Hansville Landfill

SHARP Report — Part 1 of 2

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• SHARP first SHARP	v2024.04.29	Ecology Info	
• SHARP rating	Low	ERTS	none
• SHARP date	09/12/2025	CSID	695
• EJFlagged?	⃠ - No Override	FSID	2605
• LD confidence level	high	VCP	none
• Cleanup milestone	periodic review	UST ID	none
• SHARPster	Cliff Nale	LUST ID	none

This section is blank if this is the first SHARP

SHARP Media	Scores	Confidence	Additional Factors	
Indoor air	D4	high	multiple chemical types	✔
Groundwater	C1	high	risk to off-site people	✔
Surface water	D4	high	climate change impacts	⃠
Sediment	D4	medium	plant/animal tissue data	⃠
Soil	C1	high		

Location and land use info

7791 NE Ecology Road, Kingston, Kitsap County, 98346

Primary parcel	092702-1-005-2007
Land use	other
Responsible unit	NWRO

Sources reviewed

February 28, 2025, 2024 Annual Environmental Monitoring Report, Aspect Consulting, LLC

June 28, 2022, Remedial Action Status Report, Aspect Consulting, LLC

May 2017, Periodic Review, Department of Ecology

Primary census tract	Associated census tracts
90101	

Local demographics comments

no comments

Source/source area description

The closed Hansville Landfill is located on an approximately 73-acre parcel. The landfill contains the landfill and landfill property owned by Kitsap County. The landfill consists of three separate, inactive, disposal areas: 13-acre municipal solid waste disposal cell in the central portion of the landfill, 4-acre demolition disposal cell in the northeast corner of the landfill property, which accepted construction, demolition, and land clearing wastes, and 1/3-acre septage lagoon located southwest of the demolition disposal area, which accepted residential septic tank waste until 1982.

Soil comments

Soil concentrations of COCs have been capped and groundwater monitoring is conducted in accordance with the Cleanup Action Plan. Concentrations of arsenic, manganese and vinyl chloride in groundwater and/or surface water exceed site cleanup levels.

Groundwater comments

Concentrations of arsenic, manganese and vinyl chloride in groundwater and/or surface water exceed site cleanup levels.

Surface water comments

Concentrations of arsenic, manganese and vinyl chloride in groundwater and/or surface water exceed site cleanup levels.

Sediment comments

Concentrations of arsenic, manganese and vinyl chloride in groundwater and/or surface water exceed site cleanup levels. However, sediment impacts are unlikely due to low concentrations.

Indoor air comments

Vinyl chloride has been detected in soil, groundwater, and surface water. However, there are no indoor structures on-site that can be accessed or occupied by workers or community.

Additional factors comments

no comments

Site history

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In October 1995, Ecology signed a consent decree with the County and Kitsap County Sanitary Landfill, Inc. (now Waste Management of Washington, Inc.) to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Site. The RI was completed in 2007 and the FS was completed in 2009. The RI/FS identified arsenic and vinyl chloride in groundwater (and in seepage to surface water) as the primary contaminants of concern (COCs) related to the landfill. The highest concentrations of these COCs generally occurred adjacent to the waste disposal areas with decreasing concentrations at increasing distances from the landfill.

Groundwater monitoring was initiated at the Site in 1982 with the installation of three groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-3). Three additional groundwater monitoring wells (MW-4 though MW-6) were added to the monitoring program in 1988.
Beginning in 1996, more groundwater wells were installed as part of a phased RI including wells MW-7 through MW-12 during Phase I, and five additional wells (MW-8D, MW-12I, MW-13S, MW-13D, and MW-14) during Phase II. Some of these post-1996 wells were installed on the landfill property, and some were installed on the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Reservation.

Monitoring of surface water commenced in 1991 at two locations on Middle Creek (SW-1 and SW-2). Two additional locations (SW-SB and SW-3) were added in 1992 and 1994, respectively. Seven new surface water sampling locations (SW-4, SW-5, SW-6, SW-7, SW-8, SW-9, and SW-10) were subsequently established during the 1996 RI. The surface water monitoring locations were located on the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Reservation.

Four comprehensive quarterly RI sampling events for groundwater and surface water were conducted between August 1996 and June 1997. Ecology-directed quarterly monitoring was initiated in March 1998 using a subset of the groundwater and surface water locations established during the RI. In the first quarter of 2000, Ecology approved further streamlining of the monitoring program, which remained largely unchanged through the third quarter of 2011.

Beginning with the fourth quarter 2011 sampling event, the monitoring program was further modified to comply with the final Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) developed for the Site. The CAP-defined monitoring program includes quarterly monitoring of six groundwater compliance wells and four surface water monitoring stations.

Overflow - Site contamination and cleanup history

Land Use - Other (closed landfill)

Site History (cont'd) - The remedial alternative selected in the 2011 Cleanup Action Plan was natural attenuation of groundwater with enhanced monitoring and institutional controls. Natural attenuation occurs through biological and chemical process that reduce contaminant concentrations over time. The groundwater and surface water monitoring program tracks the progress of natural attenuation.

The institutional controls include the environmental covenant for the landfill property and the Protection Area managed by Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe. A Settlement Agreement (April 2007) between the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Kitsap County, and Waste Management of Washington Inc. was developed pertaining to the tribal lands that were impacted by the landfill to the west and south.

The closure consisted of final site grading, surface capping (including the installation of a high-density polyethylene [HDPE] liner over three distinct disposal areas), and the installation of surface water controls within the former landfill boundary. A passive LFG collection system, including horizontal piping installed beneath the HDPE liner and a flaring station, was also constructed. In 1991, an active LFG extraction and flaring system was installed within the municipal solid waste and demolition landfill units to better control methane migration and to enhance the removal of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from subsurface soil and groundwater. Additional modifications to the LFG system were completed in 1994 to separate the perimeter LFG extraction well flow from the in-refuse LFG extraction well and trench flow. The perimeter LFG extraction system ceased operation in 1995.

Hansville Landfill

695 Hansville Landfill 20250912
First SHARP
SHARP rating — Low

SHARP Report — Part 2 of 2

Conceptual site model
09/12/2025

SHARP