

**EVALUATION OF NATURAL ATTENUATION PROCESSES  
FOR TRICHLOROETHYLENE AND TECHNETIUM-99  
IN THE NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST PLUMES AT THE  
PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT  
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY**

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## PREFACE

This final report for evaluation of Natural Attenuation in the Northwest and Northeast Plumes at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) was prepared in accordance with requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and applicable state laws for investigating areas of concern. Information generated from this study will provide data needed to determine if Natural Attenuation is a viable process for aquifer restoration at PGDP.

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## ACRONYMS

ANL	Argonne National Laboratory
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
bgs	below ground surface
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene
CDM	Camp Dresser & McKee
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
cis-1,2-DCE	cis-1,2-dichloroethene
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
DCE	dichloroethylene
DIC	dissolved inorganic carbon
DNAPL	dense nonaqueous phase liquid
D.O.	dissolved oxygen
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
f <sub>oo</sub>	fraction of organic carbon
H <sub>2</sub> S	hydrogen sulfide
HSWA	Hazardous Solid Waste Authority
HU	hydrogeologic unit
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Permit
K <sub>d</sub>	partitioning coefficient
KDEP	Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection
LMES	Lockheed Martin Energy Systems, Inc.
LMUS	Lockheed Martin Utility Services, Inc
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MTBE	methyl tertiary-butyl ether
NA	Natural Attenuation
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priority List
PDB	Pee Dee Belemnite Standard
PGDP	Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
QC	quality control
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RGA	regional gravel aquifer
SMOC	Standard Mean Ocean Chloride
SMOW	Standard Mean Ocean Water
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
<sup>99</sup> Tc	technetium-99
TCE	trichloroethylene
UCRS	upper continental recharge system
VC	vinyl chloride
VOA	volatile organic analyte
VOC	volatile organic compound

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document represents the final report on field sampling activities for evaluation of Natural Attenuation Processes (NA) in the Northwest and Northeast Plumes at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP). Although NA processes are active and plume attenuation is occurring, the rate is insufficient to utilize as a viable remedial measure for either dissolved phase plume. Data generated as part of this report, as well as previous site data, indicate the dominant Natural Attenuation (NA) processes for the chlorinated solvents in the regional gravel aquifer (RGA) are advection, dispersion, dilution, and biodegradation. Technetium-99 ( $^{99}\text{Tc}$ ) is not significantly sorbed, diffused, or precipitated onto the aquifer matrix of the RGA.

The groundwater characteristics for both plumes are: pH 5.7 - 6.3, Eh +120 to +460 mV, dissolved oxygen (D.O.) 1.0 - 7.9 mg/L, bicarbonate 102-223 mg/L, chloride 20-90 mg/L, sulfate 8.8-30 mg/L, nitrate < 0.7-50 mg/L, total iron < 0.3-3.2 mg/L, hydrogen sulfide < 0.01-0.04 mg/L, ammonia < 0.1 mg/L. Eh and D. O. data indicate an oxic and aerobic environment. Electron redox couples of nitrate, sulfate, and iron suggest a lack of anaerobic biological activity based on the spatial distribution of the terminal electron acceptors. The relationship of declining D. O. concentrations with increased bicarbonate levels is consistent with aerobic respiration by microorganisms within the aquifer. However, the geochemical data for the water samples do not indicate an energy source, I. e. organic carbon, toluene, methane, ammonia etc., sufficient for biological processes to occur.

Carbon isotope ratios of trichloroethylene (TCE) range from -30.4 to -26.7 per mil Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB). Chlorine isotope ratios of TCE range from -1.0 to +2.0 per mil Standard Mean Ocean Chloride (SMOC). Oxygen isotope ratios of water range from -5.8 to -4.9 per mil (Standard Mean Ocean Water SMOW). The isotopic data indicate minor biological degradation of TCE, little or no difference in source composition of TCE in the two plumes, and no difference in water source for the two plumes. These conclusions are consistent with the relatively low cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE)/TCE concentration ratios in the plumes (< 0.00008 to 0.022) and the generally oxidizing conditions of the aquifer. Increased isotopic chloride ( $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ ) levels in relation to decreased TCE concentrations is suggestive of slow degradation of TCE. Anaerobic degradation of TCE is postulated to occur in organic-rich micro-environments within a generally aerobic aquifer at PGDP.

A TCE half-life in excess of 25 years was calculated for a region between the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) property boundary and northern extraction well field in the Northwest Plume. Based on current TCE concentrations and reliance on NA processes coupled with the existing containment system, TCE levels will remain above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.005 mg/L for over 100 years. TCE levels between the source region, C-400, and the southern extraction well field in the Northwest Plume will remain above MCLs until the dense, non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) source area is removed, isolated, or depleted.

TCE and cis-1,2-DCE levels in the plumes ranged from < 0.001 to 16 mg/L and < 0.001 to 0.058 mg/L, respectively. Vinyl chloride, ethylene, ethane, and chloroethene were not detected in any samples from this study.  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  levels ranged from < 25 to 4178 pCi/L. Aerobic aquifer conditions suggest the dominant form of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is pertechnetate which behaves as a conservative anion. Thus, the only mechanism identified for reduction of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  within the plumes is advection, dispersion, and dilution.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP), located within the Jackson Purchase region of western Kentucky, is an active uranium enrichment facility owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) (Figure 1). Effective July 1, 1993, DOE leased the PGDP production operations facilities to the United States Enrichment Corporation, which in turn contracted with Lockheed Martin Utility Services, Inc. (LMUS) to provide operations and maintenance services. Lockheed Martin Energy Systems, Inc. (LMES) manages the Environmental Management and Enrichment Facility activities at PGDP for DOE.

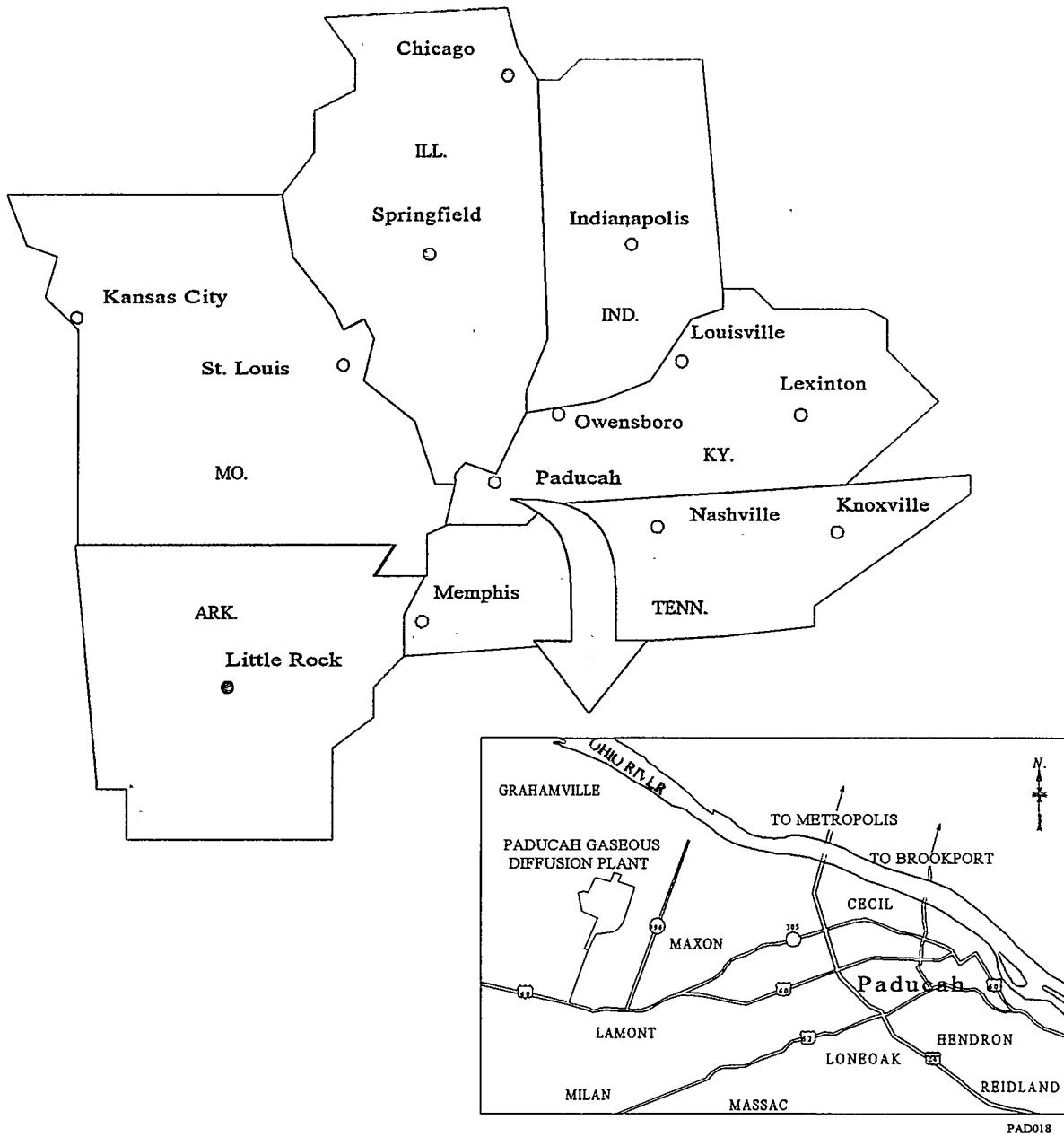
PGDP has operated continuously since 1952 and produces enriched uranium for commercial nuclear reactors. Plant operations have resulted in waste streams common to many large industrial facilities, namely chlorinated solvents. A common degreaser used at the PGDP site, since its initial operation from 1952 through 1993, was trichloroethylene (TCE). The largest quantities of TCE were used at the C-400 facility located near the center of the plant. During various plant upgrades piping and equipment from the enrichment facilities, which was contaminated with various radionuclides, was degreased and became contaminated with technetium-99 ( $^{99}\text{Tc}$ ). The  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is a byproduct of nuclear fission and reactor tails processed in the 1950s and 1970s by PGDP.  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  tends to accumulate near the front end of the enrichment process.

In 1988, TCE was detected offsite in residential wells exceeding the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.005 mg/L. Subsequent investigations led to the identification of two large groundwater plumes extending offsite (CH2M Hill, 1990; CH2M Hill, 1991; Clausen et al., 1993; Clausen et al., 1995a; DOE, 1996). The Northwest Plume has a length of approximately 3.1 miles and the Northeast Plume is 2.7 miles long. The contaminants of concern in the Northwest Plume are TCE and  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ . Although the Northeast Plume contains both TCE and  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ , the latter is only present within the DOE plant security fence. Combined, the two groundwater plumes have contaminated approximately 6 billion gallons of water. Additional details on the distribution of contaminants within each plume can be found in Clausen et al. (1993); Clausen et al. (1995a); DOE (1996); and Laase and Clausen (1997).

Over the past several years, a remedial alternative gaining increasing acceptance for compounds dissolved in groundwater is Natural Attenuation (NA). NA in conjunction with source treatment or containment can be a remedial alternative for many sites (EPA, 1997). Data collected from both plumes suggested attenuating mechanisms are in operation. Currently, two hydraulic containment systems have been installed at the DOE property boundary for the Northeast and Northwest Plumes. Additionally, several source areas are being evaluated for treatment. Therefore, an evaluation of NA at this time seems appropriate and consistent with the overall groundwater strategy at PGDP. In general, the level of site characterization necessary to support NA is greater than that needed to support active remediation which then led to the initiation of this study.

Currently, there are no regulatory approved regulations or guidelines for implementing NA as a remedial option. The current practice is to follow guidelines set forth in an Air Force developed protocols for hydrocarbons and chlorinated solvents (Wiedemeier et al., 1995 and 1996). EPA Region IV has developed a draft approach manual, developed largely from guidance in the Wiedemeier et al. (1995 and 1996) reports. EPA is developing a NA directive for petroleum and hazardous sites to be released in the near future (Tulis, 1997). Additionally, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) is developing guidance for NA assessments. In the interim, the default approach used was the reliance on the

Figure 1. The location of PGDP



Weidemeier et al. (1996) approach for chlorinated solvents. In the case of radionuclides,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  in particular, no existing guidance is available.

## **1.1 PROJECT SCOPE**

The scope of the project consisted of sampling 15 monitoring wells located in the Northwest and Northeast Plumes and background locations for an evaluation of geochemical parameters (Figure 2). The geometry of the plumes is based on the monitoring of over 300 wells. This information was used to assess the effectiveness of Natural Attenuation (NA) processes for remediation of the Northwest and Northeast contaminant plumes.

## **1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The three major objectives for this NA study included collection of: 1) geochemical data to further assess the extent and concentrations of contaminants within the Northwest and Northeast Plumes, 2) geochemical data to provide evidence of NA and assess natural biodegradation, and 3) chemical and physical data for input into fate-and-transport modeling. Previous work focused on objectives one and three have largely been completed through previous investigations (CH2M Hill, 1990; CH2M Hill, 1992; Clausen et al., 1992; Clausen et al., 1993; Clausen et al., 1995a; DOE, 1996). Thus, the objective of this study was to focus on the second objective.

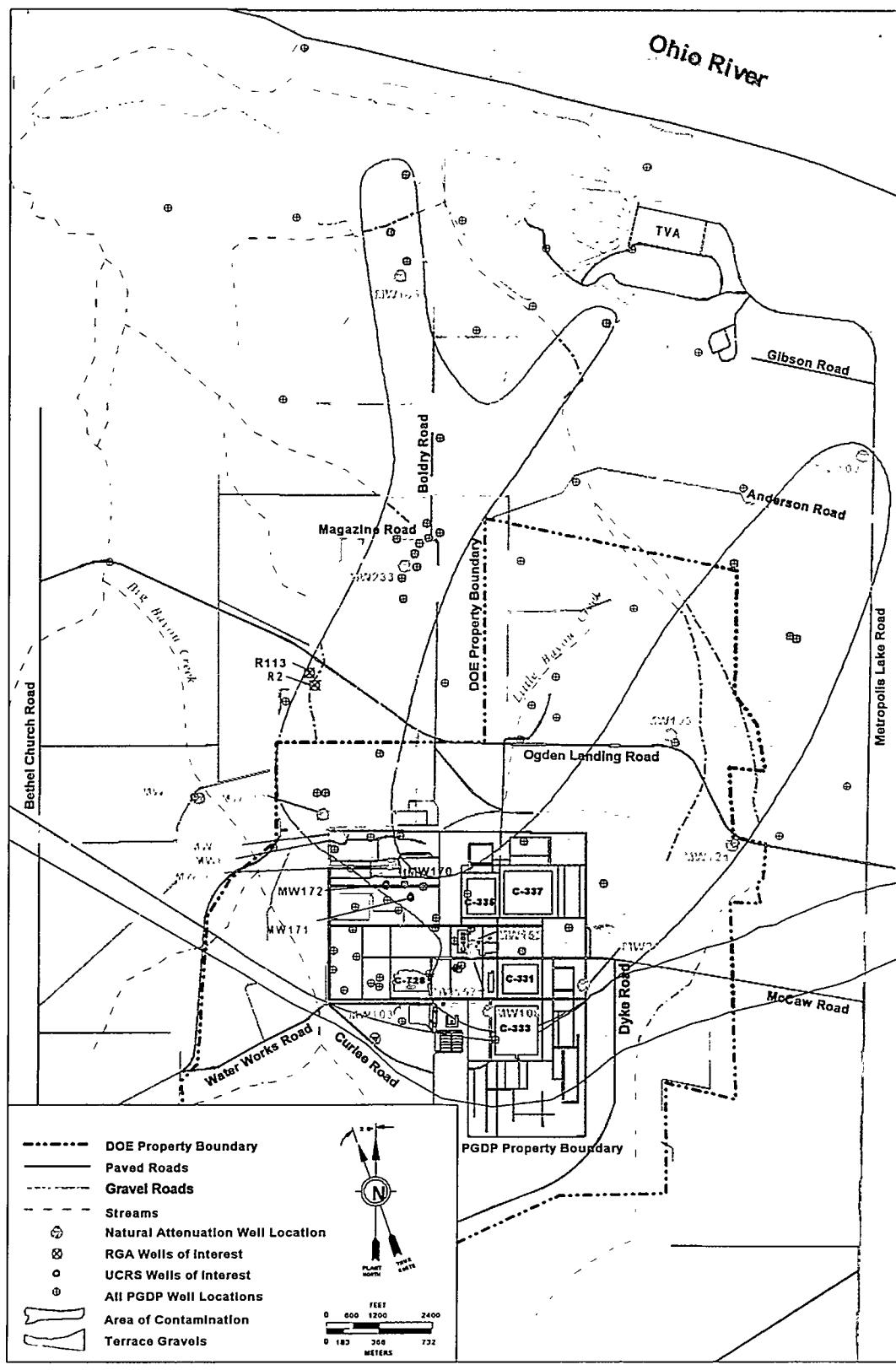
One of the methods utilized to answer whether NA is a significant process was through the analysis of stable isotopes. Aggarwal et al. (1997) utilized stable isotopes of carbon and oxygen to monitor pathways and rate of biodegradation. The objectives of using stable isotope ratios (of carbon and chlorine in TCE; dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC); inorganic chlorine; and oxygen in water) are to determine: (1) the possible extent of natural TCE attenuation; (2) whether the two plumes could have different TCE sources; and (3) whether the contaminated plumes could have different water sources, as evidenced by variations in oxygen isotope ratios of water. Based on the outcome of this study, recommendations are made on the practicality of pursuing a NA approach for the final disposition of the Northeast and Northwest Plumes and whether biological microcosm studies are warranted.

## **1.3 REGULATORY OVERVIEW**

The Environmental Program at PGDP is driven by several laws and regulations. In general, these laws include the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Clean Water Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, and applicable Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP) statutes. Although all of these regulations impact the Environmental Program at PGDP, CERCLA and RCRA and applicable state laws are considered to be the primary laws and regulations driving the investigation and remediation activities at the PGDP site.

RCRA and corresponding state law requirements for PGDP are contained in two separate but related permits: Hazardous Waste Management Permit (HWMP), issued and administrated by KDEP, and the Hazardous Solid Waste Authority (HSWA) Permit, issued and administrated by EPA. The HWMP and HSWA permits were issued on July 19, 1991, and July 16, 1991, respectively, and constitute the RCRA

Figure 2. The location of sample collection points within the Northeast and Northwest Plumes



Natural Attenuation Sampling Points

NATATT

permits for PGDP. These permits include corrective action requirements for Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs).

EPA scored PGDP using the Hazardous Ranking System to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Priority List (NPL) as promulgated under Section 105 of CERCLA and 40 Code of Federal Register 300 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP). PGDP was listed on the NPL on May 31, 1994. Section 120 of CERCLA requires federal facilities listed on the NPL to enter into an Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) with the EPA. A FFA for PGDP is currently being negotiated between DOE, EPA, and KDEP.

The EPA, DOE, and the KDEP are negotiating a FFA in conjunction with final listing of PGDP on the NPL of CERCLA sites. The FFA will ensure compliance pursuant to CERCLA, RCRA, and the NCP. A common goal of FFA participants is to ensure past releases from operations and waste management activities at PGDP are investigated and appropriate remedial action is taken for protection of human health and the environment.

The primary purpose of the FFA is to establish a procedural framework and schedule to investigate and remediate contaminant releases at sites posing a threat to human health, welfare, and the environment. The FFA for PGDP will incorporate the site investigation process as initiated in accordance with the CERCLA Administrative Order by Consent and requirements stated in the EPA HSWA and Kentucky HSWP.

#### **1.4 SITE GEOLOGY**

The stratigraphy at PGDP consists of Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary sediments which uncomfortably overlie Paleozoic bedrock. Depth to bedrock is approximately 300 ft below ground surface (bgs). The sediments (Pleistocene age) are divided into two main facies: lower continental deposits and upper continental deposits (Figure 3). The lower continental deposits consist of chert gravel in a matrix of poorly sorted sand and silt. The depth of the lower continental deposits is approximately 60 to 100 ft bgs. Some gravels appear to have a limonite or manganese oxide coating (Clausen et al., 1995a). Chemical analysis of this material has not been performed to date.

Overlying the lower continental deposits are the upper continental deposits which consist of clayey silt interspersed with discrete lenses of sand and gravel. Beneath these two units is the McNairy Formation which can vary from clay to sand in composition. Detailed discussions of the site geology can be found in Clausen et al. (1992).

#### **1.5 SITE HYDROGEOLOGY**

Douthitt and Phillips (1991) developed five hydrogeologic units (HUs) to explain groundwater flow at PGDP. Additionally, the HUs have been grouped together based on their hydrologic similarities. HU1 through HU3 are collectively referred to as the upper continental recharge system (UCRS). HU4 and HU5 are known as the regional gravel aquifer [RGA] (Figure 4). The RGA also includes the upper portion of the McNairy Formation in hydraulic connection with the RGA. In descending order, the HUs are:

Figure 3. Block diagram of PGDP geology

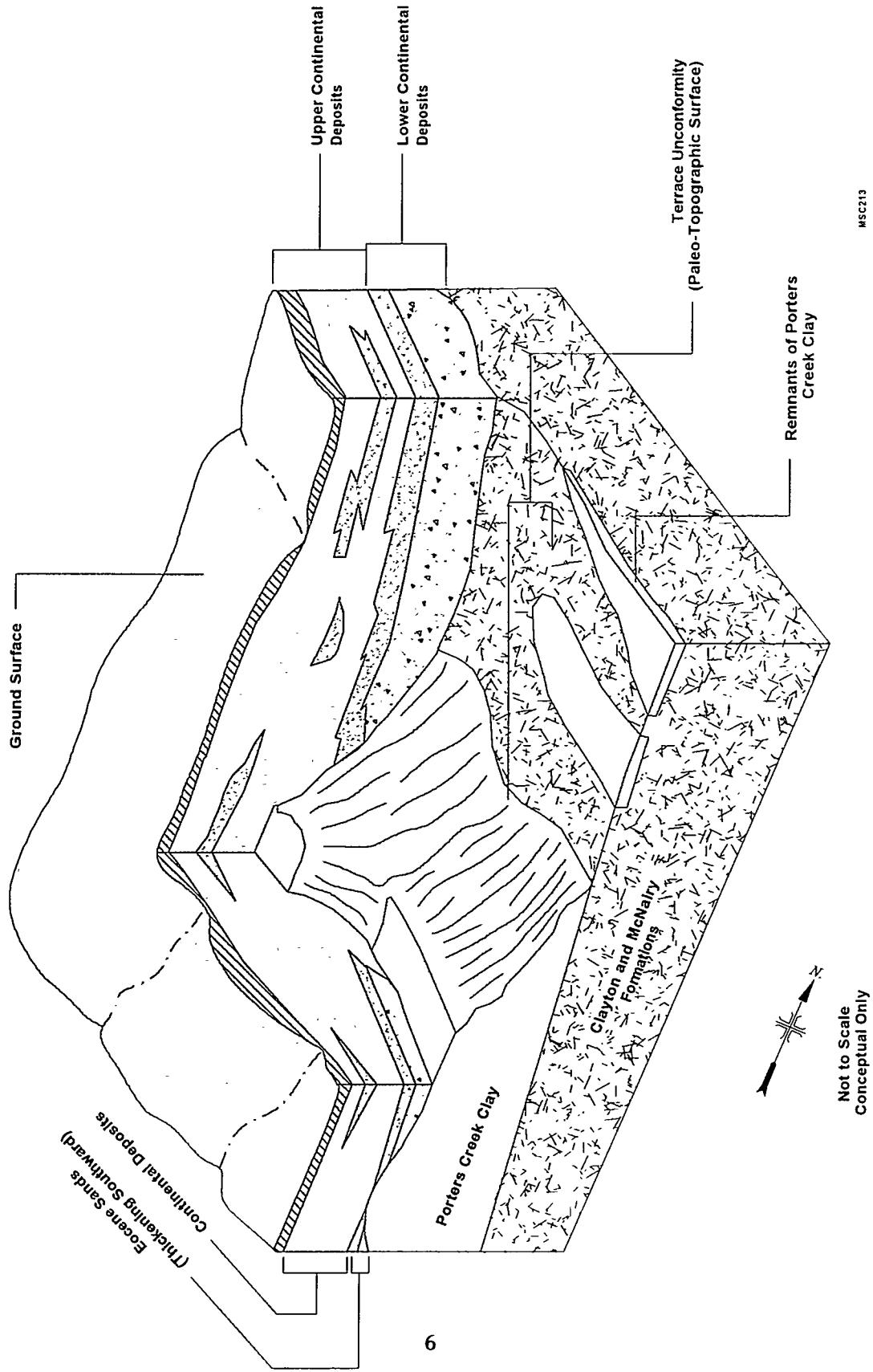
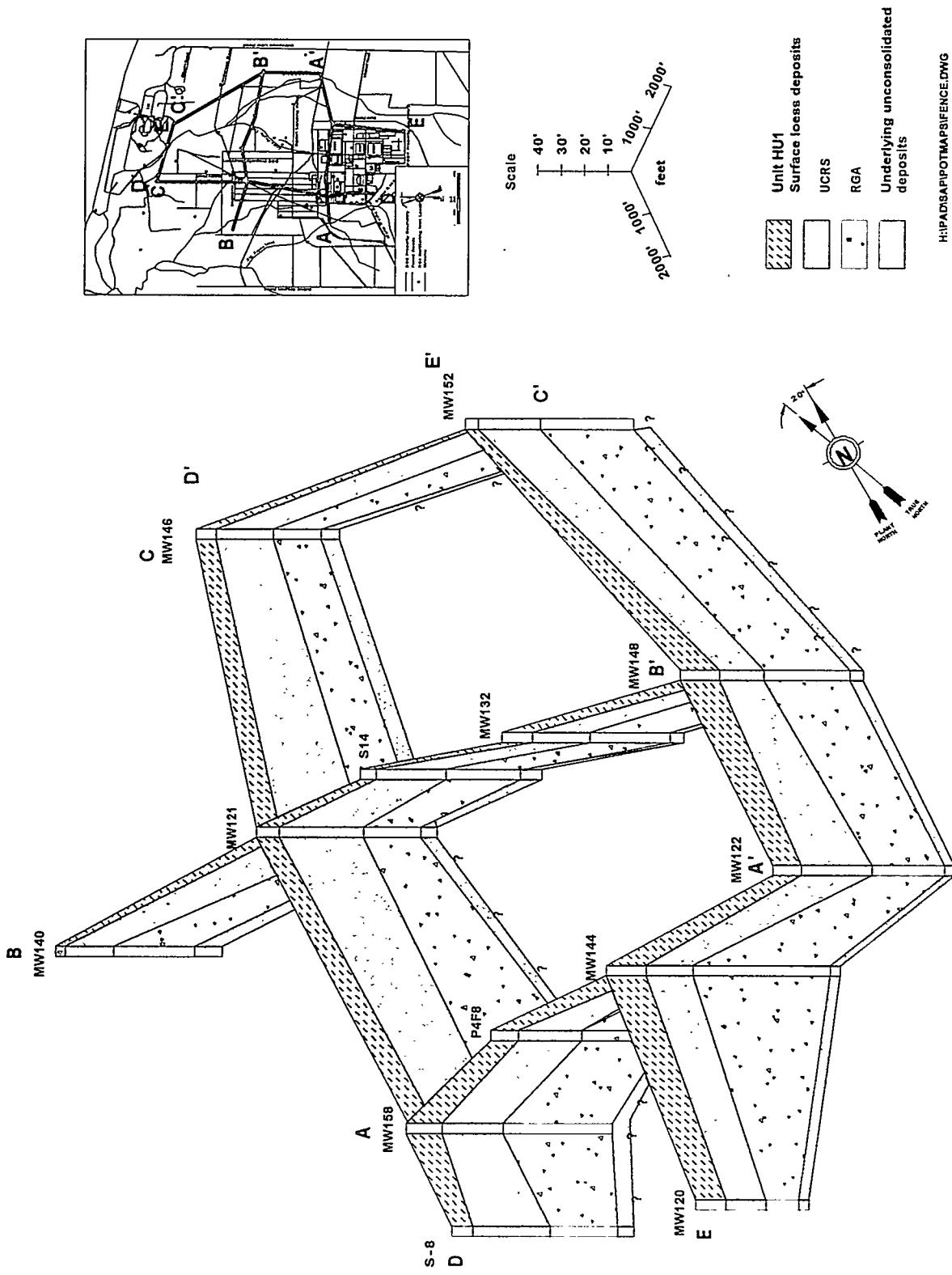


Figure 4. Fence diagram of PGDP lithology



## Upper Continental Deposits

- HU 1 (UCRS): loess which covers the entire site.
- HU 2 (UCRS): discontinuous, but correlatable, sand and gravel lenses in a clayey silt matrix.
- HU 3 (UCRS): lower permeability clay layer that acts as a semi-confining layer for the RGA. The lithologic composition of this unit varies from clay to sand but is predominantly clay or silt.
- HU 4 (RGA): predominantly continuous sand unit with a clayey silt matrix which directly overlies the RGA. This unit is in hydraulic connection with HU5 and is included as part of the RGA.

## Lower Continental Deposits

- HU 5 (RGA): gravel, sand and silt. This is the primary pathway for groundwater transport of contaminant away from SWMU 2 and is the uppermost aquifer in the area of PGDP.

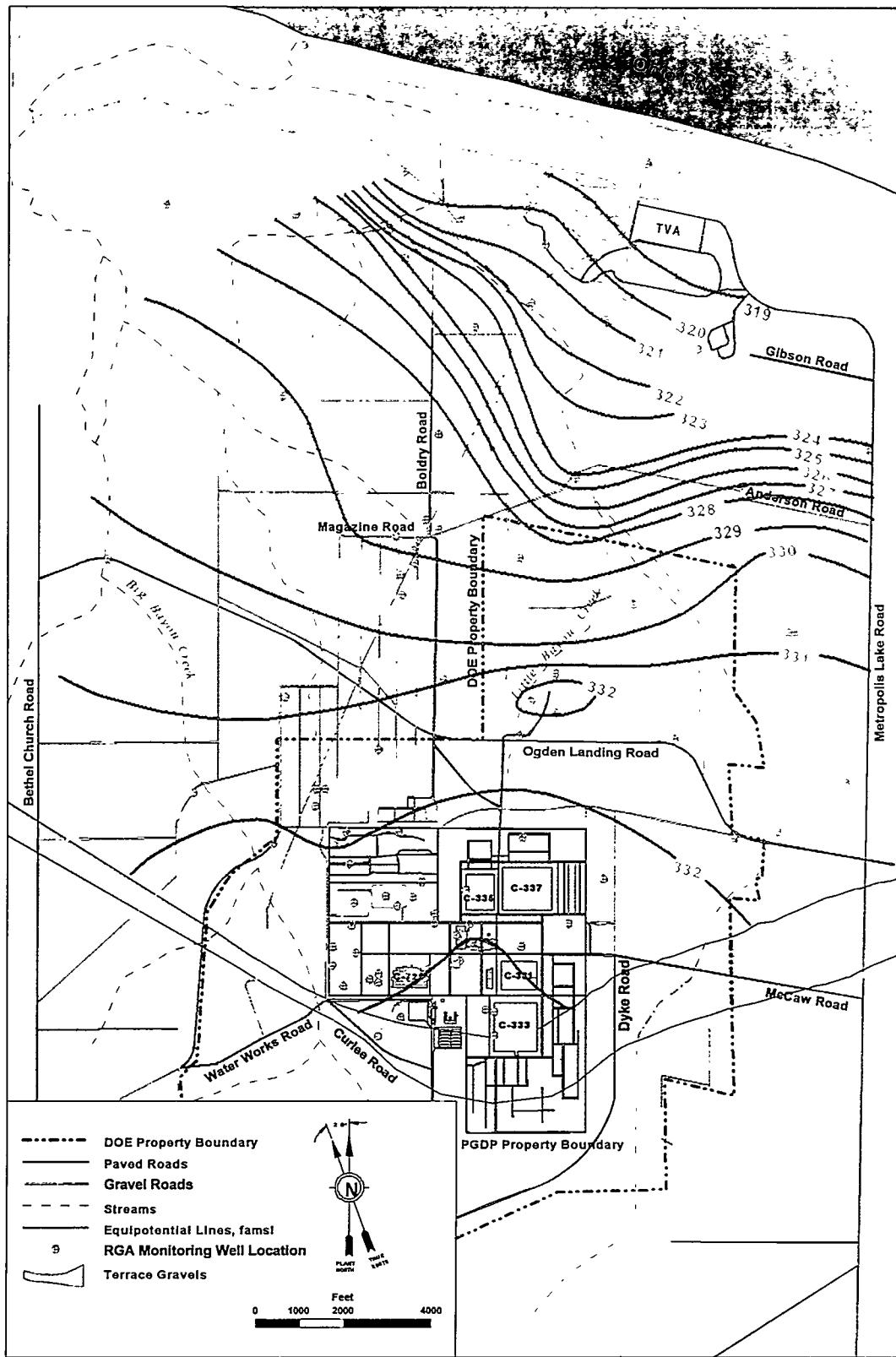
The hydraulic conductivity of sands comprising HU 2 and HU 4 are typically two orders of magnitude or larger than clays and silts which make up HU1 and HU 3 (Clausen et al., 1992). The HUs present a vertical profile of alternating hydraulic conductivities, and within each HU lateral heterogeneity also exists. The sand lenses within the UCRS, although laterally extensive, are not always continuous beneath PGDP. On the larger scale, sand lenses within the UCRS decrease in frequency towards the Ohio River. In contrast, the hydraulic conductivity of HU 5 is 3 to 5 orders of magnitude higher than HU 2 or HU 4. Groundwater flow through the UCRS to the RGA is primarily vertical due to extreme differences in the hydraulic conductivity of these two units (Clausen et al., 1992).

