Lake Goodwin Landfill 2010 4th Quarter Groundwater Monitoring Report



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the fourth quarter ground water monitoring results for 2010 at the Lake Goodwin Landfill (Lake Goodwin Landfill, Site). The site is located immediately west of Frank Waters Road in northwestern Snohomish County, about one and one half (1.5) miles northwest of Lake Goodwin and about five-(5) miles south of Stanwood (T31N, R4E, sections 17, 20 Willamette Meridian). The landfill is located at 18520 Frank Waters Road, Stanwood, Washington, 98292. The location of the site relative to existing municipal improvements is shown on the Vicinity Map (figure 1).

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Lake Goodwin Landfill is sited within a former County gravel pit. Waste disposed at the landfill reportedly consisted of municipal waste, including garbage and demolition debris, and some industrial waste. Waste was placed in the landfill starting in the early 1960's under the direction of **Snohomish County's Road Maintenance Division**. The landfill was closed in September 1982. Upon closure a cover system was installed. The landfill is not lined nor does it have leachate or gas collection systems. The Lake Goodwin Landfill is currently permitted for post-closure monitoring by the **Snohomish Health District** (*SHD*) with a <u>Solid Waste Facility Permit</u> (*SW-085, 2010*). Monitoring results are reviewed by both the **SHD** and the **Department of Ecology**.

1.2 PERMIT INFORMATION

Monitoring activities at the landfill are governed by the <u>Solid Waste Facility Permit SW-085</u> (landfill permit, Snohomish Health District 2010). This permit requires post-closure ground water monitoring on a quarterly basis until the facility has been shown to be stable and/or not harmful to human health or the environment. The **SHD** permits and evaluates post-closure conditions at the Lake Goodwin Landfill using the <u>Snohomish Health District Sanitary Codes</u>, Chapter 3.1, Solid Waste Handling Regulations; Chapter 173-304 WAC Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste; Chapter 173-200 WAC Water Quality Standards for Ground Waters; and Chapter 246-290 WAC Drinking Water Regulations.

The closed landfill is approximately 11.5 acres in size and is part of a larger County owned parcel of land. The Lake Goodwin Landfill is bounded by private residential property or commercial forest to the south, west and north. The Frank Waters Road is located along the eastern side of the site. Access into the site is from a partially paved and partially graveled driveway off of the Frank Waters Road. Existing site improvements are shown on the **Site Map** (figure 2).

The Lake Goodwin Landfill is located on a topographic feature known as the Tulalip Plateau, a rolling upland area bounded by the Stillaquamish River to the north, the Puget Sound to the west and south, and by a topographic low called the Marysville Trough to the east. The general topography in the immediate vicinity of the site is typical of glaciated areas within western Washington State – gently rolling landscapes bisected by seasonal and/or year round drainages, creeks and rivers. Several small to medium sized lakes are found in the immediate vicinity of the site. Lake Martha, Lake Howard and Lake Goodwin are all located within a few miles of the Landfill. There are no named drainages, creeks or rivers located in the immediate vicinity of the site. Elevations in the immediate vicinity of the landfill range from approximately el. 320 to el. 380 feet above mean sea level. Relative to existing surrounding topography the landfill itself is approximately 60 ft high. It has been graded and slopes gently in a north to northeast direction. Site Topography is shown on the **Topographic Map** (*figure 3*). In most places the landfill cover is well vegetated with grass, clover and weeds. A few Douglas fir have naturally reseeded in the fill cover near the edge of the site. There are no stormwater detention ponds or leachate collection ponds located on the site.

1.4 LOCAL HYDROGEOLOGY

Surficial geology of the site area is shown on the **Geologic Map** (*figure 4*). Based on the Geologic Map and the site explorations, surficial geology at the landfill site consists of Advance Outwash (*Qva*) sands and gravels locally overlain by sandy silts to silty sands and gravels – Glacial Till (*Qvt*).

The Lake Goodwin Landfill is located on an upland area known as the Tulalip Plateau. Below the Tulalip Plateau the most productive aquifer is the Advance Outwash (Qva) aquifer which is underlain by Transitional Bed (Qtb) silts and clays. Where overlain by Glacial Till (Qvt), the aquifer is confined. In the vicinity of the Lake Goodwin where Glacial Till (Qvt) is absent, ground

water is unconfined. With the exception of the surficial Glacial Till (*Qvt*) found overlying the Advance Outwash (*Qva*) sands and gravels along the southern edge of the landfill (*LG-02*), permeable soils were encountered from the surface down in all site explorations at the landfill. Ground water elevations below the landfill ranged from el. 148 to el. 153 with a north to northwest gradient in an unconfined condition within the Advance Outwash (*Qva*) aquifer.

1.5 EXISTING MONITORING NETWORK

As outlined in the <u>Solid Waste Facility Permit SW-085</u>, quarterly monitoring of ground water is required at the Lake Goodwin Landfill. There are currently five-(5) ground water monitoring wells (*LG-01 thru LG-05*) at the Lake Goodwin Landfill site that are read on a quarterly basis. Well locations are shown on the **Network Monitoring Map** (*figure 5*). Of these wells, one-(1) is considered to be an up-gradient well monitoring background ground water conditions in the immediate vicinity of the site (*LG-02*). The remaining four-(4) wells are located in and/or down gradient of the landfill (*LG-01*, and *LG-03 thru LG-05*) and monitor ground water conditions that may be impacted from the site. Fourth quarter monitoring results are discussed in section 2.0 below.

2.0 GROUND WATER MONITORING

Fourth quarter monitoring of the ground water wells at the Lake Goodwin Landfill was performed by **Snohomish County** personnel. Depth to water was measured and ground water samples were collected following approved sampling protocol. The following sections describe field procedures used and analytical results derived from the sampling event.

2.1 Ground Water Level Measurements

The depth to ground water within each well was measured prior to ground water sampling activities. The depth to ground water was measured using an electronic water level indicator in increments to the nearest 0.01 ft. as taken from a marked survey point on the top of each well casing.

Fourth Quarter Ground Water Measurements are shown in *Table 1* below. Hydrographs of the fourth quarter 2010 monitoring well readings are contained in *Appendix A* of this report. Based on the ground water readings for all wells except LG-02, small fluctuations in the ground water gradient below the site were observed. Up-gradient well LG-02 showed over a three-(3) foot rise in ground water elevation over the 3rd quarter reading. This fairly rapid change in the

ground water elevation is not consistent with other readings or with previously observed aquifer behavior. Readings suggest that the aquifer is unconfined in the immediate vicinity of the site. The **Fourth Quarter Ground Water Contour Map** developed from the field data is shown in *Figure 6* of this report.

