

State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

101 South Webster Street
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707
TELEPHONE 608-266-2621
TELEFAX 608-267-3572
TDD 608-267-6897

George E. Meyer Secretary

Refuse Hideaway Landfill Superfund Site Public Meeting

Middleton Town Hall February 23, 1995 7:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Introduction

Purpose of Meeting

Cara Norland, DNR

Division of Health Involvement

Kim Bro, DOH

Brief Background

Options for the Cleanup Action

Recommended Option

Terry Evanson, DNR

EPA Involvment

Laura Evans, EPA

Ouestions and Public Comments

(Written comments will also be accepted. The Public Comment period ends March 14, 1995. Please take time to review and comment on all options outlined in the Proposed Plan.)

If you have any questions or concerns, contact us anytime:

Terry Evanson, Project Manager, DNR - SW/3, P. O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707 (608) 266-0941

Laura Evans, EPA Project Manager, EPA Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 886-0851

Cara Norland, Community Relations, DNR - SW/3, P. O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707 (608) 267-0540

Kim Bro, Environmental Engineer, Division of Health, 1414 E. Washington Ave., Madison, WI 53707 (608) 267-6845



DOCUMENT #65

TRANSCRIPT FOR REFUSE HIDEAWAY LANDFILL PROPOSED PLAN MEETING HELD 2/23/95

Attached: Meeting notes from Cara Norland

Outline of Presentation from Terry Evanson

Transcript of Public Comments from the meeting

Notes from Cara Norland, presented at Refuse Hideaway Landfill Proposed Plan Meeting held 2/23/95:

Intro: Welcome to meeting

Sign in,

agenda --- Introduce Kim, Terry, Laura and Kirsten
questions,
tape recorder and court reporter,
public comments,
administrative record at Middleton library

Purpose is to get your opinions on these cleanup options and to answer your questions Public meeting combined with a public hearing - reason for court reporter

Just a recommended option - can't always answer your comments

When you make your comment, please state your name (and spell it if it is unusual) and make your statement in the form of a comment. IF you would like to send written comments, please send them to Terry at the address on the fact sheet and agenda by March 14 (Tuesday).

We will respond formally to your comments in a document called a Record of Decision (ROD) which is a document which explains the decision made to clean up the site. Avail. in Admin. Rec.

If you would like more information on the cleanup options, visit the Middleton Library to look at the administrative record for the site.

Superfund Process:

Identification/Assessment
NPL listing -- When obvious remedy, do it - limited
Remedial Investigation
Feasibility Study
Proposed Plan
Public Input - please comment on all of the options

(Superfund Law allows for an extention of the public comment period for thirty days. If you would like an extention, you can make that request tonight or before the end of the public comment period.)

Design and Start the Cleanup

We will also be around after the meeting if you have any individual concerns or questions.

PUBLIC MEETING/HEARING

REFUSE HIDEAWAY LANDFILL PROPOSED PLAN

I. Background

[SLIDES]

- Gas/Leachate Extraction System
- Repair Cap Soils
- Point-of-Entry Treatment Systems
- Groundwater Investigation

II. Superfund

- EPA/DNR agreement federal \$ for RI/FS
- RI is compliation of previous work
 - [OVERHEADS]
 - Groundwater flow
 - Contaminant Plume
- FS considers cleanup options
 - Evaluation Criteria
 - Summary of Cleanup Options
 - [OVERHEADS] of options
- Proposed Remedy
- Total Cost of Proposal [OVERHEAD]

III. Future Actions

- Record of Decision
- EPA/DNR negotiations with PRPs
- Laura Evans will speak to future EPA actions

REFUSE HIDEAWAY LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE PUBLIC MEETING

DATE:

February 23, 1995

PLACE:

Middleton Town Hall 7555 West Old Sauk Road

Town of Middleton

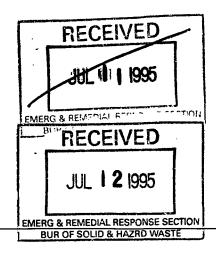
APPEARANCES:

CARA NORLAND, Community Relations, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

TERRY EVANSON, Project Manager, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

KIM BRO, Environmental Engineer, Wisconsin Division of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, 1414 East Washington Avenue, Madison, WI, 53707.

LAURA EVANS, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL, 60604.



Milan J. Loersch Court Reporter UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: We've been going on two and a half hours; are we going to have time for statements yet?

