#### SCS TRACER ENVIRONMENTAL















# Prima Deshecha Odor Study

Summary Presentation (10-15-2013)

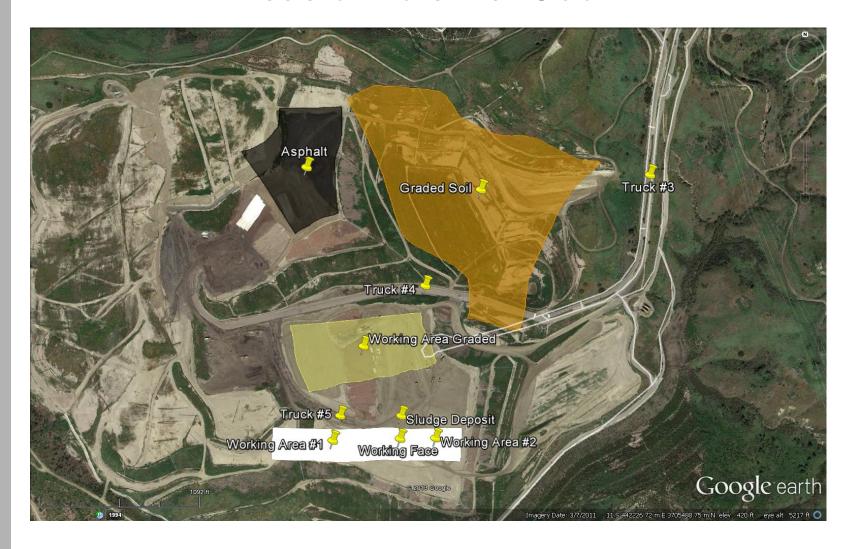
Thomas J. Rappolt
Vice President and Project Director
SCS Tracer Environmental

# **Proposed Tasks**

- Source Characterization
- Wind Analysis (Local and Regional)
- Odor Complaints
- Odor Impact Modeling VaLinda Community
- Air Transport and Dispersion Analysis
- Upgrade/Repair of Met Station
- Mitigation Strategies and Recommendations
- Community Meetings