Measured precipitation at the Stanwood Weather Station (WA-SN-11 http://www.cocorahs.org/state.aspx?state=wa) during the fourth quarter monitoring period was 10.20". For reference purposes, precipitation measured at station WA-SN-11 during the monitoring period has been included on the hydrographs.

Table 1 - Fourth Quarter Groundwater Measurements and Elevations

Well Numbers	Grant develop	4 ^{वि} श्राप्तासवर सक	ding/serion
LG-01	239.18	87.62	151.56
LG-02	268.67	112.3	156.37
LG-03	241.20	90.85	150.35
LG-04	206.93	57.54	149.39
LG-05	235.00	84.95	150.05

2.2 Fourth Quarter Ground Water Sampling Event

Purging and sampling of each of the five-(5) monitoring wells was performed during the fourth quarter by Snohomish County personnel in accordance with the facilities closure permit. Approximately 1.5 to 3.0 gallons of water was purged from each well prior to sampling. Water samples were collected by slowly filling laboratory-supplied containers in such a manner as to reduce aeration. Sample containers were filled so that no headspace or air bubbles remained within the container. Samples were placed in coolers and packed in ice to keep samples at approximately 4C for delivery to the laboratory for testing. Samples were picked up by **Amtest** and taken to their Kirkland, WA laboratory for analysis of dissolved metals, volatile organic compounds (*VOC's*), and conventional chemistry parameters. Analytical Data is included in *Appendix B*, Ground Water Analytical Data of this report. The analytical data was compared to the maximum contaminant levels (*MCL's*). A complete statistical analysis of the data was also performed utilizing **DUMPStat**. Results are discussed below.

2.3 Evaluation of Fourth Quarter Ground Water Analytical Results

Fourth Quarter Ground Water Test Results for each well are summarized in *Table 2* below. A comparison of results to regulatory criteria (*MCL's*) shows:

Fourth Quarter: There were no measured exceedances of the MCL's for conventional chemistry parameters, dissolved metals or VOC's in up-gradient well LG-02 during this sampling event. Elevated conductivity levels above 700 micro ohms per centimeter (umhos/cm) were measured in wells LG-03 and LG-05 during this sampling event. Elevated levels of nitrate were measured in well LG-05. Out of compliance levels for pH were measured in wells LG-03 and LG-04 during this sampling event. Elevated levels of sodium were measured in wells LG-03 and LG-05 during this sampling event and elevated levels of TDS were found in well LG-03 during this sampling event. No VOC's above the MCL's were detected in any well during this sampling event.

Table 2 - Summary of Test Results - Fourth Quarter

Well	Fourth Quarter 2010 MCL Exceedances
LG-01	None ·
LG-02	None
LG-03	Conductivity, pH, sodium, total dissolved solids
LG-04	рН
LG-05	Conductivity, nitrate nitrogen, sodium

2.4 Statistical Evaluation

State health regulations under which the Lake Goodwin Landfill closure is permitted require that the landfill "...shall not cause exceedances of *Chapter 173-200 WAC*, **Water Quality Standards for Groundwater**, and *Chapter 246-290 WAC*, **Drinking Water Regulations**." The intent of these state regulations is to limit the impact that a landfill will have on the surrounding ground water resources. Collected ground water samples are tested for Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards, Dissolved Metals and Volatile Organic Compounds – and compared to the standards listed in the above referenced WAC's. Where an exceedance to the standards occurs, a statistical analysis is provided to determine the significance of the change or exceedance. Each of these exceedances has been statistically analyzed using **DUMPStat Software** (*version 2.1.8 by Robert D. Gibbons Lt., 2000*) per the *Subtitle D* regulations and as specifically referenced in the **U.S. EPA** guidance manual. Mean, standard deviation, prediction limits, and confidence values were calculated by **DUMPStat**.

Based on the statistical analysis, exceedances to the prediction limits were high for all of the conventional chemistry parameters, fairly minimal for the dissolved metals and there were no

exceedances in the VOC's at any well. Calculated exceedances to the prediction limits in the fourth quarter are shown in *Table 3* below.

Table 3 - Statistical Summary - Fourth Quarter Limit Exceedances for 2010

Wei	Fourth Quarter 2010 Exceedances
LG-01	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, conductivity, magnesium, potassium, barium
LG-02	Arsenic
LG-03	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, chloride, conductivity, magnesium, nitrate, pH, potassium, sodium, sulfate, TDS, TOC, barium, nickel
LG-04	Bicarbonate, calcium, conductivity, magnesium, pH, sulfate, barium, copper, manganese
LG-05	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, chloride, conductivity, magnesium, nitrate, potassium, sodium, sulfate, barium, manganese

Stiff Diagrams, Trilinear Diagrams and **Statistically Significant Trends Analyses** results are included in *Appendix C* of this report.

3.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ground water data collected during the 2010 Fourth quarter sampling events indicates the following:

- VOC's were not detected in any monitoring well during the sampling event.
- Measured conductivity was above background levels (LG-02) in all down gradient wells during this sampling event. Conductivity levels observed at wells LG-03 and LG-05 was significantly higher than the surrounding wells during this sampling event. Nitrate levels were increasing in LG-03.
- Except in LG-03 and LG-04, pH levels were all within MCL Limits.
- Statistical analysis did show significant impacts to wells LG-03 and LG-05. Lesser impacts
 where indicated in wells LG-01 and LG-04. Time series plots based on the **DUMPStat** analysis
 indicates that the majority of the other impact trends are decreasing in the monitoring wells
 at this time.
- There were very minimal impacts to the ground water from dissolved metals. Occasional small hits were recorded in the wells that were limited to: Arsenic, barium, copper, manganese and one hit for Nickel (LG-03).

3.1 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Fourth quarter 2010 data indicates that there is a leachate impact to the underlying Advance Outwash (*Qva*) aquifer below the Lake Goodwin Landfill. Statistical analysis indicates a large number of significantly decreasing trends which would suggest that the leachate impact to the ground water below the landfill is decreasing at this time, however, conductivity and nitrate are increasing in wells LG-03 and LG-05. The data also suggests that the leachate plume extends beyond the landfill boundaries following the ground water gradient to the north-northeast.

