

## Technical Memorandum

**To:** Mark Umholtz, Doug Day  
**From:** Evan Christianson, PG; John Greer, PG  
**Subject:** Groundwater Transport Simulations for Future Conditions at Freeway Landfill  
**Date:** August 31, 2015  
**Project:** 23/19-1283 Freeway Landfill Groundwater Modeling  
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) contract number 93979

### 1.0 Introduction

Barr Engineering conducted groundwater model simulations to estimate the potential future impacts in groundwater beneath the Freeway Landfill in Burnsville, Minnesota. As shown on Figure 1, the landfill is located between the Minnesota River (north) and the Kramer Quarry (south). Currently, the groundwater near the landfill is heavily influenced by the significant, long-term dewatering operations at the Kraemer Quarry located to the south of Freeway landfill. Barr has been working with the City of Burnsville and the MPCA to estimate future groundwater conditions near the landfill that are anticipated when the quarry ceases operation and discontinues pumping.

The modeling presented in this memo involves simulations of contaminant transport associated with contaminants leaching from waste to shallow groundwater and migrating towards the Minnesota River and a future pit-lake that will form when dewatering ceases at the Kraemer Quarry. These simulations used the groundwater analytical results from a recent MPCA groundwater investigation and built off previous groundwater modeling work completed by Barr Engineering for the City. The previous modeling was conducted to assess future water table conditions near Freeway Landfill after dewatering ceases. In general, the previous modeling effort indicated that groundwater elevations will rise after the Kramer Quarry operations cease and that the shallow water table will intercept the waste in the landfill in some areas. The previous modeling work was described in a Technical Memorandum dated May 22, 2015 (Barr Engineering, 2015), which provides descriptions of model development, calibration, simulation of various potential pit-lake stages, and assessment of the potential for the water table to rise above the bottom of the waste in the landfill.

### 2.0 Simulation of Groundwater Contaminant Concentrations Under Future Conditions (Post-Pit Dewatering)

The potential transport of contaminants leaching from the Landfill to shallow groundwater was simulated for two future conditions; a long term average condition (steady-state) and a 100-year flood condition (transient).

## 2.1 Changes to Groundwater Flow Model

The groundwater flow model as described in the May 22, 2015 Technical Memorandum (Barr Engineering, 2015) was used to generate the groundwater flow field for both the average and 100-year flood conditions. The following changes were made to the model:

- All simulations assumed a pit-lake stage of 690 feet; the lowest stage that the city of Burnsville believes they will be able to maintain. Based on results presented in the May 2015 memo, and current infrastructure in place at the quarry, additional mechanical methods (i.e. pumping) would be necessary to maintain a pit-lake stage below 690 feet. For the 100-year flood scenario the pit-lake stage was initially at a stage of 690-feet and allowed to rise during the flood event and then fall back to 690 feet after the flood.
- For the 100-year flood scenario the Minnesota River was simulated with the Reservoir Package of MODFLOW instead of the River Package. The Reservoir Package allows for the stage and areal extent of the river to be adjusted through time, whereas the River Package uses a fixed stage and area. The stage of the river was allowed to rise to an elevation of 716 feet, which is the 100 year flood stage for the reach of the Minnesota River near the Landfill (FEMA, 2011). The total flood time was based on review of previous floods of similar magnitude and set at 120 days, 60 day rise and 60 day fall.
- Transient simulations of the 100-year flood scenario require the inclusion of storage parameters (specific yield and specific storage). Storage parameter values were obtained from the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Regional Groundwater Flow Model, Version 3 (Metro Model 3, Metropolitan Council, 2014). As described in the May 2015 memo, Metro Model 3 was the base model used in the construction of the model used for this study.

## 2.2 Groundwater Transport

The groundwater transport model MT3DMS (Zheng and Wang, 1999; Zheng, 2010) was used to simulate the transport of contaminants in groundwater. MT3DMS interfaces directly with MODFLOW, which was used to simulate groundwater flow. Conservative groundwater transport was simulated (i.e. dispersion was included but contaminant attenuation or degradation were not included). Contaminants of concern were mostly metals and no data exists to suggest significant retardation of dissolved metals at the Landfill site. Attenuation and degradation may be important for groundwater transport of some other constituents, such as VOCs. However, simulation of these constituents was not part of the scope of this work and the VOCs present less concern based on monitoring data collected in June, 2015 (See Section 2.2.1).

### 2.2.1 Source Concentration

The MPCA installed ten temporary monitoring wells at eight locations at the Landfill in June, 2015. At each location, a monitoring well was installed within the landfill waste with the bottom of the wells set at or near the top of Prairie du Chien (the uppermost bedrock unit beneath the site). At two of the locations, a paired deeper well was installed in the Prairie du Chien beneath the waste. The locations of the monitoring wells (Figure 1) were chosen to try and target areas where previous data indicated the waste was wet (Gorman Surveying, 2005). Eight of the ten wells yielded sufficient volumes of water to allow collection of groundwater samples. Wells MW-02 and MW-03 were dry and samples were not collected from these locations. Two rounds of groundwater sampling were conducted by MPCA; June 17-18, 2015 and June 23-24, 2015. Results from these sampling events are summarized in Attachment A.

The results from the June 2015 sampling events were used to define source concentrations for the transport simulations. The following method was used:

- The average concentration for each constituent was calculated from all shallow well locations where water was present in the waste (the data from the deeper wells was not used and two of the shallow wells did not have data because they were dry). This average concentration was used as a constant source concentration for the MT3DMS transport model.
- The constant source was applied at the water table for areas where the water table is predicted to rise above the bottom of waste.
- For flood simulations, areas where additional waste will become wet during a flood event were set as source areas at the same average concentrations. However, these areas were only active as a contaminant source during the flood event.
- Transport simulations were conducted for those constituents that were present at elevated concentrations with respect to the corresponding water quality standards and were present in most samples. Results from these transport simulations were used to estimate concentrations for other constituents (see Section 2.4)

### 2.3 Uncertainty Analysis

To address uncertainty in the model predictions, simulations were conducted using numerous parameter sets. A subset of parameter sets used for previous modeling uncertainty analysis described in the May 22, 2015 memo were used. Latin hypercube sampling (Swiler and Wyss, 2004; Watermark Numerical Computing, 2012) was used to generate 1000 unique parameter sets, allowing parameters to vary over expected ranges. Model simulations were then conducted using these parameter sets and the results were compared to the calibration dataset. Parameter combinations that resulted in no more than a 5% increase in the calibration objective function (error of best-fit model to measured data) were deemed acceptable and used to assess potential future conditions. Parameter sets that resulted in more than a 5%

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increase in the calibration objective function were deemed unacceptable (i.e. poor model fit to observations) and excluded from further analysis. A total of 298 unique parameter combinations, out of 1000 possible, were ultimately deemed acceptable. For previous assessments of future water table elevations, described in the May 22, 2105 memo, all 298 parameter sets were used for uncertainty analysis. However, for transport simulations a random subset of 20 parameter sets was used because of the much longer model runtimes associated with transport simulations. Using all 298 parameter sets was deemed not practical given project time constraints and computing resources.

