

SYOSSET LANDFILL

2024 ANNUAL POST-CLOSURE SUMMARY REPORT

Volume 1 of 2



TOWN OF OYSTER BAY

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
SYOSSET, NEW YORK 11791**

June 2025



SYOSSET LANDFILL
2024 ANNUAL POST-CLOSURE
SUMMARY REPORT

VOLUME 1 OF 2

June 2025

Prepared by:

Lockwood, Kessler and Bartlett, Inc.
One Aerial Way
Syosset, NY 11791

Prepared for:

Town of Oyster Bay
Department of Public Works
150 Miller Place
Syosset, NY 11791

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Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
BACKGROUND	1
INTRODUCTION	2
1.0 COVER SYSTEM	4
1.1 Pavement and Surface Cracks	5
1.2 Recycled Concrete Aggregate Surface Material Erosion	6
1.3 Vegetative Cover Surface Material Erosion	6
1.4 Vegetative Growth	6
1.5 Settlement	7
1.6 Ponding Areas	7
1.7 Burrowing Animals	7
2.0 DRAINAGE SYSTEM	8
2.1 Ditch Sections	8
2.2 Catch Basins	9
2.3 Storm Drainage Pipes	9
2.4 Recharge Basin Headwalls	9
3.0 GAS VENTING SYSTEM	11
3.1 Inspection	12
3.2 Monitoring	12
4.0 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM	15
5.0 USEPA FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT	16
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
6.1 Conclusions	17
6.2 Recommendations	17

Table of Contents (cont'd)

List of Figures

<u>Figure No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Follows Page No.</u>
1	Syosset Landfill Cover System Location Plan	18
2	Syosset Landfill Drainage System Location Plan	18
3	Syosset Landfill Gas Venting System Location Plan	18

List of Appendices

APPENDIX A – COVER SYSTEM

APPENDIX B – DRAINAGE SYSTEM

APPENDIX C – GAS VENTING SYSTEM

BACKGROUND

The remediation of the former Syosset Landfill was performed under two separate operable units. The First Operable Unit (OU1) addressed the on-site remediation while the Second Operable Unit (OU2) addressed potential off-site impacts from the Landfill.

The OU1 Remedial Action design and construction were carried out by the Town of Oyster Bay (Town) in accordance with the requirements of a 1990 Consent Decree entered into between the Town and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to implement the selected remedy in the USEPA's OU1 Record of Decision (ROD) for the site. The USEPA's selected remedy was based on an evaluation of the conclusions in the OU1 Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study prepared in accordance with a 1986 Consent Order between the Town and the USEPA, as well as the results of the USEPA Final Health and Endangerment Assessment for the site.

The OU1 Remedial Action construction consisted of implementing the New York State landfill closure regulations codified at 6 NYCRR Part 360, which included the construction of a geosynthetic membrane cap on top of the landfill surface, a perimeter stormwater drainage system and a passive gas venting system. The OU1 ROD further required long-term maintenance of the landfill capping and closure systems, including routine inspection and repair as well as long-term groundwater quality and perimeter gas monitoring in accordance with the New York State landfill closure regulations.

The OU2 remediation program was carried out under the 1986 Consent Order between the Town and the USEPA. The OU2 remediation program consisted of a Remedial Investigation to determine the landfill's potential off-site impacts to groundwater and subsurface gas. The data from the OU2 Remedial Investigation Report (1996) was utilized by the USEPA to develop a Final Human Health Risk Assessment for the Second Operable Unit. Based on the findings in these reports, the USEPA published the OU2 remediation program ROD in March 1996 that stipulated the following conclusions and requirements for a "No Further Action Remedy":

- Site-related groundwater contamination is very limited in extent and does not pose any significant risk to human health and the environment;
- Implementation of the OU1 Remedial Action (Capping and Closure Program) will address potential future impacts from the site.

Furthermore, the environmental monitoring program performed as part of the OU1 remedy (which includes groundwater monitoring at selected on-site and off-site groundwater monitoring wells) will further ensure that the OU1 and OU2 remedies remain protective of human health and the environment.

Therefore, the post-closure monitoring and maintenance program for the OU1 Remediation Capping and Closure Program fulfills the monitoring and maintenance requirements for both Operable Units as stipulated in the OU1 and OU2 RODs.

INTRODUCTION

The Post-Closure Monitoring and Maintenance Operations Manual (O&M Manual) for the Syosset Landfill (LKB, 2003) prepared in conformance with the OU1 and OU2 RODs and the New York State landfill closure regulations identifies the inspection, monitoring and maintenance tasks for the various components of the capping and closure system which are performed on a regular basis throughout the post-closure period. The results of the monitoring and maintenance tasks performed each year are summarized in an Annual Summary Report that is submitted to the USEPA (lead agency) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in conformance with the provisions of New York State landfill closure regulations.

In addition to reviewing the site's Annual Summary Reports, once every five years, the USEPA as lead agency, in consultation with the NYSDEC, evaluates the implementation and performance of the remedy in order to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment per the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in Five-Year Review Reports which identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them. The first Five-Year Review Report was published in November 2001.

In 2005, the USEPA delisted the Syosset Landfill from the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL). The site had previously been placed on the NPL in 1983. In addition, in 2015, the NYSDEC reclassified the Syosset Landfill from a Class 2 Site on the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites to a Class 4 Site indicating the site had been properly remediated, but requires continued site management consisting of operation, maintenance and/or monitoring.

The USEPA's Fourth Five-Year Review Report, published in February 2017, concluded that the remedies implemented for the site are protective of human health and the environment. In addition, the USEPA granted a reduction in the post-closure inspection and monitoring frequency as follows:

- Landfill cover system inspections from quarterly to semi-annually;
- Landfill drainage system inspections from quarterly to semi-annually;

- Landfill gas venting system inspections and monitoring from quarterly to semi-annually; and
- Ground water-level monitoring and ground water-quality monitoring at the post-closure ground water-monitoring well network from annually to once every fifth quarter, enabling the monitoring of groundwater at least once in each quarter during a Five-Year Review period.

In addition, the landfill cover system and drainage system are to be inspected following a major rainfall event designated as a 5-year, 24-hour storm event.

The USEPA's Fifth Five-Year Review Report was published in December 2021 and is discussed in Section 5. The report continues to conclude that the remedies implemented for the site are protective of human health and the environment.

Commencing in 2017, the revised inspection and monitoring frequencies were implemented. The results of the inspection, monitoring, and maintenance tasks completed during 2024 for the components of the capping and closure system are discussed in the following sections. Summary tables and pictures of typical conditions taken during the inspections are provided in Appendices A through C.

Groundwater monitoring was performed during the second quarter of 2024, which was five quarters after the previous monitoring event performed in the first quarter of 2023. The next groundwater monitoring event will be performed in the third quarter of 2025. The results of the annual ground water-monitoring program are discussed in Volume 2 of this Annual Summary Report, which is bound separately and provided in Appendix D.

