## King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks Solid Waste Division

Phase 1 – Interim Actions CONTRACT NO. E00286E12 Cedar Hills Regional Landfill - EPZ Infrastructure Upgrades Work Plan

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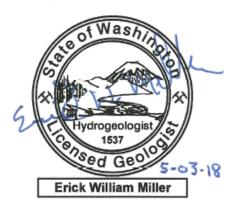
May 2018 FINAL

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Prepared for: King County Solid Waste Division

Project No. 130088 • May 2018 • Final

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	PreDrilling Activities	2
3.0	Performance Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation	2
3.1	Purpose	2
3.2	Hydrogeologic Considerations for Monitoring Well Completions	2
3.3	Identification of Monitoring Well Completion Zone	3
3.4	Drilling and Installation Procedures	4
4.0	Decommisionning of Groundwater Extraction Wells	7
4.1	Purpose	7
4.2	Decommissioning Procedures	7
5.0	LandFill Gas Probe Installation	7
5.1	Purpose	7
5.2	Drilling and Installation Procedures	8
6.0	INVESTIGATIVE-DERIVED WASTE	9
7.0	REFERENCES	0

#### LIST OF FIGURES

- 1 Project Location Map
- 2 Cedar Hills Regional Landfill Property Features
- 3 Proposed Groundwater Monitoring Wells, Landfill Gas Probes and Existing Extraction Well Decommissioning Locations
- 4 Typical Monitoring Well and Gas Probe Monument Construction Diagram
- 5 Typical LFG Probe Construction Diagram
- 6 Typical Groundwater Monitoring Well Construction Diagram

#### LIST OF TABLES

- 1 Expected Drilling Depths of Proposed Groundwater Wells
- 2 Well Construction Details for Proposed Extraction Well Decommissioning
- 3 Expected Drilling Depths of LFG Probes

#### LIST OF APPENDICES

- A Extraction Well System Decommissioning Schematic
- B Previous Well Construction and Boring Logs
- C Example Field Forms

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Work Plan presents the details on field procedures for the Phase I interim action infrastructure upgrades at the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill (CHRLF) East Perched Zones (EPZ) located near Maple Valley, Washington (Figure 1). The CHRLF EPZ Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report prepared by Aspect Consulting, LLC (Aspect, 2016b) under King County Contract No. E00286E12 identified the need for interim actions, including infrastructure upgrades to support the monitored natural attenuation of groundwater and to evaluate the performance of the remedy. The infrastructure upgrades are scheduled to begin in the second quarter 2018. This work plan covers:

- **Predrilling activities**, including an initial site visit, field locating borings, utility locates, and surveying drilling locations.
- Drilling and installation of six new performance monitoring wells along the eastern boundary with the Main Hill area and EPZ (Figure 2).
- Monitoring well development of new wells.
- Infrastructure upgrades, including:
  - o Decommissioning 29 groundwater extraction wells (EWs);
  - **Removal and decommissioning** of infrastructure related to the EWs, including pumps, electrical components, discharge lines, and other associated equipment.
- Drilling and installation of six new landfill gas (LFG) probes at two locations near the Passage Point facility.
- Handling of investigative-derived waste (IDW).

### 2.0 PREDRILLING ACTIVITIES

Exploration locations will be field staked prior to field work with representatives from King County Solid Waste Division (KCSWD) and Aspect. Aspect will perform a site visit before field work starts to assess the drill site accessibility, stake the new well locations, and mark the area for utility locates. Aspect will facilitate the completion of public and private utility locates, to be conducted prior to drilling.

After the well locations have been staked, KCSWD will facilitate the surveying of the ground surface elevation at each of the planned monitoring well locations and will provide the survey data to Aspect prior to the drilling activities commencing. The ground surface elevations will be used during drilling and installation of the new monitoring wells to ensure that the target completion depths and water-bearing zones are properly identified.

KCSWD will also disconnect and remove any existing pumps, associated wiring, and any other submersible instruments in the groundwater EWs prior to the decommissioning activities. KCSWD staff will decommission underground vaults, conduit, pipelines, and electrical panels associated with the EWs and any excavation trench materials. See Appendix A for the EW Decommissioning schematic.

### 3.0 PERFORMANCE GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION

#### 3.1 Purpose

The six new groundwater monitoring wells proposed for installation in the EPZ will be used to monitor natural attenuation of groundwater and evaluate the performance of the LFG system optimization interim remedial action. The proposed new wells, identified as MW-107 through MW-112 (unless otherwise directed by KCSWD), are intended to replace the select EWs as performance monitoring wells because construction of the existing EWs rendered them inadequate for performance monitoring, and due to concerns that they are potentially serving as conduits for LFG migration where the filter pack is unsaturated or preferential flow pathways for groundwater migration (Aspect, 2016b). The new well locations will be distributed along the western boundary of the EPZ, adjacent to the East Main Hill edge of refuse (Figure 3). Common to all existing extraction wells are filter sand packs that extend well above the screened interval. Identification of the geologic unit that yields groundwater to the EWs is uncertain because of these long filter packs that typically span multiple geologic units. Replacement of these EWs will focus on monitoring shallow groundwater.

#### 3.2 Hydrogeologic Considerations for Monitoring Well Completions

Hydrogeologic considerations for completing the wells based on existing well log information is presented below. The long filter pack intervals of the existing EWs make determination of water-bearing zones challenging. In addition, water was added during the drilling of the EWs, making moisture descriptions

unreliable. The long filter packs in many of these wells may allow water from shallower zones to drain through the filter pack into the well. Many of the wells are completed in low-permeability glacio-lacustrine deposits, effectively causing the lower part of the well to act as a sump.

Hydrogeologic data from the existing EWs is discussed below and target completion zones identified. Several of the proposed monitoring locations are within areas where the EWs go dry seasonally, or where water levels in the EWs are at or below the top of the glacio-lacustrine unit; therefore, the proposed monitoring wells, when constructed without long sumps, may be dry seasonally or potentially perennially.

**MW-107**. This well is located in the Seasonally Saturated Perched Zone (SSPZ), near the Northeast Shallow Perched zone (NESPZ). Most wells within the SSPZ are dry seasonally; however, some wells in the vicinity of MW-107 indicate saturation of the stratified drift. Perched groundwater in the nearby NESPZ occurs within stratified drift, where downward infiltration is slowed by siltier less-permeable zones, and groundwater in the area of MW-107 may occur similarly. Proposed well MW-107 is located between wells EW-6 and EW-7 (Figure 3), which are screened within the stratified drift and have maintained consistent saturation; while wells EW-5 and EW-8, which lie on either side of EW-6 and EW-7, have gone dry seasonally. Therefore, proposed well MW-107 will target a completion interval within the stratified drift.

**MW-108**. This well is located in the SSPZ on the slope between the East Shallow Perched Zone (ESPZ) and the NESPZ. Wells EW-10 and EW-11, located on either side of proposed well MW-108 (Figure 3), have filter packs extending from the glacial till/glacio-lacustrine into the stratified drift deposits and are dry seasonally (Aspect, 2016b). Monitoring at this location will focus on evaluating groundwater perched on the lower-permeability glacio-lacustrine deposits. If groundwater is not identified during drilling in the glacial till, the drilling will be continued into the glacio-lacustrine unit, and the well will be completed in that unit.

**MW-109 through MW-111**. These wells are located within the ESPZ. EWs in this area are generally screened within the glacio-lacustrine deposits with filter packs extending up into the glacial till. Water levels in these EWs are generally within the glacial till with several of the wells (e.g., EW-20 and EW-26) exhibiting seasonal low water levels at the top of the glacio-lacustrine deposits. Monitoring at proposed wells MW-109 through MW-111 will focus on evaluating groundwater perched on the lower-permeability glacio-lacustrine deposits. If groundwater is not identified during drilling in the glacial till, the drilling will be continued into the glacio-lacustrine unit and the well will be completed in that unit.

**MW-112.** Proposed well MW-112 is located at the south end of the EWs, south of EW-29. EW-29 is a shallow extraction well completed in glacial till. MW-112 is proposed to be similarly completed in glacial till.

#### 3.3 Identification of Monitoring Well Completion Zone

In order to identify the appropriate well screen interval for these wells, the Aspect field geologist will drill to the anticipated water-bearing zone within the stratified drift at location MW-107 or at the interface between glacial till and underlying glacio-lacustrine deposits for MW-108 through MW-112, and monitor the depth to water in the boring for a minimum of 1 hour. The drill casing will be pulled back to allow water to enter the borehole. Borehole depth and water level will be recorded at regular intervals. If no measurable

groundwater occurs in the borehole during the monitoring period, the driller will be directed to drill into the glacio-lacustrine deposits, and the well will be constructed within the glacio-lacustrine.

#### 3.4 Drilling and Installation Procedures

The monitoring wells will be advanced using a dual-casing rotosonic drilling system that allows the collection of continuous core soil samples. During drilling, soil samples for soil classification and field screening will be collected continuously at 5- to 10-foot intervals using a 4.75-inch-diameter inner core barrel and an 8-inch-diameter outer casing.

No refuse is anticipated at the proposed locations. In the event that refuse is identified during drilling, drilling will be ceased, the borehole decommissioned, and a revised plan will be developed for monitoring well installation.

When water is encountered in the borehole, the driller will be instructed to stop drilling and sufficient time will be allowed for the water level to reach near-static or static conditions. The water level will be measured through the drill string and referenced to the surveyed ground-surface elevation. The depth to groundwater will be measured with a down-hole water-level indicator to the nearest 0.01 feet. Water-level measurements will be taken at the start and the end of each work day.

If heaving sand conditions are encountered below the water table, drilling techniques may be altered to reduce heave. These techniques may include adding water to the boring to maintain a positive pressure head within the inside diameter of the casing to counteract the hydrostatic pressure of the aquifer. Water used for drilling activities will be provided by KCSWD from an on-site potable water source. If KCSWD is not able to provide potable water, the contractor will have potable water available. The source of this water was analyzed at the laboratory for volatile organic compound (VOC) content on January 12, 2016, and results were provided to King County (Aspect, 2016a). Samples from potable water supplies may require additional laboratory analysis as directed by KCSWD.

Soil samples and cuttings will be field screened for the presence of volatile organic vapors using a MiniRae 3000 photoionization detector (PID). The PID is designed to detect and measure volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors in air, but it does not detect methane. The VOC concentrations will be used to monitor worker health and safety during drilling, and to indicate if VOCs appear to be present in the soil encountered during drilling (measurements will indicate a potential for contamination that may be investigated further). In addition, a LandTec GEM 5000 LFG meter will be used to monitor methane, carbon dioxide, and oxygen concentrations during drilling. Methane measurements will be taken from the top of the drill casing after each sample run, and periodic ambient air measurements will be recorded as part of the Health and Safety monitoring. In the case of elevated levels of methane (above 1.25 percent [25 percent of the lower explosive limit]), drilling will be ceased and a brush fan, provided by the driller, will be used to clear the immediate area of dangerous gasses. Drilling will be resumed after mitigation plans approved by Aspect's Health and Safety officer are put into place to ensure safe-drilling operations.

Pertinent geologic and hydrogeologic subsurface conditions, and PID and methane readings will be recorded on a monitoring well boring log. Field calibration of equipment will be recorded in field notes (Appendix C) and retained along with any vendor calibration records.

Soil samples will be collected from the inner-core barrel during sonic drilling, which provides a nearcontinuous core. The sonic core will be carefully extruded from the inner-core barrel into a plastic wrap at ground surface to preserve sample moisture content, and laid out onto the sample collection and logging area. The plastic wrap will be cut open and the resulting core segment logged under the discretion of Aspect's geologist on-site. Sample descriptions will be made in general accordance with ASTM International (ASTM) Method D2488, Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual/Manual Procedure). All information pertaining to the borings will be recorded on field boring logs (Appendix C). The 5-foot interval core will be sampled at the discretion of the Aspect field geologist to identify lithologic changes and will be placed in chip trays for archiving. Cores and associated plastic will be disposed of after the geologic log is finalized. Core samples and chip trays will be photographed. Soil cuttings will be stored in dedicated drums or drop boxes, as is described in IDW (Section 6.0) below.

To ensure targeted depths of new locations are achieved during drilling, an experienced Aspect field geologist will be on-site collecting soil samples, logging cores, measuring water levels, and interpreting stratigraphy. These interpretations will be based on the site conceptual model and will be compared to existing boring logs. Aspect's lead hydrogeologist and field geologist will be in close communication to ensure that accurate stratigraphic interpretations are made. Photo documentation of the new locations will be collected at time of drilling.

The wells will be completed with a 2-inch-diameter Schedule 40 PVC well casing, a 0.020-slot PVC screen, a 10x20 Colorado Silica Sand filter pack, and a steel aboveground stickup monument with a hinged lid, or equal—in accordance with KCSWD specifications (Figure 4).

The screened interval will be up to 10 feet long, targeting the shallow water-bearing zone. If water is only present in a small water-bearing zone, an Aspect geologist will direct the drillers to install a 5-foot screen. Overdrilled sections greater than 3 feet will be backfilled with bentonite chips. Overdrilled sections less than 3 feet will be allowed to collapse or will be backfilled with pea gravel, unless a distinct aquitard is penetrated; in that case, the boring will be backfilled with bentonite pellets. An approximate 3-foot bentonite seal will be placed above the Colorado Silica Sand, and the remainder of the annular space will be backfilled with either bentonite pellets or high-solids bentonite grout to about 8 feet bgs. If highly permeable material is encountered near the 3-foot seal zone, the bentonite chip seal will be extended to prevent high-solids bentonite chips are used in lieu of bentonite grout or slurry, the chips will be placed to fill the annular space around the monitoring well casing to within approximately 2 to 3 feet bgs. During placement of the chips, they will be continuously sounded to ensure bridging is not occurring. Water used for hydrating chips or for mixing bentonite grout will be from a potable source.

Well development will include surging, bailing, and pumping with a submersible pump. Wells will be surged with a tight-fitting surge block having a 2-foot stroke. The surge block will be periodically removed, and

sediment removed from the well using a bailer. When the well has sufficiently low sand production as judged by the Aspect geologist, the submersible pump will be installed to complete development. Turbidity, temperature, specific conductance, and pH will be monitored throughout development. Development will continue until field parameters have stabilized and the turbidity is low (less than 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units [NTUs]) or has stabilized.

After monitoring-well installation, the drilling site will be restored to its original condition to the extent feasible, a steel aboveground stickup monument with a hinged lid will be installed in accordance with KCSWD specifications (Figure 5), and the driller will install bollards as specified by Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-160 (Figure 6). The borings will be flagged and identified for later surveying by KCSWD. Before moving to a new drilling location, the driller will decontaminate drilling equipment at a designated decontamination pad.

Soil-boring and monitoring-well installation logs will be prepared for each monitoring well, documenting the geologic and groundwater conditions and well installation details to be included in a technical memorandum documenting installation activities.

#### 4.0 DECOMMISIONNING OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELLS

#### 4.1 Purpose

The 29 groundwater EWs installed in 1993 on the CHRLF have been evaluated for effectiveness and performance since 2004. The following observations were identified: (1) EWs are screened in low-permeability soils, and do not yield the expected volumes, (2) redevelopment of EWs resulted in microbial biofouling impacting the screen and decreasing well function, and (3) long filter sand-pack well construction acting as a potential pathway for movement of groundwater and LFG through the EPZ. Based on the data presented in the RI/FS (Aspect, 2016b), decommissioning the groundwater EWs is to be included in the infrastructure upgrades as part of preferred remedy implementation.

#### 4.2 Decommissioning Procedures

Wells EW-1 through EW-29 are scheduled for decommissioning. The EWs are screened at variable depths and are categorized by general screen intervals. EW-2 and EW-11 through EW-27 are screened between 20–40 feet bgs within glacial till/glacio-lacustrine deposits; EW-1 and EW-3 through EW-10 are screened between 30–60 feet bgs within the uppermost stratified drift deposits; and EW-28 and EW-29 are screened less than 20 feet bgs within the glacial till/glacio-lacustrine. Boring and well construction logs for the EWs are presented in Appendix B.

A licensed driller will be subcontracted to decommission wells EW-1 through EW-29, in accordance with WAC 173-160, by overdrilling using rotosonic methods with a 12-inch drill casing and sealing the borehole with a bentonite slurry by tremie and/or by placement of bentonite chips. The existing aboveground surface monuments will be removed and disposed of at CHRLF. Aspect's field staff will oversee and document the decommissioning activities.

EW as-builts will be prepared for each EW location to document the total depth overdrilled and backfilling methods utilized to properly decommission each EW location. All details will be included in a technical memorandum documenting decommissioning activities. Documentation will include a log of cuttings returned during overdrilling, total drilled and cleaned-out hole depth, tally of materials used, placement method, and photo documentation of the decommissioned locations.

### 5.0 LANDFILL GAS PROBE INSTALLATION

#### 5.1 Purpose

The recommendations for reevaluating exposure pathways of LFG developed in the CHRLF RI/FS (Aspect, 2016b) includes the installation of six new gas probes close to the Passage Point facility to: 1) provide baseline data to assess the effectiveness of the interim remedial action at reducing LFG migration within the EPZ, and 2) preliminarily evaluate the vapor intrusion exposure pathway.

#### 5.2 Drilling and Installation Procedures

Two sets of three gas probes (GP-63A/B/C and GP-64A/B/C) will be installed in the vicinity of Passage Point (Figure 3). The three discrete vertical intervals of GP-63 and GP-64 will monitor LFG conditions at discrete screened intervals approximately 6.5, 25, and 60 feet bgs. LFG probe locations and screened intervals will be focused on areas with elevated soil gas readings and higher-permeability soils conducive to LFG migration. Shallow gas probes (A) will be screened to monitor LFG in the fill and glacial till soils, intermediate gas probes (B) will be completed in the glacio-lacustrine deposits, and deep gas probes (C) will be completed in the stratified drift that underlies the perched groundwater zone. LFG probes that encounter groundwater within the shallow water-bearing zone (glacial till/glacio-lacustrine deposits) will be constructed to account for seasonal water-level variability referenced to water-level measurements made at time of drilling. Installation of these probes will serve to further characterize the extent of VOCs and methane concentrations in soil gas and LFG near Passage Point. The probes will also be utilized for continued monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of the LFG optimization remedy.

All monitoring probes will be completed with a 0.5-inch-diameter Schedule 40 PVC well casing, a 0.020-slot PVC screen, and a pea-gravel filter pack. The shallow and deep pairs will be spaced a minimum of 5 feet apart to prevent risk of interference during drilling. The deepest probe will be drilled first to identify the stratigraphy near each set of probes, to ensure the shallow and intermediate probes will be screened within the appropriate geologic unit.

A minimum 3-foot bentonite seal will be placed above the filter pack, and the remainder of the annular space will be backfilled with either bentonite pellets or chips to fill the annular space around the LFG monitoring probe casing to within approximately 2 to 3 feet bgs. As the chips are placed, they will be continuously sounded to ensure bridging is not occurring. Water used for hydrating chips or for mixing bentonite grout will be provided by Holt.

The probe will be fitted with a closed-valve barb fitting. A steel aboveground stickup monument with a hinged lid will be installed in accordance with KCSWD specifications (Figure 5).

Monitoring of soils and LFG will be conducted during this drilling using the PID and GEM 5000, respectively. Refer to Section 3.2 for description of methods.

After each LFG monitoring probe installation, the drilling site will be restored to its original condition to the extent feasible, and the driller will install bollards as specified by WAC 173-160. Before moving to a new drilling location, the driller will decontaminate drilling equipment at a designated decontamination pad.

Following installation, KCSWD will survey final horizontal position (northing/easting), and elevation for the ground surface and top of casing of the new LFG probes.

LFG-probe construction logs will be generated to document activity performed each day with email updates prepared and submitted to KCSWD. LFG-probe construction logs will be included in a technical memorandum documenting installation activities.

#### 6.0 INVESTIGATIVE-DERIVED WASTE

All drill cuttings from the drilling, installation, and decommissioning of the monitoring wells, LFG probes, and EWs will be contained in Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)-approved 55-gallon drums or in drop boxes designed for hauling to an approved facility following designation sampling. All drum and/or drop boxes will be appropriately labeled as IDW. Soil cuttings will be composited, and a representative sample will be submitted for laboratory analysis for disposal profiling and characterization purposes. If results indicate the soil cuttings are nonhazardous, they will be disposed of at Area 7 on-site, per KCSWD approval.

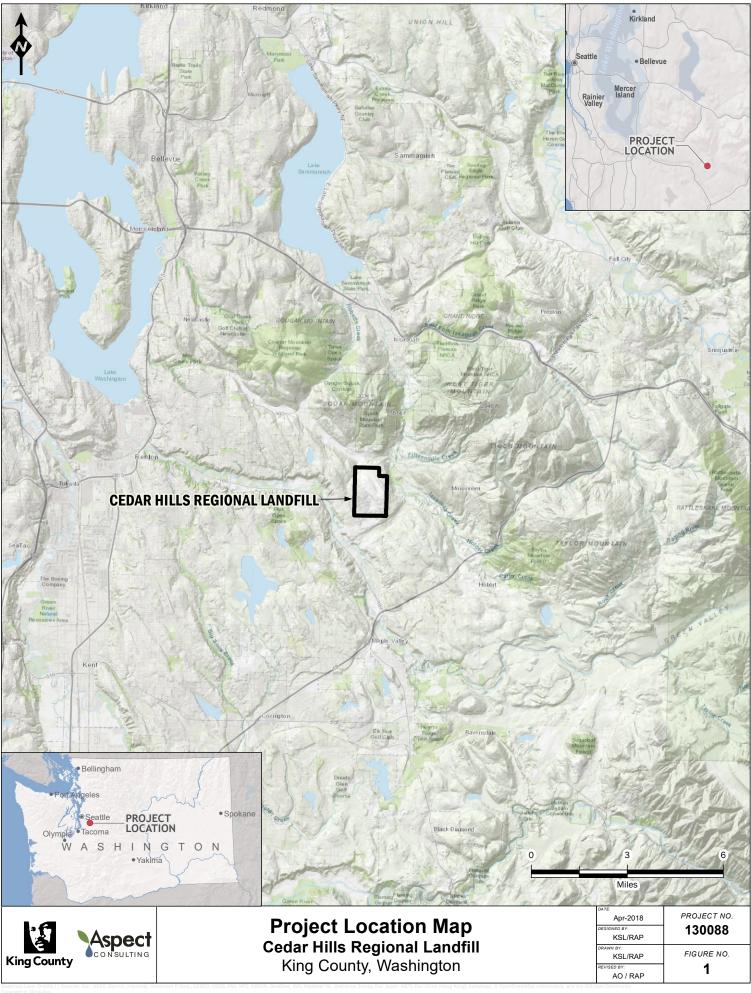
All water generated during the drilling and decommissioning activities will be temporarily contained in WSDOT-approved 55-gallon drums. The water generated during drilling will be sampled for analysis and compared to KCSWD leachate/wastewater discharge permit conditions. If results indicate the water is nonhazardous, it will be discharged into the leachate lagoons on-site, per KCSWD approval.

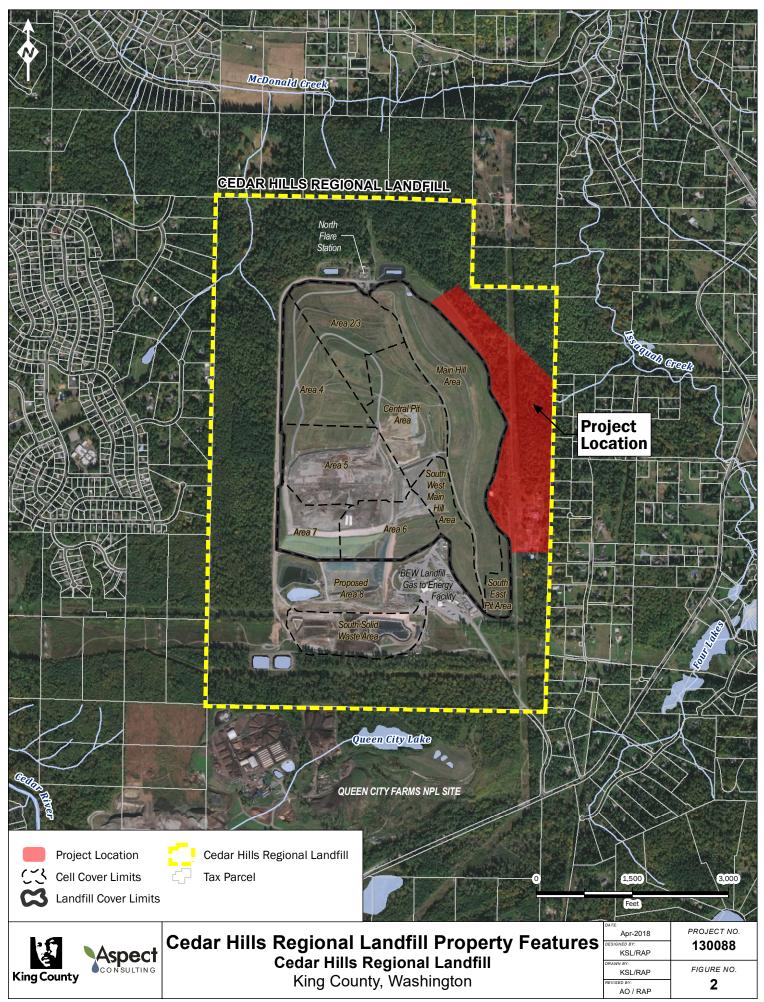
#### 7.0 REFERENCES

- Aspect Consulting, 2016a, Hobart Landfill Piezometer and Transducer Installation Technical Memo, June 1, 2016, Agency Draft.
- Aspect Consulting, 2016b, East Perched Zones Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, December 2016, Agency Review Draft.

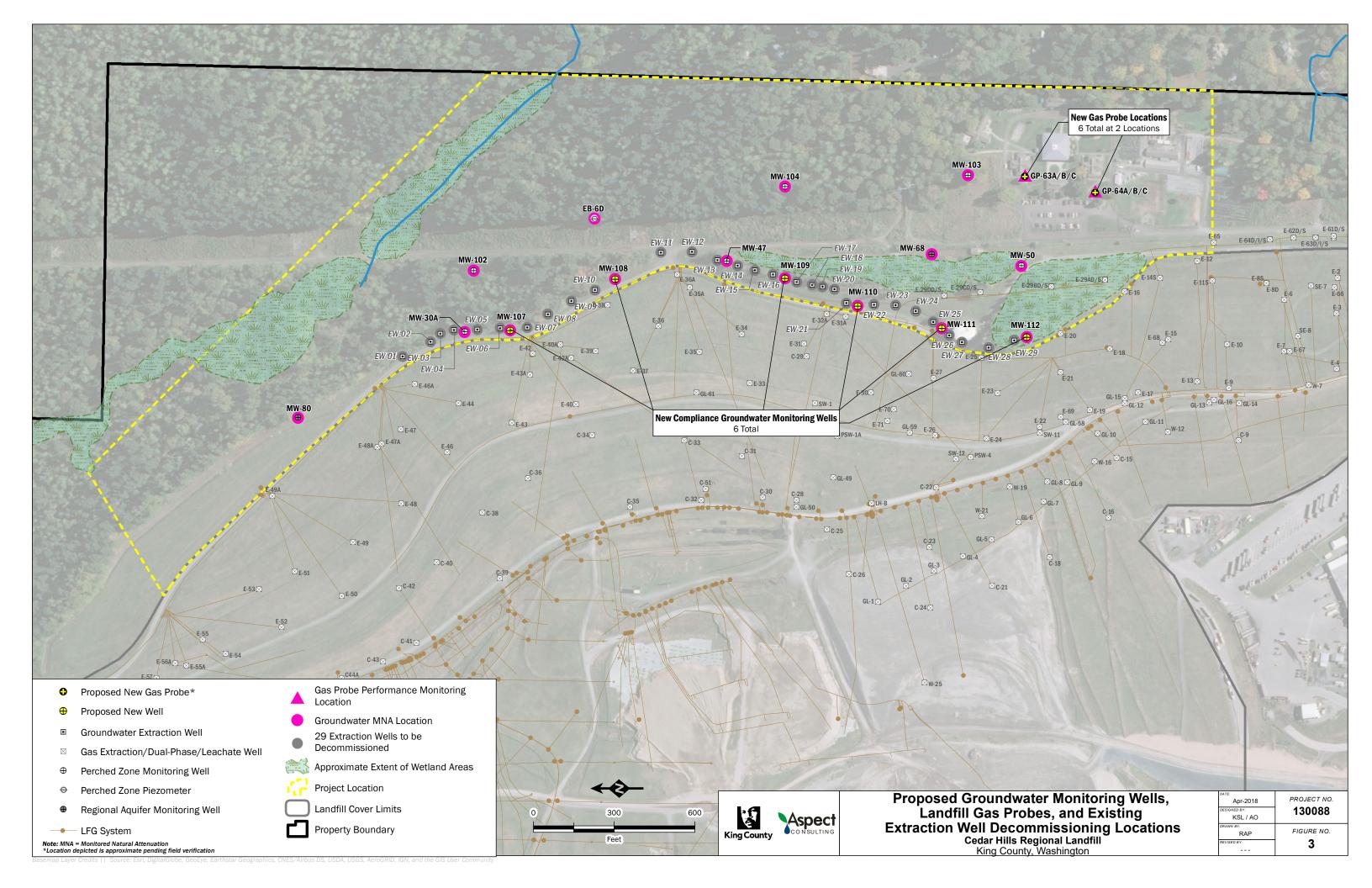
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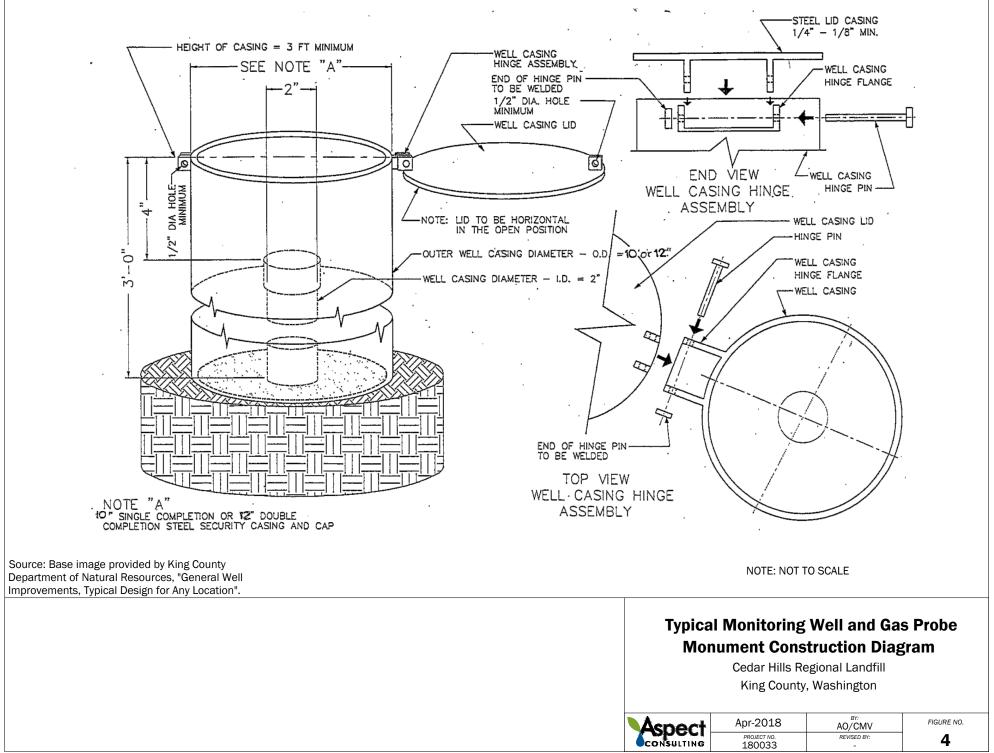
## **FIGURES**

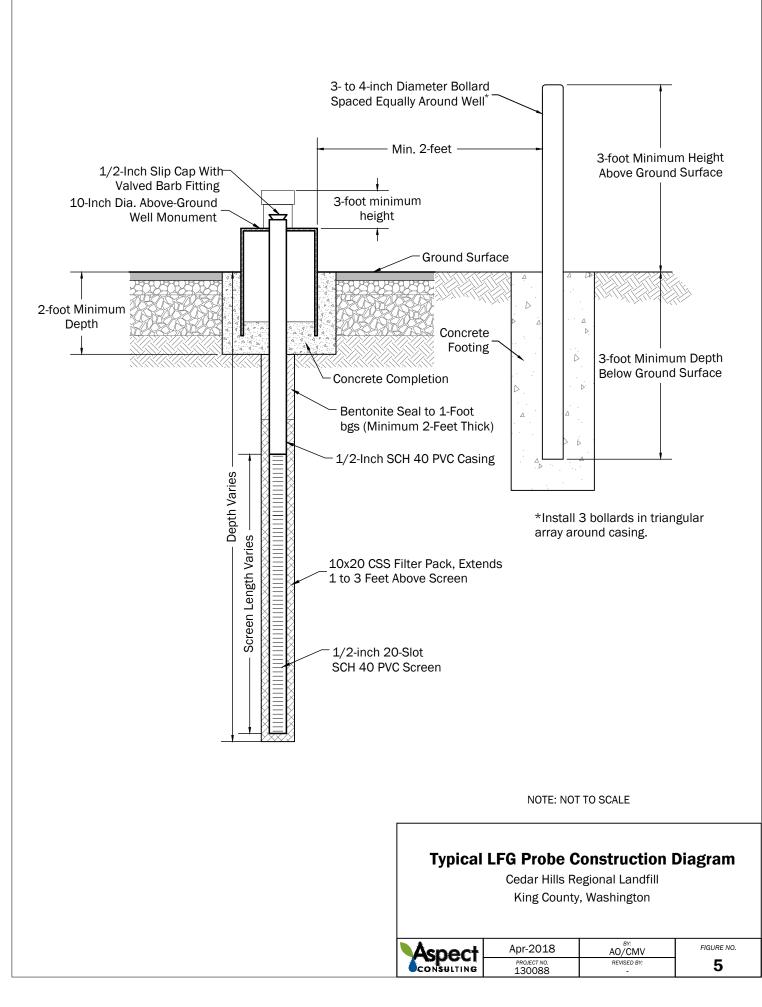


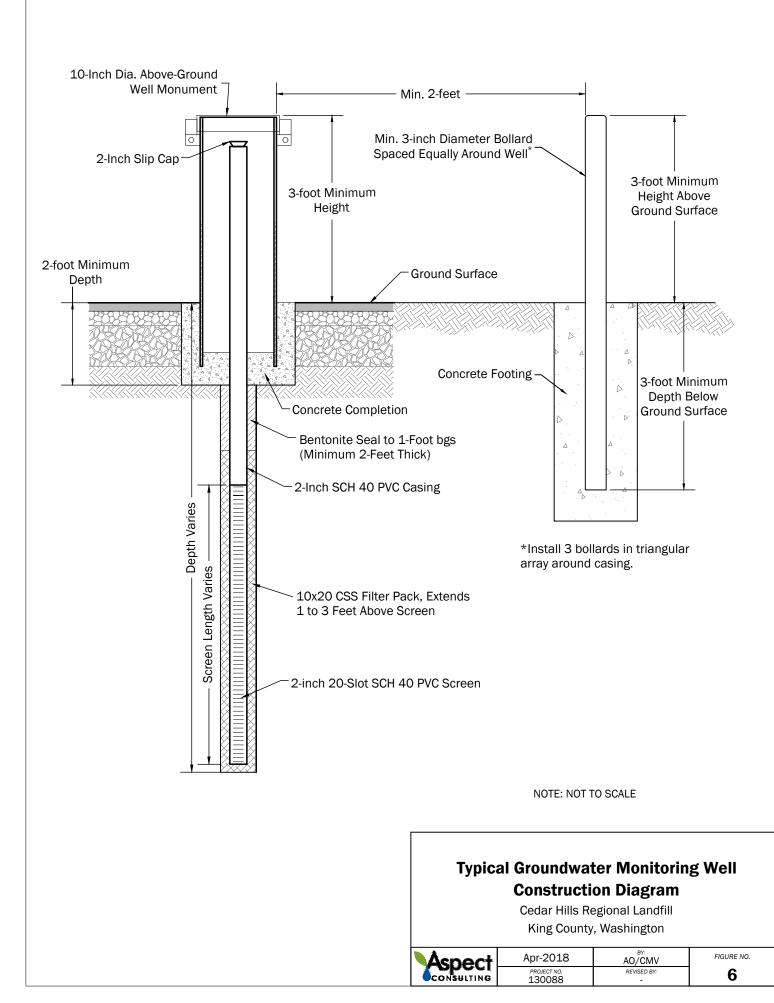


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## TABLES

#### Table 1. Proposed Groundwater Well Construction Information

Project No. 130088, Cedar Hills Regional Landfill King County, Washington

Aquifer	Well ID	Well Diameter (in.)	Screen Length (ft) <sup>(1)</sup>	Proposed Screened Unit	Wells used for Lithology and Water Level Comparison <sup>(2)</sup>	Estimated Ground Surface Elevation (ft) <sup>(3)</sup>	Minimum Water Elevation (ft)	Maximum Water Depth (ft bgs)	Maximum Water Elevation (ft)	Minimum Water Depth (ft bgs)	Approximate Depth to Glacial Till/Glacio-lacustrine interface (ft bgs) <sup>(4)</sup>	Approximate Depth to Glacio-lacustrine/Stratified Drift interface (ft bgs) <sup>(5)</sup>
Perched	MW-107	2	10	Stratified Drift	EW-6	582	529.18	52.82	536.41	45.59	NA	25
Feicheu		2	10	Stratilled Dilit	EW-7	593	554.19	38.81	566.55	26.45	NA	29
Perched	MW-108	2	10	Glacial Till/Glacio-lacustrine	EW-10	608	569.19	38.81	572.54	35.46	18	23
Feicheu	10100-100	2	10	Glacial Thi/Glacio-lacustille	EW-11	617	576.44	40.56	587.99	29.01	13	32
Perched	MW-109	2	10	Glacial Till/Glacio-lacustrine	EW-16	636	619.12	16.88	628.91	7.09	16	40
Feicheu	10100-109	2	10		EW-17	637	622.01	14.99	634.02	2.98	19	42
Perched	MW-110	2	10	Glacial Till/Glacio-lacustrine	EW-21	640	629.97	10.03	637.09	2.91	16	35
Percheu		2	10	Glacial TIII/Glacio-lacustille	EW-22	639	629.09	9.91	637.73	1.27	21	40
Derehod	MW-111	2	10	Glacial Till/Glacio-lacustrine	EW-25	643	627.39	15.61	636.84	6.16	19	>40
Perched		2	10	Giaciai Till/Giacio-lacustrine	EW-26	641	628.29	12.71	636.75	4.25	13	35
Perched	MW-112	2	10	Glacial Till/Glacio-lacustrine	EW-29	638	622.08	15.92	629.18	8.82	21	45

#### Notes:

Primary data source: Aspect Consulting, 2016, East Perched Zones Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study - Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, December 2016, Agency Review Draft.

