1		< 16		< 16		< 16		< 16	
PHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3	
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2	
O-CRESOL	UG/L	< 4									
M+P CRESOL	UG/L	< 3									

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ72210 02/16/94	WEFI R06B SJ76435 05/17/94	WELL R06B SJ76440 05/17/94	WEFI R06B SJ80728 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ80733 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ83996 11/03/94	WELL R06B SJ91958 02/13/95	WEFI R06B SJ96104 05/11/95	WELL R06B SJ96108 05/11/95	WEFI R06B SJ99998 08/10/95
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	9.8		12.6		47.7	53.80	9.35		9.35	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	62.4		62.0		62.0	62.39	62.00		62.39	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	20		15		4	< 1	20		17	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	19		15.7		26.7	18	16		23.8	
FIELD PH	PH	6.92		7.07		6.84	6.82	7.19		7.32	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	6862		5520		6770	8520	8720		6960	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	3.26		3.00		2.50	1.1	5.0		1.1	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L	72.2		65.1		93.6	103.7	68.6		47.5	
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L	752		790		840	950	1158		724	
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1		0.1	
GENERAL											
PH	PH	7.90		7.76		7.78				7.76	
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	8900		7690		8190				7810 F	
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	2		5		5				6	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	6726		6344		6461				6162	
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1280 A		1650 A		1271				1053 A	
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH	0.001		0.002		<0.001	<0.001			<0.002	
BORON	MG/L B	2.99		3.7		2.76	4.73	3.82		2.43	
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N	12.3		16.7 C		27.8 D				15.3 D	
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	3320		3070 C		3080 D				3060 D	
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	372		388 C		521 D				525 D	
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	1480		857		1150				821	
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	1480		857		1150				821	
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4	2.70		2.48		2.86	1.96			2.68	
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1 E		< 0.1	
FLUORIDE	MG/L F	0.75 F		0.47		0.50	0.30 F	0.48		0.53	
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	517	712	667	524	522			302	415	734 D
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	766	1040	984	753	749			473	638	1100 D
SODIUM	MG/L NA	1540	1250	1340	1650	1650			2040	1810	1230 D
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	24.4	23.7	9.2	25.0	25.1			24.3	24.1	23.1
IRON	MG/L FE	0.50	0.02	0.62	< 0.02	0.44			< 0.02	0.22	< 0.02

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ72210 02/16/94	WEFI R06B SJ76435 05/17/94	WELL R06B SJ76440 05/17/94	WEFI R06B SJ80728 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ80733 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ83996 11/03/94	WELL R06B SJ91958 02/13/95	WEFI R06B SJ96104 05/11/95	WELL R06B SJ96108 05/11/95	WEFI R06B SJ99998 08/10/95
CATIONS											
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.12	0.09	0.119	0.078	0.087			0.43	0.61	0.11
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N	10.8		20.1		10.9		13.7		5.6	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O	< 0.7		1		4				1	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O	< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7				< 0.7	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O	54		59		52				61	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O	52		58		52 F				53	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C	17		19		20	14	17		21	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC	< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9	< 0.9	< 0.9		1.1	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L	290 B		150 C		130	83 C	65		270 G	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 2.5	
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0	
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0	
VALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		< 2.0	
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.006	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006			0.005	0.005	.0047
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02			0.01	0.01	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.005	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003			<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02									
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02			< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001			<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.06			0.11	0.1	0.03
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.012	0.023	0.011	0.013	0.011			0.016	0.021	.0120
SILVER	MG/L AG	<0.005	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003			0.002	0.002	.0022
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005			<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDD	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ72210 02/16/94	WEFI R06B SJ76435 05/17/94	WELL R06B SJ76440 05/17/94	WEFI R06B SJ80728 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ80733 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ83996 11/03/94	WELL R06B SJ91958 02/13/95	WEFI R06B SJ96104 05/11/95	WELL R06B SJ96108 05/11/95	WEFI R06B SJ99998 08/10/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDT	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.012	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.012	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
DIELDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.012	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
TOXAPHENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.24	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L	< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.6	< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05	
BETA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
DELTA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		<0.024	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.024	< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1	
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L	< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.24	< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	35 B		< 5.0		< 5.0	< 5.0	< 1.0		< 1.0	
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	< 1.5	< 0.3		< 0.3	
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	< 1.5	< 0.3		< 0.3	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	22		11		15	9.0	12		8.6	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	< 1.5	< 0.3		< 0.3	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ72210 02/16/94	WEFI R06B SJ76435 05/17/94	WELL R06B SJ76440 05/17/94	WEFI R06B SJ80728 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ80733 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ83996 11/03/94	WELL R06B SJ91958 02/13/95	WEFI R06B SJ96104 05/11/95	WELL R06B SJ96108 05/11/95	WEFI R06B SJ99998 08/10/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	8.8		3.7		3.9	2.7	2.9		2.1	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	< 1.5	< 0.3		< 0.3	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	7.8		3.7		3.0	2.5	1.6		1.6	
BENZENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	< 1.5	< 0.3		< 0.3	
TOLUENE	UG/L	2.4 B		< 1.5		< 1.5	< 1.5	< 0.3		< 0.3	
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	< 1.5	< 0.3		< 0.3	
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	< 1.5		< 1.5		< 1.5	< 1.5	< 0.3		< 0.3	
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 15	< 15	< 2.5		< 2.5	
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 15	< 15	< 2.5		< 2.5	
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0	< 5.0	< 1.0		< 1.0	
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 15		< 15		< 15	< 15	< 2.5		< 2.5	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	< 0.5		< 0.5	
ACROLEIN	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 10	< 2.5	< 2.5		< 2.5	
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 5.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACETONE	UG/L	< 5.0		< 5.0		< 25	< 5.0	< 5.0		< 5.0	
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	12									
2-BUTANONE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 17	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10				< 2	
BENZIDINE	UG/L	< 620		< 620		< 620				< 62	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L	< 70		< 70		< 70				< 0.3	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60		< 60				< 1	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 2	
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 50		< 50		< 50				< 1	
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 7	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 100		14 I		< 100				< 1	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 90		< 90		< 90				< 2	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 2	
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10				< 3	
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ72210 02/16/94	WEFI R06B SJ76435 05/17/94	WELL R06B SJ76440 05/17/94	WEFI R06B SJ80728 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ80733 08/24/94	WELL R06B SJ83996 11/03/94	WELL R06B SJ91958 02/13/95	WEFI R06B SJ96104 05/11/95	WELL R06B SJ96108 05/11/95	WEFI R06B SJ99998 08/10/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
CHRYSENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 1	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60		< 60				< 1	
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100		< 100				< 3	
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100		< 100				< 3	
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 3	
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 1000		< 1000		< 1000				< 14	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 2	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 40		< 40		< 40				< 1	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 2	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 50		< 50		< 50				< 2	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 50		< 50		< 50				< 2	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10				< 2	
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
FLUORENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10				< 1	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100		< 100				< 4	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L	< 1000		< 1000		< 1000				< 30	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 120		< 120		< 120				< 4	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60		< 60				< 2	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 1	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 3	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 300		< 300		< 300				< 1	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 3	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10				< 2	
PYRENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 1	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 3	
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 80		< 80		< 80				< 2	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 4	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 2	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 2	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 390		< 390		< 390				< 19	
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 170		< 170		< 170				< 2	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 50		< 50		< 50				< 3	
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 60		< 60		< 60				< 18	
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 160		< 160		< 160				< 16	
PHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30				< 2	
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L	< 20		< 20		< 20				< 2	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ00003 08/10/95	WEFI R06B SJ03760 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ03761 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03762 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03763 11/06/95
FIELD PARAMETERS						
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	10.43			25.49	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	62.35			62.55	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	< 0.1			< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	17			19	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	25.6			23.84	
FIELD PH	PH	7.26			7.06	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	6470			7000	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	5.9			1.32	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L	50.2				
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L	710				
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM	< 0.1				
GENERAL						
PH	PH	7.59			7.55	7.54
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	7190			6720	6720
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	< 1				
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	5957			5917	5950
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1230 A			2184 A	2184 A
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN	< 0.01			<0.002	<0.002
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH	0.002				
BORON	MG/L B	2.10			2.12	2.24
ANIONS						
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N	2.15 D			2.74 D	2.79 D
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	3120 D			3110 D	3140 D
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	401 D			345 D	349 D
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	748			715	715
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	748			715	715
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4	0.42				
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S	< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F	0.64			0.59	0.58
CATIONS						
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	523 D			884	884
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	707 D			1300	1300
SODIUM	MG/L NA	1720 D			1060	1060
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	22.2			24.4	24.3
IRON	MG/L FE	0.26	0.08	0.07	0.32	0.32

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ00003 08/10/95	WEFI R06B SJ03760 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ03761 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03762 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03763 11/06/95
CATIONS						
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
ORGANIC MATTER						
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N	6.7			3.4	3.1
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O	2			3	2
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O	< 0.7			< 0.7	1
TOTAL COD	MG/L O	76			65	67
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O	68			65	63
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C	22			21	20
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC	< 0.9			< 0.9	< 0.9
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L	350 G			290 C	320
ACETIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.5 C				
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C				
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C				
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C				
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C				
VALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0 C				
METALS						
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	.0043	.0040	.0041	.0043	.0043
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 C	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	.0110	.0110	.0108	.0109	.0113
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.02	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	.0021	.0019	.0019	.0019	.0020
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 C
THALLIUM	MG/L TL		<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002 C
TIN	MG/L SN		< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
VANADIUM	MG/L V		< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ00003 08/10/95	WEFI R06B SJ03760 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ03761 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03762 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03763 11/06/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS						
2,4,5-T	UG/L				< 0.05 H	< 0.05 H
DINOSEB	UG/L				< 0.1 H	< 0.1 H
THIONAZIN	UG/L				< 1	< 1
DIMETHOATE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
DISULFOTON	UG/L				< 1	< 1
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L				< 1	< 1
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L				< 1	< 1
PHORATE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
PP'-DDE	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L	< 0.5 H			< 0.5	< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L				< 0.5 H	< 0.5 H
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L				< 0.05 H	< 0.05 H
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L	< 0.1 H			< 0.1	< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L	< 0.05 H			< 0.05	< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L	< 0.1 H			< 0.1	< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L	< 0.01 H			< 0.01	< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L	< 0.1 H			< 0.1	< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L	< 0.1 H			< 0.1	< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L	< 0.1 H			< 0.1	< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L	< 0.1 H			< 0.1	< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L	< 0.1 H			< 0.1	< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L	< 0.05 H			< 0.05	< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L				< 1	< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ00003 08/10/95	WEFI R06B SJ03760 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ03761 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03762 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03763 11/06/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L				< 0.01	< 0.01
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L				< 0.3	< 0.3
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L				< 10	< 10
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L				< 10	< 10
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L				< 10	< 10
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L				< 10	< 10
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L				< 5	< 5
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1.0			< 1	< 1
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.3			< 0.3	< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	< 0.3			< 1	< 1
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	21			54	55
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3			< 1	< 1
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.5			0.9	0.8
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	2.7			11	10
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.3			< 1	< 1
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	1.9			9	9
BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.3			< 0.5	< 0.5
TOLUENE	UG/L	< 0.3			< 1	< 1
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.3			< 1	< 1
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L				< 10	< 10
O-XYLENE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	< 0.3			2	1
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5			< 1	< 1
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5			< 1	< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ00003 08/10/95	WEFI R06B SJ03760 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ03761 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03762 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03763 11/06/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 1.0			< 1	< 1
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5			< 1	< 1
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	1
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 1	< 1
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5			< 0.5	< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L	< 2.5			< 10	< 10
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 1.0			< 10	< 10
ACETONITRILE	UG/L				< 20	< 20
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L				< 1	< 1
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L				< 1	< 1
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L				< 0.01	< 0.01
ACETONE	UG/L	< 5.0			< 10	< 10
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L				30	30
2-BUTANONE	UG/L	< 1.0			< 10	< 10
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L				< 10	< 10
STYRENE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L				< 2	< 2
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L				< 1	< 1
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2				< 1	< 1
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O				< 5	< 5
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE						
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L				< 4	< 4
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L				< 3	< 3
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L				< 5	< 5
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L				< 5	< 5
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L				< 6	< 6
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L				< 3	< 3
DIALLATE	UG/L				< 4	< 4
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L				< 4	< 4
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L				< 3	< 3
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L				< 4	< 4
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L				< 15	< 15
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L				< 4	< 4
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L				< 14	< 14
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L				< 10	< 10
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L				< 4	< 4
FAMPHUR	UG/L				< 50	< 50
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L				< 20	< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ00003 08/10/95	WEFI R06B SJ03760 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ03761 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03762 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03763 11/06/95					
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ISODRIN	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
KEPONE	UG/L				< 50	< 50					
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L				< 13	< 13					
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L				< 11	< 11					
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L				< 8	< 8					
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L				< 6	< 6					
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
PHENACETIN	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L				< 20	< 20					
PRONAMIDE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
SAFROLE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L				< 5	< 5					
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L				< 48	< 48					
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
ANTHRACENE	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
BENZIDINE	UG/L				< 62	< 62					
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L				< 0.3	< 0.3					
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L				< 1	< 1					
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L				< 1	< 1					

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ00003 08/10/95	WEFI R06B SJ03760 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ03761 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03762 11/06/95		WELL R06B SJ03763 11/06/95	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE								
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L				< 7	<	7	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L				1	<	1	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L				< 3	<	3	
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
CHRYSENE	UG/L				< 1	<	1	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L				< 1	<	1	
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L							
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L							
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L							
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L				< 14	<	14	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L				< 1	<	1	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L							
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
FLUORENE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L				< 1	<	1	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L				< 4	<	4	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L				< 30	<	30	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L				< 4	<	4	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L				< 1	<	1	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L				< 3	<	3	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L				< 1	<	1	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L				< 3	<	3	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
PYRENE	UG/L				< 1	<	1	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L							
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L				< 4	<	4	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L				< 19	<	19	
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L				< 2	<	2	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L				< 3	<	3	

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R06B SJ00003 08/10/95	WEFI R06B SJ03760 11/06/95	WEFI R06B SJ03761 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03762 11/06/95	WELL R06B SJ03763 11/06/95					
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L				< 18	< 18					
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L				< 0.1	< 0.1					
PHENOL	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L				< 2	< 2					
O-CRESOL	UG/L				< 4	< 4					
M+P CRESOL	UG/L				< 3	< 3					

FOOTNOTES : A-CALCULATED VALUE B-CHECK NOTES TO USER C-DUPLICATE SPIKE D-AVERAGE E-AVERAGE OF DUPS
F-DUP & SPIKE G-10% RULE EXCEEDED H-AMENDED TEST RESULT I-VALUE <MDL, >IDL

Barriers 3 & 4: 1995

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M18D SJ03904 11/08/95	WEFI M18D SJ03905 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03906 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03907 11/08/95	WEFI M19D SJ03901 11/08/95	WELL M19D SJ03902 11/08/95
FIELD PARAMETERS							
DEPTH TO WATER	FT			85.25			61.43
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT			105.4			101.2
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4			< 0.1			< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2			20			19
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C			24.89			24.59
FIELD PH	PH			8.69			6.69
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM			826			2191
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L			2.37			0.64
GENERAL							
PH	PH			8.57	8.54		6.97 F
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM			804	803		2080 E
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L			581	591		1782 E
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			413 B	406 B		1201 B
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN			<0.002	<0.002		<0.002
BORON	MG/L B			0.49	0.52		0.27
ANIONS							
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N			7.71 A	7.53 D		< 0.02 D
SULFATE	MG/L SO4			174 A	174 D		938 D
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL			30.9 A	31.6 D		55.4 D
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3			185	186		269 E
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3			179	180		269
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F			0.26	0.25		0.49
CATIONS							
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			262	255		724
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			151	151		477
SODIUM	MG/L NA			24.5	24.0		80.4
POTASSIUM	MG/L K			2.4	2.2		8.8
IRON	MG/L FE	0.02	< 0.02	1.09 D	0.72 D	5.83	9.6
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.23	1.24
ORGANIC MATTER							
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O			1	< 0.7		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUPLICATE SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-AMENDED TEST RESULT D-AVERAGE E-DUP & SPIKE
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M18D SJ03904 11/08/95	WEFI M18D SJ03905 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03906 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03907 11/08/95	WEFI M19D SJ03901 11/08/95	WELL M19D SJ03902 11/08/95
ORGANIC MATTER							
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O			< 0.7	< 0.7		< 0.7 E
TOTAL COD	MG/L O			9	9 E		9
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O			9	9		6
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C			1.6	1.4		1.5
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC			< 0.9	< 0.9		< 0.9
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L			8.6	9.8		4.4 A
METALS							
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	.0038	.0033	.0041	.0038	.0026	.0063
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001 A	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	.0092	.0099	.0103	.0104	.0011	<.0010
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	.0007	<.0005	.0008	.0006	<.0005	<.0005
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 A
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002 A
TIN	MG/L SN	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06
VANADIUM	MG/L V	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS							
2,4,5-T	UG/L			< 0.05 C	< 0.05 C		< 0.05 C
DINOSEB	UG/L			< 0.1 C	< 0.1 C		< 0.1 C
THIONAZIN	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
DIMETHOATE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
DISULFOTON	UG/L			C	C		C
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
PHORATE	UG/L			C	C		C
PP'-DDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01

FOOTNOTES : A-DUPLICATE SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-AMENDED TEST RESULT D-AVERAGE E-DUP & SPIKE
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M18D SJ03904 11/08/95	WEFI M18D SJ03905 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03906 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03907 11/08/95	WEFI M19D SJ03901 11/08/95	WELL M19D SJ03902 11/08/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS							
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L			< 0.5 C	< 0.5 C		< 0.5 C
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L			< 0.05 C	< 0.05 C		< 0.05 C
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L			< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L			< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUPLICATE SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-AMENDED TEST RESULT D-AVERAGE E-DUP & SPIKE
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M18D SJ03904 11/08/95	WEFI M18D SJ03905 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03906 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03907 11/08/95	WEFI M19D SJ03901 11/08/95	WELL M19D SJ03902 11/08/95				
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10				
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5				
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
CHLOROFORM	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3				
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
BROMOFORM	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3				
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3				
BENZENE	UG/L			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5				
TOLUENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10				
O-XYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5				
ACROLEIN	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10				
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10				
ACETONITRILE	UG/L			< 20	< 20		< 20				
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1				
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01				

FOOTNOTES : A-DUPLICATE SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-AMENDED TEST RESULT D-AVERAGE E-DUP & SPIKE
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M18D SJ03904 11/08/95	WEFI M18D SJ03905 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03906 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03907 11/08/95	WEFI M19D SJ03901 11/08/95	WELL M19D SJ03902 11/08/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
ACETONE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
2-BUTANONE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10
STYRENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2			< 1	< 1		< 1
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O			< 5	< 5		< 5
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE							
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L			< 3	< 3		< 3
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L			< 6	< 6		< 6
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L			< 3	< 3		< 3
DIALLATE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 3 C	< 3 C		< 4 C
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L			< 15	< 15		< 15
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 14	< 14		< 14
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		< 10
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
FAMPHUR	UG/L			< 50 C	< 50 C		< 50 C
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 20	< 20		< 20
ISODRIN	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
KEPONE	UG/L			< 50	< 50		< 50
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L			< 13	< 13		< 13
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L			< 11	< 11		< 11
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L			< 8	< 8		< 8
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 4 C	< 4 C		< 4 C
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 4 C	< 4 C		< 4 C
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4

FOOTNOTES : A-DUPLICATE SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-AMENDED TEST RESULT D-AVERAGE E-DUP & SPIKE
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M18D SJ03904 11/08/95	WEFI M18D SJ03905 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03906 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03907 11/08/95	WEFI M19D SJ03901 11/08/95	WELL M19D SJ03902 11/08/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE							
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L			< 5 C	< 5 C		< 5 C
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 6	< 6		< 6
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
PHENACETIN	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L			< 20	< 20		< 20
PRONAMIDE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
SAFROLE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L			< 5	< 5		< 5
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 48	< 48		< 48
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
BENZIDINE	UG/L			< 62	< 62		< 62
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L			< 7	< 7		< 7
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			50	32		64
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 3	< 3		< 3
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
CHRYSENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L			< 14	< 14		< 14
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUPLICATE SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-AMENDED TEST RESULT D-AVERAGE E-DUP & SPIKE
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M18D SJ03904 11/08/95	WEFI M18D SJ03905 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03906 11/08/95	WELL M18D SJ03907 11/08/95	WEFI M19D SJ03901 11/08/95	WELL M19D SJ03902 11/08/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE							
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
FLUORENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L			< 30	< 30		< 30
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
ISOPHORONE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 3	< 3		< 3
NITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L			< 3	< 3		< 3
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
PYRENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		< 1
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 19	< 19		< 19
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 3	< 3		< 3
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 18	< 18		< 18
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1
PHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		< 2
O-CRESOL	UG/L			< 4	< 4		< 4
M+P CRESOL	UG/L			< 3	< 3		< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-DUPLICATE SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-AMENDED TEST RESULT D-AVERAGE E-DUP & SPIKE
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS

Barrier 5: 1993-1995

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ54038 03/17/93	WELL R07A SJ54042 03/17/93	WEFI R07A SJ57615 05/24/93	WELL R07A SJ57620 05/24/93	WEFI R07A SJ61810 08/19/93	WELL R07A SJ61814 08/19/93	WEFI R07A SJ66336 11/23/93	WELL R07A SJ66340 11/23/93	WEFI R07A SJ72661 02/24/94	WELL R07A SJ72665 02/24/94
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		9.7		10.5		11.9		14.6		14.0
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		26.9		26.9		26.9		26.8		26.9
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		20		18		21		20		21
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		19		19		21.1		20.2		20
FIELD PH	PH		6.39		6.34		6.36		6.44		6.31
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4100		5500		5560		5280		4690
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		1.2		1.2		1.50		1.35		2.1
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		146.1		143.8		220.7		108.7		337.9
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		830		1106		1050		1050		930
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		7.34		6.97		6.96 F		7.48		6.62
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4150		5320		5810		5870		5670
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		2		3		14 F		47		99
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		3548		4930		5068		5255		6121
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		2380 B		2990 B		3160 B		3430 B		3040 B
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		<0.001		0.001		0.005		0.001		<0.001
BORON	MG/L B		0.45		0.58		0.53		0.70		0.65
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		4.26		0.67		0.05		0.07		0.48
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	1250 A	1500	1720	1720	1730	1730	2050	2000	2080	1960
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	436	424	646	631	729	736	784	735	669	671
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		793		1010		1040		966		908
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		793		1010		1040		966		908
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		0.92		0.70		0.70 A		1.42 F		1.0
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1 F		< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.63		0.77		0.77		0.83		0.72
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1250	1260 D	1680	1570	1730	1690	1840	1820	1720	1640
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1090	1120 D	1430	1420	1500	1470	1650	1610	1480	1400
CALCIUM	MG/L CA	500	505 D	672	629						
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG	264	272 D	348	345						
SODIUM	MG/L NA	197	205 D	259	249	300	295	353	338	337	323

