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**DOE CONTRACT NO. DE-AC05-06OR23100**

**SUBJECT: A TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT WATER POLICY  
BOUNDARIES AT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, PADUCAH  
GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT, PADUCAH, KENTUCKY  
DCN: 5194-TR-01-0**

Dear Ms. Zvonar:

Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU), operating under the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) contract, is pleased to provide this technical assessment of the current Waster Policy Boundary at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Paducah, Kentucky. Comments from the draft assessment have been incorporated.

Please contact me via the information listed below, or Jason Lee at 865.574.9646, if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Kathy Rollow  
ARRA Program Manager  
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Enclosure

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# A TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT WATER POLICY BOUNDARY AT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT, PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
Oak Ridge Associated Universities  
and  
I2M Associates, LLC

Prepared for the  
U.S. Department of Energy

**ORAU**  
OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES

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**A TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT WATER POLICY  
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PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT,  
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY**



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**DECEMBER 2012**

Prepared for the  
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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1988, groundwater contaminated with trichloroethene (TCE) and technetium-99 (Tc-99) was identified in samples collected from residential water wells withdrawing groundwater from the Regional Gravel Aquifer (RGA) north of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) facility. In response, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) provided temporary drinking water supplies to approximately 100 potentially affected residents by initially supplying bottled water, water tanks, and water-treatment systems, and then by extending municipal water lines, all at no cost, to those persons whose wells could be affected by contaminated groundwater. The Water Policy boundary was established in 1993 (ERWM 1993). In the Policy, DOE agreed to pay the reasonable monthly cost of water for homes and businesses and, in exchange, many of the land owners signed license agreements committing to cease using the groundwater via rural water wells.

In 2012, DOE requested that Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU), managing contractor of Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE), provide an independent assessment of the quality and quantity of the existing groundwater monitoring data and determine if there is sufficient information to support a modification to the boundary of the current Water Policy. As a result of the assessment, ORAU concludes that sufficient groundwater monitoring data exists to determine that a shrinkage and/or shift of the plume(s) responsible for the initial development of this policy has occurred. Specifically, there is compelling evidence that the TCE plume is undergoing shrinkage due to natural attenuation and associated degradation. The plume shrinkage (and migration) has also been augmented in local areas where large volumes of groundwater were recovered by pump-and-treat remedial systems along the eastern and western boundaries of the Northwest Plume, and in other areas where pump-and-treat systems have been deployed by DOE to remove source contaminants. The available evidence supports adjusting the western and northwestern Water Policy boundary.

Based on the historical and modeled hydrogeological data reflecting past flow and plume attenuation, along with associated plume migration toward the northeast, the establishment of a new boundary along the westernmost margin of the earliest indication of the TCE plume is proposed and justified on hydrogeological grounds. Approximately 30% of the original area would remain within

the adjusted Water Policy area west and northwest of the PGDP facility. This modification would release about 70% of the area, although individual properties would overlap the new boundary.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

In 1988, groundwater contaminated with TCE and Tc-99 was identified off-site of the PGDP facility. DOE responded by providing temporary water supplies to approximately 100 potentially affected residents by initially supplying bottled water, water tanks, and water-treatment systems, and then by extending municipal water lines, all at no cost, to those persons whose wells could be affected by contaminated groundwater. The Water Policy boundary was established in 1993. In the Policy, DOE agreed to pay the reasonable monthly cost of water for homes and businesses and, in exchange, the land owners signed license agreements committing to cease using the groundwater via rural water wells. Since that time, data indicate a shrinkage and/or shift of the plume(s) responsible for the initial development of this policy.

In association with this assessment, a number of historical documents were received from DOE for review. These documents provided investigative reports relating to the TCE and Tc-99 contamination of groundwater in and around the PGDP facility ranging from the early 1990s to present. As is typical of environmental investigations over the past 30 years, there are continuous improvements in methods of investigation and associated technology, as well as advancements of the geosciences and biosciences involved in subsurface processes. These advancements hold especially true regarding solvents like TCE. Over the years, the nature and extent of the PGDP TCE and Tc-99 plumes have been extensively investigated. To do so, an increasing number of monitoring wells have been installed and subsequently monitored both onsite and offsite between the PGDP facility and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Shawnee Power Plant to the north.

The conclusions of ORAU's review are that:

1. There are sufficient existing data in both quantity and quality to guide the decisions regarding the water boundary.
2. There are sufficient existing data to develop the criteria for relocation of the boundary or removal of properties from the Water Policy.

3. There are sufficient existing data to assess if any areas should be added to or removed from the Water Policy.

These conclusions are based on an assessment of the historical documentation and on interviews conducted with members of the DOE PGDP facility staff and personnel of Los Alamos Technical Associates, Inc—Environmental Services of Kentucky, LLC (LATA) on August 13 and 14, 2012. These discussions included historical reports of groundwater contaminated with TCE and Tc-99, current understanding of subsurface conditions, and the professional qualifications of the geological and engineering staff of those involved in recent investigations. Other topics included current plume mapping, sampling results and methods, groundwater flow modeling and associated calibration, and the current model of groundwater flow behavior in the general area of (and surrounding) the PGDP facility. A site tour provided context of the rural locations of properties currently within the Water Policy boundary.

The following sections of this report assess the history of the plumes' delineations since their discovery in 1988 and discuss the plumes' likely locations in the foreseeable future. The methods of assessment applied are presented in some detail in order to evaluate the historical behavior of the TCE and Tc-99 plumes' migration toward the north and northeast of the PGDP facility as the basis for predicting their likely future behavior.

### **3. ASSESSMENT METHODS**

In order to assess plume development and its likely migration in the future, three types of information help characterize the subsurface and the groundwater system therein.

1. The geological and geophysical information available on the underlying structural trends in the subject area, and of that obtained during the drilling of monitoring wells to characterize the subsurface geological conditions, such as the type of sediment or rock unit, and their thickness, permeability, porosity, and mineralogical content
2. The hydrogeological data consisting of water-level measurements obtained from monitoring wells screened in the Regional Gravel Aquifer (RGA) and in the overlying units used to generate potentiometric surface maps, which indicate the direction of groundwater flow within the RGA and potential flow rate as snap-shots in time

3. The hydrochemical data for the dissolved constituents present in the groundwater; these data are primarily obtained from groundwater monitoring wells in order to construct plume maps at the particular time of sampling and for assessment of plume attenuation, retardation, or other processes of constituent degradation.

### 3.1 GEOLOGICAL DATA

Based on the number of monitoring wells drilled and installed over the years of investigation (at least 330) and associated reports, the site geology is well known on and around the PGDP facility. The general geology is illustrated in the cross-section presented as Fig. A-1. This illustrates that beds of the Upper Continental Beds—consisting of alternating sands, silts, and clays of fluvial origin that include braided-stream deposits—provide recharge to the underlying units and transmit the contaminants to the underlying, semi-confined Lower Continental Beds (BJC 1997– 2005; LATA 2011).

The underlying Lower Continental Beds are also of fluvial origin but consist primarily of relatively coarse-grained sediments referred to as the Mounds Gravel Unit or RGA, which contains and transmits the subject contaminants in co-mingled plumes of dissolved TCE and Tc-99. The RGA flow rate has been reported to average from 1 foot to 3 feet/day. Some indications suggest that flow rates can locally be as high as 6 feet/day within the southern TCE source areas of the PGDP facility (Richards 2012). Historically, this provides more than adequate time for groundwater from the PGDP facility to reach the Ohio River years before contaminants could arrive at the river. As a general example, assuming an average horizontal groundwater flow rate of 2 feet/day within the RGA, and discounting any retardation of flow of the subject contaminants, a slug of groundwater introduced in the early 1980s outside the plume at the PGDP facility would not reach the Ohio River until some 30 years later; i.e., groundwater that departed PGDP in 1981 would likely arrive at the Ohio River in 2011. The contaminant plume would arrive a number of years later, but natural attenuation and associated degradation of the TCE and Tc-99 plumes have been shrinking the plumes for many years, to the extent that it is not likely that the plumes would have reached the Ohio River. Even if the northernmost leading edge of the plumes reached the Little Bayou Creek via springs or the Ohio River, early academic research conducted from 1999 to 2002 shows that the contaminants are volatilized and/or diluted in the surface water well below detection limits, and

hence do not present continuing concerns regarding the surface water (Fryar, *et al.* 2000; Mukherjee, *et al.* 2005; LaSage, *et al.* 2008a and b).

Recent preliminary academic work in the area on old geophysical seismic data suggests possible deep, reactivated faulting in Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks below the RGA. The faulting shows a Northeast trend (Woolery 2012), which creates preferred pathways for both the Northwest and Northeast Plumes in the RGA as the groundwater flow migrates toward the north and northeast from the PGDP facility.

The general geographical locations of seismic sections used to generate elevations of the top of the RGA are indicated in the map of Fig. A-33. This figure is a preliminary computer-generated model of the available seismic data and therefore illustrates only relative elevations. The deeper elevations of the top of the RGA appear as light shades of green, while the more shallow elevations of the top of the RGA appear as darker shades of green. The faulting extends upward from deep Paleozoic rocks through the Cretaceous McNairy Formation to the Mounds Gravel (the RGA) of Tertiary age.

Further, field work in the area north of the PGDP facility to the Ohio River have found no indications to date of liquefaction features (or other indications of surface sediment disruption) that would suggest the area has been subjected to shallow sediment faulting or associated depressurization of groundwater in confined sediments within or above the RGA. Taken together, this suggests that the age of faulting was some time after the RGA sediments were deposited.

The impact of such faulting and associated disruption of the beds within the RGA would likely increase the local permeability of the sediments in the disrupted zone(s) and redirect local groundwater flow paths down the hydraulic gradient of the RGA along the structural trend introduced by the faulting (see Fig. A-33). The flow-patterns of the Northwest and Northeast Plumes are illustrated in Fig. A-33 as migrating along the two structural trends toward the northeast. They provide the primary pathways for the two plumes.

If the overlying sediments of the Metropolis Formation were also affected by one or more faulting events, this would likely permit leakage of groundwater flow in the deeper confined sections of the Metropolis Formation and in the underlying confined sections of the upper RGA to reach the surface as springs and streams along, and limited to, the preferred pathways at depth of disrupted

sediments along the structurally faulted trends where both the NW and NE Plumes now migrate in the RGA. This is the likely explanation for the very low concentrations of the TCE sampled in springs along the Little Bayou Creek (see Fig. A-1 where Little Bayou Creek has cut deeply into the Metropolis Formation, almost reaching the RGA), as reported by Fryar, *et al.* 2000; Mukherjee, *et al.* 2005; and LaSage, *et.al.* 2008a and b.

### **3.2 HYDROGEOLOGICAL DATA**

A series of quarterly potentiometric surface maps (also known as groundwater flow maps) from various reports developed from 2001 through 2005 are assembled in Appendix A (Figs. A-13 through A-32). These maps show the impact of local precipitation and anthropogenic recharge from various plant-site sources in the locally irregular configuration of the equipotential lines. Local, shallow groundwater mounding of the water table in the near-surface sediments is to be expected below such point-source recharge areas. Recharge migrates through the Upper Continental Beds to the underlying RGA and such recharge is likely to require years, if not decades, to reach the RGA, especially when flowing through fine-grained sediments. Once reaching the RGA, groundwater flows at 90 degrees to the equipotential lines, which were constructed from water-level monitoring data obtained from monitoring wells screened in the RGA as shown in Appendix A.

These maps also illustrate and confirm that groundwater within the RGA has not migrated from the PGDP contaminant source areas toward the west or northwest. Rather, the migration is generally from the west, south, and east toward the north and the Ohio River. Conditions prior to 2001 are assumed to be similar on the basis that past meteorological conditions have not deviated to any significant extent and hence natural recharge has been generally the same throughout the 1980s and 1990s. These maps show the prevailing hydraulic system that controls groundwater flow within the structural trends, as discussed in Section 3.1.

### **3.3 CONTAMINANT PLUME DEVELOPMENT**

To develop an understanding of the conditions within and north of the PGDP facility, a series of TCE and Tc-99 plume maps have been assembled from various reports issued from 1993 through 2010 (see Figs. A-3 through A-9B). These maps illustrate and confirm that the TCE and Tc-99 plumes have not migrated from the PGDP contaminant source areas toward the west or northwest

beyond the western boundary of the earliest 1993 plume. However, the western boundary of the 1993 plume map has very little basis or constraints and appears to have been only an approximation. Only one residential well found to contain TCE during the initial sampling activities in the 1980s remains within the Water Policy area. Specifically, this well remains within the Northwest Plume boundary (see Residential Well designated R2 in Fig. A-9).

Site investigations began in the early 1990s and only a few monitoring wells had been installed prior to that time. Selected rural water wells, located east of the Northeast Plume, were sampled by PGDP personnel, some of which were found to contain TCE. Historically speaking, TCE was commonly used as a degreasing agent by auto and truck repair shops, dry cleaners, and individuals.

One principal observation upon reviewing the series of plume maps is that historical plume development is marked by shrinkage in the area of the inner high-concentration core boundary for TCE and Tc-99 plumes. This fact appears evident based on a review of data from 2000 to 2011 and is primary evidence for natural attenuation of the constituents involved. The occurrence of attenuation is supported by Lee (2007), who suggests that aerobic cometabolic degradation is occurring in the northwest plume at the PGDP. These results also suggest that aerobic cometabolism may be contributing to the natural attenuation of TCE within this plume. Other processes of attenuation may also be involved.

Based on the use of “oxygenase”-specific enzyme activity probes, Lee has concluded that the bacteria present in the RGA are capable of aerobically biodegrading TCE. This work also suggests that the distribution and number of bacteria are sufficient to significantly biodegrade the plumes present in the plume core, inside the plume boundary, and outside the core in the surrounding Northwest and Northeast Plumes north of the PGDP. Both Viswanathan (2007) and the Kentucky Research Consortium for Energy and Environment team (KRCEE 2008) support the view that degradation and attenuation are occurring within the PGDP plumes. However, Ormsbee (2007) incorporates the impact of plume dispersion (lateral migration of contaminants) and illustrates the “modeled extent” without attenuation and associated degradation. The historical behavior of the plumes indicates that dispersion of the contaminants has not occurred to any significant extent within the RGA. This is also confirmed by the presence of the structural trends along which both the Northwest and Northeast Plumes have been migrating at a high rate of flow since the

contaminants' flows have been tracked (see Fig. A-33 in context with the groundwater flow system illustrated by the potentiometric surface maps). The decline of TCE along the western boundary is shown by the insert plot of Fig. A-9A. The shift to the northeast is also apparent in Fig. A-9A and, to some extent, in Fig. A-9B. The impact of the pump-and-treat TCE extraction systems augmenting the natural attenuation of the TCE is apparent in both figures. The differences between the 2007 and 2010 TCE concentrations confirm that attenuation and degradation of TCE are occurring. Also, if the TCE source areas can be controlled by continuing remediation (including pump-and-treat systems), the subject plumes of dissolved contaminants will likely continue to degrade in lateral and downgradient extent and in concentration since the site is underlain by a shallow aquifer of unusually high hydraulic conductivity (i.e., the RGA), which supports the removal of large volumes of TCE and Tc-99 at their respective sources and the attenuation of the dissolved plumes downgradient.

In the 2010 TCE plume configuration shown in Fig. A-9, only one residential well (R2) is within the Northwest Plume boundary. One well (R294) is just east of the Northeast Plume boundary. Another well, R20, would be considered "at risk," assuming the plumes continue to migrate and shift in a northeastern direction, as demonstrated by comparison of past and present plume maps.

### 3.4 CALIBRATED GROUNDWATER MODELING

The 2008 groundwater flow model was used to conduct the optimization of the Northwest Plume extraction system using water-level targets from February, 1995. A need to recalibrate the flow model was based upon: quarterly water-level surveys (beginning in late 2010), hydraulic performance data from the optimized Northwest Plume extraction well system, and the requirement to optimize the plume extraction system. The 25-year case involving reverse particle traces from residential wells concur with the potentiometric surface maps in that although groundwater flow originates from near the PGDP TCE source areas, the dissolved contaminants within the plume did not migrate further west than the 1993 plume boundary. The marker particle trace shown in Figs. A-11A and A-12 confirms that although groundwater migrated along the indicated particle tracks, the TCE and Tc-99 plumes did not. This suggests that topography of the RGA's base likely offers preferred paths to a partly density-driven plume of TCE, with Tc-99 in some areas. The modeling results, shown in Fig. A-11B, suggest the preferred paths for plume migration as is indicated by the closely spaced

particle traces. Preferred pathways within the RGA may also be influenced by the underlying geological structural trends toward the northeast below the RGA in the area north of the PGDP facility, as suggested by Woolery 2012. See Fig. A-33, and Section 3.1 for a discussion of the associated modeling of the recently identified geological structural trends in the vicinity of the PGDP facility.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on a review of available data, associated reports, maps, input from PGDP site personnel, and independent research of the relevant technical literature, ORAU concludes that the TCE plume has not expanded further than the western boundary of the 1993 plume and is not likely to do so in the future. The boundaries of the plume were not well constrained in 1993 because only one confirmed report was known of TCE in samples from a rural water well (R2) located within the Northwest Plume. This suggests that the plume did not migrate west of this point. However, other outliers east of the Northeast Plume can be traced to other causes and cannot be assumed to be associated with PGDP activities.

Compelling evidence exists that plume attenuation processes have been operating within the core concentrations and in the surrounding areas within the plumes during the history of plume migration. The information provided in Figs. A-9, A-9A, A-9B, and associated reports provide a sound basis for predicting likely future behaviors of both the TCE and Tc-99 plumes; it is expected both plumes will continue to attenuate and degrade the associated products for decades to come. This assumes that no new sources of TCE or Tc-99 are introduced or discovered within the impacted areas. Figure A-12 illustrates a composite view of the TCE plume since 1991. The shift and migration toward the northeast of the Northwest Plume is clearly evident. Behavior of the plumes leading edge is illustrated by plume maps developed from 2000 through 2010. Figures A-9A and A-9B illustrate the contraction and degradation of the interior core of the plume and of the migration of the boundary toward the east.

Based on the technical information available to date, an adjustment of the Water Policy boundary is justified on the basis of the historical behavior of the TCE Northwest Plume. The hydrogeological and hydrochemical data show that groundwater flow from the PGDP facility is toward the Ohio

River and both TCE plumes (the Northwest and Northeast) are likely responding to preferred structural trends within and below the RGA, thereby controlling the groundwater to flow down the hydraulic gradient within the RGA toward the Ohio River. These subsurface conditions would likely also allow upward leakage of groundwater flow from the deeper confined sections of the overlying Metropolis Formation and from the underlying confined sections of the upper RGA. This leakage would likely reach the surface as springs and streams along the preferred pathways from depths where disrupted sediments occur within and along the structurally faulted trends within the RGA where both the Northwest and Northeast Plumes now migrate. This is the likely explanation for the very low concentrations of the TCE sampled in springs along the Little Bayou Creek originating from the Northwest Plume in the RGA at depth. See Fig. A-1, where Little Bayou Creek has cut deeply into the Metropolis Formation, almost reaching the RGA.

