

Wilmington 3-0578 50 Fordham Rd. Former G.E.



SCANNED

Phase V Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Report

Eastern Parking Lot Area – November 2002 thru October 2003 Tank K Area – April 2003 thru October 2003 Groundwater Source Control Area – September 2003 Baseline Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring – September 2003

Former GE Facility (RTN# 3-0518) Wilmington, Massachusetts

Submitted to:

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TRC Project No.: E9202-9207-09204

April 2004

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report presents results for the on-going monitoring programs at the former General Electric (GE) facility site (Site), release tracking number (RTN) 3-0518, located at 50 Fordham Road in Wilmington, Massachusetts. These programs and the corresponding monitoring periods include:

- Phase V Maintenance and Monitoring of the Eastern Parking Lot (EPL) Area Monitoring period: November 2002 – October 2003
- Phase V Operations, Maintenance and Monitoring (OM&M) of the Tank K Area Monitoring period: April 2003-October 2003
- Phase V OM&M Program for the Groundwater Source Control System
 Monitoring period: Baseline Sampling event, September 2003
- Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Program (LTGMP) Monitoring period: September 2003

The Site is currently undergoing extensive groundwater monitoring via the Phase V monitoring programs for: 1) EPL Area, 2) Tank K Area, 3) Groundwater Source Control Area, and 4) Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Program (LTGMP).

The overburden aquifer is impacted by: 1) chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs), 2) extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH) compounds, and, 3) volatile petroleum hydrocarbons (VPH) compounds including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX), methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE), and naphthalene. Specifically, the EPA Area is impacted by Stoddard fuel-related contaminants (EPH and VPH). The Tank K Area is impacted by gasoline-related contaminants (BTEX and VPH). The Source Control Area and regional groundwater plume that is monitored by the LTGMP is characterized by solvent-related CVOC compounds.

The bedrock aquifer is impacted by CVOCs, with the core of the plume extending from the former Tank Farm area through pumping well TRC-202R. The VOC concentrations in bedrock at the core of the plume range from 26,620 micro-grams per liter (μ g/L) at IP-1R2 to 10,623 μ g/L at EMW-11R2. Newly installed bedrock well TRC-301R, with a total VOC concentration of 146 μ g/L, marks a downgradient monitoring point within the target zone (i.e., known target depth) that is outside of the core area of the plume.

Eastern Parking Lot

TRC will continue the light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) and groundwater monitoring program in the EPL Area and will summarize the findings next in a Fall 2004 report to Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP). Based on four consecutive sampling events (2000-2003) with VPH and EPH levels below

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Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) GW-1 standards, TRC will remove EMW-11S and TRC-103 from the sampling program.

<u>Tank K</u>

TRC will continue groundwater monitoring and the OM&M program. TRC has again identified low flow conditions at several sparge points. As a result, five replacement sparge points were installed during December 2003, with the system still in a functioning mode and only a temporary shutdown of the necessary points. Well construction logs and an update on the performance of the replacement sparge points will be provided in the next OM&M report.

Source Control

On August 15, 2003, the groundwater remediation system for Source Control went to startup mode. Baseline groundwater sampling results are presented herein. The first quarterly groundwater monitoring period was completed in December 2003. TRC will submit the first OM&M Report for Source Control following the second quarterly sampling round scheduled for March 2004.

Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Program

TRC's analysis of the current groundwater sampling data did not identify any notable anomalous results or trends. The highest concentrations of CVOCs in both overburden and bedrock continue to be observed immediately east of the former Tank Farm. At the newly installed TRC-301R, a bedrock monitoring well located at a sentinel position relative to the plume, the total CVOC concentration observed in September 2003 was 146 μ g/L.

Analysis of groundwater elevation data continues to indicate that shallow and deep overburden groundwater flows east from the Site, and that bedrock groundwater has the potential to follow an easterly track from the Site. This is consistent with the analysis of groundwater elevation data dating back to 1986. As a result, the continued routine preparation of potentiometric surface maps to support the LTGMP is unnecessary and will be discontinued.

Groundwater elevation data will continue to be collected from all groundwater monitoring wells sampled as part of the LTGMP, prior to each sampling event.

