Sparton Technology, Inc.
Former Coors Road Plant
Remedial Program

2004 Annual Report

S. S. PAPADOPULOS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Environmental & Water-Resource Consultants

May 31, 2005

7944 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20814-3620 • (301) 718-8900

ΣΠ

S. S. PAPADOPULOS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL & WATER-RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

May 31, 2005

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI – Technical Section (6EN-HX)
Compliance Assurance & Enforcement Division
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202
Attn: Sparton Technology, Inc. Project
Coordinator Charles A. Barnes (3 copies)

Permits Program Manager
Hazardous Waste Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Building 1
Santa Fe, NM 87505-6303
Attn: Sparton Technology, Inc.
Project Coordinator John Kieling

Director, Water & Waste Management Division
New Mexico Environment Department
1190 St. Francis Drive, 4th Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Chief, Hazardous Waste Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Building 1
Santa Fe, NM 87505-6303

Chief, Groundwater Quality Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
1190 St. Francis Drive, 4th Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Mr. Baird Swanson
New Mexico Environment Department
4131 Montgomery NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

Subject: Sparton Technology, Inc. Former Coors Road Plant Remedial Program
2004 Annual Report

Gentlemen:

On behalf of Sparton Technology, Inc. (Sparton), S. S. Papadopulos & Associates, Inc. (SSP&A) is pleased to submit the subject report. The report presents data collected at Sparton's former Coors Road Plant during the operation of the remedial systems in 2004, and evaluations of these data to assess the performance of the systems. This document was prepared by SSP&A with the assistance of Metric Corporation, Inc.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based upon my inquiry of either the person or persons who manage the system and/or the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I further certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that this document is consistent with the applicable requirements of the Consent Decree entered among the New Mexico Environment Department, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Sparton

Technology, Inc., and others in connection with Civil Action No. CIV 97 0206 LH/JHG, United States District Court for the District of New Mexico. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

If you have any questions concerning the report, please contact me.

Sincerely,

S. S. PAPADOPULOS & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Stavros S. Papadopulos, PhD, PE
Founder & Senior Principal

cc: Secretary, Sparton Technology, Inc., c/o Ms. Susan Widener
Ms. Terri Donahue, Controller, Sparton Technology, Inc.
Ms. Susan Widener (3 copies)
Mr. James B. Harris
Mr. Tony Hurst (2 copies)
Mr. Gary L. Richardson

Sparton Technology, Inc.
Former Coors Road Plant
Remedial Program

2004 Annual Report

Prepared For:

Sparton Technology, Inc.
Rio Rancho, New Mexico

Prepared By:

S. S. PAPADOPULOS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Environmental & Water-Resource Consultants

In Association with:
Metric Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico

May 31, 2005

7944 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20814-3620 • (301) 718-8900

Executive Summary

The former Coors Road Plant (*Site*) of Sparton Technology, Inc. (*Sparton*) is located at 9621 Coors Boulevard NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Site is at an elevation of about 5,050 feet above mean sea level (*ft MSL*); the land slopes towards the Rio Grande on the east and rises to elevations of 5,150-5,200 ft MSL within a short distance to the west of the Site. The upper 1,500 feet of the fill deposits underlying the Site consist primarily of sand and gravel with minor amounts of silt and clay. The water table beneath the Site is at an elevation of 4,975-4,985 ft MSL and slopes towards the northwest to an elevation of about 4,960 ft MSL within about one-half mile of the Site. At an elevation of about 4,800 ft MSL a 2- to 3-foot clay layer, referred to as the 4,800-foot clay unit, has been identified.

Past waste management activities at the Site had resulted in the contamination of the Site soils and of groundwater beneath and downgradient from the Site. The primary contaminants are volatile organic compounds (*VOCs*), specifically trichloroethylene (*TCE*), 1,1-Dichloroethylene (*DCE*), and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (*TCA*), and chromium. Remedial investigations at the Site had indicated that groundwater contamination was limited to the aquifer above the 4,800-foot clay and current measures for groundwater remediation have been designed to address contamination within this depth interval.

Under the terms of a Consent Decree entered on March 3, 2000, Sparton agreed to implement a number of remedial measures. These remedial measures consisted of: (a) the installation and operation of an off-site containment system; (b) the installation and operation of a source containment system; and (c) the operation of an on-site, 400-cfm soil vapor extraction (*SVE*) system for an aggregate period of one year. The goals of these remedial measures are: (a) to control hydraulically the migration of the off-site plume; (b) to control hydraulically any potential source areas that may be continuing to contribute to groundwater contamination at the on-site area; (c) to reduce contaminant concentrations in vadose-zone soils in the on-site area and thereby reduce the likelihood that these soils remain a source of groundwater contamination; and (d) in the long-term, restore the groundwater to beneficial use.

The installation of the off-site containment system, consisting of a containment well near the leading edge of the plume, an off-site treatment system, an infiltration gallery in the Arroyo de las Calabacillas, and associated conveyance and monitoring components, began in late 1998 and was completed in early May 1999. The off-site containment well began operating on December 31, 1998; except for brief interruptions for maintenance activities or due to power outages, the well has operated continuously since that date; the year 2004 was the sixth full year of operation of this well. The source containment system, consisting of a containment well immediately downgradient from the site, an on-site treatment system, six on-site infiltration ponds, and associated conveyance and monitoring components, was installed during 2001 and began operating on January 3, 2002; the year 2004 was the third year of operation of this well. The 400-cfm SVE system had operated for a total of about 372 days between April 10, 2000 and June 15, 2001 and thus met the length-of-operation requirements of the Consent Decree;

monitoring conducted in the Fall of 2001 indicated that the system had also met its performance goals, and the system was dismantled in May 2002.

During 2004, considerable progress was made towards achieving the goals of the remedial measures.

- The off-site containment well continued to operate 95.0 percent of the time available during the year at a rate of 225 gpm, corresponding to an average rate of 215 gpm for the year and sufficient for containing the plume.

- The pumped water was treated and returned to the aquifer through the infiltration gallery. The concentrations of constituents of concern in the treated water met all the requirements of the Groundwater Discharge Permit for the site. Chromium concentrations in the influent to the treatment system remained at levels that did not require treatment.

- The source containment well continued to operate 94.4 percent of the time available during the year at a rate of 52 gpm, corresponding to an average rate of 50 gpm for the year and sufficient for containing potential on-site source areas.

- Groundwater monitoring was conducted as specified in Attachment A to the Consent Decree. Water levels in all accessible wells and/or piezometers, and the Corrales Main Canal were measured quarterly. Samples were collected for water-quality analyses from monitoring wells at the frequency specified in the Consent Decree and analyzed for VOCs and total chromium.

- Samples were obtained from the influent and effluent of the treatment plants for the off-site and source containment systems, and the infiltration gallery and infiltration pond monitoring wells at the frequency specified in the Groundwater Discharge Permit. All samples were analyzed for VOCs, total chromium, iron, and manganese.

- The groundwater flow and transport model that was developed in 1999 to simulate the hydrogeologic system underlying the site was recalibrated and used to simulate TCE concentrations in the aquifer from start-up of the off-site containment well in December 1998 through November 2004 and to predict concentrations in November 2005.

The off-site containment well continued to provide hydraulic control of the contaminant plume throughout the year. The source containment well that began operating in early 2002 quickly developed a capture zone that controls any potential on-site sources that may be contributing to groundwater contamination. Data from 2004 indicate that the well continued to maintain this capture zone throughout 2004.

The extent of groundwater contamination, as defined by the extent of the TCE plume, did not change significantly during 2004, except that concentrations in wells on the Sparton property and in most off-site wells were generally lower; a significant exception was well MW-60 where the concentration of TCE increased from 13,000 μg/L in 2003 to 18,000 μg/L in 2004, and that of DCE from 600 μg/L to 830 μg/L. The TCA plume ceased to exist during 2003, and this condition continued through 2004, that is, throughout the year there were no wells with TCA concentrations above the maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission.

Changes in concentrations observed in monitoring wells since the implementation of the current remedial measures indicate that contaminant concentrations in the on-site area decreased significantly. Concentrations in most off-site wells have also decreased, or remained unchanged. The only wells were significant increases occurred are monitoring well MW-60 and off-site containment well CW-1. The persistence of the high concentrations that have been observed in the water pumped from CW-1 since the beginning of its operation, and the concentrations detected at MW-60, however, indicate the presence of high concentration areas upgradient from both CW-1 and MW-60. This conclusion is confirmed by the model calibration results discussed in Section 6. In contrast, the concentrations in the source containment well CW-2 had begun to decline in September 2003 and continued to decline through 2004, indicating that concentrations within the capture zone of this well are declining.

The off-site and source containment wells operated at a combined average rate of 265 gpm during 2004. A total of about 140 million gallons of water were pumped from the wells. The total volume of water pumped since the beginning of the current remedial operations on December 1998 is about 770 million gallons and represents 68 percent of the initial volume of contaminated groundwater (pore volume).

Approximately 635 kg (1,400 lbs) of contaminants consisting of 595 kg (1,315 lbs) of TCE, 35 kg (78 lbs) of DCE, and 2.4 kg (5.4 lbs) of TCA were removed from the aquifer by the two containment wells during 2004. The total mass that was removed since the beginning of the of the current remedial operations is 3,350 kg (7,380 lbs) consisting of 3,160 kg (6,960 lbs) of TCE, 180 kg (400 lbs) of DCE, and 9.2 kg (20 lbs) of TCA. This represents about 48 percent of the total dissolved contaminant mass (48 percent of the TCE, 47 percent of the DCE, and 46 percent of the TCA mass) currently estimated to have been present in the aquifer prior to the testing and operation of the off-site containment well.

The continuing presence of contaminants in monitoring well MW-71R, which is completed in the Deep Flow Zone (DFZ) below the 4,800-foot clay, led to the decision to install a DFZ monitoring/standby-extraction well near the off-site containment well CW-1. If the well is clean, it will be monitored for water-quality and water level; if the well is significantly contaminated, or becomes significantly contaminated during monitoring, it will be converted to an extraction well. A Work Plan for the installation, testing, monitoring, and/or operation of this well was prepared and submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency and to the New Mexico Environment Department on December 6, 2004. The Work Plan was approved on January 6, 2005, and Sparton began the process of its implementation.

the concentration of TCE increased from 13,000 µg/L in 2003 to 18,000 µg/L in 2004, and that of DCE from 600 µg/L to 830 µg/L. The TCA plume ceased to exist during 2003, and this condition continued through 2004, that is, throughout the year there were no wells with TCA concentrations above the maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission.

Changes in concentrations observed in monitoring wells since the implementation of the current remedial measures indicate that contaminant concentrations in the on-site area decreased significantly. Concentrations in most off-site wells have also decreased, or remained unchanged. The only wells were significant increases occurred are monitoring well MW-60 and off-site containment well CW-1. The persistence of the high concentrations that have been observed in the water pumped from CW-1 since the beginning of its operation, and the concentrations detected at MW-60, however, indicate the presence of high concentration areas upgradient from both CW-1 and MW-60. This conclusion is confirmed by the model calibration results discussed in Section 6. In contrast, the concentrations in the source containment well CW-2 had begun to decline in September 2003 and continued to decline through 2004, indicating that concentrations within the capture zone of this well are declining.

The off-site and source containment wells operated at a combined average rate of 265 gpm during 2004. A total of about 140 million gallons of water were pumped from the wells. The total volume of water pumped since the beginning of the current remedial operations on December 1998 is about 770 million gallons and represents 68 percent of the initial volume of contaminated groundwater (pore volume).

Approximately 635 kg (1,400 lbs) of contaminants consisting of 595 kg (1,315 lbs) of TCE, 35 kg (78 lbs) of DCE, and 2.4 kg (5.4 lbs) of TCA were removed from the aquifer by the two containment wells during 2004. The total mass that was removed since the beginning of the of the current remedial operations is 3,350 kg (7,380 lbs) consisting of 3,160 kg (6,960 lbs) of TCE, 180 kg (400 lbs) of DCE, and 9.2 kg (20 lbs) of TCA. This represents about 48 percent of the total dissolved contaminant mass (48 percent of the TCE, 47 percent of the DCE, and 46 percent of the TCA mass) currently estimated to have been present in the aquifer prior to the testing and operation of the off-site containment well.

The continuing presence of contaminants in monitoring well MW-71R, which is completed in the Deep Flow Zone (DFZ) below the 4,800-foot clay, led to the decision to install a DFZ monitoring/standby-extraction well near the off-site containment well CW-1. If the well is clean, it will be monitored for water-quality and water level; if the well is significantly contaminated, or becomes significantly contaminated during monitoring, it will be converted to an extraction well. A Work Plan for the installation, testing, monitoring, and/or operation of this well was prepared and submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency and to the New Mexico Environment Department on December 6, 2004. The Work Plan was approved on January 6, 2005, and Sparton began the process of its implementation.

The containment systems were shutdown several times during 2004 for routine maintenance activities, due to power and monitoring system failures, due to low levels in the chemical feed tanks, or due to the failure of other components of the systems. The downtime for these shutdowns ranged from less then 5 minutes to about 11 days. Measures taken to reduce the occurrence and/or the duration of these shutdowns included modifications to the monitoring systems to minimize the duration of shutdowns caused by power failures, and the increase of re-filling frequency for the chemical feed tanks to minimize shutdowns caused by low levels in the tanks.

Plans for next year include continuing the operation of the off-site and source containment systems and the collection of monitoring data as required by the Consent Decree and the permits controlling groundwater discharge and air emissions. Recalibration of the flow and transport model against data collected in 2005 and improvement of the model will continue next year. Two monitoring wells that were dry during the last several years will be plugged and abandoned. Work on the installation of a monitoring/standby-extraction well near the off-site containment well CW-1 will continue during 2005.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

(continued)

Table of Contents

(continued)

List of Figures

List of Figures
(Continued)

List of Figures
(Continued)

List of Appendices

List of Acronyms

3rdFZ	Third depth interval of the Lower Flow Zone
CMS	Corrective Measure Study
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm^2/s	centimeter square per second
DCE	1,1-Dichloroethylene
DFZ	Deep Flow Zone below the 4800 - foot clay
ft	foot or feet
ft MSL	feet above Mean Sea Level
ft^3	cubic feet
ft/d	feet per day
ft/yr	feet per year
ft^2/d	feet squared per day
g/cm^3	grams per cubic centimeter
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
IM	Interim Measure
kg	Kilogram
LLFZ	Lower Lower Flow Zone
lbs	Pounds
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MSL	Mean Sea Level
Metric	Metric Corporation
mg/m^3	milligrams per cubic meter
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
NMED	New Mexico Environmental Department
NMEID	New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division
NMWQCC	New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission
ppmv	parts per million by volume
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
rpm	Revolutions per minute
Sparton	Sparton Technology, Inc.
SSP&A	S.S. Papadopulos & Associates, Inc.
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
TCA	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
TCE	Trichloroethylene
UFZ	Upper Flow Zone
ULFZ	Upper Lower Flow Zone
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USF	Upper Santa Fe Group
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

REPORT

Section 1
Introduction

The former Coors Road Plant of Sparton Technology, Inc. (*Sparton*) is located at 9621 Coors Boulevard NW (the west side of the boulevard), Albuquerque, New Mexico, north of Paseo del Norte and south of the Arroyo de las Calabacillas (see Figure 1.1). Investigations conducted between 1983 and 1987 at and around the plant revealed that past waste management activities had resulted in the contamination of on-site soils and groundwater and that contaminated groundwater had migrated beyond the boundaries of the facility to downgradient, off-site areas.

In 1988, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (*USEPA*) and Sparton negotiated an Administrative Order on Consent, which became effective on October 1, 1988. Under the provisions of this Order, Sparton implemented in December 1988 an Interim Measure (*IM*) that consisted of an on-site, eight-well groundwater recovery and treatment system. The initial average recovery rate of the system was about 1.5 gallons per minute (*gpm*); however, the recovery rate began declining within a few years due to a regional decline in water levels. As a result, the system was shut-down and permanently taken out of service on November 16, 1999.

In 1998 and 1999, during settlement negotiations associated with lawsuits brought by the USEPA, the State of New Mexico, the County of Bernalillo, and the City of Albuquerque, Sparton agreed to implement a number of remedial measures and take certain actions, including: (a) the installation, testing, and continuous operation of an off-site extraction well designed to contain the contaminant plume; (b) the replacement of the on-site groundwater recovery system by a source containment well designed to address the release of contaminants from potential on-site source areas; (c) the operation of a 400 cubic feet per minute (*cfm*) capacity on-site soil vapor extraction (*SVE*) system for a total operating time of one year over a period of eighteen months; (d) the implementation of a groundwater monitoring plan; (e) the assessment of aquifer restoration; and (f) the implementation of a public involvement plan. Work Plans for the implementation of the measures and actions agreed upon by the parties were developed and included in a Consent Decree entered by the parties on March 3, 2000 (Consent Decree, 2000; S.S. Papadopulos & Associates, Inc. [*SSP&A*], 2000a, 2000b, 2000c; and Chandler, 2000).

The off-site containment well was installed and tested in late 1998. Based on the test results, a pumping rate of about 225 gpm was determined to be adequate for containing the off-site plume (SSP&A, 1998), and the well began operating at approximately this rate on December 31, 1998. An air stripper for treating the pumped water and an infiltration gallery for returning the treated water to the aquifer were constructed in the spring of 1999, and the well was connected to these facilities in late April 1999. In 2000, due to chromium concentrations that exceeded the permit requirements for the discharge of the treated water, a chromium reduction process was added to the treatment system and began operating on December 15, 2000; however, chromium concentrations declined in 2001 and the process was discontinued on October 31, 2001. The year 2004 constitutes the sixth year of operation of the off-site containment system.

Throughout 1999 and 2000, Sparton applied for and obtained approvals for the different permits and work plans required for the installation of the source-containment system. The Construction Work Plan for the system was approved on February 20, 2001, and construction began soon after that date. The installation of the system was completed by the end of 2001, and the system began operating on January 3, 2002. Thus, the year 2004 constitutes the third year of operation of the source containment system.

SVE systems of different capacities were operated at the Sparton facility between April and October 1998, and between May and August 1999. The 400-cfm SVE system was installed in the spring of 2000 and operated for an aggregate of about 372 days between April 10, 2000 and June 15, 2001, meeting the one-year operation requirement of the Consent Decree. The performance of the system was evaluated by conducting two consecutive monthly sampling events of soil gas in September and October 2001, after a 3-month shut-off period. The results of these two sampling events, which were presented in the Final Report on the On-Site Soil Vapor Extraction System (Chandler and Metric Corporation [*Metric*], 2001) and on Table 4.7 of the 2001 Annual Report (SSP&A, 2002), indicated that TCE concentrations at all monitoring locations were considerably below the 10 parts per million by volume (*ppmv*) remediation goal of the Consent Decree. Based on these results, the operation of the SVE system was permanently discontinued by dismantling the system and plugging the vapor recovery well and vapor probes in May 2002.

The purpose of this 2004 Annual Report is to:

- provide a brief history of the former Sparton plant and affected areas downgradient from the plant,
- summarize remedial and other actions taken by the end of 2004,
- present the data collected during 2004 from operating and monitoring systems, and
- provide the interpretations of these data with respect to meeting remedial objectives.

This report was prepared on behalf of Sparton by SSP&A in cooperation with Metric. Background information on the site, the implementation of remedial actions, and initial site conditions, as they existed prior to the implementation of the remedial actions agreed upon in the Consent Decree, are discussed in Section 2; a brief summary of operations during 1999 through 2003 is included in this section. Issues related to the year-2004 operation of the off-site and source containment systems are discussed in Section 3. Data collected to evaluate system performance and to satisfy permit or other requirements are presented in Section 4. Section 5 presents the interpretations of the data and discusses the results with respect to the performance and the goals of the remedial systems. A description of the site's groundwater flow and transport model that was developed in 1999 (see 1999 Annual Report, SSP&A, 2001a), modifications to the model based on data collected during 2004, and predictions made using this model are presented in Section 6. Section 7 summarizes the report and discusses future plans. References cited in the report are listed in Section 8.

Section 2
Background

2.1 Description of Facility

The site of Sparton's former Coors Road plant is an approximately 12-acre property located in northwest Albuquerque, on Coors Boulevard NW. The property is about one-quarter mile south of the Arroyo de las Calabacillas, about three-quarters of mile north of the intersection of Coors Boulevard and Paseo del Norte, and about one-half mile west of the Rio Grande (see Figure 1.1). The property sits on a terrace about 60 feet (*ft*) above the Rio Grande floodplain. An irrigation canal, the Corrales Main Canal, is within a few hundred feet from the southeast corner of the property. About one-quarter mile west of the property, the land rises approximately 150 ft forming a hilly area with residential properties.

The plant consisted of a 64,000-square-foot manufacturing and office building and of several other small structures that were used for storage or as workshops (see Figure 2.1). Manufacturing of electronic components, including printed-circuit boards, at the plant began in 1961 and continued until 1994. Between 1994 and the end of 1999, Sparton operated a machine shop at the plant in support of manufacturing at the company's Rio Rancho plant and other locations. The property was leased to Melloy Dodge in October 1999. During 2000 and early 2001, the tenant made modifications and renovations to the property to convert it to an automobile dealership and began operating it as a dealership on April 23, 2001.

2.2 Waste Management History

The manufacturing processes at the plant generated two waste streams that were managed as hazardous wastes: a solvent waste stream and an aqueous metal-plating waste stream. Waste solvents were accumulated in an on-site concrete sump (see Figure 2.1) and allowed to evaporate. In October 1980, Sparton discontinued using the sump and closed it by removing remaining wastes and filling it with sand. After that date, Sparton began to accumulate the waste solvents in drums and disposed of them off-site at a permitted facility.

The plating wastes were stored in a surface impoundment (see Figure 2.1), and wastewater that accumulated in the impoundment was periodically removed by a vacuum truck for off-site disposal at a permitted facility. Closure of the former impoundment and sump area occurred in December 1986 under a New Mexico State-approved closure plan. The impoundment was backfilled, and an asphaltic concrete cap was placed over the entire area to divert rainfall and surface-water run on, and thus to minimize infiltration of water into the subsurface through this area.

2.3 Hydrogeologic Setting

The Sparton site lies in the northern part of the Albuquerque Basin. The Albuquerque Basin is one of the largest sedimentary basins of the Rio Grande rift, a chain of linked basins that extend south from central Colorado into northern Mexico. Fill deposits in the basin are as much as 15,000 ft thick. The deposits at the site have been characterized by 104 borings advanced for installing monitoring, production, and temporary wells, and soil vapor probes, and by a 1,505-foot-deep boring (the Hunter Park I Boring) advanced by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) about 0.5 mile north of the facility on the north side of the Arroyo de las Calabacillas (Johnson and others, 1996).

The fill deposits in the upper 1,500 ft of the subsurface consist primarily of sand and gravel with minor amounts of silt and clay. The near-surface deposits consist of less than 200 ft of Quaternary (Holocene and Pleistocene) alluvium associated with terrace, arroyo fan, and channel and floodplain deposits. These deposits are saturated beneath the facility and to the east of the facility toward the Rio Grande, but are generally unsaturated to the west of the site. Two distinct geologic units have been mapped in the saturated portion of these deposits: Recent Rio Grande deposits, and a silt/clay unit (see Figure 2.2). The Recent Rio Grande deposits occur to the east of the facility adjacent to the Rio Grande. These deposits consist primarily of pebble to cobble gravel and sand, and sand and pebbly sand. These deposits are Holocene-age and are up to 70-feet thick. Beneath the facility, and in an approximately 1,500-foot-wide band trending north from the facility, a silty/clay unit has been mapped between an elevation of about 4,965 ft above mean sea level (*ft MSL*) and 4,975 ft MSL. This unit, which is referred to as the 4970-foot silt/clay unit, represents Late-Pleistocene-age overbank deposits. The areal extent of the unit at and in the vicinity of the Sparton site is shown in Figure 2.3. (Additional information on this unit is presented in Appendix A to both the 1999 and 2000 Annual Reports [SSP&A, 2001a; 2001b].) Holocene-age arroyo fan and terrace deposits, which are primarily sand and gravel, overlie this unit.

The Pliocene-age Upper Santa Fe Group (USF) deposits underlie the Quaternary alluvium. These USF deposits, to an elevation of 4,800 ft MSL, consist primarily of sand with lenses of sand and gravel and silt and clay. The lithologic descriptions of these deposits are variable, ranging from "sandy clay," to "very fine to medium sand," to "very coarse sand, to small pebble gravel." Most of the borings into this unit were advanced using the mud-rotary drilling technique, and as a result, it has not been possible to map the details of the geologic structure. The sand and gravel unit is primarily classified as USF2 lithofacies assemblages 2 and 3 (Hawley, 1996). Locally, near the water table, in some areas, the sands and gravels are classified as USF4 lithofacies assemblages 1 and 2. Lithofacies 2 represents basin-floor alluvial deposits that are primarily sand with lenses of pebble sand and silty clay. Lithofacies 3 represents basin-floor, overbank, and playa and lake deposits that are primarily interbedded sand and silty clay with lenses of pebbly sand.

At an elevation of approximately 4,800 ft MSL, a 2- to 3-foot thick clay layer is encountered. This clay, which is referred to as the 4800-foot clay unit (see Figure 2.2), likely represents lake deposits. This clay unit was encountered in borings for six wells (MW-67, MW-71, MW-71R, CW-1, OB-1, and OB-2) installed during site investigations and remedial actions. The unit was also encountered in the USGS Hunter Park I Boring which is located about 0.5 mile north of the Sparton Site on the north side of the Arroyo de las Calabacillas. The nature of the depositional environment (i.e. lake deposits), and the fact that that the unit has been encountered in every deep well drilled in the vicinity of the site, as well as at the more distant USGS boring, indicate that the unit is areally extensive. The deposits of the Santa Fe Group immediately below the 4800-foot clay are similar to those above the clay.

The water table beneath the Sparton Site and between the Site and the Rio Grande lies within the Quaternary deposits; however, to the west and downgradient from the site the water table is within the USF deposits. A total of 90 wells were installed at the site to define hydrogeologic conditions and the extent and nature of groundwater contamination and to implement and monitor remedial actions; of these wells, 18 have been plugged and abandoned. The locations of the remaining 72 wells are shown in Figure 2.3.

The off-site containment well, CW-1, and two associated observation wells, OB-1 and OB-2, were drilled to the top of the 4800-foot clay unit and were screened across the entire saturated thickness of the aquifer above the clay unit. The source containment well, CW-2, was drilled to a depth of 130 feet and equipped with a 50-foot screen from the water table to total depth. The monitoring wells have short screened-intervals (5 to 30 ft) and, during past investigations, were classified according to their depth and screened interval. Wells screened across, or within 15 ft of, the water table were referred to as Upper Flow Zone (*UFZ*) wells. Wells screened 15-45 and 45-75 ft below the water table were referred to as Upper Lower Flow Zone (*ULFZ*) and Lower Lower Flow Zone (*LLFZ*) wells, respectively. Wells completed below the 4800-foot clay unit were referred to as Deep Flow Zone (*DFZ*) wells. At cluster well locations where an ULFZ or LLFZ well already existed, wells screened at a somewhat deeper interval were referred to as LLFZ or Third Flow Zone (*3rdFZ*) wells, regardless of the depth of their screened-interval with respect to the water table.

The completion flow zone, location coordinates, and measuring point elevation of all existing wells are presented on Table 2.1; their screened intervals are summarized in Table 2.2. In Figure 2.4, the screened interval of each well is projected onto a schematic cross-section through the site to show its position relative to the flow zones defined above. (Monitoring wells screened in the DFZ [MW-67 and MW-71R], wells screened across the entire aquifer above the 4800-foot clay [CW-1, OB-1 and OB-2], and infiltration gallery monitoring wells [MW-74, MW-75, and MW-76] are not included in this figure.) The screened intervals in three of the monitoring wells shown on Figure 2.4 are inconsistent with the completion flow zones listed on Table 2.1 and which were defined at the time of well construction. These monitoring wells are: MW-32, which is listed in Table 2.1 as a LLFZ well but is shown on Figure 2.4 as a ULFZ well; and MW-49 and MW-70 which are listed on Table 2.1 as 3rdFZ wells but are shown on Figure 2.4 as LLFZ wells. In the evaluations of water-level and water-quality data for the flow zones, MW-32 is treated as a ULFZ well, and MW-49 and MW-70 are treated as LLFZ wells.

Data collected from these wells indicate that the thickness of the saturated deposits above the 4800-foot clay ranges from about 180 ft at the Site to about 160 ft west of the Site and averages about 170 ft. Outside the area underlain by the 4970-foot silt/clay unit, groundwater occurs under unconfined conditions; however, in the area where this unit is present, it provides confinement to the underlying saturated deposits; the water table in this area occurs within the Late-Pleistocene-age arroyo fan and terrace deposits that overlie the 4970-foot silt/clay unit and is considerably higher than the potentiometric surface of the underlying confined portion of the aquifer.

Analyses of data from aquifer tests conducted at the Site (Harding Lawson Associates, 1992; SSP&A, 1998, 1999b) indicate that the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer is in the range of 25 to 30 feet per day (*ft/d*), corresponding to a transmissivity of about 4,000 to 5,000 feet squared per day (*ft^2/d*). A transmissivity of about 4,000 ft^2/d, corresponding to a hydraulic conductivity of about 25 ft/d, is also indicated by the response of water levels to long-term pumping from the off-site containment well CW-1. Analyses of the water levels measured quarterly in observation wells OB-1 and OB-2, and in monitoring wells within 1,000 ft of the off-site containment well, indicate that the response of these wells to the long-term pumping from CW-1 is best explained with a transmissivity of 4,000 ft^2/d; that is, a transmissivity of 4,000 ft^2/d produces the smallest residual between calculated and measured water levels in these wells.

Water-level data indicate that the general direction of groundwater flow is to the northwest with gradients that generally range from 0.0025 to 0.006. The direction of groundwater flow beneath the Sparton Site, however, in the part of the aquifer underlain by the 4970-foot silt/clay unit, is to the west-southwest and the water table has a steeper gradient ranging from 0.010 to 0.016. Vertical flow is downward with an average gradient of about 0.002. Groundwater production from the deeper aquifers and a reduction in the extent of irrigated lands in the vicinity of the Site have resulted in a regional decline of water levels. Until a few years ago, this regional decline averaged about 0.65 foot per year (*ft/yr*); however, the rate of decline has slowed down and averaged about 0.35 ft/yr during the last several years (see well hydrographs presented in Figure 2.5).

2.4 Site Investigations and Past Remedial Actions

In 1983, several groundwater monitoring wells were installed around the impoundment and sump area to determine whether there had been a release of constituents of concern from the impoundment or the sump. Analytical results from groundwater samples taken from these wells indicated concentrations of several constituents above New Mexico State standards.

Since this initial finding in 1983, several investigations were conducted to define the nature and extent of the contamination, and to implement remedial measures; these investigations continued through 1999. The results of the investigations indicate that the primary constituents of concern found in on-site soils and in both on-site and off-site groundwater are volatile organic compounds (*VOCs*), primarily trichloroethene (*TCE*), 1,1,1-trichloroethane

(*TCA*) and its abiotic transformation product 1,1-dichloroethene (*DCE*). Of these constituents, TCE has the highest concentrations and is the constituent that has been used to define the extent of groundwater contamination. DCE has been detected at low concentrations relative to TCE in groundwater, but it has the second largest plume extent. Groundwater contamination by TCA is primarily limited to the facility and its immediate vicinity. Various metals have also been detected in both soil and groundwater samples. Historically, chromium has the highest frequency of occurrence at elevated concentrations.

During the period 1983 to 1987, Sparton worked closely with the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division (*NMEID*), the predecessor to the New Mexico Environment Department (*NMED*). Several investigations were conducted during this period (Harding and Lawson Associates, 1983; 1984; 1985). In 1987, when it became apparent that contaminants had migrated beyond plant boundaries, the USEPA commenced negotiations with Sparton to develop an Administrative Order on Consent. This Order was signed and became effective on October 1, 1988. Under the provisions of this Order, Sparton implemented an IM in December 1988. The IM consisted of groundwater recovery through eight on-site wells (PW-1, MW-18, and MW-23 through MW-28), and treatment of the recovered water in an on-site air stripper (see Figure 2.1). The purpose of this IM was to remove contaminants from areas of high concentration in the UFZ. Due to the regional decline of water levels, the total discharge rate from the IM system dropped to less than 0.25 gpm by November 1999. As a result, the system was shut-down and taken permanently out of service on November 16, 1999. Groundwater production from this system, during its 11-year operation, is summarized on Table 2.3. A total of 4.4 million gallons of water were recovered during the 11-year operation period, as shown on this table.

From 1988 through 1990, horizontal and vertical delineation of the groundwater plume continued under the October 1, 1988 Order on Consent. On July 6, 1990, the first draft of the RCRA Facility Investigation (*RFI*) report was submitted to USEPA; the final RFI was issued on May 20, 1992 (Harding Lawson Associates, 1992) and approved by USEPA on July 1, 1992. A draft Corrective Measures Study (*CMS*) report was submitted to USEPA on November 6, 1992. The report was revised in response to USEPA comments, and a draft Final CMS was issued on May 13, 1996; the draft was approved, subject to some additional revisions, by USEPA on June 24, 1996. The Revised Final CMS was issued on March 14, 1997 (HDR Engineering, Inc., 1997). Nine additional monitoring wells (MW-65 through MW-73) were installed between 1996 and 1999 to delineate further the groundwater plume.

The investigations conducted at the site included several soil-gas surveys to determine the extent of groundwater contamination and to characterize vadose zone soil contamination and its potential impacts on groundwater quality. The results of soil-gas surveys conducted in 1984, 1985, 1987, and 1991 were reported in the RFI and the CMS. Additional soil-gas investigations to characterize vadose zone contamination were conducted between April 1996 and February 1997 (Black & Veatch, 1997). This work included the installation and sampling of a six-probe vertical vapor probe cluster in the source area, five vapor sampling probes at various radial distances from the former sump area, and vapor sampling of nine on-site and four off-site UFZ monitoring wells that are screened across the water table. The locations of the vapor probes (VP-1-6 and VR-1 through VR-5) and of the sampled on-site monitoring wells are shown in Figure 2.6; the locations of the sampled off-site monitoring wells MW-48, MW-57, and MW-61 are shown on Figure 2.3. The fourth off-site monitoring well, MW-37, which became dry and was plugged in 2002, was located near its replacement well MW-37R. The area where TCE concentrations in soil-gas exceeded 10 ppmv was determined from the results of this investigation (see Figure 2.7).

Following this investigation, a SVE pilot test was conducted on February 27 and 28, 1997 (Black & Veatch, 1997). The test was conducted on vapor recovery well VR-1 using an AcuVac System operating at a flow of 65 cfm at a vacuum of 5 inches of water.

Based on the results of this pilot test, an AcuVac System was installed at the site in the spring of 1998 and operated at a flow rate of 50 cfm on vapor recovery well VR-1 from April 8, 1998 to October 20, 1998 (195 days). Influent and effluent concentrations measured during the operation of the system are shown in Figure 2.8. As shown in this figure, influent TCE concentrations dropped from about 18,000 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m^3), or about 4,000 ppmv, during the first day of operation, to about 150 mg/m^3 (34 ppmv) in about 120 days. Trend lines determined by analysis of the data (see Figure 2.8) indicate that influent TCE concentration was probably as low as 75 mg/m^3 (17 ppmv) prior to the shut-down of the system after 195 days of operation. The mass of TCE removed during this operation of the SVE system was calculated to be about 145 kilograms (kg) or 320 pounds (lbs).

2.5 Implementation of Current Remedial Actions

Based on settlement negotiations that led to the March 3, 2000 Consent Decree, Sparton agreed to implement the following remedial measures: (a) installation and operation of an off-site containment system designed to contain the contaminant plume; (b) replacement of the on-site groundwater recovery system by a source containment system designed to address the release of contaminants from potential on-site source areas; and (c) operation of a robust SVE system for a total operating time of one year over a period of eighteen months.

Implementation of the off-site containment system, as originally planned, was completed in 1999. A chromium reduction process was added to the treatment component of the system in 2000. Chromium treatment ceased in 2001 because the chromium concentration in the influent dropped below the New Mexico groundwater standard. The system currently consists of:

- a containment well (CW-1) installed near the leading edge of the TCE plume;
- an off-site treatment system for the water pumped by CW-1, consisting of an air stripper housed in a building;
- an infiltration gallery installed in the Arroyo de las Calabacillas for returning treated water to the aquifer;
- a pipeline for transporting the treated water from the treatment building to the gallery;

- a piezometer, PZG-1, with an horizontal screen placed near the bottom of the gallery, for monitoring the water level in the gallery; and
- three monitoring wells (MW-74, MW-75, and MW-76) for monitoring potential water-quality impacts of the gallery.

The location of these components of the off-site containment system is shown in Figure 2.9.

The containment well was installed in August 1998, and aquifer tests were conducted on the well and evaluated in December (SSP&A, 1998). The well began operating at a design rate of 225 gpm on December 31, 1998. During the testing of the well and during its continuous operation between December 31, 1998 and April 14, 1999, the groundwater pumped from the well was discharged into a sanitary sewer without treatment. Installation of the air stripper, the infiltration gallery, and other components of the system (except the chromium reduction process) was completed in early April, 1999. The containment well was shut-down on April 14, 1999 to install a permanent pump and to connect the well to the air stripper. Between April 14 and May 6, 1999, the well operated intermittently to test the air stripper and other system components. The tests were completed on May 6, 1999, and the well was placed into continuous operation. Due to increases in chromium concentrations in the influent to, and hence in the effluent from, the air stripper, a chromium reduction process was added to the treatment system on December 15, 2000. Chromium concentrations, however, declined during 2001 and the chromium reduction process was removed on November 1, 2001. The off-site containment system is now operating with all other system components functioning.

All permits and approvals required for the implementation of the source containment system were obtained between May 1999 and February 2001. The installation of the system began soon after the approval of the Construction Work Plan for the system in February 2001, and completed in December 2001. The system was tested in December 2001 and placed into operation on January 3, 2002. The system consists of:

- a source containment well (CW-2) installed immediately downgradient of the Site;
- an on-site treatment system for the water pumped by CW-2, consisting of an air stripper housed in a building;
- six on-site infiltration ponds for returning the treated water to the aquifer;
- pipelines for transporting the pumped water to the air stripper and the treated water to the ponds; and
- three monitoring wells (MW-17, MW-77, and MW-78) for monitoring the potential water-quality impacts of the ponds.

The layout of the system is shown in Figure 2.10. The chromium concentrations in the influent to, and hence in the effluent from, the air stripper meets the New Mexico water-quality standard for groundwater and, therefore, treatment for chromium is not necessary.

An AcuVac SVE system was installed on vapor recovery well VR-1 (see Figure 2.6) in the spring of 1998 and operated between April 8 and October 20, 1998. Additional SVE operations at this location with the AcuVac system at 50 cfm and with a 200-cfm Roots blower occurred in 1999 between May 12 and June 23 and between June 28 and August 25, respectively. An additional 200-cfm Roots blower was installed in 2000, and the SVE system was operated at 400 cfm between April 10, 2000 and June 15, 2001. The total operating time during this period, 371 days and 13 hours, and the results of the performance monitoring conducted after the shut-down of the system met the requirements of the Consent Decree for the termination of the SVE operations at the site. The system was, therefore, dismantled, and the recovery well and vapor probes associated with the system were plugged in May 2002.

2.6 Initial Site Conditions

Initial site conditions, as referred to in this report, represent hydrogeologic and soil-gas conditions as they existed prior to the implementation of the current remedial measures (the installation and operation of the off-site and source containment systems, and the 1999-2001 operation of SVE systems).

2.6.1 Hydrogeologic Conditions

2.6.1.1 Groundwater Levels

The elevation of water levels in monitoring wells, based on measurements made in November 1998, is presented on Table 2.4. These data were used to prepare maps showing the configuration of the water levels at the site prior to the implementation of the current remedial measures.

Water-level data from UFZ and ULFZ well pairs indicate that UFZ wells screened above or within the 4970-foot silt/clay unit (most of the UFZ wells on the Sparton Site) have a water level that is considerably higher than that in the adjacent ULFZ wells that are screened below this unit. These water-level differences range from less than one foot near the western and southwestern limit of the unit to more than 10 feet north and northeast of the Sparton site. Outside the area underlain by the 4970-foot silt/clay unit, however, the water-level difference between UFZ and ULFZ well pairs is 0.2 foot or less. This relationship between UFZ and ULFZ water levels is illustrated in the schematic cross-section shown in Figure 2.4.

In early interpretations of water-level data, including those presented in the 1999 and 2000 Annual Reports (SSP&A, 2001a; 2001b), separate water-level maps were prepared using data from UFZ, ULFZ and LLFZ wells, without taking into consideration the above discussed relationship between the water levels in UFZ and ULFZ wells. Since the 2001 Annual Report (SSP&A, 2002), however, this relationship has been taken into consideration, and water level conditions at the site and its vicinity are presented in three maps depicting: (1) the water table above the 4970-foot silt/clay unit underlying the Sparton site and at the area north of the site, based on water-level data from UFZ wells screened above or within the silt/clay unit (referred to as the "on-site water table"); (2) the combined UFZ/ULFZ water levels based on data from UFZ and ULFZ wells outside the area underlain by the silt/clay unit (using the average water level at UFZ/ULFZ well pair locations) and ULFZ wells screened below this unit; and (3) the LLFZ water levels based on data from LLFZ wells.

The elevation of the on-site water table in November 1998 is shown in Figure 2.11. The corresponding water-level elevations in the UFZ/ULFZ and LLFZ are shown in Figures 2.12 and 2.13, respectively. These water-level maps indicate that in the off-site areas downgradient from the site, the direction of groundwater flow is generally to the northwest with a gradient of approximately 0.0025. On-site, the direction of flow is also northwesterly in both the UFZ/ULFZ and the LLFZ; however, the gradients are steeper, approximately 0.005 in the UFZ/ULFZ and 0.006 in the LLFZ. The on-site water table is affected by the on-site groundwater recovery system, which was operating during the November 1998 water-level measurements, and the presence of the 4970-foot silt/clay unit; the direction of flow changes from westerly north of the site to southwesterly on the site, with gradients that range from 0.01 to 0.016.

2.6.1.2 Groundwater Quality

The concentrations of TCE, DCE, and TCA in groundwater samples obtained from monitoring wells during the Fourth Quarter 1998 sampling event are summarized on Table 2.5. Also included on this table are data obtained on September 1, 1998 from the off-site containment well, CW-1, and the nearby observation wells, OB-1 and OB-2, and from temporary wells, TW-1 and TW-2, drilled in early 1998 at the current location of MW-73 and sampled on February 18 and 19, 1998, respectively. For each of the compounds reported on Table 2.5, concentrations that exceed the more stringent of its Maximum Contaminant Level (*MCL)* for drinking water or its maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (*NMWQCC*) are highlighted.

These concentration data were used to prepare maps showing the horizontal extent of the TCE, DCE and TCA plumes as they existed in November 1998, prior to the beginning of pumping from the off-site containment well. The procedures presented in the Work Plan for the Off-Site Containment System were used in preparing these maps (SSP&A, 2000a). The horizontal extent of the TCE plume (in November 1998) is shown in Figure 2.14 and the extent of the DCE and TCA plumes is shown in Figures 2.15 and 2.16, respectively. The extent of these plumes forms a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the remedial actions that have been implemented at the site.

2.6.1.3 Pore Volume of Plume

TCE is the predominant contaminant at the Sparton site and has the largest plume. Calculation of the initial volume of water contaminated above MCLs, referred to as the pore volume of the plume, was therefore based on the horizontal and vertical extent of the TCE plume.

In preparing the plume maps presented in the previous section (Figures 2.14 through 2.16), the completion zone of monitoring wells was not considered; that is, data from an UFZ well at one location was combined with data from an ULFZ or LLFZ well at another location. At well cluster locations, the well with the highest concentration was used, regardless of its completion zone. As such, the horizontal extent of the TCE plume shown in Figure 2.14 represents the envelop of the extent of contamination at different depths, rather than the extent of the plume at a specific depth within the aquifer.

To estimate the initial pore volume of the plume, three separate maps depicting the horizontal extent of the TCE plume were prepared using water-quality data from UFZ, ULFZ, and LLFZ monitoring wells. The concentrations measured in the fully penetrating containment well CW-1 and observation wells OB-1 and OB-2 were assumed to represent average concentrations present in the entire aquifer above the 4800-foot clay, and these data were used in preparing all three maps. An estimate of the horizontal extent of TCE contamination at the top of the 4800-foot clay was also made by preparing a fourth plume map using the data from the containment well and the two observation wells, and data from two temporary wells that obtained samples from about 30-35 feet above the top of the clay during the construction of DFZ wells MW-67 (July 1996) and MW-71 (June 1998). (These four TCE plume maps were presented in Appendix B to both the 1999 and the 2000 Annual Reports [SSP&A, 2001a; 2001b].)

The extent of the plume based on UFZ wells was assumed to represent conditions at the water table; based on the elevation of the screened intervals in ULFZ and LLFZ wells (see Figure 2.4), the extent of the plume estimated from ULFZ wells was assumed to represent conditions at an elevation of 4,940 ft MSL, and that estimated from LLFZ wells conditions at an elevation of 4,900 ft MSL. The extent of the plume at the top of the clay was assumed to represent conditions at an elevation of 4,800 ft MSL. The area of the TCE plumes at each of these four horizons was calculated. Using these areas, the thickness of the interval between horizons, and a porosity of 0.3, the pore volume was estimated to be approximately 150 million cubic feet (ft^3), or 1.13 billion gallons, or 3,450 acre-ft.[1]

2.6.1.4 Dissolved Contaminant Mass

As discussed in both the 1999 and 2000 Annual Reports (SSP&A, 2001a; 2001b), calculations of the initial dissolved contaminant mass based on a plume-map approach, such as the one used above to estimate the initial pore volume (Section 2.6.1.3), significantly underestimate the dissolved contaminant mass present in the aquifer underlying the site. The calibration of the numerical transport model that was developed for the site and its vicinity (see Section 6.2.3) was, therefore, used to provide an estimate of the initial contaminant mass. During the calibration process of this model, the initial TCE concentration distribution within each model layer is adjusted, in a manner consistent with the initial concentrations observed in monitoring wells, until the computed concentrations of TCE in the water pumped from each containment well, and hence the computed TCE mass removal rates, closely match the observed concentrations and mass removal rates. Based on the calibration of the model against 1999

[1] The features of the commercially available mapping program Surfer 7.0 (copyright © 1999, Golden Software, Inc.) were used in generating the plume maps and in calculating plume areas and pore volumes.

through 2004 water-quality data, the initial dissolved TCE mass is currently estimated to be (see Table 6.1) about 6,640 kg (14,640 lbs). Using this estimate, and ratios of the removed TCE mass to the removed DCE and TCA mass, the initial masses of dissolved DCE and TCA are estimated to be approximately 380 kg (840 lbs) and 20 kg (44 lbs), respectively. Thus, the total initial mass of dissolved contaminants is currently estimated to be about 7,040 kg (15,520 lbs).

2.6.2 Soil Gas Conditions

A supplemental vadose zone characterization was conducted between March 15 and May 5, 1999, which included installation and sampling of eight additional vapor probes, VP-7 through VP-14 (see Figure 2.6) and resampling of 15 vapor monitoring points that had exhibited soil-gas concentrations greater than 10 ppmv during the initial characterization. The results of the supplemental investigation are presented in Figure 2.17, with the approximate 10 ppmv TCE plume limit delineated. The extent of the TCE plume presented in this figure represents the initial conditions prior to the resumption of soil vapor extraction remedial actions in 1999.

2.7 Summary of the 1999 through 2003 Operations

During 1999 through 2003, significant progress was made in implementing and operating the remedial measures Sparton agreed to implement under the terms of the Consent Decree entered on March 3, 2000. These remedial measures resulted in the containment of the plume at the site, the removal of a significant amount of mass from the plume of groundwater contamination, and a significant reduction in soil-gas concentrations in the on-site source areas.

The remedial measures undertaken in 1999 through 2003 included the following:

- Between December 31, 1998 and April 14, 1999, and from May 6, 1999 through December 31, 2003, the off-site containment well was operated at a rate sufficient to contain the plume. The air stripper for treating the pumped water and the infiltration gallery for returning the treated water to the aquifer were constructed in the spring of 1999. These systems were connected to the containment well and tested between April 14 and May 6, 1999. A chromium reduction process was added to the off-site treatment system on December 15, 2000 to control chromium concentrations in the air stripper effluent and thus meet discharge permit requirements for the infiltration gallery; the process was discontinued on November 1, 2001 after chromium concentrations in the influent decreased to levels that no longer required treatment.

- A 50-cfm AcuVac SVE system was operated at vapor recovery well VR-1 from May 12 through June 23, 1999, and a 200-cfm Root blower system was operated at this well from June 28 to August 25, 1999. A second 200-cfm Root blower was added to the system in the Spring of 2000, and the 400-cfm SVE system operated for a total of 372 days between April 10, 2000 and June 15, 2001 meeting the length-of-operation requirement of the Consent Decree. The results of the performance monitoring that was conducted in September and October 2001 indicated that the system had met the termination criteria specified in the Consent Decree, and the system was dismantled in May 2002.

- The source containment system, consisting of a containment well immediately downgradient from the site, an on-site treatment system, six on-site infiltration ponds, and associated conveyance and monitoring components, was installed and tested during 2001. Operation of the system began on January 3, 2002, and the system continued to operate through December 31, 2003 at a rate sufficient for containing any potential sources that may remain at the site.

- Groundwater monitoring was conducted as specified in Attachment A to the Consent Decree. Water levels in accessible monitoring wells, the containment well, observation wells, piezometers, and the Corrales Main Canal were measured quarterly. Samples were collected for water-quality analyses from monitoring wells and from the influent and effluent of the air stripper at the frequency specified in the Consent Order. Water samples were analyzed for TCE, DCE, TCA and other constituents, as required by the Consent Decree and the Groundwater Discharge Permit.

- A groundwater flow and transport model of the hydrogeologic system underlying the site was developed in 2000. The model was calibrated against data available at the end of 1999, and again against data available at the end of each subsequent year, and used to simulate TCE concentrations in the aquifer from the start-up of the containment well in December 1998 through November 2003 and to predict TCE concentrations in November 2004. Plans were made to continue the calibration and improvement of the model during 2004.

A total of about 580 million gallons of water, corresponding to an average rate of about 220 gpm, were pumped from the off-site containment well between the start of its operation and the end of 2003. Evaluation of quarterly water-level data indicated that containment of the contaminant plume was maintained throughout each year.

Since the beginning of its operation on January 3, 2002, the source containment well pumped a total of about 52 million gallons of water, corresponding to an average rate of 50 gpm. Evaluation of quarterly water-level data indicated that the well developed a capture zone that prevents the off-site migration of contaminants from the site

The total volume of water pumped by both the off-site and source containment wells between the start of the off-site containment well operation and the end of 2003 was about 630 million gallons, and represents about 56 percent of the initial volume of contaminated groundwater (pore volume).

The total mass of contaminants that was removed by the off-site containment well between the start of its operation and the end of 2003 was about 2,580 kg (5,700 lbs) and consisted of 2,450 kg (5,410 lbs) of TCE, 130 kg (280 lbs) of DCE, and 4.1 kg (9.1 lbs.) of TCA. An additional 130 kg (280 lbs) of contaminants consisting of about 110 kg (240 lbs) of TCE, 16 kg (36 lbs) of DCE, and 2.6 kg (5.7 lbs.) of TCA were removed from the aquifer by the source containment well. Thus, the total mass of contaminants removed from the aquifer by both wells between the start of the off-site containment well operation on December 1998 and the end of 2003 was about 2,710 kg (5,980 lbs) consisting of 2,560 kg (5,640 lbs) of TCE, 145 kg (320 lbs) of DCE, and 6.7 kg (15 lbs) of TCA. This removed mass represents about 38 percent of the contaminant mass (39 percent of the TCE, 38 percent of the DCE, and 34 percent of the TCA mass currently estimated to have been present in the aquifer prior to the operation of the off-site containment well.

