REVIEW OF SYCAMORE LANDFILL FACILITY AB2588 HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT (HRA)

October 29, 2020

Emissions Inventory Facility ID: 8719

Toxics Emissions Inventory Year: 2013

Review conducted by: Michelle Giron, SDAPCD

A Health Risk Assessment (HRA) was performed for the Sycamore Landfill facility, 8514 Mast Boulevard, Santee, CA 92071, by SCS Engineers and submitted to the District for review in December 2016 and entitled AB2588 Health Risk Assessment (Hot Spots HRA) for Sycamore Landfill. The summary report and associated modeling files comprising the HRA were submitted to the District for review on January 3, 2017 (Submittal HRA).

The District sent preliminary comments regarding the Submittal HRA on October 6, 2017. A revised HRA was not submitted by the facility, and the District completed a health risk assessment (District Modified HRA) that took into account the preliminary comments. The following are summaries of the District's estimated results of the revised HRA and the methods used.

Summary of District Modified HRA Results:

Maximum Individual Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk	388 in one million	
Maximum Residential Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk	38.3 in one million	
Maximum Occupational Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk	1.48 in one million	
Maximum Chronic Non-Cancer Health Hazard Index	31.7	
Maximum Residential Chronic Non-Cancer Health Hazard Index	2.90	
Maximum Occupational Chronic Non-Cancer Health Hazard Index	1.98	
Maximum 8-Hour Occupational Chronic Non-Cancer Health Hazard Index	0.103	
Maximum Acute Health Hazard Index	3.81	
Maximum Residential Acute Health Hazard Index	0.887	
Maximum Occupational Acute Health Hazard Index	0.544	
Population Excess Cancer Burden	0.200	

The maximum sub-chronic 30-day lead concentration at the Maximum Offsite Concentration (MOC) is 0.11 ug/m³, which is below the Air Resources Board (ARB) High Exposure Scenario approval level of 0.12 ug/m³.

The facility's sources include:

- Landfill (area source)
- Stockpiles (area source)
- Quarrying (volume source)
- Cover application (volume source)
- Diesel engine (point source)
- Flares (point sources)
- Unpaved and paved haul roads (line volume sources)

Major Pollutant and Source Contributions for Selected Risks

Maximum Residential Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk

Pollutant	Contribution
Arsenic	88%
Diesel PM	7%
Lead	1%

Source	Contribution
Unpaved haul roads	71%
Stockpiles	10%
Diesel engine	7%
Cover application	5%
John Zink flare	3%
Landfill	3%
Perennial flare	1%
Paved haul road	1%
Quarrying	0.1%

Maximum Residential Chronic Non-Cancer Health Hazard Index

Pollutant	Contribution
Arsenic	70%
Silica, Crystalline	28%
Nickel	1%

Source	Contribution
Unpaved haul roads	79%
Stockpiles	12%
Cover application	5%
John Zink flare	2%
Paved haul road	1%
Perennial flare	1%
Landfill	0.3%
Quarrying	0.1%
Diesel engine	

Maximum Acute Health Hazard Index

Pollutant	Contribution
Nickel	99%
Benzene	0.5%

Source	Contribution
Unpaved haul roads	63%
Cover application	34%
Stockpiles	2%
Diesel engine	0.4%
Landfill	0.4%
Quarrying	0.1%
Paved haul road	< 0.1%
John Zink flare	< 0.1%
Perennial flare	< 0.1%

Air Dispersion Modeling

AERMOD (Version 19191) and AERMET (Version 19191) preprocessed Kearny Villa Road 2014-2016 Ustar adjusted surface and profile meteorological data, rural dispersion coefficients, and flat terrain were modeled.

