

Exhibit B

History Synopsis Los Osos Landfill

1. HISTORY

1.1 1958 Disposal began.

1.2 October 16, 1978 the County entered into a new lease agreement which assigned responsibility to the County for maintaining the landfill premises to meet all State and County health laws, rules and regulations once waste disposal operations ceased.

1.3 In 1986, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) required the Department to begin monitoring groundwater at the Landfill. Analysis of groundwater detected VOC's attributable to the landfill.

1.4 In 1989, the County entered into a new lease agreement with a subsequent new property owner thereby establishing the County's responsibility for closure and post-closure maintenance of the Landfill.

1.5 1990-1991 The County constructed and re-constructed the final cover cap after winter rains eroded the site.

1.6 1995 the County received CAO 95-66 from RWQCB requiring corrective action to reduce groundwater contamination.

1.8 1998 the County began operation of the Landfill Gas extraction system with RWQCB approval to reduce groundwater contaminants.

1.9 2003-2004 RWQCB requested an evaluation of the corrective action (gas extraction) to reduce groundwater contaminants, and requested an update of the WDR. (*Letter dated November 15, 2004*)

2. First Supplemental Engineering Assessment/Accelerated Groundwater Remediation.

2.1 2005 -RWQCB requested an updated Corrective Action Program in order to evaluate alternatives which could further reduce levels of VOC's in groundwater at the site. (*Letter dated Dec. 29, 2005*)

2.2 2006 - the Department contracted with a consultant to conduct an Engineering Feasibility Study (EFS).

2.2 2007- The Department submitted the results of the EFS to RWQCB, which identified Bio Remediation as the most feasible corrective action, and recommended the RWQCB raise limit of the maximum contaminant level with the following :

“Recognizing that the landfill is unlined and will continue to produce VOCs in landfill gas, that the problematic VOCs at the site are recalcitrant and sorb to soils, re-achievement of non-detectable concentrations of VOCs by engineering means is considered technically infeasible. Considering this condition and in accordance with CCR Title 27 Section 20400, a concentration limit greater than background (CLGB) is proposed for the site that is equal to the state and federal maximum contaminant limit (MCL) for drinking water.”

2.3 2007 - RWQCB responded with approval of Bio-Remediation, but rejected raising contaminant levels. *(Letter dated Sep.21,2007)*

2.4 2008 – A Pilot Study was conducted and proved the site unsuitable for bio-enhanced groundwater remediation due to the characteristics of the aquifers.

2.5 2008 – The department forwarded the results and recommendations of the Pilot Study to RWQCB, along with a revised corrective action plan highlighting intrinsic remediation, continued monitoring and site cap enhancement as outlined as the “recommended best approach” in the report, and informed RWQCB that the new corrective plan would be followed as submitted, unless instructed otherwise by RWQCB staff. *(Letter dated July 10, 2008)*

3. Second Supplemental Engineering Assessment/Accelerated Groundwater Remediation.

3.1 2011, RWQCB staff advised County staff that the current Corrective Action Work Plan was not resulting in reduced VOC levels, to pursue a more aggressive corrective action work plan.

3.2 In December 2011 your Board approved \$30,000 in funding to re-evaluate the 2006 EFS and conceptually examine a Pilot Pump and Treat System.

3.3 2012 - It was determined in the re-evaluation and subsequent

groundwater quantity testing that that the most feasible approach to accelerate the removal of VOC's from contaminated groundwater at the site will be to develop a groundwater extraction and treatment program.

- 3.4** In December of 2012 RWQCB staff met again with County staff and advised County staff to design, construct and initiate a groundwater pump and treat system at the landfill in order to reduce groundwater contaminants and meet currently required water quality standards at the site, in order to avoid an enforcement action from RWQCB.