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JUL 19 2021

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 Federal Remediation Section
 Division of Site Assessment, Remediation and Revitalization
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 South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
 2600 Bull Street
 Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Mr. Jon Richards
 Savannah River Site Remedial Project Manager
 Superfund Division
 U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
 61 Forsyth Street, SW
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ms. Fulmer and Mr. Richards:

SUBJECT: Calendar Year 2020 D-Area Oil Seepage Basin Operable Unit (631-G) Groundwater Mixing Zone Letter Report, SEMS Number: 27

In accordance with the terms of the Federal Facility Agreement, the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) is submitting this letter report for your review. Please review the subject letter report and provide your comments within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt. The effort and time that the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency have given on the subject operable unit are greatly appreciated.

Comments or questions from your staff may be directed to me at (803) 952-8365 or the DOE Federal Project Director, Ms. Karen Adams, at (803) 952-7871.

Sincerely,

Brian T. Hennessey

Digitally signed by Brian T.

Hennessey

Date: 2021.07.19 11:19:34 -04'00'

Brian T. Hennessey
 SRS Remedial Project Manager
 Infrastructure and Area Completion Division

IACD-21-149

Ms. Susan Fulmer
Mr. Jon Richards

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JUL 19 2021

cc:

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**Calendar Year 2020 D-Area Oil Seepage Basin Operable Unit (631-G)
Groundwater Mixing Zone Letter Report**

Introduction

This letter report was prepared to support the regulatory reporting requirements for the D-Area Oil Seepage Basin (DOSB) Operable Unit (OU) (631-G). The DOSB OU is listed as a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 3004(u) Solid Waste Management Unit/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act unit in Appendix C of the Federal Facility Agreement for the Savannah River Site (SRS). The reporting requirements are specified in the Groundwater Mixing Zone (GWMZ) Application for the DOSB (WSRC-RP-97-422, Revision 1.5, May 2009), a document approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC).

In accordance with the GWMZ Application, a report must be submitted on or before July 31 to present groundwater data and conditions for the previous calendar year (CY). During even-numbered years, a mixing zone report that contains groundwater data tables, contaminant plume maps, and descriptions of groundwater monitoring data and results will be submitted. During odd-numbered years (such as this one), a letter report that summarizes groundwater monitoring data and results will be submitted. This is the fifth letter report submitted for the DOSB OU.

Groundwater monitoring is performed at the DOSB OU to ensure that established groundwater concentration limits (maximum contaminant levels [MCLs] at GWMZ boundaries and mixing zone concentration limits [MZCLs] within the boundaries) are not exceeded for the DOSB GWMZ constituents. The GWMZ constituents include tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (cDCE), 1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE), vinyl chloride (chloroethene) (VC), benzene, and dichloromethane (methylene chloride). The monitoring well network consists of 18 wells including two background wells, nine plume compliance wells, and seven boundary compliance wells. In addition, there are four near-source "additional" monitoring wells, and one surface water station that are sampled but are not a part of the approved GWMZ monitoring network (Figure 1). The background wells are sampled bi-annually (i.e., second quarter CY during even years) while the plume compliance wells, boundary compliance wells, and additional monitoring wells are sampled annually during the second quarter of the CY. In addition, a surface water sample is collected on an annual basis.

The concentrations of the GWMZ constituents detected in groundwater are compared to the MZCLs from the Revision 1.5 GWMZ Application. If the concentration of a GWMZ constituent exceeds the MZCL at a plume compliance well (or the standards listed in Regulation 61-58: State Primary Drinking Water Regulations or the USEPA safe drinking water MCL at a boundary compliance well, as appropriate), the well will be resampled within 30 days of receipt of a valid data report to confirm that the exceedances occurred. If the event is validated by the confirmation sample results, SRS will notify the USEPA and SCDHEC of the occurrence. As shown in Table 1, there were no exceedances of the MZCLs in the plume compliance wells and no exceedances of MCL standards in the boundary compliance wells in 2020.

2020 Data Analyses

The DOSB OU groundwater monitoring well samples were collected on June 4 and 8 for the 2020 sampling event.

Rainfall conditions were above average for calendar year 2020. The average rainfall amount since 1981 is 46.78 inches. The 2020 rainfall amount totaled 52.94 inches, which was approximately seven inches above 2019 rainfall amounts. The DOSB OU water elevations were 0.5 - 3.1 feet (ft) above 2019 levels. Water elevations are provided in Table 2. Horizontal groundwater flow rates for 2020 were calculated at 79.36 ft/year (yr) in the AQ1/AQ2 aquifer zone and 16.9 ft/yr in the AQ3 aquifer zone, both of which are an increase compared to flow rates calculated in 2019. Figure 2 provides a conceptual cross section depicting the regional hydrostratigraphy at the DOSB OU.

Groundwater data for 2020 indicates that the DOSB OU groundwater plumes have not increased in size. Table 1 provides the groundwater results from the 2020 sampling.

Background wells DOB 9 and DOL 1 were non-detect for all analytes.

The “additional” monitoring wells (DOB 11, DOB 12, DOB 13, and DOB 14) are located near the original source area. Maximum concentrations of the GWMZ contaminants at these locations are as follows: 1,1-DCE (0.35 J-qualified $\mu\text{g/L}$ [micrograms per liter] well DOB 11); benzene (1.35 $\mu\text{g/L}$, well DOB 11); VC (15.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$, well DOB 11); cDCE (15.9 $\mu\text{g/L}$, well DOB 11); methylene chloride (not detected); PCE (2.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$, well DOB 11); and TCE (12.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$, well DOB 11). The GWMZ constituents that were detected do not exceed their respective MZCLs (1,1-DCE [7 $\mu\text{g/L}$], benzene [1.35 $\mu\text{g/L}$], VC [147 $\mu\text{g/L}$], cDCE [1,164 $\mu\text{g/L}$], PCE [78 $\mu\text{g/L}$], and TCE [200 $\mu\text{g/L}$]) at the “additional” monitoring wells. Concentrations at wells DOB 13 and DOB 14 were non-detect for all GWMZ contaminants, except PCE (0.85 J-qualified $\mu\text{g/L}$) at well DOB 14. Upper AQ1-screened well DOB 12 has displayed decreasing concentrations for the last seven years and lower AQ2-screened well DOB 11 has displayed variable concentrations for the last three to four years.

The maximum concentrations in DOSB OU Plume Compliance wells include: 1,1-DCE (0.68 J-qualified $\mu\text{g/L}$ well DOB 15); benzene (0.64 $\mu\text{g/L}$, J-qualified, well DOB 15); VC (18.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$ well DOB 15); cDCE (136 $\mu\text{g/L}$, well DOB 15); methylene chloride (not detected); PCE (6.25 $\mu\text{g/L}$, well DOB 15); and TCE (19.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$, well DOB 15). Some of these wells continue to have contaminant concentrations above the MCLs for VC (2 $\mu\text{g/L}$), cDCE (70 $\mu\text{g/L}$), PCE (5 $\mu\text{g/L}$) and TCE (5 $\mu\text{g/L}$). However, the GWMZ constituents that were above their respective MCLs do not exceed their respective MZCLs (VC [147 $\mu\text{g/L}$], cDCE [1,164 $\mu\text{g/L}$], PCE [78 $\mu\text{g/L}$] and TCE [200 $\mu\text{g/L}$]) at the Plume Compliance wells.

