Lake Goodwin Landfill 2014 2nd Quarter Environmental Monitoring Report



RECEIVED

OCT 10 2014
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	
1.2 PERMIT INFORMATION	
1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS	2
1.4 LOCAL HYDROGEOLOGY	2
1.5 EXISTING MONITORING NETWORK	
2.0 GROUND WATER MONITORING	3
2.1 Ground Water Level Measurements	4
2.2 Second Quarter Ground Water Sampling Event	4
2.3 Evaluation of Second Quarter Ground Water Analytical Results	5
2.4 Statistical Evaluation	
3.0 GAS PROBE MEASUREMENTS	7
4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
4.1 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS	
4.2 SIGNATURES and LICENSES	8
Table of Tables	
Table 1 – Second Quarter Groundwater Measurements and Elevations	4
Table 2 - Summary of Test Results – Seond Quarter	
Table 3 - Statistical Summary – 2 nd Quarter Prediction Limit Exceedances for 2014	6
,,	

List of Figures

Figure 1 Vicinity Map

Figure 2 Site Map

Figure 3 Topographic Map

Figure 4 Geologic Map

Figure 5 Network Monitoring Map

Figure 6 Second Quarter Groundwater Contour Map

Table of Appendices

Appendix A - Well Hydrographs

Appendix B - Analytical Data

Appendix C - Stiff, Trilinear, and Time Series Analysis

The following report presents the second quarter ground water monitoring results for 2014 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*).

This report has been prepared in compliance with the sites **Safety and Analysis Plan** (*SAP*) as approved by the **Snohomish Health District**, June, 2012.

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, 2014*). 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 2014). 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 an approved **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 Stillaguamish 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 Landfill where Glacial Till (*Qvt*) is absent, the aquifer 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 during the 2^{nd} quarter sampling event ranged from el. 151.39 to el. 153.82 with a north to northeast gradient in an unconfined condition within the Advance Outwash (Qva) aguifer.

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 four-(4) ground water monitoring wells (*LG-01*, *LG-02*, *LG-04*, and *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 three-(3) wells are located down gradient of the landfill (*LG-01*, and *LG-04* and *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

Ground water quality within Snohomish County is generally good. Water types are typical of glacial originated soils. There are no wide spread areas of ground water contamination, however, salt water intrusion, agricultural and septic system impacts locally occur. According to the 1996 USGS ground water study, the most common and wide-spread water quality problems in Snohomish County are from natural causes. High iron and manganese concentrations are fairly common throughout the County. These minerals cause mostly nuisance issues because of objectionable odors and/or stained laundry and plumbing fixtures. Another naturally occurring water quality problem in Snohomish County is arsenic. Arsenic levels vary depending on the ground water aquifer and the proximity to bedrock units. Arsenic concentrations are the highest in areas located closest to surficial bedrock, such as in and around the Granite Falls area, where tested arsenic levels present health concerns. In most areas of the County, arsenic levels in ground water exceed current USEPA MCL reporting limits but are not high enough to present health concerns.

Second quarter 2014 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 2014 monitoring well readings are contained in *Appendix A* of this report. Second quarter well readings show a general statistically insignificant decrease in water levels in the wells. Readings confirm 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 7.82". This is a decrease of 4.37" over the last quarter precipitation. For reference purposes, precipitation measured at station WA-SN-11 during the monitoring period has been included on the hydrographs.

Table 1 – 2nd Quarter Groundwater Measurements and Elevations

Well Numbers	Casing Elevation	2 nd Quarter Delt	a/Elevation
LG-01	239.18	+0.01	152.97
LG-02	268.67	-0.41	153.82
LG-04	206.93	-0.10	151.39
LG-05	235.00	+0.07	152.17

2.2 Second Quarter Ground Water Sampling Event

Purging and sampling of each of the four-(4) sampled monitoring wells was performed during the second quarter by Snohomish County personnel in accordance with the facilities closure permit. Approximately 1.7 to 3.2 gallons of water were 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 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 groundwater and secondary drinking water standards. 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. Comparison of results to regulatory criteria shows:

<u>Second Quarter</u>: Other than arsenic in all wells and pH in all downgradient wells, there were no measured exceedances of the standards in any well except LG-05. There were measured exceedances of the groundwater standards for conductivity, nitrate nitrogen, pH, sodium, total dissolved solids and arsenic in well LG-05. No other dissolved metals were observed exceeding WAC level groundwater or secondary drinking water standards during this sampling event.

Table 2 – 2nd Quarter Summary of Test Results

Well	2 nd Quarter 2014 Groundwater Standard Exceedances
LG-01	pH, Arsenic
LG-02	Arsenic
LG-04	pH, arsenic
LG-05	Conductivity, nitrate nitrogen, pH, sodium, TDS, arsenic

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, and Dissolved Metals – 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**.

The Sens Trend analysis test was performed for the entire data set stretching back to 1988 and the results of that analysis — increasing or decreasing trends are recorded on the spreadsheet in Appendix B. The trend analysis in Appendix C is run between 2006 and current time. This allows us to place multiple constituents on a single graph to better see any potential correlation between the geochemistry and dissolved metals. Per Ecology and Snohomish Health District request, the prediction limit is updated in the first quarter of the year and subsequent data sets are compared against that prediction limit.

Based on the statistical analysis, exceedances to the prediction limits in down-gradient wells LG-01 and LG-05 were high for conventional chemistry parameters and minimal for the dissolved metals. Down-gradient well LG-04 was less impacted by leachate and had only minimal exceedances to the calculated prediction limits during the 2nd quarter sampling event. There were twenty eight-(28) exceedances to the calculated prediction limits for all wells during this quarter. Calculated exceedances to the prediction limits in the second quarter are shown in *Table 3* below.

Table 3 - 2nd Quarter Statistical Summary Prediction Limit Exceedances

Well	2 nd Quarter 2014 Exceedances
LG-01	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, conductivity, magnesium, pH, potassium, sulfate, barium,
	manganese
LG-02	None
LG-04	pH, barium
LG-05	Alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, chloride, conductivity, magnesium, nitrate, nitrite, pH,
	potassium, sodium, sulfate, TDS, barium, copper, manganese, nickel

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

3.0 GAS PROBE MEASUREMENTS

New probes were placed in three of the original nine locations at the Lake Goodwin Landfill November 15, 2013. Second quarter measurements were taken April 23, 2014.

Table 4 – 2nd Quarter Gas Probe Measurements

Probe/depth	Methane	OXYEE	CO2
LG-A1 / 44"	11	0	16
LG-B2 / 47"	24	0	10
LG-C2 / 46"			

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ground water data collected during the 2014 second quarter sampling events indicates the following:

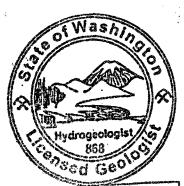
- Precipitation during the second quarter decreased compared to the first quarter, and water levels generally dropped. The ground water elevation trend of all wells has been steadily rising since 2005.
- The conductivity level observed at well LG-05 was significantly higher than the surrounding wells during this sampling event.
- Statistical analysis did show significant impacts to well LG-05. Lesser impacts where indicated in wells LG-01 and minimal impacts were measured for LG-04. Time series plots based on the **DUMPStat** analysis indicates that there were fewer significant decreasing trends (13) than increasing trends (15) during this sampling event.
- There were very minimal impacts to the ground water from dissolved metals. Small exceedances to the calculated prediction limits for arsenic and barium were found in all wells.
- Every well exceeded the arsenic groundwater standard.

