Watson Johnson Landfill Superfund Site



Public Information Session Groundwater Remedy April 14, 2016



Welcome

Introductions

- Watson Johnson Landfill Groundwater Remedy Presentation
- Community Involvement Presentation
- ◆ Q&A



Watson Johnson Landfill Superfund Site Information Session

- Site overview
- What and where is the groundwater contamination?
- Chosen Cleanup Remedy for Groundwater
- What will EPA be doing and when?
- How to get information and ask questions







Site History

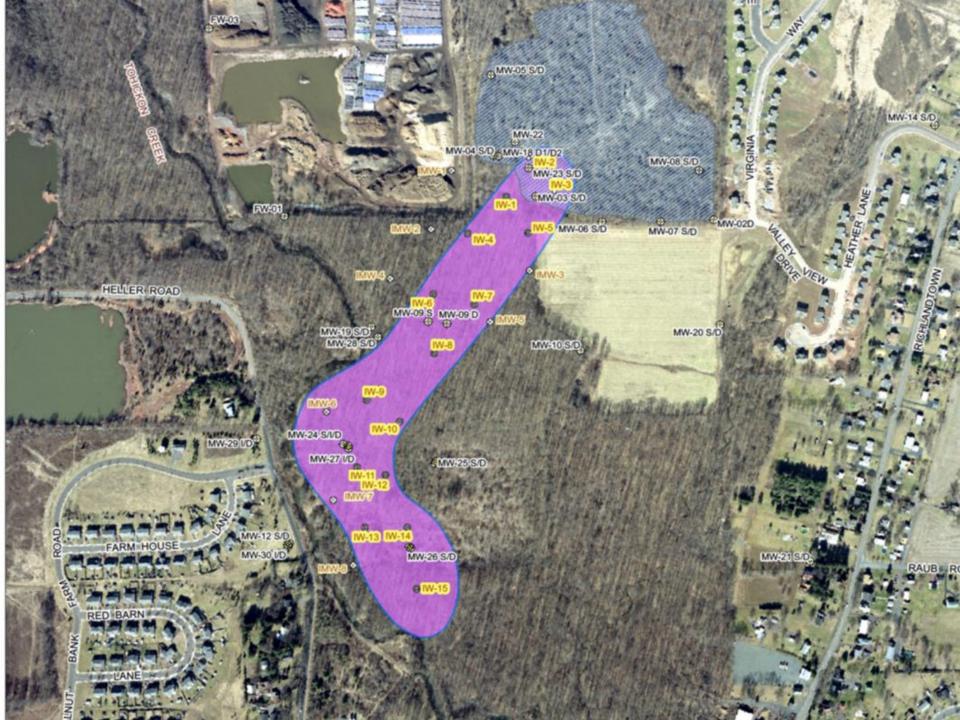
- 20.4 acre, inactive, unlined landfill
- Waste accepted from 1950-1970
- Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSW)
- Added to National Priorities List (NPL) in September 2001
- Remedial Investigation initiated in 2001 and completed May 2006



Site History...continued

- Proposed Plan September 2008
- Record of Decision (ROD) August 2009
 - Multi-layer geotextile landfill cap
 - In-situ treatment
- Remedial Design initiated November 2009 and completed October 2011
- Remedial Action funded September 2014





EPA's Recent Efforts

- Groundwater sampling of select wells
 - March 2008
 - December 2009
- Groundwater sampling/Wells installed
 - December 2010
 - August 2011
 - December 2012
 - August 2014
- Transducer investigation March-June 2012
- Groundwater Modeling November 2012



Groundwater Cleanup Schedule (Estimated)

- Contract with Tetra Tech, Inc. September 2014
- Remedial Action Work Plan January 2015
- Construction start May 2016
 - Temporary Roads and Wells
- First injection August 2016