The 20 parameter sets described above account for variations in only hydraulic parameters (e.g. hydraulic conductivity). They do not account for uncertainty in transport parameters. Because conservative transport was simulated, the main parameter controlling groundwater concentrations is dispersivity. Simulations were conducted using each of the 20 hydraulic parameter datasets while also varying the longitudinal dispersivity from 1, to 10, to 100. The ratios of longitudinal to transverse dispersivity and longitudinal to vertical dispersivity were 10 and 100 respectively for all simulations. In total 60 parameter sets were developed for assessing the uncertainty in transport simulations.

## 2.4 Results

Results from the groundwater transport simulations for average, steady-state, conditions are presented in Table 1. Four constituents were simulated with MODFLOW-MT3DMS: chromium, cobalt, copper, and chloride. Based on sampling data from June 2015, these constituents were prevalent in all samples and of most concern since they exceed surface water standards (Attachment A). Transport of the remaining constituents was estimated based on the simulations of chromium, cobalt, copper, and chloride (Table 1). Because the transport simulations assume conservative transport (i.e. no degradation or retardation) and use the same source area (area where water table predicted to rise into the waste) results for other constituents and source concentrations can be estimated by assuming conservative transport and applying the same ratio between source concentration and maximum concentration at a receptor determined by the MODFLOW-MT3DMS simulations. Maximum concentrations discharging to the river and pit-lake (Table 1) represent the maximum simulated concentration at any model cell that discharges into each receptor. Values are presented as a range and represent the range of maximum values determined through 60 separate simulations with 60 different parameter sets as described in Section 2.3. Groundwater discharging to either the pit-lake or river exceeds water quality standards for the following constituents (purple and blue highlights in Table 1): chromium, cobalt, chloride, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, zinc, and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). It is noted that water quality standards for chromium are based on hexavalent chromium; samples for chromium were not analyzed for hexavalent chromium.

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Results from the 100-yr flood scenario are presented in Table 2. Maximum concentrations discharging to the river and pit lake increase slightly simply because of a larger source area during the flood event as the water table rises.

## 2.5 Limitations of Model Simulations

The model simulations conducted for this study were designed to simulate conditions at the Landfill that do not currently exist but are anticipated in the future after dewatering at the Kraemer Quarry stops. Groundwater sample data collected in June 2015 were used as a surrogate for what groundwater concentrations may be in the future when the water table is in contact with the waste. The June 2015 sampling locations were targeted at locations previously identified to have wet waste. As the water table rises beneath the Landfill, more waste is predicted to come into contact with groundwater. Concentrations of contaminants in groundwater for the areas where waste will intersect the water table in the future are unknown. The June 2015 data provides a current estimate of source concentrations for groundwater, but likely does not capture the full range of potential concentrations (both higher and lower) that will occur when future conditions emerge.

Conservative transport was used for all simulations. This assumption was deemed to be valid given the contaminants of most concern are dissolved metals and no data exists to suggest that significant attenuation of these metals will occur during transport from the Landfill to either the future pit-lake or the river. Other potential contaminants, such as VOCs, may degrade or be attenuated during transport to the pit-lake or river.

## 3.0 References

- Barr Engineering. 2015. Simulations of Future Kraemer Quarry Pit-Lake Stage and Rise of the Water Table at the Freeway Landfill, Technical Memorandum from Evan Christianson and John Greer to Steve Albrecht. May 22, 2015.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2011. Flood Insurance Study, Dakota County Minnesota and Incorporated Areas, Study Number 27037CV001A. Volume 1 of 3, Cross Section X.
- Gorman Surveying, Inc. 2005. Freeway Landfill subsurface exploration results, Job Number 05-032, Sheet 2 of 2.
- Metropolitan Council. 2014. Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Regional Groundwater Flow Model, Version 3.0. Prepared by Barr Engineering. Metropolitan Council: Saint Paul, MN.

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Watermark Numerical Computing. 2012. PEST Utilities to complement Latin Hypercube Sampling Software developed by Sandia National Laboratories.

Zheng, C. and P.P. Wang. 1999. MT3DMS: A modular three-dimensional multispecies model for simulation of advection, dispersion and chemical reactions of contaminants in groundwater systems; Documentation and User's Guide, Contract Report SERDP-99-1, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS

Zheng, C., 2010, MT3DMS v5.3 Supplemental User's Guide, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

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● Monitoring Well Location

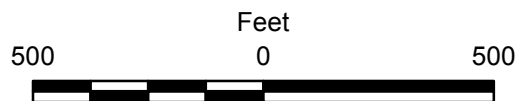


Figure 1

MONITORING WELLS  
INSTALLED JUNE 2015  
Freeway Landfill  
Dakota County, Minnesota