3.2 SIGNATURES and CERTIFICATIONS

Kirk R. Bailey, LEG, LHG

SCPW - Engineering Services

Hydrogeologist 658 Geologist 22

1/24/1

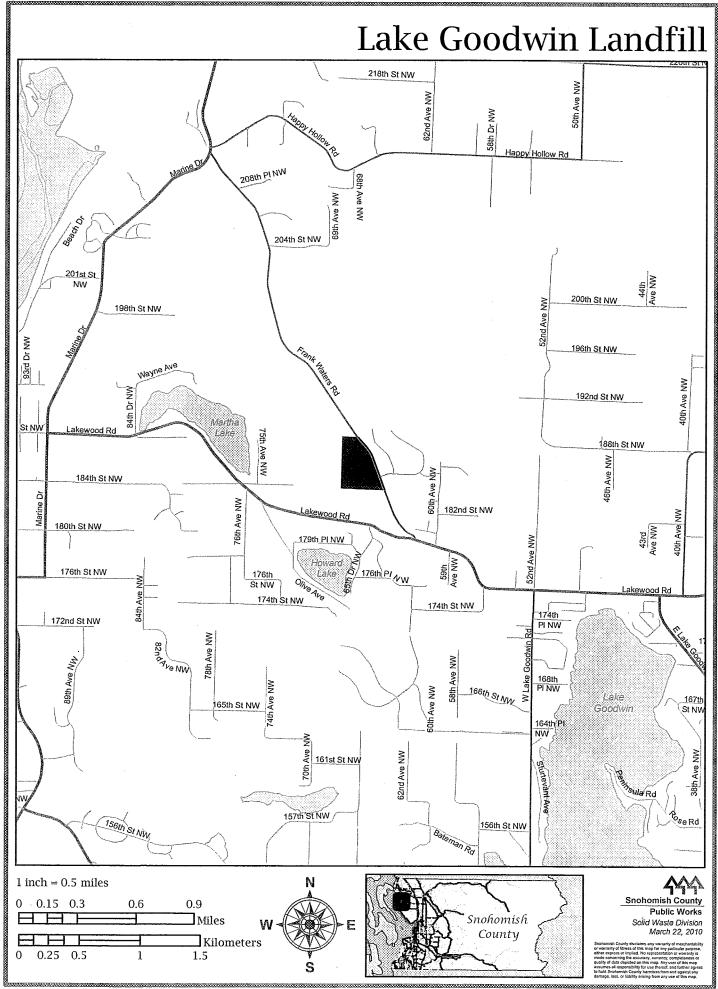
KIRK R. BAILEY

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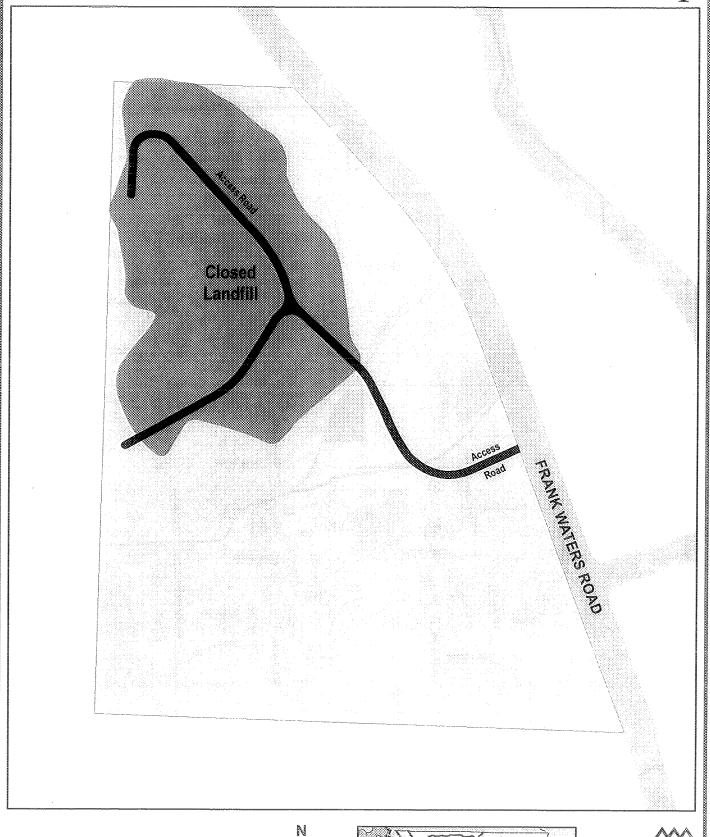
SCPW - Solid Waste Division

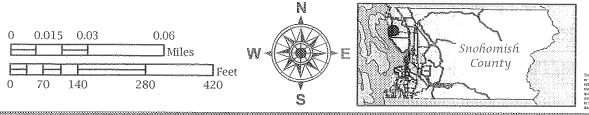
January 22, 2011





Lake Goodwin Landfill Site Map





Snohomish County
Public Works
Solid Waste Division
March 25, 2010

which is a superior of the control o

Lake Goodwin Landfill

Geologic Map

Map Features

Parcel Boundary

Subject Property Boundary

Geologic Description

Vashon advance outwash (Qva)

Vashon recessional outwash

Vashon till (Qvt)

Water

Modified Land

1 inch = 600 feet









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Lake Goodwin Landfill

Groundwater Monitoring Network

Map Features

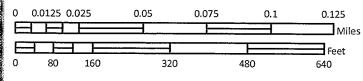
Parcel Boundary

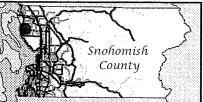
Subject Property Boundary

Aquifer Unit (Active Wells)

Deep Aquifer

1 inch = 200 feet









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Lake Goodwin Landfill

Water Elevation Contours 4th Quarter 2010

DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW
3.97 ft/day
1450 ft/year
70.87 degrees to the positive x-axis

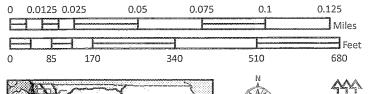
PARCEL BOUNDARY

WELL LOCATION

SUBJECT PROPERTY BOUNDARY

1 FT CONTOUR

WELL_ID	SAMP_DATE	MEAS_HEAD
LG-01	10/19/2010	151.56
LG-03	10/19/2010	150.35
LG-04	10/19/2010	149.39
LG-05	10/19/2010	150.05