1) Screen length may need to be adjusted to 5 feet in the field to adequately intercept a discrete water bearing unit .

2) Well logs used for comparison are provided in Appendix C.

3) Horizontal datum used for the 2016 extraction well survey and historical survey was State Plane Coordinate System (SPCS) Washington North NAD27. Vertical datum used for the 2016 extraction well survey was National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929 (NGVD29), Aspect, 2016.

4) and 5) Approximate depth to unit boundaries is estimated from boring logs provided in Appendix A.

ft = feet, ft bgs = feet below ground surface, ft btoc = feet below top of casing, ft MSL = feet above mean sea level, in. = inches, TOC = top of casing

Minimum and maximum water elevation data is sourced from 2015 - 2016 data collected for the Aspect 2016 RI/FS.

# Table 2. Well Construction Information for Proposed Extraction Well Decommissioning Project No. 130088, Cedar Hills Regional Landfill King County, Washington

Aquifer	Well ID	Historical Boring Log ID (if different)**	Well Diameter (in)	Stick up (ft)	TOC Elevation (ft MSL)***	Well Completion Depth (ft bgs)	2015 Aspect Measured Depth to Bottom (ft btoc)	Screened Interval (ft bgs)	Filter Pack Interval (ft bgs)	Screened Geologic Unit	Comments/Notes
						47.07	50.5	01.0.10.0	75.445		Casing modifications after installation. Construction information modified based on field measurements. Bottom of well is very soft and total depth difficult to
Perched	EW-1	EW-17A	6	1.31	552.77	47.67	50.5	31.2 - 40.6	7.5 - 41.5	Stratified Drift	measure. Casing modifications after installation. Construction
											information modified based on field measurements.
											Seasonally dry. Restriction below water surface that
Perched	EW-2	EW-12A	6	1.88	561.02	34.80	35.2	19.3 - 28.6	8 - 29.5	Weathered Till & Stratified Drift	prevents passive sampler deployment. Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-3	EW-16A	6	0.65	559.88	59.70	64.3	44.7 - 54	7.5 - 54.4	Stratified Drift	information modified based on field measurements.
reionea	211.0	EWTOX	0	0.00	000.00	00.10	04.0		1.0 04.4		Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-4	EW-1A	6	1.12	566.36	69.68	70.8	42.3 - 61.7	NA	Stratified Drift	information modified based on field measurements.
											Casing modifications after installation. Construction
											information modified based on field measurements. Well cap in placepossible gas monitoring port
Perched	EW-5	EW-9A	6	0.95	574.21	46.25	58.1	40.35 - 49.7	7.5 - 50.7	Stratified Drift	attached.
	-				-						Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-6	EW-10A	6	0.53	582.63	59.20	62	45.54 - 54.89	8.5 - 55.5	Stratified Drift	information modified based on field measurements.
											Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-7	EW-11A	6	1.61	593.27	45.80	47.3	30.4 - 39.73	7.8 - 40.7	Stratified Drift	information modified based on field measurements. Seasonally dry.
Feicheu		EVV-TIA	0	1.01	595.27	45.60	47.5	30.4 - 39.73	7.0 - 40.7	Stratilled Dilit	Casing modifications after installation. Construction
											information modified based on field measurements.
			-								Water level is sometimes below bottom of screen
Perched	EW-8	EW-13A	6	1.45	600.20	54.50	58.2	39.2 - 48.4	8.1 - 48.7	Stratified Drift	despite several feet of water at bottom of well. Casing modifications after installation. Construction
											information modified based on field measurements.
Perched	EW-9	EW-3A	6	1.87	602.89	46.20	46.5	31.2 - 40.5	7.3 - 41	Stratified Drift	Pump removed 6/15/15.
											Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-10	EW-8A	6	1.56	608.71	43.80	47.2	28.28 - 37.6	8.25 - 38.6	Stratified Drift	information modified based on field measurements. Seasonally dry.
reicheu		LWOA	0	1.00	000.71	+0.00	-1.2	20.20 31.0	0.20 00.0		Casing modifications after installation. Construction
											information modified based on field measurements.
Perched	EW-11	EW-2A	6	1.14	617.44	43.50	47.2	28 - 37.4	8 - 38.0	Glacio-Lacustrine & Stratified Drift	Seasonally dry.
											Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-12	EW-21A	6	1.26	623.02	39.80	37.4	22.5 - 31.8	8 - 32.5	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	information modified based on field measurements.
											Casing modifications after installation. Construction information modified based on field measurements.
Perched	EW-13	EW-18A	6	1.11	633.76	39.90	40.3	24.4 - 33.7	8.3 - 34.3	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Pump in place. Blocking total depth.
											Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-14	EW-4A	6	1.84	633.42	47.90	48.4	32.6 - 42	8.2 - 42.5	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	information modified based on field measurements.
Perched	EW-15	EW-15A	6	1.54	635.09	47.80	45.2	29.6 - 39	4.6 - 39.4	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modifications after installation. Construction information modified based on field measurements.
Percheu	EVV-10	EVV-ISA	0	1.04	635.09	47.60	45.2	29.0 - 39	4.0 - 39.4	Weathered Thir/Glacio-Lacustinie	Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-16	EW-7A	6	2.33	636.71	43.70	42.3	29.5 - 38.81	8 - 38.65	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	information modified based on field measurements.
1 oronou	211 10	2	0	2.00	000.11	10110	12.0	20.0 00.01	0 00.00		Casing modifications after installation. Construction
											information modified based on field measurements.
Perched	EW-17	EW-5A	6	3.04	637.08	43.50	43	29.5 - 38.9	8.5 - 39.8	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Well is silted to just below bottom of screen. Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-18	EW-23A	6	1.2	639.59	43.10	41.8	27.4 - 36.7	8.8 - 37.5	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	information modified based on field measurements.
Developed			0	_	c20, 22	44.00	45.0	00 00 4	0.5 00.05	Weath and Till / Olasia Lassari	Casing modifications after installation. Construction
Perched	EW-19	EW-6A	6	2	639.98	44.00	45.2	29 - 38.4	8.5 - 38.95	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	information modified based on field measurements.

Comments/Notes
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#### Table 2. Well Construction Information for Proposed Extraction Well Decommissioning

Project No. 130088, Cedar Hills Regional Landfill King County, Washington

Aquifer	Well ID	Historical Boring Log ID (if different)**	Well Diameter (in)	Stick up (ft)	TOC Elevation (ft MSL)***	Well Completion Depth (ft bgs)	2015 Aspect Measured Depth to Bottom (ft btoc)	Screened Interval (ft bgs)	Filter Pack Interval (ft bgs)	Screened Geologic Unit	
Perched	EW-20	EW-22A	6	2.54	638.68	43.20	41.3	28.7 - 38	11 - 38.3	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati information modif Seasonally Dry. V screen.
Perched	EW-21	EW-14A	6	1.42	640.84	39.50	37.2	24 - 33.4	7.5 - 35	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati information modif
Perched	EW-22	EW-19A	6	0.57	639.48	44.10	40.3	30.5 - 39.8	NA	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati information modi Well is silted to ju
Perched	EW-23	EW-20A	6	3.33	640.15	44.50	42.5	30.7 - 40.1	8 - 40.7	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati information modif Well is silted to ju
Perched	EW-24	EW-27A	6	1.27	642.84	39.00	38.7	24.1 - 33.4	8 - 34.3	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati
Perched	EW-25	EW-29A	6	1.59	643.39	38.30	38.6	22.8 - 32	7.8 - 33	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati information modified
Perched	EW-26	EW-24A	6	1.97	641.99	36.00	34.1	21.1 - 30.5	7.8 - 32.2	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati
Perched	EW-27	EW-30A	6	2.41	640.53	36.90	37.3	21.7 - 31	8.1 - 31.6	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati information modif Dedicated pump
Perched	EW-28	EW-31A	6	1.48	640.49	22.80	22.5	7.7 - 17	NA	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati
Perched	EW-29	EW-28A	6	1.88	638.56	23.60	23.8	8.2 - 17.5	6.2 - 19	Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine	Casing modificati information modif Dedicated pump

#### Notes:

Primary data source: Aspect, 2007, Phase I Investigations Groundwater Monitoring Well System Enhancements

2015 measurements made by Aspect; depth to bottom of well tagged using water level meter.

Stream gage data source: CH2M Hill and Udaloy, 2004, Site-Wide Hydrogeologic Report Volume 1, May 2004.

\* = Screened interval and filter pack interval calculated from elevations presented in CH2M Hill and Udaloy, 2004, Site-Wide Hydrogeologic Report Volume 1. Well diameter and well installation depth data from Aspect, 2007, Phase I Investigations Groundwater Monitoring Well System Enhancements.

\*\* = Data source: Harding Lawson Associates, 1993, King County Cedar Hills Landfill - Extraction Well Installation Status Report, prepared for King County Solid Waste Division, May 13, 1993.

\*\*\* = Horizontal datum used for the 2016 extraction well survey and historical survey was State Plane Coordinate System (SPCS) Washington North NAD27. Vertical datum used for the 2016 extraction well survey was National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929 (NGVD29).

ft = feet, ft bgs = feet below ground surface, ft btoc = feet below top of casing, ft MSL = feet above mean sea level, in = inches, TOC = top of casing

NA = Data is not available or unknown.

Screened geologic unit designation derived from boring logs (Appendix A). Weathered Till / Glacio-Lacustrine considered one unit. When two units are presented separated by "&" it indicates the well is screened in two distinct geologic units. EW wells also have long sand packs that span across multiple units, but only the screened units are reflected above.

#### Comments/Notes

ations after installation. Construction dified based on field measurements. r. Well is silted to just below bottom of

ations after installation. Construction odified based on field measurements. ations after installation. Construction odified based on field measurements. b just below bottom of screen.

ations after installation. Construction odified based on field measurements. b just below bottom of screen.

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cations after installation. Construction odified based on field measurements. cations after installation. Construction odified based on field measurements. np in place.

cations after installation. Construction odified based on field measurements. cations after installation. Construction odified based on field measurements. np in place but is not operational.

#### Table 3. Expected Drilling Depths for LFG Probes

Project No. 130088, Cedar Hills Regional Landfill King County, Washington

Well ID	Expected Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	Estimated Original Ground Surface Elevation (ft) <sup>(1)</sup>	Screen Length (ft)	Approximate Screen Interval (ft bgs) <sup>(3)</sup>	Wells used for lithology comparison <sup>(2)</sup>	Well Diameter (in)
GP-63A	635	635	1.5	6.5 - 8	GP-ATC-7	0.5
GP-63B	635	635	5	30 - 35	GP-ATC-7 and MW-103	0.5
GP-63C	635	635	5	55 - 60	GP-ATC-7	0.5
GP-64A	626	625.65	1.5	6.5 - 8	GP-ATC-5D	0.5
GP-64B	626	625.65	5	20 - 25	-	0.5
GP-64C	626	625.65	5	55 - 60	-	0.5

Notes:

ft = feet, in = inches, ft bgs = feet below ground surface

1) Estimated original ground surface elevation based on topographic contours derived from King County LiDAR, 2003 (NAVD88) (Aspect, 2016).

2) See Appendix A for boring logs.

3) Screen interval may be adjusted in the field at the discretion of the Aspect field geologist in consultation with project hydrogeologist.

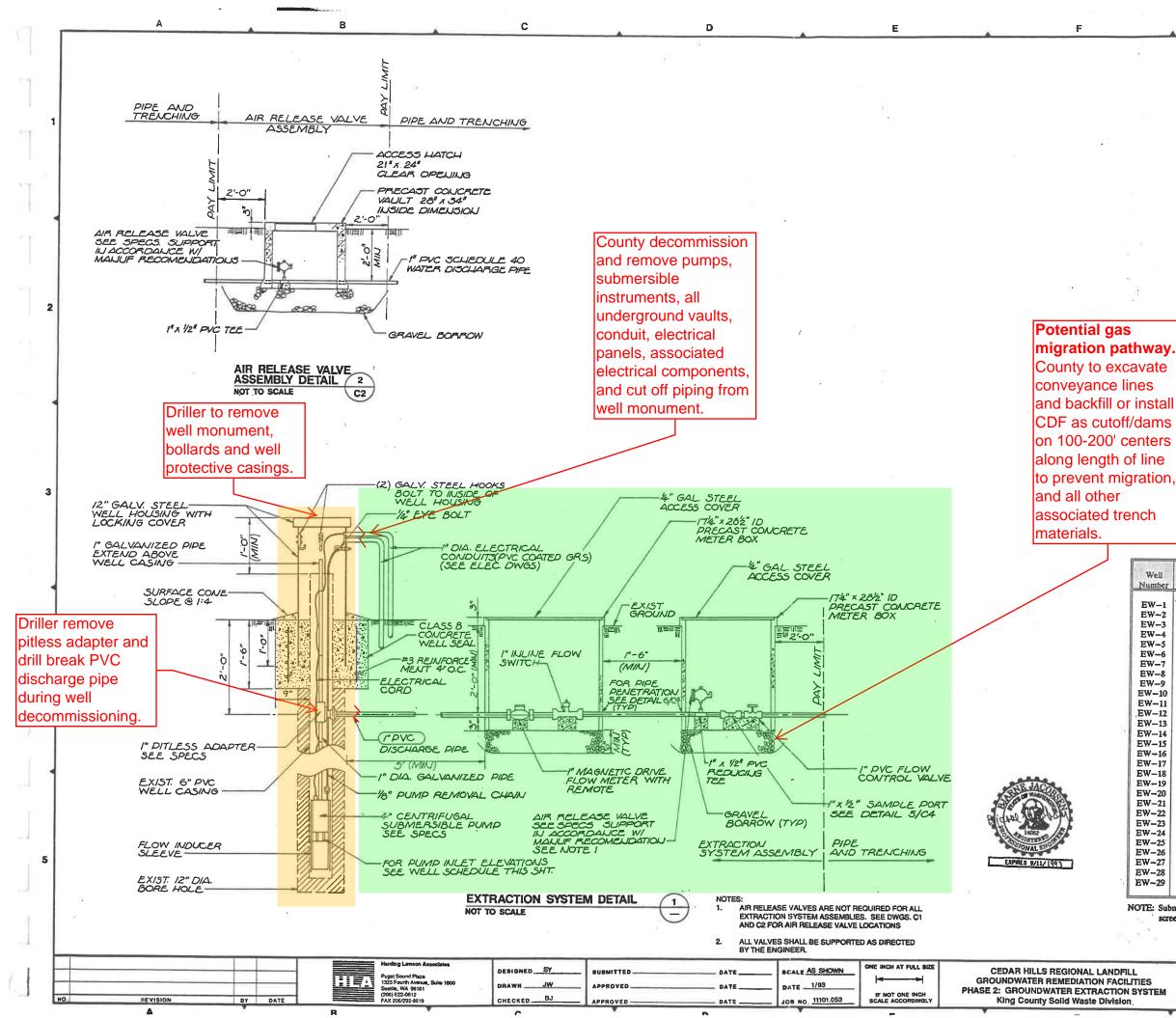
Sources of Data:

Aspect Consulting, 2016, East Perched Zones Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study - Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, December 2016, Agency Review Draft.

## Table 3 EPZ Infrastructure Upgrades Work Plan Page 1 of 1

## **APPENDIX A**

Extraction Well System Decommissioning Schematic





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#### County responsibility to decommission

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Aspect/driller responsibility to decommission

#### EXTRACTION WELL SCHEDULE

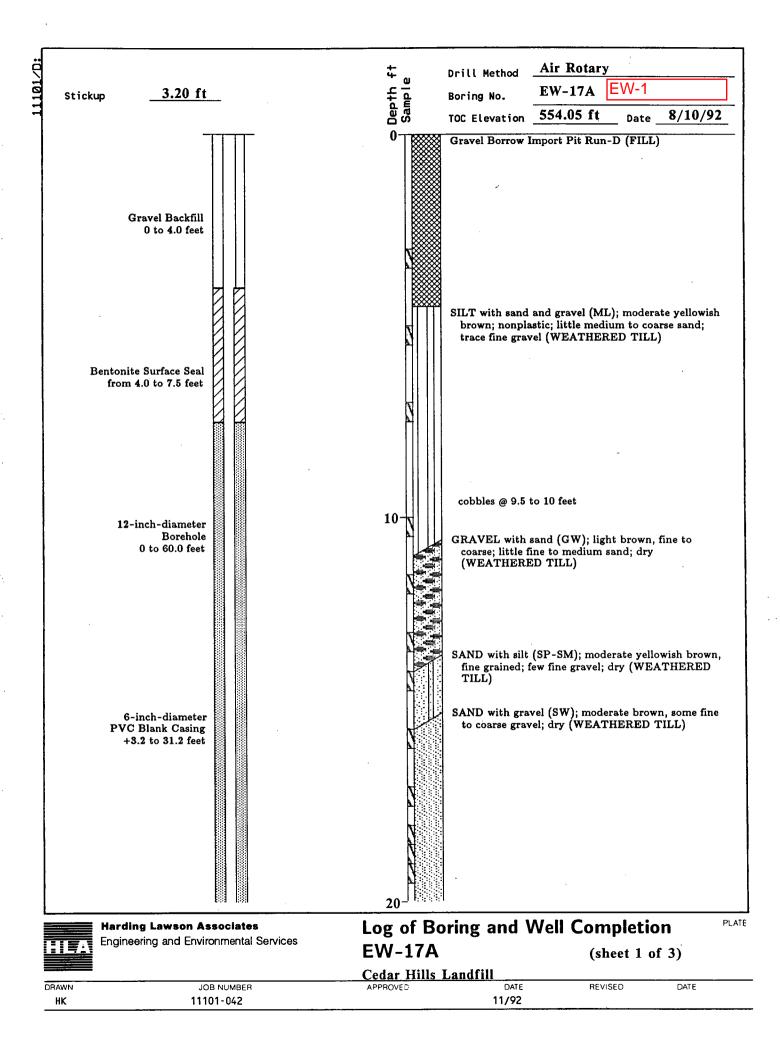
ell iber	Elevation Top Casing	Elevation Bottom of Screen	Elevation Pump On	Elevation Pump Off
-1	- 554.05	510.25	514.25	512.25
-2	561.56	530.76	536.97	532.76
-3	560,15	504.95	508.95	506.95
-4	566.67	503.47	507.47	505.47
-5	574.52	523.72	527.72	525.72
-6	582.87	· 527.08	531.08	529.08
-7	593.47	551.64	555.64	553.64
-8	600.38	549.58	553.58	551.58
-9	602.92	560.52	564.52	562.52
-10	609.03	569.23	573.23	571.23
-11	617.60	577.80	581.80	579.80
-12	623.25	588.92	592.92	590.92
-13	633.77	598.17	609.20	600.17
-14	633.66	589,46	609.36	591.46
-15	635,30	594.20	609.47	596.20
-16	636.88	596.67	614.59	598.67
-17	637.27	597.A7	617.32	599.47
-18	639.88	600.58	618,18	602.58
-19	640.00	599.30	619.10	601.30
·20	639.03	599.53	611.74	601.53
-21	641.04	605.24	617.54	607.24
-22	639.71	599.31	618.53	601.31
23	640.65	599,85	621.44	601.85
-24	643.11	607.31	619.76	609.31
25	643.61	609.01	623.75	611.01
26	642.16	609.86	624.50	611.86
27	640.86	621.76	627.00	623.76
28	640.63	607.43	620.59	609,43
29	638.93	619.13	622.89	621.13

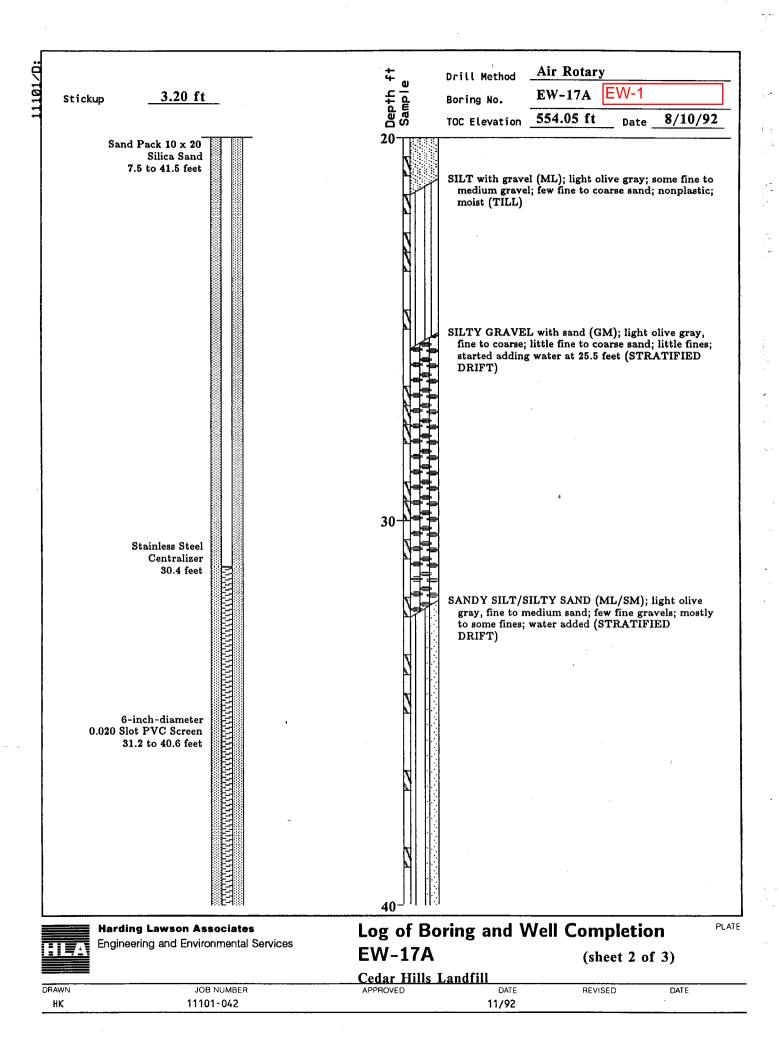
NOTE: Submersible pump inlets to be installed at bottom of well screen elevation.

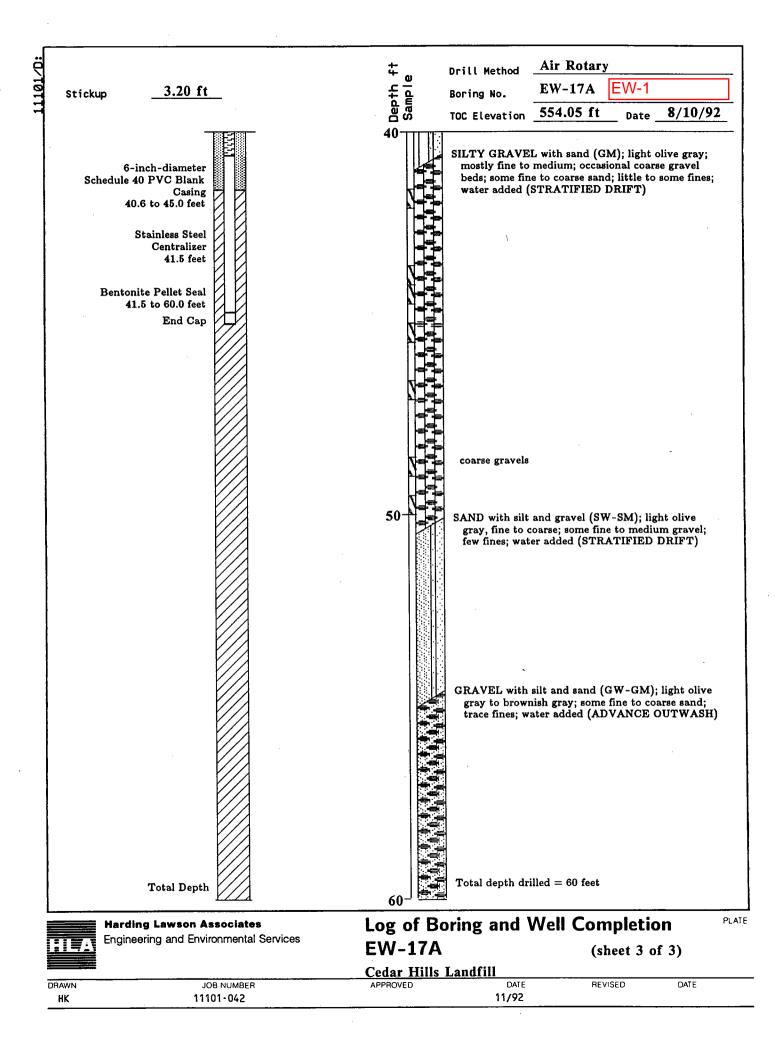
^	EXTRACTION SYSTEM DETAIL	C-3
		SHEET 5 OF 13

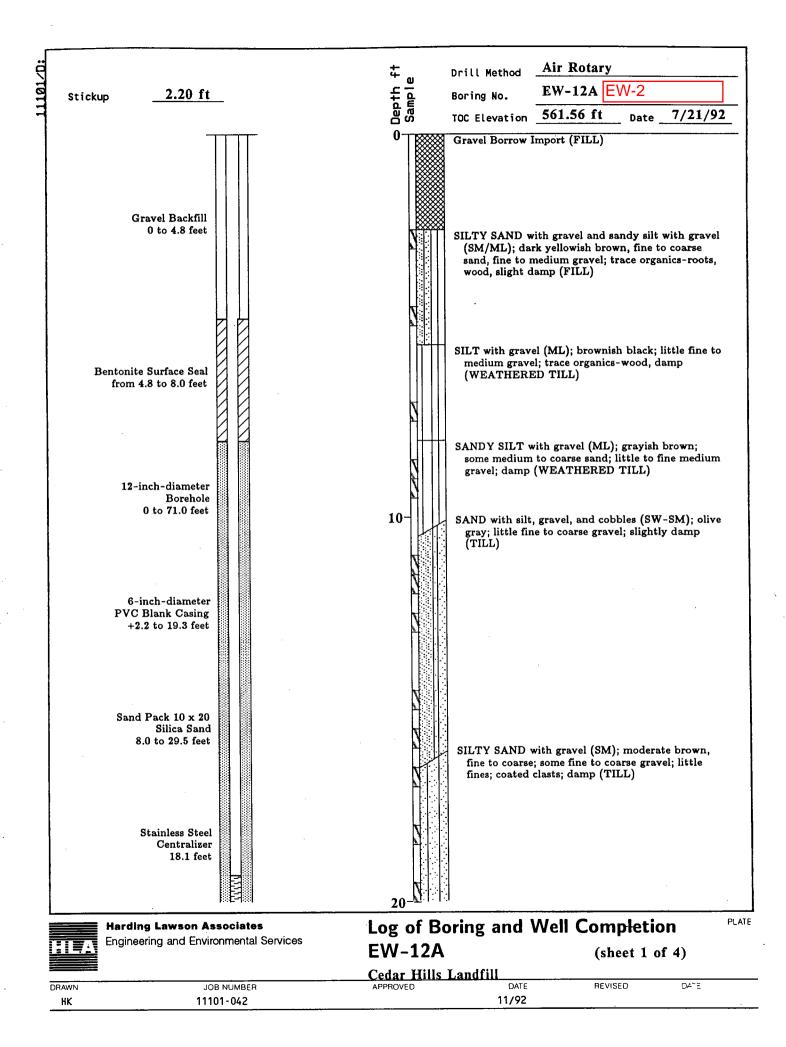
## **APPENDIX B**

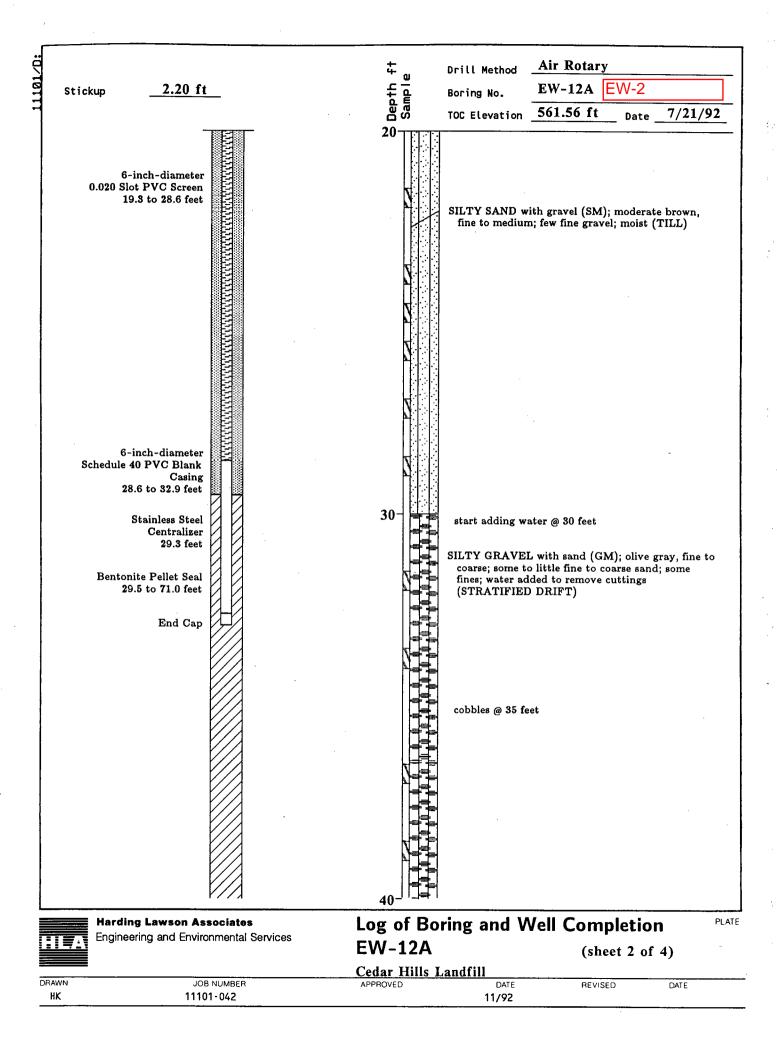
**Previous Well Construction and Boring Logs** 

