DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

## Lake Goodwin Landfill 2011 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Groundwater Monitoring Report



Photo taken 8/1/08 J. Greninger

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JUN 02 2011 DEPT OF ECOLOGY TCP-NWRO

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Lake Goodwin 2011 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter Groundwater Monitoring Repo	Lake	Goodwin	2011 2	<sup>¹d</sup> Ouarter	Groundwater	Monitoring	Report
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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the second quarter ground water monitoring results for 2011 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*. There is no current Sampling & Analysis Plan (SAP) for this landfill.

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. Second quarter monitoring results are discussed in section 2.0 below.

#### 2.0 GROUND WATER MONITORING

Second quarter 2011 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.

Second Quarter Ground Water Measurements are shown in *Table 1* below. Hydrographs of the second quarter 2011 monitoring well readings are contained in *Appendix A* of this report. Based on the ground water readings for all wells except LG-01 and LG-03, small fluctuations in the ground water gradient below the site were observed. Down-gradient wells LG-01 and LG-03 showed a 3+ foot increase in ground water elevation over their previous readings. This fairly

rapid change in the ground water elevation has been observed in these wells in the past. It is not consistent with observed aquifer behavior and may possibly be due to reading error. Readings suggest that the aquifer is unconfined in the immediate vicinity of the site. The **Second 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 second quarter monitoring period was 6.11 inches. For reference purposes, precipitation measured at station WA-SN-11 during the monitoring period has been included on the hydrographs.

Table 1 - Second Quarter Groundwater Measurements and Elevations

Well Numbers	Casing Elevation	al Guandaub)	elta/falevation
LG-01	239.18	+3.16	153.87
LG-02	268.67	+.49	152.53
LG-03	241.20	+ 3.55	154.19
LG-04	206.93	+1.74	151.14
LG-05	235.00	+.65	151.93

#### 2.2 Second Quarter Ground Water Sampling Event

Purging and sampling of each of the five-(5) monitoring wells was performed during the second quarter by Snohomish County personnel in accordance with the facilities closure permit. Approximately 1.7 to 3.1 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 Second Quarter Ground Water Analytical Results

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

<u>Second Quarter</u>: 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. An elevated conductivity levels above 700 micro ohms per centimeter (*umhos/cm*) was measured in well LG-03 during this sampling event. Out of compliance levels for pH were measured in wells LG-03, LG-04, and LG-05 during this sampling event. Elevated levels of sodium were measured in well 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 - Second Quarter

Well	Second Quarter 2011 Groundwater Standard Exceedances
LG-01	None
LG-02	None
LG-03	Conductivity, pH, sodium, total dissolved solids
LG-04	рН
LG-05	pH, 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 2.1.9 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 second quarter are shown in *Table 3* below.

Table 3 - Statistical Summary - Second Quarter Limit Exceedances for 2011

Wel	Second Quarter 2011 Exceedances
LG-01	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, conductivity, magnesium, nitrate nitrogen, pH, potassium, TOC,
The state of the s	barium
LG-02	None
LG-03	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, chloride, conductivity, magnesium, nitrate, pH, potassium, sodium, sulfate, TDS, TOC, barium, nickel (no change from Q-4 2010)
LG-04	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, magnesium, pH, potassium, TOC, barium
LG-05	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, conductivity, magnesium, nitrate, pH, potassium, sodium,
	barium

**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 2011 Second 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 are
  increasing in LG-03.
- 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 there were more significant decreasing trends than increasing trends
  during this sampling event.
- There were very minimal impacts to the ground water from dissolved metals. Small
  exceedances to the calculated prediction limits for Barium and Nickel (LG-03) were found in
  the down-gradient wells.

#### 3.1 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Second quarter 2011 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, several increasing trends have been monitored in down gradient well LG-01 and at least one increasing trend was found in LG-03. The data also suggests that the leachate plume impacting ground water extends beyond the landfill boundaries following the ground water gradient to the north-northeast through LG-03 and LG-05.

#### 3.2 SIGNATURES and CERTIFICATIONS

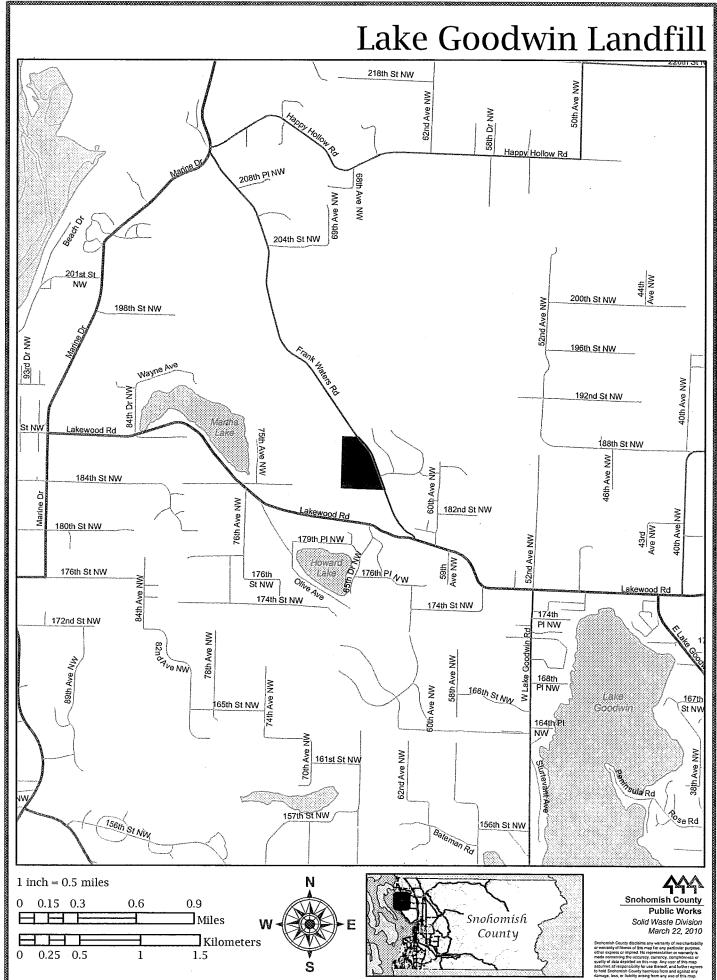
Kirk R. Bailey, LEG, LHG SCPW – Engineering Services