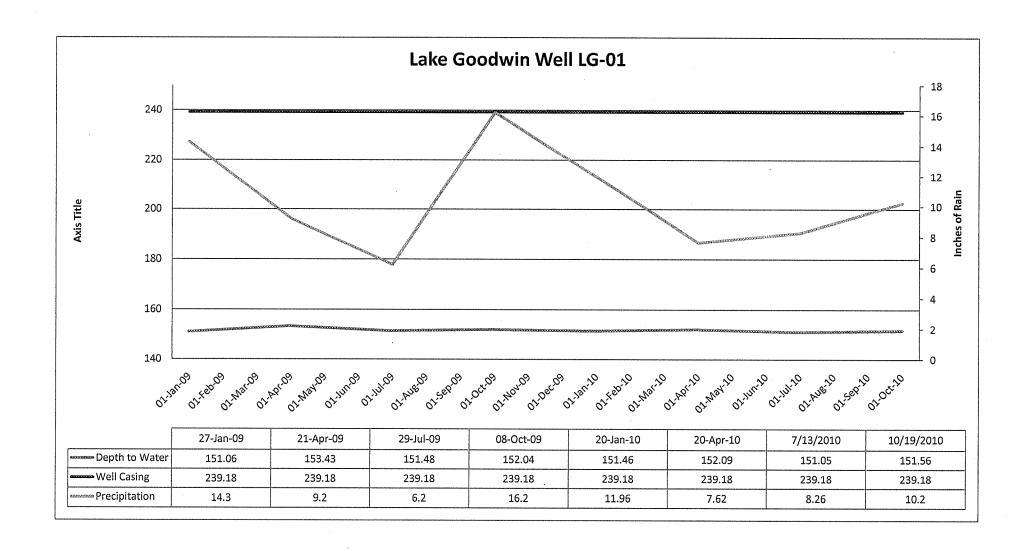


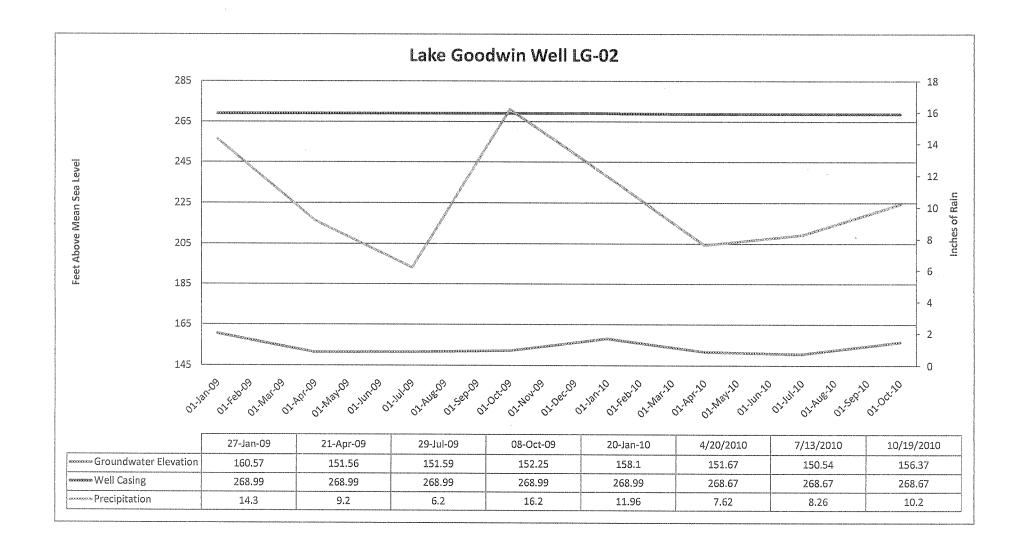


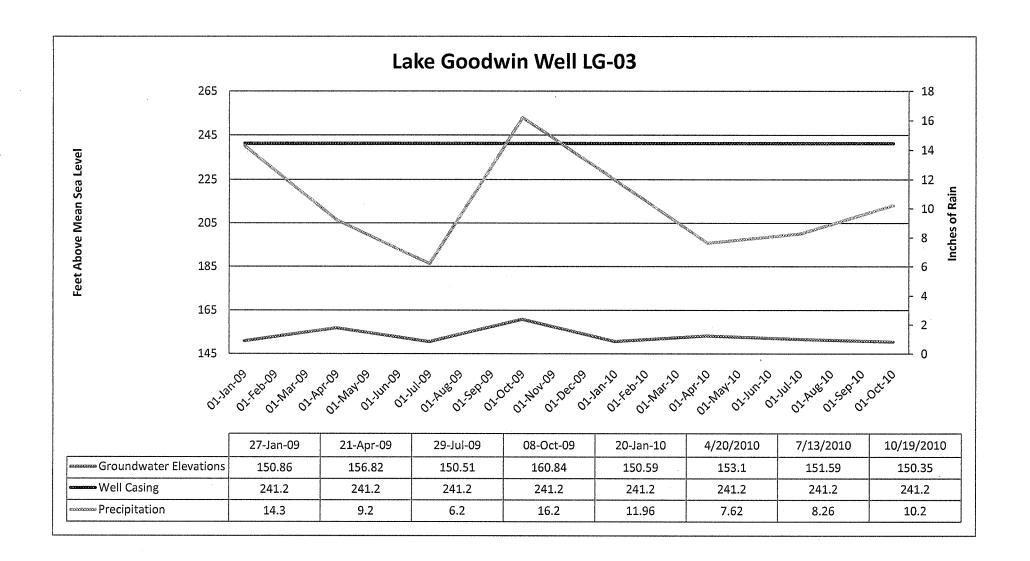
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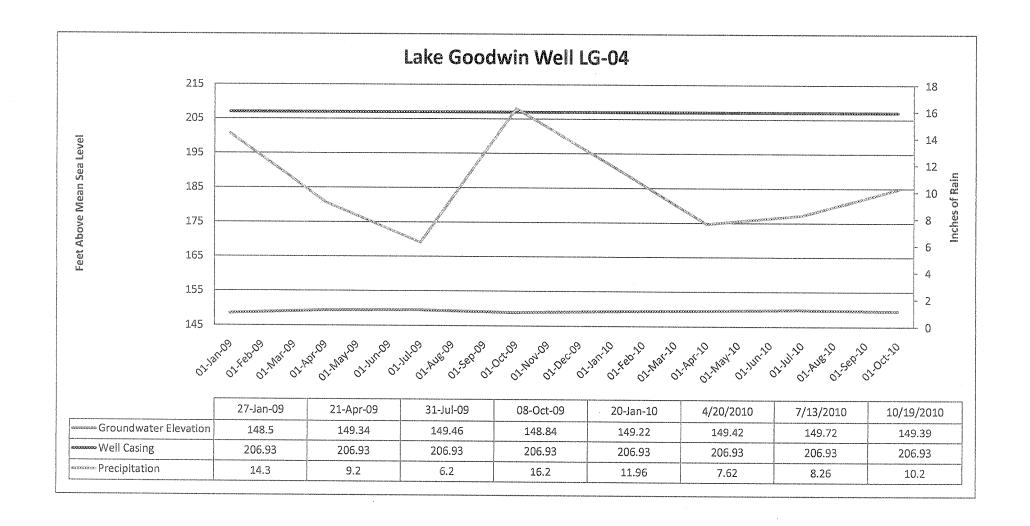
Appendix A