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ54038 03/17/93	WELL R07A SJ54042 03/17/93	WEFI R07A SJ57615 05/24/93	WELL R07A SJ57620 05/24/93	WEFI R07A SJ61810 08/19/93	WELL R07A SJ61814 08/19/93	WEFI R07A SJ66336 11/23/93	WELL R07A SJ66340 11/23/93	WEFI R07A SJ72661 02/24/94	WELL R07A SJ72665 02/24/94
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	4.2	4.3 D	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.9	8.3	8.7	7.6	7.9
IRON	MG/L FE	0.05	0.13 D	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.38	0.16	1.46	0.09	0.99
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.69	0.39 D	1.07	1.06	1.54	1.53	1.99	1.93	2.68	2.42
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE		< 0.2 D		0.03						
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.01		< 0.1		< 0.1
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		2		5		5		2		5
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		2		4		2 F		1		3
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		44		61		102		77		75
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		40		61		86		78		67
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		14		18		24		29		24
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 1		< 1		1.3		< 1 D		1.0 D
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		810		920		1200		1100		4000 G
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.5		< 2.5
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.04	0.04 D	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.005	<0.005
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR		< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02 D		< 0.02 D		< 0.02
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.4	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 D	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.08	0.08 D	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.003
SILVER	MG/L AG	0.007	0.007 D	0.008	0.009	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.02	0.02 D	0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.003	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.050	<0.050 D	<0.050	<0.050						

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ54038 03/17/93	WELL R07A SJ54042 03/17/93	WEFI R07A SJ57615 05/24/93	WELL R07A SJ57620 05/24/93	WEFI R07A SJ61810 08/19/93	WELL R07A SJ61814 08/19/93	WEFI R07A SJ66336 11/23/93	WELL R07A SJ66340 11/23/93	WEFI R07A SJ72661 02/24/94	WELL R07A SJ72665 02/24/94
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 50		< 60		< 50		< 50		< 50
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		46		49		31		35		25
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		43		42		38		54		< 25

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ54038 03/17/93	WELL R07A SJ54042 03/17/93	WEFI R07A SJ57615 05/24/93	WELL R07A SJ57620 05/24/93	WEFI R07A SJ61810 08/19/93	WELL R07A SJ61814 08/19/93	WEFI R07A SJ66336 11/23/93	WELL R07A SJ66340 11/23/93	WEFI R07A SJ72661 02/24/94	WELL R07A SJ72665 02/24/94
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		90		94		78		93		81
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		1300		1700		1300		2000		2100
BENZENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 50 C		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 50 C		< 1.0		< 2.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
ACETONE	UG/L		< 1000 C		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		120		130		150		170		150
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 50 C		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62		< 62		< 62		< 62		< 620
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 7		< 7		< 7		< 7		< 70
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		8 E		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 9		< 9		< 9		< 9		< 90
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ54038 03/17/93	WELL R07A SJ54042 03/17/93	WEFI R07A SJ57615 05/24/93	WELL R07A SJ57620 05/24/93	WEFI R07A SJ61810 08/19/93	WELL R07A SJ61814 08/19/93	WEFI R07A SJ66336 11/23/93	WELL R07A SJ66340 11/23/93	WEFI R07A SJ72661 02/24/94	WELL R07A SJ72665 02/24/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		1 E		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		6		13		12		9		< 20
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 1000
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 4		< 4		< 4		< 4		< 40
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 1000
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 12		< 12		< 12		< 12		< 120
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 300
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10
PYRENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 8		< 8		< 8		< 8		< 80
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 39		< 39		< 39		< 39		< 390
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 17		< 17		< 17		< 17		< 170
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16		< 16		< 16		< 16		< 160
PHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ54038 03/17/93	WELL R07A SJ54042 03/17/93	WEFI R07A SJ57615 05/24/93	WELL R07A SJ57620 05/24/93	WEFI R07A SJ61810 08/19/93	WELL R07A SJ61814 08/19/93	WEFI R07A SJ66336 11/23/93	WELL R07A SJ66340 11/23/93	WEFI R07A SJ72661 02/24/94	WELL R07A SJ72665 02/24/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ76527 05/18/94	WELL R07A SJ76531 05/18/94	WEFI R07A SJ80805 08/25/94	WELL R07A SJ80809 08/25/94	WEFI R07A SJ84038 11/04/94	WELL R07A SJ84042 11/04/94	WEFI R07A SJ91636 02/07/95	WELL R07A SJ91640 02/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ96169 05/12/95	WELL R07A SJ96173 05/12/95
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		13.9		17.0				9.94		10.23
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		26.9		26.9				26.90		26.86
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		16		17				18		15
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		20		25.7		21.0		22.5		21
FIELD PH	PH		6.37		6.27		6.44		6.34		6.44
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4060		3930		4540		4340		4010
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		2.60		1.8		5.0		1.70		1.75
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		373.1		317.7		135.4		371.2		140.4
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		928		950		894		812		832
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		6.89		6.58		6.74		6.67		6.98
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		5810		5630		5570		4640 F		4460 A
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		17		15		77		6 F		3
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		5189		5151		5175		4049		3833
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		3300 B		3280 B		3180 B		2540 B		2350 B
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		0.01		< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		0.002		0.001		<0.001		<0.001		<0.002
BORON	MG/L B		0.69		0.60		0.63		0.49		0.56
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		0.03		< 0.02		< 0.02 H		1.67 H		2.09 H
SULFATE	MG/L SO4		2010		2010 H		1960 H		1600 H		1390 H
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL		667		659 H		632 H		475 H		463 H
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		903		883		865		784		744
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		903		883		865		784		744
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		0.62		0.64		0.70		1.72		1.52
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.72		0.78 A		0.59		0.81		0.69
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1720	1760	1760	1740	1690 D	1690	1470 D	1360	1180	1250
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1520	1540	1520	1540	1470 D	1490	1280 D	1180	1040	1100
SODIUM	MG/L NA	353	352	338	329	328 D	313	268 D	248	230	235
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	7.7	7.7	8.7	11.3	8.0 D	7.8	6.3 D	6.2	6.1	5.9
IRON	MG/L FE	0.32	0.42	0.18	11.7	0.35 D	1.32	0.12 D	0.16	0.04	0.12

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ76527 05/18/94	WELL R07A SJ76531 05/18/94	WEFI R07A SJ80805 08/25/94	WELL R07A SJ80809 08/25/94	WEFI R07A SJ84038 11/04/94	WELL R07A SJ84042 11/04/94	WEFI R07A SJ91636 02/07/95	WELL R07A SJ91640 02/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ96169 05/12/95	WELL R07A SJ96173 05/12/95
CATIONS											
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	2.81	2.82	2.77	2.99	3.14 D	3.03	2.58 D	2.36	2.25	2.27
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.1		1.0		< 0.1		< 0.2		< 0.1
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		3		2		4		2		6
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		2		1		3		2		1
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		64		67		57		51		43
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		62		66		56		51		41
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		19 D		22		19		18		16
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9 D		< 0.9
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		1700		2360		2100		2700 G		1200 I
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.5 D		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5 D
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 D		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0 D
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 D		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0 D
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 D		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0 D
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 D		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0 D
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0 D		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0 D
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.002
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.04 D	0.05	0.04 D	0.04	0.04	0.04
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003 D	<0.003	<0.003 D	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 D	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.16	0.14 D	0.16	0.13 D	0.12	0.11	0.13
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.02 D	0.02	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 D	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ76527 05/18/94	WELL R07A SJ76531 05/18/94	WEFI R07A SJ80805 08/25/94	WELL R07A SJ80809 08/25/94	WEFI R07A SJ84038 11/04/94	WELL R07A SJ84042 11/04/94	WEFI R07A SJ91636 02/07/95	WELL R07A SJ91640 02/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ96169 05/12/95	WELL R07A SJ96173 05/12/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		220 G		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		77		42		28		25		< 15
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		73		57		< 25		< 25		< 25
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ76527 05/18/94	WELL R07A SJ76531 05/18/94	WEFI R07A SJ80805 08/25/94	WELL R07A SJ80809 08/25/94	WEFI R07A SJ84038 11/04/94	WELL R07A SJ84042 11/04/94	WEFI R07A SJ91636 02/07/95	WELL R07A SJ91640 02/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ96169 05/12/95	WELL R07A SJ96173 05/12/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		190		140		96		74		35
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		2200		2400		1800		1700		620
BENZENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15		< 15
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50		< 50
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150		< 150
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25		< 25
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 5.0 C
ACETONE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 1		< 2		< 2.0
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 620		< 620		< 62		< 62		< 62.0
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 70		< 70		< 7		< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 60		< 60		< 6		< 1		< 1.0
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 2		< 2.0
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 5		< 1		< 1.0
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 7		< 7.0
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		0.9 E		< 1		< 1.0
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 90		< 90		< 9		< 2		< 2.0
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 2		< 2.0
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 1		< 3		< 3.0
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 1		< 1.0
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 60		< 60		< 6		< 1		< 1.0

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ76527 05/18/94	WELL R07A SJ76531 05/18/94	WEFI R07A SJ80805 08/25/94	WELL R07A SJ80809 08/25/94	WEFI R07A SJ84038 11/04/94	WELL R07A SJ84042 11/04/94	WEFI R07A SJ91636 02/07/95	WELL R07A SJ91640 02/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ96169 05/12/95	WELL R07A SJ96173 05/12/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		1 E		< 3		< 3.0
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 10		< 3		< 3.0
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		11 E		< 20		13		11		4.00
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 1000		< 1000		< 100		< 14		< 14.0
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 2		< 2.0
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 40		< 40		< 4		< 1		< 1.0
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 2		< 2.0
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 5		< 2		< 2.0
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 50		< 50		0.6 E		< 2		< 2.0
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 1		< 2		< 2.0
FLJORANTHENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 1		< 1		< 1.0
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 100		< 100		< 10		< 4		< 4.0
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 1000		< 1000		< 100		< 30		< 30.0
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 120		< 120		< 12		< 4		< 4.0
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 60		< 60		< 6		< 2		< 2.0
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 1		< 1.0
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 3		< 3.0
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 300		< 300		< 30		< 1		< 1.0
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 3		< 3.0
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 10		< 10		< 1		< 2		< 2.0
PYRENE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 1		< 1.0
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 3		< 3.0
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 80		< 80		< 8		< 2		< 2.0
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 4		< 4.0
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 2		< 2.0
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 30		0.6 E		< 2		< 2.0
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 390		< 390		< 39		< 19		< 19.0
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 170		< 170		< 17		< 2		< 2.0
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 50		< 50		< 5		< 3		< 3.0
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 60		< 60		< 6		< 18		< 18.0
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 160		< 160		< 16		< 16		< 16.0
PHENOL	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 3		< 2		< 2.0
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 20		< 20		< 2		< 2		< 2.0

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ00050 08/11/95	WELL R07A SJ00054 08/11/95	WEFI R07A SJ03807 11/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ03808 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03809 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03810 11/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ54039 03/17/93	WELL R07B SJ54043 03/17/93	WEFI R07B SJ57616 05/24/93	WELL R07B SJ57621 05/24/93
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		14.56			15.9			8.4		9.2
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		26.76			27.56			67.6		67.6
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1			< 0.1			< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		18			19			20		18
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		21.9			21.84			21		21
FIELD PH	PH		6.26			6.32			7.35		7.12
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4970			5887			3550		3600
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		2.15			0.87			1.6		1.5
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		289.3						28.2		46.8
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		918						414		444
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1						< 0.1		< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		6.92			7.10	7.17		8.16		7.90
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		5750			5740	5710		3560		3580
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		28						38		103
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		4996			4974	5094 A		2683 A		2718
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		3230 B			3030 B	3000 B		750 B		786 B
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01			<0.002	<0.002		< 0.01		< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		<0.002						0.001		0.001
BORON	MG/L B		0.95			0.80	0.77		0.57		0.55
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		0.02			0.08	< 0.02		0.06		0.05
SULFATE	MG/L SO4		1900 H			1750 H	1730 H	1520	2020	1560	1520
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL		726 H			761 H	763	80	87.3	83.8	78.8
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		879			904	906		382		391
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		879			904	906		378		391
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		0.83						1.82		2.44
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1 F			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.77			0.75	0.76		0.13		0.15
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1680	1710			1570 D	1550	344	364	392	377
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1470	1520			1460 D	1450	364	386	404	409
CALCIUM	MG/L CA							138	146	157	151
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG							88.4	93.8	98.2	99.3
SODIUM	MG/L NA	355	360			364 D	354	544	553	540	544

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ00050 08/11/95	WELL R07A SJ00054 08/11/95	WEFI R07A SJ03807 11/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ03808 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03809 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03810 11/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ54039 03/17/93	WELL R07B SJ54043 03/17/93	WEFI R07B SJ57616 05/24/93	WELL R07B SJ57621 05/24/93
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	8.0	8.5			8.0 D	8.0	15.8	16.1	14.5	16.1
IRON	MG/L FE	0.59	2.91	0.60	0.57	0.67 D	0.58 H	0.03	2.09	< 0.02	4.83
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	4.46	4.20	4.86	4.67	5.10 D	4.72	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.18
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE								0.54		0.6
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		16.3		15.3
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		2			3	3		11		14
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		1			2	2		1	<	1
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		80			88 A	94		16		24
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		76 A			88	94		11 A		12
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		23			27	26		4.7		5.6
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 0.9			< 0.9 D	< 0.9		< 1	<	1
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		1100			1700 I	1400 I		44		54
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.5						< 2.0 D	<	2.0
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0						< 2.0 D	<	2.0
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0						< 2.0 D	<	2.0
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0						< 2.0 D	<	2.0
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0						< 2.0 D	<	2.0
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0						< 2.0 D	<	2.0
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	.0014	.0017	.0014	.0013	.0013	.0014	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04 D	0.05	0.02	0.03	< 0.02	0.03
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003 D	0.004	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.03
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR								< 0.02		< 0.02
COBALT	MG/L CO	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01 D	0.01	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.05
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 D	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.21 D	0.24 H	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	.0014	.0027	.0022	.0020	.0017	.0018	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	<0.005	0.006	<0.005	<0.005
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02 D	0.04 H	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	0.04
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	.0005	.0006	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	.0005	0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
THALLIUM	MG/L TL			<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
TIN	MG/L SN			< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06 D	< 0.06				

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ00050 08/11/95	WELL R07A SJ00054 08/11/95	WEFI R07A SJ03807 11/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ03808 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03809 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03810 11/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ54039 03/17/93	WELL R07B SJ54043 03/17/93	WEFI R07B SJ57616 05/24/93	WELL R07B SJ57621 05/24/93
METALS											
VANADIUM	MG/L V			< 0.04	< 0.05	< 0.05 D	< 0.05				
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
2,4,5-T	UG/L					< 0.2	< 0.2				
DINOSEB	UG/L					< 0.4	< 0.4				
THIONAZIN	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
DIMETHOATE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
DISULFOTON	UG/L										
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
PHORATE	UG/L										
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 5		< 5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 2		< 2
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L					< 2	< 2				
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L					< 0.2	< 0.2				
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05			< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.1		< 0.1
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01			< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05			< 0.05	< 0.05		< 0.1		< 0.1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ00050 08/11/95	WELL R07A SJ00054 08/11/95	WEFI R07A SJ03807 11/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ03808 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03809 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03810 11/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ54039 03/17/93	WELL R07B SJ54043 03/17/93	WEFI R07B SJ57616 05/24/93	WELL R07B SJ57621 05/24/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L					< 0.01	< 0.01				
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L					< 0.3	< 0.3				
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L					< 10	< 10				
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L					< 10	< 10				
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L					< 10	< 10				
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L					< 10	< 10				
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L					7	6				
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 50			2	2		< 1.0		< 2.0
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 25			< 1	< 1		< 0.5		< 1.0
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 25			< 1	< 1		< 0.5		< 1.0
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 15			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.5
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 15			1	1		< 0.3		< 0.5
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 15			23	25		0.5		0.8
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 15			< 1	< 1		< 0.3		< 0.5
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 25			< 1	< 1		< 0.5		< 1.0
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 25			< 1	< 1		< 0.5		< 1.0
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 25			< 1	< 1		< 0.5		< 1.0
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25			9	9		< 0.5		< 1.0
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 25			51	56		< 0.5		< 1.0
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25			3	2		< 0.5		< 1.0
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25			< 1	< 1		< 0.5		< 1.0
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 25			30	30		< 0.5		< 1.0
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		81			120	130		1.2		1.8
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 15			< 1	< 1		< 0.3		< 0.5
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		1000			1300	1200		39		< 0.5
BENZENE	UG/L		< 15			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 15			< 1	< 1		< 0.3		< 0.5
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 15			< 1	< 1		< 0.3		< 0.5
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L					< 10	< 10				
O-XYLENE	UG/L					< 1	< 1				
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 15			8	8		< 0.3		< 0.5

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS		WEFI R07A SJ00050 08/11/95	WELL R07A SJ00054 08/11/95	WEFI R07A SJ03807 11/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ03808 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03809 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03810 11/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ54039 03/17/93	WELL R07B SJ54043 03/17/93	WEFI R07B SJ57616 05/24/93	WELL R07B SJ57621 05/24/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS												
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L			< 150			< 1	< 1		< 2.5		< 5.0
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 150			6	6		< 2.5		< 5.0
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L			< 50			< 1	< 1		< 1.0		< 2.0
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 150			< 1	< 1		< 2.5		< 5.0
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 25			6	7		< 0.5		< 1.0
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 25			< 1	< 1		< 0.5		< 1.0
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 25			< 1	< 1		< 0.5		< 1.0
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 25			< 0.5	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1.0
ACROLEIN	UG/L			< 2.5			< 10	< 10		< 2.5		< 2.5
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 1.0			< 10	< 10		< 1.0		< 1.0
ACETONITRILE	UG/L						< 20	< 20				
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L						< 1	< 1				
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L						< 1	< 1				
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L						< 0.01	< 0.01				
ACETONE	UG/L			< 5.0			< 10	< 10		< 5.0		< 5.0
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L						120	130		2.6		3.9
2-BUTANONE	UG/L			< 1.0			< 10	< 10		< 1.0		< 1.0
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L						< 10	< 10				
STYRENE	UG/L						< 1	< 1				
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L						< 2	< 2				
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L						< 1	< 1				
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L	CS2					< 1	< 1				
2-HEXANONE	UG/L	C6H12O					< 5	< 5				
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE												
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L						< 4	< 4				
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L						< 3	< 3				
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L						< 5	< 5				
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L						< 5	< 5				
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L						< 6	< 6				
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L						< 3	< 3				
DIALLATE	UG/L						< 4	< 4				
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L						< 4	< 4				
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L						< 3	< 3				
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L						< 4	< 4				
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L						< 15	< 15				
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L						< 4	< 4				
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L						< 14	< 14				
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L						< 10	< 10				
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L						< 4	< 4				

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ00050 08/11/95	WELL R07A SJ00054 08/11/95	WEFI R07A SJ03807 11/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ03808 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03809 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03810 11/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ54039 03/17/93	WELL R07B SJ54043 03/17/93	WEFI R07B SJ57616 05/24/93	WELL R07B SJ57621 05/24/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
FAMPHUR	UG/L					< 50	< 50				
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L					< 20	< 20				
ISODRIN	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
KEPONE	UG/L					< 50	< 50				
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L					< 13	< 13				
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L					< 11	< 11				
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L					< 8	< 8				
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L					< 6	< 6				
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
PHENACETIN	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L					< 20	< 20				
PRONAMIDE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
SAFROLE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L					< 5	< 5				
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L					< 48	< 48				
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 1		< 1
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62			< 62	< 62		< 62		< 62
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 0.3			< 0.3	< 0.3		< 7		< 7
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 6		< 6
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ00050 08/11/95	WELL R07A SJ00054 08/11/95	WEFI R07A SJ03807 11/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ03808 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03809 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03810 11/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ54039 03/17/93	WELL R07B SJ54043 03/17/93	WEFI R07B SJ57616 05/24/93	WELL R07B SJ57621 05/24/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 3		< 3
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 5		< 5
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 7			< 7	< 7		< 3		< 3
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 1			6	< 1		1 E		4 E
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 9		< 9
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 3		< 3
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 3			< 3	< 3		< 1		< 1
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 2		< 2
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 6		< 6
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3						< 10		< 10
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3						< 10		< 10
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		12						< 2		< 2
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 14			< 14	< 14		< 100		< 100
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 3		< 3
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 4		< 4
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 3		< 3
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 5		< 5
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 5		< 5
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 2						< 1		< 1
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 1		< 1
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 4			< 4	< 4		< 10		< 10
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 30			< 30	< 30		< 100		< 100
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 4			< 4	< 4		< 12		< 12
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 6		< 6
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 3		< 3
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 3			< 3	< 3		< 2		< 2
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 30		< 30
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 3			< 3	< 3		< 2		< 2
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 1		< 1
PYRENE	UG/L		< 1			< 1	< 1		< 2		< 2
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 3						< 3		< 3
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 8		< 8
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 4			< 4	< 4		< 3		< 3
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 3		< 3
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 3		< 3
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 19			< 19	< 19		< 39		< 39

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07A SJ00050 08/11/95	WELL R07A SJ00054 08/11/95	WEFI R07A SJ03807 11/07/95	WEFI R07A SJ03808 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03809 11/07/95	WELL R07A SJ03810 11/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ54039 03/17/93	WELL R07B SJ54043 03/17/93	WEFI R07B SJ57616 05/24/93	WELL R07B SJ57621 05/24/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 17		< 17
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3			< 3	< 3		< 5		< 5
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 18			< 18	< 18		< 6		< 6
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16			< 0.1	< 0.1		< 16		< 16
PHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 3		< 3
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2			< 2	< 2		< 2		< 2
O-CRESOL	UG/L					< 4	< 4				
M+P CRESOL	UG/L					< 3	< 3				

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ61811 08/19/93	WELL R07B SJ61815 08/19/93	WEFI R07B SJ66337 11/23/93	WELL R07B SJ66341 11/23/93	WEFI R07B SJ72662 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ72666 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ76532 05/08/94	WEFI R07B SJ76528 05/18/94	WEFI R07B SJ80806 08/25/94	WELL R07B SJ80810 08/25/94
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		10.1		13.4		12.9	12.7			15.5
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		67.6		67.5		67.6	67.6			67.6
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		21		20		21	17			16
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		21.7		19.7		20	20			26.4
FIELD PH	PH		7.29		7.36		7.32	7.25			7.22
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		3560		3260		3320	3150			2890
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		2.0		1.20		1.5	5.5			1.9
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		41.8		16.7		56.3	22.9			95.3
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		416		426		376	378			374
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		7.71		8.11		7.67	7.88			7.58
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		3650		3580		3680	3560			3500
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		16		38 F		57 F	128			9
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		2822		2651		2658	2642			2594
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		830 B		770 B		695 B	683 B			682 B
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		0.002		<0.001		0.004	0.002			<0.001
BORON	MG/L B		0.60 A		0.63		0.60	0.54			0.49
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		0.06		0.06		0.08	0.07			< 0.02
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	1500	1600	1460	1490	1500	1520	1440			1520 H
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	100	104	98	98	78	77	76.8			78.6 H
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		408		366		365	357			339
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		408		366		365	357			339
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		1.80		2.64		3.92	2.35 A			1.23 A
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.13		0.17		0.21	0.12			0.18
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	400	402	362 D	367	337 D	335	327	337	327	330 D
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	440	428	398 D	403	359 D	360	356	364	354	352 D
SODIUM	MG/L NA	539	541	597 D	597	576 D	588	621	600	581	574 D
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	15.6	15.5	16.3 D	15.9	16.0 D	17.3	15.8	15.1	18.2	18.6 D
IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.02	0.22	0.02 D	0.87	< 0.02 D	4.93	6.35	< 0.02	0.28	0.96 D

