

# **Juniper Ridge Landfill Phase II Expansion Project Overview Meetings**

## **Meeting #3**

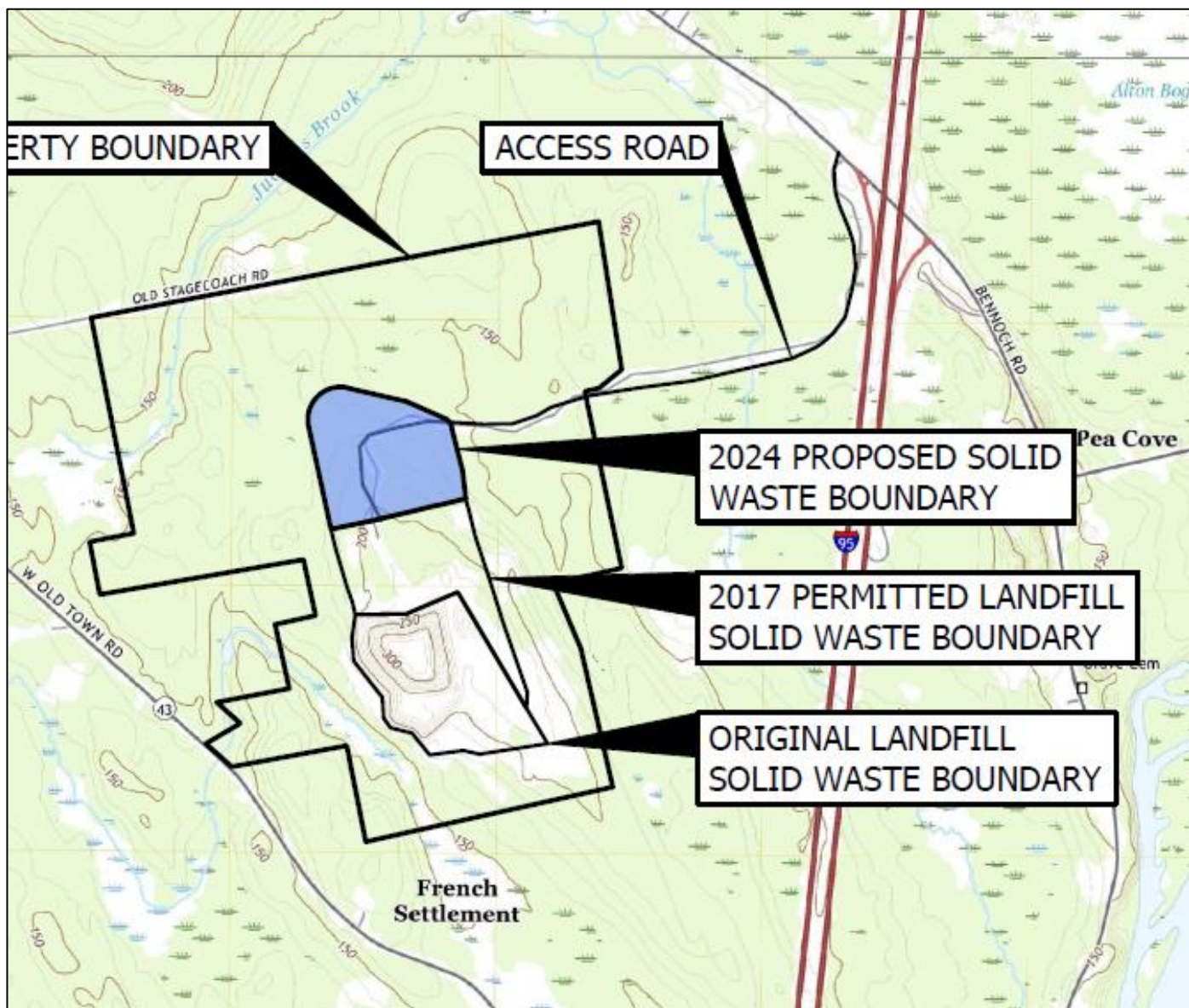
Geology, Hydrogeology, Water Quality,  
Leachate Management, PFAS Treatment

December 4, 2024



# Project Overview Meeting Schedule

<b>Nov. 7 6 P.M.</b>	City of Old Town	Town Hall	Project History, Overview, and Permitting Requirements
<b>Nov. 21 6 P.M.</b>	Town of Alton	Town Hall	Visual, Traffic, Natural Resources, Odor
<b>Dec. 4 6 P.M.</b>	City of Old Town	Town Hall	Geology, Hydrogeology, Water Quality, Leachate Management, and PFAS treatment
<b>Dec. 17 6 P.M.</b>	City of Old Town	Town Hall	Phase II Expansion Design, Operations, Noise, and Seagulls



# Geology

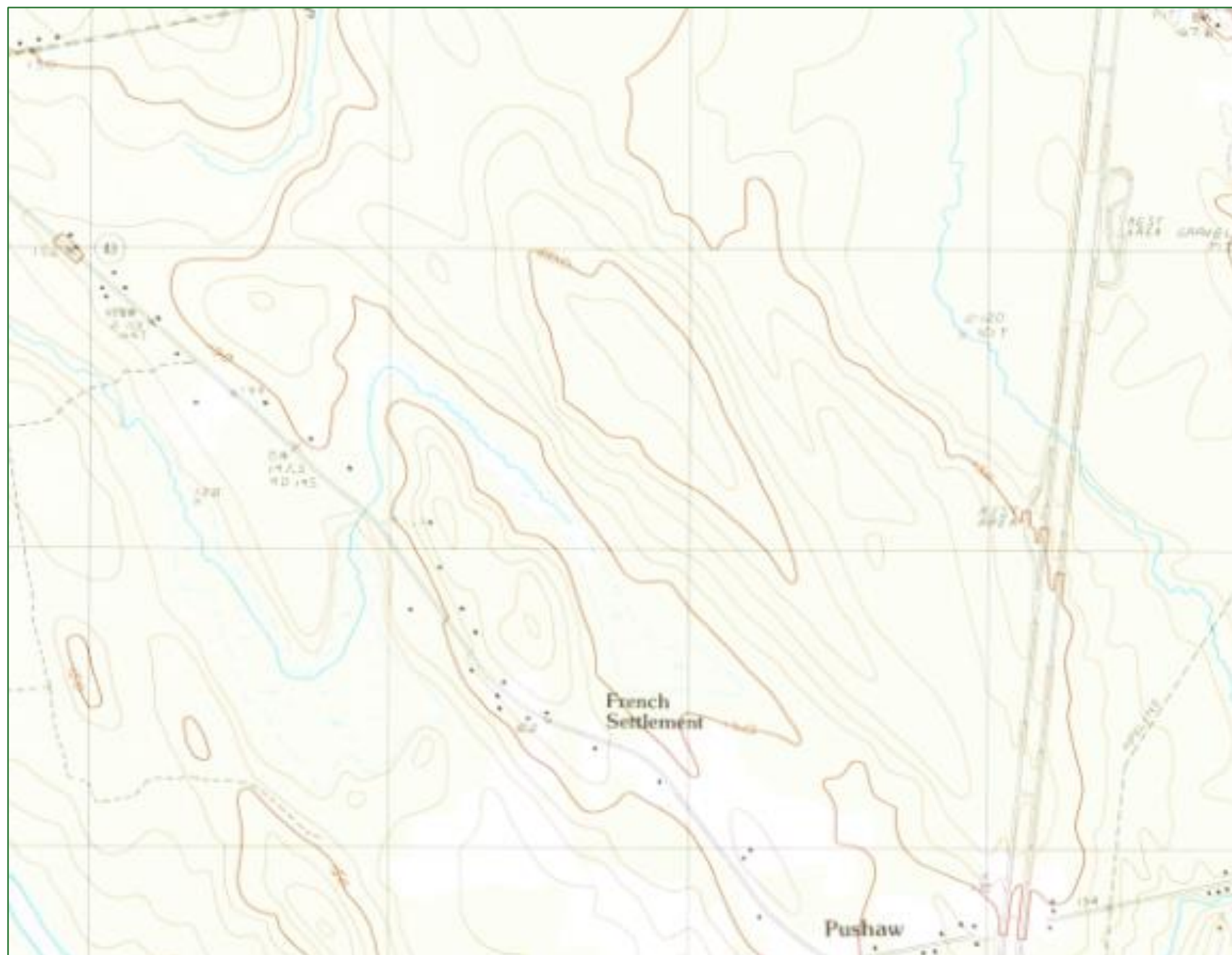
## Goals for site selection

- Deep, dense, fine-grained soils ✓
- Competent bedrock with an interconnected network of fractures that can be used JUST IN CASE ✓



# Project Site – Drumlin





# Explorations began in 1989

- Installation of over:
  - 100 borings
  - 150 test pits
  - Geophysical surveys  
(~ 34,000 lineal feet or 6.5 miles)
- Photolineament mapping
- Bedrock outcrop mapping
- Lots of in-situ and lab testing of soils



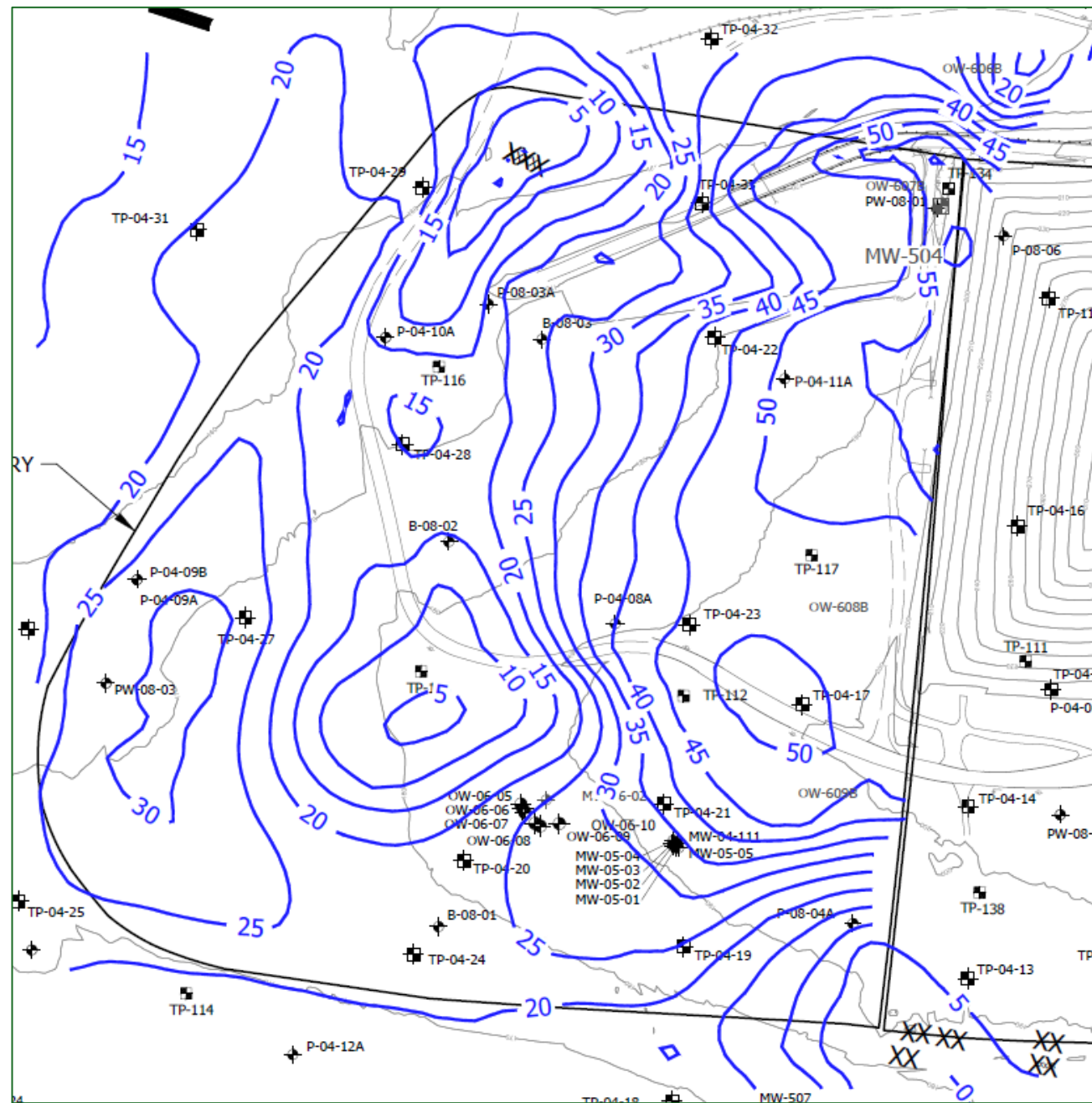


# Dense Basal Till

- Dense because it was compacted by the glacier
- Basal means scraped across the rocks by a glacier
- Till is a mix of clay, boulders, and everything in between