KIRK R. BAILEY

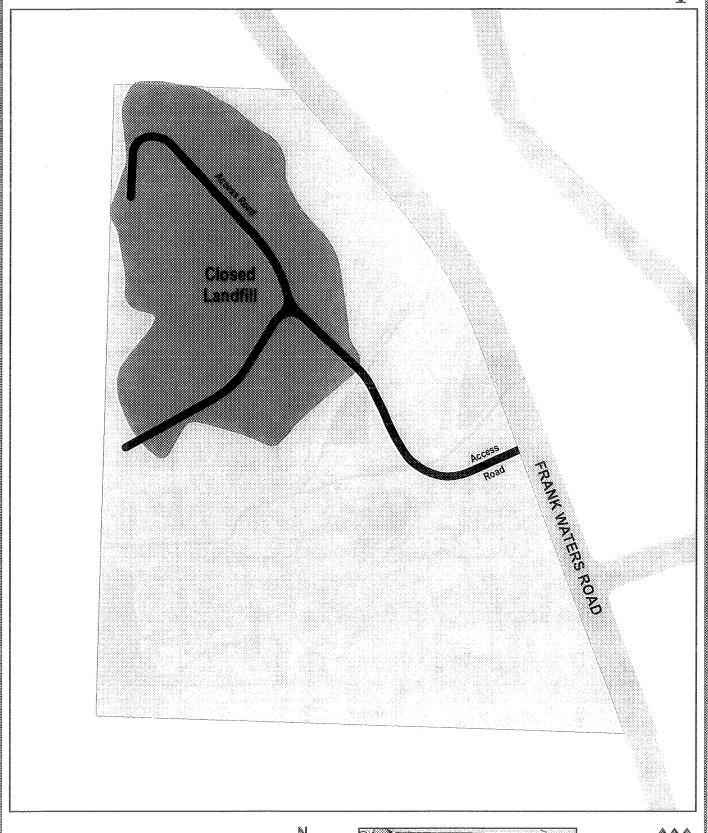
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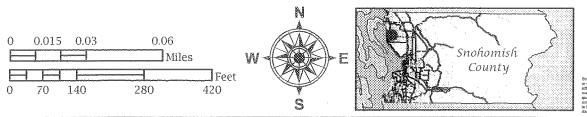
SCPW - Solid Waste Division

May 20, 2011



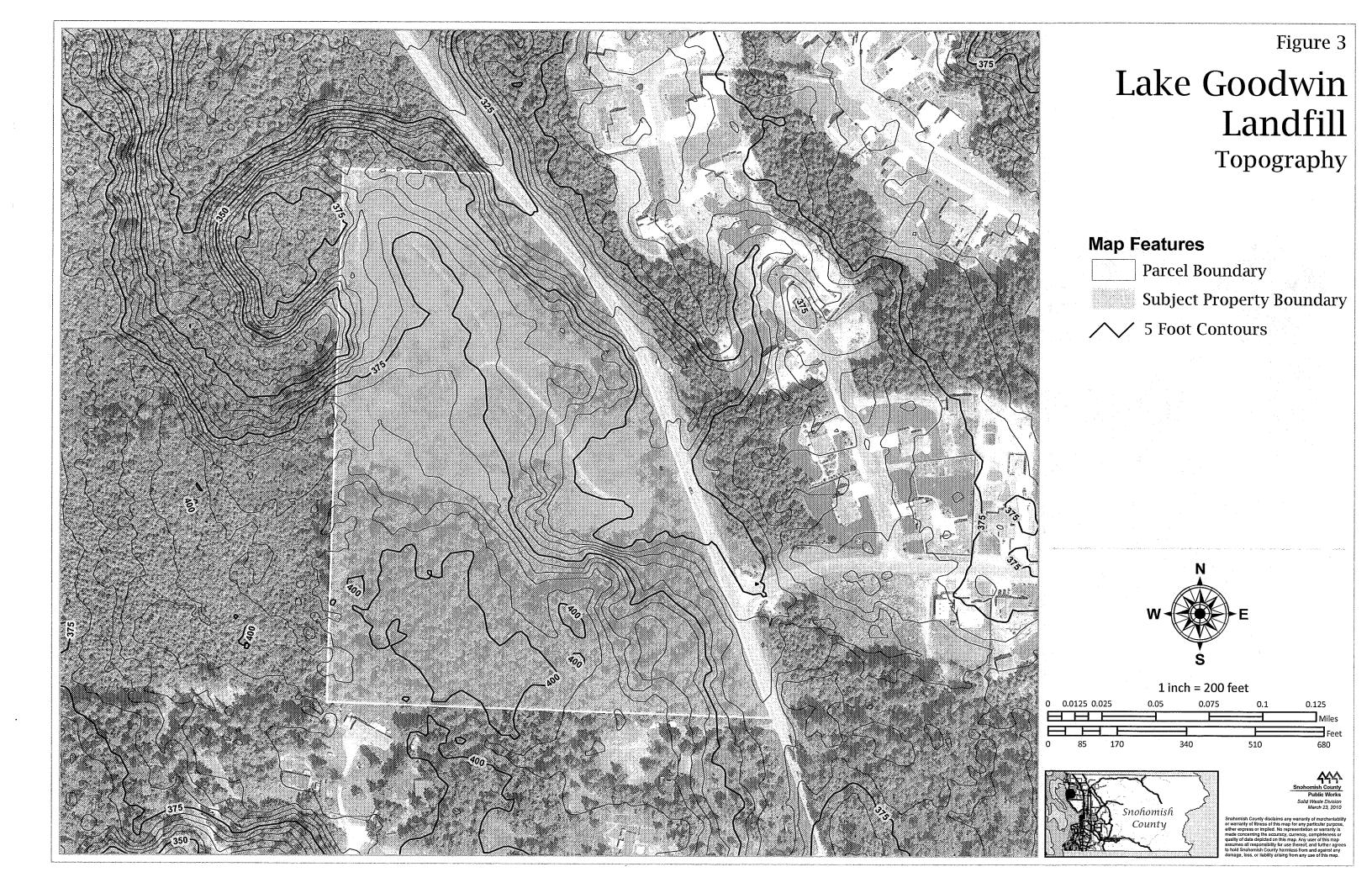
## Lake Goodwin Landfill Site Map





Snohomish County
Public Works
Solid Waste Division
March 25, 2010

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## Lake Goodwin Landfill

Geologic Map

### **Map Features**

Parcel Boundary

Subject Property Boundary

#### **Geologic Description**

Vashon advance outwash (Qva)