The operation of the soil vapor extraction systems at vapor recovery well VR-1 in 1999 and 2000 had a measurable impact on soil-gas concentrations at the site. The 1999 SVE operations had reduced TCE concentrations in soil gas below 10 ppmv at all but one of the monitored locations. Soil-gas was not monitored during the 2000 and 2001 operation of the 400-cfm system. The system was shut-down on June 15, 2001 and performance monitoring was conducted near the end of 2001, three months after the shut-down. The results of this monitoring indicated that soil gas concentrations at all monitoring locations were considerably below the 10 ppmv termination criterion for the system, and the system was dismantled in May 2002.

The remedial systems were operated with only minor difficulties during 1999 through 2003. In 1999, the metering pump adding anti-scaling chemicals to the influent to the off-site air-stripper was not operating correctly. This problem was solved in December 1999 by replacing the pump. Also, chromium concentrations in the influent to, and hence in the effluent from, the air stripper increased from 20 µg/L at system start-up to 50 µg/L by May 1999, and fluctuated near this level, which is the discharge permit limit for the infiltration gallery, throughout the remainder of 1999 and during 2000. To solve this problem, a chromium reduction process was added to the treatment system on December 15, 2000; the process was discontinued on November 1, 2001 after chromium concentrations declined to levels that no longer required treatment.

Another problem that developed during these years was the continuing presence of contaminants in the DFZ monitoring well MW-71. During 2001, an investigation was conducted on the well and the well was plugged. Based on the results of the investigation, a replacement well, MW-71R located about 30 feet south of the original well, was installed in February 2002. Samples collected from the replacement well since its installation indicated the continuing presence of contaminants in the Deep Flow Zone (TCE concentrations of 130 to 210 µg/L). Based on these results, Sparton proposed to pump the well and, after treatment, re-inject the pumped water in the unsaturated zone at allocation south of the well. A Work Plan for this proposed MW-71R pump-and-treat system was prepared in late 2003 and submitted to USEPA/NMED in January 2004 (SSP&A and Metric, 2004a).

Six water table (UFZ) monitoring wells that became dry due to declining water levels were plugged during 2002 and 2003; three of these wells were replaced by wells with longer screens spanning both the UFZ and ULFZ. Other minor problems during these years included the occasional shutdown of the off-site system due to power failures or failures of the monitoring or paging systems, and the discharge pump starter. Appropriate measures were taken to address these problems.

Section 3
System Operations - 2004

3.1 Monitoring Well System

Monitoring wells PW-1 and MW-35, which had been dry for the last several years, continued to be dry during 2004. In 2004, well MW-36 was dry during the 1st, 3rd, and 4th quarter round of water-level measurements, and well MW-13 became dry during the 4th quarter. Also, wells MW-33 and MW-57 did not have sufficient water for sampling in November 2004. None of the dry monitoring wells was plugged or abandoned during 2004 and no change has been made to the wellhead of any monitoring well during this year.

3.2 Containment Systems

3.2.1 Off-Site Containment System

The Off-Site Containment System operated for about 8,347 hours, or 95.0 percent of the 8,784 hours available during 2004. The system was down for about 437 hours due to twelve interruptions ranging in duration from less than 15 minutes to about 6.5 days. A summary of the downtime for the year is presented on Table 3.1 (a). These downtimes consisted of one shutdown for a routine maintenance activity, three shutdowns due to power failure, six shutdowns due to the occurrence of low level in the chemical feed tank, one shutdown due to sump pump failure and one shutdown during an USEPA sponsored tour of the facility. The duration of two of the three shutdowns due to power failure was extended because of related failures in the monitoring system. The duration of the sump pump failure-caused shutdown was extended because a replacement pump was not available locally.

3.2.2 Source Containment System

The Source Containment System operated for about 8,295 hours, or 94.4 percent of the 8,784 hours available during 2004. The system was down for about 489 hours due to eight interruptions ranging in duration from less than 5 minutes to about 11 days. A summary of the downtime for the year is presented on Table 3.1 (b). These downtimes consisted of three shutdowns for routine maintenance activities, three shutdowns due to power failure, one shutdown due to damage to the pipeline between the containment well and the air stripper, and one shutdown due to high water level in the air stripper sump. The duration of two of the three shutdowns due to power failure was extended because of related failures in the monitoring system. The shutdown due to the pipeline damage occurred in April 2004 when a contractor installing an underground electrical feed creased and damaged the double containment pipeline. The damage was limited to the outer pipeline; the inner pipeline was not breached and, therefore, no spill occurred. The system was off-line for 261.1 hours (about 11 days) while the pipeline was being repaired.

The rapid infiltration ponds performed well during 2004. Only two ponds (Pond 1 and 4) were used. The amount of water evaporating from the ponds was estimated to be about 1 percent of the discharged water, that is, about 0.5 gpm.

3.3 Problems and Responses

Except for the downtimes discussed in the previous section, no other significant problems were experienced during the 2004 operation of the off-site and source containment systems. The monitoring systems at both the off-site and source containment systems were modified to minimize the duration of shutdowns caused by power failures. Also, the frequency of scheduled re-fillings for the chemical feed tanks was increased to twice per month to minimize shutdowns caused by the occurrence of low levels in the tanks.

Section 4
Monitoring Results - 2004

The following data were collected in 2004 to evaluate the performance of the operating remedial systems and to meet the requirements of the Consent Decree and of the permits for the site:

- water-level and water-quality data from monitoring wells,
- data on containment well flow rates, and
- data on the quality of the influent to and effluent from the water-treatment systems.

4.1 Monitoring Wells

4.1.1 Water Levels

The depth to water was measured quarterly during 2004 in all accessible monitoring wells, the off-site and source containment wells, the two observation wells, the piezometer installed in the infiltration gallery, and the Corrales Main Canal near the southeast corner of the Sparton property. The quarterly elevations of the water levels, calculated from these data, are summarized on Table 4.1.

4.1.2 Water Quality

Monitoring wells within and in the vicinity of the plume were sampled at the frequency specified in the Groundwater Monitoring Program Plan (Attachment A to Consent Order). The samples were analyzed for VOCs (primarily for determination of TCE, DCE, and TCA concentrations), and for total chromium (unfiltered, and occasionally filtered, samples). The results of the analysis of the samples collected from these monitoring wells during all sampling events conducted in 2004, and for all of the analyzed constituents, are presented in Appendix A-1. Data on TCE, DCE, and TCA concentrations, in samples collected during the Fourth Quarter of 2004 (November 2004), are summarized on Table 4.2. Samples were also obtained quarterly from the infiltration gallery monitoring wells (MW-74, MW-75, and MW-76) and from the infiltration pond monitoring wells (MW17, MW-77, and MW-78); these samples were analyzed for VOCs (primarily TCE, DCE, and TCA), total chromium, iron, and manganese, as specified in the Groundwater Discharge Permit for the infiltration gallery and the infiltration ponds. The results of the analysis of these samples are presented in Appendix A-2; data on TCE, DCE and TCA concentrations in the Fourth Quarter of 2004 (November 2004) samples from these wells are also included on Table 4.2. For each of the compounds reported on Table 4.2 and in Appendix A, concentrations that exceed the more stringent of its MCL for drinking water or its maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by NMWQCC are highlighted.

4.2 Containment Systems

4.2.1 Flow Rates

4.2.1.1 Off-Site Containment Well

The volume of the water pumped by the off-site containment well during 2004 was monitored with a totalizer meter that was read at irregular frequencies. The intervals between meter readings ranged from less than a day to about seventeen days, and averaged about seven days. During each reading of the meter, the instantaneous flow rate of the well was calculated by timing the volume pumped over a specific time interval. The totalizer data collected from these flow meter readings and the calculated instantaneous discharge rate during each reading of the meter are presented in Appendix B-1. Also included in this appendix are the average discharge rate between readings and the total volume pumped between the start of continuous pumping on December 31, 1998 and the time of the measurement, calculated from the totalizer meter readings.

The average monthly discharge rate and the total volume of water pumped from the off-site containment well during each month of 2004, as calculated from the totalizer data, are summarized on Table 4.3 (a). As indicated on this table, approximately 114 million gallons of water, corresponding to an average rate of 215 gpm, were pumped in 2004.

4.2.1.2 Source Containment Well

The volume of the water pumped by the source containment well during 2004 was also monitored with a totalizer meter that was also read at irregular frequencies. The intervals between meter readings ranged from less than a day to twenty days, and averaged about eight days. During each reading of the meter, the instantaneous flow rate of the well was calculated by timing the volume pumped over a specific time interval. The totalizer data collected from these flow meter readings and the calculated instantaneous discharge rate during each reading of the meter are presented in Appendix B-2. Also included in this appendix are the average discharge rate between readings and the total volume pumped between the start of continuous pumping on January 3, 2002 and the time of the measurement, calculated from the totalizer meter readings.

The average monthly discharge rate and the total volume of water pumped from the source containment well during each month of 2004, as calculated from the totalizer data, are summarized on Table 4.3 (b). As indicated on this table, approximately 26 million gallons of water, corresponding to an average rate of 50 gpm, were pumped in 2004.

4.2.2 Influent and Effluent Quality

4.2.2.1 Off-Site Containment System

During 2004, the influent[2] to and effluent from the treatment plant for the off-site containment system was sampled monthly. These monthly samples were analyzed for VOCs (primarily TCE, DCE, and TCA), total chromium, iron, and manganese. The results of these influent and effluent sample analyses are presented in Appendix C-1. Concentrations of TCE, DCE, TCA, and total chromium in samples collected during 2004 are summarized on Table 4.4 (a). For each of the compounds shown on Table 4.4 (a), concentrations that exceed the more stringent of its MCL for drinking water or its maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by NMWQCC are highlighted. Data on TCE, DCE, and TCA concentrations for the November sample of influent are also included in Table 4.2, as the Fourth Quarter concentrations in CW-1, and were used in the preparation of the plume maps discussed in the next section.

4.2.2.2 Source Containment System

During 2004, the influent to and effluent from the treatment plant for the source containment system was sampled monthly. These monthly samples were analyzed for VOCs (primarily TCE, DCE, and TCA), total chromium, iron, and manganese. The results of these influent and effluent sample analyses are presented in Appendix C-2. Concentrations of TCE, DCE, TCA, and total chromium in samples collected during 2004 are summarized on Table 4.4 (b). For each of the compounds shown on Table 4.4 (b), concentrations that exceed the more stringent of its MCL for drinking water or its maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by NMWQCC are highlighted. Data on TCE, DCE, and TCA concentrations for the November sample of influent are also included in Table 4.2, as the Fourth Quarter concentrations in CW-2, and were used in the preparation of the plume maps discussed in the next section.

---

[2] The "discharge from the containment wells" is the "influent" to the treatment systems; therefore, the two terms are used interchangeably in this report.

Section 5
Evaluation of Operations - 2004

The goal of the off-site containment system is to control hydraulically the migration of the plume in the off-site area and, in the long-term, restore the groundwater to beneficial use. The goal of the source containment system is to control hydraulically, within a short distance from the site, any potential source areas that may be continuing to contribute to groundwater contamination at the on-site area. This section presents the results of evaluations based on data collected during 2004 of the performance of the off-site and source containment systems with respect to their above-stated goals.

5.1 Hydraulic Containment

The quarterly water-level elevation data presented in Table 4.1 were used to evaluate the performance of both the off-site and source containment wells with respect to providing hydraulic containment for the plume and potential on-site source areas. Maps of the elevation of the on-site water table and of the water levels in the UFZ/ULFZ and the LLFZ during each of the four rounds of water-level measurements during 2004 are shown in Figures 5.1 through 5.12. Also shown in these figures are: (1) the limit of the capture zones of the containment wells in the UFZ/ULFZ or the LLFZ, as determined from the configuration of the water levels; and (2) the extent of the TCE plume based on previous year's (November 2003) water-quality data from monitoring wells. (The November 2003 extent of the plume is used as representative of the area that should have been contained during 2004.)

As shown in Figures 5.1, 5.4, 5.7, and 5.10, the pumping from the source containment well CW-2 has a small effect on the on-site water table contours. Well CW-2 is screened between an elevation of 4968.5 and 4918.5 ft MSL. The sand-pack extends about ten feet above the top of the screen, to an elevation of about 4978.5 ft MSL. The top of the 4970-foot silt/clay at this location is also at an elevation of about 4968.5 ft MSL. Most of the water pumped from the well, therefore, comes from the ULFZ and LLFZ underlying the 4970-foot silt/clay unit. The pumping water level in CW-2 is about 4957 ft MSL, more than 10 ft below the top of the silt/clay unit; thus, the direct contribution of water from the aquifer above the silt/clay unit into the well is by leakage through the sand pack, and is controlled by the elevation of the top of the silt/clay unit at the well location. In preparing the water-table maps for the on-site area, the elevation of the water table at the location of CW-2 was, therefore, assumed to be near the top of the 4970-foot silt/clay, that is, at an elevation of 4968.5 ft MSL. A similar condition exists at the location of infiltration pond monitoring wells MW-77 and MW-78. These two monitoring wells are equipped with 30-foot screens that span across the silt/clay unit, and thus allow water to flow from the on-site water table into the underlying ULFZ. The effects of this downward flow were also considered in preparing the water table maps.

The on-site water table maps (Figures 5.1, 5.4, 5.7, and 5.10) also indicate that the treated groundwater infiltrating from the infiltration ponds has created a water-table mound in the pond area. Comparison of the 2004 water table elevations with those that prevailed prior to the operation of CW-2 and of the infiltration ponds indicates that water levels in monitoring wells close to the ponds have risen by one foot or more; the highest rise of the water table, about 8 ft, occurred in the vicinity of wells MW-21 and MW-27. The water levels in monitoring wells along or near the southern limit of the silt/clay unit (MW-07, MW-09, MW-12, MW-13, MW-23, MW-26, and MW-33), however, continued to decline due to the off-setting effects of regional declining trends. These changes in water levels have resulted in steeper gradients, and hence, faster flow rates, both horizontally and vertically. These faster flow rates and the flushing effects of the infiltrating water expedite the migration of contaminants remaining above the 4970-foot silt/clay unit into the capture zones of the source and off-site containment wells.

The figures showing the water levels within the UFZ/ULFZ (Figures 5.2, 5.5, 5.8, and 5.11) and the LLFZ (Figures 5.3, 5.6, 5.9, and 5.12) indicate that the source containment well has developed a capture zone that controls any potential on-site source areas that may be contributing to groundwater contamination. The capture zone of the well in both the UFZ/ULFZ and the LLFZ is wider than predicted during its design (SSP&A, 2000c). As also shown in these figures, the limits of the off-site containment well capture zone during 2004 were beyond the extent of the plume. Hydraulic containment of the plume was, therefore, maintained throughout the year.

5.2 Groundwater Quality

Plots showing temporal changes in the concentrations of TCE, DCE, and TCA were prepared for a number of on-site and off-site wells to evaluate long-term water-quality changes at the Sparton site. Plots for on-site wells are shown in Figure 5.13 and plots for off-site wells in Figure 5.14. The concentrations in the on-site wells (Figure 5.13) indicate a general decreasing trend; in fact, the data from wells MW-9 and MW-16, which have the longest record, suggest that this decreasing trend may have started before 1983. A significant decrease in concentrations occurred in well MW-16 during 1999 through 2001. This well is located near the area where the SVE system was operating during those years, and it is apparent that the SVE operations affected the concentrations in the well. The TCE concentration in the well increased from 6 µg/L in November 2001 to 22 µg/L in November 2002, but then declined again to 5 µg/L in November 2003; the November 2004 concentration in the well was 6.3 µg/L.

A plot for well MW-72 is also included in Figure 5.13. Well MW-72 (see Figure 2.3 for well location) was installed in late February 1999 (see SSP&A, 1999a) to provide a means for assessing whether source areas exist outside the then-predicted capture zone of the source containment well. The first sampling of the well in March 1999 indicated a TCE concentration of 1,800 µg/L and, under the terms of the Consent Decree (see Attachment F to the Consent Decree [SSP&A, 2000c]), the well was scheduled for semi-annual sampling for a period of five years (starting in May 1999). The 5-year semi-annual sampling period was completed in 2003 and, as required by the Consent Decree, an evaluation of the data collected during these five years was made and presented in the 2003 Annual Report (SSP&A, 2004). Based on the declining trend of the concentrations observed during several years prior to the evaluation and on the relative position of the well with respect to the capture zone of the source containment well, the evaluation concluded that there are no source areas outside the capture zone of CW-2, and recommended that sampling frequency of the well be reduced to annually. The well was, however, sampled semi-annually in 2004 and the change in its sampling frequency became effective in 2005.

In general, the concentrations in most off-site wells have also been decreasing. Of the six wells shown in Figure 5.14, well MW-60 had the highest concentrations observed in off-site wells. The concentrations of TCE in this well increased from low µg/L levels in 1993 to a high of 11,000 µg/L in November 1999 and then declined to 2,900 µg/L in November 2000; however, since then TCE concentrations have been again increasing and reached 18,000 µg/L in November 2004. Wells MW-55, MW-58 and MW-61 appear to have peaked between 1995 and 1997, and then began to decline; however, a second, smaller peak occurred again between 2001 and 2003. This two-peak trend is also apparent in wells MW-48 and MW-56, but well MW-48 had concentrations higher than those in 1995-97 in the early 1990s, and well MW-56 may not have yet reached the second peak by the end of 2004.

One of the two DFZ wells, MW-67 of the MW-48/55/56/67 cluster, continued to be free of any contaminants in 2004 as it has been since its installation in July 1996. The other DFZ well, MW-71R, was installed in February 2002 as a replacement for MW-71. Well MW-71, which was located near the MW-60/61 cluster, had been problematic since its installation in June 1998, and its recompletion in October 1998 (see 1999 Annual Report [SSP&A, 2001a] for a detailed discussion of the history of this well). A purge test and the deviation survey were conducted on the well in July and September 2001 to investigate its behavior. Based on the results of these tests (see SSP&A and Metric, 2002), the well was plugged in October 2001 and the replacement well, MW-71R, was installed about 30 feet south of the original well (see Figure 2.3 for location); this well is equipped with a 5-foot screen installed 20 feet below the screen of the original well (see Table 2.2 for elevation of screened interval).

The first sample from MW71R, obtained in February 2002, had a TCE concentration of 130 µg/L; samples collected in April, May, August, and November 2002 had TCE concentrations of 150, 160, 190, and 180 µg/L, respectively. These results were discussed with representatives of USEPA and NMED in a conference call on November 17, 2002, and an agreement was reached that a decision on further action be postponed until the well had been sampled for a complete year (until February 2003). The February 2003 sample from the well also had 180 µg/L of TCE. (Quarterly samples collected from the well between May 2003 and November 2004 had TCE concentrations ranging from 170 to 210 µg/L.) Based on this result, Sparton proposed to pump the well and, after treatment, re-inject the pumped water in the unsaturated zone at a location south of the well; this proposal was included in the 2002 Annual Report (SSP&A, 2003). In their review comments of the 2002 Annual Report[3], USEPA/NMED requested that a Work Plan be submitted with details on the

[3] Letter dated November 7, 2003 from Charles A. Barnes, Project Coordinator, USEPA, Region 6, and John Kieling, NMED, to Tony Hurst of Hurst Engineering Services, Project Coordinator for Sparton Technology, Inc.

proposed MW-71R pump-and-treat system. Such a Work Plan (SSP&A and Metric, 2004a) was prepared and submitted to USEPA/NMED on January 14, 2004. The USEPA and NMED commented on this Work Plan on August 10, 2004[4]. Some of these comments, however, led Sparton to invoke on September 13, 2004 the dispute resolution mechanism[5] allowed under the terms of the Consent Decree. To resolve the issues that were raised in this dispute, a conference call was held on October 13, 2004 between technical representatives of USEPA, NMED, and Sparton. During this conference call, the parties agreed to abandon the plan for implementing a pump-and-treat system at MW-71R, and instead install a DFZ monitoring/stand-by extraction well near the off-site containment well CW-1. If the well is clean, it will be monitored for water-quality and water level; if the well is significantly contaminated, or becomes significantly contaminated during monitoring, it will be converted to an extraction well pumping about 50 gpm from the DFZ. This agreement was documented in the minutes[6] of conference call, and upon approval of the minutes[7], a Work Plan (SSP&A and Metric 2004b) for the installation, testing, monitoring, and/or operation of this well was prepared and submitted to USEPA and NMED on December 6, 2004. Sparton received approval[8] of this Work Plan on January 6, 2005, and began the process of its implementation.

The Fourth Quarter (November) 2004 water-quality data presented in Table 4.2 were used to prepare concentration distribution maps showing conditions near the end of 2004. The horizontal extent of the TCE and DCE plumes and the concentration distribution within these plumes in November 2004, as determined from the monitoring well data, are shown on Figures 5.15 and 5.16, respectively; the concentrations of TCA are shown on Figure 5.17. (At well cluster locations only the well with the highest concentration is shown in these figures.) Also shown on Figure 5.15 are the approximate areas of origin of the water pumped by the off-site containment well during the last six years and from the source containment well during the last three years. [Particle tracking analysis (see Section 6.1.4) with the calibrated model of the site was used to determine these areas of origin.]

---

[4] *Technical Review - Sparton Technology Inc. Former Coors Plant Remedial Program, Work Plan for the Proposed MW-71R Pump-and-Treat System, Sparton Technology, Inc. Albuquerque, New Mexico, EPA ID No. NMD083212332*, transmitted by letter dated August 10, 2004, from Charles A. Barnes of USEPA to Tony Hurst of Hurst Engineering Services, Project Coordinator for Sparton.

[5] *Notice of Dispute, Sparton Technology, Inc. Consent Decree, Civil Action No. CIV 97 0206 CH/JHG, EPA ID No. NMD083212332*, September 13, 2004, letter to the Plaintiffs from James B. Harris of Thompson & Knight, counsel to Sparton.

[6] Memorandum dated October 20, 2004, to Charles A. Barnes (USEPA), and Baird Swanson and Carolyn Cooper (NMED) from Gary L. Richardson (Metric) and Stavros S. Papadopulos (SSP&A) on the subject of *Sparton Technology, Inc., Former Coors Road Plant Remedial Program – Minutes of the October 13, 2004, Conference Call.*

[7] E-mail dated October 21, 2004, from Charles A. Barnes of USEPA to Stavros Papadopulos of SSP&A on the subject of "Re: Minutes of the October 13, 2004 Conference Call."

[8] E-mail dated January 6, 2005 from Charles A. Barnes of USEPA to Tony Hurst of Hurst Engineering Services, Project Coordinator for Sparton, on the subject of "Approval of Work Plan submitted December 6, 2004," with cc to John Kieling, Carolyn Cooper, and Baird Swanson of NMED.

The extent of the TCE and DCE plumes in November 2004 (Figures 5.15 and 5.16) is similar to that in November 2003, except that concentrations in wells on the Sparton property and in most off-site wells are generally lower; a significant exception is well MW-60 where the concentration of TCE increased from 13,000 μg/L in 2003 to 18,000 μg/L in 2004, and that of DCE from 600 μg/L to 830 μg/L. As was the case in November 2003, the concentrations of TCA presented in Figure 5.17 indicate that a TCA plume (defined as the area with concentrations exceeding the more stringent of the federal or state allowable limits in groundwater) did not exist in November 2004. None of the monitoring wells had a TCA concentration above the 60 μg/L maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by the NMWQCC. The highest TCA concentration in November 2004 was 59 μg/L and occurred in well MW-60.

Note that the leading edge of the DCE plume (Figure 5.16) extends towards the southeast to monitoring well MW-65. Until late 2001, DCE concentrations in this well had been below detection limits; DCE above the detection limit of 1 μg/L first occurred in November 2001 (2.6 μg/L), and its concentration rose above the MCL of 5 μg/L in February 2002 (5.4 μg/L). The DCE concentrations in the well continued to increase reaching 51 μg/L in May 2004; in November 2004 the well had a DCE concentration of 44 μg/L. A similar situation also exists with TCA and TCE concentrations in MW-65. The first detection of TCA at the detection limit of 1 μg/L occurred in February 2002 and its concentration rose to 20 μg/L in May 2004; the November 2004 concentration was 17 μg/L. Prior to the start of remedial pumping, TCE was the only compound that was detected in the well above the detection limit of 1 μg/L. Its concentration in November 1998, a few months before the start of pumping from the off-site containment well CW-1, was 13 μg/L. After the start of pumping from CW-1 on December 31, 1998, TCE concentrations in the well rapidly decreased and were below the detection limit by August 1999. The concentrations of TCE in the well remained below the detection limit until November 2001 when it was again detected and began rising in concentration to 17 μg/L, also in May 2004; its November 2004 concentration was 15 μg/L. Given the direction of groundwater flow (see Figures 5.1 through 5.12), and the lack of any significant concentrations of DCE or TCA in wells MW-53, MW-58, MW-55, MW-47, and MW-37R (or its predecessor MW-37), the contaminants detected in MW-65 during the last several years may represent a separate source south of the Sparton Site. This issue, however, is irrelevant as the capture zone of the off-site containment well extends considerably beyond well MW-65.

Changes that occurred between November 1998 (prior to the implementation of the current remedial activities) and November 2004 in the TCE, DCE, and TCA concentrations at monitoring wells that were used for plume definition and sampled during both sampling events are shown in Figures 5.18, 5.19, and 5.20. Also shown on these figures is the extent of the plumes in November 1998 and November 2004. (Changes in monitoring wells MW-72, MW-73 and MW-77, and containment well CW-2, which were installed after November 1998 are also included in these figures; the changes in these wells are between their first sampling after installation and November 2004.) The largest increase in TCE and DCE concentrations occurred in off-site well MW-60 (10,300 and 480 μg/L, respectively); the largest decrease of these constituents occurred in on-site well MW-26 (6484 and 590 μg/L, respectively). The largest increase in TCA occurred in off-site well MW-65 (17 μg/L), and the largest decrease in on-site well MW-23 (711 μg/L). Significant decreases in the concentration of all three constituents occurred in the on-site area. The only on-site wells where an increase occurred since 1998 are MW-19 (all three constituents) and MW-29 (TCE). An increase in TCE and DCE also occurred in infiltration pond monitoring well MW-77, but this increase is relative to the first sampling of the well in November 2001.

Concentrations in most off-site wells have also decreased, or remained unchanged (mostly non-detect wells) since 1998. The only wells where significant increases occurred are monitoring well MW-60 and containment well CW-1. The persistence of the high concentrations that have been observed in the water pumped from containment well CW-1 since the beginning of its operation, and the concentrations detected at well MW-60, however, indicate the presence of high concentration areas upgradient from both the off-site containment well and MW-60. This conclusion is confirmed by the model calibration results discussed in Section 6. In contrast, the concentrations in the source containment well CW-2 had begun to decline in September 2003 and continued to decline through 2004, indicating that concentrations within the capture zone of this well are declining.

5.3 Containment Systems

5.3.1 Flow Rates

A total of about 140 million gallons of water, corresponding to an average pumping rate of about 265 gpm, were pumped during 2004 from the off-site and source containment wells [see Table 4.3 (a)]. The total volume pumped from both wells since the beginning of remedial pumping in December 1998 is about 771 million gallons (see Figure 5.22), and represents approximately 68 percent of the initial plume pore volume reported in Subsection 2.6.1.3 of this report. The volume pumped from each well and the average flow rates are discussed below.

5.3.1.1 Off-Site Containment Well

The volume of water pumped from the off-site containment well during each month of 2004 is shown on Table 4.3 (b); a plot of the monthly production is presented in Figure 5.21. Based on the total volume of water pumped during the year (approximately 114 million gallons), the average discharge rate for the year was 215 gpm. The well was operated 95.0 percent of the time available during the year, thus the average operating discharge rate was about 227 gpm.

Since the beginning of its operation in December 1998, the off-site containment well pumped a total of about 692 million gallons of water from the aquifer. (This total includes about 2 million gallons pumped during the testing and the first day of operation of the well in December 1998.) This represents approximately 61 percent of the initial plume pore volume reported in Subsection 2.6.1.3 of this report. A cumulative plot of the volume of water pumped from the off-site containment well is presented in Figure 5.22.

5.3.1.2 Source Containment Well

The volume of water pumped from the source containment well during each month of 2004 is shown on Table 4.3 (c); a plot of the monthly production is presented in Figure 5.21. Based on the total volume of water pumped during the year (approximately 26 million gallons), the average discharge rate for the year was 50 gpm. The well was operated 94.4 percent of the time available during the year, thus the average operating discharge rate was about 52 gpm.

Since the beginning of its operation in January 3, 2002, the source containment well pumped a total of about 79 million gallons of water from the aquifer. This represents approximately 7 percent of the initial plume pore volume reported in Subsection 2.6.1.3 of this report. A cumulative plot of the volume of water pumped from the off-site containment well is presented in Figure 5.22.

5.3.2 Influent and Effluent Quality

5.3.2.1 Off-Site Containment System

The concentrations of TCE, DCE, TCA, and total chromium in the influent to and effluent from the off-site air stripper during 2004, as determined at the beginning of each month, are presented on Table 4.4 (a). Plots of the TCE, DCE, and total chromium concentrations in the influent are presented in Figure 5.23.

The concentrations of TCE in the influent during 2004 remained fairly steady, fluctuating between 1,200 and 1,300 μg/L. An exception was the October sample that had a concentration of 1,800 μg/L; this sample was collected on October 11, immediately after the October 4-11 shutdown of both the off-site and source containment systems due to power and monitoring system failure (see Table 3.1). This increase probably was of a very short duration; the November TCE concentration in the influent was 1,300 μg/L. The average TCE concentration for the year was about 1,320 μg/L. The concentrations of DCE and TCA also fluctuated within a relatively narrow range and averaged about 70 μg/L and less than 5 μg/L, respectively. As in the case of TCE, the highest concentrations of DCE and TCA were in the October sample, 94 μg/L and 5.7 μg/L, respectively. Throughout the year, total chromium concentrations in the influent were below the 50 μg/L maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by NMWQCC and averaged about 26 μg/L.

The concentrations of TCE, DCE, and TCA in the air stripper effluent were below the detection limit of 1 μg/L throughout 2004. Total chromium concentrations in the effluent were essentially the same as those in the influent, and below the 50 μg/L maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by NMWQCC.

5.3.2.2 Source Containment System

The 2004 concentrations of TCE, DCE, TCA, and total chromium in the influent to and effluent from air stripper for the source containment system, as determined at the beginning of each month, are presented on Table 4.4 (b). Plots of the TCE, DCE, and total chromium concentrations in the influent are presented in Figure 5.23.

The concentrations of TCE in the influent during 2004 declined from about 400 μg/L at the beginning of the year to about 200 μg/L by the end of the year. As in the case of the influent from the off-site containment well, a rise to 400 μg/L in the TCE concentration occurred in the October sample that was collected after the one-week shutdown of both containment systems. The average TCE concentration for the year was about 290 μg/L. The concentrations of DCE and TCA fluctuated during the year within a relatively narrow range and averaged 36 μg/L and 4.7 μg/L, respectively. A rise in the DCE and TCA concentrations, to 47 and 5.5 μg/L, respectively, also occurred after the October shutdown. Throughout the year, total chromium concentrations in the influent were below the 50 μg/L maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by NMWQCC and averaged 29 μg/L.

The concentrations of TCE, DCE, and TCA in the air stripper effluent were below detection limits throughout the year. As expected from the influent concentrations, total chromium concentrations in the effluent were also below the 50 μg/L maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by NMWQCC.

5.3.3 Origin of the Pumped Water

5.3.3.1 Off-Site Containment Well

The approximate areas of origin of the water pumped from the off-site containment well during each of the last five years are shown in Figure 5.15. The approximately 690 million gallons of groundwater that have been removed from the aquifer by the off-site containment well represent water that was in storage around the well within an approximately cylindrical volume with an average radius of about 780 feet and a height equal to the saturated thickness of the aquifer above the 4800-foot clay[9]. Because of the regional gradient, the well is not at the center of the area of origin, but it is off-centered toward the downgradient direction and the area is slightly elliptical. Also, because the water table is declining, the source of some of the pumped water is vertical drainage from the water table rather than purely horizontal flow. Therefore, the storage volume from which the pumped water is derived has a smaller area near the water table than in the deeper horizons of the aquifer. The area shown in Figure 5.15 represents the horizon where the area is the largest.

5.3.3.2 Source Containment Well

The approximate areas of origin of the water pumped from the source containment well during the last two years are also shown in Figure 5.15. About 40 feet of the screen of the source containment well is open to the aquifer below the 4970-foot silt/clay. Over this 40-foot screened interval, the approximately 80 million gallons of groundwater that have been removed from the aquifer by the source containment would represent water that was in storage around the well within an approximately cylindrical volume having an average radius of about 530 feet

[9] A porosity of 0.3 and an average saturated thickness of 160 ft were used in estimating the radius of the cylinder.

(assuming a porosity of 0.3). The area determined by particle tracking analysis (see Section 6.1.4) and shown in Figure 5.15 is slightly elliptical with an average radius of about 450 feet; this indicates that about 20 percent of the water pumped by this well is vertical leakage that originates from the aquifer above the 4970-foot silt/clay, and from deeper horizons of the aquifer below the screened interval of the well.

5.3.4 Contaminant Mass Removal

A total of about 635 kg (1,400 lbs) of contaminants, consisting of about 595 kg of TCE (1,315 lbs), 35 kg of DCE (78 lbs), and 2.4 kg of TCA (5.4 lbs), were removed by the two containment wells during 2004 [see Table 5.1 (a)]. The total mass removed by the containment wells since the beginning of operations in December 1998 is about 3,350 kg (7,380 lbs), consisting of about 3,160 kg (6,960 lbs) of TCE, 180 kg (400 lbs) of DCE, and 9.2 kg (20 lbs) of TCA. This represents about 48 percent of the total dissolved contaminant mass, 48 percent of the TCE, 47 percent of the DCE, and 46 percent of the TCA mass, currently estimated to have been present in the aquifer prior to the testing and operation of the off-site containment system (see Section 2.6.1.4). The mass removal rates by each well are discussed below.

5.3.4.1 Off-Site Containment Well

The monthly mass removal rates of TCE, DCE, and TCA by the off-site containment well during the 2004 were estimated using the monthly discharge volumes presented on Table 4.3 (b) and the concentration of these compounds shown on Table 4.4 (a). These monthly removal rates are summarized on Table 5.1 (b) and plotted in Figure 5.24. As shown on Table 5.1 (b), about 600 kg (1,320 lbs) of contaminants, consisting of about 570 kg (1,250 lbs) of TCE, 32 kg (70 lbs) of DCE, and 2.0 kg (4.3 lbs) of TCA were removed by the off-site containment well during 2004.

A plot showing the cumulative mass removal by the off-site containment well, including 1.3 kg (3 lbs) removed during the December 1998 testing and operation of the well, is presented in Figure 5.25. By the end of 2004 the off-site containment well had removed a total of approximately 3,185 kg (7,020 lbs) of contaminants, consisting of approximately 3,020 kg (6,660 lbs) of TCE, 160 kg (350 lbs) of DCE, and 6.1 kg (13 lbs) of TCA. This represents about 45 percent of the total dissolved contaminant mass, 45 percent of the TCE, 42 percent of the DCE, and 31 percent of the TCA mass, currently estimated to have been present in the aquifer prior to the testing and operation of the off-site containment system (see Section 2.6.1.4).

5.3.4.2 Source Containment Well

The monthly mass removal rates of TCE, DCE, and TCA by the source containment well during the 2004 were estimated using the monthly discharge volumes presented on Table 4.3 (c) and the concentration of these compounds shown on Table 4.4 (b). These monthly removal rates are summarized on Table 5.1 (c) and plotted in Figure 5.24. As shown on Table 5.1 (c), about 33 kg (73 lbs) of contaminants, consisting of 29 kg (64 lbs) of TCE, 3.6 kg (7.9 lbs) of DCE, and 0.5 kg (1.0 lbs) of TCA were removed by the source containment well during 2004.

A plot showing the cumulative mass removal by the source containment well since the beginning of its operation on January 3, 2002 is presented in Figure 5.25. The total mass of contaminants removed by the well by the end of 2004 was 160 kg (350 lbs), consisting of 137 kg (300 lbs) of TCE, 20 kg (44 lbs) of DCE, and 3.1 kg (6.8 lbs) of DCA. This represents about 2.3 percent of the total dissolved contaminant mass, about 2.1 percent of the TCE, about 5.3 percent of the DCE, and about 16 percent of the TCA mass, currently estimated to have been present in the aquifer prior to the testing and operation of the off-site containment system (see Section 2.6.1.4).

5.4 Site Permits

5.4.1 Off-Site Containment System

The infiltration gallery associated with the off-site containment system is operated under State of New Mexico Groundwater Discharge Permit DP-1184. This permit requires monthly sampling of the treatment system effluent, and the quarterly sampling of the infiltration gallery monitoring wells MW-74, MW-75 and MW-76. The samples are analyzed for TCE, DCE, TCA, chromium, iron, and manganese. The concentrations of these constituents must not exceed the maximum allowable concentrations for groundwater set by NMWQCC, and the results of the analyses must be reported quarterly.

All sample analysis results during 2004 met the Groundwater Discharge Permit requirements, and as required, the results were reported quarterly to the NMED Groundwater Bureau.

No violation notices were received during 2004 for activities associated with the operation of the off-site containment system

5.4.2 Source Containment System

The rapid infiltration ponds associated with the source containment system are also operated under State of New Mexico Groundwater Discharge Permit DP-1184, and are subject to the above stated requirements of this permit. The monitoring wells for this system are MW-17, MW-77 and MW-78. The data collected from the system met the requirements of the Groundwater Discharge Permit throughout 2004.

The air stripper associated with the source containment system is operated under Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Authority-to-Construct Permit No. 1203. This permit specifies emission limits for total VOCs, TCE, DCE, and TCA. Emissions from the air stripper are calculated annually by using influent water-quality concentrations and the air stripper blower capacity. The calculated emissions are reported to the Albuquerque Air Quality Division by March 15 every year, as required by the permit.

The requirements of Permit No. 1203 were met throughout 2004. No violation notices were received during 2004 for activities associated with operation of the source containment system.

5.5 Contacts

During 2004 Baird Swanson (NMED Groundwater Bureau) made four routine visits to the site to obtain split samples from monitoring well MW-71R.

On May 29, 2003, a Draft Fact Sheet for 2002 was e-mailed to USEPA/NMED for review and approval. Since a response to the Draft Fact Sheet for 2002 had not been obtained from USEPA/NMED by April 2004, a combined Draft Fact Sheet for 2002 and 2003 was prepared and submitted to the agencies for approval on May 2, 2004. Since a response and/or approval have not been received by the end of 2004, a Fact Sheet was not mailed in 2004 to property owners located above the plume and adjacent to the treated water discharge pipeline.

Section 6
Groundwater Flow and Transport Model

This section describes a numerical groundwater and contaminant transport model of the aquifer system underlying the Sparton site and its vicinity. This model was developed following the general outline described in Task 3 of the "Work Plan for the Assessment of Aquifer Restoration" (SSP&A, 2000b), which is incorporated as Attachment D in the Consent Order. The development of the model is described in the 1999 Annual Report (SSP&A, 2001a) and in the 2003 Annual Report (SSP&A, 2004).

The groundwater flow model is based on MODFLOW-2000 (Harbaugh and others, 2000). This flow model has been calibrated to water-level data obtained from a period prior to the operation of the off-site containment well and to water-level data collected during operation of the off-site containment well. The flow model is coupled with the solute transport simulation code MT3D99 for the simulation of constituents of concern underlying the site (Zheng and SSP&A, 1999). The model has been used to simulate TCE concentrations in the aquifer from start-up of the off-site containment well in December 1998 through December 2006.

6.1 Groundwater Flow Model

6.1.1. Structure of Model

The model area and model grid are presented in Figure 6.1. The overall model dimensions are 12,800 ft by 7,300 ft. The model consists of 88 rows and 133 columns. The fine model area consists of uniform discretization of 50 ft, covering an area of 4,100 ft by 2,600 ft. The grid spacing is gradually increased to 200 ft towards the limits of model domain. The model grid is aligned with principal axes corresponding to the approximate groundwater flow direction and plume orientation (45° clockwise rotation).

The model consists of 13 layers. The vertical discretization used in the model is shown in Figure 6.2. Layers 1 through 11 correspond to the surficial aquifer. Layer 1 is 15 ft thick, layer 2 is 5 ft thick, layers 3 through 7 are 10 ft thick, layers 8 and 9 are 20 ft thick, and layers 10 and 11 are 40 ft thick. Layer 12 is a 4-foot-thick unit that represents the 4800-foot clay unit. Layer 13 represents the upper 100 ft of the aquifer underlying the 4800-foot clay unit. The vertical discretization was selected to minimize vertical numerical dispersion.

<u>6.1.1.1 Boundary Conditions</u>

The northeast and southwest model boundaries are specified as no-flow boundaries. The rationale for no-flow boundaries on the northeast and southwest boundaries is that these boundaries are oriented approximately parallel to the direction of groundwater flow. The boundary on the southeast is the Rio Grande. The northwest model domain boundary is a constant head boundary (Figure 6.1). The procedure used to estimate heads on the constant head boundaries is described in the 2001 Annual Report. This procedure captures the regional water decline that has been observed at the Site over the past decade (Figure 6.3). The method incorporates the following assumptions:

- the water levels from the ULFZ and LLFZ wells are best represented by a planar surface,
- the water levels vary linearly with depth,
- the coefficients of the plane of best-fit vary linearly over time, and
- the head drop across the 4800-foot silt/clay unit is about 6 ft.

6.1.1.2 Hydraulic Properties

Four different geologic zones are specified within the model domain:

- Holocene channel and flood plain deposits, also referred to as Recent Rio Grande deposits;
- the 4970-foot silt/clay unit;
- sands of the Upper Santa Fe Group, Late-Pleistocene channel and flood plain deposits, and Late-Pleistocene and Holocene arroyo fan and terrace deposits, collectively referred to as the sand unit; and
- the 4800-foot clay unit.

The sand unit is primarily classified as USF2 facies assemblages 2 and 3 (Hawley, 1996). Locally, near the water table, in some areas, the sands and gravels are classified as USF4 facies assemblages 1 and 2. In areas where the 4970-foot silt/clay unit is present, the sands and gravels overlying this unit are Late-Pleistocene arroyo fan and terrace deposits. The 4970-foot silt/clay unit represents Late-Pleistocene overbank deposits. The 4800-foot clay unit is included in the USF2.

The specific storage of all model units was specified at 2 x 10^{-6} ft^{-1} consistent with the value specified in the USGS model of the Albuquerque Basin (Kernodle, 1998). The specific yield of the sand unit and the Recent Rio Grande deposits was specified as 0.20.

The spatial extent of the recent Rio Grande deposits and the 4970-foot silt/clay unit are shown in Figure 6.1. The following table summarizes the estimates of hydraulic properties:

Hydrogeologic Zone	Hydraulic Conductivity, ft/d		Specific Yield	Specific Storage, ft^{-1}	Model Layers in which zone is present
	Horizontal	Vertical			
Sand unit above 4970-silt/clay unit	39	0.2	0.2	2×10^{-6}	1,2
Sand unit above 4970-silt/clay unit near southeastern extent	20	0.2	0.2	2×10^{-6}	1,2
4970-foot silt/clay unit	16	0.00006		2×10^{-6}	3
Recent Rio Grande deposits	91	0.008	0.2	2×10^{-6}	1-6
Sand unit	25	0.1	0.2	2×10^{-6}	3-11,13
4800-foot clay unit	0.017	0.00002		2×10^{-6}	12

6.1.1.3 Sources and Sinks

The groundwater sinks in the model domain are the off-site containment well CW-1, the source containment well CW-2, and eight on-site shallow wells (PW-1, MW-18, and MW-23 through MW-28) that are, or were, used for remedial extraction. The off-site containment well has been in operation since December 31, 1998 with a brief shut down in April 1999. The average annual pumping rate between 1999 and 2003 varied between 216 gpm and 225 gpm. The average pump rate in 2004 was 215 gpm. The pumping at CW-1 is distributed across model layers 5 through 11 and is apportioned based on layer transmissivities. The discharge from well CW-1 to the infiltration gallery is simulated using wells injecting into layer 2. The discharge is distributed across the area of the gallery.

The source containment well, CW-2, began operation in January 2002. The well operated at an average rate of 49 gpm in 2002, 52 gpm in 2003, and 50 gpm in 2004. Ninety-nine percent of the treated water from this well is assumed to infiltrate back to the aquifer from the six on-site infiltration ponds based on consumptive use calculations. Only two ponds are used for infiltration at any given time; during 2002 the treated discharge from the well was rotated among the ponds, but during 2003 and 2004 discharge was only to ponds 1 and 4 (see Figure 2.10 for pond locations).

The shallow extraction wells were operated from December 1988 to November 1999. Total extraction rates from the wells declined with time. The average pump rate was 0.26 gpm in 1999. Since discharge from the shallow extraction wells was to the city sewer, infiltration of this water was not simulated in the model. Infiltration of precipitation is considered to be negligible due to high evapotranspiration and low precipitation.

Recharge within the modeled area was assumed to occur from the Arroyo de las Calabacillas, the Corrales Main Canal, irrigated fields and the Rio Grande. The recharge rate for the arroyo and the canal was estimated in the model calibration process described below. The calibrated recharge rate from the arroyo and the canal was 19 ft/yr. Recharge from the irrigated fields east of the Corrales Main Canal was simulated at a rate of 1.1 ft/yr. Recharge was applied to the highest layer active within the model. The resulting total recharge rates within the modeled area were 141 gpm from the arroyo, 8 gpm from the canal, and 24 gpm from irrigated fields.

Infiltration from the Rio Grande was simulated with the MODFLOW river package. The water level in the Rio Grande was estimated from the USGS 7.5 minute topographic map for the Los Griegos, New Mexico quadrangle. The ratio of the vertical hydraulic conductivity of the sediments beneath the river to the thickness of these sediments was a parameter in the model calibration process. The calibrated ratio of the vertical hydraulic conductivity to the thickness was 0.1 day^{-1}. The model calculated infiltration rates from the Rio Grande range from about 400 gpm in 1998 to 440 gpm in 2004.

6.1.2 Model Calibration

The groundwater flow model was recalibrated in early 2004 during the preparation of the 2003 Annual Report (SSP&A, 2004), to obtain better estimates of the hydraulic properties of the 4970-foot silt/clay unit, the sand unit above the 4970-foot silt clay unit, and the recent Rio Grande deposits. The annual averages of the water levels measured in each monitoring well between 1999 and 2003 were used as calibration targets, and the model was recalibrated by making transient simulations of the period between December 1998 and December 2003 and adjusting the above-listed hydraulic parameters to minimize the water-level residuals, that is, the difference between measured and calculated average water levels. The results of this recalibration were presented in the 2003 Annual Report. A new recalibration was not conducted this year. The average water levels for 2004 were added to the set of calibration targets and a transient simulation between December 1998 and December 2004 was conducted. The results of this simulation indicated that the model, as calibrated for the 2003 Annual Report, was able to match satisfactorily the 2004 water levels, and that, therefore, further recalibration was not necessary this year. The transient simulation between December 1998 and December 2004 and its results are discussed in the next section.

6.1.3 Transient Simulation – December 1998 to December 2004

The groundwater model, as calibrated for the 2003 Annual Report, was used to simulate groundwater levels in the aquifer system underlying the former Sparton site and its vicinity from December 1998 just prior to the startup of containment well CW-1 until December 2004. With the exception of the month-long stress period for December 1998, annual stress periods were used in the transient simulation. The 2004 pumping rates specified for the containment wells CW-1 and CW-2 were those specified on Table 4.3; the pumping rates for earlier years were those listed in Table 4.3 of the earlier Annual Reports (1999 through 2003). The calculated water levels at the end of this simulation, representing December 2004, for the water table (UFZ), ULFZ, and LLFZ are shown in Figures 6.4 to 6.6.

The annual averages of the water levels measured between 1999 and 2004 at each of the monitoring wells at the former Sparton site and its vicinity were compared to model-simulated water levels. Measured water levels were compared to calculated water levels in the model layer corresponding to the location of the screened interval of the monitoring well. When the screened interval of a monitoring well spanned more than one model layer, the measured water levels were compared to the average of the calculated water levels in the layers penetrated by the well.

The correspondence between measured and model-calculated water levels was evaluated using both qualitative and quantitative measures. Scatter plots of observed versus calculated water levels were used to provide a visual comparison of the fit of model to the measured water level data. For a calibrated model, the points on the scatter plot should be randomly and closely distributed about the straight line that represents an exact match between the calculated and observed groundwater levels. The scatter plot shown in Figure 6.7 is a plot of measured versus calculated average water levels for all of the water level data collected between 1999 and 2004. This scatter plot visually illustrates the excellent comparison between model calculated water levels and observed water levels.

The quantitative evaluation of the model simulation consisted of examining the residuals between the 380 average annual water levels measured in the monitoring wells at the former Sparton site and its vicinity and the corresponding calculated water levels for these monitoring wells. The residual is defined as the observed water level minus the calculated water level. To quantify model error, three statistics were calculated for the residuals: the mean of the residuals, the mean of the absolute value of the residuals, and the sum of squared residuals. The mean of the residuals is 0.01 ft, the mean of the absolute value of the residuals is 0.75 ft, and the sum of squared residuals is 413 ft^2. The minimum residual is -4.41 ft and the maximum residual is 3.07 ft. The absolute mean residual of 0.75 feet is considered acceptable since the observed water-level measurements applied as calibration targets have a total range of 27 ft, and seasonal fluctuations of water levels are on the order of several feet. The residuals at each monitoring well for each monitoring period and the calibration statistics are presented in Appendix D.

6.1.4 Capture Zone Analysis

The capture zones of containment wells CW-1 and CW-2 in November 2004 were calculated using particle tracking. The particle tracking was applied to the calculated November 2004 water levels, assuming that these water levels represented a steady-state condition. The particle tracking was carried out using the PATH3D computer code (Zheng, 1991).

The calculated capture zones of containment wells CW-1 and CW-2 in the water table (UFZ), the ULFZ, and the LLFZ are presented in Figures 6.4, 6.5, and 6.6, respectively. Also shown in these figures is the extent of the TCE plume in November 2003. These model results confirm the water-level-data based evaluation of the capture zone of the containment well shown in Figures 5.10 through 5.12. It should be noted that Figure 6.6 represents the water levels in the middle of model layer 8 which corresponds to an elevation of 4,910 ft MSL (see Figure 6.2). This is an elevation 8.5 ft below the bottom of the screen in well CW-2; thus, the capture zone of this well shown in Figure 6.6 represents the area through which water moves upward and is captured by CW-2. Particle tracking analysis was also used to determine the aquifer area from which the water pumped during 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 originated. The area of origin of the water pumped from the aquifer in each of these years is shown in Figure 5.15.

In the 1999 Annual Report, the travel time between the former Sparton facility and the off-site containment well CW-1 was estimated as 20 years using particle tracking. This calculation assumed that the off-site containment well is operating continuously, and that water levels remain at their 1999 conditions throughout the 20-year travel period. A similar calculation was performed to estimate the travel time from the center of the Sparton property (a point near monitoring well MW-26) to the source containment well CW-2, and the travel time from a point downgradient from and outside the capture zone of CW-2 to the off-site containment well CW-1. These travel times were calculated as 1.5 and 15 years, respectively. This calculation assumed that both the off-site and the source containment wells are operating continuously at their current pumping rates and that water levels remain at their 2004 conditions throughout the 15-year period.

6.2 Solute Transport Model

A solute transport model is linked to the groundwater flow model to simulate the concentration of constituents of concern at the site. The three-dimensional contaminant transport simulation code MT3D99 (Zheng and SSP&A, 1999) was applied for this study. The model was used to simulate TCE concentrations in the aquifer from December 1998 through December 2005.

Model input parameters were specified based on available data and the TCE concentrations in the model domain at the start of the simulation period were estimated from November 1998 measured concentration data. The model was calibrated by adjusting the initial TCE concentration distribution in the aquifer in a manner consistent with available data until a reasonable match was obtained between the calculated and measured TCE concentrations, and the calculated and measured TCE mass removal at both containment wells, CW-1 and CW2, throughout their respective period of operation. Once the model was calibrated, the model was used to predict TCE concentrations in the aquifer between January 2004 and December 2005. No attempt was made to simulate DCE and TCA. Generally, DCE is detected at monitoring wells where TCE is detected, but DCE concentrations are much lower than TCE concentrations. Downgradient of the facility, between the facility and the off-site containment well, DCE concentrations are typically only 3 to 6 percent of the TCE concentrations. During 2004, DCE was about 5 percent of the total mass of chlorinated volatile organic compounds extracted by CW-1 and 11 percent of those extracted by CW-2.