# Soil thickness map



# Competent, somewhat metamorphosed rock

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF CORE ROCK TYPES

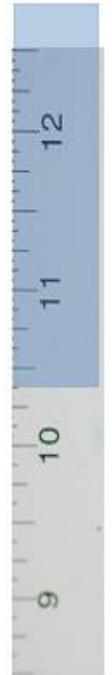
METASILTSTONE



METAGRAYWACKE



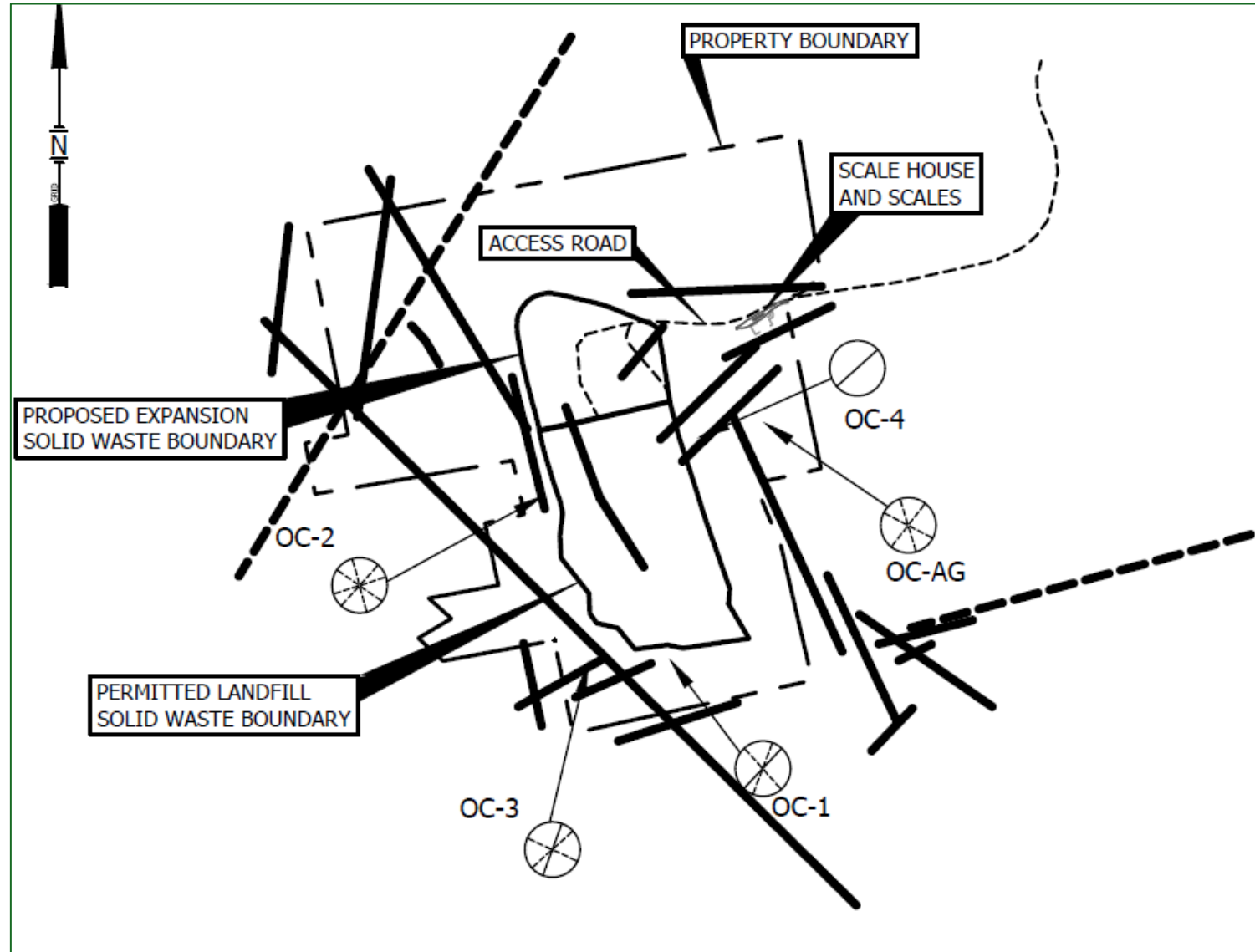
PHYLLITE





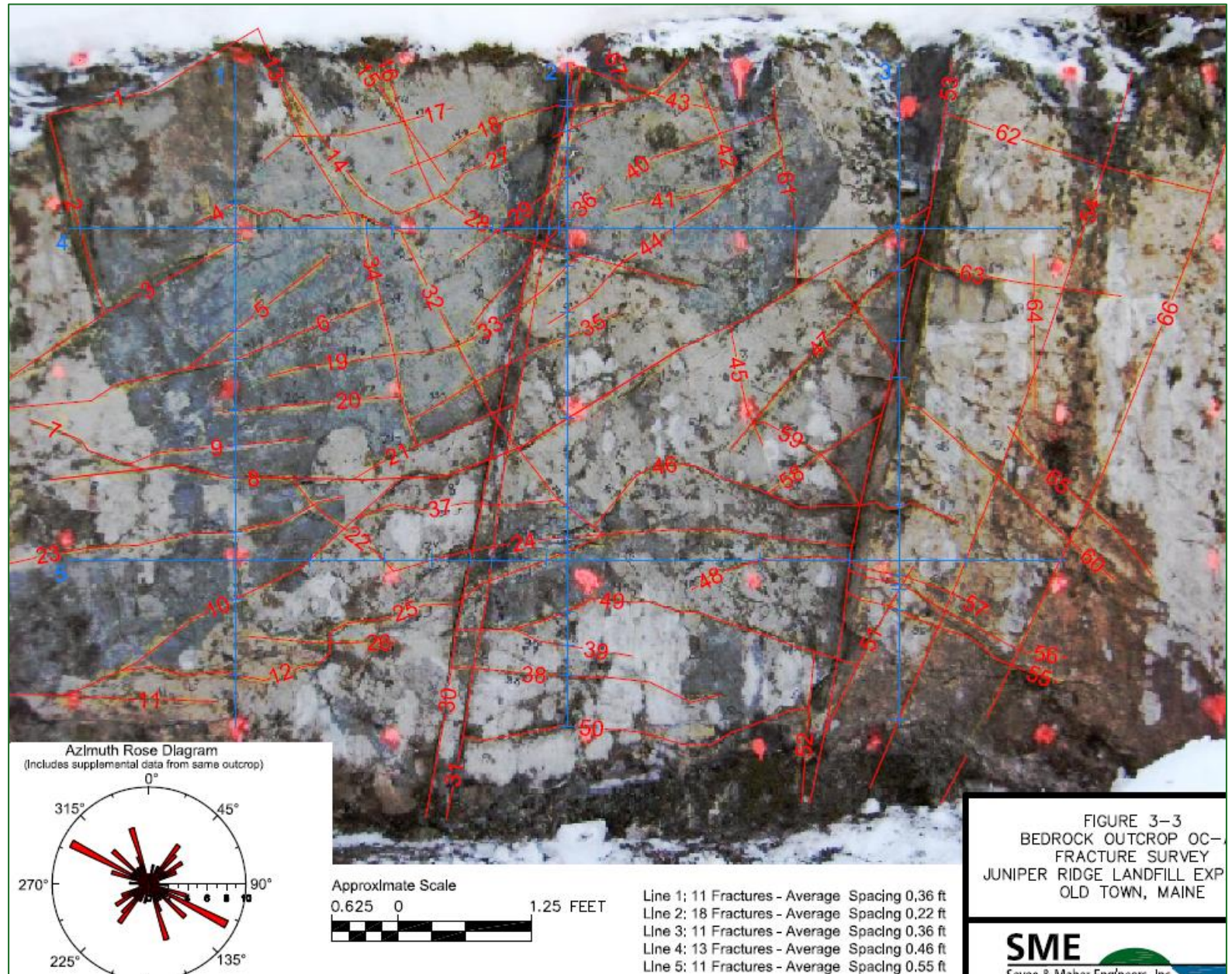
# Bedrock

- Overview of fractures

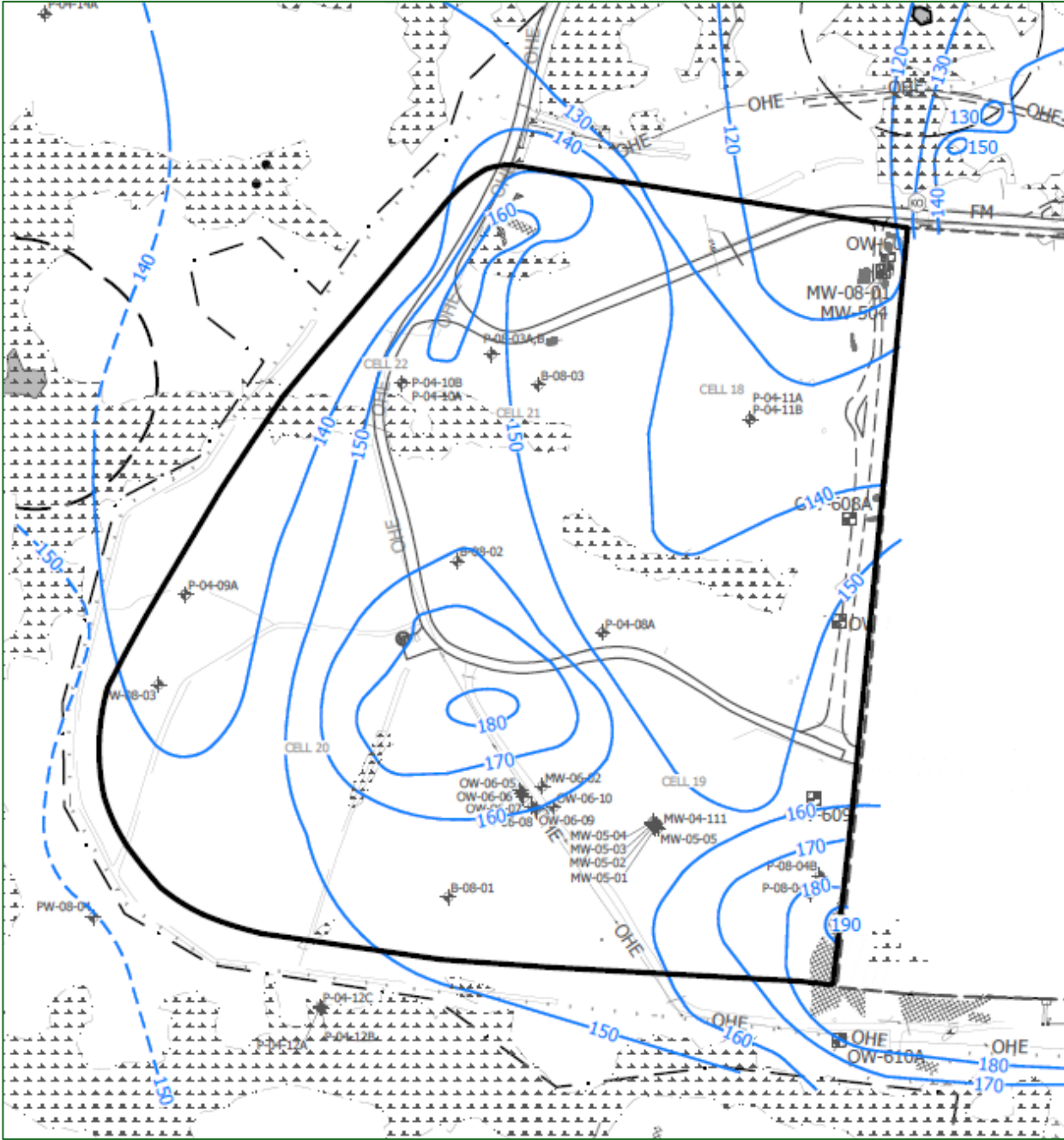


# Bedrock Fractures

- Large bedrock outcrop (about 7'x11' shown)
- Lines are the fractures we found:
  - Interconnected network
  - Uniformly fractured
- Bedrock could be pumped JUST IN CASE – (verified by pumping tests)



# Bedrock surface map



# Hydrogeology

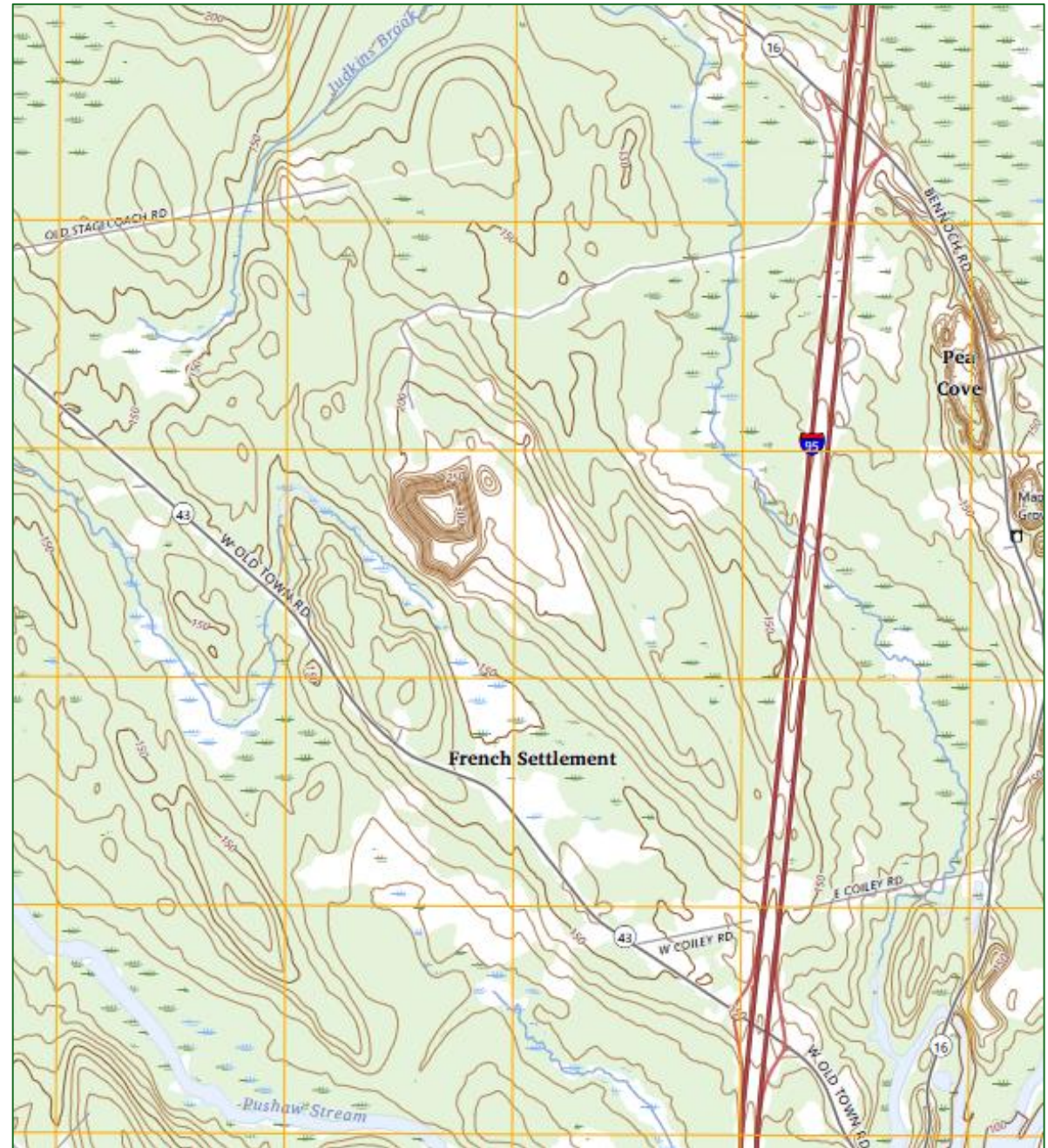
# Goals for site hydrogeological characteristics

- Low permeability soils ✓
- Hydraulically isolated ✓
- Upward gradients ✓
- Protective of downgradient users ✓



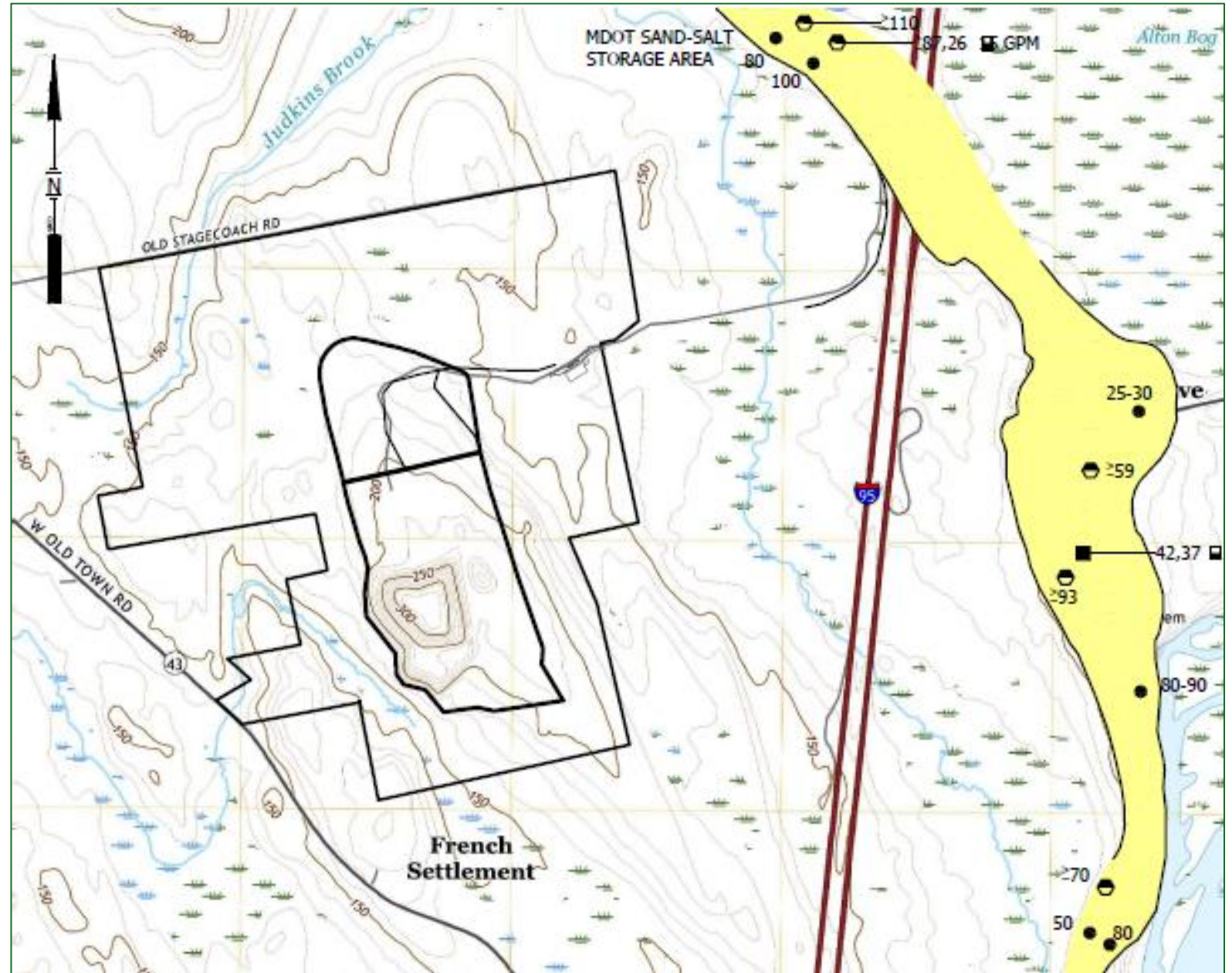
# Groundwater Movement

- Water flows downhill, even underground
- From the drumlin to surrounding surface waters



# Sand and Gravel Aquifer

- 300' required for Solid Waste Rules
- Sand and gravel aquifer is >1 mile away



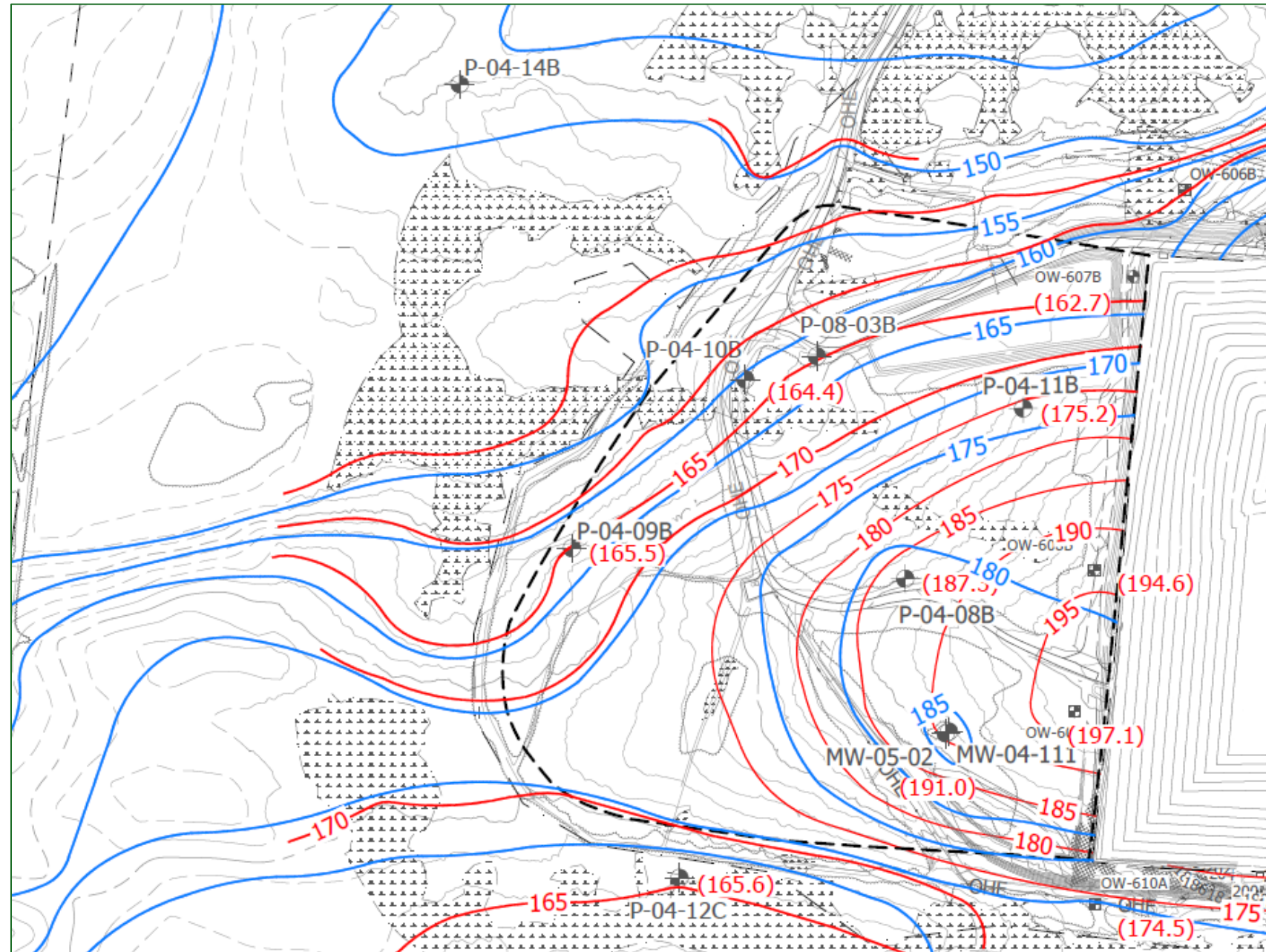
# Continued Site Investigations

- Water levels
- In-situ hydraulic conductivity testing
- Hundreds of hours of pumping tests



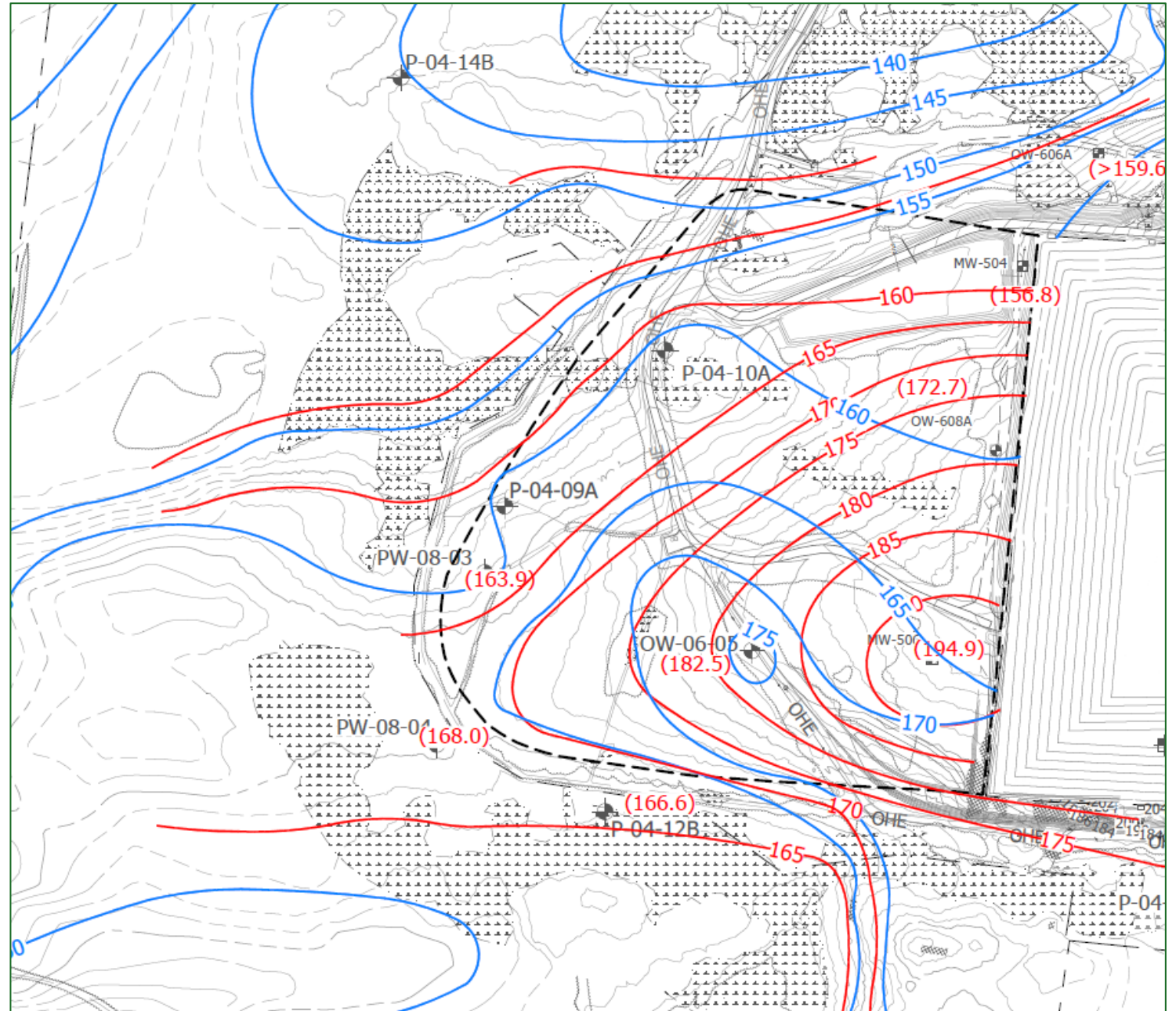
# Water levels in till

- Groundwater velocity:
  - 1'-2' per year horizontally
  - 0.04'- 0.37' per year vertically (1/2" to 4.5" per year)