During the second half of 2020, the materials stored in the Highway Division Material Storage Facility were removed. This area is now a Leased Vehicle Parking Facility used for the storage of vehicles. The use is similar to the other vehicle parking facilities on-site, which is consistent with the OU1 ROD. A berm was installed surrounding the Leased Vehicle Parking Facility (LVPF) which contains drainage pipes to convey stormwater runoff to the site's perimeter swales.

1.0 COVER SYSTEM

The cover system was constructed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360 provisions to minimize stormwater infiltration, vent landfill gases passively, provide a permanent barrier between the site's fill material and the land surface, and provide surface cover material compatible with future site uses. These uses include vehicle parking, highway yard operations, sanitation yard operations, equipment/material storage and other municipal uses.

Three types of surface treatments were designated for use in particular areas of the site based on the anticipated future site uses. The site was divided into five different facilities as shown on Figure 1, Syosset Landfill Cover System Location Plan. The recycled concrete surface treatment was utilized in both the Highway Division's Material Storage Facility (now the Leased Vehicle Parking Facility) and the Miscellaneous Equipment Storage Facility (Areas A and B, respectively, on Figure 1). The asphalt concrete surface treatment was utilized in the Highway Division's Salt Storage Facility and Vehicle Parking Facility as well as the Sanitation Department Vehicle Parking Facility (Areas C, D and E, respectively, on Figure 1). The vegetative cover surface treatment was utilized in a buffer area along the northern property line in Areas A, B and C.

The capping system consists of three types of cap surface treatments over a 60-mil High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane and gas venting layer. Specifically, the cap system contains the following layers (from top to bottom).

- 24-inch barrier protection layer
 - 2" asphalt concrete top course
 - 5" asphalt concrete base course
 - 17" clean fill
 - Or
 - 6" recycled concrete
 - 18" clean fill
 - Or
 - 6" topsoil with a vegetative cover
 - 18" clean fill
- 60-mil HDPE geomembrane
 - 12-inch gas venting layer
 - Geotextile filter fabric

During this reporting period, the landfill cover system was inspected semi-annually for asphalt pavement cracks, surface material erosion, insufficient vegetative cover growth, erosion of vegetative cover and areas of surface settlement, as appropriate for each area. There were no 5-year, 24-hour storm events during 2024. The results of the inspections are discussed in Sections 1.1 through 1.7 of this Report. The defect descriptions and observed causes are

identified in Appendix A, Tables A1-1 and A2-1, with their locations referenced to the areas designated on Figure 1. Pictures of typical defects are also included in Appendix A following each of the Inspection Report Tables. Where applicable, defects that may remain from the previous year have been identified and further information can be found in the previous Annual Report.

The following paragraphs discuss the conditions found in 2024.

1.1 Pavement and Surface Cracks

The condition of the concrete and asphalt pavement located in the Highway Division's Salt Storage Facility and Vehicle Parking Facility (Areas C & D) as well as the Town of Oyster Bay Department of Sanitation's (TOBDOS) Vehicle Parking Facility (Area E), in general, continues to be good. Routine fracturing of pavement cracks occurs at construction joint locations and is likely occurring due to weathering. Minor cracks are inherent in these types of pavement materials. Some irregularly shaped pavement cracks also exist in Area E and are likely occurring due to a minor amount of settlement in the subsurface material in those areas. Their locations have been monitored/maintained throughout the post-closure period, the minor amount of settlement has not increased and is not necessarily attributable to the Landfill.

It is recommended that these areas continue to be repaired on a regular basis as part of routine yard maintenance. The joints should be cleaned and sealed to prevent further weathering damage in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Standard Specifications, Construction and Materials, Section 633-3.02, "Cleaning, Sealing and Filling Joints and Cracks". It is recommended that the cracks in the asphalt pavement be cleaned and sealed as per the NYSDOT Pay Item for Cleaning and Sealing Cracks in Hot Mix Asphalt Pavement using Hot Applied Sealant, ITEM 402.7602 08. Cracks in the concrete pavement should be cleaned and sealed as per the NYSDOT Pay Item for Crack Repair by Epoxy Injection (Restoration), ITEM 01555.8002 M.

While routine maintenance and repair of the pavement is recommended, these conditions do not have an adverse impact on the condition of the landfill geomembrane cap located 24 inches below the pavement surface. In fact, the asphalt and concrete pavement surface treatment provide increased protection of the geomembrane cap in comparison to the standard vegetative cover required under the New York State landfill closure regulations.

However, should these cracks worsen due to landfill related impacts in the future, they should be addressed further in the Inspection Reports for these areas.

1.2 Recycled Concrete Aggregate Surface Material Erosion

Areas of surface material erosion (i.e., ruts) in the recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) were noticeable in the Leased Vehicle Parking Facility (Area A) along the perimeter during both rounds of inspections.

It is recommended that the ruts in the surface be filled with RCA material to prevent further erosion and to re-grade any uneven areas to maintain designed surface slopes.

1.3 Vegetative Cover Surface Material Erosion

Areas of surface material erosion (i.e., ruts) were found in the vegetative cover buffer area of the Miscellaneous Equipment Storage Facility (Area B) and the Salt Storage Facility (Area C) during both rounds of inspections. These Areas are sloped toward the perimeter drainage ditches. The vegetative cover buffer area therefore receives runoff from both RCA and paved areas. Ruts form as a result of continued erosion of the surface material from stormwater runoff.

It is recommended that ruts in the surface material be repaired by removing silt, filling/regrading the surface area to remove the ruts, replacing topsoil that may have eroded away and reseeding this area during the planting season to prevent further erosion problems.

1.4 Vegetative Growth

In Areas B and C there were locations within the vegetative buffer that experienced erosion and lacked vegetative growth in both inspection rounds.

It is recommended that the topsoil be replaced in eroded areas and reseeding be performed during the planting season to prevent further erosion problems. It is also recommended that perimeter vegetation located around the property line gas vent wells and along the property line in general should be trimmed and maintained to a manageable level.

1.5 Settlement

There is one site location remaining where measurable potential settlement has occurred. As reported in the previous Annual Reports, it is located along the west face of the Salt Storage Facility (Area C). This area remains a minor 2-inch depression for which no other potential cause could be identified. There has been no measurable additional settlement of this area during this reporting period. In addition, some minor depressions less than 2 inches continue to be observed in Area E, which might indicate potential uneven pavement or minor differential settlement.

The level of settlement is lower than the amount identified in the O&M Manual which would trigger a major repair (i.e., 16 inches). Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of the O&M Manual, it is recommended that the asphalt surface course in the area be restored to its original surface slope as part of routine pavement repairs in the Salt Storage Facility to promote stormwater runoff. The location should continue to be monitored for future settlement. The pavement restoration work should be performed in accordance with the details and specifications for the Capping and Closure Program.