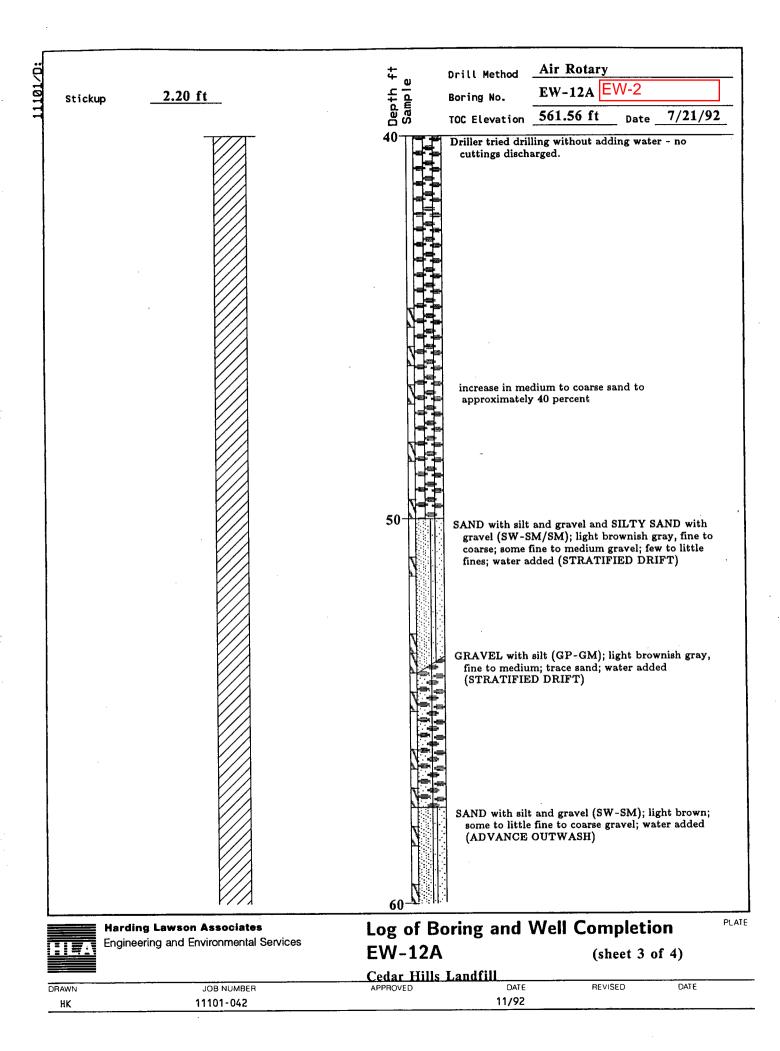


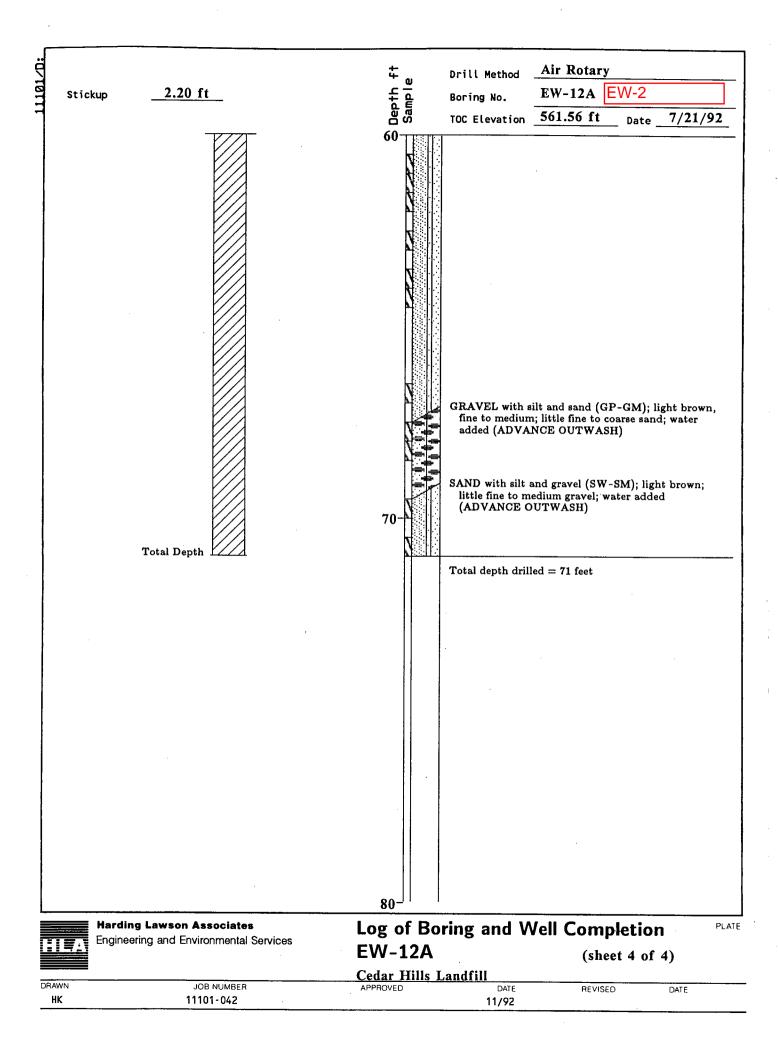


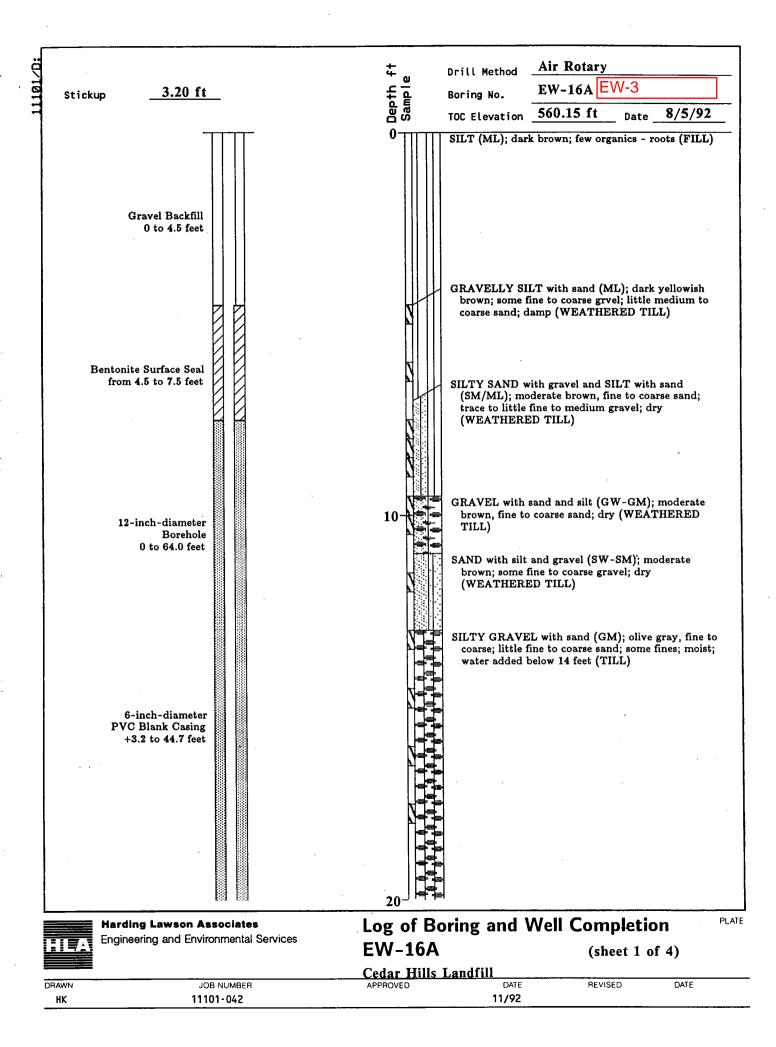


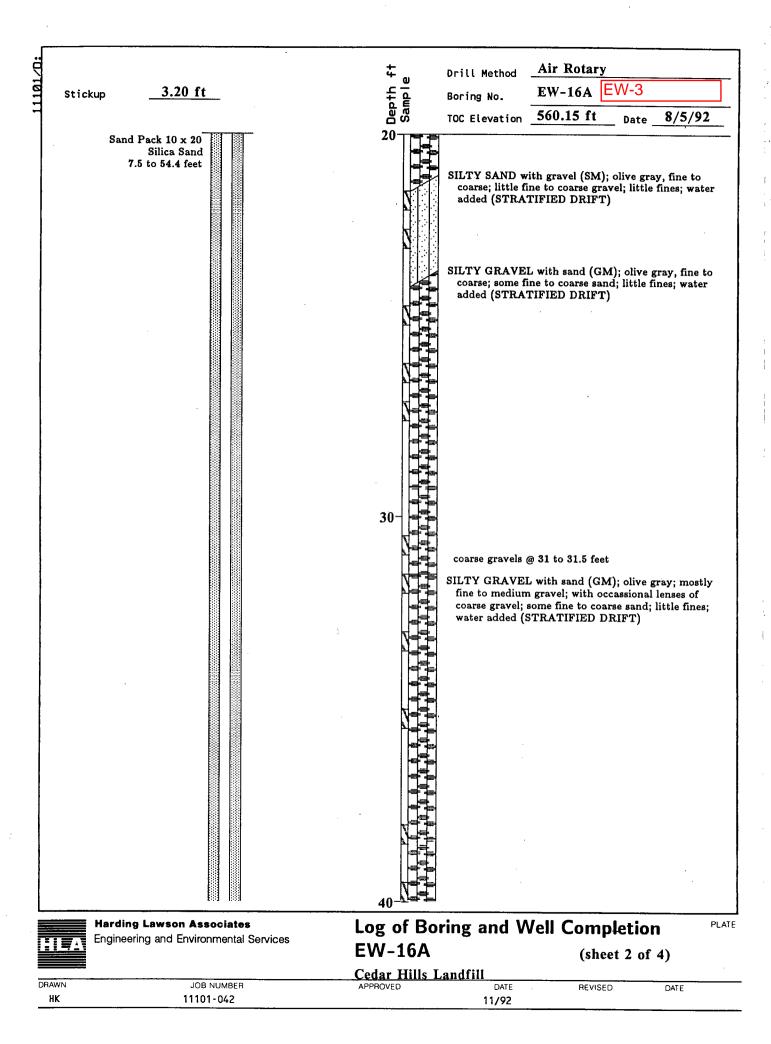


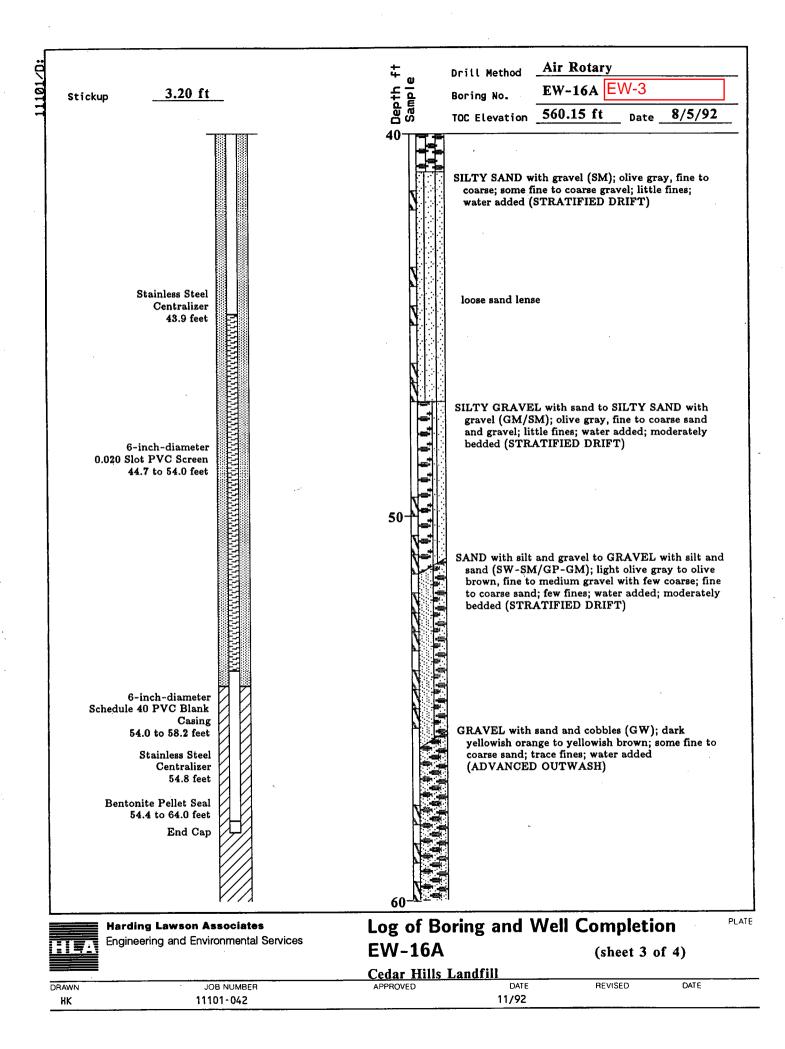


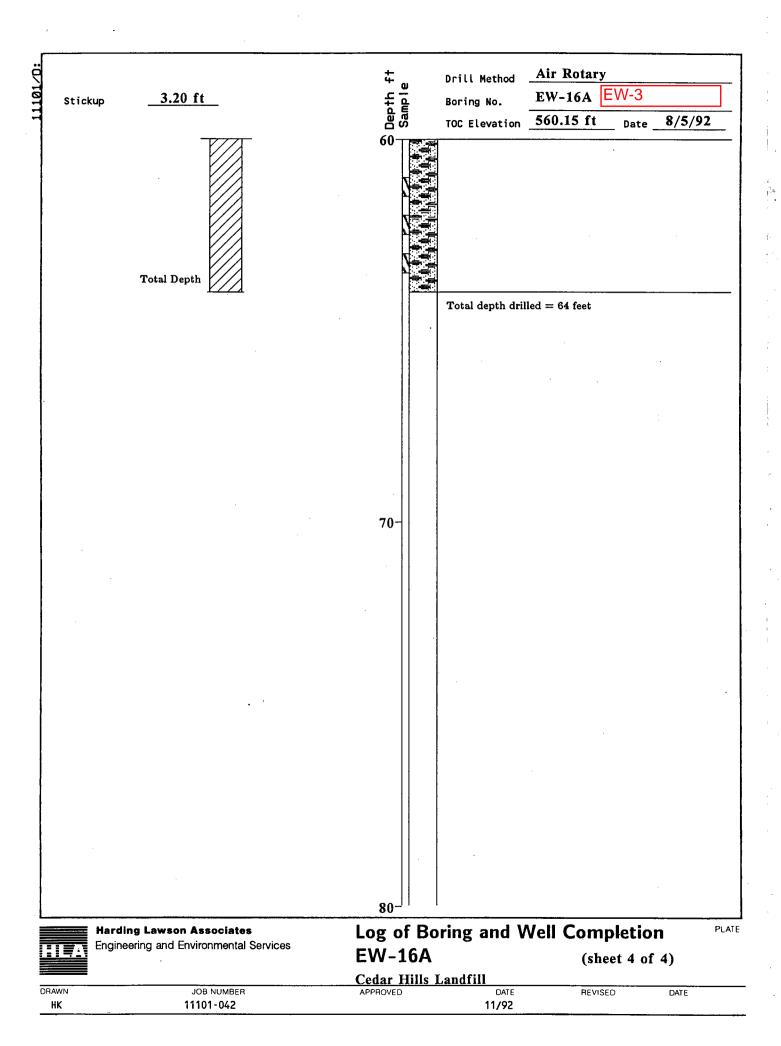


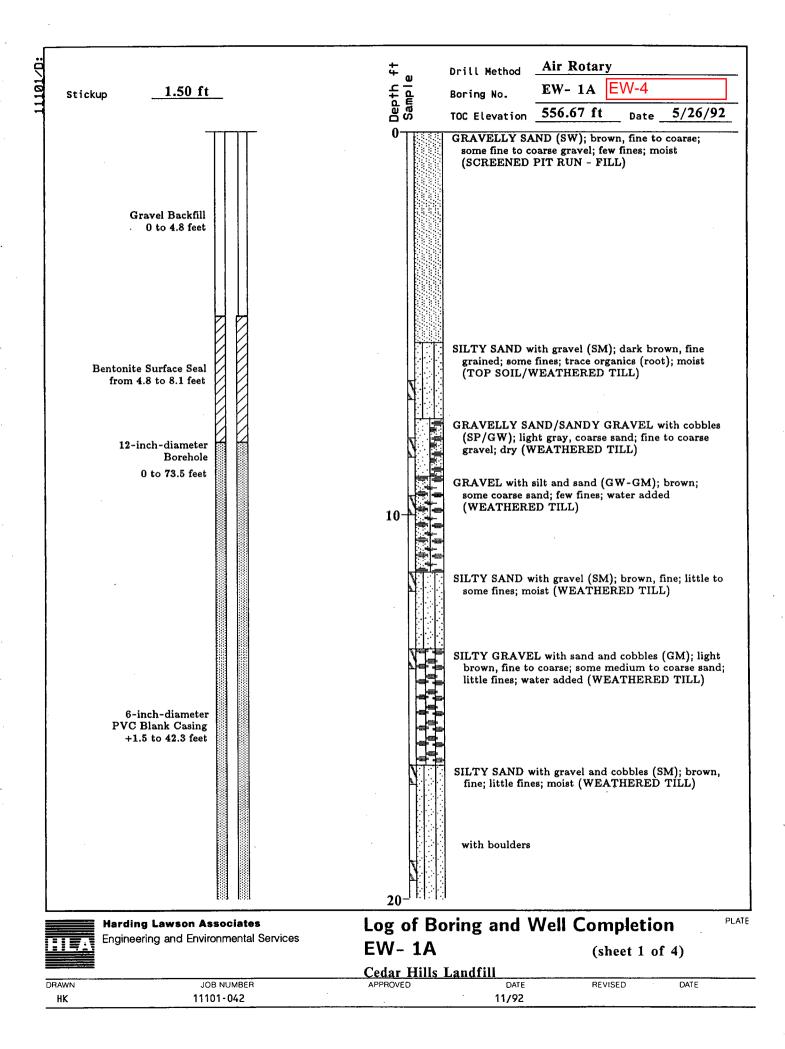


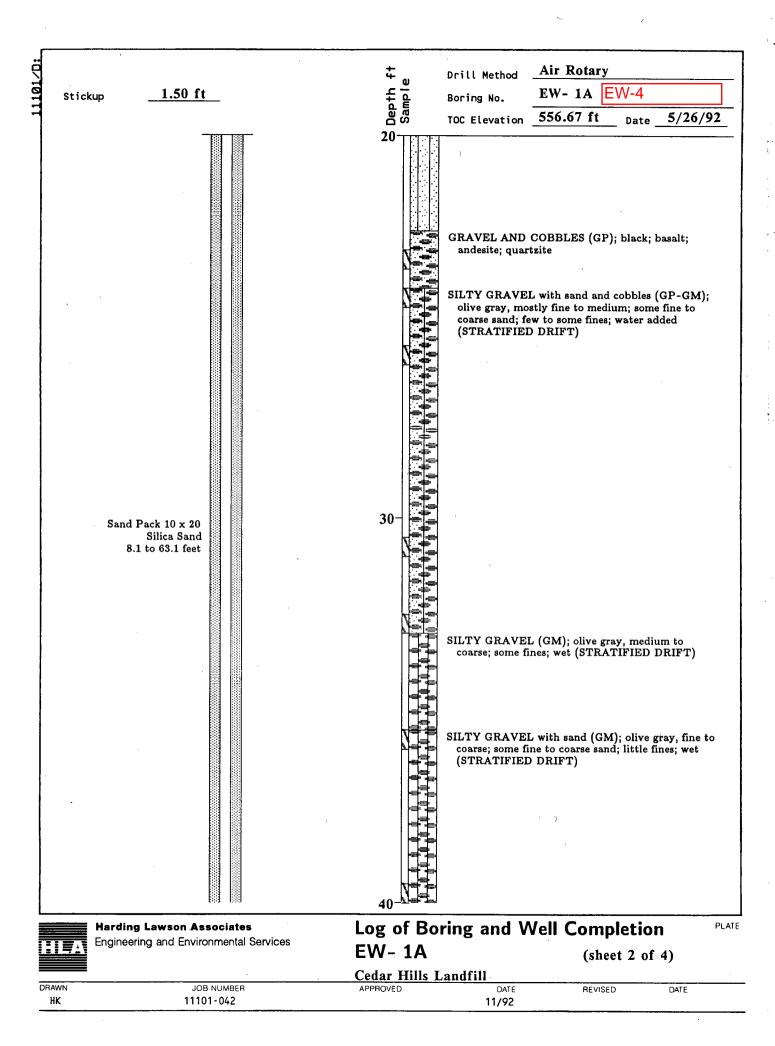


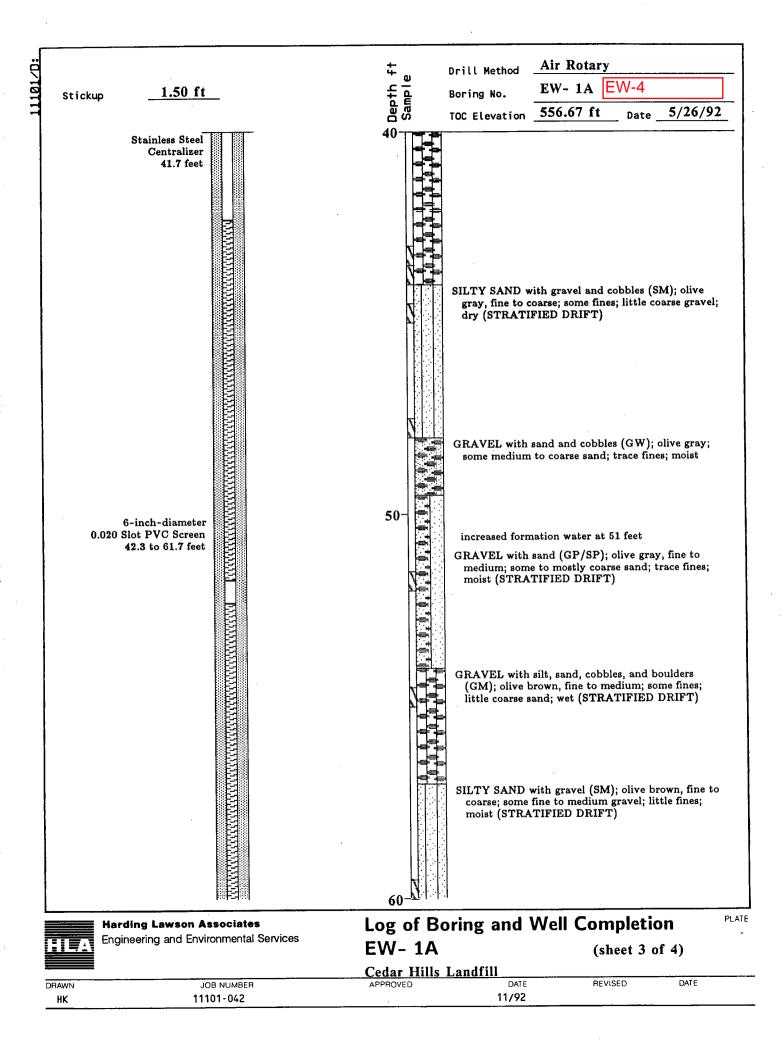


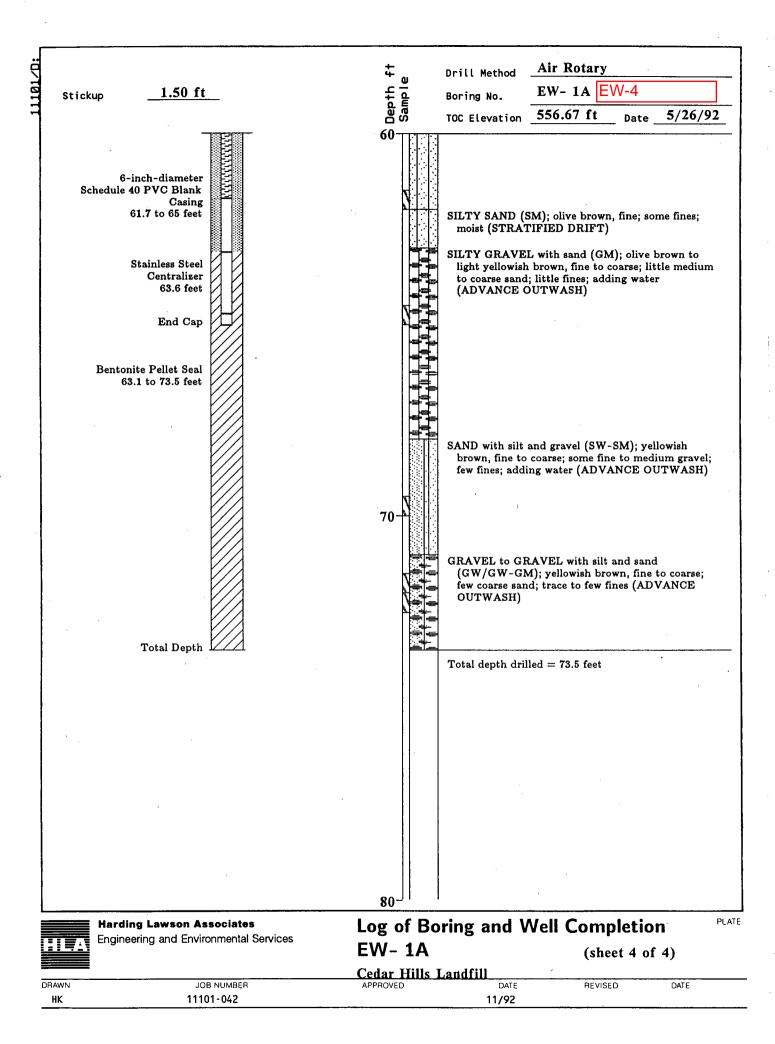


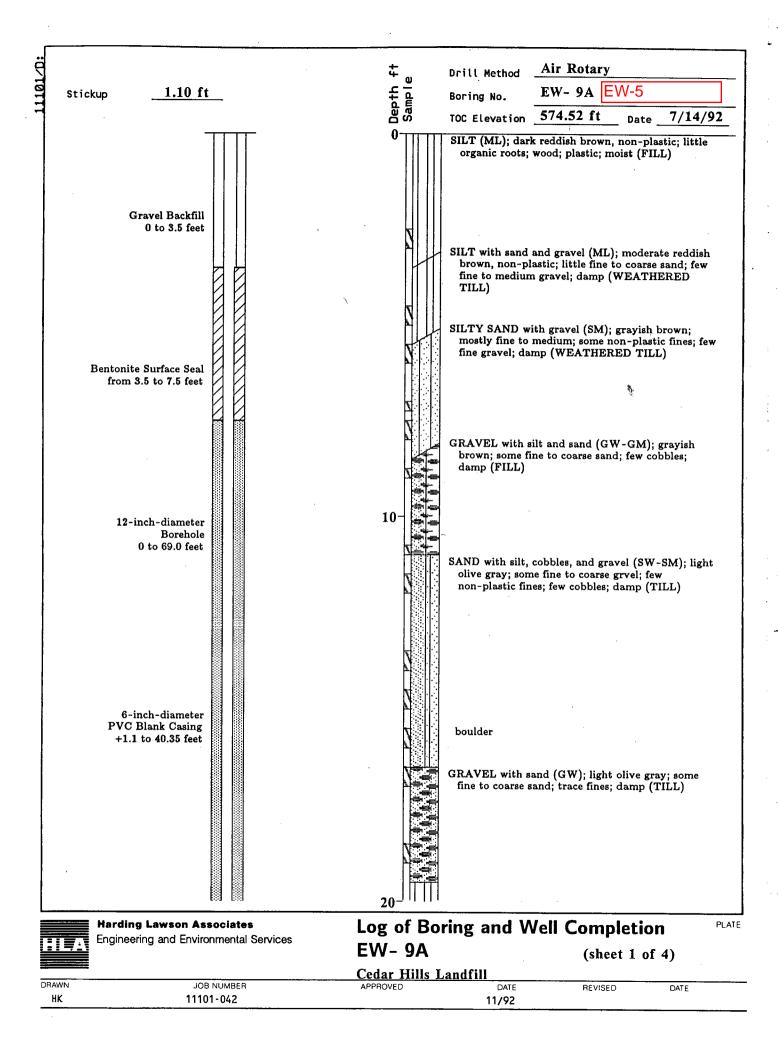


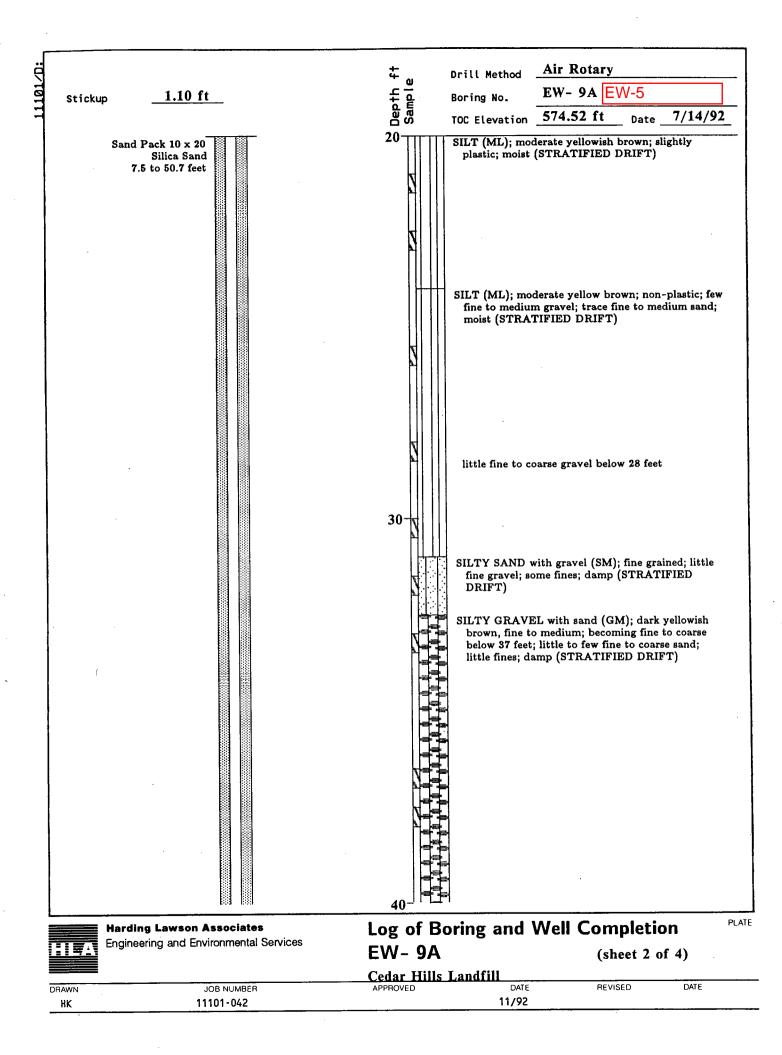


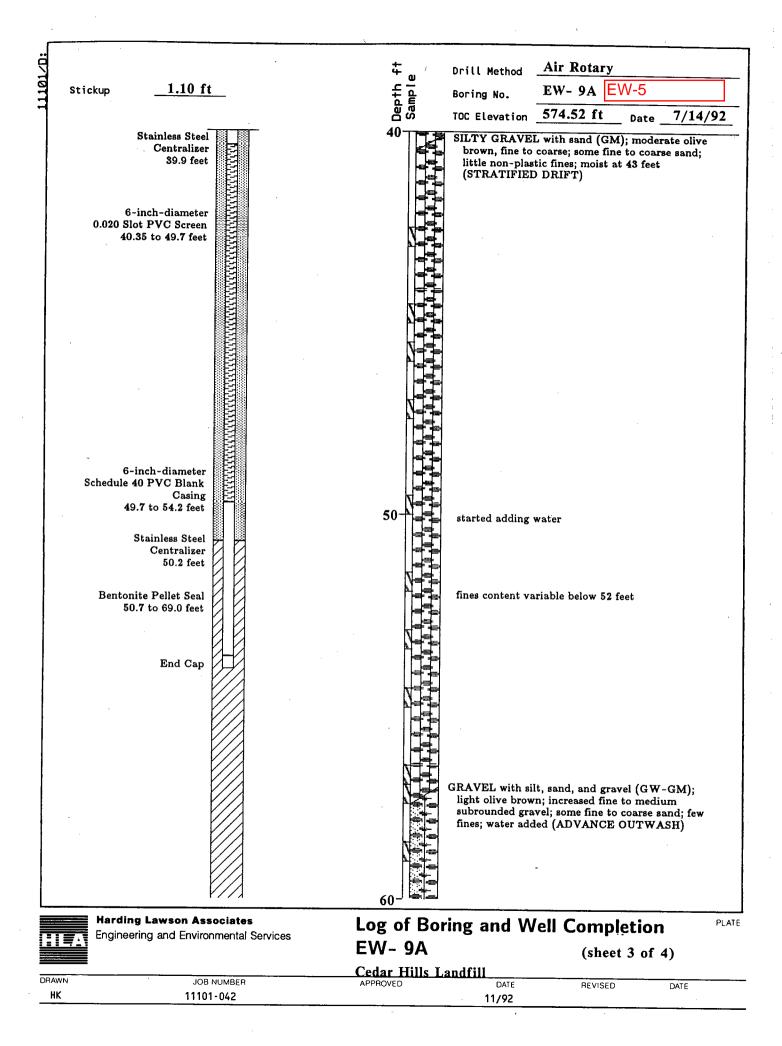


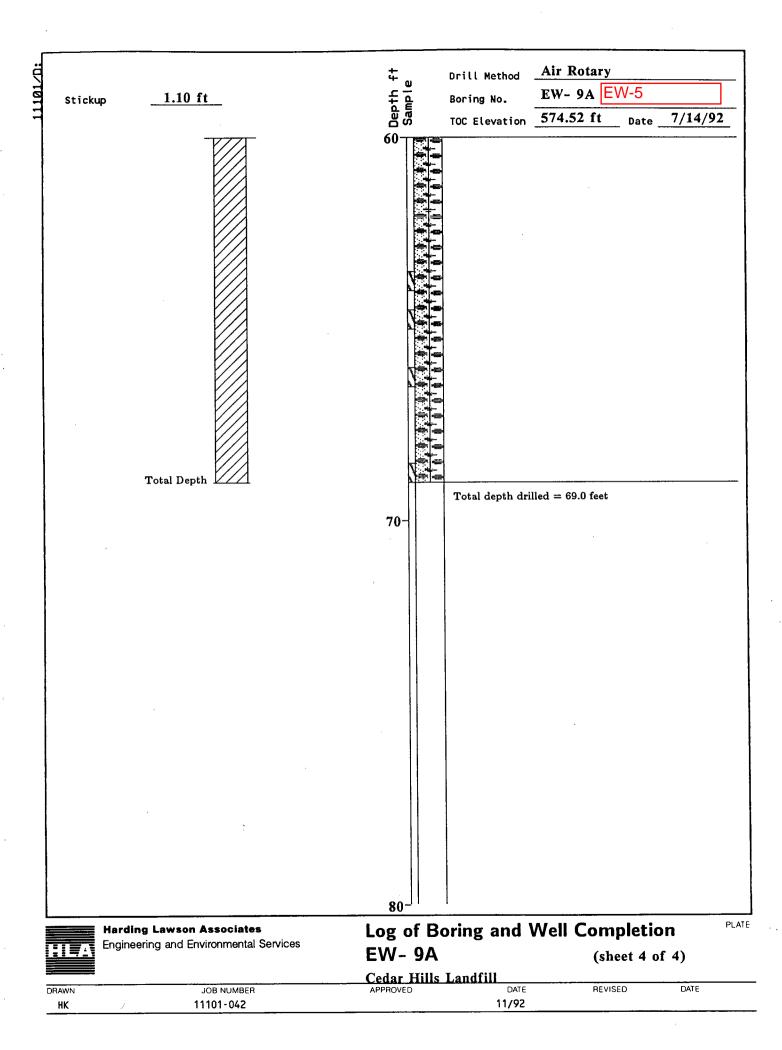


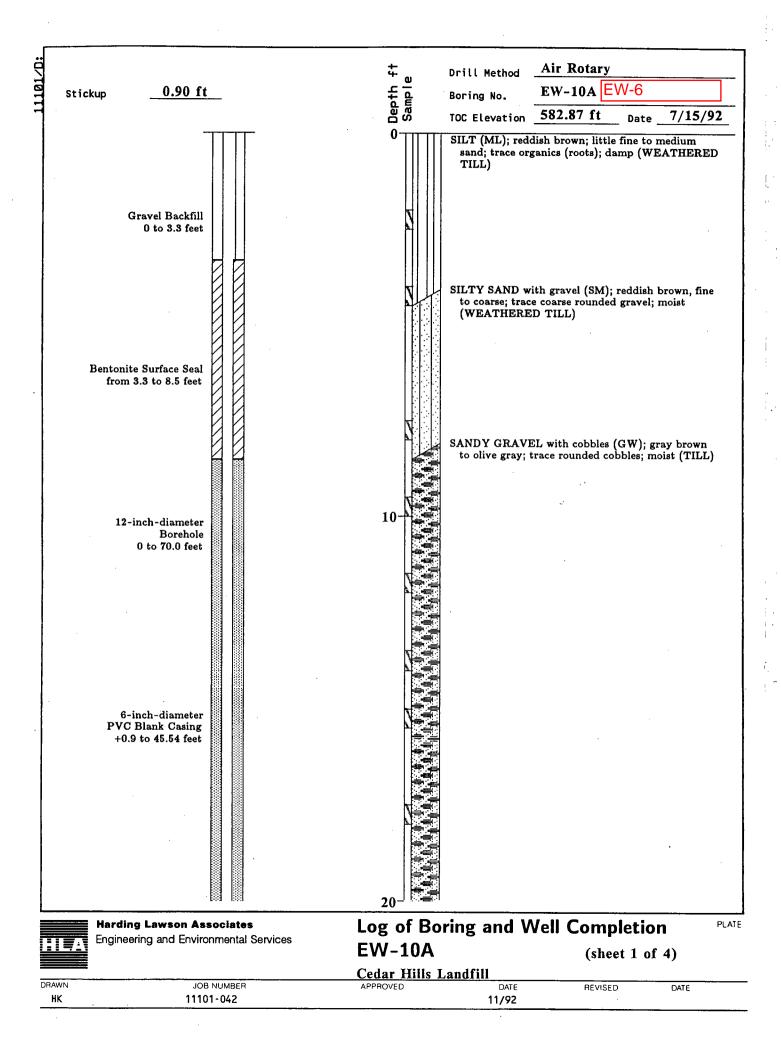


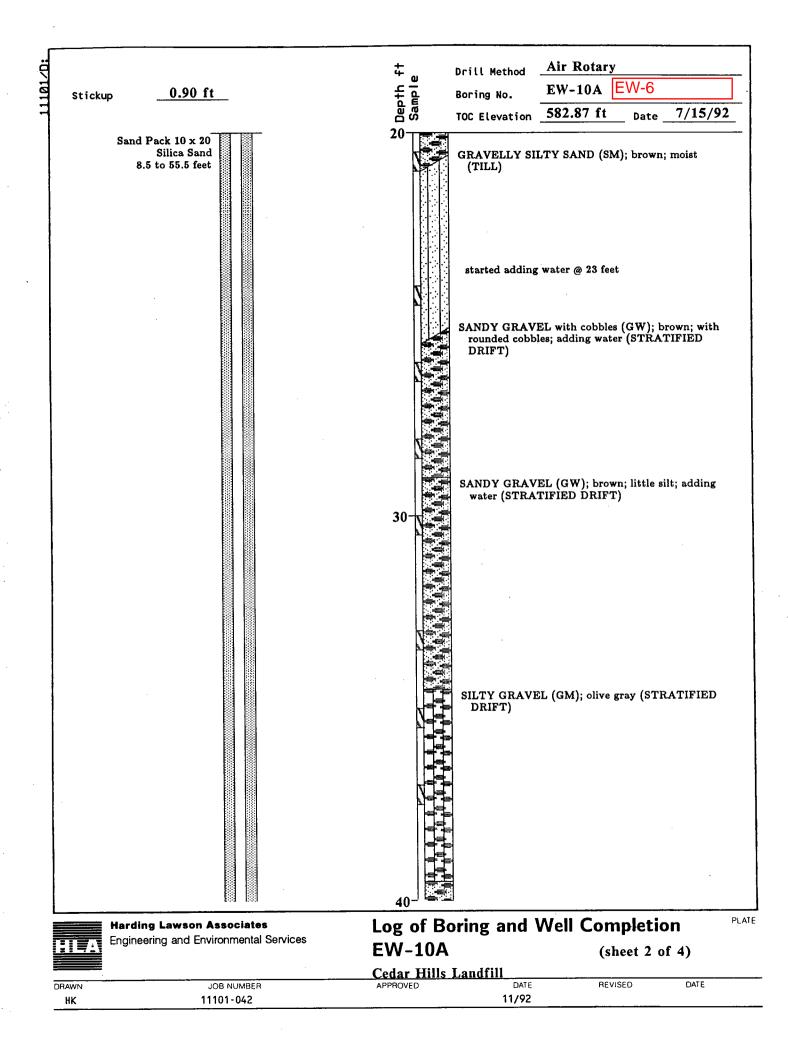


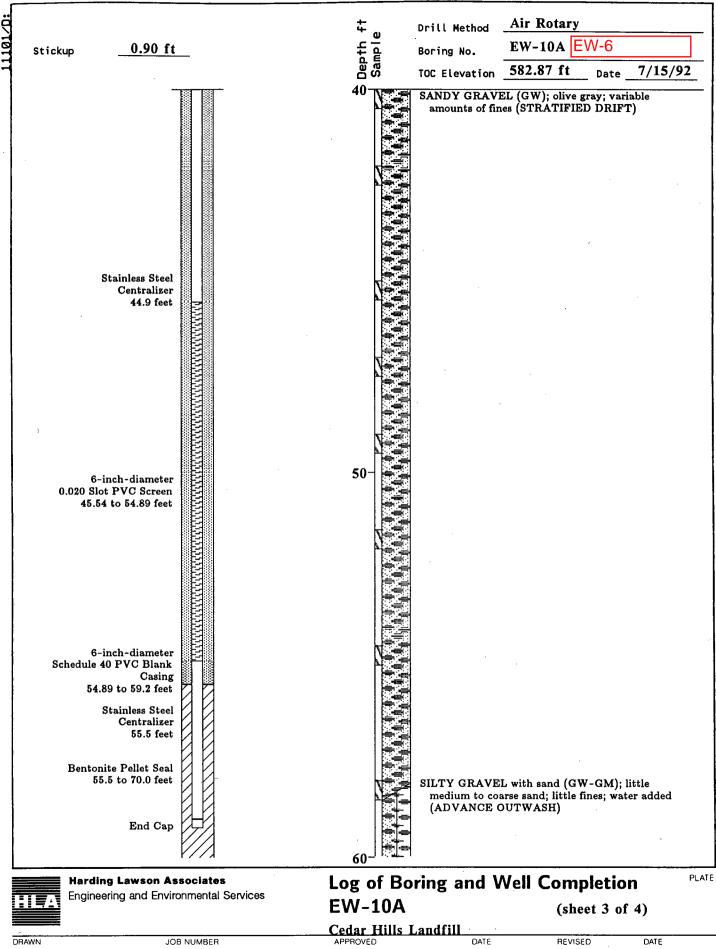




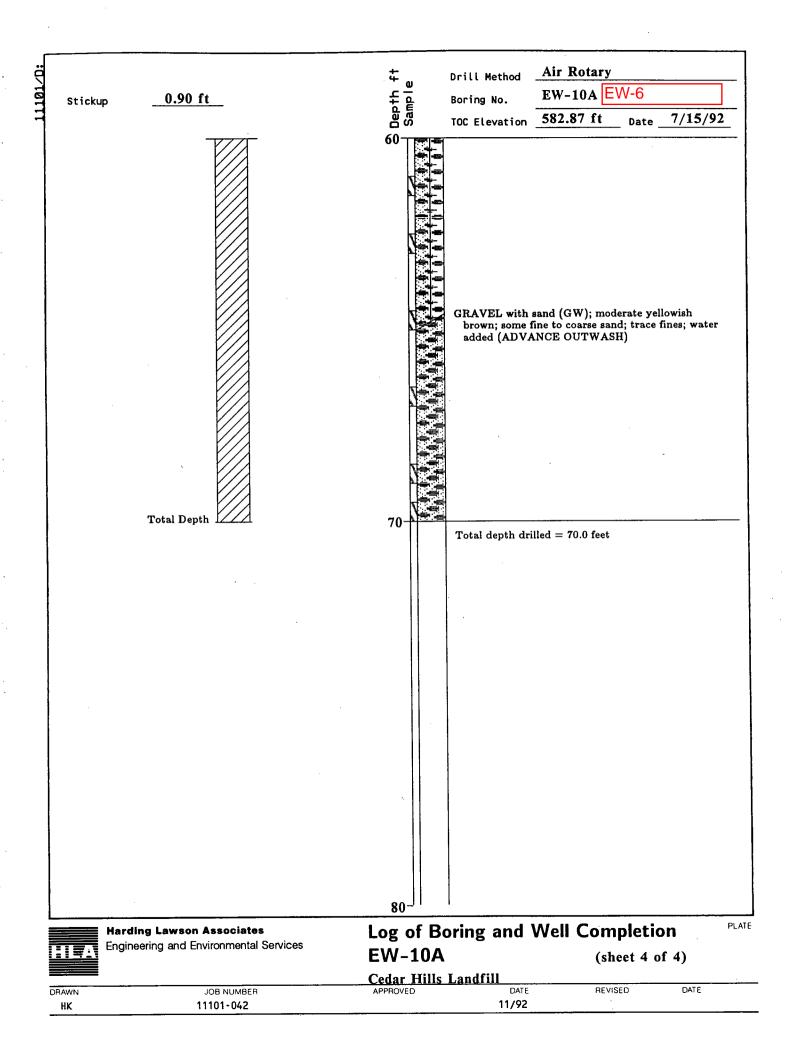


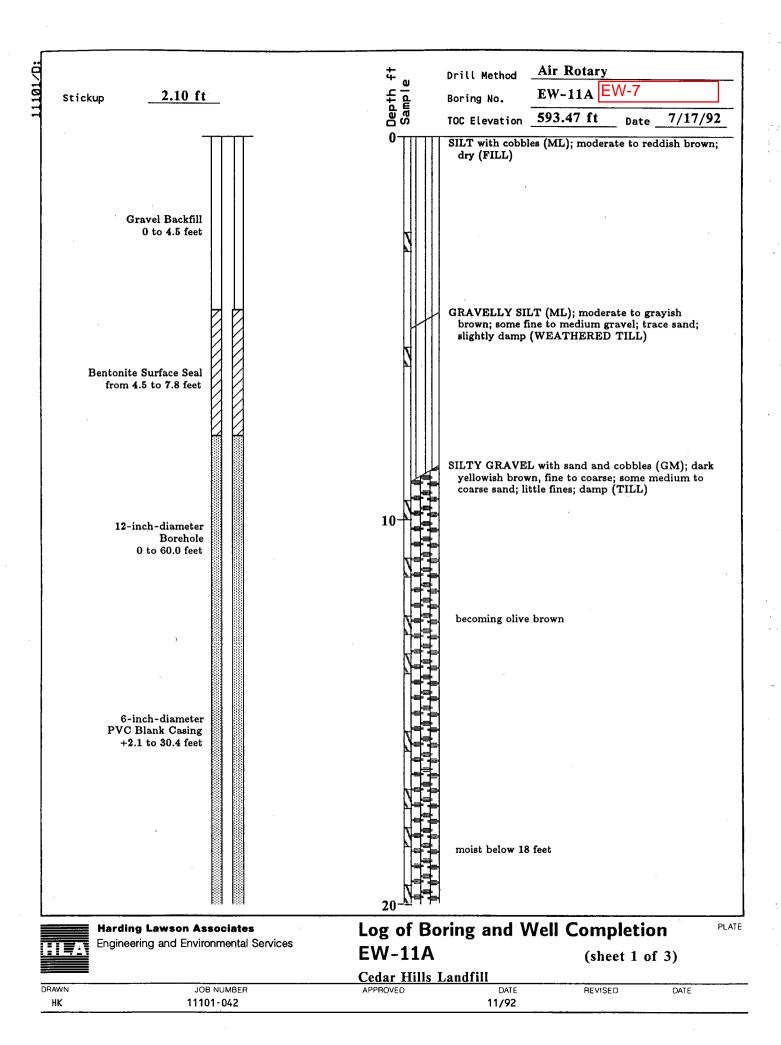


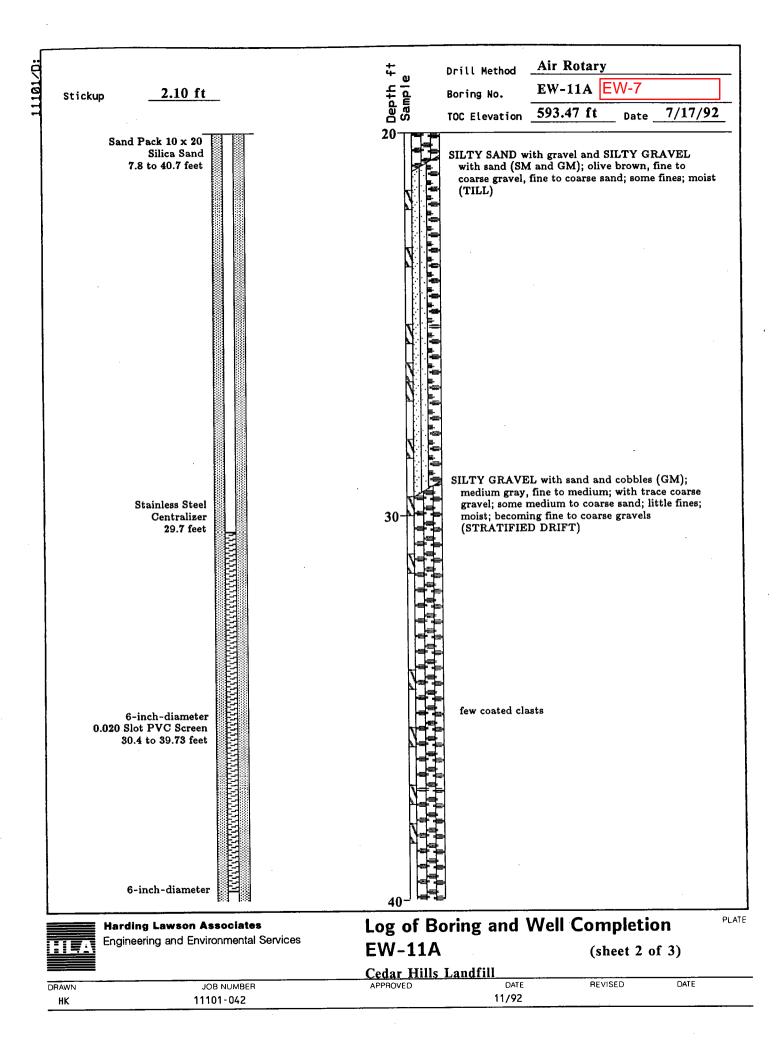


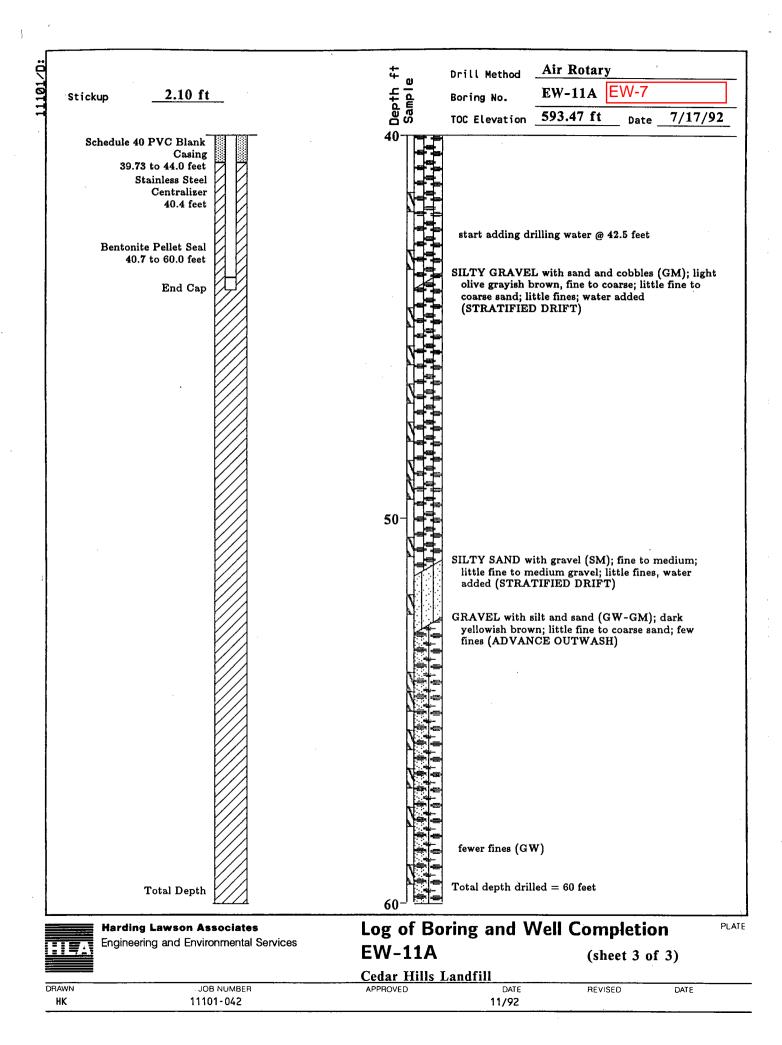


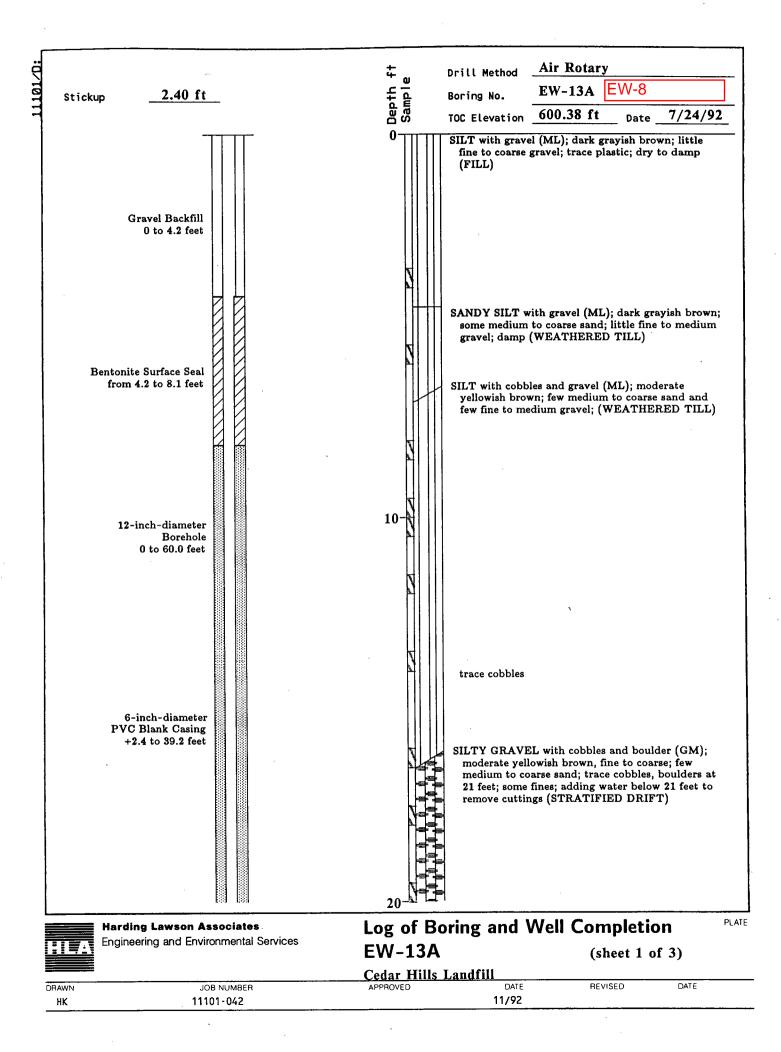
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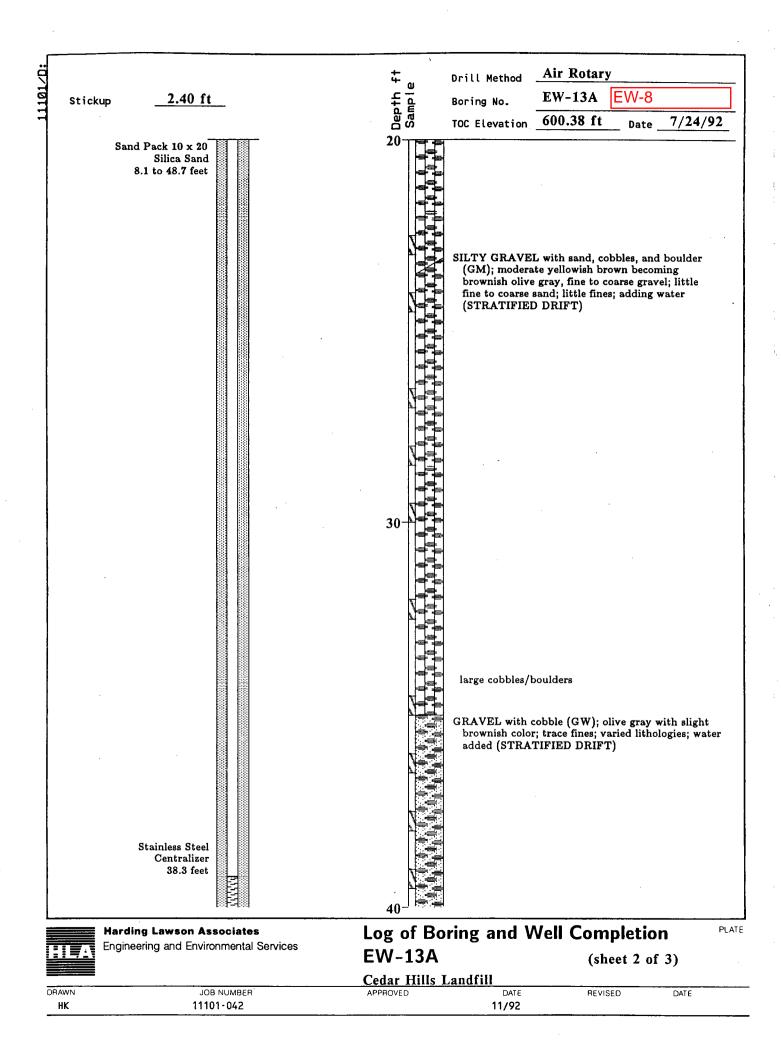