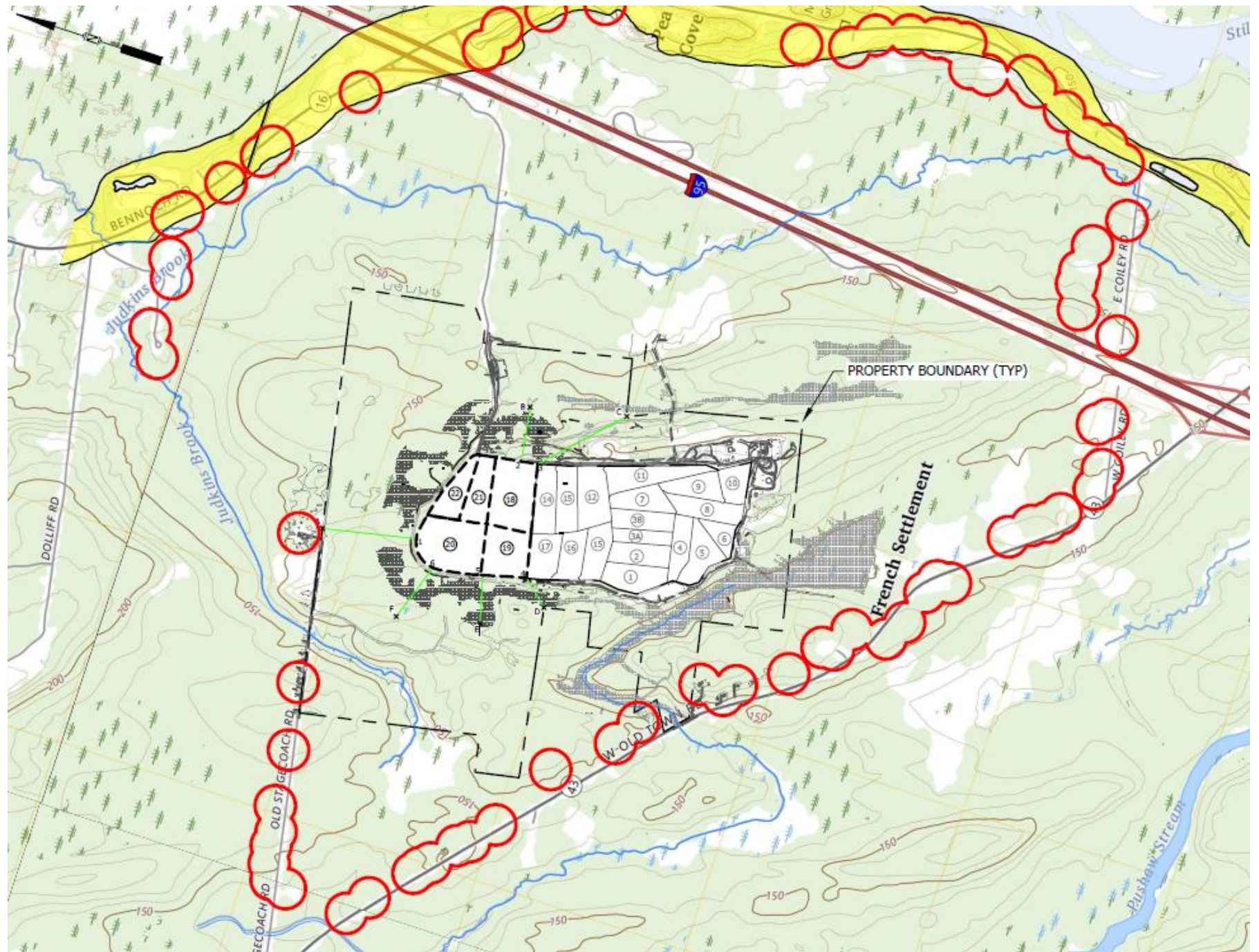


# Water levels in bedrock

- Groundwater  
velocity:
  - 2'-6' per day  
horizontally
  - (or 700'-2200'  
per year)

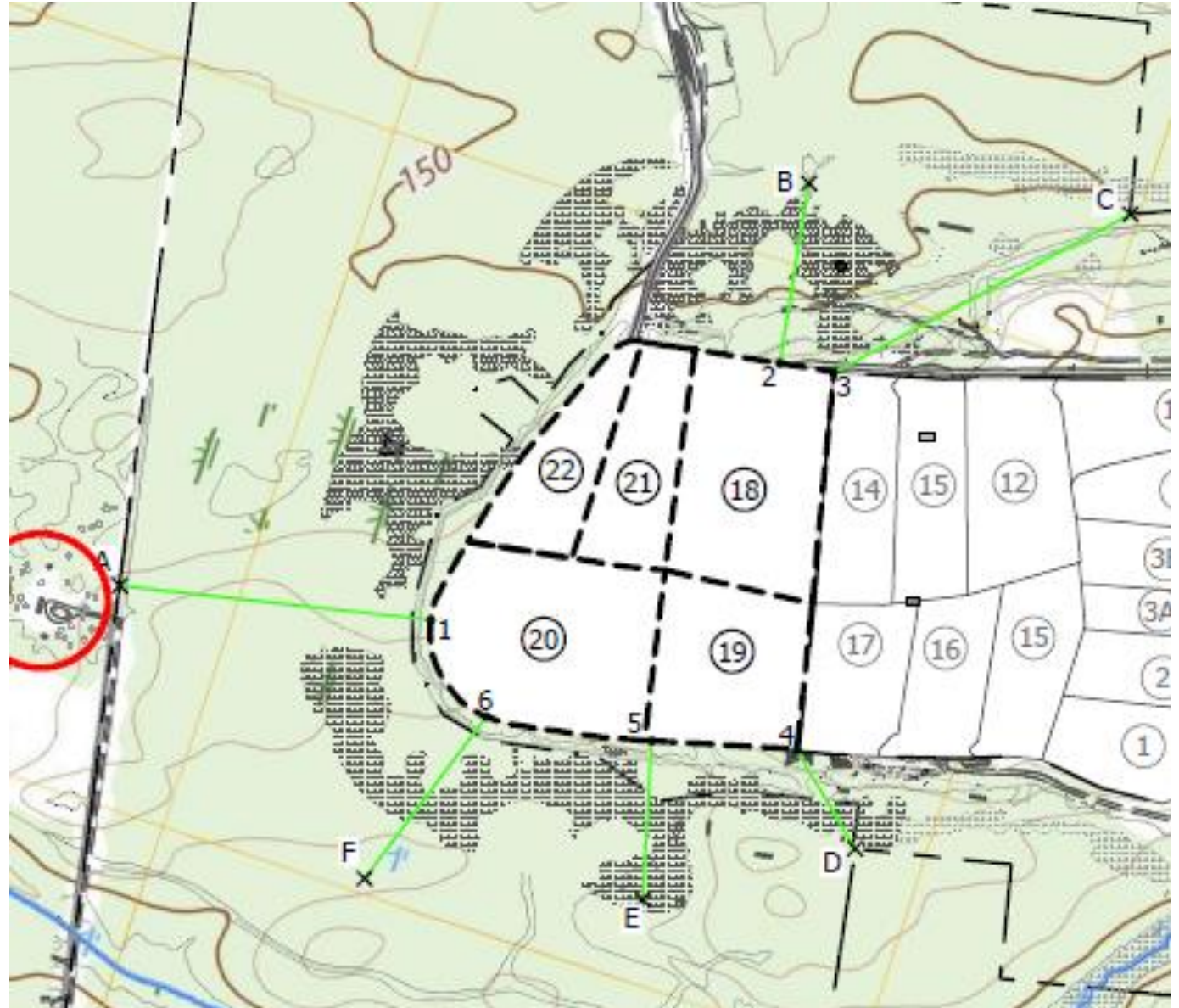


Area needed  
to recharge a  
domestic well  
is equivalent  
to about a  
300' radius  
around each  
well



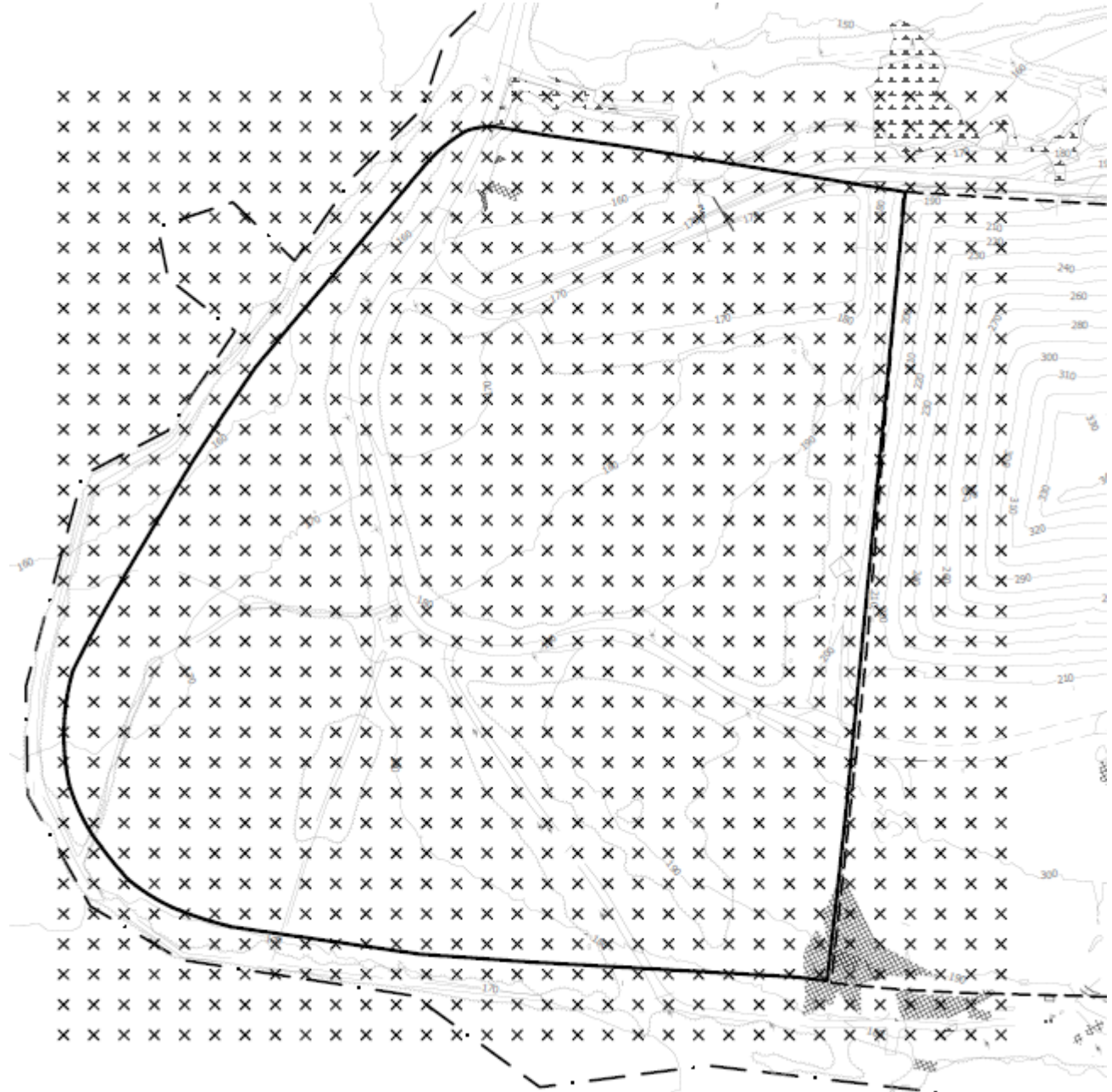
# Sensitive Receptors

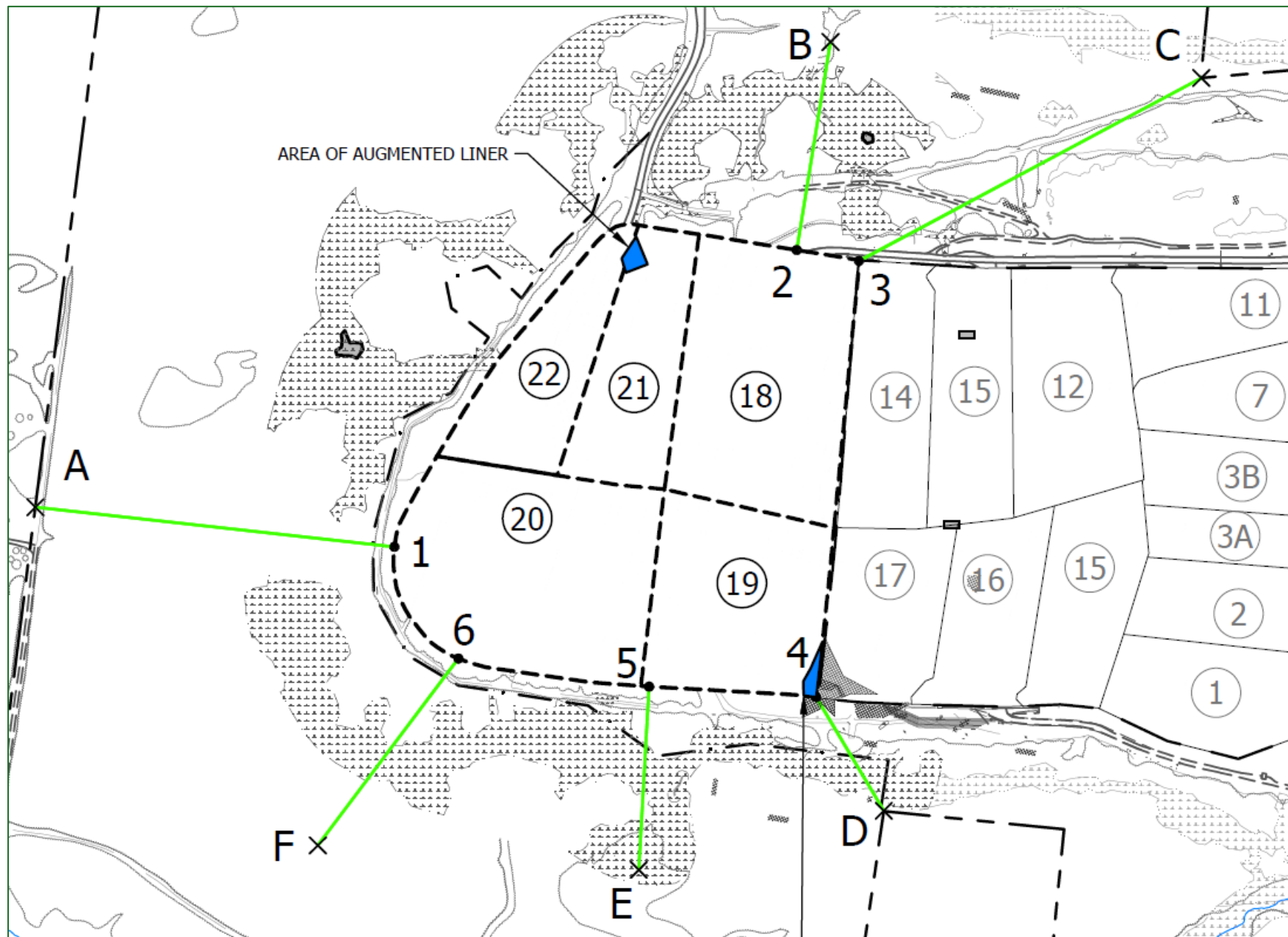
A	Closest Property Line - N	1403'
B	Tributary to Judkins Brook	817'
C	Closest Property Line - E	1507'
D	Closest Property Line - W	513'
E	Tributary to Pushaw	712'
F	Tributary to Judkins Brook	907'



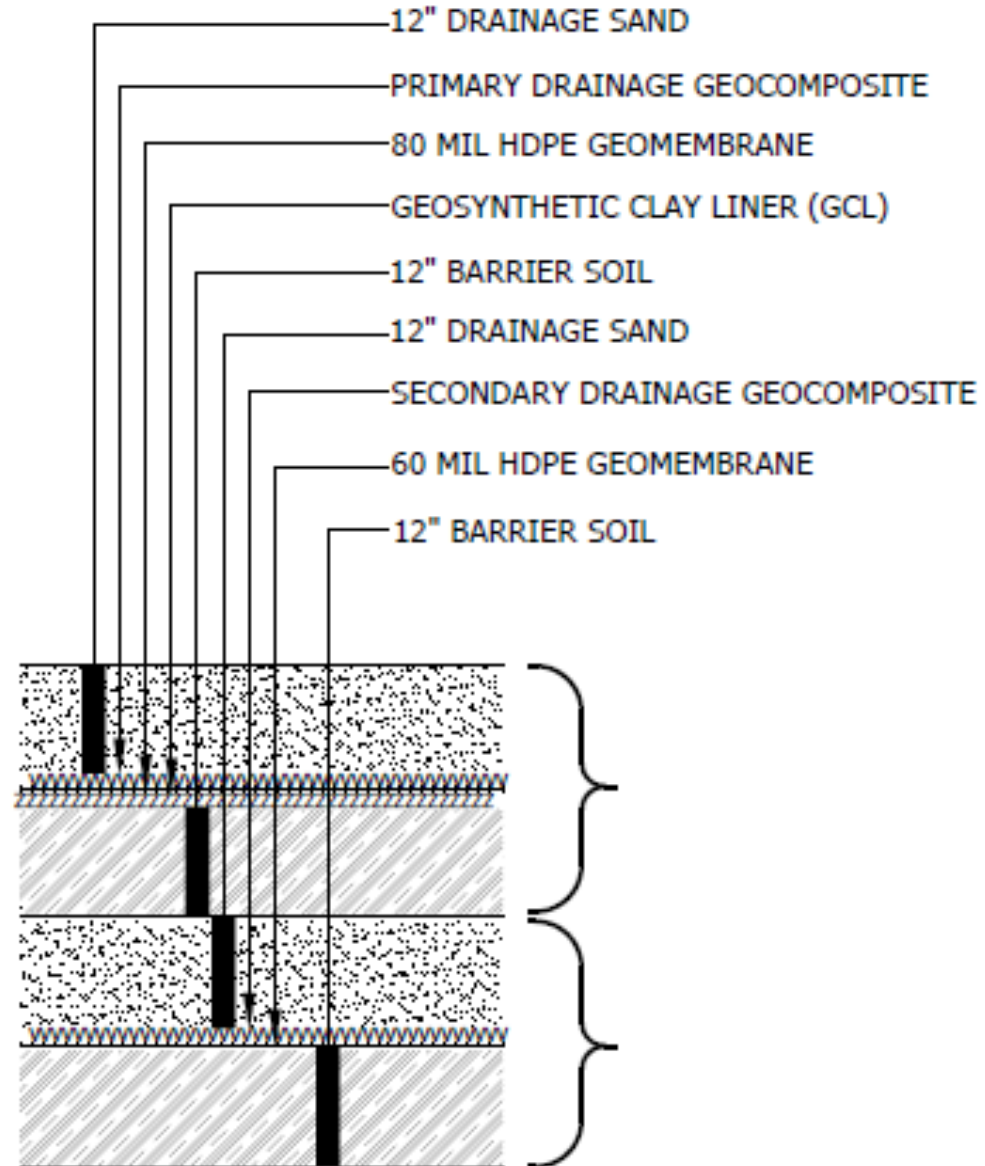
## 6-year Travel Time

- Rules require looking at a 6-year travel time JUST IN CASE
- Used a grid to evaluate travel time
- Found one spot – SW corner