Groundwater Remedy

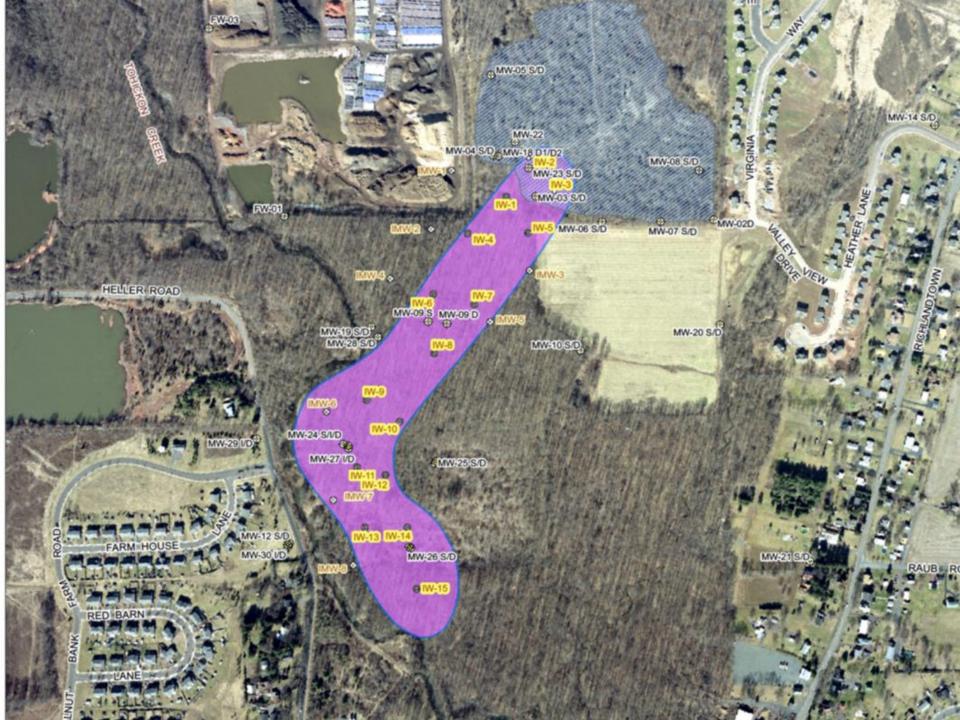
- In-Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO)
- In-Situ means in place. We add materials into the groundwater by pumping them in specific locations using injection wells
 - An injection well is a well that is put in place for the purpose of adding material into the groundwater
- Chemical Oxidation. A chemical, or "oxidant," is used to change the contaminants into harmless substances.



Injection Phases

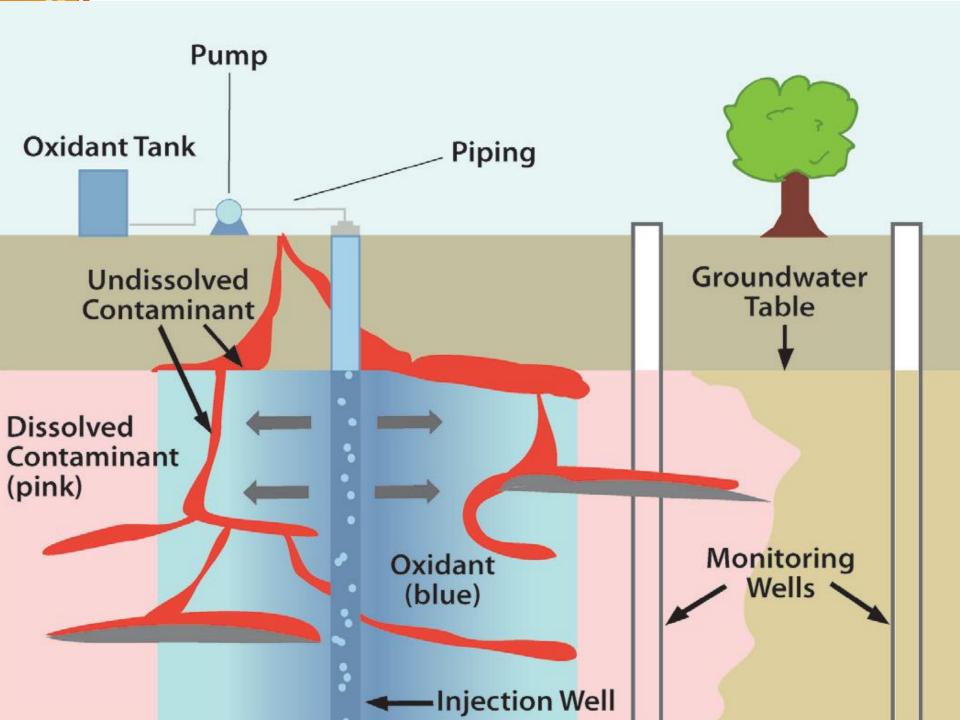
- Injections with 10% sodium permanganate
- First Round ISCO Injections
 - IW-1 to IW-5
 - Approx. 730 gallons per well, low pressure
- Second Round ISCO Injections
 - IW-8 to IW-12
 - Approx. 730 gallons per well, low pressure
- Third Round ISCO Injections
 - IW-13 to IW-15
 - Approx. 730 gallons per well, low pressure