**Table 1**  
**Results of Groundwater Transport Simulations for Average Steady-State Conditions**

Model Simulations, Steady-State Flow Field, Conservative Constituents <sup>e</sup>												
DRAFT				Water Quality Standards								
	Avg. Concentration from June 2015 <sup>a</sup>	Range of Simulated Maximum Concentration to River <sup>d</sup>	Range of Simulated Maximum Concentration to Pit Lake <sup>d</sup>	Class 2A Chronic (350 Hardness)	Class 2A Maximum (350 Hardness)	Class 2A Acute (350 Hardness)	Class 2B Chronic (350 Hardness)	Class 2B Maximum (350 Hardness)	Class 2B Acute (350 Hardness)	EPA Secondary Drinking Water Regulations	MDH Human Health Based Water Guidance	EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels
Chromium (µg/L) <sup>b</sup>	35.7	8.7 - 21.0	7.4 - 33.8	11 (CR6)	16 (CR6)	31 (CR6)	11 (CR6)	16 (CR6)	31 (CR6)	--	100 (CR6)	100
Cobalt (µg/L)	89.5	21.9 - 52.5	18.5 - 84.6	2.8	436	872	5	436	872	--	--	--
Copper (µg/L)	17.8	4.5-10.5	3.7 - 16.8	21	55	111	21	55	111	1000	--	1300
Chloride (mg/L)	759.2	189 - 446	161 - 718	230	860	1720	230	860	1720	250	--	--
Estimated Concentrations Based on Model Simulations of Conservative Constituents												
Sulfate, as SO4 (µg/L)	274.5	68.6 - 161.4	54.9 - 260.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	--
Antimony (µg/L)	7.0	1.8 - 4.1	1.4 - 6.7	5.5	90	180	31	90	180	--	6	6
Arsenic (µg/L)	5.2	1.3 - 3.1	1.0 - 4.9	2	360	720	53	360	720	--	--	10
Barium (µg/L)	644.4	161 - 379	129 - 612	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2000	2000
Cadmium (µg/L)	1.5	0.4 - 0.9	0.3 - 1.4	2.8	15	30	2.8	130	260	--	0.5	5
Calcium (µg/L)	708000.0	177000 - 416304	141600 - 672600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iron (µg/L)	479504.8	119876 - 281949	95901 - 455530	--	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	--
Lead (µg/L)	15.0	3.7 - 8.8	3.0 - 14.2	12	318	638	12	318	638	--	--	15
Magnesium (µg/L)	221225.0	55306 - 130080	44245 - 210164	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manganese (µg/L)	7420.1	1855 - 4363	1484 - 7049	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	100	--
Mercury (µg/L) <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.04 - 0.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.03 - 0.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.0069 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	4.2	0.0069 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	4.2	--	--	2
Nickel (µg/L)	397.3	99.3 - 233.6	79.5 - 377.4	296	4085	8169	454	4085	8169	--	100	--
Potassium (µg/L)	229183.3	57296 - 134760	45837 - 217724	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Selenium (µg/L)	1.5	0.4 - 0.9	0.3 - 1.4	5	20	40	5	20	40	--	30	50
Sodium (µg/L)	528108.3	132027 - 310528	105622 - 501703	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zinc (µg/L)	15253.1	3813 - 8969	3051 - 14490	302	331	662	306	338	677	5000	2000	--
Perfluorinated Compounds												
Perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS) (µg/L)	0.1	0.02 - 0.04	0.01 - 0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
Perfluorobutyric acid (µg/L)	2.7	0.7 - 1.6	0.5 - 2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
Perfluorohexane sulfonate (µg/L)	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	0.02 - 0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perfluorohexanoic acid (µg/L)	0.4	0.1 - 0.3	0.1 - 0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (µg/L)	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	0.02 - 0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (µg/L)	1.0	0.2 - 0.6	0.2 - 0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--
Perfluoropentanoic acid (µg/L)	0.4	0.1 - 0.2	0.1 - 0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Key:**

- Prediction to pit-lake exceeds standard
- Prediction to both pit-lake and river exceed standard

**Notes:**

- <sup>a</sup>The average concentration for June 2015 was calculated using two sampling rounds conducted by the MPCA and included only shallow wells where nested. Non-detects were assumed to be one-half the reporting limit. Individual compounds not detected in all wells.
- <sup>b</sup>Water quality standards for chromium are based on hexavalent chromium (CR6). Samples for chromium were not analyzed for hexavalent chromium. Based on pH data from June, 2015 samples it is likely that much of the chromium is not hexavalent chromium.
- <sup>c</sup>Reporting limits for mercury above the chronic surface water standard. Actual concentrations unknown. One-half reporting limit used for analysis.
- <sup>d</sup>All simulations assume conservative transport (i.e. no degradation or retardation); data are not available to support simulation of these transport mechanism. Only dispersivity was included in transport simulations. The range for maximum concentration to the river and pit-lake based on model simulations with varying input parameters that bracket uncertainty in the data. These include hydraulic parameters (hydraulic conductivity, recharge) and dispersivity. All simulations assume the same source area based on area where water table would rise into the waste Pit-lake assumed to be held at elevation of 690 feet
- <sup>e</sup>Estimated concentrations based on same underlying assumptions of conservative transport mechanisms and same source area. Minnesota River hardness data from MPCA, 2006. Working Draft, Surface Water Pathway Evaluation user's Guide, Appendix E



**Table 2**  
**Results of Groundwater Transport Simulations for 100-Year Flood Conditions**

Model Simulations, 100 Year Flood Condition, Conservative Constituents												
DRAFT				Water Quality Standards								
	Avg. Concentration from June 2015 <sup>a</sup>	Range of Maximum Concentration to River <sup>c</sup>	Range of Maximum Concentration to Pit Lake <sup>c</sup>	Class 2A Chronic (350 Hardness)	Class 2A Maximum (350 Hardness)	Class 2A Acute (350 Hardness)	Class 2B Chronic (350 Hardness)	Class 2B Maximum (350 Hardness)	Class 2B Acute (350 Hardness)	EPA Secondary Drinking Water Regulations	MDH Human Health Based Water Guidance	EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels
Chromium (µg/L) <sup>b</sup>	35.7	15.6 - 24.8	8.7 - 33.8	11 (CR6)	16 (CR6)	31 (CR6)	11 (CR6)	16 (CR6)	31 (CR6)	--	100 (CR6)	100
Cobalt (µg/L)	89.5	39.1 - 62.1	21.9 - 84.6	2.8	436	872	5	436	872	--	--	--
Chloride (mg/L)	759.2	332 - 527	186 - 718	230	860	1720	230	860	1720	250	--	--

**Key:**

- Prediction to pit-lake exceeds standard
- Prediction to both pit-lake and river exceed standard

**Notes:**

<sup>a</sup>The average concentration for June 2015 was calculated using two sampling rounds conducted by the MPCA and included only shallow wells where nested. Non-detects were assumed to be one-half the reporting limit.

Individual compounds not detected in all wells.