The other constituent of concern, TCA, has been detected at concentrations greater than the 60 µg/L maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by the NMWQCC, primarily in monitoring wells at the facility; TCA has been detected at levels above 60 µg/L in only one off-site well, MW-46. In the latest sampling round conducted in November 2004, none of the monitoring wells had TCA concentrations that exceeded 60 µg/L. The limited distribution of TCA and the reduction in its concentrations are the result of the abiotic transformation of TCA to acetic acid and DCE; a transformation that occurs relatively rapidly when TCA is dissolved in water. Only about 20 percent of TCA degrades to DCE, the rest degrades to acetic acid (Vogel and McCarty, 1987). The current concentrations of TCA and DCE in monitoring wells at the facility indicate that it is not likely that DCE concentrations will increase significantly in the future as the result of TCA degradation.

6.2.1 Transport Parameters

A number of aquifer and chemical properties are required as input parameters for the contaminant transport simulation. The required aquifer properties are porosity, bulk density, and dispersivity. The required chemical properties are: (1) the fraction organic carbon, (2) the organic-carbon partition coefficient for the organic compound being simulated, and (3) the effective diffusion coefficient. The following table summarizes the transport parameters:

Transport Parameters	Value Specified for all Units
Porosity	0.3
Longitudinal dispersivity	25 ft
Transverse horizontal dispersivity	0.25 ft
Transverse vertical dispersivity	0.025 ft
Bulk density	1.56 g/cm^3
Fraction organic carbon content	< 0.0001
Organic-carbon partition coefficient for TCE	97 L/kg
Effective diffusion coefficient	2.3 x 10^{-4} ft^2/day

The rationale for choosing these transport parameters is described in the 2000 Annual Report (SSP&A, 2001b).

The retardation coefficient for TCE can be estimated using data on the organic-carbon content, effective porosity, and bulk density of the aquifer materials, and the organic-carbon partition coefficient for TCE. Because the value of the fraction organic-carbon content is very small and the calculated retardation coefficient is small, a retardation coefficient of unity was used in the transport simulations presented in this report.

6.2.2 Initial Concentration Distribution

The initial TCE distribution was generated based on the November 1998 measured concentration data. An interpolated concentration distribution was created for each flow zone and the base of the contaminated zone using linear kriging of the log values of concentration. The zones for which concentration distributions were generated are the following:

- the upper flow zone (UFZ), corresponding to concentrations at the water table;
- the upper lower flow zone (ULFZ), corresponding to concentrations at an elevation of 4,940 ft MSL;
- the lower lower flow zone (LLFZ), corresponding to an elevation of 4920 ft MSL at the facility and an elevation of 4,900 ft MSL west of the facility; and
- the base of the contaminated zone, corresponding to top of 4800-foot clay west of facility and an elevation of 4,910 ft MSL at the facility.

The concentration distributions generated for these four zones were used as the basis for specifying initial concentrations at each node in the model domain. The concentrations generated for a given flow zone were assumed to represent concentrations on an approximately horizontal surface. These surfaces generally did not coincide with the node centers of the model grid and, therefore, the initial concentration at a given node was calculated by vertical linear interpolation of the log values of concentration corresponding to the overlying and underlying surfaces.

The concentration distribution for the UFZ was assumed to represent concentration at the water table as estimated based on November 1998 water levels at wells screened within the UFZ. The concentration distribution for the ULFZ was assumed to represent concentrations on a horizontal surface at an elevation of 4,940 ft MSL. The concentration distribution for the LLFZ was assumed to represent concentrations on a horizontal surface at an elevation of 4,920 ft MSL at the facility and at an elevation of 4,900 ft MSL west of the facility. The concentration distribution for the bottom zone was assumed to represent concentrations on a horizontal surface at an elevation of 4,910 ft MSL at the facility and at an elevation of 4,800 ft MSL west of the facility. The 4,910 ft MSL elevation at the facility is based on no detections of TCE in monitoring wells MW-38, MW-39, MW-40, and MW-70. A processor was developed to generate one horizontal concentration distribution for each model layer, representing the initial contaminant distribution for the transport model.

6.2.3 Model Calibration

Calibration of the transport model has consisted of adjustment of the initial contaminant concentration distribution, which is of the TCE concentrations prior to startup of off-site containment well CW-1, to achieve a reasonable match between calculated and observed TCE concentrations and mass removal at containment wells CW-1 and CW-2. The model was initially calibrated in 2000 when the model was developed (1999 Annual Report), the model was recalibrated in 2001, 2002, 2003 (2000 Annual Report, 2001 Annual Report, 2002 Annual Report and 2003 Annual Report, respectively), and again this year. The parameter estimation program PEST (Doherty, 2002) was used in these calibration and recalibration processes. A better representation of the TCE distribution prior to startup of the containment systems has been obtained with each model calibration effort.

The concentration distributions calculated with the procedures described in the previous section resulted in an underestimation of the total TCE mass extracted at well CW-1 in the initial model calibration effort in 2000. The likely reason for the underestimation of the TCE mass is that the kriging procedure leads to an underestimation of TCE concentrations along the centerline of the plume. The procedure for estimating the initial TCE distribution was modified by adding a number of control points along the center line of the plume to the monitoring well data for use in estimating the concentration distributions in each flow zone. The concentrations specified at the control points were the parameters varied during the model calibration process.

The calibration process has resulted in good agreement between observed and calculated TCE mass removal from containment wells CW-1 and CW-2, and between observed and calculated concentrations at CW-1 and CW-2 (Figure 6.8). The observed and calculated TCE mass removal and TCE concentrations at CW-1 and CW-2 are tabulated below:

Date	Cumulative TCE mass removed, kg		Concentration at CW-1, µg/L		Concentration at CW-2, µg/L	
	Measured	Calculated	Measured	Calculated	Measured	Calculated
12/31/1998	1.3	2.2	190	407		
1/3/2000	359	387	860	1,033		
1/2/2001	822	854	1,200	1,117		
1/3/2002	1,340	1,352	1,100	1,195	1,100	1,200
1/3/2003	1,944	1,966	1,300	1,249	450	556
1/6/2004	2,560	2,565	1,200	1,238	380	298
1/4/ 2005	3,218	3,110	1,300	1,195	220	172

The initial mass and the maximum TCE concentrations within each model layer, under the recalibrated initial concentration distribution specified in the model, are summarized on Table 6.1. The estimated initial mass of TCE is 6,638 kg (14,634 lbs). The estimate of the mass of TCE in the aquifer prior to startup of the containment wells has changed from 2,180 kg (4,800 lbs) in the initial model calibration (1999 Annual Report), to 3,100 kg (6,840 lbs) after the first recalibration (2000 Annual Report), to 3,300 kg (7,280 lbs) after the second recalibration (2001 Annual Report), to 4,650 kg (12,250 lbs) after the third recalibration (2002 Annual Report), to 7,342 kg (16,152 lbs) after the fourth recalibration (2003 Annual Report).

The mass estimate based on this year's recalibration is 6,638 kg, a ten percent decrease from last year's estimate of mass. This significant decrease in mass is the result of a reexamination of potential migration pathways for TCE migration downgradient of the sources areas. In the past, it was assumed that significant vertical migration occurred through the 4970-foot silt/clay unit beneath the source areas. It is now believed that migration to aquifer units below the 4970-foot silt/clay unit occurred primarily by horizontal transport above the silt/clay unit and subsequent vertical migration in the area downgradient of the source areas where the 4970-foot silt/clay unit pinches out. It is now assumed that a continuous zone with TCE concentrations greater than 5,000 ug/L exists only from the edge of the 4970-Silt/Clay downgradient of CW-2 to downgradient of MW-60. Previously, high concentrations in the initial TCE concentration distribution had extended closer to CW-2.

A comparison of calculated to observed concentrations of TCE at all monitoring wells for all samples analyzed between November 1998 and November 2004 is presented in Figure 6.9. Also presented in Figure 6.9 is a comparison of calculated to observed concentrations of TCE for all samples analyzed in November 2004. The general agreement between observed and computed concentrations is reasonable given the uncertainty of the initial contaminant distribution.

6.2.4 Predictions of TCE Concentrations in 2005

The groundwater transport model was applied to predict TCE concentrations through December 2005 after 84 months of pumping at well CW-1, and after 48 months of pumping at CW-2. The off-site containment well CW-1 was assumed to pump at an average rate of 215 gpm, and the source containment well CW-2 was assumed to pump at an average rate of 50 gpm in 2005. The TCE concentrations calculated for December 2004 are specified as the initial conditions for the predictive groundwater transport model.

The predicted TCE concentrations in November 2005 are presented in Figure 6.10. The concentration distribution is based on the maximum TCE concentration simulated within any given layer. A mass removal of 481 kg (1,060 lbs) of TCE by containment well CW-1 and 8.8 kg (19 lbs) from containment well CW-2 is predicted for the period of January 2005 to December 2005. The calculated TCE concentration in December 2005 is 1,118 μg/L at well CW-1 and 71 μg/L at CW-2. The calibrated initial (November 1998) TCE concentration used in the transport model, the calculated TCE concentrations in November 2000, November 2002, November 2004, and the predicted TCE concentrations for November 2005 are presented in Figure 6.11.

6.3 Future Simulations

The accuracy of this modeling effort will be evaluated again during the next 12 months based on the concentrations measured at the containment well and the monitoring wells. As new data are collected, the initial conditions and parameters in the model will be adjusted as necessary to improve the model.

Section 7
Conclusions and Future Plans

7.1 Summary and Conclusions

Sparton's former Coors Road Plant is located at 9621 Coors Boulevard NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Site is at an elevation of about 5,050 ft MSL; the land slopes towards the Rio Grande on the east and rises to elevations of 5,150-5,200 ft MSL within a short distance to the west of the Site. The upper 1,500 feet of the fill deposits underlying the Site consist primarily of sand and gravel with minor amounts of silt and clay. The water table beneath the Site is at an elevation of 4,975-4,985 ft MSL and slopes towards the northwest to an elevation of about 4,960 ft MSL within about one-half mile of the Site. At an elevation of about 4,800 ft MSL a 2- to 3-foot clay layer, referred to as the 4,800-foot clay unit, has been identified.

Past waste management activities at the Site had resulted in the contamination of the Site soils and of groundwater beneath and downgradient from the Site. The primary contaminants are VOCs, specifically TCE, DCE, and TCA, and chromium. Remedial investigations at the Site had indicated that groundwater contamination was limited to the aquifer above the 4,800-foot clay and current measures for groundwater remediation have been designed to address contamination within this depth interval.

Under the terms of a Consent Decree entered on March 3, 2000, Sparton agreed to implement a number of remedial measures. These remedial measures consisted of: (a) the installation and operation of an off-site containment system; (b) the installation and operation of a source containment system; and (c) the operation of an on-site, 400-cfm SVE system for an aggregate period of one year. The goals of these remedial measures are: (a) to control hydraulically the migration of the off-site plume; (b) to control hydraulically any potential source areas that may be continuing to contribute to groundwater contamination at the on-site area; (c) to reduce contaminant concentrations in vadose-zone soils in the on-site area and thereby reduce the likelihood that these soils remain a source of groundwater contamination; and (d) in the long-term, restore the groundwater to beneficial use.

The installation of the off-site containment system, consisting of a containment well near the leading edge of the plume, an off-site treatment system, an infiltration gallery in the Arroyo de las Calabacillas, and associated conveyance and monitoring components, began in late 1998 and was completed in early May 1999. The off-site containment well began operating on December 31, 1998; except for brief interruptions for maintenance activities or due to power outages, the well has operated continuously since that date; the year 2004 was the sixth full year of operation of this well. The source containment system, consisting of a containment well immediately downgradient from the site, an on-site treatment system, six on-site infiltration ponds, and associated conveyance and monitoring components, was installed during 2001 and began operating on January 3, 2002; the year 2004 was the third year of operation of this well. The 400-cfm SVE system had operated for a total of about 372 days between April 10, 2000 and

June 15, 2001 and thus met the length-of-operation requirements of the Consent Decree; monitoring conducted in the Fall of 2001 indicated that the system had also met its performance goals, and the system was dismantled in May 2002.

During 2004, considerable progress was made towards achieving the goals of the remedial measures.

- The off-site containment well continued to operate 95.0 percent of the time available during the year at a rate of 225 gpm, corresponding to an average rate of 215 gpm for the year and sufficient for containing the plume.

- The pumped water was treated and returned to the aquifer through the infiltration gallery. The concentrations of constituents of concern in the treated water met all the requirements of the Groundwater Discharge Permit for the site. Chromium concentrations in the influent to the treatment system remained at levels that did not require treatment.

- The source containment well continued to operate 94.4 percent of the time available during the year at a rate of 52 gpm, corresponding to an average rate of 50 gpm for the year and sufficient for containing potential on-site source areas.

- Groundwater monitoring was conducted as specified in Attachment A to the Consent Decree. Water levels in all accessible wells and/or piezometers, and the Corrales Main Canal were measured quarterly. Samples were collected for water-quality analyses from monitoring wells at the frequency specified in the Consent Decree and analyzed for VOCs and total chromium.

- Samples were obtained from the influent and effluent of the treatment plants for the off-site and source containment systems, and the infiltration gallery and infiltration pond monitoring wells at the frequency specified in the Groundwater Discharge Permit. All samples were analyzed for VOCs, total chromium, iron, and manganese.

- The groundwater flow and transport model that was developed in 1999 to simulate the hydrogeologic system underlying the site was recalibrated and used to simulate TCE concentrations in the aquifer from start-up of the off-site containment well in December 1998 through November 2004 and to predict concentrations in November 2005.

The off-site containment well continued to provide hydraulic control of the contaminant plume throughout the year. The source containment well that began operating in early 2002 quickly developed a capture zone that controls any potential on-site sources that may be contributing to groundwater contamination. Data from 2004 indicate that the well continued to maintain this capture zone throughout 2004.

The extent of groundwater contamination, as defined by the extent of the TCE plume, did not change significantly during 2004, except that concentrations in wells on the Sparton property and in most off-site wells were generally lower; a significant exception was well MW-60 where the concentration of TCE increased from 13,000 µg/L in 2003 to 18,000 µg/L in 2004, and that of DCE from 600 µg/L to 830 µg/L. The TCA plume ceased to exist during 2003, and this condition continued through 2004, that is, throughout the year there were no wells with TCA concentrations above the maximum allowable concentration in groundwater set by NMWQCC.

Changes in concentrations observed in monitoring wells since the implementation of the current remedial measures indicate that contaminant concentrations in the on-site area decreased significantly. Concentrations in most off-site wells have also decreased, or remained unchanged. The only wells were significant increases occurred are monitoring well MW-60 and off-site containment well CW-1. The persistence of the high concentrations that have been observed in the water pumped from CW-1 since the beginning of its operation, and the concentrations detected at MW-60, however, indicate the presence of high concentration areas upgradient from both CW-1 and MW-60. This conclusion is confirmed by the model calibration results discussed in Section 6. In contrast, the concentrations in the source containment well CW-2 had begun to decline in September 2003 and continued to decline through 2004, indicating that concentrations within the capture zone of this well are declining.

The off-site and source containment wells operated at a combined average rate of 265 gpm during 2004. A total of about 140 million gallons of water were pumped from the wells. The total volume of water pumped since the beginning of the current remedial operations on December 1998 is about 770 million gallons and represents 68 percent of the initial volume of contaminated groundwater (pore volume).

Approximately 635 kg (1,400 lbs) of contaminants consisting of 595 kg (1,315 lbs) of TCE, 35 kg (78 lbs) of DCE, and 2.4 kg (5.4 lbs) of TCA were removed from the aquifer by the two containment wells during 2004. The total mass that was removed since the beginning of the of the current remedial operations is 3,350 kg (7,380 lbs) consisting of 3,160 kg (6,960 lbs) of TCE, 180 kg (400 lbs) of DCE, and 9.2 kg (20 lbs) of TCA. This represents about 48 percent of the total dissolved contaminant mass (48 percent of the TCE, 47 percent of the DCE, and 46 percent of the TCA mass) currently estimated to have been present in the aquifer prior to the testing and operation of the off-site containment well.

The continuing presence of contaminants in the DFZ monitoring well MW-71R led to the decision to install a DFZ monitoring/standby-extraction well near the off-site containment well CW-1. If the well is clean, it will be monitored for water-quality and water level; if the well is significantly contaminated, or becomes significantly contaminated during monitoring, it will be converted to an extraction well. A Work Plan for the installation, testing, monitoring, and/or operation of this well (SSP&A and Metric, 2004b) was prepared and submitted to USEPA and NMED on December 6, 2004. The Work Plan was approved on January 6, 2005, and Sparton began the process of its implementation.

The containment systems were shutdown several times during 2004 for routine maintenance activities, due to power and monitoring system failures, due to low levels in the chemical feed tanks, or due to the failure of other components of the systems. The downtime for these shutdowns ranged from less then 5 minutes to about 11 days. Measures taken to reduce the occurrence and/or the duration of these shutdowns included modifications to the monitoring systems to minimize the duration of shutdowns caused by power failures, and the increase of re-filling frequency for the chemical feed tanks to minimize shutdowns caused by low levels in the tanks.

7.2 Future Plans

Both the off-site and source containment systems will continue to operate at the average discharge rates that have been maintained during the last several years. The source containment system will also continue to operate at the average rate that was maintained in 2004. Based on the performance of the rapid infiltration ponds during 2002 through 2004, Sparton submitted a "Request to Modify the Source Containment System Approved Work Plan" in April 2005, to convert rapid infiltration Ponds 5 and 6 to other uses. If this request is approved, Sparton will retain the legal right to recover all of the original pond area, if necessary.

Data collection will continue in accordance with the Groundwater Monitoring Program Plan and site permits, and as necessary for the evaluation of the performance of the remedial systems. As additional data are being collected, calibration and improvement of the flow and transport model developed to assess aquifer restoration will continue.

Monitoring wells PW-1 and MW-35, which have been dry for the last several years, will be plugged and abandoned during 2005. Well PW-1 is next to MW-9, and data from MW-34 and MW-36/MW-44 provide adequate data in the area of MW-35; therefore, replacement wells for PW-1 and MW-35 are not planned. Monitoring wells MW-13 and MW-36 which were occasionally dry during 2004, and wells MW-33 and MW-57 which had too little water to be sampled in November 2004, will continue to be monitored during 2005 prior to deciding whether to plug or replace them.

Work on the installation and testing of the proposed DFZ monitoring/standby-extraction well near the off-site containment well CW-1 will continue during 2005. Sparton is in the process of pursuing access approval to the well location from the City of Albuquerque. Upon obtaining access approval, Sparton will begin work on the other tasks of the Work plan. Obtaining this access approval, however, is taking longer than anticipated, and the schedule for the Work Plan may have to be revised. A revised schedule will be submitted to USEPA and NMED by July 1, 2005.

Regulatory agencies will continue to be kept informed of any significant milestones or changes in remedial system operations. The goal of the systems will continue to be the return of the contaminated groundwater to beneficial use.

Section 8
References

Black & Veatch. 1997. Report on Soil Gas Characterization and Vapor Extraction System Pilot Testing. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. June.

Chandler, P.L., Jr. 2000. Vadose Zone Investigation and Implementation Workplan. Attachment E to the Consent Decree. *City of Albuquerque and The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Bernalillo v. Sparton Technology, Inc.* U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico. Civil Action No. CIV 97 0206. March 3.

Chandler, P.L., Jr. and Metric Corporation. 2001. Sparton Technology, Inc., Coors Road Plant Remedial Program, Final Report on the On-Site Soil Vapor Extraction System. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. in association with S.S. Papadopulos & Associates, Inc. November 29.

Consent Decree. 2000. *City of Albuquerque and the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Bernalillo v. Sparton Technology, Inc.* U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico. CIV 97 0206. March 3.

Doherty, J. 2002. PEST: Model Independent Parameter Estimation. Version 5.5. Queensland, Australia: Watermark Numerical Computing.

Harbaugh, A.W., E. Banta, M. Hill, and M. McDonald. 2000. *MODFLOW-2000, The U.S. Geological Survey Modular Ground-Water Model-User Guide to Modularization Concepts and the Ground-Water Flow Process.* U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 00-92. Reston, Virginia.

Harding Lawson Associates. 1983. Groundwater Monitoring Program, Sparton Southwest, Inc. Report prepared for Sparton Corporation. June 29.

Harding Lawson Associates. 1984. Investigation of Soil and Groundwater Contamination, Sparton Technology, Coors Road Facility. Report prepared for Sparton Corporation. March 19.

Harding Lawson Associates. 1985. Hydrogeologic Characterization and Remedial Investigation, Sparton Technology, Inc. Report prepared for Sparton Technology. March 15.

Harding Lawson Associates. 1992. RCRA Facility Investigation. Report revised by HDR Engineering, Inc. in conjunction with Metric Corporation. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. May 1.

Hawley, J.W. 1996. *Hydrogeologic Framework of Potential Recharge Areas in the Albuquerque Basin, Central New Mexico.* New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Open-File Report 402D, Chapter 1.

HDR Engineering Inc. 1997. Revised Final Corrective Measure Study. Report revised by Black & Veatch. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. March 14.

Johnson, P., B. Allred, and S. Connell. 1996. *Field log and Hydrogeologic Interpretation of the Hunter Park I Boring.* New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Open-File Report 426c, 25 p.

Kernodle, J.M. 1998. *Simulation of Ground-Water Flow in the Albuquerque Basin, Central New Mexico, 1901-1995, With Projections to 2020.* U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 96-209.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 1998. Interim Report on Off-Site Containment Well Pumping Rate. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. December 28.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 1999a. Report on the Installation of On-Site Monitoring Wells MW-72 and MW-73. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. April 2.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 1999b. Groundwater Investigation Report: Performance Assessment of the Off-Site Containment Well, Sparton Technology, Inc. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. August 6.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 2000a. Work Plan for the Off-Site Containment System. Attachment C to the Consent Decree. City of Albuquerque and The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Bernalillo v. Sparton Technology, Inc. U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico. CIV 97 0206. March 3.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 2000b. Work Plan for the Assessment of Aquifer Restoration. Attachment D to the Consent Decree. City of Albuquerque and The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Bernalillo v. Sparton Technology, Inc. U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico. CIV 97 0206. March 3.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 2000c. Work Plan for the Installation of a Source Containment System. Attachment F to the Consent Decree. City of Albuquerque and The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Bernalillo v. Sparton Technology, Inc. U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico. CIV 97 0206. March 3.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 2001a. Sparton Technology, Inc., Coors Road Plant Remedial Program, 1999 Annual Report. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. in association with Metric Corporation and Pierce L. Chandler, Jr. Original issue: June 1, 2000; Modified issue: February 9.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 2001b. Sparton Technology, Inc., Former Coors Road Plant Remedial Prgram, 2000 Annual Report. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. in association with Metric Corporation. May 17.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 2002. Sparton Technology, Inc., Former Coors Road Plant Remedial Program, 2001 Annual Report. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. in association with Metric Corporation. May 7.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 2003. Sparton Technology, Inc., Former Coors Road Plant Remedial Program, 2002 Annual Report. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. in association with Metric Corporation. May 16.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 2004. Sparton Technology, Inc., Former Coors Road Plant Remedial Program, 2003 Annual Report. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. in association with Metric Corporation. May 28.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc., and Metric Corporation. 2002. Sparton Technology, Inc., Former Coors Road Plant Remedial Program, Results of Investigation Conducted in Monitoring Well MW-71. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc. January 9.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc., and Metric Corporation. 2004a. Sparton Technology, Inc., Former Coors Road Plant remedial Program Work Plan for the Proposed MW-71R Pump-and-Treat System. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc., and transmitted to USEPA and NMED on January 14.

S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc., and Metric Corporation. 2004b. Sparton Technology, Inc., Former Coors Road Plant Remedial Program, Work Plan for Installing a Monitoring/Standby-Extraction Well in the Deep Flow Zone. Report prepared for Sparton Technology, Inc., and transmitted to USEPA and NMED on December 6.

Vogel, T.M., and P.L. McCarty. 1987. Abiotic and Biotic Transformations of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane under Methanogenic Conditions: *Environmental Science &Technology* 21: 1208-1213.

Zheng, C. 1991. PATH3d, A Groundwater and Travel-Time Simulator. Version 3.2. Bethesda, Maryland: S.S. Papadopulos & Associates, Inc.

Zheng, C., and S.S. Papadopulos & Associates Inc. 1999. MT3D99, A Modular, Three-Dimensional Transport Model for Simulation of Advection, Dispersion, and Chemical Reactions of Contaminants in Groundwater Systems. Bethesda, Maryland: S.S. Papadopulos & Associates, Inc.

FIGURES

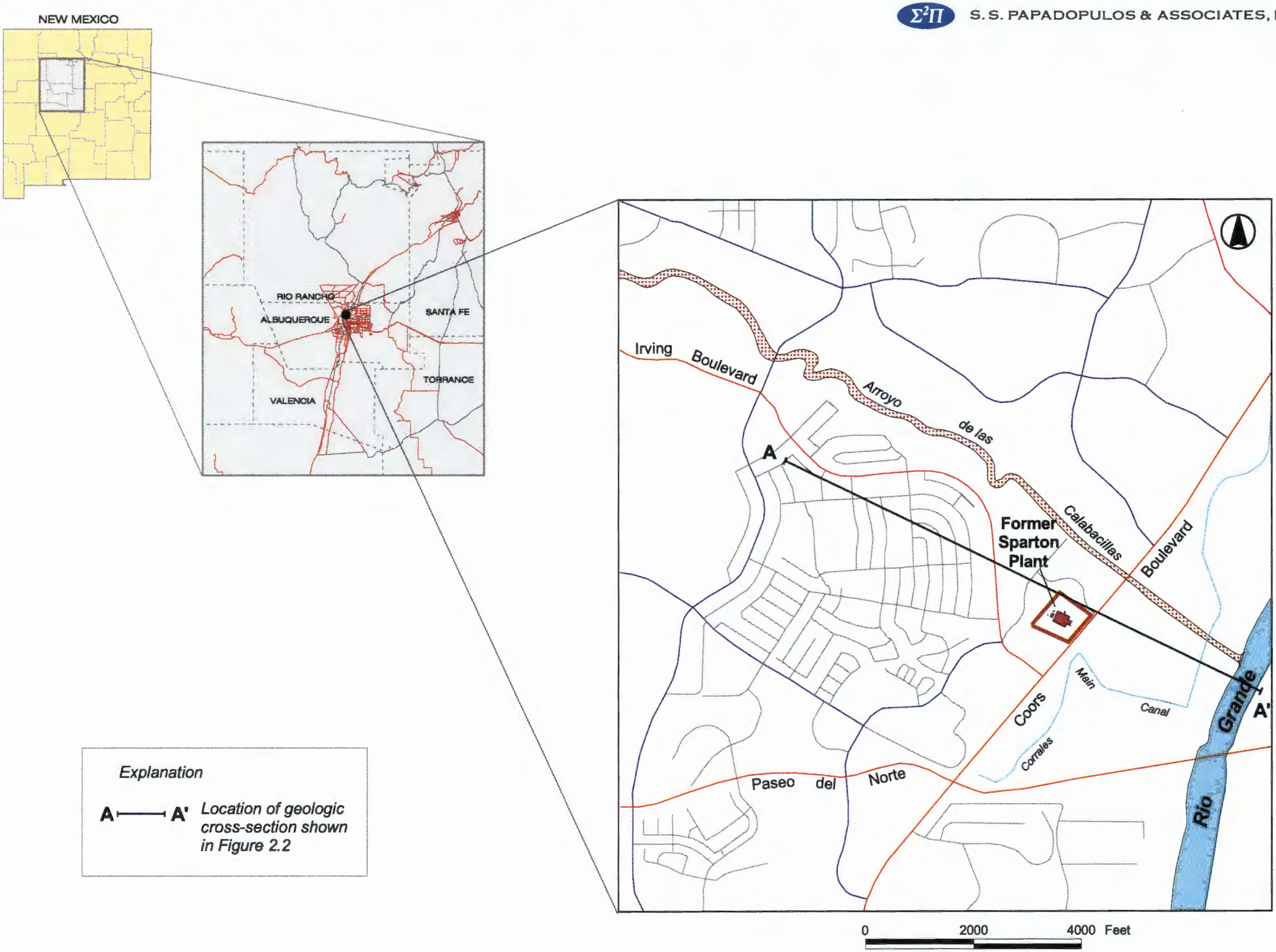


Figure 1.1 Location of the Former Sparton Coors Road Plant

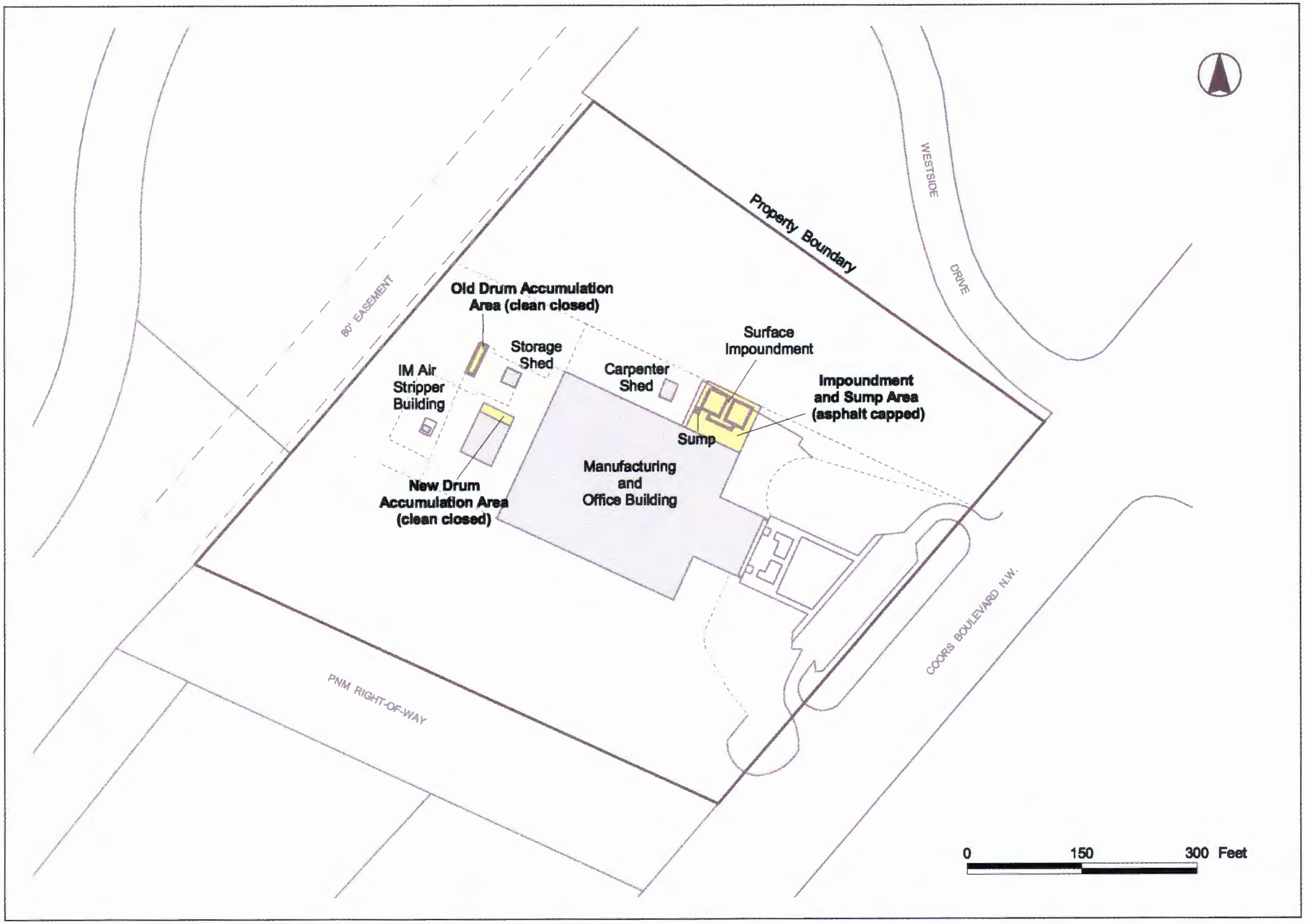
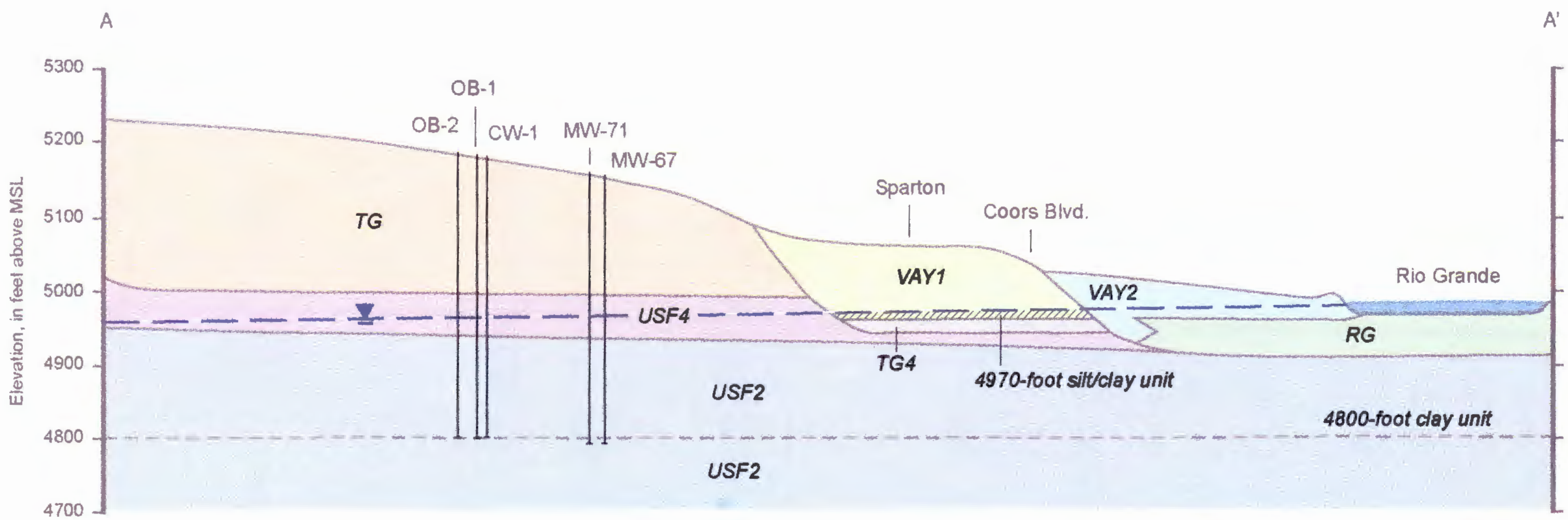


Figure 2.1 The Former Sparton Coors Road Plant



Vertical Exaggeration 5x

Note: See Figure 1.1 for location of cross section

Explanation

RG	Holocene channel and flood plain deposits	*TG*	Middle Pleistocene undifferentiated deposits
VAY2	Holocene arroyo fan and terrace deposits	*USF4*	Pliocene Upper Santa Fe Group Western Basin fluvial facies
VAY1	Late Pleistocene arroyo fan and terrace deposits	*USF2*	Pliocene Upper Santa Fe Group Rio Grande facies
TG4	Late Pleistocene channel and flood plain deposits, upper portion is the 4970-foot silt/clay unit		

Figure 2.2 Geologic Cross Section Showing Shallow Deposits

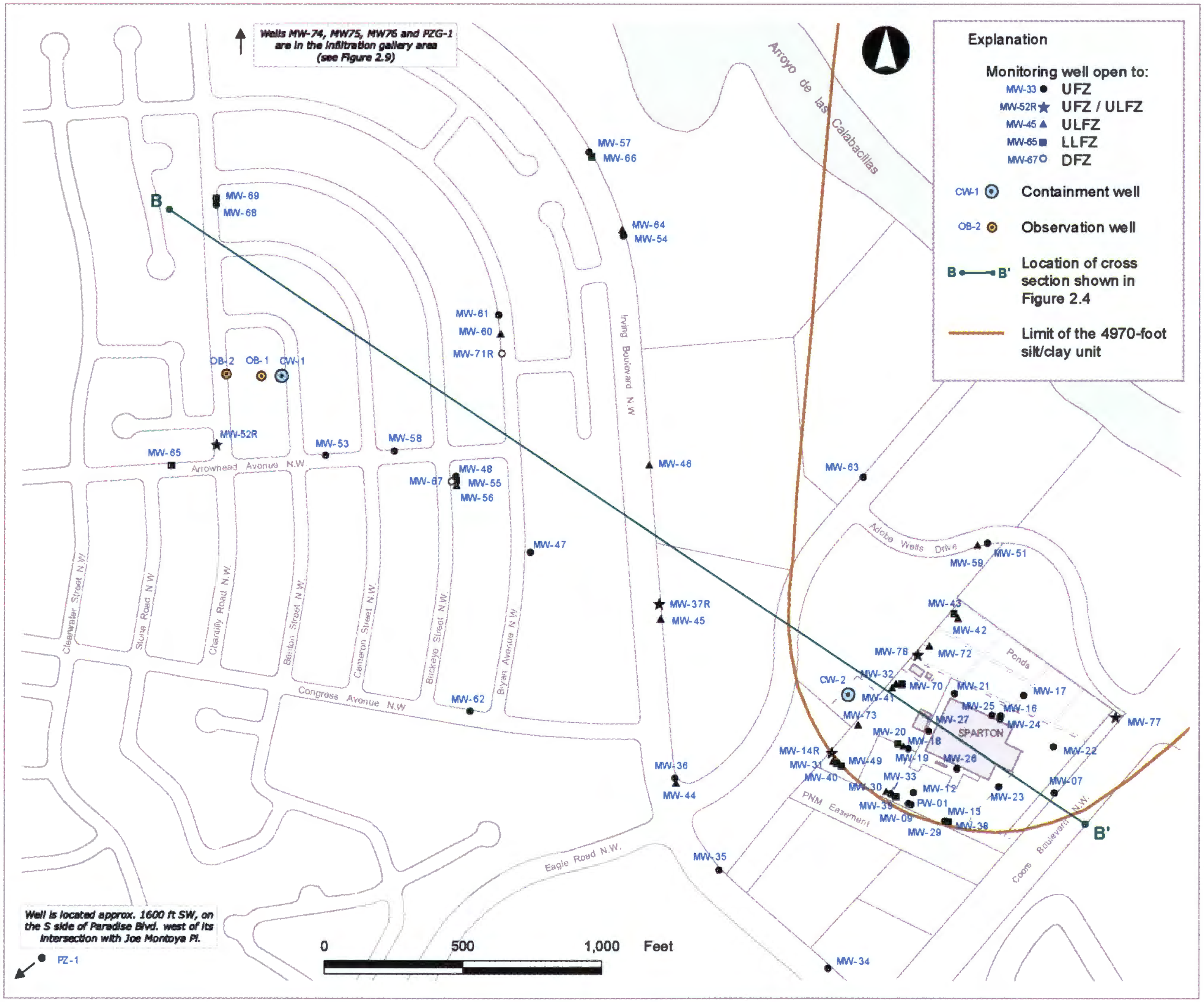


Figure 2.3 Location of Wells

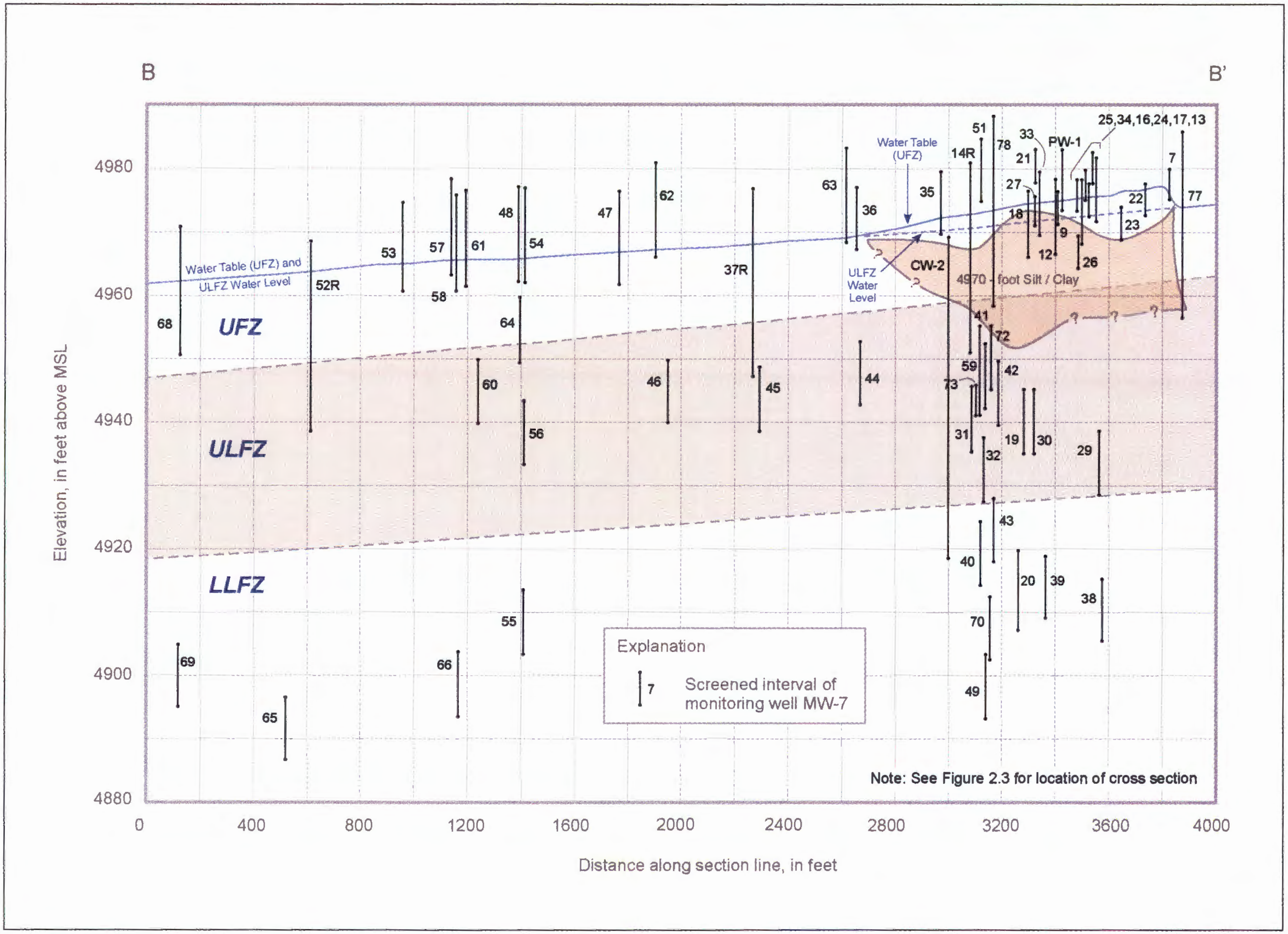


Figure 2.4 Schematic Cross-Section Showing Screened Interval of Monitoring Wells and Relation to Flow Zones

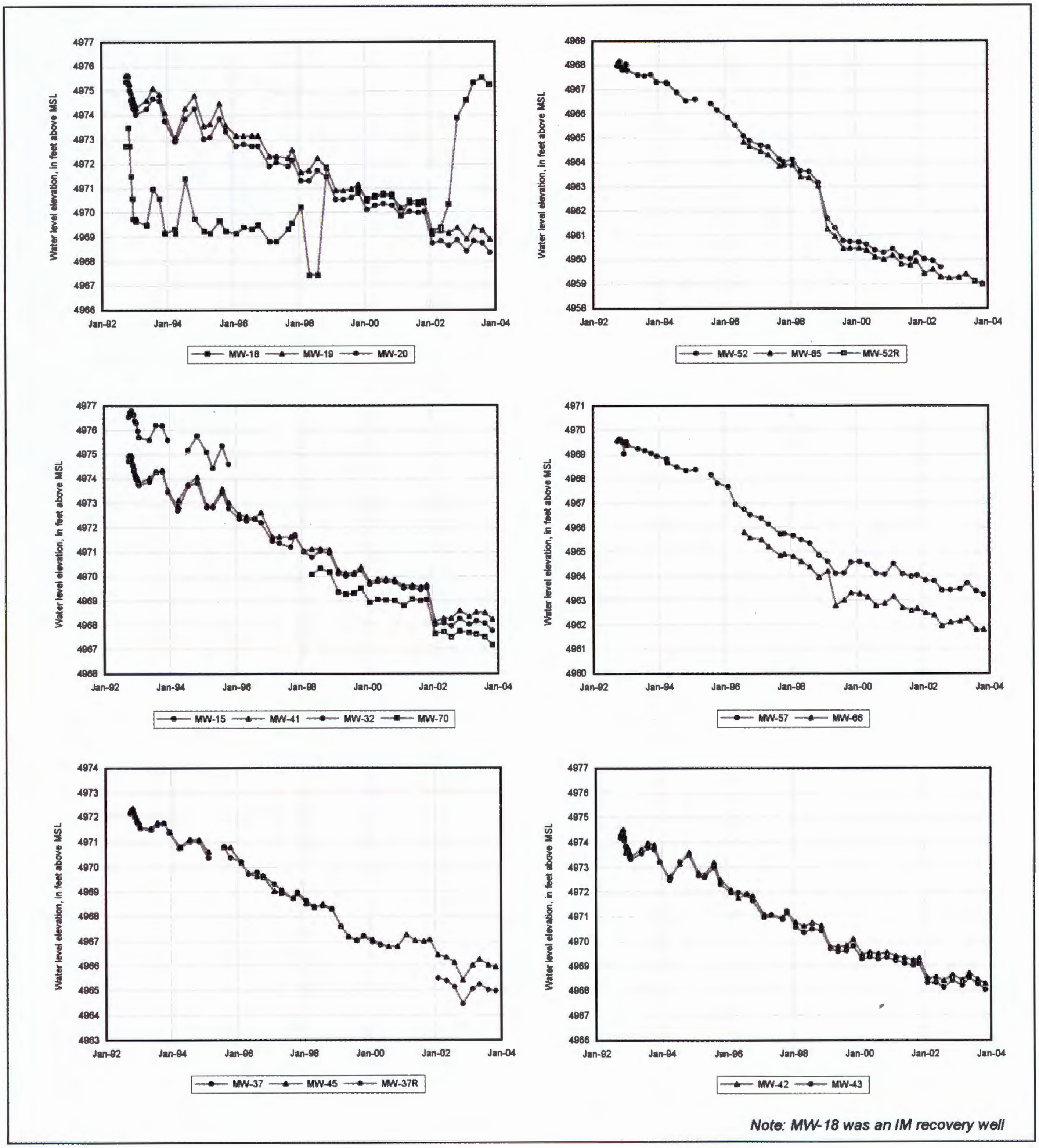


Figure 2.5 Monitoring Well Hydrographs

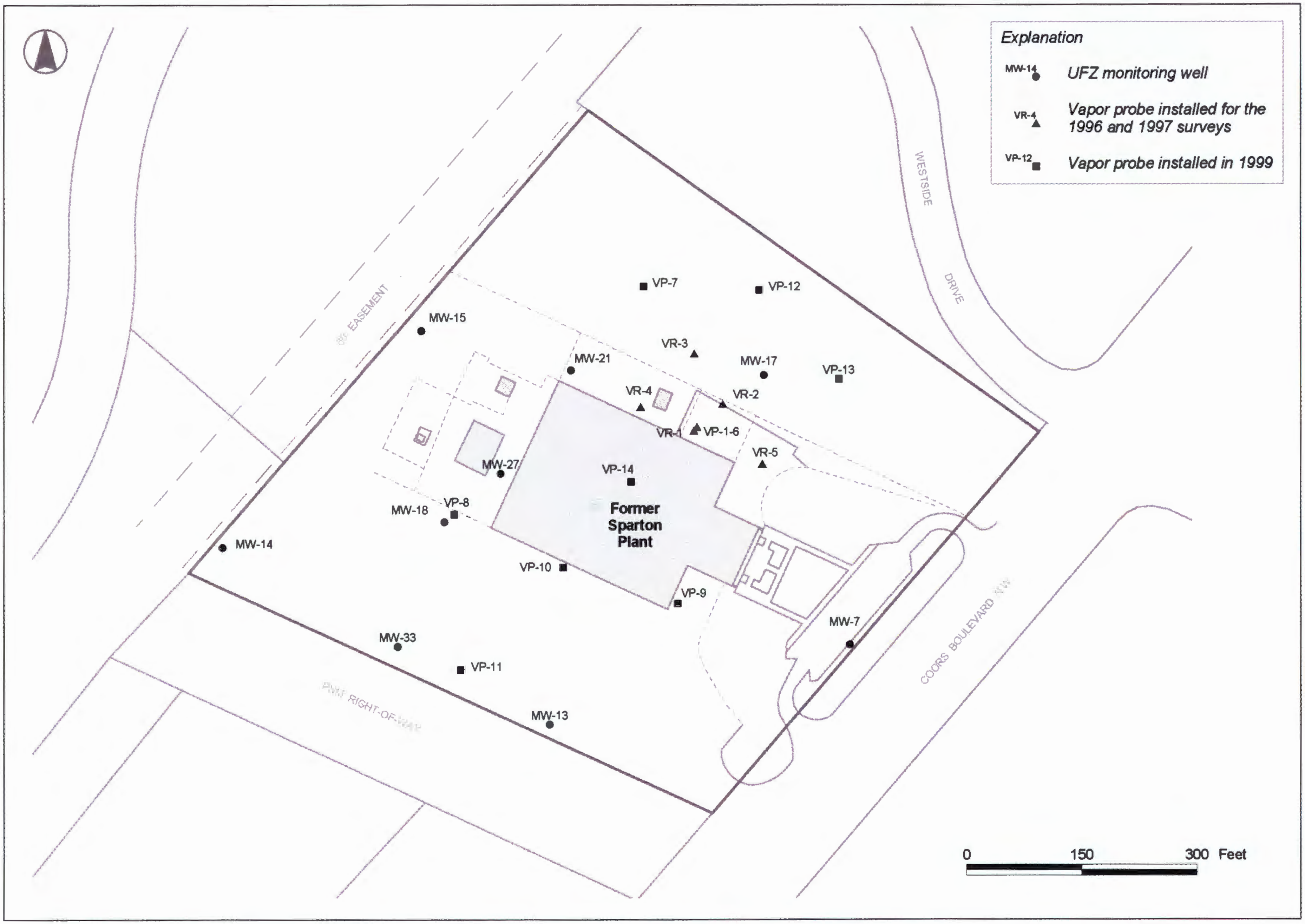


Figure 2.6 Location of Vapor Probes and On-Site Monitoring Wells Used in Vadose Zone Characterizations