The Ohio River is base level for the RGA, therefore groundwater flow is generally from south to north. However, flow directions in the RGA are highly variable and dependent on Ohio River stage and precipitation (Moore and Clausen, 1997). The RGA behaves as a semi-confined aquifer based on pumping tests (Terran, 1990; and 1992; CH2M Hill, 1992; and Phillips, 1996). The potentiometric map of the RGA during the sampling period is presented in Figure 5. The hydraulic conductivity of the RGA based on aquifer and slug tests ranges from 0.62 to 7928 ft/day (Terran 1990 and 1992; CH2M Hill, 1992; and Phillips, 1996) and appears to be scale dependent. The average hydraulic gradient for the RGA ranges from 0.0002 to 0.001 and is spatially specific (Moore and Clausen, 1997). Effective porosity values of 0.2 to 0.3 are assumed to be representative of the RGA based on a measurement of 0.25 by McConnell (1992) and is consistent with the work by Freeze and Cherry (1979) for sand and gravel aquifers. The average thickness of the RGA is 30 ft which yields a flow velocity of 0.15 to 15.9 ft/day with a mean of 1.3 ft/day (Clausen et al., 1995a). However, the thickness of the RGA can vary from 5 to 50 ft.

## 1.6 SITE GEOCHEMISTRY

The major ion chemistry of RGA water at PGDP falls into the bicarbonate classification with a pH in the 5.4 to 7.7 range with a mean value of 6.3 (Clausen et al., 1992). Fryar (1997) corrected Eh measurements (CH2M Hill, 1990 and 1992) for temperature which yielded values in the +113 to +680 mv range which is indicative of toxic conditions.

Figure 5. Potentiometric map for the RGA during May 1997



May, 1997

MAY97

Routine sampling data indicates dissolved oxygen (D.O.) values in excess of 0.5 mg/L as measured with a Hydrolab™ instrument using a flow through cell. Typical values in the RGA range from 2 to 8 mg/L indicating an aerobic environment.

The contaminants of concern, as discussed in Section 1 are TCE and  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ . In general, TCE concentrations range near the detection limit, 0.001 mg/L, at the distal portions of the plumes to near the solubility limit of 1,100 mg/L at the source (Clausen et al., 1995a and DOE, 1996). The source of both TCE plumes appears to be the C-400 building located near the center of the DOE facility (Laase and Clausen, 1997). A co-contaminant in both plumes is  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ , a radionuclide, with a half-life of 210,000 years.  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  levels range from the detection limit, 25 pCi/L, at the periphery of the plumes to 40,000 pCi/L near the source for the Northwest Plume (Clausen et al., 1995a and DOE, 1996).  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  in the Northeast Plume is limited to within the DOE fence boundary and a hypothesis is presented in Laase and Clausen (1997). Briefly, Laase and Clausen (1997) speculated that the source of the Northwest Plume is dense, nonaqueous phase liquid (DNAPL), which originated from the south side of the C-400 building, and now resides in the RGA. The  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is from a decontamination water collected in a tank located on the north side of C-400 which may have leaked or from a drainage ditch which received effluent water from C-400. The Northeast Plume originates from residual DNAPL within the upper UCFS on the south side of C-400.  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is not present at elevated levels within the UCFS on the south side of C-400. A groundwater divide exists beneath the building due to leaking utility lines which prevents  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  from migrating from the north end of C-400 to the south end.

The likely form of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  at PGDP is as the pertechnetate anion based on a literature review, D. O. measurements, and Eh/pH measurements from the site (Clausen et al., 1995b). The shortcomings of Eh measurements should be noted. The authors acknowledge the problem of internal disequilibrium as discussed by Stumm and Morgan (1981), Lindberg and Runnels (1984), and Thorstenson (1984). Secondly, the electrodes respond to few of the geochemically significant redox couples (Lovley et al., 1994). A plot of RGA potential-pH data with  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ , corrected for temperature, indicates most sample results fall in the  $\text{TcO(OH)}_2$  and  $\text{TcO}_4^-$  fields (Clausen et al., 1995b). The breadth of the vertical variations in Eh is indicative of the lack of redox equilibrium. In any case, the redox conditions in general support the work of Gu et al. (1994) and Gu and Dowlen (1996) which found  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is not transported as a colloidal particle, sorbed or complexed with natural organic matter in groundwater, or sorbed onto the aquifer matrix. Furthermore, the presence of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  off-site to a distance of 3.1 miles from the source is suggestive of a non-reactive solute. Thus, all of the data collected to date is suggestive that  $\text{TcO}_4^-$  is the form of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  present at the PGDP site. Given the nature of  $\text{TcO}_4^-$  and the work of Gu and Dowlen (1996)  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is not expected to be retarded to any significant degree by the sediments at PGDP. Gu and Dowlen (1996) show  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  behaves essentially as an unreactive tracer at PGDP.

## 2. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF NA

EPA defines NA as the biodegradation, dispersion, dilution, sorption, volatilization, and/or chemical and biochemical stabilization of contaminants to effectively reduce contaminant toxicity, mobility, or volume to levels protective of human health and the ecosystem (NCP, 1996). The NA approach is not a no-action alternative but rather consists of a geochemical and biological evaluation coupled with modeling and long term monitoring. Additionally, regulatory approval for NA, in most cases, will require some form of source isolation or removal and a contingency "backup" remedy in the event the "selected" remedy fails to perform as anticipated. NA is recommended only when active restoration is not practicable, cost effective, or warranted because of site specific conditions (NCP, 1996). Additionally, NA should not be considered a default or presumptive remedy at any contaminated site (Fields, 1997). The NA approach must reduce the concentration of contaminants in

groundwater to remediation goal levels in a reasonable time. Reasonable time is defined by the intended use of the groundwater resource but should be comparable to an engineered remedial approach (EPA, 1997).

## 2.1 PROTOCOL FOR NA EVALUATION

A typical NA project to be presented to the regulatory agencies for approval would consist of the following activities; 1) sampling of wells for contaminants, geochemical, biological, and biogeochemical indicators, 2) microcosm studies for organic compounds and absorption/desorption mechanistic studies for metals to determine kinetic rates, 3) installation of monitoring wells along the axis and cross-gradient to the plume axis for mass flux calculations, 4) fate-and-transport modeling, 5) final NA report, and 6) long term monitoring. Key to an NA approval is documentation of a thorough review of site specific data and presentation of a site conceptual model. The final NA report should include an exposure pathway and risk analysis along with mechanistic studies if NA is to be applied for metals or radionuclides. Additionally, evaluation of other remedial options in concert with NA must be presented (EPA, 1997).

In general, there are three lines of evidence used to evaluate NA. The primary line of evidence is a declining contaminant mass or concentrations of a given monitoring point. The second line of evidence is the type of NA by measuring geochemical parameters, such as D. O., nitrate, iron, sulfate, ammonia, carbon dioxide, etc. The final line of evidence is from field microcosm studies that demonstrate microbial activity and a rate sufficient for utilization of NA. The focus of this study is on the first two lines of evidence.

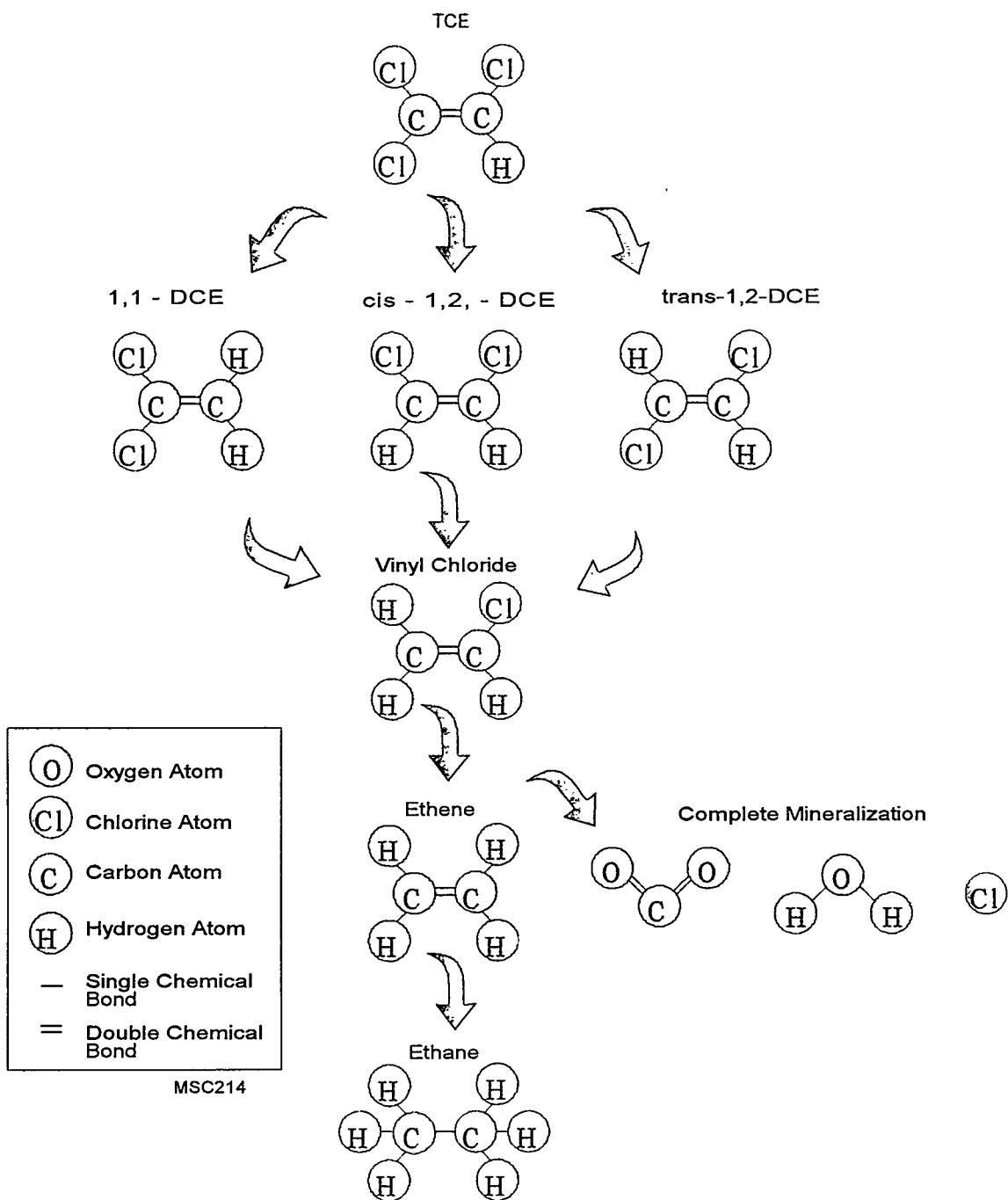
## 2.2 BIODEGRADATION

Three major processes whereby chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are transformed/destroyed is through reductive dechlorination (electron acceptor reactions), aerobic cometabolism, and direct oxidation. Electron donor reactions are a possible fourth process, but this mechanism has not been documented for the dechlorination of TCE. Microorganisms capable of aerobic metabolism will predominate over anaerobic forms if sufficient oxygen and an organic substrate is present (EPA, 1996b). However, aerobic metabolism is very efficient resulting in rapid consumption of oxygen in contaminant plumes and subsequent creation of anoxic conditions. Although aerobic degradation rates may be fast, (i.e minutes); the rate of oxygen replenishment by groundwater flow is generally slow, (i.e. years). Thus, in many instances oxygen is limited, making reductive dechlorination the predominant mechanism and most efficient for the destruction of chlorinated solvents under natural conditions.

### 2.2.1 Electron Acceptor Reactions

Electron acceptor reactions or reductive dechlorination are a natural process which have been demonstrated to occur at numerous field sites and in laboratory studies (Bouwer 1984; Freedman & Gosset, 1989; Vogel and McCarty, 1985). The process occurs by sequential dechlorination of TCE to dichloroethylene (DCE), vinyl chloride (VC), and ethene as illustrated in Figure 6. The ultimate

Figure 6. Reductive dechlorination pathway of TCE



pathways are dependent upon the environmental conditions at a given site but the predominant TCE byproduct is the cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) isomer. The complete process can proceed along two pathways. The first pathway is complete dechlorination of TCE to ethene under anaerobic conditions. In this process, certain types of reducing conditions will result in transfer of an electron to the chlorinated hydrocarbon.

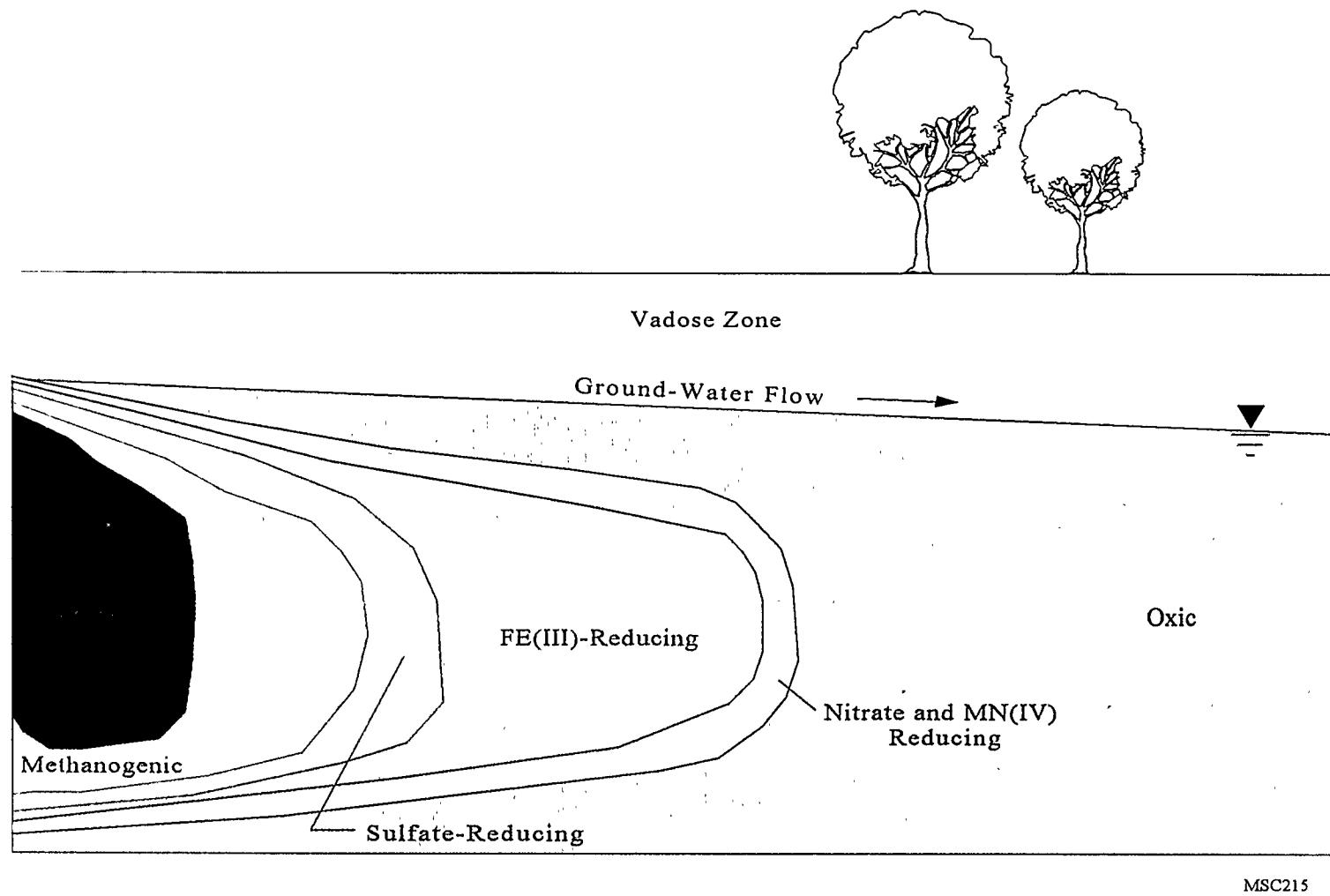
The electron accepting process has been described in detail by Chapelle et al. (1995) and can consist of a pattern of electron acceptors as exhibited in Figure 7. The pattern of electron acceptor consumption can provide insight into redox processes responsible for reductive dechlorination (Chapelle et al., 1995). Methanogenic and sulfate reducing processes tend to be the most efficient in dechlorination of chlorinated solvents (Table 1). Methanogenesis is identified on the basis of an accumulation of methane (Thorstenson et al., 1979 and Baedecker et al., 1988). Methane in groundwater can originate from two sources; microbial processes or thermogenic origin. The presence of hydrocarbons such as ethane, butane, propane, or hexane with methane is an indicator of petroleum formation (Coleman et al., 1977 and Barker and Fritz, 1981). Microbial processes rarely generate hydrocarbons higher than ethane (Barker and Fritz, 1981). In the case of sulfate reduction, evaluation of sulfate consumption or sulfide production can be useful in identifying the mechanism in operation (Thorstenson et al., 1979 and Jackson and Patterson, 1982). The other two processes, iron and nitrate reduction are the least efficient and can be identified by the consumption of nitrate or accumulation of dissolved iron (Langmuir, 1969; Baedecker and Back, 1979; Bulger et al., 1989; and Chapelle and Lovley, 1992).

Table 1. Electron acceptor reactions

Electron Acceptor	Reaction Environment	Metabolic By-Product	Reaction Efficiency	Mechanistic Process
Carbon Dioxide	Anaerobic	Methane	Most Efficient	Methanogenesis
Sulfate	Anaerobic	H <sub>2</sub> S	↓	Sulfate Reduction
Ferric Iron	Anaerobic	Ferrous Iron	↓	Iron Reduction
Nitrate	Anaerobic	N <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub>	↓	Nitrate Reduction
Oxygen	Aerobic	CO <sub>2</sub>	Least Efficient	Oxidation

However, as pointed out by Chapelle et al. (1995) terminal electron acceptor patterns do not always clearly define the redox processes. Dissolution or precipitation of electron acceptors with the geologic media can confuse the identification of the dominant microbiological processes. For example, sulfide is produced by reduction of sulfate which may react with ferrous iron forming a precipitate. Thus, increased sulfide levels may not be evident even when sulfate reduction is occurring. On the other hand, iron reduction results in the production of ferrous iron and reaction with sulfides in the geologic media could result in precipitation of the ferrous iron obscuring the iron reductive process. For this reason, Chapelle et al. (1995) recommends measuring hydrogen levels which are metabolic intermediaries of anaerobic reduction processes. Hydrogen concentrations can be used to pin-point the dominant reductive mechanism (Chapelle and Lovley, 1992).

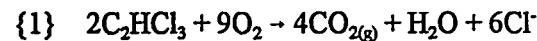
Figure 7. Terminal electron acceptor patterns for reductive dechlorination



The second electron transfer pathway involves complete dechlorination of TCE to VC under anaerobic conditions, followed by mineralization of VC under aerobic conditions. The dechlorination process results in accumulation of daughter products and increase in chloride ion concentrations. In all cases, a primary substrate is required (natural organic matter or hydrocarbon fuels) which serve as the carbon and energy source for microbial metabolism.

## 2.2.2 Electron Donor Reactions

Electron donor reactions or direct oxidation consist of the chlorinated hydrocarbon acting as the electron donor providing energy and carbon for the microorganism. The theoretical stoichiometry for complete oxidation (mineralization) of TCE to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), water, ethene, and chloride is as follows:



From this stoichiometric equation it is evident for every mole of TCE oxidized three moles of chloride are produced. Since many halogenated aliphatic compounds, such as TCE, are relatively oxidized they have few electrons available for microorganisms to utilize for oxidation. Work by Murray and Richardson (1993) suggests microorganisms are incapable of growth using TCE as the primary substrate under aerobic conditions, although McCarty and Semprini (1994) have reported reduction of VC under aerobic conditions in the laboratory. However, Chapelle (1993) suggests there are no known microorganisms capable of using TCE as a sole electron or carbon source and this may explain the persistence of TCE and similar compounds in aerobic aquifer systems.

## 2.2.3 Aerobic Cometabolism

Another aerobic process is the cometabolism of a chlorinated hydrocarbon. Early work by Pearson and McConnell (1975); Hill et al. (1976); Rittmann (1980); Bouwer and McCarty (1981); Bouwer et al. (1981); Tabak et al. (1981); Bouwer and McCarty (1982); and Wilson et al. (1983) suggested chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as TCE, were not degraded under aerobic conditions. None of these experiments were conducted with the addition of methane. Wilson and Wilson (1985) first documented aerobic cometabolism of TCE with methanotrophic bacteria in an aerobic soil column environment adding natural gas and oxygen. This was followed by results from other researchers obtaining similar results but only with the addition of an energy source such as methane (Bouwer and McCarty, 1983; Fogel et al., 1986; Barrio-Lage et al., 1987). These results explain the apparent confusion by many individuals in the environmental industry on whether aerobic degradation of TCE is possible. Typically, methane oxidizing bacteria are found at the capillary fringe of a groundwater system (Hanson, 1980).

The cometabolic reaction is initiated when methanotrophic microorganisms produce a methane monooxygenase enzyme needed for methane reduction. A solvent present is in competition with methane for the oxidation site (Strand et al., 1990). The biological dechlorination of TCE results in a TCE epoxide which is further reduced to dichloroacetic and glyoxylic acid, carbon dioxide, and chloride (Little et al., 1988). In this process, methane is not completely broken down and thus tends to accumulate in the groundwater system. Although the aquifer system must have sufficient levels of methane present to facilitate this reaction (Little et al., 1988), too much methane has a negative effect on the reaction (Lanzarone and McCarty, 1990; Oldenhuis et al., 1991; and Semprini et al., 1991). Cis-1,2-DCE and VC which are typically seen in anaerobic degradation are not produced in the cometabolic reaction with methane (McClellan et al., 1989 and Malachowsky et al., 1994). However, some of the intermediary degradation products, such as carbon monoxide, have been suggested to inhibit TCE degradation in some situations due to their toxicity to microorganisms (Alvarez-Cohen and McCarty, 1991 and Henry and Grbic-Galic, 1991). This may explain why different cultures of bacteria have

varying successes in degrading TCE. A study by Broholm et al. (1993) found only three of eight cultures removed TCE at a sufficient rate to be measured. The methanotrophic bacteria are attached to the aquifer matrix and degrade TCE sorbed to this surface. Ball and Roberts (1991) suggest the length of time TCE is sorbed onto the aquifer matrix, allowing the formation of residues difficult to desorb, may explain why aerobic degradation is not more common.

The cometabolic reaction efficiency of TCE and cis-1,2-DCE was lower than trans-1,2-DCE and VC (Murray and Richardson, 1993; Vogel, 1994; McCarty and Semprini, 1994; and Hopkins and McCarty, 1995). Rates of cometabolism increase as the degree of dechlorination decreases (Vogel, 1994). The more chlorinated compounds, such as TCE, can be toxic to some microorganisms depending on the TCE concentration levels (Oldenhuis et al., 1989). Additionally, the removal efficiency of TCE decreased with increasing TCE levels, although with the addition of phenol a maximum transformation concentration of 1400  $\mu\text{g/L}$  might be obtained (Hopkins and McCarty, 1995). Strand et al. (1990) derived a rate constant of  $3.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ L/mg}$  for TCE degradation at a concentration of 3 mg/L. The activity of the methanotrophic culture ceased at a concentration of 7.7 mg/L TCE (Strand et al., 1990). Malachowsky et al. (1994) found individual isolates could not degrade TCE at concentrations greater than 10 mg/L and bacterial mixtures were limited to 150 mg/L, which is approximately ten percent of the solubility limit of TCE. Mu and Scow (1994) found similar limits for TCE degradation near 50 mg/L, suggesting at certain levels TCE becomes toxic to the microorganisms. For comparison, TCE levels in the core of the Northwest Plume as far as the DOE property boundary exceed 20 mg/L.

### 2.3 CONTAMINANT DISAPPEARANCE

One of the methods to consider whether NA plays a significant role in contaminant reduction is by looking at contaminant concentrations along the axial flowpath of the plume. A single flow line is picked out downgradient of a source and traced out. A suitable selection of monitoring wells was available for the Northwest Plume, however the location of available monitoring wells in the Northeast Plume did not allow a proper axial transect. Therefore, the analysis of NA for the Northeast Plume may be affected by the non-ideal placement of monitoring wells. Another approach is to evaluate contaminant concentrations within a given well. If concentrations decline with time, then a given plume may be a candidate for NA. Also, if concentrations decrease with increasing distance from the source then a given plume is a possible candidate for NA. Declining concentrations do not prove contaminants are being destroyed since the observed reduction maybe the result of factors such as advection, dispersion, dilution, sorption, etc.

The role of sorption of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  at PGDP was evaluated by Gu and Dowlen (1996) who found no measurable evidence for the sorption or precipitation of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  onto RGA sediments. Thus, the measured partitioning coefficient ( $K_d$ ) for  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  was less than 0.01, which yields a retardation factor of 1.0, i.e. no significant retardation. Essentially,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  behaves as a conservative tracer at PGDP. Similar studies evaluating TCE sorption onto sediments at PGDP have not been performed. Previous work by CH2M Hill (1990 and 1992) and Clausen et al. (1993 and 1995a) derived a TCE  $K_d$  of approximately 1.0 based on measured fraction of organic carbon ( $f_{\infty}$ ) values of 0.001 to 0.002. The  $K_d$  approach assumes a sorption partitioning coefficient is concentration independent. Nonlinear organic solvent sorption isotherms in low  $f_{\infty}$  aquifer sediments has been documented by Curtis et al. (1986) and Ball and Roberts (1991). Recent work by Allen-King et al. (1996) indicates the  $K_d$  technique significantly under predicts sorption. This observation has also been noted by other researchers for low carbon aquifer systems (Curtis et al., 1986; Piwoni and Banerjee, 1989; Ball and Roberts, 1991; and Ball and Roberts, 1992). Thus, sorption of TCE onto clay particles at PGDP within the RGA may have been significantly underestimated in the previous work by CH2M Hill (1990 and 1992) and Clausen et al. (1993 and

1995a). Allen-King et al. (1996) have reported sorption underestimates for solvents as high as a factor of 20. Therefore, sorption of TCE may play a more important role as an attenuating mechanism in the RGA at PGDP than previously believed.

Fryar (1997) reports evidence for discharge of RGA water into surface water near the Ohio River. Dispersion and dilution could be a significant mechanism once the plumes discharge into the Ohio River. Calculations performed indicate TCE levels will be well below current analytical methodologies (Clausen et al., 1995a). Surface water bodies present such as lake sediments and wetlands may also have conditions suitable for anaerobic processes (Mitsch and Gosselink, 1993; and Pardue et al., 1993; Chiang et al., 1997; Fryar et al., 1997). However, a more significant mechanism would be volatilization of TCE owing to its high vapor pressure. A change in redox chemistry has the potential for sorption and reductive dechlorination of TCE as well as sorption and precipitation of <sup>99</sup>Tc. Additionally, phytoreduction of contaminants such as TCE and hypoaccumulation and immobilization of metals has been documented.

Solute plumes stabilize due to precipitation, sorption, diffusion, advection, dispersion, dilution and biogeochemical transformations. Dilution results from both mechanical mixing and molecular diffusion. Dispersion is a multidirectional process with vertical and transverse dispersive processes being less than longitudinal processes which results in the typical long and narrow plumes, such as the ones at PGDP. The concept of plume stabilization was presented by Clausen et al. (1995a) for the Northwest Plume and is based on a TCE and <sup>99</sup>Tc concentration decline with distance. The concept assumes that eventually a point is reached that the flux rate from the source is equivalent to advective processes at the leading edge of the plume. An example of a stable plume in an advective flow field is smoke or steam emanating from stack emissions. Clausen et al. (1995a) predicted the Northwest Plume would stabilize at a distance of approximately 14,000 ft from the source based on the TCE concentration decline in the plume. Computer modeling by Solomon (1995) yielded an estimate of less than 20,000 ft for plume stabilization to occur. The concept of groundwater plume stabilization as an indicator of NA has only been recognized in the past several years based on the study of hundreds of petroleum hydrocarbon plumes (Nyer and Gearhart, 1997).

Other trending methods are to evaluate the concentrations of a contaminant from a well located within the contaminant plume. Trending analysis provides more robust results with increasing observations and length of time. In general, monitoring wells in a plume considered to be a candidate for NA, exhibits stable or declining levels of the contaminant. Although seasonal variations in concentration levels are expected, over a time period of years, the overall trend should be downward or a stabilized concentration level should be apparent. If contaminant concentrations in a given well are increasing with time, then the plume is not a candidate for NA (EPA, 1997).

## 2.4 LOSS OF ELECTRON ACCEPTORS AND ACCUMULATION OF DEGRADATION PRODUCTS

Wiedemeier et al. (1996) developed a screening criteria for assessing the viability of biodegradation as an NA process through the analysis of geochemical as well as biological parameters. The application of the screening process consists of sampling wells along the centerline of the plume, upgradient of source, immediately downgradient of source, and downgradient of the plume for the geochemical parameters in Table 2. One approach to evaluate biodegradation is by indirect evidence such as the 1) decline in parent concentration and increase in metabolic byproducts along the flow path. Additional evidence used is the 2) presence and concentrations of electron acceptors and donors. This information can also be useful if bioaugmentation of organic solvent plume is considered in addition to NA or as a stand alone technology. Wiedemeier et al. (1996)

developed a guideline to assess the biodegradation potential using the criteria in Table 2. The criteria uses a ranking system to estimate the potential for reductive dehalogenation (Table 3). If analysis of a site is inconclusive for steps one and two, then 3) laboratory and/or field microcosm studies may be warranted. In general, Wiedemeier et al. (1996) recommend steps one and two be performed first and then step three, if needed. The drawback of microcosm studies is the cost, as well as the length of time to perform a thorough rate study (6 to 18 months). Additionally, there are some questions to the applicability of laboratory generated biodegradation rates for estimating field or "in-situ" rates.

## 2.5 ADDITIONAL MONITORING PARAMETERS

Analysis of geochemical parameters for evaluation of the NA of metals and radionuclides is still in its infancy. To date, no published guidelines exist to direct an NA evaluation. However, similar observational trends exhibited by organic compounds may be applied to the metals. The analysis can include evaluation of concentration trends along the axis of a plume, as well as from monitoring wells located within the plumes. One of the key components in evaluating NA for metals is identifying the metal form of the contaminant, associated sorption/desorption kinetics, and bioavailability.

## 3. FIELD AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

The NA criteria discussed in Section 2 shaped the approach used in this study. A total of 15 wells were sampled as part of the NA study on May 12 through 15, 1997 (Figure 2). The sampling locations include six wells in the Northwest Plume, five wells in the Northeast Plume, two wells which serve as the source of both the Northwest and Northeast Plumes (one each, in the UCFS and RGA), and two background wells. Fourteen of the wells are completed in the uppermost aquifer of interest, the RGA. Two wells are completed in the UCFS near the source areas. Monitoring well MW262 was sampled twice and served as the duplicate. The location, distance from source, and depth are presented in Table 4. The selection of well sampling locations was patterned after the recommended approach in Wiedemeier et al. (1996).

**Table 2. Screening criteria for an NA assessment for chlorinated solvents**

Analysis	Concentration in Most Contaminated Zone	Interpretation	Value
Oxygen	< 0.5 mg/L > 1 mg/L	Higher concentrations suppress reductive pathway VC may be oxidized aerobically	3 -3
Nitrate	< 1 mg/L	Higher concentrations may compete with reductive pathway	2
Iron (II)	> 1 mg/L	Reductive pathway possible	3
Sulfate	< 20 mg/L	Higher concentrations may compete with reductive pathway	2
Sulfide	> 1 mg/L	Reductive pathway possible	3
Methane	< 0.5 mg/L > 0.5 mg/L	VC oxidizes VC accumulates	3
Eh	< 50 mV < -100 mV	Reductive pathway possible Reductive pathway likely	1 2
pH	5 < pH < 9 5 > pH > 9	Optimal range for reductive pathway Outside optimal range	0 -2
TOC	> 20 mg/L	Carbon source for biochemical processes	2
Temperature	> 20 °C	At T > 20 °C biochemical processes accelerated	1
Carbon Dioxide	> 2X Background	Ultimate oxidative daughter product	1
Alkalinity	> 2X Background	Interaction of CO <sub>2</sub> with aquifer matrix	1
Chloride	> 2X Background	Daughter product of organic chlorine	2
Hydrogen	> 1 nM < 1 nM	Reductive pathway possible VC oxidized	3 0
Volatile Fatty Acids	> 0.1 mg/L	Intermediate of biodegradation	2
BTEX	> 0.1 mg/L	Drives dechlorination	2
TCE		Material Released	
cis-1,2-DCE <sup>a</sup>		Daughter product of TCE	2 <sup>a</sup>
VC <sup>a</sup>		Daughter product of DCE	2 <sup>a</sup>
Ethene/Ethane <sup>a</sup>	> 0.01 mg/L > 0.1 mg/L	Daughter product of VC/ethene	2 <sup>a</sup> 3 <sup>a</sup>
Chloroethane <sup>a</sup>		Daughter product of VC	2 <sup>a</sup>
1,1-DCE <sup>a</sup>		Daughter product of TCE	2 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Points awarded only if the compound is a daughter product and not a constituent of the source DNAPL.  
Modified from Wiedemeier et al., 1996.