The westernmost groundwater flow path, which may have emanated from a historical contaminant source area located in the southernmost part of the PGDP facility, has been highlighted in Fig. A-12 (dashed red line). The hydrogeological data (involved in constructing the potentiometric surface maps), combined with the hydrochemical data (involved in constructing the historical TCE plume maps), indicate that the TCE plume has been migrating and shifting toward the northeast since records began to be accumulated in the early 1990s. These data also indicate that groundwater was not known to migrate westward during the period of data collection since the early 2000s, and quite likely well before records were available.

As indicated, the Water Policy boundary can be adjusted on the basis of the historical behavior of the TCE plume boundary. A technically defensible boundary would be the apparent westernmost boundary of the 1991 plume, as was known at that time. As indicated earlier in this report, there is compelling evidence that the TCE plume is undergoing shrinkage due to attenuation and other in-situ processes, and migrates in response to underlying geological structural trends. Hence, the evidence supports the conclusion that the Northwest plume never posed a threat west of the suggested boundary.

Based on the historical and modeled hydrogeological data reflecting past groundwater flow and plume attenuation, along with the associated plume migrations toward the northeast, the establishment of this new boundary along the westernmost margin of the earliest indication of the

TCE plume is proposed and justified on hydrogeological and geological grounds. Approximately 30% of the original northwest area would remain within the adjusted Water Policy area west and northwest of the PGDP facility. This modification would release about 70% of the northwest area, although individual properties overlap the suggested new boundary and would require boundary registration.

Confirmatory groundwater sampling would be advisable to provide a protective measure of safety to support the public interest prior to initiation of the boundary change; the wells involved should be re-sampled every five years, or as appropriate, for similar reasons.

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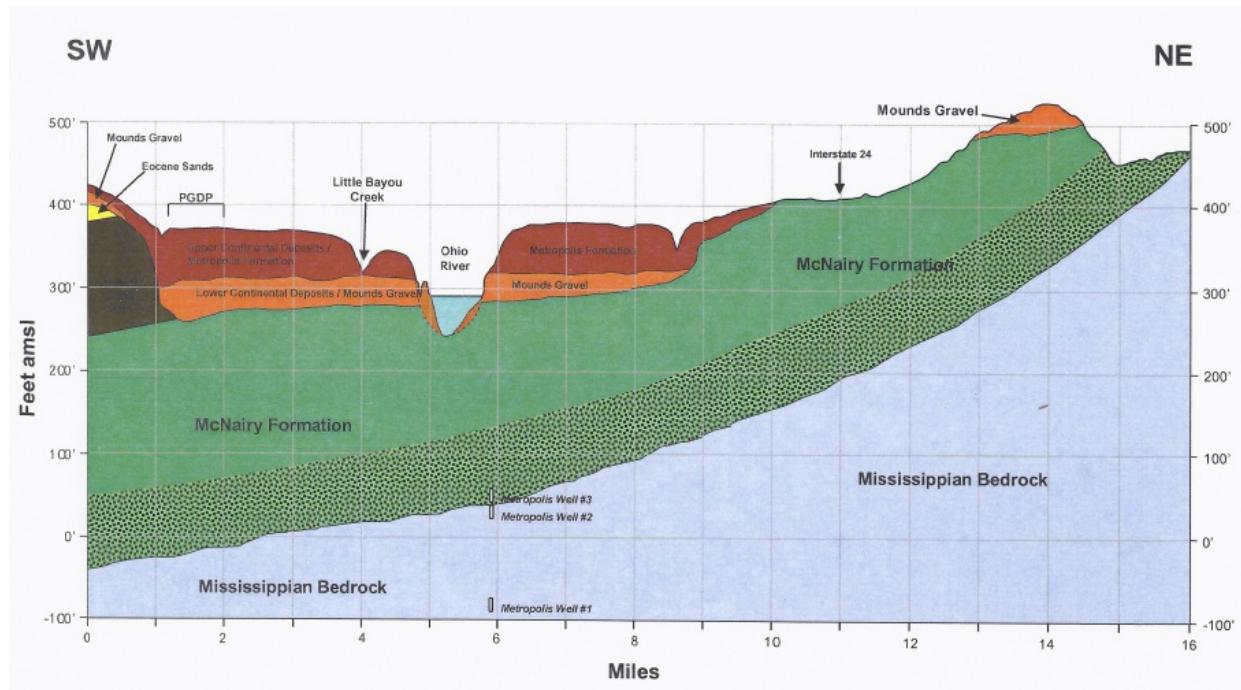
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**APPENDIX A**  
**FIGURES**



**Fig. A-1. Cross-section of General Geology around the PGDP Facility**

\*See Fig. A-2 for location of the Cross-Section.

