

Title: Graphical and Statistical Methods to Assess the Effect of Landfills on Groundwater Quality (Study No. 15)

Investigators: Principal Investigator

Kenneth W. Potter, Professor
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering

Graduate Research Assistant

Iris Goodman
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering

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Objectives: To develop graphical and statistical data evaluation procedures to analyze contamination of landfills.

Methods: The investigators selected constituents for analysis, chose landfills for detailed study and devised a method for viewing the data in order to put its variability into context. Appropriate statistical tests were selected and the responses of indicator parameters and health and welfare constituents compared. The following constituents were selected for monitoring based on availability of data: chloride, chemical oxygen demand (COD), pH, alkalinity, hardness, conductivity and sulfate. Detailed studies were conducted on landfill sites for which there was hydrologic information and at which there existed multiple wells with relatively long records. The sites included a variety of landfill designs. Comparisons were made between apparent contamination by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and contamination based on analysis of COD and inorganic data.

Results/Conclusions: Data evaluation shows that conventional statistical frameworks which impose an artificial upgradient/downgradient well classification as the basis for analysis can lead to incorrect inferences. Traditional parametric statistical methods are of questionable value because of non-normality and lack of independence, as well as unequal sample sizes, data gaps and erratic values. Sophisticated statistical techniques are available to account for serial dependence or non-normal probability models, though they are not generally applicable to typical landfill data sets. The recommended procedure includes standardization of data using the landfill site median and median interquartile range for each constituent. Graphic representations of the standardized data illustrate distributional characteristics of the data and facilitate identification of potentially contaminated wells by emphasizing the relative spatial variability. Tests for trend and time-series plots can then identify wells showing temporal degradation of groundwater quality based on data for inorganic constituents and COD. The methods developed in this study are tailored to the quality of the data and scarce hydrologic information and are insensitive to distributional assumptions and erratic values.

**Recommendations/
Implications:**

Investigators recommend further development of a control chart encompassing individual observations standardized by the median and median interquartile range. This would involve a simple, approximate control chart technique based on the non-parametric standardized values and time-series plots to monitor landfill sites in a time-efficient, routine manner.

**Availability
of Report:**

This report is available for viewing and loan at:

The Water Resources Center
1975 Willow Drive
Madison, WI 53706
(608) 262-3069
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Related Publications:

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