

# Garland Road Landfill

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The Garland Road Landfill is located a few miles north of the town of West Milton on the western bank of the Stillwater River (a designated state scenic river) in Miami County. The landfill consists of 15 acres used for municipal and industrial waste disposal from the early 1960s through 1970. Ohio EPA investigations conducted in 1991 and 1992 discovered numerous drums scattered about the landfill's surface and partially buried. In 1993, the U.S. EPA conducted a removal assessment of the site and determined that it was necessary to conduct a time-critical removal action to remove the drums. U.S. EPA issued a unilateral order to General Motors Corporation (GMC) and the landowner.

In September of 1994, the first phase of the removal action began by locating and digging up a total of 13,486 drums and 24,541 tons of contaminated soils. Phase 2 of the removal action involved the on-site treatment of the contaminated soils using a low temperature thermal desorption process. This removed the majority of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) from the soils and was followed by stabilization treatment to immobilize any remaining heavy metal contamination. The on-site soil treatment was completed in September of 1997. Concurrent with the time-critical removal activities described above, U.S. EPA and GMC entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) on July 7, 1995, to study methods for dealing with the remainder of the landfill once the drums had been removed and the soils were treated.

As part of this Order, GMC performed an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to investigate any ground water, surface soil or surface water/sediment contamination remaining, and analyzed methods for dealing with that contamination. As part of the EE/CA, a Streamlined Risk Evaluation was prepared by a U.S. EPA contractor and included in the final EE/CA report. In 1998, U.S. EPA disapproved GMC's final EE/CA Report and completed the report itself. GMC disputed U. S. EPA's disapproval of their EECA Report and of U.S. EPA completing the report itself. That dispute was resolved when U.S. EPA approved GMC's revised draft EECA in March, 2007. U.S. EPA proposed a remedy in June, 2007, and accepted public comments until July, 2007. In September, 2007, U. S. EPA issued an Enforcement Action Memorandum describing their selected remedy for the site. The selected remedy includes: 1) completely covering all landfill waste with an impermeable cap consisting of 2 feet of clay with a maximum permeability of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$ , or a geosynthetic clay liner, or a combination of the two; and a frost protection/vegetative layer; 2) riverbank stabilization; 3) in-situ source area groundwater treatment; 4) long-term site and ground-water monitoring; 5) waste reconsolidation under the cap and construction of a treatment wetlands; 6) landfill gas collection; and 7) institutional controls. U.S. EPA is currently negotiating with GMC to implement the chosen remedy.

Additional information on the status of federal action at this site may be obtained by contacting Matthew Ohl, U.S. EPA's Regional Project Manager at (312) 886-4442 or [Ohl.Matthew@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:Ohl.Matthew@epamail.epa.gov).

**SWDO Contact:** Joe Smindak  
e-mail: [joe.smindak@epa.state.oh.us](mailto:joe.smindak@epa.state.oh.us)  
Phone: (937) 285-6064  
Fax: (937) 285-6404