4.1 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Second quarter 2014 data indicates a continued moderate leachate impact to the underlying Advance Outwash (*Qva*) aquifer below the Lake Goodwin Landfill. Statistical analysis indicates a 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, increasing trends were calculated for down gradient well LG-01 during this sampling event. Interpretation of the data suggests that a leachate plume impacting ground water extends beyond the landfill boundaries following the ground water gradient to the north-northeast in the immediate vicinity of LG-05.

Kirk R. Bailey, LEG, LHG

SCPW – Engineering Services

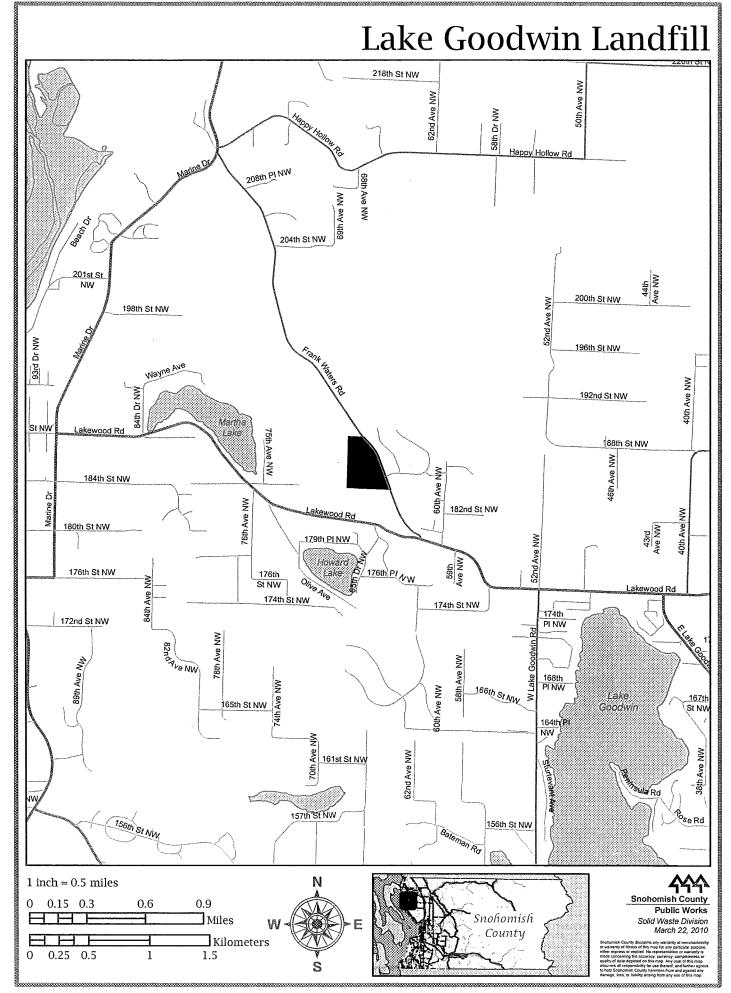


KIRK R. BAILEY

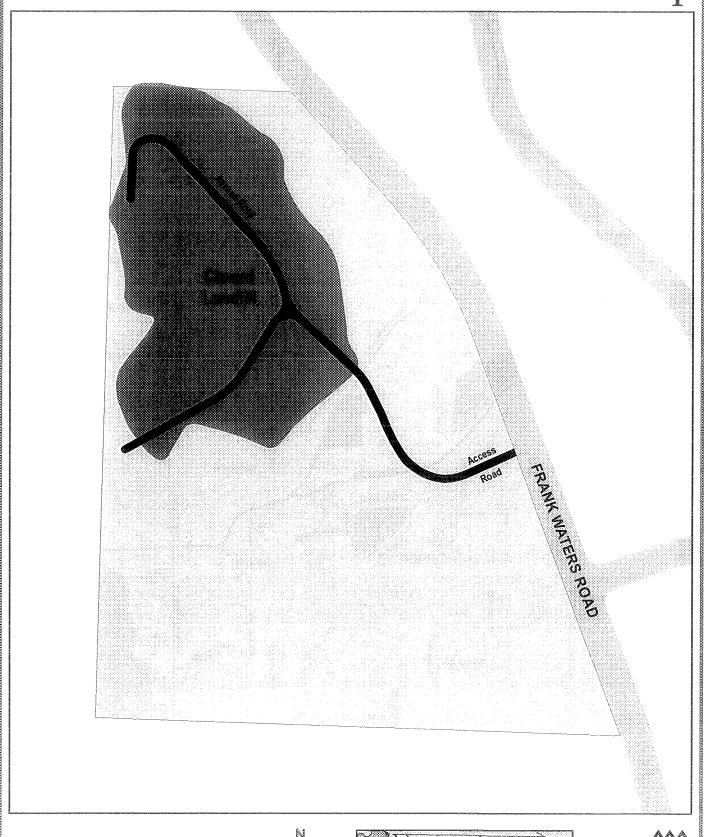
Deanna Seaman

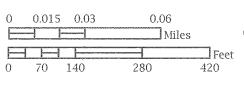
SCPW - Solid Waste Division

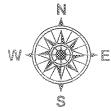
October 9, 2014



Lake Goodwin Landfill Site Map









Snohomish County
Public Works
Solid Waste Division
March 25, 2010

Sholomash, County detailaries any waitabily of merchantabily to warranji of libraries of libis may for any particular purpose, either express or implied. No representation or warranly ar mande sone-erring the nocuracy, currency, completeness or quality of data depicted on this map. Any user of this map actumes at responsibility for use theseot, and others agrees to hold Snohemesh County harmless from end against any demange, tree, or labelity sitting form any use of this map.