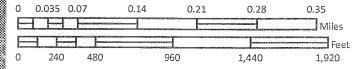
Vashon recessional outwash

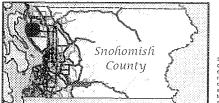
Vashon till (Qvt)

Water

Modified Land

#### 1 inch = 600 feet

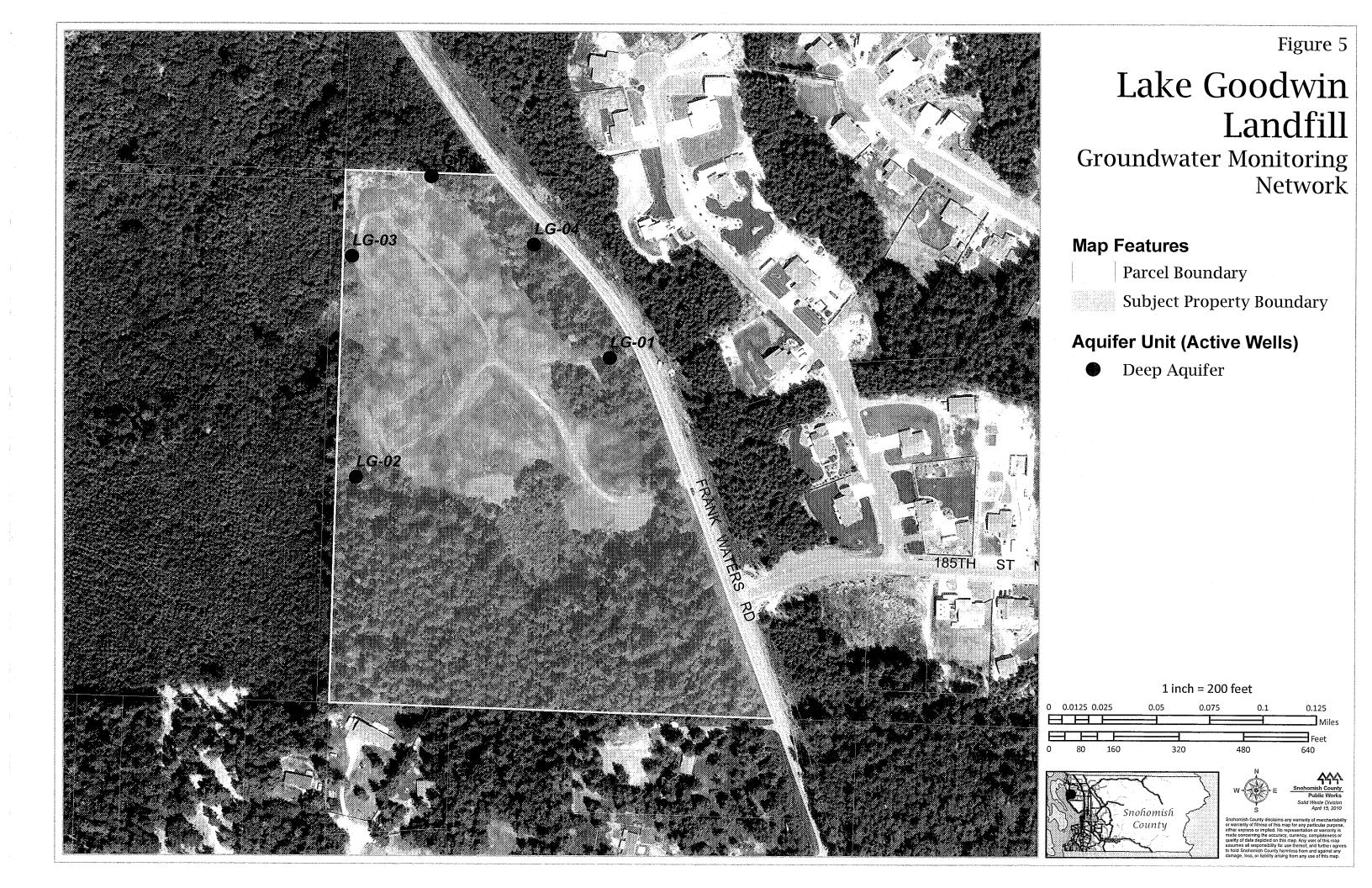






Snohomish County
Public Works
Solid Waste Division

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## Lake Goodwin Landfill

Water Elevation Contours 2nd Quarter 2011

DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW
.661 ft/day
241 ft/year
68.75 degrees to the positive x-axis

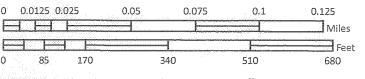
PARCEL BOUNDARY

SUBJECT PROPERTY BOUNDARY

/\/ 1 FT CONTOUR

WELL LOCATION

WELL_ID	SAMP_DATE	MEAS_HEAD
LG-01	4/12/2011	153.87
LG-02	4/12/2011	152.85
LG-03	4/12/2011	154.19
LG-04	4/12/2011	151.14
LG-05	4/12/2011	151.93