**Table 3. Potential for anaerobic bioremediation**

Score	Interpretation
0 to 5	Inadequate evidence for biodegradation of chlorinated organics
6 to 14	Limited evidence for biodegradation of chlorinated organics
15 to 20	Adequate evidence for biodegradation of chlorinated organics
> 20	Strong evidence for biodegradation of chlorinated organics

**Table 4. Summary of monitoring well information**

Well Number ID	Unit Monitored	Depth of Well Screen (ft)	Distance From Primary Source (ft)	Location
MW157	UCRS	30 - 35	0	Immediate Vicinity of NW and NE Plume Source, C-400
MW155	top RGA	63 - 70	0	Immediate Vicinity of NW and NE Plume Source, C-400
MW262	base RGA	90-95	1750	Within NW Plume, Downgradient C-400 Source, Upgradient C-749-A Source
MW187	UCRS	21.6 - 26.5	0	Immediate Vicinity of C-749-A Source
MW66	top RGA	55.2 - 60.2	3000	Within NW Plume, Downgradient C-400 Source and Immediate Vicinity of C-749-A Source
MW248	top RGA	65 - 75	4500	Within NW Plume
MW233	top RGA	69 - 79	11,500	Within NW Plume
MW146	top RGA	57.4 - 67.4	16,250	Leading Downgradient Edge of NW Plume
MW108	RGA	67 - 97	1575	Within NE Plume and Immediate Vicinity of possible C-333 Source
MW255	base RGA	91-96	4075	Within NE Plume and Immediate Vicinity of possible Kellogg Source
MW193	top RGA	58 - 63	6500	Downgradient Lateral Periphery of NE Plume
MW124	base RGA	55 - 65	7500	Within NE Plume
MW100	top RGA	77-87	14,000	Leading Downgradient Edge of NE Plume
MW103	RGA	79.5 - 89.5	Background	Background
MW194	RGA	46.9 - 51.9	Background	Background

### 3.1 FIELD SAMPLING METHODS

All of the monitoring wells are constructed of stainless steel and are 2 in. in diameter. The majority of wells have a 5 ft screen as seen in Table 4. All of the monitoring wells are equipped with dedicated Well

Wizard™ bladder pumps and packers. Each well is packed off just above the well screen to avoid unnecessary purging of water. The packed off zone, usually 5 ft in length, is purged three times. Packers allow for the collection of a water sample directly from the formation and avoids mixing with the stagnant water column above the well screen. Low-flow purging and sampling methods, flow rates of less than 200 ml/minute, were utilized during the project. Low flow rates have been documented to minimize the disturbance of the water sample and result in less suspension of solids in the water, which can effect reported metal concentrations (Kearl, 1993).

Water samples for anion and alkalinity analyses were collected untreated in 500-mL polyethylene bottles. Volatile Organic Analytes (VOAs) were collected in pre-acidified amber 40-ml VOA vials having septum top lids. <sup>99</sup>Tc samples were collected in 250-ml polyethylene bottles. Samples for oxygen isotope analysis were collected untreated in 30-mL polyethylene bottles. Carbon isotope samples for dissolved inorganic carbon analysis were collected in 10-mL vacutainers. Samples for carbon isotope analysis of TCE were collected in 20-mL crimp-seal EPA vials. Samples for chlorine isotopic samples for analysis of TCE were collected in pre-evacuated 350-mL Schenk tubes having Teflon valves. All samples were placed in a cooler, with ice packs, for transport to the laboratory and then stored in a refrigerator in the laboratory at 4° C prior to analysis.

### 3.2 ANALYTICAL METHODS

The parameters analyzed, media sampled, and required reporting limits are presented in Table 5. A single quantification limit is possible for most samples and is based on the method utilized for analysis, except for the volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The quantification limit for VOCs is dependent upon the TCE concentration level and the need for dilution of the sample.

The parameters measured in the field include depth to water, temperature, pH, D.O., specific conductance, Eh, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, total and ferric iron. Temperature, pH, D.O., and specific conductance were measured with a Hydrolab™ sampling device with a flow through cell. The flow through cell should minimize the introduction of oxygen to the sample. Good comparison between the Hydrolab™ and gaseous extraction method for D.O. indicated the flow cell minimized the introduction of atmospheric oxygen to the sample. A second set of analysis for temperature, pH and Eh were collected in the field using a portable Orion meter by Argonne National Laboratory (ANL). The Orion meter utilizes a platinum electrode for Eh analysis. The pH numbers reported in this study are those collected with Hydrolab™ and an enclosed flow-through cell. The water samples have significant levels of CO<sub>2</sub> and exposure of the samples to the atmosphere resulted in degassing of CO<sub>2</sub> and subsequent increase in pH values. Therefore, the pH values obtained with the Hydrolab™ were reported. Hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and total iron concentrations were analyzed in the field using Hach test kits. (Hach, 1992).

The parameters measured by ANL included nitrate, chloride, sulfate, oxygen isotope ratios in water, carbon isotope ratios in DIC, carbon isotope ratios in TCE, and chlorine isotope ratio analysis of TCE. The anions (nitrate, chloride, sulfate) were analyzed by ion chromatography using a Dionex system. In addition, a gaseous extraction technique was utilized to measure gas phases of D.O., CO<sub>2</sub>, hydrogen, methane, nitrogen, and argon.

**Table 5. Parameters and reporting limits for the NA study**

Parameter	Media	Reporting Limits
Hydrogen	Gas	0.22 ppm
Methane	Gas	0.1 ppm
Argon	Gas	0.018
Dissolved Oxygen	Gas	0.1 ppm
Methane	Gas	0.001 ppm
Nitrogen	Gas	0.013 ppm
Nitrate Nitrogen	Water	1 mg/L
Ammonia	Water	0.10 mg/L
Sulfate	Water	10 mg/L
Hydrogen Sulfide	Water	0.01 mg/L
Total Iron	Water	0.1 mg/L
Ferrous Iron	Water	0.1 mg/L
DOC	Water	1 mg/L
Alkalinity	Water	1.0 mg/L
Chloride	Water	0.1 mg/L
Sulfate	Water	0.1 mg/L
TCE*	Water	0.001 mg/L
cis,1,2-DCE*	Water	0.001 mg/L
1,1-DCE*	Water	0.005 mg/L
Vinyl Chloride*	Water	0.003 mg/L
Chloroethene*	Water	0.005 mg/L
Ethene	Water	0.03 mg/L
Ethane	Water	0.03 mg/L
BTEX*	Water	0.005 mg/L
<sup>99</sup> Tc	Water	25 pCi/L
pH	Water	NA
Temperature	Water	1° F
D.O.	Water	0.1 mg/L
Eh	Water	NA

\* The reporting limit for these compounds varies depending upon the concentration of TCE and the laboratory doing the analysis. The cis-1,2-DCE and VC were analyzed by two methods to obtain a low quantification limit.

Oxygen isotope ratios in water were measured using the CO<sub>2</sub> equilibration method of Kishima and Sakai (1980). Analytical precision of the isotope ratios was 0.02 units per mil. Carbon isotope ratios in DIC were measured after CO<sub>2</sub> liberation using phosphoric acid (Holt et al., 1995). Analytical precision of the isotope ratios was 0.02 units per mil.

For carbon isotope ratio analysis, TCE was extracted from water samples using solid-phase microextraction. Carbon isotope ratios in TCE were then measured by gas chromatography-combustion- isotope

ratio mass spectrometry using a VG Optima system. Analytical precision of the carbon isotope ratios ranged from 0.03 to 0.08 units per mil.

For chlorine isotope ratio analysis of TCE, the TCE was stripped from the water using a vacuum extraction technique (Holt et al., 1995). TCE was then sealed in a pyrex combustion tube with CuO and combusted at 550° C for two hours, following the method of Holt et al. (1997). Combustion products included CuCl, that was distilled away from the residual CuO at 700° C and then reacted with CH<sub>3</sub>I to produce CH<sub>3</sub> Cl. CH<sub>3</sub> Cl was purified by cryogenic distillation and then introduced into a VG Prism Series II gas-source isotope ratio mass spectrometer. Analytical precision of the chlorine isotope ratios ranged from 0.02 to 0.05 units per mil.

Volatile compounds were analyzed by LMUS using RCRA method 8260, purge-and-trap, with a Hewlett Packard gas chromatograph/mass spectroscopy, model 5790, with a megabore 0.53 x 60 m capillary column. The quantification limit for the undiluted water samples is 0.001 mg/L for TCE. Samples with elevated levels of TCE will have a higher quantification limit for the other VOCs analyzed due to the need of dilution, and this level will vary depending on the TCE concentration level. To obtain a lower quantification limit for cis-1,2-DCE and VC a split sample was sent to an onsite laboratory run by Camp Dresser McKerr (CDM) for analysis using a purge-and-trap gas chromatograph with a electrolytic capture detector following EPA Method 8010. A quantification limit of 0.001 and 0.003 mg/L was obtained for cis-1,2-DCE and VC, respectively.

<sup>99</sup>Tc was measured by LMUS using a modified EPA Method 900, liquid scintillation counting, following methylethylketone extraction. The quantification limit for <sup>99</sup>Tc is 25 pCi/L.

#### 4. QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

All sampling performed in accordance with medium-specific procedures followed the PGDP Environmental Restoration and Enrichment Facilities Field Operations Procedures Manual (MMES, 1993). These procedures are consistent with the LMES Environmental Surveillance Procedures (Kimbrough et al., 1990) and the EPA Region IV Standard Operating Procedures.

##### 4.1 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Field quality control (QC) sampling was conducted to check sampling analytical accuracy and precision for both laboratory and field analyses of collected samples. Three different types of field QC samples were collected during implementation of the investigation: trip blanks, field blanks, and field duplicates. One well, MW262, was sampled in duplicate.

A trip blank consisted of a sealed container of ASTM Type II water prepared in the laboratory. The trip blank traveled with samples collected in the field and was transported to the laboratory for VOCs analysis. Trip blanks are used to identify contaminants, specifically VOCs, originating during transport of the samples from the field. One trip blank accompanied each cooler of samples to the field laboratory.

A field blank consisted of a sealed container of ASTM Type II water that traveled with the sample bottles into the field. One field blank was collected during the course of the study. The field blank consisted of a 40-mL VOA vial filled with deionized water in the laboratory. The vial was taken to the field where the cap was

removed for a brief period and replaced. Each vial was properly labeled and returned to the field laboratory for analysis.

A field duplicate was collected along with a field sample and placed into a separate set of containers labeled with a different sample number. One field duplicate was submitted “blind” to the laboratory and used to indicate whether the field sampling technique was reproducible and to ensure the accuracy of reported laboratory results.

Field documentation maintained throughout the investigation consisted of various types of documents including a site logbook, field logbook, sample labels, sample tags, chain-of-custody forms, and field data sheets. Sample identification, numbering, and labeling was performed in accordance with PGDP Field Operation Procedure CP4-ER-SAM2001. Field documentation conformed to PGDP CP4-ER-A1101. Additionally, comparisons were made between data collected in this study (Appendix A) and historical data for the same wells (Appendix B) with no notably discrepancies.

## 4.2 ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL

The CDM onsite gas chromatograph was calibrated using standards of 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 ppb using a correlation coefficient of 0.995 or greater. Cis-1,2-DCE and VC samples were analyzed undiluted. The following laboratory QC samples were run: laboratory duplicate, laboratory blank, and continuing calibration check. Laboratory quality control criteria followed those specified in KY/EM-110, Rev. 1, *Field Laboratory Quality Assurance Plan*.

## 5.0 DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

### 5.1 GENERAL GROUNDWATER GEOCHEMISTRY

The general groundwater characteristics for both plumes as measured in this study are: pH, 5.7 - 6.8; Eh, +120 to +280 mV; D. O., 1.0 - 7.9; bicarbonate, 99 - 351 mg/L; chloride, 3 - 120 mg/L; sulfate, 5.5 - 115 mg/L; nitrate, < 0.5 - 50 mg/L; total iron < 0.3 - 7.0 mg/L; hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), < 0.01 - 0.04 mg/L; and ammonia, < 0.1 mg/L (Appendix A). The D.O. and Eh values are consistent with an aerobic aquifer system. Background D.O. levels were measured at 3.1 and 4.9 mg/L. However, there may be micro environments of oxic-limited conditions within the RGA, such as near MW255, which exhibited a D.O. value of 0.7 mg/L. Similar conditions may exist in the UC RS as demonstrated by a D.O. level of 1.0 mg/L at MW187. Micro sites capable of supporting strict anaerobes were postulated for an aerobic column experiment evaluating TCE degradation (Enzien et al., 1994); similar conditions seem plausible for aquifer systems.

Clausen et al. (1993 and 1995a) previously discussed the low D.O. levels at MW187, as well as elevated cis-1,2-DCE and VC levels as compared to TCE, which were postulated to be suggestive of an anaerobic environment suitable for dechlorination of TCE. Historical records indicate this area was used as a fire training area, and an incinerator was also located nearby (DOE, 1997). These activities may have resulted in a suitable carbon source for anaerobic microorganisms present at the site to utilize. Electron acceptor reactions require an energy source for the degradation of the chlorinated aliphatic organic compounds. However, microbiological activity doesn't necessitate the reduction of a contaminant and may explain why other UC RS wells at PGDP don't exhibit any specific degradation of TCE. As discussed in Section 2, microbiological activity can occur in aerobic as well as anaerobic conditions or change an aerobic environment to anaerobic one. The microbiological

reduction of a contaminant is dependent on a number of geochemical parameters which act as energy sources and nutrients.

Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> levels in RGA groundwater samples suggests biological activity is present in the RGA and is resulting in the consumption of oxygen and generation of CO<sub>2</sub>. The latter may occur by oxidation of natural soil organic material, abiotic processes, or by both. A plot of oxygen versus bicarbonate indicates D.O. decreases as bicarbonate increases (Figure 8). Furthermore, pH values for the RGA are slightly acidic even in background locations. A plot of D.O. versus nitrogen indicates a loss of oxygen, presumably via microbial respiration (Figure 9). Groundwater without microbial activity would plot within the temperature indicator field. All of these indicators suggest aerobic microbiological activity. However, not all microorganisms are capable of degradation of TCE.

The presence of D.O. in excess of 1 mg/L indicates metabolic processes may be nutrient limited or active replenishment of oxygenated water is occurring, or both. Previous age dating of the RGA at the Northwest Plume using tritium/helium techniques suggested very old "pre-bomb" water or very young groundwater (Clausen et al., 1995a). The previous age dating results, combined with this study, suggest the RGA may consist of recently recharged water. This observation appears to conflict with the site lithology, i.e. relatively low to moderate permeability clays and sand lenses with hydraulic conductivities in the range of 10<sup>-4</sup> to 10<sup>-8</sup> cm/s. However, presence of fractures could be an avenue allowing for rapid recharge of groundwater. Clausen et al., 1993 postulated fractures may play an important role in contaminant transport at PGDP. Furthermore, Laase and Clausen (1997) conducted a modeling exercise which indicated industrial recharge from leaking utility lines may play a role in contaminant transport.

## 5.2 CONTAMINANT GEOCHEMISTRY

The contaminant chemistry profile within the Northwest and Northeast Plumes is reported in Clausen et al. (1993 and 1995a) and DOE (1996). As reported in Clausen et al. (1995a) the concentration of TCE and <sup>99</sup>Tc within the Northwest Plume declines with distance and may suggest steady-state conditions based on eight years of monthly to quarterly data. However, data from wells MW66, R2, and R113 (not reported) located within the core of the Northwest plume exhibited increasing concentration trends for TCE starting in 1994 (Figures 2, 10, and 11). Monitoring wells R2 and R113 are located near the center of the Northwest Plume where it intersects Ogden Landing Road (Figure 2). The intra-well increasing concentration trends suggest the core of the Northwest Plume is migrating northward. Based on current flow velocities, 1.3 ft/day, TCE levels greater than 5 mg/L should reach the northern extraction well field within five years. Furthermore, TCE and <sup>99</sup>Tc levels in excess of 10 mg/L and 2500 pCi/L, respectively should reach the northern well field in ten years. However, a factor complicating the analysis are two extraction well fields in the Northwest Plume which began pumping in the fall of 1995. All other wells located in the Northwest Plume exhibit no increasing or decreasing contaminant concentration trends, although the wells do exhibit seasonal changes (Clausen et al., 1993 and 1995a). As discussed in Section 2.3, the distal portion of the Northwest Plume has stabilized, however the hotspot has not reached equilibrium. Monitoring wells within the Northeast Plume (most were installed in 1995) have an insufficient sampling record to make a similar evaluation of concentration through time.

Figure 8. The relationship of dissolved oxygen to bicarbonate

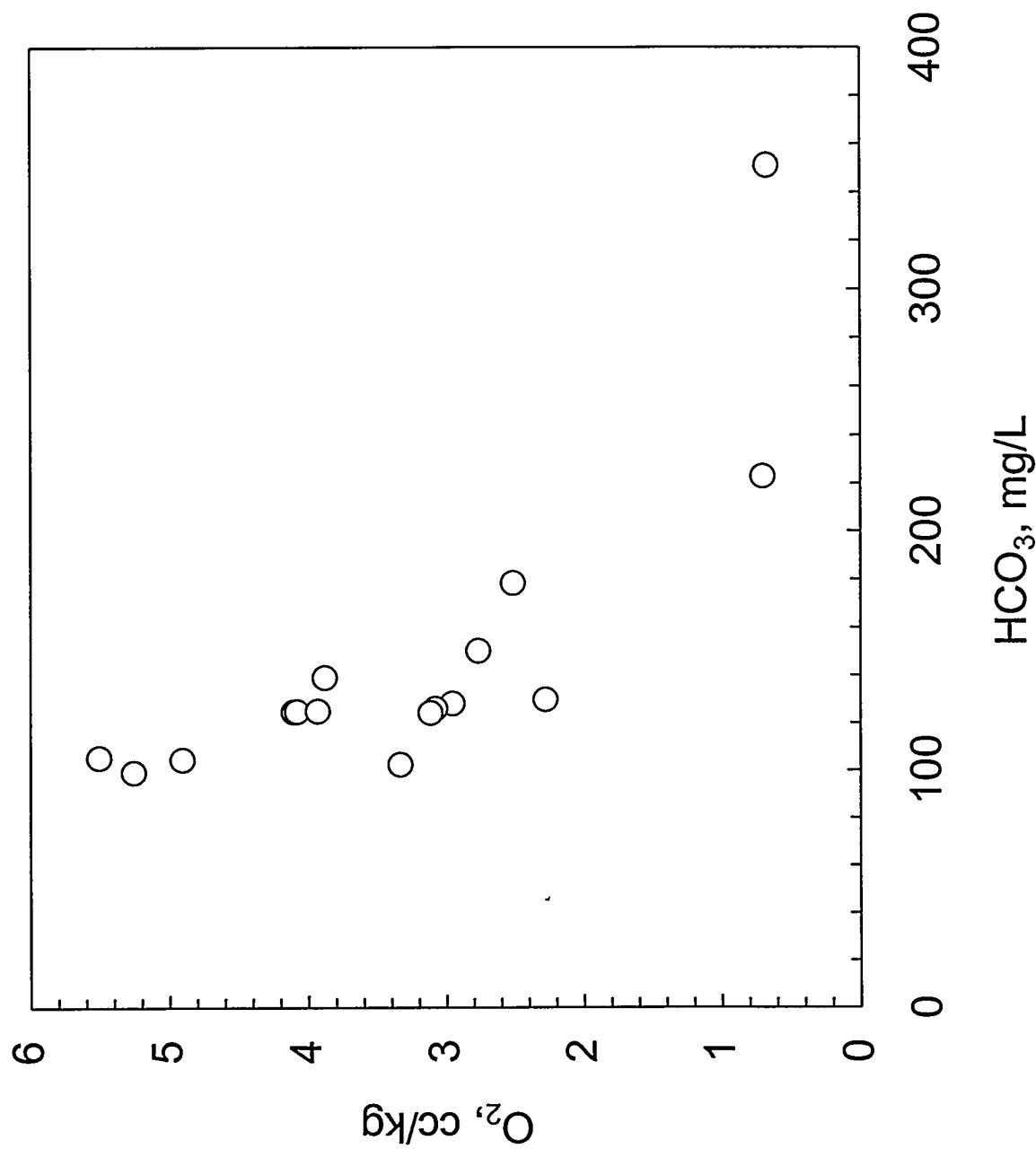


Figure 9. The relationship of dissolved oxygen to nitrogen

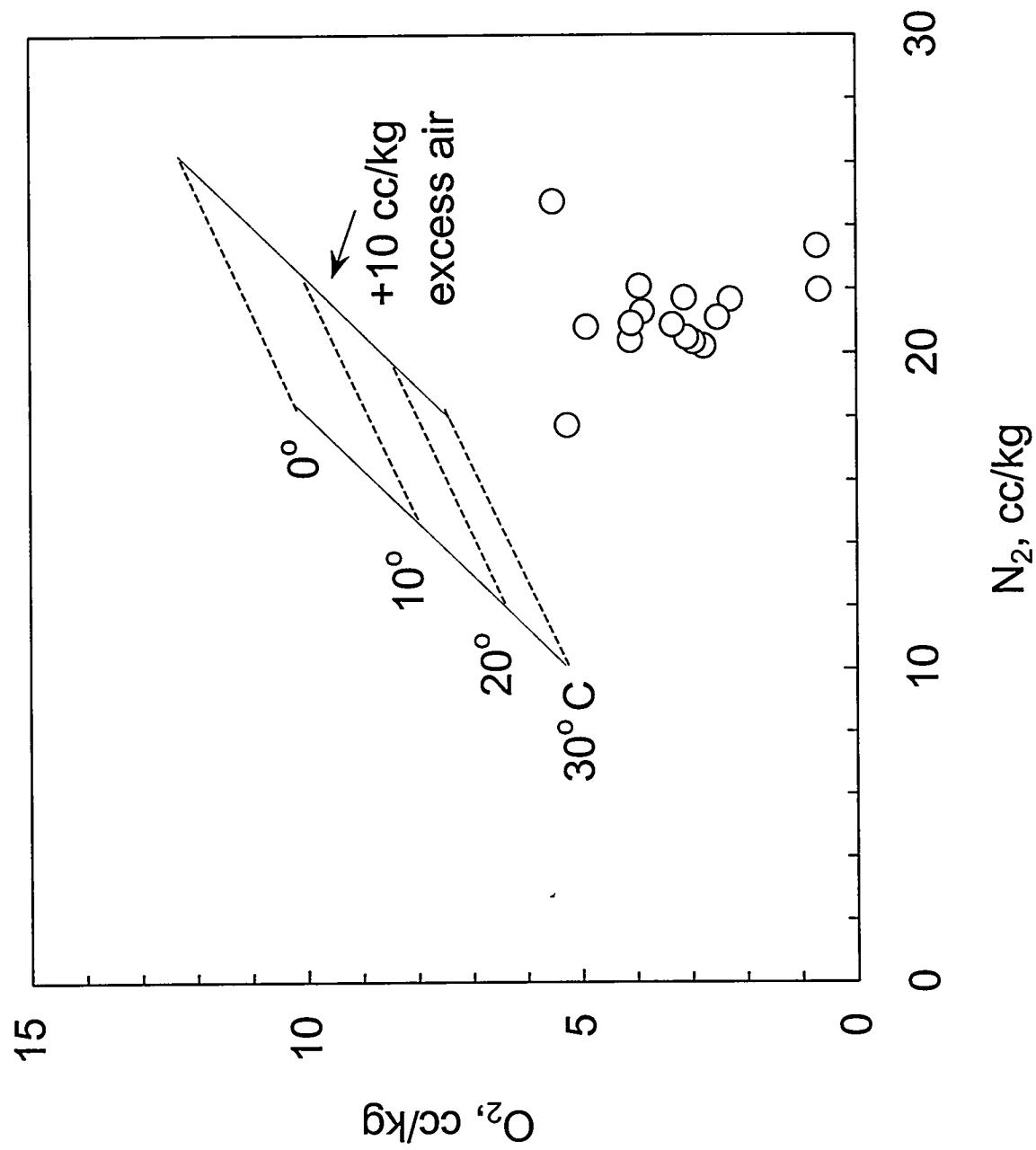


Figure 10. The level of TCE and  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  within the Northwest Plume at MW66 over time

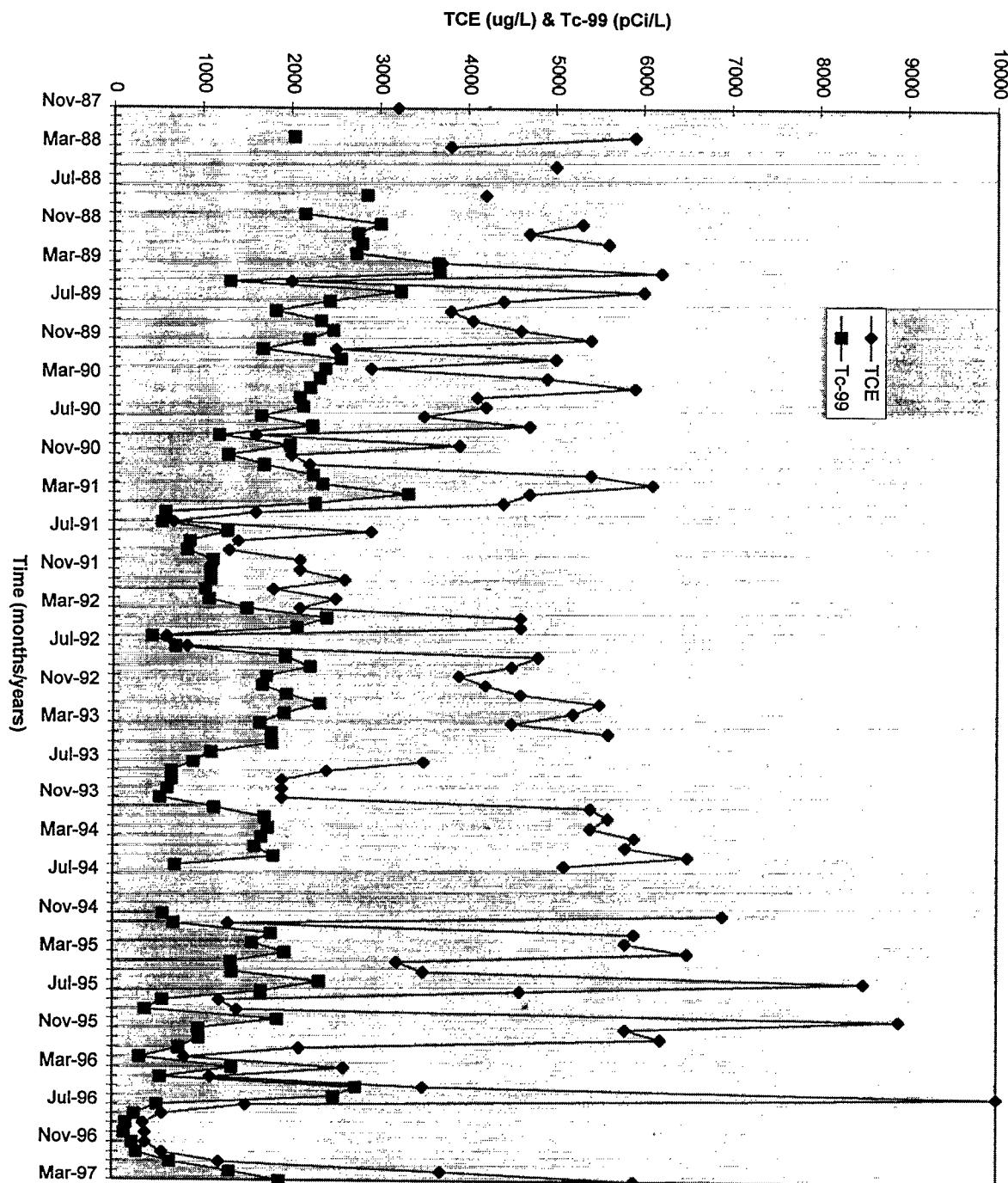
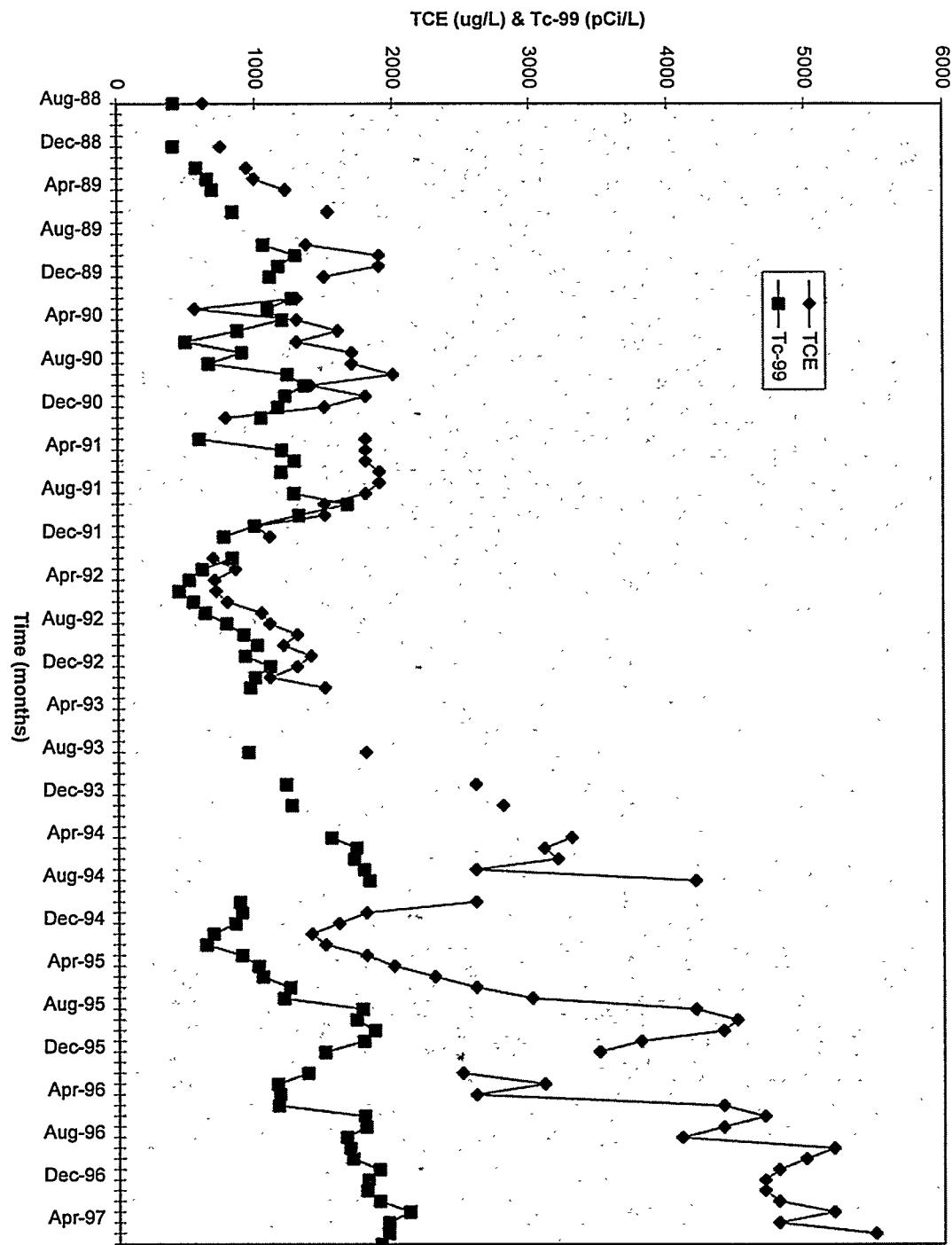


Figure 11. The level of TCE and  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  within the Northwest Plume at R2 over time



Cis-1,2-DCE was detected in a number of RGA wells. Spatial mapping of the data indicates a general decline with distance from the source. However, the geochemical parameters to be discussed in Section 5.5 are not consistent with active anaerobic biodegradation of TCE. There is a lack of later stage degradation products (VC, ethene, ethane, and chloroethane) which are usually associated with anaerobic biodegradation (Appendix A). Furthermore, cis-1,2-DCE is not a constituent typical of aerobic degradation of TCE, as discussed in Section 2.2.3. Thus, the presence of low levels of cis-1,2-DCE, < 0.01 mg/L, may suggest very limited anaerobic degradation.

### 5.3 ISOTOPIC GEOCHEMISTRY

Isotopic composition is reported in per mil deviation from an isotopic standard reference material using the conventional  $\delta$  notation:

$$\{2\} \quad \delta = ((R_{\text{sample}}/R_{\text{standard}}) - 1) \times 1000$$

where

$R$  = is the isotopic ratio e.g. ( $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$  or  $^{37}\text{Cl}/^{35}\text{Cl}$ ).

The isotopic standard reference materials are Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB) for carbon (Craig, 1957), standard mean ocean chloride (SMOC) for chlorine (Lang et al., 1993), and standard mean ocean water (SMOW) for oxygen (Craig, 1961). Oxygen isotope ratios of water  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  from PGDP range from -5.8 to -4.9 per mil. This is a fairly narrow range compared to the typical annual range for the isotopic composition of precipitation at a given continental location. For example, the annual range of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values in precipitation at Chicago, IL vary from -19 to -2 per mil (Dansgaard, 1964). There is no obvious systematic spatial variation of the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values in PGDP groundwater, and therefore no indication of isotopically distinct recharge sources for the RGA at the site.

There are few published data for stable isotope ratios of chlorinated solvents. Van Warmerdan et al. (1995) show a range of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values from -37.2 to -23.3 per mil and a  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  range from -3.5 to +6.0 for samples of perchloroethylene, TCE, and trichloroethane from various manufacturers. Holt et al. (1997) provide a range of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values from -58.1 to -24.1 per mil and a range of  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  values from -2.9 to +1.6 per mil for eight chlorinated solvents. The TCE samples collected at PGDP by ANL for isotopic analysis proved problematic for carbon isotopes due to unanticipated high levels of  $\text{CO}_2$  that interfered with the analysis; insufficient sample volume remained for re-analysis. The ANL sampling procedure has been subsequently improved to allow for the separation of TCE from dissolved  $\text{CO}_2$ , but resampling was not performed for this study. However, carbon isotope ratios of TCE samples at PGDP were determined by gas chromatography-combustion-isotope ratio mass spectrometry using an alternate method which requires substantial less sample volume and yielded results ranging from -30.4 to -26.7 per mil. These  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values for TCE were obtained from Memorial University using an untested sampling method (in crimp-seal EPA-type headspace vials) and therefore should be used with caution, because of the possibility of isotopic fractionation by interaction with the container materials. The data is not considered further in this report.

Carbon isotope ratios of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) at PGDP were measured using a phosphoric acid liberation method (Holt et al., 1995). The resulting  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  DIC values range from -15.4 to -20.0 per mil, and decrease with increasing bicarbonate concentrations (Figure 12). This relationship indicates bicarbonate may be derived from microbial  $\text{CO}_2$  production from organic material in the aquifer having a relatively low  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value near -28.0 per mil.