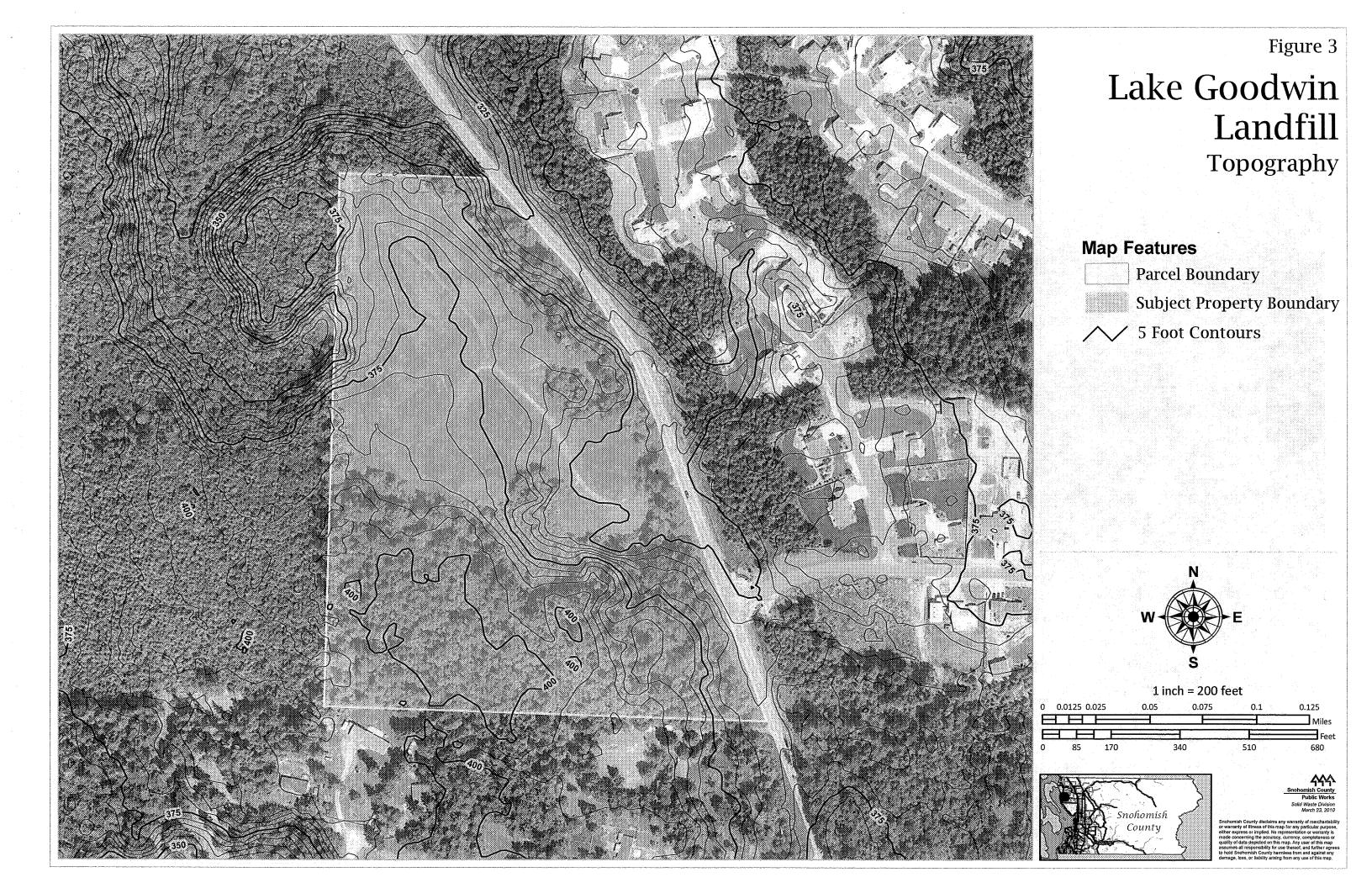


Figure 4

Geologic Map **Hilbns**1 Lake Goodwin

Map Features

Parcel Boundary

Subject Property Boundary

Geologic Description

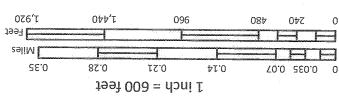
Vashon advance outwash (Qva)

 $\label{eq:constraint} Vashon \ recessional \ outwash$

Vashon till (Qvt)

Modified Land

Water











Lake Goodwin

Groundwater Monitoring Network

Map Features

Parcel Boundary

Subject Property Boundary

Aquifer Unit (Active Wells)

Deep Aquifer

1 inch = 200 feet

Figure 6

Lake Goodwin

Water Elevation Contours 2nd Quarter 2014

DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW 1.30 ft / day 476 ft / year 69.01 degrees to the positive x - axis

PARCEL BOUNDARY

SUBJECT PROPERTY BOUNDARY

✓ 1 FT CONTOUR

■ WELL LOCATION

L						
089	019	040	Š	120	98	C
122,17	71	07/6	57/5		90-02	7
65.LZI	b I	t d\59\2014				7
DI'DSI	ÞΙ	07/6	7/5		C-0 5	7
76.221	ÞΙ	3/50	7/5		C-0J	7
GA3H_2A	LE ME	rad_	JAMAS	di_	NEFF	Λ

21.0		80.0	1 0.0	20.0	0
səliM					
1997					
089	019	340	071	98	0

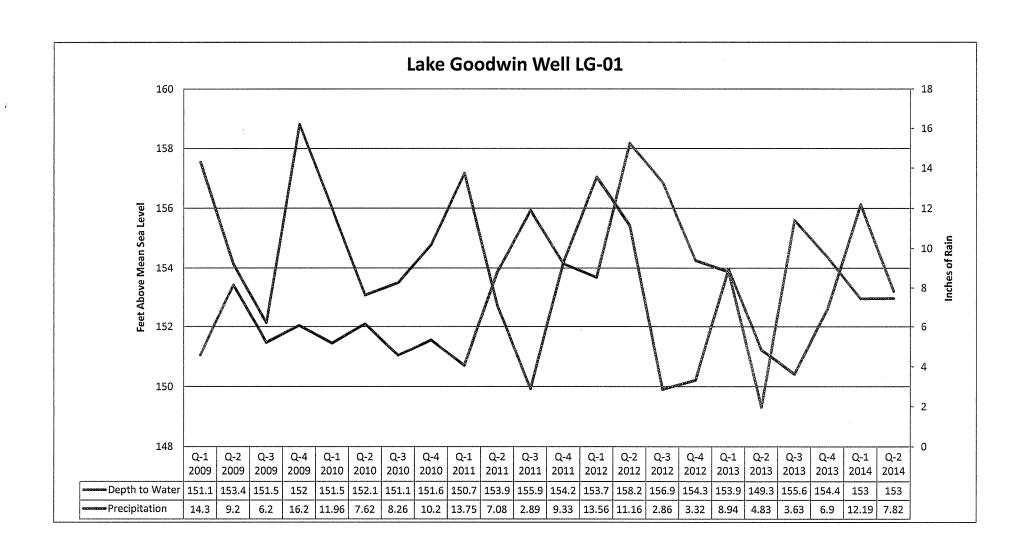


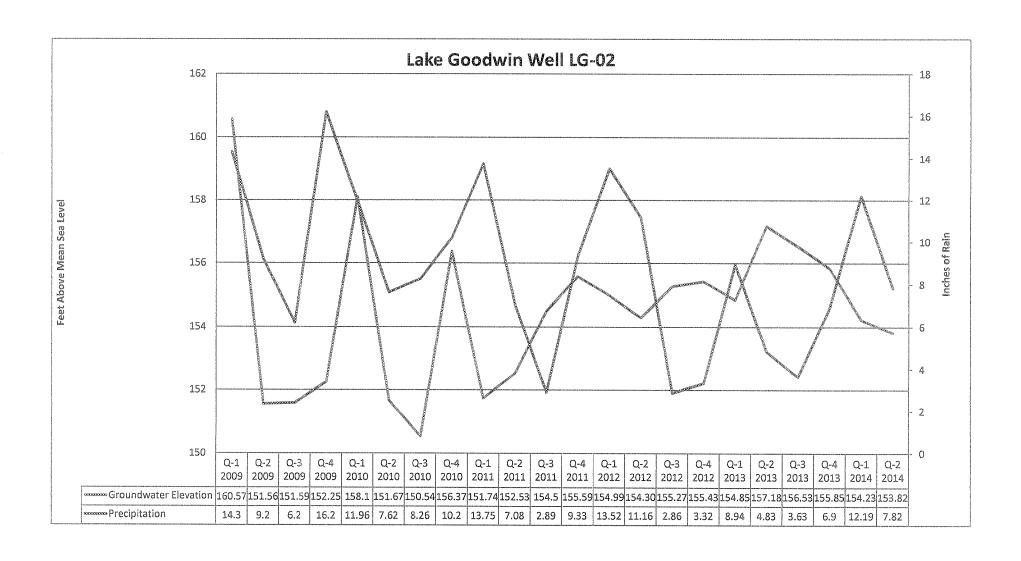
All maps, data, and information set forth herein ("Data"), are for illustrative purposes only and sre not to be considered an official citation to, or representation of, the Snohomish County Code provisions, handments and updates to the Data, together with other applicable County Ocde provisions, may apply which are not depicted herein, Snohomish County makes no representation or warranty concerning the content, accuracy, currency, currency, currency counts makes not representation or contained therein and expressly disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. All persons accessing to ortherwise using this Data sexumentability peritures and expressed to remain the solution of snohomish County harmless from and against any damages, lost use thereof and agree to hold Snohomish County harmless from and against any damages, lost use the configuration of snohomish County harmless from and against any damages, lost use the configuration of snohomish counts are not ordinarious and against any damages in bits of individuals intranded for use for commercial purposes and, ithus, no commercial use may be made of any Data comprising lists of individuals intranded for use for commercial purposes and, ithus, no commercial use may be made of any Data comprising lists of individuals or or commercial use may be made of any Data comprising lists of individuals construction in list of individuals intranded for use for commercial suse may be made of any Data comprising lists of individuals construction.