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ61811 08/19/93	WELL R07B SJ61815 08/19/93	WEFI R07B SJ66337 11/23/93	WELL R07B SJ66341 11/23/93	WEFI R07B SJ72662 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ72666 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ76532 05/08/94	WEFI R07B SJ76528 05/18/94	WEFI R07B SJ80806 08/25/94	WELL R07B SJ80810 08/25/94
CATIONS											
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.21	0.23	0.14 D	0.15	0.16 D	0.17	0.187	0.13	0.120	0.130 D
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		16.7		17.2		15.7	17.2			17.7
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		4		4		5	4			5
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		< 1		< 1		< 0.7	< 0.7			< 0.7
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		17		13		16	22			14
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		13		11		16	10			9
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		5.0		4.5		4.5	3.3			5.9
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 1		1.9		< 0.9	< 0.9			< 0.9
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		120		< 40		63 G	24			29 I
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.5 D		< 2.5	< 2.5			< 2.5
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0 D		< 2.0	< 2.0			< 2.0
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0 D		< 2.0	< 2.0			< 2.0
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0 D		< 2.0	< 2.0			< 2.0
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0 D		< 2.0	< 2.0			< 2.0
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0 D		< 2.0	< 2.0			< 2.0
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.02	0.02 D	0.02	0.05 D	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02 D
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	<0.005 D	<0.005	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003 D
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR		< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02				
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 D	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03 D	< 0.03	< 0.03 D	< 0.03	0.01	0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02 D
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
SILVER	MG/L AG	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005 D	<0.005	<0.005 D	<0.005	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.2	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	0.02	< 0.02 D	0.03	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.006	<0.001	<0.001
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 D	<.0005	<.0005 D	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ61811 08/19/93	WELL R07B SJ61815 08/19/93	WEFI R07B SJ66337 11/23/93	WELL R07B SJ66341 11/23/93	WEFI R07B SJ72662 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ72666 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ76532 05/08/94	WEFI R07B SJ76528 05/18/94	WEFI R07B SJ80806 08/25/94	WELL R07B SJ80810 08/25/94
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 0.5	< 0.5			< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05	< 0.05			< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01			< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1			< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05	< 0.05			< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		1.2	19 G			< 2.0
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3	< 1.5			< 0.5
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3	< 1.5			< 0.5
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		1.2		0.8		0.4	< 1.5			< 0.5
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3	< 1.5			< 0.5
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ61811 08/19/93	WELL R07B SJ61815 08/19/93	WEFI R07B SJ66337 11/23/93	WELL R07B SJ66341 11/23/93	WEFI R07B SJ72662 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ72666 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ76532 05/08/94	WEFI R07B SJ76528 05/18/94	WEFI R07B SJ80806 08/25/94	WELL R07B SJ80810 08/25/94
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		3.1		1.6		1.0	1.6			0.6
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3	< 1.5			< 0.5
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		100		51		31	33			17
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3	< 1.5			< 0.5
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3	< 1.5			< 0.5
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3	< 1.5			< 0.5
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3	< 1.5			< 0.5
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 2.5	< 15			< 5.0
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 2.5	< 15			< 5.0
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 1.0	< 5.0			< 2.0
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 2.5	< 15			< 5.0
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5	< 2.5			< 1.0
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5			< 2.5
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	< 1.0			< 1.0
ACETONE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0	< 5.0			< 5.0
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		7.0		3.7		2.1				
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	< 1.0			< 1.0
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 1		< 10		< 10	< 10			< 10
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62		< 620		< 620	< 620			< 620
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 7		< 70		< 70	< 70			< 70
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 6		< 60		< 60	< 60			< 60
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 5		< 50		< 50	< 50			< 50
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		2		< 100		< 100	< 100			< 100
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 9		< 90		< 90	< 90			< 90
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 1		< 10		< 10	< 10			< 10
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ61811 08/19/93	WELL R07B SJ61815 08/19/93	WEFI R07B SJ66337 11/23/93	WELL R07B SJ66341 11/23/93	WEFI R07B SJ72662 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ72666 02/24/94	WELL R07B SJ76532 05/08/94	WEFI R07B SJ76528 05/18/94	WEFI R07B SJ80806 08/25/94	WELL R07B SJ80810 08/25/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 6		< 60		< 60	< 60			< 60
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 100		< 100	< 100			< 100
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 100		< 100	< 100			< 100
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 100		< 1000		< 1000	< 1000			< 1000
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 4		< 40		< 40	< 40			< 40
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 5		< 50		< 50	< 50			< 50
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		1		< 50		< 50	< 50			< 50
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 1		< 10		< 10	< 10			< 10
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 10		< 10	< 10			< 10
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 10		< 100		< 100	< 100			< 100
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 100		< 1000		< 1000	< 1000			< 1000
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 12		< 120		< 120	< 120			< 120
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 6		< 60		< 60	< 60			< 60
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 30		< 300		< 300	< 300			< 300
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 1		< 10		< 10	< 10			< 10
PYRENE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 8		< 80		< 80	< 80			< 80
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 39		< 390		< 390	< 390			< 390
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 17		< 170		< 170	< 170			< 170
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 5		< 50		< 50	< 50			< 50
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 6		< 60		< 60	< 60			< 60
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16		< 160		< 160	< 160			< 160
PHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 30		< 30	< 30			< 30
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 20		< 20	< 20			< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ84039 11/04/94	WELL R07B SJ84043 11/04/94	WEFI R07B SJ91637 02/07/95	WELL R07B SJ91641 02/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ96170 05/12/95	WELL R07B SJ96174 05/12/95	WEFI R07B SJ00051 08/11/95	WELL R07B SJ00055 08/11/95	WEFI R07B SJ03801 11/07/95	WELL R07B SJ03802 11/07/95
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT				8.79		9.02		13.19		13.68
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT				67.60		67.31		67.44		67.62
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4				< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2				20		17		17		17
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		19.1		22.3		21		24.4		21.75
FIELD PH	PH		7.41		7.16		7.40		7.31		7.33
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		3330		3300		3430		3450		3640
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		2.8		4.35		2.95		3.0		0.19
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		25.1		41.8		25.1		53.5		
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		354		372		362		420		
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		
GENERAL											
PH	PH		7.62		7.77		7.88		7.85		7.98 F
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		3520		3560		3470 A		3580		3600 A
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		89		130		35		300 F		
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		2595		2764 A		2537		2616		2747
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		697 B		704 B		640 B		748 B		707 B
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		<0.002
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		<0.001		<0.001		<0.002		0.002		
BORON	MG/L B		0.81		0.41		0.72		0.60		0.73
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.02		0.12 H		0.12 H		< 0.02		0.09 H
SULFATE	MG/L SO4		1510 H		1480 H		1480 H		1440 H		1510 H
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL		69.1 H		68.5 H		76.1 H		76.7 H		79.4 H
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		337		345		345		388		368 A
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		337		345		333		388		368
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		1.30 A		1.44		1.76		1.52		
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.13		0.27		0.12		0.18		0.13
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	322	332	297	337	332	305	340 D	370		337
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	354	365	316	367	361	335	347 D	378		370
SODIUM	MG/L NA	607	586	635	578	593	608	622 D	590		588
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	16.1	16.5	15.4	15.6	15.4	16.0	15.5 D	15.6		15.6
IRON	MG/L FE	0.02	1.96	< 0.02	0.94	< 0.02	2.09	< 0.02 D	1.21	< 0.02	0.09

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ84039 11/04/94	WELL R07B SJ84043 11/04/94	WEFI R07B SJ91637 02/07/95	WELL R07B SJ91641 02/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ96170 05/12/95	WELL R07B SJ96174 05/12/95	WEFI R07B SJ00051 08/11/95	WELL R07B SJ00055 08/11/95	WEFI R07B SJ03801 11/07/95	WELL R07B SJ03802 11/07/95
CATIONS											
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12 D	0.13	0.22	0.22
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		16.9		16.9		16.9		8.1		14.5 A
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		2		5		3		72		13 A
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7		2		< 0.7
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		15		17		30		109		13
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		8		10		28		14		8
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		4.3		3.6		3.6 D		14		2.8
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9		1.3		< 0.9
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		16		21 I		32 I		42 I		22
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	.0013	.0017	.0015	.0013
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01 D	0.02	0.01	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003 D	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	0.01	0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 D	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	<0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	<.0010	.0023	<.0010	.0017
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	0.01	0.01 D	0.03	0.09	0.09
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL									<0.002	<0.002
TIN	MG/L SN									< 0.06	< 0.06
VANADIUM	MG/L V									< 0.05	< 0.05

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ84039 11/04/94	WELL R07B SJ84043 11/04/94	WEFI R07B SJ91637 02/07/95	WELL R07B SJ91641 02/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ96170 05/12/95	WELL R07B SJ96174 05/12/95	WEFI R07B SJ00051 08/11/95	WELL R07B SJ00055 08/11/95	WEFI R07B SJ03801 11/07/95	WELL R07B SJ03802 11/07/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
2,4,5-T	UG/L										< 0.05
DINOSEB	UG/L										< 0.1
THIONAZIN	UG/L										< 1
DIMETHOATE	UG/L										< 1
DISULFOTON	UG/L										
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L										< 1
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L										< 1
PHORATE	UG/L										
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L										< 0.5
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L										< 0.05
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L										< 1
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L										< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ84039 11/04/94	WELL R07B SJ84043 11/04/94	WEFI R07B SJ91637 02/07/95	WELL R07B SJ91641 02/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ96170 05/12/95	WELL R07B SJ96174 05/12/95	WEFI R07B SJ00051 08/11/95	WELL R07B SJ00055 08/11/95	WEFI R07B SJ03801 11/07/95	WELL R07B SJ03802 11/07/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L										< 1
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L										< 0.01
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L										< 1
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L										< 0.3
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L										< 1
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L										< 1
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L										< 10
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L										< 10
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L										< 1
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L										< 1
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L										< 10
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L										< 1
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L										< 1
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L										< 10
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L										< 5
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 2.0		< 1.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 1
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		0.4
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		2
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		9.7		8.4		52		16		25
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L										< 10
O-XYLENE	UG/L										< 1
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 2.5		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 1
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 2.5		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS		WEFI R07B SJ84039 11/04/94	WELL R07B SJ84043 11/04/94	WEFI R07B SJ91637 02/07/95	WELL R07B SJ91641 02/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ96170 05/12/95	WELL R07B SJ96174 05/12/95	WEFI R07B SJ00051 08/11/95	WELL R07B SJ00055 08/11/95	WEFI R07B SJ03801 11/07/95	WELL R07B SJ03802 11/07/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS												
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L			< 2.0		< 1.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 1
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 5.0		< 2.5		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 0.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L			< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 10
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 10
ACETONITRILE	UG/L											< 20
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L											< 1
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L											< 1
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L											< 0.01
ACETONE	UG/L			< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 10
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L											2
2-BUTANONE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 10
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L											< 10
STYRENE	UG/L											< 1
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L											< 2
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L											< 1
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L	CS2										< 1
2-HEXANONE	UG/L	C6H12O										< 5
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE												
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L											< 4
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L											< 3
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L											< 5
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L											< 5
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L											< 6
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L											< 3
DIALLATE	UG/L											< 4
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L											< 4
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L											< 3
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L											< 4
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L											< 15
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L											< 4
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L											< 14
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L											< 10
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L											< 4
FAMPHUR	UG/L											< 50
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L											< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ84039 11/04/94	WELL R07B SJ84043 11/04/94	WEFI R07B SJ91637 02/07/95	WELL R07B SJ91641 02/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ96170 05/12/95	WELL R07B SJ96174 05/12/95	WEFI R07B SJ00051 08/11/95	WELL R07B SJ00055 08/11/95	WEFI R07B SJ03801 11/07/95	WELL R07B SJ03802 11/07/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ISODRIN	UG/L										< 5
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L										< 5
KEPONE	UG/L										< 50
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L										< 5
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L										< 13
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L										< 11
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L										< 5
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L										< 8
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L										< 4
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L										< 4
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L										< 4
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L										< 4
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L										< 4
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L										< 5
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L										< 5
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L										< 6
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L										< 5
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L										< 5
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L										< 5
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L										< 4
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L										< 4
PHENACETIN	UG/L										< 4
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L										< 20
PRONAMIDE	UG/L										< 5
SAFROLE	UG/L										< 5
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L										< 5
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L										< 5
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L										< 5
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L										< 5
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L										< 48
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62		< 62		< 62.0		< 62		< 62
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ84039 11/04/94	WELL R07B SJ84043 11/04/94	WEFI R07B SJ91637 02/07/95	WELL R07B SJ91641 02/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ96170 05/12/95	WELL R07B SJ96174 05/12/95	WEFI R07B SJ00051 08/11/95	WELL R07B SJ00055 08/11/95	WEFI R07B SJ03801 11/07/95	WELL R07B SJ03802 11/07/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 7		< 7		< 7.0		< 7		< 7
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 1		1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3.0		< 3		< 3
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3.0		< 3		
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3.0		< 3		
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3.0		< 3		
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 14		< 14		< 14.0		< 14		< 14
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 4		< 4		< 4.0		< 4		< 4
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 30		< 30		< 30.0		< 30		< 30
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 4		< 4		< 4.0		< 4		< 4
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3.0		< 3		< 3
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3.0		< 3		< 3
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
PYRENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1.0		< 1		< 1
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3.0		< 3		
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 4		< 4		< 4.0		< 4		< 4
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 19		< 19		< 19.0		< 19		< 19
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3		< 3.0		< 3		< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R07B SJ84039 11/04/94	WELL R07B SJ84043 11/04/94	WEFI R07B SJ91637 02/07/95	WELL R07B SJ91641 02/07/95	WEFI R07B SJ96170 05/12/95	WELL R07B SJ96174 05/12/95	WEFI R07B SJ00051 08/11/95	WELL R07B SJ00055 08/11/95	WEFI R07B SJ03801 11/07/95	WELL R07B SJ03802 11/07/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 18		< 18		< 18.0		< 18		< 18
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16		< 16		< 16.0		< 16		< 0.1
PHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2.0		< 2		< 2
O-CRESOL	UG/L										< 4
M+P CRESOL	UG/L										< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R08A SJ53958 03/16/93	WELL R08A SJ53961 03/16/93	WEFI R08A SJ55716 04/21/93	WELL R08A SJ55719 04/21/93	WEFI R08A SJ57617 05/24/93	WELL R08A SJ57622 05/24/93	WEFI R08A SJ91638 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ91642 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ96175 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ54040 03/17/93
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		13.0		13.8		14.8		12.76	14.04	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		16.2		16.2		16.2		16.20	16.30	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		19		18		20		19	16	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		18		20		18		18.9	20	
FIELD PH	PH		7.10		6.86		6.84		7.07	7.30	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4000		3690		3740		2670	2880	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		5.80		4.3		7.85		6.00	5.20	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		36.9		54.6		28.4		40.1	25.1	
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		200		264		300		216	210	
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	
GENERAL											
PH	PH		7.64		7.84				7.68	7.77	
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		3830		3790				3190	3190	
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		60		107				100	533	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		3865		3809				2990	2963	
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		2170 B		2320 B				1523 B	638 A	
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		0.002		0.002		0.001		<0.001	0.004	
BORON	MG/L B		0.39		0.67		0.75		0.55	0.56	
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		5.78 A		7.34		7.59		8.65 H	7.72 H	
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	2400	2390	2100	2330	2340	2360		1820 H	1760 H	860
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	63	56.2 F	54.8	52.7 F	48.0	49.5		39.1 H	63.3 H	51
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		211		213				208	212	
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		211		213				208	212	
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		0.88						1.24	1.56	
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1	< 0.1	
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		1.06		1.44		1.21		1.95	1.43	
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1270	1200 D	1240	1300	1240		871	819		429
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1020	967 D	1010	1020	1030		745	704		453
CALCIUM	MG/L CA	509	481 D	497	519	495					172
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG	249	235 D	245	248	251					110
SODIUM	MG/L NA	169	159 D	191	196	208		161	153		188

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R08A SJ53958 03/16/93	WELL R08A SJ53961 03/16/93	WEFI R08A SJ55716 04/21/93	WELL R08A SJ55719 04/21/93	WEFI R08A SJ57617 05/24/93	WELL R08A SJ57622 05/24/93	WEFI R08A SJ91638 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ91642 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ96175 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ54040 03/17/93
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	10.7	10.2 D	10.4	10.6	10.9		7.9	7.7		7.8
IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.02	2.38 D	< 0.02	2.73	< 0.02		0.14	0.88		< 0.02
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	< 0.01	0.04 D	< 0.01	0.04	0.01		0.004	< 0.02		0.14
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE		< 0.1 D		0.05						
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.2	< 0.1	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		< 1		1				< 0.7	< 0.7	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		1 F		1				< 0.7	< 0.7	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		20		21				16	30	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		13		11				11 A	28	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		5.3		5.1 D				12	4.6	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 1		< 1 D		< 1		< 0.9	< 0.9	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		< 40		< 40				26	28	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.5	< 2.5	
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0	< 2.0	
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0	< 2.0	
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0	< 2.0	
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0	< 2.0	
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0	< 2.0	
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.005		0.008
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.03 D	0.02	0.04	0.02		0.01	0.02		< 0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		<0.003	<0.003		< 0.01
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	0.04 D	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02		0.02	0.02		< 0.02
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR		< 0.02		< 0.02						
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04		< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.04
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02		< 0.01	< 0.01		< 0.02
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04		< 0.02	< 0.02		< 0.04
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	.0003	<.0001	<.0001		<.0001	<.0001 D		<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.03	0.03 D	< 0.03	0.03	< 0.03		< 0.02	< 0.02		< 0.03
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.100	0.099	0.082	0.085	0.078	0.076	0.047	0.042		0.009
SILVER	MG/L AG	0.007	0.007 D	<0.005	0.008	0.008		< 0.01	< 0.01		<0.005
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.02	0.02 D	0.05	0.04	< 0.02		< 0.01	0.02		< 0.02
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.003	0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001		0.004
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		<.0005	<.0005		< 0.01
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.050	<0.050 D	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050					<0.050

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R08A SJ53958 03/16/93	WELL R08A SJ53961 03/16/93	WEFI R08A SJ55716 04/21/93	WELL R08A SJ55719 04/21/93	WEFI R08A SJ57617 05/24/93	WELL R08A SJ57622 05/24/93	WEFI R08A SJ91638 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ91642 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ96175 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ54040 03/17/93
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 0.01	< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05	< 0.05	
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.1	< 0.1	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	< 0.1	
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05	< 0.05	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	< 1.0	
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.3 D		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3 D		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		1.0		0.7		0.8		< 0.3	< 0.3	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5 D		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R08A SJ53958 03/16/93	WELL R08A SJ53961 03/16/93	WEFI R08A SJ55716 04/21/93	WELL R08A SJ55719 04/21/93	WEFI R08A SJ57617 05/24/93	WELL R08A SJ57622 05/24/93	WEFI R08A SJ91638 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ91642 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ96175 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ54040 03/17/93
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		0.4		0.7		0.6		< 0.3	< 0.3	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3 D		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.3 D		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	< 0.3	
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	< 1.0	
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	< 2.5	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	< 0.5	
ACROLEIN	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5 D		< 2.5	< 2.5	
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0 D		< 1.0	< 1.0	
ACETONE	UG/L		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0 D		< 5.0	< 5.0	
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3				
2-BUTANONE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0 D		< 1.0	< 1.0	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1				< 2		
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62		< 68				< 62		
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 7		< 8				< 0.3		
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 6		< 7				< 1		
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 2		
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 5		< 5				< 1		
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 7		
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		5 E		7 E				2		
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 9		< 10				< 2		
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 2		

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R08A SJ53958 03/16/93	WELL R08A SJ53961 03/16/93	WEFI R08A SJ55716 04/21/93	WELL R08A SJ55719 04/21/93	WEFI R08A SJ57617 05/24/93	WELL R08A SJ57622 05/24/93	WEFI R08A SJ91638 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ91642 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ96175 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ54040 03/17/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1				< 3		
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
CHRYSENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 1		
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 6		< 7				< 1		
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 11				< 3		
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 10		< 11				< 3		
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 3		
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L		< 100		< 110				< 14		
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 2		
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 4		< 4				< 1		
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 2		
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L		< 5		< 5				< 2		
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L		< 5		< 5				< 2		
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L		< 1		< 1				< 2		
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
FLUORENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1				< 1		
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L		< 10		< 11				< 4		
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L		< 100		< 110				< 30		
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 12		< 13				< 4		
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L		< 6		< 7				< 2		
ISOPHORONE	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 1		
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 3		
NITROBENZENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L		< 30		< 33				< 1		
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 3		
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1				< 2		
PYRENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 1		
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 3		
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 8		< 9				< 2		
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 4		
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 2		
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 2		
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 39		< 43				< 19		
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 17		< 19				< 2		
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 5		< 5				< 3		
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 6		< 7				< 18		
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16		< 18				< 16		
PHENOL	UG/L		< 3		< 3				< 2		

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI R08A SJ53958 03/16/93	WELL R08A SJ53961 03/16/93	WEFI R08A SJ55716 04/21/93	WELL R08A SJ55719 04/21/93	WEFI R08A SJ57617 05/24/93	WELL R08A SJ57622 05/24/93	WEFI R08A SJ91638 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ91642 02/07/95	WELL R08A SJ96175 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ54040 03/17/93
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2				< 2		

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ54044 03/17/93	WEFI R08B SJ57618 05/24/93	WELL R08B SJ57623 05/24/93	WEFI R08B SJ61812 08/19/93	WELL R08B SJ61816 08/19/93	WEFI R08B SJ66338 11/23/93	WELL R08B SJ66342 11/23/93	WEFI R08B SJ72663 02/24/94	WELL R08B SJ72667 02/24/94	WEFI R08B SJ76529 05/18/94
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	13.4		15.1		16.5		18.0		17.5	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	53.0		53.0		53.0		52.9		53.0	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	18		20		19		19		20	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	21		21		22.0		19.7		21	
FIELD PH	PH	7.12		6.72		6.93		6.92		6.55	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	2100		3560		3610		3420		3450	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	2.15		1.65		4.95		2.0		1.3	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L	29.9		58.5		81.9		50.2		186.6	
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L	340		574		554		578		656	
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
GENERAL											
PH	PH	8.10 F		7.47		7.48		7.89		7.11	
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	2020		3470		3670		3680		3850	
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	8		116		< 1		2		22	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	1601		2863		3036		2975 A		3056	
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	825 B		1320 B		1360 B		1460 B		1540 B	
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH	0.002		0.001		0.003		<0.001		<0.001	
BORON	MG/L B	0.47		0.40		0.49		0.57		0.49	
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N	1.00		0.32		0.04		0.04		< 0.03	
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	797	1470	1500	1450	1500	1410	1440	1380 A	1480	
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	39.9	131	136	175	170	196	244	253	254	
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	306		489		534		535		606	
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	306		489		534		535		606	
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4	3.07 A		1.79		0.68		1.38		1.48	
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
FLUORIDE	MG/L F	0.77		0.60		0.84		0.83		0.74	
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	397	684 D	662	714	694	729	734	767	784	797
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	428	650 D	663	700	671	733	729	741	761	799
CALCIUM	MG/L CA	159	274 D	265							
MAGNESIUM	MG/L MG	104	158 D	161							
SODIUM	MG/L NA	184	363 D	367	389	378	415	411	373	380	392