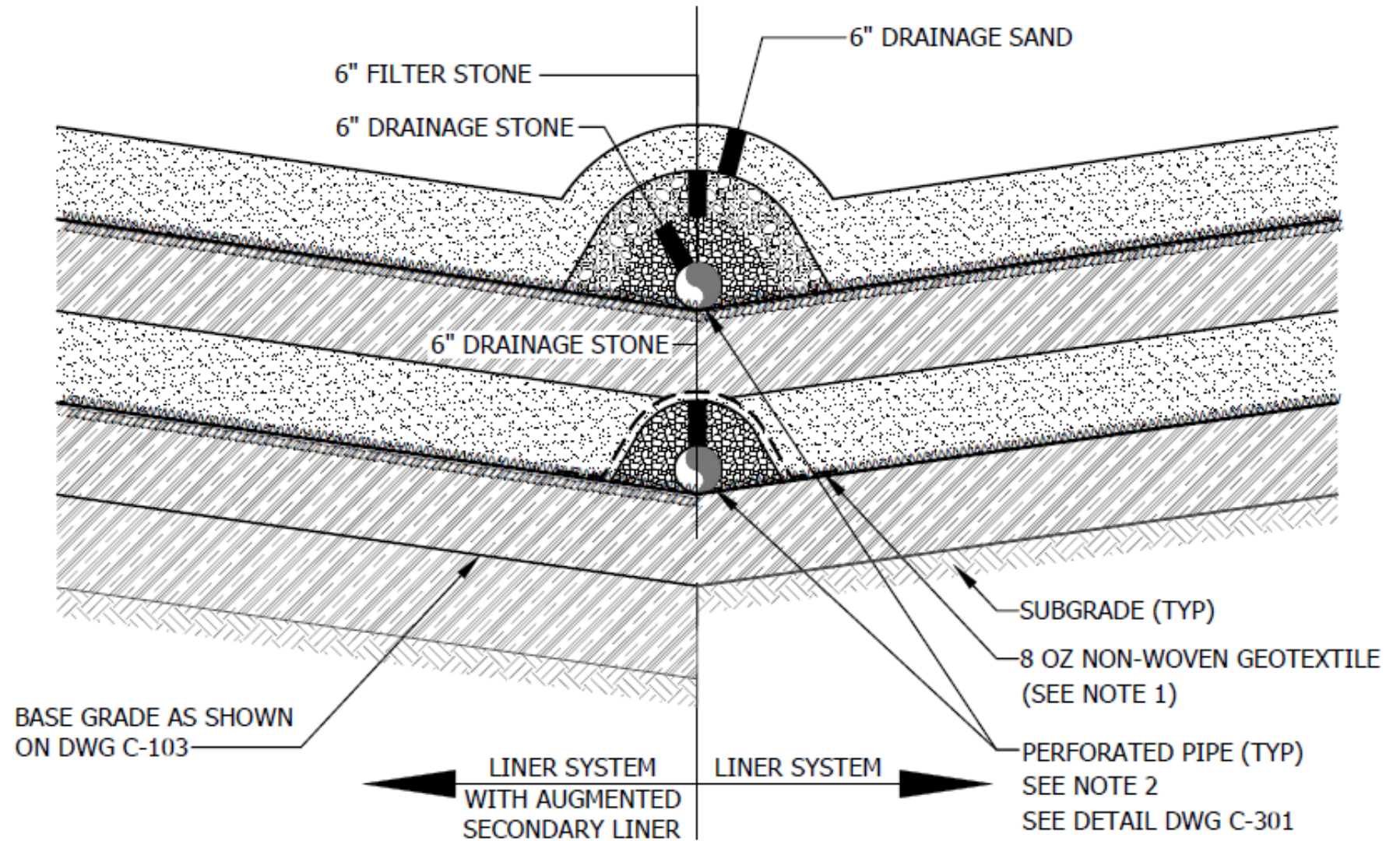




# Expansion's 4-foot thick Dual- Liner System



# Augmented Liner



## Hydrogeologic Summary -

- Site is hydraulically isolated ✓
- Water moves ***very slowly*** downward in the soils ✓
- Can meet the six-year travel time to sensitive receptors ✓
- Add augmented liner over bedrock outcrops ✓
- Uniformly fractured rock could be pumped if there were a problem - JUST IN CASE ✓

# Water Quality

# Water Quality Monitoring Goals

- Continual monitoring
  - Some locations for 35 years ✓
- Frequent monitoring
  - Most locations monitored 3 times per year
  - UD, LD, LC monitored monthly ✓
- High quality testing
  - Labs are certified by the state ✓

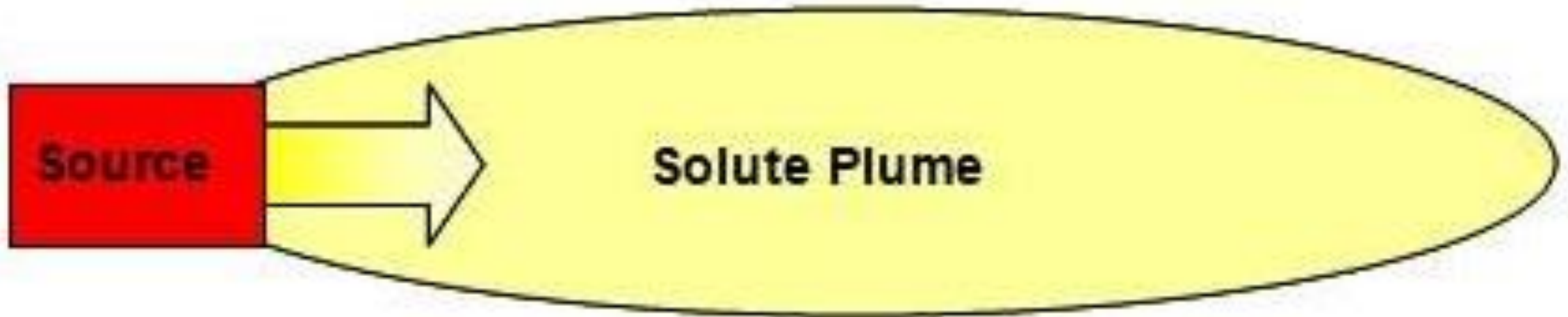
- Good coverage around landfill
    - 50 groundwater wells
    - 4 pore water locations
    - 4 surface water locations
    - 2 stormwater locations
    - 15 underdrains
    - 5 leak detection locations
    - 1 leachate tank
- = 81 total test locations ✓

# Water Quality Outcomes

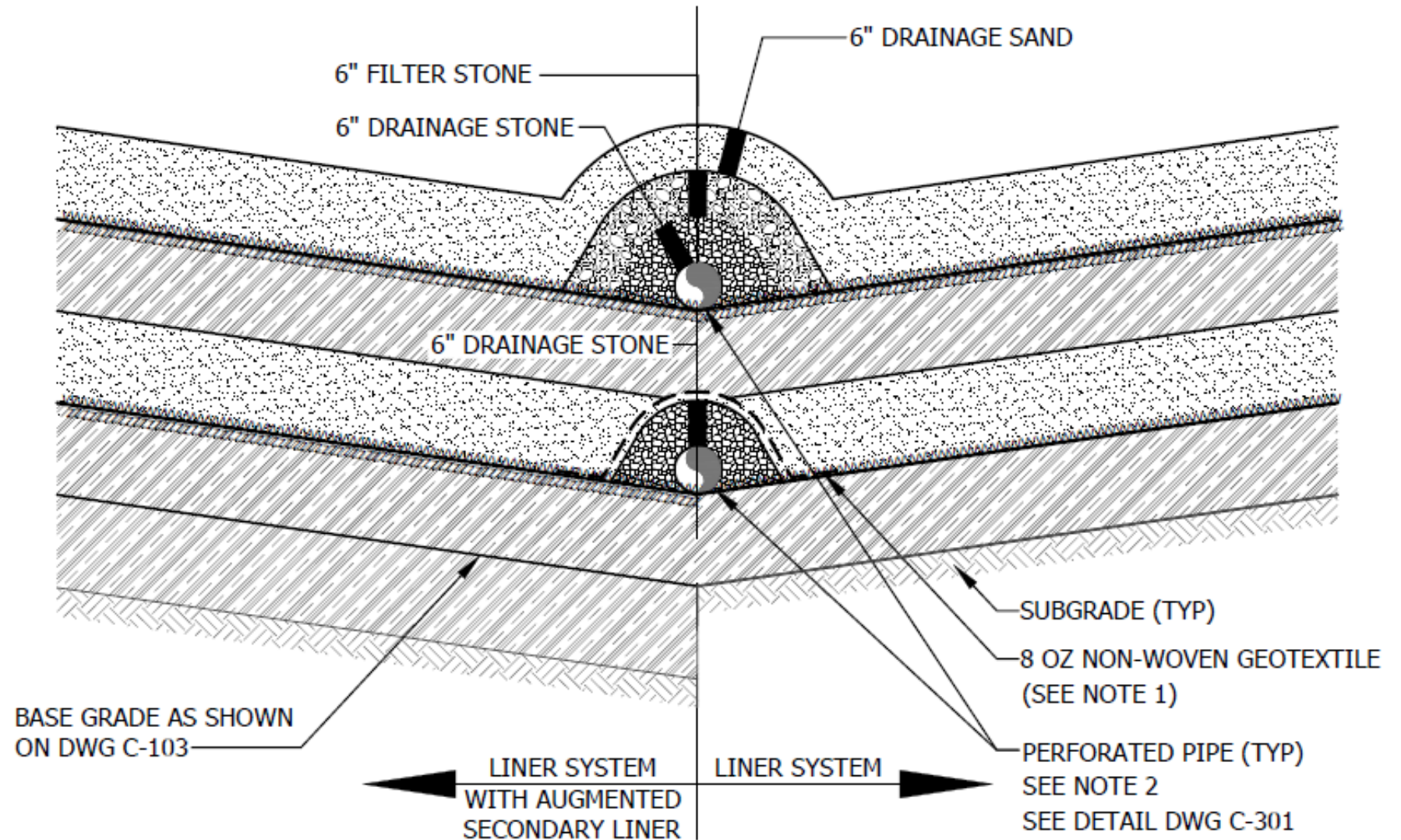
- No effect from landfill leachate ✓
  - 121-acre landfill, in use for 28 years– no effect
  - This is due to the design, construction, and management
- The only effects are due to:
  - Ground disturbance during construction
  - Road salt
  - Typical at any developed location ✓



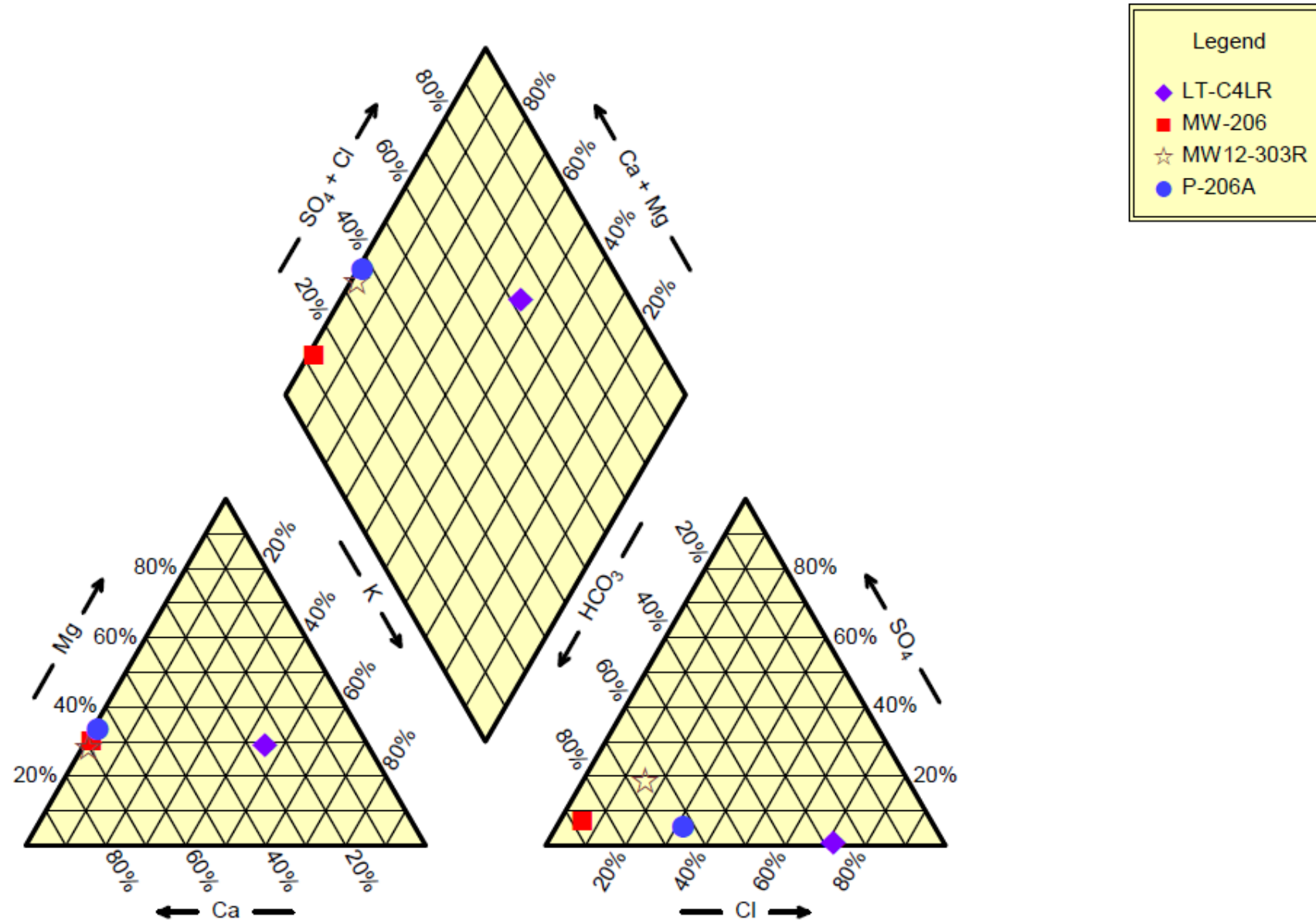
The source is diluted by rainfall and mixing with groundwater



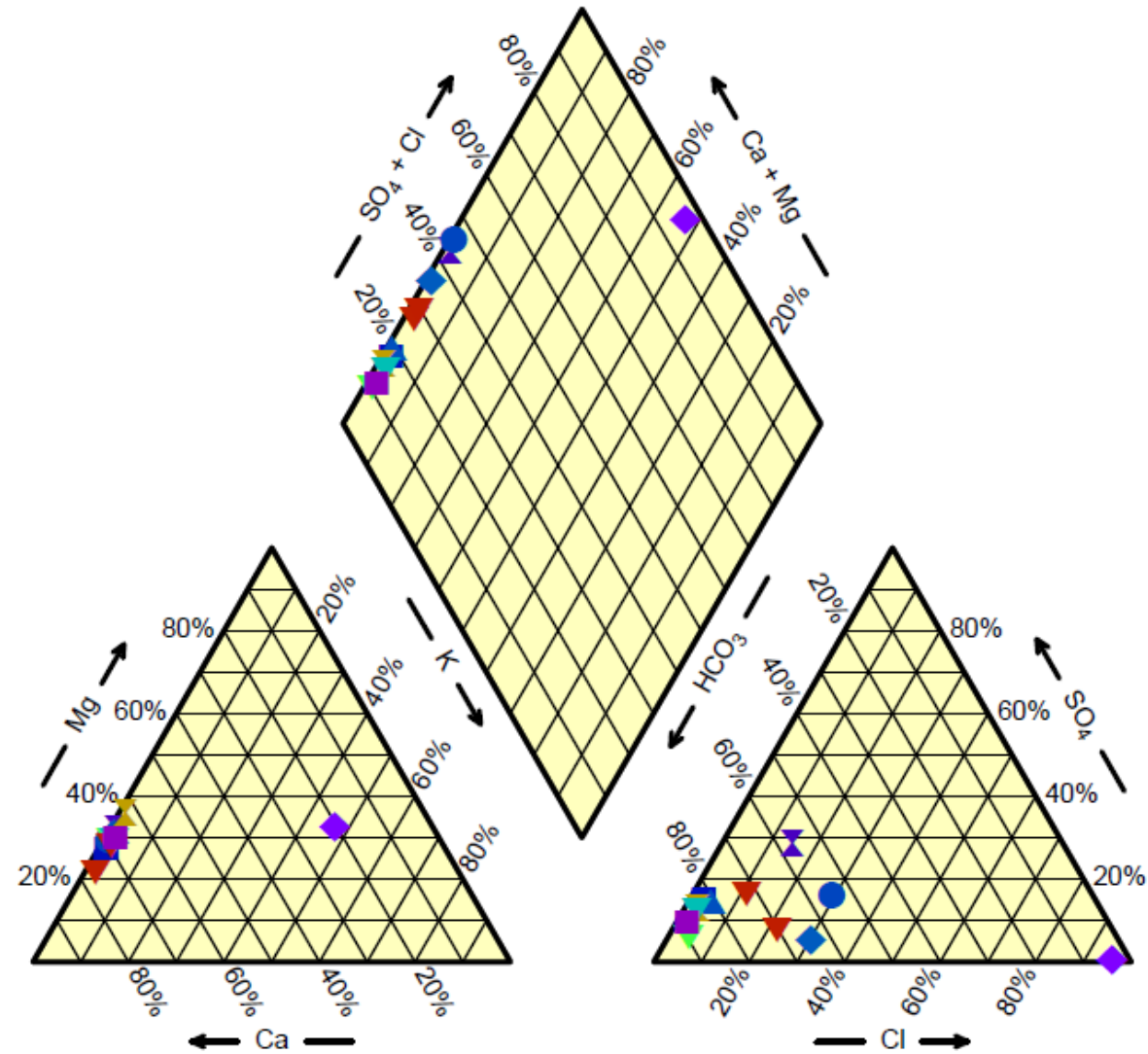
But, this landfill has a robust liner that prevents leaks