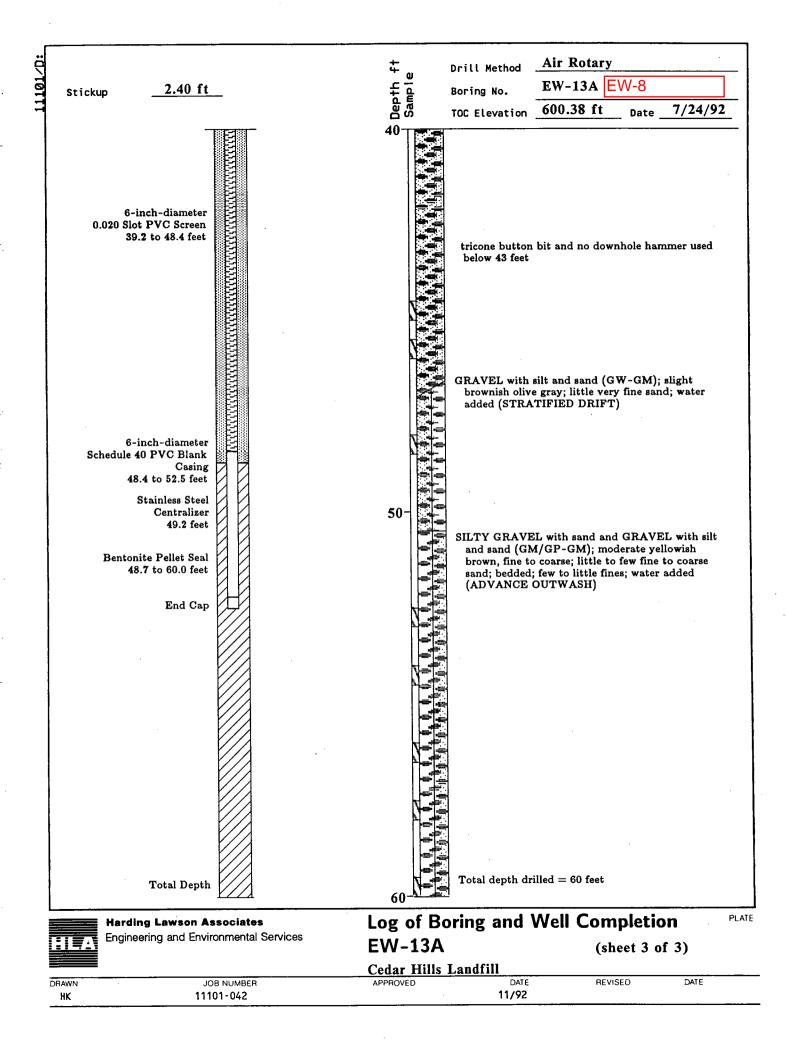


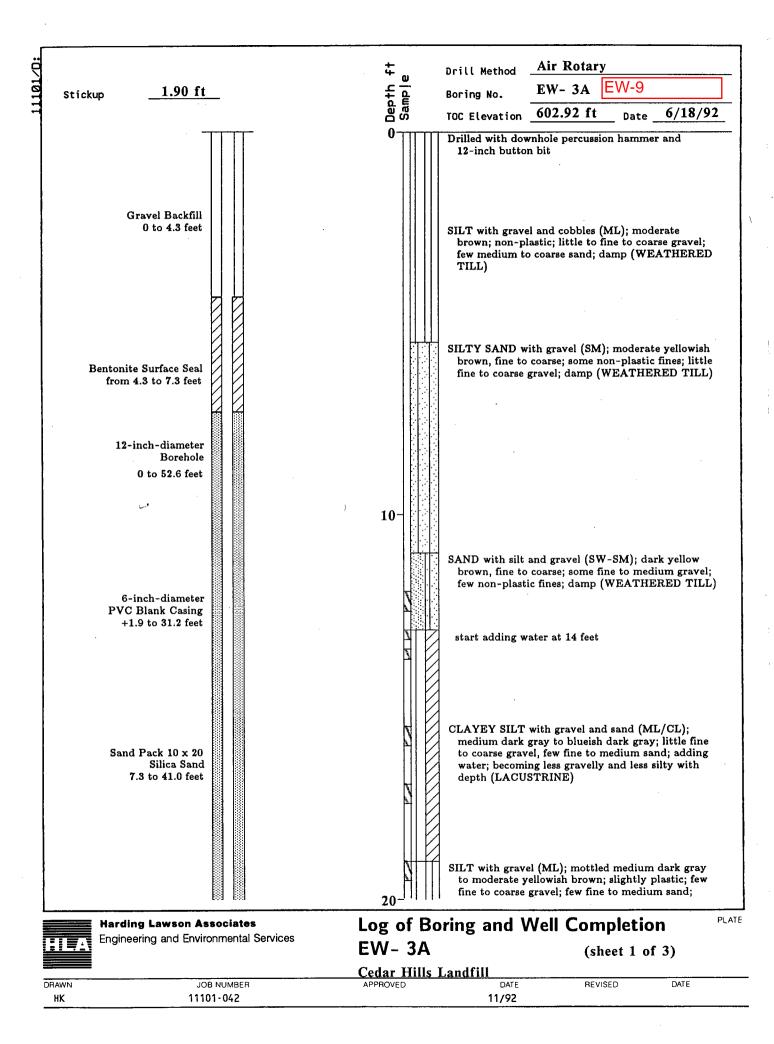


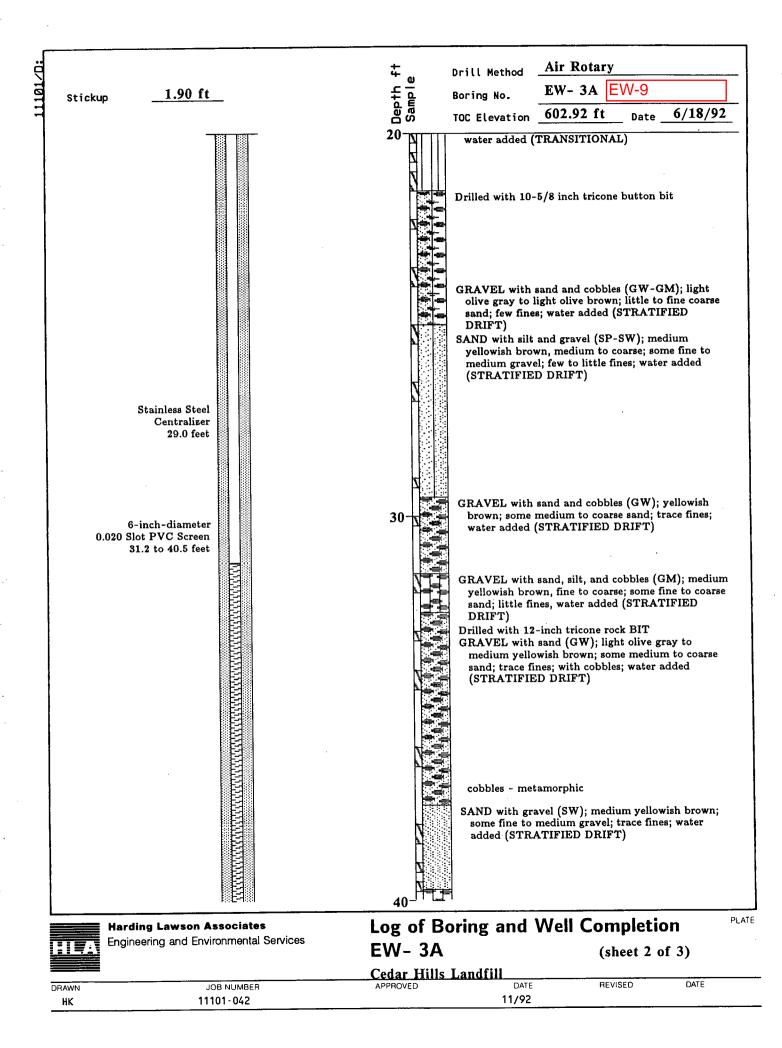


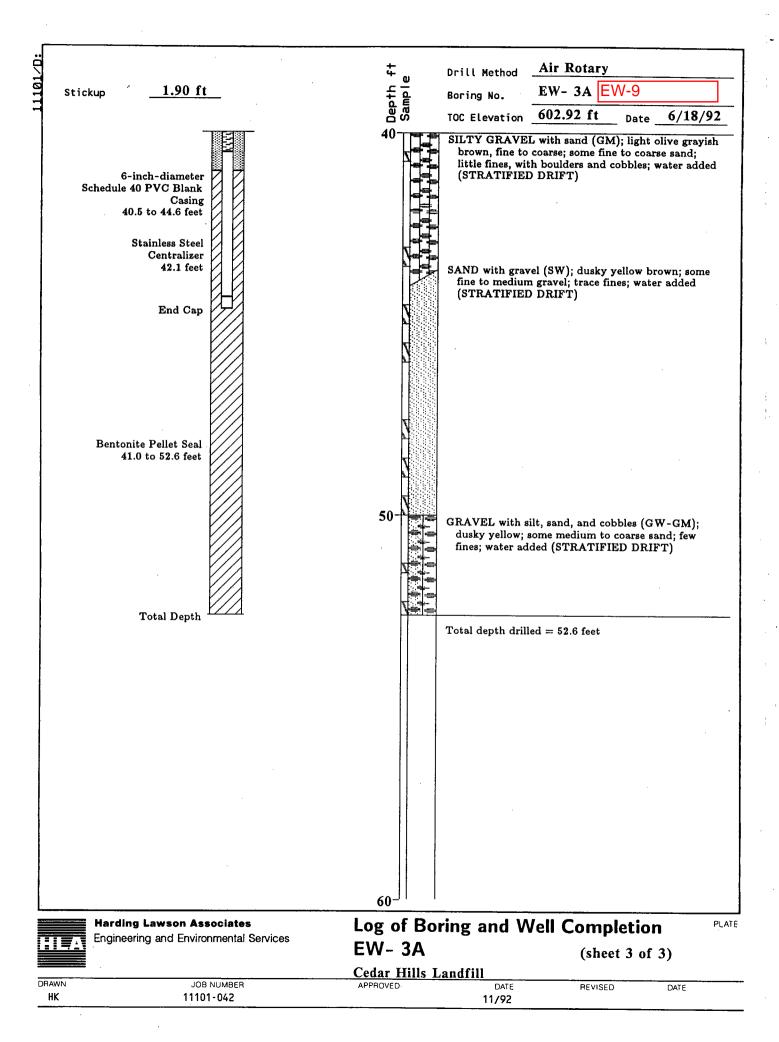


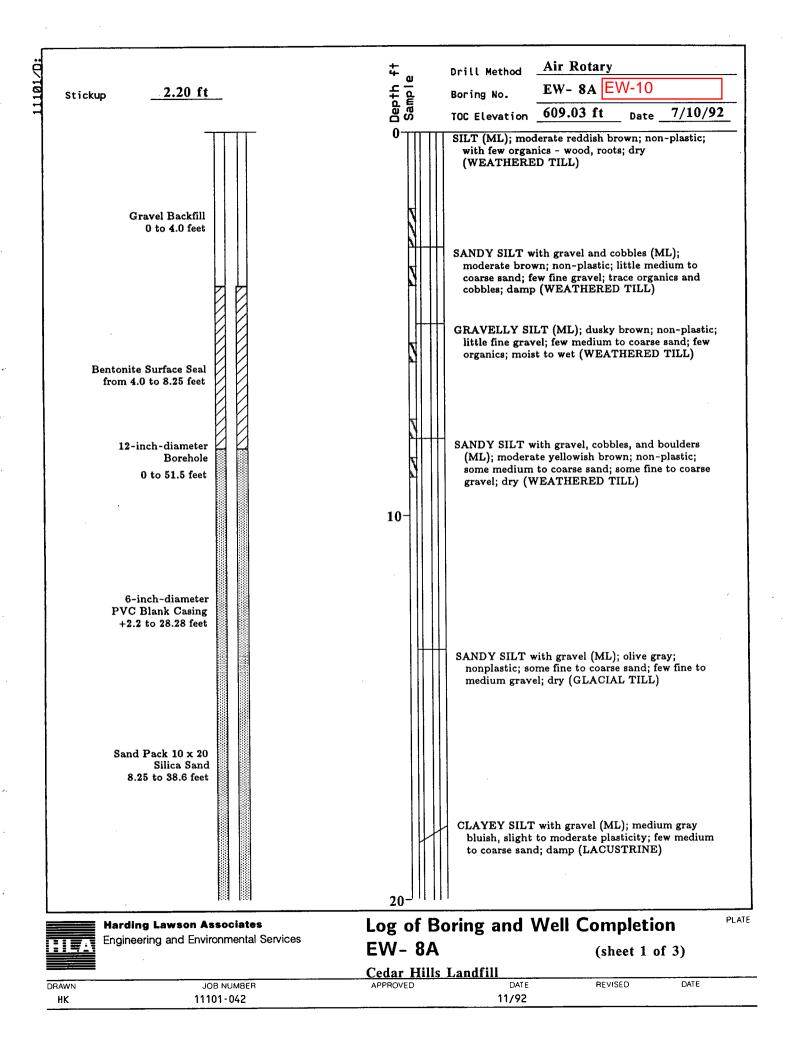


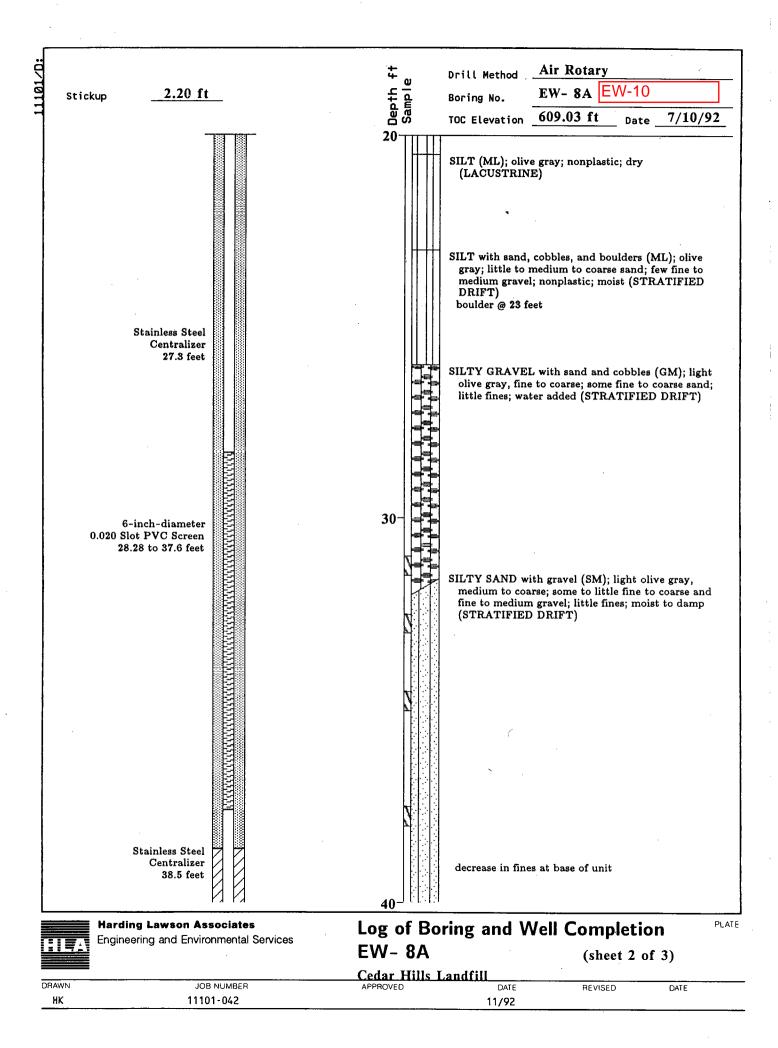


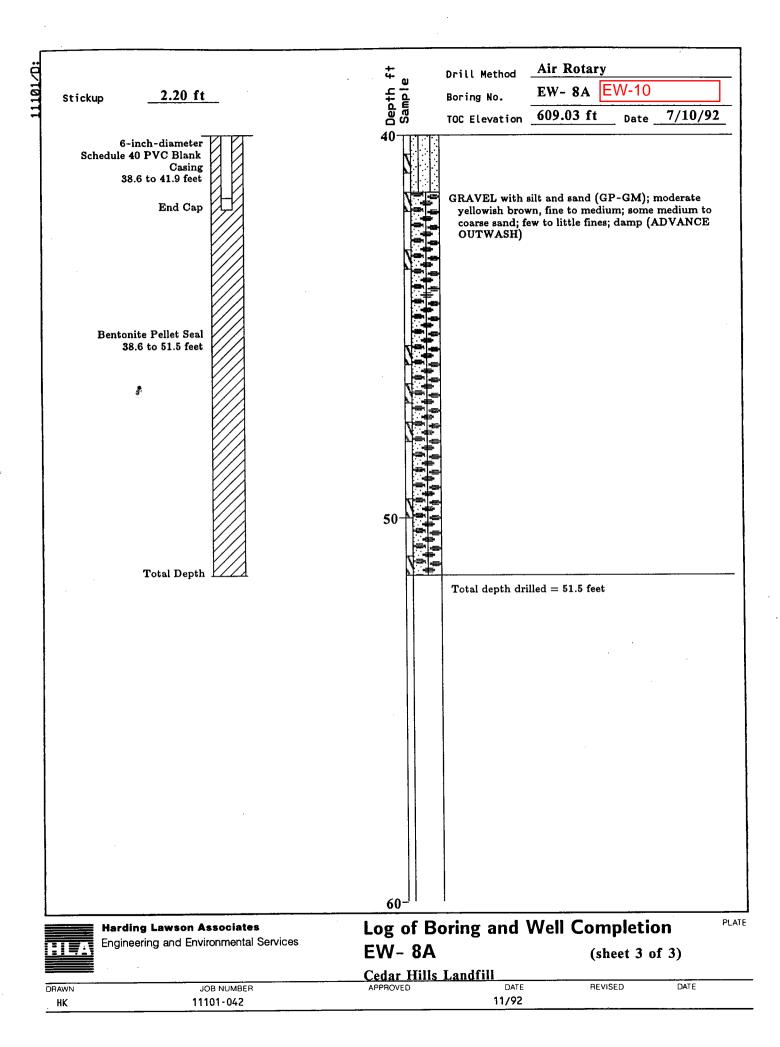


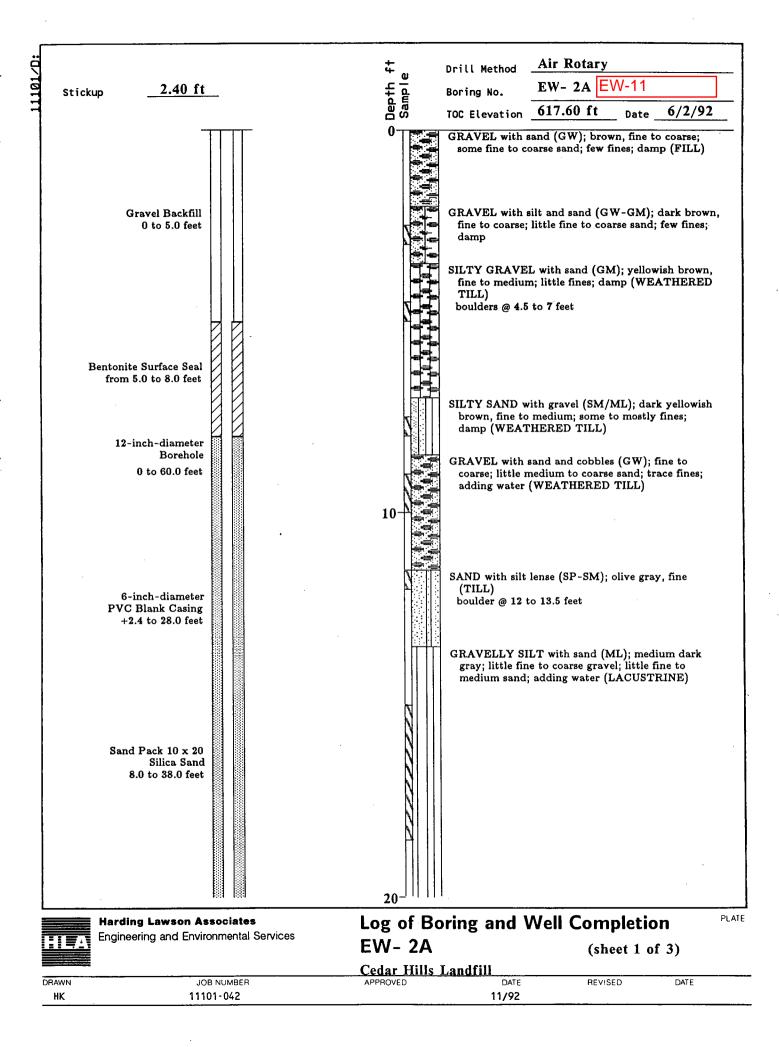


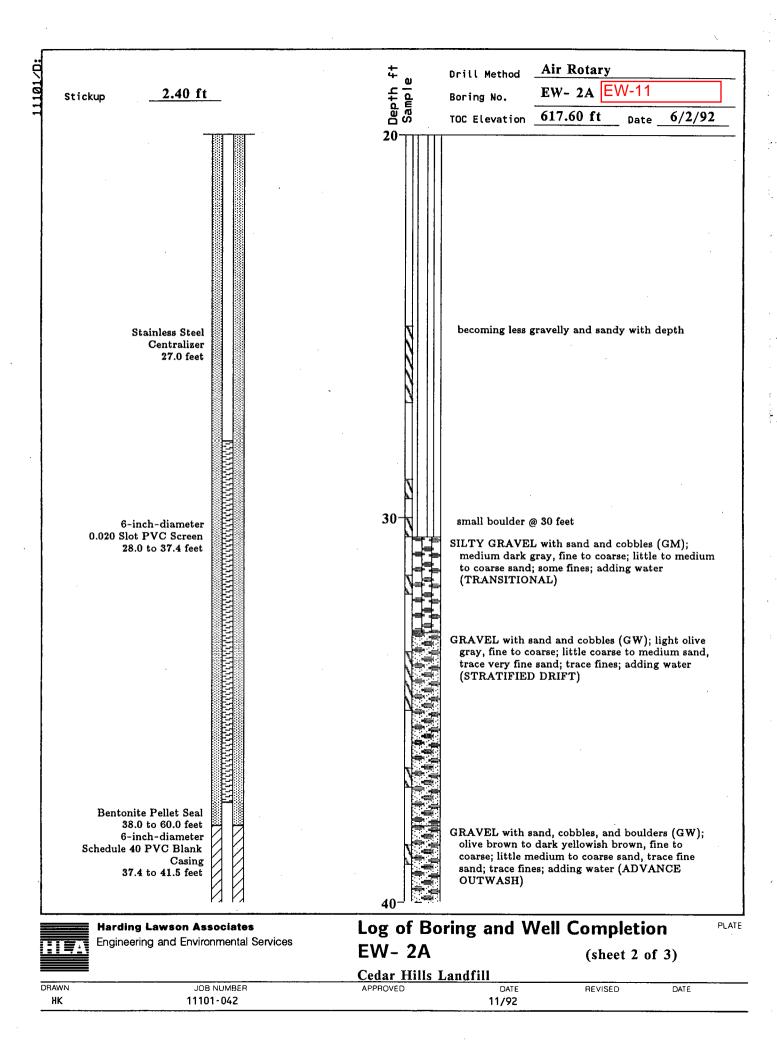


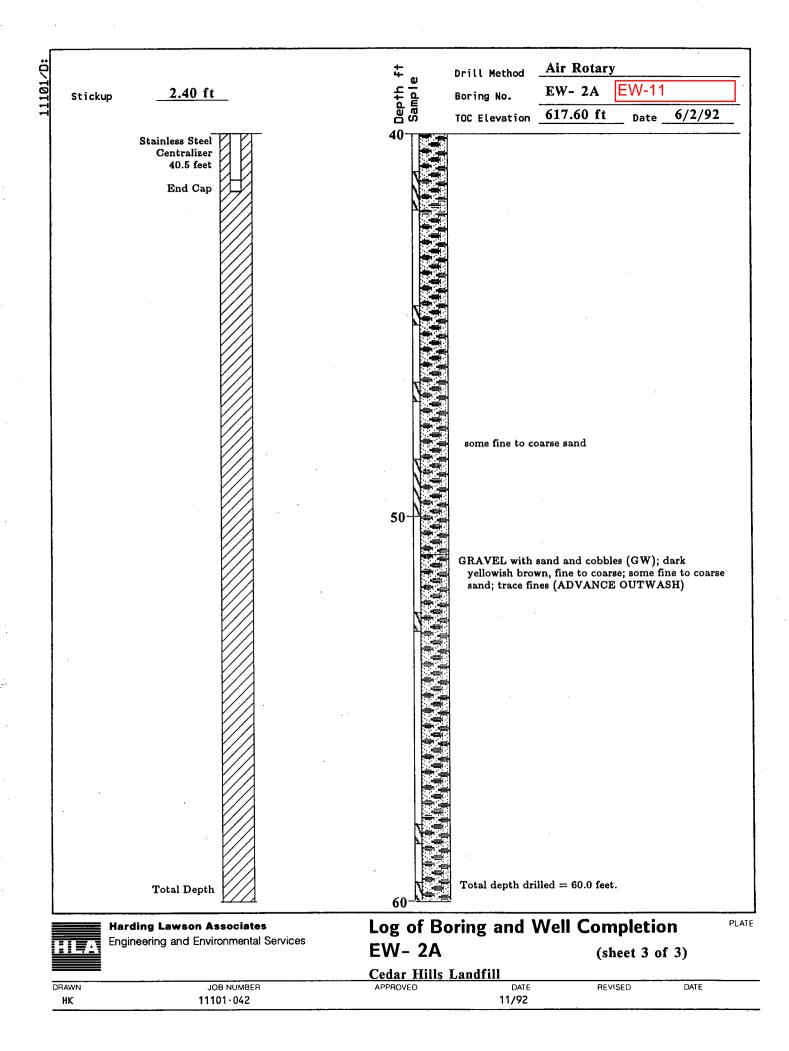


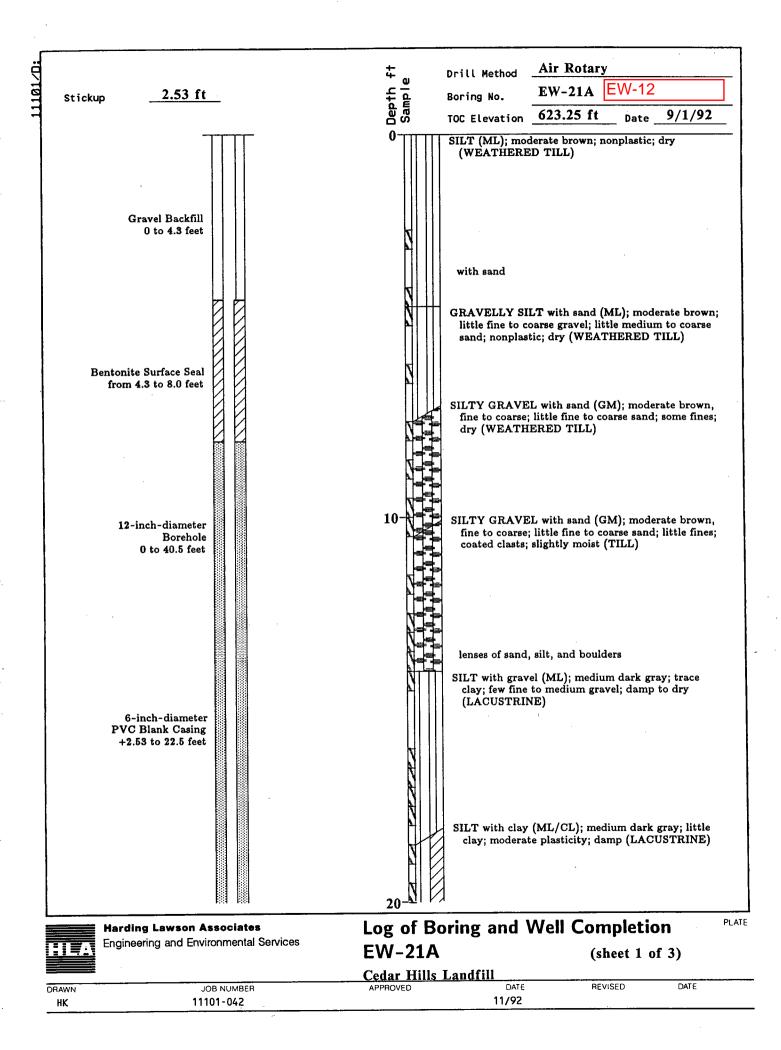


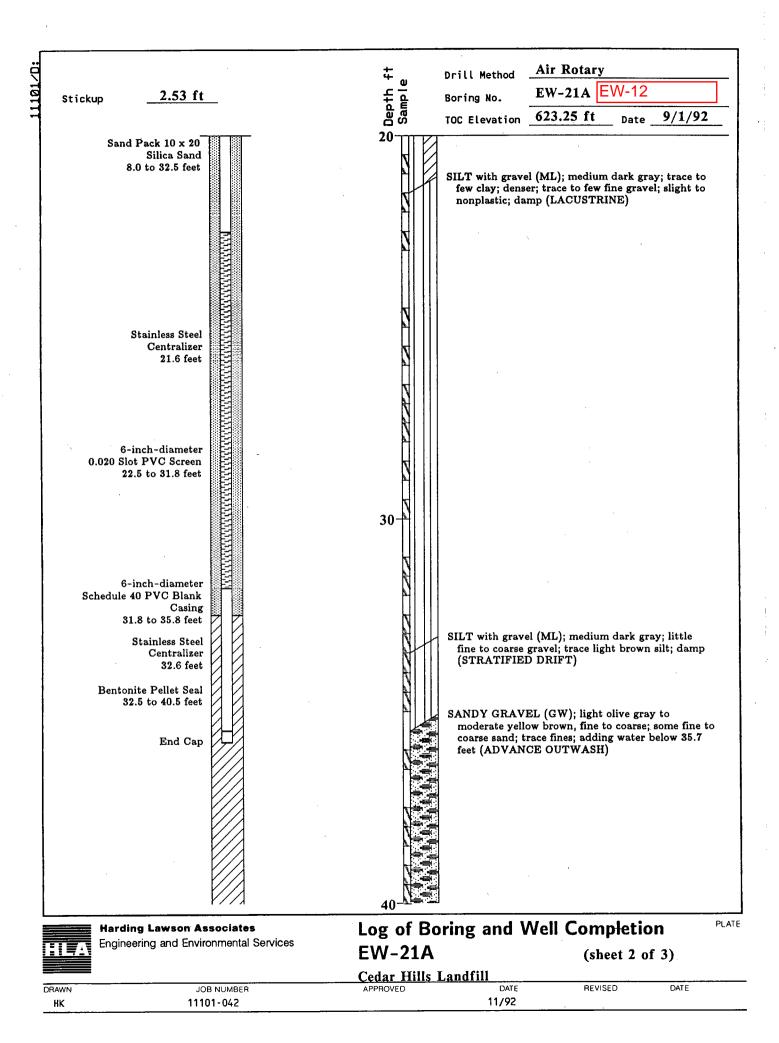


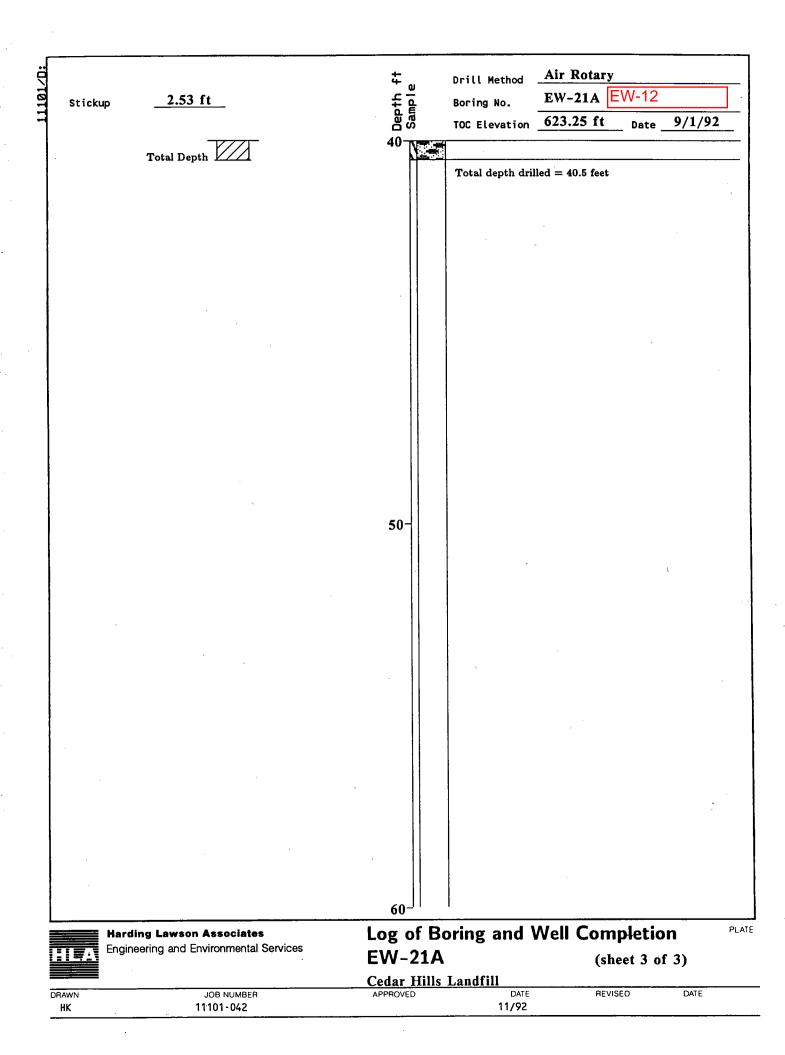


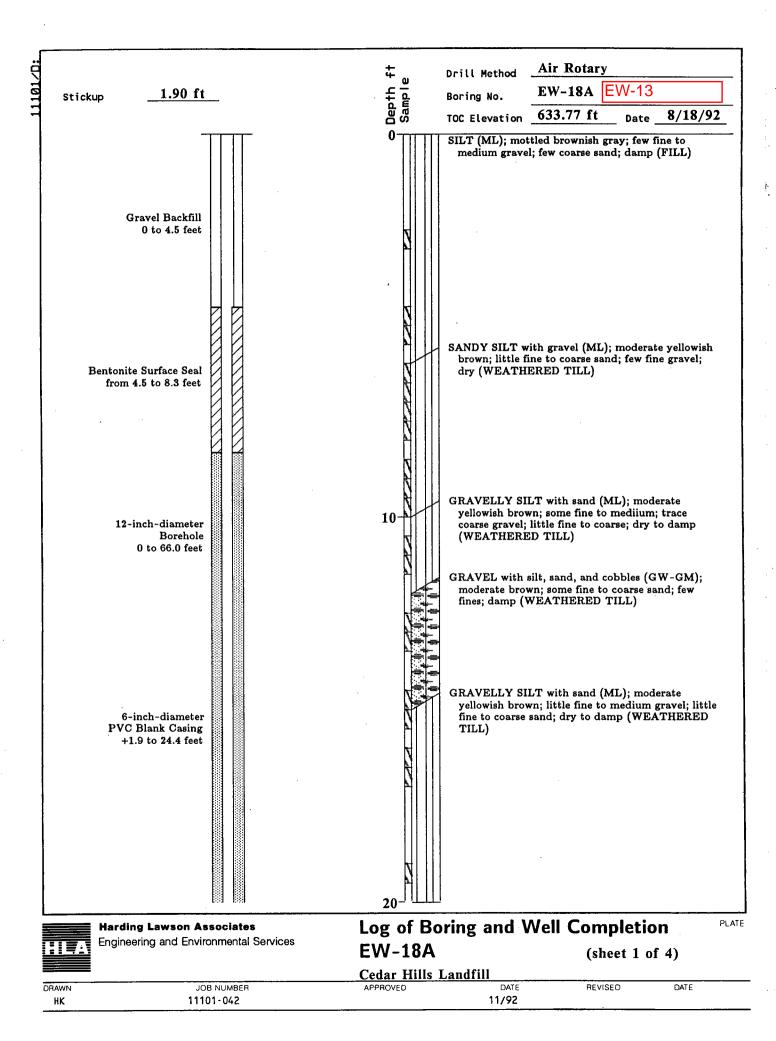


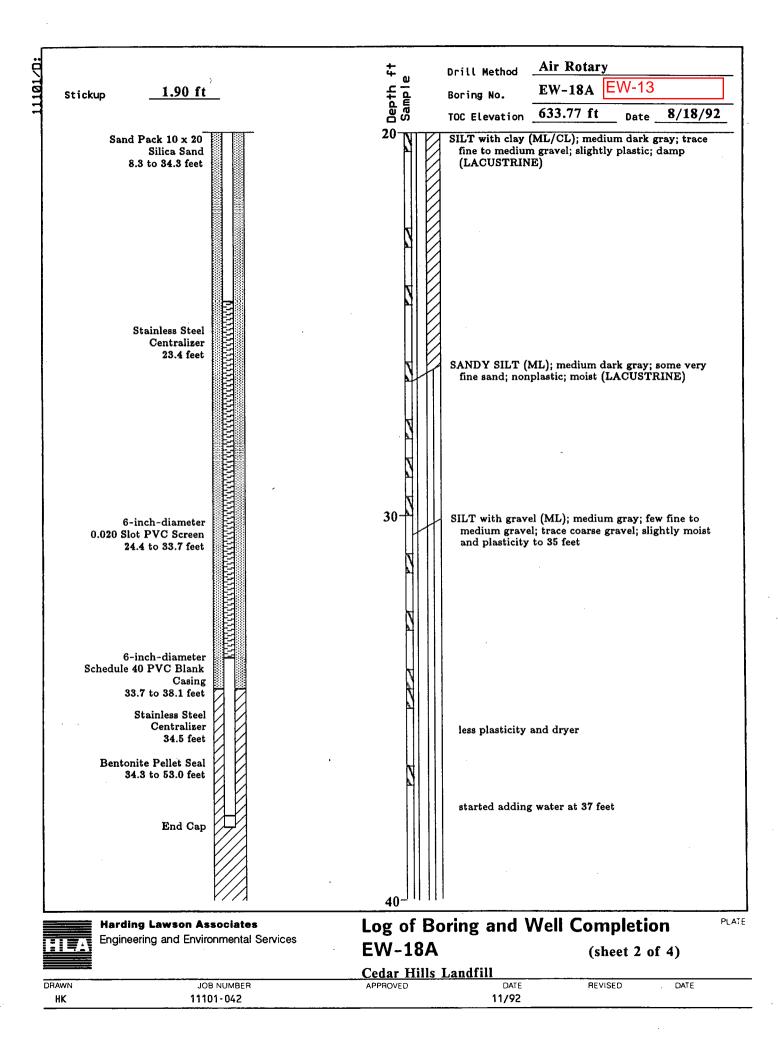


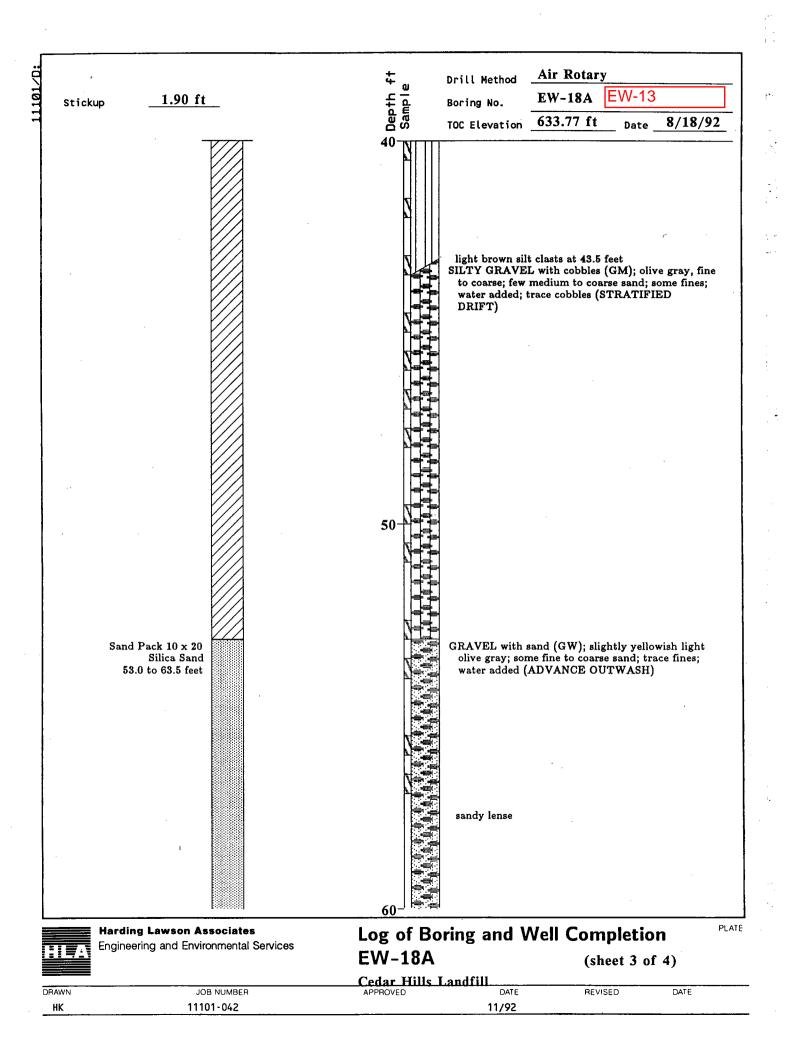


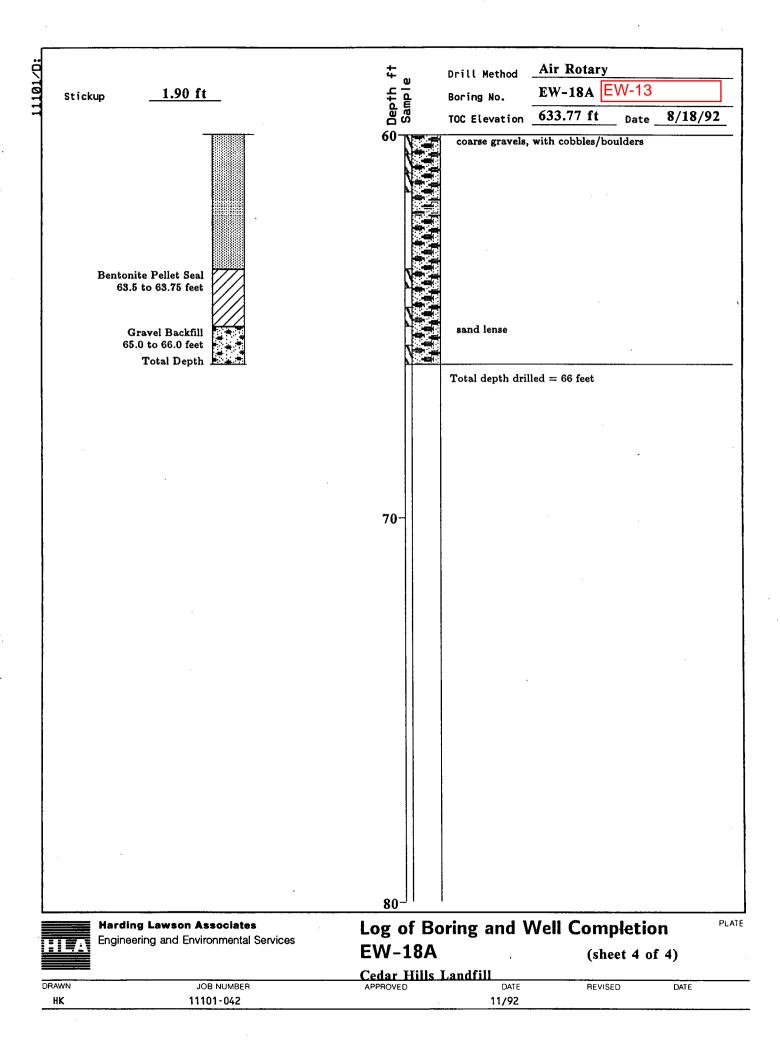


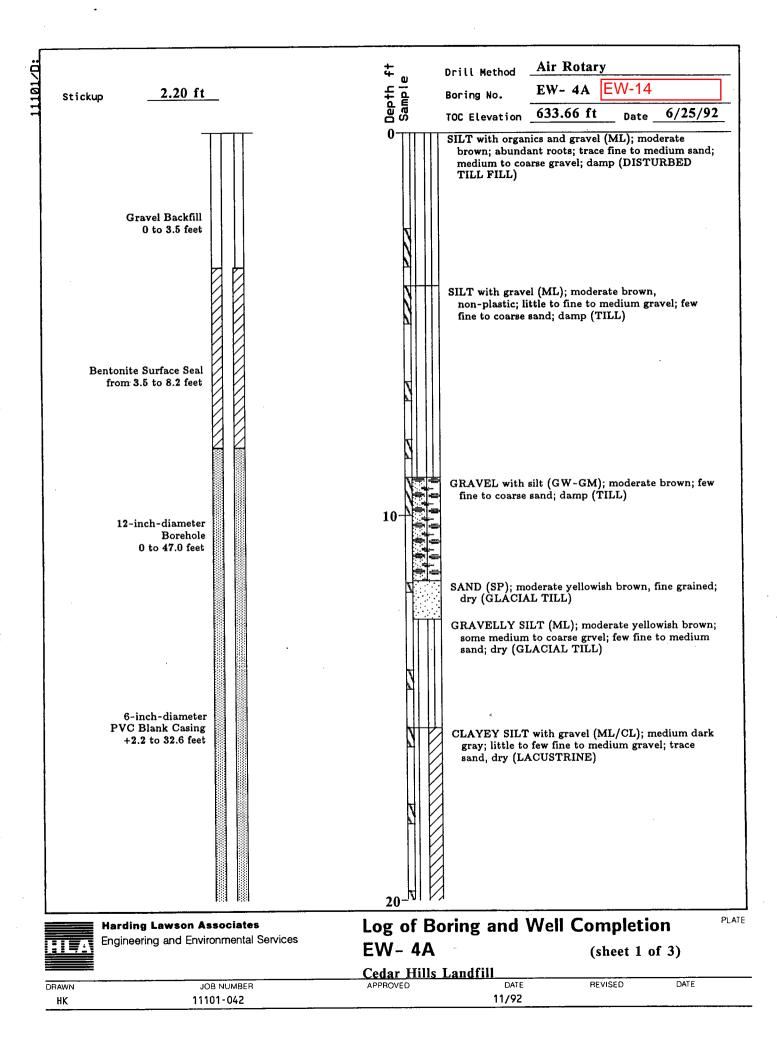


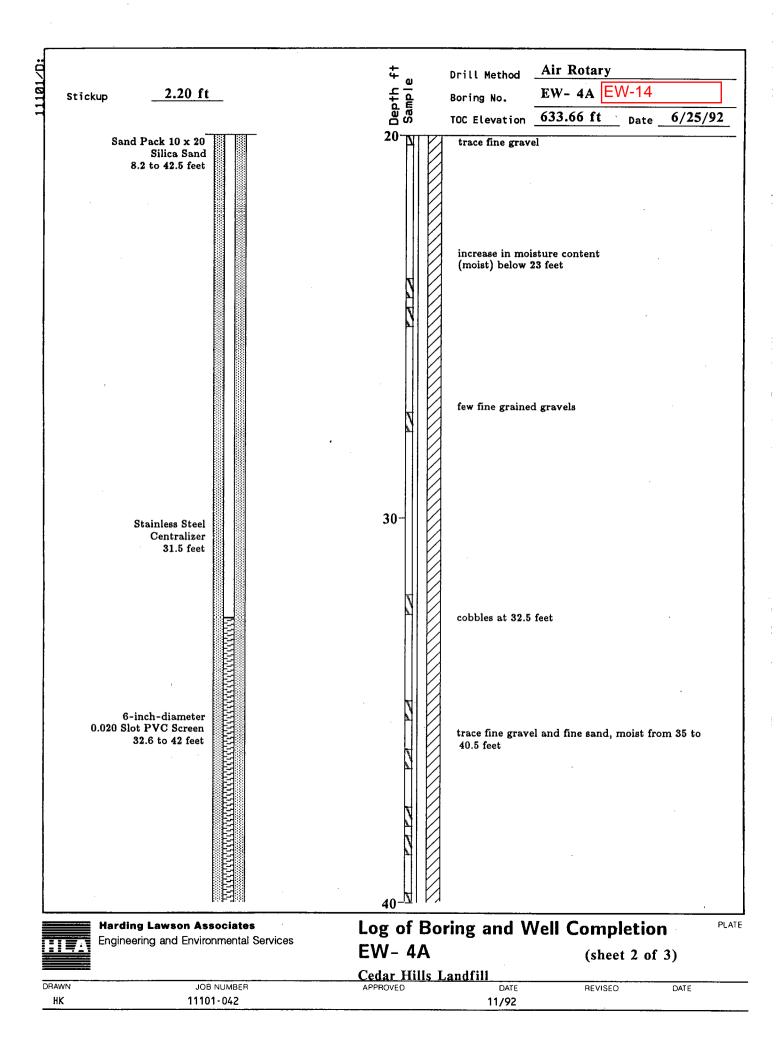