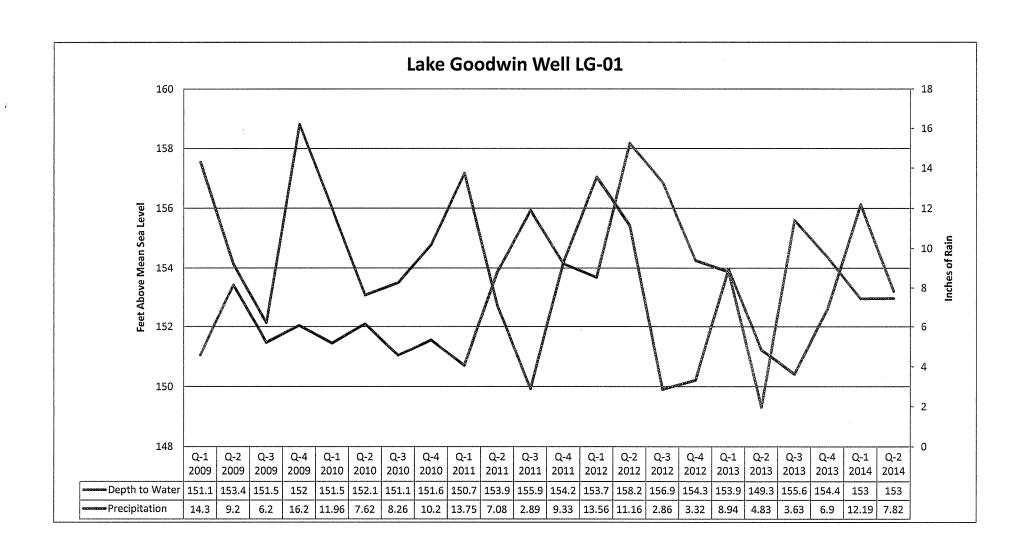


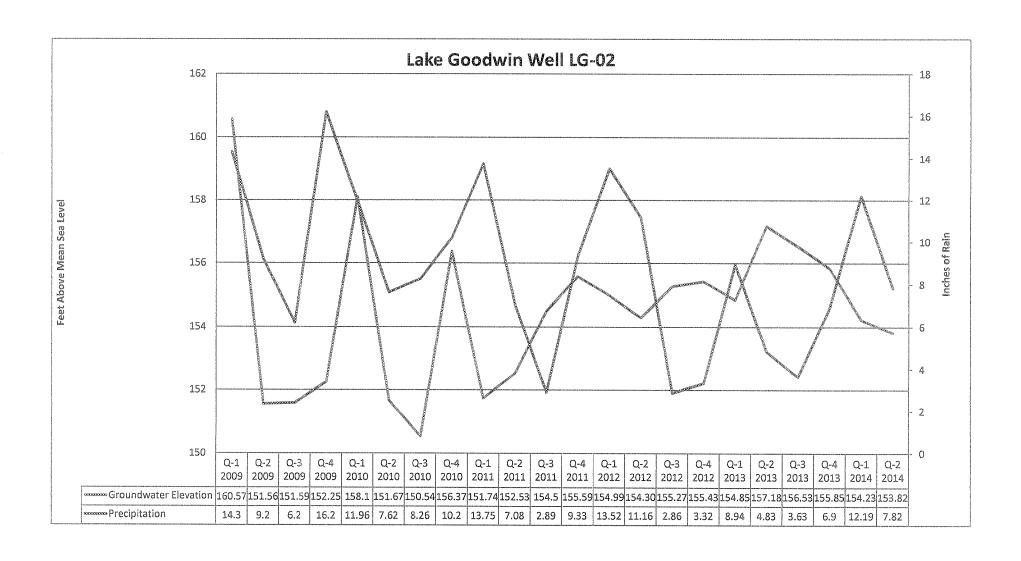
Appendix A

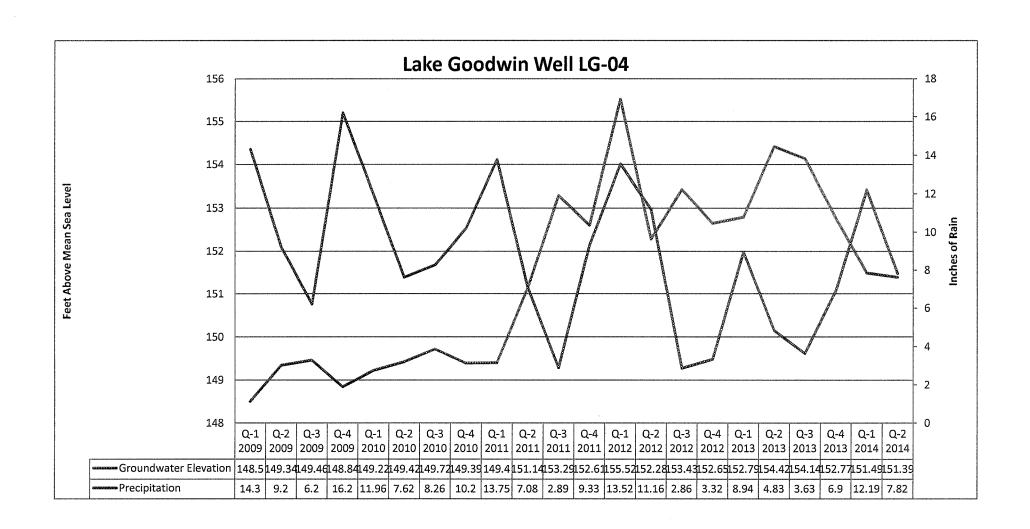
Hydrographs

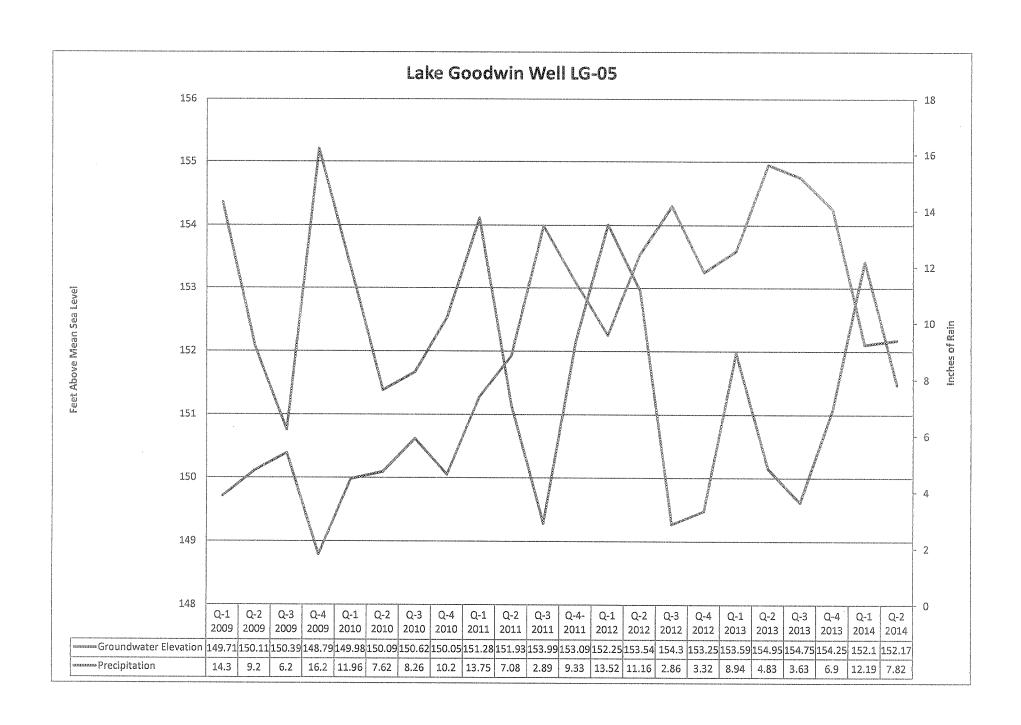


