SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT FOR **LEE'S LANE LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY**



AUGUST 2023

Prepared by

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4 Atlanta, Georgia

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Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	iv
I. INTRODUCTION	
Site Background	
FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM	2
II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY	
Basis for Taking Action and Response Actions	
Status of Implementation	6
Systems Operations/O&M	
III. PROGRESS SINCE THE PREVIOUS REVIEW	
IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS	
Community Notification, Community Involvement and Site Interviews	14
Data Review	
Site Inspection	17
V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	17
QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?	17
QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels and RAOs used	at the
time of the remedy selection still valid?	
QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the	
protectiveness of the remedy?	
VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS	19
OTHER FINDINGS	
VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT	
VIII. NEXT REVIEW	
APPENDIX A – REFERENCE LIST	
APPENDIX B – CURRENT SITE STATUS	B-1
APPENDIX C – SITE CHRONOLOGY	
APPENDIX D - SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS - APRIL 2013	D-1
APPENDIX E – PRESS NOTICE	E-1
APPENDIX F – INTERVIEW FORMS	F-1
APPENDIX G – SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST	G-1
APPENDIX H – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOS	H-1
APPENDIX I – METHANE DATA	I-1

Tables

Table 1: Site COCs, by Media	. 5
Table 2: Groundwater MCLs for Site COCs	
Table 3: Summary of Planned and/or Implemented Institutional Controls (ICs)	
Table 4: Protectiveness Determination and Statement from the 2018 FYR Report	13
Table 5: Status of Recommendations from the 2018 FYR Report	13
Table 6: Screening-Level Vapor Intrusion Evaluation of the 2020 Soil Gas Results	15
Table C-1: Site ChronologyC	-1
Table I-1: Summary of Methane Gas Results – 2019 to 2020	

Figures

Figure 1: Site Vicinity Map	3
Figure 2: Institutional Control Map 1	1
Figure 3: Detailed Site Map 1	6

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACL	Alternate Concentration Limit
AOC	Administrative Order on Consent
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
	Below Ground Surface
bgs CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
EDD	Enforcement Decision Document
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
FS	Feasibility Study
ft	Feet
FYR	Five-Year Review
HQ	Hazard Quotient
KDEP	Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection
KDHMWM	Kentucky Department of Hazardous Materials and Waste Management
KDWM	Kentucky Division of Waste Management
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LFG	Landfill Gas
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg/kg	Milligrams per Kilogram
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per Cubic Meter
MSD	Metropolitan Sewer District
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OU	Operable Unit
ppmV	Parts per Million by Volume
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM RSL	Remedial Project Manager
SGW	Regional Screening Level Soil Gas Well
UU/UE	Unlimited Use and Unrestricted Exposure
VISL	Vapor Intrusion Screening Level
VISL	Volatile Organic Compound
	volutile organie compound

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a five-year review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings and conclusions of reviews are documented in FYR reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is preparing this FYR pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121, consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)) and considering EPA policy.

This is the seventh FYR for the Lee's Lane Landfill Superfund site (the Site). The triggering action for this policy review is the completion date of the previous FYR. The FYR has been prepared because hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants remain at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE).

The Site consists of one operable unit (OU). OU-1 addresses the Site's soil and groundwater remedy. This FYR Report addresses OU-1.

EPA remedial project manager (RPM) Donna Seadler led the FYR. Participants included EPA attorney John Sheesley, EPA risk assessor Kevin Koporec, EPA community involvement coordinator Angela Miller, Christoph Uhlenbruch and Larry Tackett with the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP), and Johnny Zimmerman-Ward and Lauren Johnson with EPA support contractor Skeo. The review began on 8/30/2022.

Site Background

The 112-acre Site is in Jefferson County, 4.5 miles southwest of Louisville, Kentucky, along the Ohio River (Figure 1). A sand-and-gravel quarry, a junkyard and a landfill have operated at the Site. Quarry operations began at the Site as early as the 1940s. From 1948 to 1974, Lee's Lane Landfill operated on site. Industrial firms in and around Louisville disposed of 212,400 tons of mixed and industrial waste in the landfill. In 1974, the Lee's Lane Landfill solid waste permit expired. Due to repeated compliance violations, it was not renewed.

The Site consists of three areas: the Northern Tract, the Central Tract and the Southern Tract. The Northern Tract and Central Tract have areas of level to gently sloping land, specifically at the location of the engineered cap and riprap bank stabilization. Elevations on site range from 383 feet above mean sea level along the Ohio River to 461 feet at the top of the levee (an artificial earthen wall that provides flood protection). Vegetation consisting of brush and shallow-rooted woodlands covers most of the Site.

The Site is not in use. On occasion, trespassers access the Site on all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and on foot. The Louisville Loop, a 100-mile trail system used for walking, jogging and biking, runs along the eastern border of the Site and traverses the levee along the eastern edge of the Site (Figure 1). A residential area (Riverside Gardens) is east of the Site.

Groundwater beneath the Site occurs in an alluvial aquifer and a deep limestone aquifer. The alluvial aquifer is unconfined; a shale layer acts as an aquitard between the alluvial aquifer and the deeper

limestone aquifer. The water table begins about 50 feet below land surface. The groundwater flow direction at the Site is predominantly toward the Ohio River, with the potential for groundwater flow under the river. Water levels may vary with fluctuations of the Ohio River. During periods of high flow in the Ohio River, contaminant migration may reverse.¹ The Site is in the 100-year floodplain of the Ohio River. Since 1993, most of Riverside Gardens has been connected to the municipal water supply.²

Appendix A lists the resources referenced during the development of the FYR Report. Appendix B provides current site status indicators. Appendix C provides a chronology of major site events.

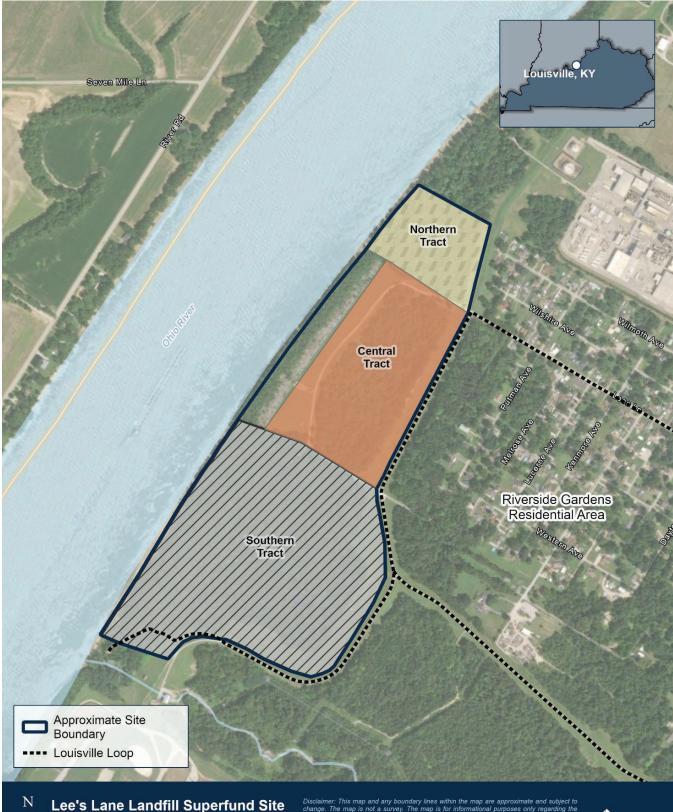
SITE IDENTIFICATION					
Site Name: Lee's Lane Landfill					
EPA ID: KYD98055705	52				
Region: 4	State: Kentucky	City/County: Louisville/Jefferson			
	SI	ITE STATUS			
NPL Status: Deleted					
Multiple OUs? No	Has the Yes	e Site achieved construction completion?			
	REV	/IEW STATUS			
Lead agency: EPA	Lead agency: EPA				
Author name: Donna Seadler					
Author affiliation: EPA with support provided by Skeo					
Review period: 8/30/202	22 - 6/23/2023				
Date of site inspection:	10/26/2022				
Type of review: Policy	Type of review: Policy				
Review number: 7	Review number: 7				
Triggering action date: 8/30/2018					
Due date (five years after triggering action date): 8/30/2023					

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

¹ For groundwater flow reversal to reach Riverside Gardens, the conditions necessary for flow reversal would have to be present for a long period.

² In 2012, the EPA surveyed 276 properties surrounding the Site for groundwater wells. The EPA received phone calls from several residents on Flagler Avenue (Figure 2) noting that homes on this street continue to use groundwater as a source of drinking water. The Status of Implementation section of this FYR Report provides more details.

Figure 1: Site Vicinity Map





isclaimer: This map and any boundary lines within the map are approximate and subject to hange. The map is not a survey. The map is for informational purposes only regarding the PA's response actions at the Site. Map image is the intellectual property of Esri and is used erein under license. Copyright © 2020 Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved. Sources: sri, Esri Community Maps Contributors. Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTachnologies, ic, METINASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Map data © OpenStreetMap ontributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, lap layer by Esri, Maxar and the Louisville Metro Public Works.



II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

Basis for Taking Action and Response Actions

In 1975, homeowners in Riverside Gardens reported flash fires around their water heaters. A subsequent investigation detected explosive levels of methane gas. The Jefferson County Housing Authority evacuated seven families from homes near the Site and ultimately purchased the homes due to the presence of explosive levels of methane. In 1978, the Surveillance and Analysis Division of the Kentucky Division of Waste Management (KDWM) collected samples from residential wells in Riverside Gardens to determine the potential effects of the landfill on groundwater quality. The Division reported that there was no indication of contaminated groundwater migration from the landfill to the residential wells near the landfill.