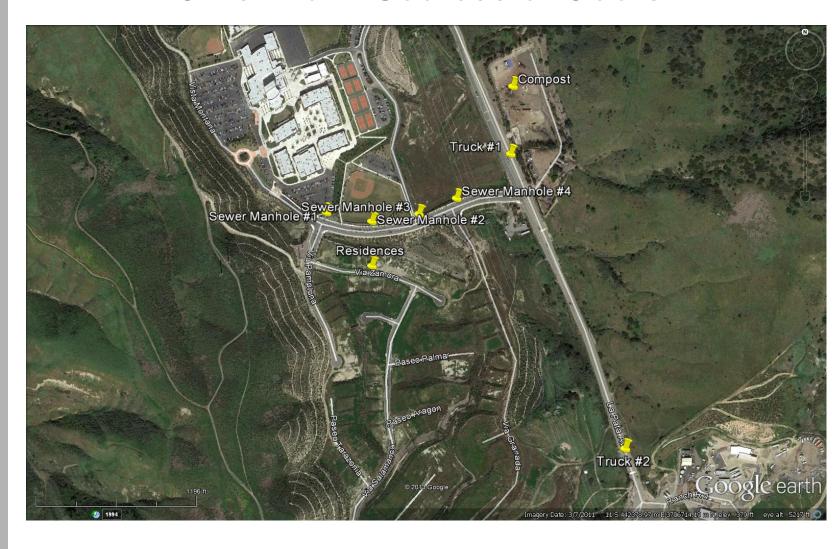
### Source Characterization

#### Areas of Potential Odor



### Source Characterization

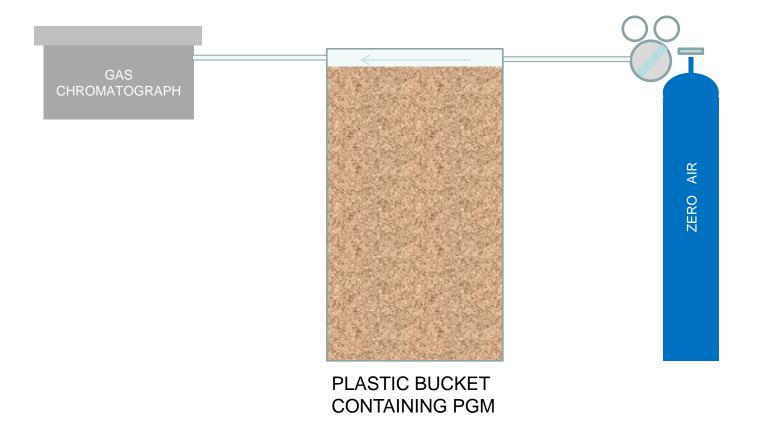
#### Other Point Sources of Odors



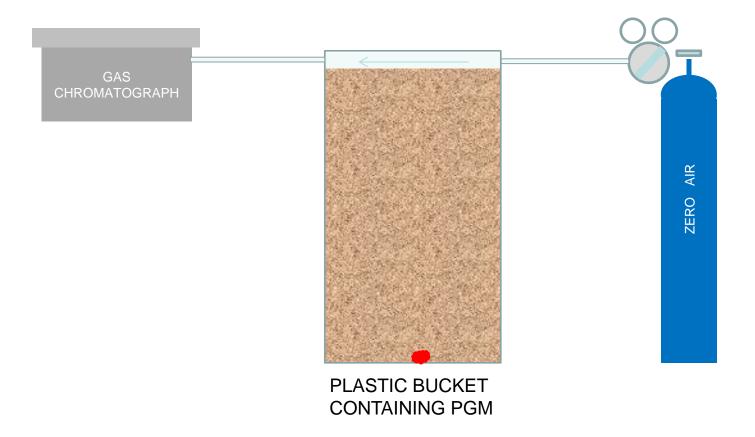
# Odor Sampling of Sources



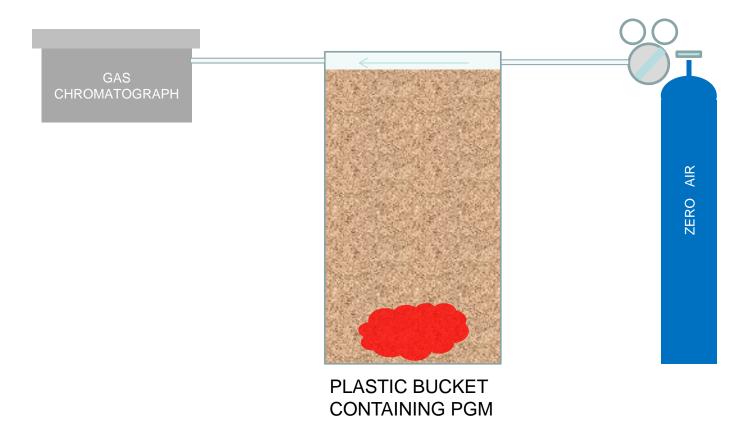
**INITIAL CONDITIONS** 



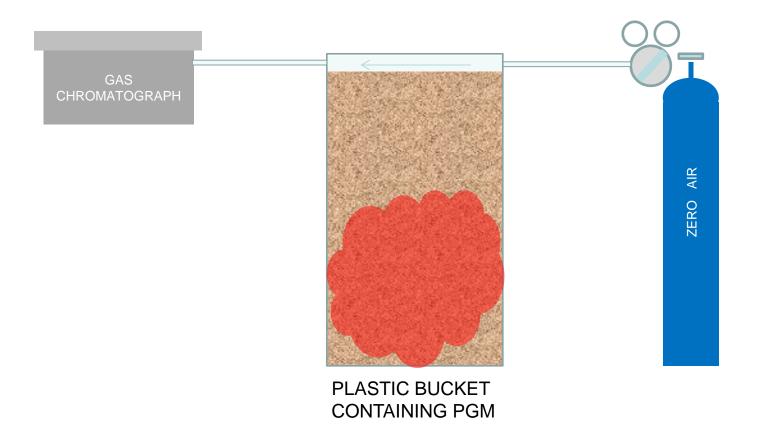
INTRODUCTION OF SMALL AMOUNT OF TRACER