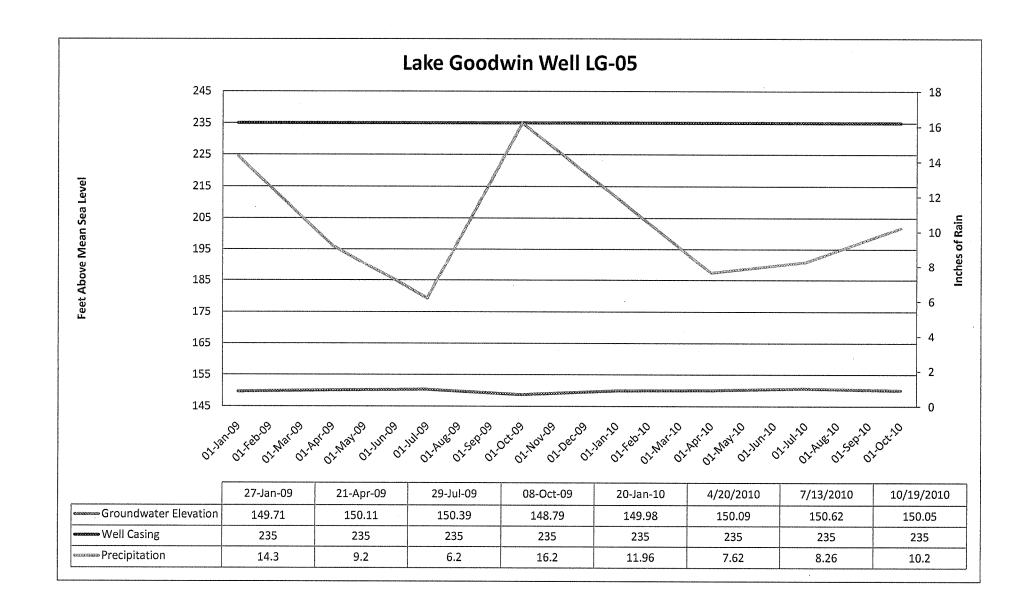
Hydrographs











Appendix B

Analytical Data

GROUNDWATER SUMMARY: FOURTH QUARTER 2010 LAKE GOODWIN LANDFILL SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

				-	·	ı				
		No.	No.				Downgradient			Upgradient
	Statistical	of	of	Prediction	MCL	LG-01	LG-03	LG-04	LG-05	LG-02
	Method	Samples	Detects	Limit (a)		10/19/10 D V T C	10/19/10 D V T C	10/19/10 D V T C	10/19/10 D V T C	10/19/10 D V T (
CONVENTIONAL CHEMISTRY PAI	RAMETERS									
(mg/L unless noted)										
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	normal	21	21	142.3372		160 V	370 V Y	140 P	290 V [Y	96
Ammonia Nitrogen	nonpar	17	5	0.056		0.005 U	0.005 U	0.005 U	0.005 U	0.005 U
Bicarbonate	normal	21	21	131.9094		160 ∨	370 ∨	140 V	290 V	96
Calcium, Dissolved	normal	21	21	20.8737	•••	20.7 PIN	44.4 V	22.4 V	33.8 V	18.2
Chemical Oxygen Demand	nonpar	17	2	26		10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U
Chloride	nonpar	21	21	9.4	250	5.2	18 V	6.1	13 V	7.7
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	normal	21	21	327.0997	700	370 V Y	910 V	330 ∨	740 V	260
Magnesium, Dissolved	normal	21	21	19.5825	***	27.9 V I N	67.5 ∨	20.9 ∨	47.9 V	17.4
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg-N/L)	nonpar	21	21	2.6	10	2.2 I N	7.1 V I N	1.3	13 V	2.1
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg-N/L)	nonpar	17	6	0.003	1	0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001 D N	0.001 U
pH (std units)	normal	21		6.74-7.74	6.5-8.5	6.86 V D Y	6.33 V	5.85 V	6.59 V D Y	6.88
Potassium, Dissolved	lognor	21	21	3.4451		3.76 ∨	5.55 V	3.32	6.4 V	2.9
Sodium, Dissolved	nonpar	20	20	13.8	20	11 D Y	34.8 V	11.9 D N	41.2 V D N	10.5
Sulfate	normal	21	21	16.1652	250	14 P Y	76 V	16 Y	21 V D N	12
Total Dissolved Solids	nonpar	21	21	550	500	220	530 P	210	460	100
Total Organic Carbon	nonpar	21	8	13		1 U	13 E	1 P	4.9	1 U
DISSOLVED METALS										
EPA Methods 6010B/7131A (mg/L)	<u> </u>									
Antimony	nonpar	21	1	0.01	0.006	0.00275	0.00005 U	0.00005 U	0.00005 U	0.00277
Arsenic	nonpar	16	16	0.0078	0.01	0.00054	0.00053	0.00031	0.00049	0.00781
Barium	normal	16	16	0.0137	2	0.0185 V I N	0.0553 V	0.0213 V	0.0472 V	0.0128
Beryllium	nonpar	21	0	0.0005	0.004	0.0005 U	0.0005 U	0.0005 U	0.0005 U	0.0005 U
Cadmium	nonpar	18	8	0.0002	0.005	0.00016	0.00005	0.00005 U	0.00005 U	0.00016
Chromium	normal	18	13	0.0104	0.1	0.0013	0.001	0.0014	0.002	0.004
Cobalt	nonpar	21	4	0.008		0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001 U
Copper	nonpar	17	5	0.004	1.3	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.002
Iron	nonpar	21	4	0.031	0.3	0.005 U	0.005 U	0.005 U	0.005 U	0.005 U
Lead	nonpar	20	2	0.001	0.015	0.00077	0.00028	0.00014	0.00015	0.00099
Manganese	nonpar	18	7	0.0061	0.05	0.0005 U	0.0019	0.0096 E	0.006	0.0006
Nickel	nonpar	21	0	0.005	0.1	0.005 U	0.007 V	0.005 U	0.005 U	0.005 U
Selenium	nonpar	20	2	0.002	0.05	0.00109	0.0005 U	0.00052	0.00052	0.00101
Silver	nonpar	20	2	4.2501	0.1	0.00016	0.00054	0.00088	0.00068	0.00016
Thallium	nonpar	20	1	0.001	0.002	0.00086	0.00005 U	0.00005 U	0.00005 U	0.00085
Vanadium	nonpar	19	5	0.01		0.006	0.008	0.005 U	0.009	0.008
Zinc VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUUS	nonpar	20	9	0.007	5	0.001 U	0.003	0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001
	(vocs)									
EPA Method 8260 (µg/L) 1.1.1-Trichloroethane	Too Many N	Ion Dotocto		N/A	200	4 11	4 11	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane	Too Many N			N/A N/A		1 U 1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Too Many N			N/A N/A		- 1	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	Too Many N			N/A N/A	- 1	1 U 1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Too Many N			N/A N/A	7	1 U	. 1 U 1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Too Many N			N/A	<u>'</u>	1 U	1 U 1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Too Many N			N/A N/A	5	5 U	1 U 5 U	1 U	1 0	1 U
1,2-Dibromoethane	Too Many N			N/A N/A	1	1 0	5 U 1 U	5 U	5 U	5 U
1.2-Dichlorobenzene	Too Many N			N/A N/A	600	1 U	1 U	1 U 1 U	1 U	1 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	Too Many N			N/A	5	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U 1 U	1 U
-,	. oo many n	Doloto	1	13//	١ ٠	1 0 1	' ' '	10 1	10 [1 U