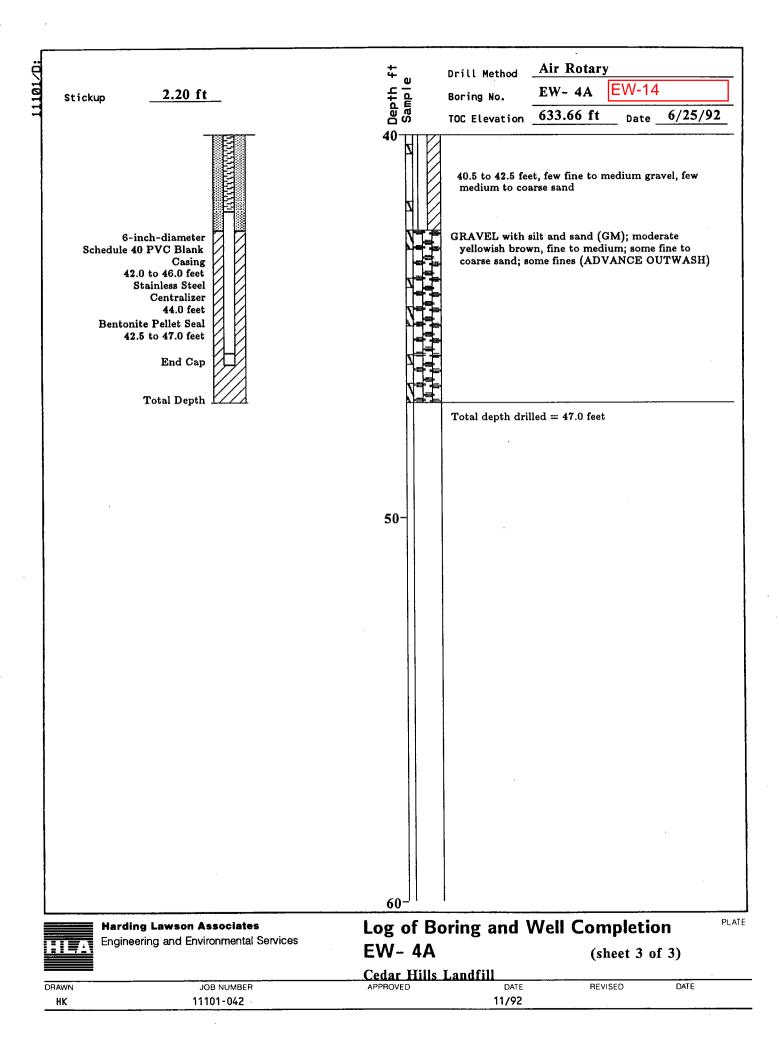


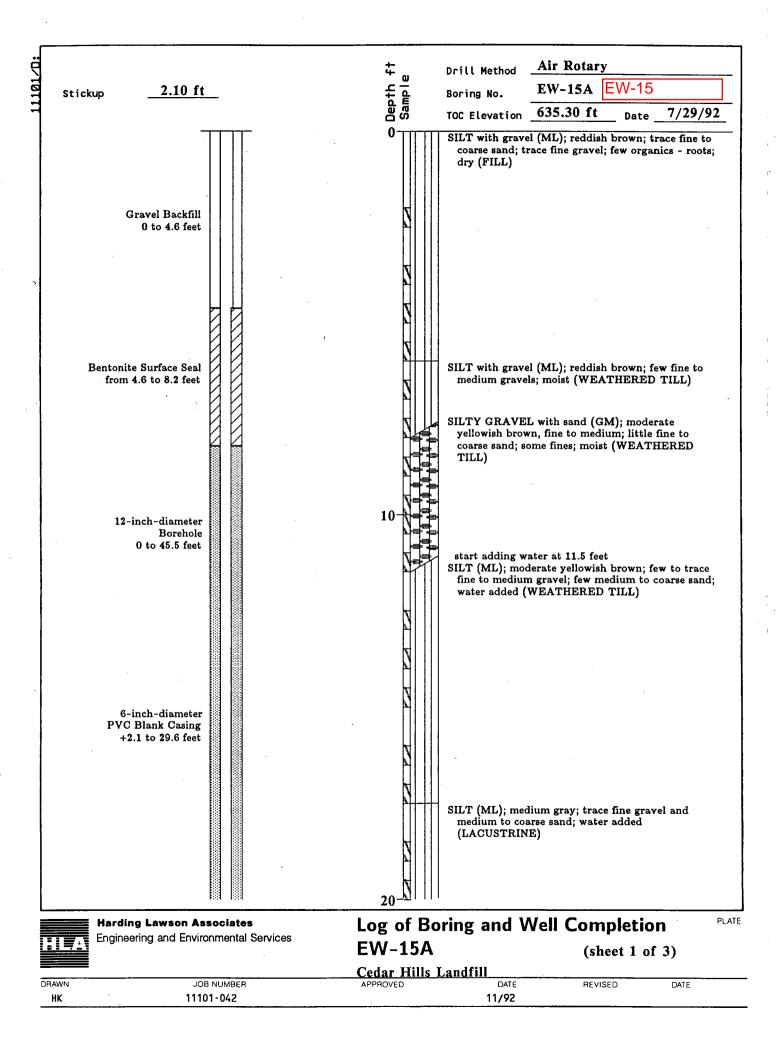


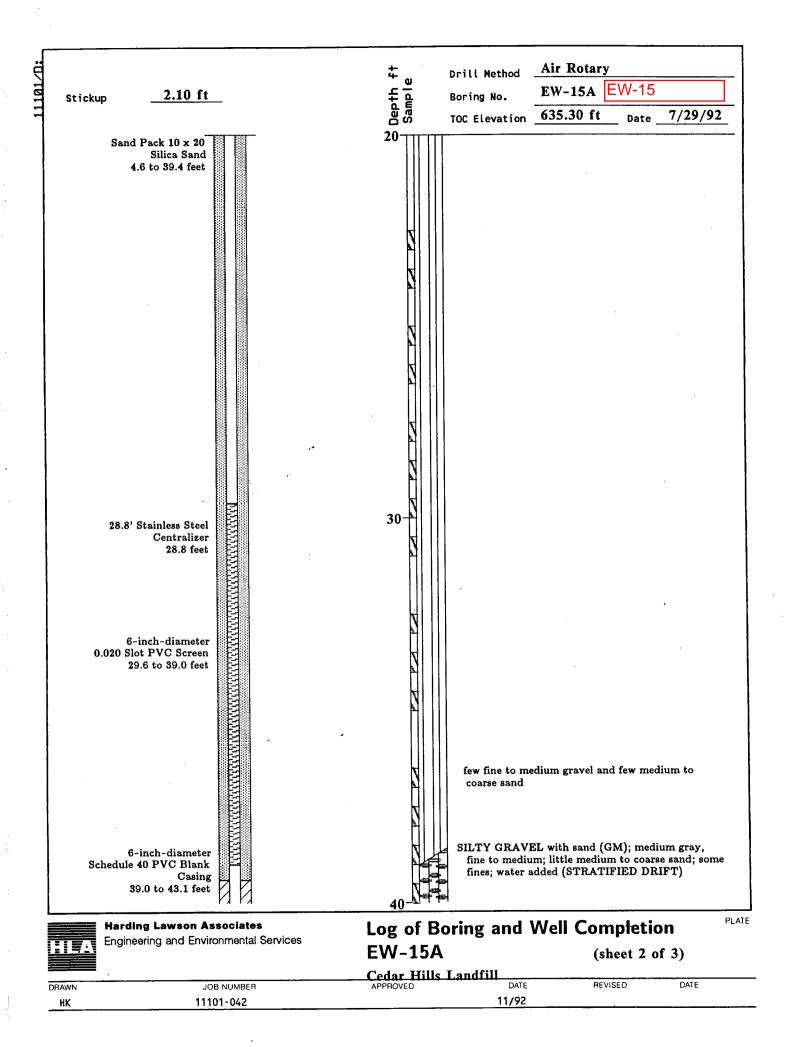




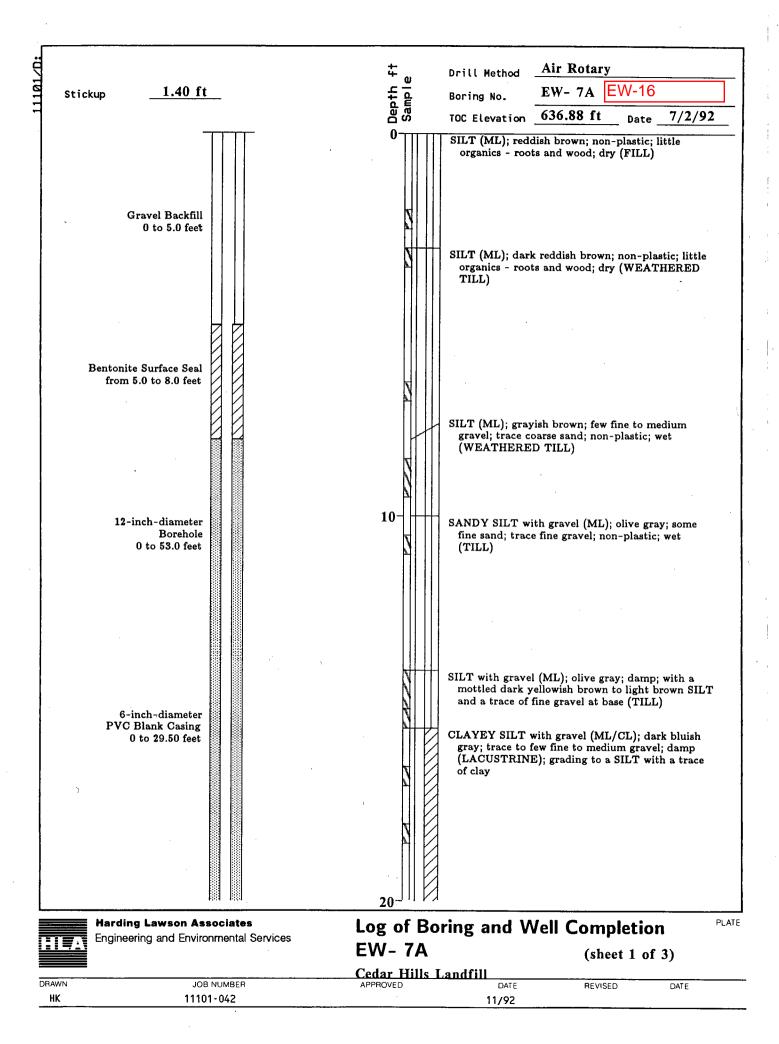


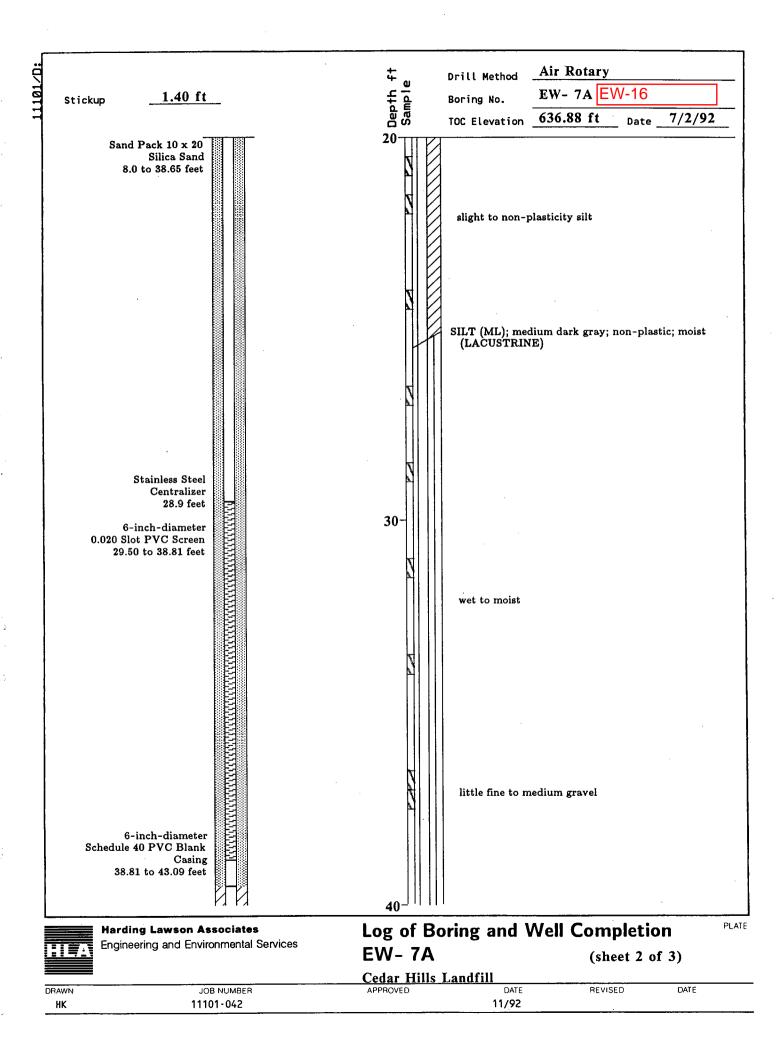


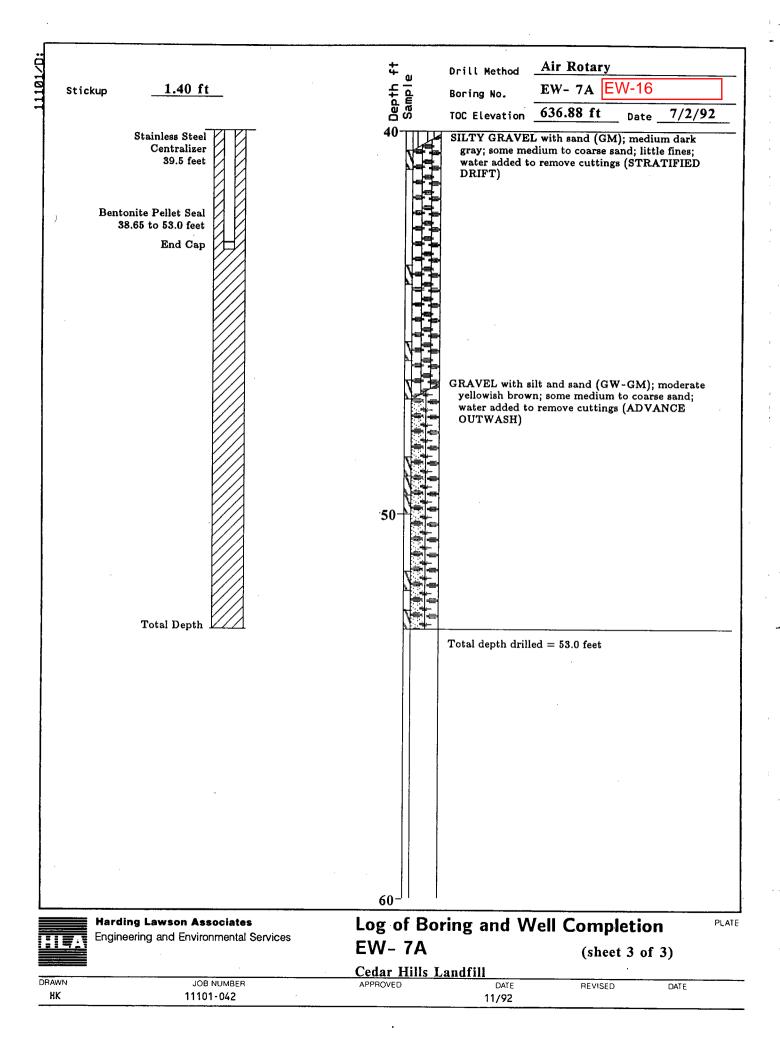


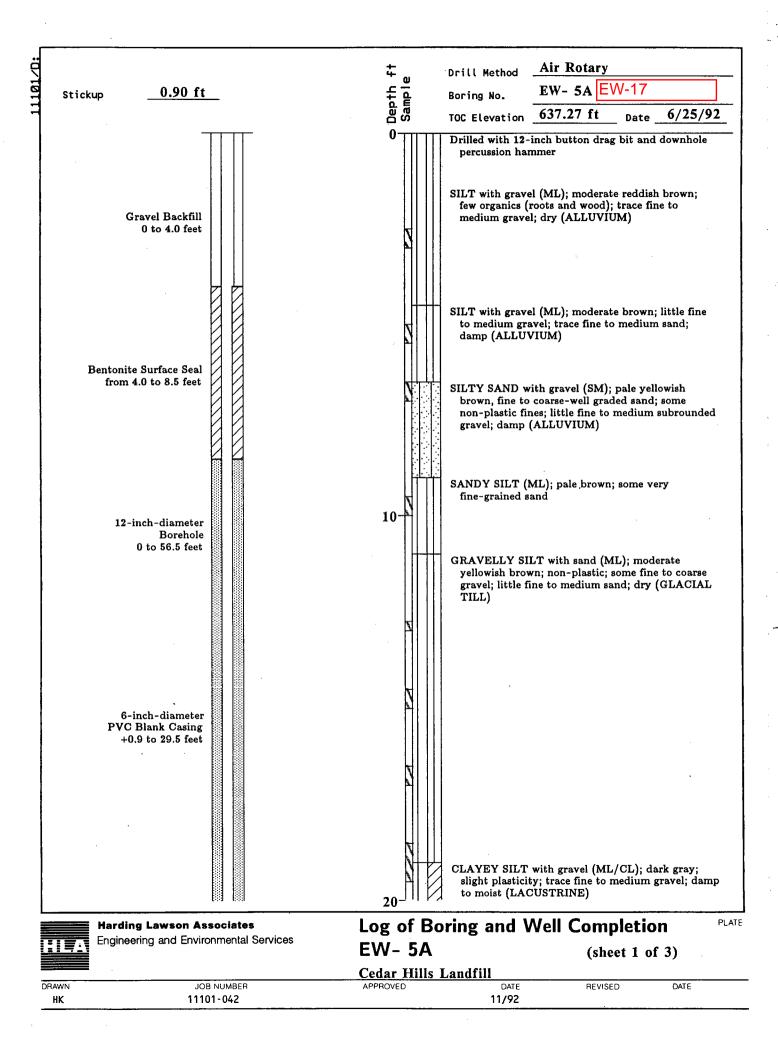


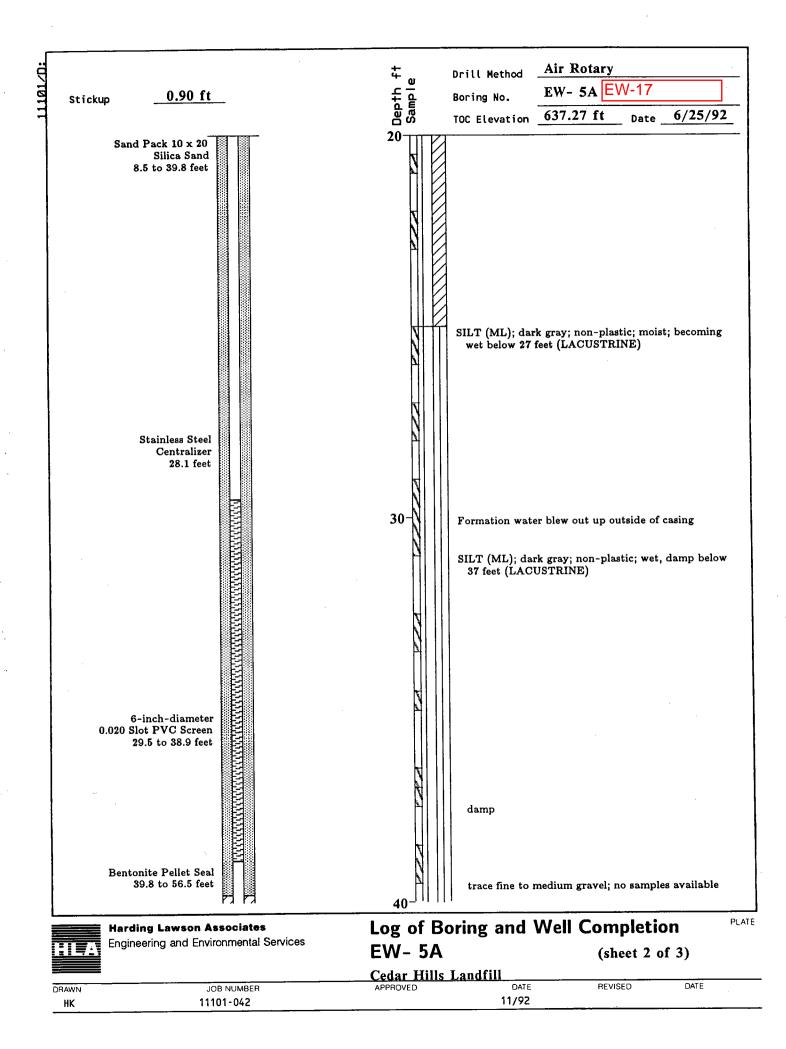
Depth ft Sample L101/D: Air Rotary Drill Method EW-15A EW-15 2.10 ft Stickup Boring No. 635.30 ft 7/29/92 **TOC Elevation** Date **40** Stainless Steel Centralizer 39.8 feet Bentonite Pellet Seal 39.4 to 45.5 feet End Cap Total Depth Total depth drilled = 45.5 feet **50**<sup>-</sup> 60-Log of Boring and Well Completion **Harding Lawson Associates** PLATE Engineering and Environmental Services **EW-15A** (sheet 3 of 3) <u>Cedar Hills Landfill</u> DRAWN JOB NUMBER DATE APPROVED REVISED DATE ΗK 11101-042 11/92