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ54044 03/17/93	WEFI R08B SJ57618 05/24/93	WELL R08B SJ57623 05/24/93	WEFI R08B SJ61812 08/19/93	WELL R08B SJ61816 08/19/93	WEFI R08B SJ66338 11/23/93	WELL R08B SJ66342 11/23/93	WEFI R08B SJ72663 02/24/94	WELL R08B SJ72667 02/24/94	WEFI R08B SJ76529 05/18/94
CATIONS											
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	6.9	12.2 D	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.0
IRON	MG/L FE	0.3	0.04 D	3.83	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.60	0.41
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.14	0.34 D	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.342
SOLUBLE IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.1		0.22							
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N	1.0		7.3		8.7		11.5		9.0	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O	4		10		1		2		2	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O	< 1 F		1		< 1		< 1		1 F	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O	11		24		18		21		27	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O	11		15 A		17 A		20		27	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C	3.9		6.1		6.0		6.4		8.7	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC	< 1		< 1		< 1		1.4		< 0.9	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L	< 40		< 40		< 40		< 40		170 G	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.5		< 2.5	
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
VALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.013	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003
BARIUM	MG/L BA	< 0.02	0.02 D	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.02 D		< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02	
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.04	< 0.04 D	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.04	<0.004 D	< 0.04	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001 D	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 D	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.03	< 0.03 D	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	0.01
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.006	0.003	0.005	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.001	<0.001
SILVER	MG/L AG	<0.005	0.006 D	0.006	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	0.04	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.01
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.050	<0.050 D	<0.050							

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ54044 03/17/93	WEFI R08B SJ57618 05/24/93	WELL R08B SJ57623 05/24/93	WEFI R08B SJ61812 08/19/93	WELL R08B SJ61816 08/19/93	WEFI R08B SJ66338 11/23/93	WELL R08B SJ66342 11/23/93	WEFI R08B SJ72663 02/24/94	WELL R08B SJ72667 02/24/94	WEFI R08B SJ76529 05/18/94
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDD	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PP'-DDT	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ALDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
DIELDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
TOXAPHENE	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 0.5	
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05	
BETA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
DELTA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.05	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	0.8		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		0.9		1.3		0.8	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ54044 03/17/93	WEFI R08B SJ57618 05/24/93	WELL R08B SJ57623 05/24/93	WEFI R08B SJ61812 08/19/93	WELL R08B SJ61816 08/19/93	WEFI R08B SJ66338 11/23/93	WELL R08B SJ66342 11/23/93	WEFI R08B SJ72663 02/24/94	WELL R08B SJ72667 02/24/94	WEFI R08B SJ76529 05/18/94
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		0.5		0.6		0.8	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	0.5		4.5		16		17		26	
BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
TOLUENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
ACROLEIN	UG/L	< 2.5 D		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 1.0 D		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACETONE	UG/L	< 5.0 D		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0		< 5.0	
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		1.1		1.3		1.8	
2-BUTANONE	UG/L	< 1.0 D		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10	
BENZIDINE	UG/L	< 62		< 62		< 62		< 62		< 620	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L	< 7		< 7		< 7		< 7		< 70	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L	< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50	
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 10		4 E		< 10		< 10		< 100	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 9		< 9		< 9		< 9		< 90	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ54044 03/17/93	WEFI R08B SJ57618 05/24/93	WELL R08B SJ57623 05/24/93	WEFI R08B SJ61812 08/19/93	WELL R08B SJ61816 08/19/93	WEFI R08B SJ66338 11/23/93	WELL R08B SJ66342 11/23/93	WEFI R08B SJ72663 02/24/94	WELL R08B SJ72667 02/24/94	WEFI R08B SJ76529 05/18/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10	
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
CHRYSENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60	
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100	
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100	
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 1000	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 4		< 4		< 4		< 4		< 40	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10	
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
FLUORENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10		< 10		< 10		< 100	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100		< 100		< 100		< 1000	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 12		< 12		< 12		< 12		< 120	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L	< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 30		< 30		< 30		< 30		< 300	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 10	
PYRENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 8		< 8		< 8		< 8		< 80	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 3		< 3		< 3		< 3		< 30	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 39		< 39		< 39		< 39		< 390	
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 17		< 17		< 17		< 17		< 170	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 5		< 5		< 5		< 5		< 50	
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 6		< 6		< 6		< 6		< 60	
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 16		< 16		< 16		< 16		< 160	
PHENOL	UG/L	< 3		3		< 3		< 3		< 30	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ54044 03/17/93	WEFI R08B SJ57618 05/24/93	WELL R08B SJ57623 05/24/93	WEFI R08B SJ61812 08/19/93	WELL R08B SJ61816 08/19/93	WEFI R08B SJ66338 11/23/93	WELL R08B SJ66342 11/23/93	WEFI R08B SJ72663 02/24/94	WELL R08B SJ72667 02/24/94	WEFI R08B SJ76529 05/18/94
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L	< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 20	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ76533 05/18/94	WEFI R08B SJ80807 08/25/94	WELL R08B SJ80811 08/25/94	WEFI R08B SJ84040 11/04/94	WELL R08B SJ84044 11/04/94	WEFI R08B SJ91639 02/07/95	WELL R08B SJ91643 02/07/95	WEFI R08B SJ96171 05/12/95	WELL R08B SJ96176 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ00052 08/11/95
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	18.4		19.5				13.28		14.60	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	53.0		53.0				53.00		52.97	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1		< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	18		18				19		16	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	20		27.1		21.1		19.4		21	
FIELD PH	PH	6.65		6.60		6.77		6.79		6.98	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	3100		3110		3320		3390		3500	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	2.35		1.5		1.75		3.10		3.90	
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L	112.6		123.7		70.2		145.5		70.2	
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L	654		670		600		628		598	
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
GENERAL											
PH	PH	7.38		7.02		7.18		7.17		7.36	
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	3860		3860		3780		3865 F		3510	
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	4		< 1		7		7		2	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	3195 A		3133		3098 A		3087		2819	
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1614 B		1625 B		1599 B		1622 B		1392 B	
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH	0.001		0.001		<0.001		0.002		<0.002	
BORON	MG/L B	0.56		0.37		1.16		0.25		0.45	
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N	0.02		< 0.02		0.08		0.16 H		1.29 H	
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	1390		1420 H		1480 H		1390 H		1300 H	
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	239		257 H		209 H		256 H		204 H	
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	599		612		544		649 A		489	
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	599		612		544		649		489	
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4	0.54		0.32		0.94		1.28		2.00	
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1	
FLUORIDE	MG/L F	0.72		0.77		0.64		0.97		0.72	
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	799	804	822	809	792	749	799	799	692	799
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	815	799	803	823	807	778	823	819	700	799
SODIUM	MG/L NA	399	384	388	412	404	376	395	374	345	396
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	13.4	15.1	15.2	13.4	13.5	12.4	12.8	13.1	12.5 D	12.8
IRON	MG/L FE	0.83	0.28	0.61	0.15	0.20	0.12	0.42	0.09	0.08 D	0.12

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ76533 05/18/94	WEFI R08B SJ80807 08/25/94	WELL R08B SJ80811 08/25/94	WEFI R08B SJ84040 11/04/94	WELL R08B SJ84044 11/04/94	WEFI R08B SJ91639 02/07/95	WELL R08B SJ91643 02/07/95	WEFI R08B SJ96171 05/12/95	WELL R08B SJ96176 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ00052 08/11/95
CATIONS											
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.354	0.351	0.34	0.39	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.29
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N	9.2		9.3		8.3		8.0		6.5	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O	1		1		1		1		1	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O	< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7		< 0.7 F		< 0.7	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O	25		28		21		26		37	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O	23 A		26		20		25		37	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C	7.2		8.6 D		6.5		8.4		8.0	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC	< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L	52		64		95 I		88		80	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
VALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0		< 2.0	
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	.0026
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01 D	0.02
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003 D	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 D	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 D	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02 D	< 0.02
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.010	.0032
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01 D	0.02
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	.0014
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005 D
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
PP'-DDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
PP'-DDD	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
PP'-DDT	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ76533 05/18/94	WEFI R08B SJ80807 08/25/94	WELL R08B SJ80811 08/25/94	WEFI R08B SJ84040 11/04/94	WELL R08B SJ84044 11/04/94	WEFI R08B SJ91639 02/07/95	WELL R08B SJ91643 02/07/95	WEFI R08B SJ96171 05/12/95	WELL R08B SJ96176 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ00052 08/11/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
ALDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
DIELDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
ENDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
TOXAPHENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5				< 0.5	
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L	< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05				< 0.05	
BETA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
DELTA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1	
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01				< 0.01	
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1	
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1	
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L	< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05				< 0.05	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	1.6 G		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	< 0.3 D		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3 D		< 0.3	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3 D		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3 D		< 0.3	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5 D		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5 D		< 0.5	
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	1.4		1.2		0.7		2.2		< 0.5	
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ76533 05/18/94	WEFI R08B SJ80807 08/25/94	WELL R08B SJ80811 08/25/94	WEFI R08B SJ84040 11/04/94	WELL R08B SJ84044 11/04/94	WEFI R08B SJ91639 02/07/95	WELL R08B SJ91643 02/07/95	WEFI R08B SJ96171 05/12/95	WELL R08B SJ96176 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ00052 08/11/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	1.4		0.7		0.6		1.3		0.7	
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	27		26		20		44		31	
BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.3 D		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3 D		< 0.3	
TOLUENE	UG/L	< 0.3 D		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3 D		< 0.3	
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3	
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1.0	
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 2.5	
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5	
ACROLEIN	UG/L	< 2.5		< 2.5 D		< 2.5		< 2.5 D		< 2.5	
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0 D		< 1.0		< 1.0 D		< 1.0	
ACETONE	UG/L	< 5.0		< 5.0 D		< 5.0		< 5.0 D		< 5.0	
2-BUTANONE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1.0 D		< 1.0		< 1.0 D		< 1.0	
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 2		< 2	
BENZIDINE	UG/L	< 620		< 260				< 62		< 62	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L	< 70		< 70				< 0.3		< 0.3	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60				< 1		< 1	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 50		< 50				< 1		< 1	
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 7		< 7	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	111		< 100				< 1		< 1	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 90		< 90				< 2		< 2	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 3		< 3	
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
CHRYSENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 1		< 1	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60				< 1		< 1	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ76533 05/18/94	WEFI R08B SJ80807 08/25/94	WELL R08B SJ80811 08/25/94	WEFI R08B SJ84040 11/04/94	WELL R08B SJ84044 11/04/94	WEFI R08B SJ91639 02/07/95	WELL R08B SJ91643 02/07/95	WEFI R08B SJ96171 05/12/95	WELL R08B SJ96176 05/12/95	WEFI R08B SJ00052 08/11/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100				< 3		< 3	
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100				< 3		< 3	
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 3		< 3	
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 1000		< 1000				< 14		< 14	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 40		< 40				< 1		< 1	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 50		< 50				< 2		< 2	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 50		< 50				< 2		< 2	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 2		< 2	
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
FLUORENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 1		< 1	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L	< 100		< 100				< 4		< 4	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L	< 1000		< 1000				< 30		< 30	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 120		< 120				< 4		< 4	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L	< 60		< 60				< 2		< 2	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 1		< 1	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 3		< 3	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 300		< 300				< 1		< 1	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 3		< 3	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L	< 10		< 10				< 2		< 2	
PYRENE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 1		< 1	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 3		< 3	
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 80		< 80				< 2		< 2	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 4		< 4	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 390		< 390				< 19		< 19	
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 170		< 170				< 2		< 2	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 50		< 50				< 3		< 3	
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 60		< 60				< 18		< 18	
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 160		< 160				< 16		< 16	
PHENOL	UG/L	< 30		< 30				< 2		< 2	
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L	< 20		< 20				< 2		< 2	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ00056 08/11/95	WEFI R08B SJ03804 11/07/95	WELL R08B SJ03805 11/07/95
FIELD PARAMETERS				
DEPTH TO WATER	FT	17.68		18.24
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT	52.87		52.81
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4	< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2	17		21
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C	25.0		21.5
FIELD PH	PH	6.89		6.72
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	3670		4077
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L	4.9		0.88
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L	95.3		
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L	712		
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM	< 0.1		
GENERAL				
PH	PH	7.57		7.63
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM	3860		4070 A
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	2		
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L	3141		3316
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	1585 B		1706 B
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN	< 0.01		<0.002
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH	<0.002		
BORON	MG/L B	0.49		0.51
ANIONS				
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N	0.06 H		0.04 H
SULFATE	MG/L SO4	1400 H		1430 H
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL	235 H		295
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	597		676
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3	597		676
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4	0.56		
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S	< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F	0.80		0.67
CATIONS				
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	782		829
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	803		877
SODIUM	MG/L NA	411		397
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	13.1		13.0
IRON	MG/L FE	0.16	0.42	0.48

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ00056 08/11/95		WEFI R08B SJ03804 11/07/95		WELL R08B SJ03805 11/07/95	
CATIONS							
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	0.31		0.28		0.28	
ORGANIC MATTER							
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N	9.6				8.7	
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O	3	A			3	
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O	2				3	
TOTAL COD	MG/L O	24				29	
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O	22				29	A
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C	9.2				9.1	
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC	2.3				< 0.9	
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L	90				96	
ACETIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.5					
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0					
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0					
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0					
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0					
VALERIC ACID	MG/L	< 2.0					
METALS							
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	.0011		<.0010		<.0010	
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.02		0.02		0.02	
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003		<0.003		<0.003	
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02	
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001		<.0001		<.0001	
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.02		< 0.02		< 0.02	
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	.0069		.0016		.0010	
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01	
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.02		0.02		0.02	
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	.0007		<.0005		<.0005	
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005		<.0005		<.0005	
THALLIUM	MG/L TL			<0.002		<0.002	
TIN	MG/L SN			< 0.06		< 0.06	
VANADIUM	MG/L V			< 0.05		< 0.05	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ00056 08/11/95	WEFI R08B SJ03804 11/07/95	WELL R08B SJ03805 11/07/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS				
2,4,5-T	UG/L			< 0.05
DINOSEB	UG/L			< 0.1
THIONAZIN	UG/L			< 1
DIMETHOATE	UG/L			< 1
DISULFOTON	UG/L			
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L			< 1
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L			< 1
PHORATE	UG/L			
PP'-DDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L			< 0.5
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L			< 0.05
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L	< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L	< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L	< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L	< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS				
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L			< 1
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ00056 08/11/95	WEFI R08B SJ03804 11/07/95	WELL R08B SJ03805 11/07/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS				
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L			< 1
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L			< 0.01
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L			< 1
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 0.3
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L			< 10
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 10
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L			< 1
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L			< 1
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L			< 10
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L			< 10
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L			< 5
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1
CHLOROFORM	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 1
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 1
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 1
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
BROMOFORM	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L	< 0.5		2
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	0.5		1
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L	32		66
BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.5
TOLUENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 1
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 1
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L			< 10
O-XYLENE	UG/L			< 1
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L	< 0.3		< 1
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 1
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ00056 08/11/95	WEFI R08B SJ03804 11/07/95	WELL R08B SJ03805 11/07/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS				
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L	< 1.0		< 1
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L	< 2.5		< 1
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 1
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 0.5		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L	< 2.5		< 10
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 10
ACETONITRILE	UG/L			< 20
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L			< 1
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L			< 1
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L			< 0.01
ACETONE	UG/L	< 5.0		< 10
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L			6
2-BUTANONE	UG/L	< 1.0		< 10
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L			< 10
STYRENE	UG/L			< 1
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L			< 1
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2			< 1
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O			< 5
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE				
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L			< 4
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L			< 3
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L			< 5
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L			< 5
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L			< 6
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L			< 3
DIALLATE	UG/L			< 4
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L			< 4
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 3
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L			< 4
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L			< 15
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L			< 4
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 14
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L			< 10
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L			< 4
FAMPHUR	UG/L			< 50
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 20

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ00056 08/11/95	WEFI R08B SJ03804 11/07/95	WELL R08B SJ03805 11/07/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE				
ISODRIN	UG/L			< 5
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L			< 5
KEPONE	UG/L			< 50
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L			< 5
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L			< 13
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L			< 11
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 5
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L			< 8
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 4
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 4
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L			< 5
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 5
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 6
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L			< 5
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L			< 5
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L			< 5
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 4
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 4
PHENACETIN	UG/L			< 4
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L			< 20
PRONAMIDE	UG/L			< 5
SAFROLE	UG/L			< 5
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L			< 5
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 5
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L			< 5
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L			< 5
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 48
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2
ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2
BENZIDINE	UG/L	< 62		< 62
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L	< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L	< 1		< 1
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2		< 2
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L	< 2		< 2
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 1		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ00056 08/11/95	WEFI R08B SJ03804 11/07/95	WELL R08B SJ03805 11/07/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE				
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 7	< 7	
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 1	62	
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 3	< 3	
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
CHRYSENE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 3		
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 3		
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 3		
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 14	< 14	
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L	< 2		
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
FLUORENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L	< 4	< 4	
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L	< 30	< 30	
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 4	< 4	
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
ISOPHORONE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 3	< 3	
NITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L	< 3	< 3	
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
PYRENE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L	< 3		
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 4	< 4	
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 19	< 19	
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2	< 2	
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 3	< 3	

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WELL R08B SJ00056 08/11/95	WEFI R08B SJ03804 11/07/95	WELL R08B SJ03805 11/07/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE				
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 18		< 18
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 16		< 0.1
PHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L	< 2		< 2
O-CRESOL	UG/L			< 4
M+P CRESOL	UG/L			< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-DUP & SPIKE B-CALCULATED VALUE C-INTERFERENCE D-DUPLICATE SPIKE E-VALUE <MDL, >IDL
F-AVERAGE OF DUPS G-CHECK NOTES TO USER H-AVERAGE I-10% RULE EXCEEDED

Barrier 6: 1995

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M15B SJ96241 05/15/95	WELL M15B SJ96244 05/15/95	WEFI M15B SJ00846 08/30/95	WELL M15B SJ00850 08/30/95	WEFI M15B SJ03654 11/02/95	WELL M15B SJ03655 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ96483 05/19/95	WELL M16A SJ96488 05/19/95	WEFI M16A SJ00847 08/30/95	WELL M16A SJ00851 08/30/95
FIELD PARAMETERS											
DEPTH TO WATER	FT		49.89		58.1		59.83		51.23		53.1
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT		110.1		110		111.0		60.81		60.8
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2		16		19		19		15		6
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C		18.9		28.6		21.61		22.30		31.6
FIELD PH	PH		7.24		7.36		7.1		6.83		6.83
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4680		4720		5173		4290		4240
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L		2.5		7.4		0.13		2.8		2.5
FIELD DISSOLVED CO2	MG/L		125.4		63.4				120.4		150.5
FIELD TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L		650		590				504		514
FIELD HYDROGEN SULFIDE	PPM		< 0.1		< 0.1				< 0.1		< 0.1
GENERAL											
PH	PH		7.76		7.58		7.27		7.54 D		6.87
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM		4880		4520		4750		4560		4670 B
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L		23		38				< 1		23
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L		3743		3558		3676		4237 B		4446
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3		1392 C		1234 C		1124 C		2540 C		2680 C
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN		< 0.01		< 0.01		0.002		< 0.01		< 0.01
PHENOLS	MG/L C6H5OH		0.006		<0.002				<0.002		<0.002
BORON	MG/L B		2.11 B		1.74		2.26		1.04		1.15
ANIONS											
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N		< 0.02 A		0.02 A		< 0.02 A		5.64 A		3.01 A
SULFATE	MG/L SO4		1880 A		1800 A		1800 A		2290 A		2480 A
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL		316 A		223 A		288 A		228 A		276 A
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		593 B		565		639		490		521
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3		593		565		639		490		521
TOTAL PHOSPHATE	MG/L PO4		0.26		0.40				0.16		0.30
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
FLUORIDE	MG/L F		0.60 B		0.68		0.68		1.08		1.07
CATIONS											
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	527	577 F	477	497		424	1450	1440	1490	1510
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3	745	815 F	663	737		700	1100	1100	1140	1170
SODIUM	MG/L NA	761	742 F	824 A	722 A		790	295	293	335	341
POTASSIUM	MG/L K	15.4	14.7 F	16.1	15.3		13.0	8.6	8.6	9.8	10.1
IRON	MG/L FE	0.26	2.51 F	< 0.02	1.72	2.09	2.22	< 0.02	0.16	< 0.02	1.6

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M15B SJ96241 05/15/95	WELL M15B SJ96244 05/15/95	WEFI M15B SJ00846 08/30/95	WELL M15B SJ00850 08/30/95	WEFI M15B SJ03654 11/02/95	WELL M15B SJ03655 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ96483 05/19/95	WELL M16A SJ96488 05/19/95	WEFI M16A SJ00847 08/30/95	WELL M16A SJ00851 08/30/95
CATIONS											
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	1.51	1.17 F	1.46 A	1.15 A	0.30	0.30	0.004	0.006	0.01	0.02
ORGANIC MATTER											
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N		9.7		9.5		10.9		< 0.1		< 0.1
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O		10		< 3		2		< 0.7 D		< 0.7
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O		1 D		< 0.7		1		< 0.7		< 0.7
TOTAL COD	MG/L O		19		18		19		7 B		14
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O		17		10		21		7		14
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C		5.7		3.2		7.8		3.8		1.9
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC		< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9		< 0.9
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L		30 E		48 E		43 H		25		30
ACETIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.5		< 2.0				< 2.5		< 2.0
PROPIONIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOBUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0		< 2.0
BUTYRIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0		< 2.0
ISOVALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0		< 2.0
VALERIC ACID	MG/L		< 2.0		< 2.0				< 2.0		< 2.0
METALS											
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	0.003	0.003	.0033	.0045	<.0010	<.0010	<0.001	<0.001	<.0010	<.0010
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.04	0.05 F	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	<0.003	<0.003 F	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.008	0.008	<0.003	<0.003
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	0.20 F	< 0.01	0.07	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	0.01 F	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01 F	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02 F	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001 F	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 F	<.0001	<.0001
NICKEL	MG/L NI	0.04	0.21 F	0.02	0.08	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	0.004	0.003	.0018	.0134	<.0010	<.0010	0.062	0.057	.0336	.0359
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01 F	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
ZINC	MG/L ZN	3.16	8.86 G	0.46 A	0.35 A	< 0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.07
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	0.001	0.001	.0005	.0033	<.0005	<.0005	<0.001	<0.001	<.0005	<.0005
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005
THALLIUM	MG/L TL					<0.002	<0.002				
TIN	MG/L SN					< 0.06	< 0.06				
VANADIUM	MG/L V					< 0.05	< 0.05				

