Town of Huntington
Department of Environmental Waste Management

East Northport Landfill
Quarterly Site Inspection Report

Date	Day of the Week							Report No.
November 13, 2007	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	2007-04

Inspection Participants		
Signature	*Print Name*	*Organization*
1.	Robert Litzke	TOH DEWM
2.		
3.		

Equipment/Instrumentation Used	
1. N/A	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

Atmospheric Conditions (readings taken @ Islip-MacArthur Airport)					
Time	*Conditions*	*Temp. (F)*	*"Hg/Dir.*	*RH (%)*	*Wind Spd (mph)/Dir.*
1352	Hazy	48	29.97 / /\	83	13 / SW

Site Inspection Findings			
Landfill Components	Guidance Typical Problems	Site Locations and Types of Problems	Required Maintenance and Repairs
Stormwater Drainage Pipe Structures, Manholes, & Catch Basins	Obstructed or interrupted stormwater flow commonly caused by sediment in drainage pipes and structures, debris on drainage grates, uneven settlement or separation of drainage pipes and/or structures. Long-term problems often include pipe or structure cracks, loose mortar and brick work, broken or missing structure steps and deteriorated drainage frames, grates, and manhole covers.	All drainage system components appear to be clear of excessive sand, gravel, dirt or other debris.	N/A
Gabions & Rip Rap Channels	Obstructed or interrupted stormwater flow is commonly caused by debris or vegetative growth in the gabion cages and rip rap channels. Broken gabion cages can result in gabion stone loss creating erosion and washout problems	No significant loss of stone from gabions. No significant erosion noted.	N/A

Landfill Components	Guidance Typical Problems	Site Locations and Types of Problems	Required Maintenance and Repairs
Recharge Basins	Overflowing of the recharge basins or a decrease of the drainage capacity is often due to excessive vegetative growth and sediment on the basin surface. Scouring at drainage outlets can be caused by excessive stormwater flow.	No indication of overflowing basins or inlet/outlet scouring. Vegetation growth in both basins, but each drains in a timely manner.	N/A
Vegetative Cover, Topsoil, & Final Cover Materials	Bare, bald, or dead grass areas often result from dry climate periods or droughts. Damage to the vegetative cover, topsoil, or final cover material may result from the following: soil erosion, washouts, stormwater run-on or run-off, rodent holes, or unwanted vegetative growth such as trees, shrubs, and vines. Ponding areas and wet spots are often caused by uneven soil settlement or poor soil drainage.	No significant deficiencies in vegetative cover, , topsoil, or other cover materials noted.	N/A
Landfill Liner & Geosyntheti c Materials	Severe erosion of the cover material could cause landfill liner and geosynthetic material deterioration from unwanted atmospheric exposure. Liner rips or tears could occur as a result of uneven soil settlement below the liner. Excessive loads placed on the landfill area could result in liner punctures.	No significant erosion of or damage to cover materials noted.	N/A
Gas Blower Station	Structural damage to the blower stationhouse, lighting, and/or electrical power systems is often caused by storms, long-term weather exposure, and/or vandalism. Note: The inspection, maintenance, and repairs of the gas monitoring wells, collection wells, and condensate traps are recorded as part of the Gas Monitoring activities.	Blower units/motors operating effectively. Housekeeping needed in blower shed.	N/A

Landfill Components	Guidance Typical Problems	Site Locations and Types of Problems	Required Maintenance and Repairs
Crushed Stone Roads	Stone loss can occur due to vehicular use, erosion, and settlement. Excessive vegetative growth within roadway boundaries will result in obstructed or reduced roadway capacity.	No excessive stone loss noted. Minimal vegetation growth in or next to roadways.	N/A
Bituminous Pavements	Corrosive chemical spills or the seasonal effects of freeze/thaw cycles often cause pavement cracks and deterioration. Pavement settling can result in ponding areas.	Minor cracks noted in paved area and paved road leading to garage – no action required.	N/A
Fences, Gates, Guide Rails, Locks, & Warning Signs	Vandalism and on-site tampering can be detected by checking for cut-open fences, broken gates and locks, missing locks, and missing or graffiti-damaged signs. Damaged guide rail sections often occur from vehicular contact. In general, metal corrosion, rusting, cracking, pitting, or fatigue conditions should be checked for.	No vandalism or damage noted wrt fencing, gates and signage.	N/A
Lobster Traps & Fishing Gear	Traps placed in the wrong location my cause loss of vegetation and the subsequent erosion of surface soils. Traps leaning against fence line my damage fencing. Traps may not interfere with landfill access, maintenance, or repair activities.	No damage or interference noted due to storage of marine equipment.	Removal and disposal of any materials that are not lobster traps in progress.

Additional Comments: N/A