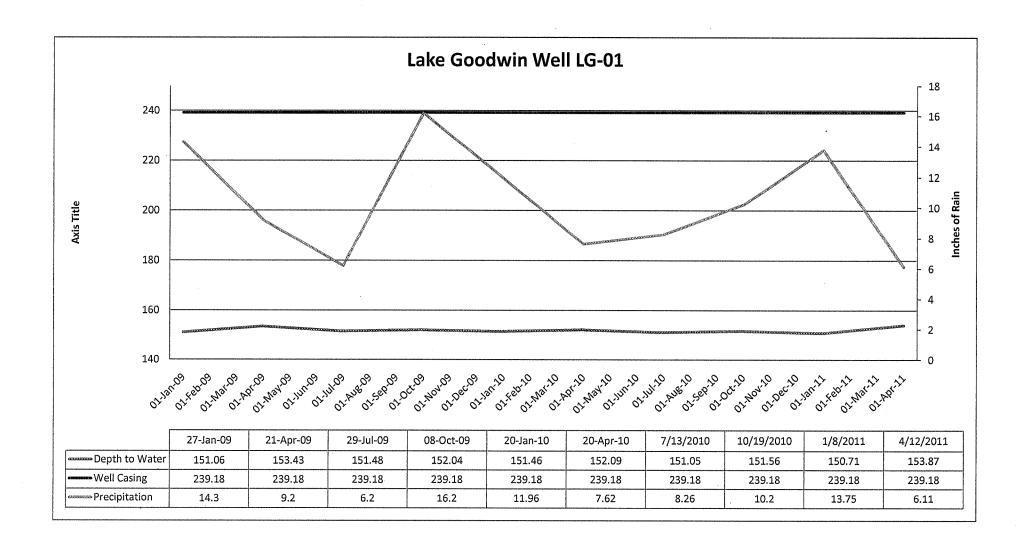
Snohomish County
Public Works
Solid Waste Division
May 23, 2011

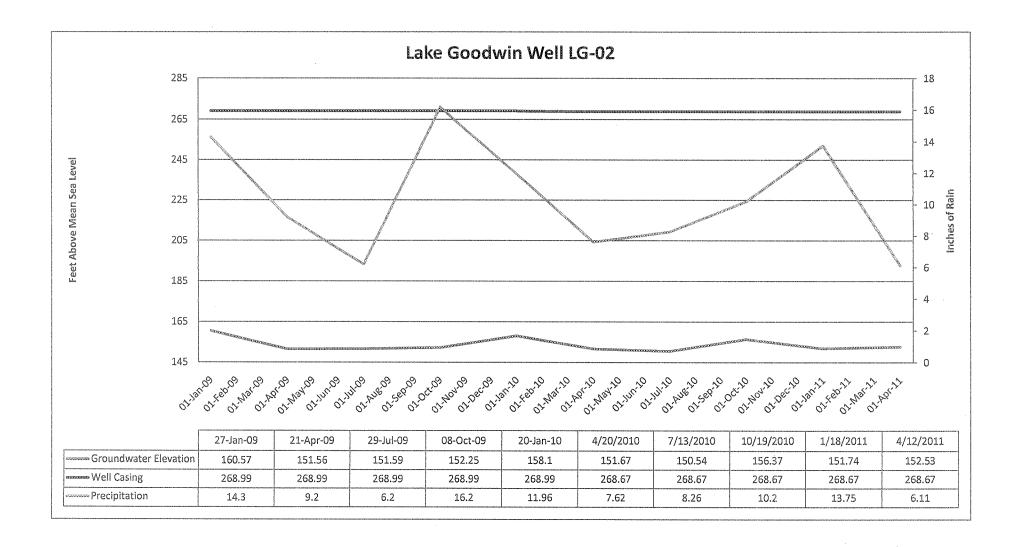
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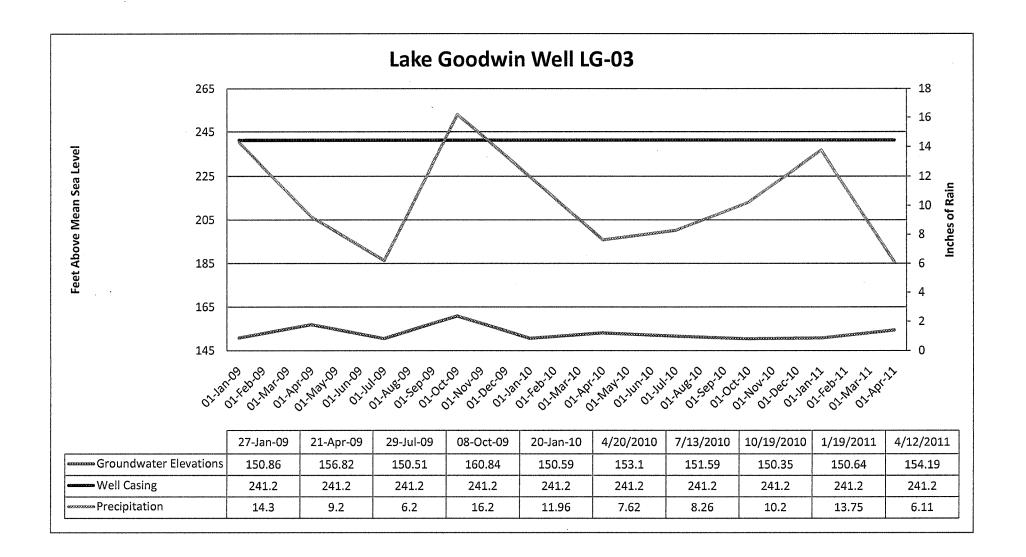
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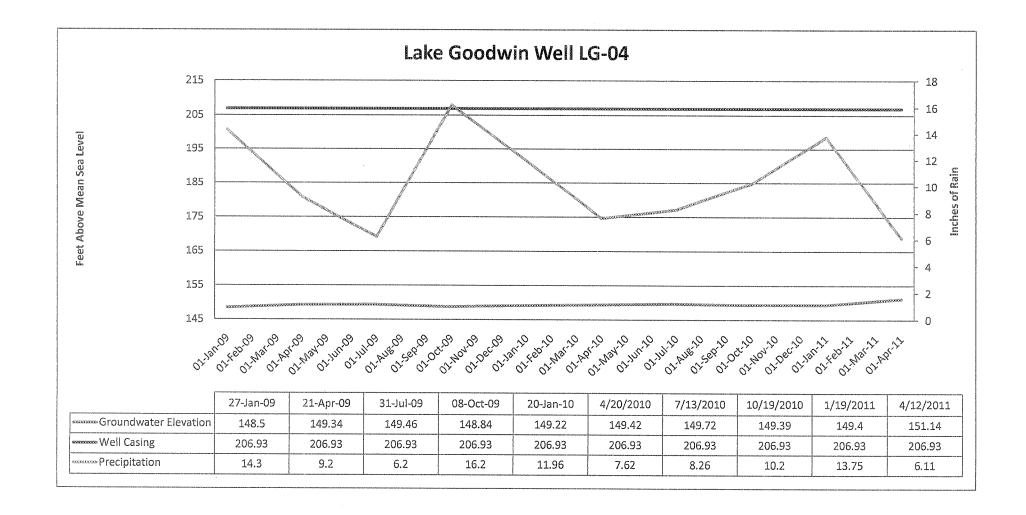
## Appendix A