Chlorine isotope ratios of TCE ( $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ ) and dissolved inorganic chloride were determined by the method of Holt et al. (1997). The resulting  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  values range from -1.0 to +2.0 per mil for TCE and +0.3 to +1.4 per mil for chloride. Microbial activity and possible TCE degradation is suggested by the negative correlation of D.O. with  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE (Figure 13). As the D.O. level decreases the  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE increases suggesting consumption of oxygen by bacteria and reduction of TCE. As TCE is reduced, Cl ions are liberated by the breakage of the chemical bonds. Furthermore, a plot of normalized  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE versus normalized TCE concentration shows increasing  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  with decreasing TCE concentrations, which is consistent with isotopic fractionation caused by TCE degradation (Figure 14). Two populations are evident and the group with  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE greater than 1.5 per mil are all from wells located along the periphery of both plumes, whereas the group with  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE values less than 1 per mil are all from wells located within the centroid of the plumes. Correspondingly, the concentration of TCE within the centroid of the plumes is higher than along the periphery. The results suggest that most degradation of TCE is occurring along the periphery of the plumes, but not within the hotspot. The variation in chloride isotope ratios could also be explained by changes in the isotopic signature of the source with time. However, this would seem to be a rather fortuitous occurrence. Further information can be gleaned from the  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  values of TCE by comparing them with  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of dissolved inorganic chloride. (Figure 15). The  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  value of dissolved inorganic chloride in the representative background well (MW-194) is +1.1 per mil. Water samples collected near the source of the plumes show a significant contribution of chloride having relatively low  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  values. As the plume is dispersed, the relative contribution of TCE-produced chloride is small compared to the background chloride.

#### 5.4 GASEOUS GEOCHEMISTRY

Hydrogen data for PGDP groundwater contraindicates anaerobic reduction of TCE. Hydrogen was measured by ultrasonic gaseous extraction at ANL using the method of Holt et al. (1995) with a detection limit of 0.22 nM. Hydrogen was sampled from wells in both plumes and was reported to be below the detection limit for all samples. Different anaerobic reduction processes give rise to different hydrogen levels (Lovley et al., 1994). Chapelle et al. (1995) describe how the rate of hydrogen production and consumption can be utilized as a single indicator of the reductive microbial mechanism. Typically, hydrogen concentrations less than 0.1 nM are indicative of nitrate reduction in anaerobic groundwater (Lovley and Goodwin, 1988). Furthermore, hydrogen concentrations in the 0.1 to 0.8 nM range are indicative of Fe (III) reduction (Chapelle and Lovley, 1992). Sulfate reduction is indicated by hydrogen concentrations in the 1.0 to 4.0 nM range and methanogenesis by hydrogen in the 5 to 25 nM range (Vroblesky and Chapelle, 1994). To test the hydrogen analysis, a comparison was made with the typical approach of evaluating electron acceptors.

#### 5.5 EVALUATION OF BIODEGRADATION

A comparison of electron acceptor results against screening criteria developed by Wiedemeier et al. (1996) suggests anaerobic biodegradation is not an NA process in the Northwest and Northeast Plumes. The screening criteria followed were presented in Section 2.4. Screening results yielded a value of (-1), strongly suggesting anaerobic biodegradation is not occurring in the RGA (Table 6). The wells located in the most concentrated part of the plumes used for the analysis include MW66, MW233, MW248, and MW262 in the Northwest Plume and MW108, MW155, and MW255 in the Northeast Plume. Background wells used for comparison were MW103 and MW194. None of the indicators usually associated with anaerobic processes; e.g., elevated ferrous iron, sulfide, methane,  $\text{CO}_2$ , or hydrogen was detected or significantly above background levels (Table 6).

Figure 12. The relationship of bicarbonate to dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC)

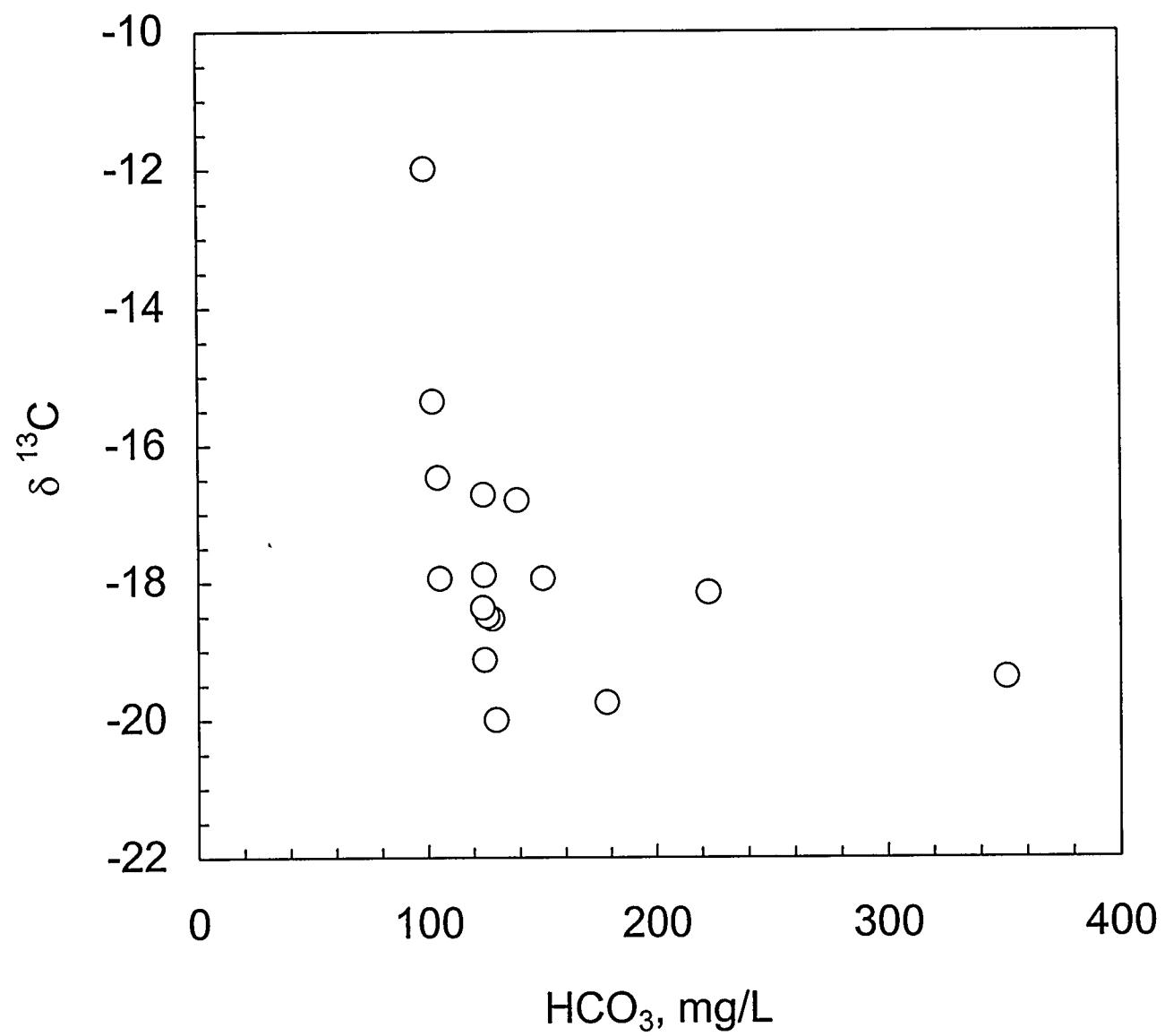


Figure 13. The relationship of dissolved oxygen to  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE

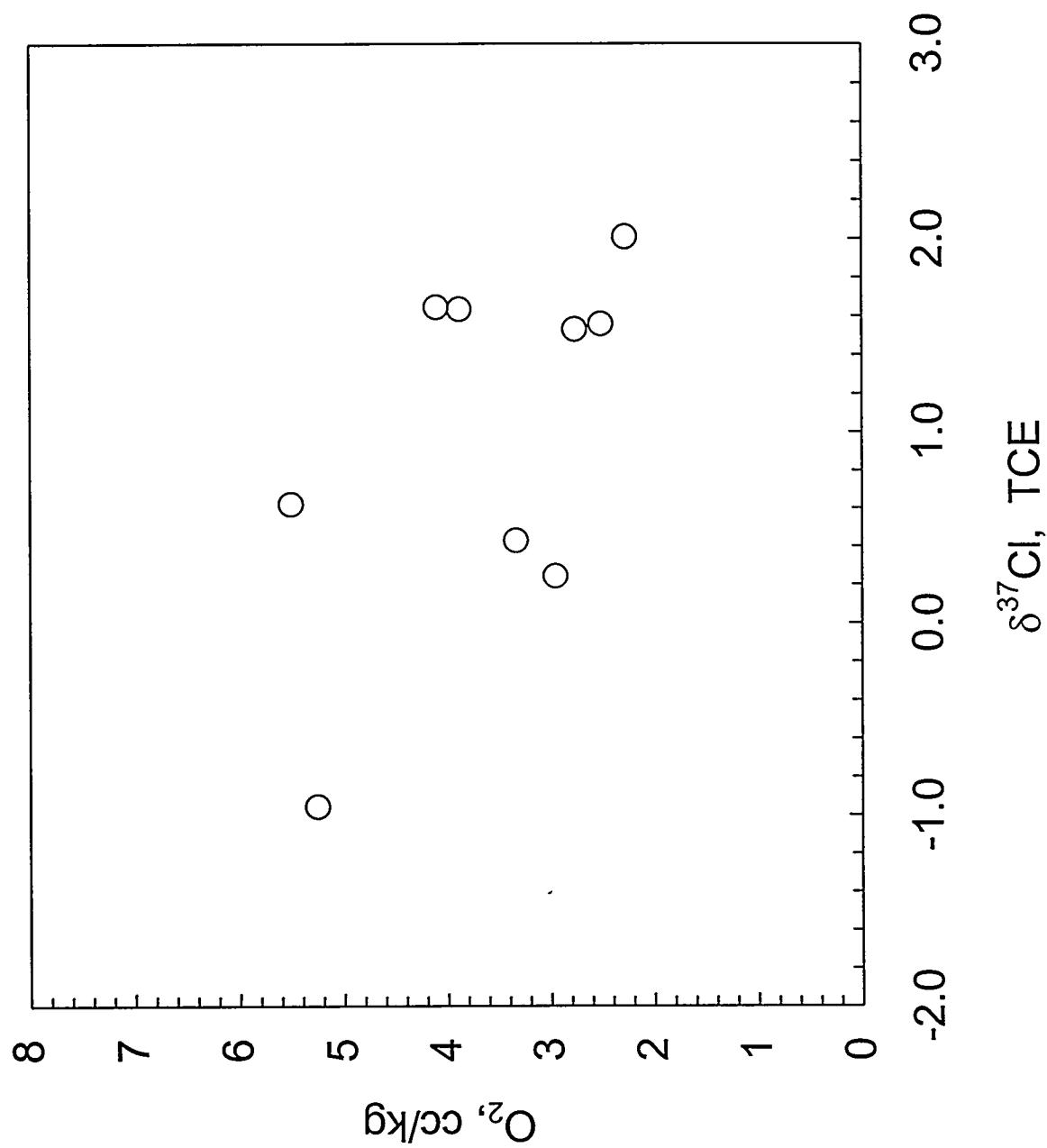


Figure 14. The relationship of normalized  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE to normalized TCE concentrations

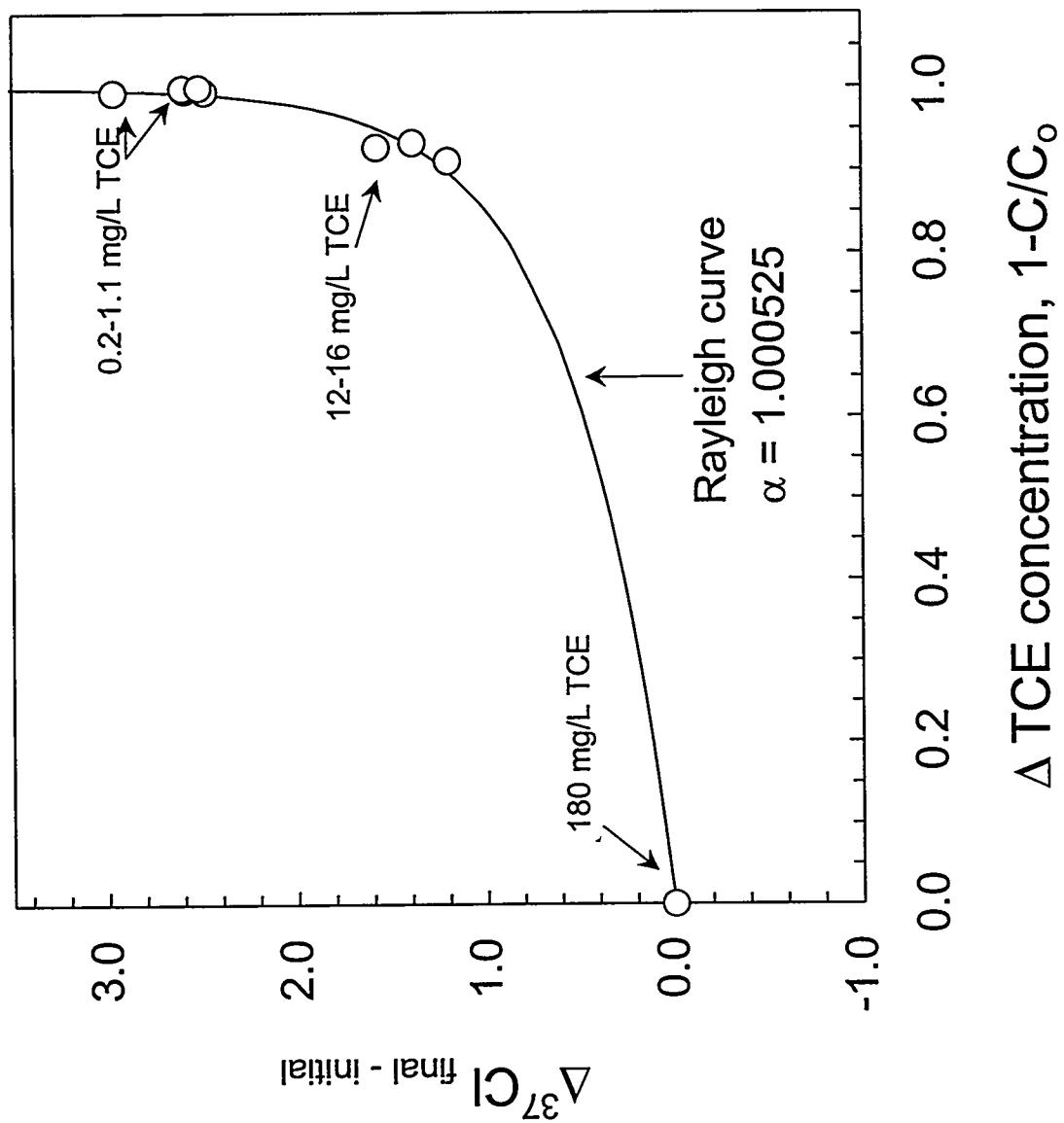
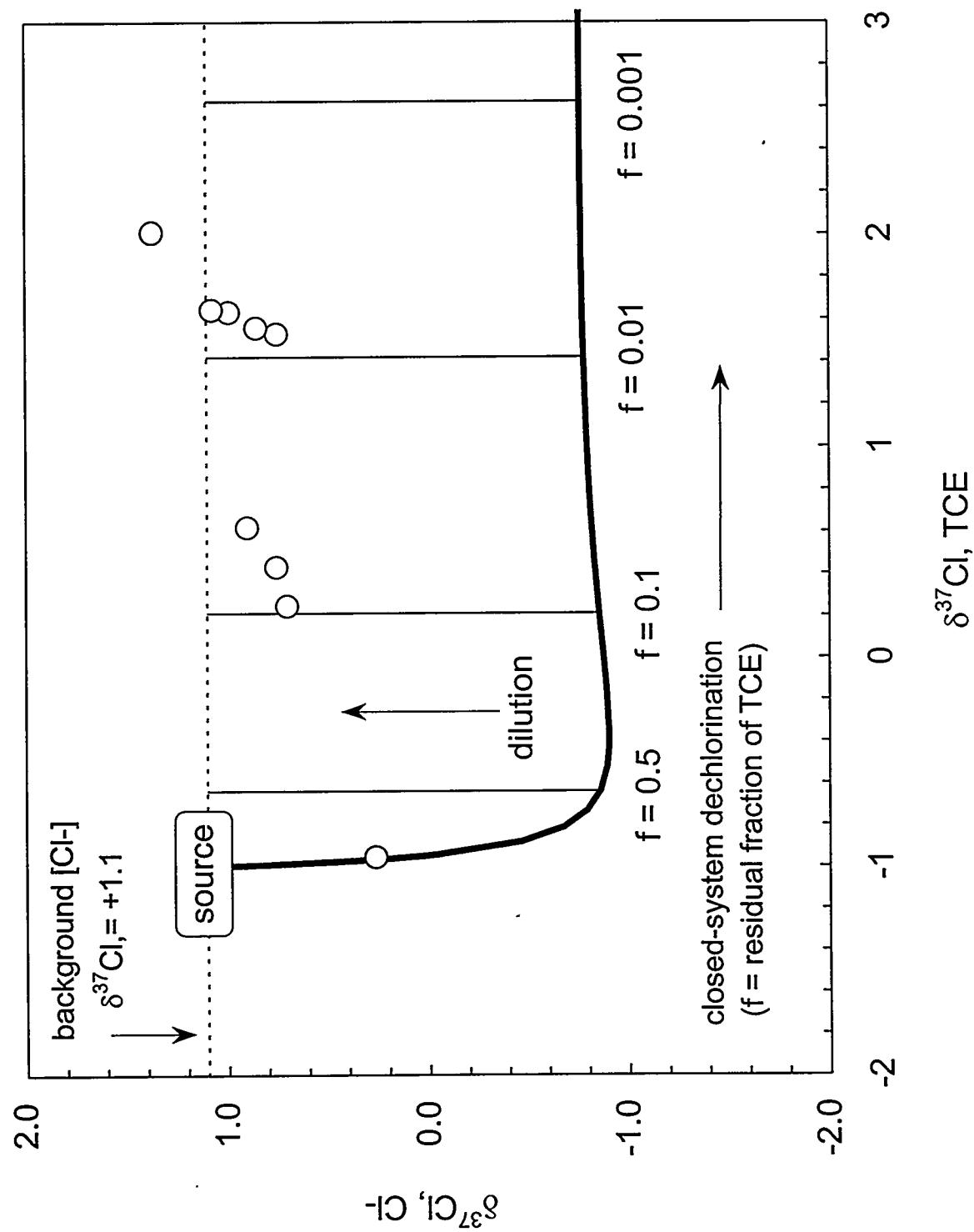


Figure 15. The relationship of  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE to  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of dissolved inorganic chloride



### 5.5.1 Methanogenic Processes

The current study did not indicate the presence of methane in any PGDP groundwater samples; the detection limit was 0.002 mg/L (Appendix A). The absence of methane appears to indicate a general lack of methanogenic microbial activity within the plumes. Methane is an indicator of methanogenic microbial activity, although it may also be consumed by methanotrophic microorganisms. Chapelle et al. (1995) point out methane may be transported away from areas of production by groundwater flow. However, methane was not detected in any downgradient wells within the plumes. The next dominant electron acceptor reaction is sulfate reduction.

### 5.5.2 Sulfate Reduction

Sulfate reduction identification can be less clear than a methanogenic evaluation due to the possible precipitation of sulfides. In the sulfate reduction reaction, sulfate is consumed and hydrogen sulfide produced. Along the flow path of the Northwest Plume, sulfate concentrations are unchanged (Table 7 and Figure 16). Similarly, the hydrogen sulfide data indicates a lack of accumulation along the groundwater flow path for the Northwest Plume (Table 7 and Figure 16).

As can be seen in Figure 17, the sulfate data for the Northeast Plume is less definitive. Sulfate appears to be slightly elevated in both plumes as compared to the background wells MW103 and MW194 (Figure 18). Elevated sulfate exists at MW108 and MW255 in the Northeast Plume as compared with MW155 located at the source. Figure 17 and Table 8 indicate sulfate levels decline along the flowpath. However, hydrogen sulfide data is not supportive of the sulfate results and does not indicate an increasing concentration trend with distance (Tables 7, 8, and Figure 18). However, as pointed out by Chapelle et al. (1995) patterns of electron acceptor consumption and production are not always definitive. Plummer et al. (1990) report sulfate replenishment in some aquifer systems from mineral sources and Chapelle and Lovley (1992) and McMahon et al. (1992) report similar occurrences from confining bed pore water. Furthermore, dissolved sulfides readily precipitate from solution in the presence of metals (Chapelle et al., 1995). For this reason, Chapelle et al. (1995) rely on hydrogen, an intermediate anaerobic microbial metabolic product. Nitrate reduction is a possible mechanism for consideration at the PGDP site based on the hydrogen results.

### 5.5.3 Nitrate Reduction

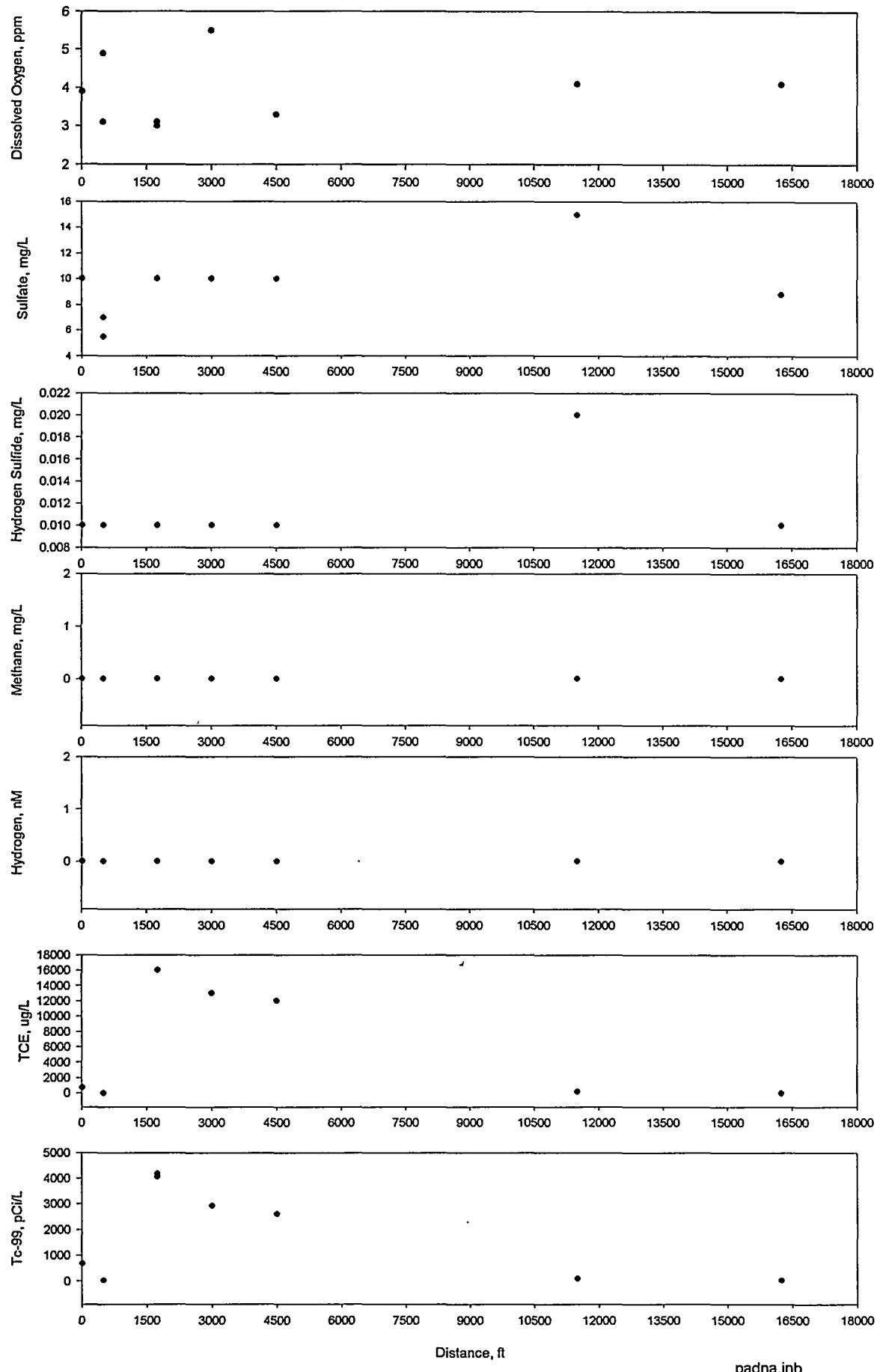
Nitrate levels for both groundwater plumes appear elevated as compared with the background wells MW103 and MW194. Nitrate reduction is characterized by a decline in nitrate-nitrogen along the flow-path of a plume with concomitant increase in dissolved nitrogen levels. The data for the Northeast Plume clearly indicates a lack of nitrate decline (Table 8 and Figure 19). Nitrogen levels in the Northeast Plume are consistently around 20 mg/L with no increasing or decreasing trends evident. Well MW100 indicates an elevated level of nitrate-nitrogen as compared to upgradient wells. However, agricultural fields, typically of corn, lie directly upgradient of MW100. The application of nitrogen fertilizers is suspected to be the source of the nitrate in the well. In the Northwest Plume, nitrate levels downgradient of MW262 appear to decline with distance. However, MW155 located at the presumed source of the plume has relatively low levels of nitrate. The decline of nitrate levels as an indicator of nitrate reduction are not consistent with the nitrogen and hydrogen data (Table 7). Richards (personnel communication, 1997) indicated a known release of nitric acid occurred in a field to the east of the C-404 landfill, which is upgradient of MW262 and downgradient of MW155. Routine monitoring well data from UC RS wells in this area seem to substantiate the nitric acid release. Nitrate concentrations in MWs 170, 171, and 172 have been reported in the 100's of ppm.

**Table 6. Comparison of site specific geochemical parameters against a biodegradation screening protocol developed by Wiedemeier et al. (1996)**

Analyte	Concentration Range in Most Contaminated Zone	Points Awarded
D.O.	1.0 to 7.9 mg/L	-3
Nitrate	7.5 to 50 mg/L	0
Iron (II)	< 0.1 to 0.2 mg/L	0
Sulfate	10 to 30 mg/L	0
Sulfide	< 0.01 mg/L	0
Methane	< 0.002	0
Eh	+120 to +460	0
DOC	1 to 2 mg/L	0
Temperature	15.0 to 16.7 °C	0
Carbon Dioxide	(< 2X background)	0
Alkalinity	99 - 223 mg/L (< 2X background)	0
Chloride	25-90 mg/L (2X background)	2
Hydrogen	< 0.22 nM	0
BTEX	ND	0
1,1-DCE	ND	0
cis-1,2-DCE	< 0.001 to 0.057 mg/L	0
VC	< 0.003 mg/L	0
Ethene/Ethane	< 0.03 mg/L	0
Chloroethane	ND	0
	Total Points Awarded	-1

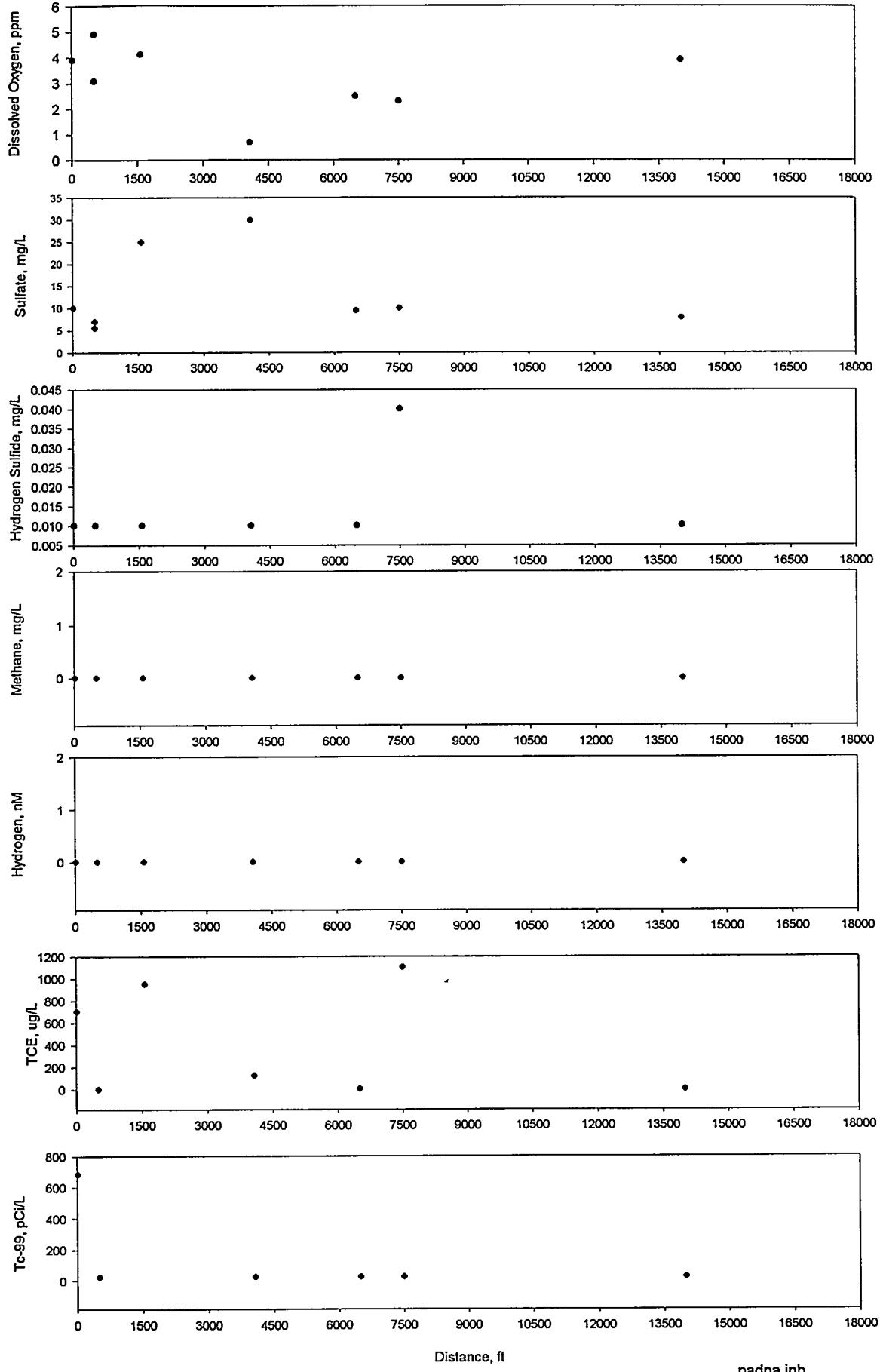
Figure 10. Comparison of redox sensitive parameters along the groundwater flowpath for the Northwest Plume

North West Plume



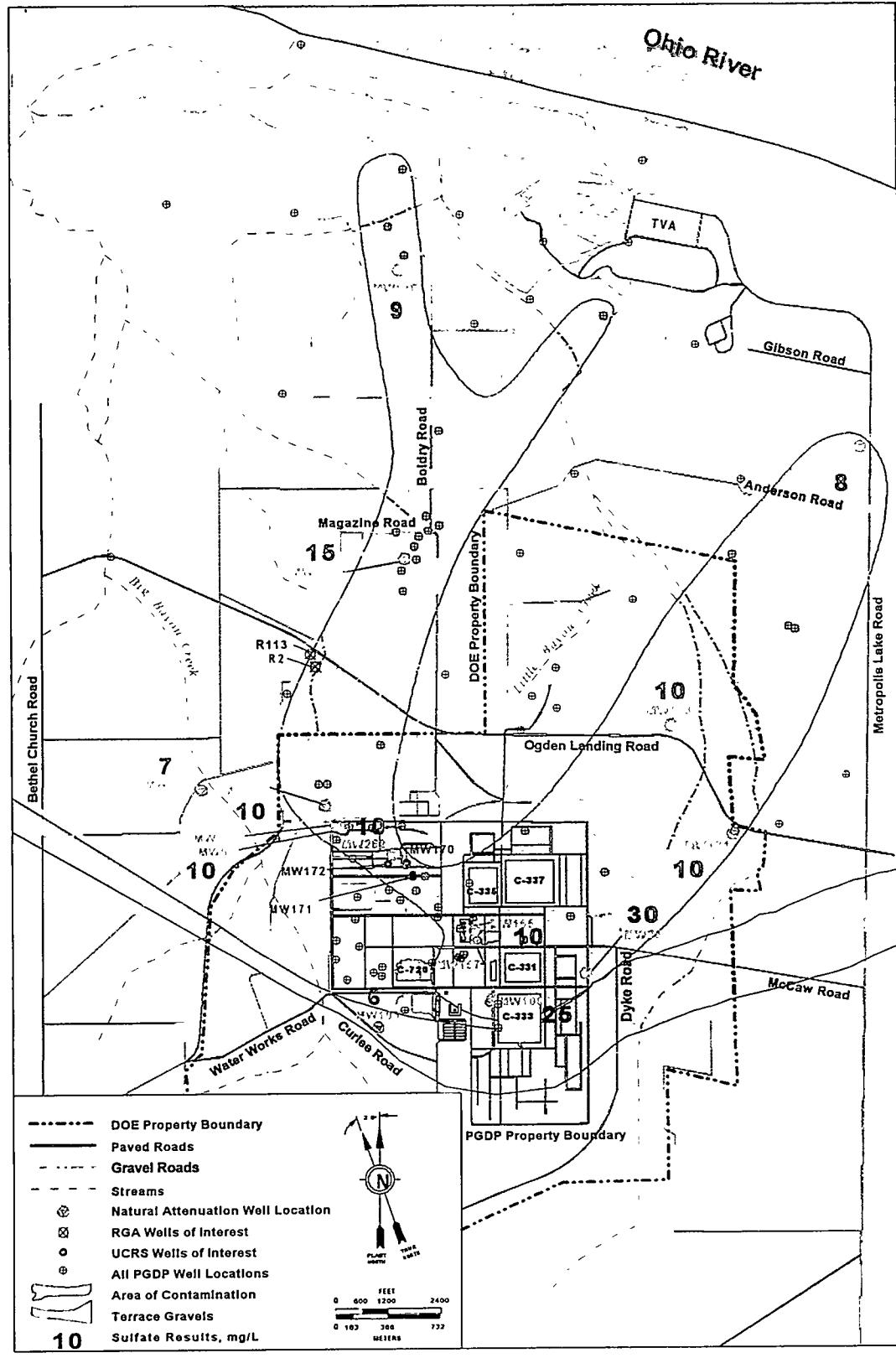
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Figure 17. Comparison of redox sensitive parameters along the groundwater flowpath for the Northeast Plume North East Plume