# Piper Diagram - July 2023 Upgradient Groundwater



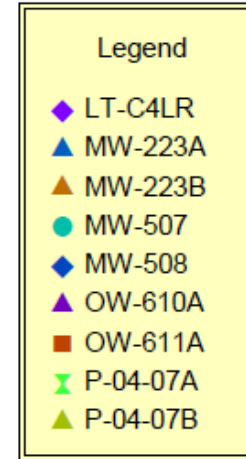
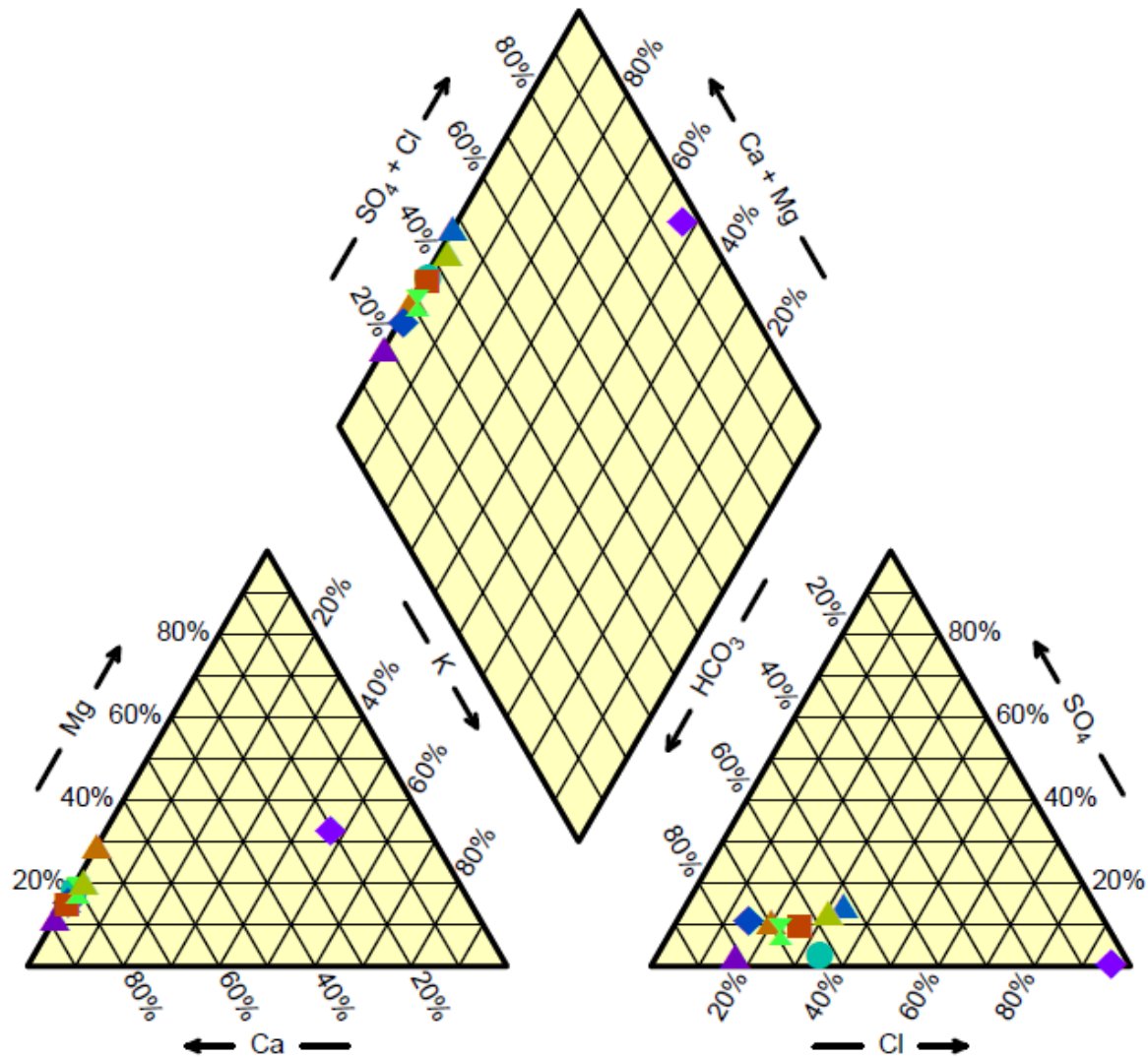
Piper Diagram - Southwest (Cells 1-10)



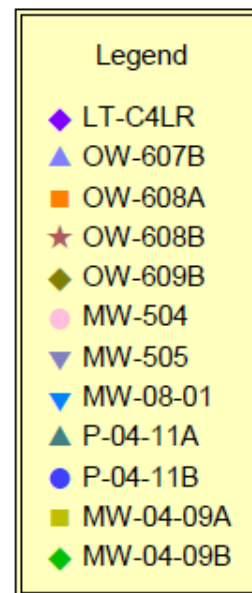
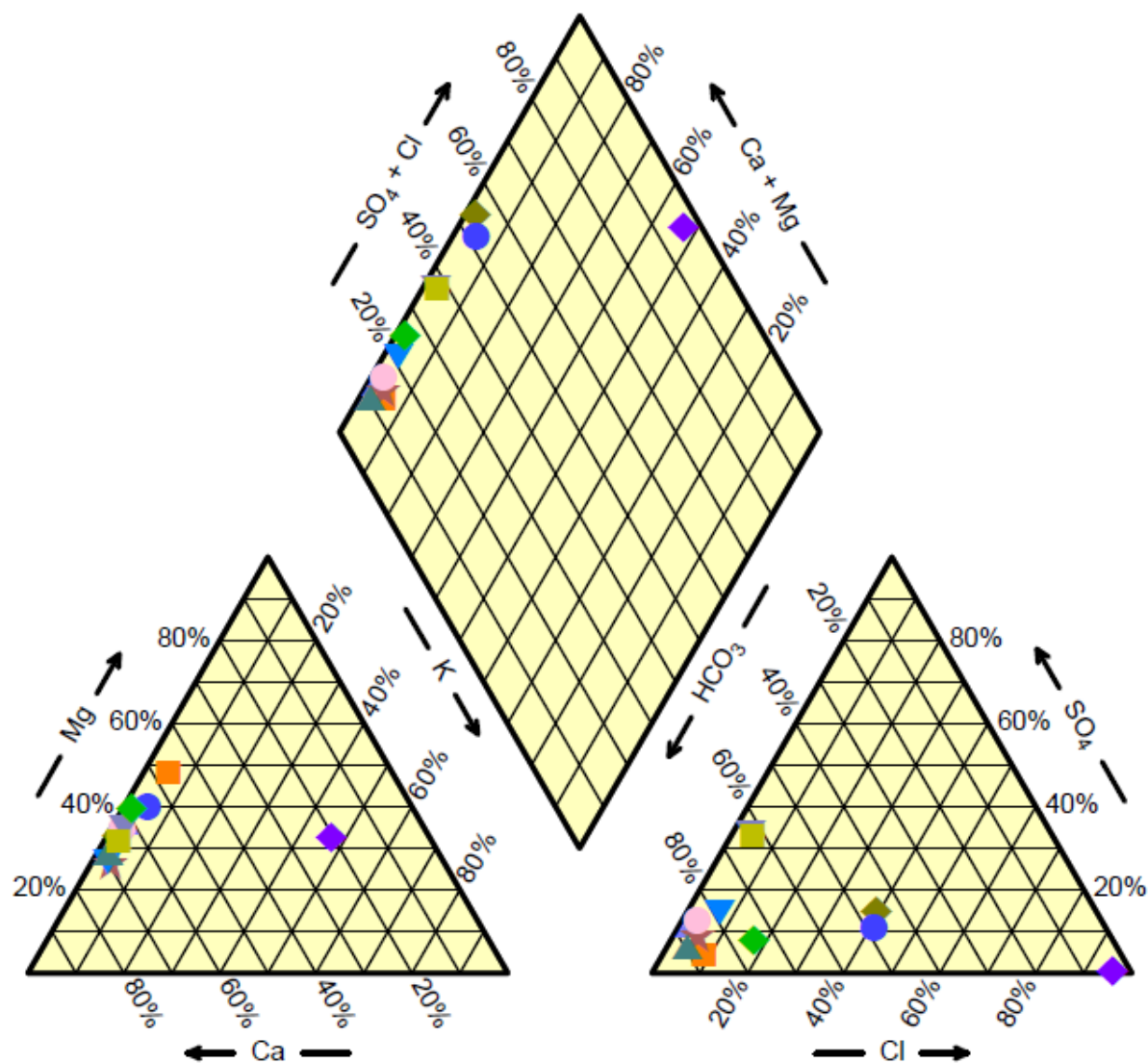
Legend

- ◆ LT-C4LR
- ▼ MW04-109R
- ✕ MW09-901
- MW-227
- MW-301
- ◆ MW-401A
- ▼ MW-401B
- ▲ MW-402A
- ✕ MW-402B
- ▼ P-04-02R
- ▼ P-04-04
- MW-04-102

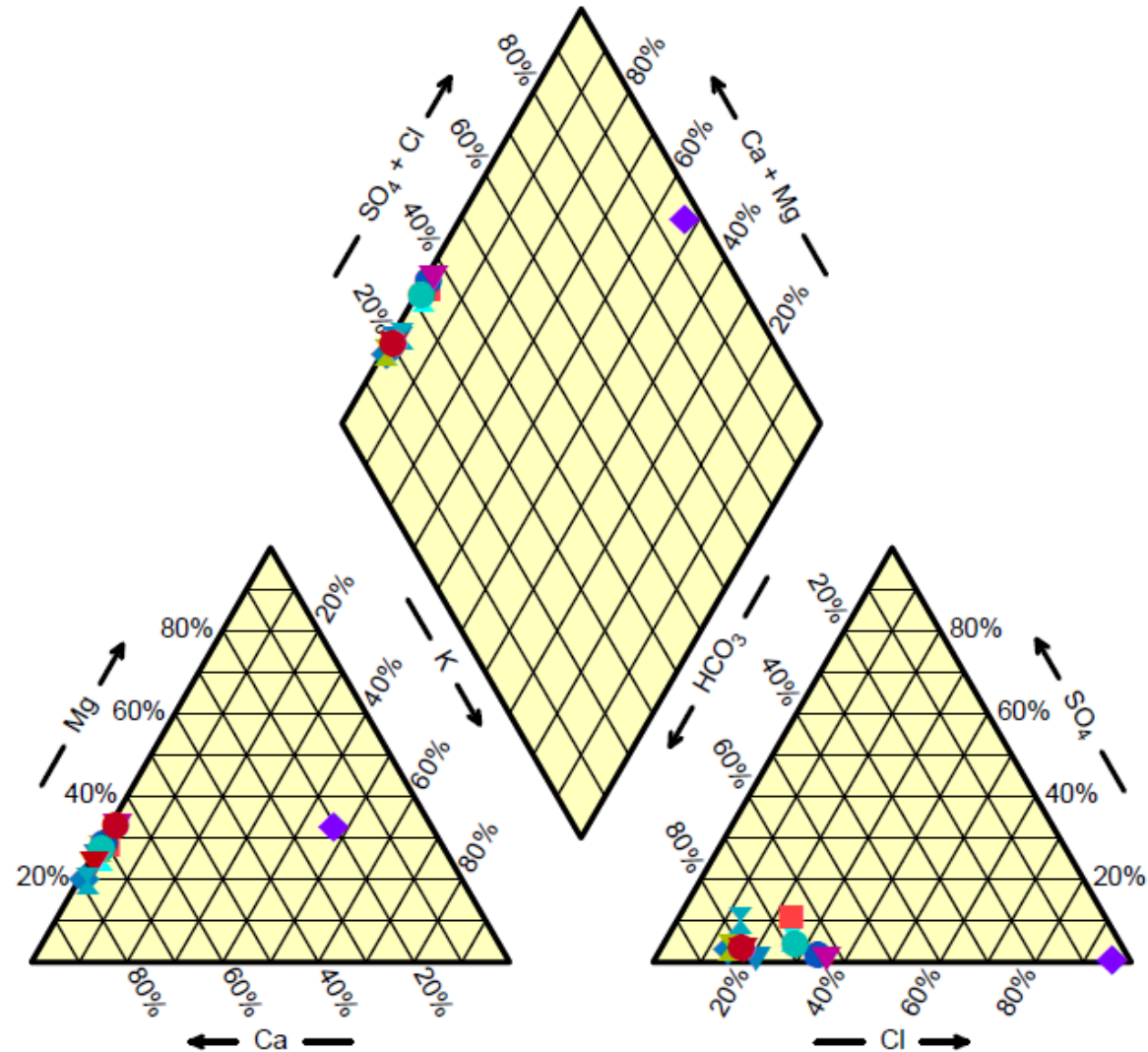
Piper Diagram - West



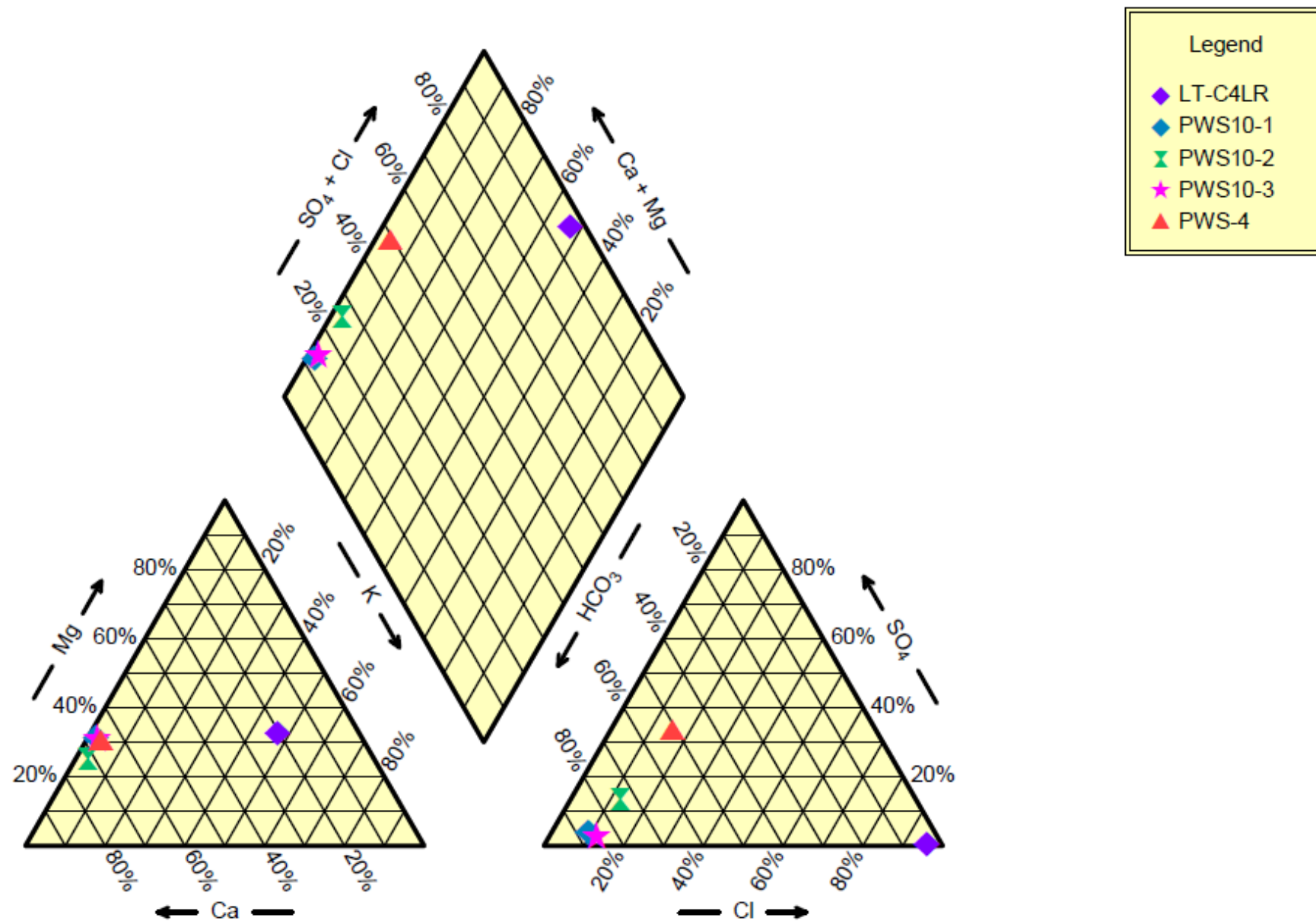
Piper Diagram - North (in Phase II Expansion)



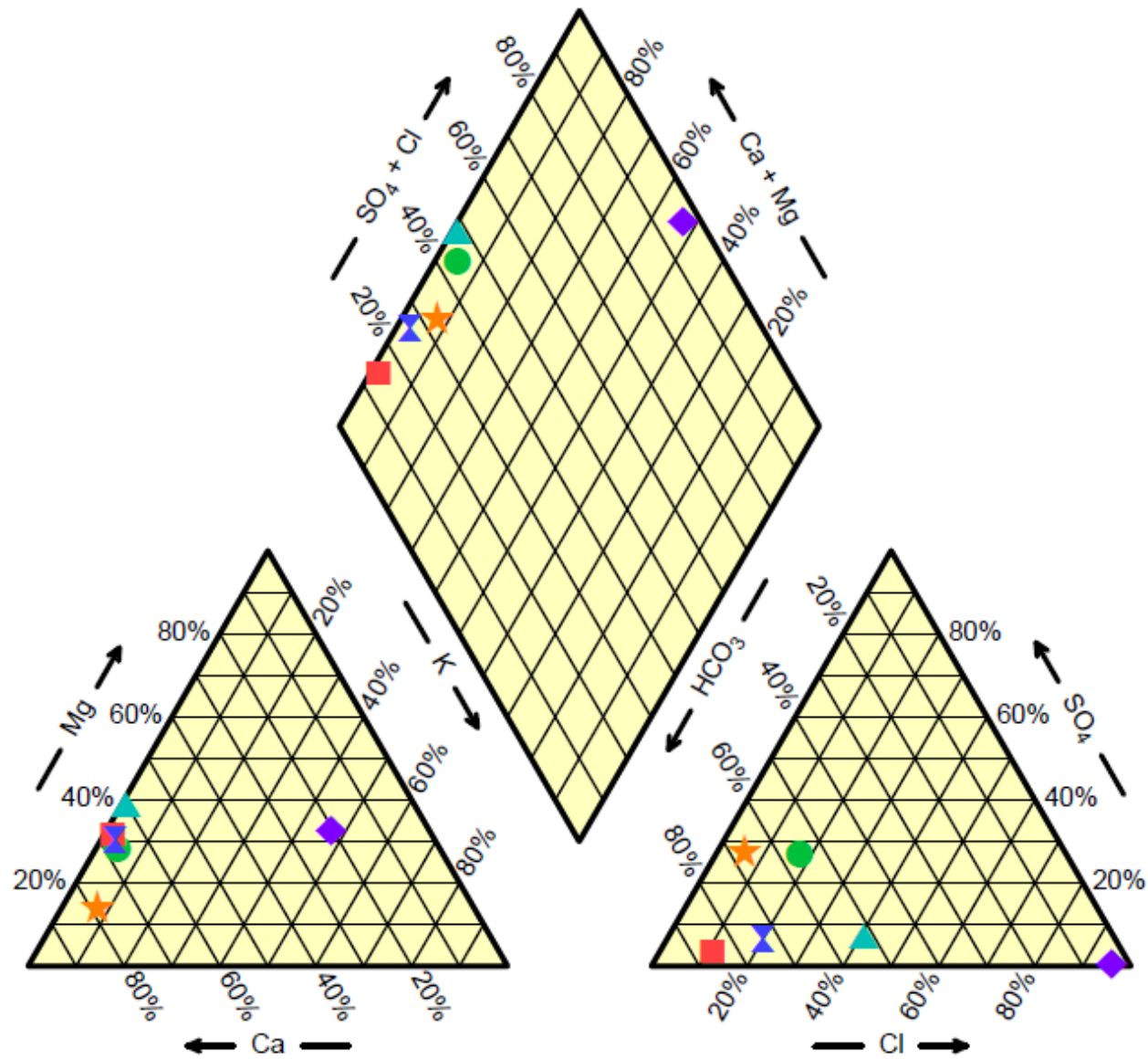
Piper Diagram - East (Phase I Expansion)