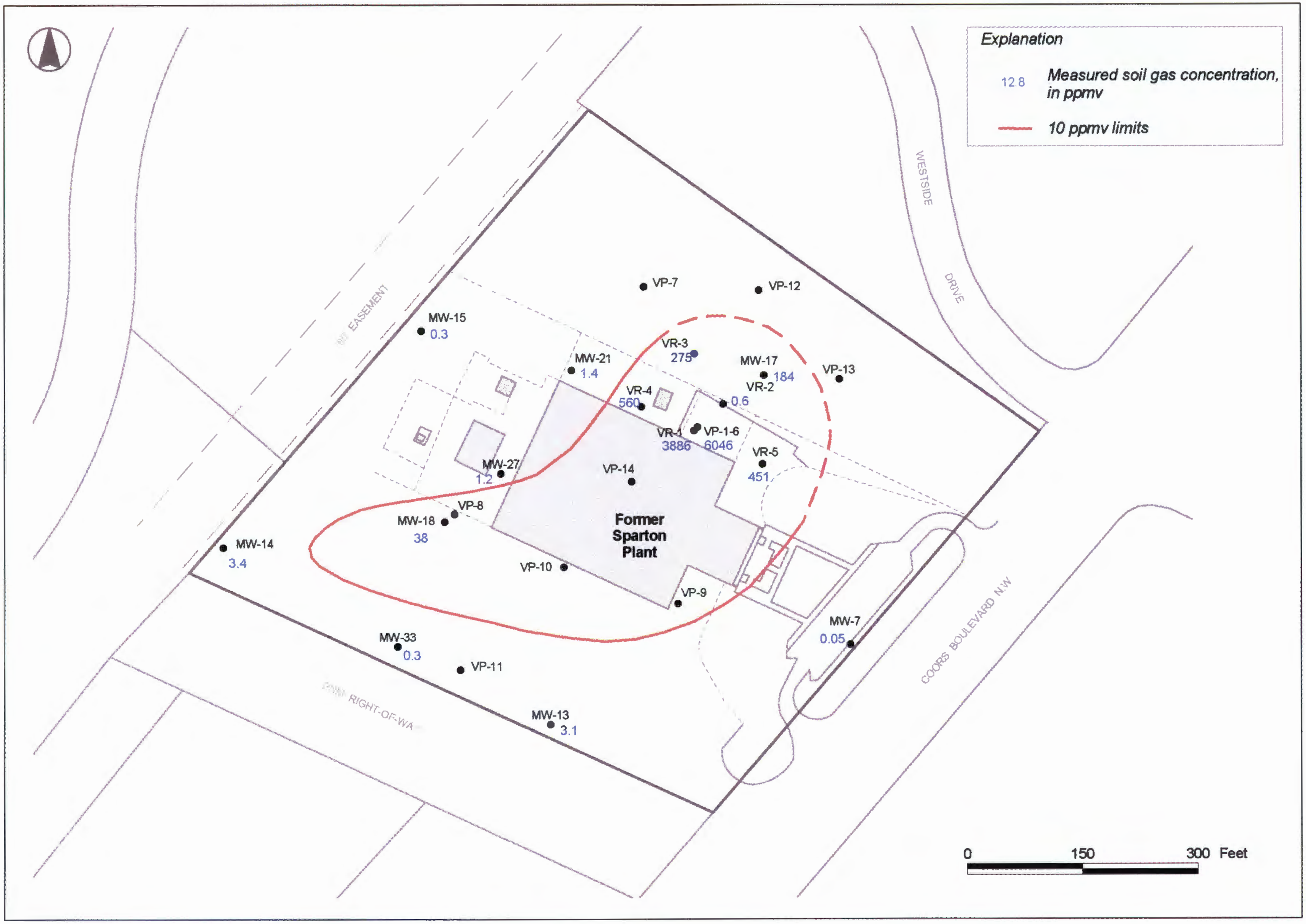


Figure 2.7 TCE Concentrations in Soil Gas - April 1996 - February 1997 Survey

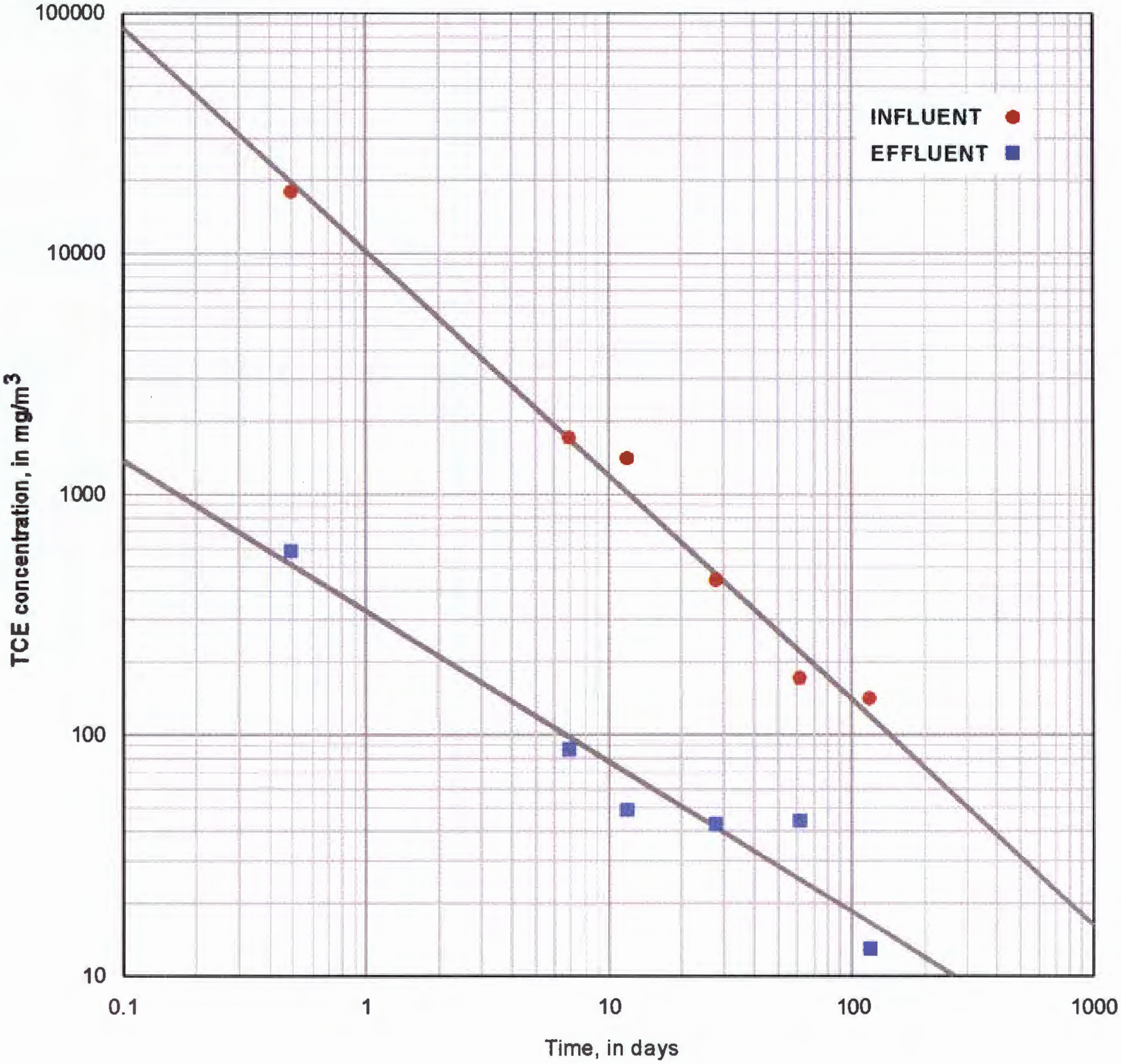


Figure 2.8 Influent and Effluent Concentrations - SVE Operation
April 8 - October 20, 1998

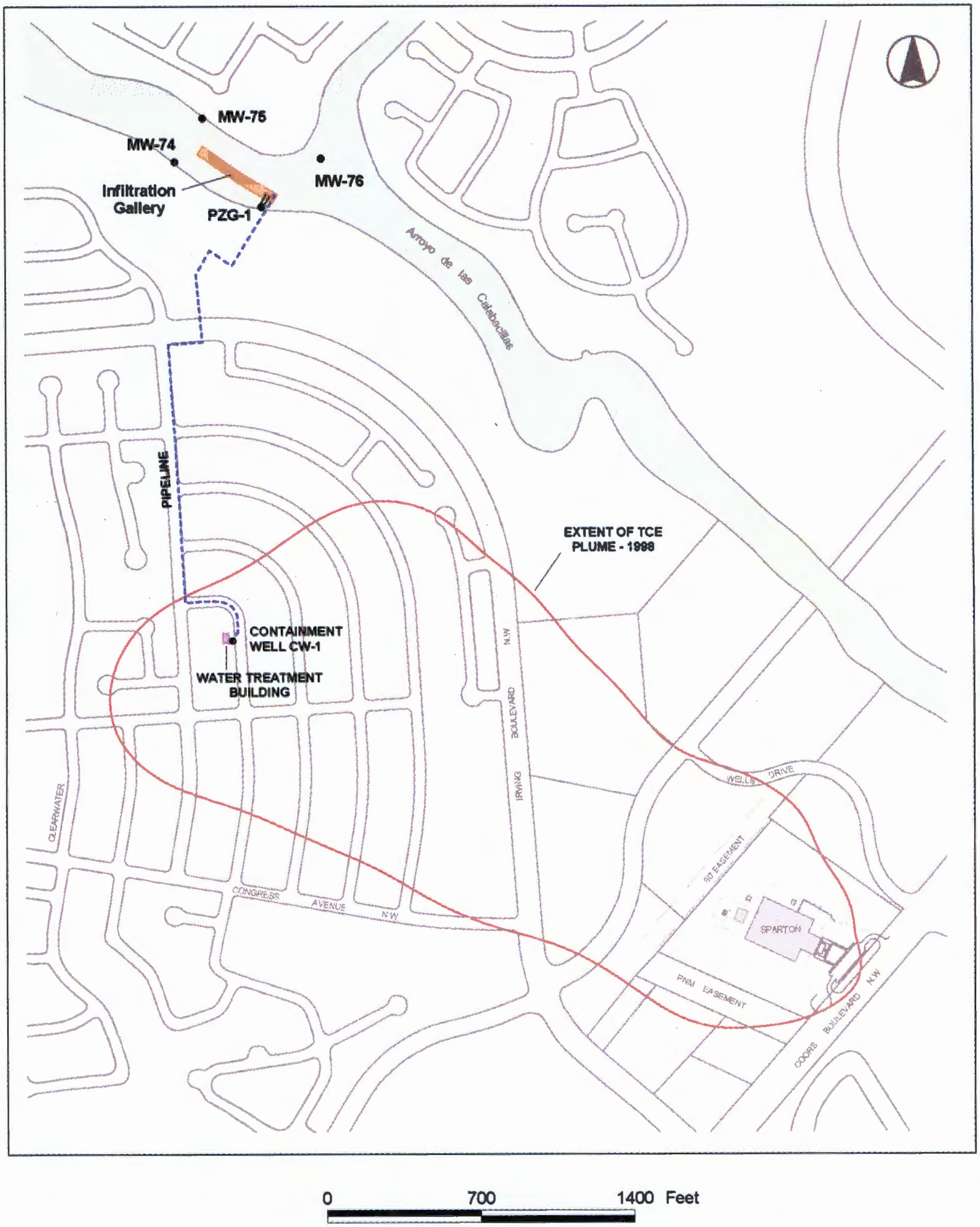


Figure 2.9 Layout of the Off-Site Containment System Components

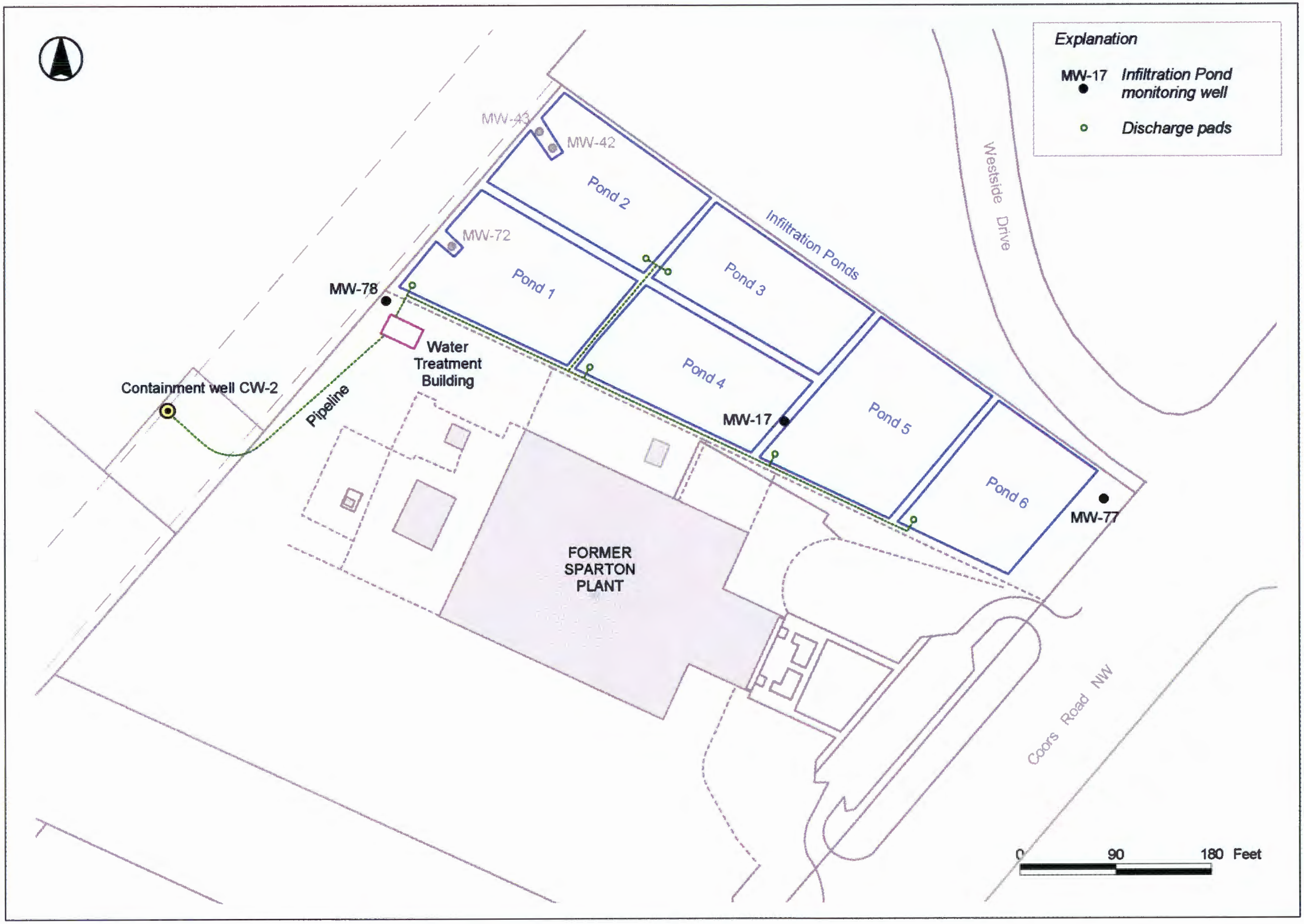


Figure 2.10 Layout of the Source Containment System Components

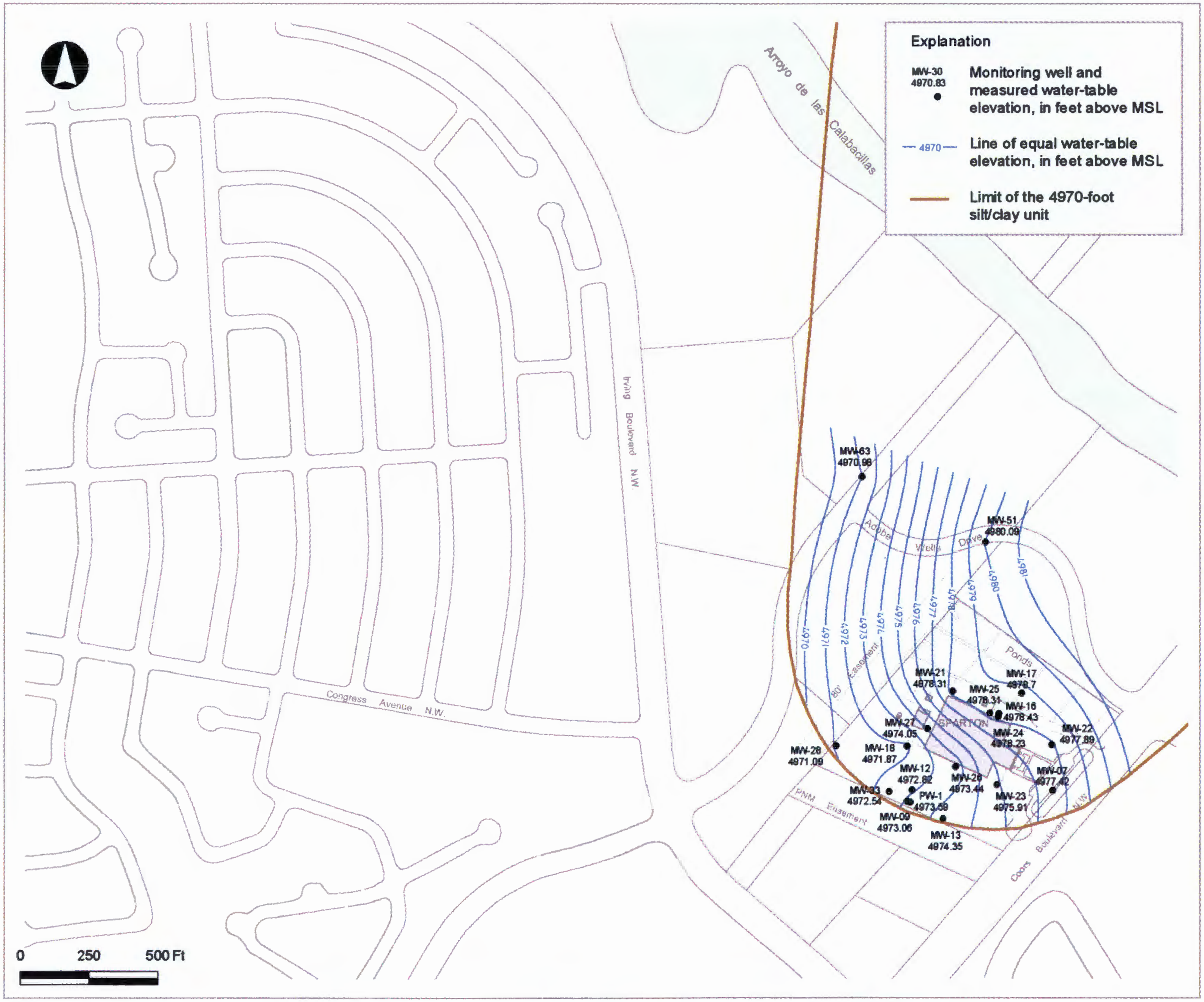


Figure 2.11 Elevation of the On-Site Water Table - November 1998

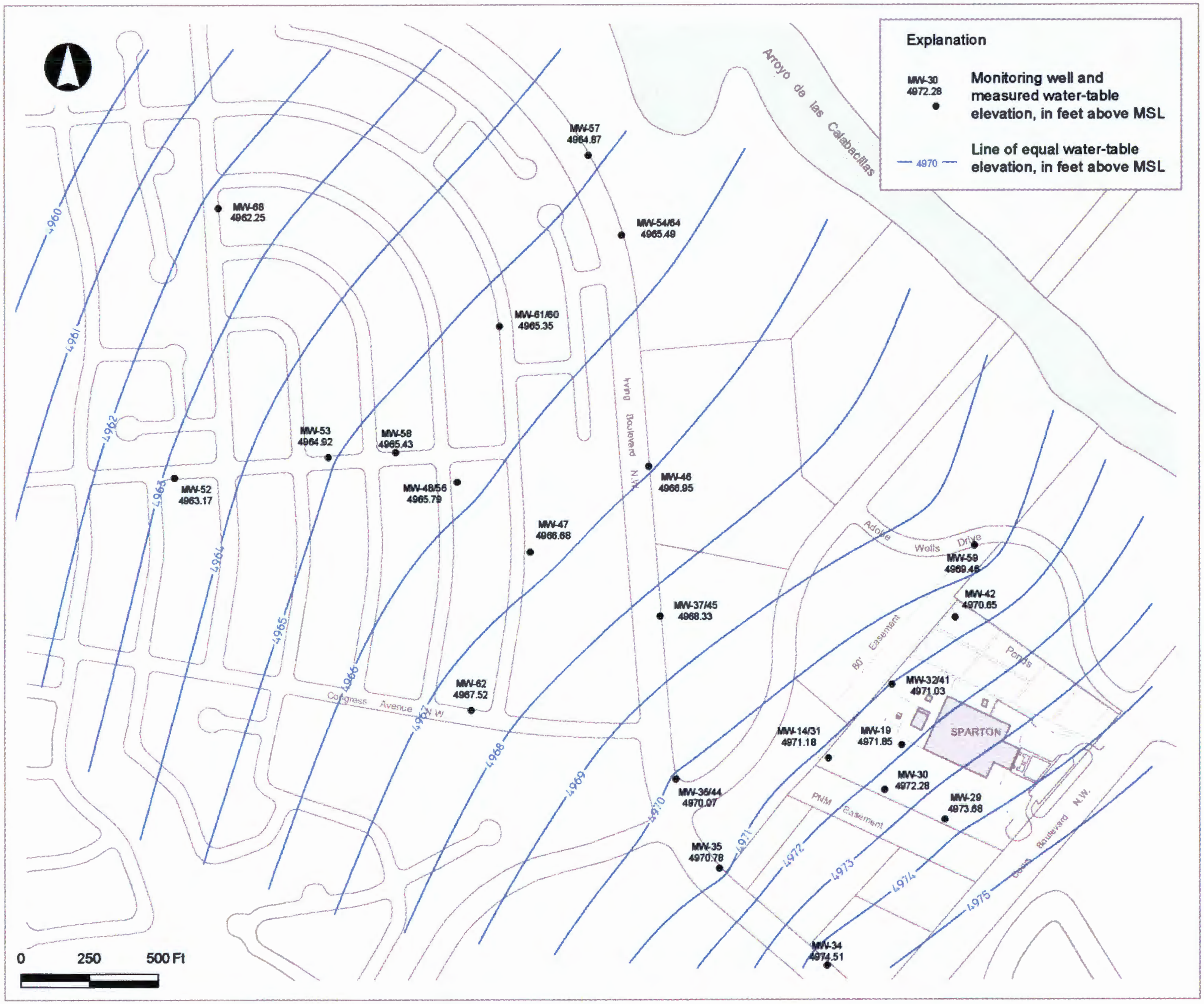


Figure 2.12 Elevation of the Water Levels in the UFZ/ULFZ - November 1998

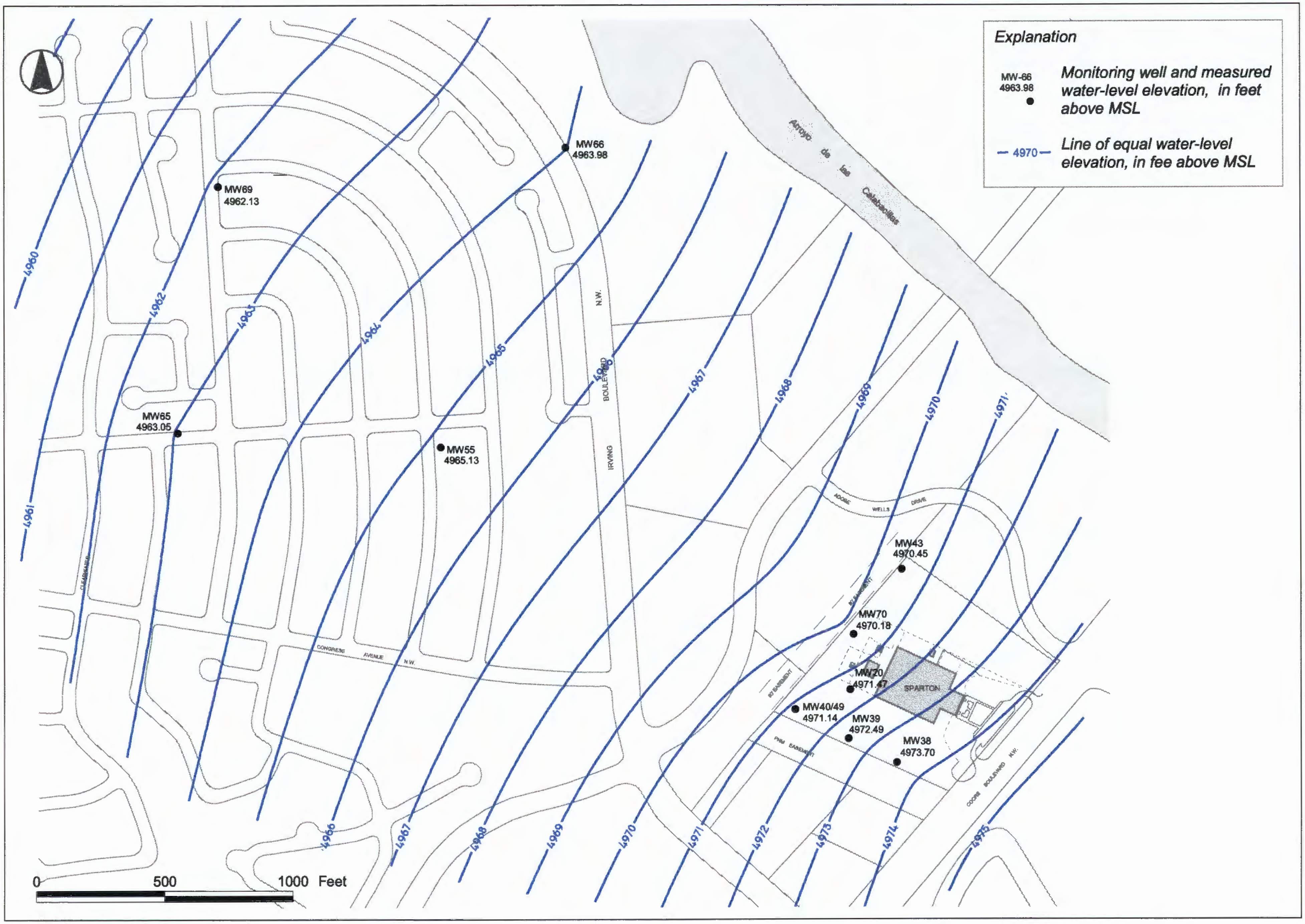


Figure 2.13 Elevation of the Water Levels in the LLFZ - November 1998

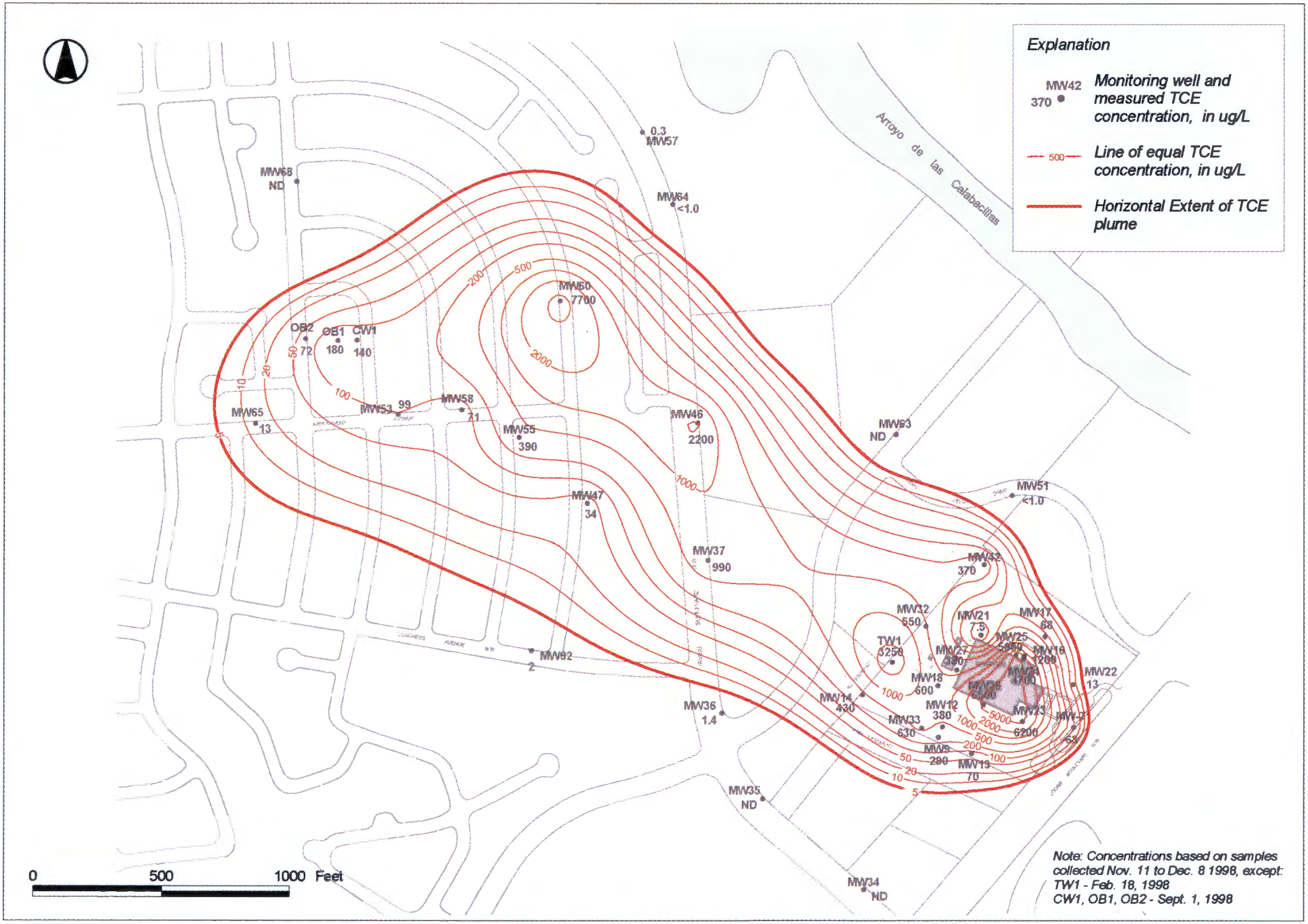


Figure 2.14 Horizontal Extent of TCE Plume - November 1998

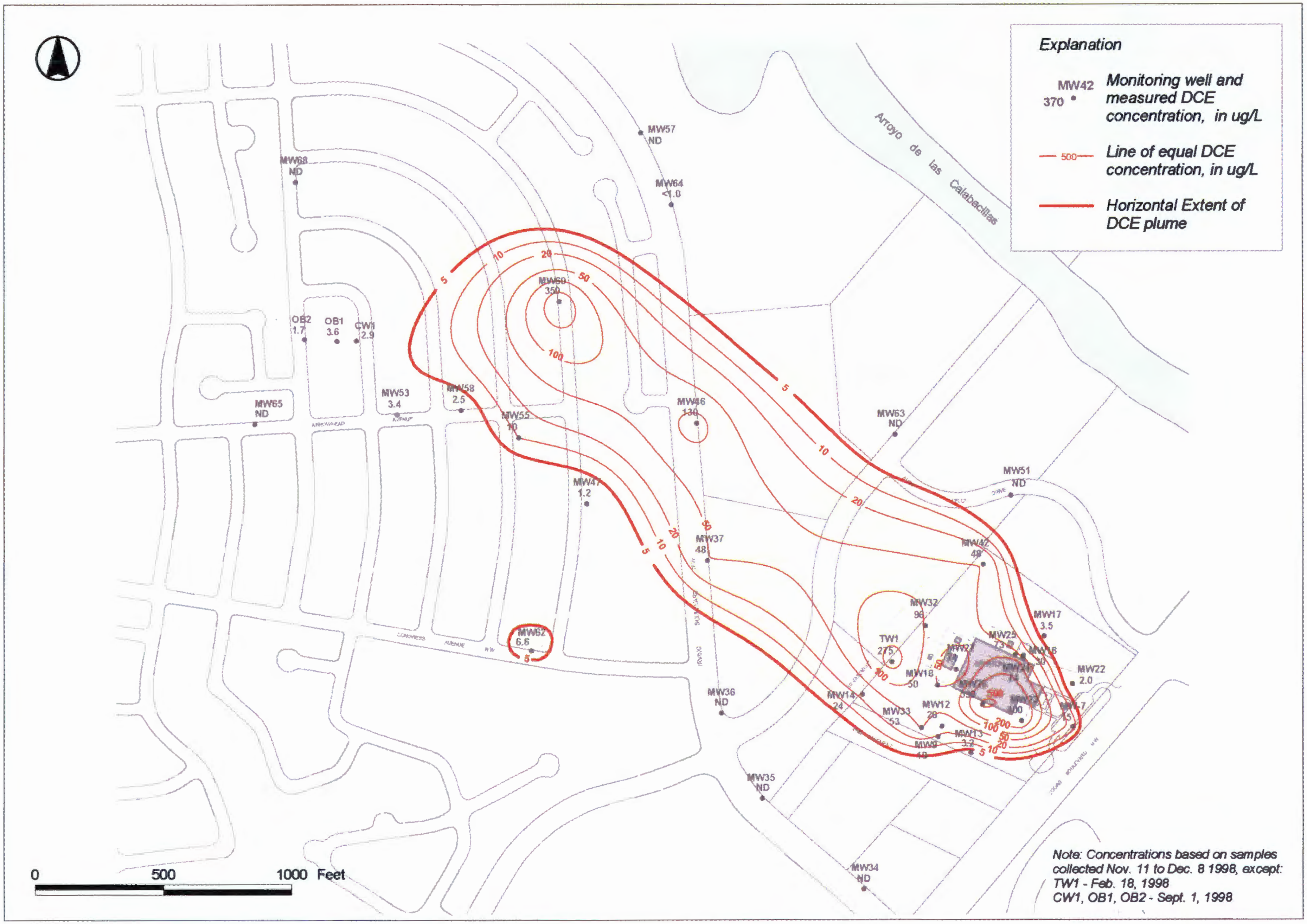


Figure 2.15 Horizontal Extent of DCE Plume - November 1998

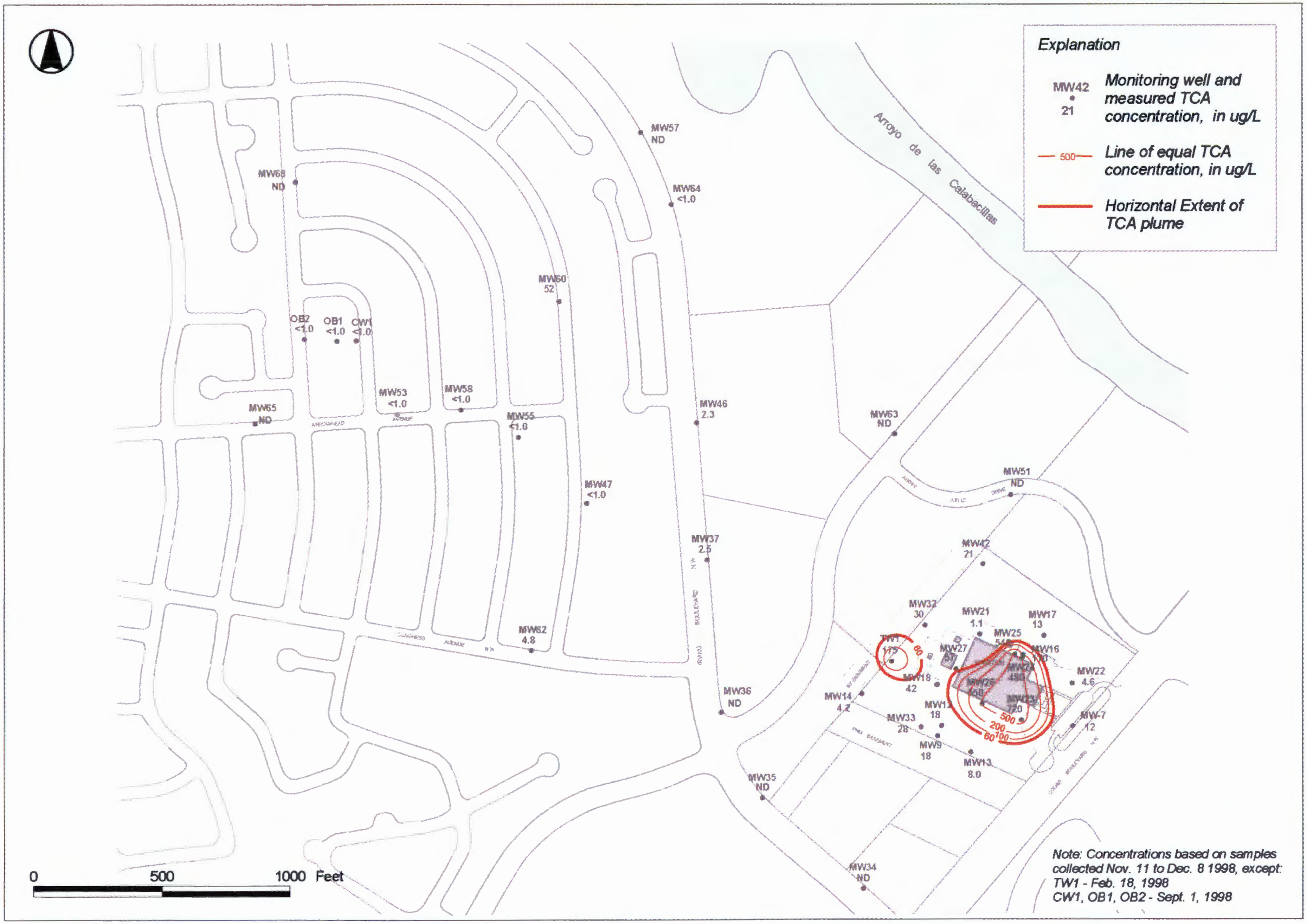


Figure 2.16 Horizontal Extent of TCA Plume - November 1998

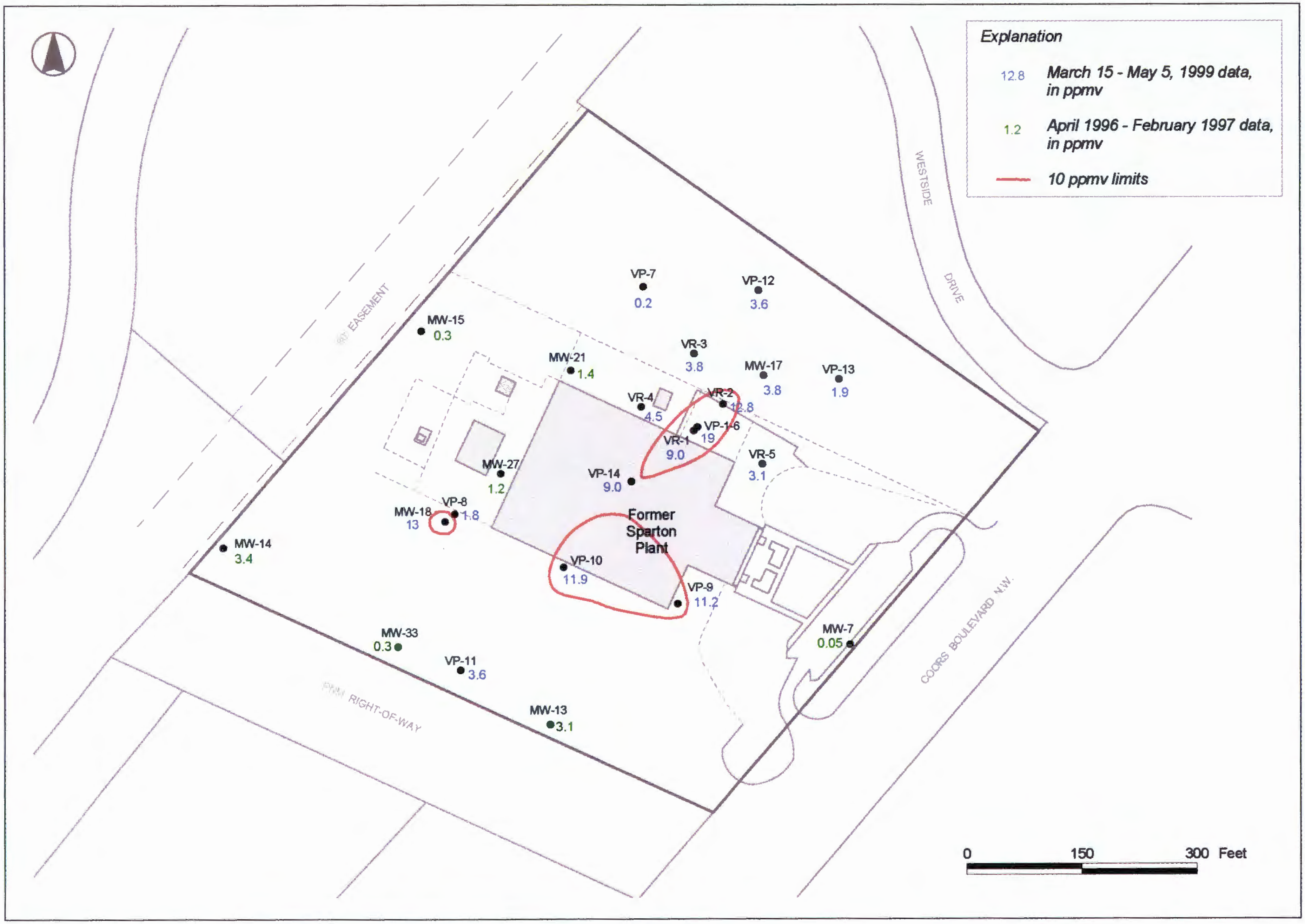


Figure 2.17 TCE Soil Gas Concentrations Prior to the 1999 Resumption of SVE System Operations

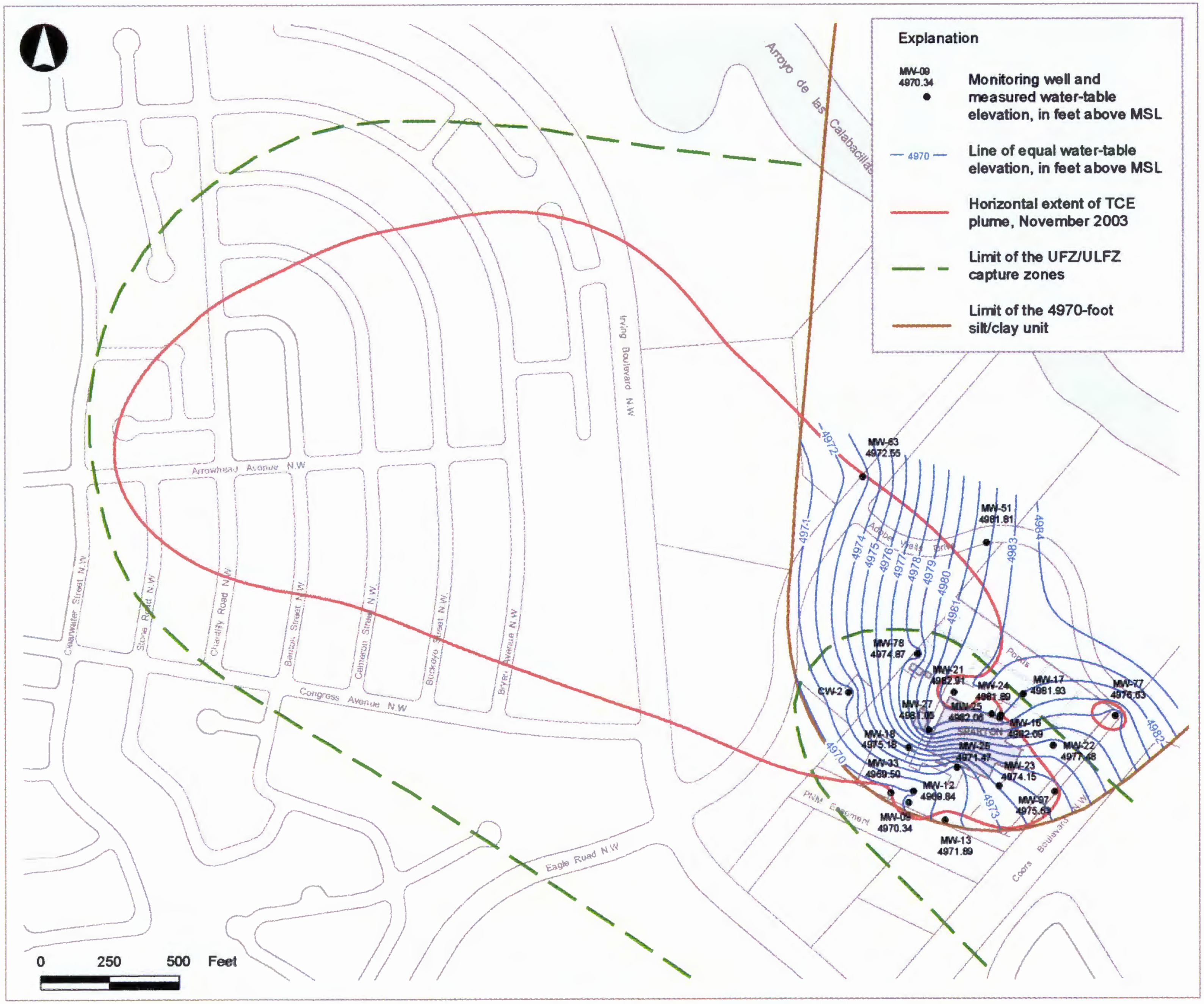


Figure 5.1 Elevation of the On-Site Water Table - February 3, 2004

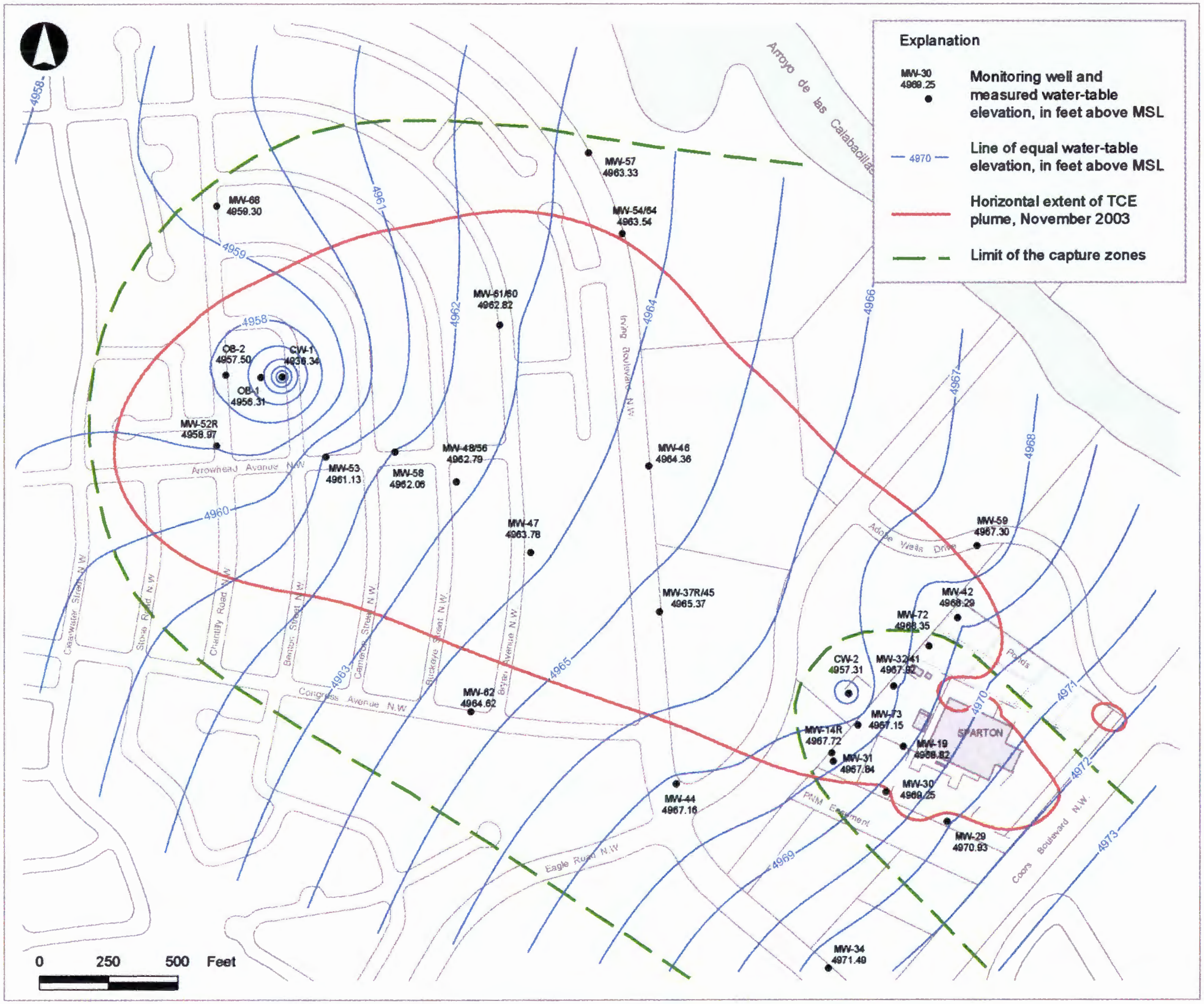


Figure 5.2 Elevation of Water Levels and Limits of Containment Well Capture Zones in the UFZ/ULFZ - February 3, 2004

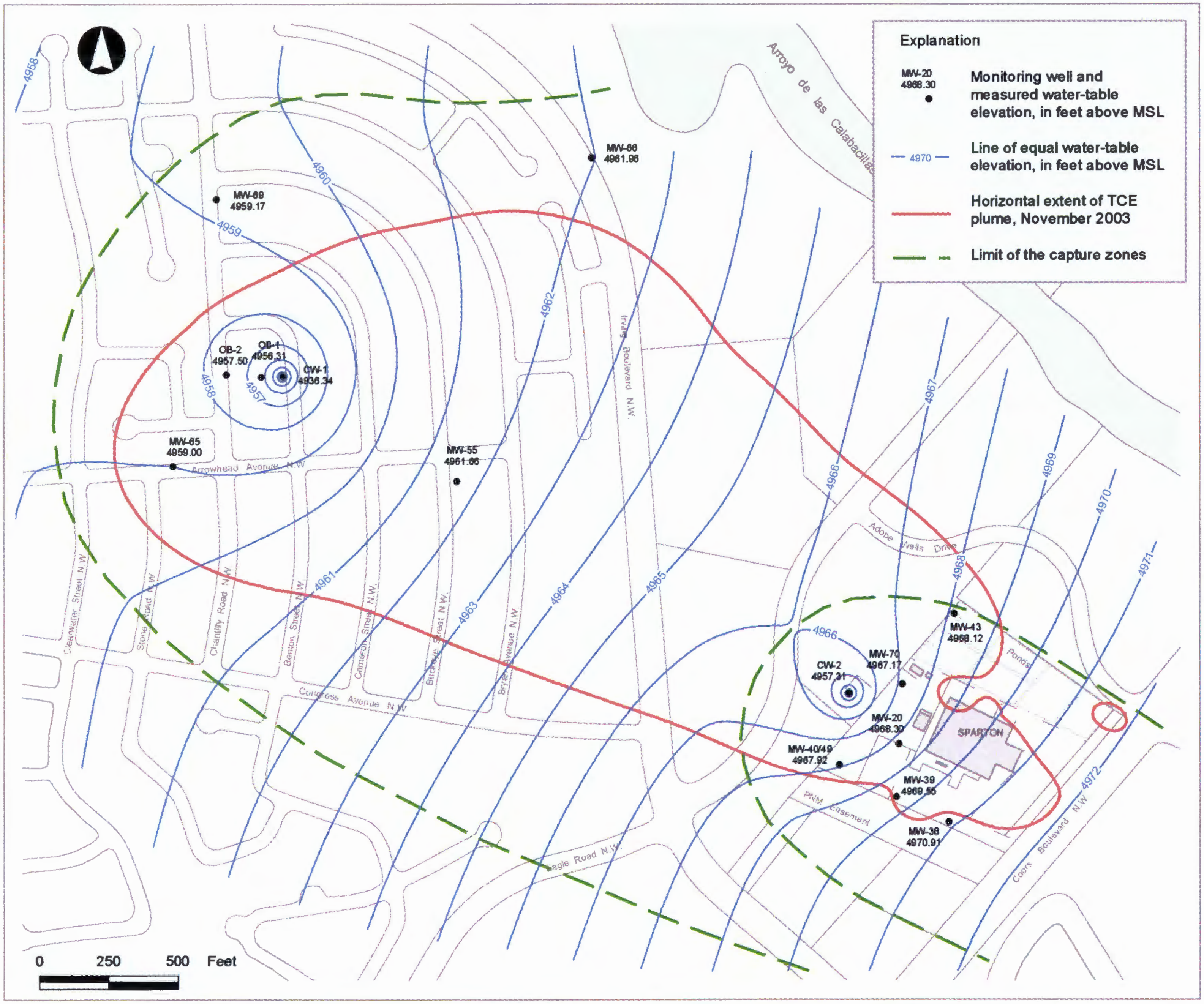


Figure 5.3 Elevation of Water Levels and Limits of Containment Well Capture Zones in the LLFZ - February 3, 2004