<sup>b</sup>Water quality standards for chromium are based on hexavalent chromium (CR6). Samples for chromium were not analyzed for hexavalent chromium.

Based on pH data from June 2015 samples it is likely that much of the chromium is not hexavalent chromium.

<sup>c</sup>All simulations assume conservative transport (i.e. no degradation or retardation); data are not available to support simulation of these transport mechanism. Only dispersivity was included in transport simulations.

The range for maximum concentration to the river and pit-lake based on model simulations with varying input parameters that bracket uncertainty in the data.

These include hydraulic parameters (hydraulic conductivity, recharge) and dispersivity.

All simulations assume the same source area based on area where water table would rise into the waste

Pit-lake assumed to be at elevation of 690 feet prior to flood

Minnesota River hardness data from MPCA, 2006. Working Draft, Surface Water Pathway Evaluation user's Guide, Appendix E

**Attachment A**

















**Table A-1**  
**Water Analytical Data Summary**  
**MPCA - Freeway Landfill**

Parameter	Total or Dissolved	Analysis Location	Location Date			MW-6	MW-6	MW-7	MW-7	MW-8	MW-8	MW-8D	MW-8D
			Minnesota Surface Water 2A Chronic 7050 - 350 Hardness	Minnesota Surface Water 2A Maximum 7050 - 350 Hardness	Minnesota Surface Water 2A Final Acute Value 7050 - 350 Hardness	6/18/2015	6/24/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015
<b>Effective Date</b>			01/24/2012	01/24/2012	01/24/2012								
<b>Exceedance Key</b>			<b>Bold</b>	<i>Italic</i>	<u>Underline</u>								
Chloroethane	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Chloroform	NA	Lab	53 ug/l	1392 ug/l	2784 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Chloromethane	NA	Lab				< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l
Chlorotoluene, o	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Chlorotoluene, p	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Cumene (isopropyl benzene)	NA	Lab				2.3 ug/l	1.5 ug/l	14.1 ug/l	16.0 ug/l	4.0 ug/l	4.3 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Cymene p- (Toluene isopropyl p-)	NA	Lab				6.5 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Dibromomethane (methylene bromide)	NA	Lab				< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Dichlorofluoromethane (CFC-21)	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Ethyl benzene	NA	Lab	<b>68 ug/l</b>	1859 ug/l	3717 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Ethyl ether	NA	Lab				30.6 ug/l	27.3 ug/l	47.8 ug/l	41.6 ug/l	11.9 ug/l	11.7 ug/l	20.4 ug/l	18.0 ug/l
Hexachlorobutadiene	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Methyl ethyl ketone	NA	Lab				73.2 ug/l	22.8 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l
Methyl isobutyl ketone	NA	Lab				6.3 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Methylene chloride	NA	Lab	<b>45 ug/l</b>	13875 (1) ug/l	27749 (1) ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l
Naphthalene	NA	Lab	<b>65 ug/l</b>	409 ug/l	818 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	4.6 ug/l	27.7 ug/l	28.3 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l
Propylbenzene	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	6.4 ug/l	7.8 ug/l	4.5 ug/l	4.8 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Styrene	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Tetrachloroethylene	NA	Lab	<b>3.8 ug/l</b>	428 (1) ug/l	857 (1) ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Tetrahydrofuran	NA	Lab				51.7 ug/l	49.2 ug/l	37.4 ug/l	43.1 ug/l	12.3 ug/l	11.2 ug/l	37.4 ug/l	35.2 ug/l
Toluene	NA	Lab	<b>253 ug/l</b>	1352 ug/l	2703 ug/l	3.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Trichloroethylene	NA	Lab	<b>25 ug/l</b>	6988 (1) ug/l	13976 (1) ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Vinyl chloride	NA	Lab	<b>0.17 ug/l</b>	(1)	(1)	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	<b>1.0 ug/l</b>	<b>0.72 ug/l</b>	< 0.40 ug/l	<b>231 ug/l</b>
Xylene, m & p	NA	Lab				< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	3.0 ug/l	2.2 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l
Xylene, o	NA	Lab				< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Xylene, total	NA	Lab	<b>166 ug/l</b>	1407 ug/l	2814 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l
<b>PCBs</b>													
Aroclor 1016	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1221	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1232	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1242	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1248	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1254	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1260	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1262	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1268	NA	Lab				< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
<b>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</b>													
Gasoline Range Organics, C6-C10	NA	Lab				119 ug/l	< 100 ug/l	145 ug/l	157 ug/l	108 ug/l	122 ug/l	< 100 ug/l	< 100 ug/l
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C10-C28	NA	Lab				1.3 mg/l	1.5 mg/l	1.9 mg/l	2.4 mg/l	2.6 mg/l	3.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1.4 mg/l
<b>Perfluorinated Compounds</b>													
Perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS)	NA	Lab				--	0.020 j ug/l	0.039 j ug/l	0.023 j ug/l	0.019 j ug/l	0.026 j ug/l	0.023 j ug/l	0.014 j ug/l
Perfluorobutyric acid	NA	Lab				--	0.37 ug/l	0.15 ug/l	0.15 ug/l	0.079 ug/l	0.079 ug/l	0.21 ug/l	0.20 ug/l
Perfluorohexane sulfonate	NA	Lab				--	0.023 j ug/l	0.039 j ug/l	0.042 j ug/l	0.035 j ug/l	0.032 j ug/l	0.030 j ug/l	0.023 j ug/l
Perfluorohexanoic acid	NA	Lab				--	0.11 ug/l	0.086 ug/l	0.10 ug/l	0.12 ug/l	0.13 ug/l	0.12 ug/l	0.11 ug/l
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	NA	Lab				--	0.020 j ug/l	0.10 ug/l	0.11 ug/l	0.14 ug/l	0.14 ug/l	0.070 ug/l	0.076 ug/l
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NA	Lab				--	0.69 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	1.0 ug/l	2.7 ug/l	2.7 ug/l	0.61 ug/l	0.66 ug/l
Perfluoropentanoic acid	NA	Lab				--	0.041 j ug/l	0.021 j ug/l	0.035 j ug/l	0.022 j ug/l	0.021 j ug/l	0.037 j ug/l	0.045 j ug/l