Between 1975 and 1979, 44 gas observation wells were installed in and around the landfill and in Riverside Gardens. Samples from these wells indicated that the source of the methane and associated toxic gas was the decomposition of landfill wastes. In 1980, the Kentucky Department of Hazardous Materials and Waste Management (KDHMWM) designed and installed a landfill gas (LFG) collection system between the landfill and Riverside Gardens. Also in 1980, KDHMWM discovered about 400 drums on a terrace of land about 100 feet from the Ohio River bank. In 1981, the Lee's Lane Landfill owners removed the drums under court order. Also in 1981, the Kentucky Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet installed 11 shallow groundwater monitoring wells at the Site. The results showed high concentrations of heavy metals and aluminum. However, the results were believed to be affected by the presence of sediment in the wells due to improper well installation.

The EPA proposed listing the Site on the Superfund program's National Priorities List (NPL) in 1982. The EPA finalized the Site's listing on the NPL in 1983. The EPA identified about 30 potentially responsible parties (PRPs), including the Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD). The Site's 1986 remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) identified surface water, soil and groundwater contamination with benzene, inorganic chemicals and heavy metals (including lead and arsenic from the landfill). Two "hot spot" areas of soil contamination with elevated levels of chromium were identified. These areas were located along the access road in the Central Tract and were believed to be the result of indiscriminate unauthorized waste disposal. A public health assessment, completed during the Site's RI/FS, concluded that the primary health concerns at the Site were the elevated chromium levels found in on-site groundwater and the potential release of methane and hazardous gases to the air and subsurface. It also concluded that there was no evidence of an off-site public health or environmental problem related to the Site at that time. The RI Report concluded that the concentrations of contaminants did not represent a significant threat to the environmental receptors at the Site.³ Table 1 lists the Site's contaminants of concern (COCs).

³ The RI Report stated that biota in continued direct contact with elevated chromium levels in "hot spot" soil areas may experience symptoms of acute toxicity. However, no acute toxicological effects would be expected at current contaminant levels.

Table 1: Site COCs, by Media

СОС	Media			
Arsenic				
Benzene				
Chromium (total)	Soil, Groundwater			
Lead				
• No COCs were selected in the Site'	n of Significant Differences (ESD), PDF page 2. s 1986 Enforcement Decision Document (EDD). Previous FYR ddition to the ones in this table. The most recent decision document			

for the Site (the 2022 ESD) identifies only arsenic, benzene, chromium and lead as site COCs.

The EPA selected a remedy in the Site's 1986 Enforcement Decision Document (EDD) (also referred to as the Record of Decision [ROD]). The EDD did not define remedial action objectives (RAOs) but did define the following public health objectives:

- Construct a groundwater monitoring program that will serve as an early warning system should site conditions change.
- Control the vertical and lateral subsurface migration of methane and other gases.
- Institute a routine monitoring program that will serve to detect any undesirable and possible dangerous levels of methane and/or toxic vapors migrating into Riverside Gardens.
- Institute an ambient air monitoring program.

The remedy selected in the EDD addresses the potential release of methane and hazardous gases to the air and subsurface and called for the following components:

- Provision for a properly operating gas collection system.
- Consideration of a possible future alternate water supply.
- Cleanup of surface waste area.
- Bank protection controls.
- Establishment of an alternate concentration limit (ACL) for the groundwater at the site.
- Institutional controls, which will be fully identified during remedial design, will be implemented. *These controls may include, but will not be limited to:*
 - Cautionary signs.
 - Installation of a gate at the Putman Street access point.⁴
- *Operation and maintenance (O&M) activities which will include:*
 - Groundwater, gas, and air monitoring.
 - Inspection of the gas monitoring wells, gas collection system, capped waste areas, and the riprap along the Ohio River bank.

The EDD did not select a groundwater remedy. However, groundwater monitoring was selected as a remedy component to serve as an early warning system if site conditions change. As per the EDD, groundwater concentrations had been compared to ACLs to comply with potential Resource

⁴ Previous site documents have referred to the name of this street as "Putnam Street." The correct street name is "Putman Avenue."

Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs). In 2013, the EPA determined that comparison of groundwater sample results to ACLs was not appropriate since a groundwater remedy was not selected. Instead, groundwater concentrations were to be compared to drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) to establish whether groundwater poses a potential risk via ingestion, inhalation, and dermal contact. Table 2 lists current drinking water MCLs for site COCs.

The remedy selected in the EDD did not include institutional controls to prevent human exposure to contaminated subsurface soil and groundwater and protect engineered remedy components. The remedy selected in the EDD did identify cautionary signs and the installation of a gate at the Putnam Street access point as institutional controls. However, the controls mentioned are physical access controls and do not meet the EPA's definition of institutional controls as legal and administrative instruments. In 2022, the EPA modified the remedy with an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD). The ESD documents a final decision to implement institutional controls, in the form of an environmental covenant, as part of the remedy for the Site. The environmental covenant will be drafted, executed, and recorded in accordance with Commonwealth of Kentucky Revised Statute Section 224.89 et. seq., which is based on the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act (the Institutional Control Review section of this FYR Report provides more information).

COC	MCL (µg/L) ^{a,b}			
Arsenic	10			
Benzene	5			
Chromium (total)	100			
Copper	1,300			
Lead	15			
Notes:	Legulations: <u>https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and</u>			

Table 2: Groundwater MCLs for Site COCs

a. Source: National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: <u>https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations</u>, accessed 11/17/2022.

b. Groundwater cleanup goals have not been documented in a decision document. Therefore, cleanup goals are listed as the current MCLs.

 $\mu g/L = micrograms$ per liter

Status of Implementation

Remedial actions at the Site began in March 1987 and finished in October 1987. The 1988 Close-Out Report for deletion of the Site from the NPL provides a detailed description of the cleanup. The remedial actions summarized in the report include:

- Surface waste cleanup/implementation of institutional controls: The areas designated as "hot spots" in the EDD were covered with clay to prevent contaminated surface runoff. In addition, 296 exposed drums were placed under the engineered cap. Security gates were installed at the levee entrance and at Putman Avenue and cautionary signs were posted at entrance points to the Site.
- Construction of the riprap slope: About 14 acres of the riverbank in the Central Tract were graded, sloped, and lined with rock for bank protection against flooding. All debris and excess timber were contained in a designated area on the Southern Tract.

- The Central Tract: The tract was leveled, covered with topsoil, sloped for proper drainage and seeded with a mixture of grasses. A drainage ditch on the western end of the Site, which allows water to run off across the Central Tract toward the river, was rebuilt.
- Monitoring well installation: Ten gas monitoring wells and two groundwater monitoring wells were installed at or near the Site.
- Gas collection system inspection and repair: The gas collection system was inspected, evaluated and repaired.
- Alternate water supply hookup: Based on groundwater modeling, the EPA concluded that all private wells within a 1,500-foot zone around the Site should be abandoned. The EPA recommended connecting all residences using private wells within 1,500 feet of the Site to an alternate water supply. Field surveys confirmed there were two operating private wells within the 1,500-foot zone. These residences were connected to the existing municipal water supply in the subdivision.

In 1991, the EPA signed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with Louisville MSD to conduct remedy O&M activities for 29 years. The EPA deleted the Site from the NPL in 1996.

Due to community concerns, the Kentucky Department for Public Health reviewed cancer rates from 1999 to 2008 in the area around the Site. The review, completed in 2011, found that cancer rates did not meet the threshold for further investigation. Also in 2011, the EPA collected soil samples from four on-site locations to determine if hazardous constituents were present at levels exceeding EPA regional screening levels (RSLs) for residential soils. The four areas were targeted based on the presence of surface accumulation of various types of debris. All reported arsenic values exceeded the residential RSL for arsenic (0.39 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]).⁵ The report stated that the detected arsenic concentration range is typical for soils derived from sedimentary rock and is not thought to be indicative of contamination at the Site. Three of the four locations had contamination above residential RSLs for other contaminants. The EPA concluded that more sampling was necessary to identify remaining contamination.

The Site's 2013 FYR Report identified eight items that required further evaluation. Data collected in response to these items are summarized in the 2016 Conceptual Site Model (CSM) report, prepared by the PRPs and Louisville MSD. As a result of the data collected, the CSM report recommended continuing various activities at the Site. These activities are listed in detail in the 2018 FYR Report. They include an annual inspection of the soil cover and cap area, semiannual measurements of methane, an evaluation to determine the source of carbon tetrachloride and 1,3-butadiene in soil gas, annual groundwater monitoring for metal COCs, and an evaluation of the need for institutional controls. Activities identified in the current O&M Plan include inspection of the soil cover and cap area and groundwater monitoring. This will be updated to remove the groundwater monitoring.

In 2013, KDEP collected 31 surface and subsurface soil samples in 28 locations on the Site to identify remaining soil contamination. The soil samples included five samples from the Northern Tract, 11 samples from the Central Tract and 15 samples from the Southern Tract. Appendix D provides the soil sampling results. Four locations had surface soil contaminant concentrations above the recreational trespasser risk-based screening levels. A 2017 Site Inspection Completion Report updated the human health risk assessment. It confirmed that areas where exceedances of risk-based screening levels were

⁵ 0.39 mg/kg was the RSL at the time of the analysis. Current arsenic RSLs for residential soils are 0.68 mg/kg (carcinogenic) and 35 mg/kg (noncancer). The highest detection of arsenic at the time was 4.5 mg/kg, which corresponds to risk within the EPA's range of acceptable risk.

observed are difficult to access, so the likely frequency of any potential exposure would be much less than the default exposure assumptions used to develop the risk-based screening levels. The 2017 Site Inspection Completion Report revised the risk evaluation using updated exposure assumptions. Using the updated exposure assumptions, none of the sample locations had contaminant concentrations that resulted in a carcinogenic risk above the EPA's acceptable risk range or noncancer hazard above the hazard quotient (HQ) of 1.