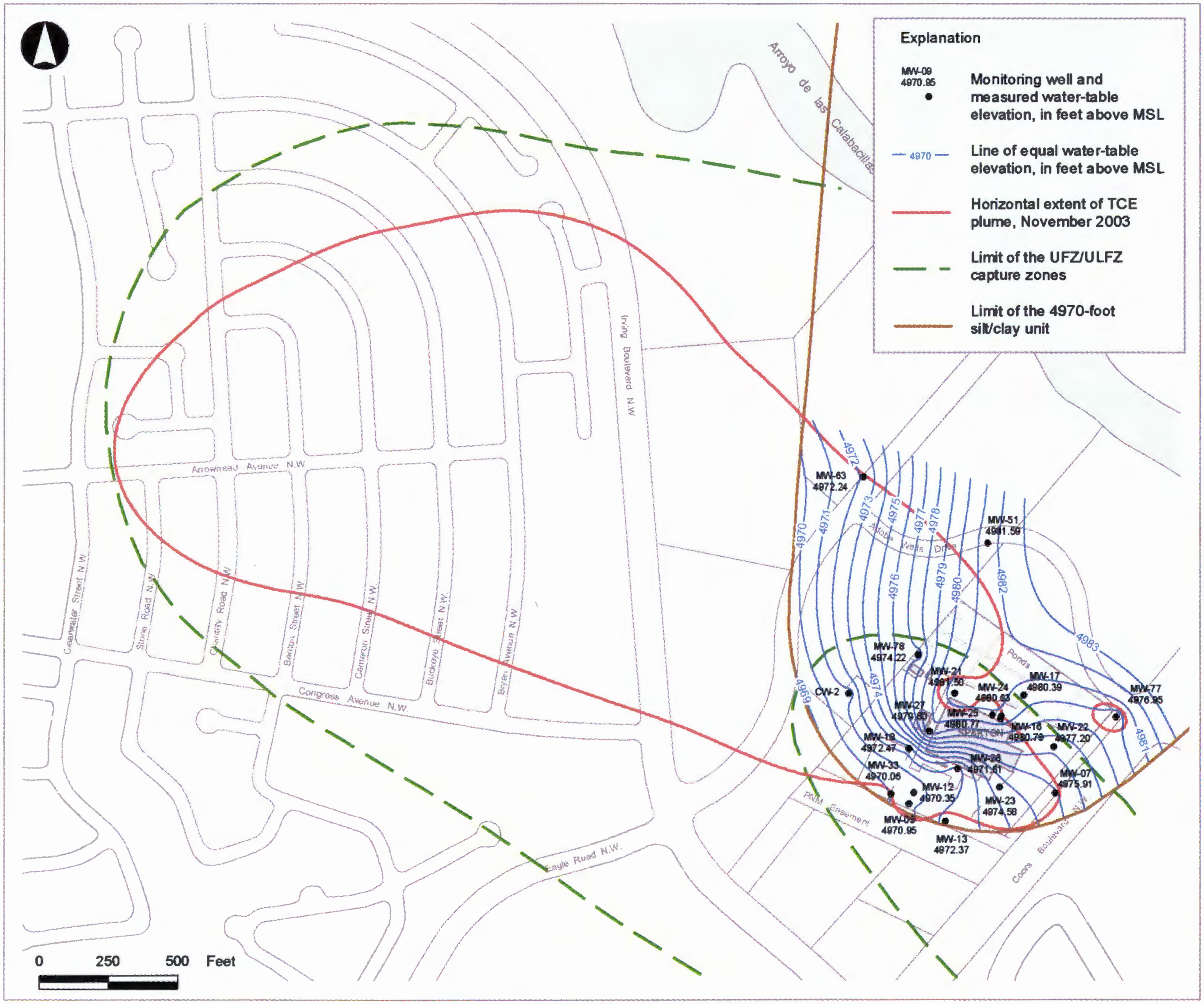


Figure 5.4 Elevation of the On-Site Water Table - May 4, 2004

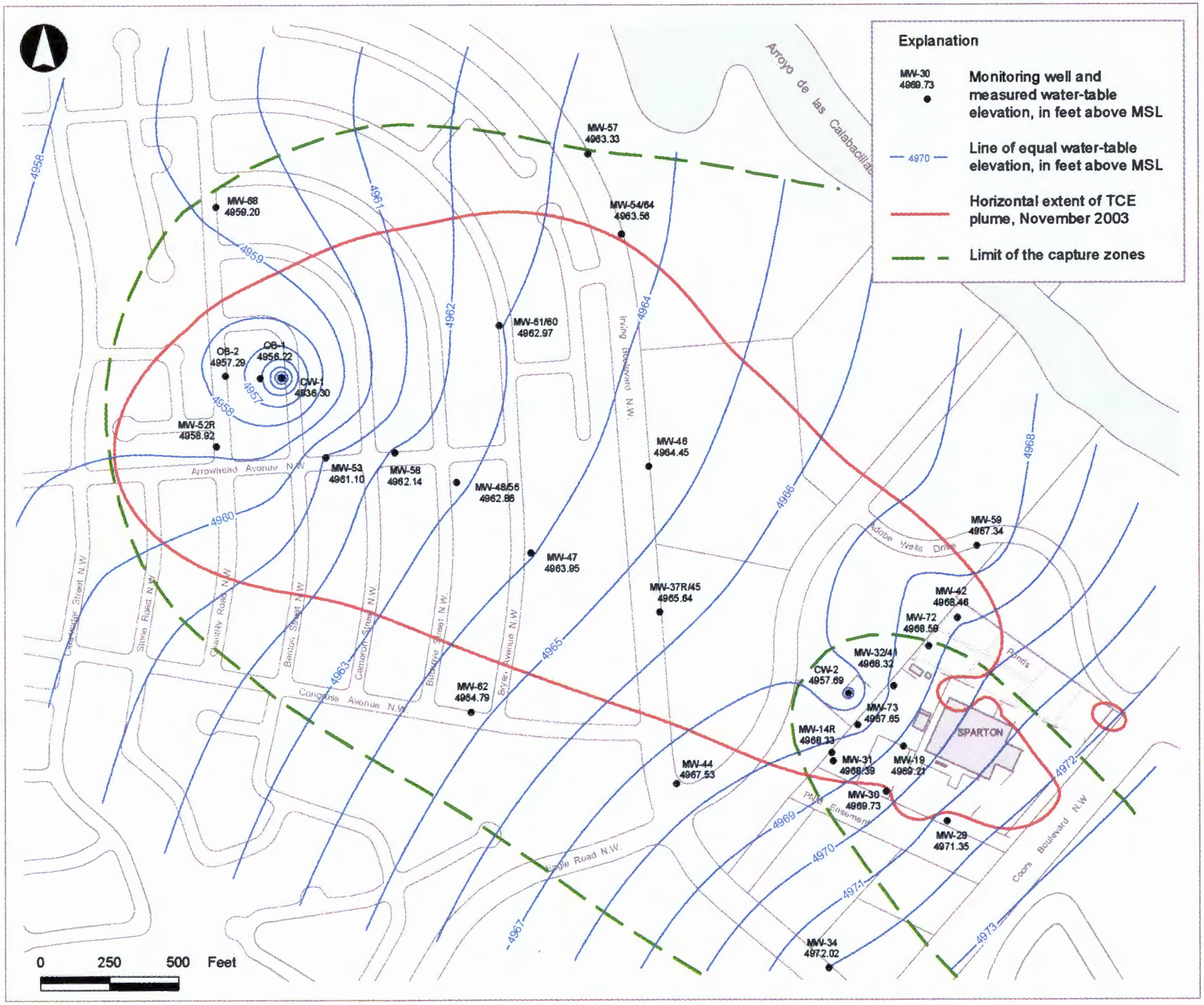


Figure 5.5 Elevation of Water Levels and Limits of Containment Well Capture Zones in the UFZ/ULFZ - May 4, 2004

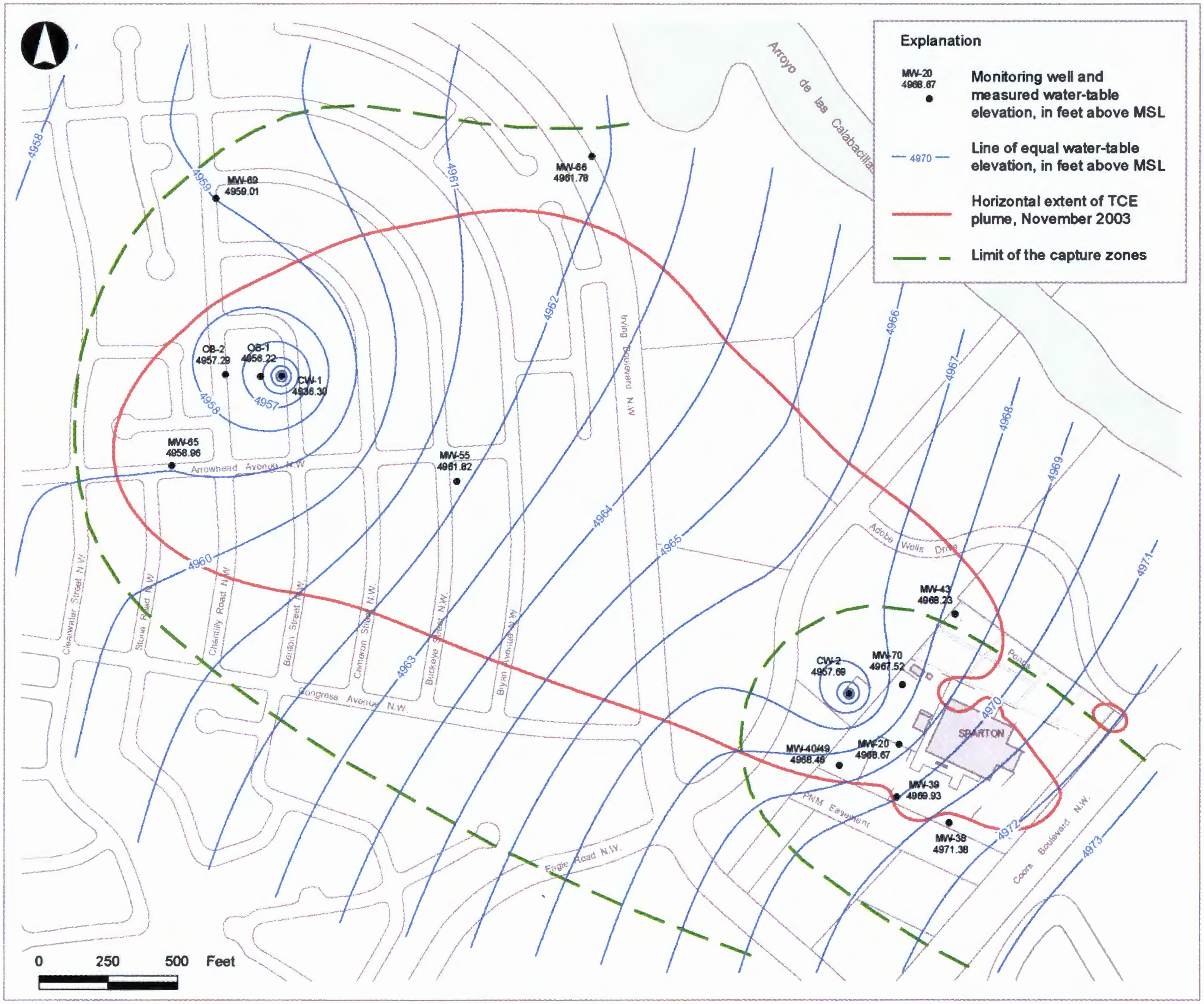


Figure 5.6 Elevation of Water Levels and Limits of Containment Well Capture Zones in the LLFZ - May 4, 2004

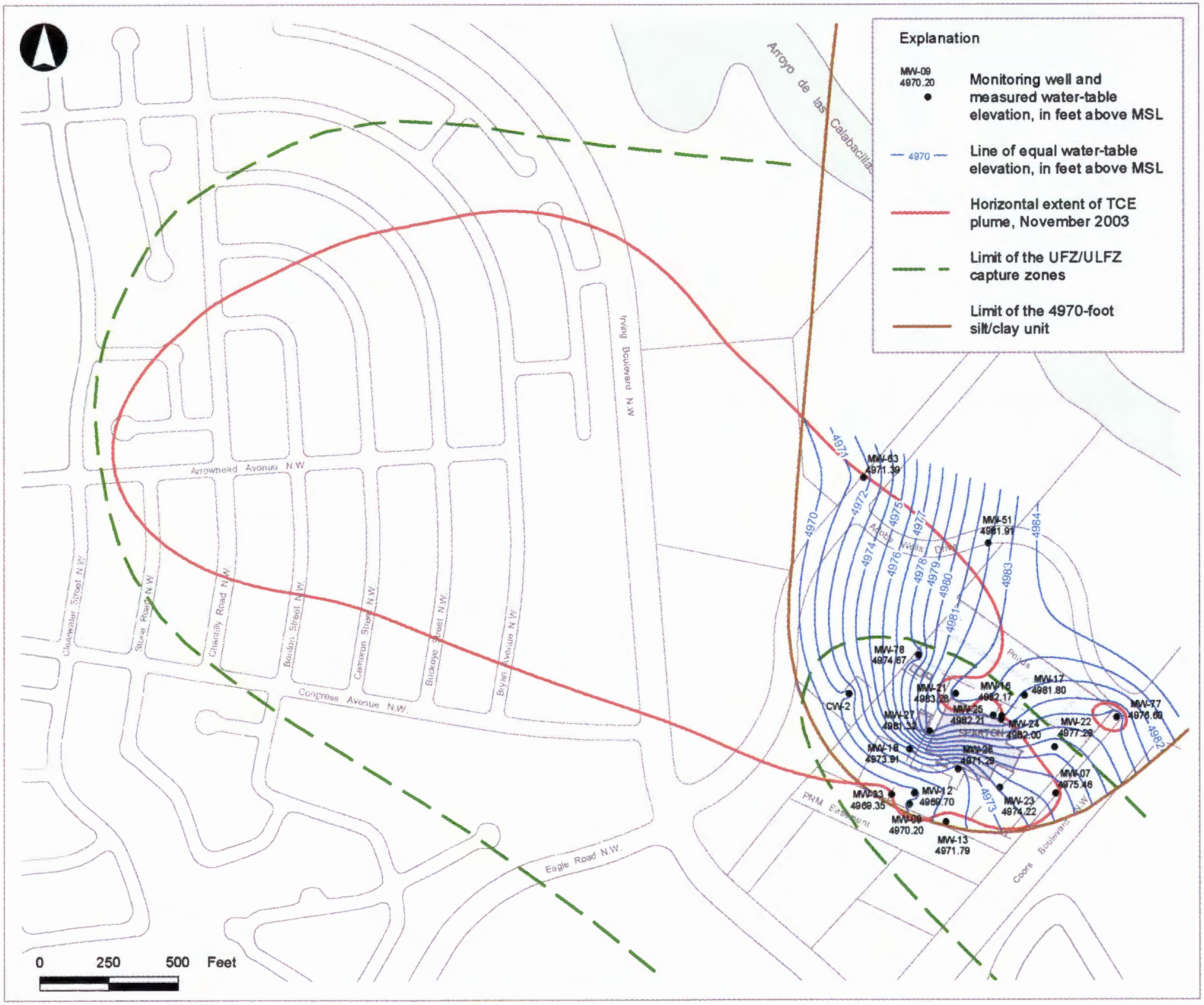


Figure 5.7 Elevation of the On-Site Water Table - August 15, 2004

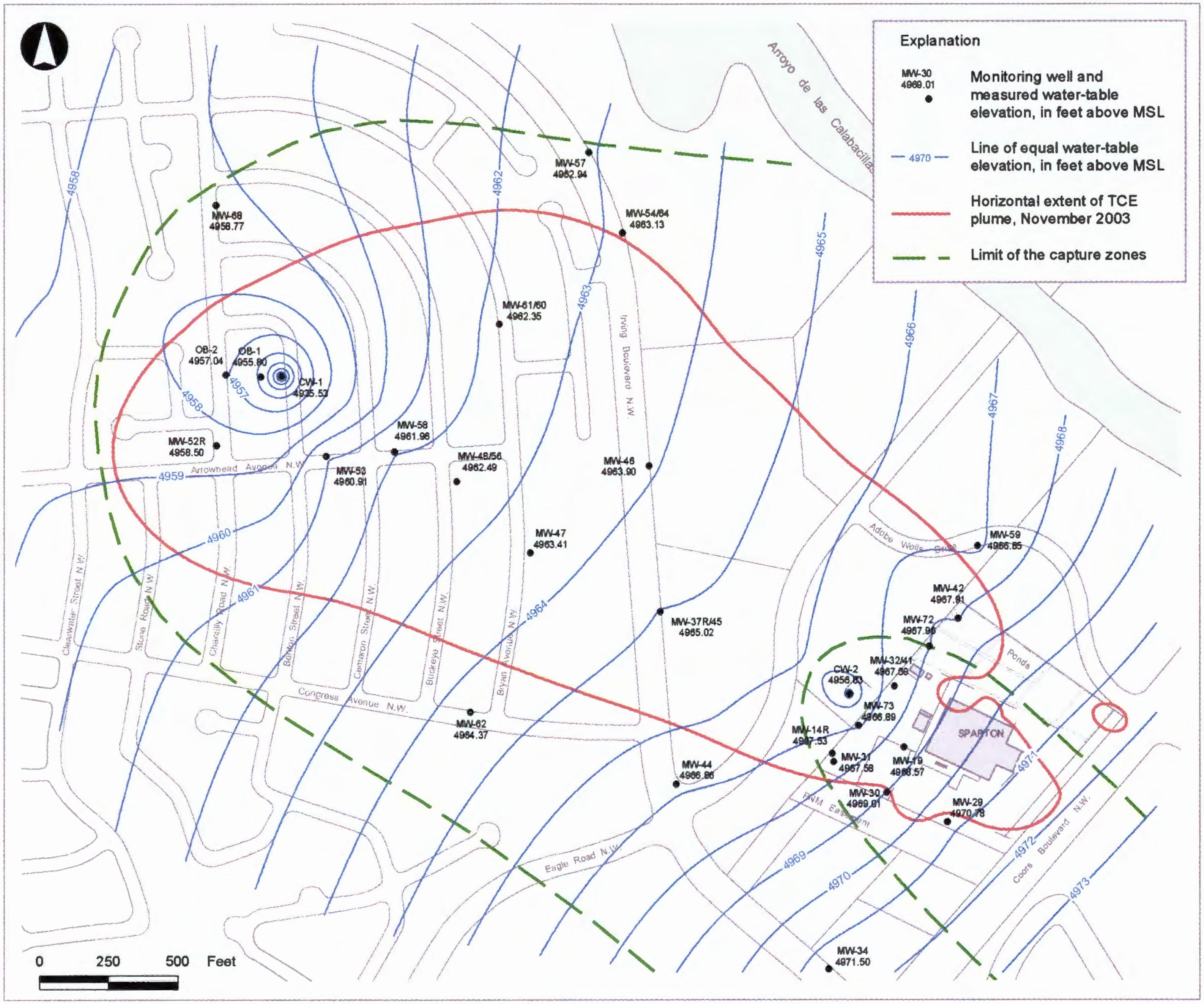


Figure 5.8 Elevation of Water Levels and Limits of Containment Well Capture Zones in the UFZ/ULFZ - August 15, 2004

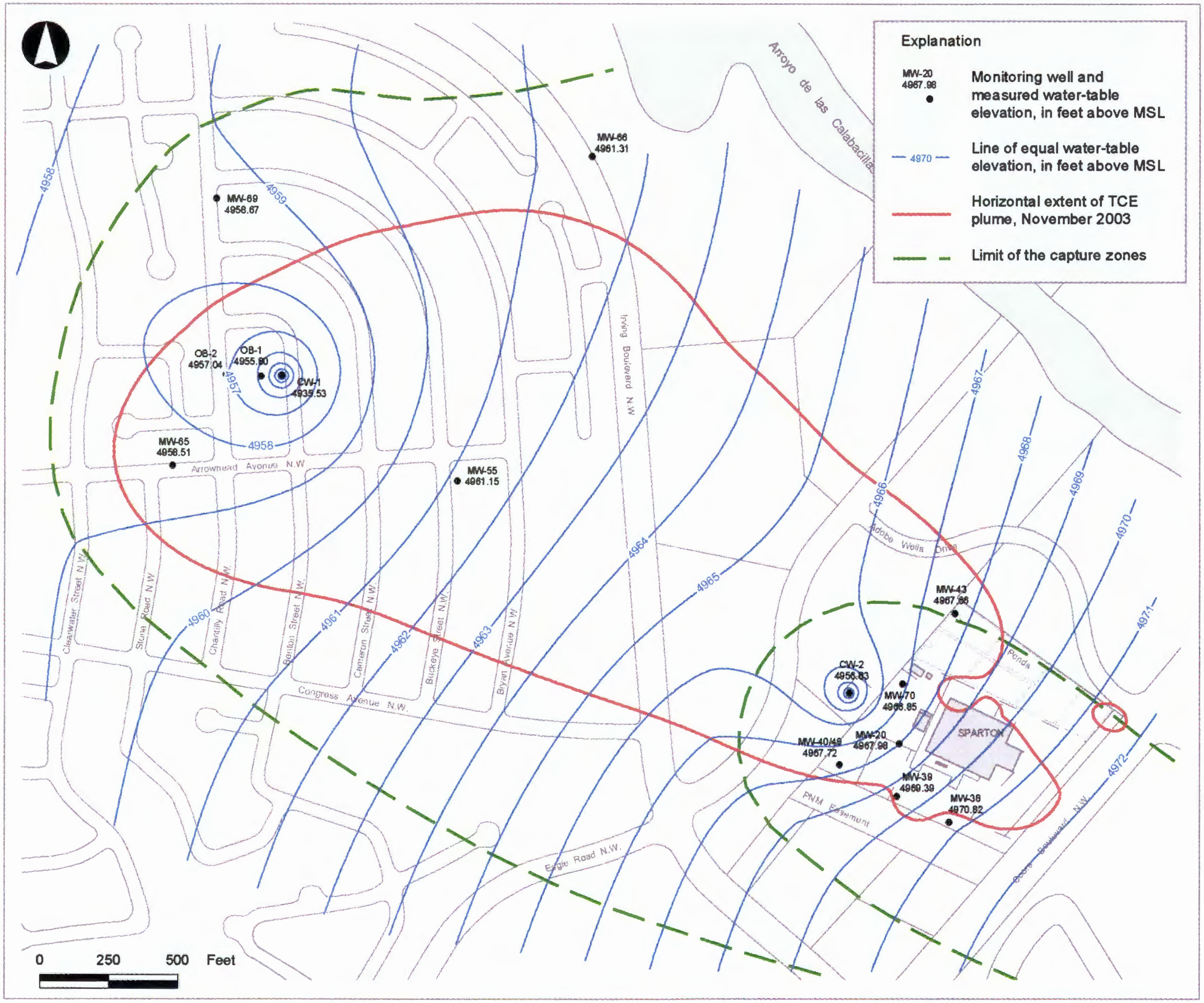


Figure 5.9 Elevation of Water Levels and Limits of Containment Well Capture Zones in the LLFZ - August 15, 2004

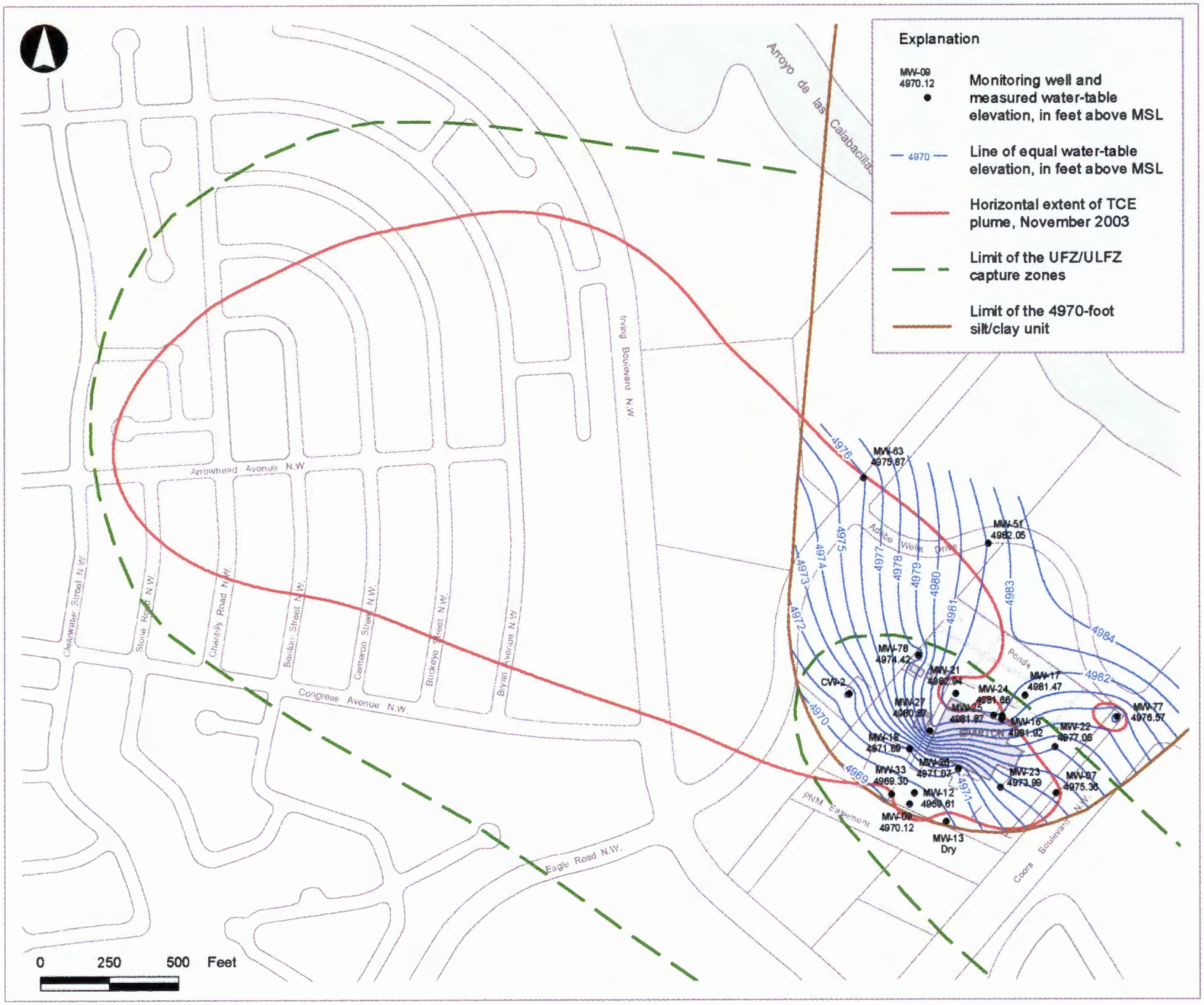


Figure 5.10 Elevation of the On-Site Water Table - October 28, 2004

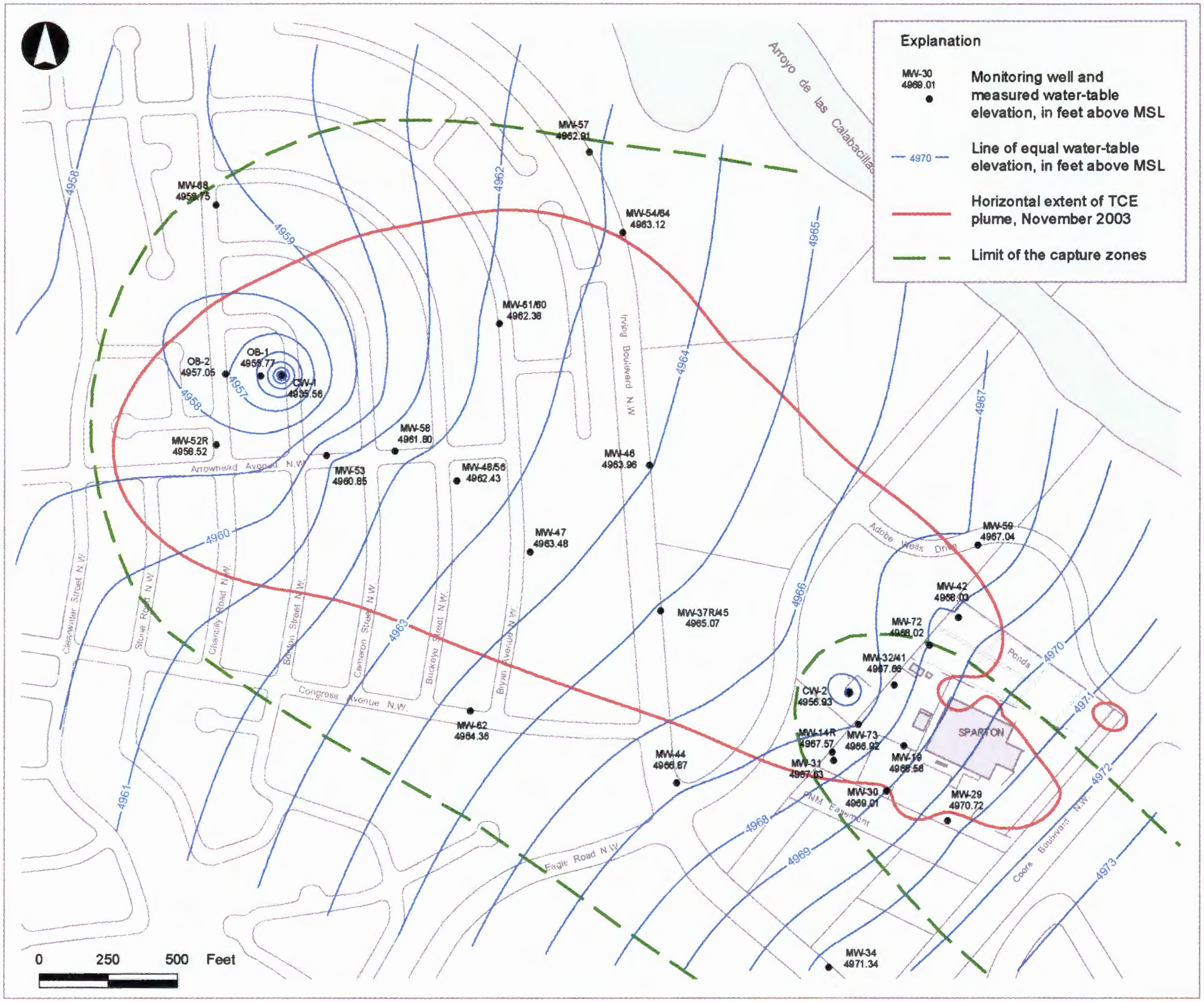


Figure 5.11 Elevation of Water Levels and Limits of Containment Well Capture Zones in the UFZ/ULFZ - October 28, 2004

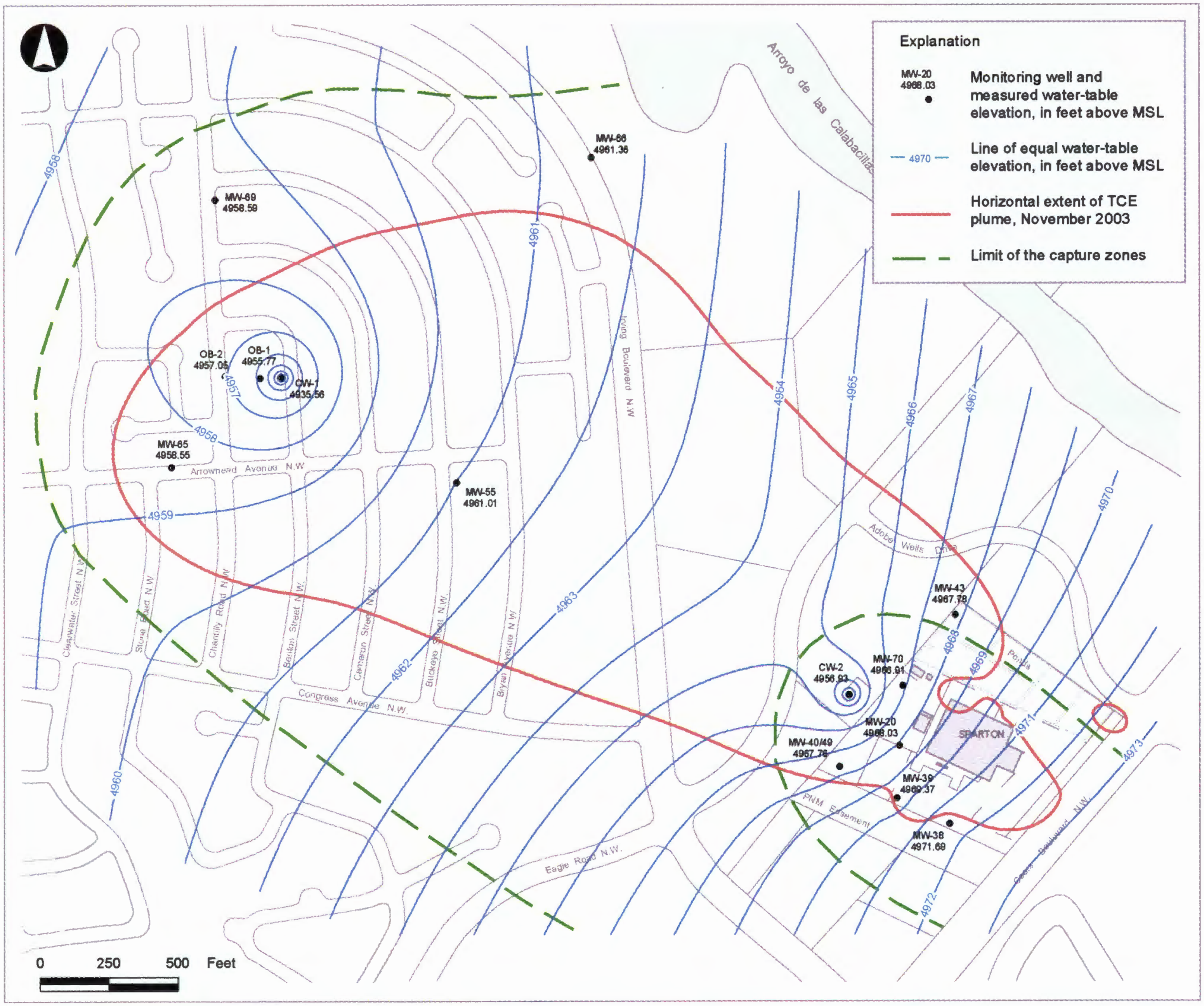


Figure 5.12 Elevation of Water Levels and Limits of Containment Well Capture Zones in the LLFZ - October 28, 2004

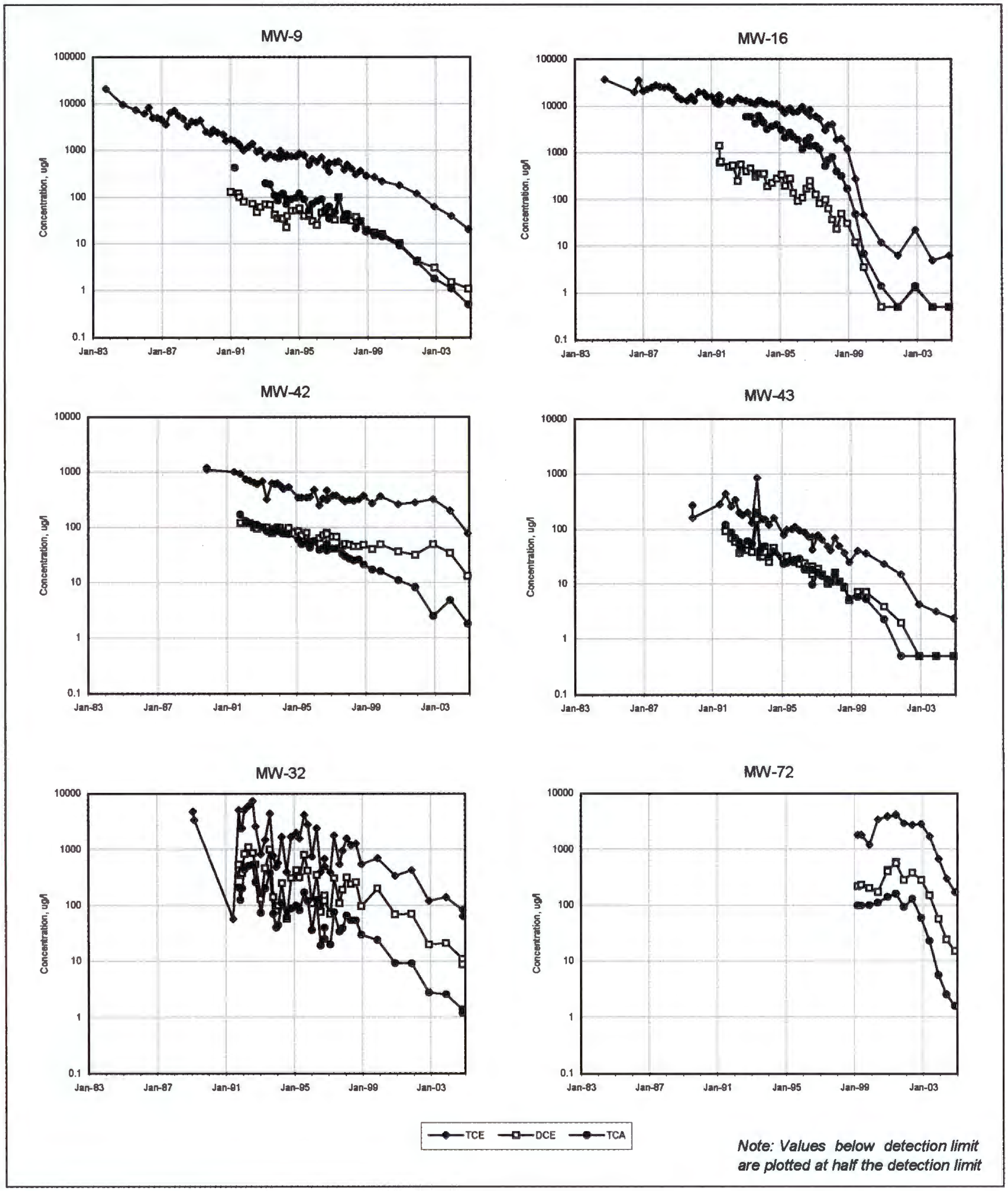


Figure 5.13 Contaminant Concentration Trends in On-Site Monitoring Wells

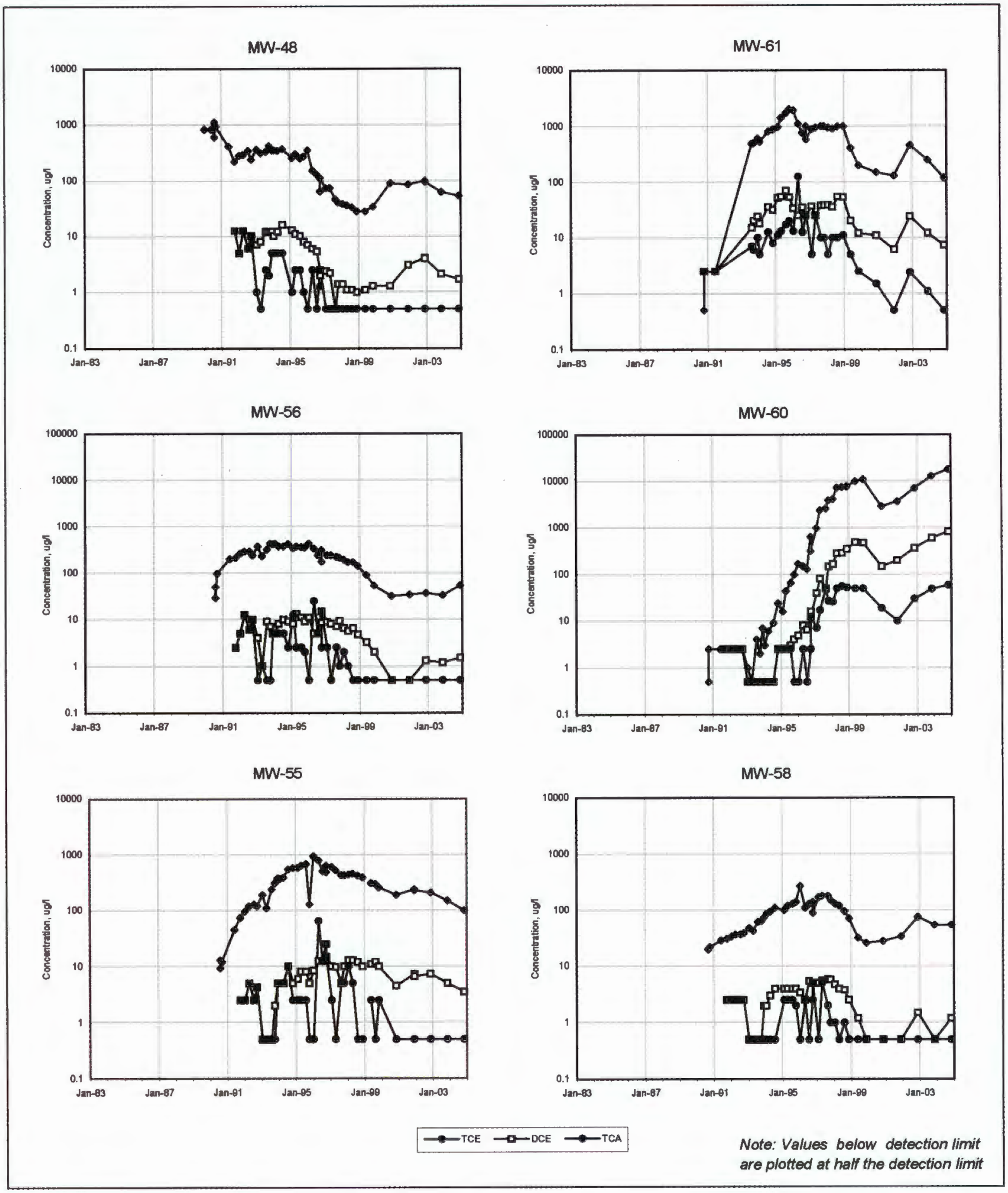


Figure 5.14 Contaminant Concentration Trends in Off-Site Monitoring Wells

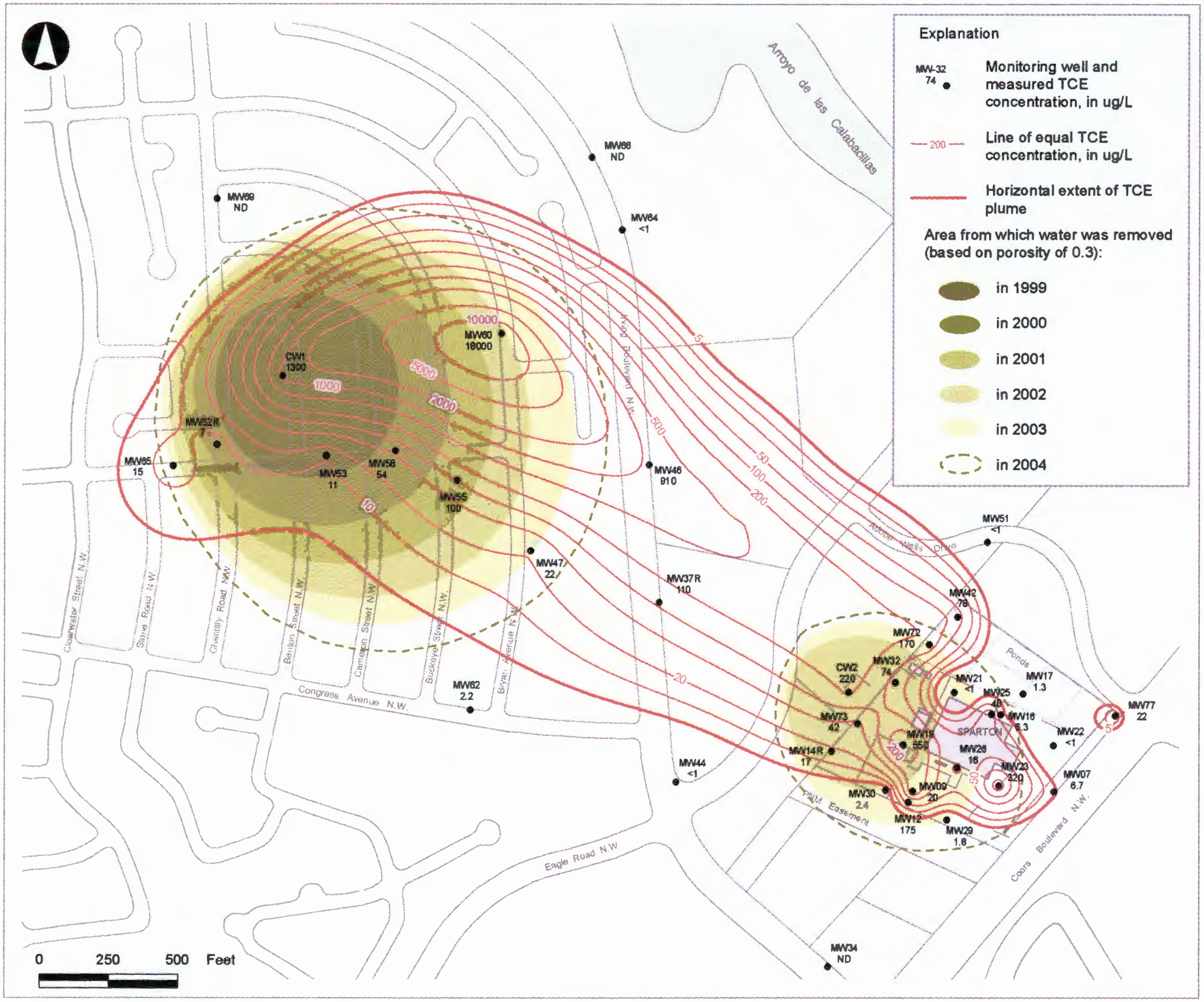


Figure 5.15 Horizontal Extent of TCE Plume - November 2004

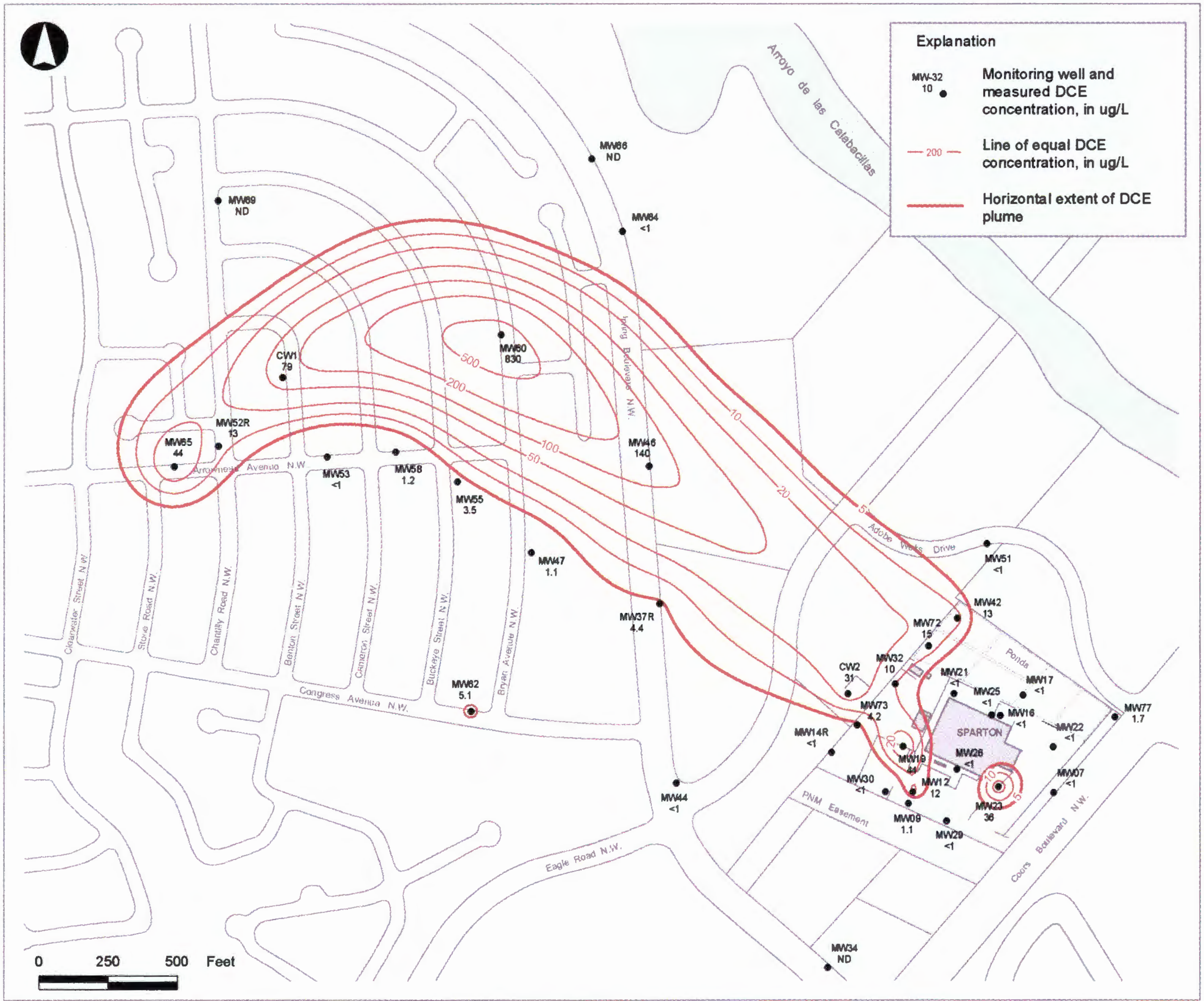


Figure 5.16 Horizontal Extent of DCE Plume - November 2004

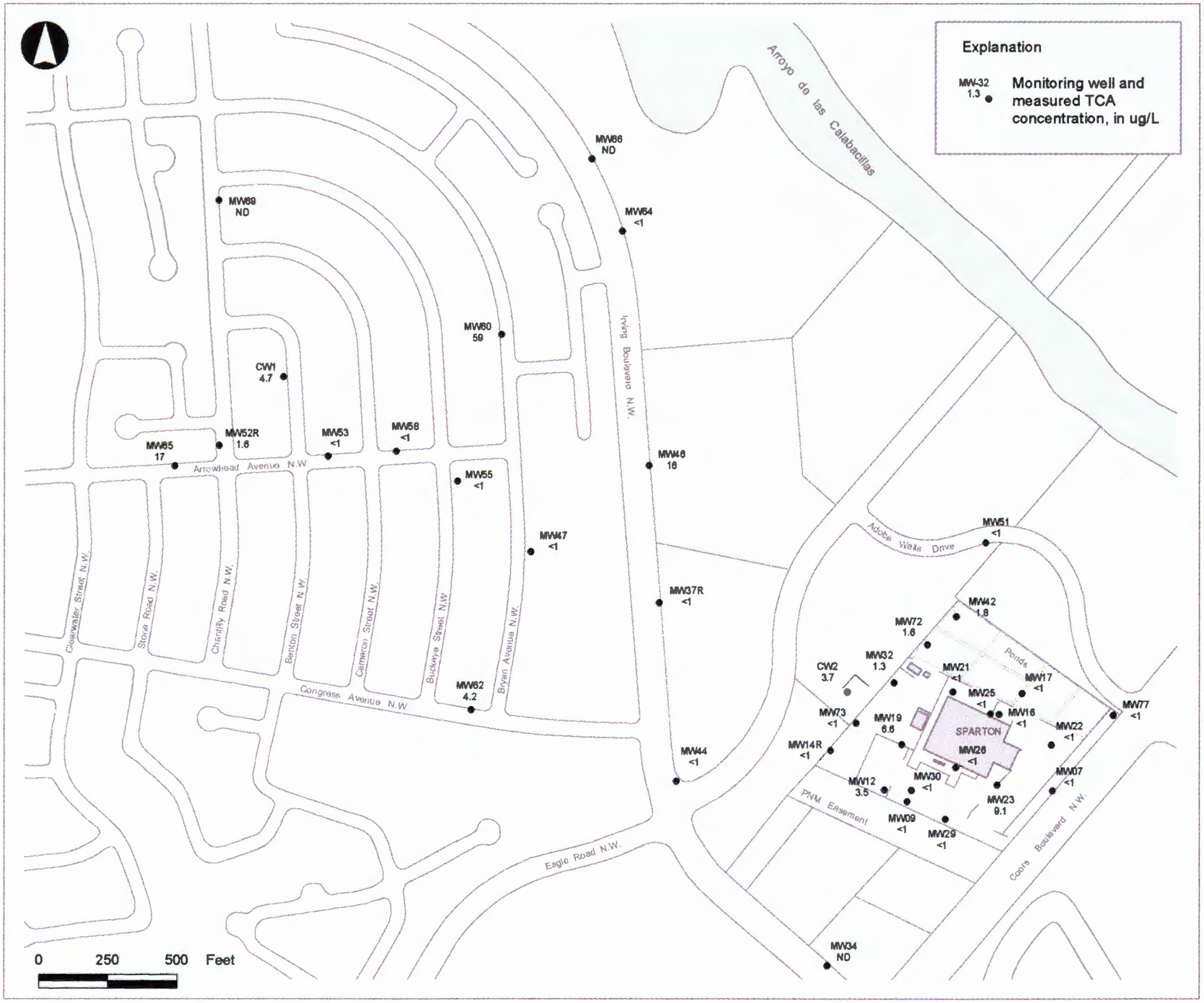


Figure 5.17 Maximum Concentrations of TCA in Wells - November 2004

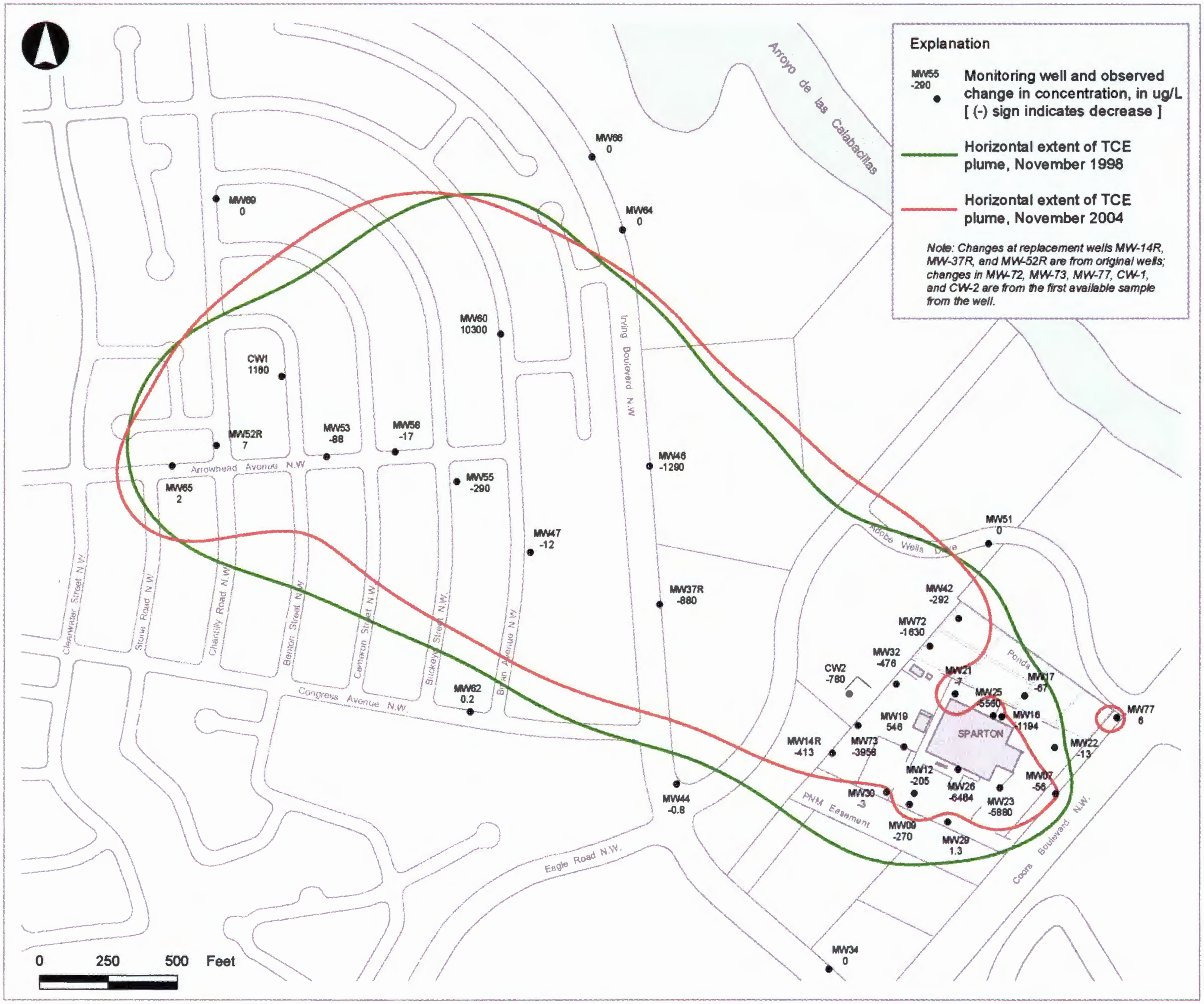


Figure 5.18 Changes in TCE Concentrations at Wells Used for Plume Definition - November 1998 to November 2004