1.6 Ponding Areas

Ponding was observed in Areas A, B, and E during both semi-annual inspection rounds. Minor ponding was noted in Area A at the edge of the vegetative cover bordering the access road. Some areas of ponding were noted throughout Area B and in a few locations along the LVPF berm. Area E had some ponding in low points in the pavement near the sanitation truck parking.

In order to prevent ponding from occurring in the future, it is recommended that surface grading within the RCA material in Areas A and B should be routinely adjusted to remove low points that may occur. Should the asphalt section in Areas C and E experience ponding it should be restored in accordance with the original Capping Contract specifications as discussed in Section 1.5 when routine pavement repairs are performed in the future in these areas.

1.7 Burrowing Animals

There was no evidence of burrowing animals on the cap surface.

2.0 DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The stormwater drainage system consists of toe-of-slope perimeter drainage ditches which collect the site's stormwater runoff and convey it to storm drains that discharge into three Nassau County recharge basins. Two of the recharge basins (RB No. 284 and RB No. 571) are adjacent to the site, while the third basin (RB No. 358) is located approximately one-quarter mile west of the site.

The perimeter drainage ditches are composed of rip-rap lined and asphalt-lined perimeter collection ditches that intercept runoff along the toe of the landfill slopes. The ditches are trapezoidal in cross-section with a depth of 1.5 feet and an overall width of 10 feet. The majority of the ditches have a base width of four feet with a side slope of 2H:1V. The remaining ditches have a base width of 5.5 feet with 1-1/2H:1V side slopes. The rip-rap lined ditches utilize 2"-4" stone with an overall depth of 6 inches overlying filter fabric. The asphalt-lined ditches have an asphalt top course depth of 3 inches over an asphalt base course depth of 3 inches.

The drainage ditches convey stormwater to catch basins (Nassau County Type IIIC-modified) connected to reinforced concrete storm drains which discharge through headwalls into the Nassau County Recharge Basins Nos. 284, 358 and 571.

During this reporting period, the drainage system throughout the landfill was inspected semi-annually. There were no 5-year, 24-hour storm events during 2024. The ditch sections, catch basins, storm drainage pipes, manholes and recharge basin headwalls were inspected for defects. The defects encountered are identified on Tables B1-1 and B2-1, in Appendix B and their locations are identified by drainage ditch section number or drainage structure number on Figure 2, Drainage System Location Plan. Pictures of typical defects follow the tables for each round of inspections.

The following paragraphs discuss the conditions found in 2024.

2.1 Ditch Sections

Varying amounts of siltation and vegetative growth occurs over time in the majority of the rip rap lined drainage ditches. However, the total length of the drainage ditches that are impacted in each designated ditch section also varies. Ditch Section 6 was heavily vegetated in some areas during the second semi-annual inspection. This vegetation should be cleared. The swale in this ditch section was also filled with sediment in some areas, which should be removed. A new RCA perimeter access road has been constructed which encroaches on perimeter Ditch Section 6 in some areas. The perimeter ditch section in these areas should be restored.

The drainage ditches should receive routine maintenance to prevent future sediment accumulation and vegetation growth conditions. The apparent cause of most of the ditch siltation appears to be from the erosion of surface materials. Erosion control techniques should be implemented to protect the eroded surface materials transported to the drainage ditches. However, only erosion control devices that can be installed on the ground surface or anchored above the cap elevation should be utilized.

During the post-closure period, hay bales have been employed to minimize sediment transport to the ditch sections and catch basins. These erosion control devices should continue to be implemented, maintained and replaced as necessary.

2.2 Catch Basins

All of the catch basins onsite were inspected. During the both rounds of inspections of 2024, all catch basins were found to be clear.

It is recommended that the silt and debris be removed on a regular basis from catch basins and the area in the vicinity of the catch basin inlets and drainage ditches. It is also recommended to have silt protection around all of the catch basin inlets. The hay bales previously installed at the catch basin inlets should be replaced. The erosion control measures recommended in Section 2.1 should be implemented to minimize the silt and sediment transport to the catch basins.

2.3 Storm Drainage Pipes

The storm drainage pipes were inspected; no defects were detected in the two rounds of inspections at the entrance to the end section located adjacent to the Animal Shelter (ES #1, see Figure 2) during the 2024 reporting period.

The drainage pipes located in the LVPF berm also did not contain defects. However, it was noted during both inspection rounds that stormwater discharging from some of these pipes has caused erosion resulting in ponding conditions and displacement of the stone that was placed at the pipe outlets. It is recommended that larger stone be placed between the pipe outlet and the perimeter ditches to control erosion.

2.4 Recharge Basin Headwalls

All four recharge basin headwalls discharging site stormwater runoff to three Nassau County Recharge Basins (#284, #358 and #571) were inspected during the first round of inspections and found to be operational. Each of the headwalls contained minor siltation and debris during that

monitoring round. The headwalls at Recharge Basin #358 were inaccessible during the second round of monitoring due to excessive vegetation growth throughout the recharge basin and were not inspected. The remaining headwalls were found to have minor siltation and debris during the second round of inspections.

Although the silt/sediment deposits are not impacting the performance of the headwalls, it is recommended that they be routinely removed. Routine maintenance of these Nassau County Basins is performed by the Nassau County Department of Public Works.

3.0 GAS VENTING SYSTEM

The landfill gas venting system consists of 38 property line gas vent wells, 15 perimeter gas vent wells and 26 landfill ridge gas vent wells as shown on Figure 3. Perimeter gas vent well SE-2 was decommissioned from the post-closure monitoring program network (with regulatory agency concurrence) during the well repair work in 2019 and is no longer monitored. There are also eight gas monitoring cluster wells and a gas venting trench located along the property line adjacent to the South Grove Elementary School that were installed during previous work performed at the site. In addition, four six-inch diameter PVC gas vent wells were installed over a gas venting trench during the Preload Program within the landfill limits in an area northeast of the Salt Storage Sheds. The vent wells were installed to allow the trench to continue venting, if necessary, following the placement of the cap and an earthen berm over the trench.

The perimeter gas vent wells are six-inch diameter PVC wells extending 52 feet below grade with a screen length of 40 feet. The landfill ridge gas vent wells are six-inch diameter PVC wells, extending 32 feet below the landfill cap surface with a screen length of 30 feet.

The Landfill Gas Venting System including the property line gas vent wells, the perimeter gas vent wells and the ridge vent wells was inspected and the property line wells, perimeter wells and Animal Shelter building were monitored for methane gas semi-annually in 2024, as approved by the USEPA and NYSDEC. The results of the inspections and monitoring are discussed in the following sections for both rounds performed in 2024.

Section 3.1 discusses the results of the inspections including the defect descriptions and observed causes that are identified in Appendix C in the “Gas Venting System Inspection Report” Tables C1-1 and C2-1 for the first and second round inspections, respectively. When defects are noted, typical pictures are included in Appendix C following the Inspection Report Tables. Where defects are the same as those identified in previous inspection reports, they are so noted. Pictures of these defects can be found in those reports.