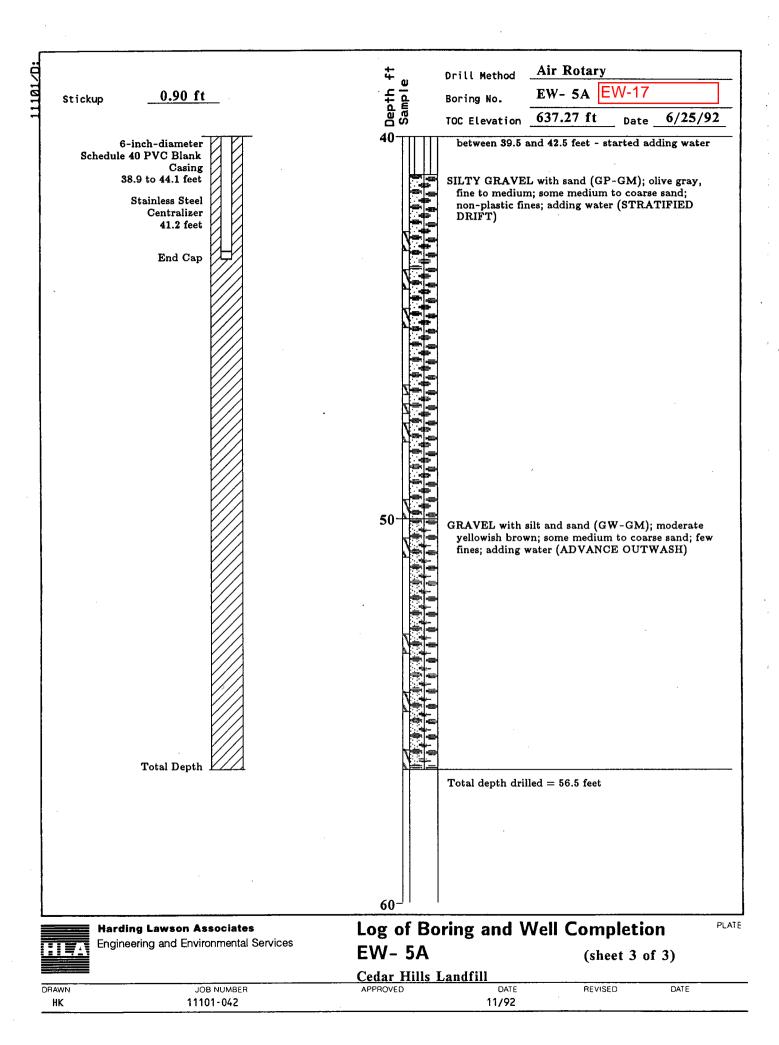


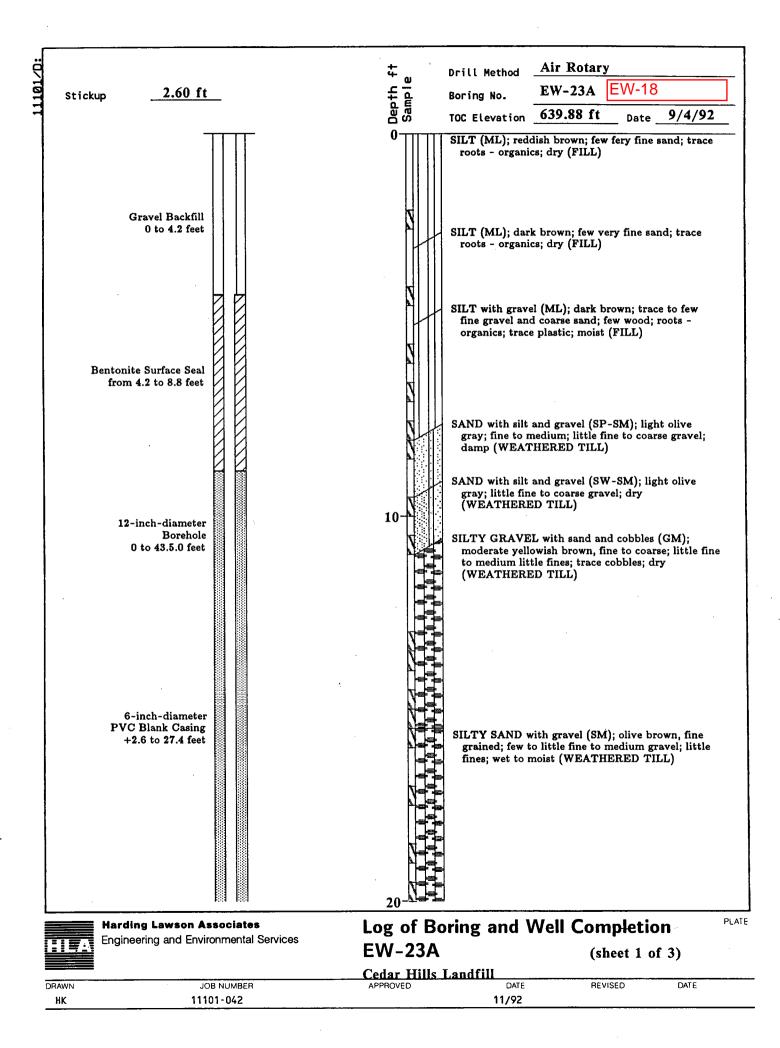


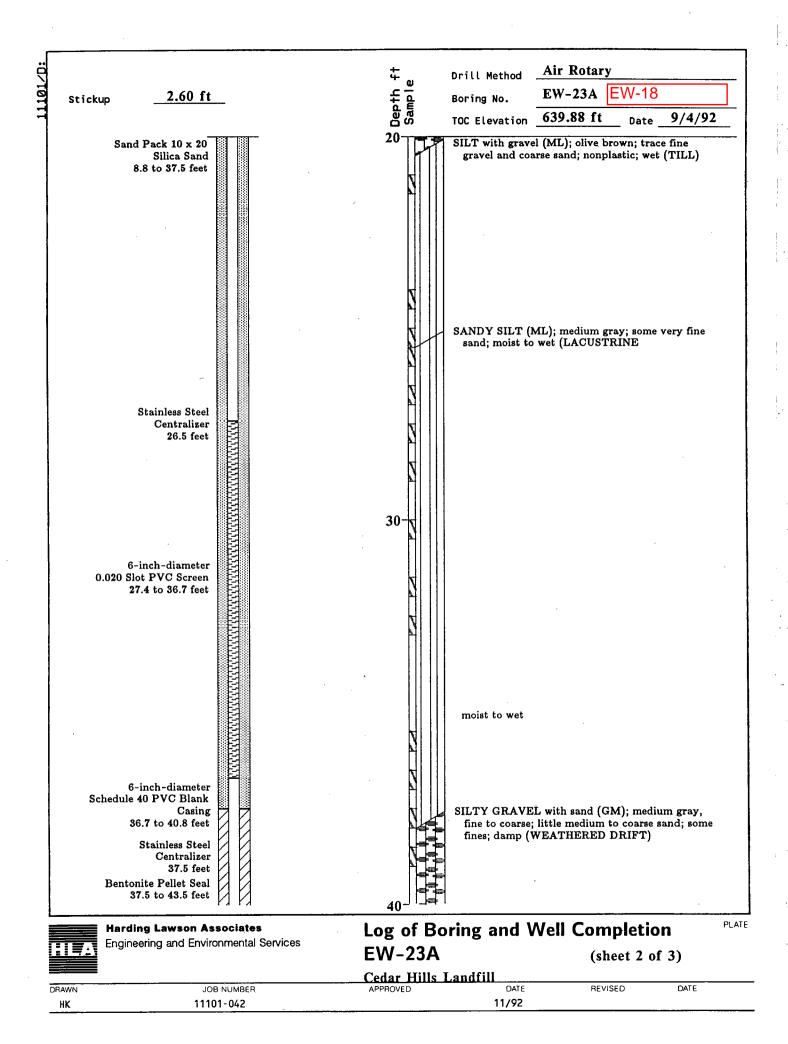


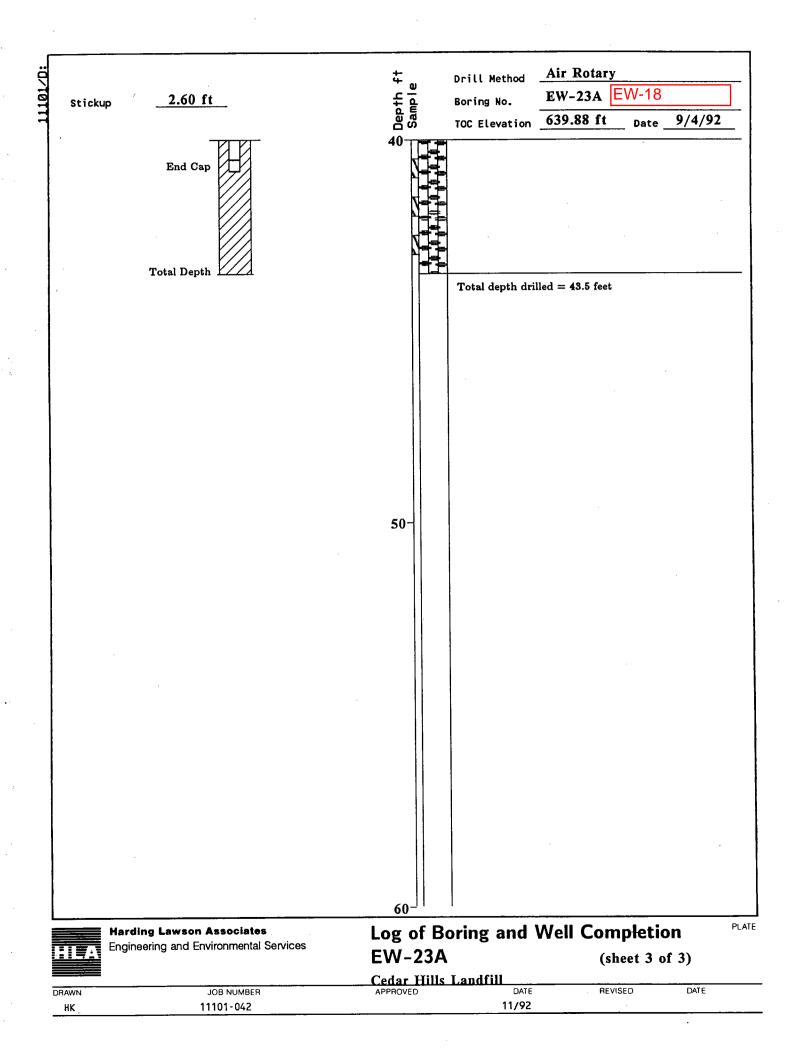


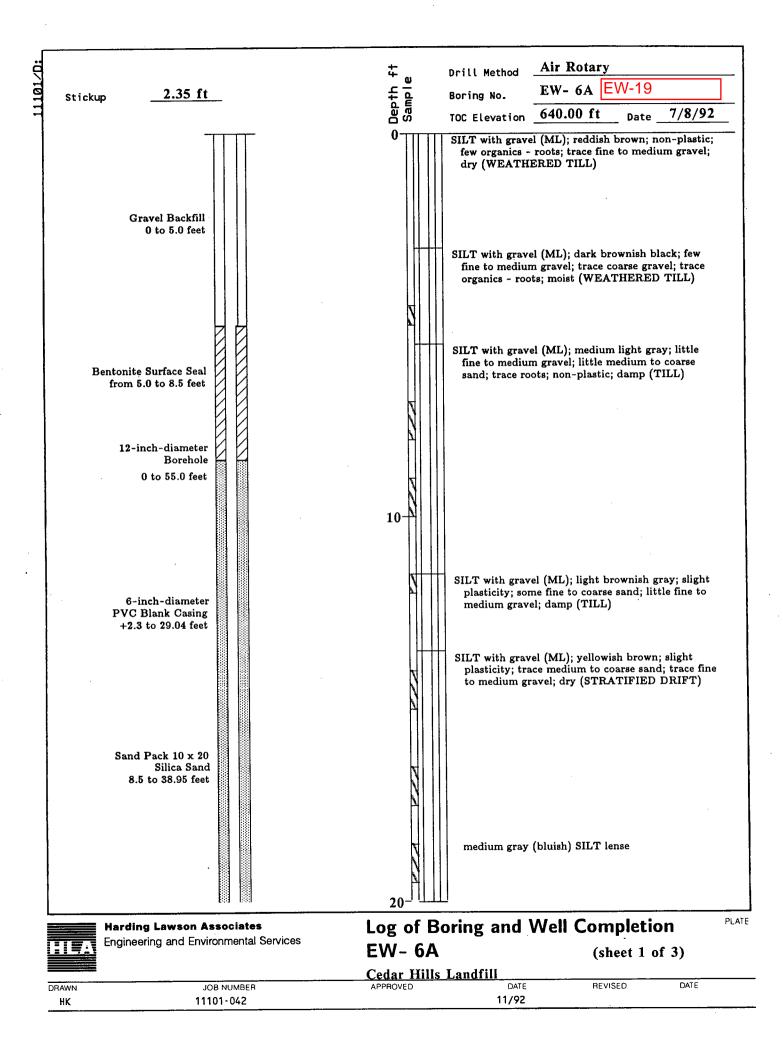


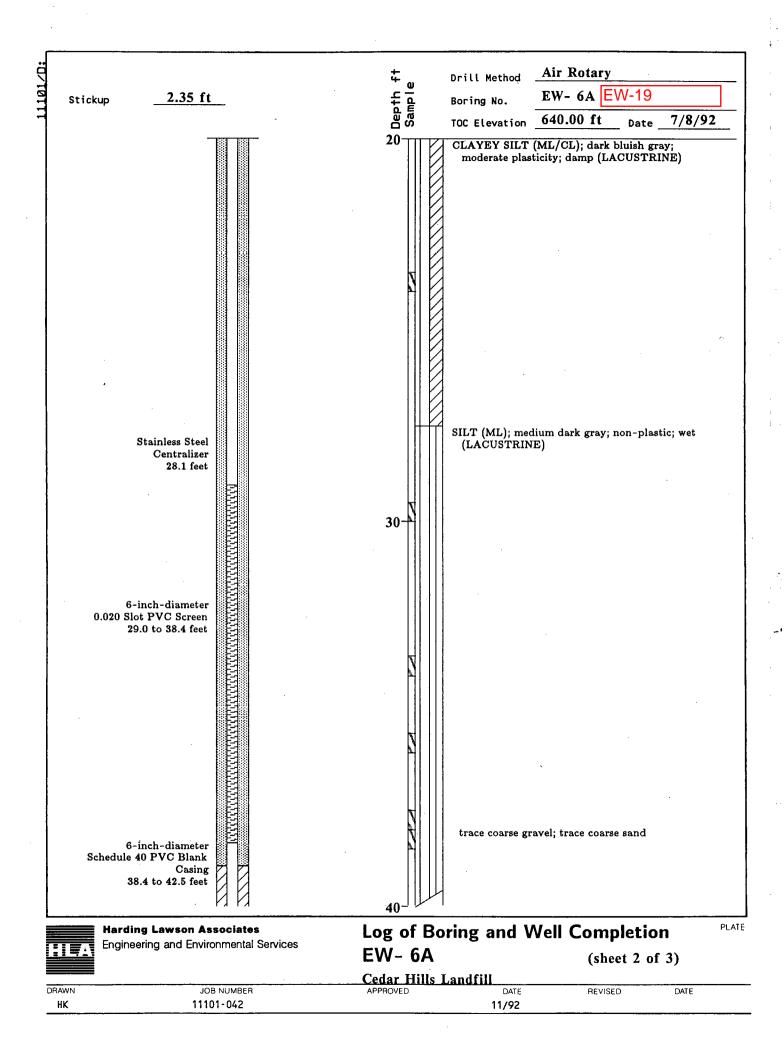


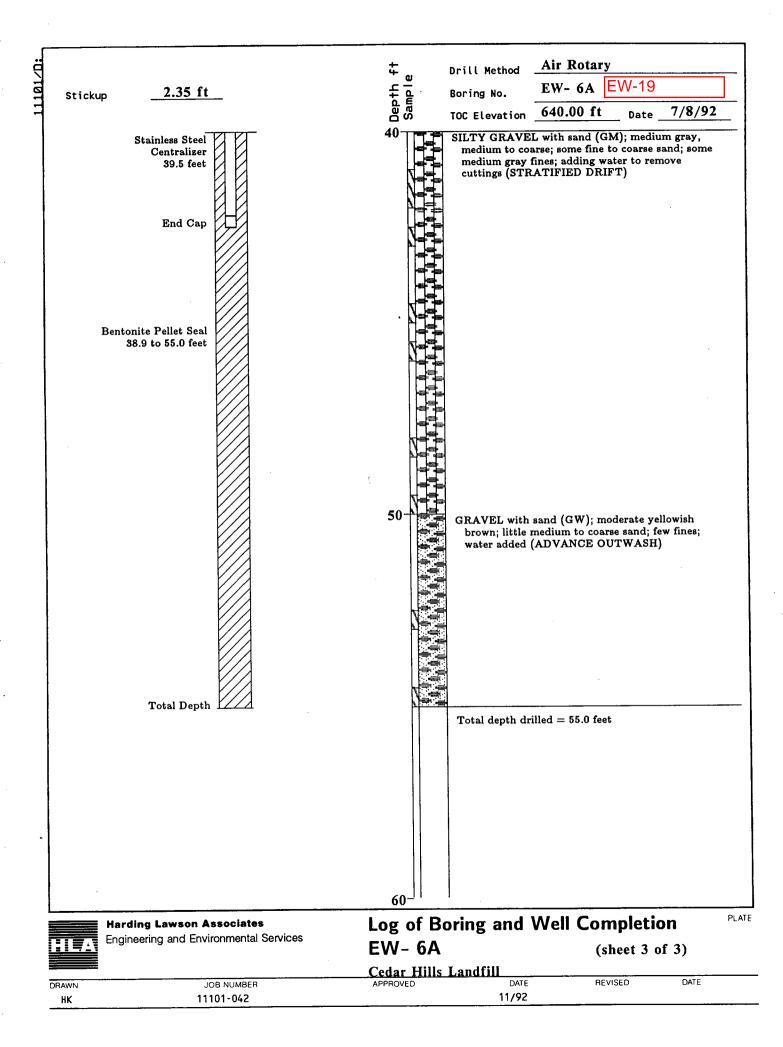


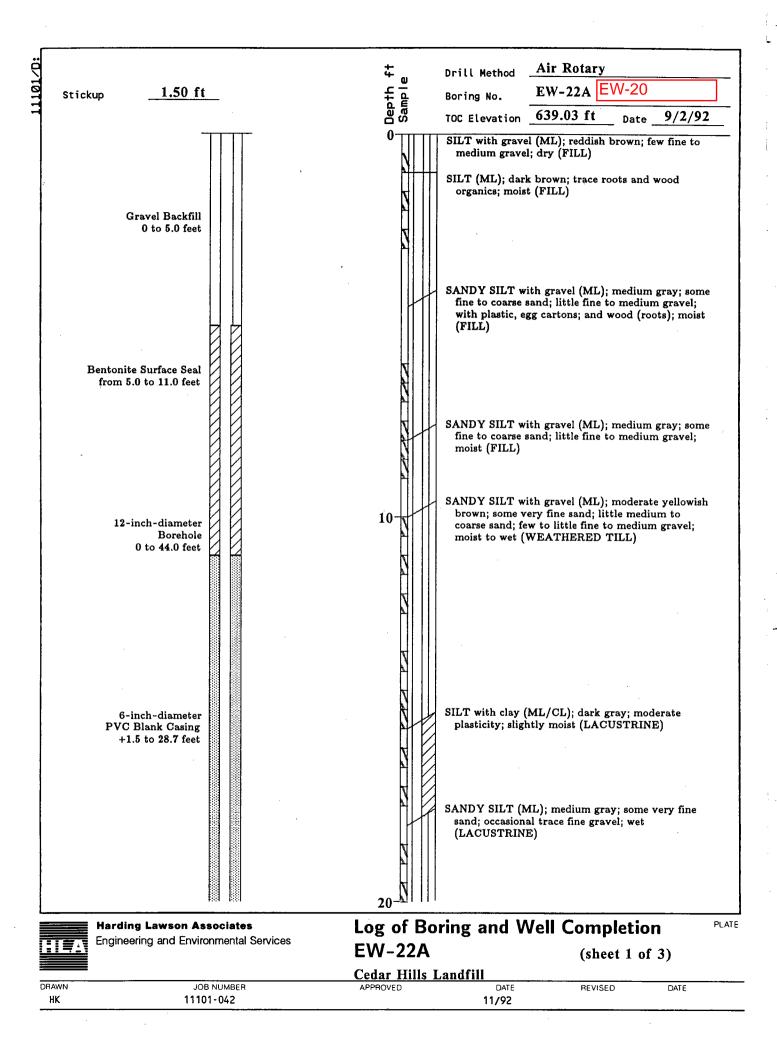


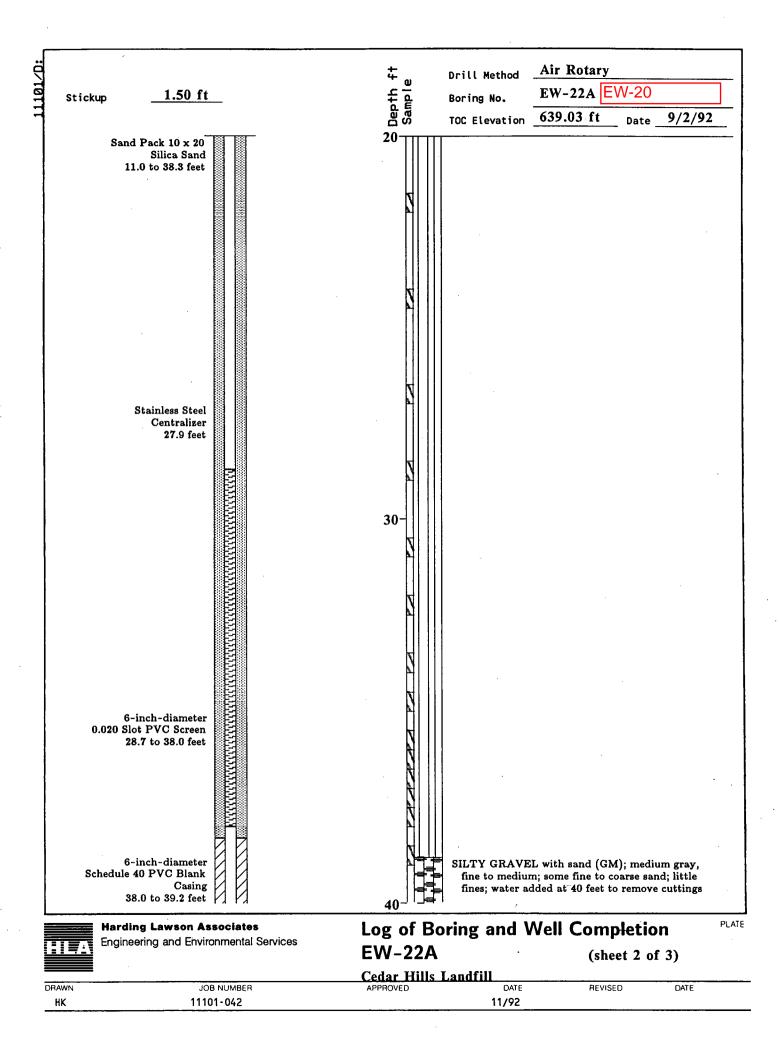


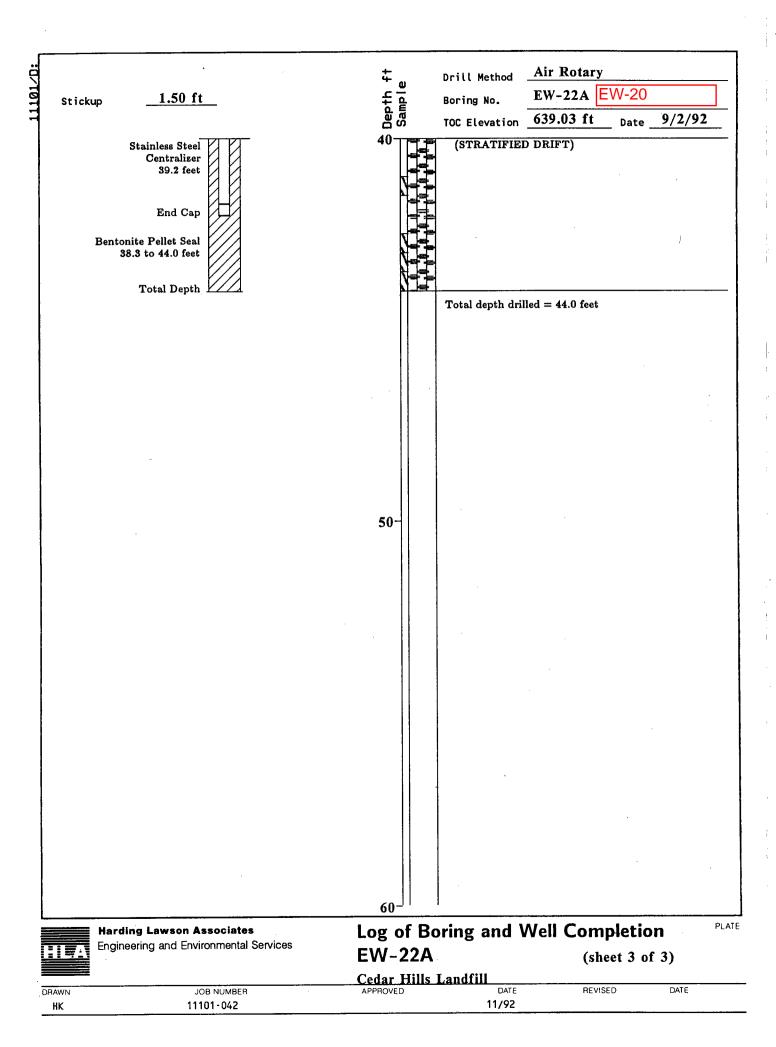


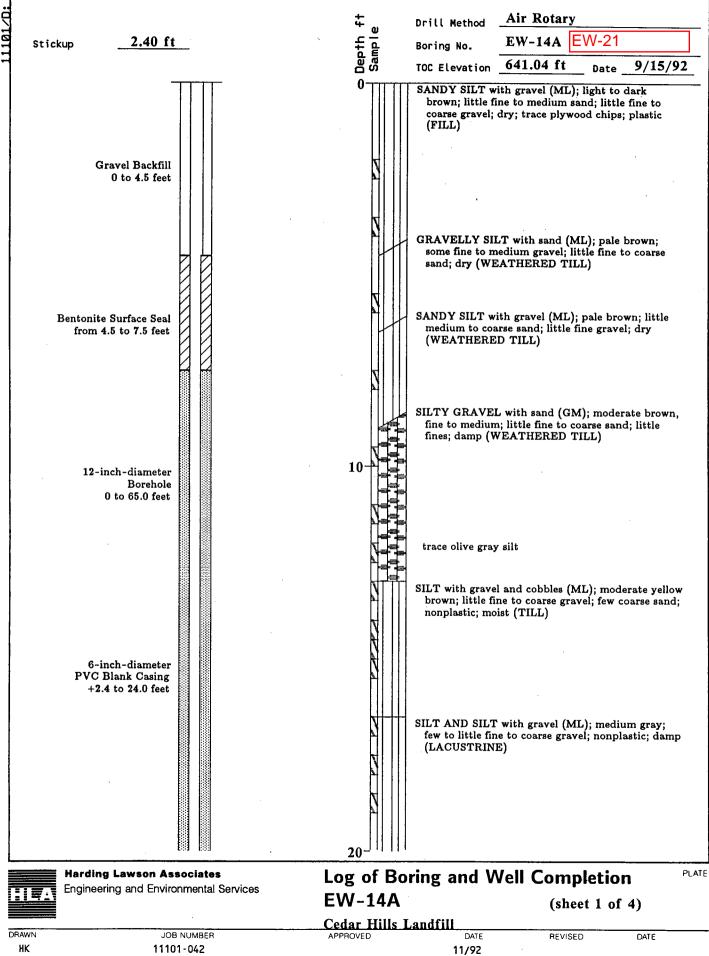


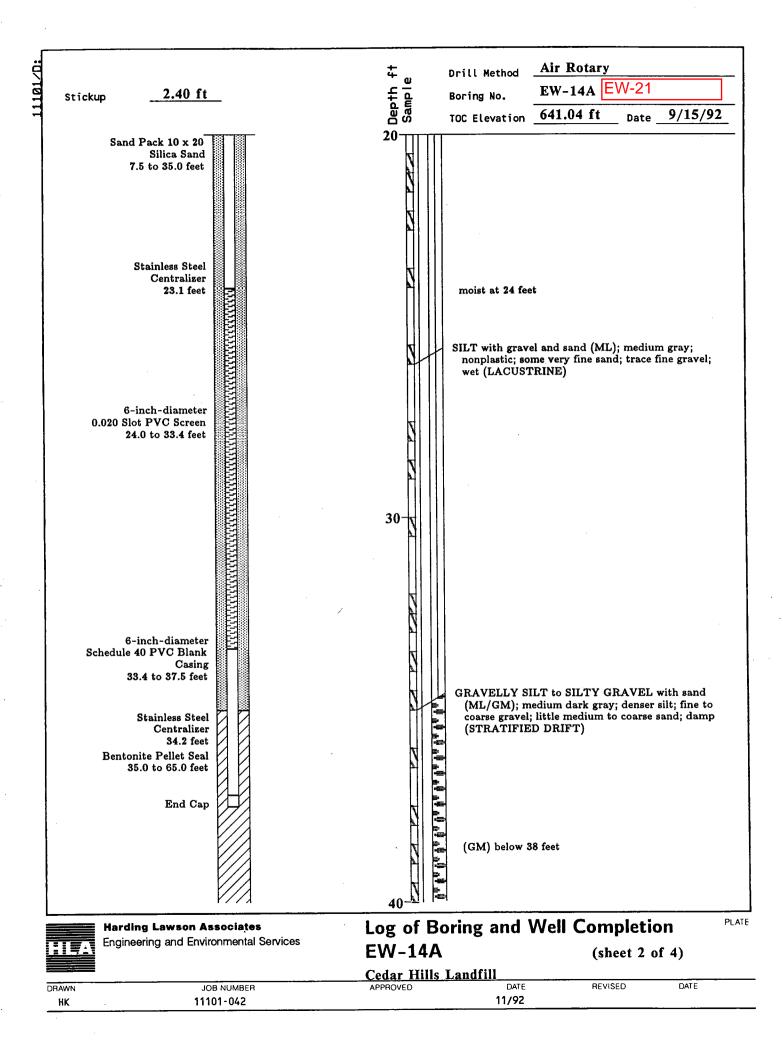


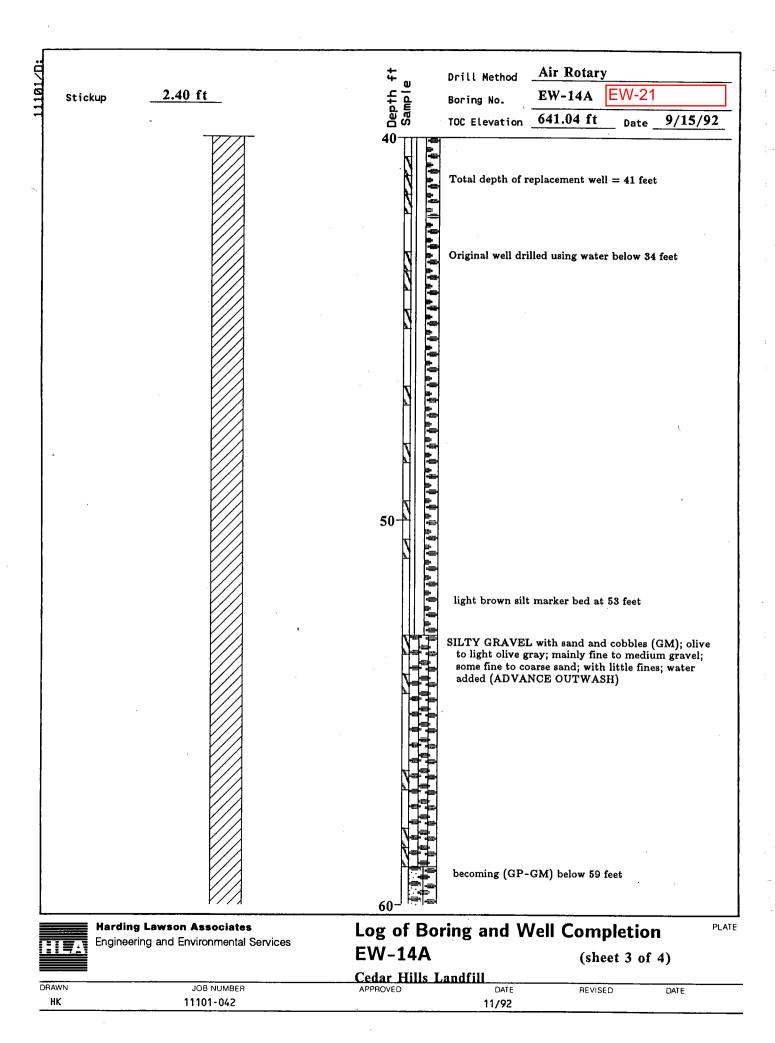


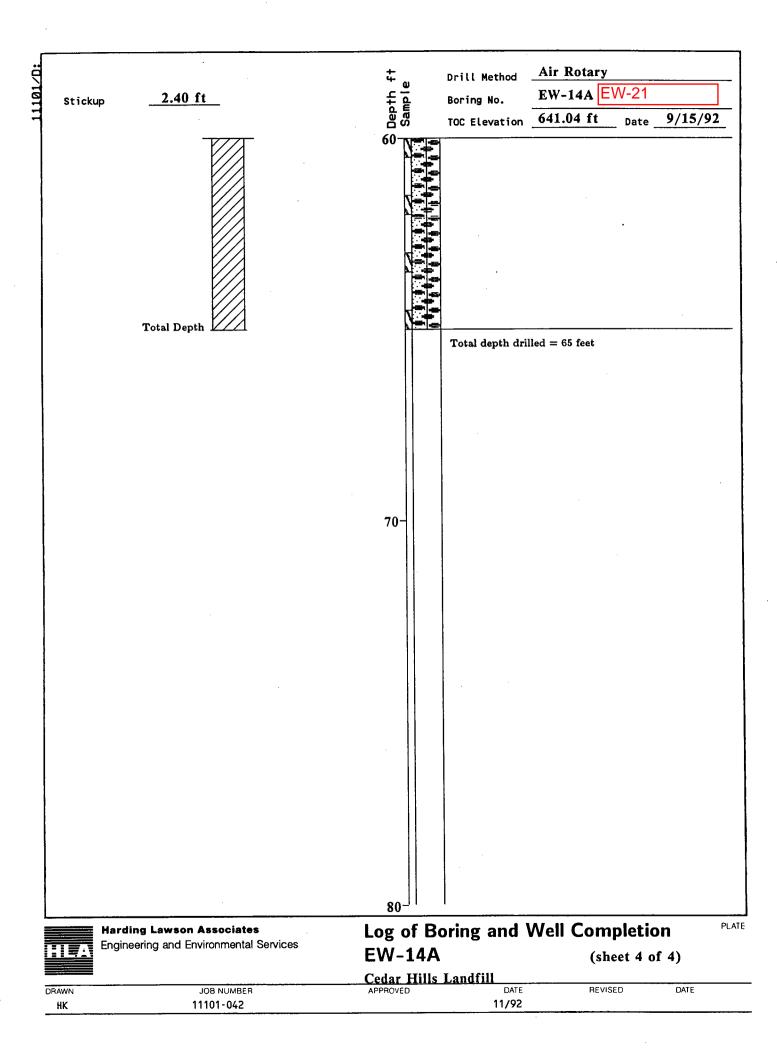


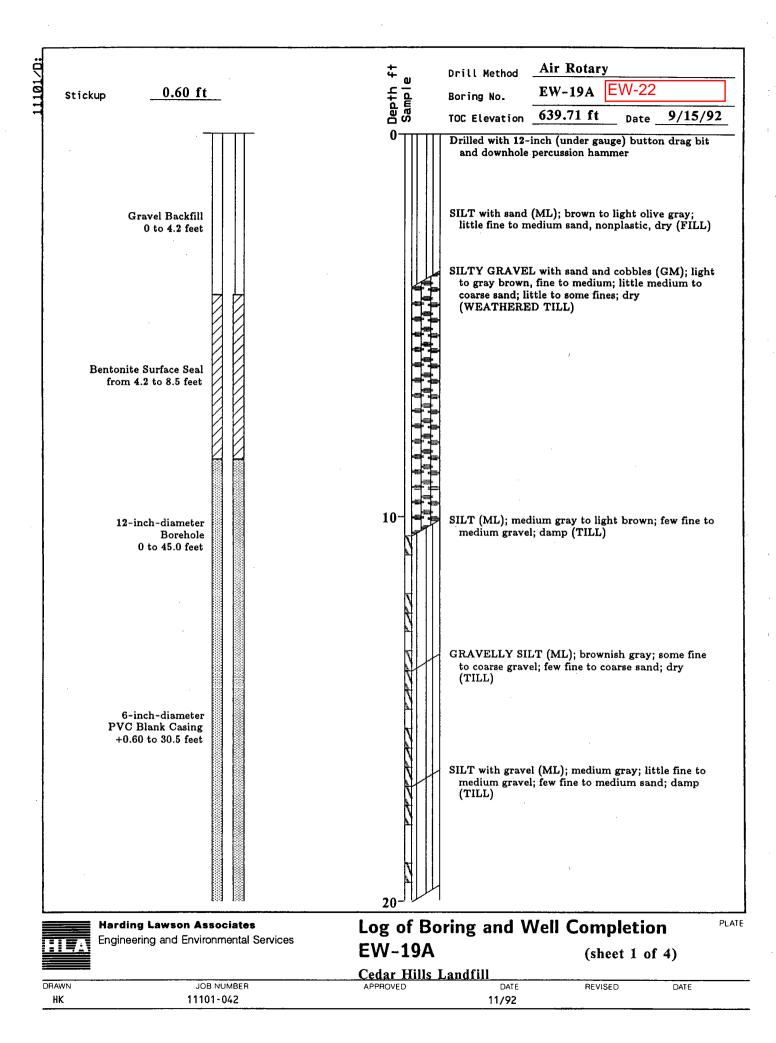


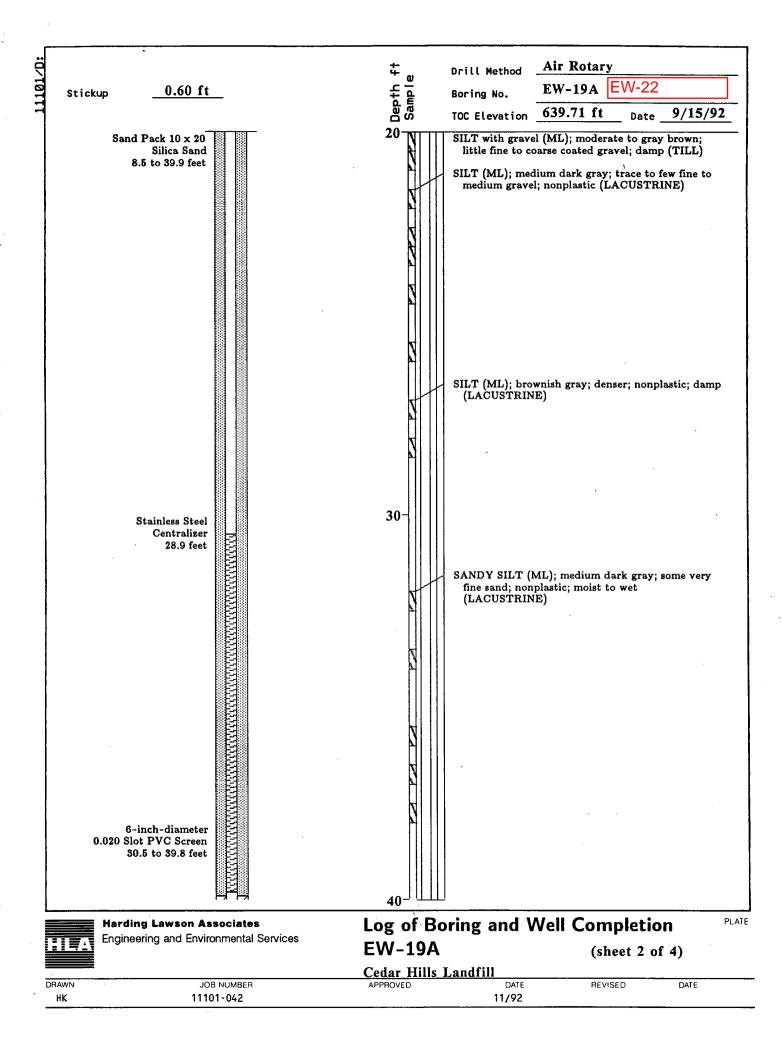


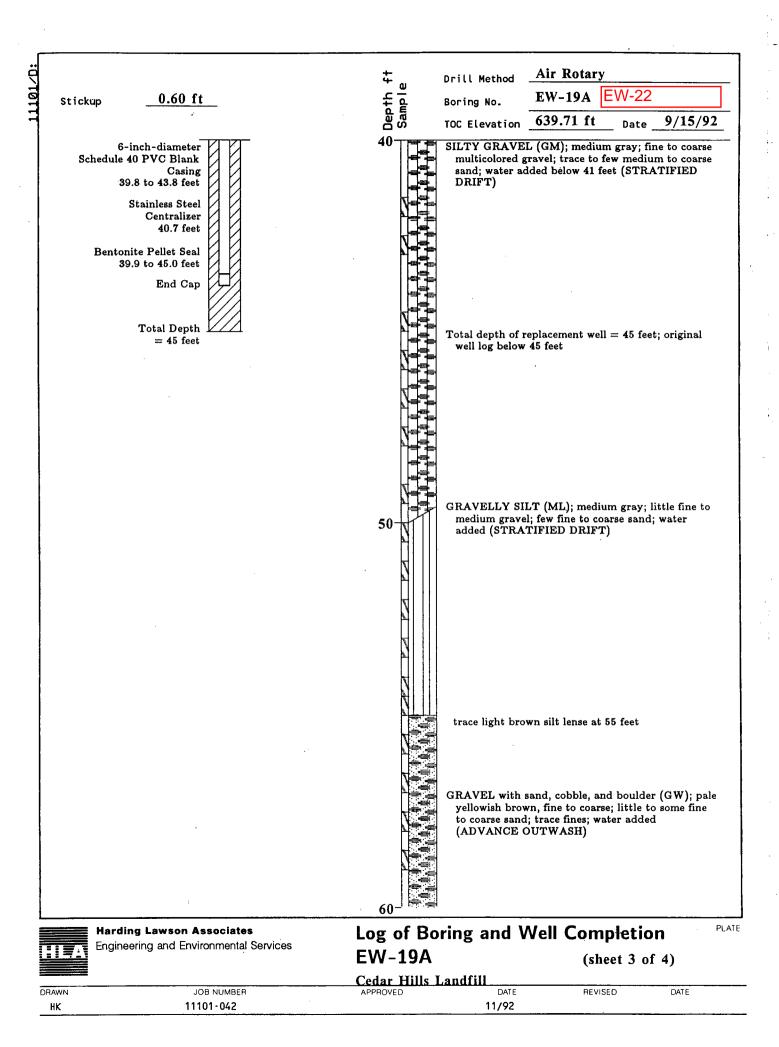


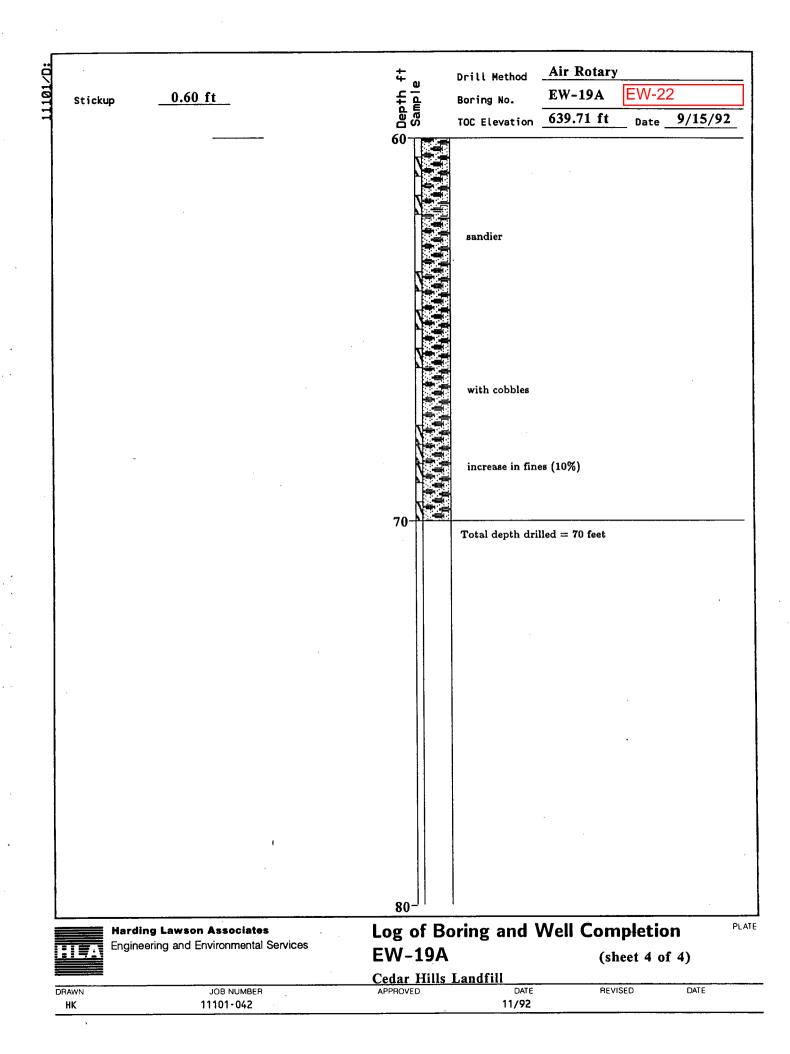


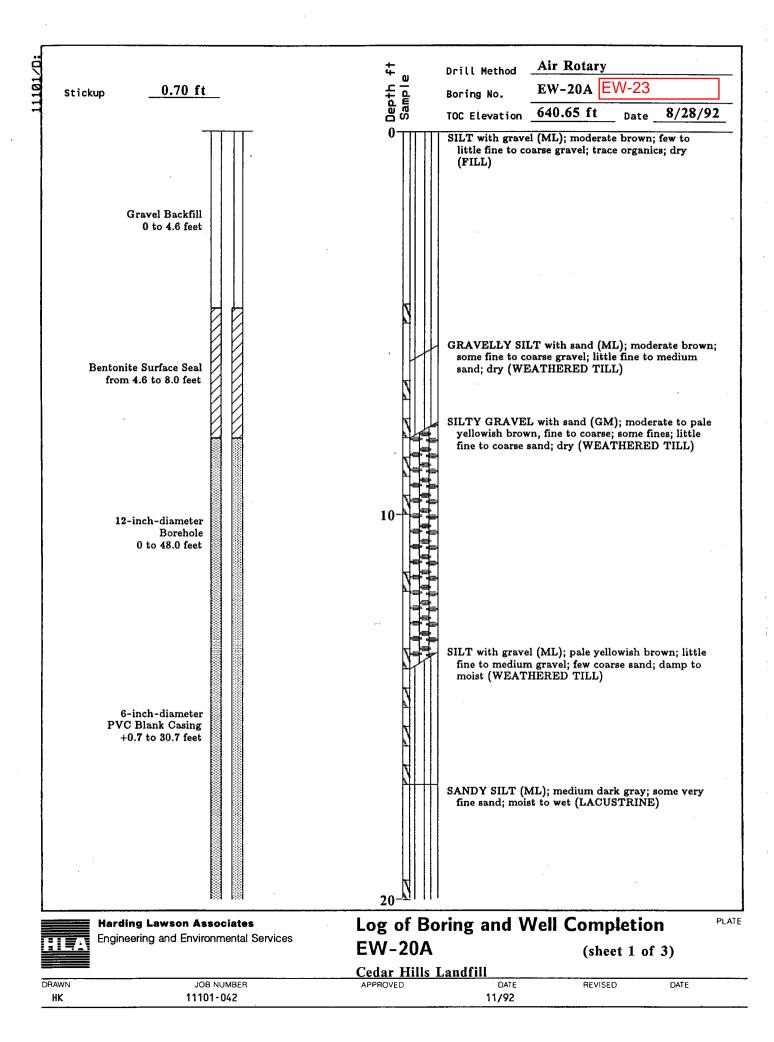


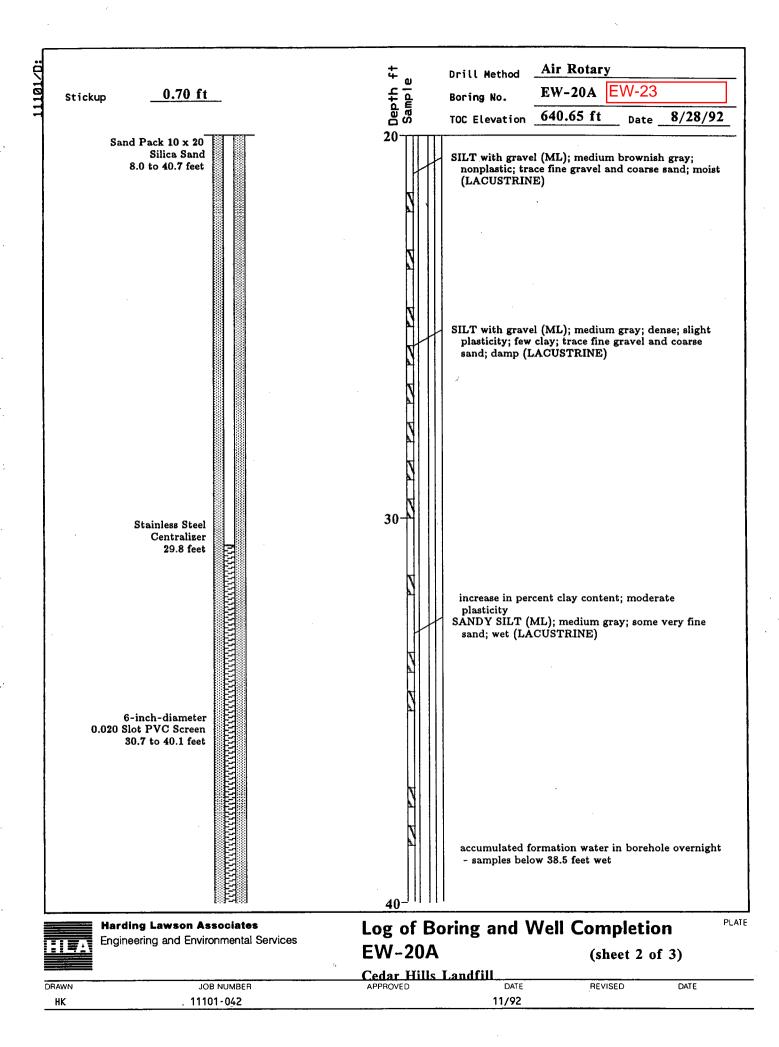


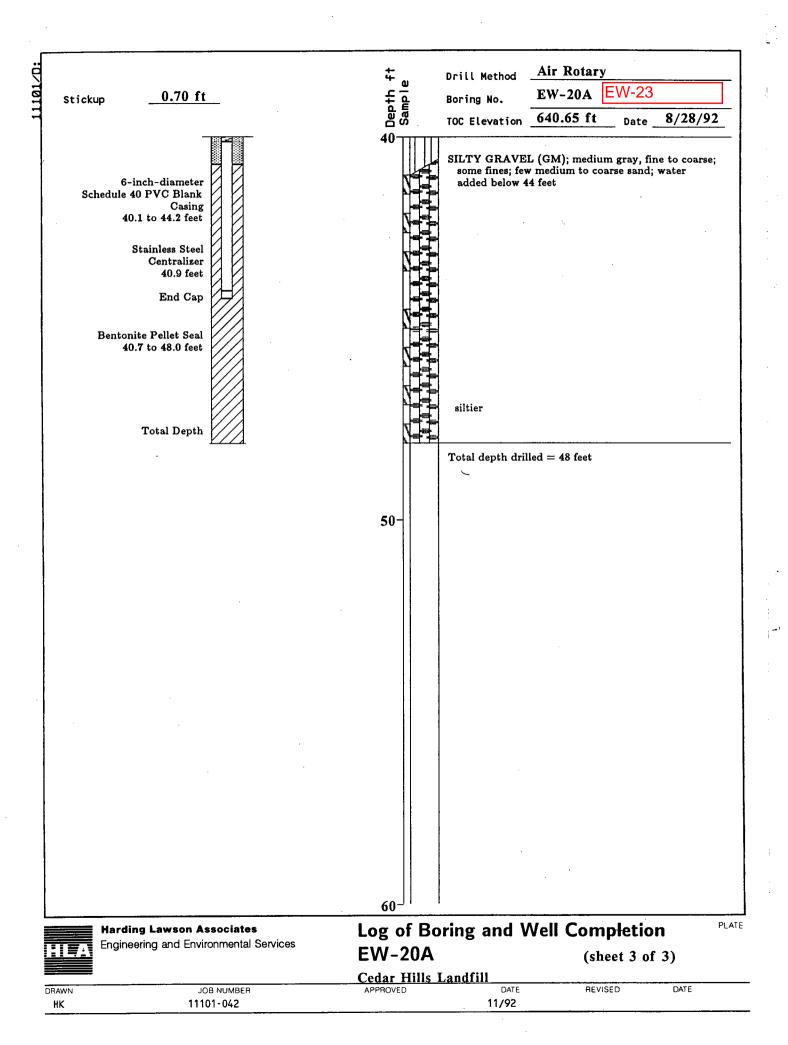


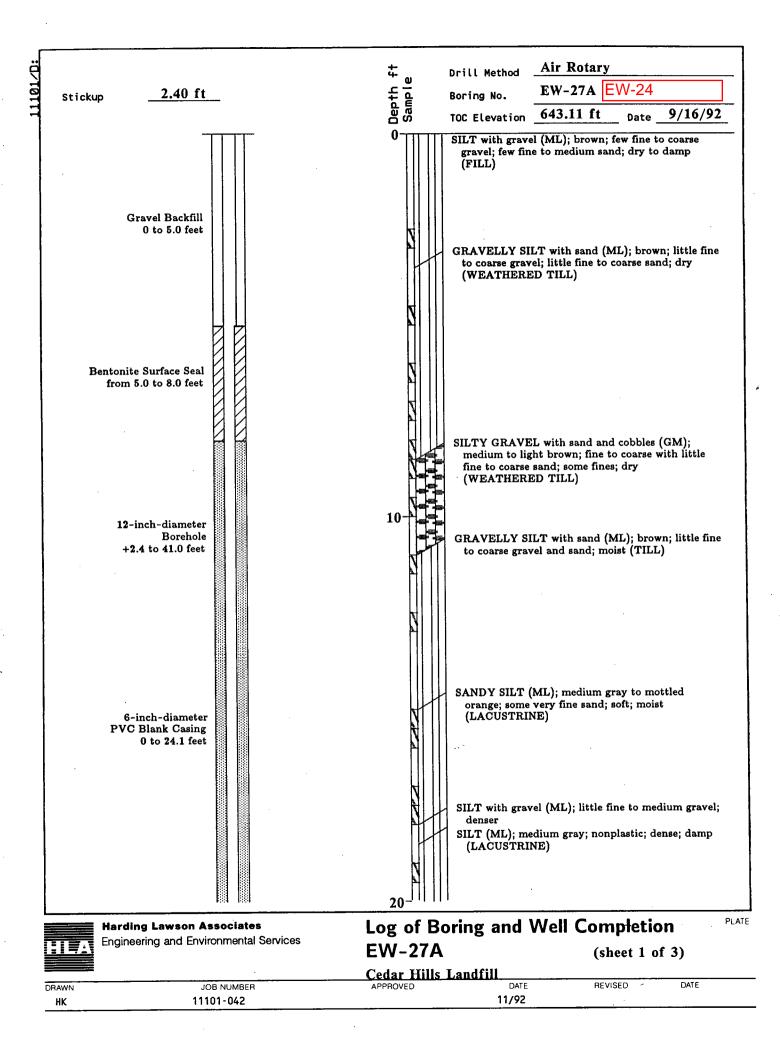


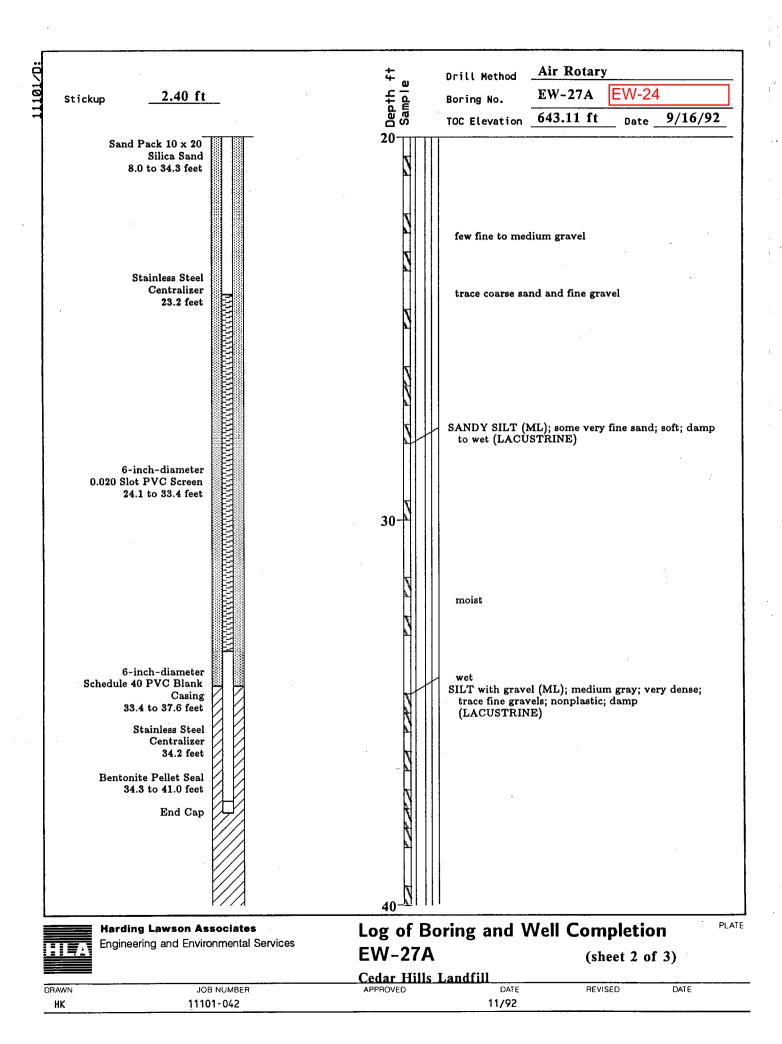




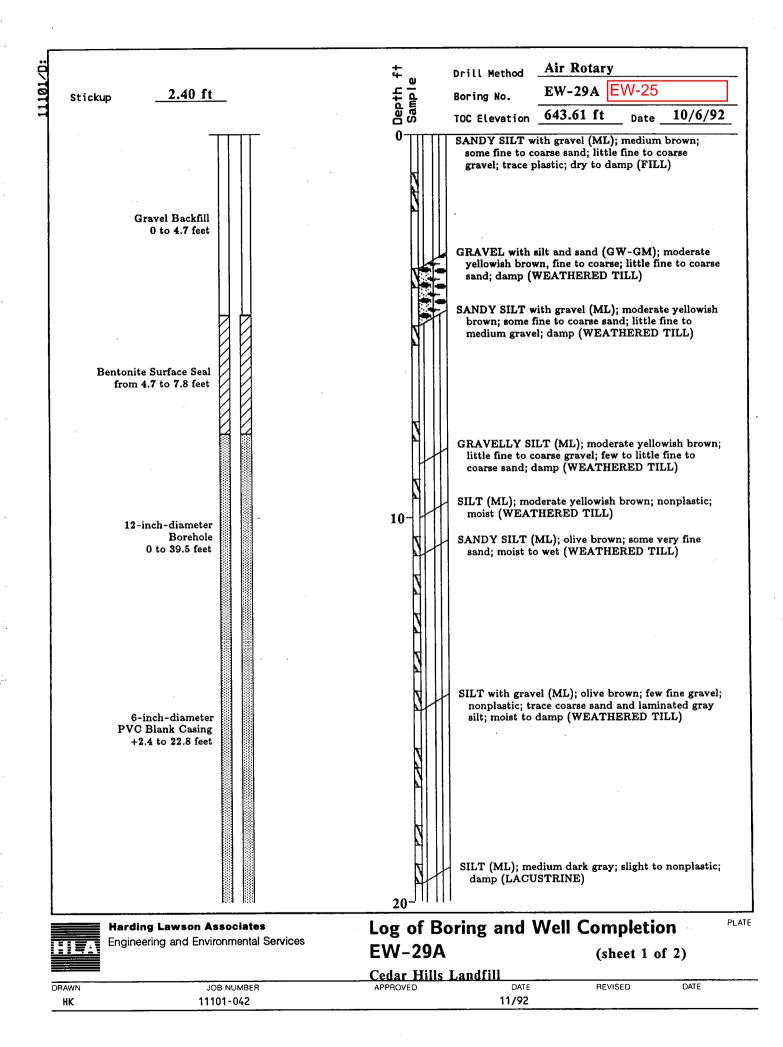


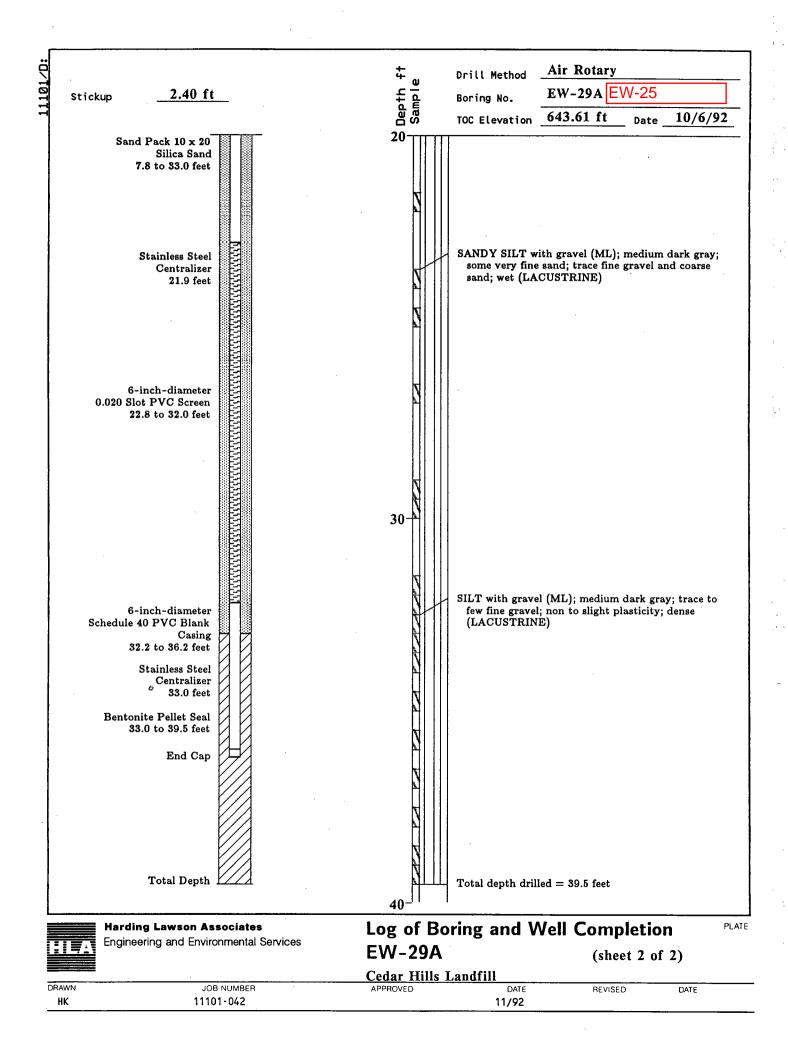


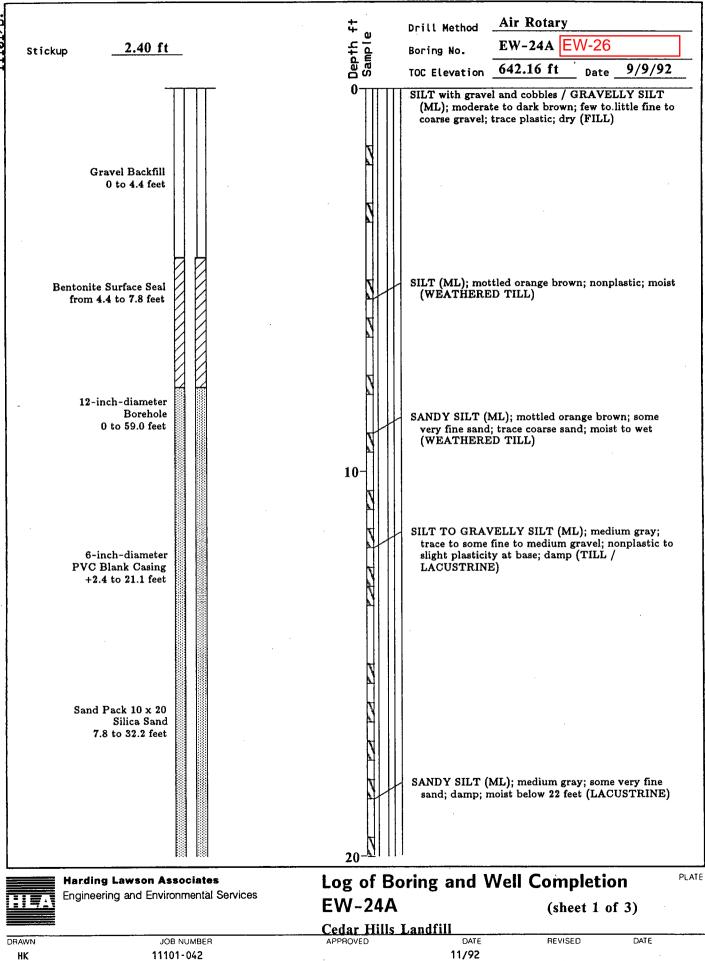


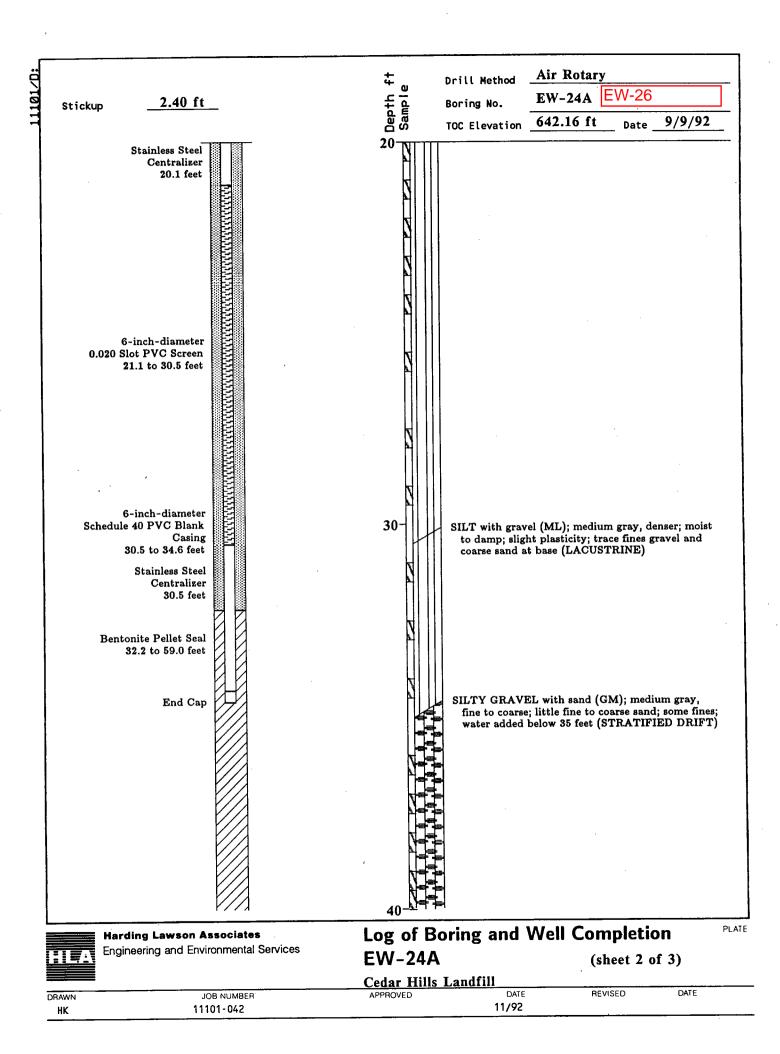


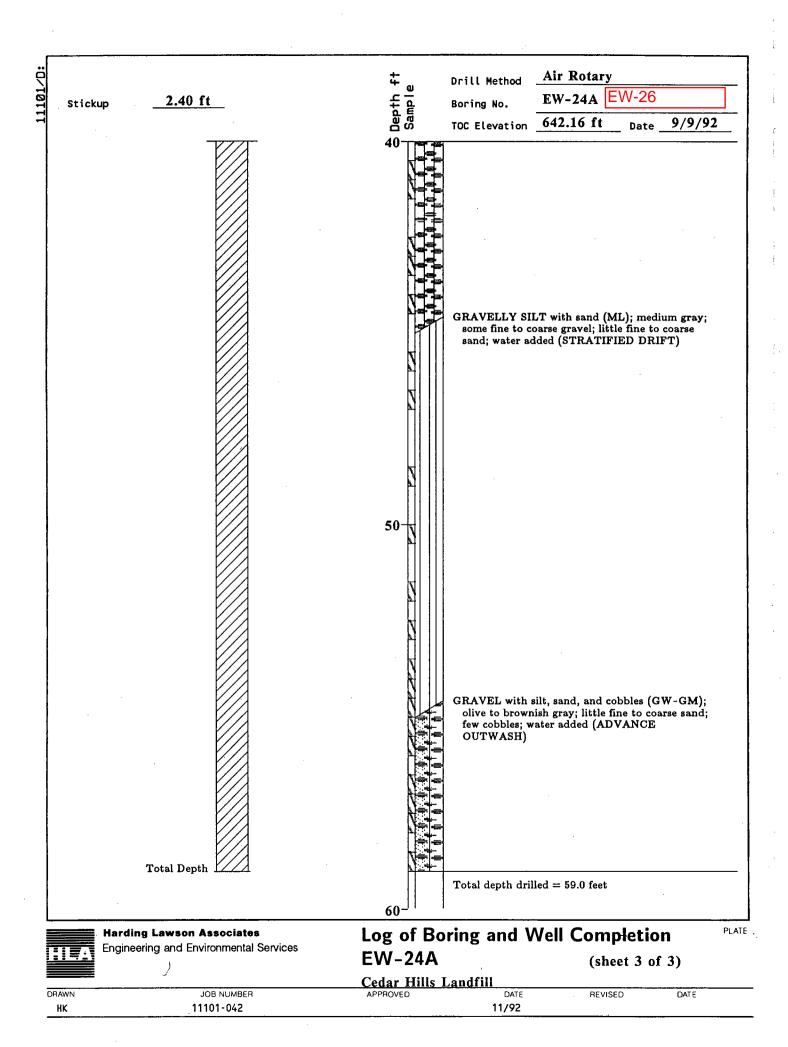
Depth ft Sample Air Rotary 1101/D: Drill Method EW-27A EW-24 2.40 ft Boring No. Stickup 9/16/92 643.11 ft Date TOC Elevation 40-Total Depth Total depth drilled = 41.0 feet **50**-60-PLATE Log of Boring and Well Completion **Harding Lawson Associates** Engineering and Environmental Services EW-27A (sheet 3 of 3) Cedar Hills Landfill DATE DATE REVISED DRAWN JOB NUMBER 11/92 ΗK 11101-042

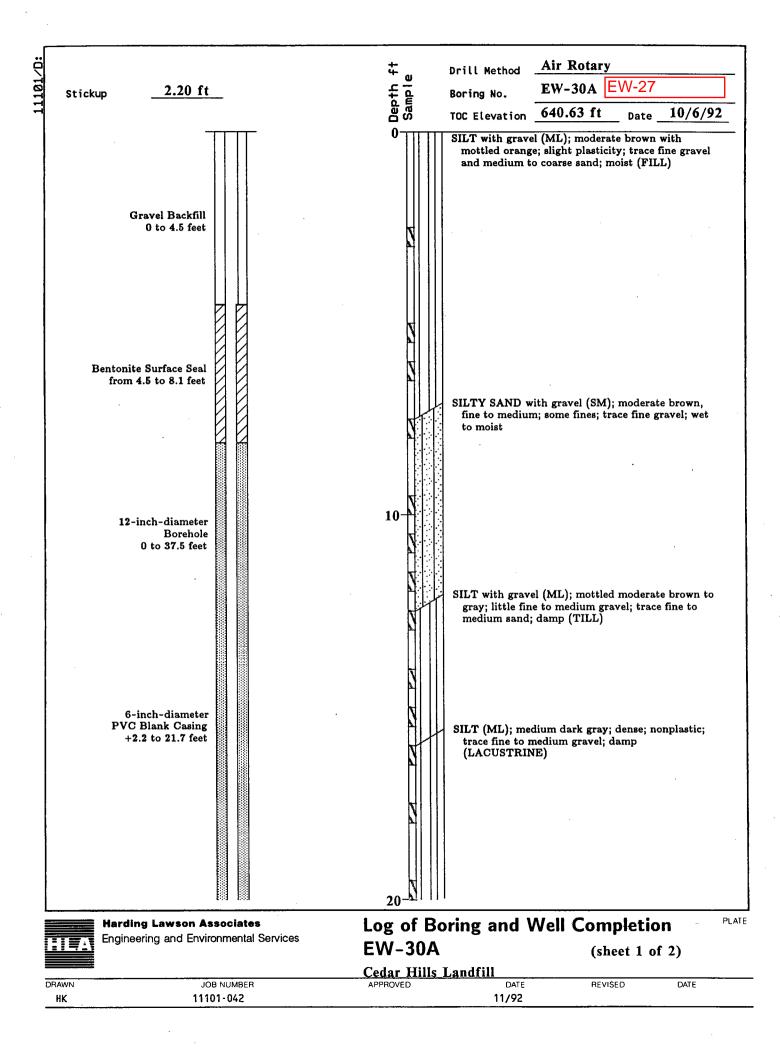


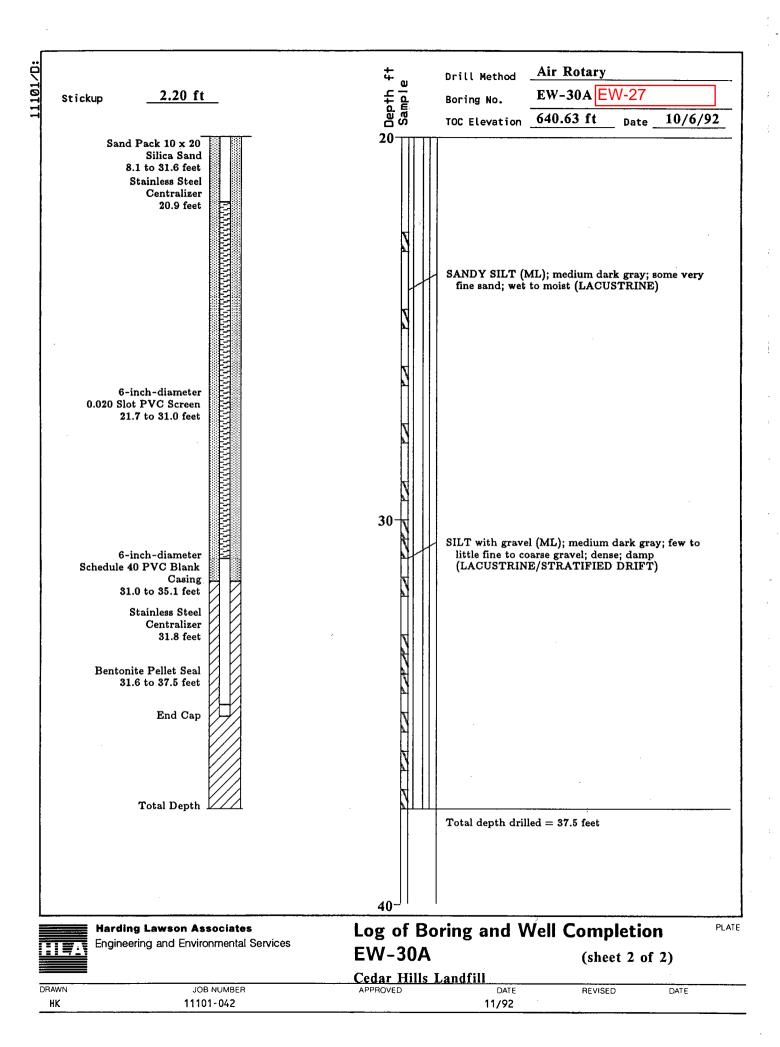


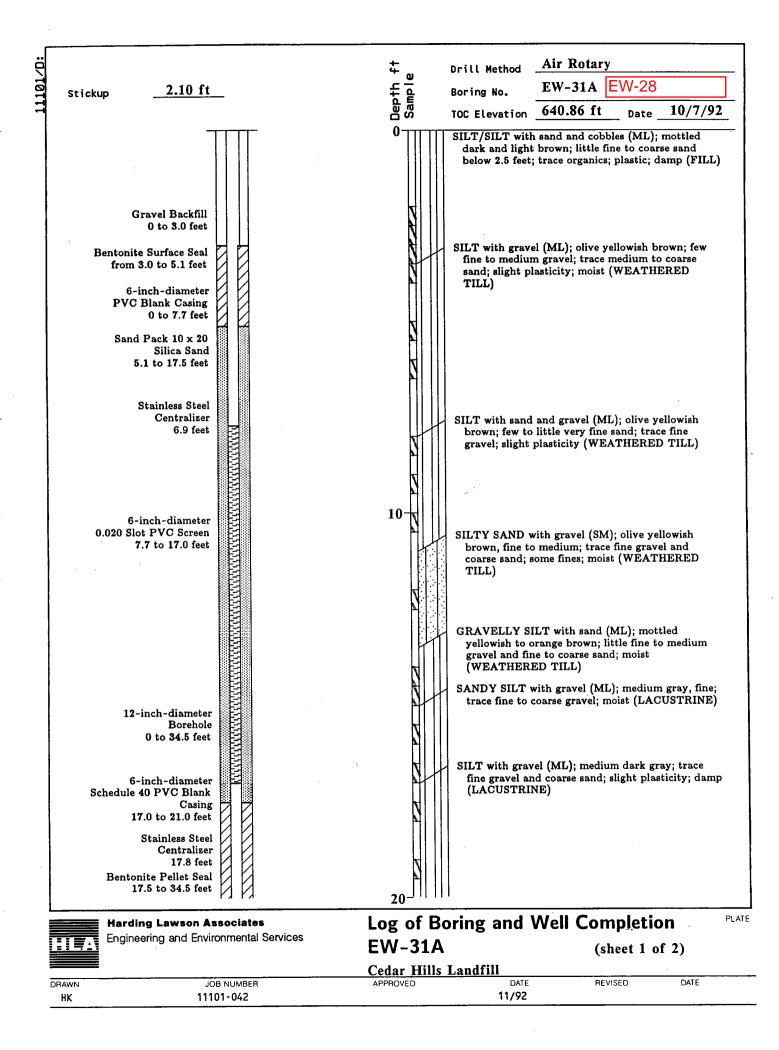


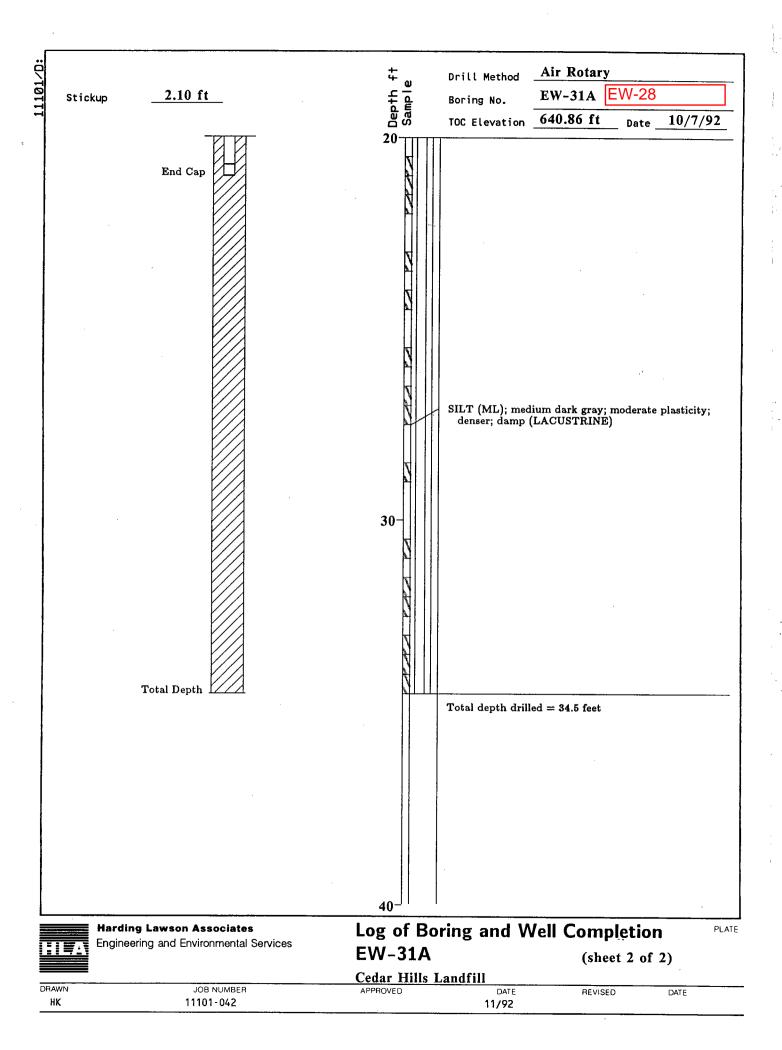


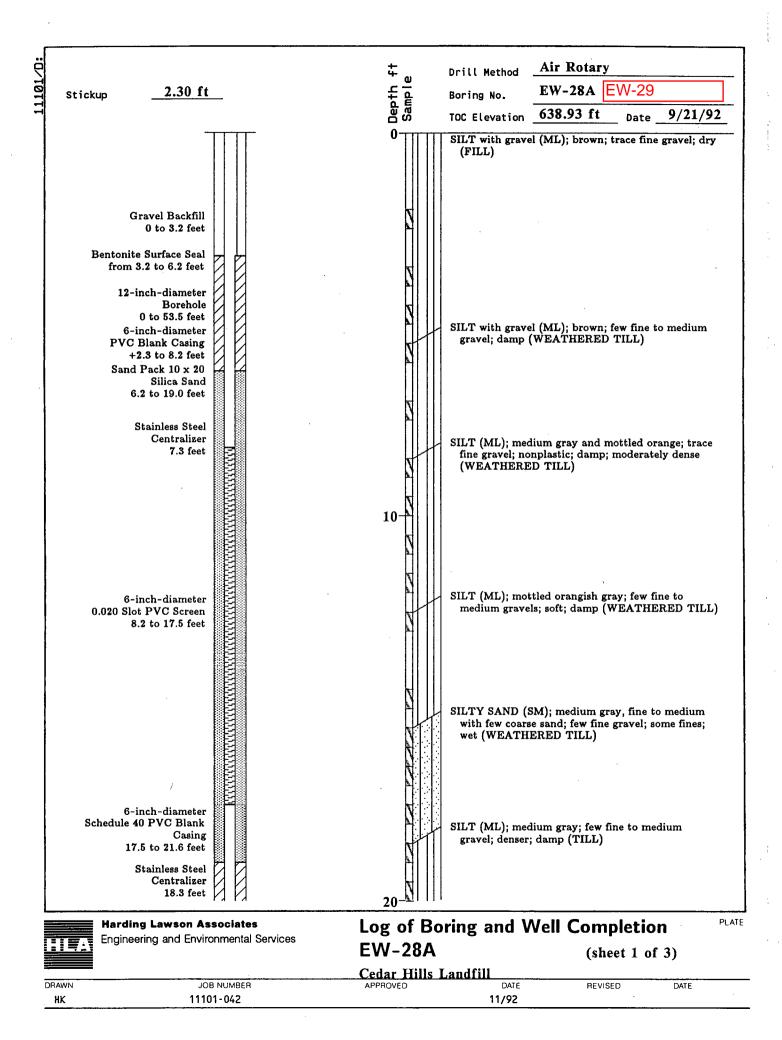


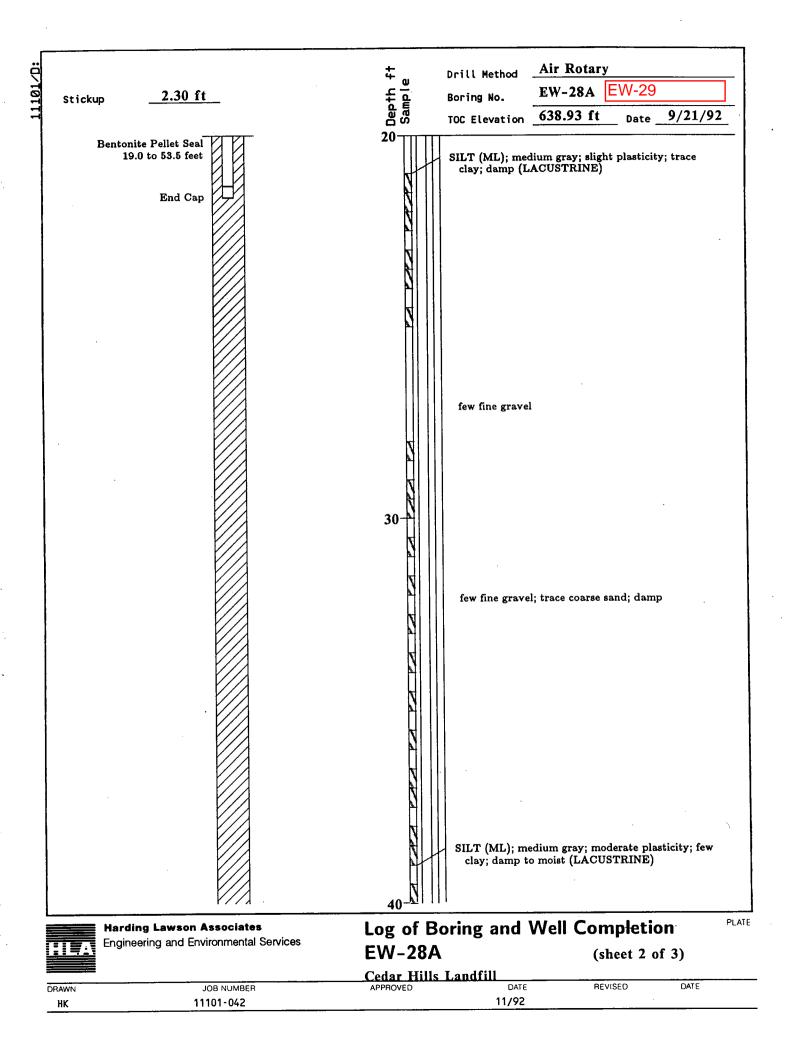


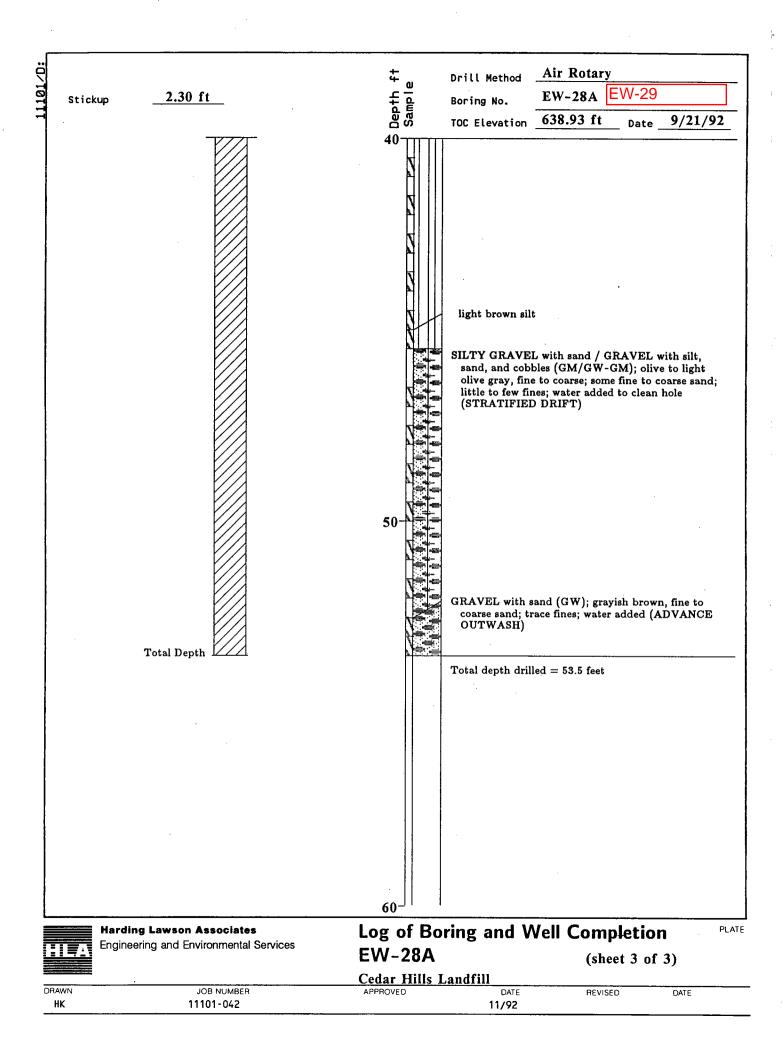












## APPENDIX C

Example Field Forms



# Form 1

• • • • •								BO	RING LC	)G				SHEETC	OF								
LOCATI	ON OF BO	RING							PROJECT NO.					BORING NO.									
									PROJECT NAME														
SKETCH	H OF LOCA	TION							DRILLING METHOD:														
									LOGGED BY:														
									DRILLER:														
									SAMPLING METHOD														
									HAMMER WEIGHT/S	SAMPLER DIAM	IETER												
									OBSERVATION WE	LL INSTALL	YES	NO	_	START	FINISH								
									WATER LEVEL					TIME	TIME								
									TIME														
DATIM					00405				DATE					DATE	DATE								
DATUM			_		GRADE ELEV.				CASING DEPTH														
:	SIZE (%)		SAMPLE NO.	Ŧ	RIVEN	E.	7	×	SURFACE CONDITION	NC													
	( эк		AMPLE	DEPT	D HES D		ATION	MMAR															