In 2012, Louisville MSD conducted a gas monitoring well one-year review. Louisville MSD evaluated gas concentration trends from samples collected in the gas monitoring wells. The report concluded that consistent methane levels below the lower explosive limit (LEL) in the monitoring wells indicated that the operation of the LFG collection system was not required at that time to prevent migration of methane gas at dangerous levels. However, the EPA and KDEP were uncertain of these findings. No action was taken, and the LFG collection system remained in place and operating. In response to the recommendations from the previous FYR, KDEP collected soil gas monitoring data in 2019 and 2020. The sampling results verified that the gas collection system can be removed but a venting cap should be used on the GMW3 monitoring location to address discrete methane accumulations.⁶ In 2023 KDEP removed the electrical building associated with the gas collection system and abandoned the wells used for venting.

In 2014, KDEP installed five new groundwater monitoring wells bringing the site total to seven monitoring wells. The 2016 CSM review of groundwater data and data from the new monitoring wells confirmed that no groundwater remedy is necessary as data collected to date confirmed there has not been a changed condition relative to groundwater since the EDD was issued. Groundwater quality has remained stable and the potential for groundwater exposure by human receptors has been eliminated. Based on recommendations from the 2016 CSM report and sampling conducted after the CSM, KDEP and the EPA conducted several more rounds of groundwater sampling for arsenic, manganese, iron, barium and lead. From 2012 to 2017, the five inorganic contaminants were routinely detected in groundwater at the landfill (including some detections over the respective MCL). Because there was no apparent increase or decrease in concentration trends, the remedy did not have a groundwater component, and there is no drinking water exposure, groundwater sampling was discontinued.

Louisville MSD completed its O&M obligations in October 2020. As agreed in the 1994 Intergovernmental Response Agreement with the EPA, KDEP assumed responsibility for O&M activities at the Site in April 2021. Trespassing has been an ongoing issue at the Site. Additional measures, such as downing trees to block former ATV trails, have been taken to discourage trespassers. Ongoing site inspections will determine if more measures need to be taken.

Institutional Control Review

The 2022 ESD modified the remedy to include institutional controls to prevent human exposure to contaminated subsurface soil and groundwater and to protect engineered remedy components, such as the landfill cover and gas collection system. Institutional controls in the form of environmental covenants will be implemented at nine parcels at the Site. Specifically, the environmental covenants will state that, except as approved by the KDWM, use of the nine parcels will be restricted as follows:

• No residential use of the parcels shall be permitted.

⁶ Reoccurring issues with the LFG collection system have been documented in previous FYR reports. In 2010, a site inspection concluded that the system was inoperable and had exceeded its useful life.

- The parcels shall not be used for commercial purposes (including, but not limited to, retail, restaurants and offices), agricultural purposes (including, but not limited to, farming, forestry, fishing and mining), or active recreational purposes (including, but not limited to, hunting, camping, organized sports or riding wheeled vehicles), but may be used for passive recreational purposes (including, but not limited to, walking, jogging, sitting, informal play or birdwatching).
- Other than passive recreational purposes, use of the parcels shall be restricted to industrial use only, as such term or similar terms are presently defined in applicable zoning laws, regulations or ordinances, provided the use is consistent with the restrictions in the environmental covenant.

The environmental covenants will also restrict activities at the parcels as follows:

- Groundwater at the parcels shall not be used for drinking or other domestic or agricultural purposes.
- No person shall install any groundwater wells on the parcels or extract the groundwater underlying the parcels for any purpose, potable or non-potable, inconsistent with the O&M Plan, except for such groundwater investigations or remedial activities as may be required or approved in writing by the KDWM and the EPA.
- No person shall engage in removal of vegetation or excavation, subsurface demolition, drilling, maintenance, construction, utility work, soil removal, soil remediation or other subsurface activities of any kind on the parcels that are inconsistent with the O&M Plan without the written approval of the KDWM and the EPA.
- Except as necessary to protect human health, safety or the environment, no action shall be taken, allowed, suffered or omitted on the parcels if such action or omission is reasonably likely to:
 - Create a risk or release of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants or a potential hazard to human health or the environment.
 - Result in the disturbance of the structural integrity of any engineering controls designed or utilized at the parcels to contain hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants or limit human exposure to hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants.

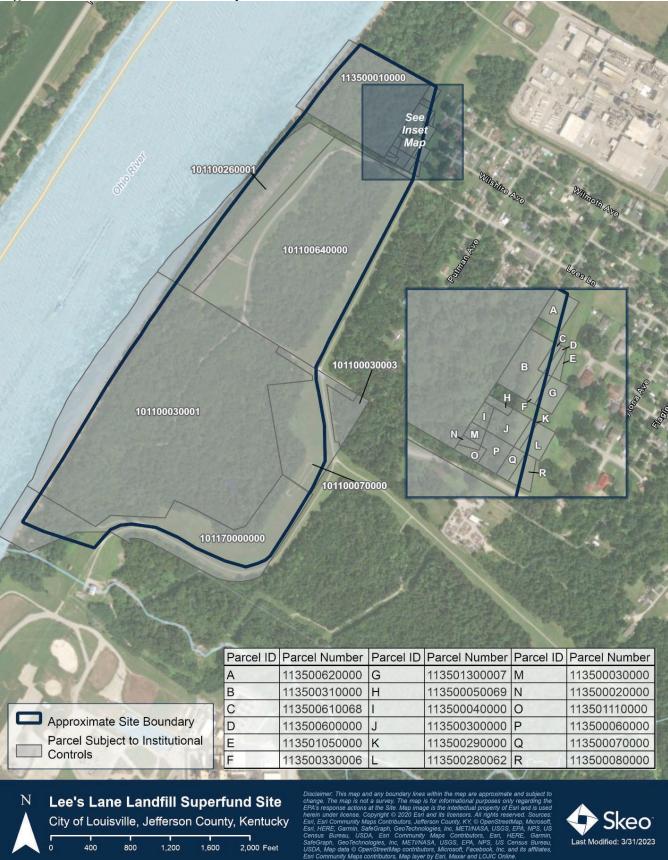
The EPA is working on implementing environmental covenants on the twenty-five parcels shown in Figure 2 below. The 2022 ESD mentioned that the site included 9 parcels, but further review indicated additional smaller parcels which had been missed. Table 3 summarizes the institutional controls at the Site.

Media, Engineered Controls, and Areas That Do Not Support UU/UE Based on Current Conditions	ICs Needed	ICs Called for in the Decision Documents	Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date
Soil	Yes	Yes	See Figure 2	Prevent human exposure to contaminated subsurface soil and protect engineered remedy components by restricting activities that could impair the integrity of the remedy and restricting land use.	To be determined

Table 3: Summary of Planned and/or Implemented Institutional Controls (ICs)

Media, Engineered Controls, and Areas That Do Not Support UU/UE Based on Current Conditions	ICs Needed	ICs Called for in the Decision Documents	Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date
Groundwater	Yes	Yes	See Figure 2	Prevent human exposure to contaminated groundwater by precluding the drilling of wells or use of groundwater.	To be determined

Figure 2: Institutional Control Map



Systems Operations/O&M

In 1991, the EPA signed an AOC with Louisville MSD to conduct remedy O&M activities for 29 years. These O&M activities were conducted in accordance with the 1991 O&M Plan for Post Removal Site Control. Louisville MSD completed its O&M obligations in October 2020. In April 2021, KDEP assumed responsibility for O&M activities at the Site. The 2021 Draft Interim O&M Plan provides the baseline activities for maintaining remedy protectiveness and will be updated by the EPA as site conditions and uses require. Activities identified in the 2021 Draft Interim O&M Plan include:

- Mowing the engineered cap as needed, at a minimum of two times per year, to reduce the possibility of undesired vegetation growth and allow for inspection of the landfill cap.
- Performing an overall site inspection, including documenting the condition of the engineered cap, the riprap slope, the soil cover, the gas monitoring wells, the groundwater monitoring wells, access controls, and signage at a minimum of twice per year.
- Performing an inspection of the engineered cap, the soil cover and riprap slope following each mowing event.
- Conducting groundwater monitoring at a minimum of every five years in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year preceding the FYR.

Inspections and monitoring results will be documented by an email sent to the EPA RPM. KDEP performed its first site inspection (since taking over O&M responsibilities from Louisville MSD) in February 2022. During this site inspection, the following issues were observed:

- Potholes on the gravel road to the cap.
- Barricade behind the Wilmoth Avenue soil gas wells damaged (does not affect soil gas wells).
- Several swales and depressions about 2 to 12 inches deep and 1 to 5 feet wide across the engineered cap.
- Evidence of off-road driving and ponding water east of the engineered cap.
- Trees and vegetation growing on the rip rap.
- An abandoned boat washed ashore below the rip rap slope.

KDEP performed a second site inspection in February 2023. During this site inspection, the following issues were observed:

- Most of the site signage is damaged or missing.
- Barricade behind the Wilmoth Avenue soil gas monitoring wells is damaged.
- Groundwater monitoring well WM-102 is damaged and needs to be repaired.
- Several swales and depressions about 2 to 12 inches deep and 1 to 5 feet wide across the engineered cap.
- Evidence of off-road driving and ponding water east of the cap and on the southern section of the site.
- Trees and vegetation growing on the riprap.

KDEP plans to install new signage at the Site, repair monitoring well WM-102 and monitor and take appropriate maintenance actions for the swales and depressions in the engineered cap before the end of the 2023 calendar year. KDEP spoke with MSD in February 2023, and it was decided that the repairs to the Wilmoth Avenue barricade are MSD's responsibility. KDEP will continue to monitor the Wilmoth Avenue barricade during site inspections. KDEP will continue to monitor off-road activities and corresponding damage and will take appropriate maintenance actions, if needed.

