MD-050
Cecil County

1950s	Commercial gravel quarry occupied site.
1960	Cecil County purchased property for use as landfill. The landfill received mixed agricultural, municipal and industrial wastes.
1966	BFS began disposing PVC sludge in the general fill. Unsupervised dumping until 1971.
1971	County provided limited supervision of waste disposal.
1976	The State's Division of Solid Waste recommended that PVC sludge be disposed of in a designated area of the landfill.
1977	Woodlawn Transfer Station open.
1978	Landfill was closed under State authority. The State's Division of Solid Waste issued BFS an Industrial Waste Disposal Permit. BFS began disposing of PVC sludge in designated disposal areas.
1980	The State's Division of Solid Waste renewed BFS's Industrial Waste Disposal Permit and required BFS to conduct a groundwater study.
1981	BFS's Industrial Waste Disposal Permit expired and BFS ceased disposal of PVC sludge. The State's Division of Solid Waste ordered the County to conduct a groundwater study.
1982	CERCLA Preliminary Assessment.
1984	CERCLA Site Investigation.
1987	Site placed on National Priorities List.
1988	Potentially Responsible Parties entered into an Administrative Order of Consent to conduct the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.
1992	EPA approved final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.
1993	EPA issued the ROD.
1994	EPA issued the Unilateral Administrative Order to Potentially Responsible Parties to conduct the Remedial Design/Remedial Action.
1997	Pre-Design investigation completed.
1998	Final (100%) Design Report completed.

WOODLAWN LANDFILL
Woodlawn, Maryland
(National Priorities List Site)

Site Location

The Woodlawn Landfill site is situated on a 37-acre property in northeastern Cecil County, Maryland, approximately one-half mile north of the Town of Woodlawn, and one mile north of the intersection of Routes 275 and 276 (Maryland Tax Map #23, Parcel 267).

Site History

The Woodlawn Landfill is located in an abandoned sand and gravel quarry. The quarry operated during the 1950s. In 1960, the property was purchased by Cecil County and used as a County landfill. From 1960 to 1978, agricultural, municipal, and industrial wastes were reportedly disposed and sometimes burned at the site. From 1960 to 1971, the landfill was open 24 hours a day and operations were unsupervised. In 1971, the County hired a contractor to operate the facility. In 1978, the landfill was closed under a State Order.

From 1966 to 1978, Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. (BFS) disposed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) sludge at the Woodlawn Landfill in the then current working face of the fill. Beginning in 1978, BFS disposed of PVC sludge in designated disposal areas under an Industrial Waste Disposal Permit issued by the State. By the Spring of 1981, BFS ceased disposal of PVC sludge. BFS deposited at least 8,000 tons of PVC sludge at the landfill.

Groundwater contaminated with vinyl chloride and manganese is the primary concern at this site. Vinyl chloride has been detected above the maximum contaminant level in on-site monitoring wells and below the maximum contaminant level in off-site monitoring wells and in one residential well located approximately 1000 feet north of the site. Elevated levels of manganese have been detected in on- and off-site monitoring wells and in one residential well located just south of the site.

The Record of Decision (ROD) for this site was issued on September 28, 1993. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) selected a remedy that contains the following major components:

- Excavation and off-site disposal of mercury-contaminated soils from the former drain field of the Transfer Station septic system;
- Relocation of the current Transfer Station septic system drain field;
- Capping of the landfill and identifiable cells of PVC sludge;
- Extraction and on-site treatment of groundwater;
- Monitoring of groundwater and surface water;
- Passive collection system for landfill gas below the cap;
- Provision for an alternate water supply, if necessary;
- Deed restrictions;
- Perimeter fencing.

The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the Cecil County Board of County Commissioners (Cecil County) and BFS in December 1994. Cecil County and BFS are the principal Potentially Responsible Parties for this site. The Unilateral Administrative Order stipulated that the Potentially Responsible Parties would immediately proceed with the remedial activities specified in the ROD. Cecil County reached an agreement with BFS to cover past and future liabilities related to this site. In addition, Cecil County will also cover all costs to remediate the Transfer Station's former septic drain field. Under this agreement, BFS will have primary responsibility for conducting the Remedial Design and Remedial Action (RA) specified in the ROD.

The EPA conditionally approved the Remedial Design Work Plan in August 1995. The Preliminary (30%) Design Report was completed in April 1997. The Intermediate (60%) Design Report was completed in July 1997.