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M15B SJ96241 05/15/95	WELL M15B SJ96244 05/15/95	WEFI M15B SJ00846 08/30/95	WELL M15B SJ00850 08/30/95	WEFI M15B SJ03654 11/02/95	WELL M15B SJ03655 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ96483 05/19/95	WELL M16A SJ96488 05/19/95	WEFI M16A SJ00847 08/30/95	WELL M16A SJ00851 08/30/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS											
2,4,5-T	UG/L						< 0.05 I				
DINOSEB	UG/L						< 0.1 I				
THIONAZIN	UG/L						< 1				
DIMETHOATE	UG/L						< 1				
DISULFOTON	UG/L						< 1				
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L						< 1				
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L						< 1				
PHORATE	UG/L						< 1				
PP'-DDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDD	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
PP'-DDT	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ALDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DIELDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDRIN	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
TOXAPHENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L						< 0.5 I				
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L						< 0.05 I				
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
BETA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
DELTA-BHC	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01		< 0.01
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1		< 0.1
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05		< 0.05
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L						< 1				
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L						< 1				

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M15B SJ96241 05/15/95	WELL M15B SJ96244 05/15/95	WEFI M15B SJ00846 08/30/95	WELL M15B SJ00850 08/30/95	WEFI M15B SJ03654 11/02/95	WELL M15B SJ03655 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ96483 05/19/95	WELL M16A SJ96488 05/19/95	WEFI M16A SJ00847 08/30/95	WELL M16A SJ00851 08/30/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L						< 1				
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L						< 0.01				
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L						< 1				
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L						< 0.3				
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L						< 1				
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L						< 1				
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L						< 10				
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L						< 10				
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L						< 1				
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L						< 1				
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L						< 10				
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L						< 1				
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L						< 1				
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L						< 10				
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L						< 5				
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0
CHLOROFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
BROMOFORM	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.5
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.5		< 0.3		< 0.3
TOLUENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L						< 10				
O-XYLENE	UG/L						< 1				
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 1		< 0.3		< 0.3
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 1		< 2.5		< 2.5
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L		< 2.5		< 2.5		< 1		< 2.5		< 2.5

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS		WEFI M15B SJ96241 05/15/95	WELL M15B SJ96244 05/15/95	WEFI M15B SJ00846 08/30/95	WELL M15B SJ00850 08/30/95	WEFI M15B SJ03654 11/02/95	WELL M15B SJ03655 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ96483 05/19/95	WELL M16A SJ96488 05/19/95	WEFI M16A SJ00847 08/30/95	WELL M16A SJ00851 08/30/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS												
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L			< 1.0		< 1.0		< 1		< 1.0		< 1.0
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 2.5		< 2.5		< 1		< 2.5		< 2.5
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 0.5		< 0.5		< 1		< 0.5		< 0.5
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5		< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L			< 2.5		< 2.5		< 10		< 2.5		< 2.5
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 1.0		< 10		< 1.0		< 1.0
ACETONITRILE	UG/L							< 20				
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L							< 1				
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L							< 1				
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L							< 0.01				
ACETONE	UG/L			< 5.0		< 5.0		< 10		< 5.0		< 5.0
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L							< 1				
2-BUTANONE	UG/L			< 1.0		< 1.0		< 10		< 1.0		< 1.0
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L							< 10				
STYRENE	UG/L							< 1				
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L							< 2				
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L							< 1				
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L	CS2						< 1				
2-HEXANONE	UG/L	C6H12O						< 5				
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE												
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L							< 4				
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L							< 3				
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L							< 5				
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L							< 5				
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L							< 6				
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L							< 3				
DIALLATE	UG/L							< 4				
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L							< 4				
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L							< 3 I				
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L							< 4				
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L							< 15				
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L							< 4				
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L							< 14				
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L							< 10				
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L							< 4				
FAMPHUR	UG/L							< 50 I				
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L							< 20				

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M15B SJ96241 05/15/95	WELL M15B SJ96244 05/15/95	WEFI M15B SJ00846 08/30/95	WELL M15B SJ00850 08/30/95	WEFI M15B SJ03654 11/02/95	WELL M15B SJ03655 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ96483 05/19/95	WELL M16A SJ96488 05/19/95	WEFI M16A SJ00847 08/30/95	WELL M16A SJ00851 08/30/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
ISODRIN	UG/L						< 5				
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L						< 5				
KEPONE	UG/L						< 50				
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L						< 5				
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L						< 13				
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L						< 11				
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L						< 5				
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L						< 8				
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L						< 4 I				
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L						< 4 I				
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L						< 4				
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L						< 4				
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L						< 4				
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L						< 5 I				
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L						< 5				
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L						< 6				
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L						< 5				
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L						< 5				
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L						< 5				
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L						< 4				
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L						< 4				
PHENACETIN	UG/L						< 4				
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L						< 20				
PRONAMIDE	UG/L						< 5				
SAFROLE	UG/L						< 5				
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L						< 5				
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L						< 5				
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L						< 5				
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L						< 5				
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L						< 48				
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
BENZIDINE	UG/L		< 62		< 62		< 62		< 62		< 62
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3		< 0.3
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1		< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M15B SJ96241 05/15/95	WELL M15B SJ96244 05/15/95	WEFI M15B SJ00846 08/30/95	WELL M15B SJ00850 08/30/95	WEFI M15B SJ03654 11/02/95	WELL M15B SJ03655 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ96483 05/19/95	WELL M16A SJ96488 05/19/95	WEFI M16A SJ00847 08/30/95	WELL M16A SJ00851 08/30/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7		< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 1	< 1		2	< 1		< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3		< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
CHRYSENE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 3	< 3					< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 3	< 3					< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 3	< 3					< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L	< 14	< 14	< 14	< 14	< 14		< 14	< 14	< 14	< 14
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UG/L	< 2	< 2					< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
FLUORENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4 I	< 4		< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L	< 30	< 30	< 30	< 30	< 30		< 30	< 30	< 30	< 30
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4 I	< 4		< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
ISOPHORONE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3 I	< 3		< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
NITROBENZENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3		< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
PYRENE	UG/L	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
2,3,7,8-TCDD	UG/L	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3			< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4 I	< 4		< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 19	< 19	< 19	< 19	< 19		< 19	< 19	< 19	< 19
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3		< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M15B SJ96241 05/15/95	WELL M15B SJ96244 05/15/95	WEFI M15B SJ00846 08/30/95	WELL M15B SJ00850 08/30/95	WEFI M15B SJ03654 11/02/95	WELL M15B SJ03655 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ96483 05/19/95	WELL M16A SJ96488 05/19/95	WEFI M16A SJ00847 08/30/95	WELL M16A SJ00851 08/30/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L		< 18		< 18		< 18		< 18		< 18
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 16		< 16		< 0.1		< 16		< 16
PHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2		< 2
O-CRESOL	UG/L						< 4				
M+P CRESOL	UG/L						< 3				

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M16A SJ03649 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ03650 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03651 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03652 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ05723 12/28/95	WELL M16A SJ05724 12/28/95
FIELD PARAMETERS							
DEPTH TO WATER	FT			52.9		54.41	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM	FT			61.1		61.03	
PERCENT METHANE IN GAS	%CH4			< 0.1		< 0.1	
PERCENT OXYGEN IN GAS	%O2			16		18	
FIELD WATER TEMPERATURE	DEG C			20.71		20.0	
FIELD PH	PH			6.66		6.62	
FIELD CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM			4777		4736	
FIELD DISSOLVED O2	MG/L			1.13		1.99	
GENERAL							
PH	PH			6.96 D	6.94	7.41 D	7.33
CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS/CM			4750 B	4750		
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	MG/L			4581	4560	4519	4534 B
TOTAL HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			2640 C	2670 C		
TOTAL CYANIDE	MG/L CN			<0.002	<0.002		
BORON	MG/L B			0.97	1.01		
ANIONS							
NITRATE NITROGEN	MG/L N			1.59 A	1.70 A	1.20 A	1.37 A
SULFATE	MG/L SO4			2430 A	2430 A	2230 A	2350 A
CHLORIDE	MG/L CL			264 A	260 A	249 A	261 A
TOTAL ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3			516 B	517		
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	MG/L CACO3			516	517		
TOTAL SULFIDE	MG/L S			< 0.1	< 0.1		
FLUORIDE	MG/L F			1.40	1.39		
CATIONS							
CALCIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			1480	1500		
MAGNESIUM-HARDNESS	MG/L CACO3			1160	1170		
SODIUM	MG/L NA			350	351		
POTASSIUM	MG/L K			9.8	9.9		
IRON	MG/L FE	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02		
MANGANESE	MG/L MN	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
ORGANIC MATTER							
AMMONIA NITROGEN	MG/L N			0.1	< 0.1		
TOTAL BOD	MG/L O			< 0.7	1		

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M16A SJ03649 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ03650 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03651 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03652 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ05723 12/28/95	WELL M16A SJ05724 12/28/95
ORGANIC MATTER							
SOLUBLE BOD	MG/L O			< 0.7	< 0.7		
TOTAL COD	MG/L O			19	13		
SOLUBLE COD	MG/L O			15	13		
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	MG/L C			3.4	11	3.6	3.8
OIL & GREASE	MG/L EXTRAC			< 0.9 F	< 0.9		
TOTAL ORGANIC HALOGEN(TOX	UG/L			83	39	23 H	30
METALS							
ARSENIC	MG/L AS	<.0010	<.0010	<.0010	<.0010		
BARIUM	MG/L BA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
CADMIUM	MG/L CD	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008		
TOTAL CHROMIUM	MG/L CR	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
COBALT	MG/L CO	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
COPPER	MG/L CU	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
LEAD	MG/L PB	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02		
MERCURY	MG/L HG	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001 F	<.0001		
NICKEL	MG/L NI	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02		
SELENIUM	MG/L SE	.0243	.0207	.0221	.0222		
SILVER	MG/L AG	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		
ZINC	MG/L ZN	0.01	0.01	0.01	< 0.01		
ANTIMONY	MG/L SB	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005		
BERYLLIUM	MG/L BE	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005		
THALLIUM	MG/L TL	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002		
TIN	MG/L SN	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06	< 0.06		
VANADIUM	MG/L V	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05		
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS							
2,4,5-T	UG/L			< 0.05	< 0.05 I		
DINOSEB	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1 I		
THIONAZIN	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
DIMETHOATE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
DISULFOTON	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
METHYL PARATHION	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
ETHYL PARATHION	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
PHORATE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
PP'-DDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
PP'-DDD	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
PP'-DDT	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
ALPHA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M16A SJ03649 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ03650 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03651 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03652 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ05723 12/28/95	WELL M16A SJ05724 12/28/95
PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, & ORGANOPHOSPHORUS							
LINDANE (GAMMA-BHC)	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
HEPTACHLOR	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
ALDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
DIELDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
ENDRIN	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
TOXAPHENE	UG/L			< 0.5	< 0.5		
METHOXYCLOR	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
2,4-D(ACID)	UG/L			< 0.5	< 0.5 I		
2,4,5-TP(SILVEX)	UG/L			< 0.05	< 0.05 I		
AROCLOR 1242	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		
AROCLOR 1254	UG/L			< 0.05	< 0.05		
BETA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
DELTA-BHC	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
ENDOSULFAN I	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
ENDOSULFAN II	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
ENDOSULFAN SULFATE	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01		
AROCLOR 1016	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		
AROCLOR 1221	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		
AROCLOR 1232	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		
AROCLOR 1248	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		
AROCLOR 1260	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1		
TECHNICAL CHLORDANE	UG/L			< 0.05	< 0.05		
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
ALLYL CHLORIDE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
CHLOROPRENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPA	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
T-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3		
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	UG/L			< 10	< 10		
METHACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		
METHYL IODIDE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
METHYLENE BROMIDE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
PROPIONITRILE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M16A SJ03649 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ03650 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03651 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03652 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ05723 12/28/95	WELL M16A SJ05724 12/28/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
METHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		
ETHYL METHACRYLATE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
CHLOROFORM	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	UG/L			55	< 1	< 1	< 1
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L			49	< 1	< 1	< 1
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
BROMOFORM	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
CHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			51	< 1	< 1	< 1
VINYL CHLORIDE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
BENZENE	UG/L			47	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
TOLUENE	UG/L			50	< 1	< 1	< 1
ETHYL BENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
VINYL ACETATE	UG/L			< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
O-XYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLEN	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
BROMOMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
CHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
2-CHLOROETHYLVINYLETHER	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
CHLOROMETHANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
ACROLEIN	UG/L			< 10	< 10		
ACRYLONITRILE	UG/L			< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
ACETONITRILE	UG/L			< 20	< 20		
FREON 12 (CCL2F2)	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
FREON 11 (CCL3F)	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	UG/L			< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M16A SJ03649 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ03650 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03651 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03652 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ05723 12/28/95	WELL M16A SJ05724 12/28/95
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
ACETONE	UG/L			< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
2-BUTANONE	UG/L			< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	UG/L			< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
STYRENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
M+P-XYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
CARBON DISULFIDE	UG/L CS2			< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
2-HEXANONE	UG/L C6H12O			< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE							
ACETOPHENONE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE	UG/L			< 3	< 3		
4-AMINOBIPHENYL	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
BENZYL ALCOHOL	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
P-CHLOROANILINE	UG/L			< 6	< 6		
CHLOROBENZILATE	UG/L			< 3	< 3		
DIALLATE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
DIBENZOFURAN	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
2,6-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 3 I	< 3 I		
P(DIMETHYLAMINO)AZOBENZEN	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHR	UG/L			< 15	< 15		
3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
M-DINITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 14	< 14		
DIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L			< 10	< 10		
ETHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
FAMPHUR	UG/L			< 50 I	< 50 I		
HEXACHLOROPROPENE	UG/L			< 20	< 20		
ISODRIN	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
ISOSAFROLE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
KEPONE	UG/L			< 50	< 50		
METHAPYRILENE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE	UG/L			< 13	< 13		
METHYL METHANESULFONATE	UG/L			< 11	< 11		
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE	UG/L			< 8	< 8		
1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 4 I	< 4 I		
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 4 I	< 4 I		
O-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
M-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M16A SJ03649 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ03650 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03651 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03652 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ05723 12/28/95	WELL M16A SJ05724 12/28/95
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE							
P-NITROANILINE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE	UG/L			< 5 I	< 5 I		
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
N-NITROSOMETHYLETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 6	< 6		
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
PHENACETIN	UG/L			< 4	< 4		
P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	UG/L			< 20	< 20		
PRONAMIDE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
SAFROLE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZEN	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
2,3,4,6-TETRACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
O-TOLUIDINE	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
O,O,O-TRIETHYLPHOSPHOROTH	UG/L			< 5	< 5		
SYM-TRINITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 48	< 48		
ACENAPHTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
ACENAPHTHYLENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
BENZIDINE	UG/L			< 62	< 62		
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
BENZO(A)PYRENE	UG/L			< 0.3	< 0.3		
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
BENZO(G.H.I.)PERYLENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
BIS(2-CL-ETHOXY)METHANE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
BIS(2-CL-ISOPROPYL)ETHER	UG/L			< 7	< 7		
DIETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
4-BROMOPHENYL PHENYLETHER	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 3	< 3		
4-CHLOROPHENYLPHENYLETHER	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
CHRYSENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		
3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	UG/L			< 14	< 14		
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2		
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 1	< 1		

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA

CALABASAS LANDFILL

CONSTITUENT/WELL NO.	UNITS	WEFI M16A SJ03649 11/02/95	WEFI M16A SJ03650 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03651 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ03652 11/02/95	WELL M16A SJ05723 12/28/95	WELL M16A SJ05724 12/28/95				
ACID-BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLE											
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
2,6-DINITROTOLUENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
FLUORANTHENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
FLUORENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1						
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UG/L			< 4	< 4	I					
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	UG/L			< 30	< 30						
HEXACHLOROETHANE	UG/L			< 4	< 4	I					
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
ISOPHORONE	UG/L			< 1	< 1						
NAPHTHALENE	UG/L			< 3	< 3	I					
NITROBENZENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UG/L			< 1	< 1						
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE	UG/L			< 3	< 3						
PHENANTHRENE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
PYRENE	UG/L			< 1	< 1						
2-CHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	UG/L			< 4	< 4	I					
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
2,4-DINITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 19	< 19						
2-METHYL-4,6DINITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
2-NITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 3	< 3						
4-NITROPHENOL	UG/L			< 18	< 18						
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 0.1	< 0.1						
PHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	UG/L			< 2	< 2						
O-CRESOL	UG/L			< 4	< 4						
M+P CRESOL	UG/L			< 3	< 3						

FOOTNOTES : A-AVERAGE B-DUP & SPIKE C-CALCULATED VALUE D-AVERAGE OF DUPS E-10% RULE EXCEEDED
F-DUPLICATE SPIKE G-INTERFERENCE H-CHECK NOTES TO USER I-AMENDED TEST RESULT

Appendix D:
Acoustical Report

Calabasas Landfill
Acoustical Technical Report

Prepared for

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
Solid Waste Management
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90601

Prepared by

Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc.
5510 Morehouse Drive
San Diego, California 92121
(619) 458-9044

August 12, 1996
Project No. 316230000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	TITLE	PAGE
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	GENERAL ACOUSTICS BACKGROUND	1
3.0	APPLICABLE CRITERIA	3
4.0	EXISTING NOISE ENVIRONMENT	5
5.0	FUTURE NOISE ENVIRONMENT	14
6.0	MITIGATION MEASURES	18
7.0	CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY AND QUALIFICATIONS	20
8.0	REFERENCES	21

LIST OF FIGURES

NUMBER	TITLE	PAGE
1	Project Site Location	2
2	Noise Monitoring Locations	8
3	Final Fill Elevations and Modeled Working Face Locations	16
4	Modeled Receptor Locations	17

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

LIST OF TABLES

NUMBER	TITLE	PAGE
1	Sound Levels of Typical Noise Sources and Noise Environments	4
2	Los Angeles County Exterior Noise Standards	5
3	Equipment Inventory	6
4	Summary of Testing Conditions	9
5	Measured Ambient Noise Levels at ML 1 (Canyon View/Baleen Wall Trails)	10
6	Measured Ambient Noise Levels at ML 2 (Morrison Ranch Area)	11
7	Measured Ambient Noise Levels at ML 3 (5350 Edgewater Dr.)	12
8	Summary of Acoustical Calculations (in dBA)	18
9	Total Sound Levels	19

LIST OF APPENDICES

LETTER	TITLE
A	Definition of Terms
B	Output from VTR-81 Model

1.0 INTRODUCTION

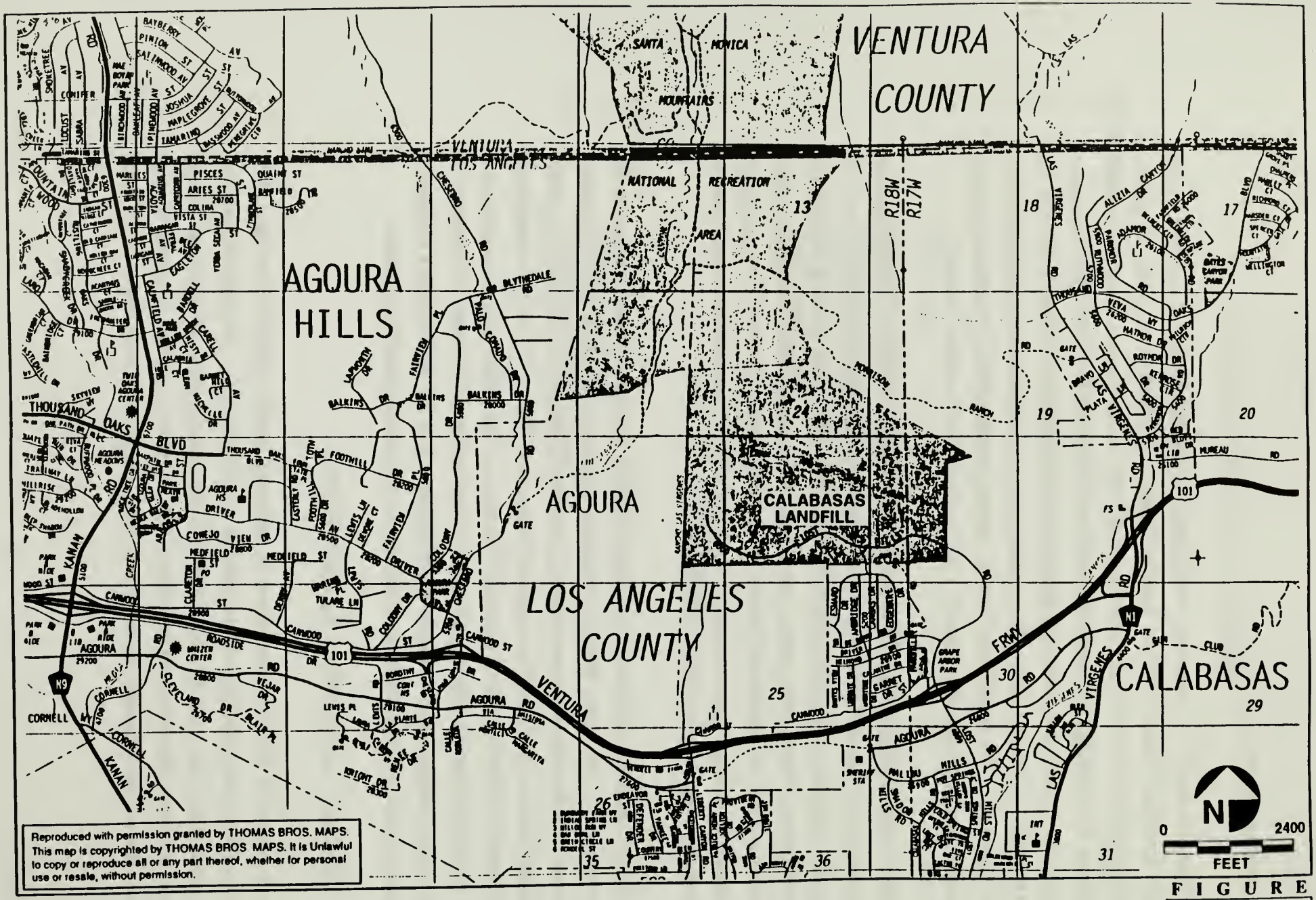
The Calabasas landfill is owned by the County of Los Angeles and is operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The landfill is a Class III facility located just north of the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101) in Los Angeles County within the boundaries of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The Cheeseboro Canyon unit of the recreational area borders the landfill property to the north, with the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy's Liberty Canyon tract bordering the landfill to the west (Figure 1). The landfill has been in operation since 1961. The most probable estimated closure date is set for 2018.