The DOSB OU Boundary Compliance wells were non-detect for all GWMZ constituents.

The surface water station DOBSW1 was dry and unable to be sampled in 2020.

Three of the nine Plume Compliance wells (DOB 15, DOB 16, and DOL 2) show contamination above MCLs (Table 1). Plume maps for TCE, cDCE, and VC are provided in Figures 3 through 5, respectively. Figure 6 shows the VC plume in cross-section. None of the Plume Compliance wells exceeded their respective MZCLs. These wells are located near the original source area. Contaminant trends at wells farther downgradient remain below MCLs and display decreasing trends indicating the total mass in the aquifers is decreasing. In general, most volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations continue to show an overall decreasing trend in the DOSB OU wells. However, VOC concentrations intermittently increase/decrease in various wells, including one additional well DOB 11 and Plume Compliance wells DOB 15A, DOB 16 and DOB 15D. These fluctuations may indicate: 1) core plume movement downgradient from the original source area; 2) effects of increased/decreased rainfall; and 3) degradation of parent VOC contaminants. Periods of high water levels may correlate with increased contaminant concentrations. Residual vadose zone contaminants may be released into the groundwater as water elevations rise from lower to higher water elevations. During times of increased VOC concentrations, contaminant levels in the DOB wells are still far below historical highs and remain below the MZCLs.

Contaminant trends at the highest concentration well DOB 15 show steady concentrations of PCE, TCE, cDCE, and VC (Figure 7). At current trends, the data indicates that it will take longer to achieve MCLs than the modeled cleanup time of 20 years (~2027). Data also indicates that bio-degradation has significantly decreased since the source removal action conducted in 1996, which removed the carbon source. As for the dispersion/dilution of VOCs, it is speculated that VOCs are being retarded by the aquitards and clayey zones and/or restricted groundwater flow zones through tighter aquifer zones. Wells DOB 15, DOL 2 and DOB 16 are located within or below clayey zones in which VOCs may be sorbing to those clays thereby prolonging the physical attenuation process (dispersion) as well as slowing the transport vertically. Figure 6 shows the VC plume in cross-section and vertical well distribution. The amount of aerobic degradation of VC at these locations may be less than the amount being physically transported from previously higher concentrated areas located above and upgradient of those zones as well as what is desorbing from clayey zones. As shown in Figure 7, trends of parent and daughter VOCs at wells DOB 11 (source), DOL 2 (near source), and DOB 15 (intermediately located) show that there has not been much divergence of contaminant trends (increases of degradation products compared to parent products), which indicates that reductive dechlorination is no longer a significant process.

Contaminant levels in wells downgradient of well cluster DOB 15 (wells DOB 19 and DOB 19A) display decreasing trends (Figure 8). Modeling had indicated that an increase in VC may occur around 2016; however, due to trends shown in DOB 15, it appears that contaminant transport has more retardation than modeling indicated. Additionally, farther downgradient boundary compliance wells (well clusters DOB 20, DOB 21, and DOB 22) and surface water concentrations continue to be below MCLs or remain non-detect; therefore, the DOSB OU GWMZ is performing adequately.

Due to the presence of chlorinated solvents at the site, the potential that 1,4-dioxane could be present in groundwater exists, because it was often added to chlorinated solvents as a stabilizer and corrosion inhibitor. A recommendation came from the Fourth Five-Year Remedy Review Report for SRS OUs with Groundwater Remedies (SRNS-RP-2015-00419, Revision 1, July 2016) to sample for 1,4-dioxane at the DOSB OU. Per the recommendation, all wells at the DOSB OU were sampled for 1,4-dioxane during the second quarters of 2016 and 2017. 1,4-Dioxane was only detected in three of the monitoring wells (DOB 15, DOL 2, and DOB 16). Results from these three wells are shown in Figure 9. 1,4-Dioxane will continue to be sampled at these three wells to collect sufficient trending data. Over the past five years 1,4-dioxane concentrations have been the greatest at DOB 16 with a maximum concentration of 6 µg/L in 2016 and displaying overall decreasing concentrations since. There is currently no MCL for 1,4-dioxane, but the current USEPA tap water regional screening level is 0.46 µg/L.

VOC Degradation and Field Parameter Measurements

As stated in the *Groundwater Mixing Zone Application for the D-Area Oil Seepage Basin (631-G)(U)* (WSRC-RP-97-422, Revision 1.5, May 2009), reductive dechlorination is not considered a continuous viable process at DOSB. At SRS, groundwater aquifers are normally depleted in natural carbon. However, petroleum hydrocarbons and chlorinated solvents were co-disposed with PCE and TCE at the DOSB (1952-1975), which provided an “optimum” situation for the reductive dechlorination of PCE and TCE in groundwater. Biodegradation of PCE and TCE likely occurred in the vadose zone, but the water table is shallow at the DOSB (1.8 to 5.5 meters [6 to 18 ft] below ground surface). Thus, the pathway to groundwater is relatively short. At the DOSB, past biogeochemical zonation may have included reductive dechlorination zones near the source, followed by oxidative degradation of vinyl chloride at some point downgradient. Over time and with the source removal/treatment of DOSB (1995-1997), the concentrations of PCE and TCE have significantly declined, as well as the concentrations of the petroleum hydrocarbons themselves.

The co-disposal of petroleum hydrocarbons provided a carbon source for biological degraders, and the presence of degradation products (cDCE and vinyl chloride) in the plume wells suggest that past biodegradation has effectively degraded the parent compounds. Since the source of the carbon has become depleted, groundwater has reverted to natural aerobic conditions in the existing carbon-poor environment. Overall, data do not show reductive dechlorination as a viable process. However, it is possible that reductive dechlorination is still occurring at the DOSB in discrete zones near the source and in “pockets” along the centerline of the plume. Natural attenuation at the DOSB relies mainly on physical processes (dispersion/dilution), except for possible localized aerobic degradation of vinyl chloride depending on the availability of carbon.

The 2020 natural attenuation field parameters (pH, oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), dissolved oxygen (DO), and alkalinity) were collected at monitoring wells and are shown in Table 2. For evaluation, trends for pH, ORP, DO, and alkalinity sampled between 2000 and 2006 are compared to the 2020 data and discussed below.

In terms of pH, wells sampled between 2000 and 2006 had values of pH ranging from 3.5 to 7.8; while the 2020 data (Table 2) show pH values ranging from 4.1 to 7. The pH of groundwater has an effect on the presence and activity of microbial populations in groundwater. This is especially true for methanogens. Microbes capable of degrading chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons and petroleum hydrocarbons generally prefer pH values ranging from 6 to 8; however, the majority of the higher pH levels occur at wells farther downgradient from the VOC plumes.