**Table A-2**  
**Water Analytical Data Summary**  
**MPCA - Freeway Landfill**

Parameter	Total or Dissolved	Analysis Location	Location Date			MW-6	MW-6	MW-6	MW-7	MW-7	MW-8	MW-8	MW-8D	MW-8D
			Minnesota Surface Water 2B Chronic 7050 - 350 Hardness	Minnesota Surface Water 2B Maximum 7050 - 350 Hardness	Minnesota Surface Water 2B Final Acute Value 7050 - 350 Hardness	6/17/2015	6/18/2015	6/24/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015
<b>Effective Date</b>			01/24/2012	01/24/2012	01/24/2012									
<b>Exceedance Key</b>			<b>Bold</b>	<i>Italic</i>	<u>Underline</u>									
Fluoranthene	NA	Lab	1.9 ug/l	3.5 ug/l	6.9 ug/l	--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Fluorene	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Hexachlorobenzene	NA	Lab	0.00024 ug/l	(1)	(1)	--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Hexachlorobutadiene	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Hexachloroethane	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Isophorone	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Naphthalene	NA	Lab	<b>81 ug/l</b>	409 ug/l	818 ug/l	--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	17.1 ug/l	14.5 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Nitrobenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Pentachlorophenol	NA	Lab	5.5 PD ug/l	9.1 PD ug/l	18 PD ug/l	--	< 222 ug/l	< 20.8 ug/l	< 20.4 ug/l	< 20.7 ug/l	< 20.3 ug/l	< 20.6 ug/l	< 20.5 ug/l	
Phenanthrene	NA	Lab	<b>3.6 ug/l</b>	32 ug/l	64 ug/l	--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Phenol	NA	Lab	123 ug/l	2214 ug/l	4428 ug/l	--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
Pyrene	NA	Lab				--	< 111 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.4 ug/l	< 10.2 ug/l	< 10.3 ug/l	< 10.1 ug/l	
VOCs														
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NA	Lab	329 ug/l	2957 ug/l	5913 ug/l	--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	NA	Lab	13 ug/l	1127 ug/l	2253 ug/l	--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,1-Dichloro-1-propene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,1-Dichloroethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	2.1 ug/l	1.5 ug/l	2.6 ug/l	2.3 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
1,2-Dibromoethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,2-Dichloroethane	NA	Lab	190 ug/l	45050 (1) ug/l	90100 (1) ug/l	--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,2-Dichloroethylene, cis	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	6.9 ug/l	7.6 ug/l	
1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,2-Dichloropropane	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,3-Dichloro-1-propene, cis	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
1,3-Dichloro-1-propene, trans	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,3-Dichloropropane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	NA	Lab				--	1.6 ug/l	1.9 ug/l	1.9 ug/l	2.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
2,2-Dichloropropane	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
Acetone	NA	Lab				--	167 ug/l	61.1 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	
Allyl Chloride	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
Benzene	NA	Lab	98 ug/l	4487 ug/l	8974 ug/l	--	6.0 ug/l	2.7 ug/l	14.7 ug/l	14.1 ug/l	7.9 ug/l	7.6 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Bromobenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Bromochloromethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Bromodichloromethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Bromoform	NA	Lab	466 ug/l	2900 ug/l	5800 ug/l	--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
Bromomethane	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
Butyl benzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	1.6 ug/l	1.4 ug/l	2.3 ug/l	2.4 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Butylbenzene, sec	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	1.9 ug/l	1.8 ug/l	2.3 ug/l	2.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Butylbenzene, tert	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Carbon tetrachloride	NA	Lab	5.9 ug/l	1750 (1) ug/l	3500 (1) ug/l	--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Chlorobenzene	NA	Lab	20 ug/l	423 ug/l	846 ug/l	--	8.7 ug/l	6.2 ug/l	6.8 ug/l	6.9 ug/l	2.7 ug/l	2.5 ug/l	2.0 ug/l	
Chlorodibromomethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	