In 1984, Congress passed legislation (Public Law 98-506) regulating landfills located within units of the national park system. The purposes of the legislation were (a) to avoid siting new landfills within park boundaries, and (b) to ensure that existing landfills are operated in a way that protects natural and cultural resources, prevents deterioration of air and water quality, and minimizes impacts to visitor enjoyment and use. The regulations require that there be adequate mitigation of adverse effects from operation of solid waste disposal sites within National Park boundaries.

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County submitted a permit request to the Superintendent of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to continue operations. Environmental documentation is required by regulations to obtain the permit. To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, an environmental assessment will be prepared to determine if the permit approval constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The purpose of this acoustical analysis is to assess the potential impacts on the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and adjacent residents due to continued landfill operations.

2.0 GENERAL ACOUSTICS BACKGROUND

Noise is generally defined as unwanted or annoying sound, typically associated with human activity, that interferes with or disrupts normal activities. Although exposure to high noise levels has been demonstrated to cause hearing loss, the principal human response to environmental noise is annoyance. The response of individuals to similar noise events is diverse and influenced by the type of noise, the perceived importance of the noise



FIGURE

1

Project Site Location

and its appropriateness in the setting, the time of day during which the noise occurs, and the sensitivity of the individual.

Airborne sound is a rapid fluctuation of air pressure above and below ambient atmospheric pressure. Sound levels are usually measured and expressed in units of decibels (dB). Sound levels in decibels are based on a logarithmic scale. Most of the sounds one hears in the environment do not consist of a single frequency but a broad band of frequencies differing in sound level. The intensities of each frequency combine to generate the sound we hear. The method commonly used to quantify environmental sounds consists of evaluating all the frequencies of a sound according to a weighting system which reflects that human hearing is less sensitive at low and extremely high frequencies than at the midrange frequencies. This is called "A" weighting, and the decibel level measured is called the A-weighted sound level (dBA). In practice, the level of a noise source is conveniently measured using a sound level meter that includes a filter corresponding to the dBA curve.

Although the A-weighted sound level may adequately indicate the level of environmental noise at any instant in time, community noise levels vary continually. Most environmental noise includes a conglomeration of noise from distant sources that creates a relatively steady background sound in which no particular source is identifiable. This may include distant traffic, birds, insects, and wind in the trees and brush. A single descriptor called the Leq (equivalent sound level) is used. Leq is the energy-mean A-weighted sound level during a measured time interval. It is the "equivalent" constant sound level that would have to be produced by a given source to equal the fluctuating level measured. In addition, it is often desirable to know the acoustic range of the noise source being measured. This is accomplished through the maximum and minimum measured sound level (Lmax and Lmin) indicators. They represent the RMS (or root-mean-square) maximum and minimum obtainable noise levels during the monitoring interval. The Lmin value obtained for a particular monitoring location is often called the *acoustic floor* for that location. Table 1 depicts sound levels of typical noise sources and noise environments. A definition of terms is presented in Appendix A.

3.0 APPLICABLE CRITERIA

The U.S. National Park Service (NPS) does not have noise standards to evaluate land use compatibility within its jurisdictional boundaries. In the absence of noise standards, the

Table 1

SOUND LEVELS OF TYPICAL NOISE SOURCES AND NOISE ENVIRONMENTS (A-WEIGHTED SOUND LEVELS)

Noise Source (at a Given Distance)	Scale of A-Weighted Sound Level in Decibels	Noise Environment	Human Judgment of Noise Loudness (Relative to a Reference Loudness of 70 Decibels*)
Military Jet Take-off with After-burner (50 ft)	140		
Civil Defense Siren (100 ft)	130	Carrier Flight Deck	
Commercial Jet Take-off (200 ft)	120		Threshold of Pain *32 times as loud
Pile Driver (50 ft)	110	Rock Music Concert	*16 times as loud
Ambulance Siren (100 ft) Newspaper Press (5 ft) Power Lawn Mower (3 ft)	100		Very Loud *8 times as loud
Motorcycle (25 ft) Propeller Plane Flyover (1,000 ft) Diesel Truck, 40 mph (50 ft)	90	Boiler Room Printing Press Plant	*4 times as loud
Garbage Disposal (3 ft)	80	High Urban Ambient Sound	*2 times as loud
Passenger Car, 65 mph (25 ft) Living Room Stereo (15 ft) Vacuum Cleaner (3 ft) Electronic Typewriter (10 ft)	70		Moderately Loud *70 decibels (Reference Loudness)
Normal Conversation (5 ft) Air Conditioning Unit (100 ft)	60	Data Processing Center Department Store	*1/2 as loud
Light Traffic (100 ft)	50	Private Business Office	*1/4 as loud
Bird Calls (distant)	40	Lower Limit of Urban Ambient Sound	Quiet *1/8 as loud
Soft Whisper (5 ft)	30	Quiet Bedroom	
	20	Recording Studio	Just Audible
	10		Threshold of Hearing
	0		

Source: Compiled by Ogden 1992.

County of Los Angeles Noise Ordinance was used to determine the significance of future noise levels.

In the County of Los Angeles, noise levels are controlled by policies within the County Noise Ordinance (Ordinance 11778, Section 403). The County's exterior noise standards are summarized in Table 2. The applicable exterior sound level on any other property outside of the landfill cannot be exceeded for a cumulative period of 30 minutes in any given hour.

Table 2

LOS ANGELES COUNTY EXTERIOR NOISE STANDARDS

Noise Zone	Designated Noise Land Use Zone	Time Interval	Exterior Noise Level (dBA)
I	Receptor Property Noise Sensitive Area	Anytime	Ambient Noise Level
II	Residential Property	10:00 pm - 7:00 am 7:00 am - 10:00 pm	45 50
III	Commercial Property	10:00 pm - 7:00 am 7:00 am - 10:00 pm	55 60
IV	Industrial Property	Anytime	70

Source: Los Angeles County Ordinance 11778, Section 403

4.0 EXISTING NOISE ENVIRONMENT

The landfill site is open to the public from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 6 days a week (Monday through Saturday). The primary noise sources contributing to the ambient noise environment are the heavy equipment operating in the landfill and trucks depositing refuse at the facility. This equipment includes scrapers, bulldozers, compactors, trucks, and other miscellaneous vehicles. An inventory of major landfill equipment is provided in Table 3. The maximum sound levels presented in the table indicates that these sources generate approximately 75 to 90 dBA at 50 feet from the source. A 1-hour sound level measurement was taken at approximately 125 feet from the active working face during operations to

Table 3

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Equipment Type	Quantity	Approximate Reference Maximum Sound Level at 50 Feet (dBA) *
Caterpillar Model D-8R	2	80
Caterpillar Model D-8L	1	80
TD 25 Rubbish Tractor	1	80-85
Caterpillar Model D-9L Crawler Tractor	1	85
Caterpillar Model 10-N Crawler Tractor	1	83
Caterpillar Model 657 Scrapers	6	90
Caterpillar Model 16G Motor Grader	1	90
International 2000 Gallon Water Truck	4	75 - 85
Hyster Grid Roller	1	80-85
Hyster Sheepsfoot Tamper	1	87
JCB Forklift	1	75
Miscellaneous Trucks	varies	75 - 85
WHO Tub Grinder	1	85
Dresser TD-7	1	80-85
Caterpillar Model 824 Tractor	1	80-85
Dresser TD-10	1	80-85
Caterpillar 637 scraper	1	81
D-11 N Impact Ripper	1	80-85

Inventory Source: County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

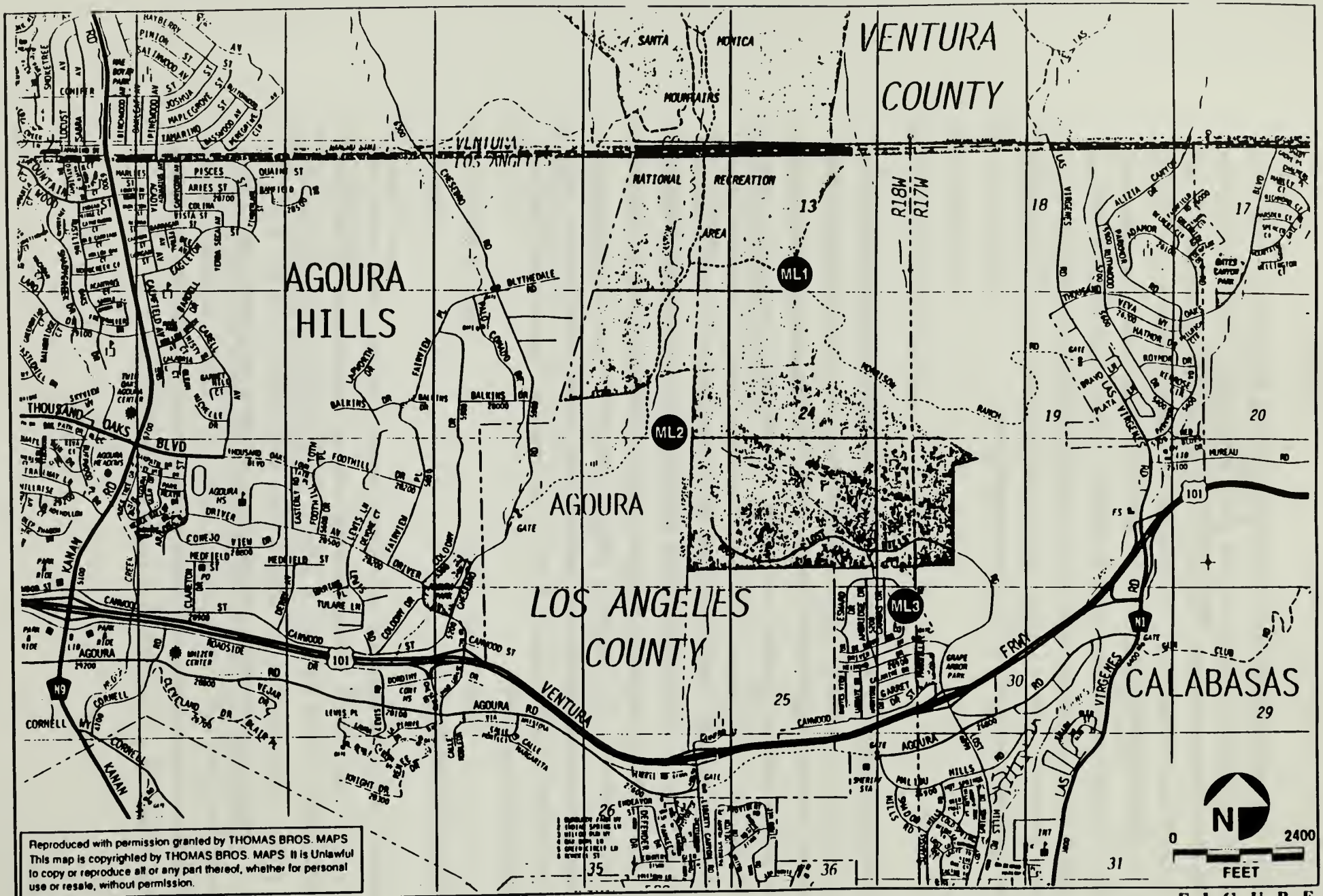
* Based on sound measurements conducted of similar equipment, manufacturer's specifications, or from the database of the Highway Construction Noise Environmental Assessment and Abatement model.

determine the cumulative noise level of equipment operating during the hour. The hourly noise level incorporates the effects of noise source directionality, changes in equipment loading, and starting and stopping. The equivalent sound level was approximately 73 dBA Leq at this distance. Equipment in use during the measurement period was a Caterpillar D8R, a John Deer loader, a Dresser TD-25, and several miscellaneous trucks depositing refuse. The equipment operated during the full hour. Observation of landfill activities throughout the day indicates this level to be consistent with daily operational levels. Ancillary activity from heavy equipment related to earth movement was occurring onsite but did not significantly contribute to the measured sound level.

Noise sensitive receptors are land uses associated with indoor and/or outdoor activities that may be subject to stress and/or significant interference from noise. They often include residential dwellings, mobile homes, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, wildlife habitat areas, educational facilities, and libraries. The majority of the project area and surrounding lands is undeveloped and consists of open space zoning (Cheeseboro Canyon, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Land, and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area). A residential subdivision is located immediately south of the landfill boundary. Substantial intervening topography blocks the line-of-sight from the landfill to other residential areas. The landfill is located substantially above all noise sensitive receptors. Regional transportation and industrial noise sources include vehicular traffic along the various adjacent byways (U.S. 101 to the south, Las Virgenes Road to the east, and SR 23 to the west).

Apparatus and Procedure

To ascertain the existing acoustical environment present in the project area, sound level monitoring was performed at three representative sites on 2 separate days. The sites were selected according to NPS direction. A series of 1-hour sound level measurements were taken at each monitoring location during daytime hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). In addition, a 1-hour sound level measurement was performed at the active landfill face (as previously discussed) within the Calabasas Landfill. The sound levels are considered typical of the noise environment within the project area on any given day. The monitoring locations, labeled ML 1 through ML 3 are shown graphically in Figure 2.



Reproduced with permission granted by THOMAS BROS. MAPS
This map is copyrighted by THOMAS BROS. MAPS. It is Unlawful to copy or reproduce all or any part thereof, whether for personal use or resale, without permission.

OGDEN

Noise Monitoring Locations

FIGURE 2

Larson Davis Models 700 and 710 integrating sound level meters were used as the data collection devices. The meters were mounted on tripods roughly 5 feet above the ground in order to simulate the average height of the human ear above ground. The measurements were performed on June 4, 1996 (Tuesday), when the landfill was in operation and repeated on June 9, 1996 (Sunday), when the landfill was inactive. All sound measurement equipment was within the valid manufacturers calibration period and conformed to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) specifications for Type 2 meters. The sound level meters were calibrated immediately prior to field deployment.

Ambient Sound Measurement Results

Testing conditions during the monitoring period were clear and sunny with an average wind speed of 3 to 6 miles per hour over the 2 test days. A summary of the testing conditions is given in Table 4. The results of the sound level monitoring are shown below in Tables 5 through 7 for the three assigned monitoring locations and is presented for the operational (June 4) and inactive (June 9) landfill tests. The values for the Leq and the Lmax and Lmin are given.

Table 4

SUMMARY OF TESTING CONDITIONS

Test Date	Average Temperature	Barometric Pressure	Wind Speed & Direction
June 4 - Morning	74 Deg F	28.6 in-Hg	2-3 NW
June 4 - Afternoon	82 Deg F	28.7 in-Hg	4-6 NW
June 9 - Morning	80 Deg F	30.1 in-Hg	4-6 SW
June 9 - Afternoon	86 Deg F	30.1 in-Hg	6-8 SW

Data recorded by standard barometer and thermometer at the Morrison Ranch area (ML 2). Wind speed recorded using a magnetic vane anemometer.

Measurements collected at monitoring locations ML 1 through ML 3 reflect typical sound levels associated with the community setting observed and the topography of the surrounding terrain. Individual peculiarities of the sites are addresses below:

Table 5

MEASURED AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS AT ML 1 (CANYON VIEW/BALEEN WALL TRAILS)

Landfill In Operation - 6/4/96

Interval	Time	Date	Leq	Lmax	Lmin
1	8:00 a.m.	6/4/96	46.4	73.9	40.4
2	9:00 a.m.	6/4/96	46.7	68.4	39.9
3	10:00 a.m.	6/4/96	47.9	63.4	39.9
4	11:00 a.m.	6/4/96	47.3	65.4	39.4
5	12:00 p.m.	6/4/96	53.1	79.2	39.9
6	1:00 p.m.	6/4/96	52.7	76.9	39.4
7	2:00 p.m.	6/4/96	53.8	72.9	39.9
8	3:00 p.m.	6/4/96	59.8	81.4	39.9
9	4:00 p.m.	6/4/96	60.2	76.0	40.0

Landfill Idle - 6/9/96

Interval	Time	Date	Leq	Lmax	Lmin
1	8:00 a.m.	6/9/96	52.1	75.9	38.4
2	9:00 a.m.	6/9/96	51.3	68.4	34.9
3	10:00 a.m.	6/9/96	46.2	66.4	34.9
4	11:00 a.m.	6/9/96	48.2	66.8	32.6
5	12:00 p.m.	6/9/96	47.6	69.0	34.8
6	1:00 p.m.	6/9/96	53.5	73.9	34.9
7	2:00 p.m.	6/9/96	51.8	71.2	35.6
8	3:00 p.m.	6/9/96	54.1	72.6	33.8
9	4:00 p.m.	6/9/96	56.4	74.4	34.9

Monitoring Statistics:
Average Difference Deviation: 3.3 dB
Absolute Average Difference: 0.7 dB
Average Measured Sound Level:* 51.6 dBA

Monitoring location near intersection of Canyon View Trail and Baleen Wall Trail. Approximately 0.41 mile from active landfill face.
Non-Differential GPS Mark (DMS N Lat x DMS W Long): 34.09.673 N x 118.43.581 W

The sound level meter was attended during the measurements intervals.

Noise from landfill operations was not audible at this location during the measurement period. The hourly Leq was influenced by wind gusts and aircraft overflights and is not a direct result of landfill operations.

* Average measured Leq for the combined June 4 and June 9 measurement intervals.

Table 6

MEASURED AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS AT ML 2 (MORRISON RANCH AREA)

Landfill In Operation - 6/4/96

Interval	Time	Date	Leq	Lmax	Lmin
1	8:00 a.m.	6/4/96	52.6	67.9	44.9
2	9:00 a.m.	6/4/96	52.9	66.4	44.4
3	10:00 a.m.	6/4/96	54.9	75.4	42.4
4	11:00 a.m.	6/4/96	54.6	79.9	41.4
5	12:00 p.m.	6/4/96	54.8	68.4	44.3
6	1:00 p.m.	6/4/96	60.3*	80.9	41.4
7	2:00 p.m.	6/4/96	49.5	59.5	41.4
8	3:00 p.m.	6/4/96	51.7	67.4	41.4
9	4:00 p.m.	6/4/96	49.9	61.0	40.9

Landfill Idle - 6/9/96

Interval	Time	Date	Leq	Lmax	Lmin
1	8:00 a.m.	6/9/96	49.5	63.9	40.5
2	9:00 a.m.	6/9/96	50.8	68.9	40.4
3	10:00 a.m.	6/9/96	50.6	68.8	41.4
4	11:00 a.m.	6/9/96	51.4	70.4	40.4
5	12:00 p.m.	6/9/96	53.9	71.9	39.9
6	1:00 p.m.	6/9/96	51.8	69.9	39.9
7	2:00 p.m.	6/9/96	52.7	67.9	40.4
8	3:00 p.m.	6/9/96	51.5	70.0	40.4
9	4:00 p.m.	6/9/96	52.1	63.3	39.9

Monitoring Statistics:

Average Difference Deviation:	2.6 dB
Absolute Average Difference:	1.9 dB
Average Measured Sound Level:**	52.5 dBA

Monitoring location near Morrison Ranch structures. Approximately 0.32 mile from active landfill face.
Non-Differential GPS Mark (DMS N Lat x DMS W Long): 34.09.239 N x 118.43.581 W

The sound level meter was attended during the measurements intervals.

* Field observations indicate that the hourly Leq was influenced by aircraft overflights and/or windgusts during the measurement interval. Landfill activity during the measurement interval appeared to the observer to be similar to other hours measured.

** Average measured Leq for the combined June 4 and June 9 measurement intervals.

Table 7

MEASURED AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS AT ML 3 (5350 EDGEWARE DR.)

Landfill In Operation - 6/4/96

Interval	Time	Date	Leq	Lmax	Lmin
1	8:00 a.m.	6/4/96	47.0	66.0	38.5
2	9:00 a.m.	6/4/96	45.5	63.0	39.5
3	10:00 a.m.	6/4/96	45.0	61.0	41.0
4	11:00 a.m.	6/4/96	46.0	63.5	41.5
5	12:00 p.m.	6/4/96	48.5	65.0	43.0
6	1:00 p.m.	6/4/96	46.0	59.0	43.0
7	2:00 p.m.	6/4/96	46.5	61.0	43.0
8	3:00 p.m.	6/4/96	47.5	65.5	43.0
9	4:00 p.m.	6/4/96	47.5	64.5	43.0

Landfill Idle - 6/9/96

Interval	Time	Date	Leq	Lmax	Lmin
1	8:00 a.m.	6/9/96	42.5	61.5	35.5
2	9:00 a.m.	6/9/96	45.0	64.0	40.0
3	10:00 a.m.	6/9/96	45.5	61.5	40.0
4	11:00 a.m.	6/9/96	48.5	63.0	40.5
5	12:00 p.m.	6/9/96	48.0	63.0	43.0
6	1:00 p.m.	6/9/96	49.0	69.0	44.0
7	2:00 p.m.	6/9/96	49.0	67.0	44.0
8	3:00 p.m.	6/9/96	47.5	67.5	41.5
9	4:00 p.m.	6/9/96	46.5	66.0	41.5

Monitoring Statistics:
Average Difference Deviation: 1.7 dB
Absolute Average Difference: 0.2 dB
Average Measured Sound Level:* 46.7 dBA

Monitoring location in rear yard of 5350 Edgeware Dr., approximately 0.5 mile from active landfill face.

The sound level meter was unattended during the measurements intervals.

* Average measured Leq for the combined June 4 and June 9 measurement intervals.

ML 1: Intersection of Canyon View Trail and Baleen Wall Trail

Monitoring Location 1 was approximately 50 feet from the intersection of Canyon View Trail and Baleen Wall Trail. This position placed the meter along the edge of the landfill site approximately 0.41 mile from the active landfill face and at an elevation above most of the adjoining NPS lands.

Noise from the landfill was not audible at this location during the measurement period on June 4, therefore, the landfill did not contribute to the ambient noise environment. Noise contributors at this location consisted of low-level aircraft activity (fixed-wing and helicopters) and the rustling of high grasses and trees caused by wind activity.

Sound levels recorded at this site are consistent with those of a semirural or wilderness setting. Hourly sound levels when the landfill was in operation ranged from 46.4 to 60.2 dBA Leq and 46.2 to 56.4 dBA Leq when the landfill was inactive. The measured acoustic floor (lowest recorded level) for this site was 32.6 dBA as evidenced by the Lmin indicator. Conversely, the maximum recorded instantaneous sound level was 81.4 dBA and is directly attributable to low-level aircraft activity.

Upon comparison of the sound levels on both test days, we see that the average difference deviation was 3.3 dB with the average of all daily differences being 0.7 dB. Since noise from the landfill was not audible on June 4, the variation in the sound level is attributed to the change in the number and types of aircraft overflights. Varying wind activity in the high grasses and trees would also affect the measured noise level. This is consistent with the observed increase in afternoon wind speed at this monitoring point.

ML 2: Near Morrison Ranch Structures

Monitoring Location 2 was approximately 250 feet east of the existing Morrison Ranch structures. This position placed the meter approximately 0.32 mile from the active landfill face. Low level sounds from backup beeps, heavy equipment, brush clearing, and small construction were periodically audible during the June 4 measurement periods. Noise from low-level aircraft activity (fixed-wing and helicopters) and the rustling of high grasses and trees caused by wind activity was present on both measurement days.