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Figure 18. Plan view representation of sulfate levels within the RGA



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**Table 7. Concentrations of redox sensitive parameters in the Northwest Plume**

Well	H <sub>2</sub> nM	SO <sub>4</sub> mg/L	H <sub>2</sub> S mg/L	CH <sub>4</sub> mg/L	Fe <sup>2+</sup> mg/L	NO <sub>3</sub> mg/L	D.O. mg/L	Distance from Source (ft)
155	< 0.22	10	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.1	9.0	5.6	0
262	< 0.22	10	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.1	50	4.3	1750
66	< 0.22	10	< 0.01	< 0.002	NA	35	7.9	3000
248	< 0.22	10	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.1	30	4.7	4500
233	< 0.22	15	0.02	< 0.002	0.1	7.5	5.9	11,500
146	< 0.22	8.8	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.1	15	5.9	16,250

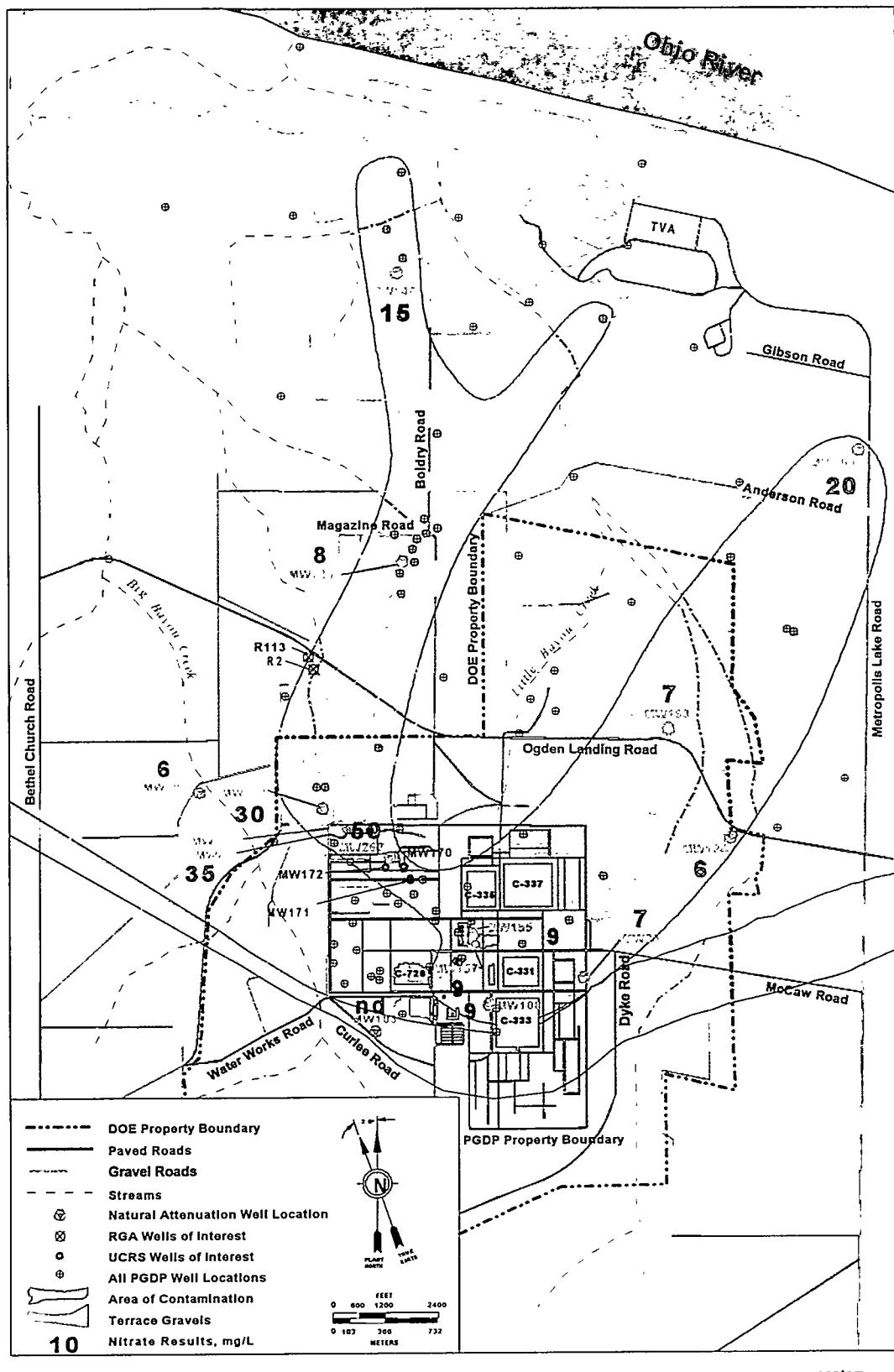
NA - not analyzed

**Table 8. Concentrations of redox sensitive parameters in the Northeast Plume**

Well	H <sub>2</sub> nmol	SO <sub>4</sub> mg/L	H <sub>2</sub> S mg/L	CH <sub>4</sub> mg/L	Fe <sup>2+</sup> mg/L	NO <sub>3</sub> mg/L	D.O. mg/L	Distance from Source (ft)
155	< 0.22	10	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.1	9.0	5.6	0
108	< 0.22	25	< 0.01	< 0.002	0.1	9.3	4.0	1575
255	< 0.22	30	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.1	6.8	1.0	4075
124	< 0.22	10	0.04	< 0.002	< 0.1	6.1	3.3	6500
193	< 0.22	9.5	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.1	0.7	3.6	7500
100	< 0.22	7.9	< 0.01	< 0.002	< 0.1	20	5.6	14,400

NA - not analyzed

Figure 19. Plan view representation of nitrate levels within the RGA



contam

Additional evidence for the lack of denitrification is the comparison of dissolved gases argon and nitrogen in groundwater (Figure 20). If significant amounts of denitrification are occurring the data points would fall far to the right of the temperature indicator field. Figure 20 also suggests recharged water had a temperature of approximately 10° C and may have incorporated excess air in the process. Thus, nitrate reduction does not appear to be supported by the available data for PGDP. The final terminal electron acceptor reaction possible for the reduction of TCE is iron reduction.

#### 5.5.4 Iron reduction

Total iron and ferrous iron measurements were made in the field with Hach colorimetric methods (Hach, 1982). Ferric iron was calculated by subtracting ferrous iron from total iron values. The resulting data indicates the dominant iron species to be ferric. It seems reasonable that the dominant form of iron is ferric with the likely species being  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$ . Geochemical modeling analysis using data from the Northwest Plume resulted in ferric iron being identified as the dominant form at PGDP (Clausen et al., 1993). Lovley and Phillips (1986) have documented that ferric iron can be bioavailable and that ferric iron reduction can be an important mechanism for organic matter decomposition. However, as reported by Lovley et al. (1989), the iron reduction reaction results in accumulation of ferrous iron which is not evident in either plume. In comparison, Eh/pH measurements plotted on a pH-potential diagram for iron suggest the dominant iron species to be ferrous. Previous work by Clausen et al. (1995a) indicates ferric iron is the stable species. However, as mentioned in Section 1.6, Eh measurements have frequently been questioned in the literature due to the non-specificity of the redox couple being measured. The current Eh data was not corrected for temperature, which would result in a positive shift from the ferrous to ferric iron field (Figure 21). Ferrous iron could react with sulfides and be precipitated out of solution, but the data generally indicate negligible sulfide concentrations in the groundwater (Tables 8 and 9). Thus, all of the available evidence suggests iron reduction is not an active mechanism for the reduction of TCE. Lovley and Phillips (1986) report ferric iron must be in a form bioavailable for the reaction to occur. The iron reduction reaction as well as the other reductive processes produce chloride. Chloride is produced through the dechlorination of organic chlorinated compounds.

#### 5.5.5 Chloride Production

Another line of evidence for the intrinsic bioremediation of TCE is increasing chloride concentrations along the flow path of the plume. For every mole of TCE completely dehalogenated three moles of chloride are produced. Figure 22 appears to indicate a possible increase in chloride levels along the flow path of the plumes. More evident, is that chloride levels in both plumes are elevated in comparison with the two background wells MW103 and MW194 (3 and 20 mg/L chloride, respectively). Roughly, chloride levels in both plumes are three times the background levels, which is consistent with the stoichiometry for TCE reductive dechlorination. However, an analytical analysis indicates the given concentration levels of TCE in the plume, coupled with a flux rate calculated in Section 5.7.1, would yield 10 mg/L chloride produced. Given background chloride levels range from 3 to 20 mg/L, the production of chloride via reductive dechlorination is likely to be masked and indiscernible from natural or other anthropogenic sources of chloride. Figure 23 shows the relationship of chloride to TCE and the expected trends for dilution and dechlorination of TCE. The increasing chloride levels with declining TCE supports both dilution and intrinsic bioremediation of TCE. However, the previous discussion of electron acceptors eliminates reductive degradation processes as a mechanism for the dechlorination of TCE and production of chloride. Thus, the production of chloride could possibly be the result of an aerobic cometabolic process.

Figure 20. The relationship of argon to nitrogen

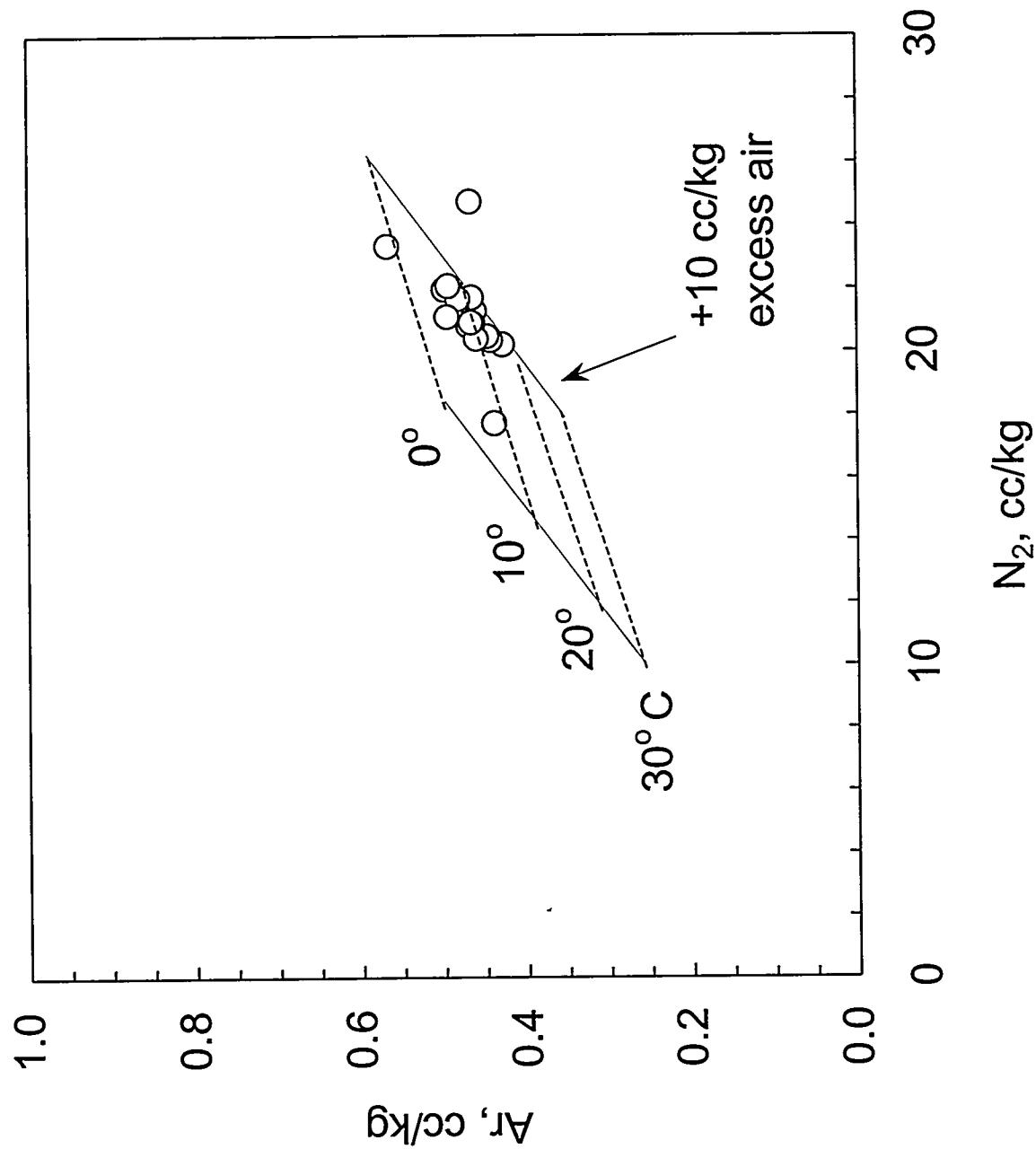
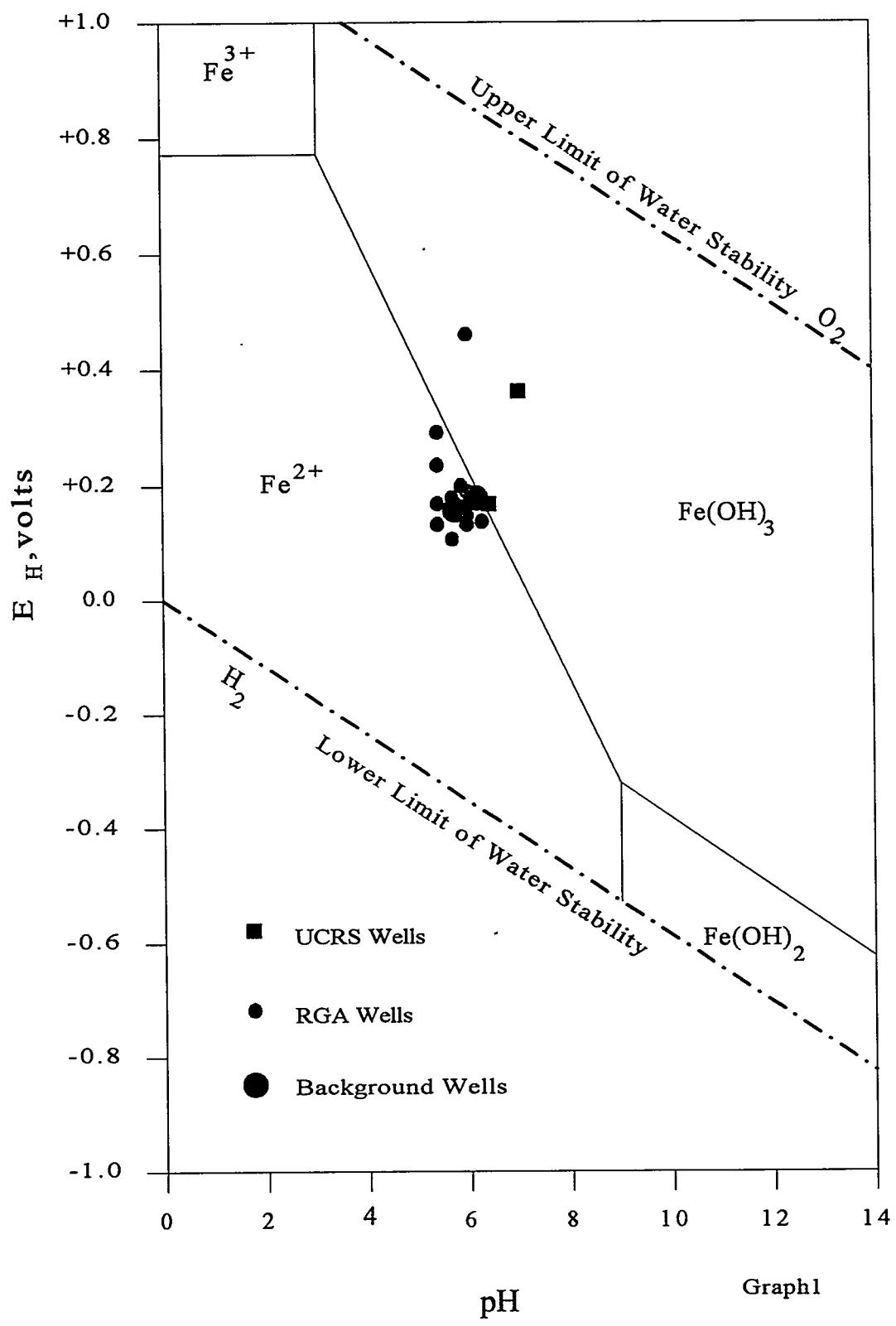


Figure 21. Potential-pH diagram for iron



Graph1

Figure 22. Plan view representation of chloride levels within the RGA

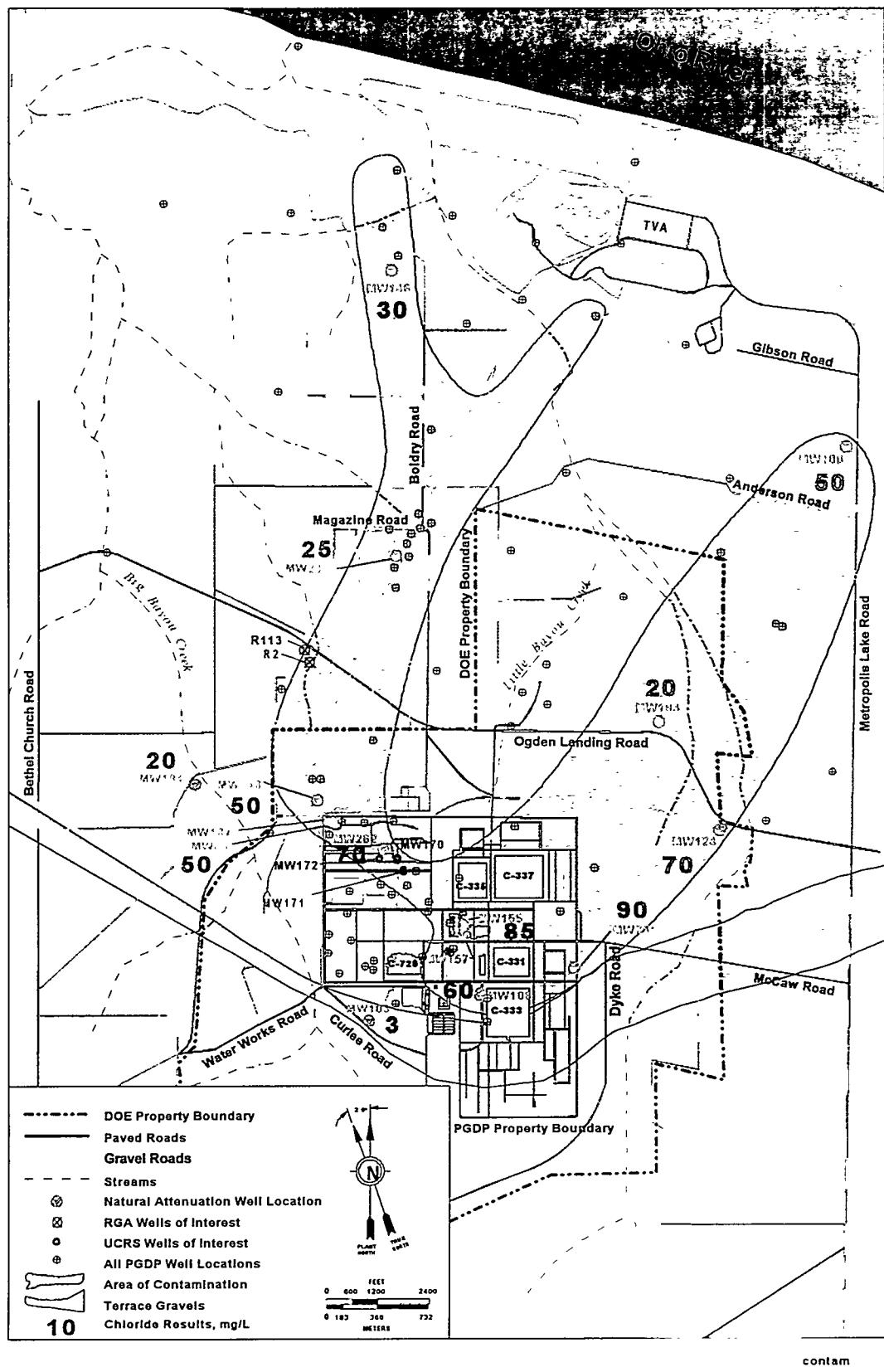
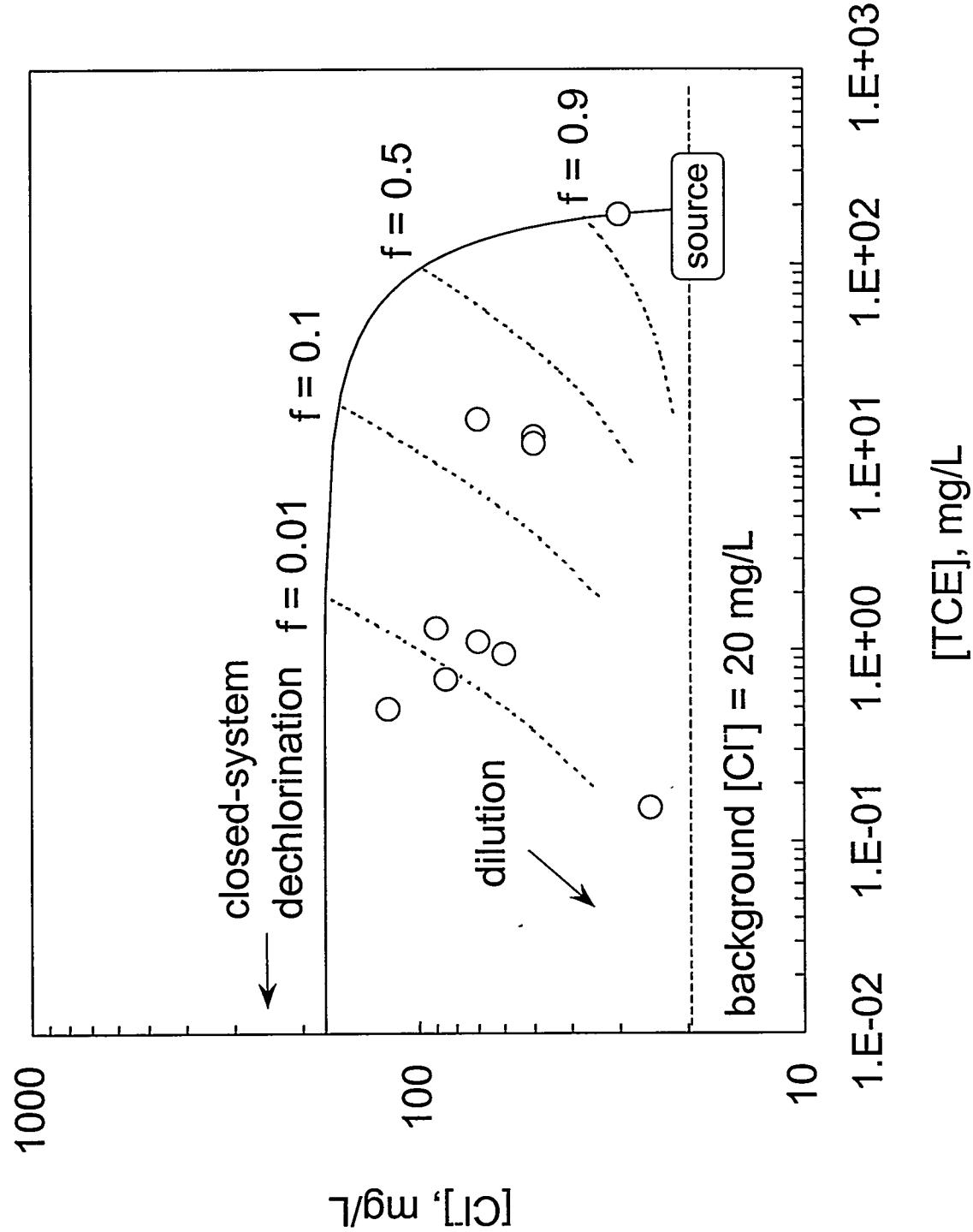


Figure 23. The relationship of chloride to TCE



However, no compelling geochemical evidence supports the reductive dechlorination of TCE via microbial processes due to the absence of an energy source such as organic matter, methane, toluene, etc. Even if these energy sources are available, less than one percent of the energy flow is directed to cometabolic degradation of TCE (Phelps, personal communication, 1997). Several possible hypothesis for the incongruity of data are presented in Section 6.

## 5.6 RADIOCHEMISTRY

Unlike the previous discussion of TCE being amenable to biological dechlorination, no known biological processes can be found in the literature for the destruction or removal of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  from groundwater. Since the reactivity of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is redox sensitive, an attempt was made to measure Eh in this study. The data from this study was plotted on a potential-pH diagram (Figure 24) modified from Allard et al. (1979) and Paquette et al. (1980). All of the samples fall in the region of  $\text{TcO}_4^-$  which is in the Tc (VII) redox state and is referred to as the pertechnetate anion. This result is consistent with work by Gu et al. (1994) Clausen et al. (1995b), and Gu and Dowlen (1996) specific to the PGDP site, indicating the likely form of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is as the pertechnetate anion. Additionally,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is present off-site as far as 3.1 miles from the source area within the Northwest Plume indicating  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is in a very mobile state. This was confirmed by the work of Gu and Dowlen (1996) which found no measurable sorption of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  onto RGA lithologic material. Thus, there is little evidence for the reduction of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  levels through precipitation or sorption. The long radioactive decay process for  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ , as discussed in Section 1.6, precludes this mechanism as an important means for the reduction of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ . Therefore, through a process of elimination the dominant mechanism for NA of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  within the RGA is through advection, dispersion, dilution, and possibly diffusion. EPA (1997) suggest the presence of an unreactive co-contaminant, such as  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ , may be used to evaluate the rate of biodegradation.

## 5.7 QUANTIFICATION OF NATURAL ATTENUATION

As pointed out by (Jacobs, 1997), the presence of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ , an unreactive contaminant, with TCE potentially could be used to evaluate TCE biodegradation rates. However, the utilization of this approach requires no other attenuating processes to be active within the aquifer, except for biodegradation. The potential for absorption of TCE onto the aquifer matrix raises the question of the appropriateness of this analytical analysis method for PGDP. However, another approach is possible looking at the flux rates through a given cross-sectional area, as well as simple geochemical modeling.

### 5.7.1 Northwest Plume

Clausen et al. (1995a) calculated the annual mass flux of TCE through a cross-sectional area of the Northwest Plume at the DOE property boundary yielding a value ranging from 18 to 32 kg/year. This calculation is all inclusive for the NA mechanisms, and thus includes biological as well as non-biological processes. The DOE property boundary is approximately 6000 ft from the source area, C-400, following the centerline of the plume. The calculation was based on the equation:

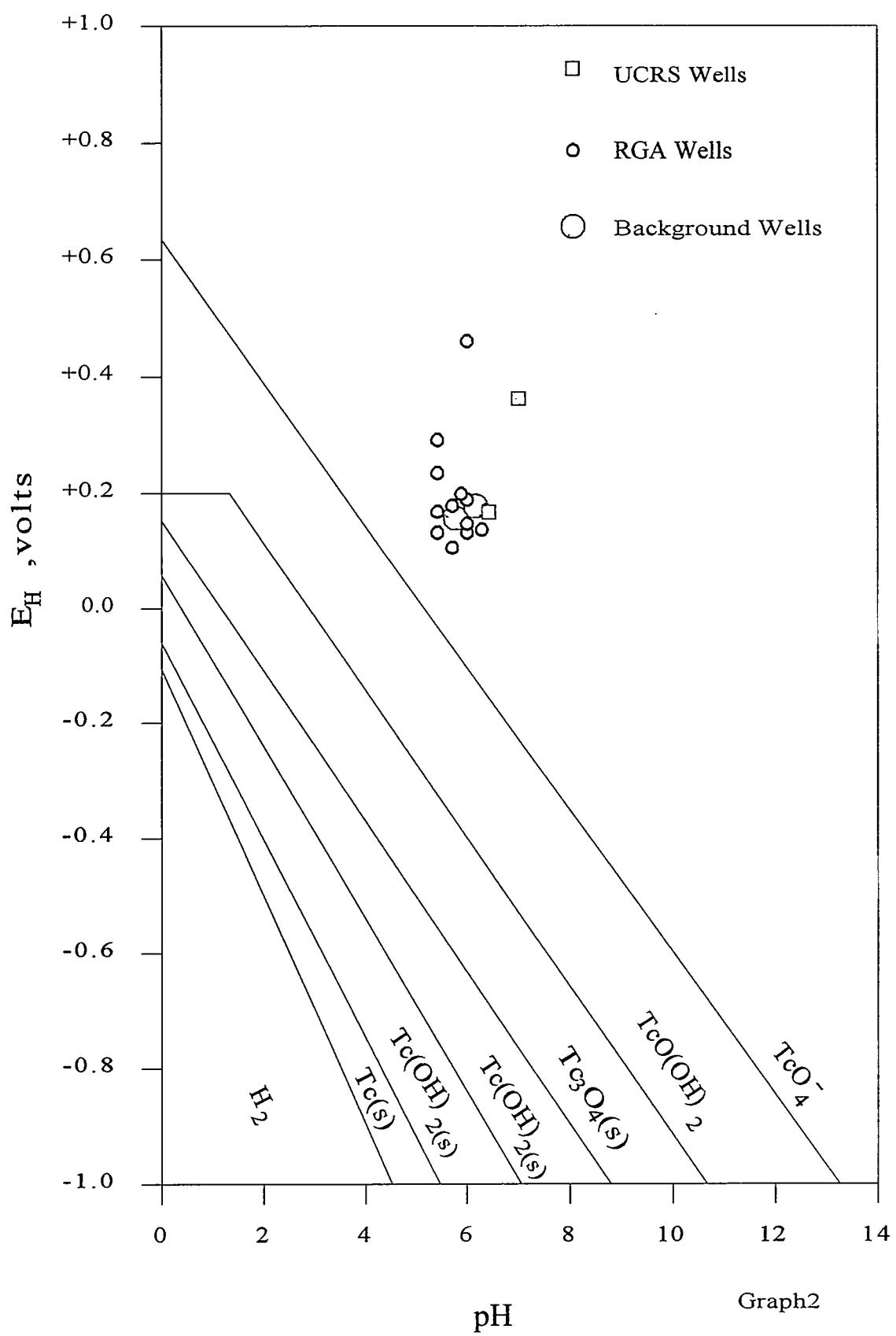
$$\{3\} \quad Q = n_i A$$

where  $Q$  = volume of contaminated water,

$n_i$  = intrinsic permeability,

$A$  = area of contaminated water.

Figure 24. Potential-pH stability diagram for  $^{99}\text{Tc}$



Integrating the concentrations within the cross-sectional area and knowing the groundwater flow velocity allows for a calculation of flux. In all of the flux calculations a porosity of 0.25 and a flow rate of 1.3 ft/day was assumed (McConnell, 1992 and Clausen et al., 1995a). Similar calculations can be performed for a cross-sectional area of the Northwest Plume at the plant fence boundary, near Ogden Landing Road, and the northern extraction well field, at distances of 3000, 8800, and 11,500 from the source zone, respectively (Table 9).

**Table 9. Comparison of flux rates within the Northwest Plume**

Location	Flux Rate TCE (kg/yr)	Flux Rate $^{99}\text{Tc}$ (pCi/yr)	Flux Rate $^{99}\text{Tc}$ (ug/yr)	Distance from Source (ft)
Plant Perimeter Fence	16	0.4	80	3000
DOE Property Boundary	25	0.5	100	7000
Ogden Landing Road	2.4	0.4	80	8800
Northern Extraction Well Field	0.1	0.3	60	11,500

The data used for these calculations were presented in Clausen et al. (1995a) from drive-point profile samples. These calculations indicate the flux of TCE across a given cross-sectional area, generally decreases with distance from the source area. A TCE flux rate of 16 kg/year was calculated at the plant perimeter fence, 25 kg/year at the DOE property boundary, 2.4 kg/yr at Ogden Landing Road, and 0.1 kg/year at the north extraction well field. Between the plant fence and DOE boundary the flux is essentially the same. Given that the iso-concentration cross-sections were developed from borings separated from 100 to 1000 ft in the horizontal direction and vertical samples were collected on 10 ft intervals by Clausen et al. (1995a), there could be some potential error associated with the flux rates. Therefore, the flux rates presented in Table 9 should not be considered absolute values. More detailed sampling would reduce the error associated with the flux calculations but the lack of permanent monitoring wells with the needed sampling points is not currently available. For this reason, order of magnitude differences in flux rates are likely significant, but changes less than this may not be significant.