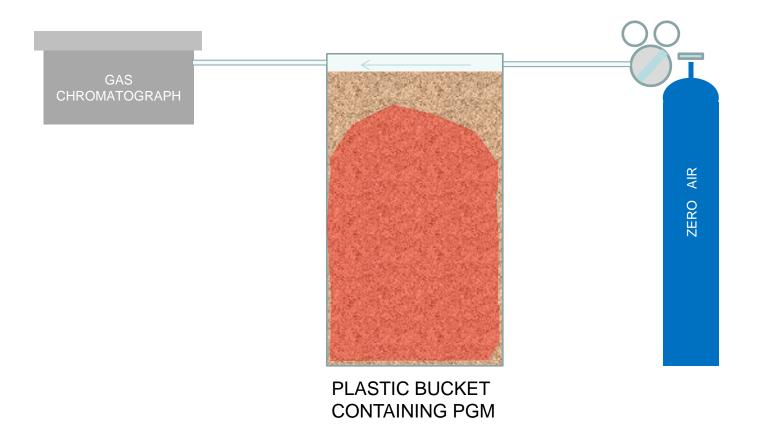
DISPERSION OF TRACER THROUGH MEDIA



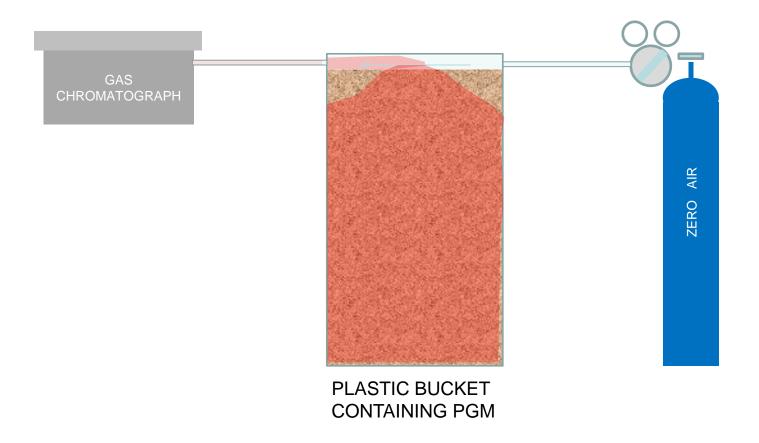
DISPERSION OF TRACER THROUGH MEDIA



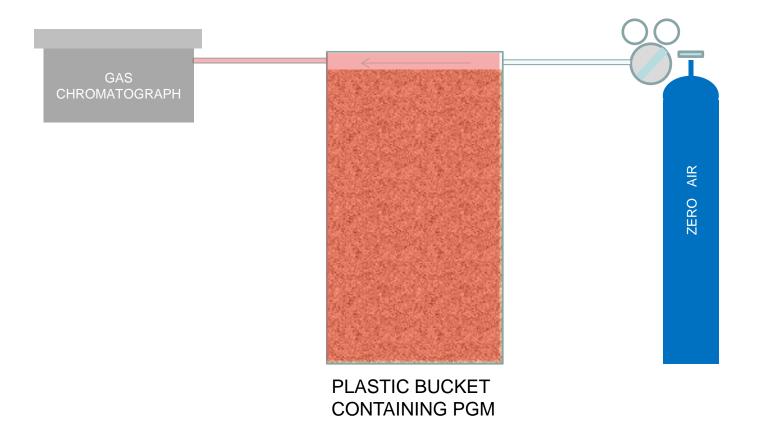
DISPERSION OF TRACER THROUGH MEDIA



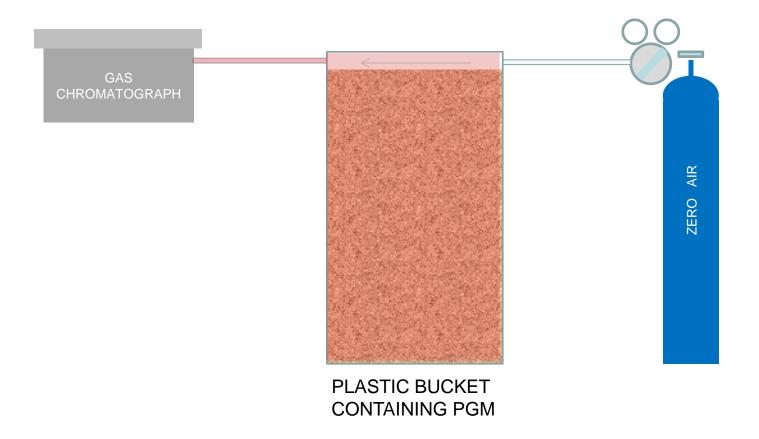
BREAKTHROUGH INTO HEADSPACE AND FIRST DETECTION



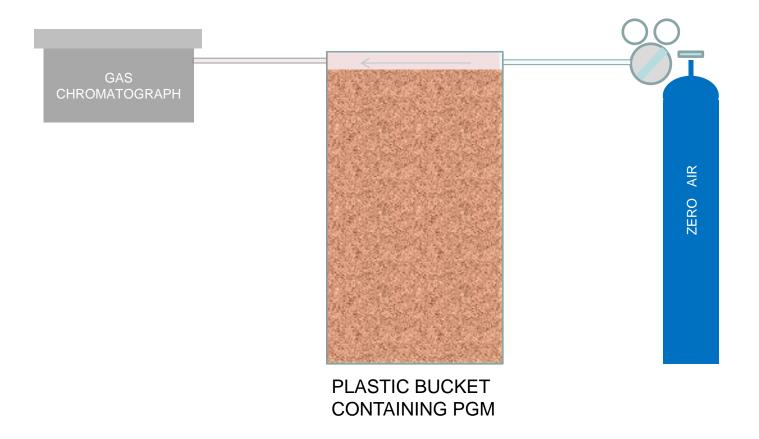
FULL BREAKTHROUGH AND MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION IN HEADSPACE