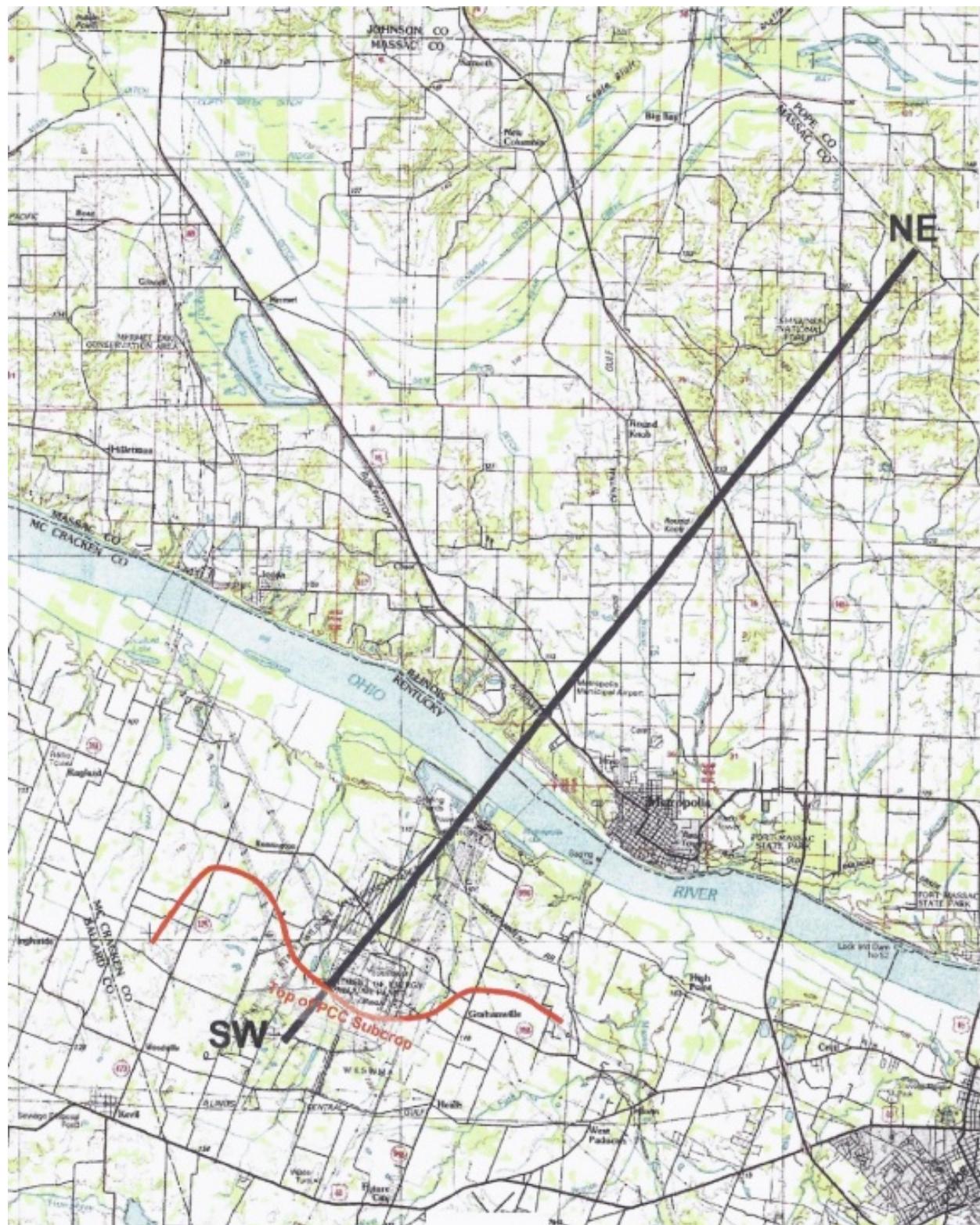


Fig. A-2. Location of Cross-section of General Geology around the PGDP Facility

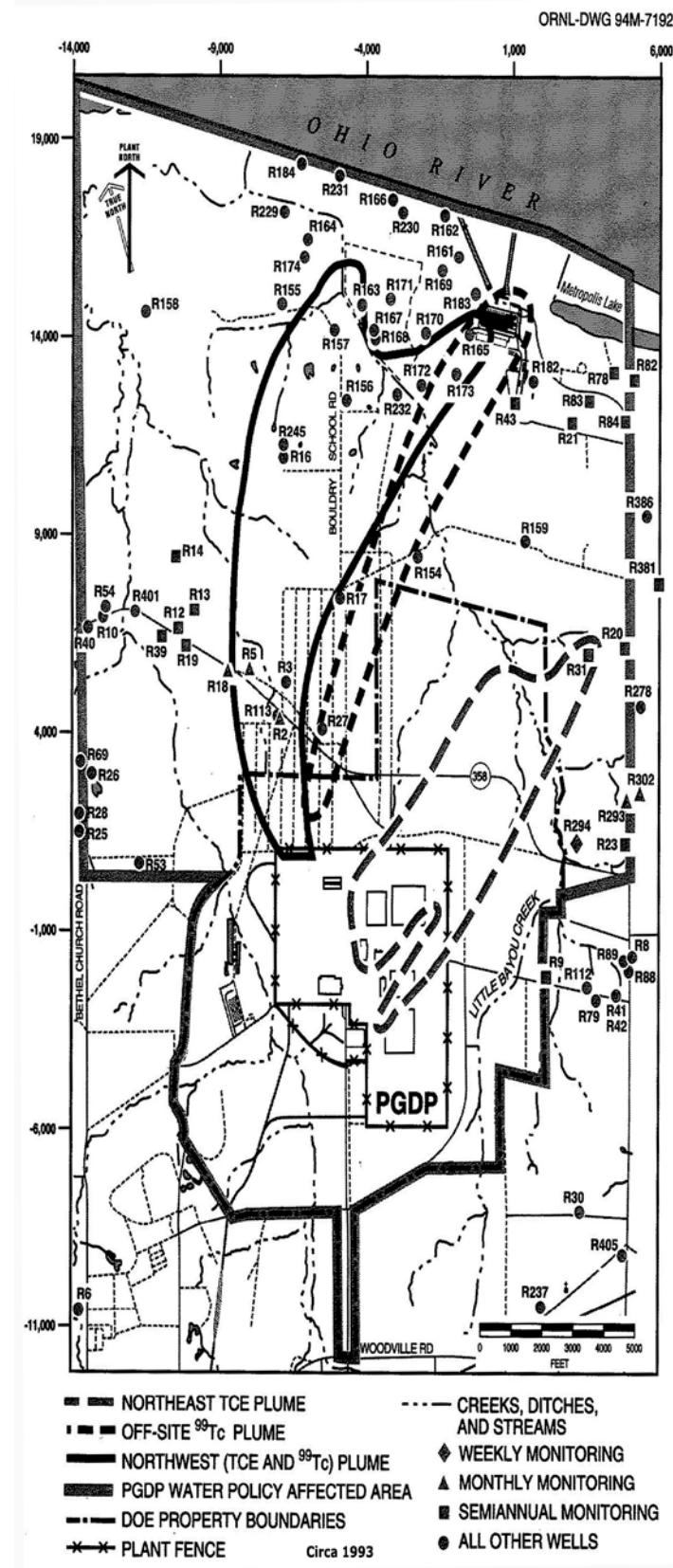


Fig. A-3. 1993 Plume Map

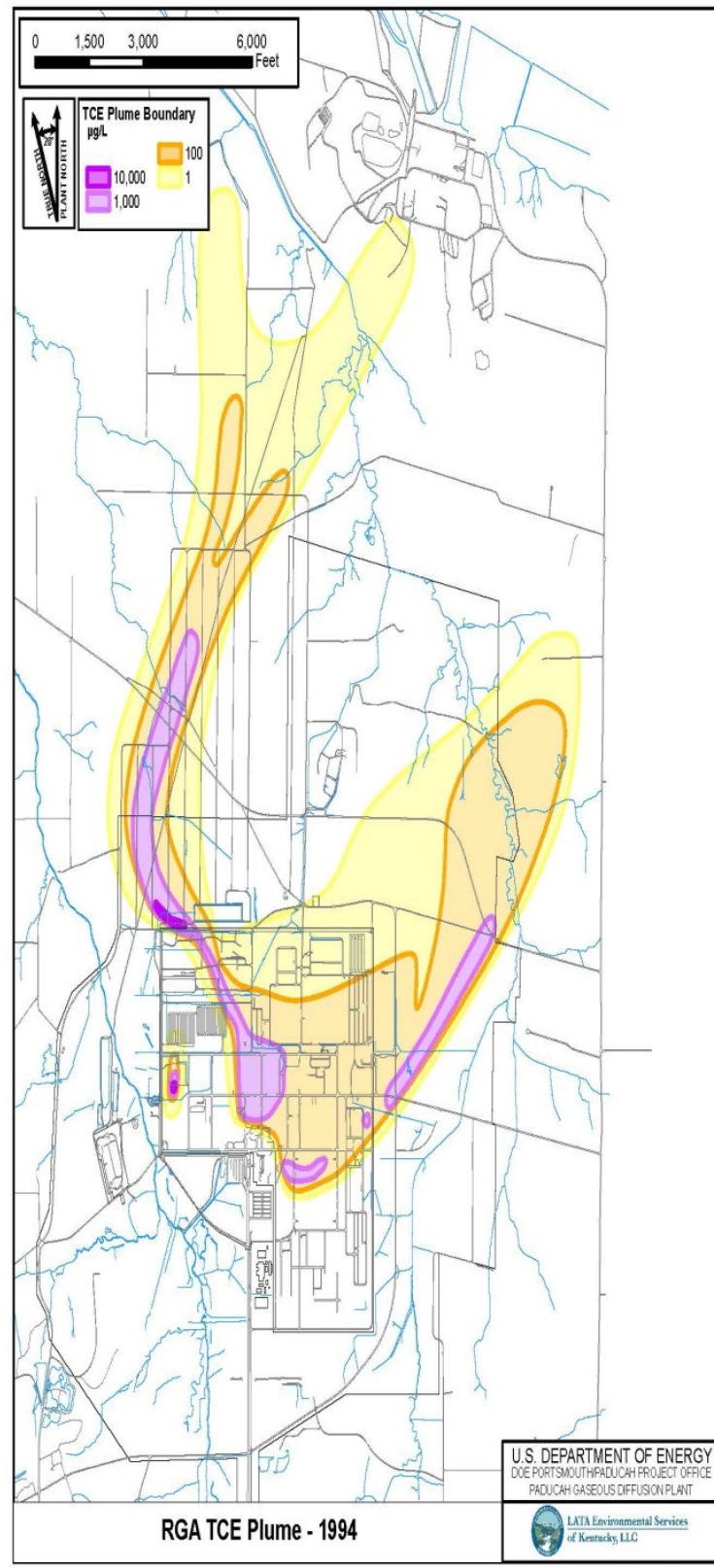


Fig. A-4. 1994 Plume Map

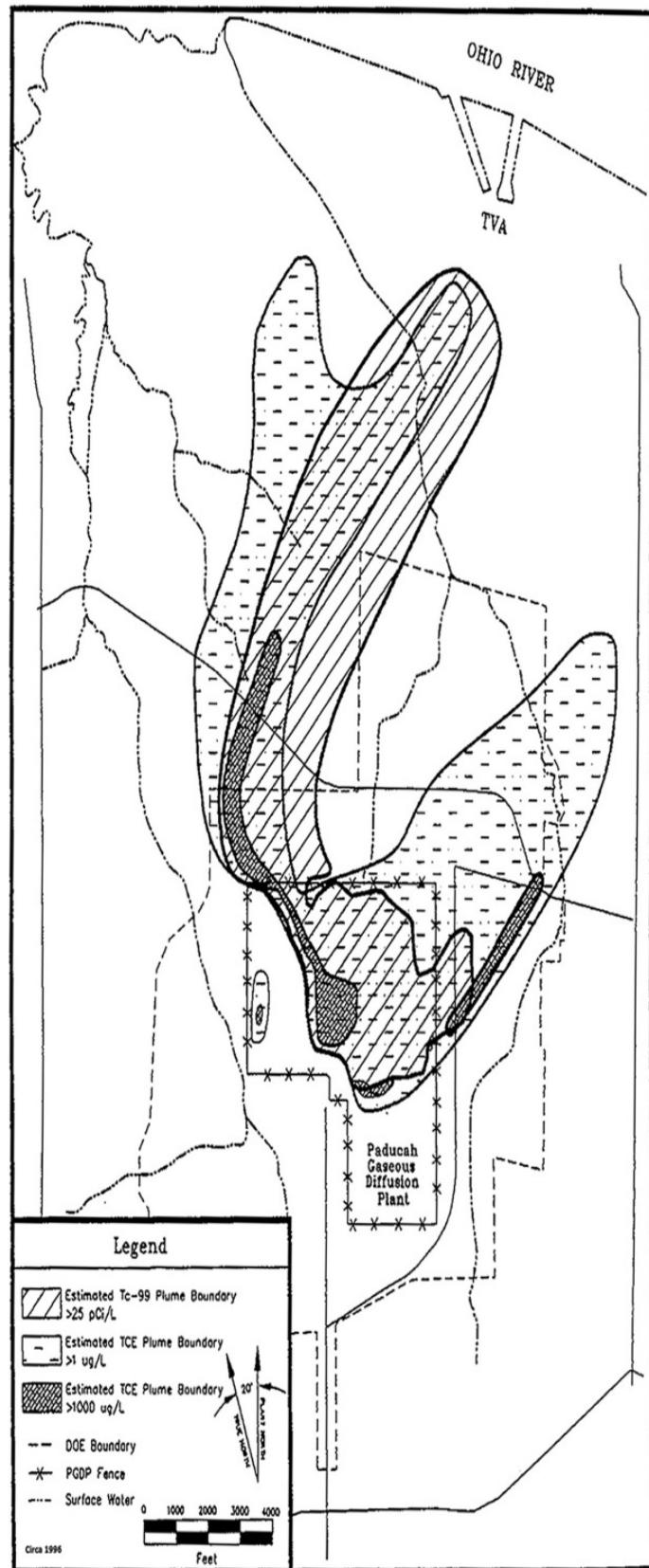


Fig. A-5. 1996 Plume Map

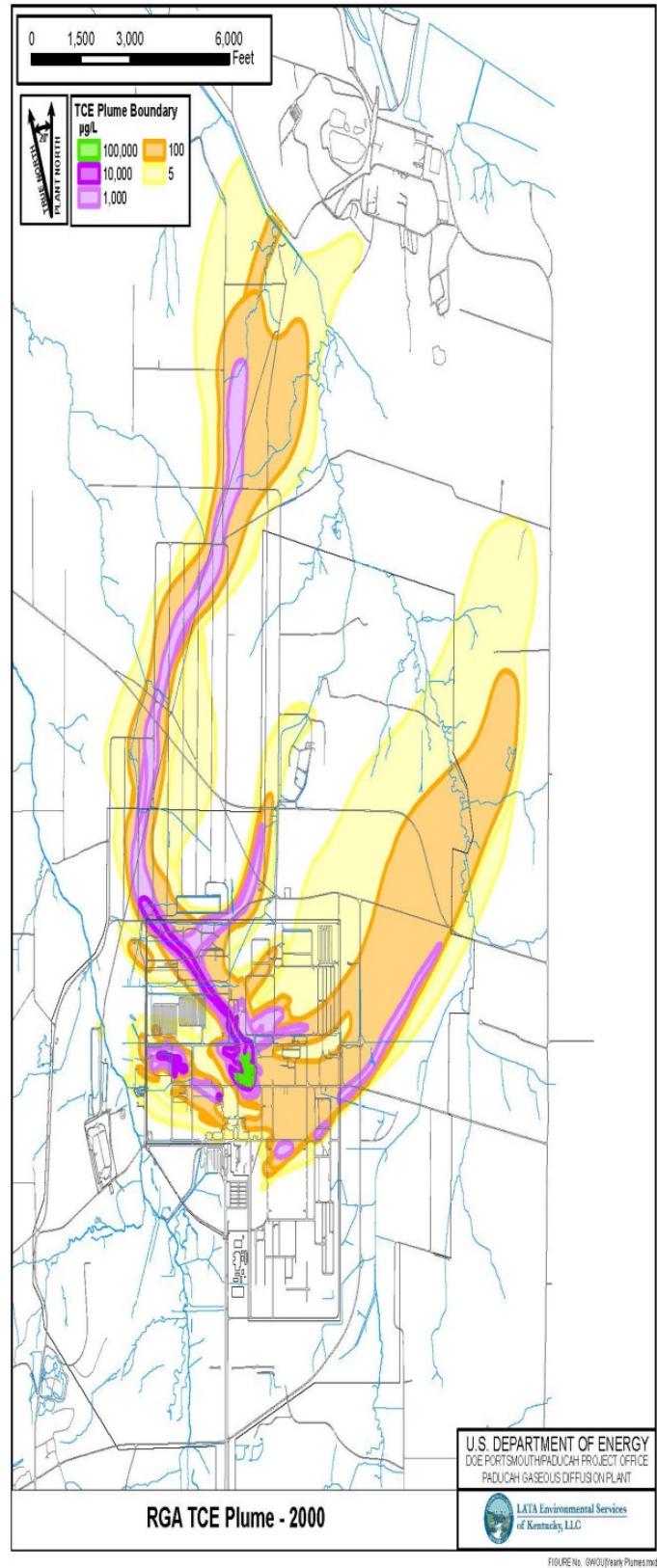


FIGURE No. 0WOU/early Plumes.mxd  
DATE 10-17-2010

Fig. A-6. 2000 Plume Map

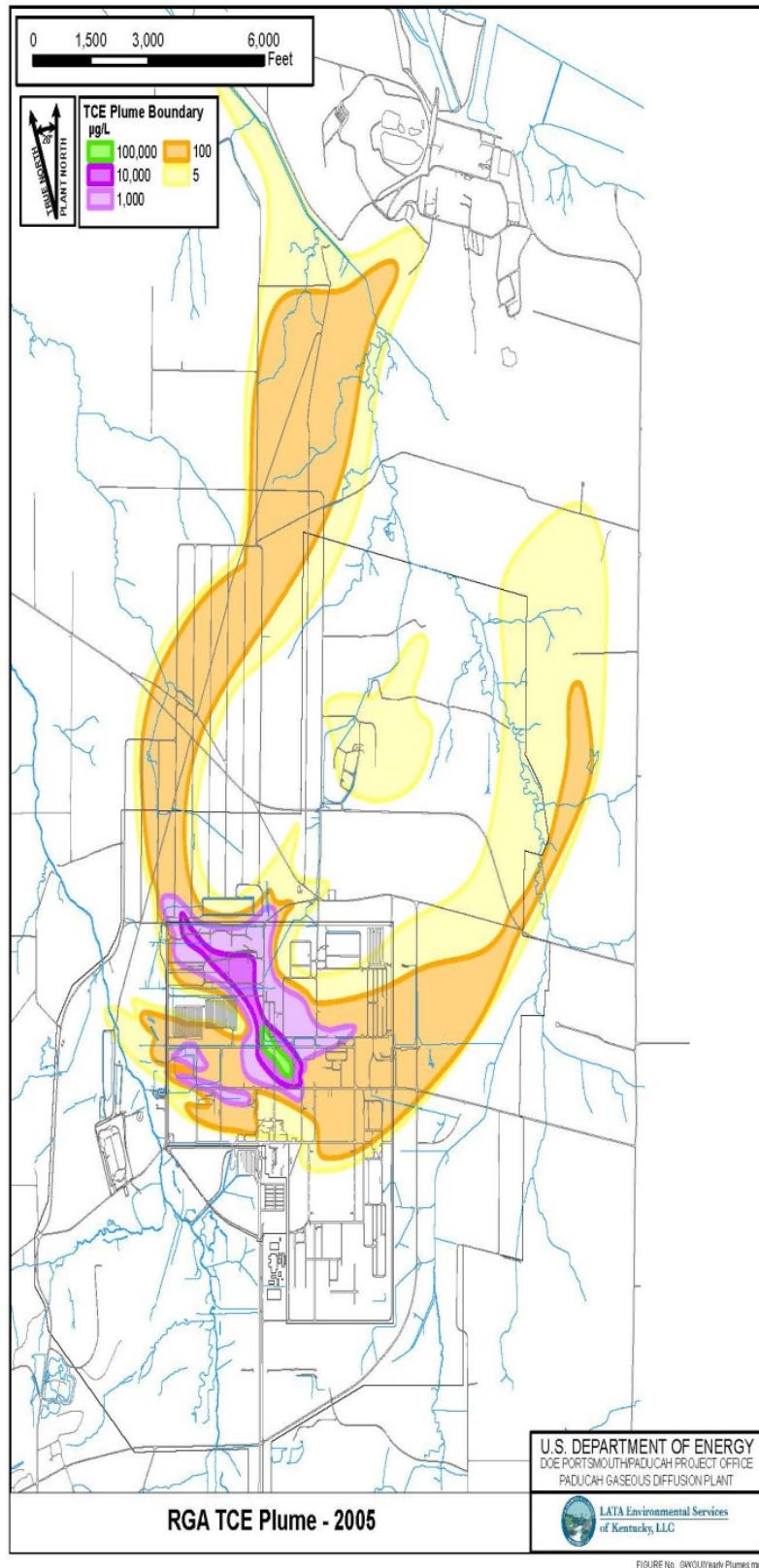


Fig. A-7. 2005 Plume Map

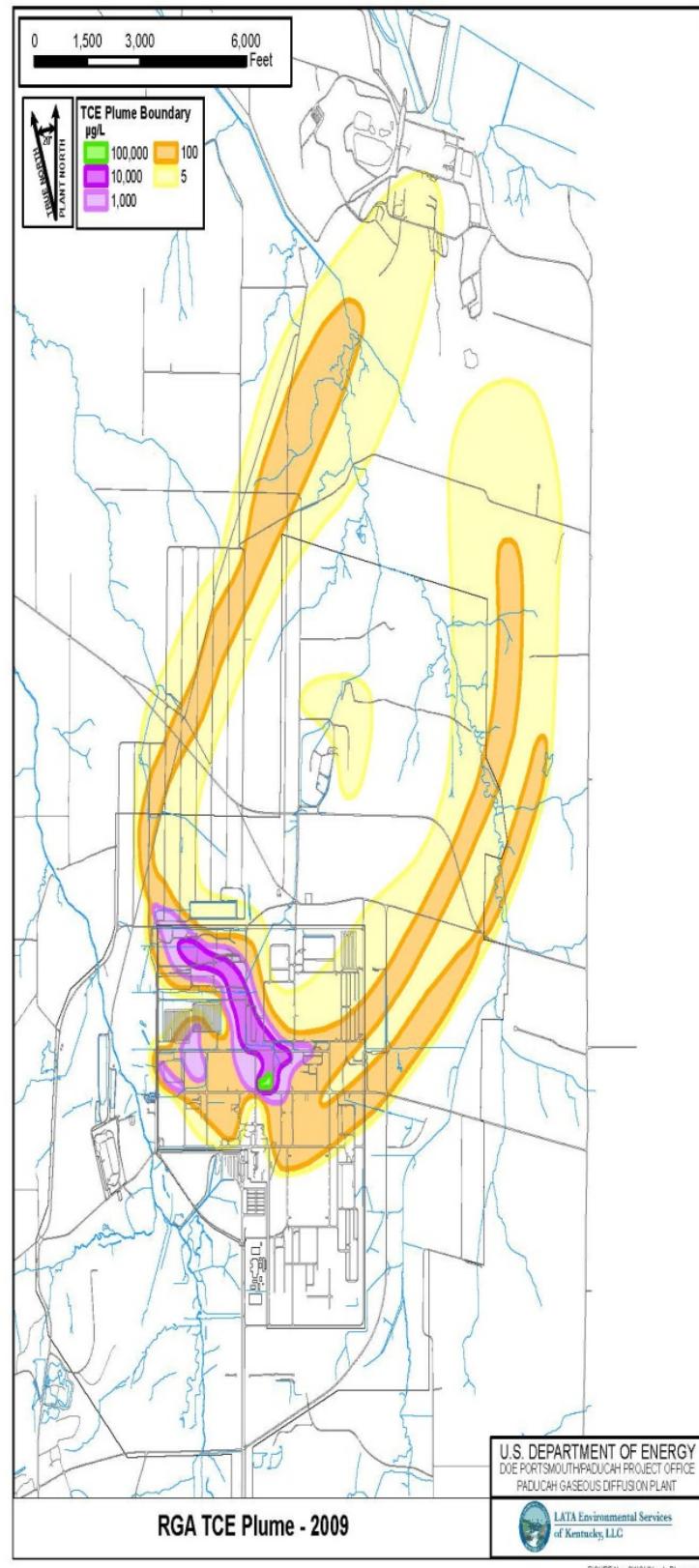


Fig. A-8. 2009 Plume Map

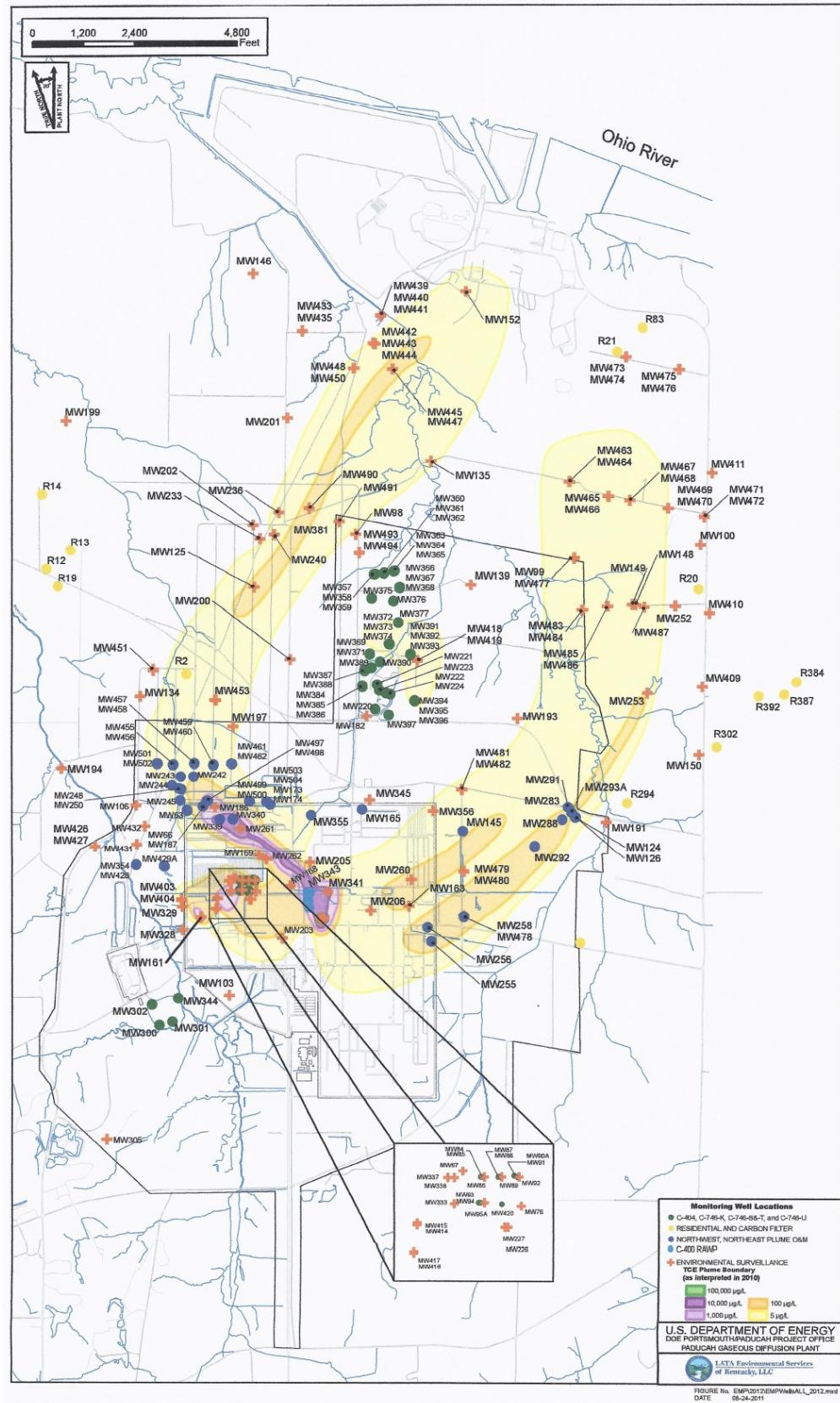
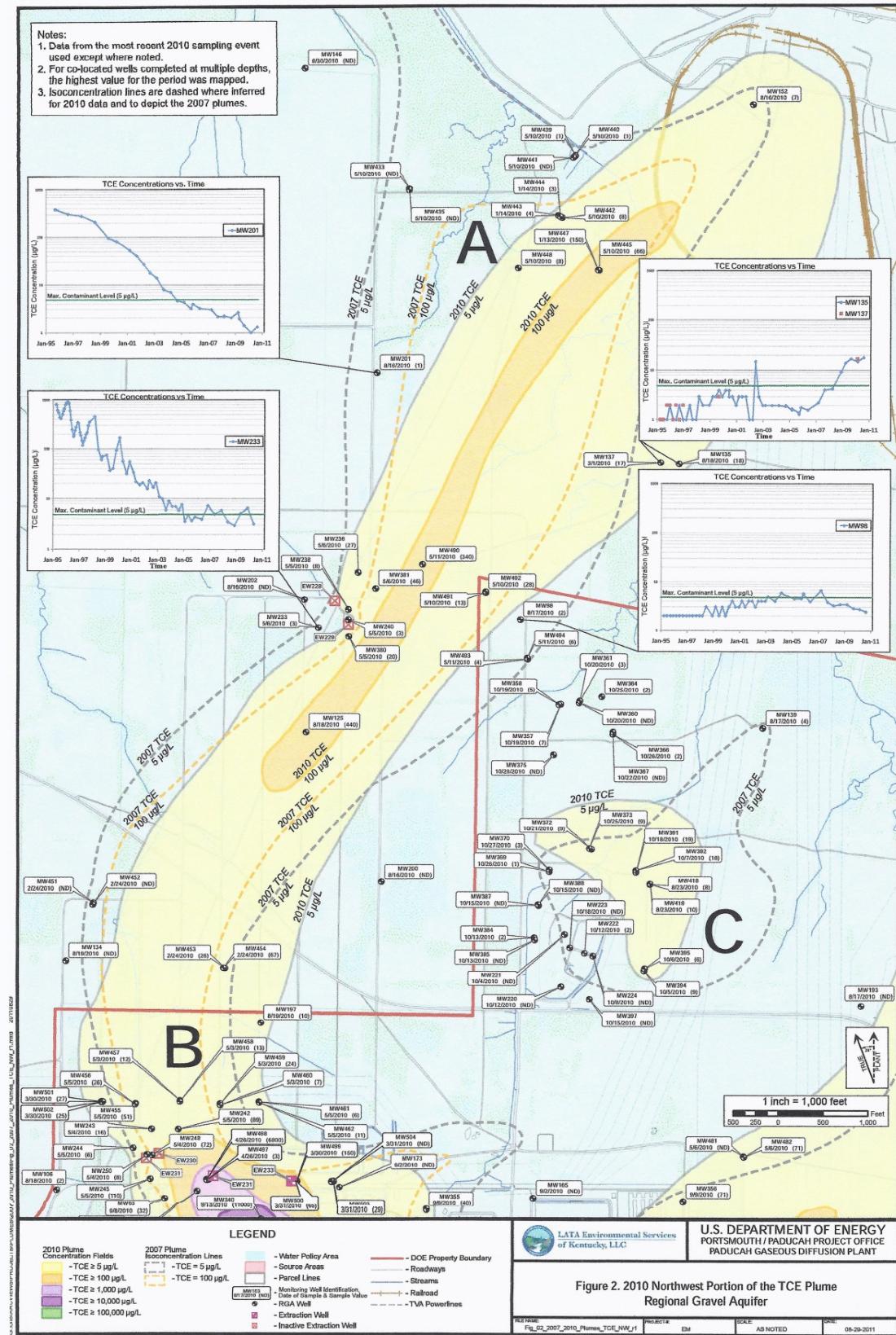
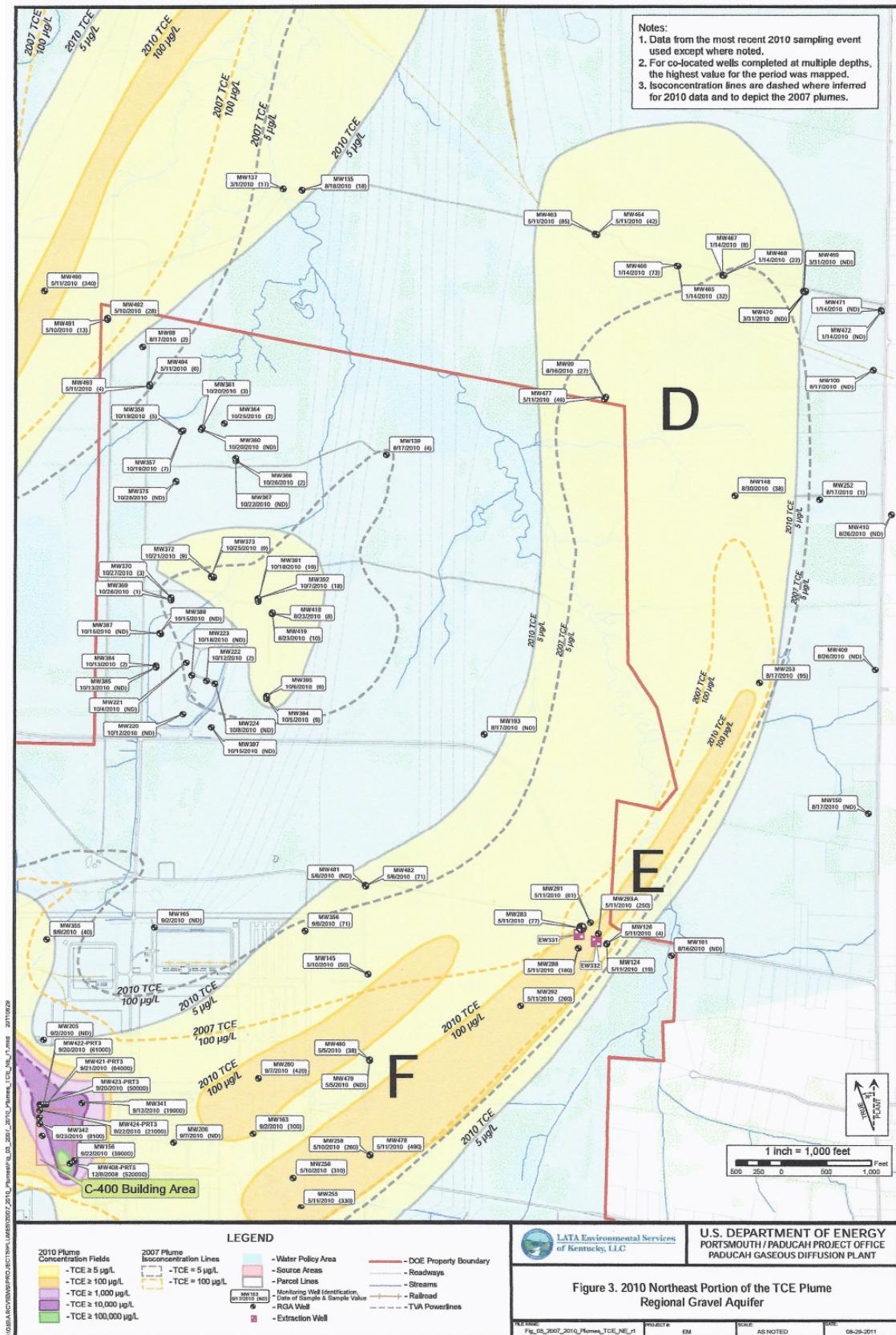