MS. EVANSON: We are hoping to get to that. You're welcome to make a statement.

MS. NORLAND: Go ahead.

MR. SWANSON: I'm Randall Swanson and I own
Sunnyside Farms. I'm the third one in the group that is in
trouble because of the contamination. The other two were
awarded filters in their homes at quite a cost to the DNR.
I was refused it because my well didn't meet the modern
specifications. Now the only reason the two got theirs and
I didn't was because mine didn't meet the specifications. I
had a fine well and the tests done every year were all
right.

So I felt that the DNR, that they should build me a well. We went quite a ways in that direction and sometime back it was decided that I put in another well. Times now have changed. I'm asking you to put in 60 feet of pipe so you could pick up no water in less than 60 feet and that was going to meet the specifications of the well. And the well driller come and we pretty much decided that that's what we were going to do.

Just about at that time the DNR thought they knew where the contamination was and how deep it was. And Craig Schultz saw that and he said go ahead and build a new one.

And he did 400 feet or a little more and he found it was contaminated and that left him with a little egg on the face of the DNR. But I suppose there was contamination there. And that meant that I they told me that these parameters were all off. They were going to help me a little bit with the cost of the well and bring some of the other things up to code. But they said that's off now because we found this contamination in this deep well. So here I am on the same basis. I can't get any -- really, I suppose if I put in a deep well, then the DNR may put on a filter.

But I think they caused it in the first place.

They gave the dump the permits. They went ahead and they knew more about the dump really and that it doesn't fit the situation at that time even.

But anyways, that's not Terry's fault. Terry isn't to blame for that because she wasn't around at that time.

So now we are back to what I should do, whether I should try to drill a well on my own and then the DNR, they indicated that they probably would put in the filter if I did that. So I don't know where to do it or how deep to go or anything about it. So I think we are going to do something at this point.

I told Terry, I thought I might take what action I could against the DNR because I felt it was discrimination because they were doing this at many thousands of dollars'

expense for the other two people with nothing for me except I do get a bottle of water, which is not a big thing at best. But I feel that I'm entitled to the same consideration of the other two places.

5,

And that brings us to number three though. That's the statement, that I may take court action against the DNR and I'm considering it seriously. And that's where we stand, whether we should go ahead with the well. And I'm between a rock and hard place right now. I've a bad well. We don't have any water and we can't use it and we can't get a filtering system on it because it isn't up to code.

So there we are. That's the statement that I wanted to make. And I appreciate it. I appreciate having all of these questions answered. It's a wonderful meeting and it's lasted too long and it's way past my bedtime right now. And I'll do my best anyway.

MS. NORLAND: Any other comments? If you don't feel comfortable making comments, make sure and write statements to us. And don't just go home and put the statement on your coffee table and forget it. Do send them in. We do sincerely want them. This isn't a hollow gesture type of thing that we are asking for; we realy do want your comments.

If you would like to send your written comments, that would be great. Send them to me by March 14. And if

you'd like an extension to look the to feasibility study, if you want an extension, you can ask for a 30-day extention, just ask for it.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN:: Thank you for keeping us informed and we really appreciate it.

MR. NORLAND: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Just one more comment along with what Mr. Swanson brought up. I noticed in the projected costs for possibly 25 to 30 homes that would be affected. You have a cost plugged in for the treatment systems and a cost plugged for the maintenance of the other treatment systems. And are we going to get back in on that because we are paying our own maintenance now? Is the DNR going to pick up that tab again?

MS. EVANSON: That's a hard thing for me to answer because the DNR doesn't plan to pay for those. What we are looking is for the PRPs to do something.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Do they turn around and reimburse us for our continuing annual costs to the system? We've been paying those out of the pocket.

MS. EVANSON: That issue will have to be part of how the negotiations go. That whole issue is a little fuzzy too yet because you have to look at how the whole operation from the point of entry and where the treatment systems go. That will be one of the issues of discussion.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: I kind of wonder whether an extraction system is necessary given that you said the plume is stable at this point.

MS. EVANSON: Right.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Why do you feel that it's necessary to go through extraction?

MS. EVANSON: The main reason essentially what you're saying is why actually look at the ground water. And the main thing that we've looked at in making that decision is first is there a risk from the groundwater. I mean, this is the reasoning that we have to go through at Superfund, is there a risk.