DECREASE IN CONCENTRATION AFTER PEAK

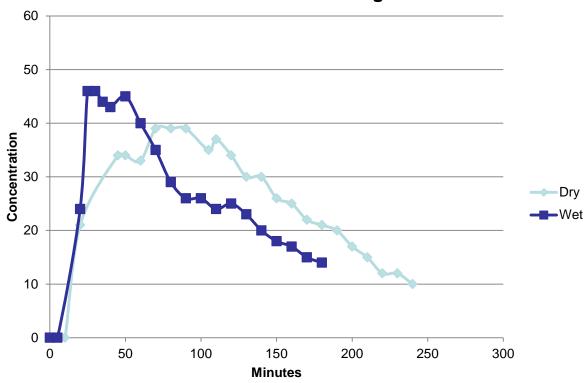


DECREASE IN CONCENTRATION AFTER PEAK



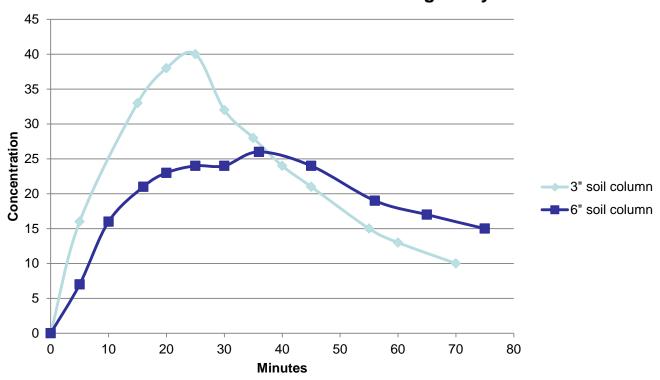
#### CONCENTRATION vs TIME PLOT OF VERTICAL DIFFUSION THROUGH WET AND DRY PGM

#### **Vertical Diffusion of Tracer Trough 9" of PGM**



# CONCENTRATION vs TIME PLOT OF VERTICAL DIFFUSION THROUGH TWO DEPTHS OF CLAY CAP SOIL

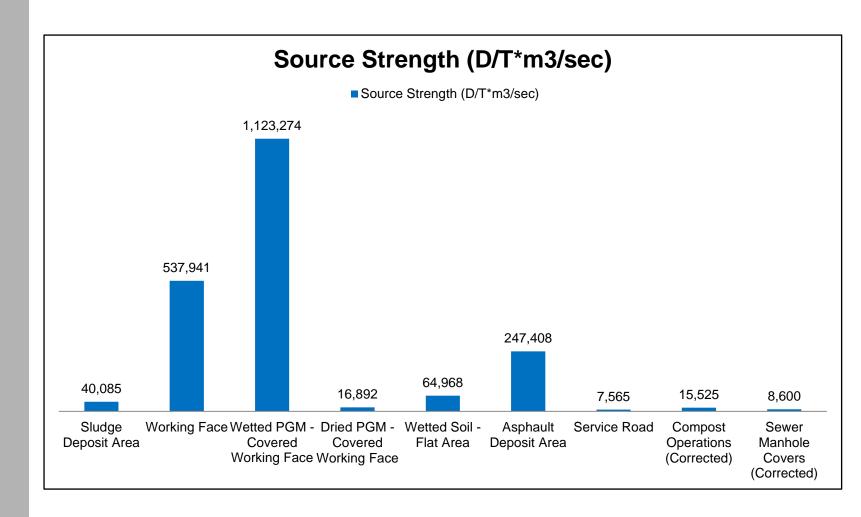
#### **Vertical Diffusion of Tracer Through Clay Soil**



# SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED VERTICAL DIFFUSION THROUGH THREE LANDFILL CAP MATERIALS

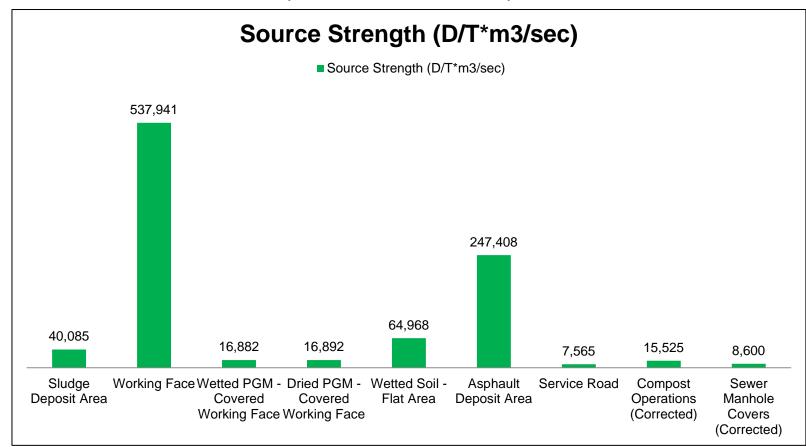
Material	Velocity (m/sec)	
Dry PGM	0.005	
Wet PGM	0.015	
Cap Soil	0.006	
Solid Waste	0.500	

# Odor Source Strength Profile

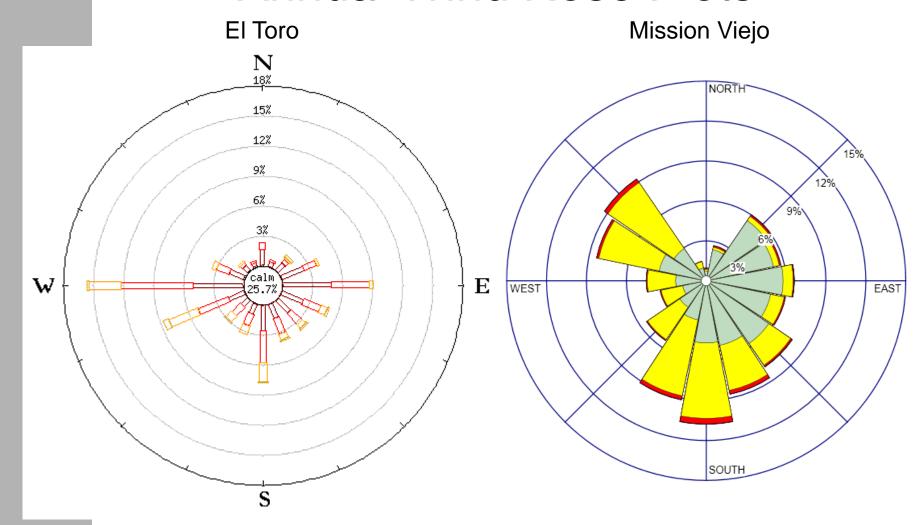


# Odor Source Strength Profile

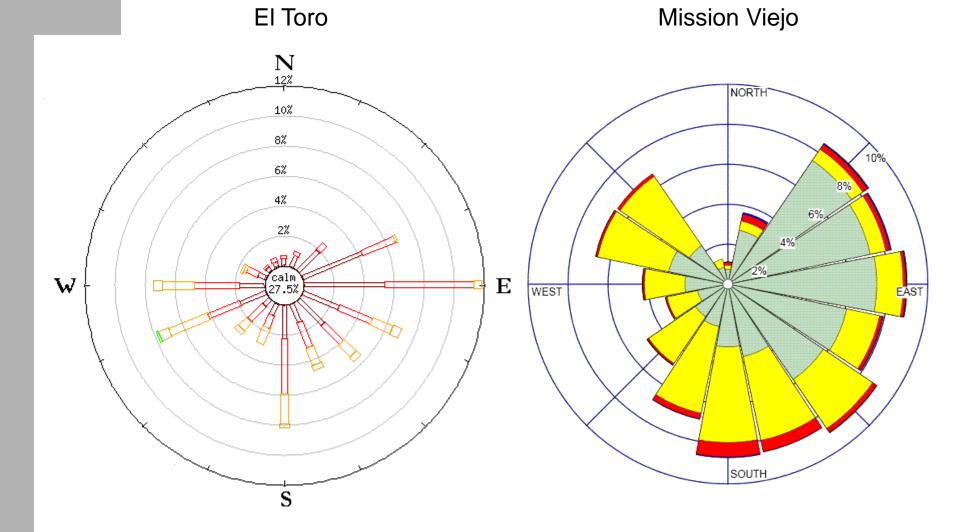
(Omit Wet PGM)