In overburden, at the multi-level monitoring well cluster PS-1 (a three well cluster), the deepest well, PS-1D, recorded the highest total CVOC results at that location. The two shallower monitoring wells, PS-1S and PS-1M recorded much lower CVOC concentrations, a trend that has been observed since the initial 1995 sampling event.

As a result, TRC is going to temporarily stop collecting groundwater samples from the shallower PS-1S and PS-1M monitoring wells, until groundwater quality at the deep

monitoring well, PS-1D, is below MCP GW-1 standards. At that time, TRC will begin re-sampling PS-1S and PS-1M to confirm the shallower locations are also below MCP GW-1 standards. This is consistent with the original purpose of the multi-level monitoring well installation, to characterize the formation at various depths in the event contaminant stratification is present. This objective has been completed and TRC is targeting the highest contaminant zone for long-term monitoring.

At GZA-10, a monitoring well located perpendicular to the plume core, all CVOCs were below the quantitation limits. The last time a CVOC was observed above MCP GW-1 standards at this location was 1995. As a result, GZA-10 will be removed from the LTGMP, but retained as a confirmatory well for Tank K, per MA DEP requirements.

Monitoring Well Decommissioning

Numerous monitoring wells have been installed with regard to groundwater contamination issues related to the Former GE Site. Many of these monitoring wells have not been used for years to support ongoing Site activities. As a result, these monitoring wells that are no longer in-use are unnecessary conduits to the subsurface, and are considered abandoned wells, as defined by the Massachusetts well drilling regulations.

Of the 66 monitoring wells TRC is preparing to decommission, MA DEP previously approved 18 of them as per the *Conditional Approval of the LTGMP* letter, dated July 16, 1997.

TRC will decommission each monitoring well with a licensed Massachusetts well driller, in accordance with the MA DEP guidance for well decommissioning.

ES-3

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report presents results for the on-going monitoring programs at the former General Electric (GE) facility site (Site), release tracking number (RTN) 3-0518, located at 50 Fordham Road in Wilmington, Massachusetts (Figure 1-1). These programs and the corresponding monitoring periods include:

- Phase V Monitoring of the Eastern Parking Lot (EPL) Area Monitoring period: November 2002 – October 2003
- Phase V Operations, Maintenance and Monitoring (OM&M) of the Tank K Area Monitoring period: April 2003-October 2003
- Phase V OM&M Program for the Groundwater Source Control System
 Monitoring period: Baseline Sampling event, September 2003
- Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Program (LTGMP) Monitoring period: September 2003

This document represents a new approach to Site reporting. It provides both OM&M results as well as site-wide groundwater conditions under one cover.

Future reports will also include results of the Phase V OM&M Program for the Groundwater Source Control System. This system was started in August 2003. The first OM&M Report will be provided under a separate cover following the March 2004 quarterly groundwater sampling event.

For ease of review, each monitoring program is presented in a stand-alone section. However, the maps and other supporting documentation present comprehensive site-wide conditions (i.e., all data are compiled). The approximate limits of the on-going groundwater monitoring programs are provided in Figure 1-2. A detailed map showing all monitoring well locations is provided in Figure 1-3.

1.1 Reporting Requirements

This report was completed in accordance with the following:

General Regulations

 310 CMR 40.892 (Phase V Inspection and Monitoring Reports) of the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP);

Long Term Groundwater Monitoring

Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Plan, dated February 4, 1997;

- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) Conditional Approval of the Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Plan letter, dated July 16, 1997;
- MA DEP Regional Groundwater Monitoring letter, dated June 20, 2001; and,
- MA DEP Interim Deadlines for Phase V Operations, Maintenance & Monitoring and Groundwater Monitoring Programs letter, dated February 22, 2002.

Eastern Parking Lot

- Phase IV As-Built Construction and Completion Report, Eastern Parking Lot Area, dated January 2001; and,
- MA DEP Conditional Approval of Eastern Parking Lot, Phase IV As-Built Construction and Final Inspection Report, letter, dated March 29, 2001.