Hourly sound levels recorded at this site ranged from 49.5 to 60.3 dBA Leq when the landfill was active and 49.5 to 53.9 dBA Leq when the landfill was inactive. Again, these

levels are consistent with those of a semirural or wilderness setting. The measured acoustic floor for this site was 39.9 dBA. Conversely, the maximum recorded instantaneous sound level was 80.9 dBA and again was directly attributable to low-level aircraft activity and not from landfill activity. Observations indicate that the measured hourly sound levels in the mid to upper 50 dB range was attributable to aircraft overflights and not from landfill activity. Upon comparison of the sound levels present, it can be seen that the average difference deviation was 2.6 dB with the average of all daily differences being 1.9 dB. The variation in hourly sound levels was attributed to the change in the number and types of aircraft overflights, and wind in the grass and trees.

ML 3: Rear Yard of 5350 Edgeware Drive

Monitoring Location 3 was located at 5350 Edgeware Drive. This position placed the meter approximately 0.5 mile from the active landfill face. The audibility of landfill noise at this location cannot be determined since the sound level meter was unattended during the measurement periods. It is assumed that the backyard was generally unoccupied during the Tuesday measurement period, when the landfill was active; while on Sunday, when the landfill was inactive, residential activity took place in the backyard.

Sound levels recorded at this site ranged from 45.0 to 47.5 dBA Leq when the landfill was active and 42.5 to 49.0 dBA Leq when the landfill was inactive. The measured acoustic floor for this site was 35.5 dBA. The maximum recorded instantaneous sound level was 69.0 dBA and was of indeterminate origin. Comparison of the sound levels present gives an average difference deviation of 1.7 dB with the average of all daily differences being 0.2 dB.

5.0 FUTURE NOISE ENVIRONMENT

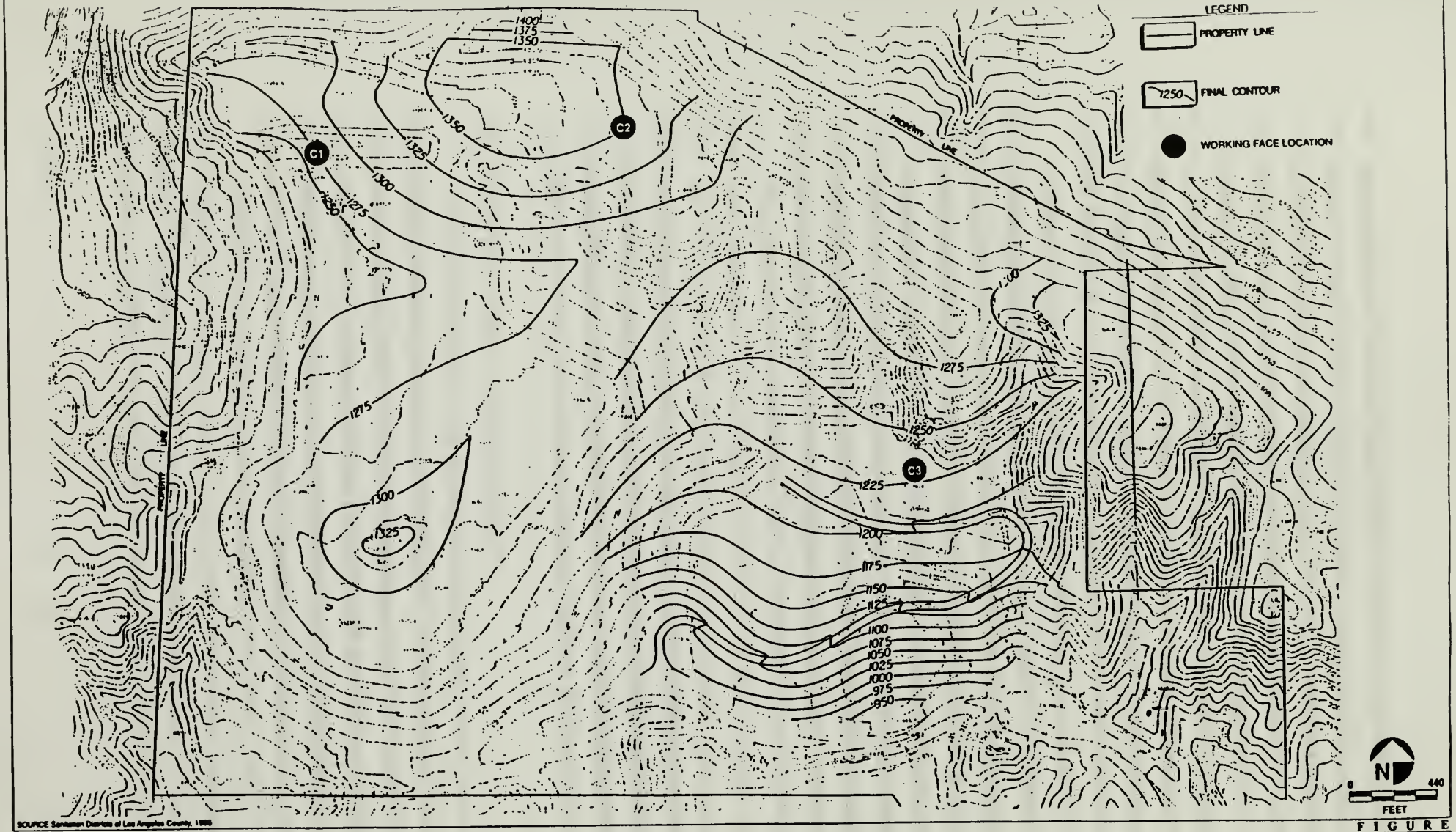
Continued operation of the landfill would change the current topography until the final fill elevations are reached. Final landfill fill elevations are shown in Figure 3. It is anticipated that the landfill will continue to be open to the public from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 6 days a week. The primary noise sources contributing to the ambient acoustical environment will continue to be heavy equipment and trucks depositing refuse at the facility.

The Highway Construction Noise Environmental Assessment and Abatement model (Vanderbilt University, VTR 81-2) was used to estimate the hourly average sound levels. Acoustical calculations were performed to estimate sound levels at seven offsite receptor

sites resulting from operations at the active landfill working face, at final fill elevations, and at three locations onsite. The source and receptor locations were selected to model representative worst-case conditions. The model input included the Cartesian coordinates of the receptor locations, noise sources, and major topographical features that will affect sound transmission. The intervening terrain consists of vegetation. The model assumed a "soft" site propagation loss (geometric spreading) of 7.5 dBA per doubling of distance since operations are considered a point source in relation to the specific equipment and the distance from the noise receptors (sound attenuates according to the inverse square law: sound intensity decreases inversely with the square of the distance from the source. In other words, each time the distance from the noise source doubles, the sound pressure is halved). Instead of modeling individual equipment, the source level was modeled based on the measured sound level of 73 dBA at 125 feet as discussed in section 4.0. The sound level was normalized to 81 dBA at a reference distance of 50 feet as required by the model (the nearfield adjustment was based on a propagation loss of 6 dBA per doubling of distance). The average acoustic height of the noise source was estimated to be 11 feet above ground elevation. The model did not include the visual berm typically constructed along the landfill perimeter to block the line-of-sight between the noise source of the receptor. The visual berm would be expected to afford additional noise reduction at the receptor.

The modeled locations are depicted in Figures 3 and 4. The model output files are given in Appendix B. The results of the calculations are summarized in Table 8. Table 9 shows the total sound level at the three measurement locations based on adding the calculated future landfill sound levels to the existing average measured sound levels on June 4 when the landfill was operating.

A review of Table 8 shows that the calculated hourly sound level from the working face would be less than 42 dBA at all locations. This is less than the existing measured hourly sound levels and is consistent with the measured minimum sound levels (Tables 5, 6, and 7). Table 9 shows that the sound level from the three modeled working faces will not increase the noise level at any of the working face/receptor pairs with the exception of the C3/R3 pair. The sound level for the C3/R3 pair would increase by approximately 1.1 dBA (from 46.6 dBA to 47.7 dBA). Sound level variations of less than 3 dBA are not typically detectable by the human ear.

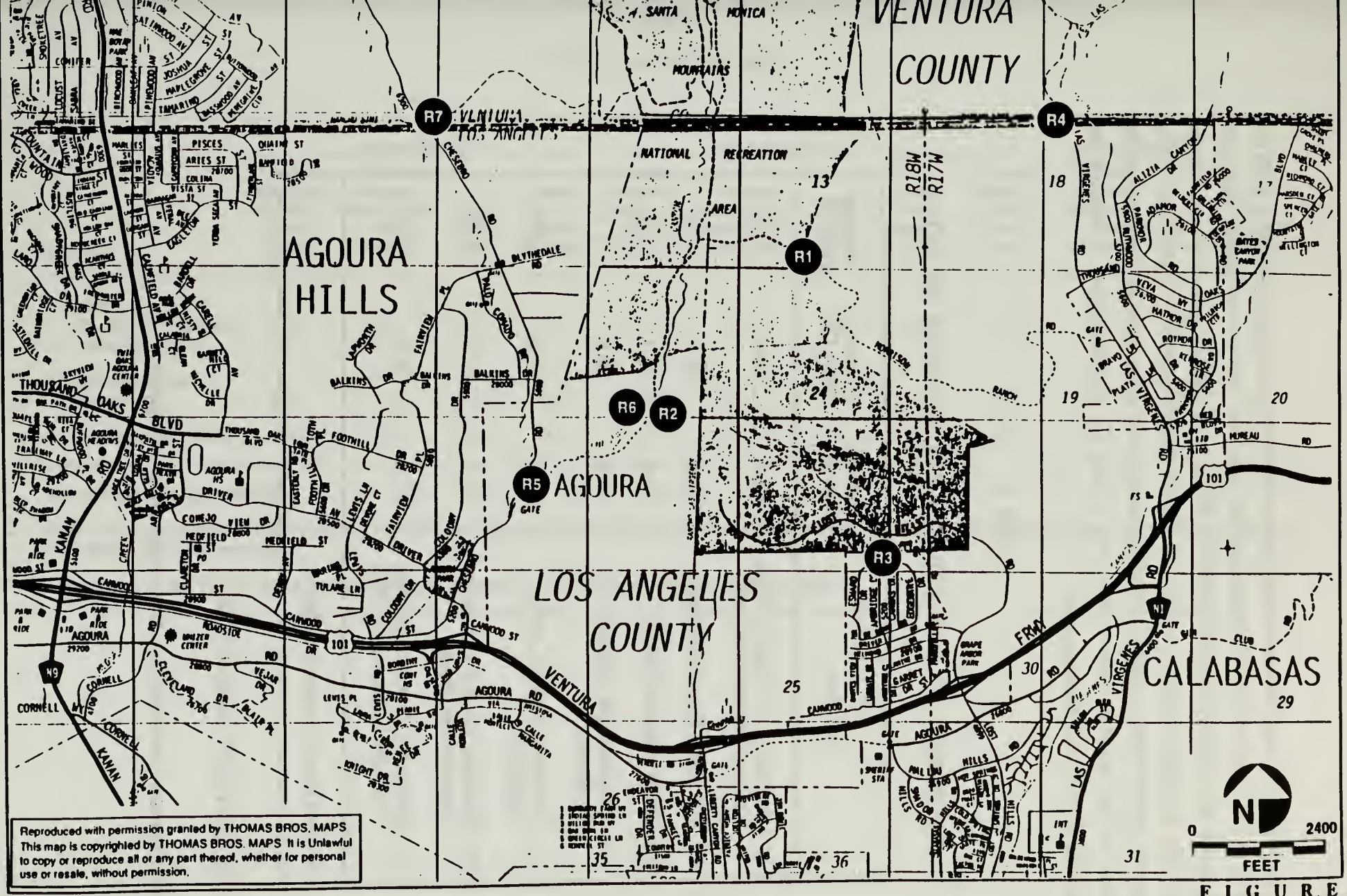


SOURCE Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1986

OGDEN

Final Fill Elevations and Modeled Working Face Locations

FIGURE 3



Reproduced with permission granted by THOMAS BROS. MAPS
This map is copyrighted by THOMAS BROS. MAPS It is Unlawful to copy or reproduce all or any part thereof, whether for personal use or resale, without permission.

OGDEN

Modeled Receptor Locations

FIGURE 4

In conclusion, existing measured and future calculated sound levels comply with the County of Los Angeles Noise Ordinance and are consistent with an environment where low noise levels are typically desired as shown in Table 1. In addition, acoustical calculations show that the future noise environment would remain essentially unchanged when compared to the existing condition; although sound levels at the Morrison Ranch would be reduced as the activities move toward the C2 and C3 working faces. Therefore, no significant impacts would be expected.

Table 8

SUMMARY OF ACOUSTICAL CALCULATIONS (IN dBA)

Receptor	Working Face C1	Working Face C2	Working Face C3
R1 (Intersection of Canyon View Trail and Baleen Wall Trail)	34.2	30.4	25.7
R2 (Morrison Ranch structures)	42.0	30.5	27.6
R3 (5350 Edgeware Drive)	27.4	29.3	41.2
R4 (Proposed Las Virgenes Trailhead)	24.6	26.9	25.7
R5 (Proposed Liberty Canyon Trailhead)	31.5	27.9	24.7
R6 (Existing parking lot in lower Cheeseboro Canyon)	35.1	27.1	24.7
R7 (Proposed alternative location for ranger residence on NPS)	27.4	24.9	22.5

Working Faces Correspond to Figure 3.

6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

No noise impacts were identified; thus, no mitigation is required.

Table 9

TOTAL SOUND LEVELS

Receptor	Working Face C1				Working Face C2				Working Face C3			
	*Average Measured Existing Sound Level	Calculated Working Face Sound Level at Receptor	Total Sound Level	Sound Level Change at Receptor	Average Measured Existing Sound Level	Calculated Working Face Sound Level at Receptor	Total Sound Level	Sound Level Change at Receptor	Average Measured Existing Sound Level	Calculated Working Face Sound Level at Receptor	Total Sound Level	Sound Level Change at receptor
R1 (Intersection of Canyon View Trail and Baleen Wall Trail)	52.0	34.2	52.0	0.0	52.0	30.4	52.0	0.0	52.0	25.7	52.0	0.0
R2 (Morrison Ranch Structures)	53.5	42.0	53.5	0.0	53.5	30.5	53.5	0.0	53.5	27.6	53.5	0.0
R3 (5350 Edgeware Drive)	46.6	27.4	46.6	0.0	46.6	29.3	46.6	0.0	46.6	41.2	47.7	+1.1

All sound levels are expressed in dBA

Note: The combined level of two sound levels is not the sum of the individual levels (i.e. 60 dBA + 60 dBA equals 63 dBA not 120 dBA). This is because sound level, in decibels, is not a linear scale, it is logarithmic.

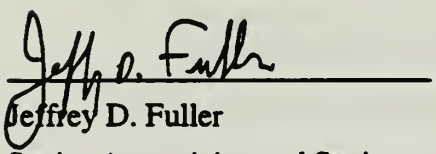
* The average of the 9 hours of sound level measurements conducted on June 4, 1996 at each of the receptor locations.

7.0 CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY AND QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared by Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc., of San Diego, California. The members of the professional staff contributing to this report are listed below.

Jeffrey D. Fuller; B.S. Environmental Health, REHS, INCE
Rick Tavares; M.S. Mechanical Engineering, M.S. Structural Engineering, EIT, INCE

I hereby affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements and information provided in this document are in all respects true and correct, and that all known information concerning the noise environment of the project has been included and fully evaluated in this Acoustical Report.



Jeffrey D. Fuller
Senior Acoustician and Senior
Project Manager

8.0 REFERENCES

County of Los Angeles. 1978. Ordinance 11778, Section 403. August 17.

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. 1995. Final Fill Plan. June 3.

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. 1996. Project Agreement. March.

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. 1996. Memorandum from Beth Erlanson Regarding Calabasas Landfill Equipment List. June 10.

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. 1996. Fax from Beth Erlanson Regarding Equipment Available onsite for Handling and Disposal of Refuse and Operational Support. June 10.

Harris, C.M. 1979. Handbook of Noise Control, Second Edition.

Vanderbilt University. 1982. Highway Construction Noise Environmental Assessment and Abatement, Vanderbilt Transportation Report VTR 81-2. May.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Appendix A
DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Ambient Noise Level	The composite of noise from all sources near and far. The normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.
A-Weighted Sound Level, dB(A)	The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighted filter network. The A-weighting filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the frequency response of the human ear and correlates well with subjective reactions to noise. All sound levels in this report are A-weighted.
Absolute Average Difference	The absolute deviation (the measure of variability in a dataset) of data points from their mean.
Average Difference Deviation	The average difference between each observation in a dataset.
Decibel, dB	A unit describing the amplitude of sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is 20 micropascals (20 micronewtons per square meter).
Equivalent Noise Level, Leq	The energy mean "A" weighted sound level during the measured time interval
L_{min}	The lowest A-weighted sound level measured during a designated time.
L_{max}	The greatest A-weighted sound level measured during a designated time.

APPENDIX B

OUTPUT FROM VTR-81 MODEL

****
HICNOMVU
Version 1.20
****
CALCULATION PROGRAM
FHWA HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION NOISE MODEL
****
MODIFIED FOR IBM-COMPATIBLE PC WITH MATH COPROCESSOR
IN MARCH 1990 BY
VANDERBILT ENGINEERING CENTER FOR TRANSPORTATION
OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH (VECTOR)
BOX 96-B, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37235
(615) 322-3683
****
LICENSED FOR USE ON ONE MICROCOMPUTER TO:

CALABASAS LANDFILL C1

RECEIVER NUMBER	LEQ	DESCRIPTION
1	34.2	R1
2	42.0	R2
3	27.4	R3
4	24.6	R4
5	31.5	R5
6	35.1	R6
7	27.4	R7

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 1

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.261139E+04	34.2	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 2

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.157154E+05	42.0	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 3

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION

```
CALABASAS LANDFILL C1

           7
R1
      972.000000    10885.000000     1100.000000        1.500000
R2
      389.000000     7728.000000     1000.000000        1.500000
R3
     5372.000000     4887.000000      900.000000        1.500000
R4
     9675.000000    13023.000000     1000.000000        1.500000
R5
    -2208.000000     6025.000000      900.000000        1.500000
R6
    -1593.000000     8197.000000      900.000000        1.500000
R7
    -3768.000000    12794.000000     1000.000000        1.500000
USER DEFINED
WORKING FACE
           0
           1
        8.000000
     1809.000000     8631.000000     1275.000000
       81.000000
    0.000000E+00
    0.000000E+00
    0.000000E+00
       11.000000
         250

           3
BA
           3
     1690.000000     5953.000000     1275.000000     2875.000000
     7668.000000     1275.000000     1415.000000     8797.000000
     1275.000000
BC
           3
     3468.000000     6372.000000     1225.000000     4721.000000
     6179.000000     1225.000000     5815.000000     6563.000000
     1225.000000
BD
           5
     1427.000000     9092.000000     1300.000000     2529.000000
     9247.000000     1300.000000     2267.000000     9720.000000
     1300.000000     2839.000000     9867.000000     1300.000000
     3097.000000    10239.000000     1300.000000
CAL1OUT.OUT
```

CALABASAS LANDFILL C1

7 RECEIVERS

X	Y	Z	EX. ATT.(DB/DD)	DESCRIPTION
972.0	10885.0	1100.0	1.50	R1
389.0	7728.0	1000.0	1.50	R2
5372.0	4887.0	900.0	1.50	R3
9675.0	13023.0	1000.0	1.50	R4
-2208.0	6025.0	900.0	1.50	R5
-1593.0	8197.0	900.0	1.50	R6
-3768.0	12794.0	1000.0	1.50	R7

1 POINT SOURCES

X	Y	Z	LEQ(REF)	FREQ.	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1809.0	8631.0	1286.0	81.0	250	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

0 LINE SOURCES

0 AREA SOURCES

3 BARRIERS

3 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BA

X	Y	Z
1690.0	5953.0	1275.0
2875.0	7668.0	1275.0
1415.0	8797.0	1275.0

3 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BC

X	Y	Z
3468.0	6372.0	1225.0
4721.0	6179.0	1225.0
5815.0	6563.0	1225.0

5 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BD

X	Y	Z
1427.0	9092.0	1300.0
2529.0	9247.0	1300.0
2267.0	9720.0	1300.0
2839.0	9867.0	1300.0
3097.0	10239.0	1300.0

1	.552228E+03	27.4	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 4

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.288884E+03	24.6	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 5

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.140274E+04	31.5	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 6

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.323091E+04	35.1	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 7

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.550799E+03	27.4	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

KEY TO INDEX:
X - POINT SOURCE, WHERE X OR XX IS INPUT SEQUENCE # OF POINT SOURCES.
XX
YXX - LINE SOURCE, WHERE XX IS INPUT SEQUENCE # OF LINE SOURCES
YYXX AND Y OR YY IS SEQUENCE # OF POINTS FOR THE XXTH LINE.
1YYXX - AREA SOURCE, WHERE XX AND YY ARE ANALOGOUS TO LINE SOURCE VARIABLES.