Section 3.2 discusses the results of the two rounds of gas monitoring events. Tables C1-2 and C2-2 tabulate the percent methane in air detected in the designated post-closure gas monitoring well network and the Animal Shelter building.

The following paragraphs discuss the conditions found in 2024.

3.1 Inspection

Two rounds of gas vent well inspections were performed during 2024. Perimeter gas monitoring well SE-2 was decommissioned in 2019. Of the remaining 53 property line and perimeter gas vent wells inspected in both rounds of inspections, sampling assemblies at NW-5 and SW-7 were broken off. It is recommended that vegetation near the gas vent wells be carefully maintained on a regular basis to improve visibility and help prevent damage to vent wells in the future. It was also noted that well SW-7 was partially buried at the edge of a newly constructed access road during both inspection rounds. It is recommended that protection be provided around well SW-7 to prevent vehicular damage.

Each ridge gas vent well is protected by either an eight- or ten-foot diameter concrete leaching ring. Eight-foot diameter rings were installed at Vent Wells R-13 through R-26 located in the Highway Division's Salt Storage Area and Vehicle Storage Area. Ten-foot diameter rings are installed at Vent Wells R-1 through R-12 located in the Leased Vehicle Parking Facility.

Both rounds of 2024 ridge vent well inspections showed damage to the protective concrete rings for ridge vent wells R-6, R-12, R-13, R-17, R-18, R-22 and R-26. Ridge vent well R-13 is cracked near the coupling and should be monitored and repaired if its condition worsens. Ridge vent well R-22 was broken at grade and requires repair. During the second inspection, it was noted that well R-21 had cracking in the protective ring. Historically, the leading cause of damage to the ridge vent well casings and protective concrete rings has been attributed to impact with trucks or other vehicles used onsite.

It should be noted that even with the condition of the certain wells noted above, these wells are still able to vent and the site's passive gas venting system continues to operate properly preventing off-site gas migration at the property line as evidenced by the gas monitoring results discussed in Section 3.2 below.

3.2 Monitoring

The property line gas vent wells, perimeter vent wells and Animal Shelter building were monitored for methane gas over two rounds during falling barometric conditions, to determine compliance with the new 6 NYCRR Part 363 provisions for levels of combustible gas. Monitoring for methane was performed using a Combustible Gas Indicator. The results are tabulated on Tables C1-2 and C2-2 in Appendix C.

The O&M Manual stipulates that if monitoring indicates the existence of combustible gas in excess the former 6NYCRR Part 360 regulatory limit of the lower explosive limit (e.g., 5% gas-in-air for methane) within the property line gas vent wells, subsurface bar-hole monitoring for methane must be conducted at the property line. The bar-hole monitoring should be performed along the adjacent site fence line, perpendicular to the vent well in question. If methane concentrations of 5% or greater are encountered, multiple bar-holes should be employed in order to define the lateral extent of gas detected.

However, it should be noted that in 2017 the NYSDEC revised the landfill closure regulations previously contained under 6NYCRR Part 360. On November 4, 2017, the new 6NYCRR Part 363 landfill regulations went into effect. 6NYCRR Part 363-7.1(e)(2) requires that combustible gas levels not exceed 25% of the LEL (e.g., 1.25% gas in air for methane) at or beyond the site property boundary or in any structure on or off the site, excluding the gas control/recovery system components. The gas monitoring performed in 2018 was, therefore, the first monitoring performed under the new 6NYCRR Part 363 regulations. As in previous gas monitoring events and in accordance with the O&M Manual requirements, should a reading be encountered that is above the current NYSDEC action level, subsurface bar-hole monitoring for methane will be conducted between the well and the property line to ensure that the action level is not exceeded at the property boundary. It should be noted that the action level within buildings remained the same.

During the 2024 Gas Monitoring Program, property line Gas Vent Wells NE-1 to NE-23, SW-1 to SW-9 and NW-1 to NW-6 and perimeter Gas Vent Wells SE-1 to SE-9 (with the exception of SE-2) and AS-1 to AS-7 were monitored in accordance with the requirements of the O&M Manual.

During both rounds of gas monitoring in 2024, no methane readings were detected at any property line Gas Vent Wells. Therefore, there were no concentrations in excess of the new 6NYCRR Part 363 regulatory limit.

The Animal Shelter was monitored for methane gas in six separate locations of the building and no methane was detected during the monitoring events performed in both rounds of 2024.

In summary, based on the gas monitoring performed at the site in 2024, the site is continuing to meet the regulatory requirements for levels of gas at the property line.

In conclusion, the gas monitoring performed during 2024 indicates that the passive gas venting system at the site is operating successfully to prevent off-site

gas migration. Low levels of landfill gas production at the site are consistent with a landfill that accepted waste between 49 and 91 years ago. It is anticipated that landfill gas concentrations will continue to decrease over time as the waste in the landfill continues to age.

4.0 GROUND WATER-MONITORING PROGRAM

Commencing in 2017, the revised inspection and ground water-monitoring frequencies approved by the USEPA and the NYSDEC were implemented. The frequency of ground water-level monitoring and ground water-quality monitoring at the post-closure ground water-monitoring well network was revised from annually to once every fifth quarter enabling the monitoring of ground water at least once in each quarter during a Five-Year Review period.

During the 2024 annual post-closure reporting period, ground water monitoring was performed in the second quarter of 2024, which was the fifth quarter after the prior monitoring conducted during the first quarter of 2023 in accordance with the current site ground water monitoring frequency. The results of the ground water-monitoring program conducted during the 2024 annual post-closure reporting period are discussed in Volume 2 of this Summary Report which is incorporated as Appendix D.

The next ground water monitoring event will be performed in the third quarter of 2025 and will be reported in the 2025 Annual Summary Report.

5.0 USEPA FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

The USEPA conducted their most recent site inspection for a Five-Year Review in 2021 and issued their Five-Year Review Report in December 2021. The Report's Section III, Progress Since the Last Review, citing the Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the 2017 Five-Year Review Report, stated:

“The implemented remedy for the Syosset Landfill Superfund Site protects human health and the environment. There are no exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks and none are expected, as long as the Site use does not change and the implemented engineered and institutional controls are properly operated, monitored and maintained.”

Section VI, Issues/Recommendations, of the 2021 USEPA Five-Year Review Report stated the following:

“This report did not identify any issue or make any recommendation for the protection of public health or the environment which was not included or anticipated by the site decision documents.”

Section VII, Protectiveness Statement, of the 2021 USEPA Five-Year Review Report remained the same as that for the prior 2017 Five-Year Review Report, stating:

“The remedies implemented for the site are protective of human health and the environment.”

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The monitoring data collected during the 2024 reporting period for landfill gas and for ground water indicate that the implemented remedy at the Syosset Landfill remains protective of public health and the environment.