And we've found that there is a future risk from that groundwater if the plume moved and if somebody came in and built new homes and actually put wells into the contamination.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: I mean, given that you've restricted the use on the top of the land --

MS. EVANSON: But that doesn't address the fact that the groundwater contamination has migrated significantly off the property if that contamination is moving up and down and spreading out, that plume, it seems to me that that issue is at least as important as the extraction that you are talking about. I mean, it is an important issue, particularly if the groundwater

contamination is spreading beyond where it is. We know where it is now.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Right.

MS. EVANSON: The issue is the DNR doesn't have any authority to keep somebody from putting in a development.

That decision is made by the township.

MR. MALLIET: We went through that quite a bit, the developer himself, that was one of my questions.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: But the developer isn't an uninterested party. It's an engineering firm that has done all of the work, whether we paid for it or the township paid for it or the developer.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Was that engineer employed by that developer?

MR. MALLIET: Well, yes, he's employed by the developer. We don't pass anything until they say if it's all ready to go. That's his problem; if it doesn't pass, that's his problem. There are only a few houses out there. You can see where it is.

Yes, that question came up and in fact I was one of the ones that voted against it. I wouldn't accept the whole thing because that was one of the problems.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: What these are going to do is the cone of depression is lower and draws it out.

MR. MALLIET: She claims where his wells enter or

are going to draw water is from a different water flow.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: I understood that, but what if he proves to be wrong?

MR. MALLIET: We are aware of that. Well, it's gone into the agreement already, so --

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: The question is is the well going in first or the development going in first.

MR. MALLIET: They don't have an approval for the golf course yet, and until they have the approval, the deep well is not going in.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Would there be two water streams, one going to the west and one going to the east or would it be the same?

MS. EVANSON: The development is up gradient; that means it's — the water flows from where the development is toward the landfill. So what would have to happen is that the well, that high capacity well that they are putting in, would have to significantly change the gradient so that the water would flow the other way, the other direction.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: How does that happen?

MS. EVANSON: It can happen depending on how close the well is put and how much water is pumped and what the characteristics the sandstone is and how far out this cone of depression is beneath it.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: It looks like that if this

1	would drop where this new construction is, if that water
2	table or level would drop
3	MS. EVANSON: They would have to significantly
4	change the gradients so that the water would essentially
5	flow in the opposite direction.
6	UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Have they taken that into
7	account at that time, that there would be any additions to
8	those capacity wells?
9	MS. EVANSON: The wells that we are putting in?
10	UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: No, this well or this
11	development. I guess you should answer, rather than Terry.
12	MR. MALLIET: They're putting in high capacity
13	wells there. There are already four high capacity wells on
14	the western edge of the site.
15	MS. EVANSON: City or municipal?
16	MR. MALLIET: Two private, two municipal, and the
17	two operate separately.
18	UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: I can't tell you what's hang
19	in the high capacity wells what are drawn from or where they
20	are in.
21	UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: My question is if you put
22	five in instead of four, if you are going farther
23	MR. MALLIET: I can't answer that other than saying
24	that we have four.
25	UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: This is the same thing that

happened way back to the landfill. It was okay then. And we can only hope that he's right. I have questions about it, but we are going to have to deal with them.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Another question on the plastic cap type idea, with the current cap that's on there now, does that have to be disturbed? I'm not sure if you could put it on over the top or would you mess up the clay or don't don't want to do that?

MS. EVANSON: What we would do is remove the cap that's there now and leave the clay in place and you would have to come in and grade that all out and everything. But the clay would be left in place. All the dirt that's above that -- that's about three feet, two and a half to three feet of dirt -- would have to be removed, put the plastic liner on the existing clay and reapply all of that dirt essentially.

Right, you take the whole top. We are not proposing to put it on the side slopes. It's very difficult to hold the dirt in place on side slopes. So the proposal that we looked at was only looking at the top surface.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: You would have to change the grade but keep the clay?

MS. EVANSON: Right, you would have to come in and regrade that.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: It's not quite as far out as

it sounds because this has happened already; has any thought been given to purchasing the adjacent land to the south of there and putting in an impenatrable liner on it and moving the landfill over on top to it?

MS. EVANSON: That wasn't an option that we considered. You know, if you did something like that it would be like siting an entirely new landfill. You would have to assess whether that has appropriate soils because just because there's a liner doesn't mean that's the best place to put a landfill.

MS. EVANS: You're saying if you put the synthetic liner down and moved the waste onto it. This was done in northern Michigan where they moved the landfill over onto that site, then nothing could get into the ground because you had in effect sealed the base on the landfill.