Data regarding ORP show that wells sampled between 2000 and 2006 had ORP values ranging from -30 to 600 millivolts (mV); while the 2020 data show ORP values ranging from -36 to 375 mV. The ORP of groundwater is an indicator of the relative tendency of a solution to accept or transfer electrons. Redox reactions in groundwater containing organic compounds are usually biologically mediated, and therefore, the ORP of a groundwater system depends upon and influences rates of biodegradation. In addition, ORP is important because some biological processes operate only within a prescribed ORP range. Reductive dechlorination typically occurs at an ORP range of -200 to 50 mV; however, 18 of the 22 groundwater measurements were above this range with the majority of them above 150 mV.

Wells sampled between 2000 and 2006 had DO values ranging from 0 to 8.4 milligrams (mg)/L, while the 2020 data show DO values ranging from 0.85 to 7.2 mg/L. DO is the most thermodynamically favored electron acceptor used by microbes for the biodegradation of organic carbon, whether natural or anthropogenic. Anaerobic bacteria generally cannot function at DO concentrations greater than 0.5 mg/L, hence reductive dechlorination will not occur. DO concentrations decrease during aerobic respiration.

For alkalinity, wells sampled between 2000 and 2006 had values ranging from 0 to 180 mg/L; while the 2020 data show alkalinity values ranging from 0 to 83 mg/L. Eight out of 22 measurements were 0 mg/L. There is a positive correlation between zones of microbial activity and increased alkalinity. Increases in alkalinity result from the dissolution of rock driven by the production of CO₂ produced by the metabolism of microorganisms. Alkalinity is important in the maintenance of groundwater pH because it buffers the groundwater against acids generated during both aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation. However, the biodegradation of organic compounds does not generate enough acid to impact the pH of groundwater.

Conclusion

In summary, the groundwater data presented in the 2020 DOSB OU letter report show that in general, concentrations of most of the GWMZ constituents continue to show an overall decreasing trend in the DOSB OU wells. The DOSB OU contaminant plume continues to remain below the MZCLs for the plume compliance and near-source “additional” wells and below the MCLs for the boundary compliance wells. In 2020, the DOSB OU boundary compliance wells were non-detect for all GWMZ constituents. 1,4-Dioxane has only been detected at three wells (DOB 15, DOL 2, and DOB 16) since 2016 with a maximum concentration of 6 µg/L. 1,4-Dioxane will continue to be sampled at these three wells.

Field data collected in 2020 indicate that the groundwater conditions do not support reductive dechlorination. Natural attenuation at the DOSB OU relies mainly on physical processes (dispersion/dilution) except for possible aerobic degradation of vinyl chloride depending on the availability of carbon. Sampling data obtained during 2020 confirms that the existing GWMZ boundaries are adequate and continue to enclose the DOSB OU plumes.

A full CY 2021 data report, including multiple plume maps and time-series trends of contaminant data, will be submitted in July 2022. As agreed during the recent core team meeting to discuss contaminant trends at DOSB, a detailed assessment of the contaminant correlation with water levels will be included.