More specifically, the post-closure monitoring of landfill gas during 2024 in the perimeter and property line gas vent wells continues to meet the NYSDEC landfill regulations currently codified in 6NYCRR Part 363, confirming that the existing site-wide passive gas venting system continues to prevent off-site gas migration. The low levels of landfill gas production at the site are consistent with a landfill that accepted waste between 49 and 91 years ago. It is anticipated that landfill gas concentrations will continue to decrease over time as the waste in the landfill continues to age.

In addition, the most recent ground water-monitoring data collected in 2024, compared to the data collected during the 1993 OU2 RI and the 2003 and 2005 through 2018 ground water-monitoring events, indicate that there have been no significant changes in ground-water flow or ground-water quality attributable to the Landfill.

These conclusions are consistent with those contained in the most recently published USEPA Fifth Five-Year Review Report (December 2021).

6.2 Recommendations

Detailed recommendations for continued post-closure maintenance and repairs are provided for each of the landfill capping and closure system elements in the previous sections of this Report.

In general, recommended routine maintenance, inspection and monitoring for each of these systems will include the following.

Cover System:

- Periodically seal pavement cracks, fill ruts and remove ponding areas in RCA and vegetative cover surfaces caused by erosion, seed vegetative buffer areas where necessary, implement erosion control features, monitor any potential settlement, and maintain landfill surface slope to promote stormwater runoff.
- Ruts and erosion at the outlets of the drainage pipes in the LVPF berm should be filled and stone should be placed to prevent future erosion.

Drainage System:

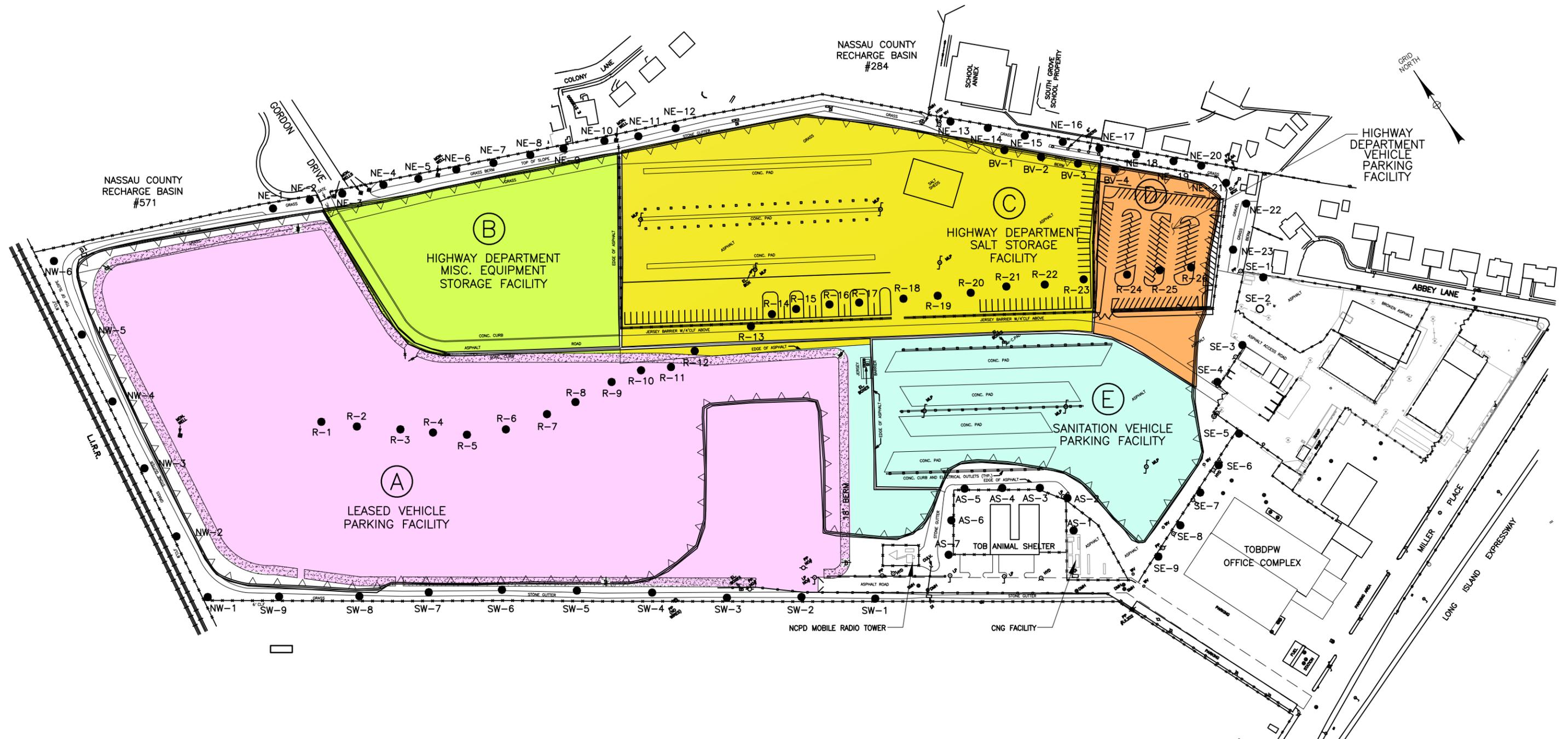
- Periodically remove silt, vegetation, and debris that accumulates in drainage ditches and other portions of the drainage system.
- Maintain/replace hay bales and/or other erosion control features along the ditch sections and at the catch basins.

Gas Venting System:

- Recommended that stockpiles not be placed within 25 feet of the ridge vent wells and visibility of the gas vent wells be carefully maintained to prevent trucks from damaging the wells in the future.
- The protective concrete rings should be replaced at wells R-6, R-12, R-13, R-17, R-18, R-22, and R-26.
- Well R-22 is broken at grade and should be repaired during the next well repair contract.
- The crack on the flange coupling of ridge vent well R-13 should continue to be monitored and repaired if conditions worsen significantly.
- Wells NW-5 and SW-7 have detached assemblies that can be reattached during the next well repair contract, if deemed necessary at that time.

Ground Water-Monitoring System:

- The most recent recommendations for the Ground Water-Monitoring Program are contained in Volume 2, Appendix D, of the 2024 Annual Summary Report.