The flux rate of TCE appears constant between the plant perimeter fence and DOE property boundary indicating no net loss of TCE, as mentioned above, but this may be an artifact of the availability of sampling locations. A constant flux suggests the active attenuating mechanisms to be dilution, dispersion, and advection. Changes in flux from the DOE property boundary to Ogden Landing Road, and to the northern extraction well field are significant. The possible mechanisms active in this region and potentially responsible for the reduction in flux are; sorption, diffusion, and biodegradation. Dilution, dispersion, and advection are also active processes but they don't contribute to a reduction in flux, although they do contribute to a decrease in contaminant concentrations. However, several wells in this region (MW66, R2, and R113) actually exhibit increasing TCE concentrations, which began in 1994, as discussed in Section 5.2. This result seems to be consistent with the higher flux rate at the DOE property boundary than at the plant fence boundary. The agreement between the concentration data and flux rates suggests the previous discussion of possible errors in the flux rate calculations may not be warranted. If this is true, the data suggests a region of elevated TCE (i.e. a slug release of TCE) in

relation to the overall plume. Since, the flux of TCE is unknown upgradient of the plant fence boundary, further attempts at explanation of this phenomena are not possible. A lack of suitably located wells perpendicular to the plume axis prevents an analysis of flux rates between the plant fence boundary and the source.

The overall flux of a contaminant at several locations within a plume is important, but for a definitive NA analysis the components contributing to a decline in flux must be known. Sorption and diffusion rates should be consistent throughout the aquifer but may vary due to differences in lithology. The overlying and underlying units in contact with the RGA tend to be finer and consist of clay towards the Ohio River, and coarser back towards the plant site. Additionally, sorption is concentration dependent and nonlinear (Curtis et al., 1986; Ball and Roberts, 1991; Allen-King et al., 1996). However, since field data are lacking for diffusion and sorption of TCE, they will not be discussed further and are assumed to be constant for this analysis.

As mentioned earlier, an assumption was made that sorption and diffusion are constant throughout the plume. Without specific studies these two parameters can not be individually quantified. Given the available data, it may be possible to separate out the contribution of bio degradation from the other parameters; dilution, dispersion, advection, diffusion, and sorption. A geochemical model, BioScreen<sup>TM</sup>, was utilized to calculate what percentage of the TCE reduction could be attributed to biological processes. Although this particular model was developed for evaluating reductive processes for petroleum hydrocarbons, (Weidemeier et al. (1997) point out it can be used for chlorinated solvent reductive processes if the results are interpreted with caution. Input of site specific parameters, calibrating to the known plume length, and assuming a TCE loss of 55,000 kg resulted in a determination that less than 10 percent of the reduction in TCE flux may be accounted for by biological processes. If the overall flux rate for each cross-section is normalized to a constant cross-sectional area at the DOE property boundary, the contribution of dilution, dispersion, and advection can be separated out assuming the rate of diffusion and sorption is constant throughout the aquifer. The analysis yields that dilution, dispersion, and advection account for approximately 90 percent of the observed decline in concentration levels in the Northwest Plume. Therefore, sorption and diffusion likely account only for a few percent of the total attenuation variable.

From the above discussion, ten percent of the reduction in TCE levels can be attributed to biological destructive processes. Therefore, between the DOE property boundary and Ogden Landing Road 2.3 kg of TCE is being dechlorinated on an annual basis and 0.23 kg between Ogden Landing Road and the North Extraction Well Field. Clausen et al. (1995a) estimated that approximately 3200 to 4700 kg of dissolved TCE could be accounted for in the Northwest Plume. Assuming an annual 3 kg rate of TCE destruction and reliance solely on bio degradation, it would take in excess of several hundred years for all of the TCE to be destroyed by biological processes. Another way to look at the destruction rate of TCE is through half-life calculations.

The reduction of TCE flux rates allows for a calculation of the half-life of TCE. For this analysis it is assumed the declining flux rate is solely a result of biodegradation with sorption and diffusion processes ignored. The Northwest contaminant plume between the north and south well fields has a one pore volume flush out rate of 10 years using a flow velocity of 1.3 ft/day (Laase and Clausen, 1997).

The following equation can be used to calculate the biodegradation rate constant;

$$\{4\} \quad K = 1/t \ln (a / (a-x))$$

where

K = biodegradation rate constant,

t = time,

a = initial flux rate,

x = change in flux with time,

n = reaction order, a value of 1 is assumed for first order reaction.

Using equation 4, the biodegradation rate of TCE in the Northwest Plume varies from  $2.6 \times 10^{-2}$  to  $7.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . It should be kept in mind, this calculation ignores sorption and diffusion. Although these mechanisms may only account for a few percent of the total NA process, they could have impact on the calculated biodegradation rate. If it were possible to factor in sorption and diffusion, the net result would be a lower biodegradation rate with a concomitant increase in half-life. In comparison, Barrio-Lage et al. (1986) determined a laboratory anaerobic biodegradation rate of  $5.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and Howard et al. (1991) measured a value of  $4.19 \times 10^{-4} \text{ yr}^{-1}$  for hydrolysis of TCE. Once K is calculated the half-life of TCE can be calculated using

$$\{5\} \quad t_{1/2} = \ln (C/C_0) / K$$

where

C = initial TCE flux rate

$C_0$  = final flux rate

The corresponding TCE half-life in the Northwest Plume between the DOE property boundary on the northern extraction well field is greater than 25 years. In comparison, laboratory half-lives for TCE have been calculated; 4.5 years for anaerobic degradation (Barrio-Lage et al., 1986), six months to one year for aerobic degradation (Tabak et al., 1981), and 10.7 month to 4.5 years for hydrolysis (Dilling et al., 1975). Thus, based on the calculated NA rate TCE concentrations, downgradient of the extraction well fields in the Northwest Plume, will remain above the MCL in excess of 100 years, even though the existing containment system has cut off the plume from the source. For the region upgradient of the southernmost extraction well field the NA rate is irrelavent since this region is being fed by DNAPL. TCE levels will remain above the MCL until the DNAPL source is depleted. Owing to the uncertainty of the volume of DNAPL beneath C-400 a calculation of the time to reach the MCL, for the region upgradient of the southernmost extraction well field, via NA mechanisms is not possible.

As mentioned in Section 5.6, no known biological processes are available for the destruction or reduction in toxicity or mobility of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ . The  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  results indicate no change in net flux throughout the Northwest Plume which is consistent with a lack of destructive or removal mechanism to reduce  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  in solution, e.g. precipitation or sorbtion. Natural radioactive decay of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is a destructive process, unfortunately the half-life of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  (210,000 years) makes this an unsuitable mechanism for NA purposes. The flux of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  at the plant fence boundary, DOE property boundary, Ogden Landing Road, and at the extraction well field in the Northwest Plume is 0.4, 0.5, 0.4, and 0.3 Ci/year, respectively (Table 9). Advection, dispersion, and dilution have the net effect of spreading the cross-sectional area of the plume, but the net flux remains the same since there is no destructive mechanism. However, advection, dispersion, and dilution do result in a decline in  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  levels with increasing distance from the source.

### 5.7.2 Northeast Plume

Similar calculations could not be performed for the Northeast Plume due to a lack of suitable sampling points perpendicular to the plume axis at varying distances downgradient from the source. It is expected that the conditions and attenuating mechanisms in the Northeast Plume are similar to those in the Northwest Plume. The lack of significant geochemical differences between the two plumes appears to validate this assumption. Therefore, half-lives of TCE calculated for the Northwest Plume are applicable to the Northeast Plume.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

NA processes such as biodegradation, sorption, dilution, dispersion, advection, and possibly sorption and diffusion are occurring in the Northeast and Northwest plumes. However, the overall biological attenuation rate for TCE within the plumes is not sufficiently rapid to utilize as remedial option. The mobility and toxicity of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  is not being reduced by attenuating processes within the Northwest Plume. The current EPA position is that NA is not a viable remedial approach unless destructive processes are present or processes are active which reduce the toxicity and mobility of a contaminant (EPA, 1997; Kramer, 1997; Tulis, 1997; and Wischkaemper, 1997). Therefore, active remediation of the dissolved phase plumes will be necessary to reduce contaminant concentrations before an NA approach could be justified at PGDP for either plume. Possible treatment methods for the reduction of dissolved phase concentrations within the plumes are pump-and-treat, bioaugmentation, biostimulation, or multiple reactive barriers. Another possibility is the use of a regulatory instrument such as an Alternate Concentration Limit (ACL) petition.

Biodegradation of TCE is occurring in both plumes and several hypotheses are possible to explain the apparent conflicts with some of the geochemical data. The first hypothesis is active intrinsic bioremediation is negligible or so slow to be nonmeasurable. In this scenario, the D. O., chloride, TCE, and isotopic results are indicative of past microbiological reactions. It is surmised in this scenario, that when the initial TCE release occurred, sufficient energy sources were available for microorganisms to drive aerobic reduction of TCE, but these energy sources were rapidly depleted. The initial degraded TCE has since migrated to downgradient locations.

In the second scenario, TCE anaerobic degradation occurs in organic-rich micro-environments within a generally aerobic aquifer. TCE may be strongly absorbed to organic-rich materials in the aquifer matrix and degraded by local communities of microbes, perhaps even under anaerobic conditions. Chloride, generated by degradation in such microenvironments is released rapidly into the water, as is  $\text{CO}_2$ , from respiration of the microorganisms. TCE and its organic degradation products are retained on the aquifer matrix, by sorption, and released more slowly into the groundwater. In this process, chloride produced from the microbial reaction may become separated in the plume from the residual TCE. This may explain why the chloride isotope ratio and dissolved TCE do not correlate with the DIC isotope ratio. The relationship between the  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  values of TCE and dissolved inorganic chloride is consistent with what would be expected from the degradation of TCE, but is complicated by the elevated levels of background chloride, presumably due to agriculture practice, and complex behavior of TCE in the aquifer.

Other key observations obtained through this study include the following:

- There is no evidence for the reduction of  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  levels through precipitation or sorption. The dominant NA mechanisms for  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  are advection, dispersion, and dilution.

- Hydrogen and electron acceptor results, when screened with the Wiedemeier et al. (1996) criteria, from this study suggest a lack of TCE reduction by anaerobic processes.
- Anaerobic degradation processes are unsupported by concentration profiles of methane, sulfate, hydrogen sulfide, nitrate, ferrous and ferric iron, and D. O., along the flow path for both plumes.
- Low levels of *cis*-1,2-DCE (< 0.050 mg/L), a direct anaerobic degradation product of TCE, were observed in this study, however, later stage degradation products such as VC, ethylene, ethane, and chloroethane were not detected. The analytical detection limits for these compounds were in the tens of ppb.
- Increasing chloride levels along the flow path of both plumes, comparison with background chloride levels, as well as the isotopic data, suggest chloride production from the reductive dehalogenation of TCE.
- The negative correlation of D. O. with  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE suggests consumption of oxygen and dehalogenation of TCE. This observation is supported by the correlations of  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  TCE with TCE concentration as well as  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of TCE with  $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$  of DIC.
- The classic approach for evaluating reductive dechlorination of aliphatic chlorinated compounds, such as presented by Wiedemeier et al. (1997) and Chapelle et al. (1995) may not be applicable to all sites, especially those with slow rates of biological dechlorination.
- D. O. levels throughout the RGA in both contaminated and uncontaminated regions are consistently greater than 1 mg/L, for the most part, indicating aerobic conditions.
- Flux calculations for the Northwest Plume suggest reduction in TCE mass may be spatially specific throughout the RGA.
- Intra well trending analysis for MW66, R2, and R113, located within the hotspot of the Northwest Plume, indicates a statistically significant increase in TCE and  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  levels, which suggests the core of the plume is not in equilibrium.
- No evidence was found for the reduction of TCE by native iron.
- The lack of TCE degradation products was not masked by analytical dilution, a criticism of previous studies at PGDP.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Further efforts are not recommended for evaluating NA processes within the aquifer at the PGDP site. Furthermore, microcosm studies are not recommended even though the data from this study exhibited conflicting results in some cases. However, microcosm studies may prove useful if a biostimulation or bioaugmentation approach is evaluated for either plume. In this case, natural intrinsic biodegradation rates will be needed to compare with engineered bioremediation rates to determine if biological manipulation is warranted as a remedial approach.

Further evaluation of the impact of the Ohio River system on the RGA may be needed to quantify the rates of dispersion and dilution if an ACL approach is selected for plume management. Evaluation of these attenuation processes will require quantifying the transmissivity of the RGA in the near Ohio River area.

Also, the interaction of contaminants with the Ohio River sediments and discharge into surface water should be evaluated to see what role, if any, sorption, precipitation, bioremediation, and phytoreduction may play. Fryar (1997) has speculated that water from the RGA may intersect surface water bodies such as streams and ponds before reaching the Ohio River. A study may be appropriate to investigate this possibility. If it is proven RGA water is recharging surface water prior to the Ohio River the geochemical makeup of the sediments in these surface water bodies and any associated wetlands should be evaluated for possible reduction, sorption, or precipitation of TCE and <sup>99</sup>Tc. NA processes at the aquifer/river boundary may prove to be significant if the regulatory agencies find the current contaminant levels within the dissolved phase plumes to be acceptable.

DOE should consider evaluating the applicability of an ACL petition, which could be tied to the existing containment systems in operation at the Northeast and Northwest plumes. The current size of the plumes, in excess of 2.5 miles in length and over 6 billion gallons of contaminated water, may rule out active remedial measures as a cost effective approach to plume management.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **NATURAL ATTENUATION STUDY DATA**

Analyte	MW103 (Background)	MW194 (Background)
Sample Number	5372-97	5380-97
Depth to Water <sup>2</sup> (ft)	60.65	23.50
Specific Conductance <sup>2</sup> (umhos/cm)	209	248
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	3.7	6.1
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	4.4	7.0
Temperature <sup>2</sup> (°C)	17	16
pH <sup>2</sup> (units)	6.2	5.9
Eh <sup>2</sup> (mv)	+ 191	+ 178
Hydrogen <sup>1</sup> (nM)	<0.22	<0.22
Methane <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	<0.001	<0.001
Nitrogen <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	27.1	26.0
Argon <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	0.9	0.9
Ethane (ug/L)	<30	<30
Ethene (ug/L)	<30	<30
1,1,1-TCA (ug/L)	<5	<5
1,1,1-TCA (ug/L)	<5	<5
1,1-DCA (ug/L)	<5	<5
1,1-DCE (ug/L)	<5	<5
1,2-DCE (ug/L)	<5	<5
Benzene (ug/L)	<5	<5
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	<5	<5
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/L)	<5	<5
Chloroethane (ug/L)	<5	<5
cis-1,2-DCE <sup>4</sup> (ug/L)	2	<1
Ethylbenzene (ug/L)	<5	<5
PCE (ug/L)	<5	<5
Toluene (ug/L)	<5	<5
trans-1,2-DCE (ug/L)	<5	<5
TCE (ug/L)	<1	<1
VC <sup>4</sup> (ug/L)	<3	<3
Xylene (ug/L)	<5	<5
Tc-99 (pCi/L)	<25	<25
DOC (mg/L)	<1	<1
Total Iron <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	0.1	0.6
Ferrous Iron <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	0.1	0.1
Ferric iron (mg/L)*	0	0.5
Alkalinity <sup>3</sup> (mg/L)	124	104
Chloride (mg/L)	3	20
Nitrate (mg/L)	<0.5	6.3
Ammonia <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	<0.1	<0.1
Sulfate (mg/L)	5.5	7
Hydrogen Sulfide <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	<0.01	<0.01
<sup>13</sup> C of TCE (per mil)	ND	ND
<sup>13</sup> C of DIC (per mil)	-18.4	-16.5
<sup>37</sup> Cl of TCE (per mil SMOC)	NA	NA
<sup>37</sup> Cl of inorganic Cl (per mil)	NA	1.1
O <sup>18</sup> /O <sup>16</sup> (SMOW)	-4.9	-5.8

<sup>\*</sup> Result Inferred by Subtracting Ferrous Iron from Total Iron

<sup>1</sup> Extracted Gas Analysis

<sup>2</sup> Field Measured

<sup>3</sup> Total Alkalinity as bicarbonate

<sup>4</sup> Purge-and-Trap GC analysis using an ELCD detector by CDM

ND - not detected

NA - not analyzed

E - error in analysis, not enough sample for reanalysis.

Analyte	MW187 (UCRS)	MW157 (UCRS)
Sample Number	5378-97	5377-97
Depth to Water <sup>2</sup> (ft)	30.50	38.74
Specific Conductance <sup>2</sup> (umhos/cm)	873	460
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	1.1	10.1
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	1.0	7.6
Temperature <sup>2</sup> (°C)	14	17
pH <sup>2</sup> (units)	6.2	6.8
Eh <sup>2</sup> (mv)	+ 180	+ 380
Hydrogen <sup>1</sup> (nM)	< 0.22	< 0.22
Methane <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	< 0.001	< 0.001
Nitrogen <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	27.5	22.1
Argon <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	0.9	0.7
Ethylene (ug/L)	< 30	< 30
Ethane (ug/L)	< 30	< 30
1,1,1-TCA (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
1,1,1-TCA (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
1,1-DCA (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
1,1-DCE (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
1,2-DCE (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
Benzene (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
Chloroethane (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
cis-1,2-DCE <sup>4</sup> (ug/L)	84	130
Ethylbenzene (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
PCE (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
Toluene (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
trans-1,2-DCE (ug/L)	< 25	< 12,500
TCE (ug/L)	490	180000
VC <sup>4</sup> (ug/L)	< 3	< 3
Xylene (ug/L)	< 5	< 12,500
Tc-99 (pCi/L)	< 25	NA
DOC (mg/L)	4	2
Total Iron <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	5	1.2
Ferrous Iron <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	0.2	< 0.1
Ferric Iron (mg/L) <sup>*</sup>	4.8	1.2
Alkalinity <sup>3</sup> (mg/L)	351	99
Chloride (mg/L)	120	30
Nitrate (mg/L)	< 0.5	< 0.5
Ammonia <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	< 0.1	< 0.1
Sulfate (mg/L)	15	115
Hydrogen Sulfide <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	< 0.01	< 0.01
<sup>13</sup> C of TCE (per mil)	-28.6	-27.8
<sup>13</sup> C of DIC (per mil)	-19.4	-12.0
<sup>37</sup> Cl of TCE (per mil SMOC)	E	-1.0
<sup>37</sup> Cl of inorganic Cl (per mil)	0.7	0.3
O <sup>18</sup> /O <sup>16</sup> (SMOW)	-5.4	-5.3

\* Result Inferred by Subtracting Ferrous Iron from Total Iron

<sup>1</sup> Extracted Gas Analysis

<sup>2</sup> Field Measured

<sup>3</sup> Total Alkalinity as bicarbonate

<sup>4</sup> Purge-and-Trap GC analysis using an ELCD by CDM

ND - not detected

NA - not analyzed

E - error in analysis, not enough sample for reanalysis.

Analyte	MW262 (RGA) NW	MW262 Dup. (RGA) NW	MW66 (RGA) NW	MW248 (RGA) NW	MW233 (RGA) NW	MW146 (RGA) NW
Sample Number	5384-97	5385-97	5370-97	5382-97	5381-97	5375-97
Depth to Water <sup>2</sup> (ft)	40.23	40.23	37.96	35.16	39.36	28.30
Specific Conductance <sup>2</sup> (umhos/cm)	523	523	381	377	289	338
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	3.8	3.8	7.0	4.5	5.5	5.5
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	4.3	4.4	7.9	4.7	5.9	5.9
Temperature <sup>2</sup> (°C)	16	16	15	15	15	17
pH <sup>2</sup> (units)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0
Eh <sup>2</sup> (mv)	+220	+180	+280	+160	+170	+160
Hydrogen <sup>1</sup> (nM)	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22
Methane <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Nitrogen <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	25.5	25.6	31.0	26.1	25.5	26.1
Argon <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ethane (ug/L)	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30
Ethene (ug/L)	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30
1,1,1-TCA (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
1,1,1-TCA (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
1,1-DCA (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
1,1-DCE (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
1,2-DCE (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
Benzene (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
Chloroethane (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
cis-1,2-DCE <sup>4</sup> (ug/L)	58	29	58	<1	<1	<1
Ethylbenzene (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
PCE (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
Toluene (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
trans-1,2-DCE (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
TCE (ug/L)	16000	16000	13000	12000	150	1
VC <sup>4</sup> (ug/L)	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Xylene (ug/L)	<1250	<1250	<1250	<1250	<10	<5
Tc-99 (pCi/L)	4056+58	4178+59	2911+51	2601+48	98+14	<25
DOC (mg/L)	<1	1	<1	1	1	2
Total Iron <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	1.5	1.2	<0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
Ferrous Iron <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	<0.1	<0.1	NA	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
Ferric Iron (mg/L)*	1.5	1.2	NA	0.8	0.5	0.6
Alkalinity <sup>3</sup> (mg/L)	128	126	106	102	124	125
Chloride (mg/L)	70	70	50	50	25	30
Nitrate (mg/L)	50	50	35	30	7.5	15
Ammonia <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Sulfate (mg/L)	10	10	10	10	15	8.8
Hydrogen Sulfide <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
<sup>13</sup> C of TCE (per mil)	-27.3	-26.8	-27.6	-26.7	ND	ND
<sup>13</sup> C of DIC (per mil)	-18.5	-18.5	-17.9	-15.4	-16.7	-17.9
<sup>37</sup> Cl of TCE (per mil SMOC)	0.2	-0.5	0.6	0.4	1.6	NA
<sup>37</sup> Cl of inorganic Cl (per mil)	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8
O <sup>18</sup> /O <sup>16</sup> (SMOW)	-5.2	-5.6	-5.4	-5.6	-5.8	-5.8

\* Result Inferred by Subtracting Ferrous Iron from Total Iron

<sup>1</sup> Extracted Gas Analysis

<sup>2</sup> Field Measured

<sup>3</sup> Total Alkalinity as bicarbonate

<sup>4</sup> Purge-and-Trap GC analysis using an ELCD by CDM

ND - not detected

NA - not analyzed

E - error in analysis, not enough sample for reanalysis.

Analyte	MW155 (RGA) NE	MW108 (RGA) NE	MW255 (RGA) NE	MW124 (RGA) NE	MW193 (RGA) NE	MW100 (RGA) NE
Sample Number	5376-97	5373-97	5383-97	5374-97	5379-97	5371-97
Depth to Water <sup>2</sup> (ft)	47.46	51.93	50.29	32.74	35.16	41.76
Specific Conductance <sup>2</sup> (umhos/cm)	494	491	660	446	319	412
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	4.4	4.1	0.65	3.0	2.3	6.2
Dissolved Oxygen <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	5.6	4.0	1.0	3.3	3.6	5.6
Temperature <sup>2</sup> (°C)	18	18	17	16	17	18
pH <sup>2</sup> (units)	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.3	5.9
Eh <sup>2</sup> (mv)	+ 200	+ 460	+ 190	+120	+ 160	+ 190
Hydrogen <sup>1</sup> (nM)	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22
Methane <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Nitrogen <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	26.6	25.3	29.3	27.1	26.4	27.6
Argon <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ethane (ug/L)	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30
Ethene (ug/L)	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30
1,1,1-TCA (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
1,1,1-TCA (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
1,1-DCA (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
1,1-DCE (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
1,2-DCE (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
Benzene (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
Chloroethane (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
cis-1,2-DCE <sup>4</sup> (ug/L)	7	21	10	3	<1	2
Ethylbenzene (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
PCE (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
Toluene (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
trans-1,2-DCE (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
TCE (ug/L)	700	950	1300	1100	4	<1
VC <sup>4</sup> (ug/L)	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Xylene (ug/L)	<100	<250	<125	<100	<5	<5
Tc-99 (pCi/L)	682+-26	NA	<25	<25	<25	<25
DOC (mg/L)	E	2	1	6	2	2
Total Iron <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	0.7	3.2	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
Ferrous Iron <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Ferric Iron (mg/L)*	0.7	3.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
Alkalinity <sup>3</sup> (mg/L)	139	150	223	130	178	125
Chloride (mg/L)	85	60	90	70	20	50
Nitrate (mg/L)	9	9.3	6.8	6.1	0.7	20
Ammonia <sup>2</sup> (mg/)	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Sulfate (mg/L)	10	25	30	10	9.5	7.9
Hydrogen Sulfide <sup>2</sup> (mg/L)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	<0.01
<sup>13</sup> C of TCE (per mil)	-27.5	-28.3	-29.4	-30.4	ND	ND
<sup>13</sup> C of DIC (per mil)	-16.8	-17.9	-18.2	-20.0	-19.8	-19.1
<sup>37</sup> Cl of TCE (per mil SMOC)	1.6	1.5	NA	2.0	1.6	NA
<sup>37</sup> Cl of inorganic Cl (per mil)	1.0	0.8	NA	1.3/1.4	0.9	1.1
O <sup>18</sup> /O <sup>16</sup> (SMOW)	-5.5	-5.5	-5.5	-5.3	-5.8	-5.6

\* Result Inferred by Subtracting Ferrous Iron from Total Iron

<sup>1</sup> Extracted Gas Analysis

<sup>2</sup> Field Measured

<sup>3</sup> Total Alkalinity as bicarbonate

<sup>4</sup> Purge-and-Trap GC analysis using an ELCD by CDM

ND - not detected

NA - not analyzed

E - error in analysis, not enough sample for reanalysis.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **HISTORICAL MONITORING WELL DATA**

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW100 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	88.0000	88.0000	88.0000	1
Chloride	(mg/L)	47.7000	47.7000	47.7000	1
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	5.4000	5.4000	5.4000	1
Sulfate	(mg/L)	8.5000	8.5000	8.5000	1
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1
Silica	(mg/L)	18.0000	18.0000	18.0000	1
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	1
Selenium	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	1
Aluminum	(mg/L)	2.1500	2.1500	2.1500	1
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	1
Barium	(mg/L)	0.1730	0.1730	0.1730	1
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	1
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Calcium	(mg/L)	21.4000	21.4000	21.4000	1
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Copper	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Iron	(mg/L)	5.7800	5.7800	5.7800	1
Magnesium	(mg/L)	8.7700	8.7700	8.7700	1
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.1040	0.1040	0.1040	1
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Nickel	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Potassium	(mg/L)	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	1
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	1
Sodium	(mg/L)	37.1000	37.1000	37.1000	1
Zinc	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	1
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1580	0.1580	0.1580	1
Depth to Water (Feet)		42.1000	42.1000	42.1000	1
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	6.6300	6.6300	6.6300	1
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	228.0000	228.0000	228.0000	1
pH	(SU )	5.9000	5.9000	5.9000	1
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	386.0000	386.0000	386.0000	1
Temperature	(F )	62.0000	62.0000	62.0000	1
Total Suspended Solids	(mg/L)	49.0000	49.0000	49.0000	1
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	1
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	0.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000	1
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	329.0000	329.0000	329.0000	1
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	17.0000	17.0000	17.0000	1
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Chloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Ethane	(ug/L)	< 30.000	< 30.0000	< 30.000	1
Ethene	(ug/L)	< 30.000	< 30.0000	< 30.000	1
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	3.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.2857	7
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW103 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	104.0000	67.0000	75.5000	10
Chloride	(mg/L)	7.0000	2.9000	4.7800	10
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1200	< 0.1000	< 0.1075	8
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	1.4000	< 1.0000	< 1.0400	10
Sulfate	(mg/L)	9.0000	5.4000	7.2000	8
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	30
Silica	(mg/L)	26.0000	16.0000	21.1000	10
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	10
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	8
Selenium	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	10
Aluminum	(mg/L)	0.7500	< 0.1000	< 0.3223	9
Antimony	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0600	< 0.1160	10
Barium	(mg/L)	0.0700	< 0.0100	< 0.0461	10
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0040	< 0.0099	10
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0100	< 0.0235	10
Calcium	(mg/L)	15.6000	2.8800	11.4130	10
Chromium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0525	8
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0450	< 0.0535	10
Copper	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0100	< 0.0235	10
Iron	(mg/L)	0.4640	< 0.0100	< 0.2151	10
Lead	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.0500	< 0.1000	8
Magnesium	(mg/L)	3.4000	0.8790	2.9719	10
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.0500	< 0.0050	< 0.0174	10
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0567	9
Nickel	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0700	10
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 2.0000	< 4.2880	10
Silver	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0110	< 0.0403	3
Sodium	(mg/L)	17.3000	3.7100	14.0510	10
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.0560	< 0.1180	7
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.0500	< 0.0230	< 0.0447	7
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0500	< 0.0431	10
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.6250	< 0.0820	< 0.1914	7
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0600	< 0.0779	7
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0700	< 0.0050	< 0.0434	8
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0040	< 0.0074	8
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0138	8
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	12.6000	0.0260	10.5596	9
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0525	8
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0450	< 0.0488	8
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0138	8
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3550	< 0.0100	< 0.1019	8
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.0500	< 0.1071	7
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	3.5100	0.0080	2.9364	9
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0200	< 0.0050	< 0.0108	8
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0500	< 0.0507	7
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0625	8
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	3.9000	< 2.0000	< 3.1413	8
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	16.2000	0.3170	13.3797	9
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.0560	< 0.1180	7
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0500	< 0.0200	< 0.0443	7
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0300	< 0.0050	< 0.0148	8
Depth to Water	(Feet)	59.4400	50.7800	55.3682	11
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	4.0200	1.9700	2.8920	10
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	136.0000	75.0000	104.2000	10
pH	(SU )	6.4000	5.6000	5.9711	38
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	190.0000	155.0000	165.8857	35
Temperature	(F )	61.0000	56.0000	58.6909	11
Total Suspended Solids	(mg/L)	< 4.0000	< 4.0000	< 4.0000	2
Turbidity	(NTU )	5.0000	0.3500	2.4889	9
PCB	(ug/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	1.8000	-3.1000	0.0900	10
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	12.0000	1.0000	5.6000	10
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	0.5000	-0.2000	0.1857	7
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	0.2000	0.0000	0.0286	7
Rad Alpha	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	2
Rad Beta	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	2
Radium-226	(pCi/L)	0.7000	0.0000	0.1167	6
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	552.0000	340.0000	433.8000	10
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	20.0000	0.0000	9.1818	11
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	0.9000	0.0000	0.3143	7
Total Radium	(pCi/L)	0.6000	0.0000	0.2800	5
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	9
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroetha	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW103 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1

1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 1
2-Butanone	(ug/L) < 100.0000 < 100.0000 < 100.0000 1
2-Hexanone	(ug/L) < 50.0000 < 50.0000 < 50.0000 1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(ug/L) < 50.0000 < 50.0000 < 50.0000 1
Acetone	(ug/L) < 100.0000 < 100.0000 < 100.0000 1
Benzene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 3
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 3
Bromoform	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 1
Bromomethane	(ug/L) < 10.0000 < 10.0000 < 10.0000 1
Carbon Disulfide	(ug/L) < 100.0000 < 100.0000 < 100.0000 1
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 3
Chlorobenzene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 1
Chloroethane	(ug/L) < 10.0000 < 10.0000 < 10.0000
Chloroform	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 3
Chloromethane	(ug/L) < 10.0000 < 10.0000 < 10.0000 1
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 2
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 1
Dibromochloromethane	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 1
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 3
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 1
Styrene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 1
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 3
Toluene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 3
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 2
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000 1
Trichloroethene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 1.0000 < 1.4444 9
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L) < 50.0000 < 50.0000 < 50.0000 1
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L) < 10.0000 < 5.0000 < 8.3333 3
Xylene	(ug/L) < 10.0000 < 5.0000 < 6.6667 3

Environmental Information Management System  
Data Summary for Sampling Station MW108 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Aluminum	(mg/L)	0.1780	0.1290	0.1482	5
Chromium	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	5
Copper	(mg/L)	0.0180	< 0.0100	< 0.0116	5
Iron	(mg/L)	0.0840	< 0.0100	< 0.0320	5
Nickel	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	5
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.2120	0.0720	0.1204	5
Depth to Water	(Feet)	55.2700	55.2100	55.2200	6
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	6.2100	3.5600	4.6233	6
pH	(SU )	9.7000	5.9000	6.3579	19
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	469.0000	452.0000	457.5385	13
Temperature	(F )	67.0000	62.0000	63.3684	19
Turbidity	(NTU)	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000	3
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	60.0000	50.0000	53.8000	5
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	< 250.0000	< 5.0000	< 130.8333	6
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	1800.0000	8.0000	931.7727	22
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 10.0000	< 261.6667	6
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 10.0000	< 261.6667	6

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	149.0000	90.0000	117.6667	3
Chloride	(mg/L)	73.0000	2.7000	57.6692	13
Cyanide	(mg/L)	< 0.0084	< 0.0030	< 0.0060	7
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.2300	0.1300	0.1700	4
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	(mg/L)	228.0000	118.0000	172.6000	5
M Alkalinity	(mg/L)	152.0000	103.0000	128.8000	5
Nitrate	(mg/L)	4.0000	1.2500	2.1867	3
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	1.3000	< 0.4000	< 0.9420	5
P Alkalinity	(mg/L)	< 5.0000	< 1.0000	< 2.6000	5
Phosphate	(mg/L)	0.2100	0.2100	0.2100	1
Phosphate as P	(mg/L)	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	1
Sulfate	(mg/L)	21.1000	8.7000	12.8385	13
Sulfide	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0400	< 0.0760	5
Ammonia as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	2.0000	< 0.9700	< 1.0970	10
Silica	(mg/L)	24.0000	11.0000	19.5000	4
Arsenic	(mg/L)	0.0092	< 0.0003	< 0.0046	16
Mercury	(mg/L)	0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0002	12
Selenium	(mg/L)	0.0074	< 0.0045	< 0.0058	12
Aluminum	(mg/L)	1.3000	< 0.0590	< 0.3860	15
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.0141	< 0.0595	13
Barium	(mg/L)	0.3860	0.1020	0.2555	13
Beryllium	(mg/L)	0.0250	< 0.0000	< 0.0039	13
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0009	< 0.0110	16
Calcium	(mg/L)	44.1000	12.5000	28.7831	16
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.1920	< 0.0028	< 0.0409	13
Cobalt	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0036	< 0.0223	13
Copper	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0040	< 0.0179	16
Iron	(mg/L)	1.6900	< 0.0280	< 0.5329	17
Lead	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0012	< 0.0437	12
Magnesium	(mg/L)	12.2000	5.3400	8.9713	16
Manganese	(mg/L)	1.2000	0.1360	0.6844	16
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0750	2
Nickel	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0053	< 0.0374	16
Potassium	(mg/L)	106.0000	< 7.2200	< 33.5318	17
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0018	< 0.0122	13
Sodium	(mg/L)	56.2000	< 5.0000	< 40.7431	16
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0004	< 0.0071	11
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.0550	< 0.0032	< 0.0103	11
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0053	< 0.0510	16
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2520	0.1650	0.2170	3
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0600	< 0.1225	2
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3030	0.0900	0.2177	3
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0050	< 0.0100	2
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0138	4
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	42.2000	20.8000	29.9300	5
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0533	3
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0450	< 0.0475	2
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0138	4
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3550	< 0.0370	< 0.1574	5
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	1
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	9.4800	5.1200	8.0480	5
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.9560	< 0.0500	< 0.5878	5
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	1
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0713	4
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	13.3000	7.2300	9.2867	3
Silver, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	1
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	37.8000	30.6000	35.4375	4
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	1
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0570	0.0570	0.0570	1
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0300	< 0.0140	< 0.0200	4
Depth to Water	(Feet)	40.5700	32.6500	35.5547	15
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	7.9400	1.0400	2.4900	6
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	302.0000	201.0000	228.7500	4
pH	(SU )	6.9000	5.8500	6.0974	19
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	497.0000	331.0000	405.8125	16
Temperature	(F )	62.0000	57.0000	58.7000	10
Total Suspended Solids	(mg/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Turbidity	(NTU )	29.0000	1.1000	8.4000	6
4,4'-DDD	(ug/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	4
4,4'-DDE	(ug/L)	< 0.0400	< 0.0400	< 0.0400	4
4,4'-DDT	(ug/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	4
Acenaphthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Acenaphthylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Aldrin	(ug/L)	< 0.0400	< 0.0400	< 0.0400	4
alpha-BHC	(ug/L)	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	4
alpha-Chlordane	(ug/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	4
beta-BHC	(ug/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	4
delta-BHC	(ug/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	4
Dibenzofuran	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Dieldrin	(ug/L)	< 0.0200	< 0.0200	< 0.0200	4