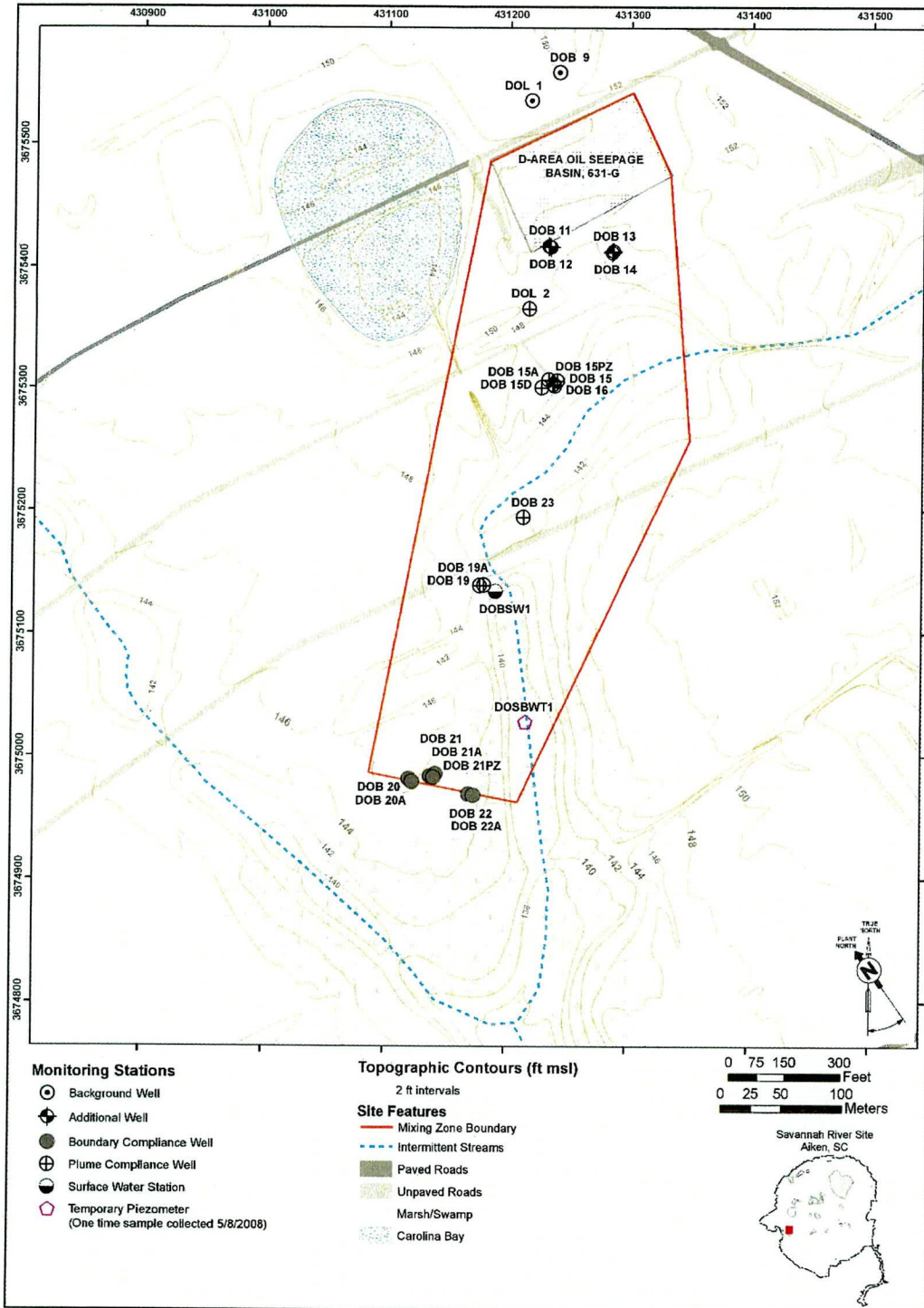


Figure 1. Monitoring Well Network at the DOSB OU

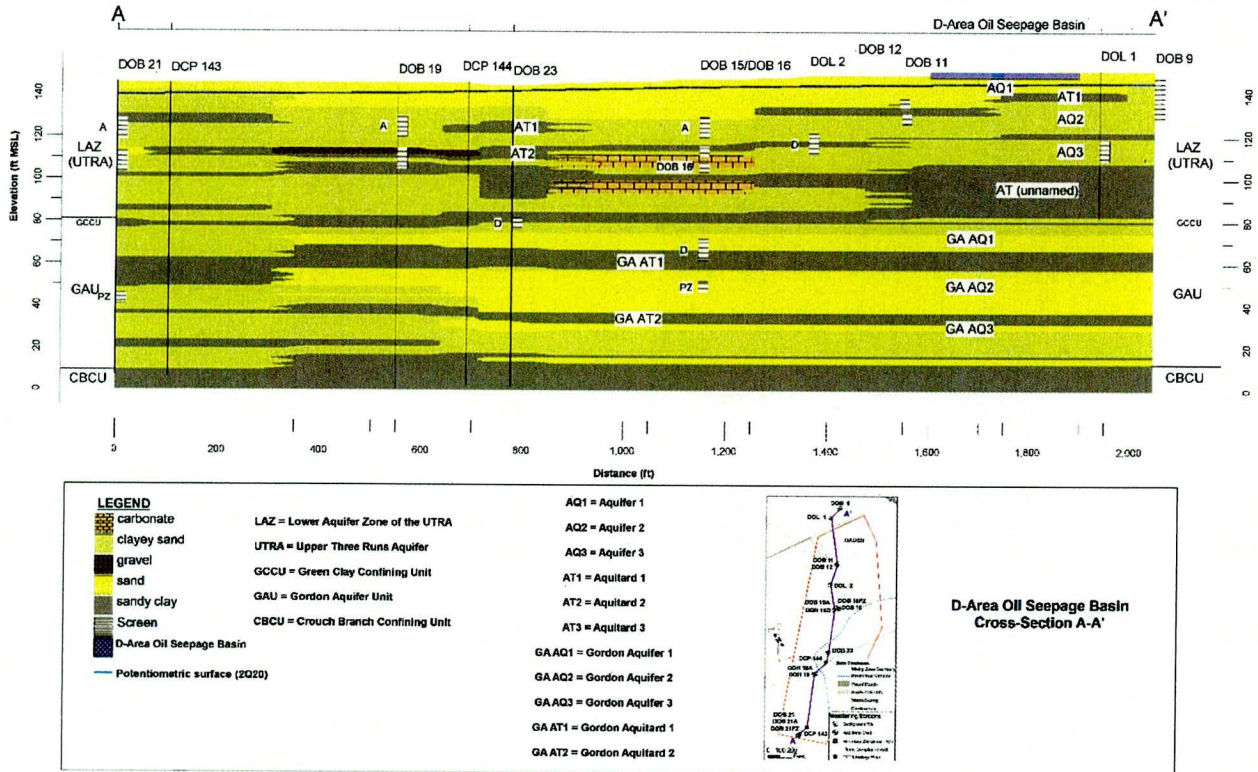


Figure 2. DOSB Conceptual Cross-Section A-A'