**Table A-2**  
**Water Analytical Data Summary**  
**MPCA - Freeway Landfill**

Parameter	Total or Dissolved	Analysis Location	Location Date			MW-6	MW-6	MW-6	MW-7	MW-7	MW-8	MW-8	MW-8D	MW-8D
			Minnesota Surface Water 2B Chronic 7050 - 350 Hardness	Minnesota Surface Water 2B Maximum 7050 - 350 Hardness	Minnesota Surface Water 2B Final Acute Value 7050 - 350 Hardness	6/17/2015	6/18/2015	6/24/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015
<b>Effective Date</b>			01/24/2012	01/24/2012	01/24/2012									
<b>Exceedance Key</b>			<b>Bold</b>	<i>Italic</i>	<u>Underline</u>									
Chloroethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Chloroform	NA	Lab	155 ug/l	1392 ug/l	2784 ug/l	--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Chloromethane	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
Chlorotoluene, o	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Chlorotoluene, p	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Cumene (isopropyl benzene)	NA	Lab				--	2.3 ug/l	1.5 ug/l	14.1 ug/l	16.0 ug/l	4.0 ug/l	4.3 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Cymene p- (Toluene isopropyl p-)	NA	Lab				--	6.5 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Dibromomethane (methylene bromide)	NA	Lab				--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Dichlorofluoromethane (CFC-21)	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Ethyl benzene	NA	Lab	<b>68 ug/l</b>	1859 ug/l	3717 ug/l	--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Ethyl ether	NA	Lab				--	30.6 ug/l	27.3 ug/l	47.8 ug/l	41.6 ug/l	11.9 ug/l	11.7 ug/l	20.4 ug/l	
Hexachlorobutadiene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Methyl ethyl ketone	NA	Lab				--	73.2 ug/l	22.8 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	NA	Lab				--	6.3 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Methylene chloride	NA	Lab	1940 ug/l	13875 ug/l	27749 ug/l	--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
Naphthalene	NA	Lab	<b>81 ug/l</b>	409 ug/l	818 ug/l	--	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	4.6 ug/l	27.7 ug/l	28.3 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	
Propylbenzene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	6.4 ug/l	7.8 ug/l	4.5 ug/l	4.8 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Styrene	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Tetrachloroethylene	NA	Lab	<b>8.9 ug/l</b>	428 ug/l	857 ug/l	--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Tetrahydrofuran	NA	Lab				--	51.7 ug/l	49.2 ug/l	37.4 ug/l	43.1 ug/l	12.3 ug/l	11.2 ug/l	37.4 ug/l	
Toluene	NA	Lab	<b>253 ug/l</b>	1352 ug/l	2703 ug/l	--	3.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Trichloroethylene	NA	Lab	<b>120 ug/l</b>	6988 ug/l	13976 ug/l	--	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Vinyl chloride	NA	Lab	<b>9.2 ug/l</b>	(1)	(1)	--	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	1.0 ug/l	0.72 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	
Xylene, m & p	NA	Lab				--	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	3.0 ug/l	2.2 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	
Xylene, o	NA	Lab				--	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	
Xylene, total	NA	Lab	<b>166 ug/l</b>	1407 ug/l	2814 ug/l	--	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	
<b>PCBs</b>														
Aroclor 1016	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
Aroclor 1221	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
Aroclor 1232	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
Aroclor 1242	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
Aroclor 1248	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
Aroclor 1254	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
Aroclor 1260	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
Aroclor 1262	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
Aroclor 1268	NA	Lab				--	< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	
<b>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</b>														
Gasoline Range Organics, C6-C10	NA	Lab				--	119 ug/l	< 100 ug/l	145 ug/l	157 ug/l	108 ug/l	122 ug/l	< 100 ug/l	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C10-C28	NA	Lab				--	1.3 mg/l	1.5 mg/l	1.9 mg/l	2.4 mg/l	2.6 mg/l	3.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	
<b>Perfluorinated Compounds</b>														
Perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS)	NA	Lab					0.024 j ug/l	--	0.020 j ug/l	0.039 j ug/l	0.023 j ug/l	0.019 j ug/l	0.026 j ug/l	
Perfluorobutyric acid	NA	Lab					0.40 ug/l	--	0.37 ug/l	0.15 ug/l	0.079 ug/l	0.079 ug/l	0.21 ug/l	
Perfluorohexane sulfonate	NA	Lab					0.025 j ug/l	--	0.023 j ug/l	0.039 j ug/l	0.042 j ug/l	0.035 j ug/l	0.032 j ug/l	
Perfluorohexanoic acid	NA	Lab					0.11 ug/l	--	0.11 ug/l	0.086 ug/l	0.10 ug/l	0.12 ug/l	0.13 ug/l	
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	NA	Lab					0.010 j ug/l	--	0.020 j ug/l	0.10 ug/l	0.11 ug/l	0.14 ug/l	0.14 ug/l	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NA	Lab					0.45 ug/l	--	0.69 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	1.0 ug/l	2.7 ug/l	2.7 ug/l	
Perfluoropentanoic acid	NA	Lab					0.043 j ug/l	--	0.041 j ug/l	0.021 j ug/l	0.035 j ug/l	0.022 j ug/l	0.021 j ug/l	

















**Table A-3**  
**Water Analytical Data Summary**  
**MPCA - Freeway Landfill**

Parameter	Total or Dissolved	Analysis Location	EPA Secondary Drinking Water Regulations	MDH Human Health-Based Water Guidance Table	EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels	Location	MW-6	MW-6	MW-7	MW-7	MW-8	MW-8	MW-8D	MW-8D
						Date	6/18/2015	6/24/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015	6/16/2015	6/23/2015
<b>Effective Date</b>			06/20/2002	03/10/2015	05/01/2009									
<b>Exceedance Key</b>			<b>Bold</b>	<u>Underline</u>	<i>Italic</i>									
Chlorotoluene, o	NA	Lab					< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Chlorotoluene, p	NA	Lab					< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Cumene (isopropyl benzene)	NA	Lab		300 HRL93 ug/l			2.3 ug/l	1.5 ug/l	14.1 ug/l	16.0 ug/l	4.0 ug/l	4.3 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Cymene p- (Toluene isopropyl p-)	NA	Lab					6.5 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Dibromomethane (methylene bromide)	NA	Lab					< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	NA	Lab		700 HRL11 ug/l			< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Dichlorofluoromethane (CFC-21)	NA	Lab		ND RAA09			< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Ethyl benzene	NA	Lab		<u>50 HRL11 ug/l</u>	700 ug/l		< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Ethyl ether	NA	Lab		200 RAA10 (1) ug/l			30.6 ug/l	27.3 ug/l	47.8 ug/l	41.6 ug/l	11.9 ug/l	11.7 ug/l	20.4 ug/l	18.0 ug/l
Hexachlorobutadiene	NA	Lab		1 HRL93 ug/l			< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Methyl ethyl ketone	NA	Lab		<u>4000 HRL94 ug/l</u>			73.2 ug/l	22.8 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l
Methyl isobutyl ketone	NA	Lab		<u>300 HRL94 ug/l</u>			6.3 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l	< 20.0 ug/l	< 5.0 ug/l
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	NA	Lab		60 RAA13 (1) ug/l			< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Methylene chloride	NA	Lab		<u>5 HRLMCL ug/l</u>	5 ug/l		< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l
Naphthalene	NA	Lab		<u>70 HRL13 (1) ug/l</u>			< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	4.6 ug/l	27.7 ug/l	28.3 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l	< 4.0 ug/l
Propylbenzene	NA	Lab					< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	6.4 ug/l	7.8 ug/l	4.5 ug/l	4.8 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Styrene	NA	Lab			100 ug/l		< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Tetrachloroethylene	NA	Lab		<u>4 HBV14 ug/l</u>	5 ug/l		< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Tetrahydrofuran	NA	Lab					51.7 ug/l	49.2 ug/l	37.4 ug/l	43.1 ug/l	12.3 ug/l	11.2 ug/l	37.4 ug/l	35.2 ug/l
Toluene	NA	Lab		<u>200 HRL11 ug/l</u>	1000 ug/l		3.1 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Trichloroethylene	NA	Lab		<u>0.4 HBV13 (1) ug/l</u>	5 ug/l		< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	Lab		2000 HRL93 ug/l			< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)	NA	Lab		200000 HRL93 ug/l			< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Vinyl chloride	NA	Lab		<u>0.2 HRL09 (1) ug/l</u>	2 ug/l		< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	< 0.40 ug/l	<u>1.0 ug/l</u>	<u>0.72 ug/l</u>	< 0.40 ug/l	<u>2.31 ug/l</u>
Xylene, m & p	NA	Lab		<u>300 XYL HRL11 (1) ug/l</u>			< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	3.0 ug/l	2.2 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l	< 2.0 ug/l
Xylene, o	NA	Lab		300 XYL HRL11 (1) ug/l			< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l
Xylene, total	NA	Lab		<u>300 XYL HRL11 (1) ug/l</u>	10000 ug/l		< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l	< 3.0 ug/l
<b>PCBs</b>														
Aroclor 1016	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1221	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1232	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1242	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1248	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1254	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1260	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1262	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
Aroclor 1268	NA	Lab					< 0.21 ug/l	< 0.11 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 1.0 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l	< 0.10 ug/l
<b>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</b>														
Gasoline Range Organics, C6-C10	NA	Lab					119 ug/l	< 100 ug/l	145 ug/l	157 ug/l	108 ug/l	122 ug/l	< 100 ug/l	< 100 ug/l
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C10-C28	NA	Lab					1.3 mg/l	1.5 mg/l	1.9 mg/l	2.4 mg/l	2.6 mg/l	3.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1.4 mg/l
<b>Perfluorinated Compounds</b>														
Perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS)	NA	Lab		7 HRL11 (1) ug/l			--	0.020 j ug/l	0.039 j ug/l	0.023 j ug/l	0.019 j ug/l	0.026 j ug/l	0.023 j ug/l	0.014 j ug/l
Perfluorobutyric acid	NA	Lab		<u>7 HRL11 ug/l</u>			--	0.37 ug/l	0.15 ug/l	0.15 ug/l	0.079 ug/l	0.079 ug/l	0.21 ug/l	0.20 ug/l
Perfluorohexane sulfonate	NA	Lab		ND RAA09			--	0.023 j ug/l	0.039 j ug/l	0.042 j ug/l	0.035 j ug/l	0.032 j ug/l	0.030 j ug/l	0.023 j ug/l
Perfluorohexanoic acid	NA	Lab					--	0.11 ug/l	0.086 ug/l	0.10 ug/l	0.12 ug/l	0.13 ug/l	0.12 ug/l	0.11 ug/l
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	NA	Lab		0.3 HRL09 ug/l			--	0.020 j ug/l	0.10 ug/l	0.11 ug/l	0.14 ug/l	0.14 ug/l	0.070 ug/l	0.076 ug/l
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NA	Lab		<u>0.3 HRL09 ug/l</u>			--	<u>0.69 ug/l</u>	<u>1.1 ug/l</u>	<u>1.0 ug/l</u>	<u>2.7 ug/l</u>	<u>2.7 ug/l</u>	<u>0.61 ug/l</u>	<u>0.66 ug/l</u>
Perfluoropentanoic acid	NA	Lab					--	0.041 j ug/l	0.021 j ug/l	0.035 j ug/l	0.022 j ug/l	0.021 j ug/l	0.037 j ug/l	0.045 j ug/l