GRAVEL	SAND ( SIZE RANGE )	FINES	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DEPTH	INCHES RECV'D	DEPTH IN FEET	PENETRATION RESISTANCE	USCS SUMMARY	DESCRIPTION: Den MAJOR CONSTITUE NON-SOIL SUBSTAN	NT.		scrap, slag, etc.	DRILL ACTIO	ON									
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As-B	uilt Well Cor	npletion Diagram								
Project Number:		Boring/Monitoring Well Number: Sheet: of:								
Project:		Location:								
Elevation:		Drilling Contractor:								
Drilling Method and Equipment Used:		Logged By:								
Water Levels:		Completion Start: Finish:								
Ecology Well ID										
	<b>—</b> ——	- Monument Type/Height								
Soil Type/ Completion										
Depth Depths		– Well Cap Type								
	┟─┤╽╒┙	- Surface Seal Material								
		- Seal Material (list NSF/ANSI certification)								
	-	- Well Casing ID								
		Type of Casing								
		Type of Connection								
		- Filter Pack/Size								
		Filter Pack Interval								
		- Well Screen ID								
		Type of Screen								
		Slot Size								
		Screen Interval								
		Centralizers								
		- Diameter of Borehole								
		- Sump								
	Bottom of Bo	pring								
	Încere e									
Acnoct	Materials Used:	Screen:								
ASpectconsulting	Sand:	Bentonite:								
www.aspectconsulting.com	Blank:	Monument:								
a limited liability company	Concrete:	Other:								

Q:\\_ACAD Standards\Standard Details\Well Diagram.dwg



350 Madison Avenue North Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110 (206) 780-9370 401 Second Avenue S, Suite 201 Seattle, Washington 98104 (206) 328-7443

WELL D	EVELOPM	ENT RECC	ORD		WELL NUN	IBER:		Page: of								
Project Na	me:				_ Project Number: Date:											
Observo	r:				Developed	by:										
Screened	Interval (ft. BG	3S)			Measuring I	Point on We	ell:									
Filter Pack	Interval (ft. B	GS)			_ Casing Stickup (ft):											
Casing Siz	e (in):	Mtl & Scd		<u>I</u> D (in)	_ Starting Water Level (ft TOC):											
Screen Siz	ze (in):	Mtl & Scd		<u>I</u> D (in)	Starting Total Depth (ft TOC):											
Screen Ty	pe:				_ Casing Volume (ft water) x (gpf) = (gal)											
					Casing Volumes: 2" = 0.16 gpf 4" = 0.65 gpf 6" = 1.47 gpf											
DEVELC	OPMENT M	EASUREN	IENTS													
Time	ime Cumul. Vol. Purge Specific (applications) Rate (appl) Temp. Conductan			Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	рН	Turbidity	Imhoff Cone (ml/L)	Development Techniques								
				1												
		<u> </u>		+												
Total Gallo	ons Removed:	·	1		Ending Wa	ter Level (ft	TOC):									
Total Casi	ng Volumes R	emoved:			Ending Tot	al Depth (ft	TOC):									
METHO	DS				-											
Cleaning E	quipment:															
Developm	ent Equipmen	t:														