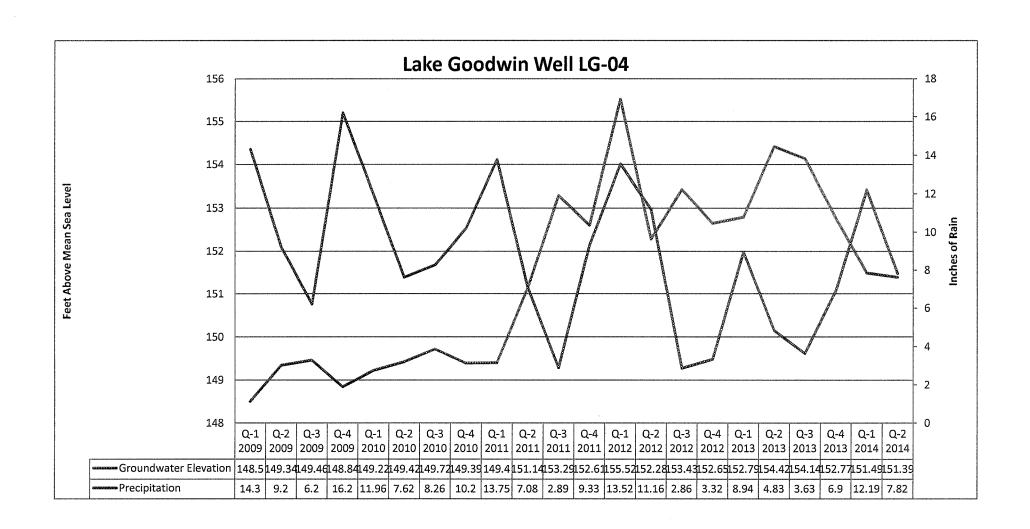


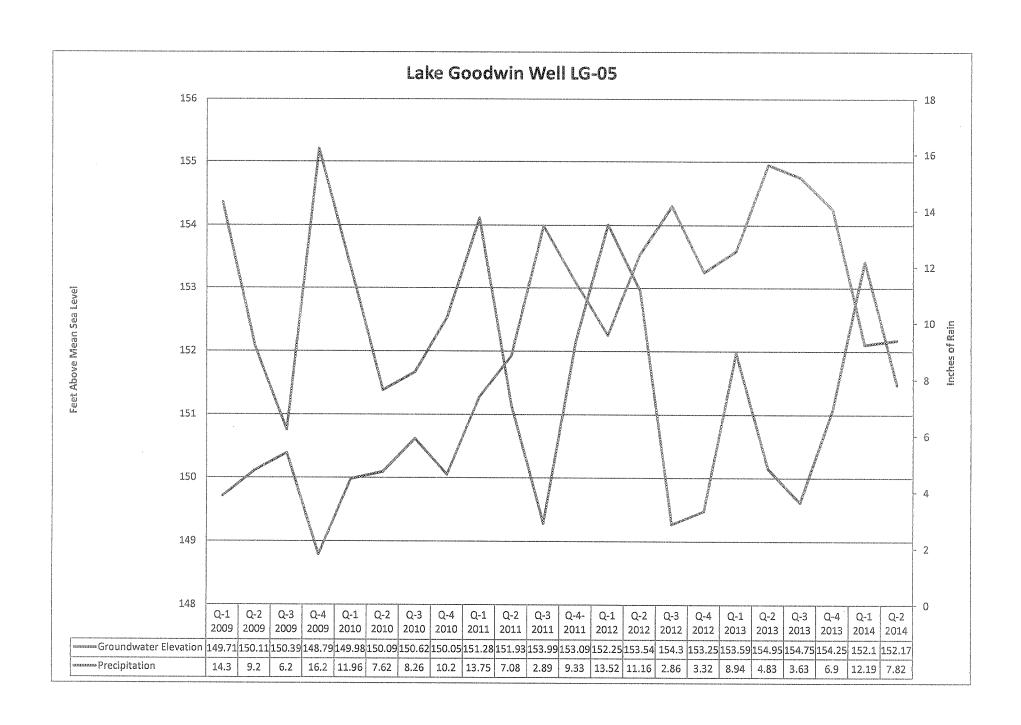












Appendix B

Analytical Data

Groundwater Summary: Second Quarter 2014 Lake Goodwin Landfill, Snohomish County, WA