<u>Tank K</u>

- Phase IV As-Built Construction and Completion Report, Tank K, dated March 2001; and,
- MA DEP Conditional Approval of Tank K Area Phase IV As-Built Construction and Completion Report letter, dated June 11, 2001.

Groundwater Source Control

• Phase IV As-Built Construction and Final Inspection Report, Groundwater, dated September 2003.

Regulatory Changes

Effective June 27, 2003, pursuant to the amended provisions of 310 CMR 40.0550 (4), MA DEP approval of comprehensive response actions and any other future actions at the Site (listed as Tier IA) are no longer required prior to implementation unless the MA DEP provides a notice to the contrary. Nonetheless, TRC will continue to call out any modifications to the programs, with specific emphasis on any modification related to a MA DEP conditional approval.

1.2 Summary of Monitoring Activities

1.2.1 Groundwater Monitoring

The Site is currently undergoing extensive groundwater monitoring via the Phase V monitoring programs for: 1) EPL Area, 2) Tank K Area, 3) Groundwater Source Control Area, and 4) Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Program (LTGMP).

These programs, that together represent the site-wide monitoring efforts, are summarized in Table 1-1, and depicted on Figure 1-2.

Former Tank Farm Monitoring Program

On February 28, 2001, MA DEP approved the re-alignment of the former Tank Farm Area Monitoring Program. This program was designed to monitor the effectiveness of the original groundwater pump and treat system (referred to as the Tank Farm Interim Measure) that was installed in October 1991 and decommissioned in February 2002. The 2001 re-alignment reduced the number of wells requiring monitoring to nine (9). In addition, the monitoring would continue until the new Groundwater Source Control Remedy and associated monitoring program would be in place.

Today, this program is no longer maintained. Rather, the monitoring of these wells has been incorporated into other monitoring programs (i.e., Source Control or LTGMP), or eliminated because of overlap/duplication by other wells. Some of these changes have been documented in the MA DEP letter dated February 22, 2002, the *Phase V Remedy Implementation Plan for Groundwater* dated December 2002, and the *Phase IV As-Built Construction and Final Inspection Report for Groundwater* dated September 2003. Other changes are documented herein.

Former Tank Farm Monitoring Program					
Current StatusFebruary 2001 Program(As of the April 2004 Modifications)					
Well ID	Sample Frequency	Program	Sample Frequency	Comments	
GZA-101R	Annual	LTGMP	Annual	Re-assigned to LTGMP.	
GZA-102R2	Annual	Elin	ninated	Duplicated by monitoring of IP- 2R1 per Source Control Program.	
GZA-103R1	Annual	LTGMP	Bi-annual	Re-assigned to LTGMP;	
GZA-103R2	Annual	LTGMP	Bi-annual	Reduced frequency because of significant decrease in contaminant levels over time.	
GZA-105D	Annual	LTGMP	Annual	Re-assigned to LTGMP.	
GZA-105R	Annual	Source Control	Quarterly	De estimad nan Dheese IV	
EMW-11R1	Annual	Source Control	Quarterly	Re-assigned per Phase IV Groundwater Source Control Monitoring Plan.	
EMW-11R2	Annual	Source Control	Quarterly		
EMW-11R3	Annual	LTGMP	Bi-annual	Re-assigned to LTGMP.	

For clarification purposes, the program changes are summarized below:

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Note that the monitoring program summary presented in Table 1-1 includes the modifications described above. Furthermore, the Tank Farm Monitoring Program terminology will no longer be used.

1.2.2 System Monitoring and Maintenance

In addition to the groundwater monitoring efforts, each of the operating systems is undergoing a system-specific operation, maintenance and monitoring (OM&M) program. Please refer to the corresponding OM&M sections of this report for the schedule and monitoring/maintenance requirements for each system.

1.3 Modifications to Groundwater Sampling Methodology

Many of the groundwater monitoring wells at the Site are very small (with diameters that range from 0.5 inches to 1.5 inches). Unfortunately, given their small size, there are very few options for obtaining groundwater samples. To date, samples have been collected from these smaller wells using inertial pump systems or peristaltic pumping systems and a modified "low-flow" sampling procedure.