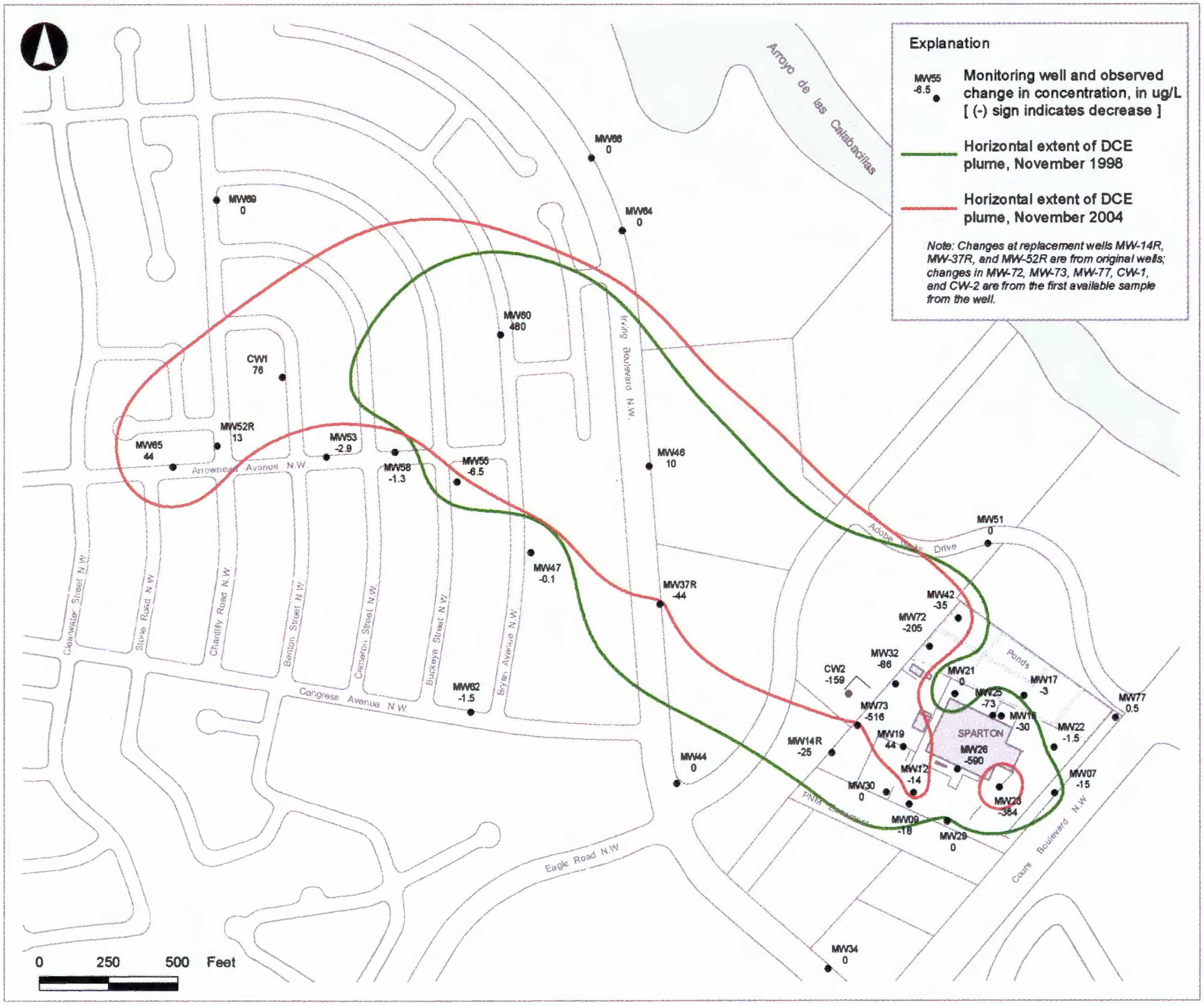


Figure 5.19 Changes in DCE Concentrations at Wells Used for Plume Definition - November 1998 to November 2004

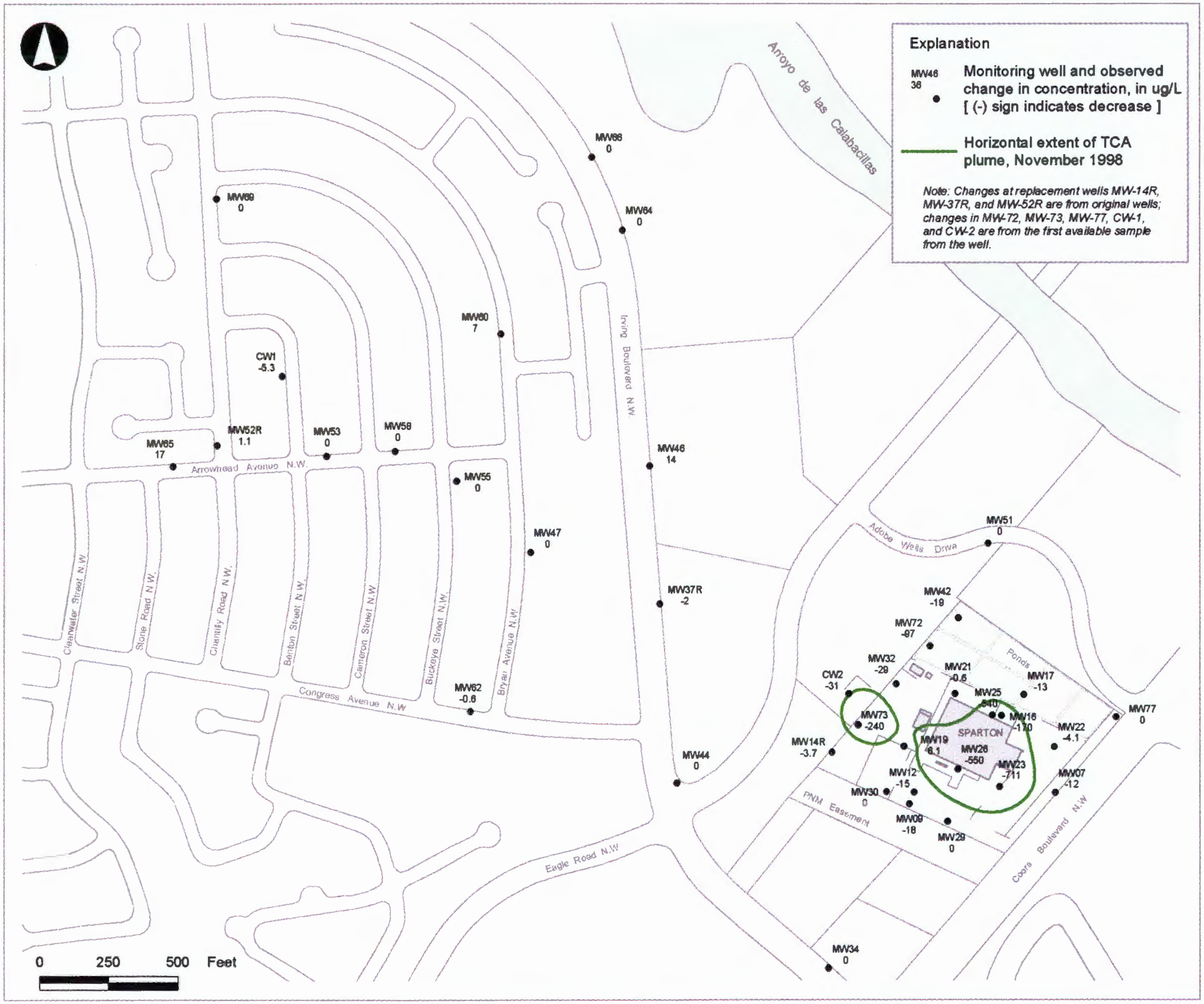


Figure 5.20 Changes in TCA Concentrations at Wells Used for Plume Definition - November 1998 to November 2004

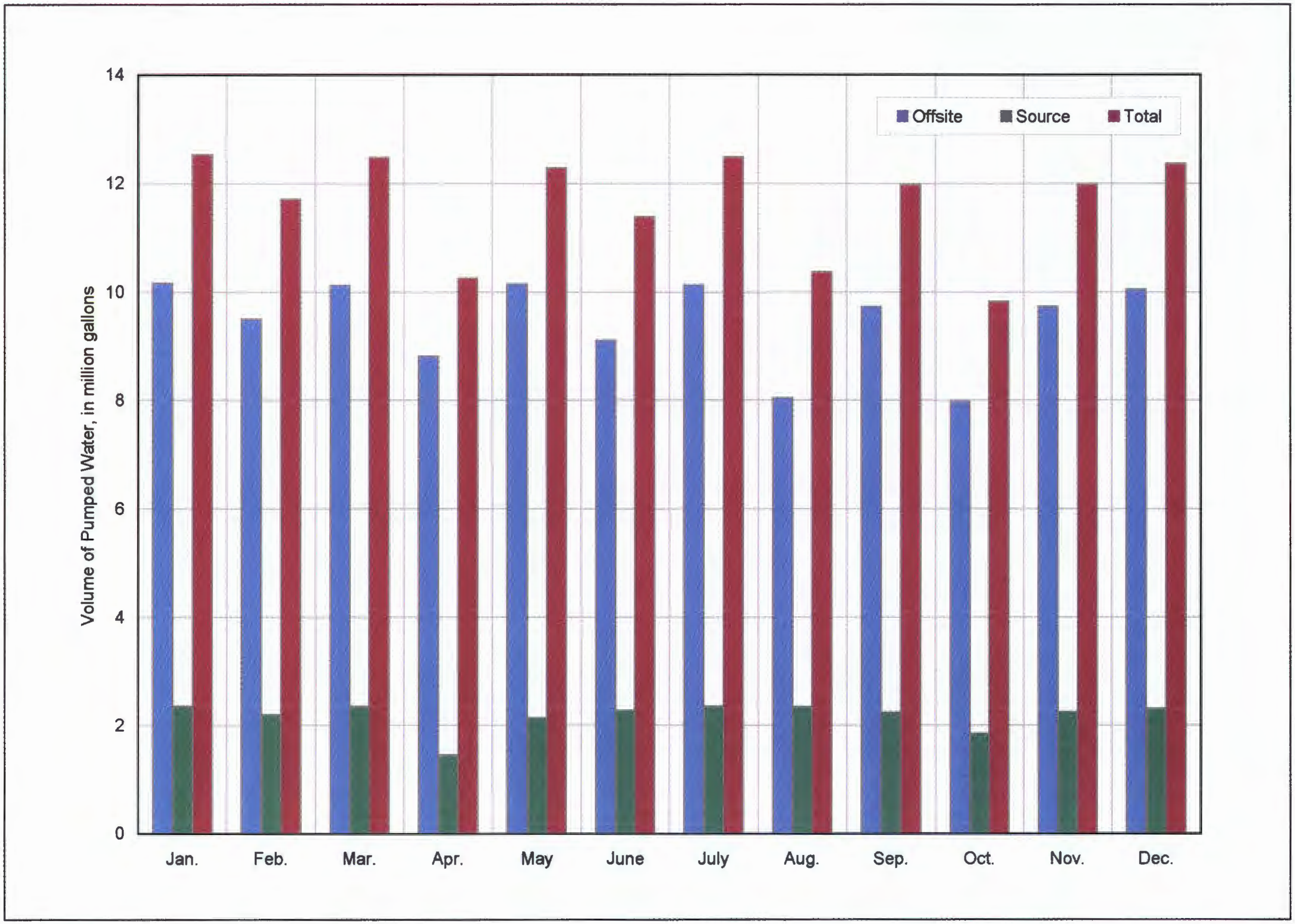


Figure 5.21 Monthly Volume of Water Pumped by the Off-Site and Source Containment Wells - 2004

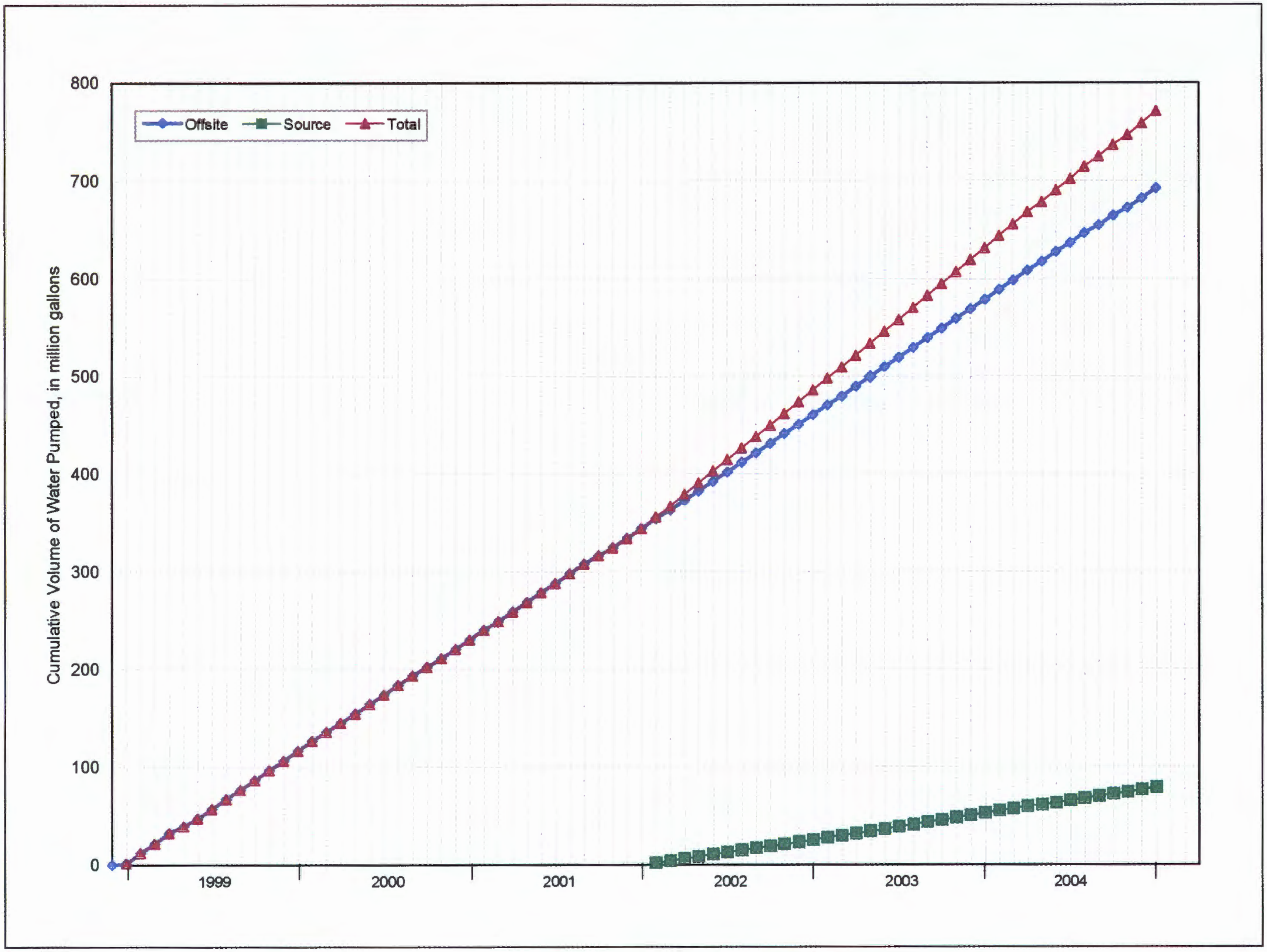


Figure 5.22 Cumulative Volume of Water Pumped by the Off-Site and Source Containment Wells

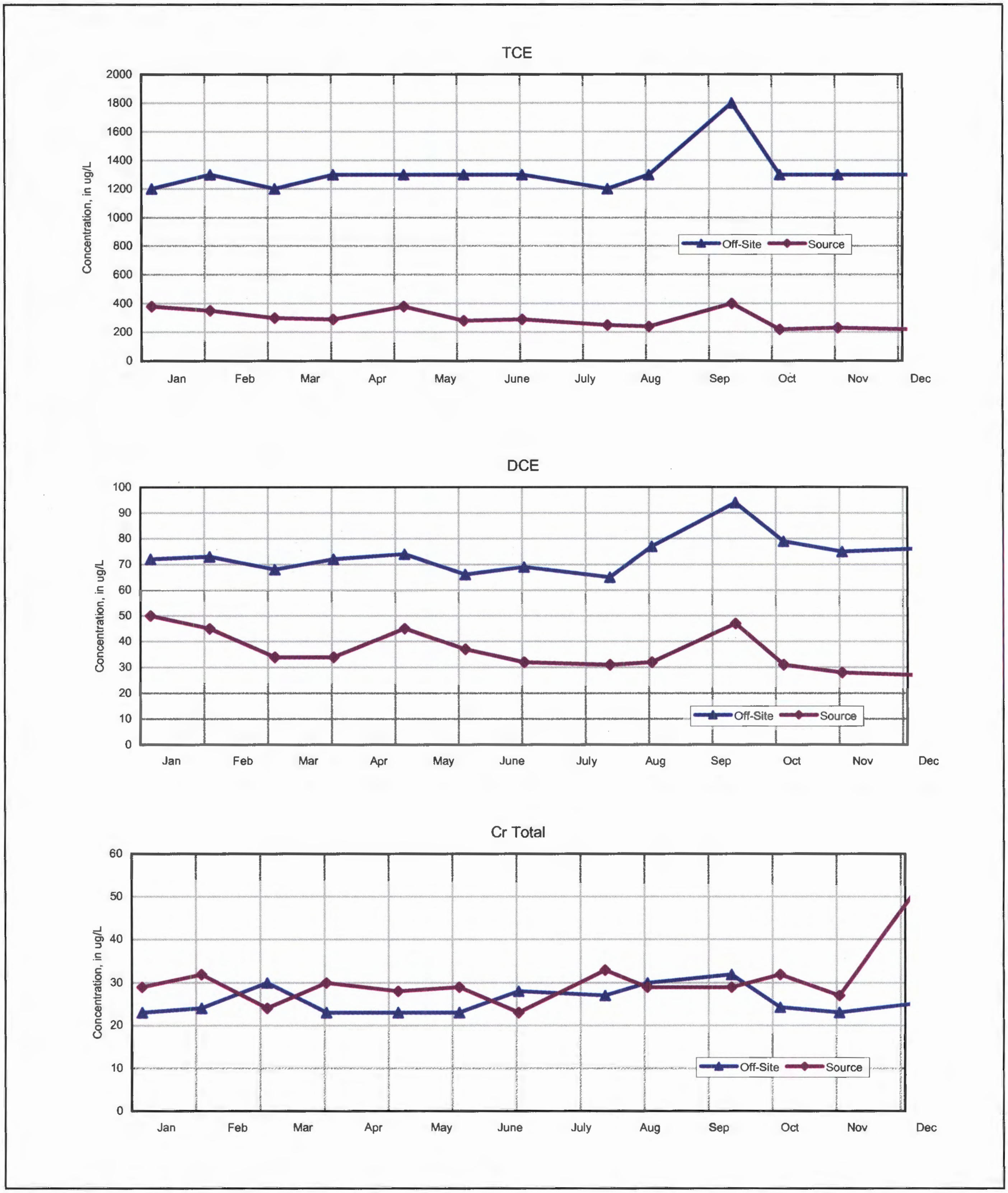


Figure 5.23 Source and Off-Site Containment Systems - TCE, DCE and Total Chromium Concentrations in the Influent - 2004

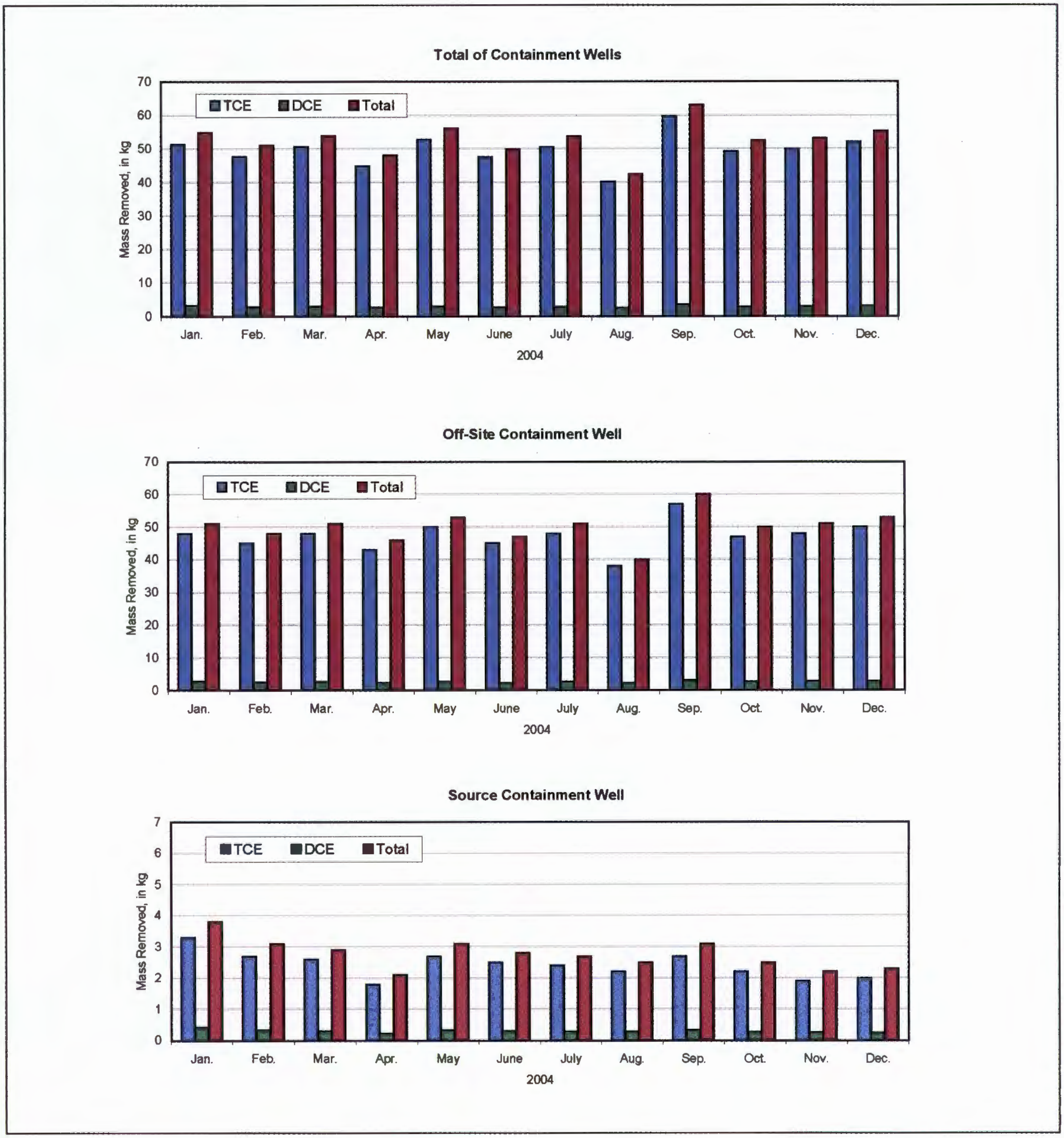


Figure 5.24 Monthly Contaminant Mass Removal by the Containment Wells - 2004

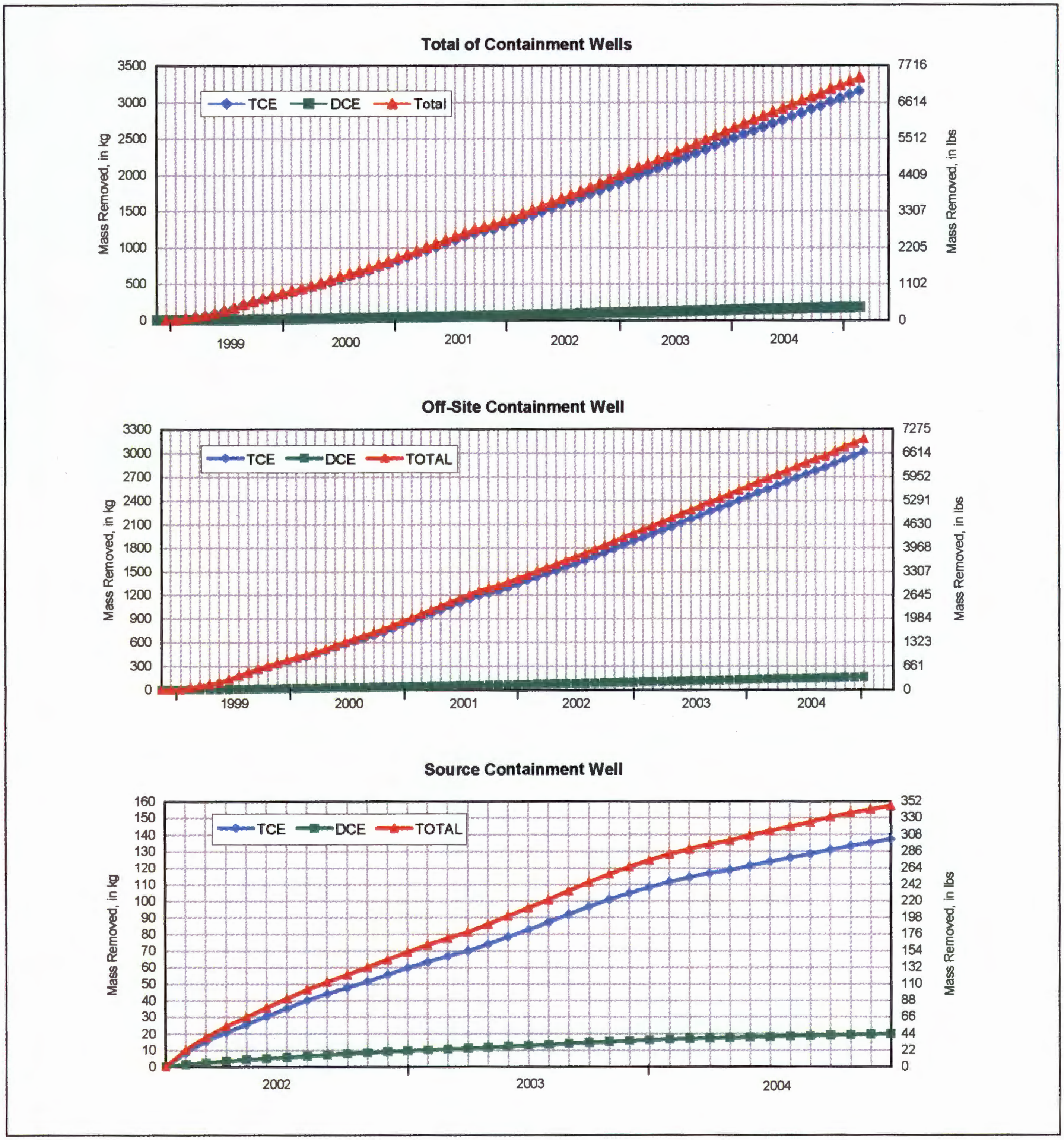


Figure 5.25 Cumulative Containment Mass Removal by the Source and Off-Site Containment Wells

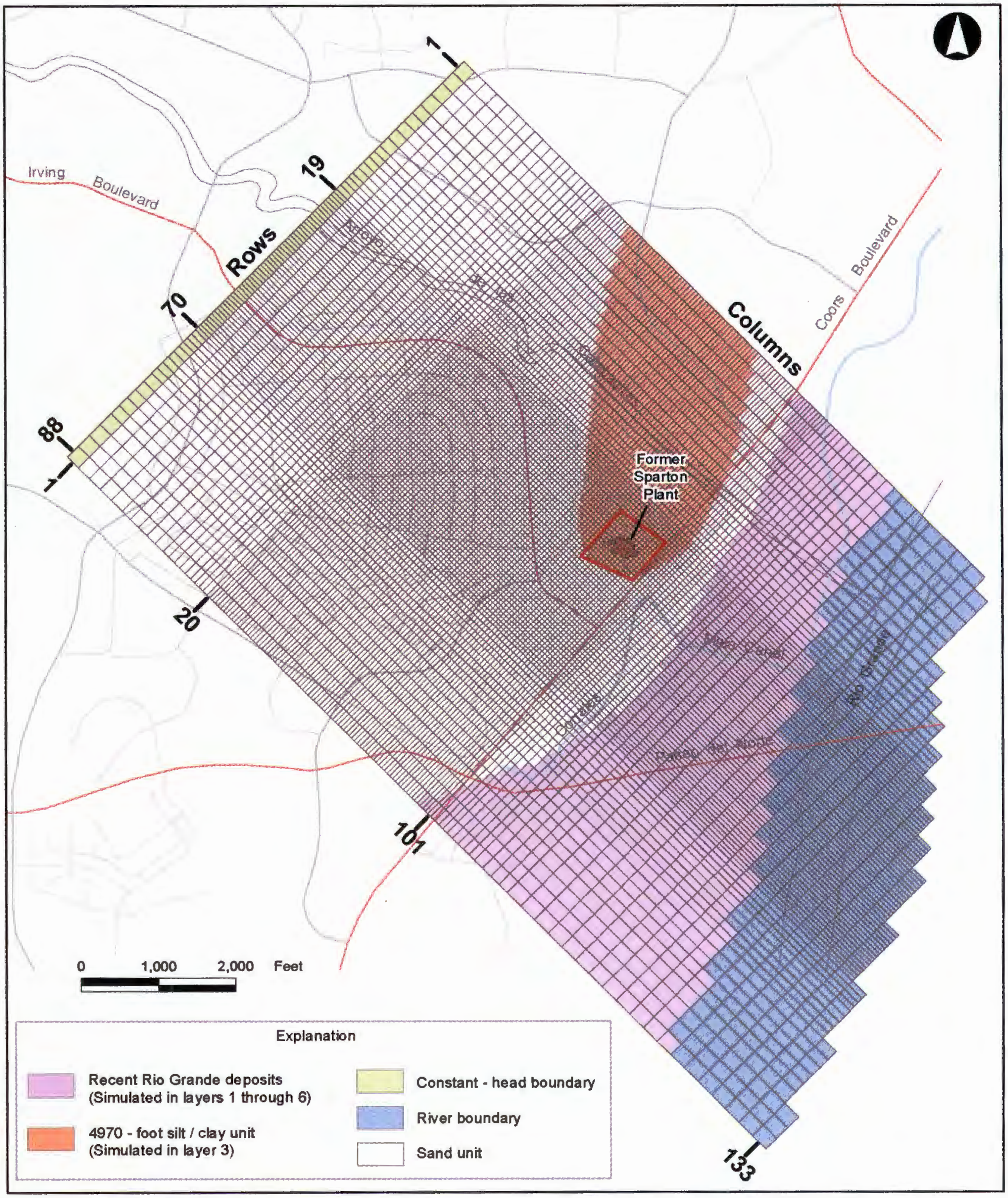


Figure 6.1 Model Grid, Hydraulic Property Zones and Boundary Conditions

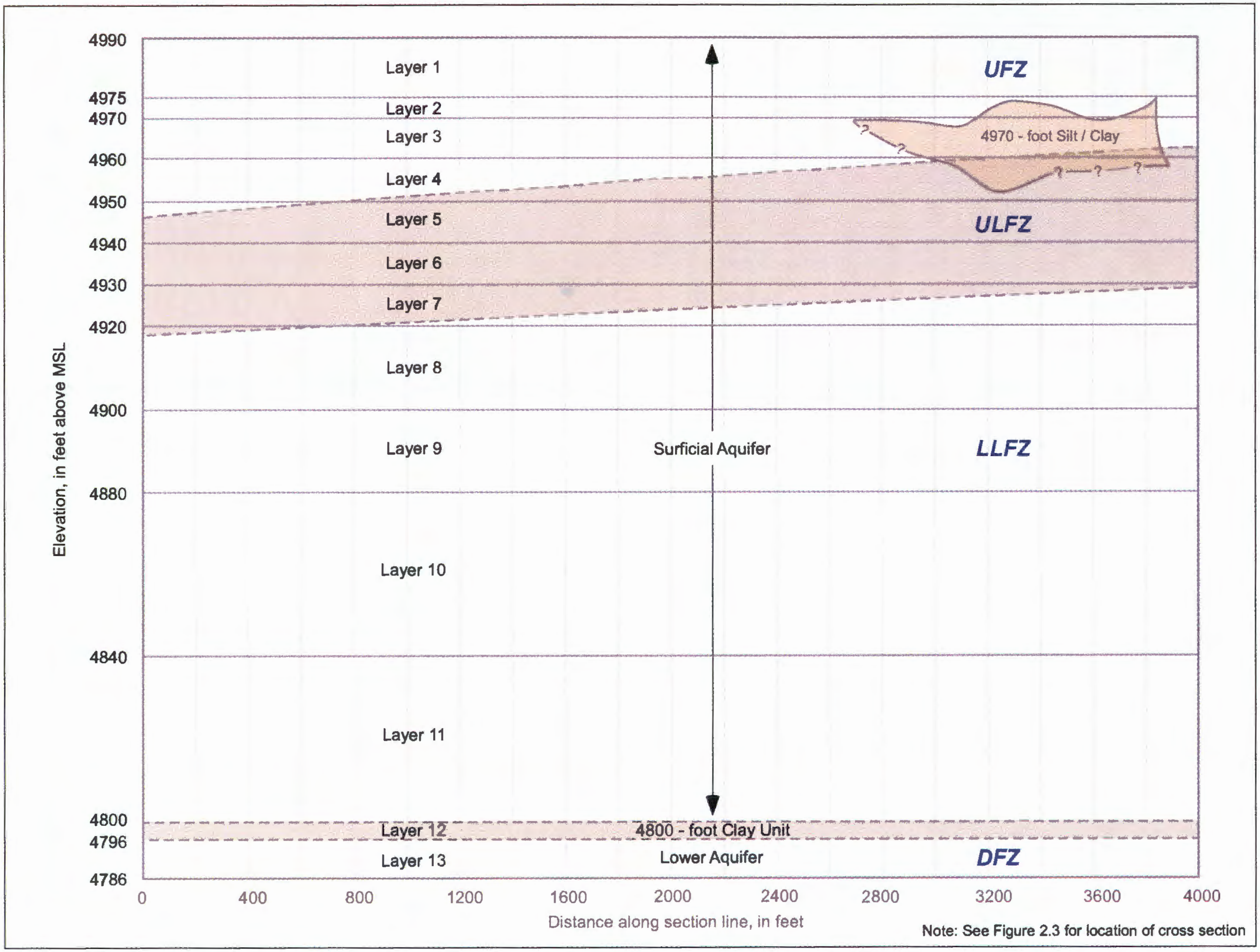
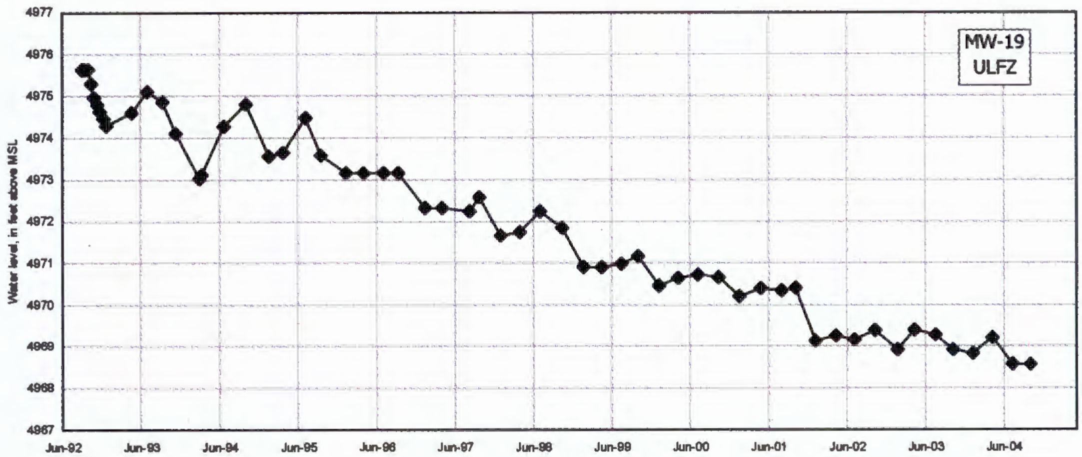
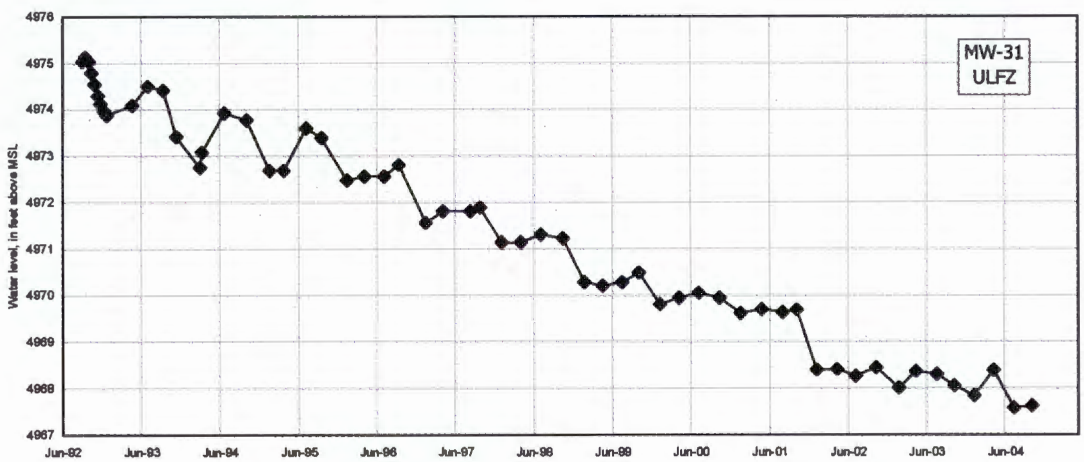


Figure 6.2 Model Layers





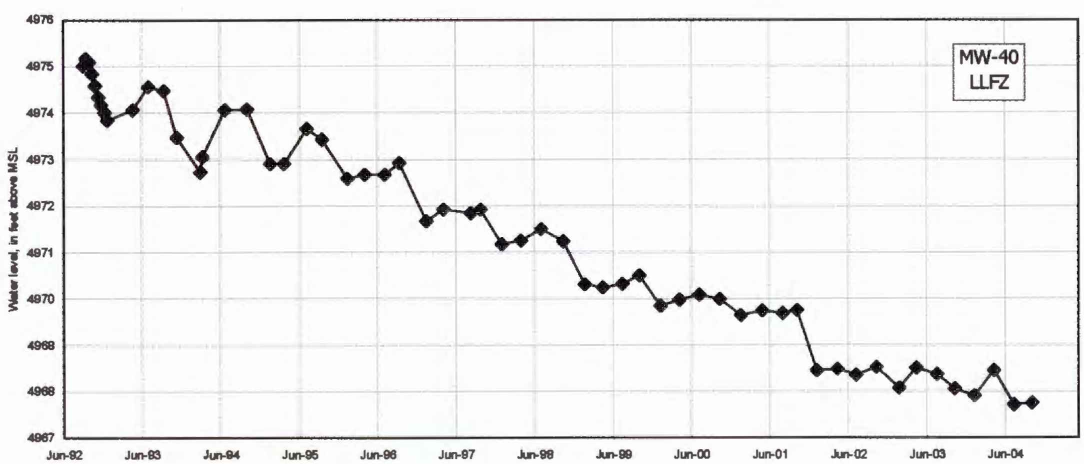


Figure 6.3 Regional Water Level Trends

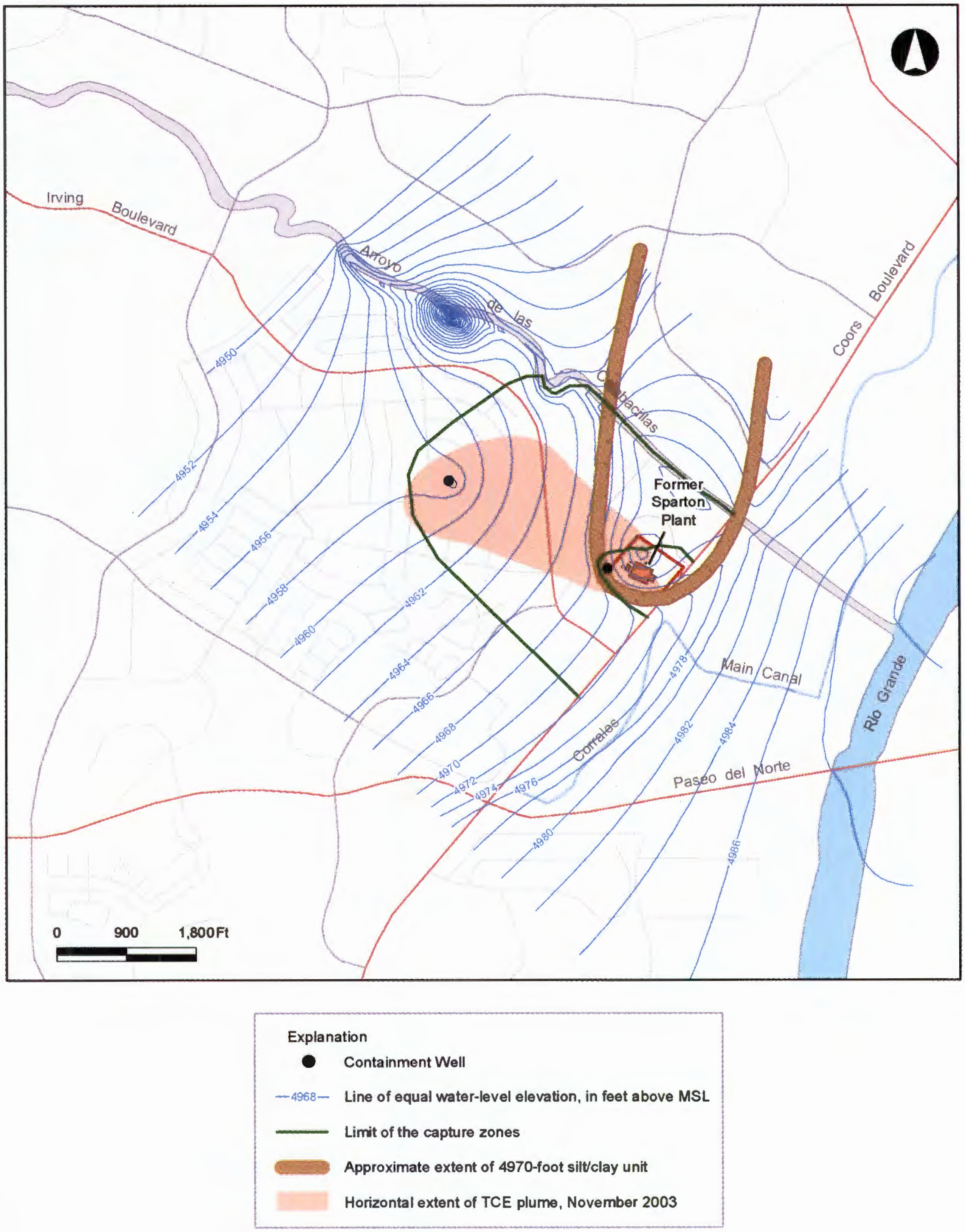


Figure 6-4 Calculated Water Table (UFZ) and Comparison of the Calculated Capture Zone to the TCE Plume Extent

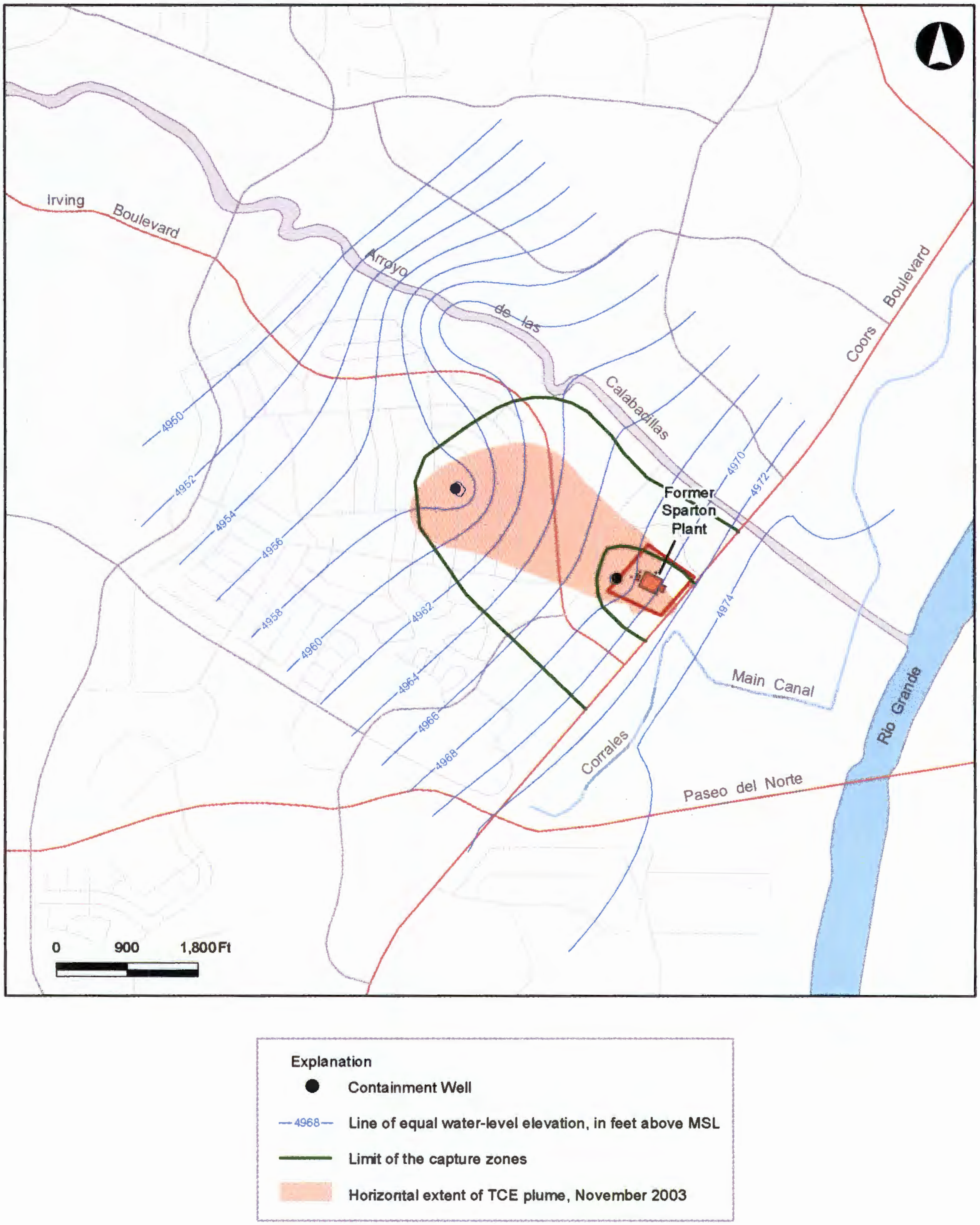
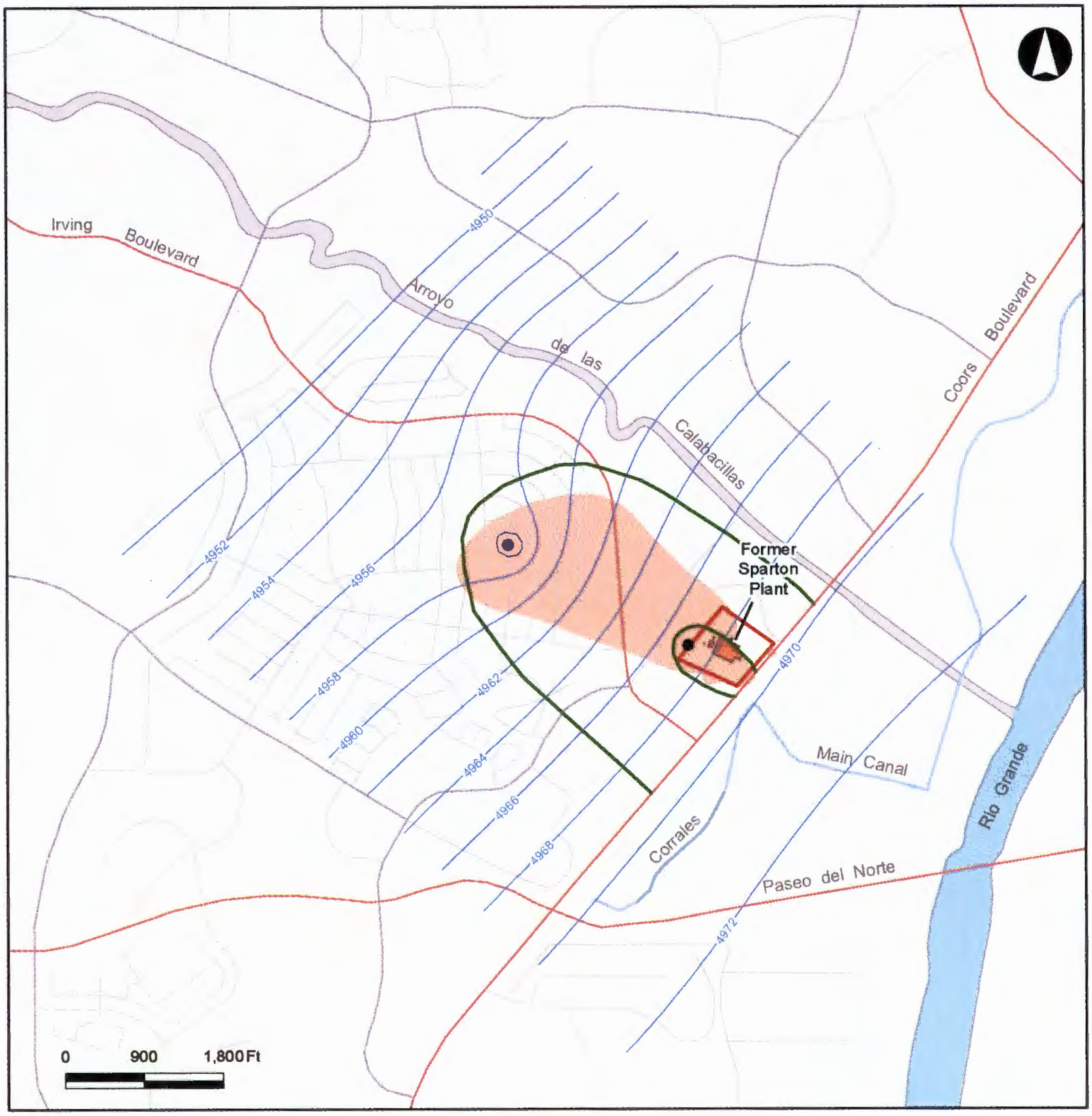