## Barr Standard Footnotes and Qualifiers

--	Not analyzed/Not available.
N	Sample Type: Normal
FD	Sample Type: Field Duplicate
NA	NA (not applicable) indicates that a fractional portion of the sample is not part of the analytical testing or field collection procedures.
ND	Not detected.
TIC	Tentatively identified compound.
Validated	Laboratory data has been evaluated following Barr QA/QC procedures and/or project-specific data review requirements. Field data has been verified for transcription errors, consistency and completeness. Data transferred from the previous database (9/2009) were categorized as validated, but may comprise any of the following data status categories: Validated, SSource, No QC or Legacy.
No QC	Laboratory data has been excluded from Barr QA/QC procedures.
SSource	Laboratory and/or field data obtained from a secondary source external to Barr. Second source QA/QC evaluation procedures may or may not have been performed beyond the original data generator.
Legacy	Historical laboratory data (internal at Barr). QA/QC evaluation procedures may or may not have been performed beyond the original data generator.
j	Estimated detected value. The reported value is less than the stated laboratory quantitation limit but greater than the laboratory method detection limit.

## Minnesota Surface Water 2A Chronic 7050 - 350 Hardness

(4)	5.0 mg/l as a daily minimum. This dissolved oxygen standard may be modified on a site-specific basis according to part 7050.0220, subpart 7, except that no site-specific standard shall be less than 5 mg/l as a daily average and 4 mg/l as a daily minimum. Compliance with this standard is required 50 percent of the days at which the flow of the receiving water is equal to the 7Q. This standard applies to all Class 2B waters except for those portions of the Mississippi River from the outlet of the Metro Wastewater Treatment Works in Saint Paul (River Mile 835) to Lock and Dam No. 2 at Hastings (River Mile 815). For this reach of the Mississippi River, the standard is not less than 5 mg/l as a daily average from April 1 through November 30, and not less than 4 mg/l at other times.
CF	Conversion Factor.
CF CR6	Conversion Factor., Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
CR6	Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
HD	Hardness Dependent.
HD CF	Hardness Dependent., Conversion Factor.
PD	pH Dependent. Based on a pH value of 7.0.

## Minnesota Surface Water 2A Final Acute Value 7050 - 350 Hardness

(1)	The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
CF (1)	Conversion Factor., The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
CF CR6	Conversion Factor., Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
CR6	Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
HD	Hardness Dependent.
HD CF	Hardness Dependent., Conversion Factor.
PD	pH Dependent. Based on a pH value of 7.0.

**Minnesota Surface Water 2A Maximum 7050 - 350 Hardness**

(4)	5.0 mg/l as a daily minimum. This dissolved oxygen standard may be modified on a site-specific basis according to part 7050.0220, subpart 7, except that no site-specific standard shall be less than 5 mg/l as a daily average and 4 mg/l as a daily minimum. Compliance with this standard is required 50 percent of the days at which the flow of the receiving water is equal to the 7Q. This standard applies to all Class 2B waters except for those portions of the Mississippi River from the outlet of the Metro Wastewater Treatment Works in Saint Paul (River Mile 835) to Lock and Dam No. 2 at Hastings (River Mile 815). For this reach of the Mississippi River, the standard is not less than 5 mg/l as a daily average from April 1 through November 30, and not less than 4 mg/l at other times.
(1)	The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
CF (1)	Conversion Factor., The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
CF CR6	Conversion Factor., Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
CR6	Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
HD	Hardness Dependent.
HD CF	Hardness Dependent., Conversion Factor.
PD	pH Dependent. Based on a pH value of 7.0.