Recent developments in sampling technologies now offer an alternative VOC sampling method, called Passive Diffusion Bag (PDB) sampling. TRC completed a detailed analysis of the PDB technology to determine the efficacy of switching to this technology. The PDB technology and the results of TRC's analysis are presented below.

1.3.1 Passive Diffusion Bag (PDB) Sampling

A PDB sampler is a low-density polyethylene bag that is filled with de-ionized water. The bag is suspended in a well (via a custom-built tether) to passively collect groundwater samples. PDB samplers rely on the free movement of groundwater through the well screen or open borehole. Given that the bag is a semi-permeable membrane, most VOCs in the groundwater will diffuse across the bag material and enter the deionized water on the inside of the bag. Manufacturers and independent studies have shown that within several days, the VOC concentrations in the surrounding groundwater equilibrate with the VOC concentrations within the bag. Conservative industry standard PDB deployment times have been two weeks, which TRC has adopted for this Site. Following the deployment period, the PDB can be retrieved for analysis. One important design feature is that PDBs can be deployed in monitoring wells with diameters as small as 0.75 inches.

The PDB samplers are ideally suited for long-term groundwater monitoring of VOCs because the contaminants of concern are known, the method for bringing groundwater to the surface is consistent over time and they eliminate wastewater generated during purging. Furthermore, because low-flow wells are commonly encountered at the Site, the PDB method is an excellent alternative to the "low stress" pumping option, eliminating the possibility of purging the well dry and subsequent VOC loss due to volatilization when groundwater flows back into the well (i.e., loss of VOC due to cascading water). Based on research conducted by the U.S Geological Survey (see User's Guide For Polyethylene-Based Passive Diffusion Bag Samplers To Obtain Volatile Organic Compound Concentrations in Wells, Part 1: Deployment, Recovery, Data Interpretation, and Quality Control and Assurance, USGS Water-Resources Investigations Report 01-4060, 2001)¹ and correlation to this Site, the PDB method should be effective and appropriate for monitoring VOCs related to the chlorinated solvent impacts for both the LTGMP and Source Control Monitoring, and the lighter constituents from the gasoline and Stoddard fuel impacts for the Tank K and EPL programs, respectively.

PDBs do have some limitations. For instance, laboratory testing has shown that PDBs are not suitable for some VOCs. Even though methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) and acetone are transmitted through the polyethylene bag, the resultant bag water ends up containing much lower concentrations than that in the surrounding groundwater.

In addition, some literature indicates that the polyethylene PDBs may contribute phthalates to the water in the bag, which could result in potential false-positive results for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by the EPH Method¹. Therefore, current PDB sample technology should not be used to monitor PAH/EPH compounds in the EPL Area of the Site.

Some of the limitations are directly related to the octanol/water partition coefficient (Kow) of a compound. By definition, the Kow is the ratio of the concentration of a chemical in oil (i.e., octanol) to the concentration of the chemical in water at a given temperature when at equilibrium. Essentially, it is a measure of whether a chemical stays dissolved in water (i.e., hydrophyllic), or resists water and prefers to stay dissolved in oil (i.e., hydrophobic).

The ability of a chemical to cross the PDB membrane correlates with the Kow. For example, a chemical with a large Kow will tend to adhere to the outside of the bag, and not pass through the membrane and enter the bag water. Therefore, current PDB sampler technology is not effective with chemicals that have a large Kow, like semivolatile compounds (i.e., EPH compounds). The "Kow factor" provides a second reason to not use PDBs in the EPL Area of the Site.

Interestingly, the Kow generally correlates with the solubility (S_w) of a chemical (i.e., its ability to dissolve in water). Therefore, chemicals that are highly soluble in water, like VOCs, generally have a low Kow, and can easily pass through the PDB membrane and enter the bag water.

Based on these limitations, PDBs should not be used to monitor EPH in groundwater in the EPL Area of the Site, nor to monitor MTBE in groundwater at the Tank K Area of the Site.