Figure 6-5 Calculated Water Levels in the ULFZ and Comparison of the Calculated Capture Zone to the TCE Plume Extent



Explanation

- ● Containment Well
- —4968— Line of equal water-level elevation, in feet above MSL
- —— Limit of the capture zones
- Horizontal extent of TCE plume, November 2003

Figure 6-6 Calculated Water Levels in the LLFZ and Comparison of the Calculated Capture Zone to the TCE Plume Extent

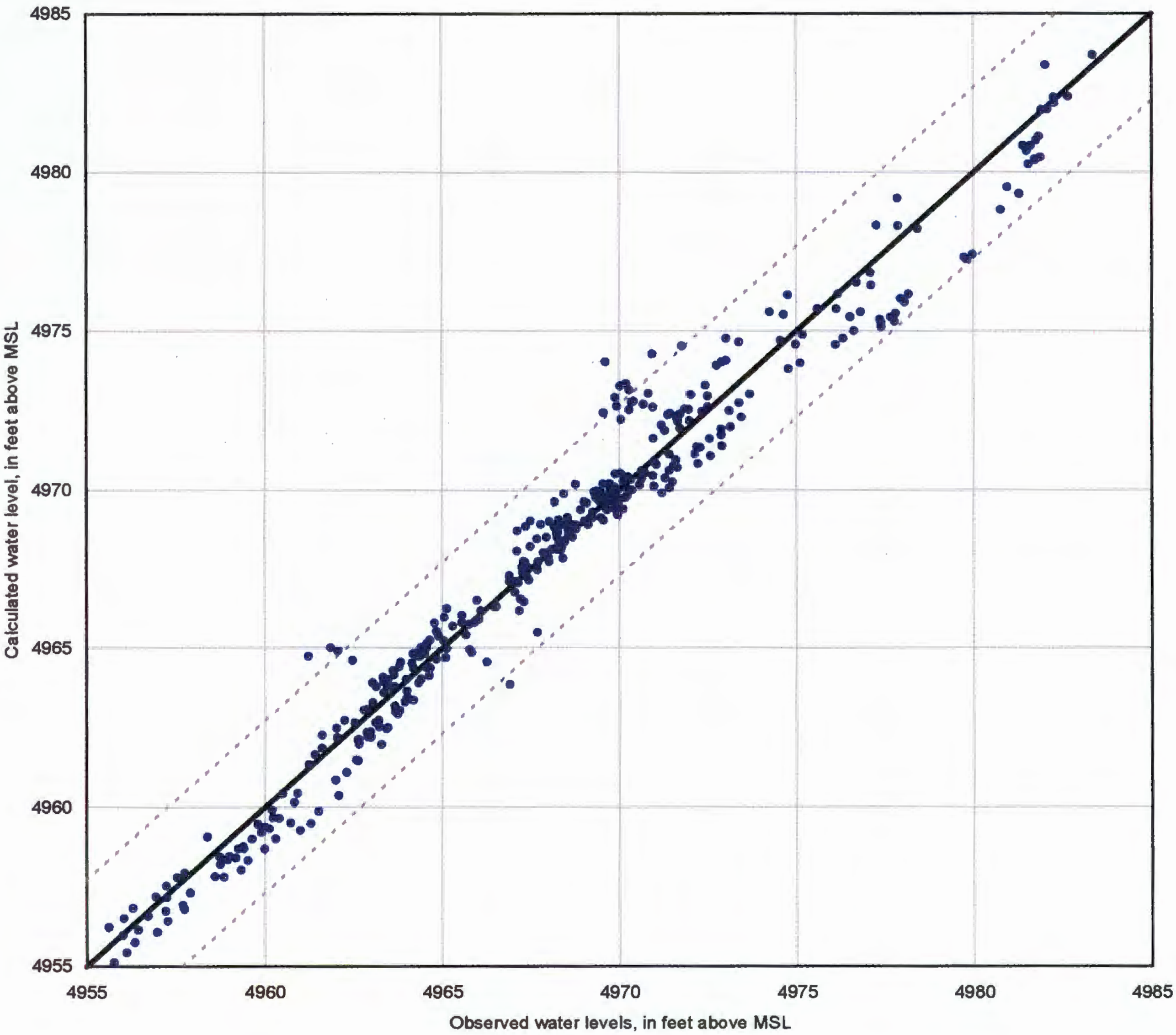


Figure 6.7 Comparison of Calculated to Observed Water Levels - November 1998 to November 2004

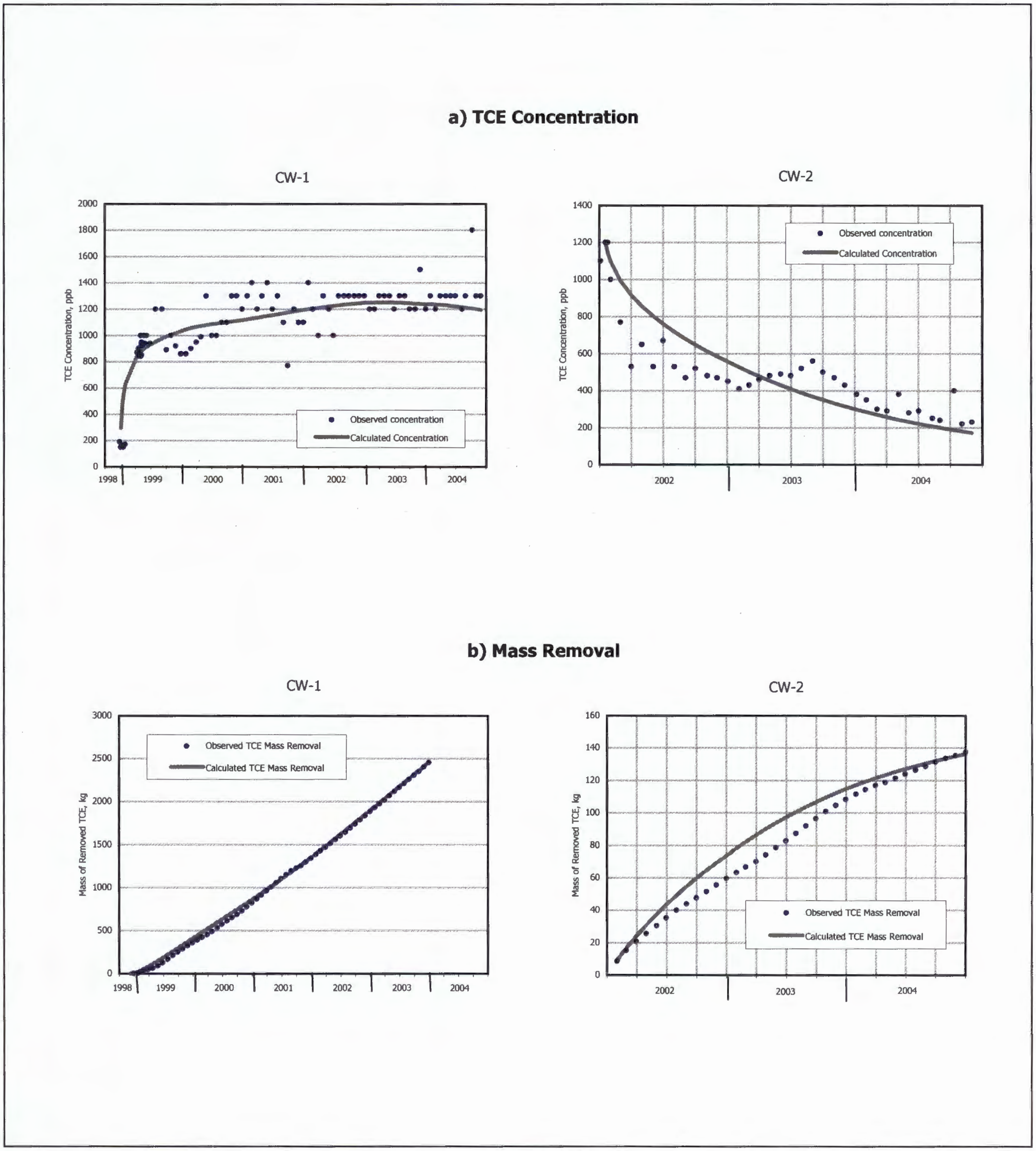
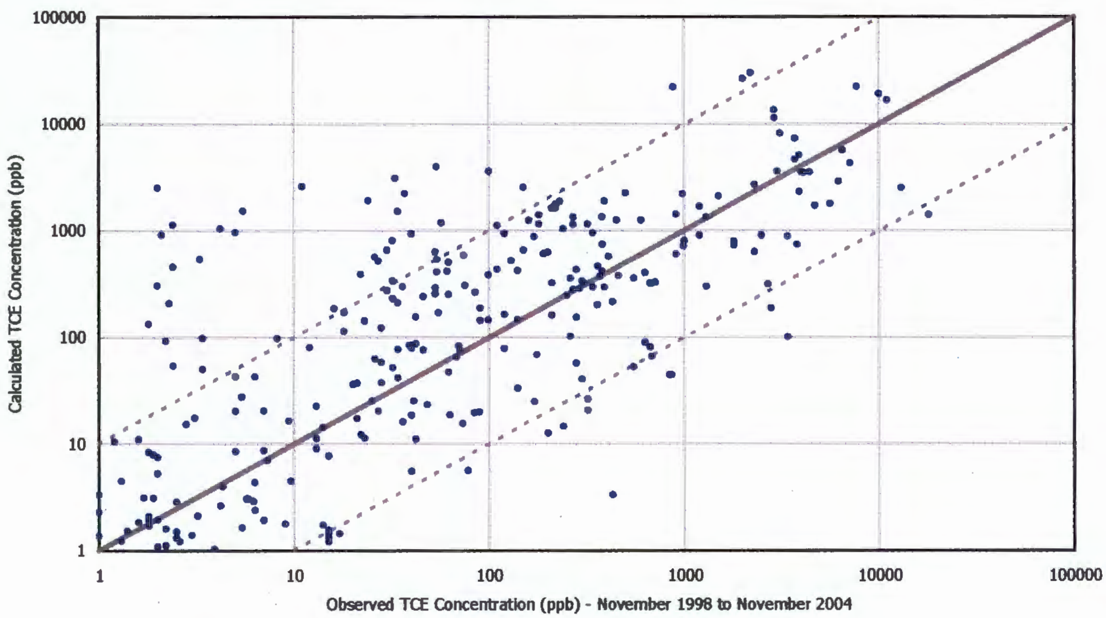


Figure 6.8 Comparison of Calculated to Observed TCE Concentrations and Mass Removal



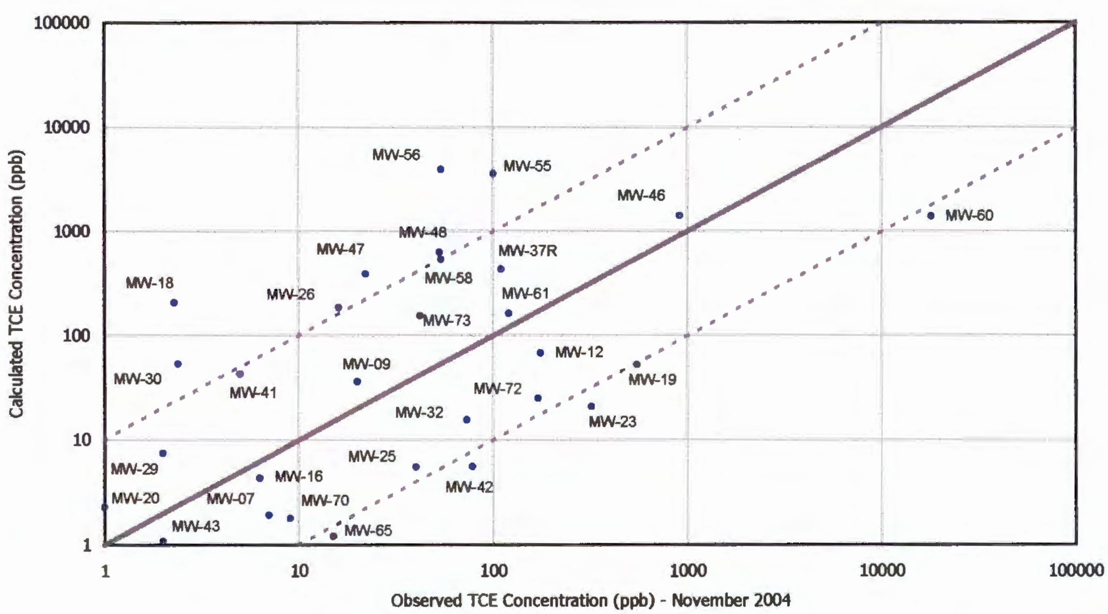


Figure 6.9 Comparisons of Calculated to Observed TCE Concentrations

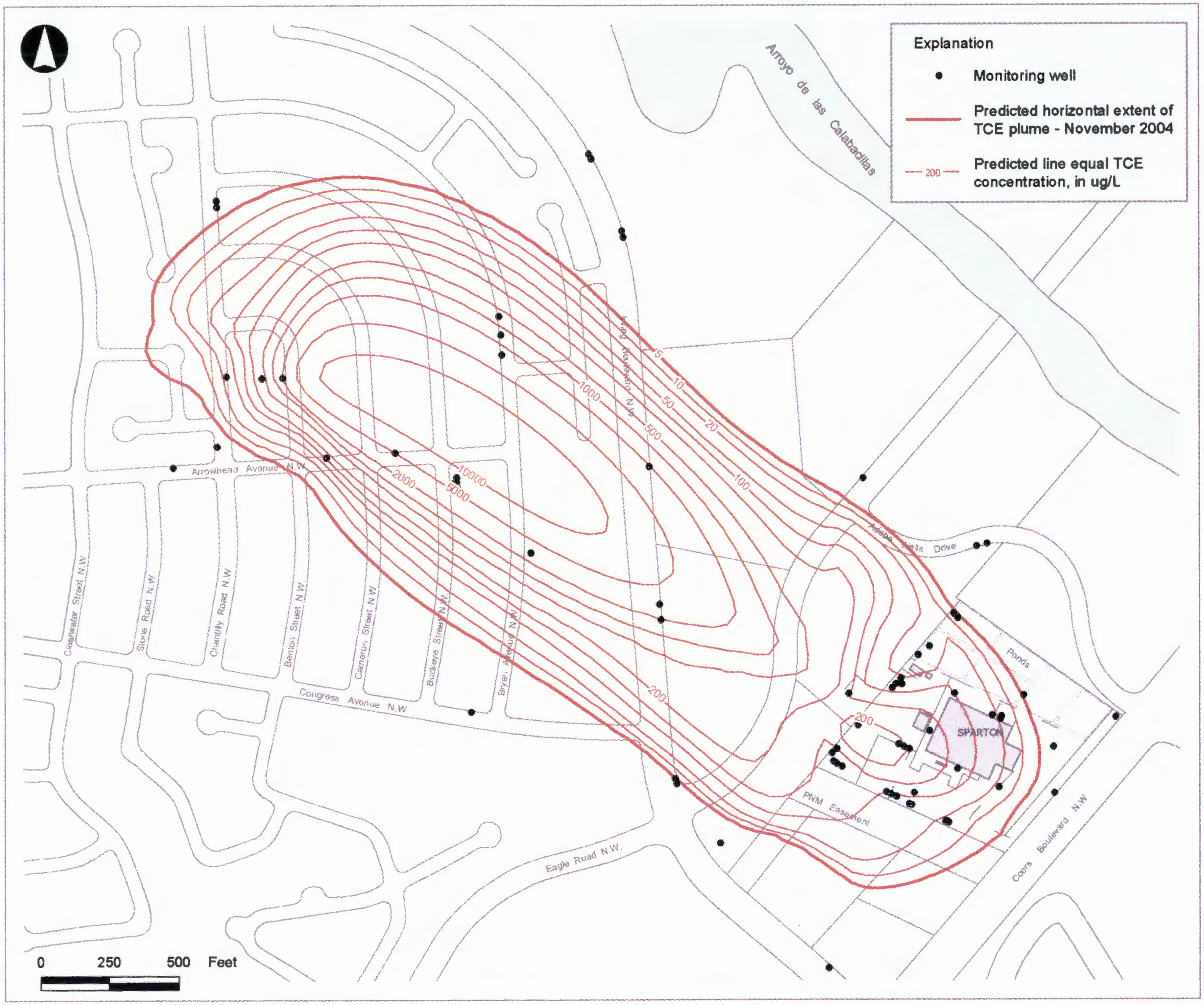


Figure 6.10 Predicted Extent of TCE Plume - November 2005

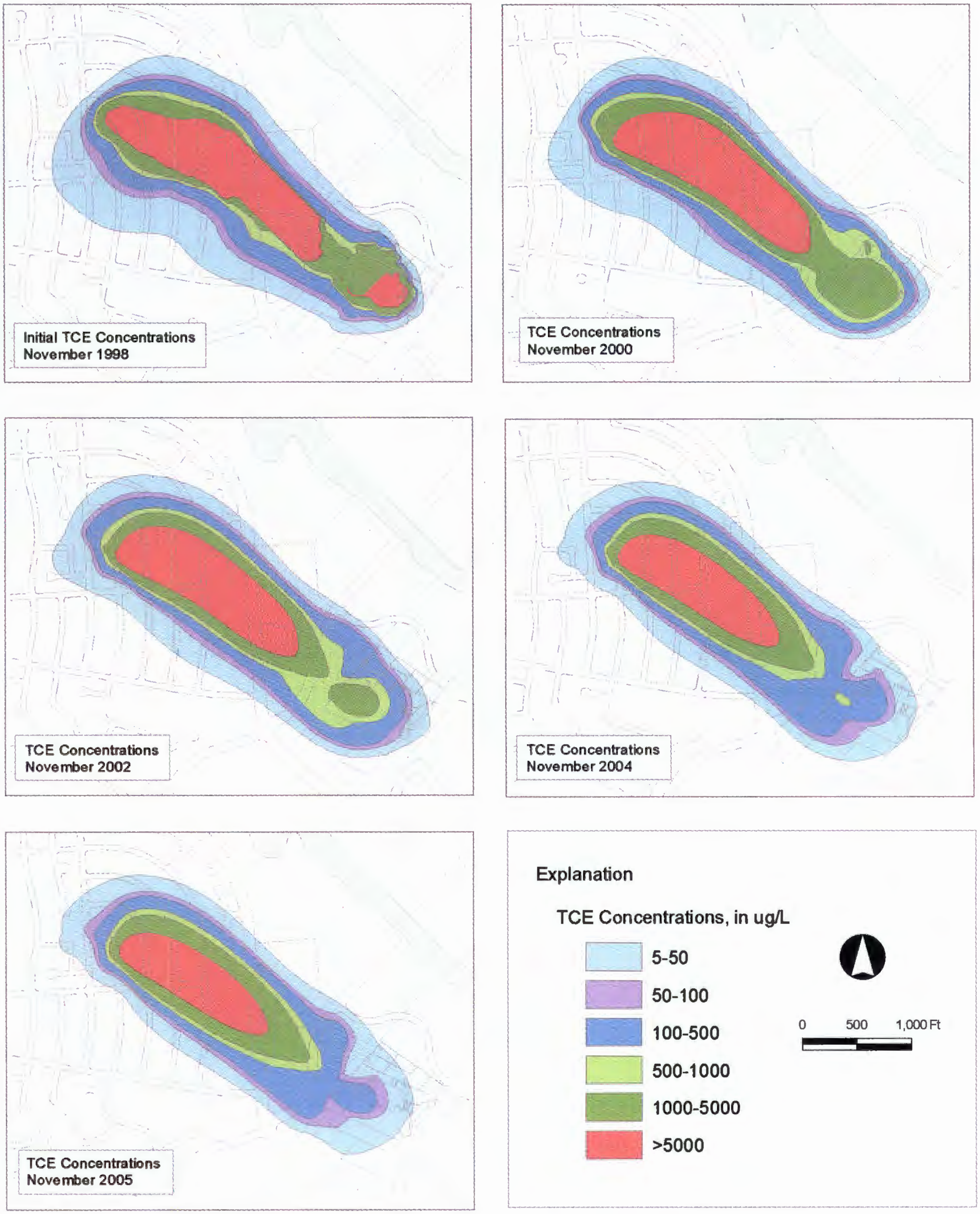


Figure 6.11 TCE Concentrations Calculated with the Recalibrated Model

TABLES

Table 2.1

Completion Flow Zone, Location Coordinates, and Measuring Point Elevation of Wells

Well ID	Flow Zone[a]	Easting[b]	Northing[b]	Elevation[c]
CW-1	UFZ&LFZ	374740.43	1525601.48	5168.02
CW-2	UFZ-LLFZ	376788.70	1524459.40	5045.61
OB-1	UFZ&LFZ	374665.16	1525599.52	5169.10
OB-2	UFZ&LFZ	374537.98	1525606.65	5165.22
PW-1	UFZ	377014.89	1524058.48	5042.30
PZ-1	UFZ	372283.60	1523143.31	5141.79
MW-7	UFZ	377535.41	1524101.14	5043.48
MW-9	UFZ	377005.75	1524062.25	5042.46
MW-12	UFZ	377023.27	1524102.56	5042.41
MW-13	UFZ	377137.23	1523998.34	5041.98
MW-14R	UFZ/ULFZ	376727.10	1524246.40	5040.92
MW-15	UFZ	376976.13	1524514.13	5047.63
MW-16	UFZ	377340.57	1524378.38	5047.50
MW-17	UFZ	377423.18	1524452.68	5049.28
MW-18	UFZ	377005.22	1524260.58	5043.38
MW-19	ULFZ	376986.52	1524269.27	5043.30
MW-20	LLFZ	376967.98	1524277.98	5043.20
MW-21	UFZ	377171.22	1524458.71	5045.78
MW-22	UFZ	377531.77	1524267.24	5044.73
MW-23	UFZ	377333.63	1524123.03	5045.74
MW-24	UFZ	377338.05	1524367.39	5048.70
MW-25	UFZ	377307.91	1524380.40	5046.17
MW-26	UFZ	377180.89	1524187.40	5045.37
MW-27	UFZ	377078.91	1524323.46	5046.04
MW-28	UFZ	376745.76	1524262.70	5041.31
MW-29	ULFZ	377144.48	1523998.74	5041.88
MW-30	ULFZ	376924.12	1524105.15	5042.12
MW-31	ULFZ	376731.49	1524215.04	5041.38
MW-32	LLFZ	376958.37	1524494.18	5045.29
MW-33	UFZ	376940.80	1524097.74	5042.20
MW-34	UFZ	376715.25	1523469.17	5034.49
MW-35	UFZ	376322.45	1523922.39	5042.50
MW-36	UFZ	376161.85	1524154.66	5059.46
MW-37R	UFZ/ULFZ	376104.50	1524782.90	5093.12
MW-38	LLFZ	377150.52	1523995.17	5041.70
MW-39	LLFZ	376961.13	1524088.17	5042.30
MW-40	LLFZ	376745.33	1524207.40	5041.44
MW-41	ULFZ	376945.67	1524479.28	5044.56
MW-42	ULFZ	377183.28	1524730.69	5057.33
MW-43	LLFZ	377169.66	1524747.27	5057.74
MW-44	ULFZ	376166.14	1524136.09	5058.75
MW-45	ULFZ	376108.80	1524726.75	5090.11
MW-46	ULFZ	376067.09	1525279.84	5118.98
MW-47	UFZ	375638.14	1524967.74	5121.16
MW-48	UFZ	375369.75	1525239.86	5143.44
MW-49	3rd FZ	376763.40	1524197.32	5041.44
MW-50	UFZ	372810.17	1527180.09	5211.51
MW-51	UFZ	377291.45	1525000.02	5060.34[d]
MW-52R	UFZ/ULFZ	374504.50	1525353.60	5156.37
MW-53	UFZ	374899.50	1525314.41	5148.62
MW-54	UFZ	375974.55	1526106.27	5097.64
MW-55	LLFZ	375370.70	1525224.15	5143.45
MW-56	ULFZ	375371.31	1525207.68	5141.45
MW-57	UFZ	375849.02	1526406.98	5103.54
MW-58	UFZ	375148.43	1525330.73	5146.40
MW-59	ULFZ	377253.38	1524991.51	5060.65[e]
MW-60	ULFZ	375530.19	1525753.61	5134.40[f]
MW-61	UFZ	375523.16	1525821.65	5134.74[f]
MW-62	UFZ	375421.24	1524395.94	5073.69
MW-63	UFZ	376840.50	1525236.52	5063.10
MW-64	ULFZ	375968.81	1526127.81	5097.84
MW-65	LLFZ	374343.87	1525277.92	5156.45
MW-66	LLFZ	375859.24	1526389.09	5103.03
MW-67	DFZ	375352.47	1525220.38	5142.21
MW-68	UFZ	374503.81	1526216.71	5168.54
MW-69	LLFZ	374502.80	1526239.55	5167.79
MW-70	3rd FZ	376981.33	1524492.75	5046.74
MW-71R	DFZ	375534.49	1525681.93	5134.12
MW-72	ULFZ	377079.68	1524630.73	5056.25
MW-73	ULFZ	376821.45	1524346.08	5051.08
MW-74	UFZ/ULFZ	374484.30	1527810.76	5094.80
MW-75	UFZ/ULFZ	374613.33	1528009.97	5113.74
MW-76	UFZ/ULFZ	375150.41	1527826.10	5108.32
MW-77	UFZ/ULFZ	377754.90	1524374.20	5045.64
MW-78	UFZ/ULFZ	377038.50	1524599.30	5052.91
PZG-1	Infilt. Gall.	374871.44	1527608.15	5090.90
Canal				4996.07

Notes:

[a]UFZ denotes the Upper Flow Zone; ULFZ, LLFZ and 3rdFZ denote the upper, lower and deeper intervals of the Lower Flow Zone (LFZ); DFZ denotes a deeper flow zone seperated from the Lower Flow Zone by a continuous clay layer that casues significant head differences between LFZ and DFZ

[b] New Mexico "Modified State Plane" coordinates, in feet.

[c]In feet above mean sea level (MSL)

[d]Elevation effective August 1, 2004. Was also changed on May 1, 2004.

[e] Elevation effective August 1, 2004.

[f]Elevation effective February 1, 2004.

Table 2.2

Well Screen Data

Well ID	Flow Zone	Elevation, in ft above MSL			Depth below Ground, in ft		Screen Length, in ft
		Ground Surface	Top of Screen	Bottom of Screen	Top of Screen	Bottom of Screen	
CW-1	UFZ&LFZ	5166.4	4957.5	4797.5	208.9	368.9	160.0
CW-2	UFZ-LLFZ	5048.5	4968.5	4918.5	80.0	130.0	50.0
OB-1	UFZ&LFZ	5166.2	4960.3	4789.8	205.9	376.4	170.5
OB-2	UFZ&LFZ	5164.8	4960.3	4789.7	204.5	375.1	170.6
PW-1	UFZ	5042.2	4982.9	4972.9	59.3	69.3	10.0
PZ-1	UFZ	5141.3	4961.5	4951.3	179.8	190.0	10.2
MW-7	UFZ	5043.0	4979.7	4974.7	63.3	68.3	5.0
MW-9	UFZ	5042.4	4975.8	4970.8	66.6	71.6	5.0
MW-12	UFZ	5042.3	4978.2	4966.2	64.1	76.1	12.0
MW-13	UFZ	5041.9	4981.5	4971.6	60.4	70.3	9.9
MW-14R	UFZ/ULFZ	5040.8	4980.5	4950.5	60.3	90.3	30.0
MW-15	UFZ	5047.2	4986.1	4974.4	61.1	72.8	11.7
MW-16	UFZ	5046.2	4979.7	4974.7	66.5	71.5	5.0
MW-17	UFZ	5047.5	4982.3	4977.3	65.2	70.2	5.0
MW-18	UFZ	5042.9	4976.0	4966.0	66.9	76.9	10.0
MW-19	ULFZ	5042.9	4944.8	4934.8	98.1	108.1	10.0
MW-20	LLFZ	5042.8	4919.2	4906.8	123.6	136.0	12.4
MW-21	UFZ	5045.7	4982.8	4977.8	62.9	67.9	5.0
MW-22	UFZ	5044.6	4977.2	4972.2	67.4	72.4	5.0
MW-23	UFZ	5045.6	4973.8	4968.8	71.8	76.8	5.0
MW-24	UFZ	5046.2	4977.5	4972.5	68.7	73.7	5.0
MW-25	UFZ	5046.1	4977.9	4972.9	68.2	73.2	5.0
MW-26	UFZ	5045.4	4969.1	4964.1	76.3	81.3	5.0
MW-27	UFZ	5045.8	4975.4	4970.4	70.4	75.4	5.0
MW-28	UFZ	5040.9	4975.8	4970.8	65.1	70.1	5.0
MW-29	ULFZ	5041.9	4938.3	4928.3	103.6	113.6	10.0
MW-30	ULFZ	5041.7	4944.8	4934.8	96.9	106.9	10.0
MW-31	ULFZ	5040.9	4945.2	4935.2	95.7	105.7	10.0
MW-32	LLFZ	5044.8	4937.3	4927.3	107.5	117.5	10.0
MW-33	UFZ	5042.1	4980.1	4969.1	62.0	73.0	11.0
MW-34	UFZ	5034.4	4978.0	4968.0	56.4	66.4	10.0
MW-35	UFZ	5042.1	4979.3	4969.3	62.8	72.8	10.0
MW-36	UFZ	5059.5	4976.9	4966.9	82.6	92.6	10.0
MW-37R	UFZ/ULFZ	5093.0	4976.6	4946.6	116.4	146.4	30.0
MW-38	LLFZ	5041.6	4915.0	4905.0	126.6	136.6	10.0
MW-39	LLFZ	5042.2	4918.7	4908.7	123.5	133.5	10.0
MW-40	LLFZ	5040.0	4923.9	4913.9	116.1	126.1	10.0

Table 2.2

Well Screen Data

Well ID	Flow Zone	Elevation, in ft above MSL			Depth below Ground, in ft		Screen Length, in ft
		Ground Surface	Top of Screen	Bottom of Screen	Top of Screen	Bottom of Screen	
MW-41	ULFZ	5044.1	4952.1	4942.1	92.0	102.0	10.0
MW-42	ULFZ	5054.8	4949.3	4939.3	105.5	115.5	10.0
MW-43	LLFZ	5055.2	4927.7	4917.7	127.5	137.5	10.0
MW-44	ULFZ	5058.8	4952.4	4942.4	106.4	116.4	10.0
MW-45	ULFZ	5090.1	4948.5	4938.5	141.6	151.6	10.0
MW-46	ULFZ	5118.5	4949.4	4939.4	169.1	179.1	10.0
MW-47	UFZ	5120.7	4976.4	4961.4	144.3	159.3	15.0
MW-48	UFZ	5143.0	4976.9	4961.9	166.1	181.1	15.0
MW-49	3rd FZ	5041.0	4903.2	4893.2	137.8	147.8	10.0
MW-50	UFZ	5211.5	4976.5	4961.5	235.0	250.0	15.0
MW-51	UFZ	5059.9	4984.5	4974.5	75.4	85.4	10.0
MW-52R	UFZ/ULFZ	5156.2	4968.5	4938.5	187.0	217.0	30.0
MW-53	UFZ	5148.6	4974.4	4960.4	174.2	188.2	14.0
MW-54	UFZ	5097.2	4976.8	4961.8	120.4	135.4	15.0
MW-55	LLFZ	5143.1	4913.1	4903.1	230.0	240.0	10.0
MW-56	ULFZ	5141.0	4942.9	4932.9	198.1	208.1	10.0
MW-57	UFZ	5103.1	4978.0	4963.0	125.1	140.1	15.0
MW-58	UFZ	5146.4	4975.4	4960.4	171.0	186.0	15.0
MW-59	ULFZ	5060.2	4954.9	4944.4	105.3	115.8	10.5
MW-60	ULFZ	5134.4	4949.5	4939.5	184.9	194.9	10.0
MW-61	UFZ	5134.8	4976.2	4961.2	158.6	173.6	15.0
MW-62	UFZ	5073.7	4980.8	4965.8	92.9	107.9	15.0
MW-63	UFZ	5063.1	4983.1	4968.1	80.0	95.0	15.0
MW-64	ULFZ	5097.4	4959.3	4949.1	138.1	148.3	10.2
MW-65	LLFZ	5156.5	4896.4	4886.4	260.1	270.1	10.0
MW-66	LLFZ	5102.6	4903.3	4893.3	199.3	209.3	10.0
MW-67	DFZ	5142.2	4798.1	4788.1	344.1	354.1	10.0
MW-68	UFZ	5168.5	4970.5	4950.5	198.0	218.0	20.0
MW-69	LLFZ	5167.8	4904.7	4894.7	263.1	273.1	10.0
MW-70	3rd FZ	5046.3	4912.1	4902.1	134.2	144.2	10.0
MW-71R	DFZ	5134.2	4761.5	4756.5	372.7	377.7	5.0
MW-72	ULFZ	5053.7	4955.0	4945.0	98.7	108.7	10.0
MW-73	ULFZ	5050.6	4945.5	4940.5	105.1	110.1	5.0
MW-74	UFZ/ULFZ	5092.4	4969.2	4939.2	123.2	153.2	30.0
MW-75	UFZ/ULFZ	5111.6	4971.2	4941.2	140.4	170.4	30.0
MW-76	UFZ/ULFZ	5105.5	4972.4	4942.4	133.1	163.1	30.0
MW-77	UFZ/ULFZ	5045.5	4985.9	4955.9	59.6	89.6	30.0
MW-78	UFZ/ULFZ	5050.5	4988.1	4958.1	62.4	92.4	30.0

Table 2.3

Production History of the Former On-Site Groundwater Recovery System

Year	Volume of Recovered Water, in gal	Average Discharge Rate, in gpm
1988[a]	25,689	1.05
1989	737,142	1.40
1990	659,469	1.25
1991	556,300	1.06
1992	440,424	0.84
1993	379,519	0.72
1994	370,954	0.71
1995	399,716	0.76
1996	306,688	0.58
1997	170,900	0.33
1998	232,347	0.44
1999[b]	137,403	0.26
Total Recovered Volume, in gal	**4,416,550**	
Average Discharge Rate, in gpm		**0.77**

Notes:

[a] System began operating on December 15, 1988.

[b] System was terminated on November 16, 1999.

Table 2.4

Water-Level Elevations - Fourth Quarter 1998[a]

Well ID	Flow Zone	Elevation, in ft above MSL
PW-1	UFZ	4973.59
PZ-1	UFZ	4956.59
MW-7	UFZ O/S *	4977.42
MW-9	UFZ O/S	4973.06
MW-12	UFZ O/S	4972.82
MW-13	UFZ O/S	4974.35
MW-14	UFZ	4971.12
MW-15	UFZ	Dry
MW-16	UFZ O/S	4978.43
MW-17	UFZ O/S	4978.70
MW-18	UFZ O/S	4971.87
MW-19	ULFZ	4971.85
MW-20	LLFZ	4971.47
MW-21	UFZ O/S	4978.31
MW-22	UFZ O/S	4977.89
MW-23	UFZ O/S	4975.91
MW-24	UFZ O/S	4978.23
MW-25	UFZ O/S	4978.31
MW-26	UFZ O/S	4973.44
MW-27	UFZ O/S	4974.05
MW-28	UFZ O/S	4971.09
MW-29	ULFZ	4973.68
MW-30	ULFZ	4972.28
MW-31	ULFZ	4971.23
MW-32	ULFZ **	4970.96
MW-33	UFZ O/S	4972.54
MW-34	UFZ	4974.51
MW-35	UFZ	4970.78
MW-36	UFZ	4970.03
MW-37	UFZ	4968.32
MW-38	LLFZ	4973.70
MW-39	LLFZ	4972.49

Well	Flow Zone	Elevation, in ft above MSL
MW-40	LLFZ	4971.25
MW-41	ULFZ	4971.09
MW-42	ULFZ	4970.65
MW-43	LLFZ	4970.45
MW-44	ULFZ	4970.11
MW-45	ULFZ	4968.33
MW-46	ULFZ	4966.95
MW-47	UFZ	4966.68
MW-48	UFZ	4965.81
MW-49	LLFZ **	4971.03
MW-50	UFZ	Dry
MW-51	UFZ O/S	4980.09
MW-52	UFZ	4963.17
MW-53	UFZ	4964.92
MW-54	UFZ	4965.56
MW-55	LLFZ	4965.13
MW-56	ULFZ	4965.76
MW-57	UFZ	4964.87
MW-58	UFZ	4965.43
MW-59	ULFZ	4969.46
MW-60	ULFZ	4965.33
MW-61	UFZ	4965.37
MW-62	UFZ	4967.52
MW-63	UFZ O/S	4970.98
MW-64	ULFZ	4965.41
MW-65	LLFZ	4963.05
MW-66	LLFZ	4963.98
MW-67	DFZ	4958.56
MW-68	UFZ	4962.25
MW-69	LLFZ	4962.13
MW-70	LLFZ ***	4970.18
MW-71	DFZ	4958.51

Notes: [a] Water levels were measured on November 10, 1998, except for wells PW-1, MW-18, and MW-23 through MW-28 which were measured on November 25, 1998.

* UFZ O/S denotes UFZ wells, mostly on-site, which are screened above or within the 4970-foot silt/clay.

** Previously classified as LLFZ

*** Previously classified as 3rdFZ

Table 2.5

Water-Quality Data - Fourth Quarter 1998[a]

Well ID	Sampling Date	Concentration, in μg/L TCE	DCE	TCA
CW-1	09/01/98	140	2.9	<20
OB-1	09/01/98	180	3.6	<20
OB-2	09/01/98	72	1.7	<20
PW-1	12/04/98	48	1.0	2.2
MW-7	12/01/98	63	15	12
MW-9	12/03/98	290	19	18
MW-12	12/07/98	380	26	18
MW-13	12/01/98	70	3.2	8.0
MW-14	12/01/98	430	24	4.2
MW-16	12/08/98	1200	30	170
MW-17	12/01/98	68	3.5	13
MW-18	12/02/98	600	50	42
MW-19	11/23/98	4.2	<1.0	<1.0
MW-20	11/23/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-21	12/02/98	7.5	<1.0	1.1
MW-22	11/19/98	13	2.0	4.6
MW-23	12/03/98	6200	400	720
MW-24	12/08/98	4700	74	480
MW-25	12/08/98	5600	73	540
MW-26	12/03/98	6500	590	550
MW-27	12/02/98	380	24	90
MW-29	11/19/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-30	11/23/98	5.4	<1.0	<1.0
MW-31	11/23/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-32	11/30/98	550	96	30
MW-33	12/02/98	630	53	28
MW-34	11/18/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-35	12/08/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-36	12/07/98	1.4	<1.0	<1.0
MW-37	12/03/98	990	48	<5
MW-38	11/19/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-39	11/23/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-40	11/30/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-41	11/19/98	170	26	<15
MW-42	11/19/98	370	48	21
MW-43	11/19/98	25	5.1	5.4
MW-44	11/18/98	1.3	<1.0	<1.0
MW-45	11/18/98	40	1.7	<1.0
MW-46	11/19/98	2200	130	2.3
MW-47	11/17/98	34	1.2	<1.0
MW-48	11/17/98	28	1.0	<1.0
MW-49	11/23/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-51	11/18/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-52	11/30/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-53	11/16/98	99	3.4	<1.0
MW-55	11/16/98	390	10	<1.0
MW-56	11/16/98	140	4.7	<1.0
MW-57	12/08/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-58	11/16/98	71	2.5	<1.0
MW-59	11/18/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-60	11/17/98	7700	350	52
MW-61	12/07/98	1000	54	11
MW-62	12/07/98	2.0	6.6	4.8
MW-63	12/02/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-64	11/17/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-65	11/16/98	13	<1.0	<1.0
MW-66	11/17/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-67	11/17/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-68	11/12/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-69	11/12/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-70	11/23/98	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-71	11/17/98	56	1.6	<1.0
TW-1	02/18/98	3100	280	180
TW-1 Dup.		3400	270	170
TW-2	02/19/98	18	<1.0	<1.0
TW-2 Dup.		16	<1.0	<1.0

Notes: [a] Includes 2/18/98 data from temporary well TW-1/2 which was drilled at the current location of well MW-73, and 9/1/98 data from the containment well CW-1 and observation wells OB-1 and OB-2.

Shaded cells indicate concentrations that exceed MCLs based on the more stringent of the drinking water standards or the maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by the NMWQCC (5 μg/L for TCE and DCE, and 60 μg/L for TCA).

Table 3.1

Downtime in the Operation of the Containment Systems - 2004

(a) Off-Site Containment System

Date of Downtime		Duration, hours	Cause
From	To		
14-Jan	14-Jan	0.23	Routine Maintenance Activity
12-Mar	12-Mar	0.62	Power failure
4-Apr	4-Apr	0.77	EPA Sponsored Facilty Tour
16-Apr	19-Apr	70.60	Power & Monitoring System Failure
25-Apr	25-Apr	1.30	Low Level in Chemical Feed Tank
21-Jun	23-Jun	50.77	Low Level in Chemical Feed Tank
19-Aug	25-Aug	153.20	Sump Pump Failure & Replacement
18-Sep	18-Sep	0.97	Low Level in Chemical Feed Tank
26-Sep	26-Sep	1.98	Low Level in Chemical Feed Tank
4-Oct	11-Oct	154.80	Power & Monitoring System Failure
23-Oct	23-Oct	1.15	Low Level in Chemical Feed Tank
18-Dec	18-Dec	0.55	Low Level in Chemical Feed Tank
Total Downtime		**436.94**	

(b) Source Containment System

Date of Downtime		Duration, hours	Cause
From	To		
6-Jan	6-Jan	0.17	Routine Maintenance Activity
28-Jan	28-Jan	0.08	Routine Maintenance Activity
12-Mar	12-Mar	0.53	Power failure
16-Apr	19-Apr	70.10	Power & Monitoring System Failure
22-Apr	3-May	261.10	Damage to Outer Pipe of Pipeline Between Well and Air Stripper
4-Oct	11-Oct	154.80	Power & Monitoring System Failure
30-Nov	30-Nov	1.45	High Sump pump level
22-Dec	22-Dec	0.58	Routine Maintenance Activity
Total Downtime		**488.82**	

Table 4.1

Quarterly Water-Level Elevations - 2004

Well ID	Flow Zone	Elevation, in feet above MSL			
		Feb. 3	May 4	Aug. 5	Oct. 28
CW-1	UFZ&LFZ	4936.34	4936.30	4935.53	4935.56
CW-2	UFZ&LFZ	4957.31	4957.69	4956.83	4956.93
OB-1	UFZ&LFZ	4956.31	4956.22	4955.80	4955.77
OB-2	UFZ&LFZ	4957.50	4957.29	4957.04	4957.05
PW-1	UFZ	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
PZ-1	UFZ	4954.33	4954.28	4953.53	4953.60
MW-7	UFZ O/S	4975.63	4975.91	4975.46	4975.36
MW-9	UFZ O/S	4970.34	4970.95	4970.20	4970.12
MW-12	UFZ O/S	4969.84	4970.35	4969.70	4969.61
MW-13	UFZ O/S	4971.89	4972.37	4971.79	DRY
MW-14R	UFZ/ULFZ	4967.72	4968.33	4967.53	4967.57
MW-16	UFZ O/S	4982.09	4980.79	4982.17	4981.92
MW-17	UFZ O/S	4981.93	4980.39	4981.80	4981.47
MW-18	UFZ O/S	4975.18	4972.47	4973.91	4971.89
MW-19	ULFZ	4968.82	4969.21	4968.57	4968.56
MW-20	LLFZ	4968.30	4968.67	4967.98	4968.03
MW-21	UFZ O/S	4982.91	4981.50	4983.28	4982.94
MW-22	UFZ O/S	4977.48	4977.20	4977.28	4977.05
MW-23	UFZ O/S	4974.15	4974.58	4974.22	4973.99
MW-24	UFZ O/S	4981.89	4980.63	4982.00	4981.66
MW-25	UFZ O/S	4982.06	4980.77	4982.21	4981.87
MW-26	UFZ O/S	4971.47	4971.61	4971.29	4971.07
MW-27	UFZ O/S	4981.05	4979.80	4981.32	4980.87
MW-29	ULFZ	4970.93	4971.35	4970.78	4970.72
MW-30	ULFZ	4969.25	4969.73	4969.01	4969.01
MW-31	ULFZ	4967.84	4968.39	4967.58	4967.63
MW-32	ULFZ	4967.73	4968.14	4967.42	4967.56
MW-33	UFZ O/S	4969.50	4970.06	4969.35	4969.30
MW-34	UFZ	4971.49	4972.02	4971.50	4971.34
MW-36	UFZ	DRY	4967.43	DRY	DRY
MW-37R	UFZ/ULFZ	4964.88	4965.16	4964.52	4964.57
MW-38	LLFZ	4970.91	4971.38	4970.82	4971.69
MW-39	LLFZ	4969.55	4969.93	4969.39	4969.37
MW-40	LLFZ	4967.91	4968.46	4967.71	4967.75
MW-41	ULFZ	4968.11	4968.49	4967.76	4967.75
MW-42	ULFZ	4968.29	4968.46	4967.91	4968.03
MW-43	LLFZ	4968.12	4968.23	4967.66	4967.78

Well ID	Flow Zone	Elevation, in feet above MSL			
		Feb. 3	May 4	Aug. 5	Oct. 28
MW-44	ULFZ	4967.16	4967.53	4966.86	4966.87
MW-45	ULFZ	4965.85	4966.12	4965.52	4965.57
MW-46	ULFZ	4964.36	4964.45	4963.90	4963.96
MW-47	UFZ	4963.78	4963.95	4963.41	4963.48
MW-48	UFZ	4962.78	4962.84	4962.52	4962.42
MW-49	LLFZ	4967.92	4968.45	4967.72	4967.77
MW-51	UFZ O/S	4981.81	4981.59	4981.91	4982.05
MW-52R	UFZ/ULFZ	4958.97	4958.92	4958.50	4958.52
MW-53	UFZ	4961.13	4961.10	4960.91	4960.85
MW-54	UFZ	4963.46	4963.57	4963.16	4963.12
MW-55	LLFZ	4961.66	4961.82	4961.15	4961.01
MW-56	ULFZ	4962.80	4962.88	4962.45	4962.44
MW-57	UFZ	4963.33	4963.33	4962.94	4962.91
MW-58	UFZ	4962.06	4962.14	4961.96	4961.80
MW-59	ULFZ	4967.30	4967.34	4966.85	4967.04
MW-60	ULFZ	4962.90	4962.85	4962.38	4962.43
MW-61	UFZ	4962.73	4963.08	4962.31	4962.32
MW-62	UFZ	4964.62	4964.79	4964.37	4964.36
MW-63	UFZ O/S	4972.55	4972.24	4971.39	4975.87
MW-64	ULFZ	4963.61	4963.54	4963.09	4963.12
MW-65	LLFZ	4959.00	4958.96	4958.51	4958.55
MW-66	LLFZ	4961.96	4961.78	4961.31	4961.36
MW-67	DFZ	4956.15	4955.82	4955.11	4955.42
MW-68	UFZ	4959.30	4959.20	4958.77	4958.75
MW-69	LLFZ	4959.17	4959.01	4958.67	4958.59
MW-70	LLFZ	4967.17	4967.52	4966.85	4966.91
MW-71R	DFZ	4956.35	4955.94	4955.20	4955.58
MW-72	ULFZ	4968.35	4968.59	4967.96	4968.02
MW-73	ULFZ	4967.15	4967.65	4966.89	4966.92
MW-74	UFZ/ULFZ	4961.72	4961.34	4961.13	4960.73
MW-75	UFZ/ULFZ	4965.67	4965.14	4965.22	4964.39
MW-76	UFZ/ULFZ	4967.07	4966.47	4966.75	4965.61
MW-77	UFZ/ULFZ	4976.63	4976.95	4976.60	4976.57
MW-78	UFZ/ULFZ	4974.87	4974.22	4974.67	4974.42
PZG-1	Infilt. Gall.	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
Canal[a]		DRY	DRY	4992.42	4992.32

Notes: Well MW-35 is not listed because it was dry all year

[a] Measured near the SE corner of Sparton property.