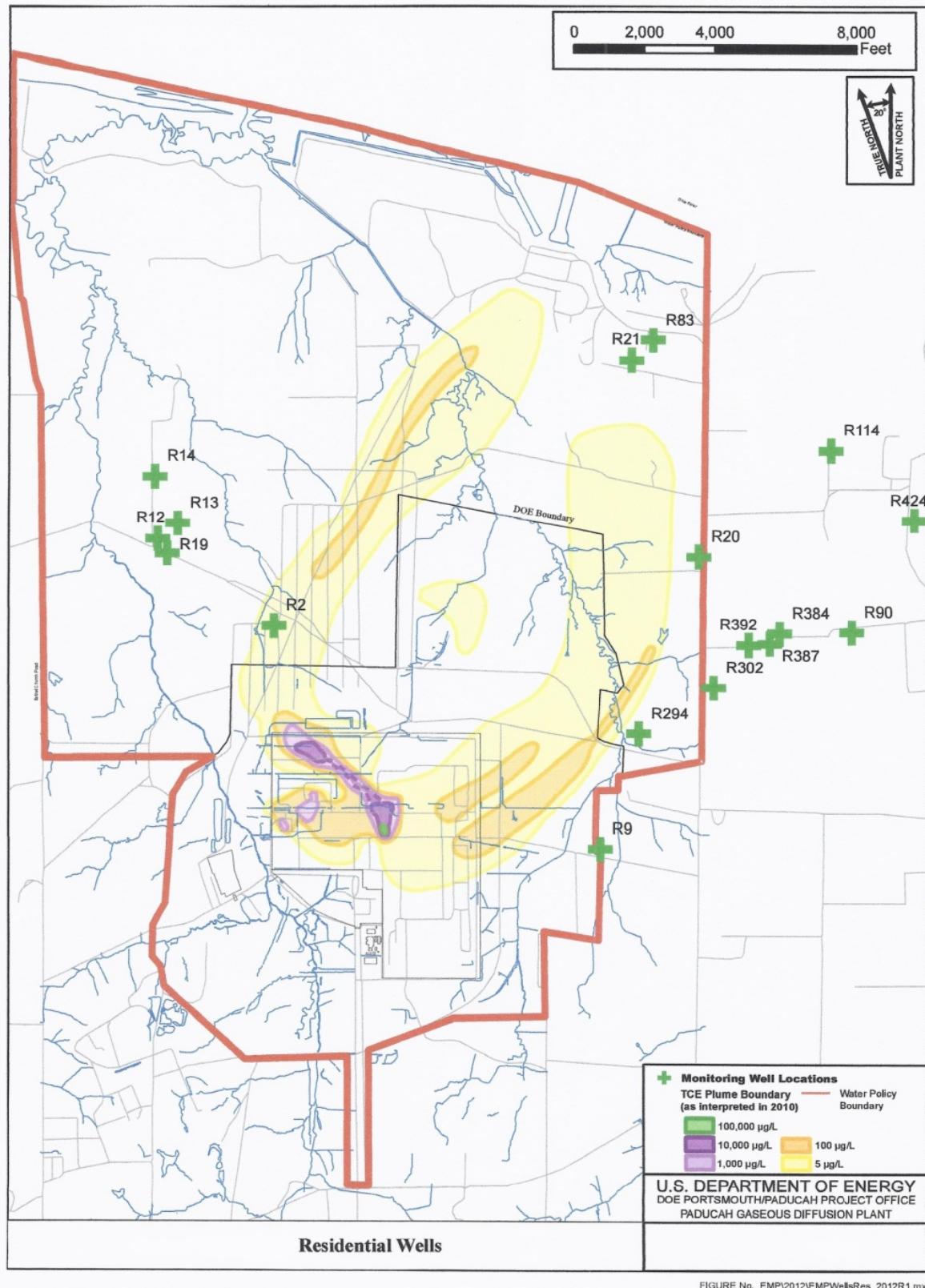
Fig. A-9. 2010 Plume Map



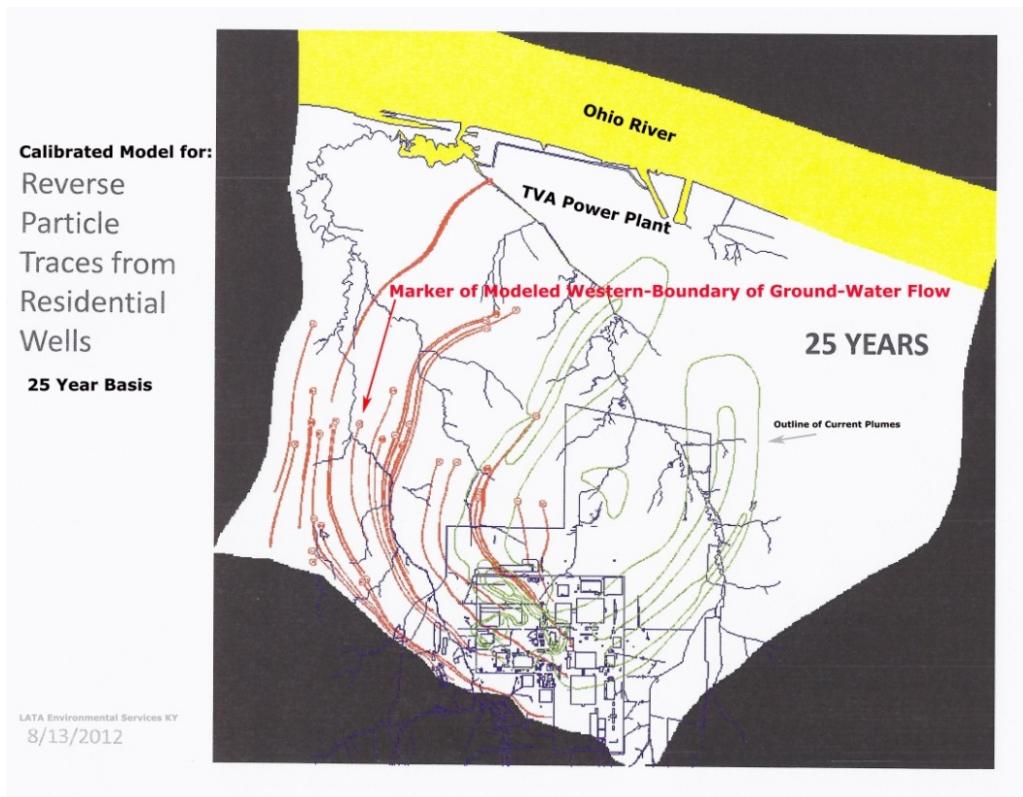
**Fig. A-9A. Northwest Plume Map**



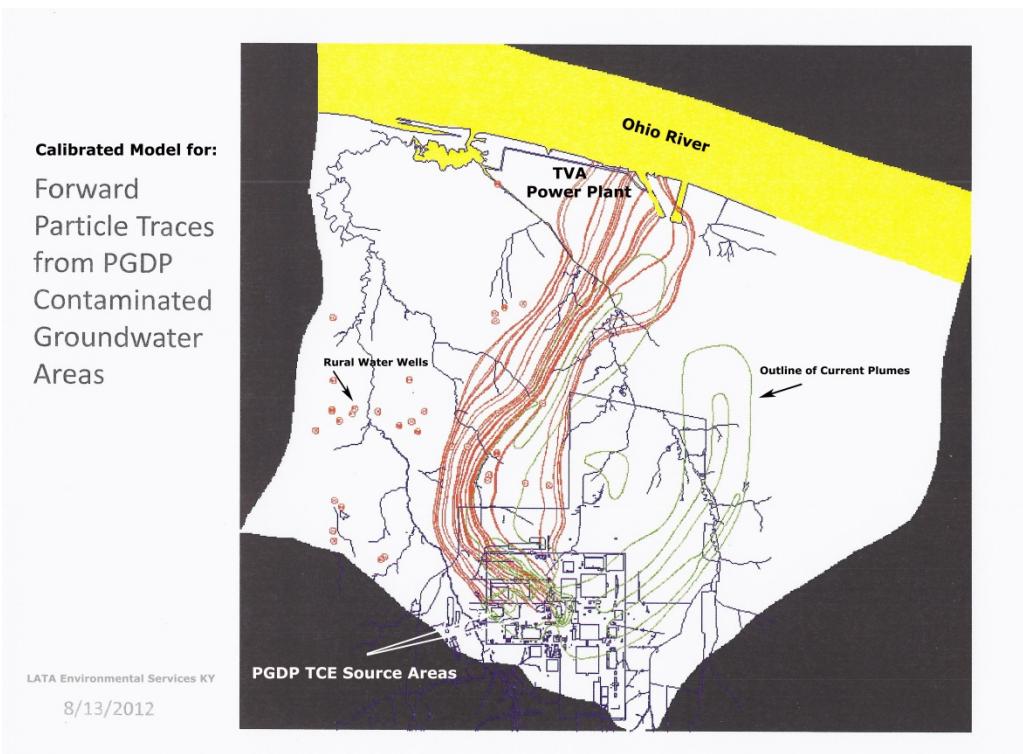
**Fig. A-9B. Northeast Plume Map**



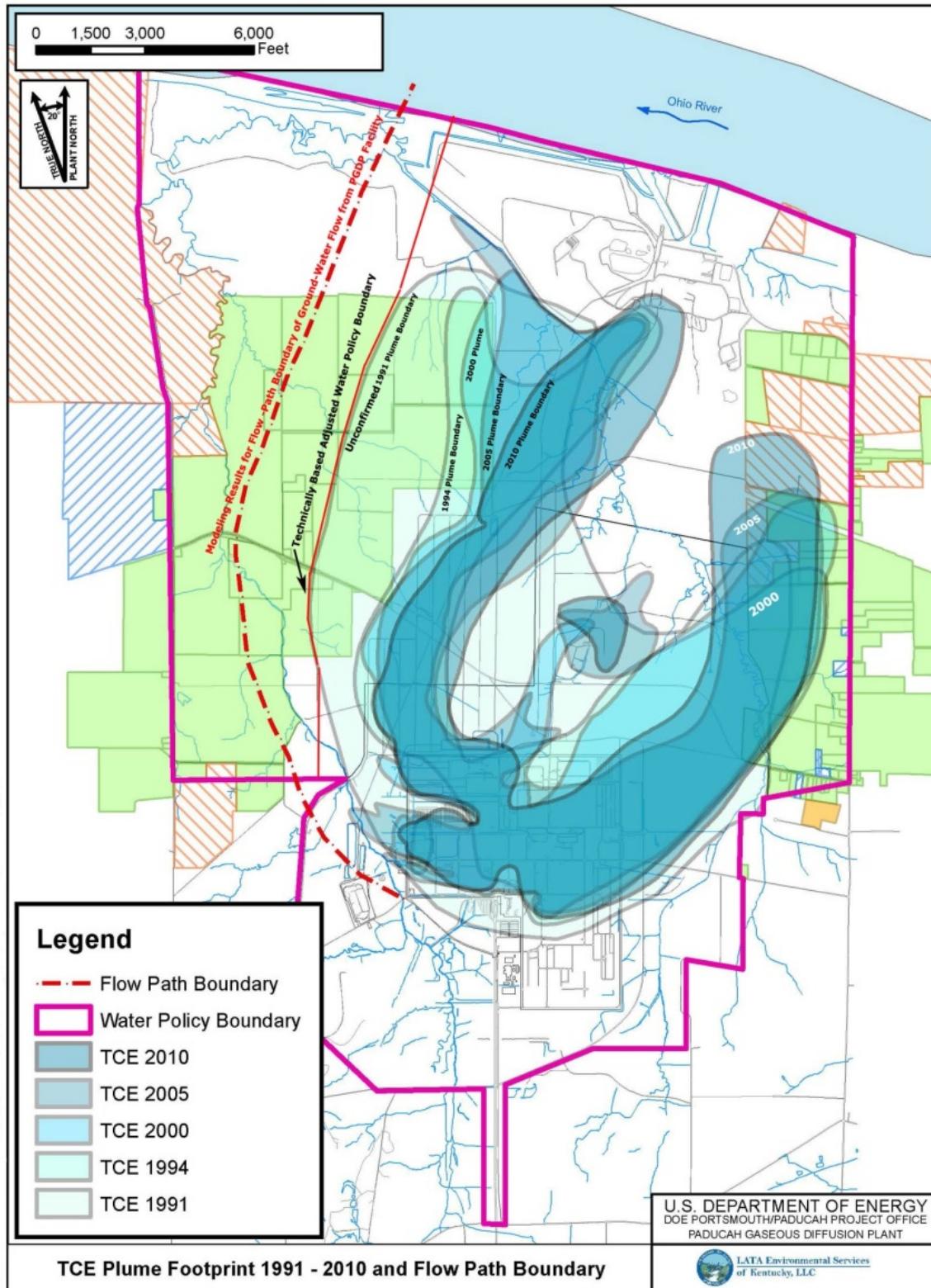
**Fig. A-10. Water Policy Boundary and Monitoring Wells at Residential Sites in Context with the TCE Plumes**



**Fig. A-11A. Calibrated Groundwater Model—25 Year Basis**



**Fig. A-11B. Calibrated Groundwater Model—Forward Particle Traces**



**Fig. A-12. TCE Plume Footprint: 1991–2010, Flow Path Boundary and Adjusted Water Policy Boundary**

\*Green = Properties currently within the Water Policy Boundary.

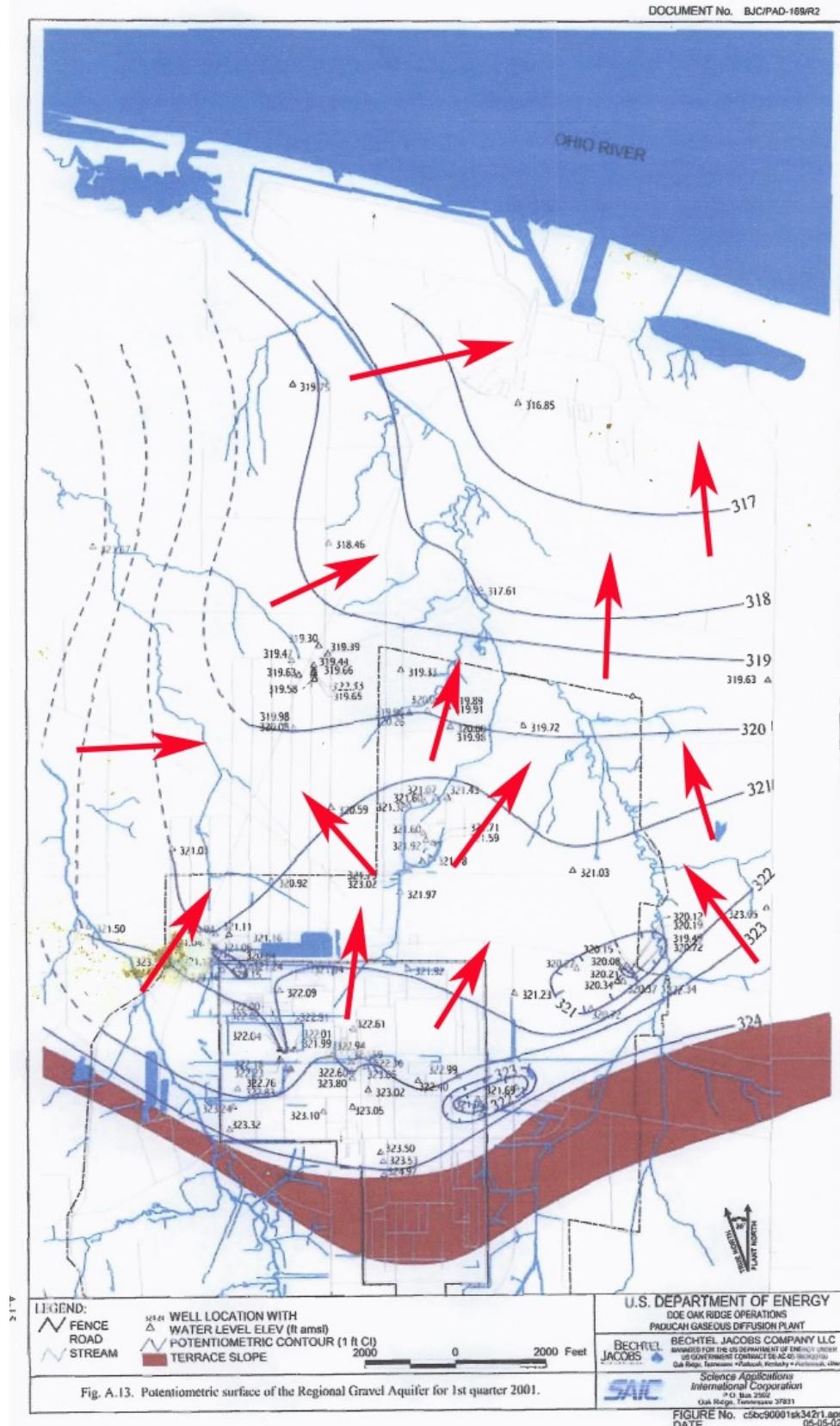


Fig. A-13. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2001—1<sup>st</sup> Quarter