GROUNDWATER SUMMARY: FOURTH QUARTER 2010 LAKE GOODWIN LANDFILL SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

	1	No.	No.		metry and the second	Andrew programmer and the second seco	Downgradient	NEW TOTAL CONTROL CONT	ын цаулатта ламинттаркан катаралатар арабалдын энгөөгүүн көвөлүүн көвөлүүн көвөлүү	Upgradient
	İ					CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE STA	Downgrauent	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Annual transfer of the second	opgradient
	Statistical	of	of	Prediction	MCL	LG-01	LG-03	LG-04	LG-05	LG-02
and suppose the control of the contr	Method	Samples	Detects	Limit (a)	·	10/19/10 D V T C	10/19/10 D V T C	10/19/10 D V T C	10/19/10 D V T C	10/19/10 D V T C
1,2-Dichloropropane	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	5	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	75	4 U	4 U	4 U	4 U	4 U
2-Butanone		Non-Detects		N/A		5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U
2-Hexanone	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	****	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	m-w	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U
Acetone		Non-Detects		N/A	B-10	6.6	5 U	5 U	5 U	6.1
Acrylonitrile		Non-Detects		N/A	5	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U
Benzene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	5	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Bromodichloromethane	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	1	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Bromoform	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	5	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Bromomethane	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	en.qu	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Carbon Disulfide	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	m-m	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 Ü	1 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	5	1 U	1 U	1 0	1 Ū	1 0
Chlorobenzene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	100	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 Ü	1 U
Chlorodibromomethane	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	1	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 Ū	10
Chloroethane	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	***	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 Ŭ	1 0
Chloroform	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	7	1 U	1 Ü	1 U	1 Ü	1 0
Chloromethane	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	1000	1 U	1 Ü	1 U	1 0	1 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	70	1 U	1 Ü	1 U	1 0	1 0
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	N/m	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 Ū	1 Ū
Dibromomethane	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	10-13	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 Ū	1 U
Ethyl Benzene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	700	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 Ü	1 0
m,p-Xylene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	10000	1 U	1 U	1 U	l 1 Ü	1 U
Methyl lodide	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	****	5 U	5 Ü	5 U	5 U	5 U
Methylene Chloride	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	5	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U
o-Xylene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	10000	1 U	1 Ü	1 U	1 Ū	1 U
Styrene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	100	1 U	1 0	1 Ü	1 Ŭ	1 U
Tetrachloroethylene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	5	1 U	1 Ü	1 Ü	1 Ū	1 U
Toluene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	1000	1 U	1 Ü	1 U	i ŭ	1 Ü
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	100	1 U	1 Ü	1 U	1 Ŭ	1 Ŭ
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	en	1 Ü	1 Ŭ	1 Ŭ	liŭ	1 Ŭ
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	p-vi	5 U	5 Ü	5 U	5 Ŭ	5 Ü
Trichlorethene (1,1,2-Trichloroethylene)		Non-Detects		N/A	5	1 Ŭ	1 Ü	1 U	1 0	1 0
Trichlorofluoromethane		Non-Detects	,	N/A	****	1 Ü	1 Ŭ	1 0	1 Ŭ	1 0
Vinyl Acetate		Non-Detects		N/A	99	5 U	5 U	5 Ú	5 U	5 U
Vinyl Chloride	Too Many	Non-Detects		N/A	2	0.2 U	0.2 Ü	0.2	0.2 U	0.2 U

mg/L = milligrams per liter (ppm).

μg/L = micrograms per liter (ppb).

Boxed cells iUicate an exceedance of prediction limit criteria.

Bold cells iUicate a detected compouU.

D Column: U = Compound not detected in any sample

V Column: V = verified hit, E = exceedance, waiting verification; P = Passed, exceedance not verified

(a) Prediction limit calculated using DUMPStat.