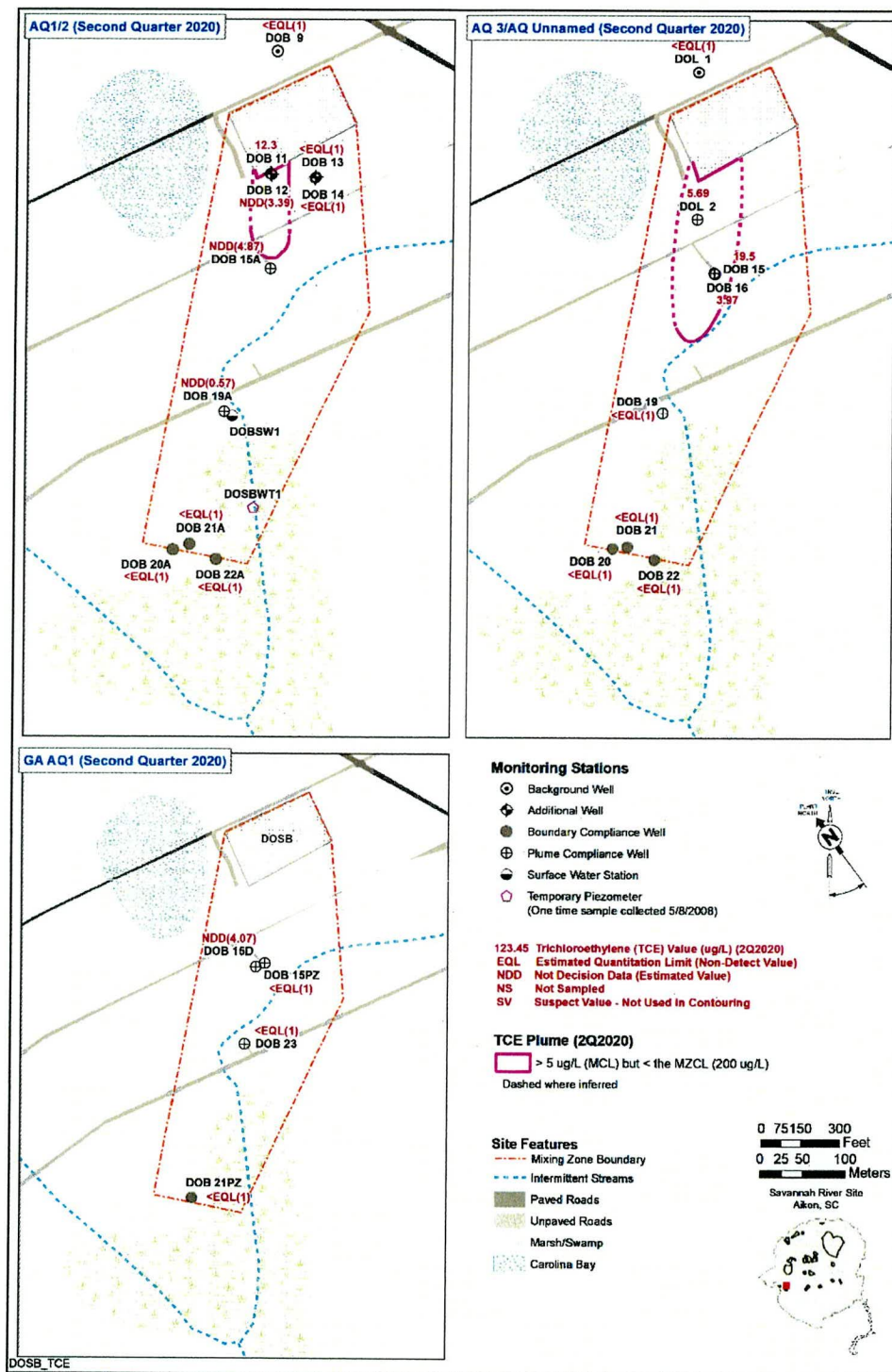


Figure 3. 2020 TCE Plume and Concentrations at the DOSB OU

Ms. Susan Fulmer
Mr. Jon Richards

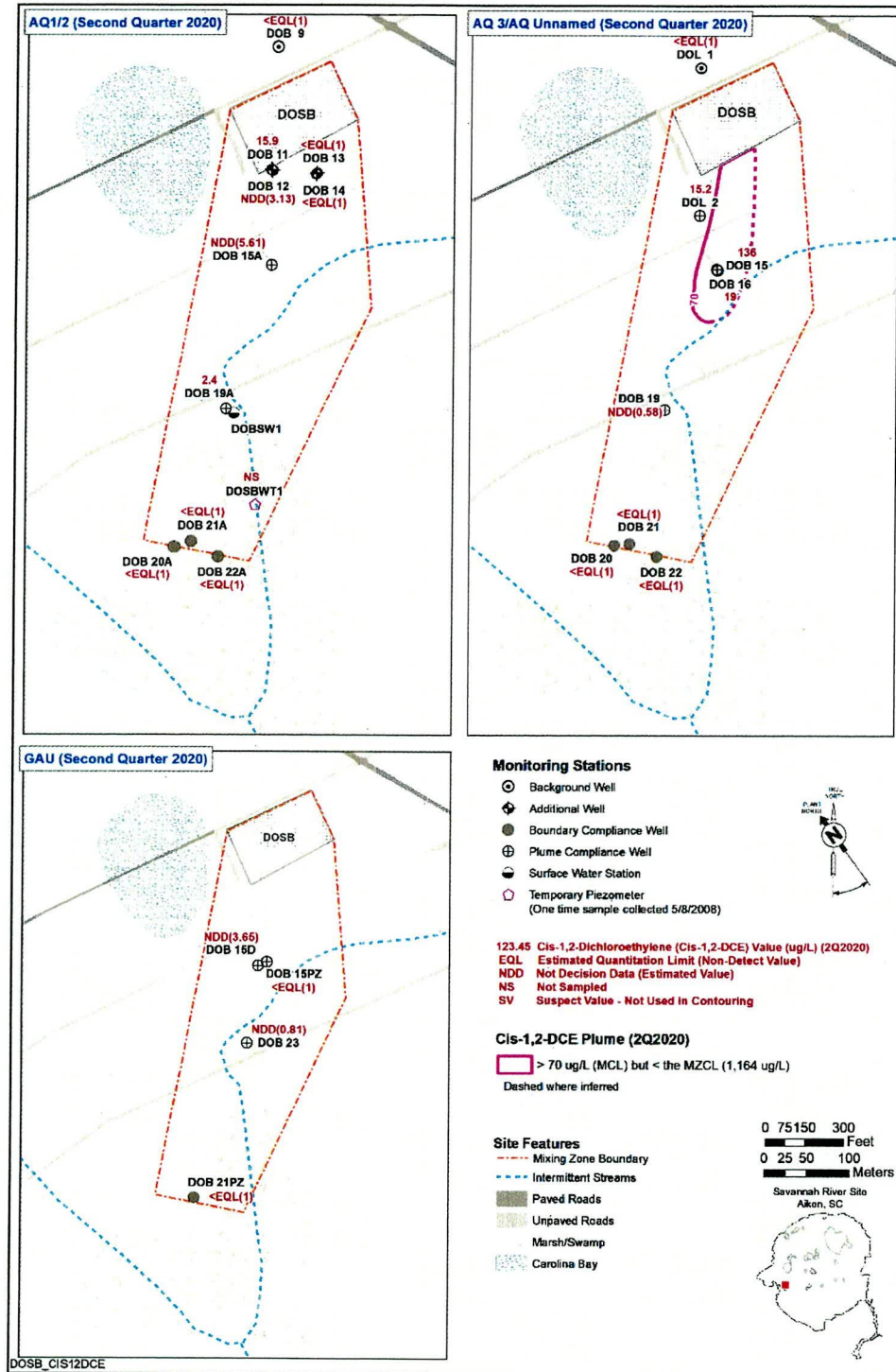


Figure 4. 2020 cDCE Plume and Concentrations at the DOSB OU

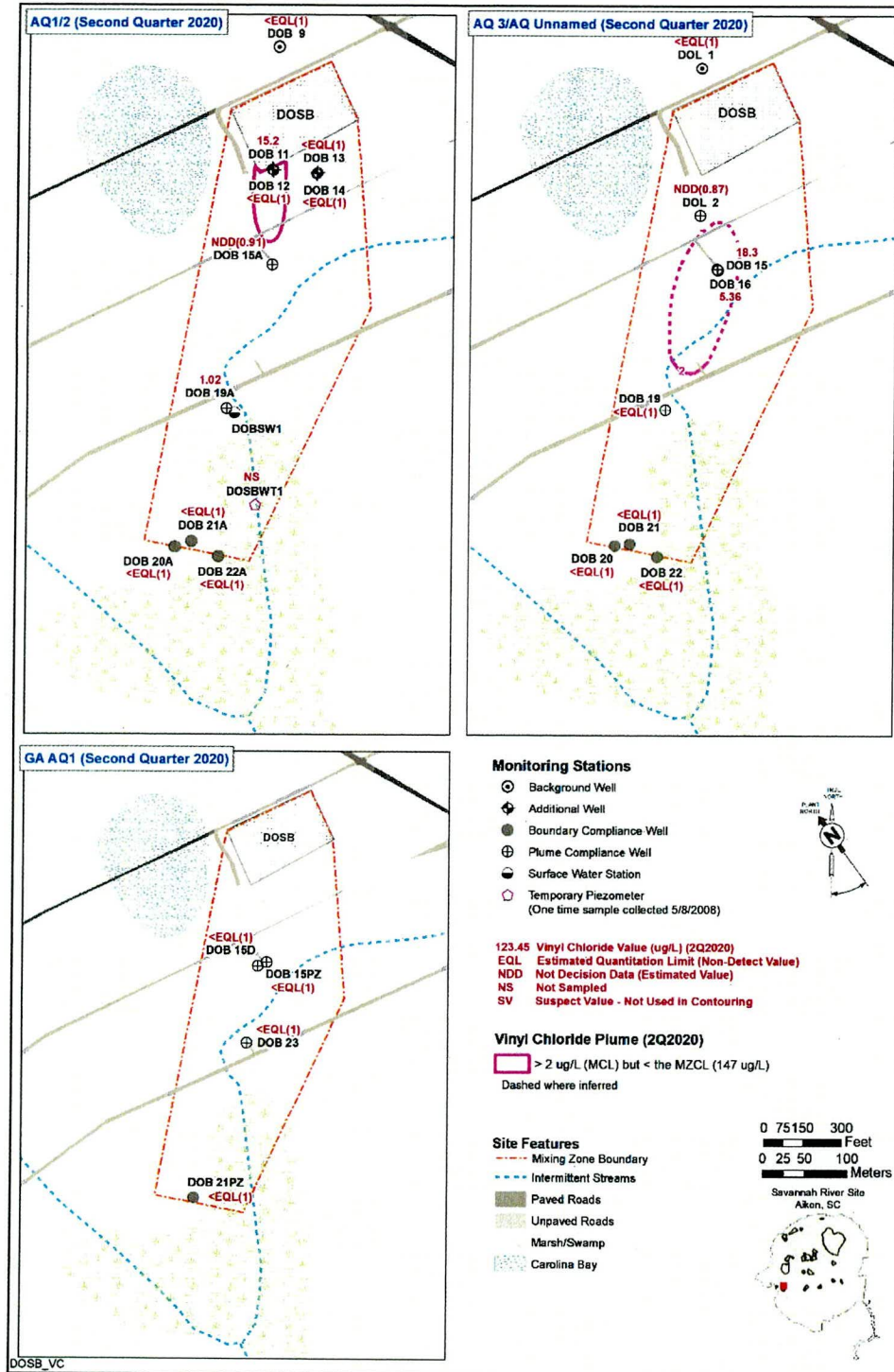


Figure 5. 2020 VC Plume and Concentrations at the DOSB OU