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

This section includes the protectiveness determination and statement from the previous FYR Report (Table 4) as well as the recommendations from the previous FYR Report and the status of those recommendations (Table 5).

OU #	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
Sitewide	Short-term Protective	The remedy at the Site currently protects human health and the environment because there are currently no completed exposure pathways. However, in order for the remedy to be protective in the long term, the following actions need to be taken: implement groundwater and land use institutional controls, identify the source of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and monitor soil vapor levels migrating from the landfill for effect on shutdown, and for each of these, determine if additional measures need to be taken.

 Table 4: Protectiveness Determination and Statement from the 2018 FYR Report

Table 5: Status of Recommendations from the 2018 FYR Report

OU #	Issue	Recommendations	Current Status	Current Implementation Status Description	Completion Date
1	Site conditions do not allow for unrestricted access.	Implement groundwater and land use institutional controls.	ment r and land tutional The EPA is working on implementing environmental covenants on the nine parcels mentioned in the 2022 ESD and an		Not Applicable
1	Groundwater monitoring wells MW- 102 and MW-103 were off-gassing VOCs at levels of 100% LEL in 2016.	Identify the source of VOCs and determine if more measures need to be taken.	Completed	EPA and KDEP confirmed during the Conceptual Site Model development that VOCs in groundwater were not of concern.	
	Airborne contamination (vapor intrusion) is not currently posing unacceptable health risks but could do so if more contaminated vapors migrate from the landfill toward the residential area.	Monitor the vapors migrating from the landfill toward the residential area.	Ongoing	KDEP collected soil gas monitoring data in 2020. The screening-level risk evaluations show that vapors are unlikely to migrate toward the residential area at unacceptable levels (Table 6). Methane detections remain below 5% of the Lower Explosion Limit (LEL) at all points except GMW3, where a venting cap is needed.	Not Applicable

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

Community Notification, Community Involvement and Site Interviews

The EPA issued an online news release on October 19, 2022, to announce that the FYR was underway. A copy of the news release is available online at <u>https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-review-cleanups-45-southeast-superfund-sites</u>. It is also included in Appendix E. The results of the review and completed FYR Report will be made available on the EPA's site profile page: <u>http://www.epa.gov/superfund/lee-lane-landfill</u>, which can also be accessed online at the Site's information repository, Shively Library, located at 3920 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Kentucky 40216.

During the FYR process, interviews were conducted to document any perceived problems or successes with the remedy that has been implemented to date. The interviews are summarized below and included in Appendix F.

Larry Tackett, the project manager with KDEP stated that the capped area seems to be in good shape and that past issues with ATV activity on site seem to have tapered off.

Data Review

This FYR evaluated soil gas and methane data collected in 2019 and 2020 and reviewed historic trends. Groundwater was not monitored during this FYR period.

Soil Gas

Prior to fulfilling its O&M obligations in October 2020, Louisville MSD monitored soil gas twice per year. During this FYR period, soil gas was collected in 2019 (June and October by Louisville MSD) and in 2020 (June, July and December by KDEP). KDEP conducted soil gas monitoring, in response to recommendations from the previous FYR, at locations that have historically shown elevated levels of carbon tetrachloride and lower exceedances of several other organic contaminants. The soil gas samples are analyzed for VOCs, methane and other general gases. Gas probe locations are shown in Figure 3.

Historic trends of soil gas contaminants were evaluated by the PRPs in the 2016 CSM report, which determined that the source of the carbon tetrachloride is unknown. The PRPs concluded that the concentrations of carbon tetrachloride were low at gas monitoring well G-4 from 1997 until 2002 and then were frequently elevated thereafter. This suggests the arrival of a new source in 2003 that is inconsistent with landfill gas as a source. In the 2016 CSM report the PRPs evaluated soil gas data collected in 2013 near the eastern site boundary that showed 1,3-butadiene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform and tetrachloroethylene exceeded the EPA's Vapor Intrusion Screening Levels (VISLs) (adjusted to reflect soil gas screening levels). Carbon tetrachloride had the highest exceedances of the four contaminants. Based on these exceedances, the EPA competed an in-depth vapor intrusion study in 2015 using the 2013 data (indoor air, outdoor air and soil gas) at 33 homes in the adjacent Riverside Gardens community to determine whether gases from the landfill were migrating into homes. The EPA's vapor intrusion study showed that there were no unacceptable health risks due to vapor intrusion.

As shown in Table 6, this FYR compared maximum 2020 soil gas results (all observed in December 2020) to the soil gas VISLs. The sample locations resulting in a residential risk exceedance of the EPA's upper bound of cancer risk management range of 1×10^{-4} were locations G-4R, SGW1D and SGWI. There is no current complete exposure pathway, and therefore no health risks, since there are no existing buildings above these elevated soil gas levels. None of the soil gas samples had concentrations that exceeded the noncancer-based soil gas RSL based on a noncancer HQ of 1. These data are consistent

with historic results where carbon tetrachloride is the contaminant with the highest exceedances in location G-4R. SGW1D (deep sample) and SGW1I (intermediate depth sample) are new sample locations located north of G-4R (deep sample). During the EPA's 2015 vapor intrusion study using the 2013 data, the concentration of carbon tetrachloride in G-4R was 15,727 micrograms per cubic meter (μ g/m³). At that time, the soil gas concentrations in the Riverside Gardens community were much lower, resulting in cancer risks and noncancer HQs below the EPA's target risk range and below the noncancer HQ of 1. Because the 2020 carbon tetrachloride concentration at G-4R is much lower than the concentration observed in 2013, the vapor intrusion risks in the adjacent Riverside Gardens community are expected to be even lower than those observed in 2013.

The Kentucky action level for methane gas (explosion hazard) is 5% of the LEL. The LEL is 50,000 parts per million by volume (ppmV) therefore the action level is 2,500 ppmV. During this FYR period most of the methane values were below detection except for sample locations GMW1 and GMW3. GMQ1 had one detected value of 6.7 ppmV in December 2020. GMW3 had the highest and only remaining methane detections ranging from 3,300 ppmV in January 2020 to 24,000 ppmV in June 2020 and then dropped to 11,000 ppmV in December 2020. The sampling results verified that the gas collection system can be removed (Table I-1) but KDEP will need to replace the cap at the GMW3 location with a cap that will allow venting to occur as needed so this location will remain below 5% of the LEL.

COC	Soil	Gas in December 2020	Gas V (µg	ntial Soil TSL ^{a,b} /m ³)	Risk ^b	HQ°
COC	Result (μg/m ³)	Sample location	$\begin{array}{c c} 10^{-5} \\ Risk \end{array} HQ = 1.0$			
	3,000	G-4R (30-40 ft bgs)			6 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.3
	82	G-4L (5-15 ft bgs)	47 10,000		2 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.008
Carbon tetrachloride	2,300	SGW1D			5 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.23
	1,000	SGW1I	1 [2 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.10	
	21	SGW1S			4 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.002
	530	SGW3D	1,100 42,000		5 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.01
Tetrachloroethylene	690	SGW3I			6 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.6
	540	SGW3S			5 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.01
Trichloroethylene	14 GMW-3 (4.96-20.15 ft bgs)		48	210	3 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.07
Notes:						

Table 6: Screening-Level Vapor Intrusion Evaluation of the 2020 Soil Gas Results

a. Current EPA VISLS, updated May 2022, are available at https://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion.

b. According to 2016 CSM report, the screening level for soil gas is equivalent to 33 times the indoor air screening levels that are based on a 1×10^{-5} risk or noncancer HQ of 1.

c. The cancer risks were calculated using the following equation, based on the fact that the soil gas RSLs are derived based on 1 x 10^{-5} risk: cancer risk = (maximum concentration ÷ cancer-based RSL) × 10^{-5} .

d. The noncancer HQ was calculated using the following equation: HQ = (maximum concentration ÷ noncancer RSL).

bgs = below ground surface

 $\mu g/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter$

ft = feet

Figure 3: Detailed Site Map



Site Inspection

The site inspection took place on 10/26/2022. Participants included EPA RPM Donna Seadler, EPA hydrologist James Ferreira, EPA human health risk assessor Kevin Koporec, Christoph Uhlenbruch and Larry Tackett with KDEP, and Johnny Zimmerman-Ward with EPA FYR support contractor Skeo. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy. Appendix G includes the site inspection checklist and Appendix H includes site inspection photographs.

Site inspection participants accessed the Site from Lee's Lane. Access to the Site is restricted by a locked security gate. The Site is frequently accessed by pedestrians using the Louisville Loop, the paved trail that traverses the levee along the eastern edge of the Site. Vehicular traffic is limited. The Site is sometimes used by unhoused people and small areas of unauthorized waste disposal were found while walking the Site. During the site inspection, participants toured the capped landfill area and riprap along the Ohio River, viewed the LFG collection system's wells and blower house and recently installed gas monitoring wells. KDEP representatives indicated that the LFG collection system and blower house will be removed from the Site as they are no longer used. The capped area is well mowed, and no problems were observed. Vegetation and trees were growing in the riprap. The culvert area on the cap has vegetation in it, although it does not appear to impede flow. No signs of ATV activity were observed.

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Question A Summary:

Yes. The review of site documents, ARARs, risk assumptions and the site inspection indicate that the Site's remedy was constructed in accordance with the requirements of the EDD. KDEP collected soil gas monitoring data in 2020. The sampling results verified that the LFG collection system can be removed. Site conditions do not allow for unrestricted use and the remedy selected in the EDD did not include institutional controls. In 2022, the EPA modified the remedy with an ESD to document a final decision to implement institutional controls, in the form of environmental covenants, as part of the remedy for the Site. The EPA is working on implementing the institutional controls called for in the ESD.