Hydrographs

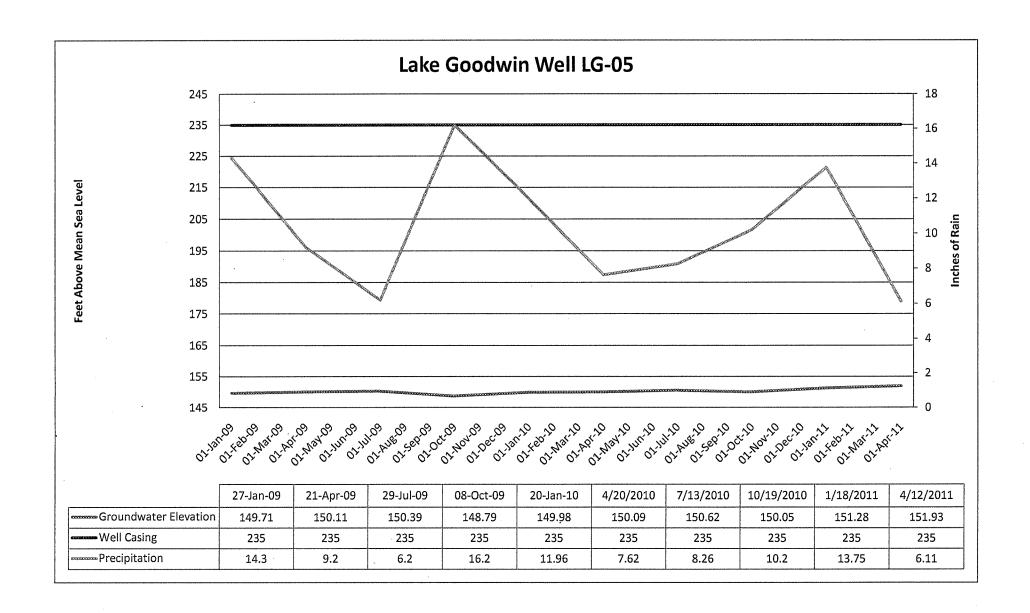








"我们就是我们的,我们就是这个人,我们们就是一个人的,我们就是我们的,我们就是这个人的,我们就是这个人的,我们就会不会的。""我们就是这个人,我们就是这个人,我



## Appendix B

**Analytical Data** 

## GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY: SECOND QUARTER 2011 LAKE GOODWIN LANDFILL SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

	No.		No.							wngra	dien					Upgradient
	Statistica Method	of Samples D	of etects	Prediction Limit (a)	MCL	LG-01 4/12/11 D		C	LG-0 4/12/11	3 ) V. T	С	LG-04 4/12/11 D	VTC	LG-0: 4/12/11 [	5 D V T C	LG-02 4/12/11 D V T
CONVENTIONAL CHEMISTRY	PARAMETER	₹S								•						
(mg/L unless noted)																
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	normal	23	23			150	٧		390	٧		140	Е	250	VY	86
Ammonia Nitrogen	nonpar	19	6			0.005 U			0.005 U			0.005 U		0.005 U	l	0.005 U
Bicarbonate	normal	23	23			150	٧		390	٧		140	٧	250	V	86
Calcium, Dissolved	normal	23	23			18.8	PΙ	Ν	49.8	V		22.2	٧	28.4	V	16.6
Chemical Oxygen Demand	nonpar	19	2			10 U			15			10 U		10 U	l	10 U
Chloride	nonpar	23	23	9.4	250	6			. 22	٧		4.4		4.2	Р	6.1
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	normal	23	23	323.1681	700	340	٧		970	V		310		605	V	240
Magnesium, Dissolved	normal	23	23			26.2	VΙ	N	71.3	V		20.4	V	39.5	V	14.5
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg-N/L)	nonpar	23	23	2.6	10	2.6	- 1	N	7.5	VΙ	N	1.3		5.7	V	2.1
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg-N/L)	nonpar	19	6	0.003	1	0.001			0.001			0.001		0.001	DN	0.001
pH (std units)	normal	23	23	6.67-7.75	6.5-8.5	6.64	V D	Ν	6.4	V		6.21	V	6.34	VDY	6.7
Potassium, Dissolved	nonpar	23	23			3.65	V		6.19	٧		3.27	VDY	5.78	V	2.71
Sodium, Dissolved	nonpar	22	22	13.8	20	10	D	Ν	39.2	V		11.5	DN	40.3	VDN	8.8
Sulfate	normal	23	23	16.2445	250	9.6	Р		84	٧		11	DΥ	14	PDN	14
Total Dissolved Solids	nonpar	23	23	550	500	210			580	V		210		365		170
Total Organic Carbon	nonpar	23	10	13		21	Ε		70	V		24	Ε	4		5.1
DISSOLVED METALS EPA Methods 6010B/7131A (n Antimony	ng/L) nonpar	23	3	0.01	0.006	0.00005			0.00009	·····		0.00006		0.00008		0.00012
Arsenic	nonpar	23 18	18		0.000	0.00058			0.00009			0.00000		0.00068		0.00344
Barium	nomal	18	18		2	0.00056	V	Υ	0.00074	V			v	0.00062	V	0.00344
Bervilium	nonpar	23	0		0.004	0.0154 0.0005 U	V	1	0.0005 U	•		0.0195 0.0005 U	V	0.0005 L	-	0.0096 0.0005 U
Cadmium	•	23 20	9		0.004	0.0005 U			0.0005 U			0.0005 U	D .	0.0005 L		0.0005 U
Chromium	nonpar normal	20	15		0.003	0.00003 U			0.00003 U			0.00003 U	F :	0.00003 C		0.00003 0
Cobalt		23	4		U. 1	0.001 U			0.001 U			0.001 U		0.001 L		0.0041 0.001 U
	nonpar nonpar	23 19	5		1.3	0.001 U			0.001 U			0.001 0		0.001 C		0.001 U
Copper		23	4		0.3	0.001 U			0.001 U			0.001 0.005 U		0.001 C		0.001 U
Iron Lead	nonpar nonpar	23 22	3		0.3 0.015	0.0000			0.0005 U			0.0007		0.0006	•	0.0005 U
Manganese	nonpar	20	3 7		0.015	0.00009 0.0005 U			0.00005 U			0.00007 0.0005 U		0.00005 U	Ī	0.00005 U
Nickel	nonpar	23	0		0.05	0.0005 U			0.0005 0	V		0.0005 U		0.0005 U		0.0005 U
Selenium	nonpar	23 22	2	0.005	0.05	0.005 U			0.007 0.0005 U	•		0.005 U		0.005 U		0.005 U
Silver	nonpar	22	2		0.05	0.0005 U			0.0005 U			0.0005 U		0.0005 U		0.0005 U
Thallium	nonpar	22	1	0.001	0.002	0.00005 U			0.00005 U			0.00005 U		0.00005 U		0.00005 U
Vanadium	nonpar	21	5		0.002	0.00005 U			0.00005 U			0.00005 U		0.00005 U		0.0005 U
Zinc	nonpar	22	9	0.007	5	0.003 U			0.003 U			0.003 U		0.003 U		0.003 U
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUUS EPA Method 8260 (µg/L)		A 2							2.001							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		lon-Detects		N/A	200	1 U			1 L			1 U		. 1 \		1 U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Too Many N Too Many N	Ion-Detects		N/A N/A		1 U 1 U			1 L 1 L			1 U 1 U		1 L 1 L		1 U 1 U
r, r,z-rncmoroemane	100 Many N	ion-Detects		I IN/A	-	1 0			1 (	,		1 0	ı	1 (	,	1 10

## GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY: SECOND QUARTER 2011 LAKE GOODWIN LANDFILL SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

HAMILANIANIANIANIANIANIANIANIANIANIANIANIANIA	No. No.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	AND	OF THE POST OF THE	Downgradien		NEXT CONTRACT THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	Upgradient
	Statistica of of	Prediction	MCL	LG-01	L.G-03	I LG-04	L.G-05	L.G-02
PROTECTION COMPONENTE DE SON SERVICIONES ES CONTRACTOR DE L'ANTI-LES CO	Method Samples Detects	Limit (a)		4/12/11 D V T C			4/12/11 D V T C	
1,1-Dichloroethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	1	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	7	1 U	1 U	1 Ü	1 Ü	1 U
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	mw	1 U	1 Ü	1 0	l 1 Ŭ	1 U
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	5	5 U	5 U	5 Ū	5 Ü	5 U
1,2-Dibromoethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	1	1 U	1 Ü	1 Ŭ	1 U	1 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	600	1 U	1 Ŭ	1 Ŭ	1 Ŭ	1 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	5	1 Ü	1 Ŭ	1 Ŭ	1 U	1 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	5	1 Ü	1 U	1 0	1 0	1 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	75	4 Ü	4 U	4 U	4 U	1 U
2-Butanone	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		5 Ŭ	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		5 U	5 U			5 U
Acetone	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	**	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U
Acrylonitrile	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	5	5 U		5 U	5 U	5 U
Benzene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A N/A	5	5 U 1 U	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U
Bromodichloromethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	1		1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Bromoform	Too Many Non-Detects		. ,	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Bromomethane		N/A	5	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Carbon Disulfide	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	u;	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	1	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Chlorobenzene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	5	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	100	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Chlorodibromomethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	1	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Chloroethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Chloroform	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	7	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Chloromethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	70	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Dibromomethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		1 U	1 ปั	1 U	1 U	1 U
Ethyl Benzene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	700	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 Ū
m,p-Xylene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	10000	1 U	1 U	10.	1 U	1 Ū
Methyl lodide	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		5 U	5 U	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 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Styrene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	100	1 Ū	1 Ŭ	1 U	1 U	1 0
Tetrachloroethylene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	5	1 Ü	1 Ŭ	1 0	1 U	1 U
Toluene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	1000	1 U	1 Ŭ	1 0	1 U	1 U
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	100	1 U	1 U	1 0	1 U	1 U
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		1 Ŭ	1 U	1 0	1 U	1 U
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U	5 U
Trichlorethene (1,1,2-Trichloroethylene)	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	5	1 U	1 U	1 0	1 U	1 U
Trichlorofluoromethane	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		1 U	1 U	1 0	1 U	
Vinyl Acetate	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A		5 U	5 U	5 U	1 U 5 U	1 U
Vinyl Chloride	Too Many Non-Detects	N/A	2	0.2 U	0.2 U	0.2 U		5 U
mg/l = milligrams per liter (ppm) ug/l =		(4/7)	4 <u> </u>	V.Z. U	U.Z U	U.Z. U	0.2 U	0.2 U

mg/L = milligrams per liter (ppm), μg/L = micrograms per liter (ppb).

