

CHAPTER IV.

SELECTION OF TEST PARAMETERS

Before a sampling and analysis program is undertaken, EPD and the facility will agree on the parameters of interest. Initially, a set of indicator parameters will be selected as a general indication of ground-water quality. If tests for indicator parameters are positive, more detailed analyses will be required.

Sanitary Landfills

When the facility accepts only municipal waste, a test for chloride, specific conductance and pH must be performed quarterly. If a sanitary landfill receives large quantities of industrial waste or small quantities of hazardous waste, then a test for total organic carbon (TOC) and total organic halogen (TOH) may also be required quarterly. Additional parameters related to the wastes handled may be prescribed by EPD in the permit as deemed necessary.

A more extensive monitoring must be conducted annually as follows:

1. Dissolved metals

The water is filtered (see SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS) and tested for the Drinking Water Standard Metals:

Arsenic	Lead
Barium	Mercury
Cadmium	Selenium
Chromium	Silver

2. Volatile Organic Analysis

The unfiltered water is tested for the volatile organic compounds on the Clean Water Act Priority Pollutant list.

Land Treatment Facilities

When waste is applied to the land for the purpose of waste degradation, the soil beneath the site must be monitored for the major contaminants in the waste. The soil pore liquid (unsaturated zone) may also be monitored on a case-by-case basis. The parameters will be determined by EPD based on the most-difficult-to-degrade constituent. The values obtained are compared to background soil sample results taken nearby to determine significant difference. Samples must be taken quarterly from within the treatment area to make the comparisons. Background samples must be taken quarterly for the first year.

Monitoring wells may also be required for this type facility. The test parameters are those constituents of concern in the waste.