# Piper Diagram - Oct 2024 Pore Water



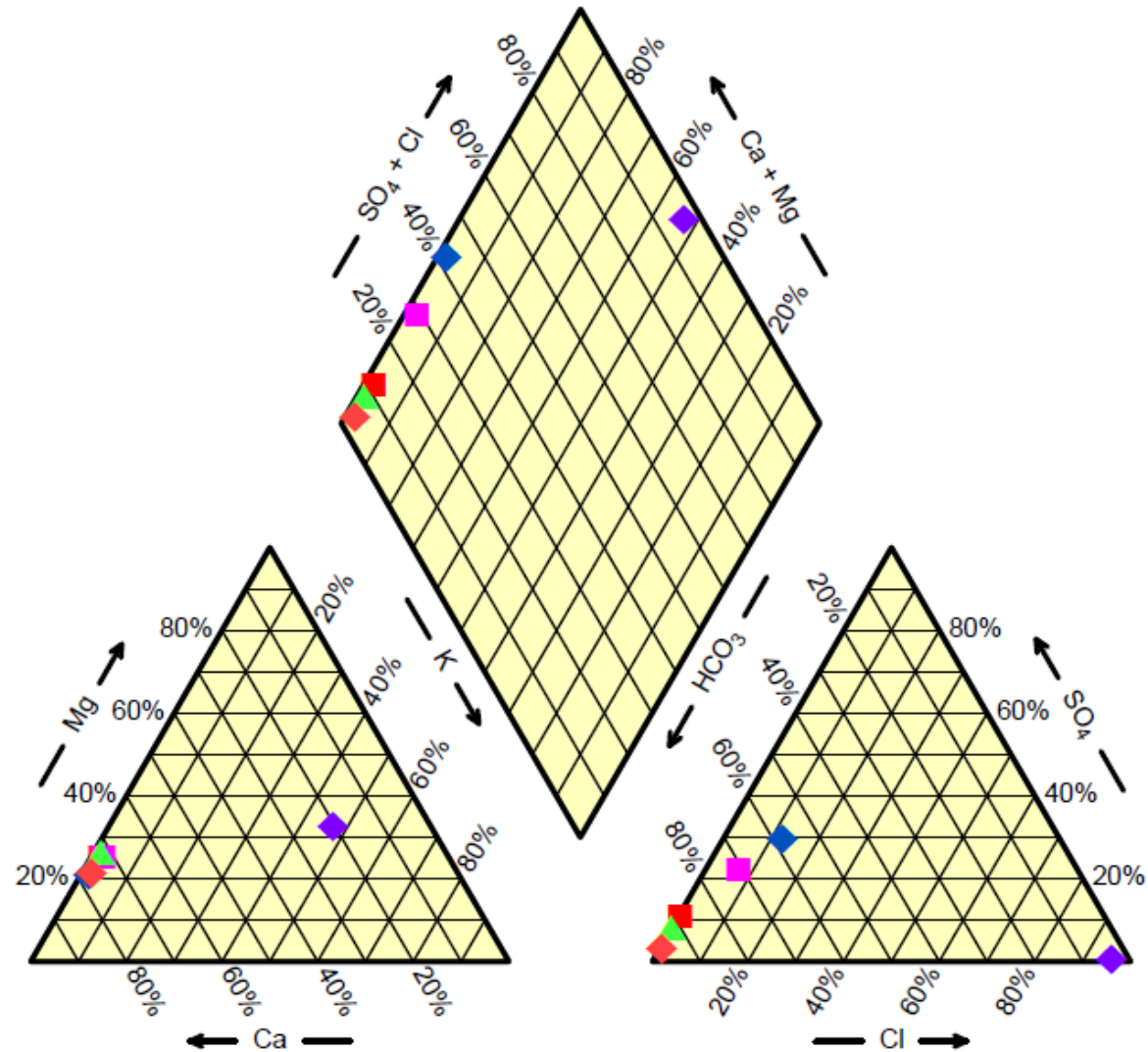
# Piper Diagram - Oct. 2024 Surface Water



## Legend

- LT-C4LR
- SW23-4
- SW-1
- SW-2
- SW-3
- SW-DP1

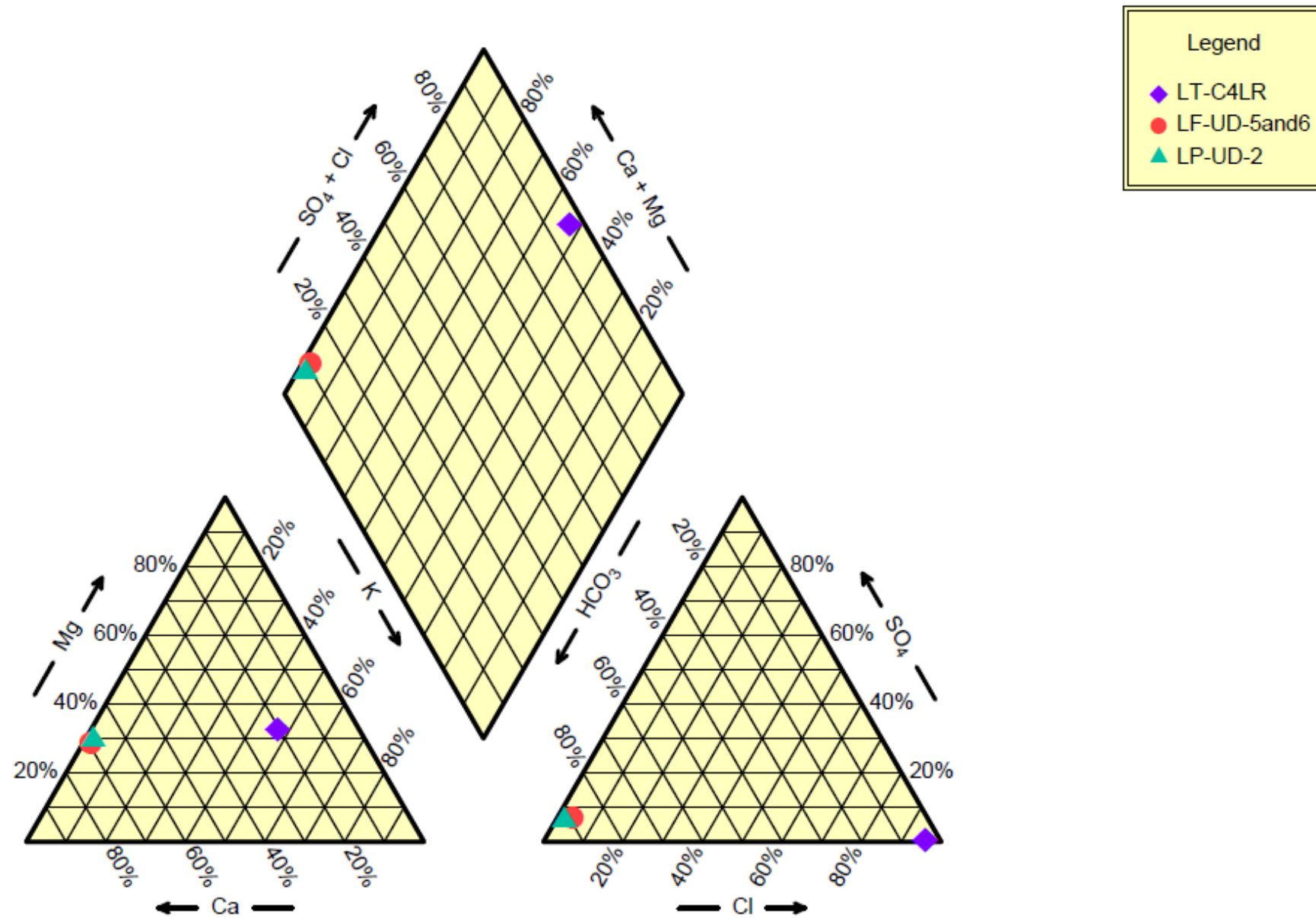
# Piper Diagram - July 2024 Leak Detection



## Legend

- LT-C4LR
- LF-LD-11
- LF-LD-12
- LF-LD-13
- LF-LD-14
- LF-LD-15

# Piper Diagram - July 2024 Underdrain



## Water Quality Summarized -

- The leachate has a characteristically unique signature
- Groundwater and surface water have a different unique signature ✓
- Leachate is not getting into the water ✓
- Monitoring will continue on the same schedule ✓
- All together, there will be 3 more total wells, 2 more pore water locations, 2 more surface water locations, 3 more underdrains, and 3 more leak detection locations = 94 total locations ✓

# Current Water Quality

From the MEDEP Public Benefit Determination approval:

“Based on the Department’s most recent review of JRL’s annual monitoring report, the Department concluded that “[g]roundwater, surface water, porewater, underdrain and leak detection monitoring results continue to show **minimal evidence of impact** from landfill leachate.” Further, the Department noted that groundwater monitoring locations that exhibit low concentrations of certain landfill indicator parameters (i.e., chloride) appear to be **affected by site-related maintenance and construction activities** rather than leachate from the landfill.”\*

\* From the review of the 2022 Annual Report by the MEDEP hydrogeologist, dated 9/8/23.

# Current Water Quality

Continuing from the review of the 2022 Annual Report by the MEDEP hydrogeologist, dated 9/8/23:

“Areas with monitoring locations exhibiting somewhat elevated indicator parameters and/or identified increasing concentration **trends in groundwater appear to be affected by site related activities such as site maintenance and construction rather than leachate generated from the landfill.**”

# Water Quality Outcomes

- No effect from landfill leachate ✓
  - 121-acre landfill, in use for 28 years– no effect
  - This is due to the design, construction, and management
- The only effects are due to:
  - Ground disturbance during construction
  - Road salt
  - Typical at any developed location ✓