D Column: U = Compound not detected in any sample

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

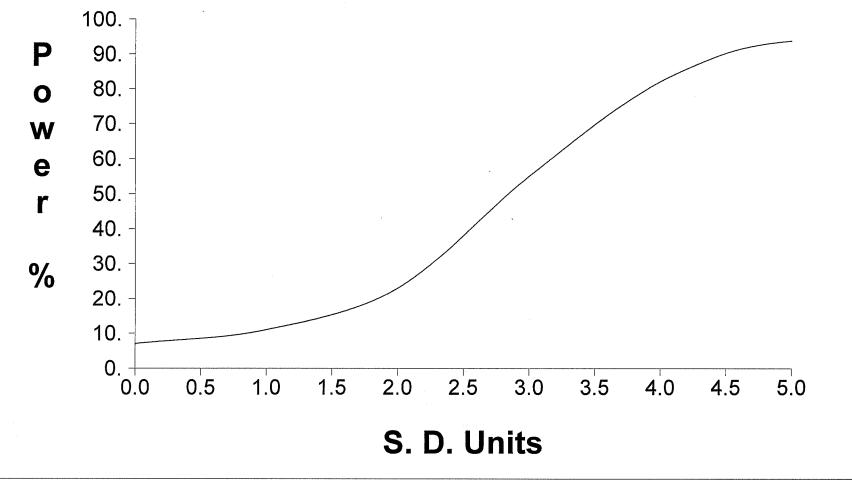
I means increasing trend, D means decreasing trend via Mann-Kendall Analysis