¹ USGS, 2001. User's Guide for Polyethylene-Based Passive Diffusion Bag Samplers to Obtain Volatile Organic Compound Concentrations in Wells, Part 1: Deployment, Recovery, Data Interpretation, and Quality Control and Assurance, USGS Water-Resources Investigations Report 01-4060.

Based on both the phthalate and Kow factors, PDBs should (in theory) be effective for detecting VPH compounds (i.e., aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons) in groundwater. However, there is no published data confirming that PDB samplers are appropriate or effective for monitoring these compounds in groundwater. Given the technology's potential for simplifying the future monitoring activities at the site, TRC decided to evaluate the effectiveness of PDBs for VPH via a project-specific "side-by side test".

On-Site Use

TRC proceeded to outfit the LTGMP and Source Control monitoring wells with a diameter of 0.75 inches or larger with PDB samplers for the 2003 monitoring event summarized herein. In total, 17 of the 28 monitoring wells for the LTGMP and 10 of 11 wells for Source Control were outfitted with PDBs.

TRC maintains a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the PDB sampling method. A copy of the SOP in provided in Appendix A.

The remaining 11 wells still require sample collection via peristaltic pump because they are either 0.5 or 0.62 inches in diameter. One well, EMW-11R3, should be able to accommodate a PDB sampler. However, there is an obstruction or restriction at depth, allowing only the deployment of a narrow tube for sampling. Therefore, this well is also sampled via peristaltic pump.

1.3.2 Peristaltic Pump Sampling

In general, peristaltic pump samples are collected in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I Low Stress (low flow) Purging and Sampling Procedure for the Collection of Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Wells (SOP # GW-0001; July 1996).

At five of the monitoring well locations, identified on Table 1-1 as a modified purge sampling method, the wells are sampled by purging one tubing volume of water and then immediately collecting a sample. This modification to the method was initiated at these well locations because they have repeatedly gone dry during purging procedures (prior to sampling) in previous sampling events. This is clearly an undesirable sampling condition because the cascading of groundwater back into the monitoring well may reduce the VOC concentrations in the well water that is sampled. TRC believes the modified approach induces less stress on the formation and results in the collection of better VOC data.

1.3.3 Side-by-Side Test for Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons (VPH)

Based on the Kow factor, some of the VPH compounds with larger Kows will pass through the PDB and enter the bag water, and some will adhere to the outside of the PDB sampler. The "side-by-side test" was designed to evaluate how much of the VPH ends up in the bag water and how much ends up on the PDB wall.

The test involved the collection of groundwater samples from wells WE-07, WE-08 and WE-09 (located in the Tank K Area) using three separate sampling methods. These included: 1) Peristaltic pump, 2) PDB, and 3) Hydrasleeve[™].

The HydraSleeve[™] groundwater sampler also is a relatively new method for groundwater sampling. Reportedly, the HydraSleeve[™] groundwater sampler collects a sample that is physically and chemically representative of the groundwater conditions without purging the well. The sampler consists of a long hollow tube with open ends that are fitted with caps that are remotely activated from the surface to seal the ends of the tube prior to sample retrieval. Therefore, the sampler collects a water sample from a defined interval within the well screen, without mixing fluid from other intervals. Typically, one or more HydraSleeves are placed within the screen interval of the monitoring well, and a period of time is allocated for the well to re-equilibrate. Hours to months later, the HydraSleeve[™] seal is activated for sample collection. When activated, HydraSleeve[™] collects a sample with minimal agitation and displacement of the water column. Once sealed, there is no mixing of extraneous, non-representative fluid while the sampler is recovered.

TRC sampled the three wells with a peristaltic pump, PDB, and HydraSleeve[™] under industry standard and manufacturer-recommended sampling methodologies. Specifically, samples were collected from each well first by deploying the PDB for two weeks, retrieving the PDB, collecting a sample, then deploying the HydraSleeve[™]. After 24 hours, the HydraSleeve[™] was retrieved and a sample was collected. A final sample was immediately collected with the peristaltic pump and via low-flow sampling techniques.