Previously, groundwater concentrations had been compared to ACLs. In 2013, the EPA determined groundwater concentrations would be compared to drinking water MCLs to establish whether groundwater can pose a risk for ingestion, inhalation and dermal contact. The 2021 Draft Interim O&M Plan requires groundwater monitoring at a minimum of every five years in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year preceding the FYR. Groundwater has not been monitored during this FYR period. A groundwater remedy has not been selected in a decision document. The 2016 CSM review of groundwater data and data from new groundwater wells confirmed that no active remedy is necessary for groundwater. In 2016, KDEP and the EPA agreed to continue groundwater sampling for arsenic, manganese, iron, barium and lead. From 2012 to 2017, the five inorganic contaminants were routinely detected in groundwater at the landfill (including some detections above the respective MCL), with no apparent increasing or decreasing trends in concentration. Although contaminants in groundwater have been detected above MCLs in previous sampling events, groundwater is not being used and institutional controls preventing the use of groundwater are forthcoming. The 2013 FYR Report stated that Ohio River water samples would be analyzed and compared to the EPA and KDEP surface water concentration related to the Site.

Groundwater monitoring should be conducted to determine if groundwater contamination could be affecting surface water.

Remedial activities in 1987 included sampling and disposal of exposed drums, identification and covering of "hot spots" of contamination, clearing of vegetation from the Central Tract, riprap placement on about 14 acres of riverbank, covering of exposed trash with topsoil, sowing of the ground with a mixture of grass seed, and installation of gas and groundwater monitoring wells for monitoring of any future off-site migration of contaminants. The Site achieved construction completion status in March 1988, and the EPA deleted the Site from the NPL in 1996.

In April 2021, KDEP assumed responsibility for O&M activities at the Site. O&M activities are conducted in accordance with the Site's 2021 Draft Interim O&M Plan, except for groundwater monitoring which was discontinued and will be removed from the O&M plan in 2023. O&M activities are designed to work in a manner that will continue to maintain the effectiveness of the remedy.

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels and RAOs used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Question B Summary:

The exposure assumptions, toxicity data and RAOs used at the time of the remedy selection are still valid (health protective). The 2016 CSM report and the 2017 Site Inspection Completion Report reviewed ecological and human health risk from exposure to soil for recreational users and trespassers. Using these exposure assumptions, none of the sample locations had contaminant concentrations that resulted in a carcinogenic risk above the EPA's acceptable risk range or noncancer hazard above the hazard quotient (HQ) of 1. In previous FYRs, groundwater concentration data were compared to ACLs calculated for the Site, to evaluate the protectiveness of the remedy. ACLs were not selected as cleanup goals in the EDD but rather identified as potential ARARs through RCRA compliance. Comparing groundwater sampling results to ACLs is not appropriate since a groundwater remedy was not selected. In 2013, the EPA determined that groundwater concentrations are to be compared to MCLs to establish whether groundwater is capable of posing an unacceptable health risk for ingestion, inhalation or dermal contact.

In 2013, the EPA completed a vapor intrusion study. The EPA determined that there are no unacceptable health risks from vapors beneath homes migrating into indoor air. Vapors migrating from the landfill should be monitored periodically to ensure that there continues to be no unacceptable risks from this exposure. KDEP should install the venting cap on the GMW3 location for methane venting from this discrete area.

Trespassing has been an ongoing issue at the Site. Additional measures have been taken to discourage trespassers; ATV activity has been limited. Ongoing site inspections will determine if more measures need to be taken.

QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

No other information has come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues/Recommendations

OU(s) without Issues/Recommendations Identified in the FYR:

None

Issues and Recommendations Identified in the FYR:

OU(s): 1 (sitewide) Issue Category: Institutional Controls Issue: Site conditions do not allow for unrestricted use and no institutional controls are in place to restrict groundwater and land use.								
								Recommendation:
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect FuturePartyOversight PartyMilestone DateProtectivenessResponsible							
No	Yes							

OU(s): 1	Issue Category: Operations and Maintenance								
(sitewide)	Issue: During this FYR period GMW3 had the highest and only remaining methane detections above the LEL.								
	Recommendation: Replace the cap at the GMW3 location with a cap that will allow venting to occur as needed so this location will remain below 5% of the LEL.								
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect FuturePartyOversight PartyMilestone DaProtectivenessResponsible								
No	Yes								

OTHER FINDINGS

Two additional recommendations were identified during the FYR. These recommendations do not affect current and/or future protectiveness.

- KDEP should install new site signs as required in the March 2021 draft interim O&M plan. The sign design and location plan were approved by EPA in November 2021. New signage will more clearly delineate the site and provide contact information for KDEP.
- Identify the source of the 1,3-butadiene and carbon tetrachloride concentrations in soil gas and take more actions as needed.

VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

Sitewide Protectiveness Statement

Protectiveness Determination: Short-term Protective

Protectiveness Statement:

The remedy at the Site currently protects human health and the environment because there are currently no completed exposure pathways. Contaminated soil was covered, and groundwater is not in use. For the remedy to be protective over the long term, the following actions need to be taken: implement groundwater and land use institutional controls; and replace the cap at the GMW3 location with a cap that will allow venting to occur as needed so this location will remain below 5% of the LEL.

VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next FYR Report for the Lee's Lane Landfill Superfund site is required five years from the completion date of this review.

APPENDIX A – REFERENCE LIST

Administrative Order on Consent, Lee's Lane Superfund Site, Jefferson County, Kentucky. June 1991.

Close-Out Report for Deletion of Lee's Lane Landfill Site, Louisville, Kentucky. EPA. March 18, 1988.

Conceptual Site Model. Lee's Lane Landfill Site. Louisville, Kentucky. Prepared by Lee's Lane Landfill Group and the Louisville and Jefferson County MSD. April 1, 2016.

Explanation of Significant Differences. Lee's Lane Landfill. EPA. August 2022.

Fifth Five-Year Review Report for Lee's Lane Landfill. Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky. EPA. Region 4. September 25, 2013.

Final Analytical Report. Lee's Lane Landfill Satellite Site. United States EPA Region 4 Laboratory Services and Applied Science Division. July 24, 2020.

Final Analytical Report. Lee's Lane Landfill Satellite Site. United States EPA Region 4 Laboratory Services and Applied Science Division. July 31, 2020.

Final Analytical Report. Lee's Lane Landfill Satellite Site. United States EPA Region 4 Laboratory Services and Applied Science Division. December 28, 2020.

Final Analytical Report. Lee's Lane Landfill Satellite Site. United States EPA Region 4 Laboratory Services and Applied Science Division. January 8, 2021.

Lee's Lane Superfund Site. Draft Interim Operations and Maintenance Plan. March 2021.

Enforcement Decision Document. EPA Region 4. September 25, 1986.

Site Inspection Completion Report. Lee's Lane Landfill Site. Louisville, Kentucky. Prepared by Lee's Lane Landfill Group and the Louisville and Jefferson County MSD. July 27, 2017.

Site Inspection Report. Lee's Lane Landfill. Energy and Environmental Protection Cabinet Department for Environmental Protection Division of Waste Management. February 1, 2022.

Site Inspection Report. Lee's Lane Landfill. Energy and Environmental Protection Cabinet Department for Environmental Protection Division of Waste Management. February 15, 2023.

Sixth Five-Year Review Report for Lee's Lane Landfill, Jefferson County, Kentucky. U.S. EPA Region 4. August 2018.

Superfund Five-Year Review Report. Lee's Lane Landfill, Louisville, Jefferson County, KY. Prepared for EPA Region 4 by US Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District. June 2003.

APPENDIX B – CURRENT SITE STATUS

Environmental Indicators						
 Current human exposures at the Site are under control. Current groundwater migration is under control. 						
Are Necessary Institutional Controls in Place?						
All Some None						
Has the EPA Designated the Site as Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Use?						
Has the EPA Designated the Site as Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Use?						

APPENDIX C – SITE CHRONOLOGY

Table C-1: Site Chronology

Event	Date
Residents complained of flash fires around water heaters due to	1975
migration of methane gas from the landfill	
The EPA conducted an initial site inspection	November 1, 1978
The state installed the LFG collection system	October 1980
Landfill owners removed drums under a court order	September and October 1981
The EPA proposed the Site for listing on the NPL	December 30, 1982
The EPA listed the Site on the NPL	September 8, 1983
The EPA began the Site's combined RI/FS	September 27, 1983
The state conducted a preliminary assessment	August 1, 1984
The EPA completed a health assessment	November 25, 1985
The EPA completed combined RI/FS	September 25, 1986
The EPA signed the EDD	-
The EPA began the remedial action	March 16, 1987
The EPA began the first removal action	
The EPA began the remedial design	March 20, 1987
The EPA completed the remedial action	October 27, 1987
The EPA completed the first removal action	
The EPA completed the Site's Close-Out Report	March 18, 1988
The EPA completed the remedial design	March 31, 1988
The EPA signed an AOC that transferred O&M responsibilities to MSD	July 16, 1991
The EPA signed the Site's first FYR Report	May 25, 1993
Consent decrees were entered into by the court	August 4, 1993
Oversight of MSD's O&M activities transferred to the Kentucky	April 7, 1994
Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet	
The EPA deleted the Site from the NPL	April 25, 1996
A consent decree was entered into by the court	January 9, 1997
The EPA signed the Site's second FYR Report	July 1, 1998
The EPA signed the Site's third FYR Report	July 2, 2003
The EPA signed the Site's fourth FYR Report	September 25, 2008
The EPA signed the Site's fifth FYR Report	September 25, 2013
KDEP installed five new groundwater monitoring wells	2014
The Lee's Lane Landfill Group and MSD prepared a CSM	April 1, 2016
The Lee's Lane Landfill Group and MSD prepared the Site Inspection	July 27, 2017
Completion Report	
The EPA signed the Site's sixth FYR Report	August 30, 2018
KDEP assumed responsibility for O&M activities at the Site	April, 2021
The EPA signed the Site's ESD	August 23, 2022