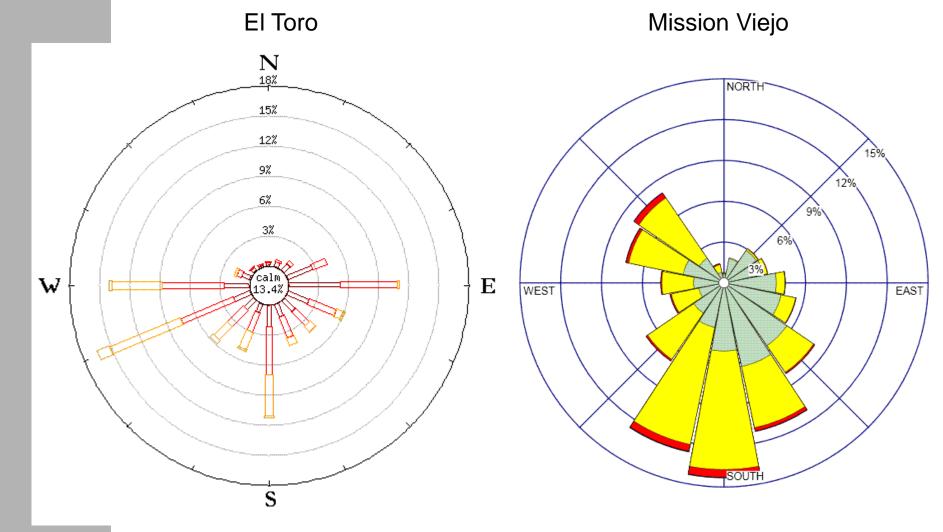
#### **Annual Wind Rose Plots**



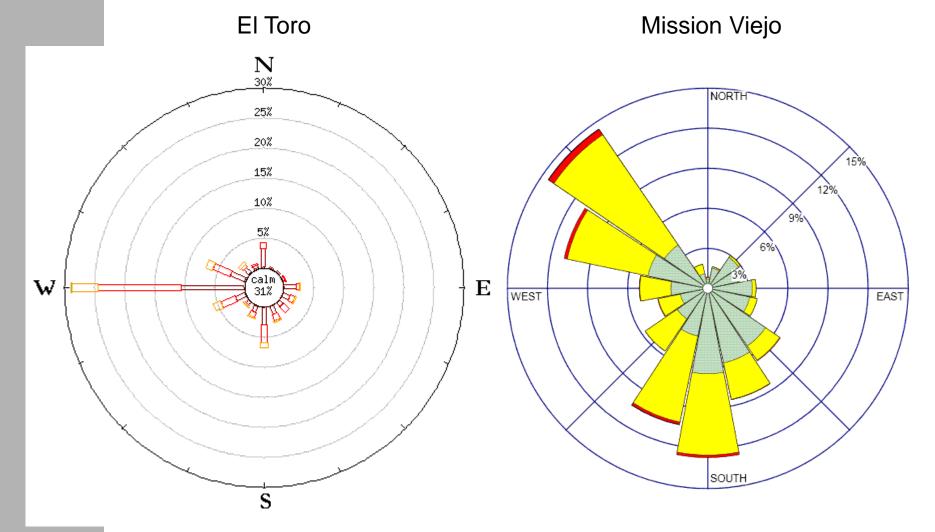
### 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Wind Rose Plots



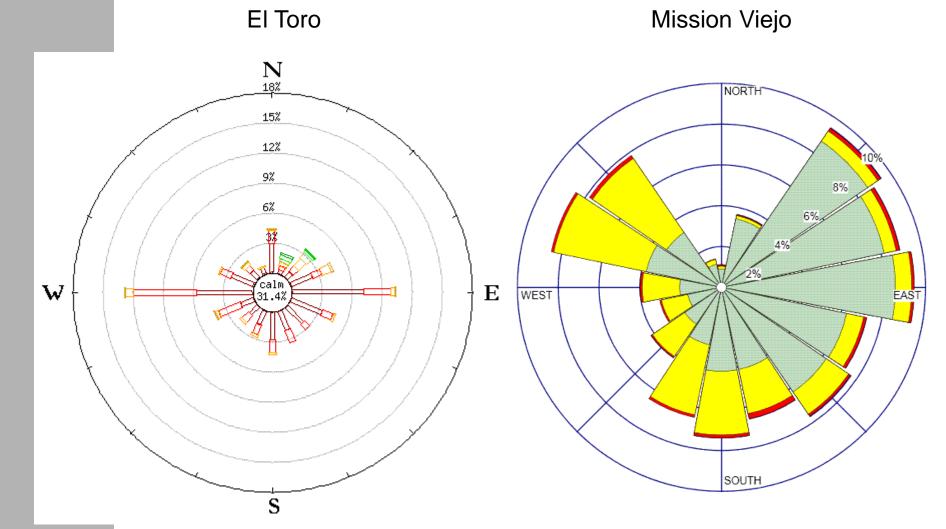
# 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Wind Rose Plots



## 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Wind Rose Plots



# 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter Wind Rose Plots



# Meteorological Monitoring Summary



**Existing Weather Station:** 

- Installed New WS And WD Sensors And Sensor Cables At Existing Weather Station.
- Reprogrammed Data Logger To Operate With New Sensors.
- Reprogrammed Data Logger To Record 5-min Averages.
- Calibrated Sensors And Verified Proper Operation Of Data Logger.