Table 4.2

Water-Quality Data - Fourth Quarter 2004

Well ID	Sampling Date	Concentration, in µg/L		
		TCE	DCE	TCA
MW-7	11/11/04	6.7	<1.0	<1.0
MW-9	11/17/04	20	1.1	<1.0
MW-12*	11/16/04	175	11.5	3.5
MW-13	11/20/03	NA	NA	NA
MW-14R	11/04/04	17	<1.0	<1.0
MW-16	11/11/04	6.3	<1.0	<1.0
MW-17	11/11/04	1.3	<1.0	<1.0
MW-18	11/16/04	2.3	<1.0	<1.0
MW-19	11/11/04	550	44	6.6
MW-20	11/11/04	1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-21	11/16/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-22	11/04/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-23	11/11/04	320	36	9.1
MW-25	11/11/04	40	<1.0	<1.0
MW-26	11/17/04	16	<1.0	<1.0
MW-29	11/18/04	1.8	<1.0	<1.0
MW-30	11/16/04	2.4	<1.0	<1.0
MW-31	11/17/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-32*	11/03/04	73.5	9.95	1.3
MW-33	11/16/04	NA	NA	NA
MW-34	11/16/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-35	11/16/04	NA	NA	NA
MW-36	11/16/04	NA	NA	NA
MW-37R	11/09/04	110	4.4	<1.0
MW-38	11/22/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-39	11/16/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-40	11/17/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-41	11/16/04	4.5	<1.0	<1.0
MW-42	11/22/04	78	13	1.8
MW-43	11/22/04	2.4	<1.0	<1.0
MW-44	11/09/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-45	11/09/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-46*	11/09/04	910	140	16
MW-47	11/17/04	22	1.1	<1.0
MW-48	11/18/04	53	1.7	<1.0
MW-49	11/22/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-51	11/09/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-52R	11/04/04	7.0	13	1.6
MW-53	11/04/04	11	<1.0	<1.0
MW-55	11/03/04	100	3.5	<1.0
MW-56	11/18/04	54	1.5	<1.0
MW-57	11/02/04	NA	NA	NA
MW-58	11/04/04	54	1.2	<1.0
MW-59	11/09/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-60	11/03/04	18000	830	59
MW-61	11/03/04	120	7.3	<1.0
MW-62	11/16/04	2.2	5.1	4.2
MW-64	11/18/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-65	11/04/04	15	44	17.0
MW-66	11/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-67	11/04/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-68	11/02/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-69	11/02/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-70	11/03/04	9.1	<1.0	<1.0
MW-71R	11/03/04	180	5.7	<1.0
MW-72	11/02/04	170	15	1.6
MW-73	11/17/04	42	4.2	<1.0
MW-74	11/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-75	11/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-76	11/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
MW-77	11/10/04	22	1.7	<1.0
MW-78	11/10/04	1.20	<1.0	<1.0
CW-1	11/03/04	1300	79	4.7
CW-2	11/03/04	220	31	3.7

Notes: * Results for well are the average of duplicate samples
Shaded cells indicate concentrations that exceed MCLs based on the more stringent of the drinking water standards or the maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by the NMWQCC (5 µg/L for TCE and DCE, and 60 µg/L for TCA).

Table 4.3

Flow Rates - 2004

(a) Containment Well Summary

2004	Total Volume of Water Pumped from both Wells, in gal.	139680141
	Total Average Discharge Rate from both Wells, in gpm	265

(b) Off-Site Containment Well

Month	Volume of Water Pumped, in gal.		Average Discharge Rate, in gpm	
	Monthly	Annual	Monthly	Annual
Jan.	10174047		228	
Feb.	9503807		228	
Mar.	10123294		227	
Apr.	8819083		204	
May	10152067		227	
June	9118090		211	
July	10131635		227	
Aug.	8042307		180	
Sep.	9737592		225	
Oct.	7978236		179	
Nov.	9742041		226	
Dec.	10052741	**113574939**	225	**215**

(c) Source Containment Well

Month	Volume of Water Pumped, in gal.		Average Discharge Rate, in gpm	
	Monthly	Annual	Monthly	Annual
Jan.	2354630		53	
Feb.	2201245		53	
Mar.	2351635		53	
Apr.	1447855		34	
May	2136058		48	
June	2275290		53	
July	2349574		53	
Aug.	2341429		52	
Sep.	2239456		52	
Oct.	1847695		41	
Nov.	2246952		52	
Dec.	2313386	**26105202**	52	**50**

Table 4.4

Influent and Effluent Quality - 2004[a]

(a) Off-Site Containment System

Sampling Date	Concentration, in µg/L							
	Influent				Effluent			
	TCE	DCE	TCA	Cr Total	TCE	DCE	TCA	Cr Total
01/06/04	1200	72	4.6	23	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	23
2/3/2004	1300	73	4.7	24	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	24
03/05/04	1200	68	4.4	30	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	30
04/02/04	1300	72	4.2	23	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	22
05/06/04	1300	74	4.6	23	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	24
06/04/04	1300	66	4.4	23	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	23
07/02/04	1300	69	4.4	28	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	23
08/12/04	1200	65	4.1	27	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	26
09/01/04	1300	77	4.6	30	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	24
10/11/04	1800	94	5.7	32	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	32
11/03/04	1300	79	4.7	24	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	25
12/01/04	1300	75	4.7	23	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	25
01/04/05	1300	76	4.5	25	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	26

(b) Source Containment System

Sampling Date	Concentration, in µg/L							
	Influent				Effluent			
	TCE	DCE	TCA	Cr Total	TCE	DCE	TCA	Cr Total
01/06/04	380	50	6.8	29	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	28
2/3/2004	350	45	6.1	32	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	30
03/05/04	300	34	5.1	24	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	23
04/02/04	290	34	4.6	30	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	29
05/06/04	380	45	6.6	28	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	27
06/04/04	280	37	4.8	29	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	29
07/02/04	290	32	4.2	23	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	38
08/10/04	250	31	3.8	33	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	30
09/01/04	240	32	3.9	29	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	29
10/11/04	400	47	5.5	29	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	25
11/03/04	220	31	3.7	32	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	28
12/01/04	230	28	3.4	27	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	27
01/04/05	220	27	3.2	29	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	29

Notes: [a] Data from 01/04/05 has been included to show conditions at the end of the year.
Shaded cells indicate concentrations that exceed MCLs based on the more stringent of the drinking water standards or the maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by the NMWQCC (5 ug/L for TCE and DCE, 60 ug/L for TCA and 50 ug/L for total chromium).

Table 5.1

Contaminant Mass Removal - 2004

(a) Containment Well Summary

		in kg	in lbs
2004	Total Mass of Removed TCE	596	1314
	Total Mass of Removed DCE	35.3	77.8
	Total Mass of Removed TCA	2.43	5.37
	Total Mass Removed	634	1397

(b) Off-Site Containment Well

Month	Mass of Removed TCE		Mass of Removed DCE		Mass of Removed TCA		Total Mass Removed	
	in kg	in lbs	in kg	in lbs	in kg	in lbs	in kg	in lbs
Jan.	48	106	2.8	6.2	0.180	0.390	51	113
Feb.	45	99	2.5	5.6	0.160	0.360	48	105
Mar.	48	106	2.7	5.9	0.160	0.360	51	112
Apr.	43	96	2.4	5.4	0.150	0.320	46	102
May	50	110	2.7	5.9	0.170	0.380	53	116
June	45	99	2.3	5.1	0.150	0.330	47	104
July	48	106	2.6	5.7	0.160	0.360	51	112
Aug.	38	84	2.2	4.8	0.130	0.290	40	89
Sep.	57	126	3.2	6.9	0.190	0.420	60	133
Oct.	47	103	2.6	5.8	0.160	0.350	50	109
Nov.	48	106	2.8	6.3	0.170	0.380	51	113
Dec.	50	109	2.9	6.3	0.180	0.390	53	116
Total	**567**	**1250**	**31.7**	**69.9**	**1.96**	**4.33**	**601**	**1324**

(c) Source Containment Well

Month	Mass of Removed TCE		Mass of Removed DCE		Mass of Removed TCA		Total Mass Removed	
	in kg	in lbs	in kg	in lbs	in kg	in lbs	in kg	in lbs
Jan.	3.3	7.2	0.42	0.93	0.06	0.13	3.8	8.3
Feb.	2.7	6.0	0.33	0.73	0.05	0.10	3.1	6.8
Mar.	2.6	5.8	0.30	0.67	0.04	0.10	2.9	6.6
Apr.	1.8	4.0	0.22	0.48	0.03	0.07	2.1	4.6
May	2.7	5.9	0.33	0.73	0.05	0.10	3.1	6.7
June	2.5	5.4	0.30	0.66	0.04	0.09	2.8	6.2
July	2.4	5.3	0.28	0.62	0.04	0.08	2.7	6.0
Aug.	2.2	4.8	0.28	0.62	0.03	0.08	2.5	5.5
Sep.	2.7	6.0	0.33	0.74	0.04	0.09	3.1	6.8
Oct.	2.2	4.8	0.27	0.60	0.03	0.07	2.5	5.5
Nov.	1.9	4.2	0.25	0.55	0.03	0.07	2.2	4.8
Dec.	2.0	4.3	0.24	0.53	0.03	0.06	2.3	4.9
Total	**29.0**	**63.7**	**3.55**	**7.86**	**0.47**	**1.04**	**33.1**	**72.7**

Table 6.1

Initial Mass and Maximum Concentration of TCE in Model Layers

Model Layer	Approximate Mass in kg	Approximate Mass in lbs	Maximum Concentration in µg/L
1	0.0	0.0	6,540
2	2.4	5.2	5,298
3	90.7	200.0	5,657
4	472.3	1041.2	12,000
5	1809.3	3988.9	30,209
6	1800.9	3970.4	30,209
7	1736.5	3828.4	30,209
8	364.1	802.7	4,033
9	178.7	394.1	1,987
10	137.8	303.7	1,005
11	45.3	100.0	411
Total Mass	**6,638**	**14,634**	

Appendix A

2004 Groundwater Quality Data

A-1: Groundwater Monitoring Program Wells

A-2: Infiltration Gallery and Pond Monitoring Wells

A-1: Groundwater Monitoring Program Wells

Appendix A-1

Groundwater Monitoring Program Wells
2004 Analytical Results*

	Sample Date	TCE ug/L	1,1-DCE ug/L	1,1,1-TCA ug/L	Cr Total, mg/L		Other
					Unfiltered	Filtered	
MW-7	11/11/04	6.7	<1.0	<1.0	0.0100	0.0058	
MW-9	11/17/04	20	1.1	<1.0	<0.0050	<0.0044	
MW-12	11/16/04	170	12	3.4	0.005	0.007	
	11/16/04	180	11	3.6	0.011	0.0052	
MW-14R	11/04/04	17	<1.0	<1.0	0.310	NA	
MW-16	11/11/04	6.3	<1.0	<1.0	0.519	0.130	
MW-17	11/11/04	1.3	<1.0	<1.0	0.041	0.025	
MW-18	11/16/04	2.3	<1.0	<1.0	0.028	0.031	
MW-19	01/19/04	670	81	13	NA	NA	1,1,2-TCTFA:5.2; 1,1,1-TCA:13; PCE:2.6; 1,1-DCA:1.8
	11/11/04	550	44	6.6	0.012	NA	PCE: 1.5
MW-20	11/11/04	1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.008	NA	
MW-21	11/16/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.031	0.029	
MW-22	11/04/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0406	0.031	
MW-23	11/11/04	320	36	9.1	0.562	0.042	PCE:2.8
MW-25	11/11/04	40	<1.0	<1.0	0.547	0.049	
MW-26	11/17/04	16	<1.0	<1.0	0.130	0.133	
MW-29	11/18/04	1.8	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-30	11/16/04	2.4	<1.0	<1.0	0.015	NA	
MW-31	11/17/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.007	NA	
MW-32	11/03/04	83	11	1.4	<0.0050	NA	
	11/03/04	64	8.9	1.2	<0.0050	NA	
MW-34	11/16/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.150	0.0071	
MW-37R	11/09/04	110	4.4	<1.0	0.054	NA	
MW-38	11/22/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.00500	NA	
MW-39	11/16/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.009	NA	
MW-40	11/17/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.008	NA	
MW-41	11/16/04	4.5	<1.0	<1.0	0.039	NA	
MW-42	02/12/04	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0096	Confirmation Sample
	11/22/04	78	13	1.8	0.024	NA	

Appendix A-1

Groundwater Monitoring Program Wells
2004 Analytical Results*

	Sample Date	TCE ug/L	1,1-DCE ug/L	1,1,1-TCA ug/L	Cr Total, mg/L		Other
					Unfiltered	Filtered	
MW-43	11/22/04	2.4	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-44	11/09/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-45	11/09/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.093	NA	
MW-46	11/09/04	910	140	16	0.035	NA	112-TCTFA:11, 11DCA:1.9, Chlor:3.9, 112-TCA:1.0, PCE:9.2
	11/09/04	910	140	16	0.036	NA	112-TCTFA:12, 11DCA:2.0, Chlor:3.7, 112-TCA:1.1, PCE:9.6
MW-47	11/17/04	22	1.1	<1.0	0.076	0.025	
MW-48	11/18/04	53	1.7	<1.0	0.160	0.040	
MW-49	11/22/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-51	11/09/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0320	NA	
MW-52R	02/12/04	7.0	12	1.4	0.019	NA	
	02/12/04	6.8	12	1.3	0.020	NA	
	05/11/04	7.0	12	1.6	0.017	NA	
	08/10/04	6.3	12	1.5	0.024	NA	
	11/04/04	7.0	13	1.6	0.018	NA	
MW-53	11/04/04	11	<1.0	<1.0	0.0347	0.0230	
MW-55	11/03/04	100	3.5	<1.0	0.0413	NA	
MW-56	11/18/04	54	1.5	<1.0	0.050	NA	
MW-57	02/11/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.015	0.0048	
	05/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.014	0.0039	
	08/10/04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	11/02/04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-58	11/04/04	54	1.2	<1.0	0.232	0.050	
MW-59	02/11/04	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.03	Confirmation Sample
	11/09/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.037	NA	
MW-60	11/03/04	18000	830	59	0.072	0.054	PCE:180

Appendix A-1

Groundwater Monitoring Program Wells
2004 Analytical Results*

	Sample Date	TCE ug/L	1,1-DCE ug/L	1,1,1-TCA ug/L	Cr Total, mg/L		Other
					Unfiltered	Filtered	
MW-61	11/03/04	120	7.3	<1.0	0.0110	0.0072	PCE: 1.2
MW-62	02/11/04	3.2	9.2	6.5	0.0120	0.0034	
	05/12/04	3.1	8.1	6.6	0.0120	0.0040	
	08/10/04	2.8	7.1	5.3	0.0190	0.0066	
	11/16/04	2.2	5.1	4.2	0.0170	<0.0044	
MW-64	11/18/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.006	NA	
MW-65	02/12/04	15	49	16.0	0.0015	NA	
	05/12/04	17	51	20.0	<0.0010	NA	
	05/12/04	15	46	16.0	<0.0010	NA	
	08/12/04	15	48	18.0	<0.0020	NA	
	11/04/04	15	44	17.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-66	12/11/03	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0010	NA	
	02/11/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0014	NA	
	05/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0010	NA	
	08/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0042	NA	
	11/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-67	05/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0010	NA	
	11/04/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-68	02/11/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0040	NA	
	05/11/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0010	NA	
	08/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0039	NA	
	11/02/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-69	02/11/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0011	NA	
	05/11/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0010	NA	
	08/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0048	NA	
	11/02/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	
MW-70	11/03/04	9.1	<1.0	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	

Appendix A-1

Groundwater Monitoring Program Wells
2004 Analytical Results*

	Sample Date	TCE ug/L	1,1-DCE ug/L	1,1,1-TCA ug/L	Cr Total, mg/L Unfiltered	Cr Total, mg/L Filtered	Other
MW-71R	02/11/04	180	5.6	<1.0	<0.0010	<0.0010	MeCl:2.6
	05/11/04	170	5.1	<1.0	<0.0010	<0.0011	MeCl:2.2
	08/12/04	170	5.5	<1.0	0.0022	0.0036	MeCl:2.8
	08/12/04	180	5.6	<1.0	<0.0020	0.0086	MeCl:2.7
	11/03/04	180	5.7	<1.0	<0.0050	NA	MeCl:2.2
MW-72	05/11/04	300	24	2.6	0.019	NA	1,1,2-TCTFA:5.0; PCE:3.0
	11/02/04	170	15	1.6	0.0221	NA	PCE: 1.8
MW-73	11/17/04	42	4.2	<1.0	0.068	NA	

*VOCs by EPA Method 8260

NA = Not analyzed

Shaded cells indicate concentrations that exceed MCLs based on the more stringent of the drinking water standards or the maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by the NMWQCC (5 ug/L for TCE and DCE, 60 ug/L for TCA and 50 ug/L for total chromium).

A-2: Infiltration Gallery and Pond Monitoring Wells

Appendix A-2

Infiltration Gallery and Pond Monitoring Wells
2004 Analytical Results*

Well	Sample Date	TCE (ug/l)	1,1DCE (ug/l)	1,1,1TCA (ug/l)	Cr(total) (mg/l)	Fe(total) (mg/l)	Mn(total) (mg/l)	Cr(diss) (mg/l)	Fe(diss) (mg/l)	Mn(diss) (mg/l)
MW-17	02/12/04	1.4	<1.0	<1.0	0.034	1.9	0.062	0.031	0.032	0.0240
	05/12/04	2.1	<1.0	<1.0	0.035	2.8	0.087	0.029	<0.022	<0.0033
	08/12/04	1.8	<1.0	<1.0	0.027	<0.020	0.0048	0.034	2.3	0.1100
	11/11/04	1.3	<1.0	<1.0	0.041	1.93	0.058	0.025	<0.028	<0.0056
MW-74	02/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.024	0.032	0.0094			
	05/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.023	0.630	0.015			
	08/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.019	<0.020	0.0086			
	11/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.022	<0.0250	<0.00500			
MW-75	02/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.024	<0.020	<0.0030			
	05/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.021	0.024	<0.0030			
	08/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.020	<0.020	0.0043			
	11/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.027	<0.0250	0.011			
MW-76	02/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.024	<0.020	<0.0030			
	05/12/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.021	<0.020	<0.0030			
	08/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.024	0.2000	0.0120			
	11/10/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.027	0.0250	<0.00500			
MW-77	02/12/04	45	3.3	<1.0	<0.0010	0.270	8.1	<0.0010	<0.020	0.8300
	05/11/04	21	1.8	<1.0	<0.0010	0.320	6.4	<0.011	<0.022	0.7800
	08/12/04	21	1.8	<1.0	<0.0010	<0.020	0.730	<0.0011	<0.022	0.8100
	11/10/04	22	1.7	<1.0	<0.00500	0.250	6.04	<0.0044	<0.028	0.6700
MW-78	02/12/04	1.5	<1.0	<1.0	0.028	0.550	0.064			
	05/11/04	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.026	0.480	0.048	0.034	0.065	<0.0033
	08/12/04	1.2	<1.0	<1.0	0.0280	0.180	0.017	0.015	0.160	0.770
	11/10/04	1.2	<1.0	<1.0	0.0310	0.117	0.011	0.026	<0.028	<0.0056

*VOCs by EPA Method 8260

Notes: Shaded cells indicate concentrations that exceed MCLs based on the more stringent of the drinking water standards or the maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by the NMWQCC (5 ug/L for TCE and DCE, 60 ug/L for TCA and 50 ug/L for total chromium).

Appendix B

2004 Containment Well Flow Rate Data

B-1: Off-Site Containment Well

B-2: Source Containment Well

B-1: Off-Site Containment Well

Appendix B-1

Off-Site Containment Well
2004 Flow Rate Data

Date	Time	Instantaneous Discharge, gpm	Totalizer Reading, gallons	Average Discharge, gpm	Total Volume, gallons*
12/19/03	10:47	---	537619500		573302000
				228	
01/02/04	12:55	224	542250200		577932700
01/06/04	8:00	---	543497100		579179600
				155	
01/14/04	9:20	223	546139600		581822100
				228	
01/21/04	11:20	---	548465900		584148400
				228	
01/28/04	11:55	225	550768900		586451400
				228	
02/02/04	9:15	---	552373300		588055800
				228	
02/11/04	8:30	---	555321600		591004100
				230	
02/12/04	13:30	228	555721200		591403700
				227	
02/18/04	15:00	---	557700700		593383200
				228	
02/23/04	13:20	227	559316000		594998500
				227	
03/01/04	16:00	---	561641000		597323500
				227	
03/05/04	8:15	---	562842800		598525300
				226	
03/12/04	10:57	---	565153620		600836120
				228	
03/15/04	12:30	227	566159500		601842000
				227	
03/25/04	9:10	227	569379300		605061800
				227	
04/02/04	10:00	---	572009600		607692100
				226	
04/13/04	12:00	229	575615600		611298100
				117	
04/19/04	13:30	---	576637400		612319900
				245	
04/25/04	10:50	----	578712300		614394800
				189	
04/28/04	9:45	----	579518000		615200500
				227	
04/30/04	12:45	----	580212000		615894500
				227	

Appendix B-1

Off-Site Containment Well
2004 Flow Rate Data

Date	Time	Instantaneous Discharge, gpm	Totalizer Reading, gallons	Average Discharge, gpm	Total Volume, gallons*
05/06/04	9:15	---	582129600		617812100
				265	
05/12/04	9:00	227	584416100		620098600
				199	
05/20/04	9:50	---	586721100		622403600
				227	
05/26/04	12:35	226	588723600		624406100
				227	
06/04/04	9:10	227	591623400		627305900
				227	
06/10/04	9:45	---	593595300		629277800
06/18/04	8:55	---	Bad reading		
				191	
06/23/04	12:50	---	597198100		632880600
				227	
07/02/04	9:40	225	600094100		635776600
				227	
07/14/04	11:00	---	604033600		639716100
				227	
07/20/04	9:30	---	605974500		641657000
				227	
07/23/04	11:20	---	606978500		642661000
				227	
07/27/04	10:50	---	608279400		643961900
				227	
08/02/04	11:00	---	610243700		645926200
				227	
08/10/04	15:35	226.9	612920600		648603100
				227	
08/19/04	13:15	---	615825700		651508200
				0	
08/25/04	22:10	---	615825700		651508200
				227	
08/26/04	10:12	---	615989700		651672200
				227	
09/01/04	9:45	225	617942000		653624500
				225	
09/08/04	10:00	228	620215300		655897800
				226	
09/14/04	10:45	---	622179900		657862400
				225	
09/26/04	15:30	---	626128141		661810641
				226	

Appendix B-1

Off-Site Containment Well
2004 Flow Rate Data

Date	Time	Instantaneous Discharge, gpm	Totalizer Reading, gallons	Average Discharge, gpm	Total Volume, gallons*
09/29/04	8:30	---	627011400		662693900
				105	
10/11/04	8:50	---	628827300		664509800
				226	
10/18/04	11:40	---	631139700		666822200
				223	
10/23/04	13:55	---	632779000		668461500
				226	
11/03/04	9:45	---	636306800		671989300
				226	
11/15/04	8:00	---	640181500		675864000
				225	
11/18/04	8:30	---	641159200		676841700
				226	
12/01/04	9:45	227	645399300		681081800
				226	
12/03/04	9:15	---	646042200		681724700
				225	
12/15/04	10:10	---	649950200		685632700
				262	
12/18/04	9:09	---	651065760		686748260
				219	
01/04/05	11:13	---	656446200		692128700

*Total pumpage since 12/31/98

B-2: Source Containment Well

Appendix B-2

Source Containment Well
2004 Flow Rate Data

Date	Time	Instantaneous Discharge, gpm	Totalizer Reading, gallons	Average Discharge, gpm	Total Volume, gallons
12/19/03	10:40		51807120		51807120
				53	
01/02/04	13:35	---	52879540		52879540
				53	
01/06/04	7:30	---	53164200		53164200
				53	
01/14/04	9:45	53.0	53778990		53778990
				53	
01/21/04	11:45	---	54317170		54317170
				53	
01/28/04	13:30	---	54854010		54854010
				53	
02/02/04	9:00	---	55219560		55219560
				53	
02/18/04	15:20	---	56453930		56453930
				53	
02/23/04	13:10	52.7	56826440		56826440
				53	
03/01/04	16:20	---	57368100		57368100
				53	
03/05/04	8:05	----	57645470		57645470
				53	
03/12/04	10:45	---	58183100		58183100
				53	
03/15/04	13:05	52.7	58418150		58418150
				53	
03/25/04	8:37	52.6	59163380		59163380
				53	
04/02/04	8:20	52.5	59770420		59770420
				53	
04/13/04	12:15	52.5	60615450		60615450
				55	
04/16/04	12:00		60851600		60851600
				0	
04/19/04	12:00	---	60851600		60851600
				53	
04/22/04	12:00		61079557		61079557
				0	
04/30/04	12:30	---	61079557		61079557
				0	
05/03/04	9:02	52.5	61079557		61079557
				53	
05/06/04	8:45	--	61306780		61306780
				53	

Appendix B-2

Source Containment Well
2004 Flow Rate Data

Date	Time	Instantaneous Discharge, gpm	Totalizer Reading, gallons	Average Discharge, gpm	Total Volume, gallons
05/11/04	15:30	---	61707680		61707680
				53	
05/20/04	8:15	52.8	62367480		62367480
				53	
05/26/04	12:05	---	62834860		62834860
				53	
06/04/04	8:25	53.0	63506100		63506100
				53	
06/10/04	9:25	----	63965010		63965010
				53	
06/18/04	8:10	---	64566900		64566900
				53	
06/23/04	13:00	---	64961400		64961400
				53	
07/02/04	9:00	53.0	65631470		65631470
				53	
07/14/04	11:30	----	66548560		66548560
				53	
07/20/04	10:15	---	66999430		66999430
				53	
07/27/04	10:35	---	67531250		67531250
				53	
08/02/04	11:10	---	67987500		67987500
08/14/04	16:30	---	Bad Reading		
				53	
08/19/04	12:15	---	69276400		69276400
				52	
09/01/04	10:20	---	70250400		70250400
				52	
09/08/04	10:40	---	70778700		70778700
				52	
09/14/04	10:30	---	71225610		71225610
				52	
09/29/04	8:20	---	72333370		72333370
				24	
10/11/04	9:00	---	72747250		72747250
				52	
10/18/04	11:30	---	73283370		73283370
				52	
10/26/04	11:08	---	73885080		73885080
				53	
11/03/04	9:15	---	74484440		74484440
				52	

Appendix B-2

Source Containment Well
2004 Flow Rate Data

Date	Time	Instantaneous Discharge, gpm	Totalizer Reading, gallons	Average Discharge, gpm	Total Volume, gallons
11/17/04	7:54	52.0	75531470		75531470
				52	
11/24/04	10:45	---	76065900		76065900
				55	
11/30/04	15:55	----	76527100		76527100
				52	
12/01/04	9:00	53.6	76580400		76580400
				52	
12/03/04	8:30	---	76728300		76728300
				52	
12/15/04	10:00	---	77631280		77631280
				52	
01/04/05	10:29	---	79123930		79123930

Appendix C

2004 Influent / Effluent Quality Data

C-1: Off-Site Treatment System

C-2: Source Treatment System

C-1: Off-Site Treatment System

Appendix C-1

Off-Site Treatment System
2004 Analytical Results[a]

Sample Date	Influent TCE (ug/l)	Influent 1,1DCE (ug/l)	Influent 1,1,1TCA (ug/l)	Influent Cr(total) (mg/l)	Influent Fe(total) (mg/l)	Influent Mn(total) (mg/l)	Effluent TCE (ug/l)	Effluent 1,1DCE (ug/l)	Effluent 1,1,1TCA (ug/l)	Effluent Cr(total) (mg/l)	Effluent Fe(total) (mg/l)	Effluent Mn(total) (mg/l)
01/06/04	1200	72	4.6	0.023	<0.020	<0.0030	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.023	0.035	<0.0030
2/3/2004	1300	73	4.7	0.024	<0.020	<0.0030	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.024	<0.020	<0.0030
03/05/04	1200	68	4.4	0.030	0.170	0.12	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.030	<0.020	0.11
04/02/04	1300	72	4.2	0.023	<0.020	<0.0030	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.022	<0.020	<0.0030
05/06/04	1300	74	4.6	0.023	<0.020	<0.0030	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.024	0.24	<0.0030
06/04/04	1300	66	4.4	0.023	<0.020	<0.0030	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.023	0.023	<0.0030
07/02/04	1300	69	4.4	0.028	<0.025	0.11	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.023	0.070	<0.0050
08/12/04	1200	65	4.1	0.027	0.022	0.014	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.026	0.083	0.011
09/01/04	1300	77	4.6	0.030	0.077	<0.0050	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.024	<0.025	<0.0050
10/11/04	1800	94	5.7	0.032	0.060	0.0052	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.032	0.038	<0.0050
11/03/04	1300	79	4.7	0.0242	0.140	0.0052	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.0249	<0.0250	<0.0050
12/01/04	1300	75	4.7	0.023	0.035	<0.0050	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.025	0.043	<0.0050
01/04/05	1300	76	4.5	0.025	<0.025	<0.0050	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.026	0.034	<0.0050

[a] Data from 01/04/05 has been included to show conditions at the end of the year.

Notes: Shaded cells indicate concentrations that exceed MCLs based on the more stringent of the drinking water standards or the maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by the NMWQCC (5 ug/L for TCE and DCE, 60 ug/L for TCA and 50 ug/L for total chromium).

C-2: Source Treatment System

Appendix C-2

Source Treatment System
2004 Analytical Results[a]

Sample Date	Influent TCE (ug/l)	Influent 1,1DCE (ug/l)	Influent 1,1,1TCA (ug/l)	Influent Cr(total) (mg/l)	Influent Fe(total) (mg/l)	Influent Mn(total) (mg/l)	Effluent TCE (ug/l)	Effluent 1,1-DCE (ug/l)	Effluent 1,1,1-TCA (ug/l)	Effluent Cr(total) (mg/l)	Effluent Fe(total) (mg/l)	Effluent Mn(total) (mg/l)
01/06/04	380	50	6.8	0.029	0.031	0.10	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.028	0.023	0.10
02/03/04	350	45	6.1	0.032	0.26	0.12	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.030	0.69	0.11
03/05/04	300	34	5.1	0.024	<0.020	<0.0030	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.023	<0.020	<0.0030
04/02/04	290	34	4.6	0.030	0.16	0.12	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.029	0.21	0.11
05/06/04	380	45	6.6	0.028	0.16	0.14	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.027	1.1	0.12
06/04/04	280	37	4.8	0.029	<0.020	0.11	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.029	<0.020	0.11
07/02/04	290	32	4.2	0.023	0.039	<0.0050	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.038	1.0	0.39
08/10/04	250	31	3.8	0.033	0.25	0.41	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.030	0.029	0.12
09/01/04	240	32	3.9	0.029	<0.025	0.180	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.029	<0.025	0.120
10/11/04	400	47	5.5	0.029	0.220	0.520	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.025	<0.025	0.078
11/03/04	220	31	3.7	0.032	0.210	0.620	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.028	0.043	0.130
12/01/04	230	28	3.4	0.027	0.034	0.170	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.027	0.061	0.120
01/04/05	220	27	3.2	0.029	<0.025	0.110	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	0.029	0.039	0.120

[a] Data from 01/04/05 has been included to show conditions at the end of the year.

Notes: Shaded cells indicate concentrations that exceed MCLs based on the more stringent of the drinking water standards or the maximum allowable concentrations in groundwater set by the NMWQCC (5 ug/L for TCE and DCE, 60 ug/L for TCA and 50 ug/L for total chromium).

Appendix D

Water Level Residuals – December 1998 to December 2004 Simulation

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-07	1999	4976.62	4974.99	1.62
MW-09	1999	4972.33	4972.46	-0.13
MW-12	1999	4971.95	4972.52	-0.58
MW-13	1999	4973.67	4973.01	0.66
MW-16	1999	4977.80	4975.55	2.25
MW-17	1999	4978.16	4976.15	2.01
MW-19	1999	4970.99	4970.91	0.08
MW-20	1999	4970.62	4970.34	0.28
MW-29	1999	4972.86	4971.90	0.96
MW-30	1999	4971.40	4971.12	0.28
MW-31	1999	4970.32	4970.32	0.00
MW-32	1999	4970.12	4970.24	-0.11
MW-33	1999	4971.64	4972.15	-0.51
MW-34	1999	4973.45	4972.28	1.16
MW-35	1999	4970.57	4970.15	0.42
MW-36	1999	4969.02	4968.99	0.04
MW-37	1999	4967.30	4967.73	-0.44
MW-38	1999	4972.88	4971.37	1.51
MW-39	1999	4971.63	4970.69	0.94
MW-40	1999	4970.35	4969.98	0.37
MW-41	1999	4970.23	4970.42	-0.18
MW-42	1999	4969.89	4970.49	-0.61
MW-43	1999	4969.69	4970.14	-0.45
MW-44	1999	4969.11	4968.88	0.23
MW-45	1999	4967.25	4967.55	-0.30
MW-46	1999	4965.98	4966.51	-0.54
MW-47	1999	4965.56	4965.82	-0.26
MW-48	1999	4964.66	4964.42	0.24
MW-49	1999	4970.15	4969.72	0.43
MW-51	1999	4979.97	4977.40	2.57
MW-52	1999	4961.24	4961.43	-0.18
MW-53	1999	4963.42	4962.69	0.73
MW-54	1999	4964.83	4965.53	-0.69
MW-55	1999	4963.44	4963.75	-0.31
MW-56	1999	4964.63	4964.17	0.46
MW-57	1999	4964.41	4965.02	-0.61
MW-58	1999	4964.19	4963.49	0.70
MW-59	1999	4968.77	4970.17	-1.40
MW-60	1999	4964.33	4963.94	0.39
MW-61	1999	4964.41	4964.07	0.34
MW-62	1999	4966.53	4966.31	0.22
MW-64	1999	4964.90	4965.37	-0.47

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-65	1999	4960.92	4960.39	0.53
MW-66	1999	4963.35	4963.58	-0.23
MW-67	1999	4957.76	4957.92	-0.16
MW-68	1999	4960.83	4960.22	0.61
MW-69	1999	4960.73	4959.49	1.24
MW-70	1999	4969.37	4969.96	-0.59
MW-71	1999	4957.75	4956.78	0.97
MW-72	1999	4970.03	4970.51	-0.48
MW-73	1999	4970.15	4970.35	-0.21
OB-1	1999	4958.39	4959.02	-0.63
OB-2	1999	4960.02	4959.32	0.70
MW-07	2000	4976.31	4974.75	1.57
MW-09	2000	4971.97	4972.16	-0.19
MW-12	2000	4971.61	4972.25	-0.64
MW-13	2000	4973.37	4972.72	0.66
MW-16	2000	4977.65	4975.42	2.23
MW-17	2000	4977.94	4976.01	1.93
MW-18	2000	4970.68	4972.68	-2.00
MW-19	2000	4970.62	4970.58	0.04
MW-20	2000	4970.26	4970.00	0.26
MW-22	2000	4976.81	4975.58	1.23
MW-23	2000	4975.10	4973.98	1.12
MW-24	2000	4977.35	4975.35	1.99
MW-25	2000	4977.38	4975.26	2.12
MW-26	2000	4972.49	4972.60	-0.11
MW-27	2000	4972.89	4974.02	-1.13
MW-29	2000	4972.54	4971.59	0.94
MW-30	2000	4971.04	4970.79	0.25
MW-31	2000	4969.94	4969.97	-0.02
MW-32	2000	4969.76	4969.90	-0.14
MW-33	2000	4971.28	4971.85	-0.57
MW-34	2000	4973.13	4971.97	1.16
MW-35	2000	4970.22	4969.80	0.42
MW-36	2000	4968.58	4968.59	-0.01
MW-37	2000	4966.90	4967.28	-0.38
MW-38	2000	4972.56	4971.06	1.50
MW-39	2000	4971.28	4970.36	0.92
MW-40	2000	4969.98	4969.63	0.36
MW-41	2000	4969.86	4970.08	-0.21
MW-42	2000	4969.54	4970.17	-0.63
MW-43	2000	4969.33	4969.81	-0.48
MW-44	2000	4968.68	4968.49	0.20

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-45	2000	4966.90	4967.10	-0.20
MW-46	2000	4965.56	4966.05	-0.49
MW-47	2000	4965.04	4965.26	-0.22
MW-48	2000	4964.01	4963.76	0.25
MW-49	2000	4969.89	4969.37	0.52
MW-51	2000	4979.73	4977.31	2.42
MW-52	2000	4960.50	4960.68	-0.18
MW-53	2000	4962.62	4961.84	0.79
MW-54	2000	4964.57	4965.16	-0.59
MW-55	2000	4962.90	4963.09	-0.18
MW-56	2000	4964.01	4963.52	0.49
MW-57	2000	4964.32	4964.75	-0.43
MW-58	2000	4963.46	4962.72	0.74
MW-59	2000	4968.44	4969.85	-1.41
MW-60	2000	4963.94	4963.39	0.55
MW-61	2000	4964.02	4963.52	0.51
MW-62	2000	4965.92	4965.81	0.11
MW-63	2000	4970.20	4973.35	-3.15
MW-64	2000	4964.55	4965.01	-0.46
MW-65	2000	4960.24	4959.62	0.62
MW-66	2000	4963.03	4963.28	-0.24
MW-67	2000	4957.24	4957.51	-0.27
MW-68	2000	4960.40	4959.78	0.63
MW-69	2000	4960.31	4959.00	1.30
MW-70	2000	4969.01	4969.62	-0.60
MW-71	2000	4957.28	4956.39	0.89
MW-72	2000	4969.73	4970.18	-0.45
MW-73	2000	4969.77	4970.01	-0.24
MW-74	2000	4963.03	4963.91	-0.88
MW-75	2000	4966.92	4963.85	3.07
MW-76	2000	4967.69	4965.49	2.20
OB-1	2000	4957.54	4957.77	-0.22
OB-2	2000	4958.96	4958.33	0.64
MW-07	2001	4976.10	4974.54	1.56
MW-09	2001	4971.71	4971.92	-0.21
MW-12	2001	4971.18	4972.02	-0.84
MW-13	2001	4973.09	4972.47	0.62
MW-16	2001	4977.76	4975.28	2.48
MW-17	2001	4978.05	4975.89	2.16
MW-18	2001	4970.28	4972.50	-2.23
MW-19	2001	4970.28	4970.32	-0.05
MW-20	2001	4969.92	4969.74	0.18

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-22	2001	4976.51	4975.42	1.09
MW-23	2001	4974.77	4973.79	0.98
MW-24	2001	4977.38	4975.21	2.18
MW-25	2001	4977.39	4975.12	2.27
MW-26	2001	4971.70	4972.37	-0.66
MW-27	2001	4972.74	4973.91	-1.17
MW-29	2001	4972.19	4971.35	0.84
MW-30	2001	4970.72	4970.53	0.19
MW-31	2001	4969.60	4969.69	-0.09
MW-32	2001	4969.44	4969.63	-0.19
MW-33	2001	4970.96	4971.61	-0.65
MW-34	2001	4972.86	4971.71	1.15
MW-35	2001	4969.97	4969.51	0.46
MW-36	2001	4968.32	4968.27	0.04
MW-38	2001	4972.21	4970.81	1.40
MW-39	2001	4970.97	4970.10	0.87
MW-40	2001	4969.65	4969.35	0.30
MW-41	2001	4969.55	4969.81	-0.26
MW-42	2001	4969.30	4969.92	-0.62
MW-43	2001	4969.09	4969.56	-0.47
MW-44	2001	4968.38	4968.18	0.20
MW-45	2001	4967.06	4966.77	0.29
MW-46	2001	4965.30	4965.71	-0.42
MW-47	2001	4964.50	4964.86	-0.36
MW-48	2001	4963.66	4963.31	0.35
MW-49	2001	4969.49	4969.10	0.39
MW-51	2001	4979.79	4977.25	2.54
MW-52	2001	4960.20	4960.14	0.06
MW-53	2001	4962.08	4961.31	0.77
MW-54	2001	4964.34	4964.88	-0.55
MW-55	2001	4962.53	4962.68	-0.15
MW-56	2001	4963.67	4963.11	0.56
MW-57	2001	4964.15	4964.54	-0.39
MW-58	2001	4963.28	4962.24	1.04
MW-59	2001	4968.18	4969.61	-1.42
MW-60	2001	4963.74	4963.03	0.71
MW-61	2001	4963.80	4963.15	0.65
MW-62	2001	4965.68	4965.43	0.25
MW-63	2001	4970.02	4973.26	-3.24
MW-64	2001	4964.36	4964.75	-0.39
MW-65	2001	4959.90	4959.17	0.73
MW-66	2001	4962.79	4963.04	-0.26

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-67	2001	4956.95	4957.17	-0.21
MW-68	2001	4960.12	4959.49	0.64
MW-69	2001	4960.00	4958.69	1.30
MW-70	2001	4968.91	4969.35	-0.44
MW-71	2001	4956.98	4956.05	0.93
MW-72	2001	4969.48	4969.93	-0.45
MW-73	2001	4969.35	4969.74	-0.39
MW-74	2001	4962.46	4964.60	-2.14
MW-75	2001	4966.26	4964.55	1.71
MW-76	2001	4967.18	4966.18	1.01
OB-1	2001	4957.25	4957.15	0.10
OB-2	2001	4958.61	4957.80	0.81
MW-07	2002	4976.12	4975.67	0.45
MW-09	2002	4970.95	4972.59	-1.64
MW-12	2002	4970.35	4972.75	-2.40
MW-13	2002	4972.49	4972.94	-0.46
MW-14R	2002	4968.29	4969.04	-0.75
MW-16	2002	4981.76	4980.99	0.77
MW-17	2002	4981.91	4981.95	-0.04
MW-18	2002	4970.93	4974.26	-3.34
MW-19	2002	4969.24	4969.09	0.15
MW-20	2002	4968.78	4968.86	-0.08
MW-22	2002	4977.86	4978.30	-0.44
MW-23	2002	4974.63	4975.50	-0.87
MW-24	2002	4981.50	4980.66	0.84
MW-25	2002	4981.61	4980.82	0.78
MW-26	2002	4971.44	4972.39	-0.95
MW-27	2002	4978.42	4978.20	0.22
MW-29	2002	4971.53	4970.75	0.78
MW-30	2002	4969.78	4969.61	0.17
MW-31	2002	4968.39	4968.37	0.02
MW-32	2002	4968.10	4968.10	0.00
MW-33	2002	4970.04	4972.21	-2.17
MW-34	2002	4972.27	4971.33	0.94
MW-36	2002	4967.34	4967.71	-0.37
MW-37R	2002	4965.13	4966.26	-1.13
MW-38	2002	4971.49	4970.23	1.26
MW-39	2002	4970.11	4969.38	0.72
MW-40	2002	4968.46	4968.34	0.12
MW-41	2002	4968.35	4968.09	0.26
MW-42	2002	4968.54	4969.11	-0.57
MW-43	2002	4968.31	4968.83	-0.52

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-44	2002	4967.40	4967.57	-0.17
MW-45	2002	4966.10	4966.19	-0.09
MW-46	2002	4964.65	4965.27	-0.62
MW-47	2002	4964.18	4964.42	-0.24
MW-48	2002	4963.20	4962.88	0.32
MW-49	2002	4968.46	4968.38	0.09
MW-51	2002	4980.94	4979.53	1.42
MW-52	2002	4959.81	4959.72	0.09
MW-53	2002	4961.52	4960.85	0.66
MW-54	2002	4963.82	4964.58	-0.76
MW-55	2002	4962.03	4962.22	-0.19
MW-56	2002	4963.21	4962.66	0.55
MW-57	2002	4963.62	4964.28	-0.66
MW-58	2002	4962.57	4961.79	0.78
MW-59	2002	4967.50	4969.00	-1.50
MW-60	2002	4963.21	4962.65	0.57
MW-61	2002	4963.12	4962.78	0.33
MW-62	2002	4965.13	4965.00	0.13
MW-63	2002	4969.61	4974.03	-4.41
MW-64	2002	4963.78	4964.44	-0.66
MW-65	2002	4959.39	4958.73	0.66
MW-66	2002	4962.24	4962.73	-0.49
MW-67	2002	4956.31	4956.78	-0.48
MW-68	2002	4959.64	4959.19	0.45
MW-69	2002	4959.52	4958.35	1.17
MW-70	2002	4967.68	4968.42	-0.75
MW-71R	2002	4956.36	4955.74	0.62
MW-72	2002	4968.59	4968.92	-0.33
MW-73	2002	4967.69	4967.46	0.23
MW-74	2002	4962.06	4964.91	-2.85
MW-75	2002	4965.83	4964.85	0.98
MW-76	2002	4967.31	4966.46	0.85
MW-77	2002	4977.09	4976.42	0.68
MW-78	2002	4973.01	4974.06	-1.05
OB-1	2002	4956.73	4956.56	0.16
OB-2	2002	4957.91	4957.30	0.62
MW-07	2003	4976.17	4976.15	0.02
MW-09	2003	4970.82	4973.02	-2.20
MW-12	2003	4970.28	4973.14	-2.86
MW-13	2003	4972.42	4973.29	-0.86
MW-14R	2003	4968.03	4968.98	-0.95
MW-16	2003	4982.26	4982.36	-0.09

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-17	2003	4982.02	4983.38	-1.35
MW-18	2003	4975.16	4974.87	0.29
MW-19	2003	4969.13	4968.88	0.25
MW-20	2003	4968.59	4968.64	-0.05
MW-21	2003	4983.36	4983.69	-0.33
MW-22	2003	4977.84	4979.17	-1.33
MW-23	2003	4974.75	4976.12	-1.37
MW-24	2003	4982.08	4981.98	0.10
MW-25	2003	4982.27	4982.18	0.09
MW-26	2003	4971.84	4972.53	-0.69
MW-27	2003	4981.28	4979.32	1.96
MW-29	2003	4971.41	4970.60	0.81
MW-30	2003	4969.61	4969.43	0.18
MW-31	2003	4968.19	4968.13	0.06
MW-32	2003	4968.01	4967.83	0.17
MW-33	2003	4969.93	4972.62	-2.69
MW-34	2003	4972.12	4971.12	1.00
MW-36	2003	4967.27	4967.41	-0.13
MW-37R	2003	4965.06	4965.99	-0.93
MW-38	2003	4971.41	4970.05	1.36
MW-39	2003	4969.96	4969.18	0.78
MW-40	2003	4968.26	4968.10	0.16
MW-41	2003	4968.41	4967.83	0.58
MW-42	2003	4968.48	4968.93	-0.45
MW-43	2003	4968.27	4968.63	-0.36
MW-44	2003	4967.35	4967.30	0.05
MW-45	2003	4966.05	4965.93	0.12
MW-46	2003	4964.45	4965.02	-0.56
MW-47	2003	4963.98	4964.09	-0.11
MW-48	2003	4962.97	4962.54	0.43
MW-49	2003	4968.30	4968.15	0.15
MW-51	2003	4981.88	4980.46	1.42
MW-52R	2003	4959.26	4959.20	0.06
MW-53	2003	4961.29	4960.18	1.12
MW-54	2003	4963.61	4964.33	-0.72
MW-55	2003	4961.61	4961.90	-0.29
MW-56	2003	4962.98	4962.34	0.65
MW-57	2003	4963.46	4964.05	-0.59
MW-58	2003	4962.29	4961.44	0.86
MW-59	2003	4967.36	4968.83	-1.47
MW-60	2003	4962.90	4962.35	0.55
MW-61	2003	4962.87	4962.48	0.38

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-62	2003	4964.84	4964.67	0.17
MW-63	2003	4971.76	4974.52	-2.76
MW-64	2003	4963.63	4964.20	-0.57
MW-65	2003	4959.19	4958.38	0.81
MW-66	2003	4962.01	4962.48	-0.47
MW-67	2003	4956.05	4956.47	-0.42
MW-68	2003	4959.40	4958.92	0.49
MW-69	2003	4959.33	4958.05	1.28
MW-70	2003	4967.49	4968.20	-0.71
MW-71R	2003	4956.13	4955.41	0.72
MW-72	2003	4968.55	4968.74	-0.19
MW-73	2003	4967.45	4967.15	0.31
MW-74	2003	4961.85	4965.01	-3.16
MW-75	2003	4965.77	4964.95	0.82
MW-76	2003	4967.22	4966.56	0.66
MW-77	2003	4977.08	4976.82	0.27
MW-78	2003	4974.97	4974.56	0.40
OB-1	2003	4956.46	4956.13	0.32
OB-2	2003	4957.70	4956.91	0.79
MW-07	2004	4975.59	4976.10	-0.51
MW-09	2004	4970.40	4972.99	-2.59
MW-12	2004	4969.88	4973.10	-3.23
MW-13	2004	4972.02	4973.23	-1.22
MW-14R	2004	4967.79	4968.90	-1.11
MW-16	2004	4981.74	4982.25	-0.50
MW-17	2004	4981.40	4983.24	-1.84
MW-18	2004	4973.36	4974.85	-1.49
MW-19	2004	4968.79	4968.77	0.02
MW-20	2004	4968.25	4968.51	-0.26
MW-21	2004	4982.66	4983.41	-0.76
MW-22	2004	4977.25	4979.14	-1.88
MW-23	2004	4974.23	4976.08	-1.85
MW-24	2004	4981.54	4981.88	-0.34
MW-25	2004	4981.73	4982.07	-0.35
MW-26	2004	4971.36	4972.46	-1.10
MW-27	2004	4980.76	4979.30	1.46
MW-29	2004	4970.94	4970.47	0.47
MW-30	2004	4969.25	4969.31	-0.06
MW-31	2004	4967.86	4968.02	-0.16
MW-32	2004	4967.71	4967.73	-0.01
MW-33	2004	4969.55	4972.59	-3.04
MW-34	2004	4971.59	4970.96	0.63

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
MW-36	2004	4967.43	4967.21	0.22
MW-37R	2004	4964.78	4965.80	-1.02
MW-38	2004	4971.20	4969.91	1.29
MW-39	2004	4969.56	4969.04	0.52
MW-40	2004	4967.96	4967.96	0.00
MW-41	2004	4968.03	4967.73	0.29
MW-42	2004	4968.17	4968.80	-0.63
MW-43	2004	4967.95	4968.49	-0.55
MW-44	2004	4967.10	4967.12	-0.01
MW-45	2004	4965.77	4965.75	0.02
MW-46	2004	4964.17	4964.83	-0.66
MW-47	2004	4963.65	4963.86	-0.20
MW-48	2004	4962.64	4962.30	0.34
MW-49	2004	4967.96	4968.00	-0.03
MW-51	2004	4981.84	4980.46	1.38
MW-52R	2004	4958.73	4958.96	-0.23
MW-53	2004	4961.00	4959.94	1.06
MW-54	2004	4963.33	4964.12	-0.79
MW-55	2004	4961.41	4961.70	-0.29
MW-56	2004	4962.64	4962.12	0.52
MW-57	2004	4963.13	4963.83	-0.71
MW-58	2004	4961.99	4961.19	0.80
MW-59	2004	4967.13	4968.69	-1.56
MW-60	2004	4962.64	4962.13	0.51
MW-61	2004	4962.61	4962.25	0.36
MW-62	2004	4964.54	4964.43	0.11
MW-63	2004	4973.01	4974.56	-1.54
MW-64	2004	4963.34	4963.99	-0.65
MW-65	2004	4958.75	4958.19	0.57
MW-66	2004	4961.60	4962.27	-0.67
MW-67	2004	4955.63	4956.19	-0.57
MW-68	2004	4959.00	4958.68	0.32
MW-69	2004	4958.86	4957.84	1.02
MW-70	2004	4967.11	4968.06	-0.95
MW-71R	2004	4955.77	4955.11	0.66
MW-72	2004	4968.23	4968.62	-0.39
MW-73	2004	4967.15	4967.07	0.08
MW-74	2004	4961.23	4964.75	-3.52
MW-75	2004	4965.10	4964.69	0.42
MW-76	2004	4966.48	4966.31	0.17
MW-77	2004	4976.69	4976.75	-0.07
MW-78	2004	4974.54	4974.50	0.04

Appendix D

Water-Level Residuals for Average 1999 to 2004 Water Levels

Monitoring Well	Year	Water-level Elevation, in feet above MSL		Residual Difference (ft)
		Observed	Computed	
OB-1	2004	4956.02	4955.98	0.05
OB-2	2004	4957.22	4956.73	0.49

Number of active observation points =	376	
Number of inactive observation points =	4	
Mean of residuals =	0.01	ft
Standard Deviation of residuals =	1.05	ft
Sum of squared residuals =	413	ft^2
Mean of absolute residuals =	0.75	ft
Maximum residual =	-4.41	ft
Minimum residual =	3.07	ft
Range in observed heads =	26.64	ft