		No.	No.					Downgradient		Upgradient
	Statistical	of	of	Prediction	Secondary	Ground	LG-01	LG-04	LG-05	LG-02
	Method	Samples	Detects	Limit (a)	Drinking	Water	4/29/14 DVTC	4/29/14 DVTC	4/29/14 DVTC	4/29/14 DVTC
CONVENTIONAL CHEMISTRY PARAMETERS										
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	normal	39	39	167.64			190 V I Y	120	390 V I N	62 I N
Ammonia Nitrogen	nonpar	35	9	0.069			0.01 U	0.01 U	0.0295	0.025
Bicarbonate	lognor	39	39	180			190 V	120 D N	390 V	62
Calcium, Dissolved	nonpar	39	39	31.2			27.8 I N	21.7 D N	55.5 V I N	16.1 Y
Chemical Oxygen Demand	nonpar	31	2	26			10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U
Chloride	normal	39	39	9.88	250	250	6.64 I N	8.65 PIN	23.85 V	6.17
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	normal	39	39	365		700	470 V I Y	310 D N	1050 VIY	220
Magnesium, Dissolved	nonpar	39	39	25.15			39.6 V I N	21.2	80.75 V	14.1
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg-N/L)	nonpar	38	38	6	10	10	1.8 I N	1.1	12.5 V	1.7
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg-N/L)	nonpar	36	8	0.011	1	1	0.002 U	0.002 U	0.0345 V	0.002 U
pH (std units)	normal	39	39	6.28-7.89	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6.09 E D N	5.7 V D N	6.13 E D N	6.7 D N
Potassium, Dissolved	normal	39	39	3.67			4.37	3.41	8.305	2.76
Sodium, Dissolved	nonpar	38	38	13.8		20	11.3 D N	10.2 D N	56.35 V D N	8.3
Sulfate	nonpar	39	39	24	250	250	34.3 V	16.1 D N	38.4 V	14.2
Total Dissolved Solids	nonpar	39	39	550	500.0	500	290 I N	210	660 VIY	160
Total Organic Carbon	nonpar	39	18	19			3.3	3.9	5.2	1.4
DISSOLVED METALS										
Arsenic	nonpar	33	33	0.0078	0.01	0.00005	0.000640	0.000408	0.000905	0.00338 D Y
Barium	nonpar	34	34	0.0193	2	2	0.0246 VIN	0.0216 V D N	0.0773 V	0.0096 I Y
Cadmium	nonpar	35	12	0.0002	0.005	0.005	0.000136	0.000025 U	0.000042	0.000025 U
Chromium	normal	36	26	0.0089	0.1	0.1	0.0029	0.001 U	0.0025	0.0056
Cobalt	nonpar	39	6	0.008			0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001 U
Copper	nonpar	35	11	0.007	1	1.3	0.003	0.001 U	0.009 E	0.001 U
Iron	nonpar	39	7	0.032	0.3	0.3	0.009	0.009 U	0.027	0.011
Manganese	nonpar	36	16	0.0061	0.05	0.05	0.0073 ∨	0.0041	0.0152 V	0.0033
Nickel	nonpar	39	0	0.005		0.1	0.005 U	0.005 U	0.0095 V	0.005 U
Zinc	nonpar	34	15	0.007	5	5	0.003	0.001 U	0.001 U	0.001 U

mg/L = milligrams per liter (ppm), $\mu g/L$ = micrograms per liter (ppb).

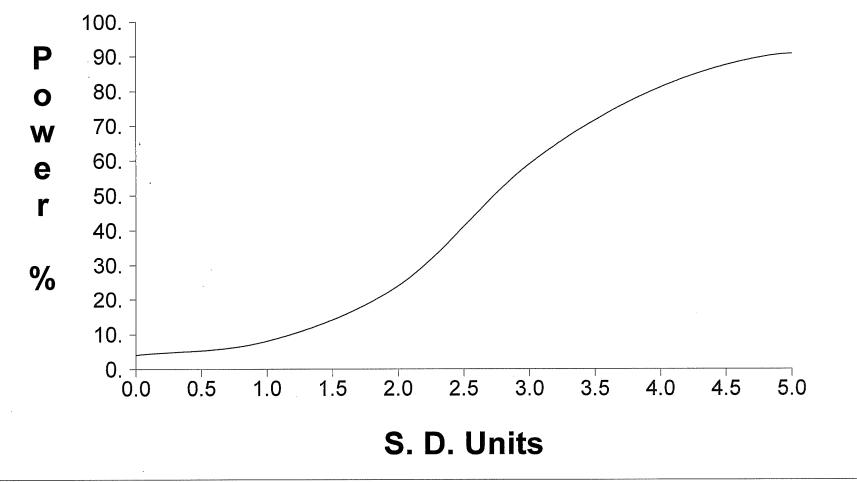
D Column: U = Compound not detected in any sample. V Column: V = verified hit, E = exceedance, waiting verification; P = Passed, exceedance not verified

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.