Temporary Weather Station:

- Installed Temporary Weather Station In "The Saddle" For The Purpose Of Comparing The Existing Locations Weather Parameters To That In The Saddle As Well As To Better Understand Transport Characteristics From The Landfill To The Community.
- SCS Tracer and OCWR Determined That The Existing Weather Station Is Not Adequate For Describing Transport From The Facility To The Community.

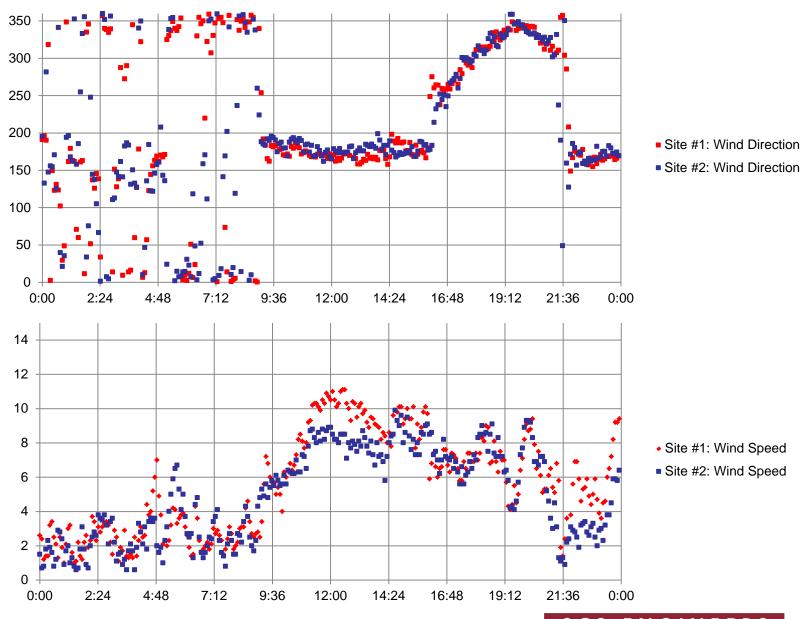
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### Weather Station Relocation



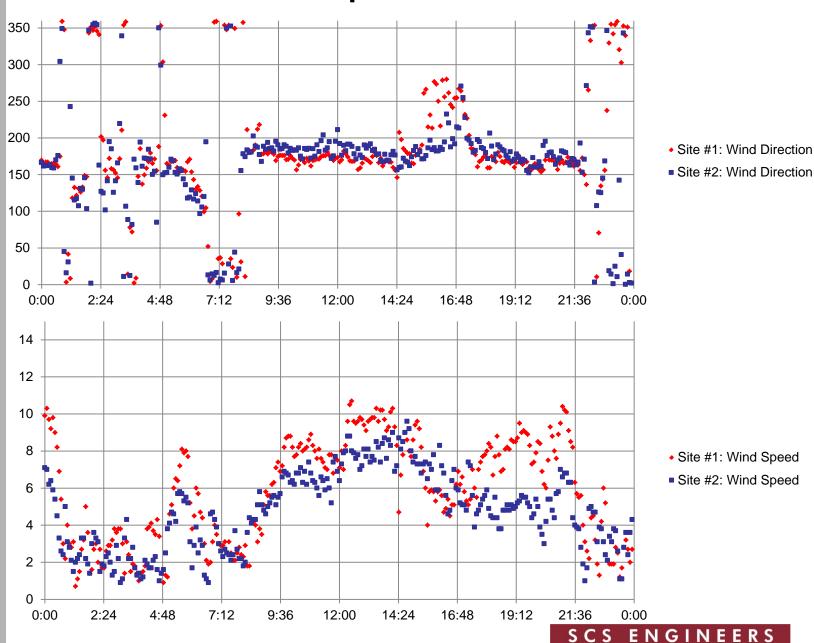
- The Sensors/Data Loggers/Solar Power Assembly/Cables From The Current Fixed Weather Station Have Been Removed From The Existing Tower Following An "As Is" Calibration.
- SCS Tracer Will Re-install And Calibrate The System Following Re-installation Of The Tower In "The Saddle" by OCWR. At That Point, The Temporary Weather Station Will Be Removed.

# Data Comparisons: 9/4/13



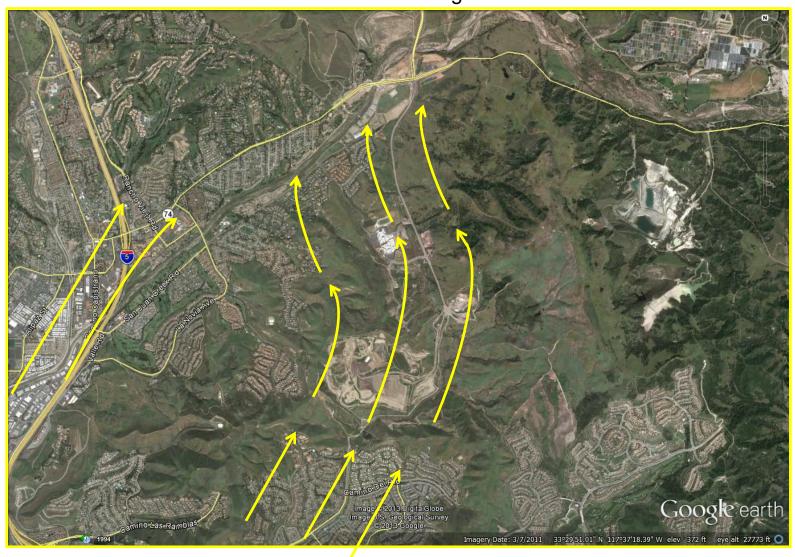
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# Data Comparisons: 9/5/13