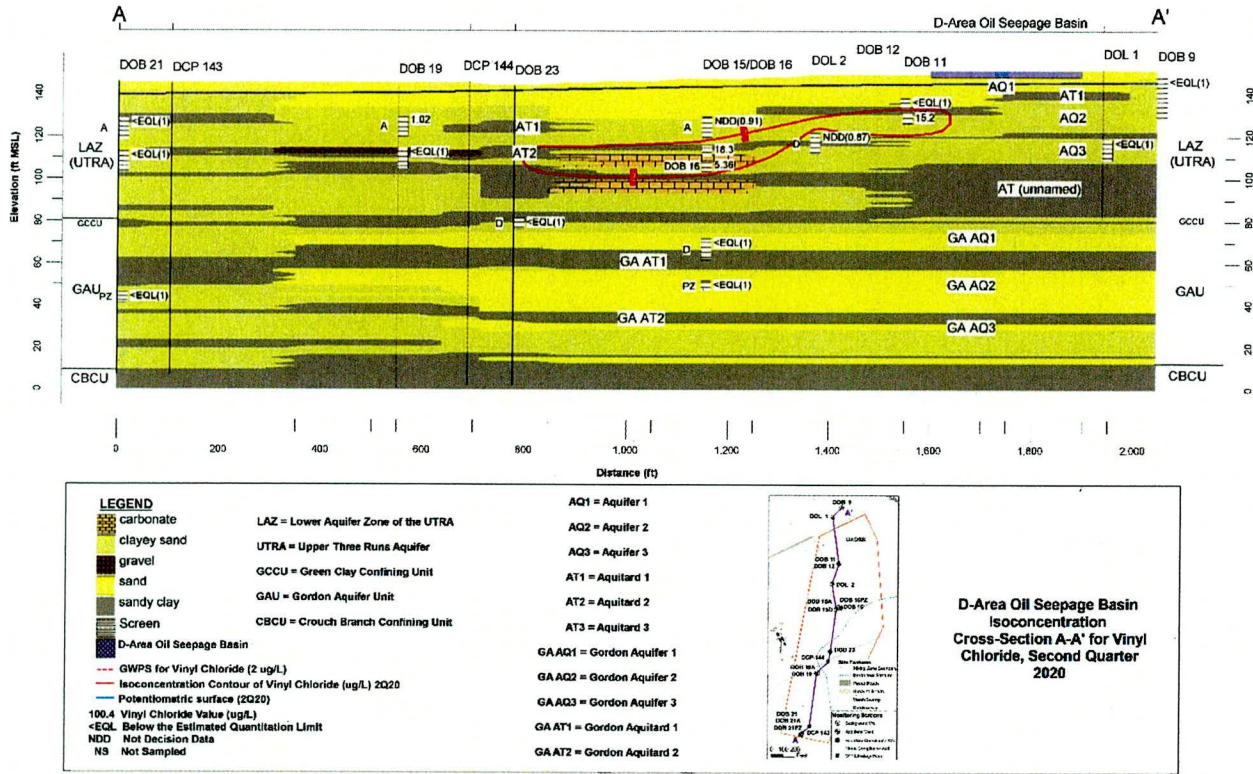


Figure 6. Cross Section A – A' of the DOSB Area with 2020 VC Plume and Results

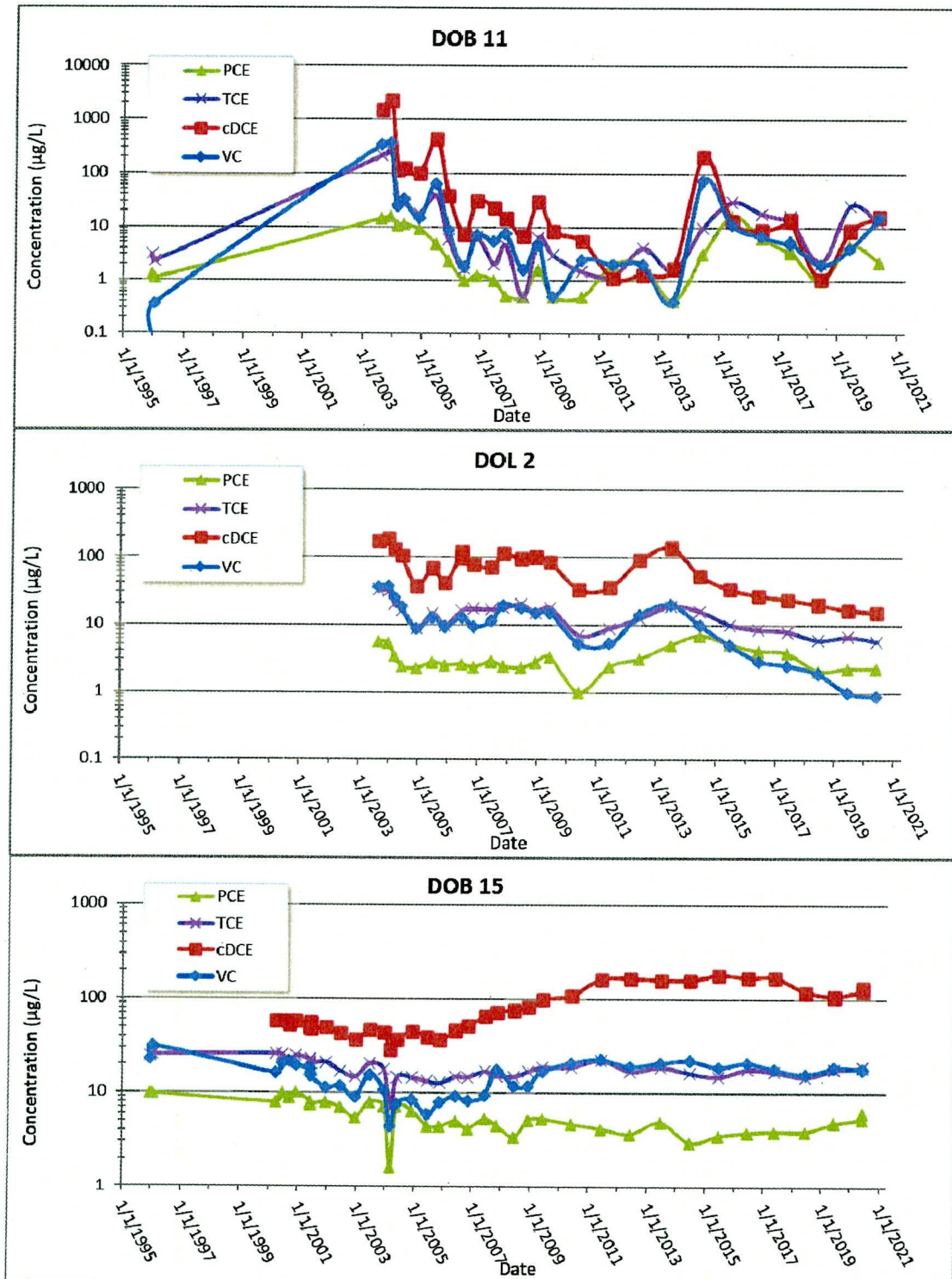


Figure 7. Time Series Plots of PCE, TCE, cDCE, and VC at Additional Well DOB11 and Plume Compliance Wells DOL 2 and DOB 15 at the DOSB OU