APPENDIX D – SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS – APRIL 2013

									Ap	oril 2013 S	oil Sampl	ing Resul	ts							
	Station ID																			
	Sample ID		N001	N001Dup	N001	N002	N003	N005	C001	C002	C003	C004	C005	C006	C006Dup	C006	C007	C008	C009	C010
Sample Depth	Interval (ft bgs)		0-0.5	0-0.5	0.5-1.0	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0.5-2.0	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5	0-0.5
	Matrix		Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
	Sample Date	Recreational/Trespass																		
Analyte	Units	Risk Screening Level																		
PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	mg/kg	1.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	mg/kg	1.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.30	ND	ND	0.21	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	0.12	0.043	0.035	0.028	ND	0.064	ND	0.060	ND	0.14	ND	0.31	0.068	0.085	0.048	0.084	0.075	ND	0.037
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	1.2	0.048	0.035	ND	0.031	0.064	ND	0.054	ND	0.14	ND	0.098	0.061	0.076	0.048	0.063	0.073	ND	0.047
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	12	0.77	ND	ND	ND	0.036	ND	0.034	ND	0.087	ND	0.087	0.045	0.044	ND	0.048	0.066	ND	ND
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.14	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	mg/kg	276	0.38	0.2	ND	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.051	0.034	0.027	0.11	0.9	0.4	0.61	0.23	ND	0.96	0.21	ND
Dieldrin	mg/kg	0.24	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Arsenic	mg/kg	3.7 - 16.0 ⁽¹⁾	3.7	3.8								7.3		5.1	5.5					
Lead	mg/kg	400	43	36								14		37	39					
Thallium	mg/kg	5.5	ND	ND								<1.0		<0.99	1.1	~~				
Chromium	mg/kg		270	200						~~		14	~	14	13					
Copper	mg/kg		81	79								14		13	13					
Nickel	mg/kg		53	63		-		~~	1000	~	1.00	17		14	15	~~	-			
Mercury	mg/kg									-					-					
Zinc	mg/kg		180									54		65						

								A	pril 2013	Soil Sam	oling Res	ults						
	Station ID																	
	Sample ID		S001	S002	S003	S003	S004	S005	S006	S007	S008	S009	S010	S011	S014	S014Dup	S015	S016
Sample Depth	Interval (ft bgs)		0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.5-2.0	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5	0.0.5
	Matrix		Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
	Sample Date	Recreational/Trespass																
Analyte	Units	Risk Screening Level																
PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	mg/kg	1.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	28	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	mg/kg	1.8	ND	ND	0.045	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	0.12	0.079	0.066	ND	ND	0.064	4	0.044	0.082	ND	ND	0.045	ND	3.4	5.1	ND	0.087
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	1.2	0.087	0.078	ND	ND	0.072	0.72	ND	0.068	ND	ND	0.044	ND	4.6	5.9	ND	0.091
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	12	0.049	0.035	ND	ND	0.04	ND	0.035	0.052	ND	ND	0.034	ND	ND	2.1	ND	0.053
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.22	0.10	ND	ND
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	mg/kg	276	0.17	0.27	0.11	0.11	0.12	350	1.3	9.9	0.54	0.11	0.23	0.054	ND	ND	0.13	0.55
Dieldrin	mg/kg	0.24	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Arsenic	mg/kg	3.7 - 16.0 (1)													7.9	16		
Lead	mg/kg	400													380	1300		100
Thallium	mg/kg	5.5													ND	2.8		
Chromium	mg/kg		~							1.000				~~	36	43		
Copper	mg/kg				,										240	260		
Nickel	mg/kg														37	46		
Mercury	mg/kg																	
Zinc	mg/kg														480			

Notes:

Semi-volatiles, VOC and PCB/Pesticides were screened against residential criteria by KDEP and only parameters with residential exceedances are shown. EPA and KDEP did not provide an electronic data base, so a qualititative review of the lab sheets was conducted and it was determined that these parameter groups had very few detections and did not warrant further ecological review other than the parameters that exceeded residential criteria. A similar exercise was completed for metals. However, copper, chromium and nickel were added regarless of concentration at the request of EPA. NA - Not Analyzed

ND - Non Detect

⁽¹⁾

Arsenic data was evaluated using Kentucky's Ambient Background Guidance Assessment documents Exceedance of screening level

APPENDIX E – PRESS NOTICE



EPA to Review Cleanups at 45 Southeast Superfund Sites

Contact Information: region4press@epa.gov, 404-562-8400

ATLANTA (Oct. 19, 2022) – Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced that comprehensive reviews will be conducted of completed cleanup work at 45 National Priority List (NPL) Superfund sites in the Southeast.

The sites, located in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, will undergo a legally required Five-Year Review to ensure that previous remediation efforts at the sites continue to protect public health and the environment.

"The Southeast Region will benefit tremendously from the full restoration of Superfund sites, which can become valuable parts of the community landscape," **said EPA Region 4 Administrator Daniel Blackmon**. "The Five-Year Review evaluations ensure that remedies put in place to protect public health remain effective over time."

The Superfund Sites where EPA will conduct Five-Year Reviews in 2022 are listed below. The web links provide detailed information on site status as well as past assessment and cleanup activity. Once the Five-Year Review is complete, its findings will be posted in a final report at https://www.epa.gov/superfund/search-superfund-five-year-reviews.

Alabama

Alabama Army Ammunition Plant <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/alabama-army-ammunition-plant</u> Alabama Plating Company, Inc. <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/alabama-plating-co</u> Mowbray Engineering Co. <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/mowbray-engineering</u> US NASA Marshall Space Flight Center US Army/NASA Redstone Arsenal https://www.epa.gov/superfund/redstone-aresenal

Florida

ALARIC Area GW Plume <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/alaric-area-groundwater-plume</u> Beulah Landfill <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/beulah-landfill</u>

Chevron Chemical Co. (Ortho Division) <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/chevron-chemical-company</u> Florida Petroleum Reprocessors <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/florida-petroleum-reprocessors</u> Miami Drum Services <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/miami-drum-services</u>

Pensacola Naval Air Station https://www.epa.gov/superfund/naval-air-station-pensacola

Raleigh Street Dump https://www.epa.gov/superfund/raleigh-street-dump

Taylor Road Landfill <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/taylor-road-landfill</u>

Tower Chemical Co. https://www.epa.gov/superfund/tower-chemical-company

Georgia

Alternate Energy Resources Inc. <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/alternate-energy-resources</u> Peach Orchard & Nutrition Co. Rd PCE Groundwater Plume Site <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/peach-orchard-road-pce-plume</u>

Powersville Site https://www.epa.gov/superfund/powersville-site

T.H. Agriculture & Nutrition Co (Albany Plant) https://www.epa.gov/superfund/t-h-agriculture

Kentucky

A.L. Taylor (Valley of the Drums) <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/al-taylor-valley-of-drums</u> Brantley Landfill <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/brantley-landfill</u> Distler Brickyard https://www.epa.gov/superfund/distler-brickyard

Distler Farm https://www.epa.gov/superfun https://www.epa.gov/superfund/lee-lane-landfill Lee's Lane Landfill https://www.epa.gov/superfund/lee-lane-landfilld/distler-farm

National Electric Coil Co./Cooper Industries <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/national-electric-coil-cooper-industries</u>

Tri City Disposal Co. <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/tri-city-disposal</u>

North Carolina

ABC One Hour Cleaners <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/abc-one-hour-cleaners</u> Aberdeen Pesticide Dumps <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/aberdeen-contaminated-groundwater</u> Benfield Industries, Inc. <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/benfield-industries</u> Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/cherry-point-marine-corps</u> CTS of Ashville, Inc. <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/cts-millsgap</u> GEIGY Chemical Corp (Aberdeen Plant) <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/ciba-geigy-corporation</u> Gurley Pesticide Burial <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/gurley-pesticide-burial</u> North Carolina State University (Lot 86, Farm Unit #1) <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/north-carolinastate-university</u> Sigmon's Septic Tank Service https://www.epa.gov/superfund/sigmon-septic-tank

South Carolina

Admiral Home Appliances https://www.epa.gov/superfund/admiral-home-appliances Beaunit Corp (Circular Knit & Dyeing Plant) https://www.epa.gov/superfund/beaunit Carolawn Inc. https://www.epa.gov/superfund/carolawn Elmore Waste Disposal https://www.epa.gov/superfund/elmore-waste-disposal International Minerals and Chemicals (IMC) https://www.epa.gov/superfund/imc Kalama Specialty Chemicals https://www.epa.gov/superfund/kalama-specialty-chemicals Koppers Company, Inc. (Charleston Plant) https://www.epa.gov/superfund/koppers-charleston-plant Savannah River Site (USDOE) https://www.epa.gov/superfund/savannah-river-site SCRDI Bluff Road https://www.epa.gov/superfund/scrdi-dixiana

Tennessee

Mallory Capacitor Co. <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/mallory-capacitor</u> Memphis Defense Depot (DLA) <u>https://www.epa.gov/superfund/memphis-defense-depot</u>

Background

Throughout the process of designing and constructing a cleanup at a hazardous waste site, EPA's primary goal is to make sure the remedy will be protective of public health and the environment. At many sites, where the remedy has been constructed, EPA continues to ensure it remains protective by requiring reviews of cleanups every five years. It is important for EPA to regularly check on these sites to ensure the remedy is working properly. These reviews identify issues (if any) that may affect the protectiveness of the completed remedy and, if necessary, recommend action(s) necessary to address them. There are many phases of the Superfund cleanup process including considering future use and redevelopment at sites and conducting post cleanup monitoring of sites. EPA must ensure the remedy is protective of public health and the environment and any redevelopment will uphold the protectiveness of the remedy into the future.

