

Overview

Beginning in 2015, CFAC began an EPA-supervised process to assess environmental conditions at the site and develop options to address those conditions. This process ended in 2021 when EPA approved CFAC's Feasibility Study.

This EPA-supervised process identified two legacy landfills at the site as the primary sources impacting groundwater. These landfills were grouped into one of six units for which individual clean up options were developed. Every option analyzed would protect human health and the environment and comply with legal requirements.

The EPA approved the use of a well-established tool to rank each of the options within each unit according to criteria required by law. These criteria included:

- ✓ Long and short term effectiveness
- ✓ Decrease toxicity and mobility of materials impacting the environment
- ✓ Difficulty to implement
- ✓ Cost

Using this EPA-approved approach, the highest ranked option for addressing the legacy landfills was a slurry wall, which will isolate the impacted material from groundwater.

What is a slurry wall?

Slurry walls are subsurface barriers that impede or stop groundwater flow and are a proven and effective remediation solution.

Designed to encompass the legacy landfills source area and prevent impacts to groundwater.

2-4 ft.
Thick

100-125 ft.
Deep

86
Superfund sites have included a slurry wall in the selected remedy

Graphic shows typical slurry wall construction; construction subject to site-specific modifications