Summary of Changes in District Modified HRA

The following modifications, which address the preliminary comments to the Submittal HRA, were made in the District Modified HRA:

- 1. The model included additional sources (i.e., haul roads, cover application, diesel engine, storage piles, and quarrying).
- 2. Updated software was used: HARP version 19044 and AERMOD version 19191.
- 3. Line volume sources (paved and unpaved roads) were modeled as contiguous rather than separated line volume sources, according to District policy.
- 4. A 10-meter grid of receptors was added in populated areas and areas under development where maximum impacts were expected to occur.
- 5. Hour of day scalars were used for sources that are operated for a portion of the day (i.e., haul roads, cover application, diesel engine, and quarrying), according to a schedule of 6:00 am to 5:00 pm.
- 6. A plume height of 5.58 m and a plume width of 8.5 m were used for the unpaved and paved haul road line volume sources.
- 7. ARB Risk Management Policy (RMP) daily breathing rates (DBR) were used for the inhalation-based residential cancer risk. For the residential 30-year exposure duration, the RMP daily breathing rate uses the 95th percentile DBR for age groups less than 2 years old (3rd trimester through age 2) and the 80th percentile DBR for age groups greater than 2 years old.
- 8. For the residential cancer risk calculation, a fraction of time at home (FAH) was applied for the ages 16 to 70 bin. As in the Submittal HRA, the FAH was not applied to the 3rd trimester to age 16 bin.
- 9. The occupational cancer and non-cancer chronic risk calculations included dermal contact and soil ingestion pathways, in addition to inhalation pathways.
- 10. The cancer burden is based on census receptors within a one in one million isopleth.

Contours for Selected Risk Calculations

Contours for selected risk calculations are on the following pages.

PROJECT TITLE: Resident cancer risk 10 in 1 million isopleth 3639000 3638000 3637000 UTM North [m] 3636000 3635000 3634000 3633000 map data: © Google maps 494000 497000 498000 500000 495000 496000 499000 501000 UTM East [m] PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL 1/1e6 300 5 7 10 30 50 70 100 388 COMMENTS: MODELING OPTIONS: COMPANY NAME: MODELING, OPTIONS, USED:, NONDFAULT, CONC, FLAT, RURAL, ADJ_U* MODELER: OUTPUT TYPE: RECEPTORS: SCALE: 1:50,000 13644 Concentration 1 km PROJECT NO.: MAX: UNITS: DATE: Sycamore 2013 10/16/2020 387.74 1/1e6

PROJECT TITLE: Resident cancer risk - detail 10 in 1 million isopleth 3636500 3636000 UTM North [m] 3635500 70 50 30 3634500 3634000 map data: © Google maps 498000 498500 499000 499500 500000 497000 497500 UTM East [m] PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL 1/1e6 300 5 7 10 30 50 70 100 388 COMMENTS: MODELING OPTIONS: COMPANY NAME: MODELING, OPTIONS, USED:, NONDFAULT, CONC, FLAT, RURAL, ADJ_U* MODELER: OUTPUT TYPE: RECEPTORS: SCALE: 1:24,000 13644 Concentration 0.5 km PROJECT NO.: MAX: UNITS: DATE: Sycamore 2013 387.74 1/1e6 10/16/2020

PROJECT TITLE: Resident chronic noncancer health hazard index 3638000 3637500 3637000 3636000 3636500 UTM North [m] 3635500 3635000 3634500 3634000 map data: © Google maps 497000 497500 498000 495000 495500 496000 496500 498500 499000 499500 UTM East [m] PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL hhi 1.0 3.0 5.0 7.0 10.0 30.0 31.7 COMMENTS: MODELING OPTIONS: COMPANY NAME: MODELING, OPTIONS, USED:, NONDFAULT, CONC, FLAT, MODELER: RURAL, ADJ_U* OUTPUT TYPE: RECEPTORS: SCALE: 1:36,000 13644 Concentration 0 1 km PROJECT NO.: MAX: UNITS: DATE: Sycamore 2013 31.744 hhi 10/26/2020

PROJECT TITLE: Worker chronic noncancer health hazard index 3637500 5.0 3637000 0.0 3636500 UTM North [m] 3636000 3635500 3635000 3634500 3634000 map data: © Google maps 497000 497500 498500 499500 495500 496000 496500 498000 499000 UTM East [m] PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL hhi 1.0 2.0 5.0 6.0 10.0 20.0 23.8 COMMENTS: MODELING OPTIONS: COMPANY NAME: MODELING, OPTIONS, USED:, NONDFAULT, CONC, FLAT, RURAL, ADJ_U* MODELER: OUTPUT TYPE: RECEPTORS: SCALE: 1:30,000 0 13644 Concentration 1 km PROJECT NO.: MAX: UNITS: DATE: Sycamore 2013 23.771 hhi 10/26/2020