Analysis (Units) Maximum Minimum Average Count

Endosulfan I	(ug/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	4
Endosulfan II	(ug/L)	< 0.0400	< 0.0400	< 0.0400	4
Endosulfan Sulfate	(ug/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	4
Endrin	(ug/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	4
Endrin Ketone	(ug/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	4
gamma-BHC(Lindane)	(ug/L)	< 0.0400	< 0.0400	< 0.0400	4
gamma-Chlordane	(ug/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	4
Heptachlor	(ug/L)	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	4
Heptachlor Epoxide	(ug/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	4
Methoxychlor	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	4
PCB-1016	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	4
PCB-1221	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	4
PCB-1232	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	4
PCB-1242	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	4
PCB-1248	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	4
PCB-1254	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	4
PCB-1260	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	4
Toxaphene	(ug/L)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	4
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	7.9000	-13.3000	1.1625	8
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	158.0000	2.0000	47.8750	8
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	1.0000	< 0.4700	< 0.8233	3
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	1.6000	< -0.0220	< 0.6945	4
Rad Alpha	(pCi/mL)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	3
Rad Beta	(pCi/mL)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	3
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	848.0000	848.0000	848.0000	1
Suspended Alpha	(pCi/L)	1.4000	1.4000	1.4000	1
Suspended Beta	(pCi/L)	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	119.0000	< 0.0000	< 16.0050	20
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	0.6000	< -0.1100	< 0.2593	4
Uranium	(mp/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	5
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	0.6000	< 0.0490	< 0.3325	4
Uranium-235	(pCi/L)	0.0170	0.0110	0.0140	2
Uranium-238	(pCi/L)	0.6000	< -0.0016	< 0.3161	4
Dissolved Alpha	(pCi/L)	0.0000	-1.3000	-1.3000	1
Dissolved Beta	(pCi/L)	12.0000	12.0000	12.0000	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	4
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2,4-Dichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2,4-Dimethylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2,4-Dinitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	5
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2-Chloronaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2-Chlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2-Methylnaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
2-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	5
2-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	(ug/L)	< 20.0000	< 20.0000	< 20.0000	5
3-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	5
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphe	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	5
4-Bromophenyl-phenyleth	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
4-Chloroaniline	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyleth	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
4-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
4-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	5
4-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	50.0000	< 15.0000	< 43.0000	5
Anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Benz(a)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Benz(a)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Benz(b)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Benz(g,h,i)perylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Benz(k)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Benzoic Acid	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	5
Benzyl Alcohol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)meth	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)e	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthal	(ug/L)	320.0000	< 10.0000	< 157.2000	5
Chrysene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Di-n-butylphthalate	(ug/L)	J 10.0000	< 2.0000	< 5.2000	5
Di-n-octylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Diethylphthalate	(ug/L)	10.0000	< 2.0000	< 8.4000	5
Dimethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5
Fluorene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	5

Environmental Information Management System  
Data Summary for Sampling Station MW124 04/28/97

Analysis (Units) Maximum Minimum Average Count

Hexachlorobenzene	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Hexachlorobutadiene	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Hexachloroethane	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Iophenone	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylam	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Naphthalene	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Nitrobenzene	(ug/L)	<	50,0000	<	50,0000	5
Pentachlorophenol	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Phenanthrene	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Phenol	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
Pyrene	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroetha	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	<	10,0000	<	10,0000	5
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	33,2143
1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	33,2143
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	1,0000	6,8571
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	10,0000	5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	10,0000	5
2-Butanone	(ug/L)	<	500,0000	<	10,0000	80,0000
2-Hexanone	(ug/L)	<	250,0000	<	10,0000	44,2857
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(ug/L)	<	250,0000	<	1,0000	43,0000
Acetone	(ug/L)	<	500,0000	<	5,0000	111,1429
Benzene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	33,2143
Bromo dichloromethane	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	33,2143
Bromoform	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
Bromomethane	(ug/L)	<	50,0000	<	10,0000	15,7143
Carbon Disulfide	(ug/L)	<	500,0000	<	5,0000	75,7143
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	33,2143
Chlorobenzene	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
Chloroethane	(ug/L)	<	50,0000	<	10,0000	15,7143
Chloroform	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	33,2143
Chloromethane	(ug/L)	<	50,0000	<	10,0000	15,7143
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	10,0000	38,5714
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
Dibromo dichloromethane	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	33,2143
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	5,0000	15,7143
Styrene	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	5,0000	33,2143
Toluene	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	1,0000	32,6429
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	<	100,0000	<	10,0000	38,5714
trans-1,3-Dichloroprope	(ug/L)	<	25,0000	<	5,0000	7,8571
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	<	950,0000	<	20,0000	455,9048
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L)	<	250,0000	<	10,0000	44,2857
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	<	200,0000	<	1,0000	60,6975
Xylen	(ug/L)	<	200,0000	<	3,0000	55,1429

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW146 04/28/97

Analysis		(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	87.0000	82.0000	85.1667	6	
Chloride	(mg/L)	34.0000	25.0000	31.6800	5	
Cyanide	(mg/L)	< 0.0030	< 0.0030	< 0.0030	1	
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1800	0.1600	0.1700	5	
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	3.4000	2.9000	3.1200	5	
Sulfate	(mg/L)	9.0000	8.0000	8.7000	5	
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	24	
Silica	(mg/L)	21.0000	13.0000	16.3333	6	
Arsenic	(mg/L)	0.0101	< 0.0050	< 0.0061	8	
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0002	6	
Selenium	(mg/L)	0.0050	< 0.0009	< 0.0037	6	
Arsenic, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	1	
Aluminum	(mg/L)	7.1900	< 0.0195	< 2.2444	4	
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0092	< 0.1043	9	
Barium	(mg/L)	0.1600	0.0830	0.1131	8	
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0002	< 0.0088	8	
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0006	< 0.0152	8	
Calcium	(mg/L)	24.4000	20.8000	22.9375	8	
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0013	< 0.0435	8	
Cobalt	(mg/L)	J<0.0500	< 0.0026	< 0.0359	8	
Copper	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0032	< 0.0158	8	
Iron	(mg/L)	38.6000	< 0.0551	< 6.4933	8	
Lead	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.0006	< 0.1670	6	
Magnesium	(mg/L)	8.5200	7.3300	7.8225	8	
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.3870	< 0.0200	< 0.1165	8	
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	2	
Nickel	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0069	< 0.0634	9	
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 2.6800	< 6.9357	7	
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0016	< 0.0405	6	
Sodium	(mg/L)	27.3000	24.2000	26.3250	8	
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0007	< 0.0363	5	
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.0810	< 0.0010	< 0.0445	5	
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.0380	< 0.0047	< 0.0204	9	
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2260	0.1330	0.1795	2	
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0600	< 0.1350	5	
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0960	0.0820	0.0883	6	
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0050	< 0.0117	6	
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0200	6	
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	23.5000	20.2000	21.6333	6	
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0567	6	
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0450	< 0.0467	6	
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0200	6	
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3550	< 0.0100	< 0.2538	6	
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	4	
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	7.8400	7.1900	7.5383	6	
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0200	< 0.0080	< 0.0163	6	
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	2	
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0833	6	
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 2.7100	< 7.4360	5	
Silver, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	4	
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	27.1000	21.6000	24.8167	6	
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	2	
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0650	0.0630	0.0640	2	
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0300	< 0.0050	< 0.0222	6	
Conductivity (Meter)	(umhos/cm)	318.0000	318.0000	318.0000	1	
Depth to Water	(Feet)	35.3900	25.0500	31.6238	16	
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	5.7200	3.6700	4.8020	15	
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	187.0000	141.0000	170.8333	6	
pH	(SU )	6.2000	5.7000	5.9904	52	
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	327.0000	300.0000	319.9400	50	
Temperature	(F )	69.0000	56.0000	59.5438	16	
Turbidity	(NTU)	320.0000	0.8200	37.0400	13	
Acenaphthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1	
Acenaphthylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1	
Dibenzofuran	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1	
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	7.0000	-2.9000	2.0235	17	
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	32.0000	-6.0000	7.0000	17	
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	5.0000	< 1.1000	< 3.0500	2	
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	0.1000	< 0.0016	< 0.0429	3	
Rad Alpha	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1	
Rad Beta	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1	
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	468.0000	214.0000	375.0000	4	
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	15.0000	< -0.5000	< 4.8239	21	
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	1.3000	< -0.2800	< 0.3567	3	
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	7	
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	0.0640	< 0.0280	< 0.0440	3	
Uranium-235	(pCi/L)	0.0300	< 0.0270	< 0.0283	3	
Uranium-238	(pCi/L)	0.1600	< -0.0280	< 0.0540	3	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1	

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
2,4-Dichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2,4-Dinitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Chloronaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Chlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Methylnaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
2-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	(ug/L)	< 20.0000	< 20.0000	< 20.0000	1
3-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphe	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
4-Bromophenyl-phenyleth	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Chloroaniline	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylet	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
4-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
Anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(a)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(a)syprene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzoic Acid	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
Benzyl Alcohol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)meth	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)e	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthal	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Chrysene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Di-n-butylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Di-n-octylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Diethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Dimethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Fluorene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Hexachlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadi	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Hexachloroethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Isophorone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylam	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Naphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Nitrobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Pentachlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
Phenanthrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Phenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroetha	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Butanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2-Hexanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Acetone	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 5.0000	< 8.0000	2
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
Bromoform	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Bromomethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Carbon Disulfide	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
Chlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Chloroethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
Chloromethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2

Environmental Information Management System

Data Summary for Sampling Station MW146      04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	9

cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Dibromochloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L)	< 16.0000	< 8.0000	< 12.0000	2
Styrene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	11
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	9
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	3.3000	< 1.0000	< 1.8650	20
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 1.0000	< 8.7273	11
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 5.0000	< 8.6364	11

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW155 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	97.0000	81.0000	91.0000	17
Chloride	(mg/L)	104.0000	73.0000	85.3650	20
Cyanide	(mg/L)	< 0.0100	< 0.0100	< 0.0100	2
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1600	0.1100	0.1424	17
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	(mg/L)	108.0000	106.0000	107.3333	3
Nitrate	(mg/L)	7.6000	2.9000	4.4667	3
Nitrite as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	3.0000	1.8000	2.1471	17
Sulfate	(mg/L)	14.0000	0.9800	11.2980	20
Sulfide	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	3
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	2.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0833	12
Silica	(mg/L)	21.0000	20.0000	20.5000	2
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0018	< 0.0046	16
Mercury	(mg/L)	0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	4
Selenium	(mg/L)	0.0050	< 0.0013	< 0.0023	4
Aluminum	(mg/L)	14.0000	< 0.0195	< 1.7061	14
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0075	< 0.0737	11
Barium	(mg/L)	0.3900	0.0300	0.2934	19
Beryllium	(mg/L)	0.0150	< 0.0005	< 0.0072	18
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0030	< 0.0122	14
Calcium	(mg/L)	37.4000	30.3000	34.2818	11
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.1180	< 0.0450	< 0.0595	11
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0034	< 0.0423	19
Copper	(mg/L)	< 0.0267	< 0.0070	< 0.0149	15
Iron	(mg/L)	70.3000	< 0.0566	< 5.5107	16
Lead	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0014	< 0.0876	3
Magnesium	(mg/L)	16.5000	12.7000	14.9154	13
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.0450	< 0.0050	< 0.0179	11
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0500	< 0.0513	16
Nickel	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0058	< 0.0602	16
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	2.7700	3.7840	15
Silver	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0029	< 0.0175	4
Sodium	(mg/L)	36.1000	30.2000	32.7861	18
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.0024	< 0.1254	16
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.1430	< 0.0026	< 0.0966	13
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.0340	< 0.0050	< 0.0163	12
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.6250	< 0.1000	< 0.2686	16
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0600	< 0.0981	16
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3400	0.2680	0.3095	17
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0040	< 0.0078	17
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0148	17
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	38.8000	31.2000	35.1283	18
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0529	17
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0450	< 0.0485	17
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0147	16
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3600	< 0.0100	< 0.1147	17
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	17.0000	14.0000	15.4100	17
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0260	< 0.0050	< 0.0115	17
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0500	< 0.0513	16
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0647	17
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 3.0200	< 3.9694	17
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	38.0000	28.9000	33.7582	17
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.0600	< 0.1693	15
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1590	0.0740	0.1141	16
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0300	< 0.0050	< 0.0136	17
Depth to Water	(Feet)	56.3200	45.6400	51.5167	18
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	4.7800	3.3500	3.9361	18
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	325.0000	276.0000	292.6667	3
pH	(SU )	6.2000	5.6000	5.9380	71
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	518.0000	498.0000	507.9155	71
Temperature	(F )	68.0000	64.0000	64.9556	18
Turbidity	(NTU)	470.0000	2.2000	38.2059	17
Acenaphthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Acenaphthylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Dibenzofuran	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
PCB	(ug/L)	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	1
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	13.2000	-12.3000	4.9611	18
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	239.0000	65.0000	135.2222	18
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	0.7300	-0.5400	0.0725	4
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	0.7500	0.0000	0.1697	5
Rad Alpha	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1
Rad Beta	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	537.0000	537.0000	537.0000	1
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	347.0000	11.0000	202.2273	22
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	0.7600	0.5000	0.6260	5
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	4
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	0.7400	0.0260	0.4353	3
Uranium-235	(pCi/L)	0.0260	0.0100	0.0187	3
Uranium-238	(pCi/L)	0.6500	0.0950	0.3883	3
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 51.0000	< 51.0000	1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW155 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
2,4-Dichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2,4-Dimethylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2,4-Dinitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.5000	2
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2-Chloronaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Chlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2-Chlorophenol	(ug/kg)	< 370.0000	< 370.0000	< 370.0000	1
2-Methylnaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 51.0000	< 51.0000	1
2-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	(ug/L)	< 20.0000	< 20.0000	< 20.0000	2
3-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.5000	2
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphe	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 51.0000	< 51.0000	1
4-Bromophenyl-phenyleth	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
4-Chloroaniline	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylet	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
4-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
4-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.5000	2
4-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.5000	2
Anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Benzo(a)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Benzo(a)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzoic Acid	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.5000	2
Benzyl Alcohol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)meth	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)e	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthal	(ug/L)	J 10.0000	< 1.0000	< 5.5000	2
Chrysene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Di-n-butylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Di-n-octylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Diethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Dimethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Fluorene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Hexachlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Hexachlorobutadiene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Hexachlorocyclopentadi	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Hexachloroethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Isophorone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylam	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Naphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Nitrobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Pentachlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 51.0000	< 51.0000	< 51.0000	1
Pentachlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
Phenanthrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Phenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Total Trihalomethanes	(ug/L)	16.0000	16.0000	16.0000	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 252.5000	4
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroetha	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 458.7500	12
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 252.5000	2
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 252.5000	2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 461.9231	13
1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 170.0000	3
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Butanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
2-Hexanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Acetone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 252.5000	4
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 445.0000	18
Bromoform	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Bromomethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
Carbon Disulfide	(ug/L)	5.0000	< 3.0000	< 4.0000	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	500.0000	< 8.0000	< 445.4444	18

Environmental Information Management System  
Data Summary for Sampling Station MW155 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
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Chlorobenzene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000	2
Chloroethane	(ug/L) < 10.0000 < 10.0000 < 10.0000	1
Chloroform	(ug/L) < 500.0000 < 5.0000 < 417.5000	6
Chloroform	(ug/L) < 500.0000 < 5.0000 < 461.9231	13
Chloromethane	(ug/L) < 10.0000 < 10.0000 < 10.0000	2
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L) < 500.0000 < 500.0000 < 500.0000	15
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000	2
Dibromochloromethane	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000	2
Dichloroethene	(ug/L) < 500.0000 < 500.0000 < 500.0000	1
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L) < 500.0000 < 5.0000 < 252.5000	2
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L) < 25.0000 < 5.0000 < 15.0000	2
Styrene	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000	2
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L) 500.0000 < 190.0000 < 444.5455	11
Toluene	(ug/L) < 500.0000 < 5.0000 < 252.5000	4
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L) < 500.0000 < 500.0000 < 500.0000	15
trans-1,3-Dichloroprope	(ug/L) < 5.0000 < 5.0000 < 5.0000	1
Trichloroethene	(ug/L) 2500.0000 390.0000 1882.7778	18
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L) < 10.0000 < 10.0000 < 10.0000	1
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L) < 1000.0000 < 10.0000 < 893.5714	14
Xylene	(ug/L) < 1000.0000 < 5.0000 < 668.3333	3

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW157 04/28/97

Analysis		(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	215.0000	43.0000	69.1667	12	
Chloride	(mg/L)	155.9000	19.0000	39.3462	13	
Cyanide	(mg/L)	< 0.0030	< 0.0000	< 0.0015	2	
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1700	< 0.1000	< 0.1058	12	
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	(mg/L)	62.0000	62.0000	62.0000	1	
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	1.9000	< 0.4700	< 1.1669	13	
Phosphate	(mg/L)	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	1	
Sulfate	(mg/L)	136.0000	8.7000	112.3615	13	
Sulfide	(mg/L)	< 0.4000	< 0.4000	< 0.4000	1	
Ammonia as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1	
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	3.0000	2.0000	2.3846	13	
Silica	(mg/L)	30.0000	17.0000	23.5000	2	
Arsenic	(mg/L)	0.0148	< 0.0018	< 0.0057	16	
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0002	5	
Selenium	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0008	< 0.0020	5	
Arsenic, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	1	
Aluminum	(mg/L)	65.6000	< 0.0161	< 4.8507	16	
Antimony	(mg/L)	0.1850	< 0.0075	< 0.0556	17	
Barium	(mg/L)	0.4260	0.0450	0.0913	17	
Beryllium	(mg/L)	0.0150	< 0.0002	< 0.0046	17	
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0011	< 0.0091	17	
Calcium	(mg/L)	39.0000	14.9000	21.0559	17	
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.1890	< 0.0016	< 0.0510	17	
Cobalt	(mg/L)	0.0500	< 0.0024	< 0.0402	17	
Copper	(mg/L)	0.0254	< 0.0014	< 0.0104	17	
Iron	(mg/L)	89.7000	< 0.0121	< 6.3914	16	
Lead	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0005	< 0.0573	5	
Magnesium	(mg/L)	14.4000	5.6300	7.6319	16	
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.5110	< 0.0003	< 0.0634	16	
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	11	
Nickel	(mg/L)	0.4150	< 0.0036	< 0.0644	16	
Potassium	(mg/L)	3.6400	< 0.5260	< 1.9541	15	
Silicon	(mg/L)	97.4000	97.4000	97.4000	1	
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0018	< 0.0139	5	
Sodium	(mg/L)	119.0000	32.5000	64.9850	16	
Thallium	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0007	< 0.0453	16	
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.1780	< 0.0011	< 0.0578	16	
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.1030	< 0.0030	< 0.0170	17	
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2820	< 0.1000	< 0.1466	11	
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0600	< 0.0704	12	
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2100	0.0450	0.0683	12	
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0040	< 0.0058	12	
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0113	12	
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	32.7000	15.9000	19.5417	12	
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0508	12	
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0450	< 0.0495	11	
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0100	< 0.0146	12	
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3550	< 0.0100	< 0.0514	11	
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	1	
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	15.0000	6.1600	7.7900	12	
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0620	< 0.0050	< 0.0211	12	
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	10	
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3790	< 0.0500	< 0.0799	11	
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	11	
Silver, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	1	
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	123.0000	54.4000	70.6455	11	
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1090	< 0.0600	< 0.0645	11	
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0840	< 0.0500	< 0.0595	10	
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0300	< 0.0050	< 0.0100	11	
Depth to Water	(Feet)	35.2000	0.0000	29.9367	15	
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	10.4200	6.7200	8.8500	13	
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	542.0000	307.0000	382.2500	4	
pH	(SU )	7.3000	0.0000	5.9857	35	
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	905.0000	442.0000	527.0750	40	
Temperature	(F )	75.9000	50.0000	64.3846	13	
Total Suspended Solids	(mg/L)	206.0000	206.0000	206.0000	1	
Turbidity	(NTU )	125.0000	0.6100	31.3677	13	
Acenaphthene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2	
Acenaphthylene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2	
Dibenzofuran	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2	
PCB	(ug/L)	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	1	
PCB-1016	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	1	
PCB-1221	(ug/L)	< 1.2000	< 1.2000	< 1.2000	1	
PCB-1232	(ug/L)	< 1.2000	< 1.2000	< 1.2000	1	
PCB-1242	(ug/L)	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	< 0.5000	1	
PCB-1248	(ug/L)	< 0.2000	< 0.2000	< 0.2000	1	
PCB-1254	(ug/L)	< 0.2000	< 0.2000	< 0.2000	1	
PCB-1260	(ug/L)	< 0.2000	< 0.2000	< 0.2000	1	
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	5.7000	-4.0000	1.9000	12	
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	89.0000	1.0000	36.9167	12	
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	0.9000	-0.3600	0.3000	4	

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	0.1000	0.0000	0.0396	5
Rad Alpha	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1
Rad Beta	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	461.0000	461.0000	461.0000	1
Techneium-99	(pCi/L)	106.0000	< 0.0000	< 57.8824	17
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	0.7000	0.0570	0.3074	5
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	3
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	0.3600	-0.0038	0.1554	3
Uranium-235	(pCi/L)	0.0330	0.0100	0.0233	3
Uranium-238	(pCi/L)	0.7000	0.0270	0.4357	3
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2,4-Dichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2,4-Dimethylphenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2,4-Dinitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2-Chloronaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2-Chlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2-Methylnaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
2-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
2-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	(ug/L)	< 21.0000	< 20.0000	< 20.5000	2
3-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphe	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
4-Bromophenyl-phenyleth	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
4-Chloroaniline	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyleth	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
4-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
4-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
4-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
Anthracene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Benz(a)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Benz(a)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Benz(b)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Benz(g,h,i)perylene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Benz(k)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Benzoic Acid	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
Benzyl Alcohol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)meth	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)e	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthal	(ug/L)	J 16.0000	< 8.0000	< 12.0000	2
Chrysene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Di-n-butylphthalate	(ug/L)	10.0000	< 3.0000	< 6.5000	2
Di-n-octylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Diethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Dimethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Fluorene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Hexachlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Hexachlorobutadiene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Hexachlorocyclopentadi	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Hexachloroethane	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Isophorone	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylam	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Naphthalene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Nitrobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Pentachlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 53.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.5000	2
Phenanthrene	(ug/L)	J 10.0000	< 1.0000	< 5.5000	2
Phenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Pyrene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
Total Trihalomethanes	(ug/L)	16.0000	16.0000	16.0000	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 8.0000	<15014.5000	4
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroetha	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	50000.0000	< 50.0000	<38234.2857	14
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 5.0000	<15013.7500	4
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 4.0000	<15013.5000	4
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 5.0000	<36337.0000	15
1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 550.0000	<5275.0000	2
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2

Environmental Information Management System  
Data Summary for Sampling Station MW157 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.5000	2

2-Butanone	(ug/L)	<20000.0000	< 10.0000	<10005.0000	2
2-Hexanone	(ug/L)	<20000.0000	< 10.0000	<10005.0000	2
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(ug/L)	<20000.0000	< 10.0000	<10005.0000	2
Acetone	(ug/L)	<20000.0000	< 10.0000	<10005.0000	2
Benzene	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 5.0000	<15013.7500	4
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 5.0000	<39003.6667	15
Bromoform	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
Bromomethane	(ug/L)	<20000.0000	< 10.0000	<10005.0000	2
Carbon Disulfide	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 21.0000	<39004.7333	15
Chlorobenzene	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
Chloroethane	(ug/L)	<20000.0000	< 10.0000	<10005.0000	2
Chloroform	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 7.0000	<39003.8000	15
Chloromethane	(ug/L)	<20000.0000	< 10.0000	<10005.0000	2
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 50.0000	<43186.3636	11
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
Dibromochloromethane	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	<50000.0000	<50000.0000	2
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 5.0000	<15013.7500	4
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L)	<46000.0000	< 10.0000	<23005.0000	2
Styrene	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 50.0000	<39019.3333	15
Toluene	(ug/L)	150000.0000	< 2.0000	<15013.0000	4
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 50.0000	<43186.3636	11
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 5.0000	<5002.5000	2
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	>900000.0000	390.0000	*****	17
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L)	<20000.0000	< 10.0000	<10005.0000	2
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	<50000.0000	< 10.0000	<76807.3333	15
Xylene	(ug/L)	<0000.0000	< 5.0000	<27526.2500	4

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	240.0000	33.0000	205.3478	23
Chloride	(mg/L)	314.6000	16.0000	144.4261	23
Cyanide	(mg/L)	< 0.0100	< 0.0030	< 0.0065	2
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.2100	< 0.1000	< 0.1843	23
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	3.6000	< 1.0000	< 1.2304	23
Sulfate	(mg/L)	34.0000	< 5.0000	< 12.2522	23
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	4.0000	3.0000	3.1000	20
Silica	(mg/L)	34.0000	26.0000	31.0000	5
Arsenic	(mg/L)	0.0178	< 0.0050	< 0.0098	10
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0002	4
Selenium	(mg/L)	0.0050	< 0.0014	< 0.0032	5
Arsenic, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0140	< 0.0050	< 0.0072	21
Aluminum	(mg/L)	7.5000	< 0.0195	< 1.2076	15
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0092	< 0.0685	13
Barium	(mg/L)	0.5230	0.1090	0.2397	11
Beryllium	(mg/L)	0.0150	< 0.0002	< 0.0059	17
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0006	< 0.0119	18
Calcium	(mg/L)	81.2000	17.4000	35.6336	18
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.2300	< 0.0013	< 0.0741	19
Cobalt	(mg/L)	0.0500	< 0.0058	< 0.0451	14
Copper	(mg/L)	0.0250	< 0.0021	< 0.0120	11
Iron	(mg/L)	6.7300	< 0.0062	< 1.3160	21
Lead	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0020	< 0.0864	3
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.5550	0.0400	0.2363	15
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0500	< 0.0510	20
Nickel	(mg/L)	2.3000	< 0.0070	< 0.7459	23
Potassium	(mg/L)	2.0000	< 0.4540	< 1.7956	15
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0016	< 0.0254	5
Sodium	(mg/L)	262.2000	64.3600	128.4043	14
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.0007	< 0.1156	19
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.1520	< 0.0010	< 0.0852	15
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.0490	< 0.0080	< 0.0240	12
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.6250	< 0.1080	< 0.2609	20
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0600	< 0.0968	20
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2900	0.1000	0.2297	23
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0040	< 0.0075	22
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0149	23
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	41.0000	16.8100	33.8943	23
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0530	23
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0450	< 0.0485	23
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0146	23
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3920	< 0.0100	< 0.1848	23
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	3
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	19.0000	7.3400	14.9713	23
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.4660	0.0380	0.1942	23
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0500	< 0.0510	20
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	2.2300	< 0.0500	< 0.8853	23
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 10.5000	< 2.0000	< 2.4048	21
Silver, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	3
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	140.6000	62.4100	123.4743	23
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.4700	< 0.0200	< 0.1489	18
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1750	< 0.0500	< 0.1097	20
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0350	< 0.0050	< 0.0150	23
Conductivity (Meter)	(umhos/cm)	930.0000	930.0000	930.0000	1
Depth to Water	(Feet)	10.9500	7.4000	8.7036	28
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	9.2000	0.8600	3.8093	28
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	536.0000	453.0000	491.2000	5
pH	(SU )	6.8000	5.9000	6.2688	96
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	940.0000	862.0000	895.9184	98
Temperature	(F )	68.0000	57.0000	61.3214	28
Turbidity	(NTU )	68.0000	4.7000	16.5080	25
Acenaphthene	(ug/L)	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1
Acenaphthylene	(ug/L)	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1
Dibenzofuran	(ug/L)	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1
PCB-1016	(ug/L)	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	1
PCB-1221	(ug/L)	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	1
PCB-1232	(ug/L)	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	1
PCB-1242	(ug/L)	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	1
PCB-1248	(ug/L)	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	< 0.7000	1
PCB-1254	(ug/L)	< 1.4000	< 1.4000	< 1.4000	1
PCB-1260	(ug/L)	< 1.4000	< 1.4000	< 1.4000	1
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	14.9000	-3.9000	3.2071	28
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	78.0000	2.0000	14.5357	28
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	0.3900	-0.2000	0.0920	5
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	0.7400	0.0000	0.1925	4
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	801.0000	604.0000	697.3333	3
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	34.0000	0.0000	11.6360	25
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	0.8000	-0.1700	0.2126	5
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	6
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	0.5600	0.5600	0.5600	1
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	0.4400	0.4400	0.4400	2

Analysis	(Units)					
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count		
Uranium-235	( $\mu\text{Ci/L}$ )	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	1	
Uranium-238	( $\mu\text{Ci/L}$ )	0.3100	0.1900	0.2500	2	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 50.0000	< 55.0000	2	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
2,4-Dichlorophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
2-Chloronaphthalene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	24.0000	< 24.0000	< 24.0000	1	
2-Chlorophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
2-Methylnaphthalene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
2-Nitrophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
2-Nitroaniline	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
2-Nitroaniline	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
2-Nitrophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
3,4-Dihydrobenzidine	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	24.0000	< 24.0000	< 24.0000	1	
3-Nitroaniline	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphite	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
4-Bromophenyl-phenoxyethyl	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
4,4'-Dinitrophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
4-Chloronaphthalene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Benz(a)anthracene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Benz(a)pyrene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Benz(b)fluoranthene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
Benz(g,h,i)perylene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
Benz(k)fluoranthene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Benzal Acid	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
Benzyl Alcohol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methyl	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthal	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Chrysene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Di-n-butylphthalate	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Di-n-octylphthalate	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Dibenzof(4,1)anthracene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Diethylphthalate	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	10.0000	< 6.0000	< 8.0000	2	
Dimethylphthalate	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Fluoranthene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Fluorene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Hexachlorobenzene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Hexachlorobutadiene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Hexachloroepoxide	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Hexachloroethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Indeno(1,2,3- $\alpha$ )phenylene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Isophorone	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
N,N-Tetra- <i>n</i> -propylam	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
N,N-Tetra- <i>n</i> -phenylamine	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Naphthalene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Nitrobenzene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
Pentachlorophenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	60.0000	< 60.0000	< 60.0000	1	
Phenanthrene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Phenol	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
Pyrene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	270.0000	< 50.0000	< 105.0000	4	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	50.0000	< 25.0000	< 44.2308	13	
1,1-Dichloroethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	50.0000	< 5.0000	< 41.0000	5	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	50.0000	< 5.0000	< 27.5000	6	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 12.0000	< 12.0000	1	
1,2-Dichloroethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	50.0000	< 5.0000	< 38.6111	18	
1,2-Dichloropropane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	12.0000	< 10.0000	< 11.0000	2	
2-Buutone	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	100.0000	< 10.0000	< 40.0000	3	
2-Hexanone	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	50.0000	< 10.0000	< 23.3333	3	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1	
Acetone	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	5.0000	< 5.0000	< 10.0000	2	
Benzene	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2	
Bromodichloromethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	50.0000	< 10.0000	< 40.5263	19	
Bromoform	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2	
Bromonethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1	
Bromomethane	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	5.0000	< 5.0000	< 10.0000	2	
Carbon Disulfide	( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1	

Analysis (Units) Maximum Minimum Average Count

Carbon Tetrachloride ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) < 50.0000 < 25.0000 < 47.9167 12

Chlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Chloroethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 10.0000	< 41.8421	19
Chloromethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	2
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	130.0000	< 11.0000	< 48.1538	26
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Dibromochloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 5.0000	< 30.8333	6
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Styrene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 5.0000	< 38.7143	14
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 5.0000	< 21.2500	4
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 10.0000	< 42.4074	27
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	450.0000	96.0000	265.0667	15
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 10.0000	< 23.3333	3
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 1.0000	< 70.0909	11
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 5.0000	< 63.7500	4