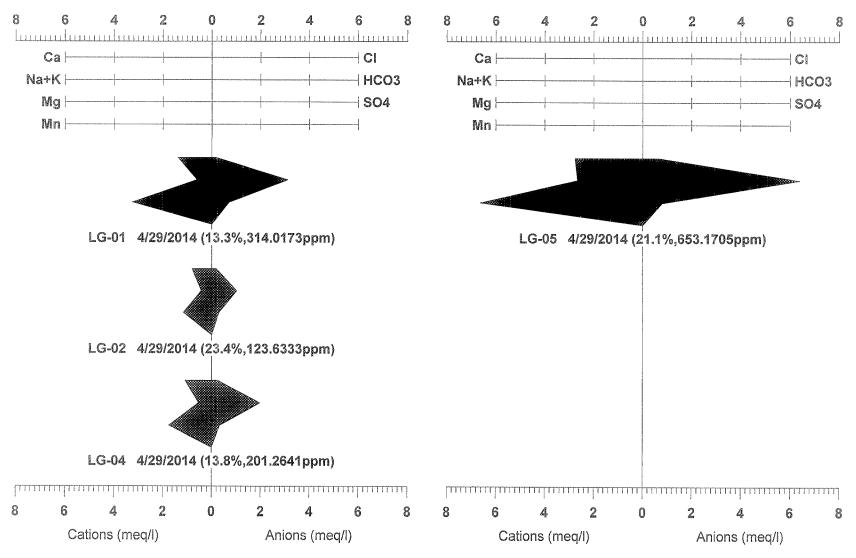
Appendix C

Stiff, Tri-linear and Trend Analysis

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

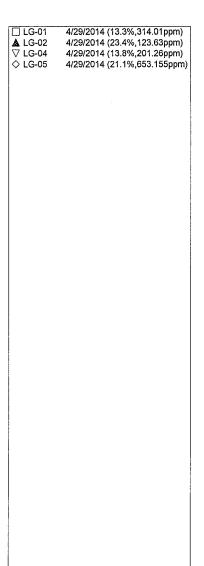


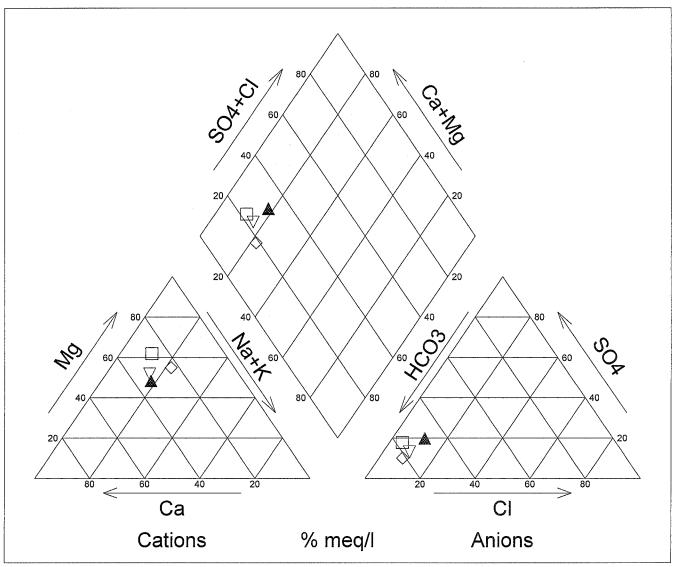
Q-2 2014 Goodwin Landfill



Prepared by: Snohomish County Solid Waste

Q-2 2014 Goodwin Landfill

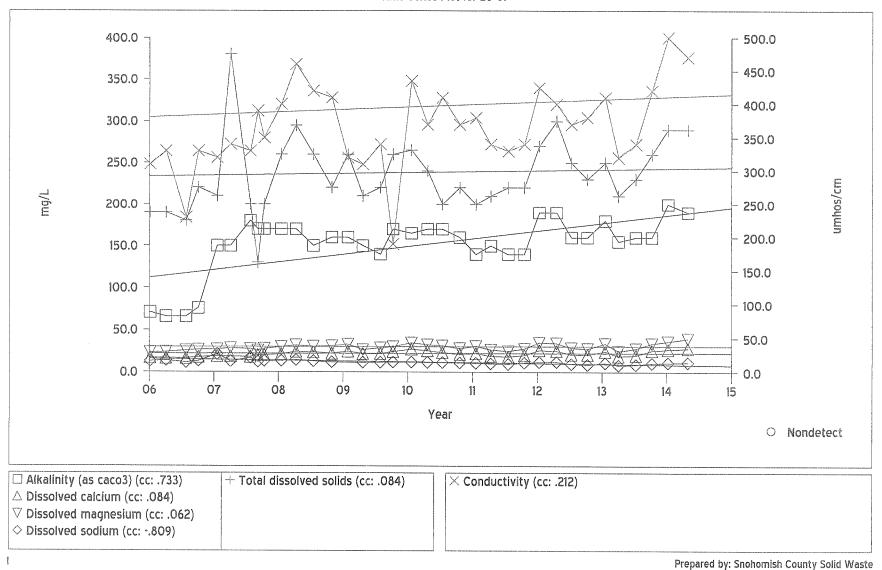




Prepared by: Snohomish County Solid Waste

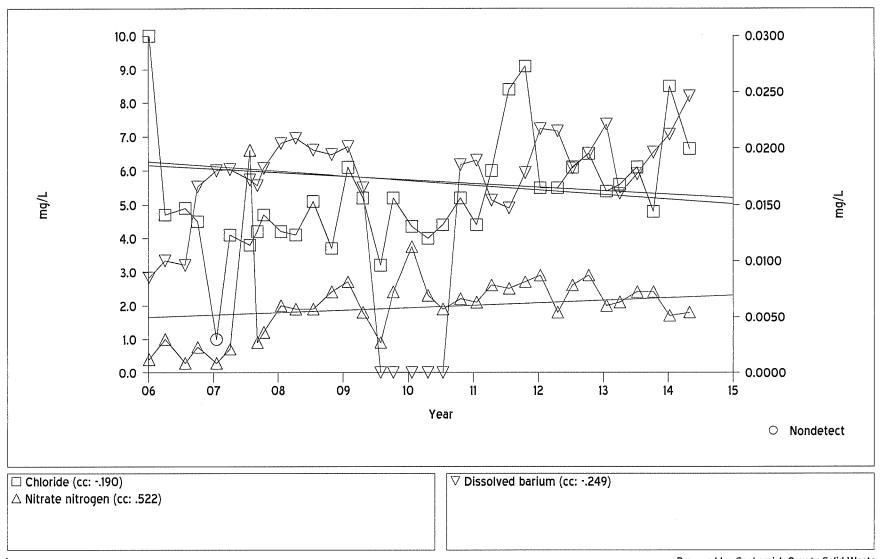
Q-2 2014 Minerals Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-01



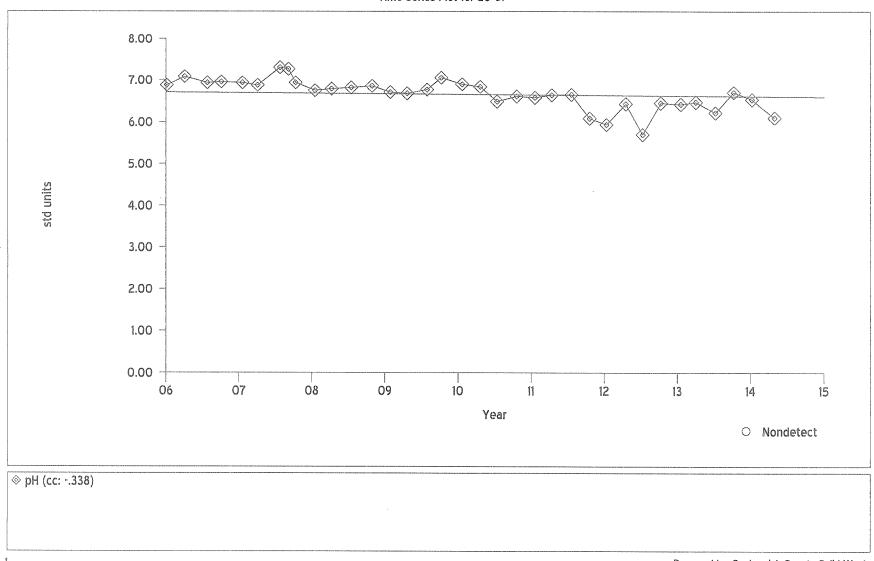
Q-2 2014 N, Cl, Ba Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-01



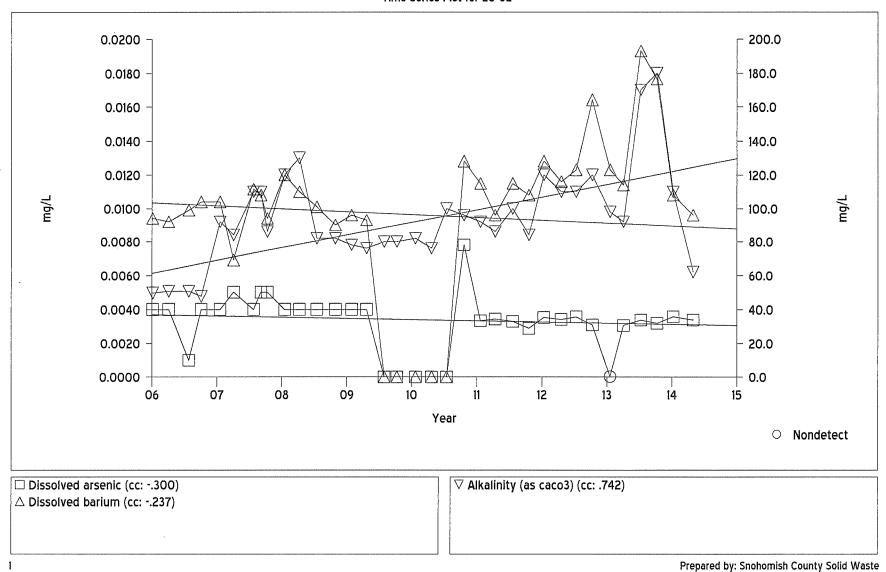
Q-2 2014 pH Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-01



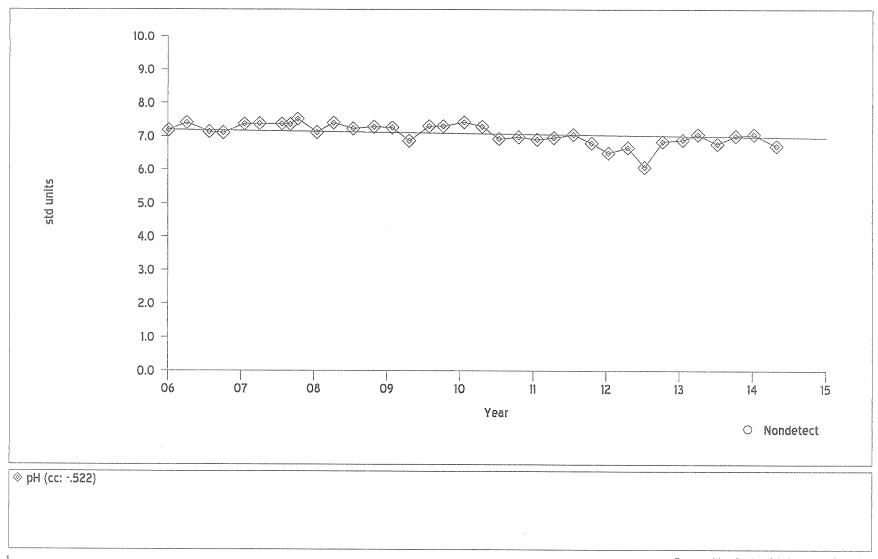
Q-2 2014 As, Ba, Alk Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-02