The Superfund program, a federal program established by Congress in 1980, investigates and cleans up the most complex, uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites in the country and endeavors to facilitate activities to return them to productive use. In total, there are more than 280 Superfund sites across the Southeast.

More information:

EPA's Superfund program: https://www.epa.gov/superfund

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EPA.GOV

APPENDIX F – INTERVIEW FORMS

LEE'S LANE LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE FIVE-YEAR REVIEW INTERVIEW FORM						
Site Names: Lee's Lane Landfill						
EPA ID: KYD980602155, KYD980601975, KY	YD980557052					
Interviewer name: Johnny Zimmerman-Ward Interviewer affiliation: Skeo						
Subject name: Larry Tackett	Subject affiliation: KDEP					
Subject contact information: larryp.tackett@k	y.gov					
Interview date: 11/9/2022	Interview time: 8:24 a.m.					
Interview location: Electronic via email						
Interview format (circle one): In Person Phone Mail <u>Email</u> Other:						
Interview category: State Agency						

1. What is your overall impression of the project, including cleanup, maintenance and reuse activities (as appropriate)?

The maintenance at the Site is going as planned with MSD doing the mowing. The soil gas sampling events that KDEP completed verified that the gas collection system can be removed. The project to remove the gas collection system is currently being contracted out. Site security is still in question due to most of the Site being easily accessible. Reuse of portions of the Site may be possible but no current plans are known.

2. What is your assessment of the current performance of the remedy in place at the Site?

The remedy has been completed for some time and currently no remedial actions are planned. KDEP is currently contracting out the removal of the gas collection system. The capped area seems to be in good shape; past issues with ATV activity on site seem to have tapered off.

3. Are you aware of any complaints or inquiries regarding site-related environmental issues or remedial activities from residents in the past five years?

KDEP has not received any inquiries in the last five years.

4. Has your office conducted any site-related activities or communications in the past five years? If so, please describe the purpose and results of these activities.

KDEP completed multiple rounds of soil gas sampling at the Site in the last five years. The sampling results verified that the gas collection system can be removed. KDEP is currently contracting out the removal of the gas collection system. The EPA completed an ESD for the Site in fall 2022.

5. Are you aware of any changes to state laws that might affect the protectiveness of the Site's remedy?

The EPA completed an ESD for the Site in fall 2022. The institutional controls will be placed on the Site under state law.

6. Are you comfortable with the status of the institutional controls at the Site? If not, what are the associated outstanding issues?

The EPA completed an ESD for the Site in fall 2022. Once the actions set forth in the ESD are completed, the Site's institutional controls will be appropriate.

7. Are you aware of any changes in projected land use(s) at the Site?

No expected land use changes are known.

8. Do you have any comments, suggestions or recommendations regarding the management or operation of the Site's remedy?

A determination of the source of carbon tetrachloride vapors should be identified and steps taken in preventing future impacts at the Site.

9. Do you consent to have your name included along with your responses to this questionnaire in the FYR Report?

Yes.

APPENDIX G – SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST								
I. SITE INFORMATION								
Site Name: Lee's Lane Landfill	Site Name: Lee's Lane LandfillDate of Inspection: 10/26/2022							
Location and Region: Louisville, Kentucky 4 EPA ID: KYD980557052								
Agency, Office or Company Leading the Five-Year Review: EPA Region 4Weather/Temperature: 50s and overcast with some sprinkles								
Remedy Includes: (check all that apply) Image: Landfill cover/containment Image: Access controls Image: Access controls Image: Institutional controls Image: Groundwater pump and treatment Image: Surface water collection and treatment Image: Other: Groundwater monitoring and properly functioning gas collection system								
Attachments: Inspection team roster attached	Site map attached							
II. INTERVIEWS	(check all that apply)							
 O&M Site Manager Name Interviewed at Site at office by phone Problems, suggestions Report attached: 2. O&M Staff 								
Name Interviewed at Site at office by phone Problems/suggestions Report attached:	Title Date Agencies (i.e., state and tribal offices, emergency							
	plic health or environmental health, zoning office,							
Contact <u>Larry Tackett</u> Name Tit Problems/suggestions Report attached: <u>see A</u>								
Agency ContactName Tit Problems/suggestions [] Report attached:								
Agency Contact Name Tit Problems/suggestions								
Agency Contact Name Tit Problems/suggestions 🗌 Report attached:								
Agency								

	Contact <u>Name</u>	Title	Date	Phone	
	Problems/suggestions Rep	ort attached:			
4.	Other Interviews (optional)	Report attached:			
	III. ON-SITE DOCUM	IENTS AND RECO	RDS VERIFIED (check	k all that apply)	
1.	O&M Documents				
	O&M manual	🛛 Readily available	Up to date	<u> </u>	N/A
	As-built drawings	Readily available	Up to date	\boxtimes N	N/A
	Maintenance logs	Readily available	Up to date	\boxtimes N	N/A
	Remarks:				
2.	Site-Specific Health and Sa	ifety Plan	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Contingency plan/emerge	ency response plan	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
3.	O&M and OSHA Training	Records	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
4.	Permits and Service Agreen	ments			
	Air discharge permit		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Effluent discharge		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Waste disposal, POTW		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Other permits:		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
5.	Gas Generation Records		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
6.	Settlement Monument Reco	ords	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
7.	Groundwater Monitoring I		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
8.	Leachate Extraction Recor		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
9.	Discharge Compliance Rec	ords			
	Air [Readily available	Up to date	\boxtimes 1	N/A
	Water (effluent)	Readily available	Up to date	\boxtimes N	N/A
	Remarks:		-		
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs		Readily available	Up to date	N/A

	Remarks:								
IV. O&M COSTS									
1.	1. O&M Organization								
	State in-house		Contractor fo	Contractor for state					
	PRPs in-house	:	Contractor fo	or PRPs					
	Federal facility	y in-house	Contractor fo	or Federal facility					
2.	2. O&M Cost Records								
	Readily availa	ble	Up to date						
	Funding mech	anism/agreement in plac	ce 🛛 Unavailable						
	Original O&M co	st estimate: 🗌 I	Breakdown attached						
	Total annual cost by year for review period if available								
	From:	To:		Breakdown attached					
	Date	Date	Total cost						
	From:	То:		Breakdown attached					
	Date	Date	Total cost						
	From:	То:		Breakdown attached					
	Date	Date	Total cost						
	From:	То:		Breakdown attached					
	Date	Date	Total cost						
	From:	То:		Breakdown attached					
	Date	Date	Total cost						
3.	Unanticipated or	Unusually High O&M	Costs during Review	Period					
	Describe costs and								
	V. ACCES	SS AND INSTITUTIO	NAL CONTROLS	Applicable N/A					
A. F	encing								
1.	Fencing Damaged	Location she	own on site map	Gates secured N/A					
	Remarks:								
B. O	ther Access Restriction	ons							
1.	Signs and Other S	•		a shown on site map \Box N/A					
		age is in poor condition proved by EPA in Nove		ne signs should be replaced according					
C Ir									
 n	C. Institutional Controls (ICs)								

1.	Implementation and Enfor	cement					
	Site conditions imply ICs no	t properly implemented	🗌 Yes	🗌 No 🖾 N/A			
	Site conditions imply ICs no	t being fully enforced	🗌 Yes	🗌 No 🔀 N/A			
	Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by):						
	Frequency:						
	Responsible party/agency:						
	Contact						
	Name	Title	Date	Phone no.			
	Reporting is up to date		🗌 Yes	No N/A			
	Reports are verified by the le	ead agency	🗌 Yes	🗌 No 🛛 N/A			
	Specific requirements in dee	d or decision documents have been met	🗌 Yes	🗌 No 🛛 N/A			
	Violations have been reporte	d	🗌 Yes	🗌 No 🛛 N/A			
	Other problems or suggestion	ns: 🗌 Report attached					
2.	Adequacy 🗌 ICs ar	re adequate 🛛 ICs are in	adequate	N/A			
	Remarks: <u>Restrictions to pre</u>	vent human exposure to contaminated s	ubsurface soi				
	protect engineered remedy c	omponents such as the landfill cover and	d gas collecti	on system are necessary.			
D. (General						
1.	Vandalism/Trespassing	Location shown on site map	No vandalisn	n evident			
	Remarks: Trespassing is evid	dent sitewide, with evidence of unauthor	rized waste d	isposal and campsites.			
2.	Land Use Changes On Site	□ N/A					
	Remarks: None.						
3.	Land Use Changes Off Site	e 🗌 N/A					
	Remarks: <u>None.</u>						
		VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITION	S				
A. F	Roads	N/A					
1.	Roads Damaged	\Box Location shown on site map \Box I	Roads adequa	te 🗌 N/A			
	Remarks:						
B. C	Other Site Conditions						
	Remarks:						
	VII. LAN	DFILL COVERS Applicab	ole 🗌 N/A				
A. I	andfill Surface						
1.	Settlement (low spots)	Location shown on site map	🔀 Settlen	nent not evident			
	Area extent:		Depth:				
		is well maintained. The historical landf					
	ground surface.						
2.	Cracks	Location shown on site map	🛛 Cracki	ng not evident			
	Lengths:	Widths:	Depths:				