LEGEND

- (A) COVER SYSTEM AREA DESIGNATION
- ▲▲▲ LANDFILL CAP LIMIT
- ▬ BERM

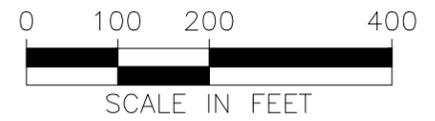
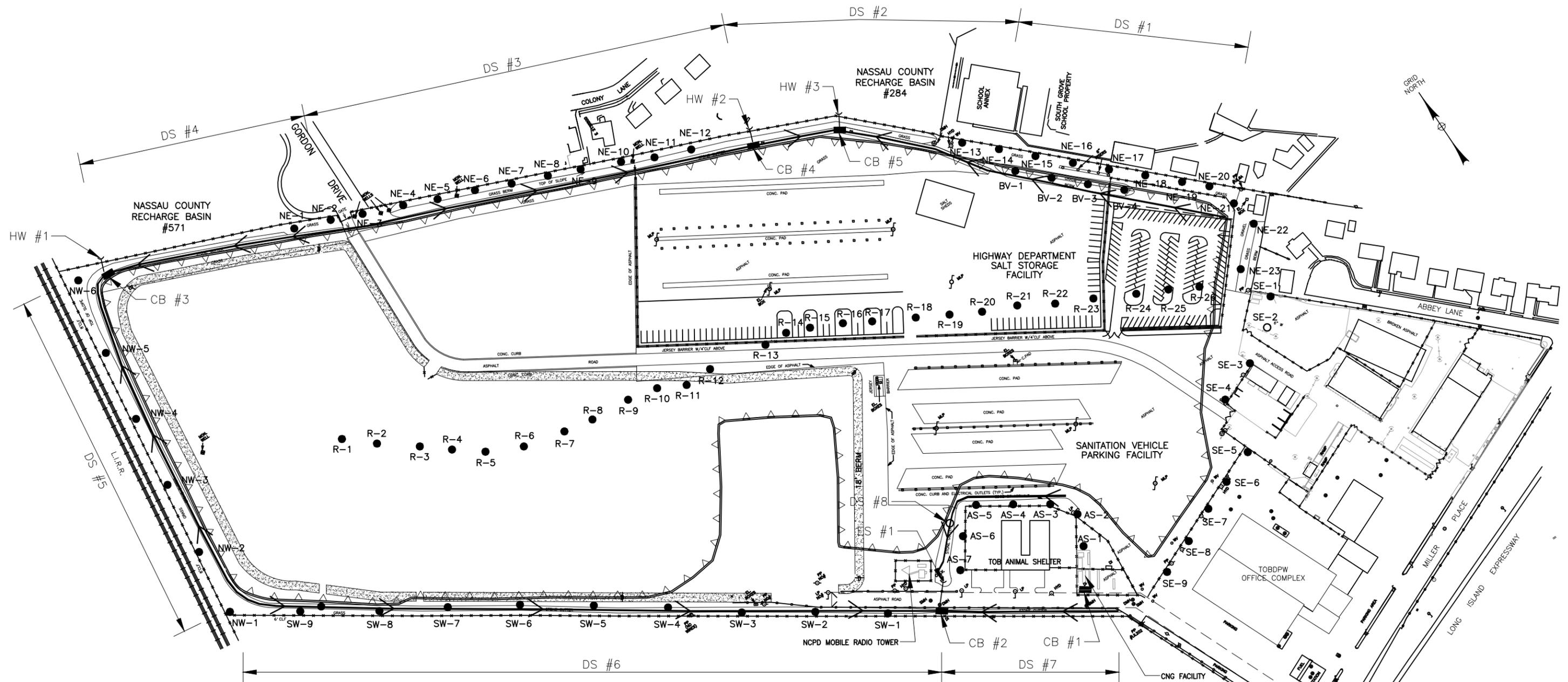


FIGURE 1
SYOSSET LANDFILL
COVER SYSTEM LOCATION PLAN





LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| ● NW-1 | LANDFILL GAS VENT WELL | ┘ ES #1 | END SECTION |
| —△△△— | LANDFILL CAP LIMIT | ┘ | RIP RAP LINED DRAINAGE DITCH |
| ■ CB #1 | CATCH BASIN | ┘ | ASPHALT LINED DRAINAGE DITCH |
| ┘ HW #1 | HEAD WALL | DS #1 | DRAINAGE DITCH SECTION DESIGNATION |
| ┘ | BERM DRAINAGE PIPE | — | BERM |

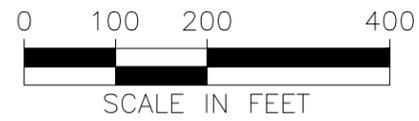
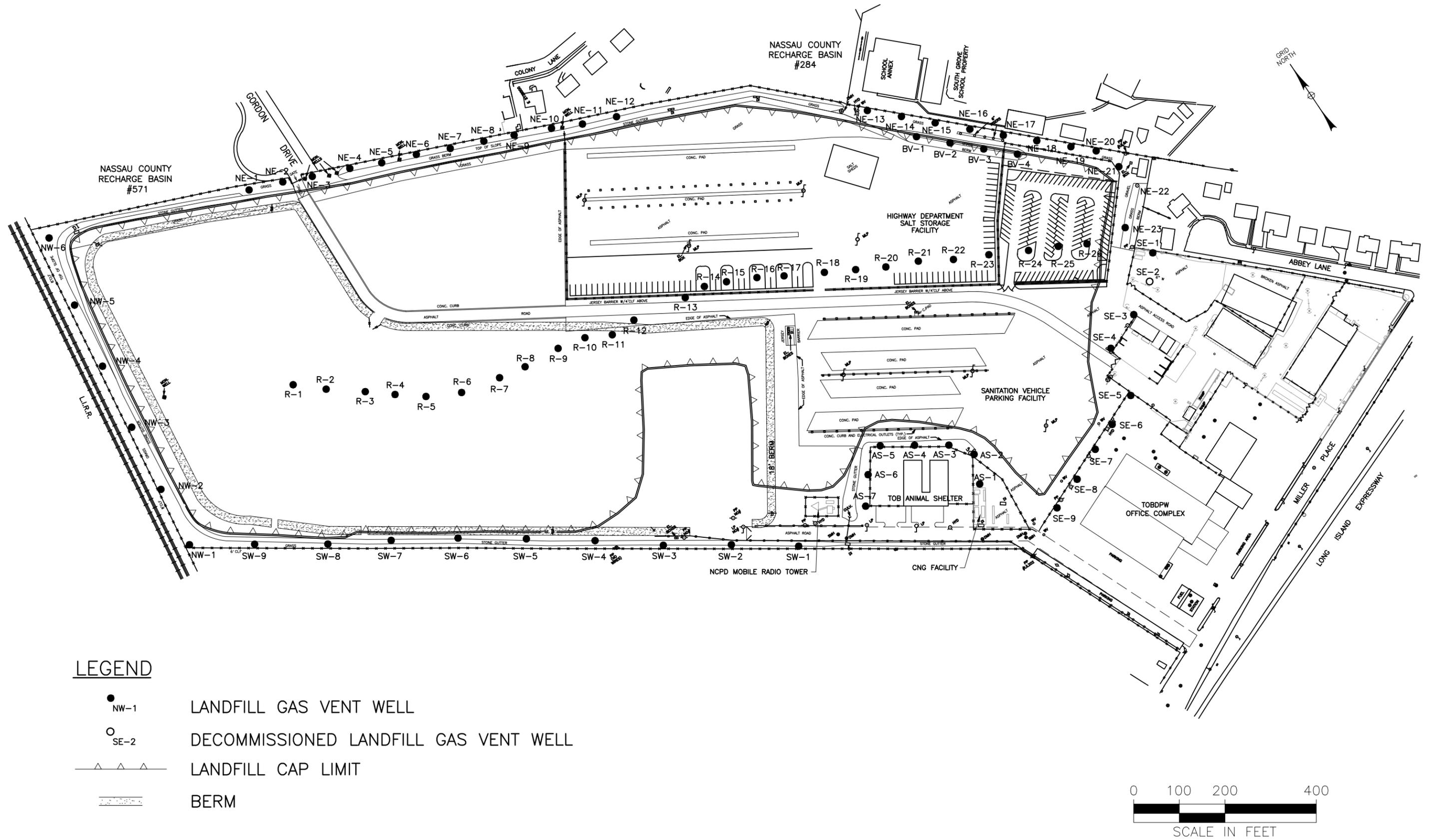