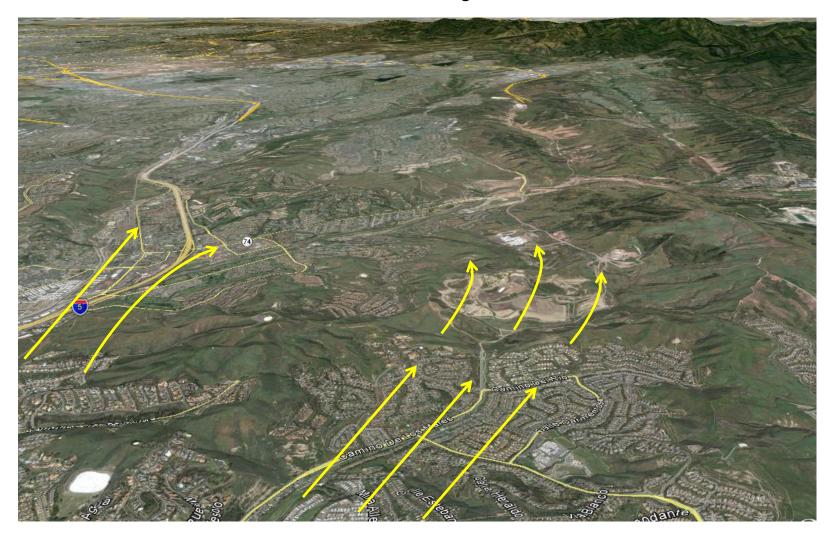
# **Estimated Trajectories**

Sea Breeze Regime

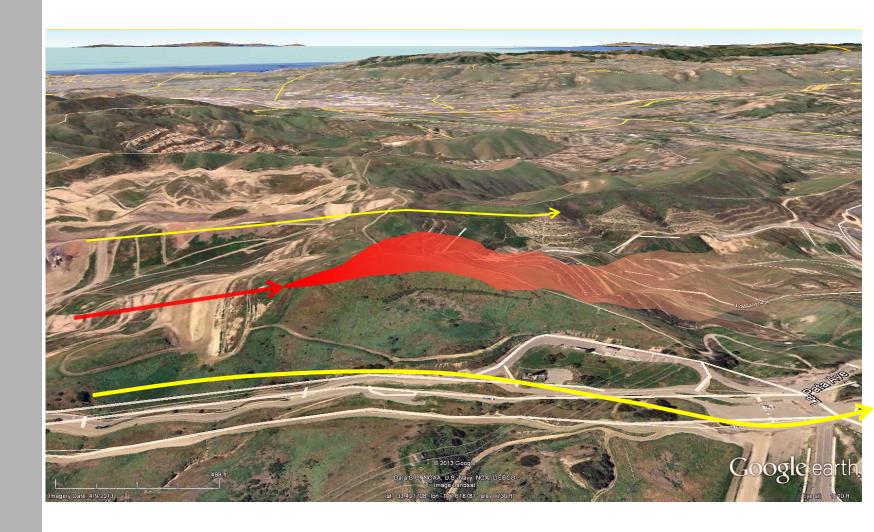


# **Estimated Trajectories**

Sea Breeze Regime



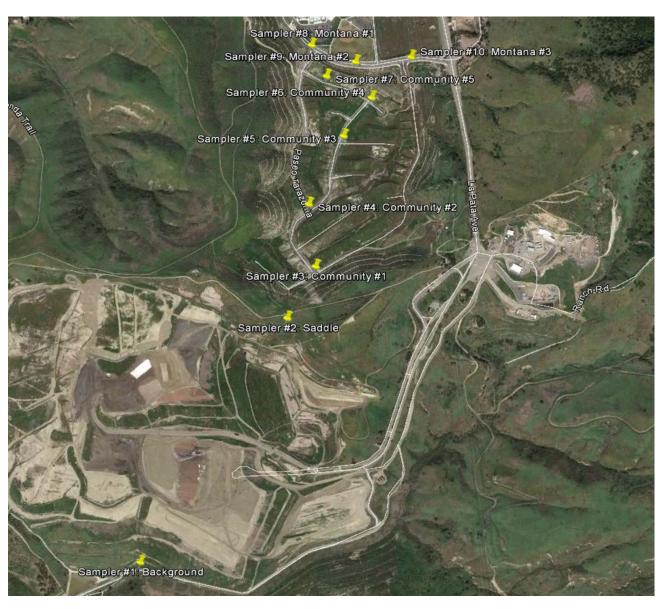
#### Terrain Influences on Turbulence



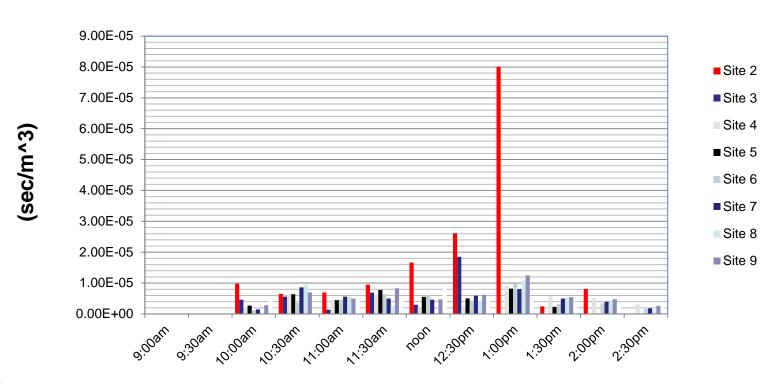
### **Tracer Gas Release Locations**



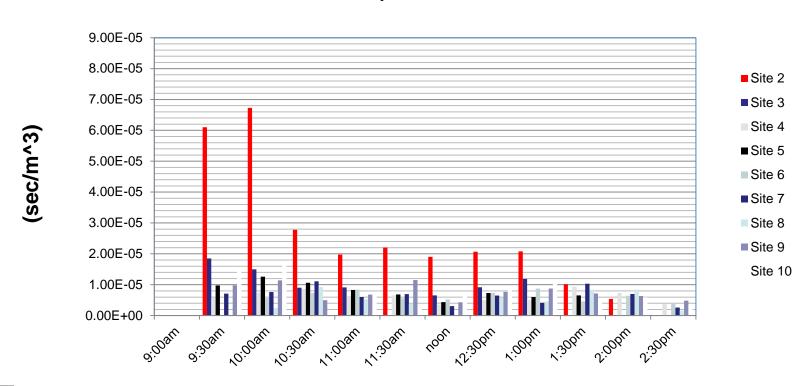
#### Sampling Locations

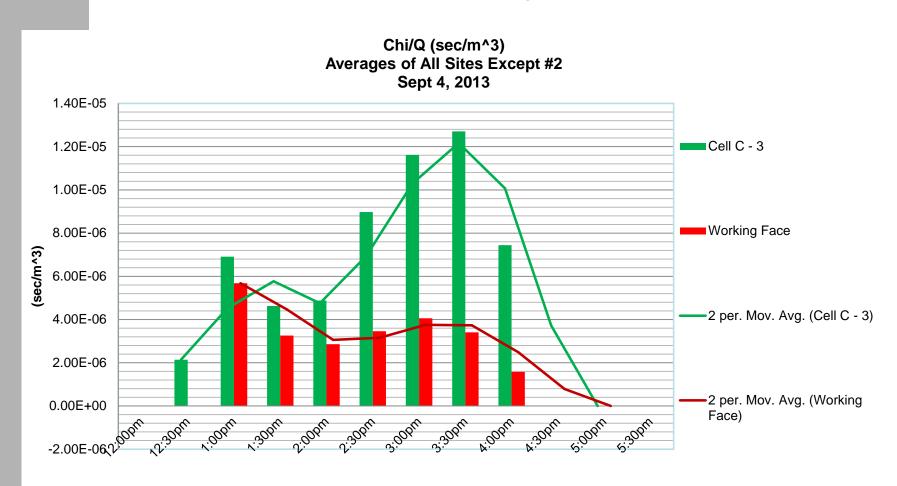


Site Impacts
Working Face Emissions
Sept 5, 2013



Site Impacts
Cell C -1 Emissions
Sept 5, 2013





- Dispersion increases as a function of distance as expected.
- Impacts at the Saddle are at Maximum
- Once Airflow Breaches Saddle then Mixing is Enhanced – helps lower impacts.
- Odors from Gate Area do not Impact Community
- Odors from the Compost Facility do not Impact the Community.
- Modeled Dispersion Rates are Slightly Lower than the Tracer Data Indicate – Models Over-predict.

# Odor Modeling Summary

- AERMOD Model
  - Developed by the U.S. EPA
  - Approved by the SCAQMD
- Source Information
  - Locations and Dimensions
  - Odor Emission Rates (Odor Concentration \* Flow Rate)
  - Total of 17 Sources Modeled
- 5 Years of Meteorological Data (SCAQMD Mission Viejo Station 2005-2009)
- Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) Terrain Data
- Modeling Predicted the Worst Case Odor Impacts at the Key Residential Area North of the Facility