# Leachate Management

# Leachate Management Goals

- Containment ✓

- Liner
- Dual-walled force main
- Leachate tank
- Trucking to treatment plant

- Collection ✓

- Sand and pipes
- Drainage geocomposite
- Sumps

- Transport ✓

- Pipes
- Pump station
- Dual-walled force main
- Trucking to treatment plant

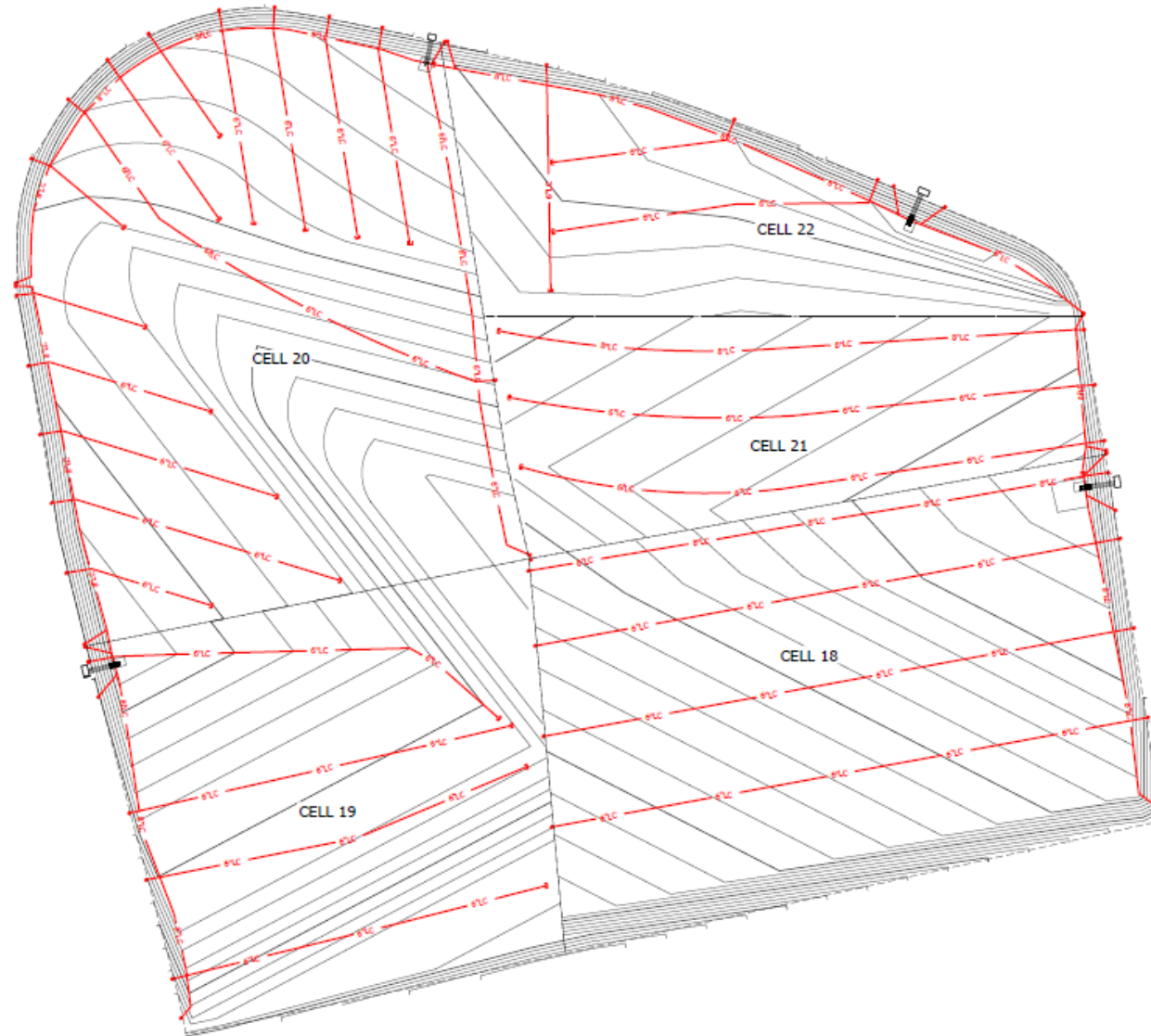
- Treatment ✓

- Licensed wastewater treatment plant
- PFAS treatment – coming soon

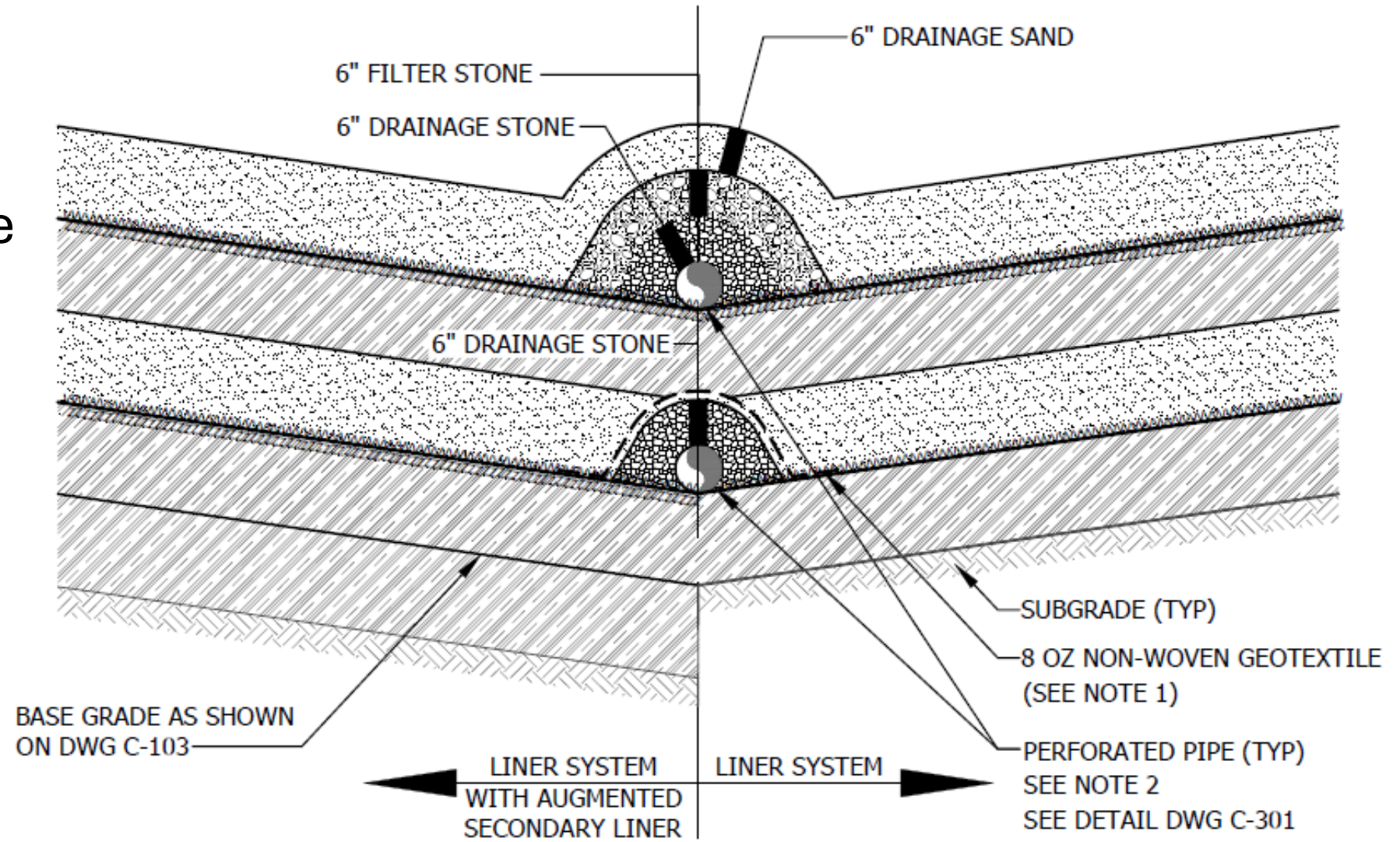
# Leak Detection piping in the cells

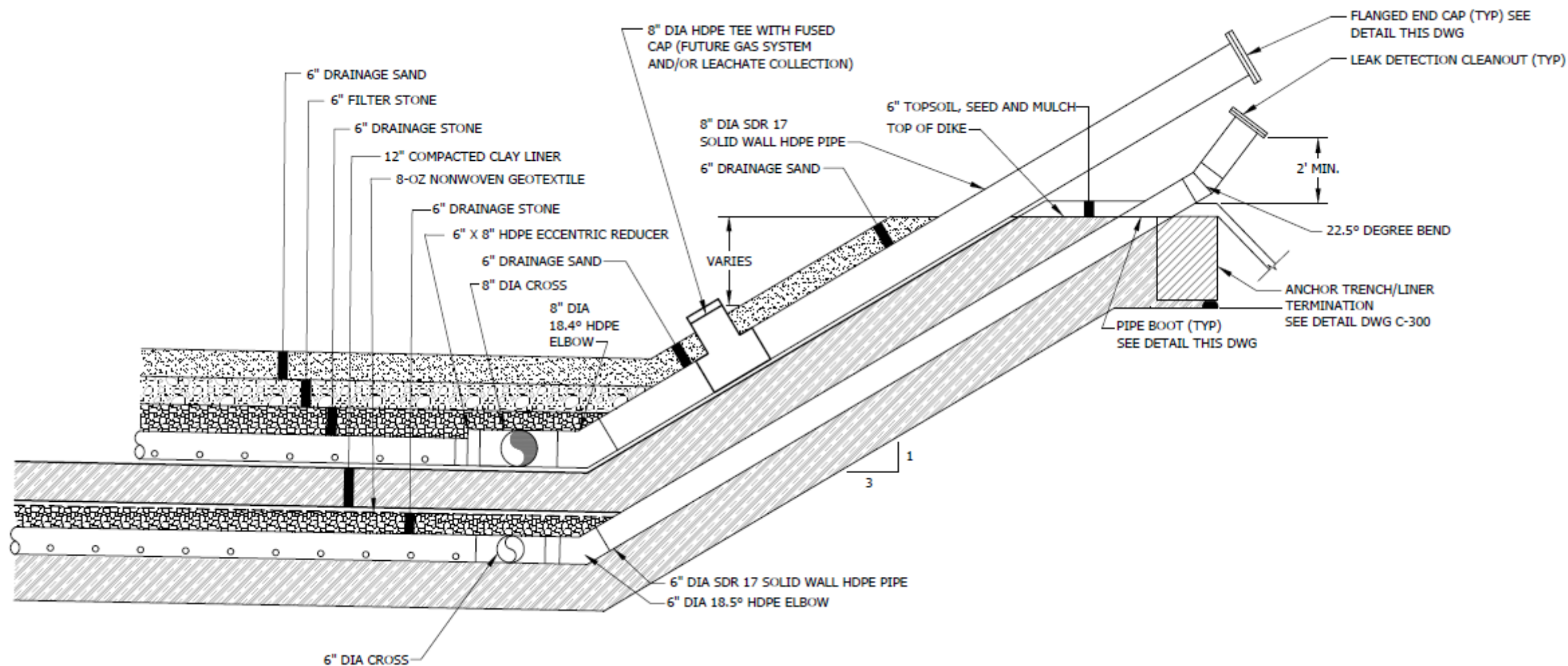


# Leachate Collection piping in the cells



- Drainage geocomposite net
- Sand
- Pipes with stone









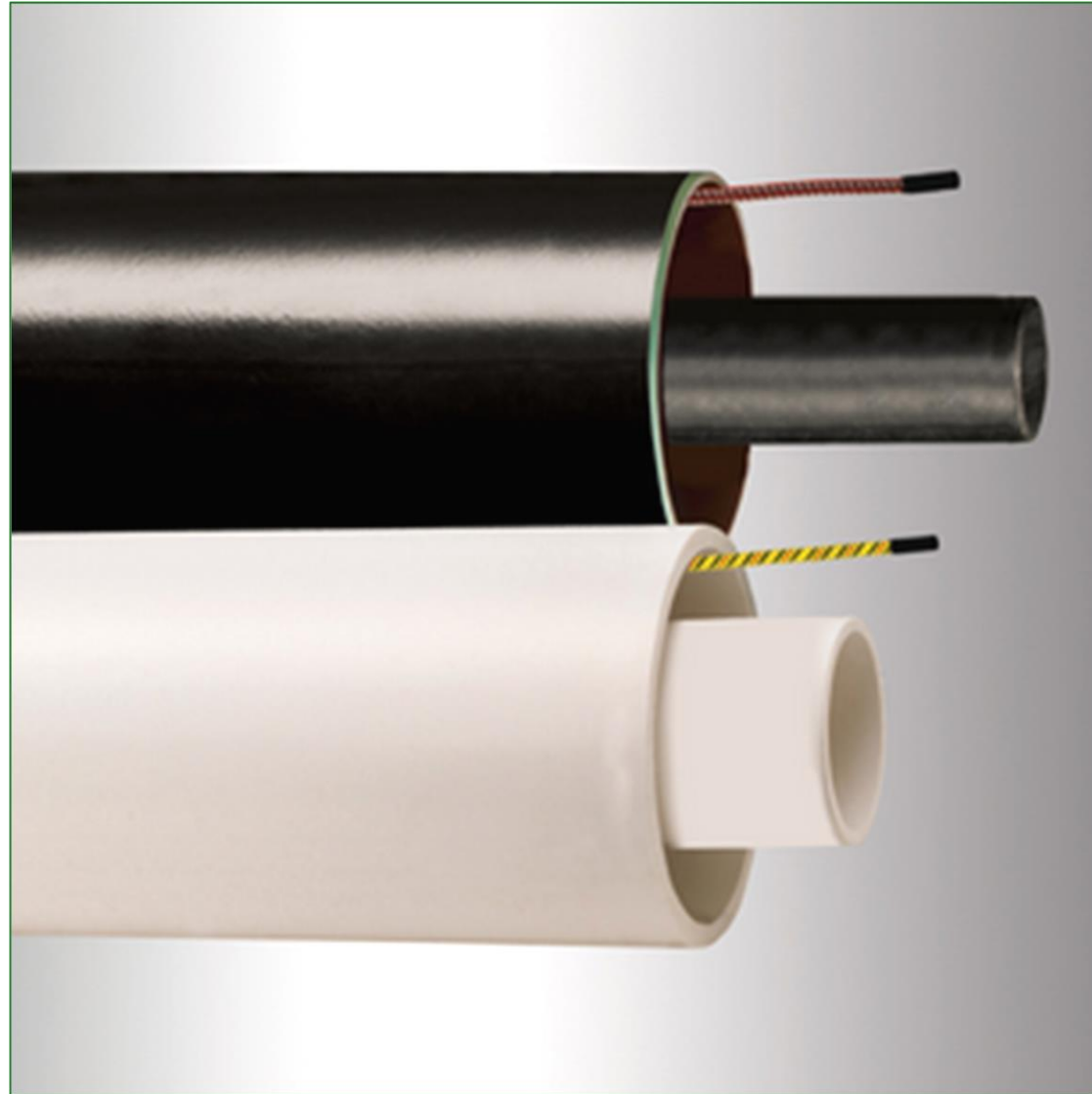








- Dual-Wall Force Main from Pump Stations to Leachate Tank





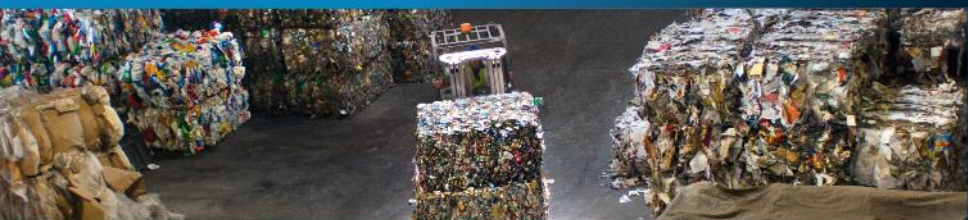


# Leachate is:

- Contained ✓
- Collected
- Transported ✓
- Treated ✓



# PFAS Treatment



# NEWSVT Landfill

## Leachate PFA Treatment



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# Technology Chosen

## Foam Fractionation (FF)

- FF is an absorptive bubble separation technique
- This technology historically has been utilised for proteins, enzymes and surfactant type compounds
- Evaluation will occur in close coordination with vendor selected to assure best possible results



Photos courtesy of EPOC Environmental

# Technology Chosen

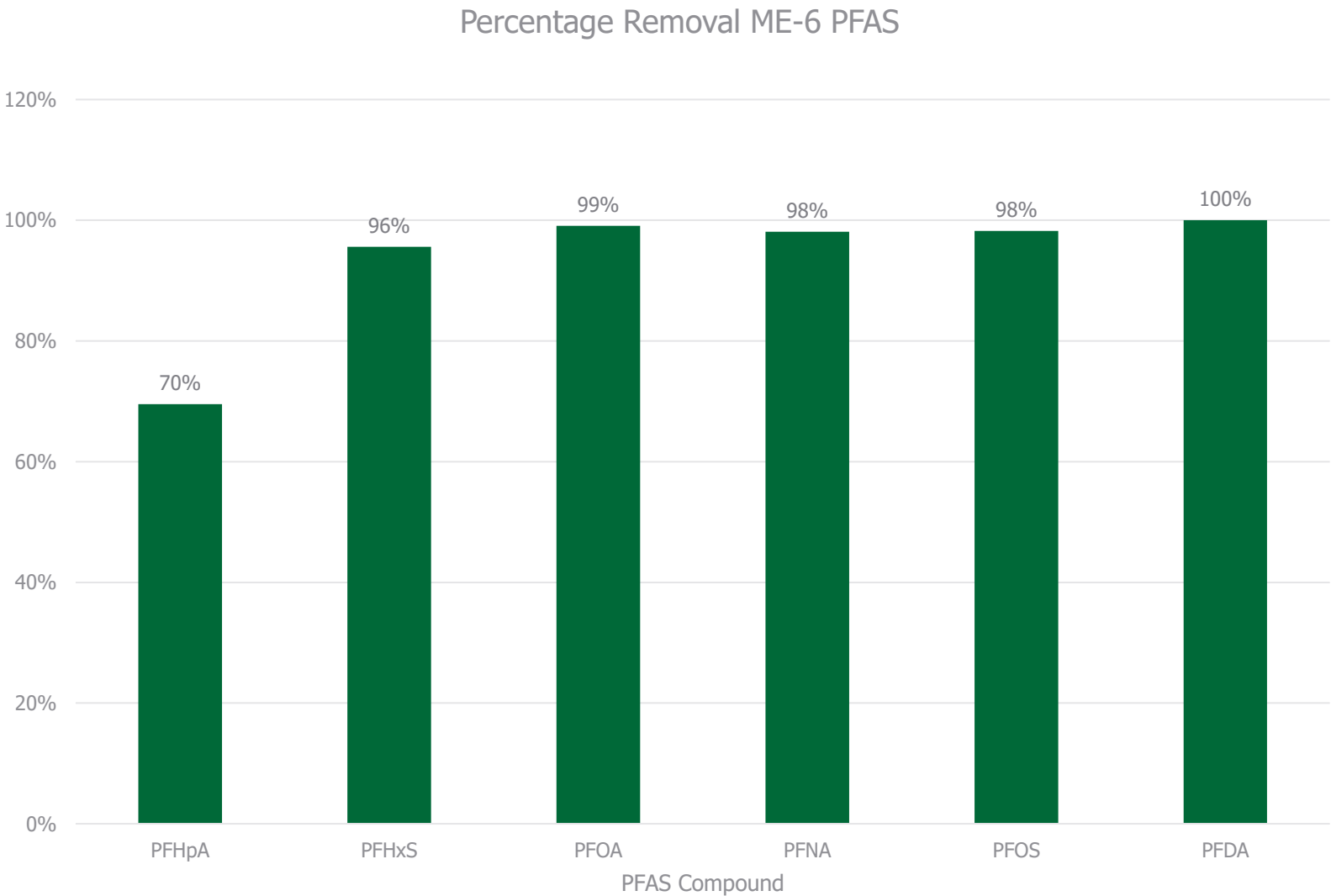


# Current Testing @ NEWSVT

## Test Results (Average) with FF\*

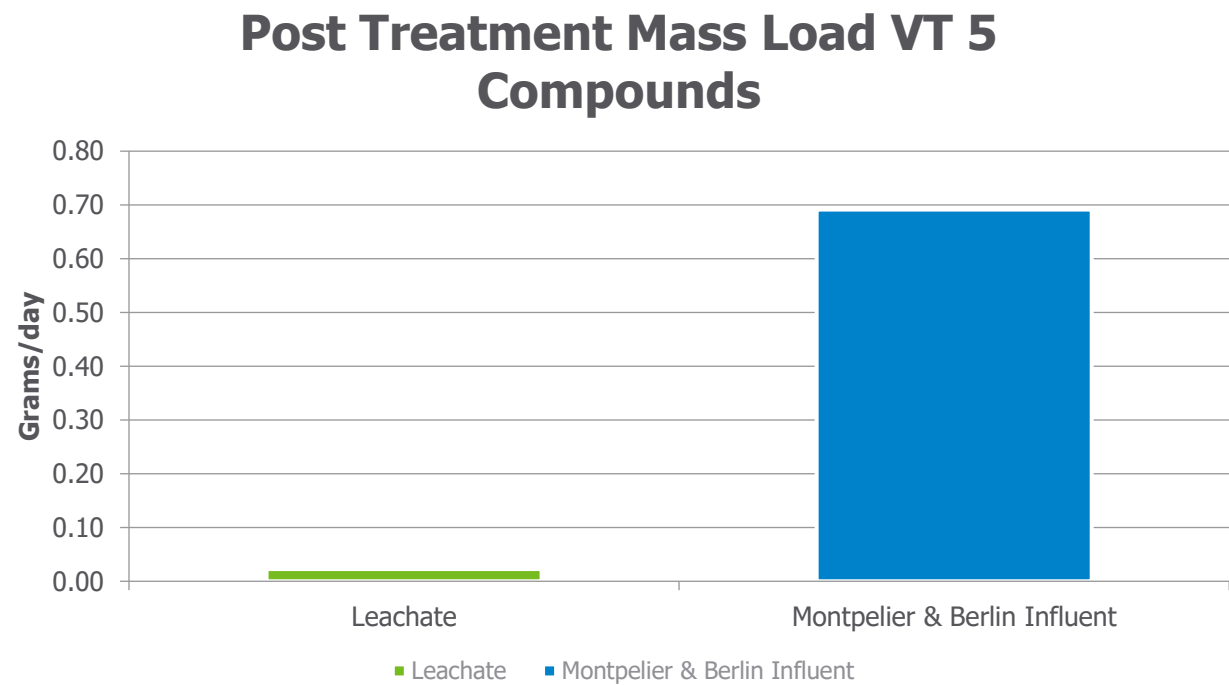
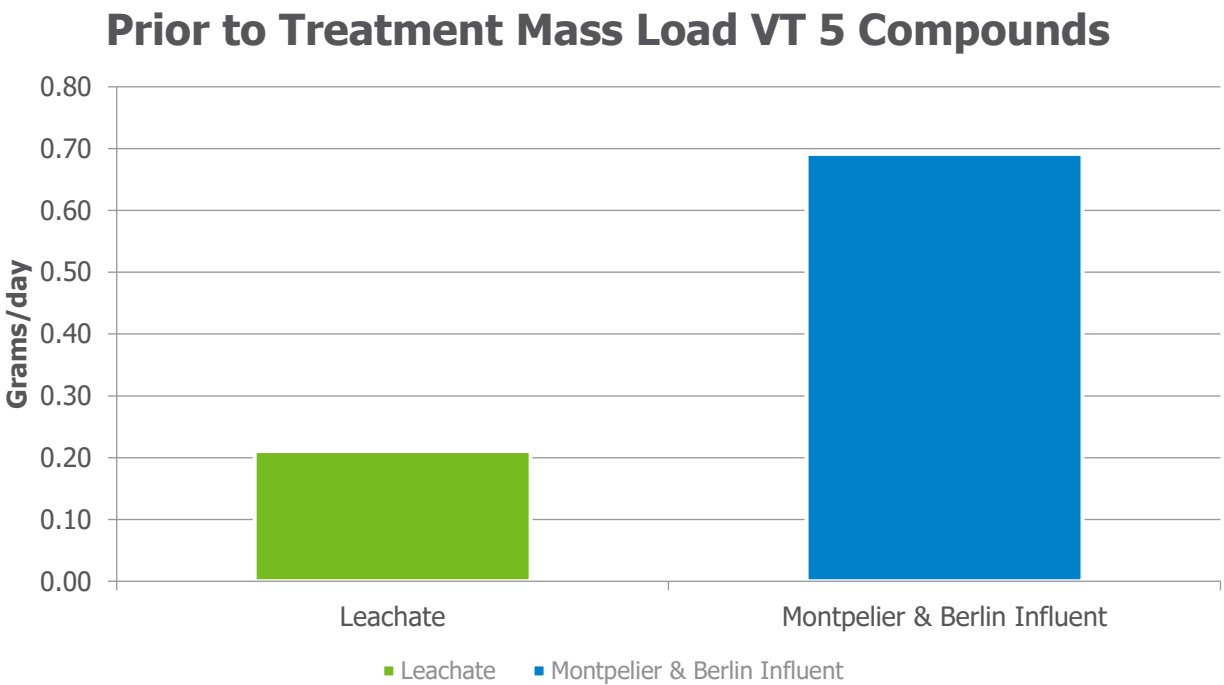
- 1. PFOA 99% removal
- 2. PFOS 98% removal
- 3. PFNA 98% removal
- 4. PFHxS 96% removal
- 5. PFHpA 66% removal
- 6. PFDA 99+% removal

\*Removal based on laboratory reporting limits



# Treatment Effectiveness

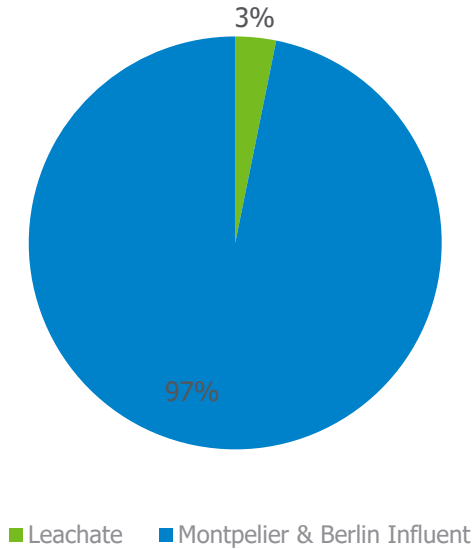
Our contribution to Montpelier PFAS inputs