FIGURE 2
SYOSSET LANDFILL
DRAINAGE SYSTEM LOCATION PLAN





LEGEND

- NW-1 LANDFILL GAS VENT WELL
- SE-2 DECOMMISSIONED LANDFILL GAS VENT WELL
- ▲▲▲▲ LANDFILL CAP LIMIT
- ▬ BERM

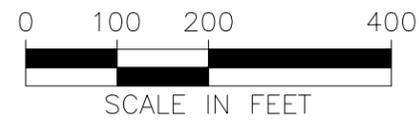


FIGURE 3
SYOSSET LANDFILL
GAS VENTING SYSTEM LOCATION PLAN

APPENDIX A

COVER SYSTEM

- **INSPECTION REPORTS**
- **PICTURES**

TABLE A1-1
SYOSSET LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
COVER SYSTEM INSPECTION REPORT

Inspection Date: 3/8/2024

Inspection Personnel:

Inspection Frequency:

Gabrielle Varghese & Cate Blachly

Semi-Annual

Following 5-year Rainfall Event

DEFECT INFORMATION¹

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>OBSERVED CAUSE</u>
1. Surface Cracks (Asphalt/Concrete)	Area C, D, E	Minor pavement surface cracks ²	Weathering
2. Surface Material Erosion (Recycled Concrete)	Area A	Along perimeter ²	Stormwater runoff
3. Surface Material Erosion (Vegetative Cover)	Area B, C	Erosion adjacent to Swale ²	Stormwater runoff
4. Vegetation Growth	Area B, C	Lack of vegetation in eroded areas ²	Stormwater runoff
5. Settlement	Area C, E	Minor settlement at low point on west face of Salt Shed Area C ² (No change, continue to monitor)	Differential Settlement
6. Ponding Areas	Area A, B, E	Ponding	Uneven grading, tire ruts
7. Burrowing Animals	None		

(1) - Defect locations are designated by Cover System Areas A through E identified on Figure 1 (scale: 1"=200'). If no defects are found, list "None" in the Location column. Utilize a separate sheet, if necessary, to further describe defects and observations of causes.

(2) –See the previous report.

Cover System Inspection



Surface Cracks in Area C



Ponding in Area A

TABLE A2-1
SYOSSET LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
COVER SYSTEM INSPECTION REPORT

Inspection Date: 9/13/2024

Inspection Personnel:

Inspection Frequency:

Gabrielle Varghese & Cate Blachly

Semi-Annual

Following 5-year Rainfall Event

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DEFECT INFORMATION¹</u>	
		<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>OBSERVED CAUSE</u>
1. Surface Cracks (Asphalt/Concrete)	Area C, D, E	Minor pavement surface cracks ²	Weathering
2. Surface Material Erosion (Recycled Concrete)	Area A	Along perimeter ²	Stormwater runoff
3. Surface Material Erosion (Vegetative Cover)	Area B, C	Erosion adjacent to Swale ²	Stormwater runoff
4. Vegetation Growth	Area B, C	Lack of vegetation in eroded areas ²	Stormwater runoff
5. Settlement	Area C, E	Minor settlement at low point on west face of Salt Shed Area C ² (No change, continue to monitor)	Differential Settlement
6. Ponding Areas	Area A, B, E	Minor ponding ²	Uneven grading, tire ruts
7. Burrowing Animals	None		

(1) - Defect locations are designated by Cover System Areas A through E identified on Figure 1 (scale: 1"=200'). If no defects are found, list "None" in the Location column. Utilize a separate sheet, if necessary, to further describe defects and observations of causes.

(2) –See the previous report.

Cover System Inspection



Erosion in Area C



Surface Cracks in Area D

APPENDIX B

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

- **INSPECTION REPORTS**
- **PICTURES**

TABLE B1-1
SYOSSET LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
DRAINAGE SYSTEM INSPECTION REPORT

Inspection Date 3/8/2024

Inspection Personnel:

Inspection Frequency:

Gabrielle Varghese & Cate Blachly

Semi-Annual

Following 5-year Rainfall Event

ITEM

DEFECT INFORMATION¹

LOCATION

DESCRIPTION

OBSERVED CAUSE

1. Ditch Section

DS #6 &
ES #1

Erosion in the ditch

Washout by
drainage pipe
or turbulent
flow

2. Catch Basins

(Indicate Catch Basin #)

None

3. Storm Drainage Pipes

None

4. Recharge Basin Headwalls

(Indicate Basin #)

RB # 284

Minor siltation ²

Sedimentation
/vegetation

RB # 358, 571

Minor siltation ²

Sedimentation

(1) - Defect locations (by Ditch Section #, Catch Basin # and Recharge Basin #) are identified on Figure 2 (scale: 1"=200'). If no defects are found, list "None" in the Location column. Utilize a separate sheet, if necessary, to further describe defects and observations of causes.

(2) – See previous report

Drainage System Inspection



Erosion within the Drainage Ditch Section at ES #1



Erosion from drainpipe in DS #6

TABLE B2-1
SYOSSET LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
DRAINAGE SYSTEM INSPECTION REPORT

Inspection Date 9/13/2024

Inspection Personnel:

Inspection Frequency:

Gabrielle Varghese & Cate Blachly

Semi-Annual

Following 5-year Rainfall Event

ITEM

DEFECT INFORMATION¹

LOCATION

DESCRIPTION

OBSERVED CAUSE

1. Ditch Section

DS#6 & ES#1

Erosion in the ditch

Washout by drainage pipe or turbulent flow

DS#6 & ES#1

Heavily vegetated

Excessive vegetation growth

2. Catch Basins

(Indicate Catch Basin #)

None

3. Storm Drainage Pipes

None

4. Recharge Basin Headwalls

(Indicate Basin #)

RB # 284

Minor siltation ²

Sedimentation

RB # 358

Not accessible due to vegetation throughout recharge basin

RB # 571

Minor siltation ²

Sedimentation

(1) - Defect locations (by Ditch Section #, Catch Basin # and Recharge Basin #) are identified on Figure 2 (scale: 1"=200'). If no defects are found, list "None" in the Location column. Utilize a separate sheet, if necessary, to further describe defects and observations of causes.