Based on extensive groundwater data collected at the site, EPA has concluded that natural attenuation is actively reducing vinyl chloride levels in groundwater flowing from the site. In August 1997, EPA notified the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) that they would propose to amend the groundwater portion of the remedy. The amendment would identify monitored natural attenuation (with a contingency for localized extraction and treatment) in place of the ROD-selected remedy consisting of extraction and on-site treatment of groundwater. With this notification, EPA suspended any further development for the design of the groundwater extraction and treatment system. Based on this new information, MDE proposed that the large groundwater use restrictions area, which has been in effect for the past eight years, be reduced. In late September 1997, EPA approved MDE's Revised Groundwater Use Restrictions Map dated September 26, 1997.

The Pre-Final (90%) Design Report was completed in January 1998. In May 1998, EPA notified MDE that they would propose to amend the source control portion of the remedy. The amendment would identify a vegetative cover system in place of the ROD-selected Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) landfill cap. Even though EPA would propose to amend the source control portion of the remedy, EPA suggested that the remedial contractor complete the design for the RCRA landfill cap. The Final (100%) Design Report was conditionally approved in June 1998.

On March 24, 1999, EPA issued the Proposed Plan to provide the public the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed new groundwater and source control portions of the remedy. On April 15, 1999, EPA held a public meeting to discuss the Proposed Plan. The 30-day public comment period on the Proposed Plan ended on April 26, 1999. EPA has addressed in writing all comments on the Proposed Plan, and has included their responses in the Responsiveness Summary.

On September 30, 1999, EPA, with concurrence from MDE, issued the ROD Amendment. EPA's revised selected remedy contains the following major components:

- Monitored natural attenuation for groundwater restoration;
- Covering the landfill and identifiable cells of PVC sludge with a two-foot soil cover;
- Excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 15 cubic yards of mercury contaminated soils from the former Transfer Station septic system drain field;
- Monitoring of groundwater and surface water;
- Provisions for an alternative water supply, if necessary;
- Limited land and groundwater use restrictions;
- Security plan to prevent vehicular traffic.

In December 1999, the draft Final Remedial Design (RD) Report for the newly selected remedy was submitted to EPA, MDE, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for review and comment. In March 2000, the EPA conditionally approved the Final RD Report. On June 12, 2000, the EPA held a Public Availability Session at the Perryville High School, Perryville, Maryland, to discuss the upcoming startup of the Final RA. Arcadis Geraghty & Miller, the general contractor for BFS, has selected Integrated Technical Services as the subcontractor to conduct the RA. The RA fieldwork was initiated in early July 2000.

In late November 2000, RA activities were suspended for the Winter. Prior to the Winter demobilization, the site was stabilized and temporary sediment and stormwater controls were installed. The main

stormwater retention pond failed in mid-December, however, following a heavy rainstorm. As a result of the failure, sediment-laden stormwater from the pond was released into the nearby unnamed trout stream. Chemical sampling of the sediment released to the stream confirmed that there were no hazardous substances in the sediments that entered the trout stream from the site. An investigation by EPA and MDE revealed that the pond failure appears to have been the result of improper construction procedures. Due to significant weather-related delays, repairs to the pond were not completed until mid-February 2001. By the end of March 2001, the site was stabilized and ecological stream restoration activities were underway.

In April 2001, Final RA activities resumed and the soil cover was completed. In May 2001, a Consent Order was signed between MDE's Water Management Administration (WMA) and Arcadis Geraghty & Miller regarding ecological stream restoration activities.

Current Status

Final RA and ecological stream restoration activities are ongoing. The EPA is the lead oversight agency regarding RA activities and the MDE/WMA is the lead oversight agency regarding stream restoration activities.

Planned Future Action

By October 2001, final RA activities will be completed, and Operation & Maintenance activities will be initiated. The future reuse scenario for this site is a wildlife conservation area.

Facility Contacts

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Site Repository

Cecil County Library
Elkton Branch
301 Newark Avenue
Elkton, MD 21921

1999	In March, EPA issued the Proposed Plan for amending the 1993 ROD. In September, EPA issued the ROD Amendment.
2000	In March, Final(100%) Design Report for the newly selected remedy was ocmpleted. In July, Remedial Action field work began.