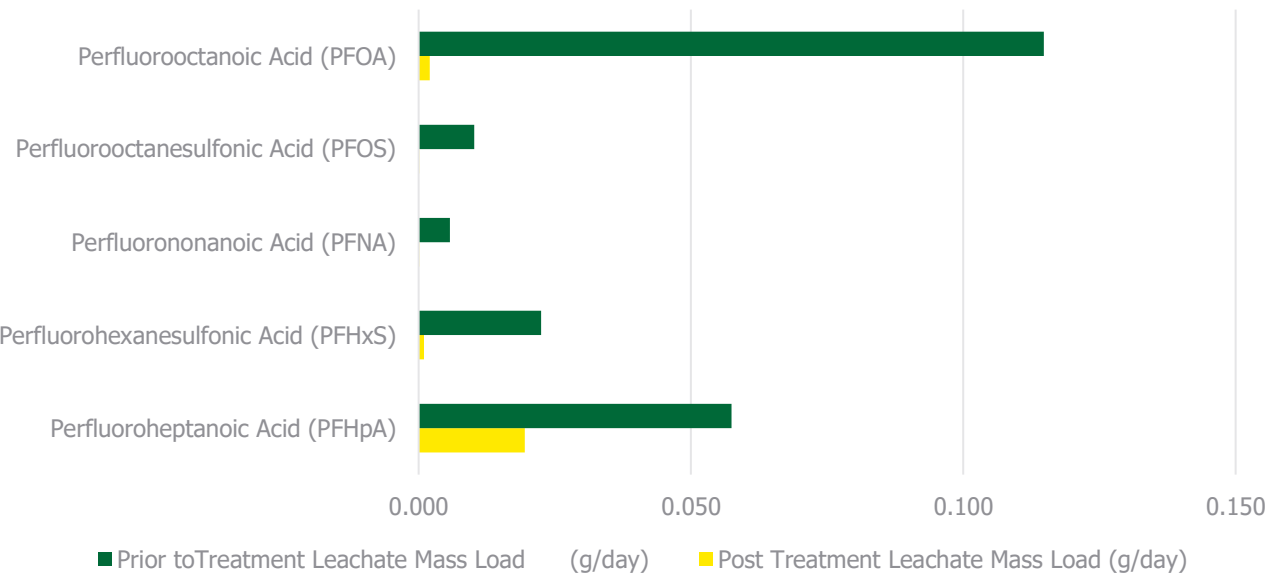
# Treatment Effectiveness

## Our contribution to Montpelier VT 5 PFAS inputs

Post Treatment Mass Load VT 5 Compounds

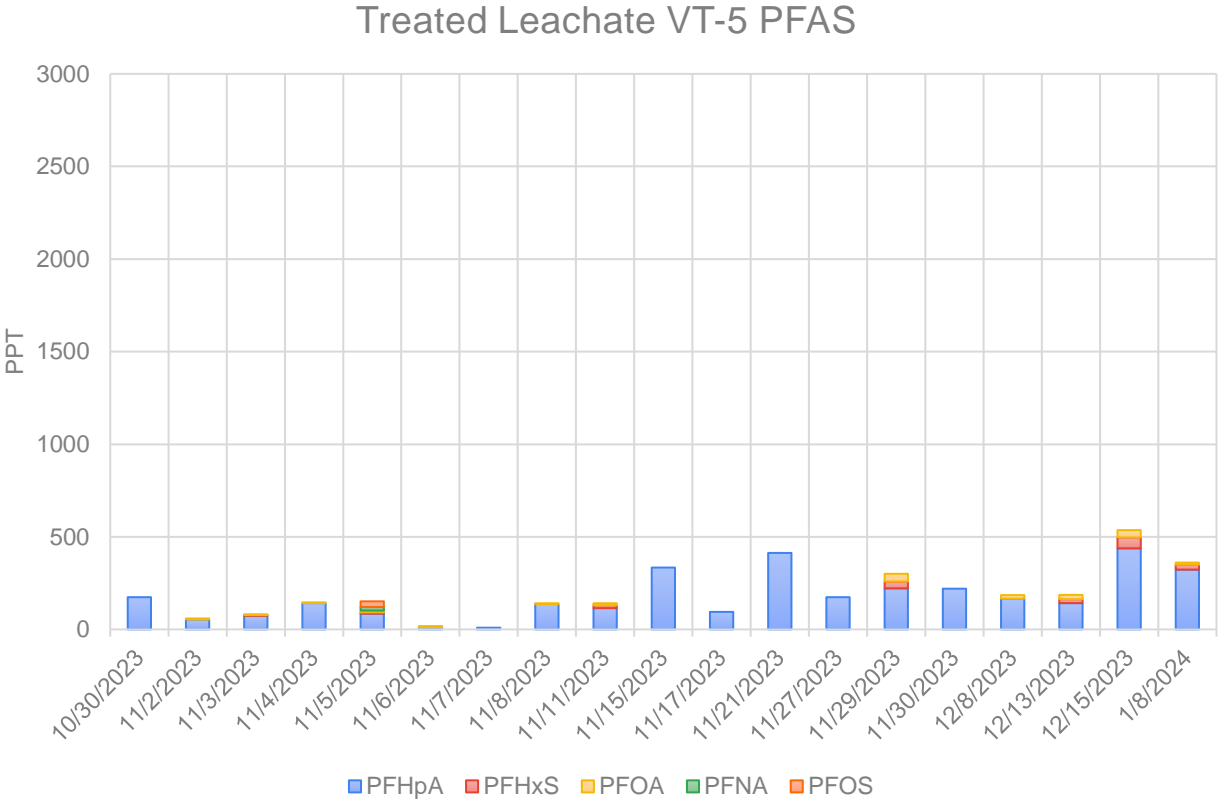
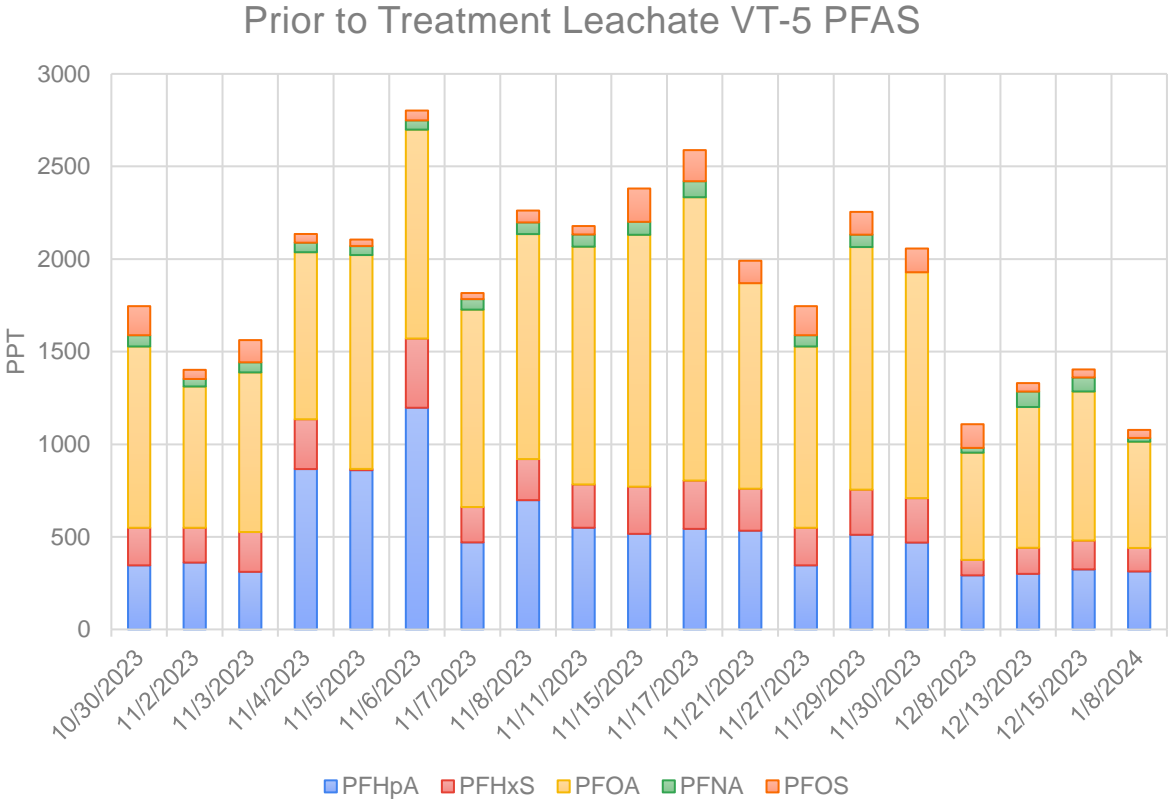


Mass Contribution of PFAS from Leachate



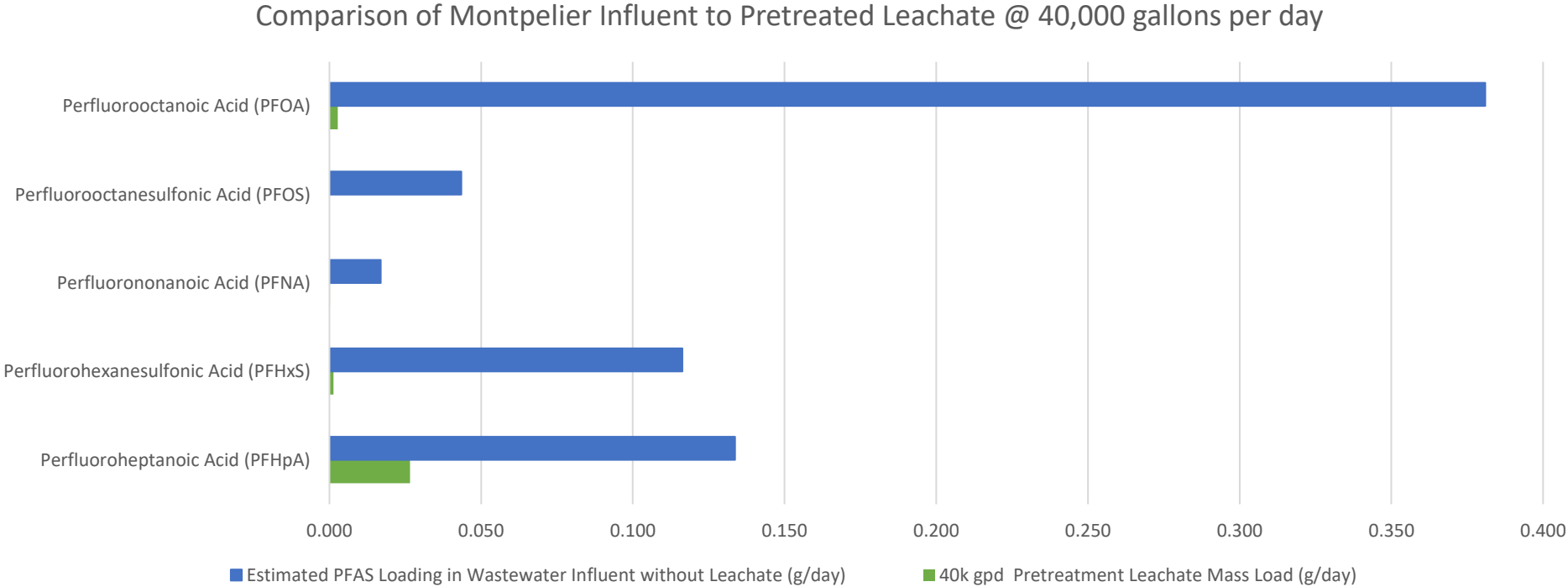
# Treatment Effectiveness

## Results of Treatment Shakedown



# Treatment Effectiveness

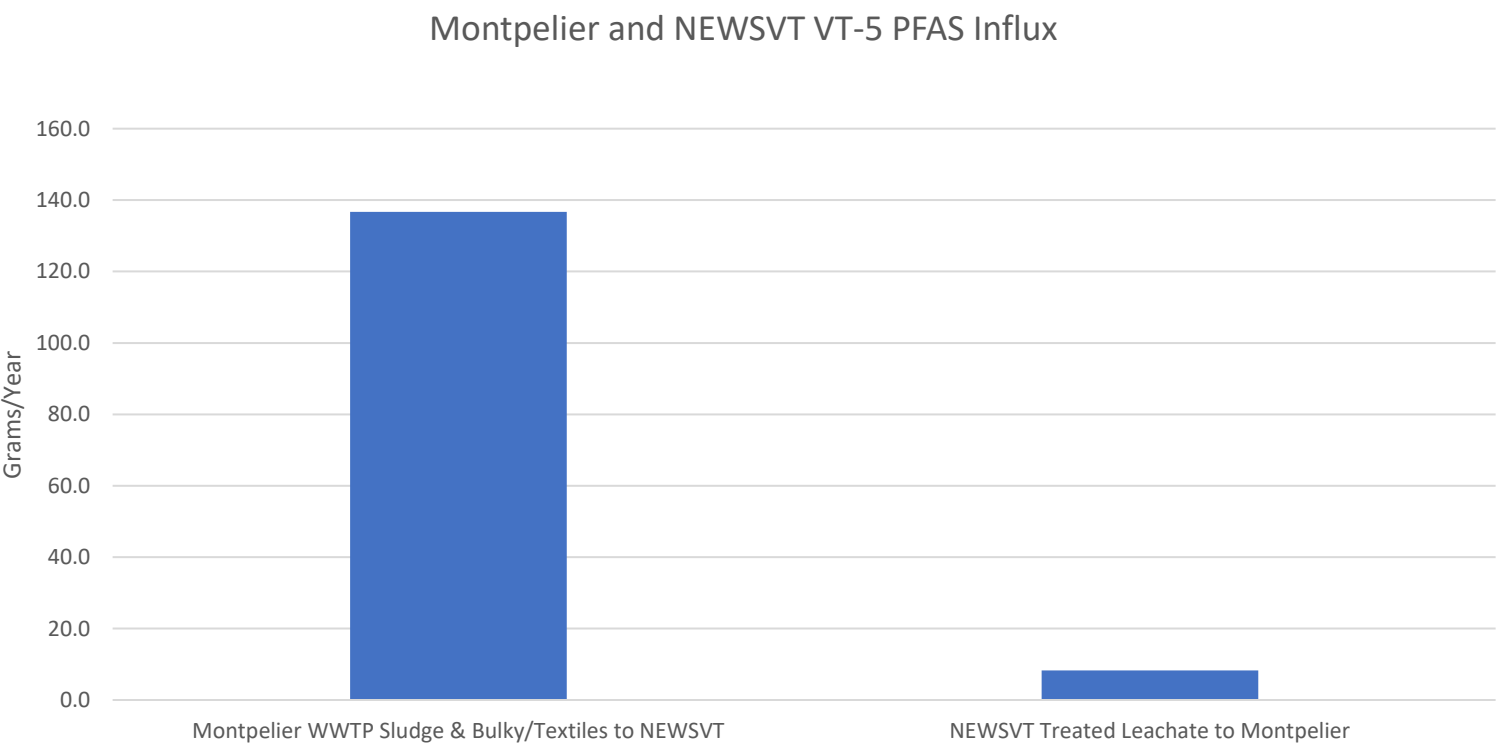
## Results of Treatment Shakedown



# Montpelier Influx

## We are Helping Montpelier with PFAs Containing Waste

- MSW is not included, likely has appreciable amounts as well



Thank You!



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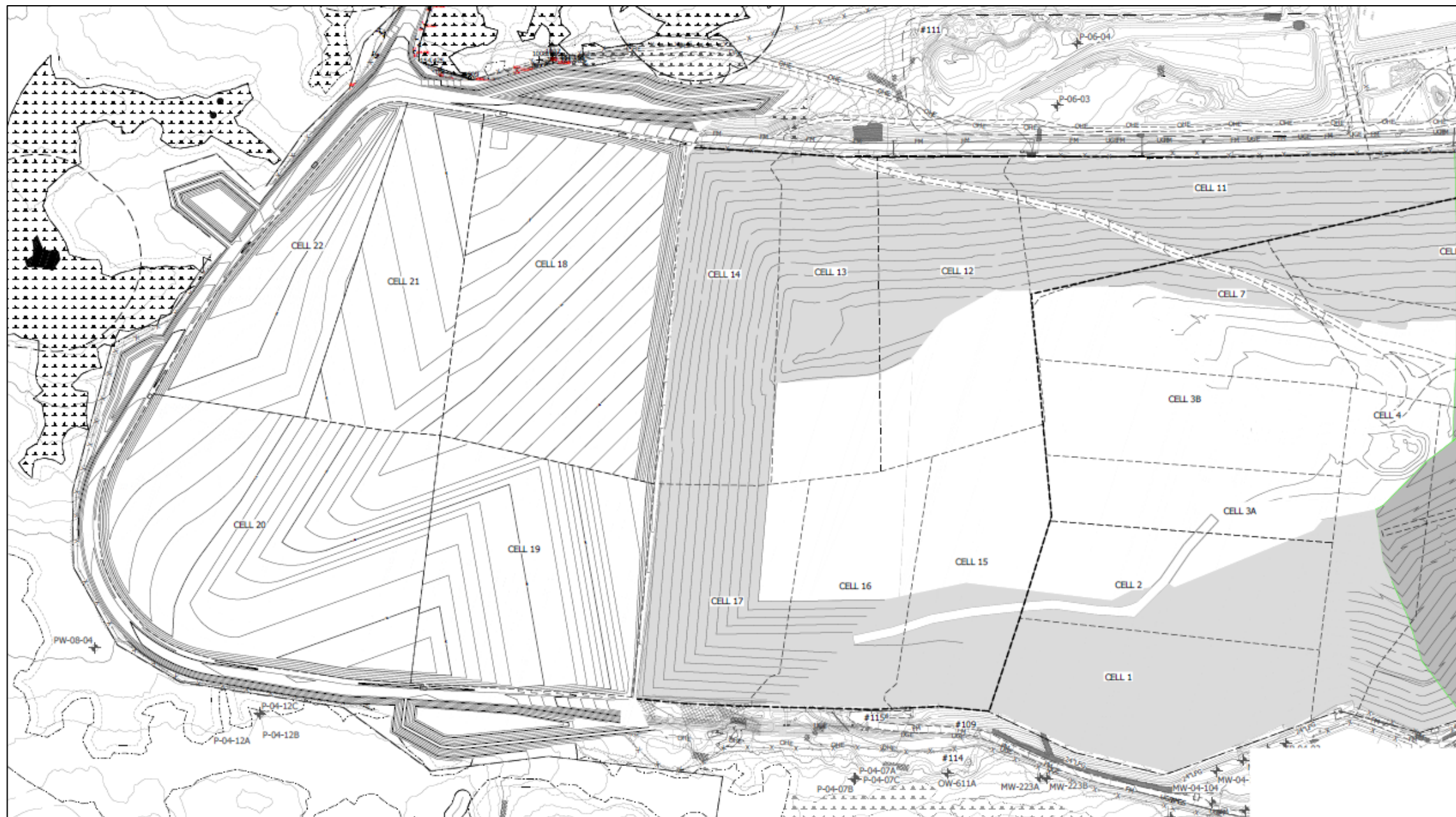
To learn more, please visit [casella.com](https://casella.com)

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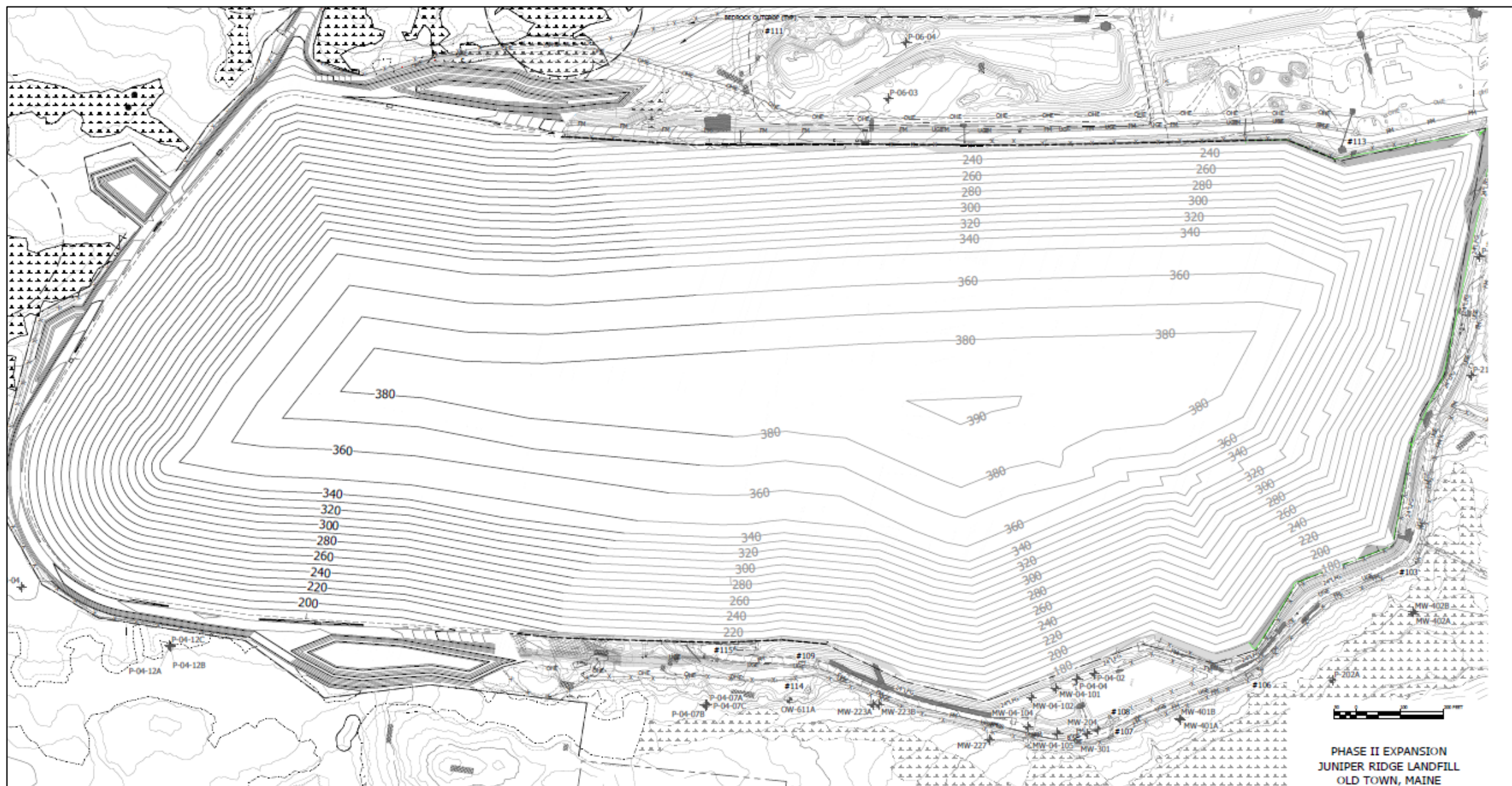
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Questions?







PHASE II EXPANSION  
JUNIPER RIDGE LANDFILL  
OLD TOWN, MAINE