

## 2011

**June 20**

Planning and design discussions for the environmental closure of the Ordot Dump begin with U.S. and Guam EPA, design consultants and the Receiver.

**July 5**

The Receiver receives an Occupancy Permit for the Layan Landfill.

**August 31**

The Ordot Dump is operationally closed. No more trash is ever to be accepted at the facility.

**September 1**

The Layan Landfill is open for business.

**October 2011 to February 2013**

Field investigations on waste destination, wetland designation, gas generation, and ground water migration, topographic surveys, property boundary research, and archaeological investigation begin at the Ordot Dump.

## 2012

**January through February**

Gas migration monitoring wells were installed and ground water and gas sampling began at the Ordot Dump.

**July through December**

The Receiver meets with EPA, GEPA, and USCOC on closure plan and submits wetland mitigation and restoration plans.

## 2013

**January through July**

The Receiver receives approval of cover design from GEPA and submits Ordot Dump Closure plan to USEPA and GEPA. Invitation for bid is also released for closure construction.



## 2013

**September through December**

Ordot Dump Closure plan and Specs approved by GEPA. Ordot Dump Closure Construction contract is awarded to Black Construction Corp and construction began.

## 2014

**March**

Waste is relocated to shape site slopes; soil cover foundation layer is compacted; geo composite and geo-membrane cover is pulled into place; stormwater pipe installed; stormwater management ponds constructed; leachate storage tanks in place; gas collection line installed; relocated western channel; and sewer line installation on Dero Road.



## 2015

**January 30**

Sewer system goes into operation.

**March 23**

The Receiver submits Ordot Dump Post Closure Plan to USEPA and GEPA.

**September 15**

The Gas Collection and Control System is put into operation.

**November 30**

The final geosynthetic layer of the cover system is installed.

**December 14**

The geocell system (this covers the Geomembrane and is infilled with coral) is completed.



## 2015

**January 30, 2015 through**

**March 10, 2016**

8 million gallons of leachate diverted from the Lofit river to Guam's sewage treatment plant.

**September 14, 2015 through**

**March 9, 2016**

12,539 metric tons of methane stopped from getting into the air which is equivalent to methane produced by 2,640 passenger vehicles per year.

## 2016

**January 12**

Security fencing enclosing Ordot Dump fully installed.

**January**

Sewer Pump and Station turned over to Guam Water Authority.



# IT'S FINALLY CLOSED!

Guam Solid Waste Authority  
542 North Marine Corps Drive  
Tumon, Guam 96913

## 1940s

Ordot Dump began as a Dump with storm water filtering through the waste and into the Lofit River and discharging into the coral reefs of Pago Bay.

## 1950

Government of Guam takes control of Ordot Dump from U.S. Military.

## 1990

U.S. EPA Administrative Order for GovGuam to stop the leachate discharge into the Lofit River

## 2004

GovGuam and the US Department of Justice and EPA agree to a Consent Decree. GovGuam promised to build a new municipal solid waste landfill that meets all EPA requirements a not close the Ordot Dump in less than four years. In exchange, the Federal Government promises not to impose heavy fines against GovGuam.



## 2004

GovGuam's Landfill Site Evaluation Team for the new landfill, composed exclusively of GovGuam Officials considered several sites. In 2005, GovGuam selected Dandan for the site of the Layan Landfill.



## 2008

### March 17

District Court of Guam cites GovGuam's failure to meet the timeline of the Consent Decree over the past four years. The Court appoints a Federal Receiver to implement the terms of the Consent Decree.

### April

Solid Waste had 1 working trash truck when the Receivership began. Trash collection was weeks behind schedule, unreliable and a health hazard.

## 2008

When the Receiver arrived DFW Solid Waste employees were contributing their own money for welding materials since management did not provide them.

No scale system to accurately measure waste existed prior to the Receivership. The Receiver successfully implemented a new scale system, accurately measuring tonnage at GSWA facilities for the first time.

The Receiver found deplorable working conditions for Solid Waste Employees including no working showers, no access to kitchen, poor safety conditions, and very low morale.

Solid Waste's billing for services was a mess. Employees were not careful about depositing checks leaving them to stack up in their desks. Solid Waste did not know the billing address of 4,000 of its customers; neither did Solid Waste know the service locations for many of its customers. As a result, 4,000 customers received free service for several years. The Receiver went from village to village to register everyone who wanted service, having each customer mark their location on a map. A service location point was established for each customer using GPS to better track customer location and increase trash collection efficiency. In conjunction with this, the Receiver implemented, through a competitive bid, a new billing and work order system for Solid Waste to consolidate and track this information.



## 2008

The Receiver found that Solid Waste had virtually no working equipment at the Ordot Dump or in its trash collection service. Solid Waste was spending up to \$11,000 a day renting equipment and operators for the equipment while the equipment owned by Solid Waste remained broken and its employees idle.

When the Receiver arrived, Solid Waste had 99 employees even though it was regularly contracting with private companies for equipment and workers. Under the Receivership the number of employees has been reduced more than 40%; working consistently with approximately 55 employees.

The Receiver found that too many people had access to the Ordot Dump creating the opportunity for illegal dumping at night. The Receiver changed the locks on all facilities.

Payment delinquency rates were extremely high among all customer groups (commercial, residential and government). The Receiver, using a small internal customer service staff and the new billing and work order system has consistently brought these delinquency rates down to less than 3 percent.

As the Receiver began repairing equipment, others began vandalizing them by doing things like putting newspapers in the fuel tanks and cutting electrical wires and brake lines. The Receiver contracted with a security firm to monitor equipment during off hours and stopped the vandalism.



### December 5

The Receiver solicited bids for construction of the Layan Landfill.

## 2009

### February 25

Contractor begins construction on the Layan Landfill road and trashy cells.

### June 30

500,000 cubic yards of earth had been excavated for the Layan Landfill construction.

### August 6

U.S. and Guam EPA accepted the final design permit package from the Receiver for the Layan Landfill.

## 2009

### November 23

Receiver receives the Solid Waste Facility Permit for the Layan Municipal Solid Waste Landfill issued by GEPA.

Receiver implemented Trash Cans for its residential collection service, making trash collection easier and more efficient for both customers and the solid waste workers.



## 2010

Receiver implemented cart based curbside recycling allowing residential customers an easy way to recycle all paper, plastic bottles, and metal cans.

## 2011

### April 15

Receiver signs contract with third party operator of the Layan Landfill.

### May 20

Receiver signs contract with Brown and Caldwell for the Ordot closure planning and design.