**Minnesota Surface Water 2B Chronic 7050 - 350 Hardness**

(4)	5.0 mg/l as a daily minimum. This dissolved oxygen standard may be modified on a site-specific basis according to part 7050.0220, subpart 7, except that no site-specific standard shall be less than 5 mg/l as a daily average and 4 mg/l as a daily minimum. Compliance with this standard is required 50 percent of the days at which the flow of the receiving water is equal to the 7Q. This standard applies to all Class 2B waters except for those portions of the Mississippi River from the outlet of the Metro Wastewater Treatment Works in Saint Paul (River Mile 835) to Lock and Dam No. 2 at Hastings (River Mile 815). For this reach of the Mississippi River, the standard is not less than 5 mg/l as a daily average from April 1 through November 30, and not less than 4 mg/l at other times.
CF	Conversion Factor.
CF CR6	Conversion Factor., Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
CR6	Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
HD	Hardness Dependent.
HD CF	Hardness Dependent., Conversion Factor.
PD	pH Dependent. Based on a pH value of 7.0.
TEM	5 degrees F above natural in streams and 3 degrees F above natural in lakes, based on monthly average of the maximum daily temperatures, except in no case shall it exceed the daily average temperature of 86 degrees F.

**Minnesota Surface Water 2B Final Acute Value 7050 - 350 Hardness**

(1)	The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
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CF (1)	Conversion Factor., The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
CF CR6	Conversion Factor., Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
CR6	Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
HD	Hardness Dependent.
HD CF	Hardness Dependent., Conversion Factor.
PD	pH Dependent. Based on a pH value of 7.0.
TEM	5 degrees F above natural in streams and 3 degrees F above natural in lakes, based on monthly average of the maximum daily temperatures, except in no case shall it exceed the daily average temperature of 86 degrees F.

### Minnesota Surface Water 2B Maximum 7050 - 350 Hardness

(4)	5.0 mg/l as a daily minimum. This dissolved oxygen standard may be modified on a site-specific basis according to part 7050.0220, subpart 7, except that no site-specific standard shall be less than 5 mg/l as a daily average and 4 mg/l as a daily minimum. Compliance with this standard is required 50 percent of the days at which the flow of the receiving water is equal to the 7Q. This standard applies to all Class 2B waters except for those portions of the Mississippi River from the outlet of the Metro Wastewater Treatment Works in Saint Paul (River Mile 835) to Lock and Dam No. 2 at Hastings (River Mile 815). For this reach of the Mississippi River, the standard is not less than 5 mg/l as a daily average from April 1 through November 30, and not less than 4 mg/l at other times.
(1)	The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
CF CR6	Conversion Factor., Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
CR6	Value represents the criteria for Hexavalent Chromium.
HD	Hardness Dependent.
HD (1)	Hardness Dependent., The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
HD CF	Hardness Dependent., Conversion Factor.
HD CF (1)	Hardness Dependent., Conversion Factor., The provisions of this item apply to maximum standards (MS), final acute values (FAV), and double dashes in this part and part 7050.0220 are marked with an asterik. For carcinogenic or highly bioaccumulative chemicals with BCFs greater than 5000 or log K values greater than 5.19, the human health-based chronic standard (CS) may be two or more orders of magnitude smaller than the acute toxicity-based MS. If the commissioner finds that a very large MS and FAV, relative to the CS for such pollutants is not protective of the public health, the MS and FAV shall be reduced according to the following guidelines: If the ration of the MS to the CS is greater than 100, the CS times 100 should be substituted for the applicable MS, and the CS times 200 should be substituted for the applicable FAV. Any effluent limit derived using the procedures of this item shall only be required after the discharger has been given notice of the specific proposed effluent limits and an opportunity to request a hearing as provided in part 7000.1800.
PD	pH Dependent. Based on a pH value of 7.0.
TEM	5 degrees F above natural in streams and 3 degrees F above natural in lakes, based on monthly average of the maximum daily temperatures, except in no case shall it exceed the daily average temperature of 86 degrees F.

## EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels

(6)	Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants: Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero), bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/l); chloroform (0.07 mg/l). Haloacetic acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.02 mg/l); monochloroacetic acid (0.07 mg/l). Bromoacetic acid and dibromoacetic acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.
N	Based on the criteria for Nitrogen, Nitrite as N.
TT (7)	Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water., Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper, the action level is 1.3 mg/l, and for lead is 0.015 mg/l.

## MDH Human Health-Based Water Guidance Table

CR HRL93	Value represents the criteria for Chromium, hexavalent., Health Risk Limit 1993.
DCP HRL94	Value shown is 1,3-dichloropropene in the MDH criterion, however, the laboratory reports cis and trans isomers individually., Health Risk Limit 1994.
HBV12	Health Based Value 2012.
HBV12 (1)	Health Based Value 2012., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
HBV13 (1)	Health Based Value 2013., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
HBV14	Health-Based Value 2014.
HBV14 (1)	Health Risk Limit 2014.
HRL09	Health Risk Limit 2009.
HRL09 (1)	Health Risk Limit 2009., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
HRL11	Health Risk Limit 2011.
HRL11 (1)	Health Risk Limit 2011., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
HRL13 (1)	Health Risk Limit 2013., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
HRL93	Health Risk Limit 1993.
HRL94	Health Risk Limit 1994.
HRLMCL	Health Risk Limit., Maximum Contaminant Level.
HRLMCL (1)	Health Risk Limit/Maximum Contaminant Level., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
MP HRL94	Laboratory reports 3-methylphenol and 4-methylphenol as co-eluting compounds. The criteria in the table represents 4-methylphenol which is the more stringent criteria., Health Risk Limit 1994.
ND RAA09	Not Detected., Risk Assessment Advice 2009.
RAA09 (1)	Risk Assessment Advice 2009., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
RAA10	Risk Assessment Advice 2010.
RAA10 (1)	Risk Assessment Advice 2010., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
RAA13	Risk Assessment Advice 2013.
RAA13 (1)	Risk Assessment Advice 2013., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.
XYL HRL11 (1)	Value shown is for the sum of the mixed o,m and p xylene isomers., Health Risk Limit 2011., Value is representative of the lowest exposure duration published in the Minnesota Department of Health Human Health Advisory Table.