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

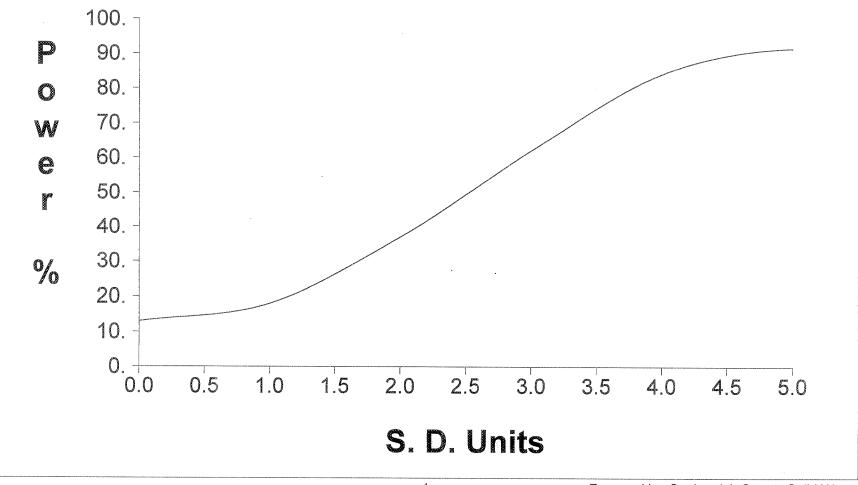
### Appendix C

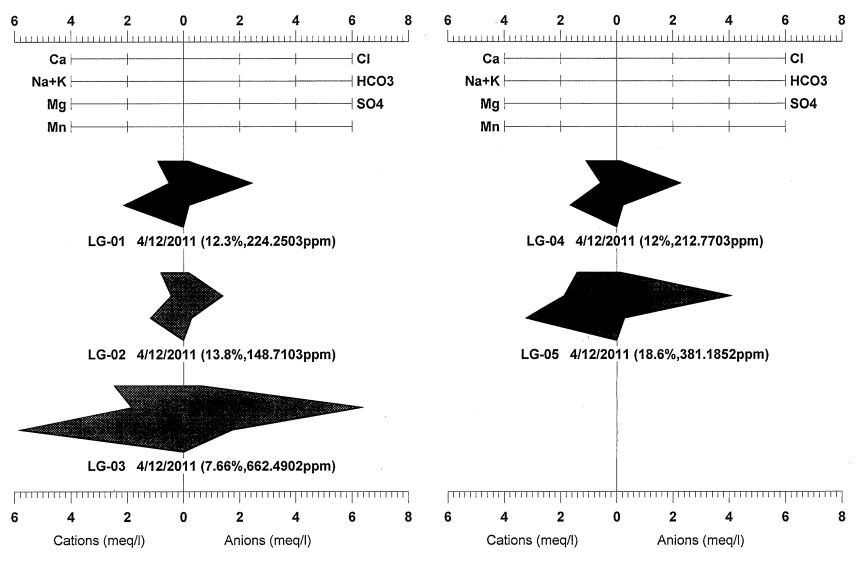
Stiff, Tri-linear and Trend Analysis

# False Positive and False Negative Rates for Current Intra-Well Prediction Limits Monitoring Program

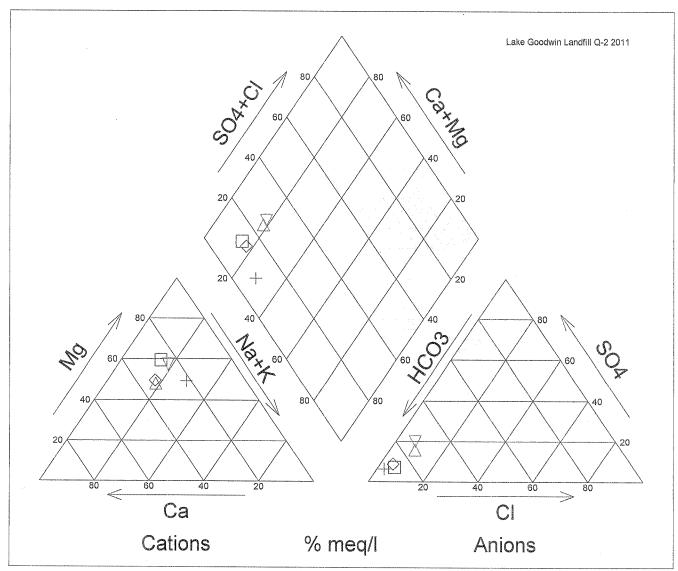


# False Positive and False Negative Rates for Current Upgradient vs. Downgradient Monitoring Program



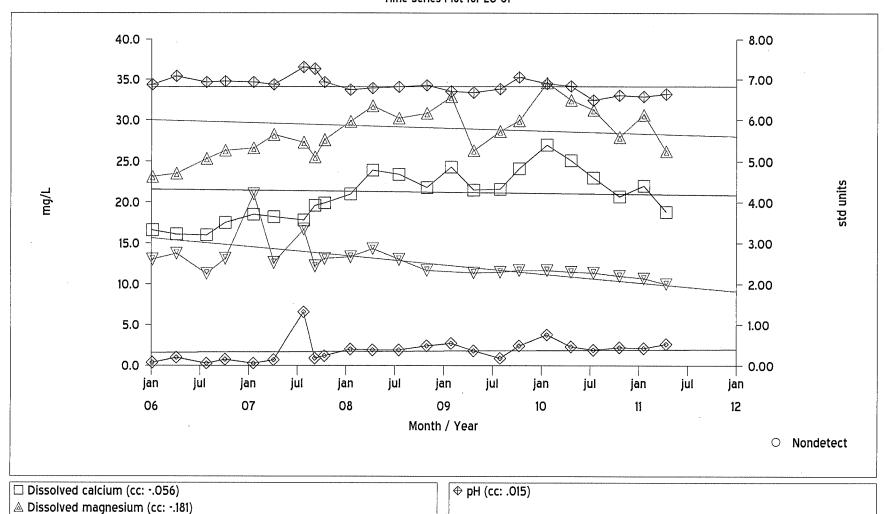


***************************************	
☐ LG-01	4/12/2011 (12.3%,224.25ppm)
△ LG-02	4/12/2011 (13.8%,148.71ppm)
▽ LG-03	4/12/2011 (7.66%,662.49ppm)
♦ LG-04	4/12/2011 (12%,212.77ppm)
+ LG-05	4/12/2011 (18.6%,381.185ppm)



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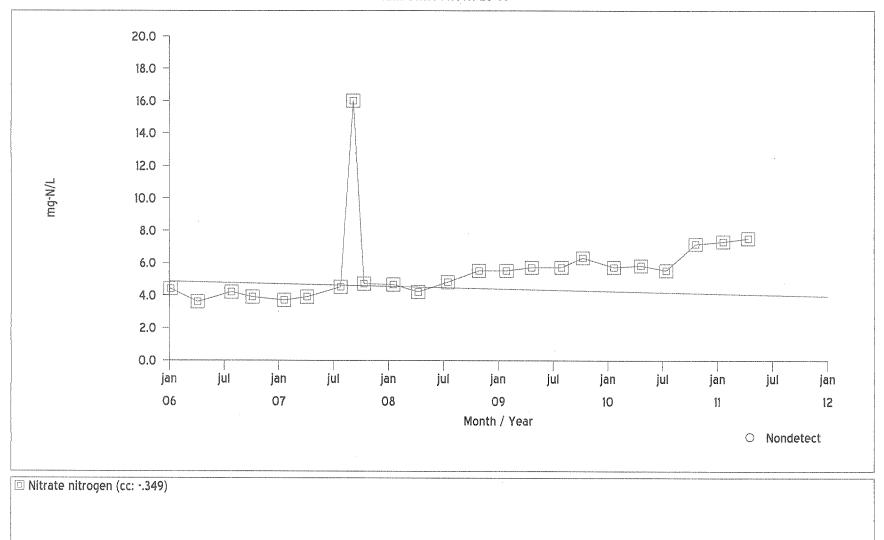
#### Time Series Plot for LG-01



♥ Dissolved sodium (cc: -.783)

♦ Nitrate nitrogen (cc: .415)

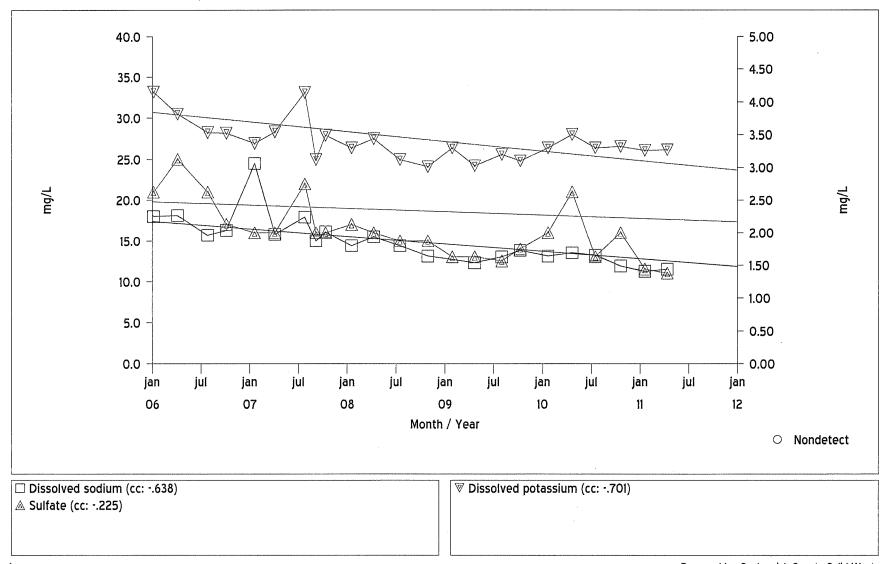
Time Series Plot for LG-03



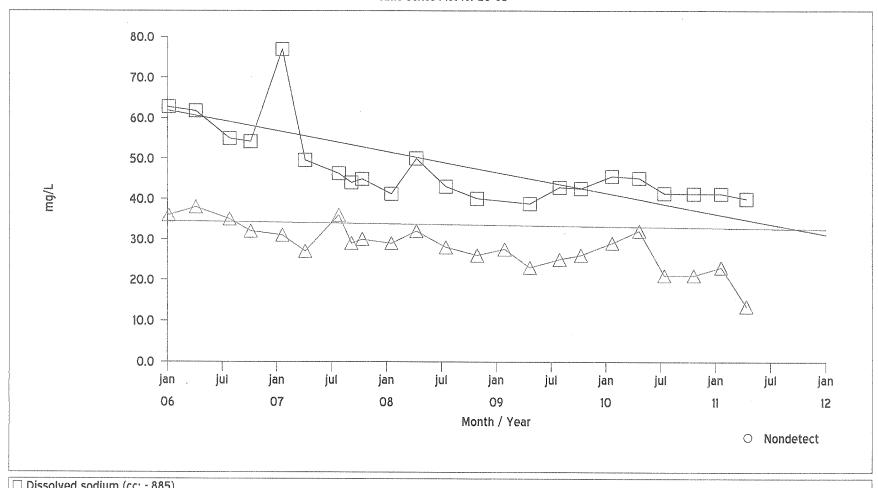
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#### Time Series Plot for LG-04



Time Series Plot for LG-05



☐ Dissolved sodium (cc: -.885)

△ Sulfate (cc: -.197)

Prepared by: Snohomish County Solid Waste

#### Time Series Plot for LG-05