****
HICNOMVU
Version 1.20
****
CALCULATION PROGRAM
FHWA HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION NOISE MODEL
****
MODIFIED FOR IBM-COMPATIBLE PC WITH MATH COPROCESSOR
IN MARCH 1990 BY
VANDERBILT ENGINEERING CENTER FOR TRANSPORTATION
OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH (VECTOR)
BOX 96-B, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37235
(615) 322-3683
****
LICENSED FOR USE ON ONE MICROCOMPUTER TO:

CALABASAS LANDFILL C2

RECEIVER NUMBER	LEQ	DESCRIPTION
1	30.4	R1
2	30.5	R2
3	29.3	R3
4	26.9	R4
5	27.9	R5
6	27.1	R6
7	24.9	R7

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 1

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.109266E+04	30.4	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 2

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.113033E+04	30.5	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 3

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION

1	.852222E+03	29.3	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 4

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.492175E+03	26.9	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 5

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.620373E+03	27.9	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 6

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.508149E+03	27.1	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 7

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.307791E+03	24.9	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

KEY TO INDEX:
X - POINT SOURCE, WHERE X OR XX IS INPUT SEQUENCE # OF POINT SOURCES.
XX
YXX - LINE SOURCE, WHERE XX IS INPUT SEQUENCE # OF LINE SOURCES
YYXX AND Y OR YY IS SEQUENCE # OF POINTS FOR THE XXTH LINE.
1YYXX - AREA SOURCE, WHERE XX AND YY ARE ANALOGOUS TO LINE SOURCE VARIABLES.

```
CALABASAS LANDFILL C2

           7
R1
      972.000000    10885.000000     1100.000000         1.500000
R2
      389.000000     7728.000000     1000.000000         1.500000
R3
     5372.000000     4887.000000      900.000000         1.500000
R4
     9675.000000    13023.000000     1000.000000         1.500000
R5
    -2208.000000     6025.000000      900.000000         1.500000
R6
    -1593.000000     8197.000000      900.000000         1.500000
R7
    -3768.000000    12794.000000     1000.000000         1.500000
USER DEFINED
WORKING FACE
           0
           1
        8.000000
     3926.000000     8557.000000     1350.000000
       81.000000
    0.000000E+00
    0.000000E+00
    0.000000E+00
       11.000000
         250

           3
BA
           3
     1690.000000     5953.000000     1275.000000     2875.000000
     7668.000000     1275.000000     1415.000000     8797.000000
     1275.000000
BC
           3
     3468.000000     6372.000000     1225.000000     4721.000000
     6179.000000     1225.000000     5815.000000     6563.000000
     1225.000000
BD
           5
     1427.000000     9092.000000     1300.000000     2529.000000
     9247.000000     1300.000000     2267.000000     9720.000000
     1300.000000     2839.000000     9867.000000     1300.000000
     3097.000000    10239.000000     1300.000000
CAL2OUT.OUT
```

CALABASAS LANDFILL C2

7 RECEIVERS

X	Y	Z	EX. ATT.(DB/DD)	DESCRIPTION
972.0	10885.0	1100.0	1.50	R1
389.0	7728.0	1000.0	1.50	R2
5372.0	4887.0	900.0	1.50	R3
9675.0	13023.0	1000.0	1.50	R4
-2208.0	6025.0	900.0	1.50	R5
-1593.0	8197.0	900.0	1.50	R6
-3768.0	12794.0	1000.0	1.50	R7

1 POINT SOURCES

X	Y	Z	LEQ(REF)	FREQ.	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
3926.0	8557.0	1361.0	81.0	250	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

0 LINE SOURCES

0 AREA SOURCES

3 BARRIERS

3 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BA

X	Y	Z
1690.0	5953.0	1275.0
2875.0	7668.0	1275.0
1415.0	8797.0	1275.0

3 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BC

X	Y	Z
3468.0	6372.0	1225.0
4721.0	6179.0	1225.0
5815.0	6563.0	1225.0

5 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BD

X	Y	Z
1427.0	9092.0	1300.0
2529.0	9247.0	1300.0
2267.0	9720.0	1300.0
2839.0	9867.0	1300.0
3097.0	10239.0	1300.0

****
HICNOMVU
Version 1.20
****
CALCULATION PROGRAM
FHWA HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION NOISE MODEL
****
MODIFIED FOR IBM-COMPATIBLE PC WITH MATH COPROCESSOR
IN MARCH 1990 BY
VANDERBILT ENGINEERING CENTER FOR TRANSPORTATION
OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH (VECTOR)
BOX 96-B, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37235
(615) 322-3683
****
LICENSED FOR USE ON ONE MICROCOMPUTER TO:

CALABASAS LANDFILL C3

RECEIVER NUMBER	LEQ	DESCRIPTION
1	25.7	R1
2	27.6	R2
3	41.2	R3
4	25.7	R4
5	24.2	R5
6	24.7	R6
7	22.5	R7

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 1

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.374592E+03	25.7	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 2

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.571945E+03	27.6	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 3

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION

1	.263023E+05	41.2	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 4

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.370909E+03	25.7	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 5

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.260963E+03	24.2	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 6

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.292074E+03	24.7	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

COMPONENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RECEIVER NUMBER: 7

INDEX	INTENSITY	LEVEL	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1	.178853E+03	22.5	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

KEY TO INDEX:
X - POINT SOURCE, WHERE X OR XX IS INPUT SEQUENCE # OF POINT SOURCES.
XX
YXX - LINE SOURCE, WHERE XX IS INPUT SEQUENCE # OF LINE SOURCES
YYXX AND Y OR YY IS SEQUENCE # OF POINTS FOR THE XXTH LINE.
1YYXX - AREA SOURCE, WHERE XX AND YY ARE ANALOGOUS TO LINE SOURCE VARIABLES.

```
CALABASAS LANDFILL C3

           7
R1
      972.000000    10885.000000     1100.000000         1.500000
R2
      389.000000     7728.000000     1000.000000         1.500000
R3
     5372.000000     4887.000000      900.000000         1.500000
R4
     9675.000000    13023.000000     1000.000000         1.500000
R5
    -2208.000000     6025.000000      900.000000         1.500000
R6
    -1593.000000     8197.000000      900.000000         1.500000
R7
    -3768.000000    12794.000000     1000.000000         1.500000
USER DEFINED
WORKING FACE
           0
           1
        8.000000
     5024.000000     6328.000000     1225.000000
       81.000000
    0.000000E+00
    0.000000E+00
    0.000000E+00
       11.000000
         250

           3
BA
           3
     1690.000000     5953.000000     1275.000000     2875.000000
     7668.000000     1275.000000     1415.000000     8797.000000
     1275.000000
BC
           3
     3468.000000     6372.000000     1225.000000     4721.000000
     6179.000000     1225.000000     5815.000000     6563.000000
     1225.000000
BD
           5
     1427.000000     9092.000000     1300.000000     2529.000000
     9247.000000     1300.000000     2267.000000     9720.000000
     1300.000000     2839.000000     9867.000000     1300.000000
     3097.000000    10239.000000     1300.000000
CAL3OUT.OUT
```

CALABASAS LANDFILL C3

7 RECEIVERS

X	Y	Z	EX. ATT.(DB/DD)	DESCRIPTION
972.0	10885.0	1100.0	1.50	R1
389.0	7728.0	1000.0	1.50	R2
5372.0	4887.0	900.0	1.50	R3
9675.0	13023.0	1000.0	1.50	R4
-2208.0	6025.0	900.0	1.50	R5
-1593.0	8197.0	900.0	1.50	R6
-3768.0	12794.0	1000.0	1.50	R7

1 POINT SOURCES

X	Y	Z	LEQ(REF)	FREQ.	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
5024.0	6328.0	1236.0	81.0	250	USER DEFINED1	WORKING FACE

0 LINE SOURCES

0 AREA SOURCES

3 BARRIERS

3 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BA

X	Y	Z
1690.0	5953.0	1275.0
2875.0	7668.0	1275.0
1415.0	8797.0	1275.0

3 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BC

X	Y	Z
3468.0	6372.0	1225.0
4721.0	6179.0	1225.0
5815.0	6563.0	1225.0

5 POINTS DESCRIPTION: BD

X	Y	Z
1427.0	9092.0	1300.0
2529.0	9247.0	1300.0
2267.0	9720.0	1300.0
2839.0	9867.0	1300.0
3097.0	10239.0	1300.0

Appendix E:
Glossary and Abbreviations

GLOSSARY

AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL: The composite of noise from all sources near and far. The normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

A- WEIGHTED NOISE LEVEL, dBA: The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighted filter network. The A-weighting filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the frequency response of the human ear and correlates well with subjective reactions to noise. All sound levels in this report are A-weighted.

AB 939: Assembly Bill 939 or the California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989. This law requires local governments to establish waste reduction plans that will reduce the amount of solid waste currently generated (25 percent reduction by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000).

ABSOLUTE AVERAGE DIFFERENCE (NOISE): The absolute deviation (the measure of variability in a data set) of data points from their mean.

ACRE-FEET: The quantity of water required to cover 1 acre of ground with 1 foot of water. Approximately 326,000 gallons.

AIR TOXICS: Any air pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) does not exist (i.e., excluding ozone, carbon monoxide, PM-10, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide) that may reasonably be anticipated to cause cancer, developmental effects, reproductive dysfunctions, neurological disorders, heritable gene mutations or other serious or irreversible chronic or acute health effects in humans.

ALLUVIUM: Unconsolidated sediments deposited by stream deposits.

AMBIENT NOISE: The background noise associated with a given environment, usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.

AQUIFER: A natural underground formation that is saturated with water, and from which water can be withdrawn in economical quantities.

ATMOSPHERIC STABILITY: The resistance to or enhancement of vertical air movement related to the vertical temperature profile.

ATTAINMENT AREA: An area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the National Ambient Air Quality Standard as defined in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC (ADT): The number of vehicles passing a given point on a road going in one direction during a 24-hour period.

AVERAGE DIFFERENCE DEVIATION (NOISE): The average difference between each observation in a data set.

AVERAGE OF DUPS (APPENDIX C): The water quality analysis is run twice - the reported result is the average of the two analyses.

BEDROCK: The rock that underlies other surficial deposits.

BERM: An embankment, usually extending in a linear alignment. Berms can function as visual screens, noise attenuators, and water diverters.

BIOTIC DIVERSITY: Species diversity - i.e., number of different species occurring in a location or under some condition.

CANYON WATER: Perched water flowing along the bedrock contact of a canyon alluvial deposit.

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD): Measure of the oxygen consuming capacity of inorganic and organic matter present in water or wastewater expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant.

CLASS III LANDFILL: A landfill permitted to receive nonhazardous solid waste, including dewatered sludge and acceptable incinerator ash.

COLLUVIUM: A general term applied to sediments transported to down slope chiefly by gravity, although assisted by non-channelized surface runoff.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL WASTE: Refuse collected from various retail establishments, restaurants, hospitals, education facilities, office buildings, and manufacturing facilities.

COMPOSITE LINER: Two or more layers (usually one of natural material such as clay and one of synthetic material) installed underneath a landfill, which act as barriers to the movement of liquid and gas.

COMPOST: The end product of biological, aerobic decomposition of organic waste. Composting requires the proper combination of nutrients, moisture content, and temperature to ensure maximum degradation. The end product (compost) can be used as a soil amendment or as mulch.

COMPOSTING: Composting of solid waste provides a means of recovering portions of the organic segments of the waste stream. It is a biological process in which organic substances are converted into a humus-like material. The compost, when added to the soil, is capable of improving the tilth, water holding, and nutrient holding capacity of the soil.

CONGLOMERATE: A rock composed of hardened gravely sediment more or less united by cementing minerals.

CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION WASTE: Waste generated by construction and demolition companies. This waste stream consists mainly of concrete, asphalt, plaster, wood, and steel.

CRAWLER TRACTOR: Bulldozer used to excavate dirt or compact dirt and refuse.

CRITERIA POLLUTANT: A pollutant for which EPA has established a National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Physical remains of human activity that is sufficiently old to have value in characterizing culture.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT: The cumulative impact from a specific project is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively substantial projects taking place over a period of time.

CUP: Conditional Use Permit. A CUP also can be referred to as a "land use permit." This permit is issued by the local governing body upon the planning commission's recommendation. A CUP is usually the first permit received in the permitting process for a solid waste facility.

DECIBEL, dB: A unit describing the amplitude of sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is 20 micropascals (20 micronewtons per square meter).

DESILTATION / DEBRIS BASIN: A surface feature designed to allow turbid storm runoff to settle, preventing the transport to debris and silt offsite.

DISPERSION: The process by which atmospheric pollutants disseminate due to wind and vertical stability.

DROUGHT-TOLERANT: An adjective used to describe any plant species that is capable of surviving with little or no water for extended periods.

DUP AND SPIKE (APPENDIX C): The water quality analysis is run twice - the reported result is the average of the duplicate analyses. The sample is then spiked with a known amount of compound, and analyzed to evaluate the accuracy of the instrument.

DUPLICATE SPIKE (APPENDIX C): The water quality sample is spiked with a known amount of compound, then analyzed for the compound twice. This test is used as a check for accuracy and precision of the analytical instrument. The reported result is not affected by the duplicate spike analysis.

EASEMENT: A right given by the owner of land to another party for specific limited use of that land. An easement may be acquired by a government through dedication when the purchase of an entire interest in the property may be too expensive or unnecessary.

EMISSION FACTOR: The rate at which pollutants are emitted into the atmosphere by one source or a combination of sources.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: A species or subspecies of plant or animal whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. (See threatened species)

ENVIRONMENT: The physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historical or aesthetic significance. The "environment" includes both natural and manmade conditions.

EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVEL (Leq): A single-number representation of the fluctuating sound level in decibels over a specified period of time. It is a sound-energy average of the fluctuating "A" weighted sound level.

EROSION: The process by which material is removed from the earth's surface (including weathering, dissolution, abrasion, and transportation), most commonly by wind or water.

EXTRACTION WELL: A well designed to allow for the removal of subsurface waters.

FACTOR-OF-SAFETY: The ratio between forces that resist slope failure and forces that drive slope failure.

FOLD: A bend in bedding, cleavage, or other planar features observed in rocks.

GEOMEMBRANE: A plastic-like membrane, typically high-density polyethylene (HDPE), used as a barrier and protective material in geotechnical construction.

GEOTEXTILE: A layer of fabric surrounding the geomembrane. This fabric is designed to protect the geomembrane from stresses exerted on the slopes by settling refuse.

GENERAL PLAN: A compendium of city or county policies regarding long-term development, in the form of maps and accompanying text. The General Plan is a legal document required of each local agency by the State of California Government Code Section 65301 and adopted by the City Council or Board of Supervisors.

GRADING: Alteration of existing slope and shape of the ground surface.

GREEN WASTE: Yard and garden waste that includes leaves, prunings, branches, grass, and tree trimmings. County wide, green waste accounts for approximately 33 percent of all residential waste and approximately 12 percent of the total wastestream.

GROUNDWATER: Water under the earth's surface, often confined to aquifers capable of supplying wells and springs.

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE: The process of replenishment of groundwater through infiltration and percolation of water from land areas or streams through permeable soils into aquifers.

HABITAT: A place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or grows.

HEAVY METALS: Metallic elements with high atomic weights (e.g., mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic, and lead).

HOLOCENE: An epoch of the quartenary period, extending from the end of the pleistocene, approximately 8 thousand years ago, to the present time. Also refers to the corresponding chronological series of rocks and sedimentary deposits.

HYDROCARBONS (HC): Gases from incomplete combustion of gasoline and from evaporation of petroleum fuels.

IDL (APPENDIX C): Instrument Detection Level - A statistical measure of the lowest detection level that an instrument can attain.

INTERSECTION CAPACITY: The maximum number of vehicles that has a reasonable expectation of passing through an intersection in one direction during a given time period under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions.

INVERSION LAYER: An atmospheric condition in which the air temperature increases with increasing altitude, holding cooler surface air down along with its pollutants.

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY (JPA): A legal arrangement that enables two or more units of government to share authority in order to plan and carry out a specific program or set of programs that serves both units.

L_{min}: The lowest A-weighted sound level measured during a designated time.

L_{max}: The greatest A-weighted sound level measured during a designated time.

LANDFILL GAS: Gas produced by the anaerobic decomposition of the organic matter in solid waste, approximately 50 percent carbon dioxide (CO_2) and 50 percent methane (CH_4), with trace quantities of other compounds.

LANDFILL GAS COLLECTION SYSTEM: A system of subsurface trenches, wells, piping, and a mechanical vacuum device designed to collect landfill gas.

LANDFILL GAS CONDENSATE: Liquid produced when landfill gas leaves the warm atmosphere of the landfill and enters the cooler environment of the landfill gas collection system.

LANDSLIDE: Any downslope mass movement of rock or soil, including rock falls, earth flows, and landslides in the technical sense (a soil mass that retains its essential internal arrangement and becomes disjointed from its subsurface interface).

LEACHATE: Liquid that has come in contact with waste materials and has extracted or dissolved contaminating substances from the waste.

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS): The different operating conditions which occur in a lane or roadway when accommodating various traffic volumes. A qualitative measure of the effect of traffic flow factors such as special travel time, interruptions, freedom to maneuver, driver comfort, and convenience, and indirectly, safety and operating cost. Levels of service are usually described by a letter rating system of A through F, with LOS A indicating stable traffic flow with little or no delays and LOS F indicating excessive delays and jammed traffic conditions.

LIQUIDS COLLECTION AND REMOVAL SYSTEM (LCRS): A drainage system above a landfill liner used to collect liquids and direct it to a treatment or disposal facility.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): U.S. EPA or State maximum contaminant levels. Federally enforceable limits for contaminants in drinking water established under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

MAXIMUM PROBABLE EARTHQUAKE: The largest magnitude (M) seismic event that appears to be reasonably capable of occurring under the conditions of the presently known geological framework.

MDL (APPENDIX C): Method detection limit - A statistical measure of the lowest detection level that an analytical method can attain.

MONITORING WELL: A well constructed for the purpose of sampling subsurface water for physical, chemical, or biological testing, or measuring water levels.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW): All solid wastes generated by residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, and institutional sources, which are collected and transported under the authorization of a jurisdiction or are self-hauled.

NOISE BARRIER: A wall or other solid structure constructed with the objective of attenuating (i.e., reducing) noise behind the barrier; commonly, a noise wall along a roadway.

NONHAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE: As defined by the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 15, Section 2523, nonhazardous solid waste is "all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, 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 or semisolid wastes or other discarded solid or semisolid waste--provided that such wastes do not contain wastes that must be managed as hazardous wastes, or wastes which contain soluble pollutants in concentrations that exceed applicable water quality objectives, or could cause degradation of waters of the state."

OPEN SPACE: Any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved and set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for public or private use or enjoyment, or for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space.

PERMEABILITY (soil): That quality of the soil that enables it to transmit water or air.

PLANT COMMUNITY: A group of plant species commonly occurring together in roughly similar proportions.

PIEZOMETERS: A borehole constructed for the purpose of sampling and measuring subsurface waters.

POTABLE WATER: Water that meets drinking water quality standards.

PRECURSOR: A chemical compound that leads to the formation of a pollutant. Reactive organic gases and nitrogen oxides are precursors of photochemical oxidants.

RARE SPECIES: A condition in which a species or subspecies, although not currently threatened with extinction, exists in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if the quality of its environment worsens.

REACTIVE ORGANIC GASES (ROG): Classes of hydrocarbons (olefins, substituted aromatics, and aldehydes) that are likely to react with ozone and nitrogen dioxide in the atmosphere to form photochemical smog. The ROG classification excludes methane and carbon dioxide.

RECLAIMED WATER: Municipal wastewater that has been treated to meet state standards for unrestricted, non-potable use.

RECYCLING: Any of a variety of processes whereby waste is separated for reuse or reprocessing into a useful form.

RESIDENTIAL WASTESTREAM: Refuse collected from single-family and multi-family dwellings.

RIPARIAN HABITAT: A narrow region where water-oriented species of flora and fauna grow or live. This region may consist of the areas in proximity to a lake, river, or intermittently flowing stream.

ROAD GRADER: Heavy equipment with an adjustable blade used to smooth unpaved roads.

SAND: A visibly granular sediment composed of grains smaller than pebbles and larger than siltgrain.

SANDSTONE: A rock composed of hardened sandy sediment, more or less united by cementing minerals.

SCRAPER: Heavy equipment used to excavate and transport dirt.

SEDIMENTATION: Process by which material suspended in water is deposited in a body of water.

SEISMICITY: A record of seismic events used to interpret the likelihood of an area being subject to earthquakes.

SILT: A granular sediment composed of grains smaller than sand grains and larger than clay particles.

SILTSTONE: A rock composed of hardened silty sediment more or less united by cementing minerals.

SOLID WASTE: Any non-hazardous garbage, refuse or sludge, which is primarily solid but may also include portions of liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material resulting from residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining operations, and community activities.

SRRE: Source Reduction and Recycling Element--the specific plan for an individual community to achieve the AB 939 goals for waste diversion, as well as environmentally sound waste disposal.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP): Documents prepared by states, and submitted to EPA for approval, which identifies actions and programs to be undertaken by the State and its subdivisions to implement their responsibilities under the Clean Air Act.

STRATIGRAPHY: The science which characterizes the arrangement of layered or interfingered geologic units according to geographic position and chronologic order.

SUBSURFACE BARRIER: A trench-type excavation filled with a cement and clay mixture that provides a low permeability barrier to the lateral movement of liquid below the surface of the earth.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS: This term collectively refers to stream alluvium, colluvium, and slump and mud flow deposits.

SYNTHETIC: Any man-made resource such as plastics and resins.

THREATENED SPECIES: A species of animal or plant is endangered when its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors: or when although not presently threatened with extinction, the species is existing in such small numbers that it may become endangered if its environment worsens. A species of animal or plant shall be presumed to be rare or endangered as it is listed in: Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14, California Code of Regulations; or Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations Sections 17.11 or 17.12 pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act as rare, threatened, or endangered.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC): Indicator parameter that measures the concentration of organic carbon.

TPD-6 (OR TPD): Tons per Day on a 6-day Basis--used because most solid waste facilities are open Monday through Saturday only; therefore, tonnages are based on a 6-day week.

TRIBUTARY AREA: A combination of watersheds discharging into the same receiving waterway.

VECTOR: Any animal that is a potential carrier of disease.

VIEW POINT: A location from which a site is visible.

VIEWSHED: The geographic area from which a site is visible, a collection of viewpoints.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs): A group of chemicals that react in the atmosphere with nitrogen oxides in the presence of heat and sunlight to form ozone. Does not include methane and other compounds determined by EPA to have negligible photochemical reactivity. Examples of VOCs include gasoline fumes and oil-based paints.

WASTESHED: The geographic area within which waste has been generated.

WASTE STREAM: Any and all waste that has been generated and is being processed toward permanent disposition.

WATERSHED: The area of a landscape from which surface runoff flows to a given point.

WETLANDS: An area at least periodically wet or flooded; where the water table stands at or above the land surface (bogs and marshes). Also those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS: A natural corridor, such as an undeveloped ravine, that is frequently used by wildlife to travel from one area to another.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADT:	Average Daily Traffic
AQMD:	Air Quality Management District
CALTRANS:	California Department of Transportation
CARB:	California Air Resources Board
CCR:	California Code of Regulations
CDFG:	California Department of Fish and Game
CFR:	Code of Federal Regulations
CIWMB:	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CNPS:	California Native Plant Society
CO:	Carbon Monoxide
CSDLAC:	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
dB:	Decibel
dBA:	Decibel A-Weighted
DHS:	Department of Health Services
DWR:	Department of Water Resources
EA:	Environmental Assessment (NEPA)
EIR:	Environmental Impact Report (CEQA)
EIS:	Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA)
EPA:	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FONSI:	Finding of No Significant Impact (NEPA)
GMP:	General Management Plan (of the SMMNRA)
HC:	Hydrocarbons
HDPE:	High Density Polyethylene
JPA:	Joint Powers Authority / Agreement

LCRS:	Liquids Collection and Removal System
LEA:	Local Enforcement Agency
LEL:	Lower Explosive Limit
Leq:	Equivalent Noise Level
LOS:	Level of Service
LVMWD:	Las Virgenes Metropolitan Water District
MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
NAAQS:	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NEPA:	National Environmental Policy Act
NRHP:	National Register of Historic Places
NO_x:	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPDES:	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NSR:	New Source Review
NPS:	National Park Service
O_3:	Ozone
PPM:	Parts per million (10^6) by volume or weight
RCRA:	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD:	Record of Decision (NEPA)
ROG:	Reactive Organic Gases
RWQCB:	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAB:	South Coast Air Basin
SCAQMD:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
scfm:	Standard Cubic Feet per Minute, (dscfm: dry)
SEA:	Significant Ecological Area

SMMNRA:	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
SO_2:	Sulfur Dioxide
SOPA:	Society of Professional Archaeologists
USFWS:	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VOC:	Volatile Organic Compound
WDR:	Waste Discharge Requirements
YBP:	Years Before Present

Printed on recycled paper