I means increasing trend, D means decreasing trend via Mann-Kendall Analysis

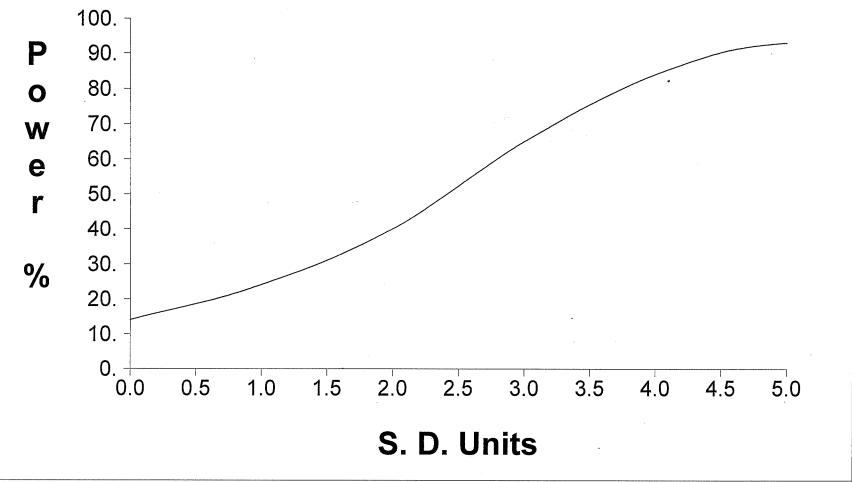
Ch? = a change in the trend analysis, N is no, Y is yes. Compared to previous quarter.

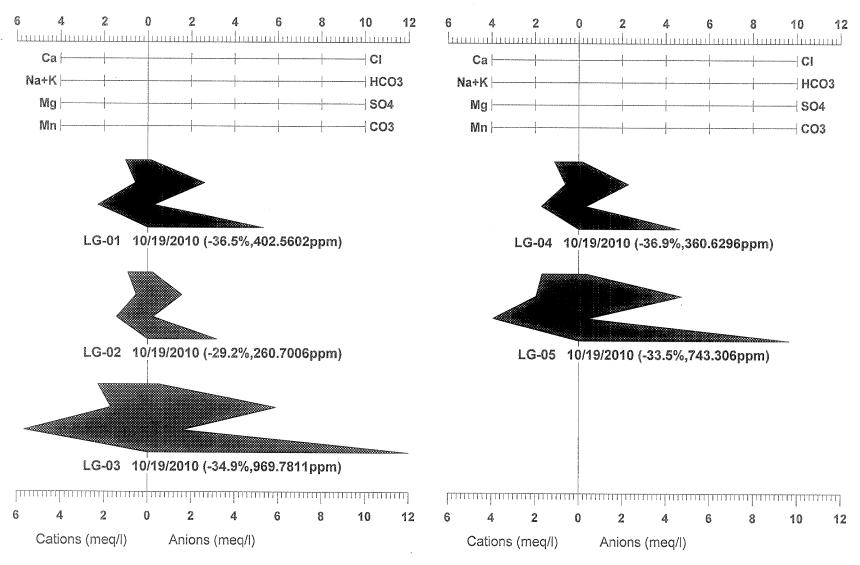
U = IUicates compouU was not detected at the given reporting limit.

Appendix C

Stiff, Tri-linear and Trend Analysis

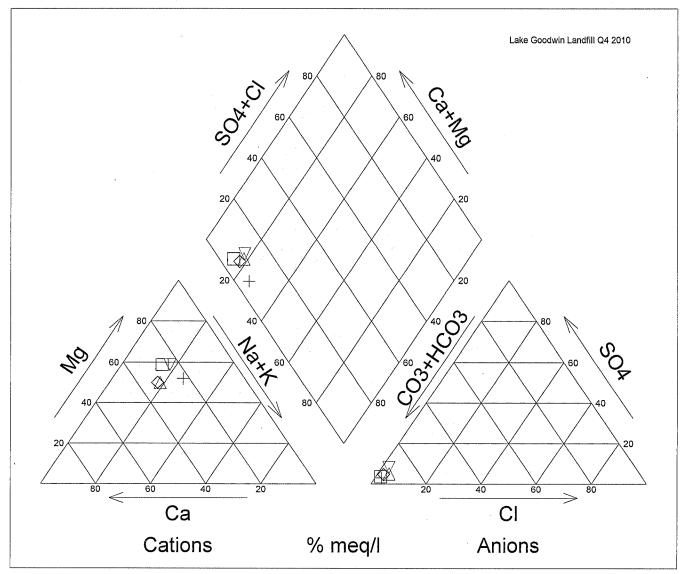
False Positive and False Negative Rates for Current Upgradient vs. Downgradient Monitoring Program



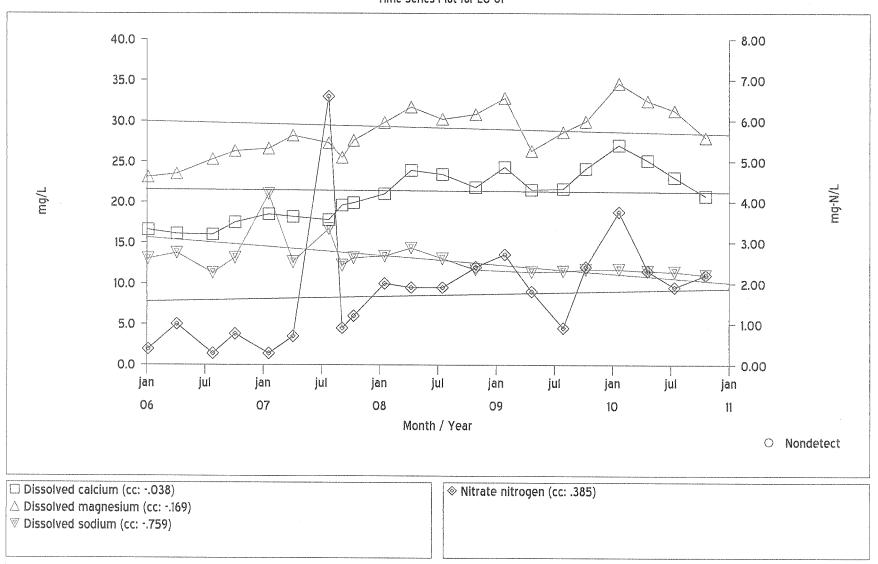


Prepared by: Snohomish County Solid Waste

☐ LG-01	10/19/2010 (-36.5%,402.56ppm)
△ LG-02	10/19/2010 (-29.2%,260.7ppm)
∇ LG-03	10/19/2010 (-34.9%,969.78ppm)
♦ LG-04	10/19/2010 (-36.9%,360.62ppm)
+ LG-05	10/19/2010 (-33.5%,743.3ppm)