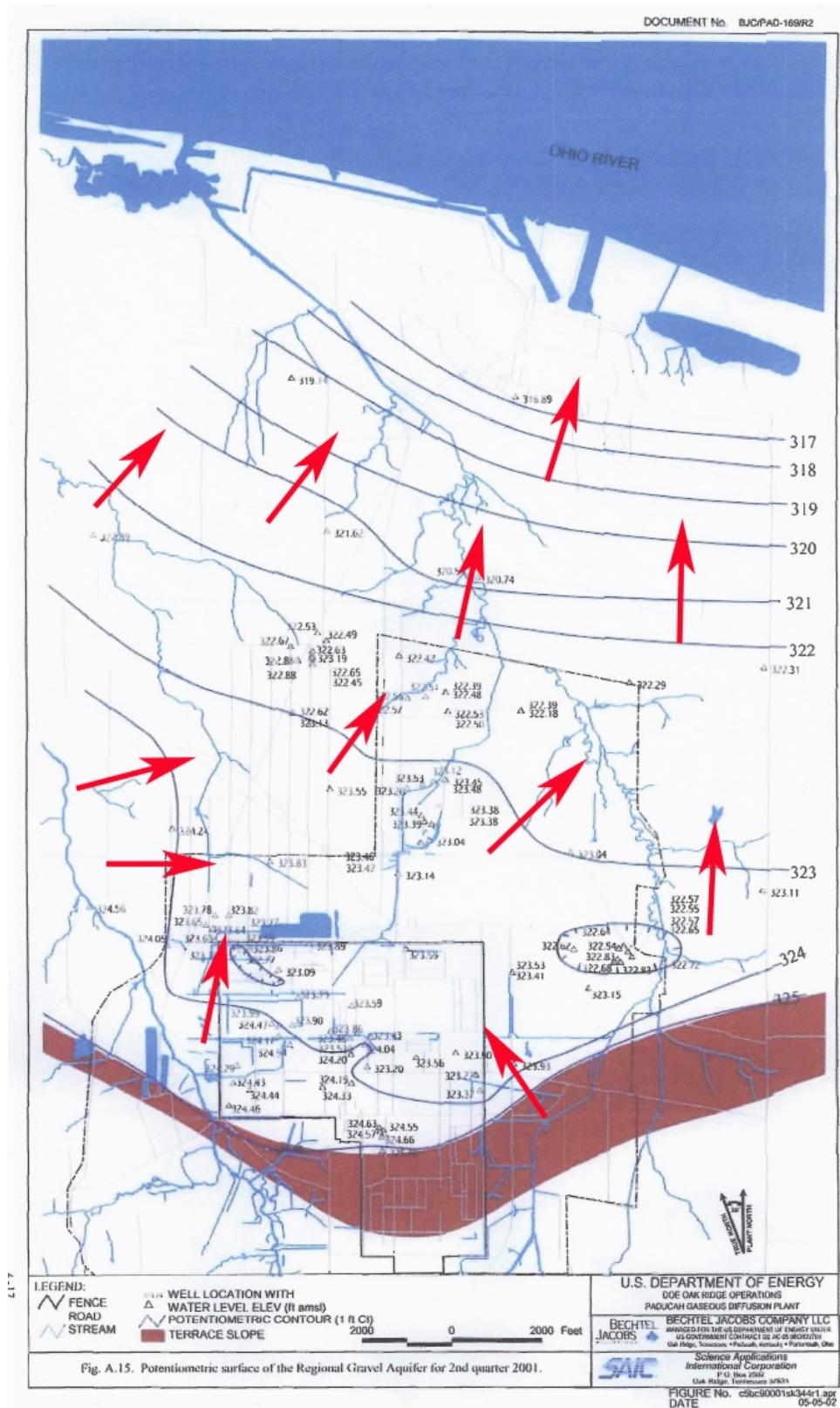


Fig. A-14. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2001—2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter

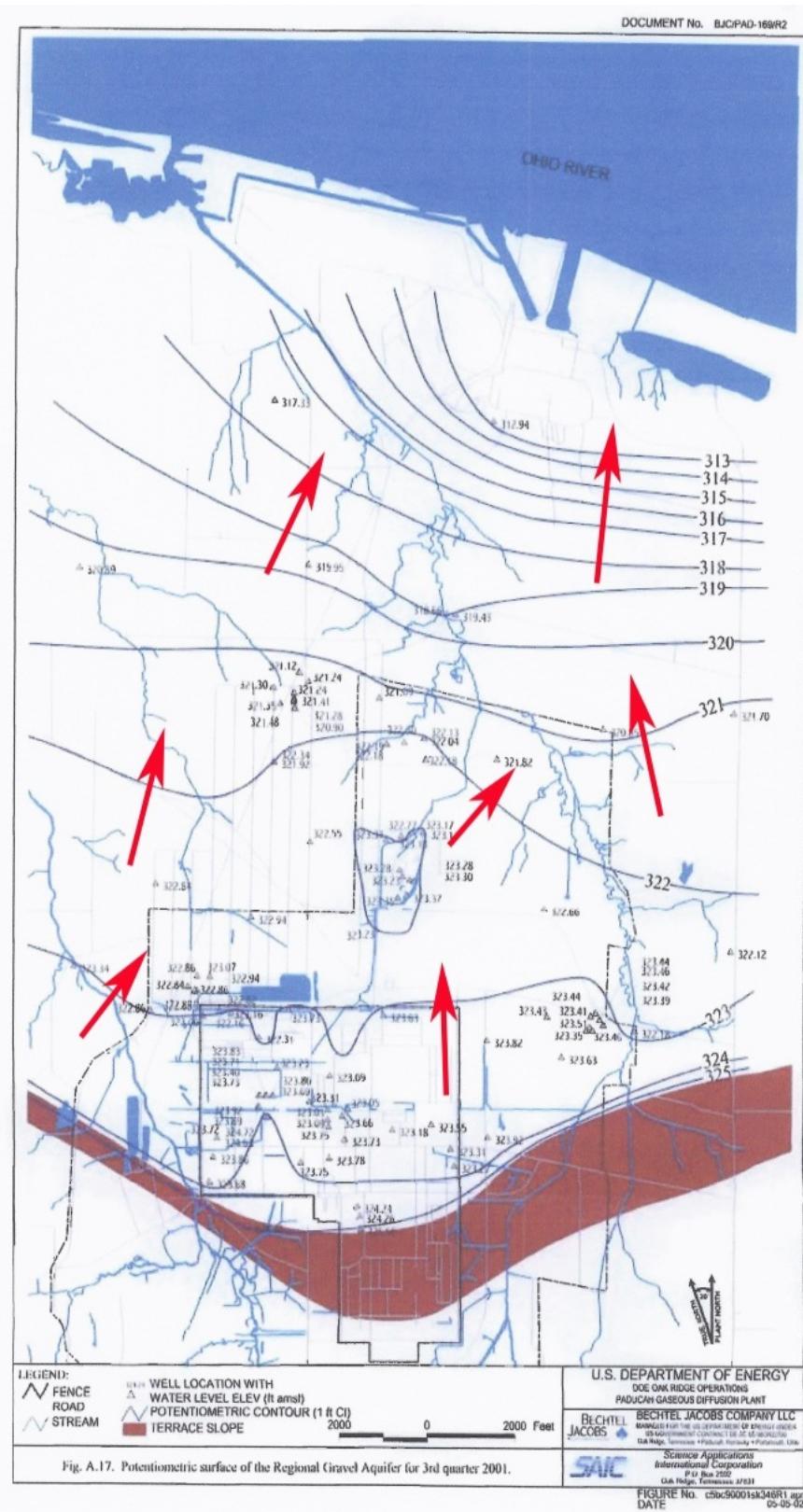


Fig. A-15. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2001—3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter

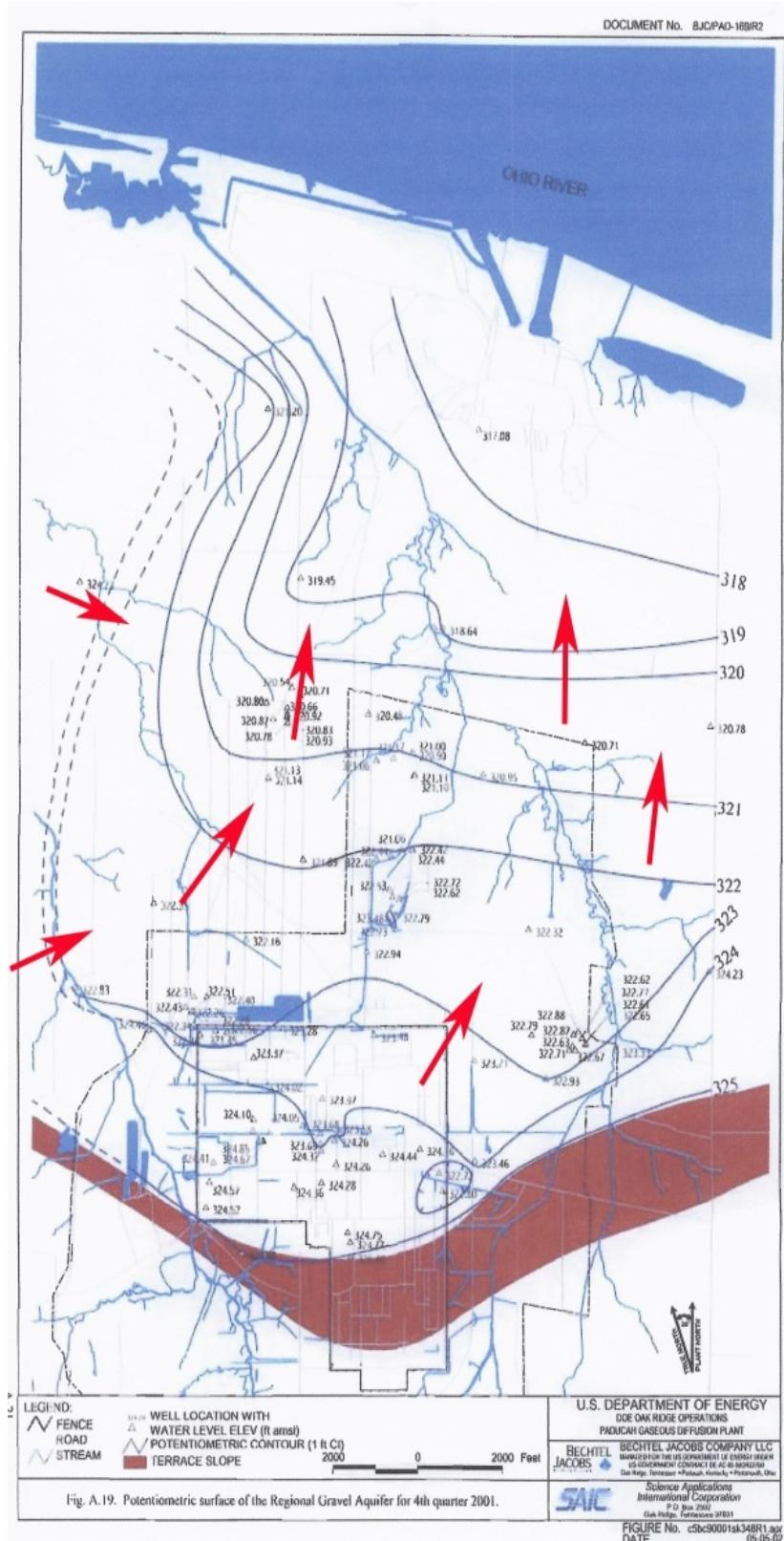


Fig. A-16. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2001—4<sup>th</sup> Quarter

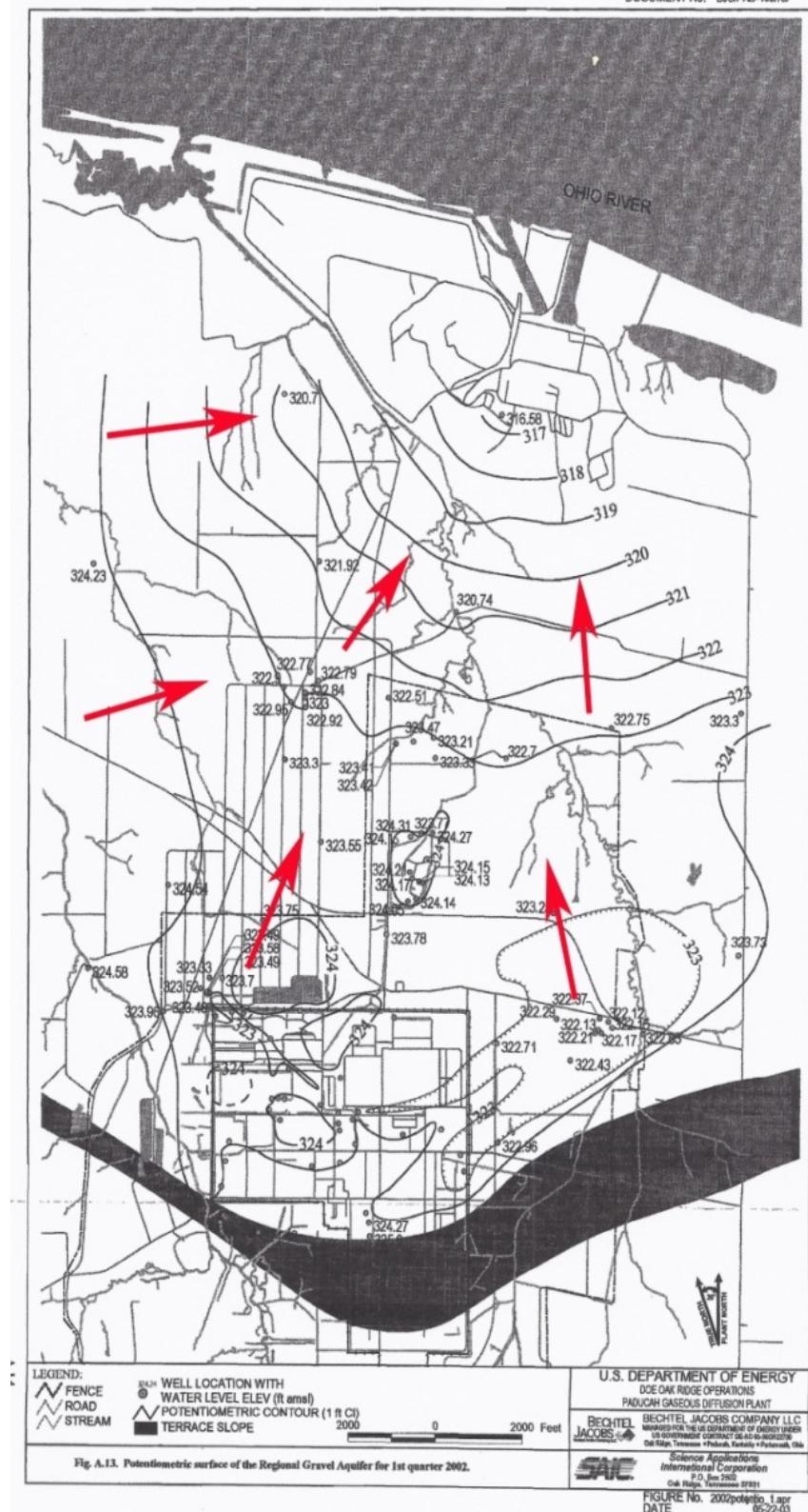


Fig. A-17. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2002—1<sup>st</sup> Quarter

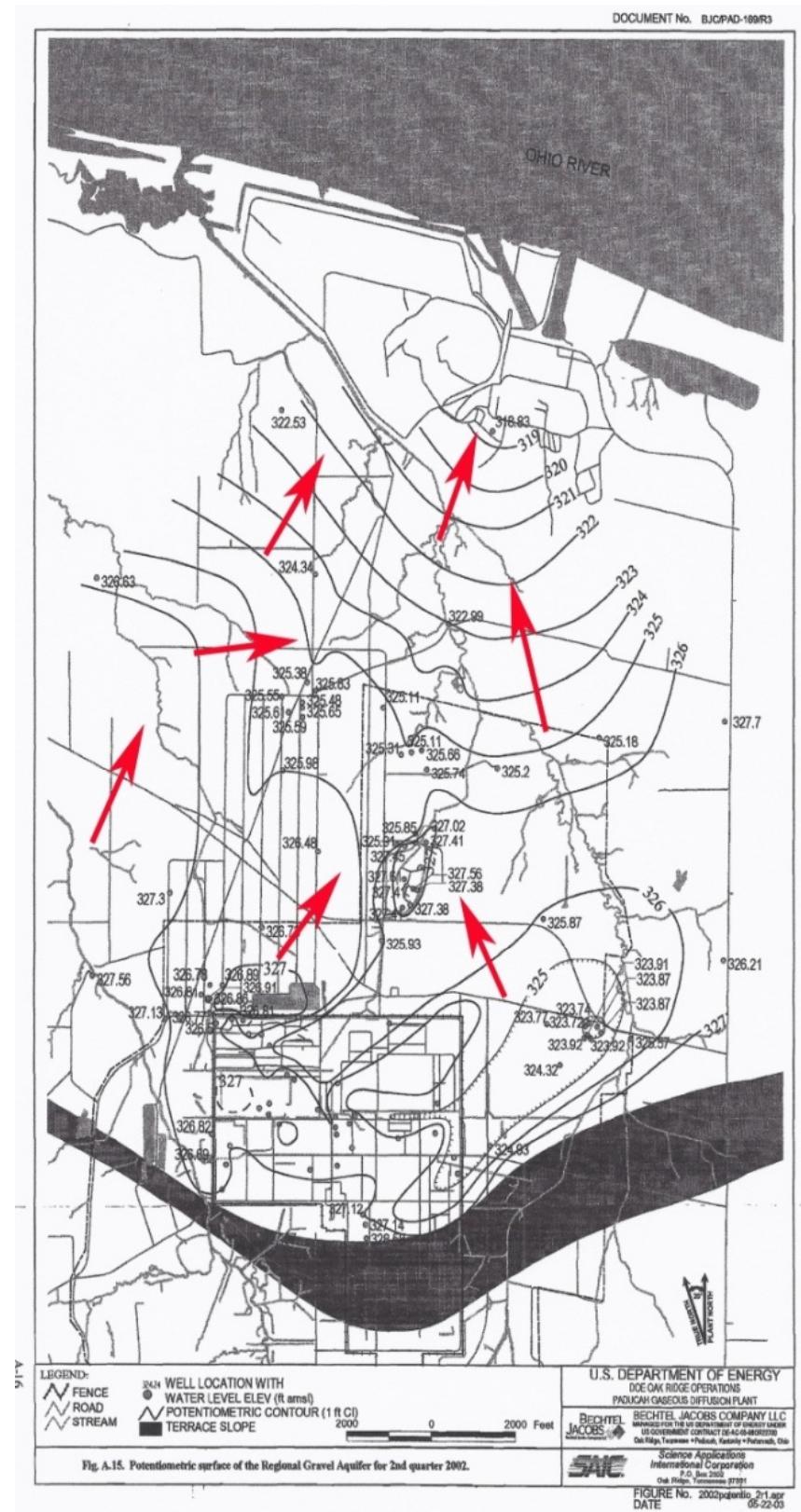


Fig. A-18. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2002—2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter

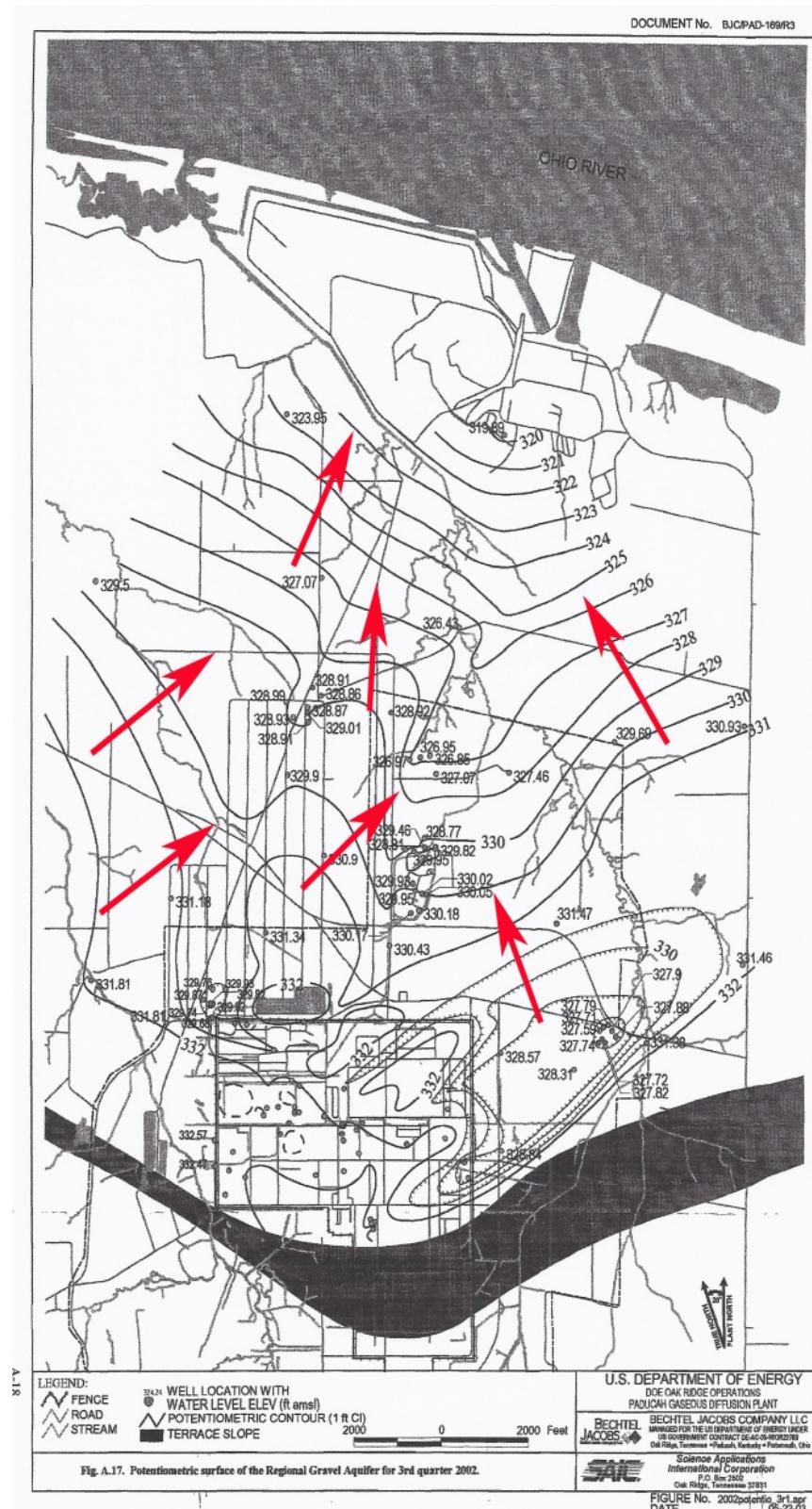


Fig. A-19. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2002—3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter

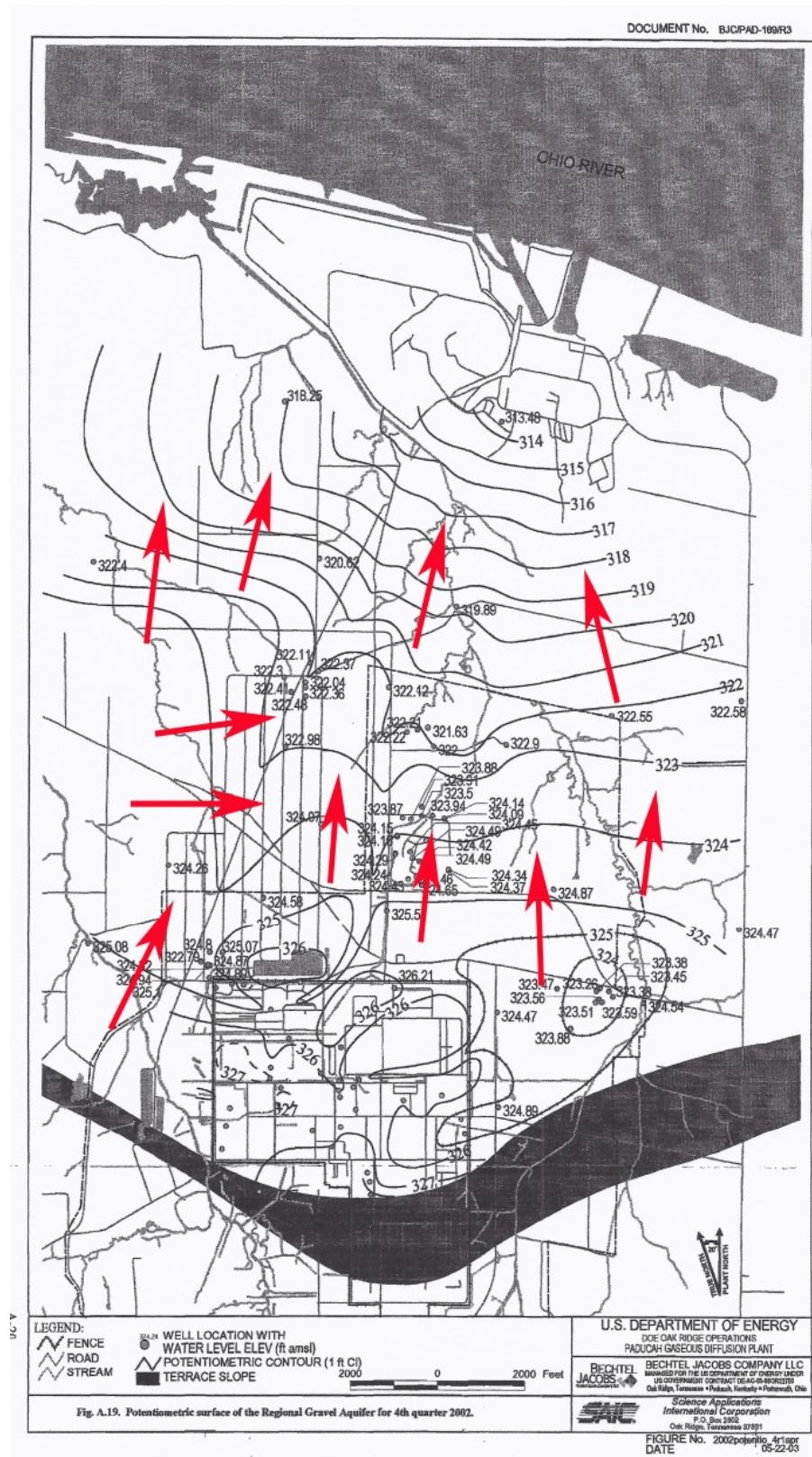


Fig. A-20. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2002—4<sup>th</sup> Quarter

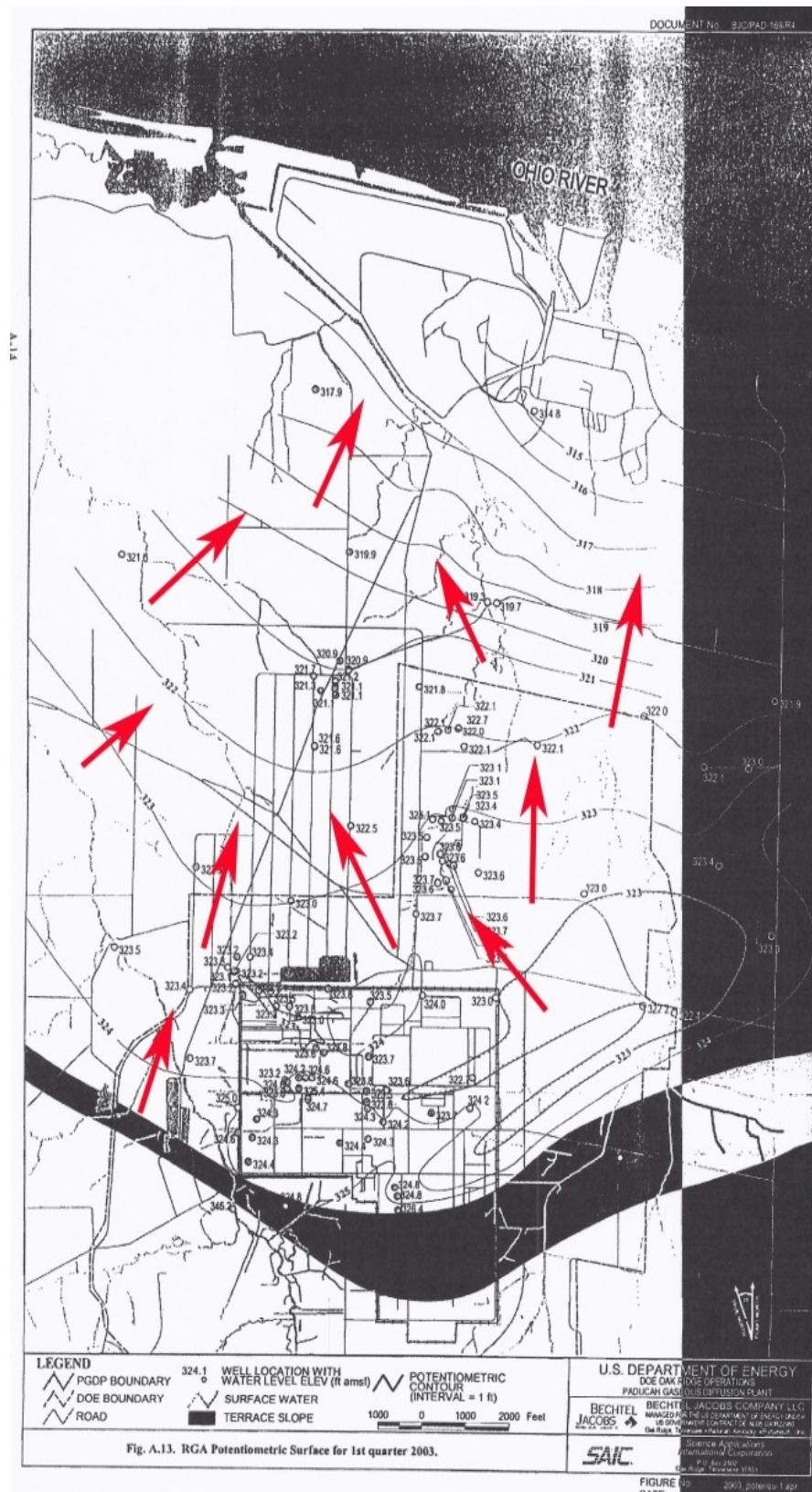


Fig. A-21. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2003—1<sup>st</sup> Quarter

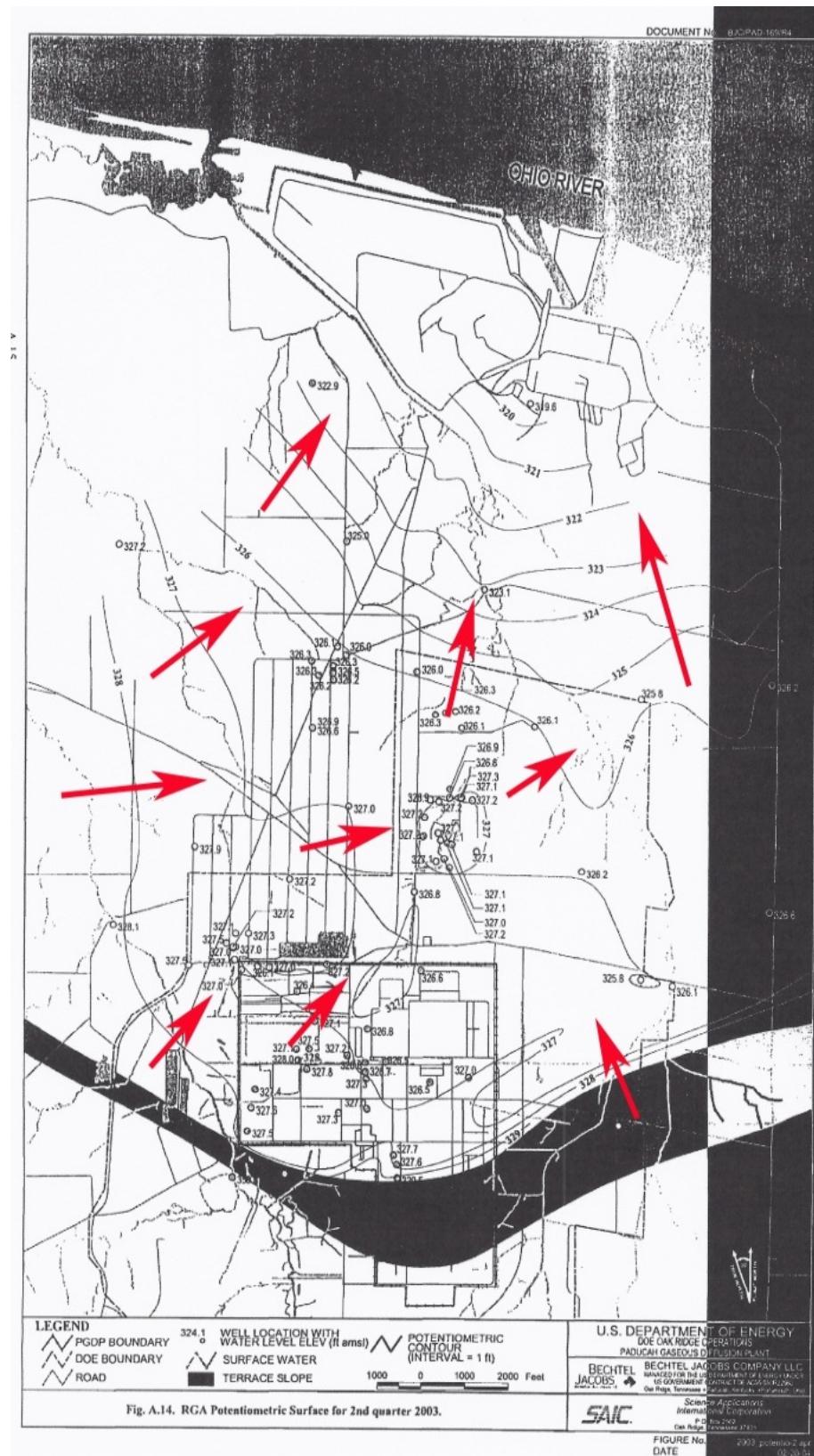


Fig. A-22. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2003—2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter

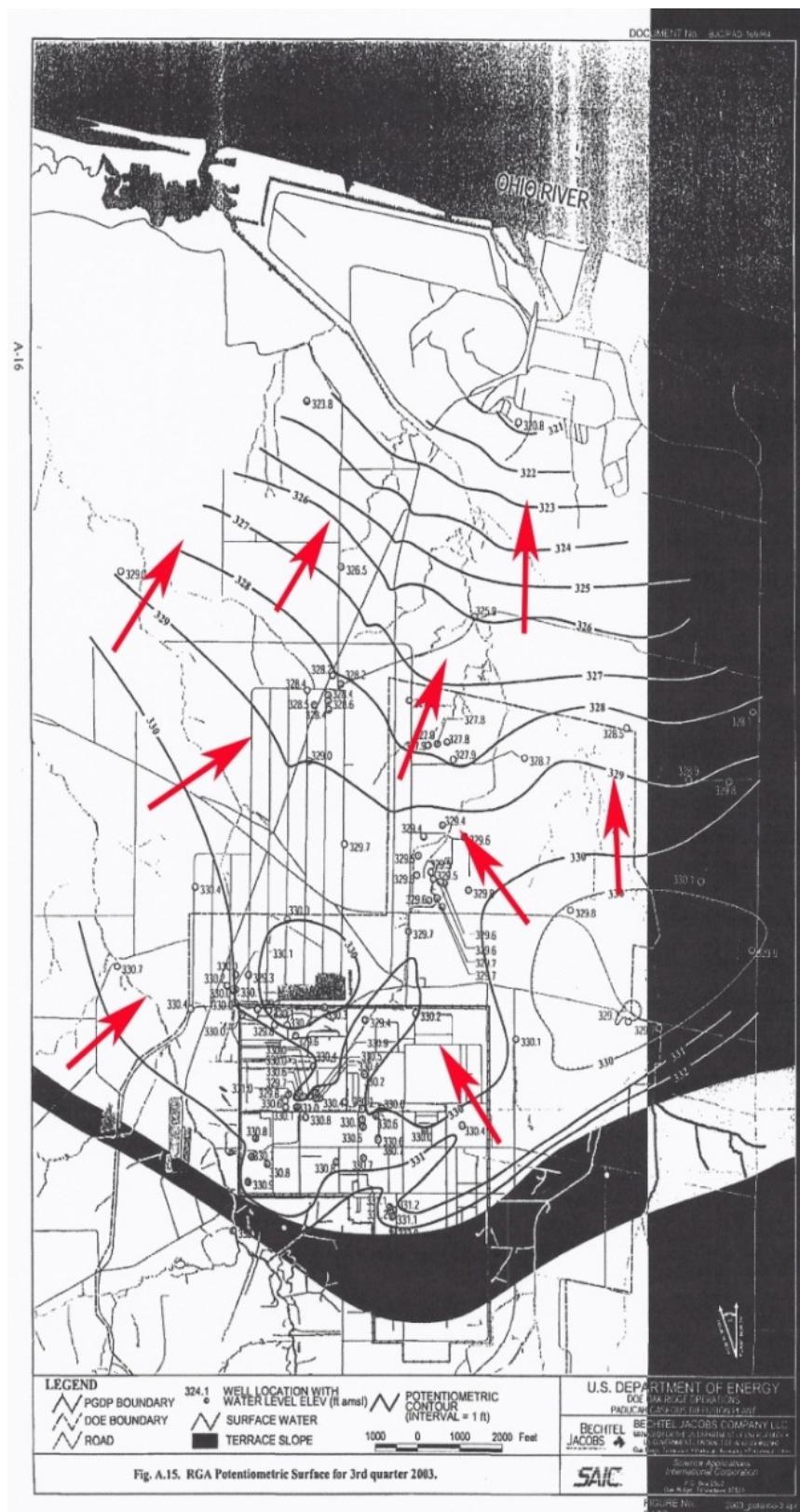


Fig. A-23. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2003—3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter

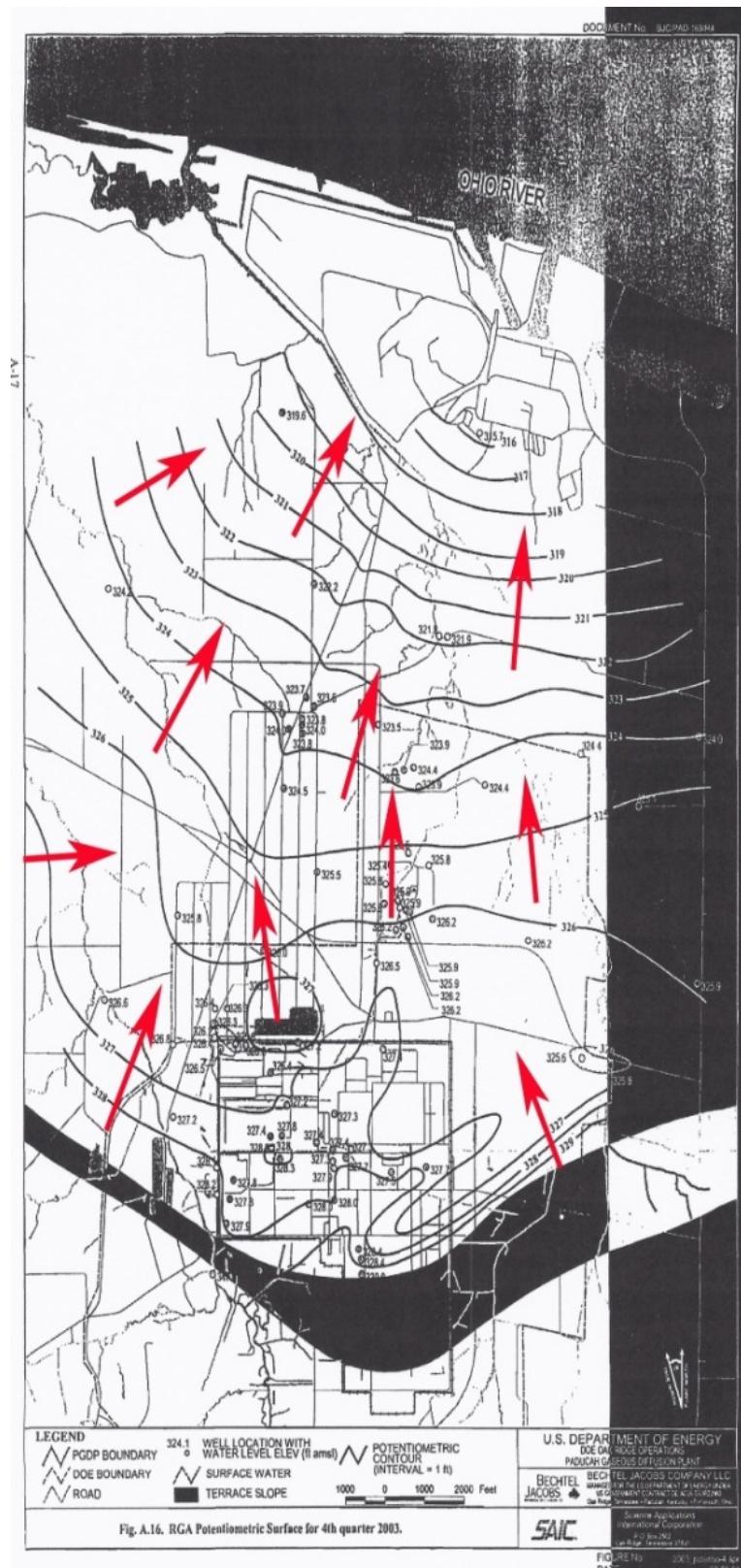


Fig. A-24. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2003—4<sup>th</sup> Quarter

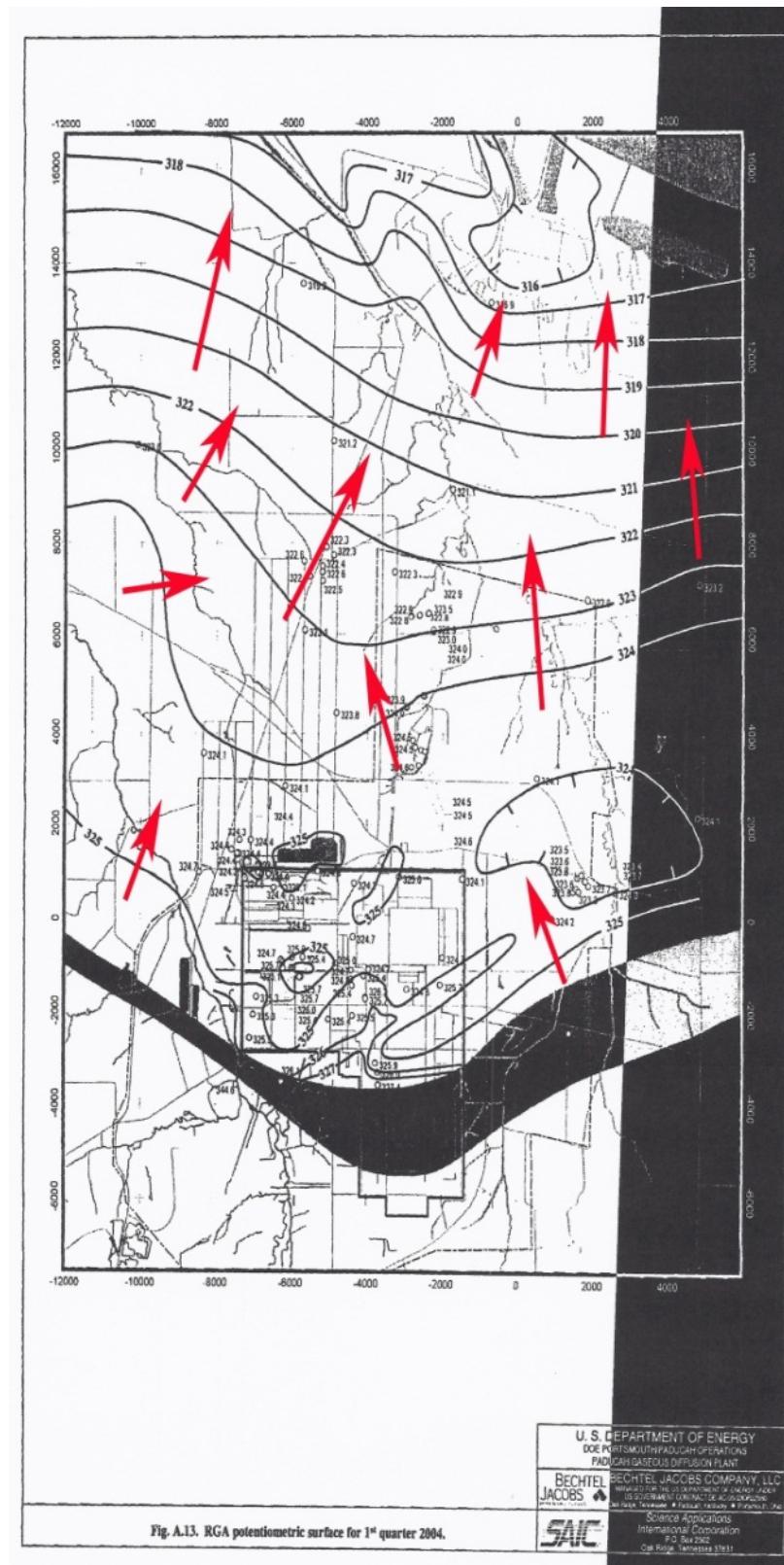


Fig. A-25. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2004—1<sup>st</sup> Quarter

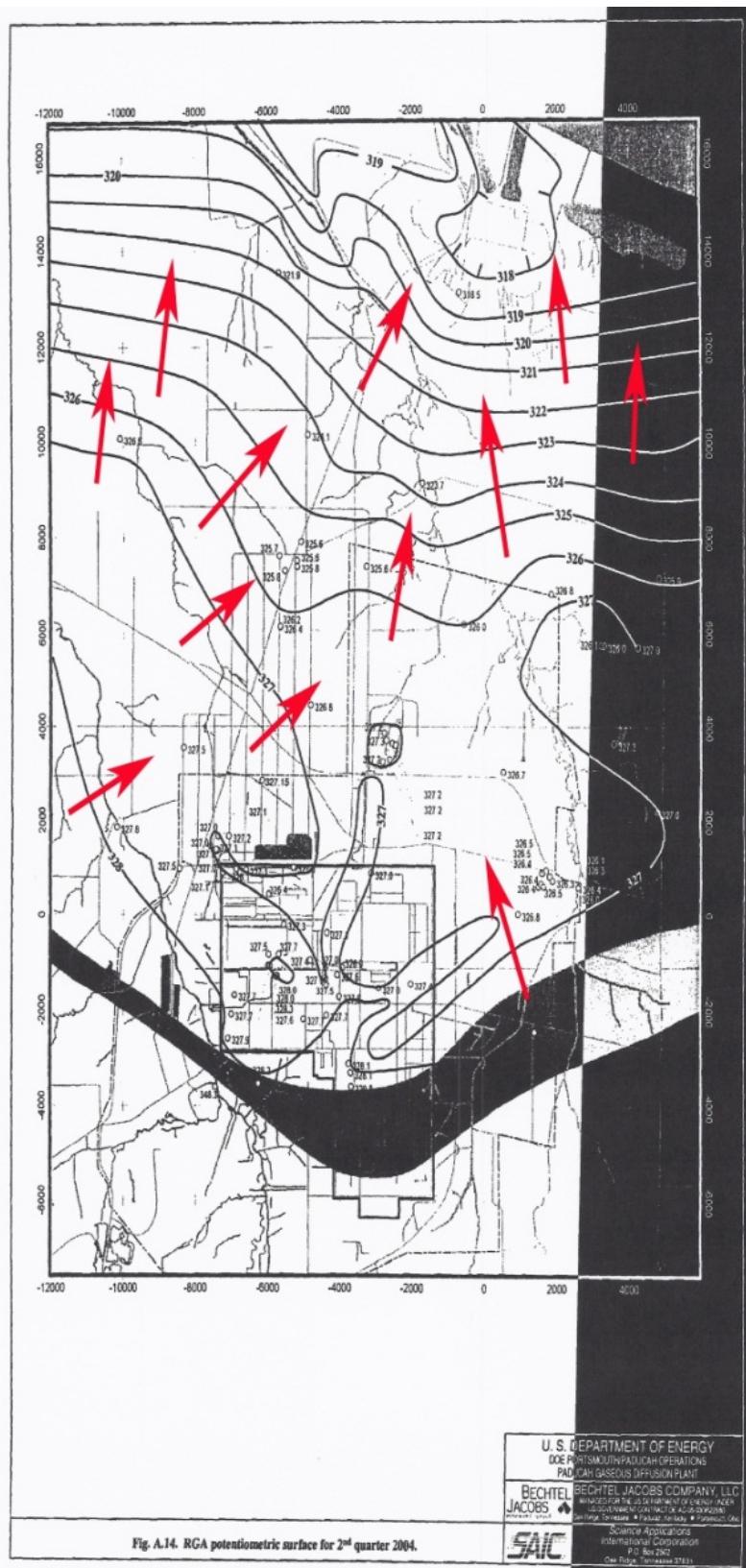


Fig. A-26. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2004—2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter

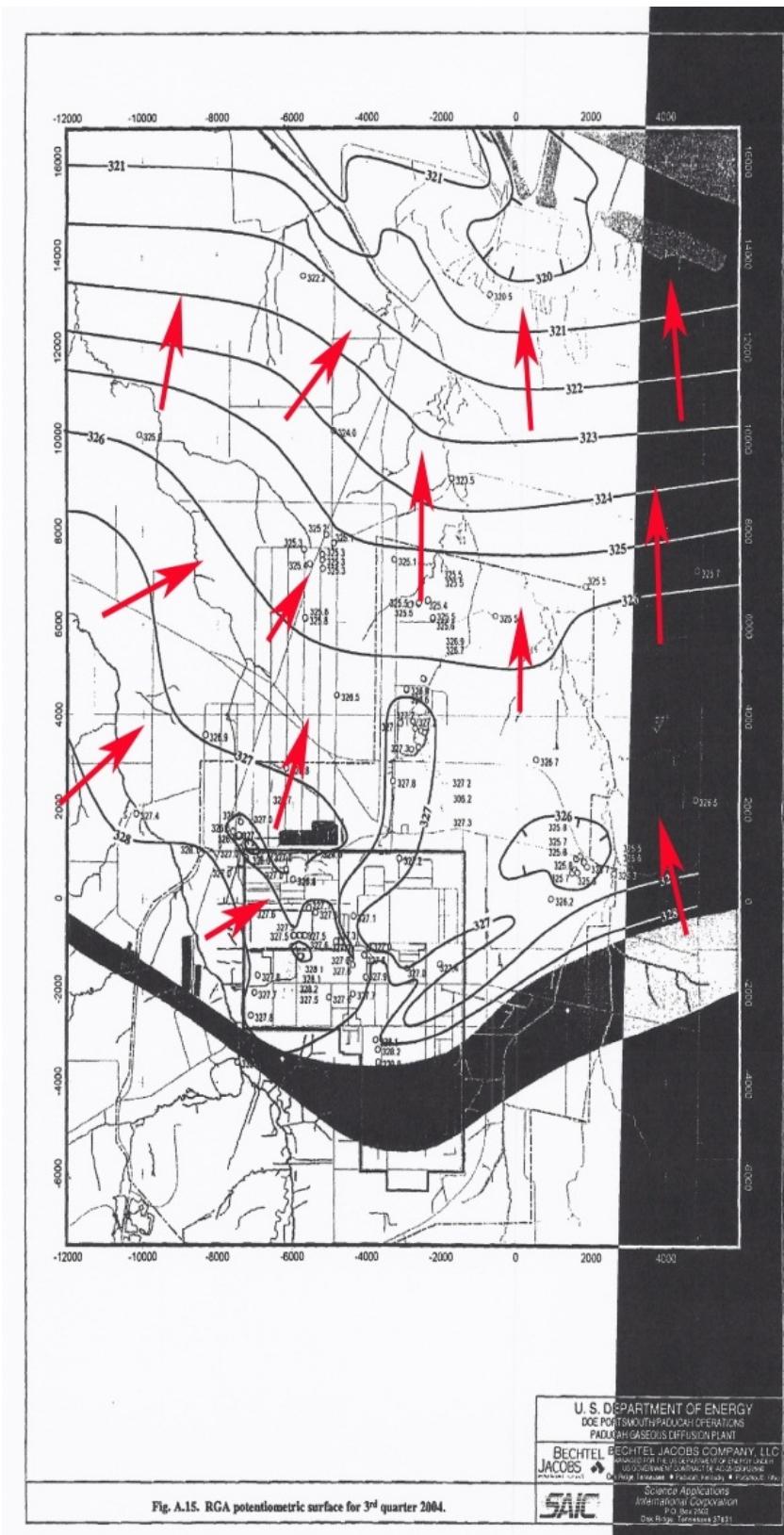


Fig. A-27. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2004—3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter

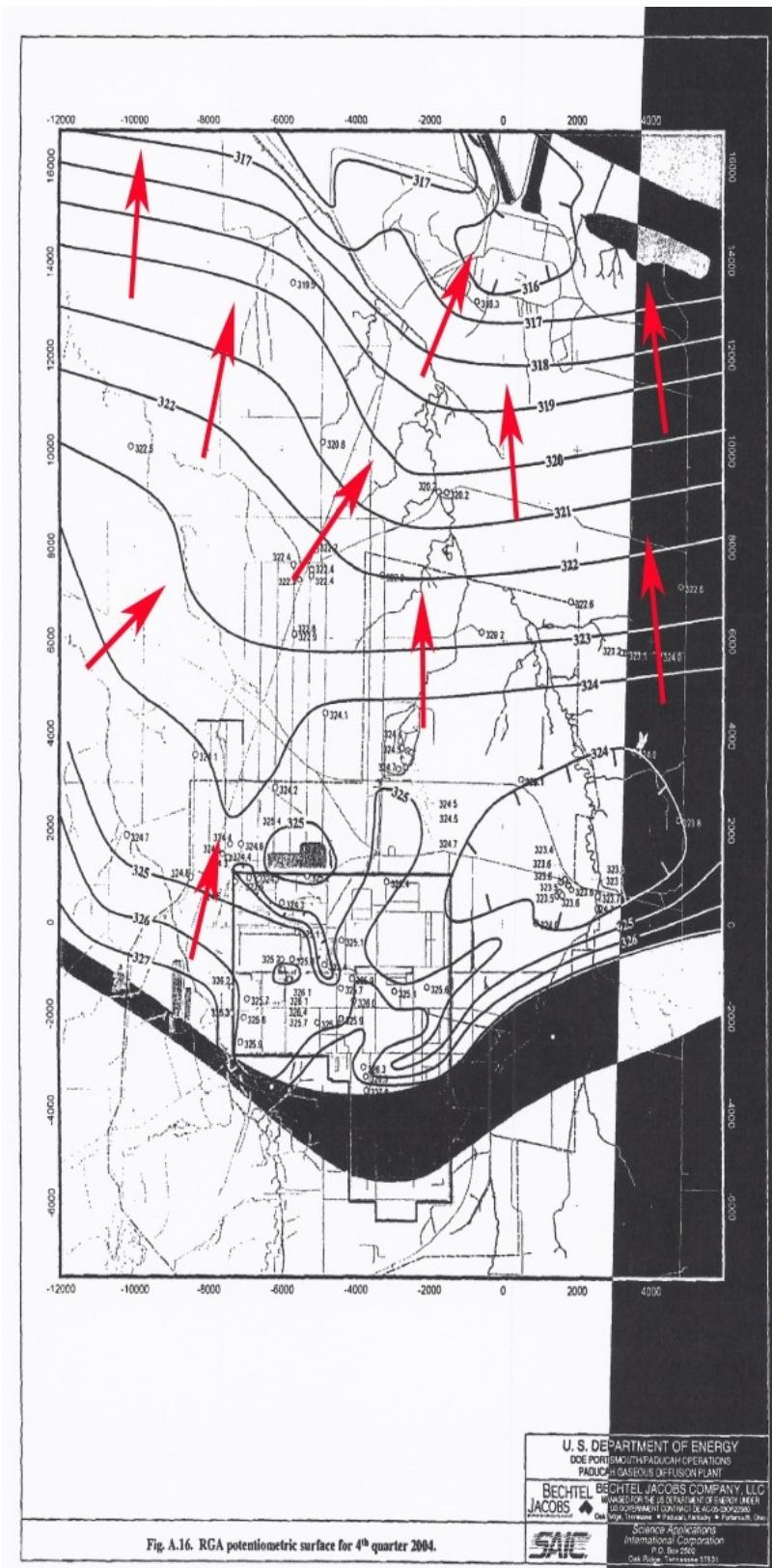


Fig. A-28. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2004—4<sup>th</sup> Quarter