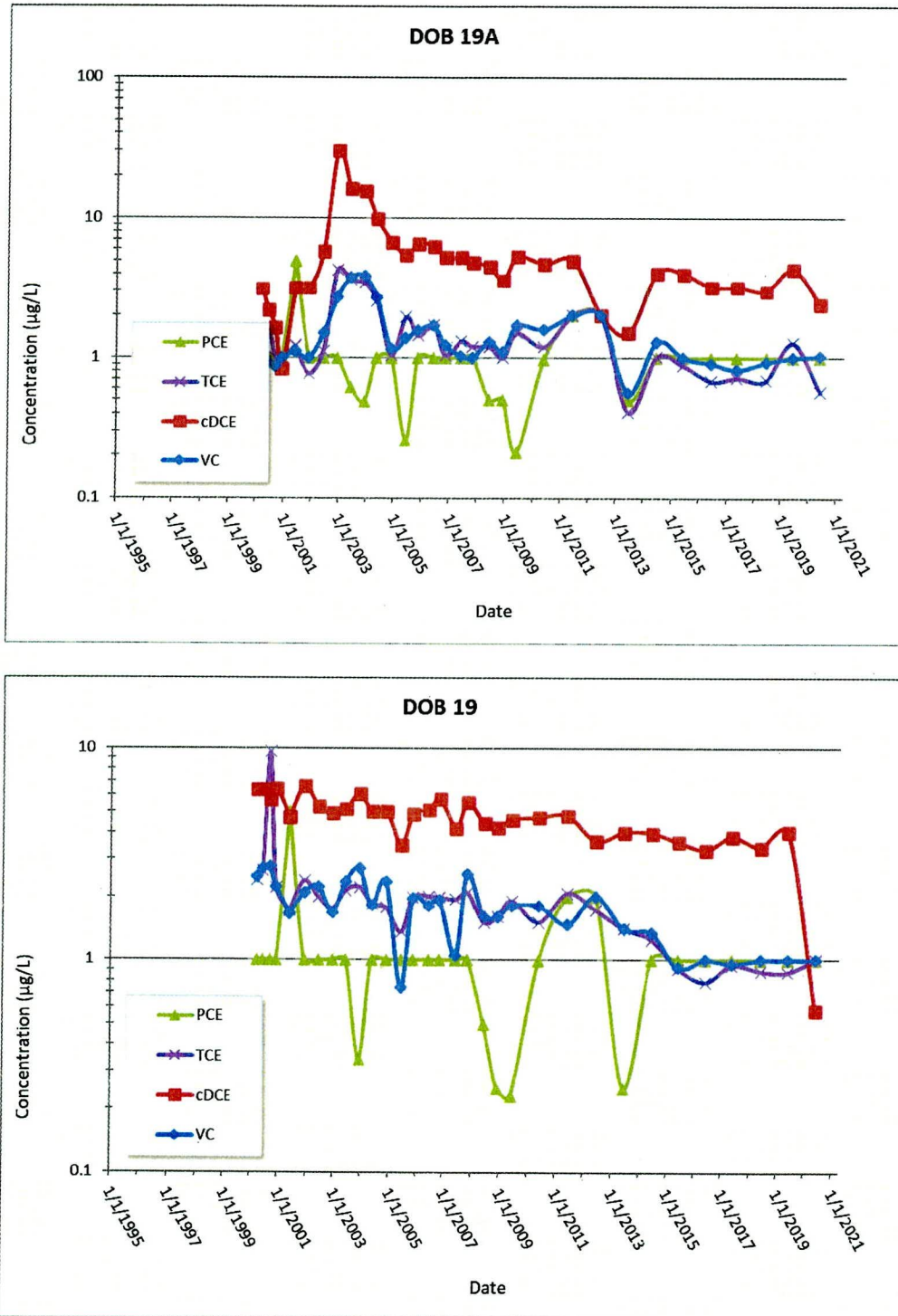


Figure 8. Time Series Plots of PCE, TCE, cDCE, and VC at Plume Compliance Wells DOB 19A and DOB 19 at the DOSB OU

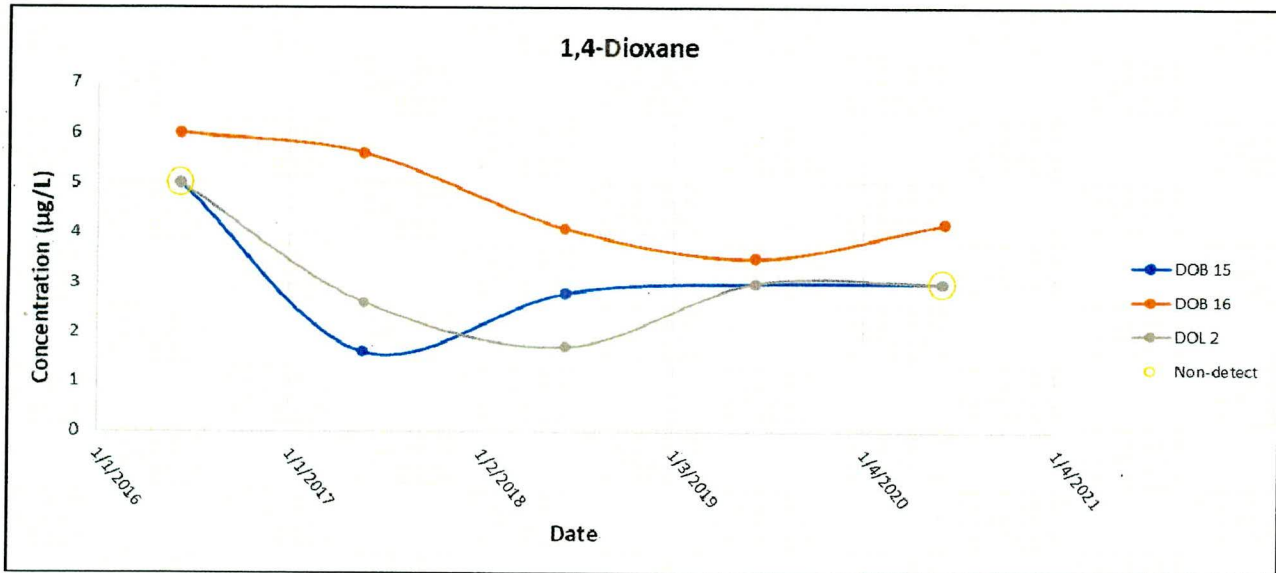


Figure 9. Time Series Plots of 1,4-Dioxane at Wells DOB 15, DOB 16 and DOL 2 at the DOSB OU