The results of the side-by-side test, as shown on Table B1 located in Appendix B, reveal that in wells with elevated concentrations of VPH, the PDB and HydraSleeve[™] samples have lower concentrations of VPH than the peristaltic pump sample. Between the PDB and HydraSleeve[™] methods, the HydraSleeve[™] appears to perform better for VPH parameters (i.e., captures higher concentrations of VPH compounds).

Based on these results, TRC concluded that 1) PDB sampling is not effective for sitespecific VPH compounds, and 2) selecting an alternative sampling method to the peristaltic pump is not warranted at this time. Therefore, TRC will continue sampling with a peristaltic pump at all VPH locations.

1.3.4 Summary

In summary, TRC evaluated alternatives for sampling the monitoring wells at the Site. Specifically, the existing method of low-flow peristaltic pump sampling was compared to two newer technologies, the PDB and HydraSleeveTM methods.

Based on the results, TRC concluded the following:

- PDB method is effective for sampling CVOCs;
- The current peristaltic pump methodology is best for VPH sampling.

1.4 Overview of Site-Wide Conditions

Hydrology

As shown in Figure 1-4 and Figure 1-5, groundwater flow through the overburden deposits at the Site continues to flow to the east, extending from the facility buildings out across the wetland area. The hydraulic gradient between the EPA Area (GZA-103S) and the center of the wetland (PS-2S) is 0.0005 (ft/ft).

Similarly, as shown on Figure 1-6, analysis of groundwater elevations in the bedrock monitoring wells indicates that bedrock groundwater generally flows to the east.

Groundwater elevation data for all monitoring locations are summarized on Tables 1-2 and 1-3.

Contaminant Distribution

Site-wide contaminant distributions are presented on Figure 1-7 for the overburden aquifer, and Figure 1-8 for the bedrock aquifer.

In general, the distribution of contaminants is consistent with the direction of groundwater flow.

The overburden is impacted by: 1) CVOCs, 2) EPH compounds, and, 3) VPH compounds including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX), methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE), and naphthalene. Specifically, the EPA Area is impacted by Stoddard fuel-related contaminants (EPH and VPH). The Tank K Area is impacted by gasoline-related contaminants (BTEX and VPH). The Source Control Area and regional groundwater plume that is monitored by the LTGMP is characterized by solvent-related CVOC compounds.

In general, the nature and extent of contaminants in the bedrock aquifer are limited to CVOCs, with the core of the plume extending from the former Tank Farm area through pumping well TRC-202R. The VOC concentrations in bedrock, for the September 2003 sampling event, at the core of the plume range from $26,620 \mu g/L$ at IP-1R2 to 10,650

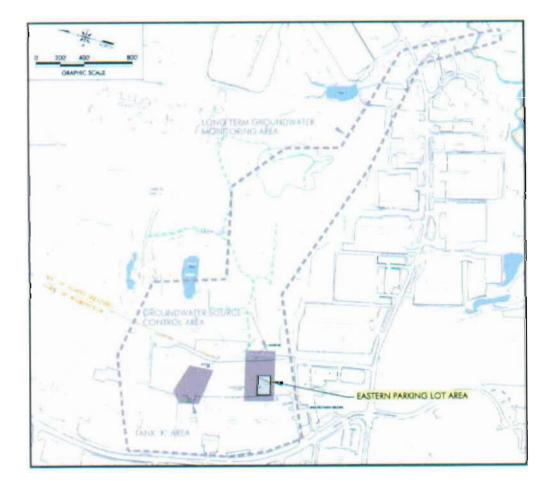
 μ g/L at EMW-11R2. Newly installed bedrock well TRC-301R, with a total CVOC concentration of 146 μ g/L, marks a downgradient monitoring point within the target zone (i.e., known target depth) that is outside of the core area of the plume.

All of the current groundwater sampling results are provided along with historical data on Table 1-2 (VOCs) and Table 1-3 (BTEX, Napthalene, MTBE, VPH, and EPH).

All supporting documentation related to the groundwater sampling efforts, including the Groundwater Sampling Field Forms, and Laboratory Reports with TRC's Data Validation Summary are provided in Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively.