### Modeled Scenarios

- Scenarios Examined:
  - Entire facility with wet PGM on the working area
  - Same as #1 except switched from wet PGM to dry PGM on the working area
  - 3. Same as #2 except reduced the area of the working face by 50%
  - 4. Same as #2 except relocated the working area & working face to the east
  - Same as #3 except reduced the dry PGM odor concentration by about 50%
  - Same as #2 except completely eliminated the working face odors

# Modeled Results Summary

#### Maximum Potential Impacts – 5 years

Scenario	Scenario	Notch	Residential Ave Max.
No.	Description	(%)	(%)
1	All sources (Wet PGM) – Present Status	100	100
2	All sources (Dry PGM)	74	52
3	All sources (50% Working Face Area, Dry PGM)	69	28
4	All sources (Relocated Full Working Face/Areas, Dry PGM)	81	45
5	All sources (50% Working Face Area, 50 D/T Dry PGM)	69	28
6	All sources (Dry PGM, No Working Face)	69	5

Note: Highest Measured Odor Concentration at Notch is 10 D/T

#### Recommendations

- Dry vs Wet PGM
- Lay-down Area for New PGM in Eastern areas of the Landfill.
- Reduce the Exposed Size of the Working Face Garbage Placement Area.
- Increase Thickness of the Cover Material Dried PGM or multiple layers.
- Some Timing Considerations to Waste Handling, but may not provide net benefits.
- Use Some Type of Air Stripping Systems to Slow Venting of Working Face.
- Reduce the Amount of Bio-Solid Sludges Deposited into the landfill (minimal effect).