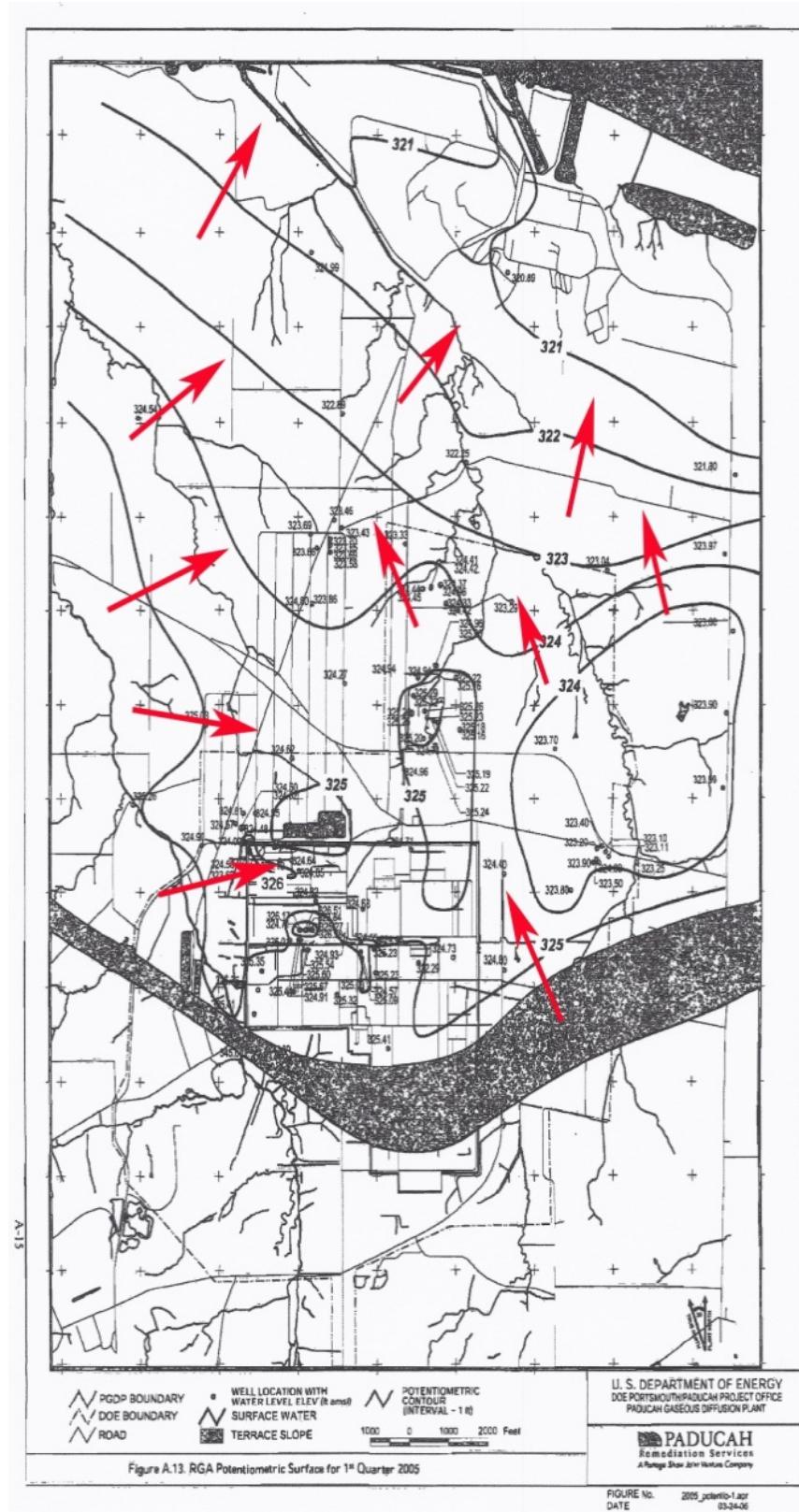


Fig. A-29. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2005—1<sup>st</sup> Quarter

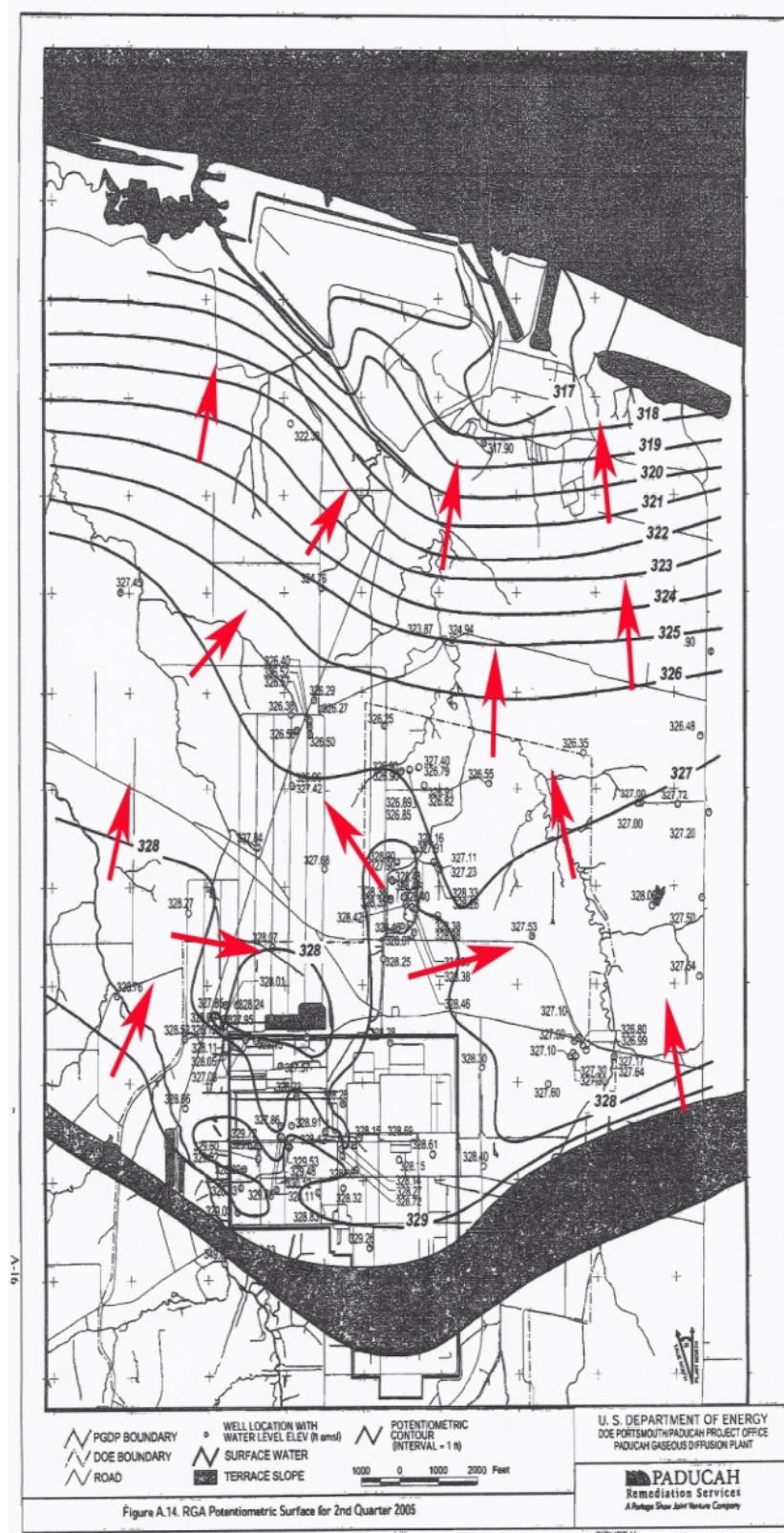


Fig. A-30. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2005—2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter

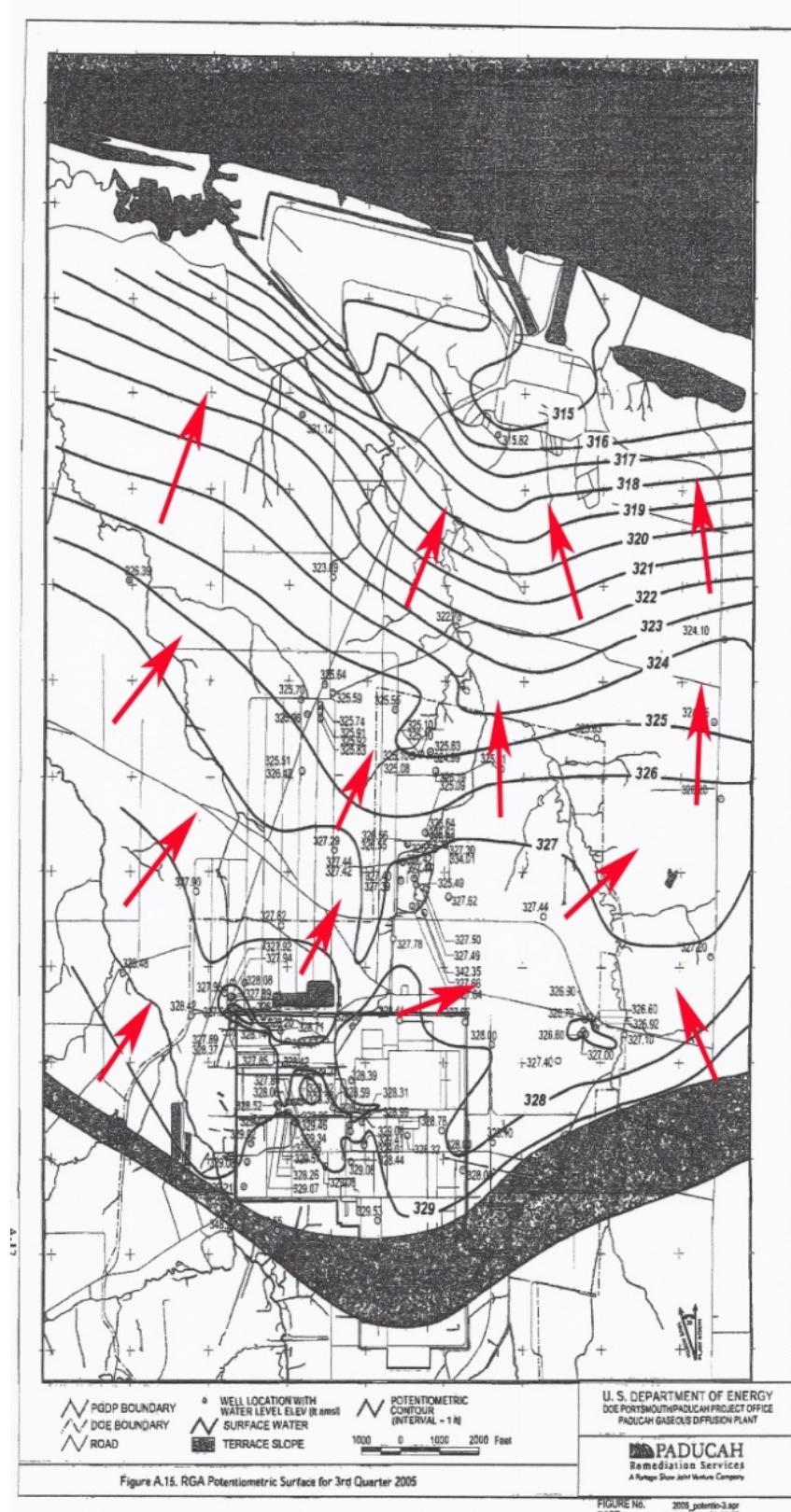


Fig. A-31. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2005—3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter

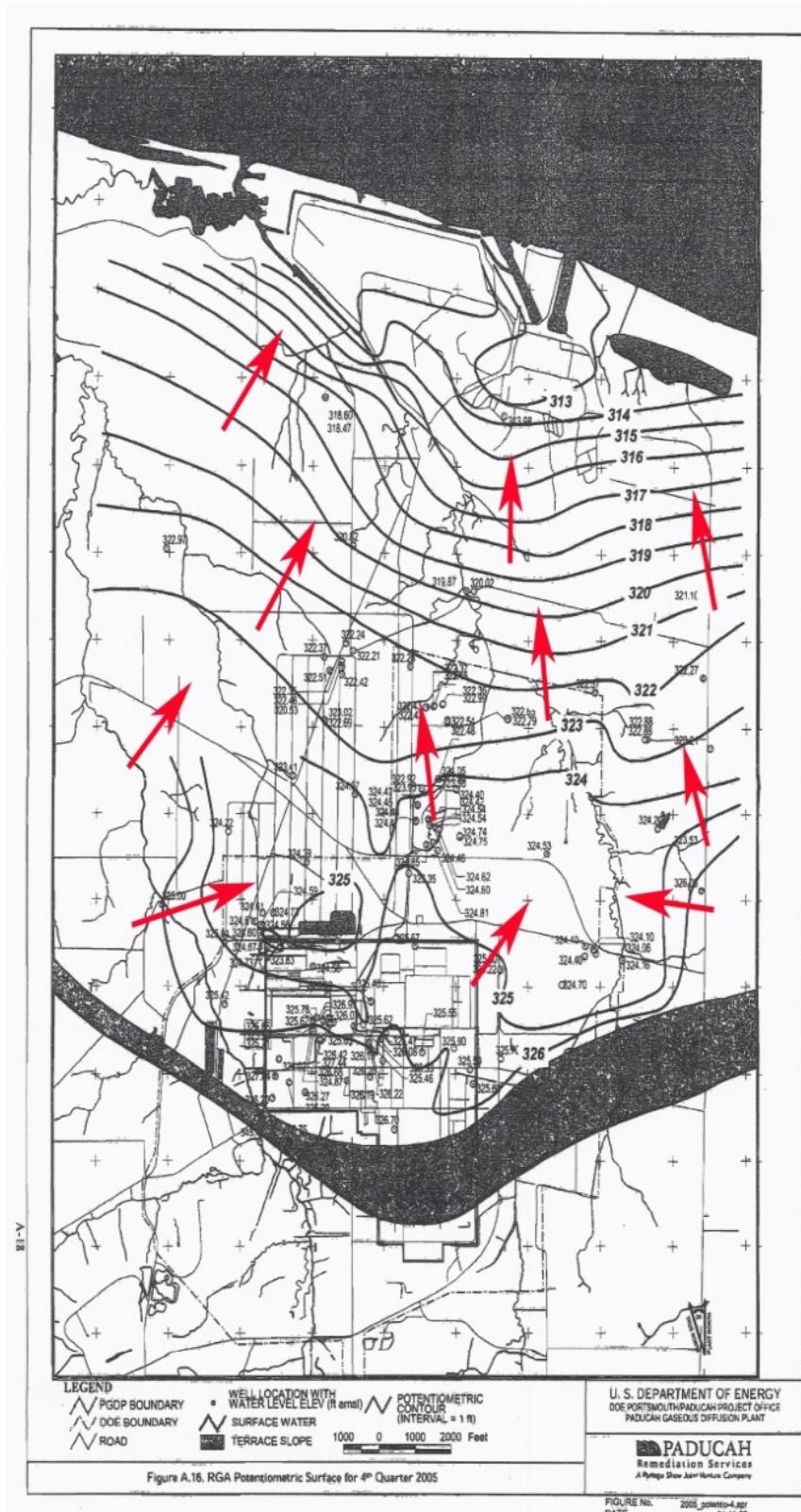
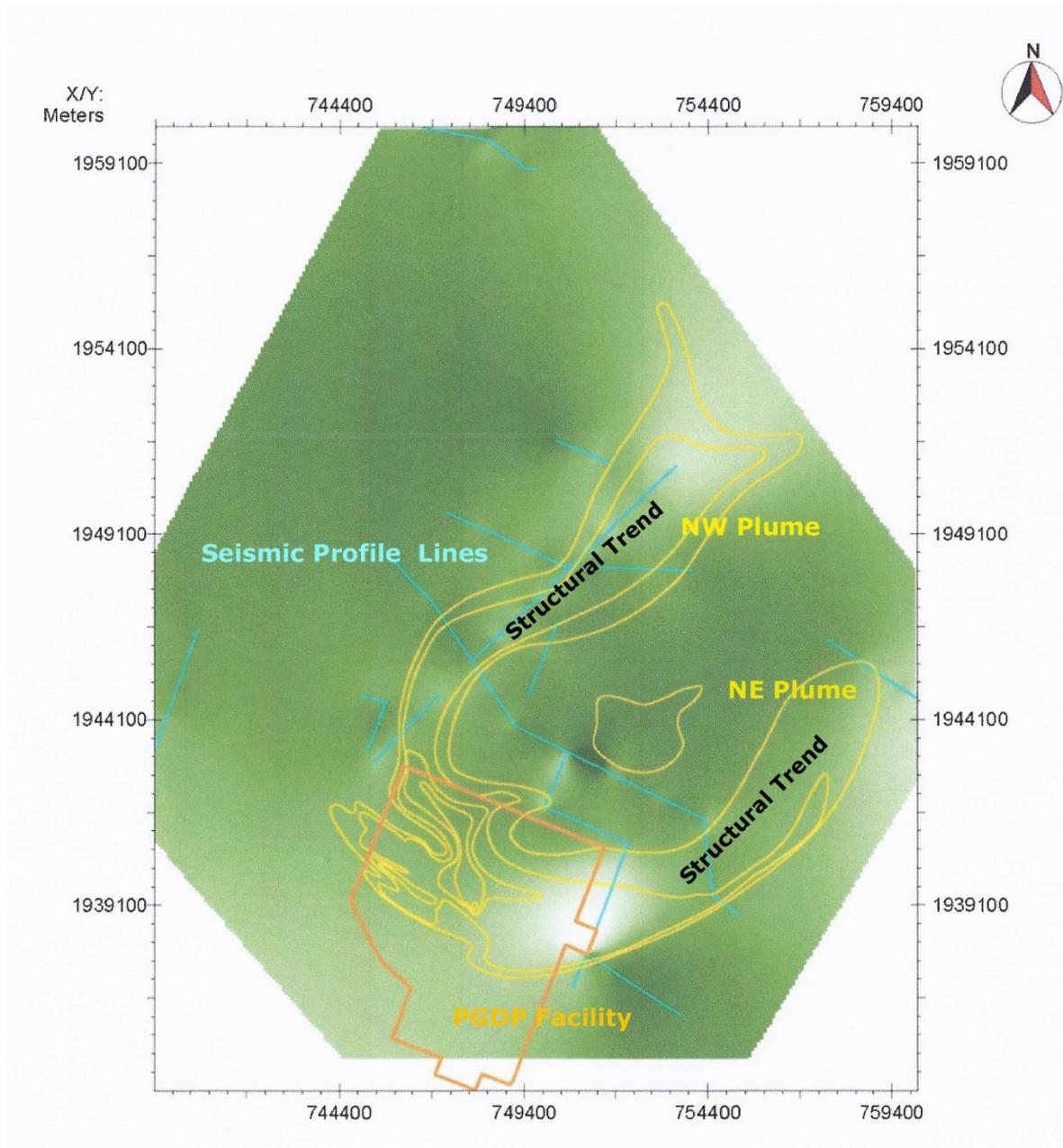


Fig. A-32. Potentiometric Surface Map, 2005—4<sup>th</sup> Quarter



**Fig. A-33. Modeled Surface of RGA W/NW and NE Plumes\***

\*(Woolery 2012)