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	111.0000	101.0000	105.6667	3
Chloride	(mg/L)	41.8000	23.0000	34.5400	5
Cyanide	(mg/L)	< 0.0100	< 0.0030	< 0.0065	2
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1900	0.1400	0.1633	3
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	451.0000	222.0000	336.5000	2
Nitrate	(mg/L)	3.4000	0.9400	2.1700	2
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	1.2000	< 1.0000	< 1.0667	3
Sulfate	(mg/L)	66.2000	10.0000	23.0000	5
Sulfide	(mg/L)	< 0.4000	< 0.1000	< 0.2500	2
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	12
Silica	(mg/L)	40.0000	19.0000	27.6667	3
Arsenic	(mg/L)	0.0125	< 0.0020	< 0.0069	5
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0001	< 0.0002	3
Selenium	(mg/L)	0.0050	< 0.0013	< 0.0033	3
Arsenic, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	1
Aluminum	(mg/L)	46.3000	< 0.0770	< 12.4040	4
Antimony	(mg/L)	0.1850	< 0.0089	< 0.0685	5
Barium	(mg/L)	0.8780	0.1980	0.3616	5
Beryllium	(mg/L)	0.0150	< 0.0005	< 0.0053	5
Cadmium	(mg/L)	0.0250	< 0.0011	< 0.0098	5
Calcium	(mg/L)	57.7000	22.5000	35.2600	5
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.4440	< 0.0044	< 0.1169	5
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0024	< 0.0303	5
Copper	(mg/L)	0.0280	< 0.0032	< 0.0146	5
Iron	(mg/L)	74.4000	< 0.0370	< 16.5854	5
Lead	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.0019	< 0.0846	3
Magnesium	(mg/L)	12.6000	8.7400	10.5700	5
Manganese	(mg/L)	2.2100	0.0640	0.5734	5
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	2
Nickel	(mg/L)	0.3930	< 0.0070	< 0.1411	5
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 2.0000	< 4.8600	5
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0018	< 0.0219	3
Sodium	(mg/L)	33.2000	29.1000	31.6200	5
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0007	< 0.0304	4
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.2360	< 0.0068	< 0.0880	4
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.1840	< 0.0059	< 0.0495	5
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.4570	0.1260	0.2915	2
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	2
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2310	0.2240	0.2283	3
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0050	< 0.0083	3
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0150	3
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	23.8000	21.4000	22.3333	3
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0533	3
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0450	< 0.0483	3
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0150	3
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.4920	< 0.2280	< 0.3583	3
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	1
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	8.8800	8.2800	8.5933	3
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2230	0.0470	0.1267	3
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	2
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1330	0.0740	0.1023	3
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 10.5000	< 2.0000	< 4.8333	3
Silver, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	1
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	32.2000	29.0000	30.2667	3
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0560	< 0.0580	2
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0770	0.0760	0.0765	2
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0300	< 0.0050	< 0.0160	3
Depth to Water	(Feet)	43.5800	33.7600	38.8967	9
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	J 4.9700	2.1700	3.4833	9
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	201.0000	177.0000	192.0000	3
pH	(SU )	6.5000	5.9000	6.1212	33
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	377.0000	294.0000	357.0303	33
Temperature	(F )	65.0000	56.0000	59.4111	9
Turbidity	(NTU)	950.0000	7.5000	140.1875	8
Acenaphthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Acenaphthylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Dibenzofuran	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
PCB	(ug/L)	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	1
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	25.9000	-2.3000	4.2889	9
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	21.0000	3.0000	9.7778	9
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	0.3200	0.0370	0.1785	2
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	0.1800	0.0100	0.0763	3
Rad Alpha	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1
Rad Beta	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	604.0000	604.0000	604.0000	1
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	17.0000	-0.1800	9.1169	13
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	3.7000	0.1200	1.3533	3
Uranium	(mg/L)	0.0030	< 0.0010	< 0.0015	4
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	0.7200	0.1600	0.4967	3
Uranium-235	(pCi/L)	0.0400	0.0061	0.0187	3
Uranium-238	(pCi/L)	1.2000	0.1400	0.7800	3

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2,4-Dichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2,4-Dinitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Chloronaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Chlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Methylnaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
2-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	(ug/L)	< 20.0000	< 20.0000	< 20.0000	1
3-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphe	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
4-Bromophenyl-phenylet	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Chloro-3-methylpheno	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Chloroaniline	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylet	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
4-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
Anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(a)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(a)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzoic Acid	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
Benzyl Alcohol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)meth	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)e	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthal	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Chrysene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Di-n-butylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Di-n-octylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Diethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Dimethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Fluorene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Hexachlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadi	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Hexachloroethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Isophorone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylam	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Naphthalene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Nitrobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Pentachlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	< 50.0000	1
Phenanthrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Phenol	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Pyrene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroetha	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Butanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
2-Hexanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Acetone	(ug/L)	32.0000	32.0000	32.0000	1
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Bromoform	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Bromomethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Carbon Disulfide	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1

Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Chlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Chloroethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Chloromethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Dibromochloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L)	< 7.0000	< 7.0000	< 7.0000	1
Styrene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	2
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
trans-1,3-Dichloroprope	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	102.0000	28.0000	60.1818	11
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	1
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 1.0000	< 5.5000	2
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 5.0000	< 7.5000	2

Environmental Information Management System  
Data Summary for Sampling Station MW194 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	77.0000	15.0000	58.0000	4
Chloride	(mg/L)	23.4000	16.0000	20.3857	7
Cyanide	(mg/L)	< 0.0200	< 0.0083	< 0.0130	5
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1700	0.1400	0.1533	3
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	(mg/L)	88.0000	72.0000	78.0000	3
Nitrate	(mg/L)	8.1000	7.9000	8.0000	3
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	1.8000	1.6000	1.7500	4
Sulfate	(mg/L)	11.9000	7.0000	8.6143	7
Sulfide	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0260	< 0.0753	3
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	10
Silica	(mg/L)	30.0000	20.0000	24.5000	4
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0009	< 0.0032	8
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	5
Selenium	(mg/L)	0.0050	< 0.0010	< 0.0024	6
Aluminum	(mg/L)	15.4000	< 0.0728	< 3.7081	7
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.0182	< 0.0803	8
Barium	(mg/L)	0.2980	0.1280	0.1603	8
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0006	< 0.0067	8
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0027	< 0.0198	8
Calcium	(mg/L)	16.4000	12.8000	14.5500	8
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0030	< 0.0311	7
Cobalt	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0030	< 0.0344	8
Copper	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0025	< 0.0239	8
Iron	(mg/L)	30.0000	< 0.0370	< 5.3804	8
Lead	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0018	< 0.0527	5
Magnesium	(mg/L)	7.0800	5.8000	6.4350	8
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.8470	< 0.0120	< 0.2210	8
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0667	3
Nickel	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0039	< 0.0434	8
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 1.6400	< 3.6400	8
Silicon	(mg/L)	24.8000	7.4600	16.1300	2
Silver	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0038	< 0.0209	6
Sodium	(mg/L)	26.7000	21.3000	24.0250	8
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0014	< 0.0221	6
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.0620	< 0.0020	< 0.0309	6
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0050	< 0.0591	8
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2670	0.1050	0.1860	2
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.0600	< 0.1017	3
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1280	0.1140	0.1210	4
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0050	< 0.0083	3
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0150	3
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	14.1000	13.0000	13.5000	3
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0533	3
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0450	< 0.0483	3
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0150	3
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3550	< 0.0170	< 0.1320	3
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	1
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	6.2200	5.8000	5.9933	3
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0240	< 0.0150	< 0.0197	3
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	< 0.0500	2
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0500	< 0.0717	3
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 10.5000	< 2.0000	< 4.8333	3
Silver, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	1
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	25.3000	22.3000	23.5000	3
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	2
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0550	< 0.0500	< 0.0525	2
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0300	< 0.0050	< 0.0143	3
Depth to Water	(Feet)	32.1400	23.0800	27.6089	9
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	8.3700	4.3200	6.1756	9
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	143.0000	131.0000	136.5000	4
pH	(SU )	6.2000	6.0000	6.0485	33
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	253.0000	211.0000	239.2121	33
Temperature	(F )	62.0000	57.0000	58.4222	9
Total Suspended Solids	(mg/L)	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000	1
Turbidity	(NTU)	120.0000	5.4000	25.9625	8
Acenaphthene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Acenaphthylene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Dibenzofuran	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
PCB	(ug/L)	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	1
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	7.6000	-2.1000	2.0556	9
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	17.0000	1.0000	6.7778	9
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	0.5000	-0.5500	-0.0133	3
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	0.1500	0.0160	0.0987	3
Rad Alpha	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1
Rad Beta	(pCi/ml)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	1
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	437.0000	239.0000	338.0000	2
Techneium-99	(pCi/L)	17.0000	0.0000	7.7258	12
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	0.2200	-0.3400	-0.0503	3
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	4
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	6.8000	0.0100	4.0700	3
Uranium-235	(pCi/L)	0.4200	0.0200	0.2233	3

Environmental Information Management System  
Data Summary for Sampling Station MW194 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Uranium-238	(pCi/L)	9.0000	0.0100	4.9033	3
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2,4-Dichlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2,4-Dimethylphenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2,4-Dinitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2-Chloronaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2-Chlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2-Methylnaphthalene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
2-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	(ug/L)	< 22.0000	< 20.0000	< 20.6667	3
3-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphe	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
4-Bromophenyl-phenylet	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
4-Chloroaniline	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylet	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
4-Methylphenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
4-Nitroaniline	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
4-Nitrophenol	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
Anthracene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Benz(a)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Benz(a)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Benz(b)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Benz(g,h,i)perylene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Benz(k)fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Benzoic Acid	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
Benzyl Alcohol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)meth	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
bis(2-Chlorophenyl)ether	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)e	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthal	(ug/L)	J 9.0000	4.0000	7.3333	3
Chrysene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Di-n-butylphthalate	(ug/L)	J 11.0000	< 1.0000	< 4.6667	3
Di-n-octylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Diethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Dimethylphthalate	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Fluoranthene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Fluorene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Hexachlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Hexachlorobutadiene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Hexachlorocyclopentadi	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Hexachloroethane	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Isophorone	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylam	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	(ug/L)	11.0000	< 2.0000	< 7.6667	3
Naphthalene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Nitrobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Pentachlorophenol	(ug/L)	< 54.0000	< 50.0000	< 51.3333	3
Phenanthrene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Phenol	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
Pyrene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroetha	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.3333	3
2-Butanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
2-Hexanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
Acetone	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
Bromoform	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Bromomethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
Carbon Disulfide	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4

Environmental Information Management System  
Data Summary for Sampling Station MW194 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
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Chlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Chloroethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
Chloromethane	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Dibromochloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Styrene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	4
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	1
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	< 5.0000	3
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.3333	12
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.0000	3
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 1.0000	< 5.5000	4
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 10.0000	< 5.0000	< 6.2500	4

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW233 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	93.0000	81.0000	84.6000	25
Chloride	(mg/L)	27.7000	24.5000	25.9154	26
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1700	0.1300	0.1538	13
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	2.6000	< 1.0000	< 1.9885	26
Phosphate as P	(mg/L)	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	26
Sulfate	(mg/L)	18.5000	13.4000	16.0423	26
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	9
Silica	(mg/L)	24.0000	15.0000	18.7200	25
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	3
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	3
Selenium	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	3
Aluminum	(mg/L)	2.2000	< 0.6250	< 0.7484	25
Antimony	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.1850	< 0.1904	12
Barium	(mg/L)	0.1700	0.1310	0.1467	3
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0150	< 0.0183	3
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0250	< 0.0500	3
Calcium	(mg/L)	24.9000	19.3000	20.6520	25
Chromium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0567	3
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0450	< 0.0633	3
Copper	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0250	< 0.0500	3
Iron	(mg/L)	6.7000	< 0.3000	< 0.6110	25
Lead	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	3
Magnesium	(mg/L)	9.3800	8.0100	8.5964	25
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.2400	< 0.0200	< 0.0494	25
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0550	< 0.0700	3
Nickel	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	3
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 5.0000	< 7.6304	23
Silver	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0550	2
Sodium	(mg/L)	28.7000	23.6000	25.9080	25
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	1
Tin	(mg/L)	< 0.2800	< 0.2800	< 0.2800	1
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.0610	0.0610	0.0610	1
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0300	< 0.1073	3
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.6300	< 0.6250	< 0.6264	11
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	8
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1500	0.1170	0.1290	3
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	1
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	1
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	24.0000	16.7000	18.8720	25
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	1
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	1
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	1
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.3600	< 0.3000	< 0.3477	13
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	1
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	9.9000	6.8300	7.9316	25
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0910	< 0.0200	< 0.0338	12
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0550	< 0.0550	1
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 10.5000	< 10.5000	< 10.5000	5
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	27.0000	21.4000	23.5880	25
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	1
Tin, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2800	< 0.2800	< 0.2800	1
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0470	0.0470	0.0470	1
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	1
Depth to Water (Feet)		47.7300	37.1700	43.8269	26
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	5.7200	2.9300	4.8827	26
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	183.0000	76.0000	147.0000	3
pH	(SU )	6.3000	5.8000	6.0154	65
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	320.0000	273.0000	304.8154	65
Temperature	(F )	65.0000	55.0000	58.9615	26
Turbidity	(NTU)	60.0000	0.6100	4.5028	25
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	26.0000	-34.8000	1.1577	26
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	469.0000	77.0000	219.1923	26
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	510.0000	250.0000	388.0520	25
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	599.0000	30.0000	304.3077	26
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	< 100.0000	< 50.0000	< 63.4615	26
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	940.0000	120.0000	477.3846	26
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 200.0000	< 50.0000	< 119.2308	26
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 200.0000	< 50.0000	< 119.2308	26

Environmental Information Management System  
Data Summary for Sampling Station MW246 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	91.0000	44.0000	73.0769	26
Chloride	(mg/L)	55.9000	35.0000	51.2560	25
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1300	< 0.1000	0.1158	12
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	12.2000	3.3000	7.3760	25
Phosphate as P	(mg/L)	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	24
Sulfate	(mg/L)	13.4000	10.6000	11.4560	25
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	6
Silica	(mg/L)	24.0000	13.0000	19.1923	26
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	3
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	3
Selenium	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	3
Aluminum	(mg/L)	15.8000	< 0.6250	1.3954	26
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.1850	< 0.1904	12
Barium	(mg/L)	0.6400	0.1960	0.3607	3
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0150	< 0.0183	3
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0250	< 0.0500	3
Calcium	(mg/L)	30.7000	22.8000	28.4192	26
Chromium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0567	3
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0450	< 0.0633	3
Copper	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0250	< 0.0500	3
Iron	(mg/L)	31.8000	< 0.3000	< 2.0066	26
Lead	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.0600	< 0.1867	3
Magnesium	(mg/L)	14.0000	9.3400	12.2608	26
Manganese	(mg/L)	6.6000	0.2830	1.6980	26
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0550	< 0.0700	3
Nickel	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	3
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 5.0000	< 7.3913	23
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0550	2
Sodium	(mg/L)	28.1000	21.8000	24.9615	26
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	1
Tin	(mg/L)	0.2800	0.2800	0.2800	1
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.2100	0.2100	0.2100	1
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0300	< 0.1133	3
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.6300	< 0.6250	< 0.6273	11
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1850	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	8
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3400	0.1810	0.2497	3
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	1
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	33.0000	< 2.0000	< 25.2077	26
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	1
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	1
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	1
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.3600	< 0.3000	< 0.3417	15
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	14.4000	< 0.1000	< 11.0496	26
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	3.3000	< 0.0500	< 1.4579	25
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0550	< 0.0550	1
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 10.5000	< 10.5000	6
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	27.0000	< 5.0000	< 21.7846	26
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	1
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1200	0.1200	0.1200	1
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	1
Depth to Water	(Feet)	44.5900	35.0000	40.2896	27
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	4.4700	0.9800	3.0722	27
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	259.0000	243.0000	249.6667	3
pH	(SU )	6.0000	5.5000	5.8238	63
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	439.0000	302.0000	410.7581	62
Temperature	(F )	67.0000	15.3000	58.3074	27
Turbidity	(NTU)	80.0000	< 0.5000	< 15.2192	26
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	46.2000	-25.8000	9.9259	27
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	5292.0000	554.0000	1917.0000	27
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	0.0000	-0.4000	-0.4000	1
Plutonium-238	(pCi/L)	0.0000	-0.0300	-0.0300	1
Radium-226	(pCi/L)	739.0000	739.0000	739.0000	1
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	367.0000	165.0000	248.8615	26
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	3528.3000	794.0000	2429.6481	27
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	17000.0000	4000.0000	1922.2222	27
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 1000.0000	< 3361.1111	27
Xylene	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 1000.0000	< 3361.1111	27

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW248 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	91.0000	44.0000	73.0769	26
Chloride	(mg/L)	55.9000	35.0000	51.2560	25
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1300	< 0.1000	< 0.1158	12
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	12.2000	3.3000	7.3760	25
Phosphate as P	(mg/L)	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	24
Sulfate	(mg/L)	13.4000	10.6000	11.4560	25
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	6
Silica	(mg/L)	24.0000	13.0000	19.1923	26
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	3
Mercury	(mg/L)	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	3
Selenium	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	3
Aluminum	(mg/L)	15.8000	< 0.6250	< 1.3954	26
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.1850	< 0.1904	12
Barium	(mg/L)	0.6400	0.1960	0.3607	3
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0150	< 0.0183	3
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0250	< 0.0500	3
Calcium	(mg/L)	30.7000	22.8000	28.4192	26
Chromium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0567	3
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0450	< 0.0633	3
Copper	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0250	< 0.0500	3
Iron	(mg/L)	31.8000	< 0.3000	< 2.0066	26
Lead	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.0600	< 0.1867	3
Magnesium	(mg/L)	14.0000	9.3400	12.2608	26
Manganese	(mg/L)	6.6000	0.2830	1.6980	26
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0550	< 0.0700	3
Nickel	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	3
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 5.0000	< 7.3913	23
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0550	2
Sodium	(mg/L)	28.1000	21.8000	24.9615	26
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	1
Tin	(mg/L)	0.2800	0.2800	0.2800	1
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.2100	0.2100	0.2100	1
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0300	< 0.1133	3
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.6300	< 0.6250	< 0.6273	11
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1850	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	8
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3400	0.1810	0.2497	3
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	1
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	33.0000	< 2.0000	< 25.2077	26
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	1
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	1
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	1
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.3600	< 0.3000	< 0.3417	15
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	14.4000	< 0.1000	< 11.0496	26
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	3.3000	< 0.0500	< 1.4579	25
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0550	< 0.0550	1
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 10.5000	< 10.5000	6
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	27.0000	< 5.0000	< 21.7846	26
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	< 0.4700	1
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1200	0.1200	0.1200	1
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	< 0.0300	1
Depth to Water	(Feet)	44.5900	35.0000	40.2896	27
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	4.4700	0.9800	3.0722	27
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	259.0000	243.0000	249.6667	3
pH	(SU )	6.0000	5.5000	5.8238	63
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	439.0000	302.0000	410.7581	62
Temperature	(F )	67.0000	15.3000	58.3074	27
Turbidity	(NTU)	80.0000	< 0.5000	< 15.2192	26
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	46.2000	-25.8000	9.9259	27
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	5292.0000	554.0000	1917.0000	27
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	0.0000	-0.4000	-0.4000	1
Plutonium-238	(pCi/L)	0.0000	-0.0300	-0.0300	1
Radium-226	(pCi/L)	739.0000	739.0000	739.0000	1
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	367.0000	165.0000	248.8615	26
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	3528.3000	794.0000	2429.6481	27
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 500.0000	< 1811.1111	27
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	17000.0000	4000.0000	11922.2222	27
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 1000.0000	< 3361.1111	27
Xylene	(ug/L)	<10000.0000	< 1000.0000	< 3361.1111	27

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW255 04/28/97

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count	
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	161.0000	154.0000	157.2500	4	
Chloride	(mg/L)	97.4000	91.8000	94.5250	4	
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.2200	0.1900	0.2050	4	
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	1.6000	1.5000	1.5250	4	
Phosphate as P	(mg/L)	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	1	
Sulfate	(mg/L)	34.4000	32.6000	33.3750	4	
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	2.0000	< 1.0000	1.3077	13	
Silica	(mg/L)		19.0000	13.0000	16.7500	4
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	4	
Mercury	(mg/L)	0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	4	
Selenium	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	4	
Aluminum	(mg/L)	< 0.7500	< 0.7500	< 0.7500	1	
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.1850	< 0.2013	4	
Barium	(mg/L)	0.3600	0.2110	0.2575	4	
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0150	< 0.0175	4	
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0250	< 0.0438	4	
Calcium	(mg/L)	32.6000	29.2000	31.2750	4	
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0575	4	
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.0450	< 0.0588	4	
Copper	(mg/L)	0.1000	< 0.0250	< 0.0450	4	
Iron	(mg/L)	14.9000	0.7720	5.2155	4	
Lead	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	4	
Magnesium	(mg/L)	13.5000	12.6000	13.0000	4	
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.9600	0.2170	0.5140	4	
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1	
Nickel	(mg/L)	0.1400	< 0.1000	< 0.1100	4	
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 5.0000	< 8.6667	3	
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0575	4	
Sodium	(mg/L)	87.4000	77.4000	83.2250	4	
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0630	< 0.1270	4	
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	2	
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2000	0.1750	0.1853	4	
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	3	
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	3	
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	30.3000	27.6000	29.2500	4	
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	3	
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	3	
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	3	
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.3550	< 0.3000	< 0.3413	4	
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	3	
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	12.4000	11.8000	12.0750	4	
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3600	0.1430	0.2818	4	
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	3	
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 10.5000	< 10.5000	3	
Silver, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0600	3	
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	79.4000	70.8000	74.6500	4	
Uranium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	1	
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0700	< 0.0300	< 0.0517	3	
Depth to Water	(Feet)	58.3300	34.5100	53.0189	9	
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	1.2100	0.4400	0.7722	9	
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	440.0000	374.0000	408.0000	4	
pH	(SU )	6.2000	5.7000	6.0476	21	
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	729.0000	689.0000	701.6500	20	
Temperature	(F )	71.0000	59.0000	62.2222	9	
Turbidity	(NTU)	210.0000	20.0000	68.1667	6	
PCB	(ug/L)	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	1	
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	5.5000	-5.3000	0.0778	9	
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	17.0000	0.0000	8.0000	9	
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	584.0000	455.0000	512.3333	3	
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	25.0000	0.0000	11.1111	9	
Uranium	(mg/L)	0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	4	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 100.0000	< 368.7500	8	
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	1500.0000	1100.0000	1255.5556	9	
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 100.0000	< 725.0000	8	
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 100.0000	< 725.0000	8	

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	99.0000	83.0000	91.0000	2
Chloride	(mg/L)	119.4000	76.9000	98.1500	2
Fluoride	(mg/L)	0.1200	< 0.1000	< 0.1100	2
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	6.8000	5.5000	6.1500	2
Sulfate	(mg/L)	37.1000	10.8000	23.9500	2
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	< 1.0000	8
Silica	(mg/L)	20.0000	17.0000	18.5000	2
Arsenic	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	2
Mercury	(mg/L)	0.0002	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	2
Selenium	(mg/L)	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	2
Antimony	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	2
Barium	(mg/L)	0.2900	0.2330	0.2615	2
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	2
Cadmium	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	2
Calcium	(mg/L)	37.1000	31.2000	34.1500	2
Chromium	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	2
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	2
Copper	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	2
Iron	(mg/L)	10.1000	0.3550	5.2275	2
Lead	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	2
Magnesium	(mg/L)	15.6000	13.9000	14.7500	2
Manganese	(mg/L)	1.7000	0.0590	0.8795	2
Nickel	(mg/L)	0.2010	< 0.1000	< 0.1505	2
Potassium	(mg/L)	< 10.5000	< 10.5000	< 10.5000	1
Silver	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	2
Sodium	(mg/L)	61.7000	36.0000	48.8500	2
Zinc	(mg/L)	0.0780	0.0600	0.0690	2
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	< 0.1850	2
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2400	0.2220	0.2310	2
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	< 0.0150	2
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	2
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	33.1000	30.6000	31.8500	2
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	2
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	< 0.0450	2
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	< 0.0250	2
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.3550	< 0.3550	< 0.3550	2
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	< 0.2500	2
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	13.6000	13.6000	13.6000	2
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	1.3600	0.0560	0.7080	2
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2090	< 0.1000	< 0.1545	2
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 10.5000	< 10.5000	2
Silver, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	< 0.0600	2
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	53.7000	34.6000	44.1500	2
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0700	< 0.0300	< 0.0500	2
Depth to Water	(Feet)	48.4000	42.8300	45.9071	7
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	3.7900	1.7900	2.8329	7
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	350.0000	295.0000	322.5000	2
pH	(SU )	5.9000	5.5000	5.7625	16
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	666.0000	502.0000	556.7500	16
Temperature	(F )	67.0000	59.0000	61.0000	7
Turbidity	(NTU)	100.0000	2.9000	32.4750	4
PCB	(ug/L)	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	< 0.1700	1
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	28.2000	-84.7000	-8.5571	7
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	3543.0000	863.0000	2281.2857	7
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	322.0000	281.0000	301.5000	2
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	3489.0000	1567.0000	2520.1429	7
Uranium	(mg/L)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Benzene	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Chloroform	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Toluene	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	<2500.0000	< 500.0000	< 1571.4286	7
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	15000.0000	9400.0000	11914.2857	7
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 1000.0000	< 2785.7143	7
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 5000.0000	< 1000.0000	< 2785.7143	7

Environmental Information Management System  
 Data Summary for Sampling Station MW66 04/03/97

Analysis		(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Alkalinity	(mg/L)	152.0000	46.0000	92.4167	36	
Chloride	(mg/L)	137.0000	12.0000	31.9075	40	
Cyanide	(mg/L)	< 0.0100	< 0.0050	< 0.0083	6	
Fluoride	(mg/L)		0.2000	< 0.1000	< 0.1110	50
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	(mg/L)		17.0000	82.0000	92.5500	4
Nitrate	(mg/L)	35.7000	30.5000	33.5250	4	
Nitrate as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	9.0000	< 1.0000	< 4.9615	52	
Phosphate	(mg/L)	0.0330	0.0330	0.0330	1	
Phosphate as P	(mg/L)	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	< 2.0000	18	
Sulfate	(mg/L)		25.0000	7.0000	11.0229	56
Sulfide	(mg/L)		2.9400	< 0.1000	< 1.2850	4
Ammonia as Nitrogen	(mg/L)	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	< 0.1000	1	
Hexavalent Chromium	(mg/L)	< 0.0100	< 0.0100	< 0.0100	7	
Total Organic Carbon	(mg/L)	5.0000	< 0.7100	< 1.0943	103	
Silica	(mg/L)		39.0000	15.0000	29.0000	15
Arsenic	(mg/L)		0.0050	< 0.0015	< 0.0040	29
Mercury	(mg/L)	0.0009	< 0.0002	< 0.0003	13	
Selenium	(mg/L)	0.0150	< 0.0010	< 0.0042	19	
Total Aluminum	(mg/L)	2.5600	< 0.0362	< 0.4380	39	
Antimony	(mg/L)	0.1850	< 0.0089	< 0.0940	40	
Barium	(mg/L)	0.2240	0.0236	0.1634	29	
Beryllium	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0010	< 0.0053	29	
Cadmium	(mg/L)	0.0250	< 0.0030	< 0.0099	36	
Calcium	(mg/L)	49.6000	19.6000	31.9111	47	
Chromium	(mg/L)	0.3640	< 0.0030	< 0.0464	52	
Cobalt	(mg/L)	< 0.0500	< 0.0035	< 0.0345	29	
Copper	(mg/L)	0.0810	< 0.0049	< 0.0125	52	
Iron	(mg/L)		3.1300	< 0.0100	< 0.4039	62
Lead	(mg/L)	0.2500	< 0.0009	< 0.1295	35	
Magnesium	(mg/L)	11.8000	3.6400	8.3860	47	
Manganese	(mg/L)	0.0880	< 0.0011	< 0.0161	47	
Molybdenum	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0500	< 0.0510	20	
Nickel	(mg/L)	0.3770	< 0.0059	< 0.0801	53	
Potassium	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 1.0100	< 3.8471	38	
Silver	(mg/L)		< 0.0050	< 0.0021	< 0.0034	10
Sodium	(mg/L)	93.0000	12.3000	20.4473	48	
Thallium	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.0019	< 0.0951	30	
Tin	(mg/L)		< 0.2800	< 0.2800	< 0.2800	2
Vanadium	(mg/L)	0.1110	< 0.0039	< 0.0403	30	
Zinc	(mg/L)		0.0800	< 0.0010	< 0.0143	53
Aluminum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.6300	< 0.1000	< 0.3829	28	
Antimony, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.1900	< 0.0600	< 0.1168	22	
Barium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.2220	0.1200	0.1667	18	
Beryllium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0150	< 0.0040	< 0.0071	18	
Cadmium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0133	18	
Calcium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	45.9000	17.2000	29.1657	28	
Chromium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0600	< 0.0500	< 0.0522	18	
Cobalt, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.4500	< 0.0450	< 0.0726	17	
Copper, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0250	< 0.0100	< 0.0135	17	
Iron, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.3600	< 0.0100	< 0.1845	28	
Lead, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2500	< 0.2000	< 0.2250	2	
Magnesium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	11.9000	5.1900	8.4468	28	
Manganese, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0400	< 0.0090	< 0.0166	28	
Molybdenum, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.0550	< 0.0500	< 0.0511	18	
Nickel, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1450	< 0.0580	< 0.1015	18	
Potassium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	10.5000	< 2.0000	< 3.5455	22	
Sodium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	26.9000	13.9000	18.8775	28	
Thallium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.4700	< 0.0440	< 0.1613	16	
Tin, Dissolved	(mg/L)	< 0.2800	< 0.2800	< 0.2800	1	
Vanadium, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.1230	< 0.0400	< 0.0651	18	
Zinc, Dissolved	(mg/L)	0.0300	< 0.0050	< 0.0136	18	
TOX	(ug/L)	4060.0000	612.0000	2131.0478	92	
Color	(units)	11.0000	< 2.0000	< 5.5652	23	
Depth to Water	(Feet)	53.7000	0.0000	42.6067	67	
Dissolved Oxygen	(mg/L)	11.8100	2.9400	6.0214	43	
Dissolved Solids	(mg/L)	341.0000	178.0000	244.2500	12	
pH	(SU )		7.2000	0.0000	6.1642	217
Specific conductance	(umhos/cm)	498.0000	181.0000	343.7318	220	
Temperature	(F )	74.0000	56.0000	60.0484	62	
Turbidity	(NTU)	51.0000	0.2000	5.7123	53	
Americium 241	(pCi/L)	0.2000	-9.8000	-1.7000	7	
Cesium-137	(pCi/L)	1.3000	-0.1000	0.2000	7	
Cobalt 60	(pCi/L)	1.8000	-0.3000	0.1714	7	
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	26.1000	-80.8000	0.6499	74	
Gross Beta	(pCi/L)	3931.0000	88.0000	1052.1216	74	
Neptunium-237	(pCi/L)	4.0000	< -0.2000	< 1.1346	9	
Plutonium-239	(pCi/L)	1.0000	< -0.0950	< 0.2689	11	
Radium-226	(pCi/L)	0.8000	-0.1000	0.2000	7	
Radon 222	(pCi/L)	632.0000	159.0000	288.7333	15	
Suspended Alpha	(pCi/L)	16.0000	-4.7000	0.8542	24	
Suspended Beta	(pCi/L)	40.0000	-14.0000	5.0958	24	

Analysis	(Units)	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Count
Dissolved Alpha	(pCi/L)	111.0000	-31.8000	9.6833	24
Dissolved Beta	(pCi/L)	2595.0000	333.0000	1554.7917	24
Technetium-99	(pCi/L)	3670.0000	0.0000	1738.7489	135
Thorium-230	(pCi/L)	1.0000	< -0.5000	< 0.1827	10
Uranium	(mg/L)	0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	30
Uranium-234	(pCi/L)	1.0000	< 0.0350	< 0.3658	6
Uranium-235	(pCi/L)	0.1400	< 0.0076	< 0.0438	6
Uranium-238	(pCi/L)	3.5000	< 0.0160	< 0.8171	7
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 5.0000	< 402.2727	33
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 75.7143	7
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 1.0000	< 432.8125	48
1,1-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 5.0000	< 396.6667	36
1,1-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 1.0000	< 407.7429	35
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.2000	5
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 5.0000	< 424.0816	49
1,2-Dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 89.8333	6
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 75.7143	7
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.2000	5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 11.0000	< 10.0000	< 10.2000	5
2-Butanone	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 10.0000	< 175.0000	6
2-Hexanone	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 10.0000	< 157.1429	7
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 10.0000	< 175.0000	6
Benzene	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 5.0000	< 402.2727	33
Bromodichloromethane	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 5.0000	< 424.0816	49
Bromoform	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 87.5000	6
Bromomethane	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 10.0000	< 151.4286	7
Carbon Disulfide	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 87.5000	6
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 12.0000	< 425.6327	49
Chlorobenzene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 87.5000	6
Chloroethane	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 10.0000	< 151.4286	7
Chloroform	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 3.0000	< 415.9600	50
Chloromethane	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 10.0000	< 151.4286	7
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 50.0000	< 482.1429	42
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 87.5000	6
Dibromochloromethane	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 87.5000	6
Ethylbenzene	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 5.0000	< 390.5882	34
Methylene Chloride	(ug/L)	< 1100.0000	< 3.0000	< 189.3333	6
Styrene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 75.7143	7
Tetrachloroethene	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 5.0000	< 437.4583	48
Toluene	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 5.0000	< 390.5882	34
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethen	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 50.0000	< 482.1429	42
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	(ug/L)	< 500.0000	< 5.0000	< 75.7143	7
Trichloroethene	(ug/L)	10000.0000	15.0000	4116.1894	132
Vinyl Acetate	(ug/L)	< 1000.0000	< 10.0000	< 157.1429	7
Vinyl Chloride	(ug/L)	< 2000.0000	< 1.0000	< 829.8333	48
Xylene	(ug/L)	< 2000.0000	< 5.0000	< 742.0588	34

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