(2) - See previous report

Drainage System Inspection



Siltation in Drainage Section #4



Overgrowth of Vegetation within Ditch Section #6

APPENDIX C

GAS VENTING SYSTEM

- **INSPECTION REPORTS**
- **MONITORING DATA**
- **PICTURES**

TABLE C1-1
SYOSSET LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
GAS VENTING SYSTEM
INSPECTION REPORT

Inspection Date: 3/8/2024
Inspection Frequency

Inspection Personnel:
Gabrielle Varghese & Cate Blachly

- Semi-Annual
 Annually

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>WELL No.</u>	<u>DEFECT INFORMATION¹</u>	
		<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>OBSERVED CAUSE</u>
1. Property Line Gas Vent Wells	NW-5, SW-7	Detached sampling assembly ²	Possibly hit
	SW-7	Partially buried well	Newly Built Access Road
2. Perimeter Gas Vent Wells			
3. Ridge Gas Vent Wells	R-6, R-12, R-13, R-17, R-18, R-22, R-26	Concrete rings damaged ²	Possibly hit
	R-13	Minor crack noted in well ²	Possibly hit
	R-22	Well head broken at grade ²	Possibly hit
4. Cluster Monitoring Wells	None		

(1) - Defect locations (by well number) are identified on Figure 3 (scale: 1"=200'). If no defects are found, list "None" in the Well No. column. Utilize a separate sheet, if necessary, to further describe defects and observations of causes.

(2) – See previous report

TABLE C1-2
SYOSSET LANDFILL QUARTERLY GAS MONITORING DATA

Date: 3/8/2024
 Time: 10:30 AM
 Personnel: Gabrielle Varghese, Cate Blachly

Temperature: 46 °F
 Barometric Pressure: 30.2 (R, F, S)
 Wind Speed: 21 mph
 Wind Direction: NNE
 Humidity: 51%

Weather Data Measured at: Weather Underground

Property Line Gas Monitoring Data

Vent Number	Methane (% gas)	Notes
NE1	0	
NE2	0	
NE3	0	
NE4	0	
NE5	0	
NE6	0	
NE7	0	
NE8	0	
NE9	0	
NE10	0	
NE11	0	
NE12	0	
NE13	0	
NE14	0	
NE15	0	
NE16	0	
NE17	0	
NE18	0	
NE19	0	

Vent Number	Methane (% gas)	Notes
NE20	0	
NE21	0	
NE22	0	
NE23	0	
SW1	0	
SW2	0	
SW3	0	
SW4	0	
SW5	0	
SW6	0	
SW7	0	Detached Sampling Assembly
SW8	0	
SW9	0	
NW1	0	
NW2	0	
NW3	0	
NW4	0	
NW5	0	Detached Sampling Assembly
NW6	0	

Perimeter Gas Monitoring Data

Vent Number	Methane (% gas)	Notes
SE1	0	
SE2		Abandoned-No longer Monitored
SE3	0	
SE4	0	
SE5	0	
SE6	0	
SE7	0	
SE8	0	

Vent Number	Methane (% gas)	Notes
SE9	0	
AS1	0	
AS2	0	
AS3	0	
AS4	0	
AS5	0	
AS6	0	
AS7	0	

Animal Shelter Monitoring Data

Bldg. Location	Methane (% gas)	Notes
1	0	
2	0	
3	0	

Bldg. Location	Methane (% gas)	Notes
4	0	
5	0	
6	0	

Gas Venting System Inspection



Partially buried Property Line Gas Vent Well (SW-7)



Well Head Broken at Grade (R-22)

TABLE C2-1
SYOSSET LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
GAS VENTING SYSTEM
INSPECTION REPORT

Inspection Date: 9/12/2023
Inspection Frequency

Inspection Personnel:
Gabrielle Varghese & Cate Blachly

- Semi-Annual
 Annually

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DEFECT INFORMATION¹</u>		
	<u>WELL No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>OBSERVED CAUSE</u>
1. Property Line Gas Vent Wells	NW-5, SW-7	Detached sampling assembly ²	Possibly hit
	SW-7	Partially buried well	Access Road
2. Perimeter Gas Vent Wells			
3. Ridge Gas Vent Wells	R-6, R-12, R-13, R-17, R-18, R-21 R-22, R-26	Concrete rings damaged ²	Possibly hit
	R-13	Minor crack noted in well	Possibly hit
	R-22	Well head casing broken at grade	Possibly hit
4. Cluster Monitoring Wells	None		

(1) - Defect locations (by well number) are identified on Figure 3 (scale: 1"=200'). If no defects are found, list "None" in the Well No. column. Utilize a separate sheet, if necessary, to further describe defects and observations of causes.

(2) – See previous report

TABLE C1-2
SYOSSET LANDFILL QUARTERLY GAS MONITORING DATA

Date: 9/13/2024
 Time: 10:30 AM
 Personnel: Gabrielle Varghese, Cate Blachly

Temperature: 68.4 °F
 Barometric Pressure: 30.1 (R, F, S)
 Wind Speed: 2.5 mph
 Wind Direction: E
 Humidity: 77%

Weather Data Measured at: Melville, NY

Property Line Gas Monitoring Data

Vent Number	Methane (% gas)	Notes
NE1	0	
NE2	0	
NE3	0	
NE4	0	
NE5	0	
NE6	0	
NE7	0	
NE8	0	
NE9	0	
NE10	0	
NE11	0	
NE12	0	
NE13	0	
NE14	0	
NE15	0	
NE16	0	
NE17	0	
NE18	0	
NE19	0	

Vent Number	Methane (% gas)	Notes
NE20	0	
NE21	0	
NE22	0	
NE23	0	
SW1	0	
SW2	0	
SW3	0	
SW4	--	Not Accessible
SW5	0	
SW6	0	
SW7	0	Detached Sampling Assembly
SW8	0	
SW9	0	
NW1	0	
NW2	0	
NW3	0	
NW4	0	
NW5	0	Detached Sampling Assembly
NW6	0	

Perimeter Gas Monitoring Data

Vent Number	Methane (% gas)	Notes
SE1	0	
SE2		Abandoned-No longer Monitored
SE3	0	
SE4	0	
SE5	0	
SE6	0	
SE7	0	
SE8	0	

Vent Number	Methane (% gas)	Notes
SE9	0	
AS1	0	
AS2	0	
AS3	0	
AS4	0	
AS5	0	
AS6	0	
AS7	0	

Animal Shelter Monitoring Data

Bldg. Location	Methane (% gas)	Notes
1	0	
2	0	
3	0	

Bldg. Location	Methane (% gas)	Notes
4	0	
5	0	
6	0	

Gas Venting System Inspection



Broken Protective Concrete Ring (R-12)



Broken Protective Concrete Ring (R-13)



Lockwood, Kessler & Bartlett, Inc.

1 Aerial Way
Syosset, NY 11791-5592

p: (516) 938-0600
f: (516) 931-6344

lkbinc.com