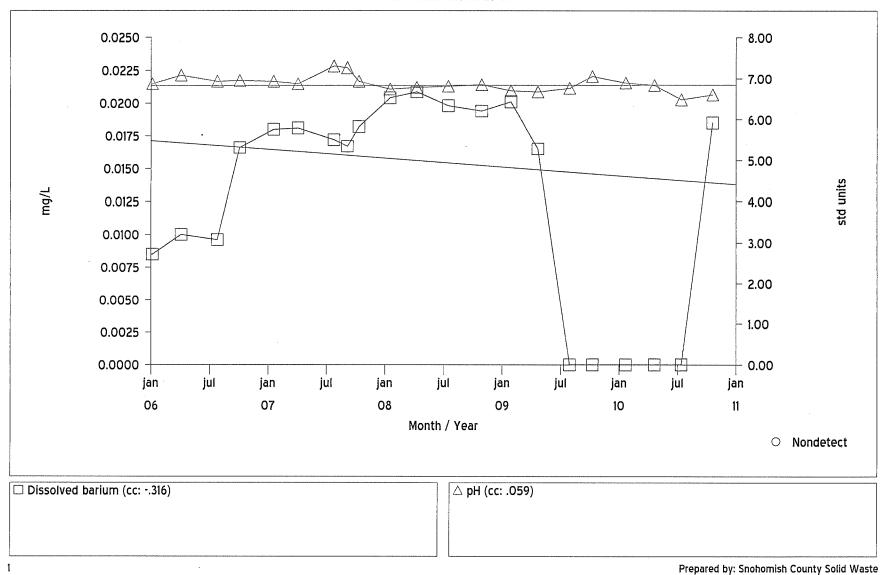


Time Series Plot for LG-01

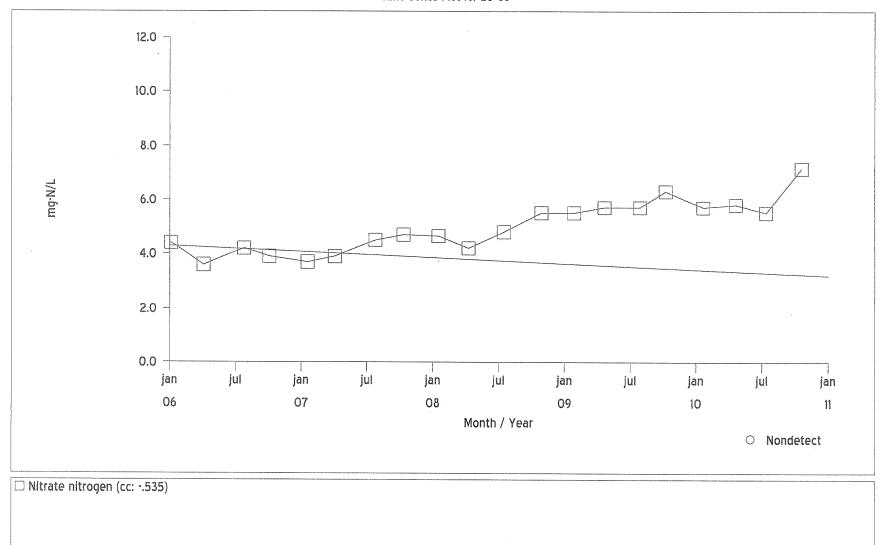


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Time Series Plot for LG-01

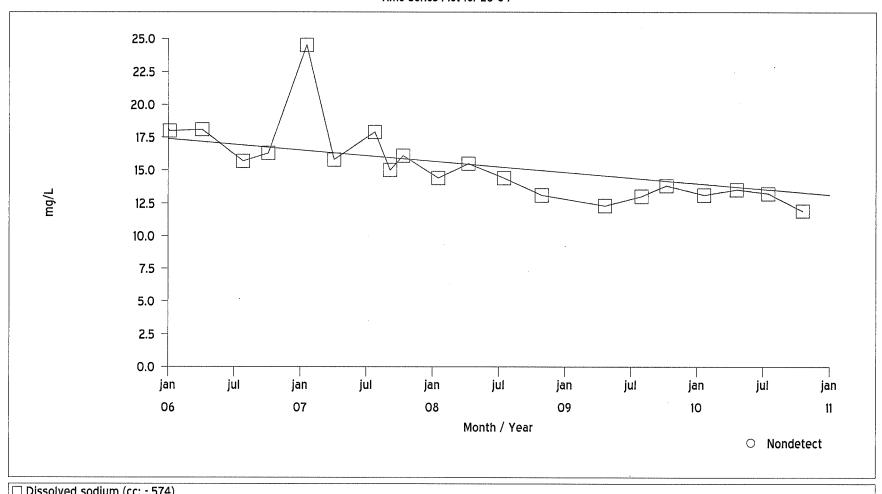


Time Series Plot for LG-03



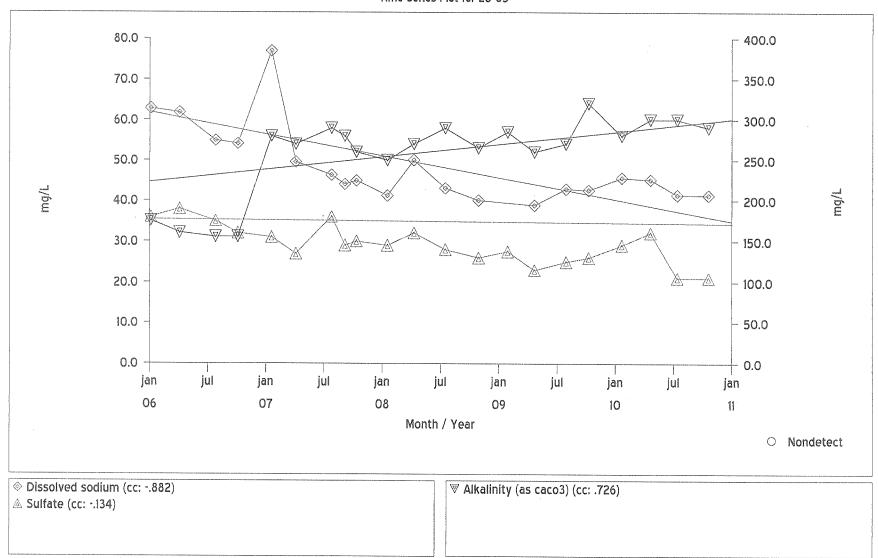
Prepared by: Snohomish County Solid Waste

Time Series Plot for LG-04



□ Dissolved sodium (cc: -.574)

Time Series Plot for LG-05



Prepared by: Snohomish County Solid Waste

Time Series Plot for LG-05