Table 1. 2020 DOSB OU Groundwater Mixing Zone Monitoring Results

Station	Well Use	Aquifer Zone	SAMPLE COLLECTION DATE	Field Comments	Constituent								
					PCE	TCE	1,1-DCE	cDCE	VC	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	BENZENE		
					Unit	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
					MZCL	78	200	7	1164	147	5	5	
					MCL	5	5	7	70	2	5	5	
DOB 9	Background Well	AQ1/2	04-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOL 1	Background Well	AQ3	04-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 12	Additional	AQ2	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	[2.92]	[3.39]	EQL (1)	[3.13]	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 11	Additional	AQ2	04-Jun-2020	No Comments	2.3	12.3	[0.35]	15.9	15.2	EQL (5)	1.35		
DOB 14	Additional	AQ2	04-Jun-2020	No Comments	[0.85]	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 13	Additional	AQ2	04-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOL 2	Plume Compliance	AQ3	04-Jun-2020	No Comments	2.25	5.69	EQL (1)	15.2	[0.87]	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 15A	Plume Compliance	AQ2	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	[2.94]	[4.87]	EQL (1)	[5.61]	[0.91]	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 15	Plume Compliance	AQ3	04-Jun-2020	No Comments	6.25	19.5	[0.68]	136	18.3	EQL (5)	[0.64]		
DOB 16	Plume Compliance	AQ Unnamed	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	1.38	3.97	EQL (1)	19	5.36	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 15D	Plume Compliance	GAU	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	[3.24]	[4.07]	EQL (1)	[3.65]	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 15PZ	Plume Compliance	GAU	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 23	Plume Compliance	GAU	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	[0.81]	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 19A	Plume Compliance	AQ2	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	[0.57]	EQL (1)	2.4	1.02	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 19	Plume Compliance	AQ3	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	[0.58]	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 21A	Boundary Compliance	AQ1/2	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 21	Boundary Compliance	AQ3	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 21PZ	Boundary Compliance	GAU	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 20A	Boundary Compliance	AQ1/2	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 20	Boundary Compliance	AQ3	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 22A	Boundary Compliance	AQ1/2	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOB 22	Boundary Compliance	AQ3	08-Jun-2020	No Comments	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (1)	EQL (5)	EQL (1)		
DOBSW1	Surface Water	AQ1/2	08-Jun-2020	DRY	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS		

* No MPV exists for cDCE. Therefore the MPV for total 1,2-DCE was applied to cis-1,2-DCE for comparison purposes

Explanation

[##]	EPA Functional Guideline Code of 'J' was applied to the result, indicating an estimated quantity.
<EQL(##)	Constituent was below detection. The sample-specific Estimated Quantitation Limit is in parentheses.
	Result exceeds applicable MZCL limit. (Plume Compliance and Additional Wells only)
	Result exceeds applicable MCL limit.
	Result is less than the applicable limit and without EPA Functional Guideline qualifiers.
	Well clusters are separated by color. Wells are listed in downgradient order and wells within a cluster

Table 2. 2020 DOSB OU Natural Attenuation Field Parameters

Station	Well Use	Aquifer Zone	SAMPLE COLLECTION DATE	PH	OXIDATION/REDUCTION POTENTIAL	DISSOLVED OXYGEN	TOTAL ALKALINITY (AS CaCO3)	SAMPLING EVENT WATER ELEVATION	DEPTH TO WATER	TURBIDITY	VOLUME PURGED	WATER TEMPERATURE	FIELD CONDITIONS
			Unit	mV	mg/L	mg/L	ft msl	ft	NTU	gal	degC		
			day-month-year										
DOB 9	Background Well	AQ1/2	04-Jun-2020	5.2	288	4.24	3	146.01	8.12	7.3	6	19.9	No Comments
DOL 1	Background Well	AQ3	04-Jun-2020	5.3	277	4	2	145.75	9	1	13	19.3	No Comments
DOB 12	Additional	AQ2	08-Jun-2020	4.7	149	4.87	0	144.72	8.03	1.9	5	20.7	No Comments
DOB 11	Additional	AQ2	04-Jun-2020	6.7	-24	4.33	83	145.17	6.42	1.7	7	20.7	No Comments
DOB 14	Additional	AQ2	04-Jun-2020	5.5	191	3.74	3	145.04	7.41	1.3	5	18.1	No Comments
DOB 13	Additional	AQ2	04-Jun-2020	5.4	199	6.21	3	145.05	7.55	0.5	6	18.3	No Comments
DOL 2	Plume Compliance	AQ3	04-Jun-2020	4.1	375	4.51	0	144.2	8.8	0.4	11	18.7	No Comments
DOB 15A	Plume Compliance	AQ2	08-Jun-2020	4.4	209	4.93	0	143.48	6.18	0.5	10	19.2	No Comments
DOB 15	Plume Compliance	AQ3	04-Jun-2020	4.5	197	2.11	0	143.59	7	0.8	10	18.3	No Comments
DOB 16	Plume Compliance	AQ Unnamed	08-Jun-2020	6.8	-36	0.85	71	143.39	7.7	2	13	19.6	No Comments
DOB 15D	Plume Compliance	GAU	08-Jun-2020	4.5	278	6.32	0	141.3	8.97	0.7	29	20	No Comments
DOB 15PZ	Plume Compliance	GAU	08-Jun-2020	4.7	285	1.91	0	138.44	11.24	0.5	31	19.5	No Comments
DOB 23	Plume Compliance	GAU	08-Jun-2020	4.8	210	5.13	0	140.45	6.02	1.8	22	19.6	No Comments
DOB 19A	Plume Compliance	AQ2	08-Jun-2020	6.2	107	4.4	38	141.26	5.3	0.4	9	18.3	No Comments
DOB 19	Plume Compliance	AQ3	08-Jun-2020	6.2	135	4.6	32	141.06	5.9	0.6	14	18.7	No Comments
DOB 21A	Boundary Compliance	AQ1/2	08-Jun-2020	4.4	238	7.2	2	139.92	9.07	7	8	22.9	No Comments
DOB 21	Boundary Compliance	AQ3	08-Jun-2020	6.8	29	1	79	140	8.86	1	13	20.1	No Comments
DOB 21PZ	Boundary Compliance	GAU	08-Jun-2020	4.6	156	1.1	4	132.38	16.44	0.9	32	19.5	No Comments
DOB 20A	Boundary Compliance	AQ1/2	08-Jun-2020	5.2	165	4.3	0	139.93	9.7	1.3	9	17.9	No Comments
DOB 20	Boundary Compliance	AQ3	08-Jun-2020	7	160	3.3	61	140.08	9.6	0.6	13	18.4	No Comments
DOB 22A	Boundary Compliance	AQ1/2	08-Jun-2020	4.7	181	2.94	4	139.48	7.99	1	8	19.9	No Comments
DOB 22	Boundary Compliance	AQ3	08-Jun-2020	6.7	13	1.91	59	139.54	8.19	2.1	13	20.9	No Comments
DOBSW1	Surface Water	AQ1/2	08-Jun-2020	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0NS	NS	DRY

	Measurement is within the range for VOC degradation processes.
Blue Text	Not a required sample analysis
	Well clusters are separated by color. Wells are listed in downgradient order and wells within a cluster are listed in descending order of their screen zones.