Disposal o	f Discharged	Water:														
Observatic	ons/Comments	3:														



### DAILY REPORT

350 Madison Avenue North Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110 (206) 780-9370 401 Second Avenue S, Suite 201 Seattle, Washington 98104 (206) 328-7443

DATE:	PROJECT NO.		WEATHER:					
PROJECT NAME:		CLIENT:						
EQUIPMENT USED:		PROJECT LOCATION:						

THE FOLLOWING WAS NOTED:

COPIES TO:	Aspect Consulting PROJECT MANAGER:	
	Page 1 of 1 FIELD REP.:	



**King County** Department of

Natural Resources and Parks

Solid Waste Division

Form 4

#### **Chain of Custody Record** DATE:

### **Environmental Monitoring Program**

Environ	mental Monitorin	g Progra	m				-											-						501					5101	•					No	).	7887
Name	King County Solid V	Vaste Divis	sion												-		Proj	ect	t Site	e To	est F	Refe	erer	nce													
Address	201 South Jackson	Street, Suit	te 701					Т	Т	T				T			Τ	Γ			Τ	Т	Τ	Τ	Т		PI	ERN	ЛIТ			Г	Γ				Remarks
	Seattle, WA 98104-3				( sc		/tes																·	<u>^</u>		Π	T	Т	Τ	Τ					ĥ		
				È	C. Hills GW Qtly ( NP / OS )	<u>V</u> lo	Appendix III Addi'l Analytes	<u>_</u>			ĺ		~		≥.		, it	>				Vashon SW Qtly	C. Hills Leachate Annly Codar Hills I pachate Mit	ash	ermi		Ē	.   .	_	Ĩ	Vashon Leachate Permi	Vinn	otly	1tly	Renton Soils / Rinsate ( R		
	0 1 1 10			Cedar Hills GW Annly	۲ ( ۲	C. Hills GW VOAs Only	df'l	Deval Fails GW Quy	OIV	`	Houghton GW Qtly	Puyallup GW Qtly	v Qt	tţ	Cedar Hills SW Annly	Cedar Hills SW Mtlv Cedar Hills SW Mtlv	/ Per	ξ	Duvall SW Qtly	Renton SW Qtly	( Otl	_ ∕	ncho	Cedar Hills Truckwash	C. Hills Leachate Perm	Algona WW Permit	Enumclaw WW Permi	Factoria WW Permit	First NE WW Permit	Penton (VAA/ Permit	ate P	Vashon Leachate Anniv	ate C		Rins;		
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				CHGW-A	CHGW	CHGW-V	GW-APP3		ENG	DOH DOH	HTG	PUG	SPG	VAG	CHS	CHS CHS	CHSW-P	CFS	MSUD	RESW	SPSW	VAS			CHLS-P	ALLS	ENLS	FALS			VALS-P	VALS-A	VALS-	VALS-M	REDS	of	
				CHGW-A CHGW-A CHGW-A CHGW-A CHGW-A CHGW-A PUGW AGGW CHSW-A														_			Ĺ	s	lber														
Lab No.	Sample ID	Date	Time	1	2	3	4	5 6	5 7	8	9	10	11	12 <sup>.</sup>	13 1	4 15	5 16	17	18	19	20	21 2	2 2	3 24	4 25	26	27	28 2	29 3	0 3	1 32	2 33	3 34	35		Number of Containers	
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Printed Name		Time	Printed Name									Tim	e																	Ni Te							
	Company	-	Company																											16	ət.						

Pink and Goldenrod: Receiving Laboratory



### Form 5

401 Second Avenue S, Suite 201 Seattle, Washington 98104 (206) 328-7443

#### GAS MONITORING RECORD

Well/ Station	Date	Time	CH4 (%)	CO2 (%)	O2 (%)	Bal (%)	Well Pressure (in. H <sub>2</sub> O)	Barometric Pressure (in. Hg)	Comments