MS. EVANSON: Right, it's as much work as it is to build an entire new landfill.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: They would want to know it wouldn't leak.

MS. EVANSON: That's exactly what some of the assessments would have to be.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: But for that to be --

MS. EVANSON: Well, I guess it's not impossible; I guess it's possible. But you would have to deal with one and a half million cubic yards of waste that's in there and

one of things was short term, effective on the short term. That would be a fairly dangerous thing to do. If nothing else, it could open a landfill that has considerable amounts of methane in it and you create all sorts of possibilities for an explosion that you don't want to be dealing with. It just becomes a very hazardous situation and so that's not --

Somebody may have done it, but that's not typically what we do with landfills, especially landfills of this size. I know that it's something that people considered with considerably smaller landfills than something quite as large as this.

MR. ROUNDS: I would just like to register a comment on a couple of things. My name is Wayne Rounds. I own property in the immediate area of the contamination. I'm also a member of the Middleton Drainage District and I would like to register my opposition to any proposed plan to pump any amount of water into the Middleton drainage ditch which is the headwaters of the Black Earth Creek there. I feel this would impact both property values and hurt arguments protective water runoff that's the planned right there. Right now we are already swamped with surface water there.

And even though you tell us that the water will be treated and will be pure as far as meeting state and federal drinking water standards, I just can't help but say that I

really don't trust you. I don't trust the agencies due to past performance here. I feel it would not only affect my property, but everybody down the street. And I really don't think that pumping the water in the ditch and doing this study will help.

And I also have some concerns about the use of injection wells. As stated by other people here, you really don't know how the ground --

I'm talking, sir. Let me proceed.

We really don't know the impact on the groundwater by using computer models, you really don't know. The other thing you're concerned about is the water infiltration in the site.

When the landfill was put in, there was supposed to be a swale constructed around the entire landfill. It was never done, and John LeBeck had something to do with it. There was an entire amount of the surface water on the site and an amount of sandstone still on that site that was never covered. A lot of water infiltration went through that. That should be looked at.

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Speedway Land and Gravel still operates on that site and to my knowledge, just from visual observation, there's mechanical mining still being done on the sandstone on that property. And I would like that checked out too. DeBeck has no conditional use permit

to be operating a quarry and also it should be looked at, the impact of the operation on this site. He brought about the degradation in this entire valley and yet his family still operates a business out there. I think it should be really be looked at.

This might sound a little emotional, but I live with my family on my farm there and I have to deal with this every day. That's all I have to say.

MR. LETHAN: My name is David Lethan. I'm a student at the University of Wisconsin - Madison and I also live in Middleton, actually in the City of Middleton. But I do a lot of fishing out at Black Earth Creek and I know the area. But I'm not a home owner in the area and probably wouldn't be right now with what's happening, but I would like to say that, you know, I really think it's important that the DNR is at least looking into it, that a problem has occurred. And if you are trying to do something about it and looking at some cost benefit analysis of, you know, trying to do what you can with the amount of money that you want to use and you know if you can at all keep the area from, you know, spreading or getting any worse than it is, I think that money would be well spent.

But what I would like to say is that, you know, I don't think that the drainage is the proper way to go due to the fact that it is the headwaters of Black Earth Creek.

And that is one stream that's well-known throughout the nation as one of the best trout streams around. So I voice my concern not to go with that route.

MR. HAMIL: My name is Don Hamill and I'm on the board of directors for the Yahara Riverine Area and work -- (Inaudible) -- and Four Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club. And we are very concerned about this project and one of our concerns is the trout stream and not just the quantity of the water, but the temperature of the water and flooding, harmful affects to the streams and the whole watershed and the agriculture around that whole area.

And so I just wanted to second the other gentleman's comments stating an objection. That I think rather than one of a discharge into the ditch method, even if the water is clean, it's not a matter of whether it's clean or not; it's that the temperature of the water is also of concern to us.

MS. EVANSON: Are there any other comments or questions?

MS. NORLAND: Thank you very much for staying around for so long. If you have any questions, always feel free to call us any time.

(Which Concluded the Proceedings)

STATE OF WISCONSIN)

, ss.

COUNTY OF DANE)

I, MILAN J. LOERSCH, Court Reporter, hereby certify that I reported in stenographic shorthand the proceedings had before the Court on the 23rd day of February, 1995, and that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct copy of the said stenographic notes and of the whole thereof.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1995.

Milan J. Løersch Court Reporter