	Remarks:		
3.	Erosion	Location shown on site map	\boxtimes Erosion not evident
	Area extent:		Depth:
	Remarks:		
4.	Holes	Location shown on site map	\boxtimes Holes not evident
	Area extent:		Depth:
	Remarks:		
5.	Vegetative Cover	Grass	Cover properly established
	No signs of stress	Trees/shrubs (indicate size and le	ocations on a diagram)
		andfill cover was not properly establishe ous) waste disposal has been uncovered	
6.	Alternative Cover (e.g.,	armored rock, concrete)	N/A
	Remarks: <u>Riprap slope is</u> <u>trees.</u>	functioning as designed. Riprap has veg	etation growing in it, including small
7.	Bulges	Location shown on site map	🛛 Bulges not evident
	Area extent:		Height:
	Remarks:		
8.	Wet Areas/Water Dama	age 🛛 Wet areas/water damage not	evident
	Wet areas	\Box Location shown on site map	Area extent:
	Ponding	\Box Location shown on site map	Area extent:
	Seeps	\Box Location shown on site map	Area extent:
	Soft subgrade	Location shown on site map	Area extent:
	Remarks:		
9.	Slope Instability		Location shown on site map
	No evidence of slope	instability	
	Area extent:		
	Remarks:		
B. Bei		icable 🛛 N/A	1011 -: 11 4- :4
		nounds of earth placed across a steep lan city of surface runoff and intercept and	
C. Let	tdown Channels	Applicable N/A	
		control mats, riprap, grout bags or gabiallow the runoff water collected by the bon gullies.)	
D. Co	over Penetrations	Applicable N/A	
1.	Gas Vents	Active	Passive
	Properly secured/lock	ed 🗌 Functioning 🗌 Routinely s	sampled Good condition
	Evidence of leakage a	t penetration	ntenance 🕅 N/A

	Remarks: Not present in capped area.					
2. Gas Monitoring Probes						
	Properly secured/locked	Functioning	Routinely sampled	Good condition		
	Evidence of leakage at pe	enetration	Needs maintenance	X/A		
	Remarks: Not present in cap	ped area.				
3.	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill)					
	Properly secured/locked	Functioning	Routinely sampled	\boxtimes Good condition		
	Evidence of leakage at pe	enetration	Needs maintenance	N/A		
	Remarks:					
4.	4. Extraction Wells Leachate					
	Properly secured/locked	Functioning	Routinely sampled	Good condition		
	Evidence of leakage at pe	enetration	Needs maintenance	N/A		
	Remarks:					
5.	Settlement Monuments	Located	Routinely surveyed	N/A		
	Remarks:					
E. Ga	as Collection and Treatment	Applicable	N/A			
Marak	Remarks: <u>Gas collection syst</u>	tem wells were decor	mmissioned and the electri	ical system removed in		
<u>1.</u>	<u>1 2023.</u> Gas Treatment Facilities					
1.	☐ Flaring	Thermal destru	uction	Collection for reuse		
	Good condition	Needs mainten				
			ance			
2.	Remarks: Gas Collection Wells, Manif	folds and Pining				
2.	Good condition	Needs mainten	ance			
	Remarks:		ance			
3.	Gas Monitoring Facilities (e	a as monitoring	of adjacent homes or build	ings)		
5.	Good condition	Needs mainten	-			
	Remarks:			L		
F Co			e 🛛 N/A			
G. Detention/Sedimentation Ponds Applicable N/A						
H. Retaining Walls						
I. Perimeter Ditches/Off-Site Discharge						
1.	Siltation	Location shown of	-	ion not evident		
	Area extent:		Depth: _			
	Remarks:					
2.	Vegetative Growth	Location shown o	on site map \square N/A			
	Vegetation does not impede flow					

	Area extent:		Туре:			
	Remarks: Vegetation, mostly grasses, was observed in the culvert on both sides of the road.					
3.	Erosion	Location shown on site map	Erosion not evident			
	Area extent:		Depth:			
	Remarks:					
4.	Discharge Structure	Functioning	X N/A			
	Remarks:					
	VIII. VERTIC	AL BARRIER WALLS	Applicable 🛛 N/A			
	IX. GROUNDWAT	ER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES	Applicable 🖂 N/A			
		X. OTHER REMEDIES				
If the	ere are remedies applied at th	e site and not covered above, attach an i	inspection sheet describing the physical			
natur	e and condition of any facilit	y associated with the remedy. An exam	ple would be soil vapor extraction.			
		XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIO				
A.	Implementation of the R	Implementation of the Remedy				
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed.					
	Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is designed to accomplish (e.g., to contain contaminant					
	plume, minimize infiltration and gas emissions).					
	The remedy was designed to monitor groundwater and air contamination, collect LFGs and clean up the					
	waste area on the surface of the landfill. The Site's remedy was constructed in accordance with the					
	requirements of the EDD.					
B.	<u> </u>	Adequacy of O&M				
		Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In				
	particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.					
	In April 2021, KDEP assumed O&M activities at the Site. The 2021 Draft Interim O&M Plan provides the baseline activities for maintaining remedy protectiveness and will be updated by the EPA as site					
	conditions and uses require.					
C.	Early Indicators of Pote					
	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised					
	in the future.					
	None.					
D.	Opportunities for Optim					
	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.					
	None.					

APPENDIX H – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOS



The Louisville Loop trail



The electrical housing for the former landfill gas venting system. (Removed March 2023)



Gate and signage near the Site entrance



Landfill cap



Riprap and vegetation



Monitoring well GMW1



New gas collection wells



Locked gate at site entrance



Evidence of trespassing



Culvert drain with vegetation on the landfill cap

APPENDIX I – METHANE DATA

Table I-1: Summary of Methane Gas Results – 2019 to 2020

Location	Sample Date	Result (ppmV)
G1L	10/8/2019	< 4.1
G1L	1/28/2020	< 4.0
G1L	6/30/2020	< 4.4
G1L	12/8/2020	< 3.9
G1R	10/8/2019	< 4.3
GIR	1/28/2020	< 3.7
GIR	6/30/2020	< 4.3
GIR	12/8/2020	< 3.8
G2L	10/8/2019	< 4.0
G2L	7/1/2020	< 4.5
G2L	12/9/2020	< 3.9
G2R	10/8/2019	< 4.1
G2R	1/28/2020	< 4.1
G2R	7/1/2020	< 4.5
G2R	12/9/2020	< 4.0
G3L	10/8/2019	< 4.0
G3L	1/29/2020	< 3.8
G3L	7/1/2020	< 4.3
G3L	12/9/2020	< 4.0
G3LSPLIT	1/29/2020	< 3.8
G3R	10/8/2019	< 4.0
G3R	1/29/2020	< 4.1
G3R	7/1/2020	< 4.3
G3R	12/9/2020	< 4.1
G4L	10/8/2019	< 3.9
G4L	1/29/2020	< 3.8
G4L	6/30/2020	< 4.2
G4L	12/8/2020	< 3.8
G4R	10/8/2019	< 3.9
G4R	1/29/2020	< 4.1
G4R	6/30/2020	< 4.3
G4R	12/8/2020	< 3.8
G5L	10/8/2019	< 4.1
G5L	1/29/2020	< 3.8
G5L	6/30/2020	< 4.2
G5L	12/8/2020	< 4.1
G5R	10/8/2019	< 4.1
G5R	1/29/2020	< 3.8
G5R	6/30/2020	< 4.2
G5R	12/8/2020	< 3.9
GMW1	10/8/2019	< 4.2
GMW1	1/28/2020	< 3.8
GMW1	6/30/2020	< 4.4
GMW1 GMW1	12/9/2020	6.7
GMW2	10/8/2019	< 4.1
GMW2	6/30/2020	< 4.3
GMW2	12/9/2020	< 4.1
GMW2 GMW3	10/8/2019	< 4.1

Location	Sample Date	Result (ppmV)			
GMW3	1/28/2020	3300			
GMW3	1/28/2020	< 3.7			
GMW3	6/30/2020	24000			
GMW3	12/8/2020	11000			
GMW3S	10/8/2019	< 4.2			
GMW3SPLIT	6/30/2020	16000			
GMW3SPLIT	12/8/2020	15000			
SGW1D	10/8/2019	< 4.2			
SGW1D	1/29/2020	< 3.9			
SGW1D	6/30/2020	< 4.1			
SGW1D	12/8/2020	< 3.8			
SGW1I	10/8/2019	< 4.3			
SGW1I	1/29/2020	< 3.8			
SGW1I	6/30/2020	< 4.2			
SGW1I	12/8/2020	< 3.9			
SGW1S	10/8/2019	< 4.1			
SGW1S	1/29/2020	< 3.8			
SGW1S	6/30/2020	< 4.2			
SGW1S	12/8/2020	< 3.8			
SGW2D	10/8/2019	< 3.9			
SGW2D	1/28/2020	< 3.7			
SGW2D	7/1/2020	< 4.3			
SGW2D	12/8/2020	< 4.0			
SGW2I	10/8/2019	< 4.0			
SGW2I	1/28/2020	< 3.8			
SGW2I	7/1/2020	< 4.3			
SGW2I	12/9/2020	< 4.0			
SGW2IS	10/8/2019	< 4.0			
SGW2ISPLIT	1/28/2020	< 3.8			
SGW2ISPLIT	7/1/2020	< 4.3			
SGW2ISPLIT	12/9/2020	< 4.0			
SGW3D	10/8/2019	< 3.9			
SGW3D	1/28/2020	< 3.8			
SGW3D	7/1/2020	< 4.3			
SGW3D	12/9/2020	< 4.1			
SGW3I	10/8/2019	< 4.0			
SGW3I	1/28/2020	< 3.8			
SGW3I	7/1/2020	< 4.2			
SGW3I	12/9/2020	< 4.1			
SGW3S	10/8/2019	< 3.9			
SGW3S	1/28/2020	< 3.8			
SGW3S	7/1/2020	< 4.4			
SGW3S	12/9/2020	< 4.1			
Notes:					
ppmV – parts per million by volume Source: EQUIS database received by the EPA on 12/7/2022.					
Source. EQUIS database received by the EFA of 12/1/2022.					