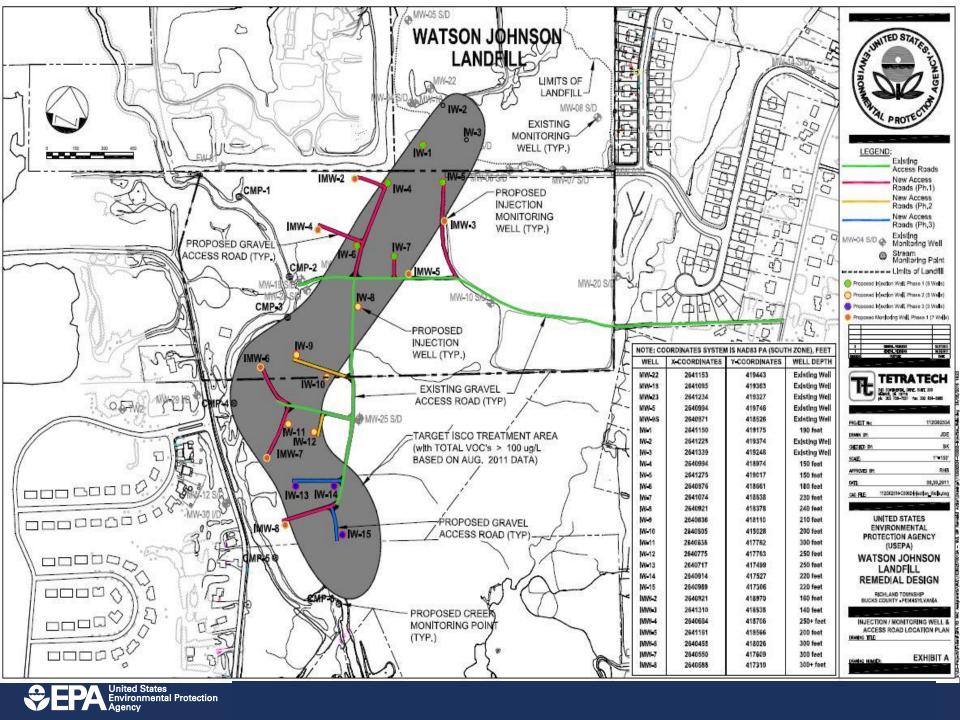




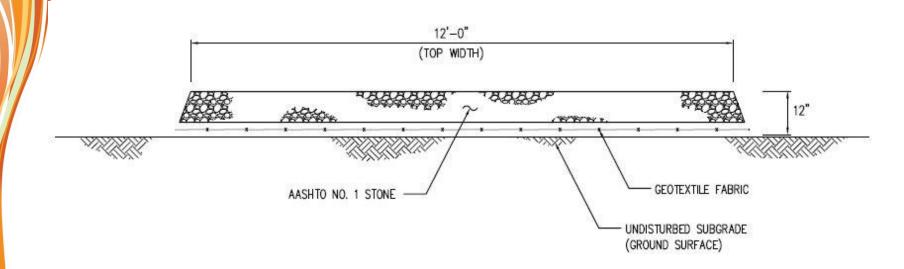
Realistic Plume and Injector Configuration for Bedrock Aquifer







Constructing roads into remote areas for well installation.



TYPICAL ACCESS ROAD SECTION







Communications/Outreach



Communications/Outreach

Community Involvement Plan



Communications/Outreach

- Facebook Page
 - www.facebook.com/EPAwjlandfill

Availability Session



Mark Leipert – EPA Hydrogeologist

Visit Mark's Table and Learn about:

- Geology of the Site
- The Watson Johnson groundwater plume
- Common injection and monitoring wells construction



Jill Lowe – EPA Remedial Project manager

Visit Jill's Table and Learn about:

The past, current, and future steps regarding the Watson Johnson Landfill Superfund Site

Alexander Mandell and Cathleen Kennedy - EPA Community Involvement Coordinators

Visit Alex and Cathleen's Table and Learn about:

Community Involvement and outreach efforts

Community Involvement Plan participation



Jill Lowe EPA Remedial Project Manager Lowe.jill@epa.gov 215-814-3123

- Alexander Mandell
 EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
 Mandell.alexander@epa.gov
 215-814-5517
- Cathleen Kennedy EPA Community Involvement Coordinator kennedy.cathleen@epa.gov 215-814-2746
- Mark Leipert
 EPA Hydrogeologist
 Leipert.mark@epa.gov
 215-814-3341