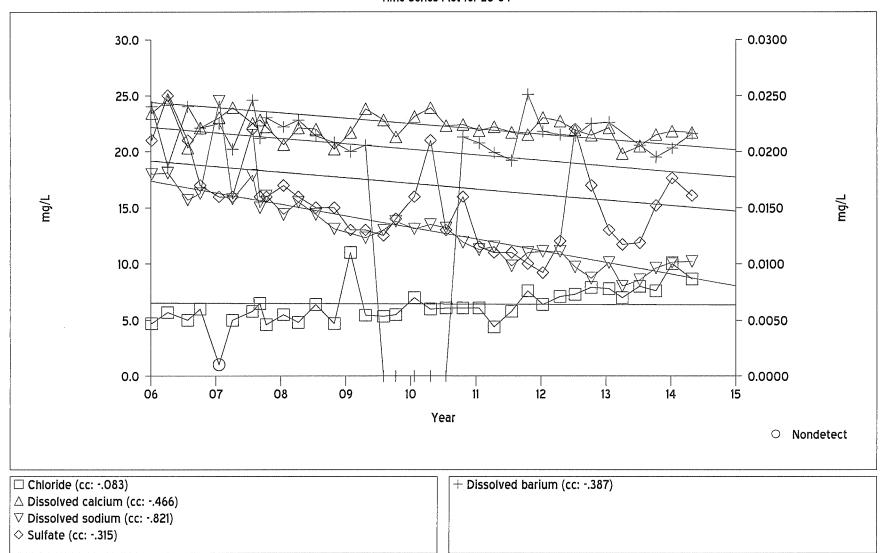
Q-2 2014 pH Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-02



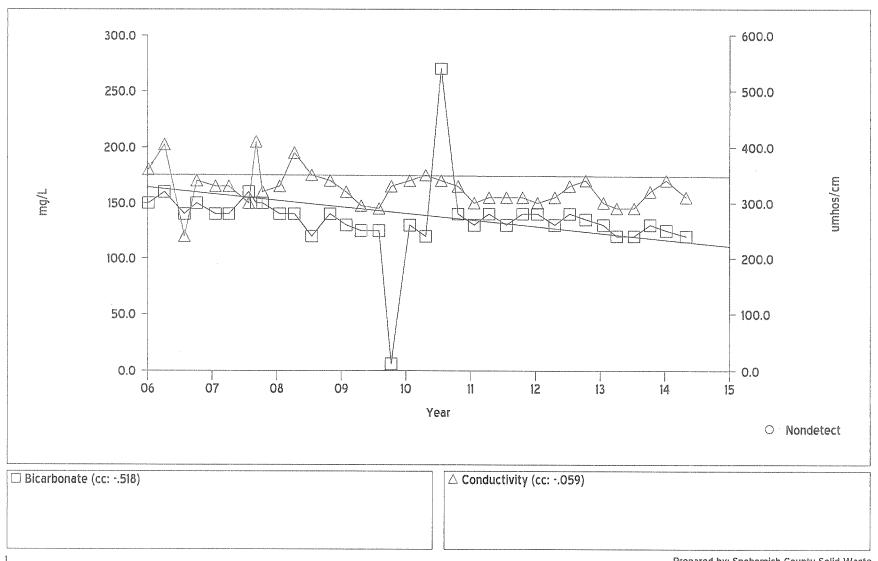
Q-2 2014 Minerals Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-04



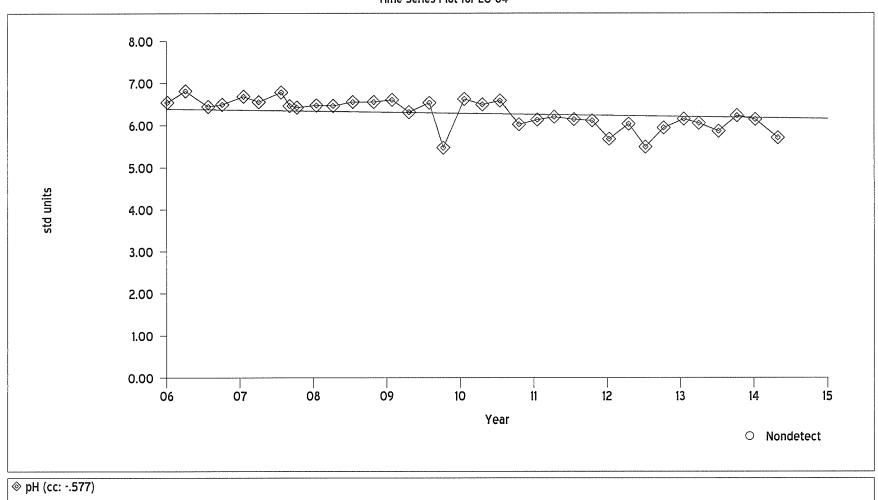
Q-2 2014 Bicarb Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-04



Q-2 2014 pH Goodwin Landfill

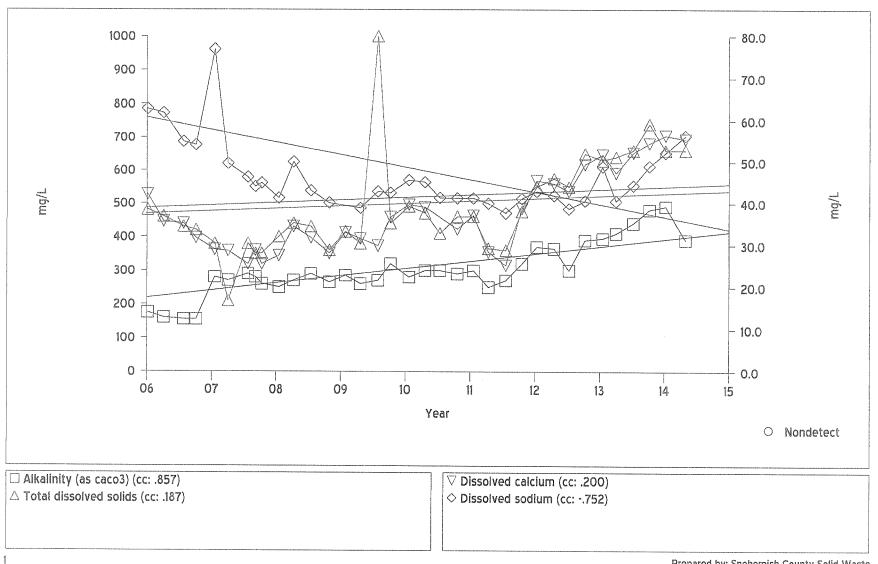
Time Series Plot for LG-04



♦ pH (cc: -.577)

Q-2 2014 Minerals Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-05



Q-2 2014 pH v. Cond. Goodwin Landfill

Time Series Plot for LG-05