EASTERN PARKING LOT AREA

Contaminant of Concern:	Stoddard Fuel (petroleum hydrocarbons)
Description of Area:	In 1992, an interim measure system was installed at the EPL to recover LNAPL (Stoddard Solvent) from the water table. This operated for approximately two years and recovered approximately 415 gallons of LNAPL.
	TRC completed the remediation of the EPL via excavation and off-site recycling of 4,050 tons of soil in October 2000. Since this time, groundwater monitoring, well gauging and sampling in the EPL Area is conducted to ensure that LNAPL does not re-contaminate the area soils. Since remediation, there has been a periodic occurrence of LNAPL (i.e. Stoddard fuel) in monitoring well PZ-2S and culvert wells CW-1 and CW-2. TRC performs periodic vacuum enhanced extraction from these wells to remove groundwater and any remaining LNAPL from the nearby formation. Per MA DEP requirements, TRC continues to monitor the area for LNAPL monthly until the area is free of LNAPL for one year.



2.0 EASTERN PARKING LOT

2.0 PHASE V MONITORING PROGRAM – EASTERN PARKING LOT (EPL)

The Phase V Monitoring Program for the EPA Area consists of the following:

	PHASE V MONITORING PROGRAM- EPL AREA
I.	Monthly LNAPL Gauging
	• PZ-2S
	• CW-1
	• CW-2
II.	Annual Sampling of Groundwater Monitoring Wells
	(VPH/EPH per MA DEP Methods)
	• TRC-101
	• TRC-102
	• TRC-103
	• GZA-105S
	• EMW-11S

The location of the EPL monitoring wells is provided on Figure 1-3.

It should be noted that the frequency of LNAPL gauging has changed over time. Per MA DEP requirements, TRC started monthly LNAPL monitoring at wells PZ-2S, CW-1 and CW-2 in December 2001. TRC voluntarily increased the frequency of monitoring from monthly to weekly in July 2002 to more closely monitor the sudden increase in thickness of LNAPL in three wells (PZ-2S, CW-1, and CW-2).

TRC started to monitor nine additional wells on August 6, 2002, in order to determine if the LNAPL plume is migrating. The additional monitoring wells include: RW-2, MW-7, GZA-103S, TF-1, TRC-101, TRC-102, TRC-103, GZA-105S and GZA-102S. Following two LNAPL removals via vacuum extraction, the LNAPL thickness decreased and returned to conditions observed prior to July 2002. This expanded weekly monitoring program was discontinued in February 2003 and returned to the original monthly monitoring schedule.

2.1 Significant Modifications

No significant modifications to the monitoring program were completed during this OM&M period.

2.2 Monitoring

2.2.1 LNAPL Monitoring and Removal

All wells are gauged using an oil/water interface probe and recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot. The presence of LNAPL is then confirmed using a disposable polyethylene bailer. Groundwater level elevations are also measured and recorded in the field logbook. The probe is decontaminated with a soap and water solution, followed by a de-ionized water rinse after use at each well.

During this reporting period, a thin layer of LNAPL periodically appeared in culvert wells CW-1 and CW-2. In general, LNAPL thickness ranged from not detected or trace levels in wells PZ-2S and TRC-101 to a maximum measurable thickness of 0.14 feet in culvert well CW-2. A summary of the LNAPL monitoring results is presented in Table 2-1.

Figure 2-1, Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3 compare LNAPL thickness to groundwater elevations for well PZ-2S, and culvert wells CW-1 and CW-2, respectively.

This analysis of the monitoring data (collected to date) indicates a continued decrease in the periodic presence of LNAPL as well as the thickness of LNAPL in the EPL Area. In addition, there continues to be no correlation between LNAPL presence/thickness and groundwater elevation.

During this monitoring period, LNAPL and oily water were removed from the EPL Area on the following dates:

Date	LNAPL Thickness prior to Removal Action (feet)		Removal Action
April 25, 2003	0.14	•	0.5 gallons of LNAPL and oily water removed manually from CW-2.
April 30, 2003	0.13	•	864 gallons of LNAPL and oily water removed via vacuum extraction from CW-2.
July 30, 2003	0.07	•	1,030 gallons of LNAPL and oily water removed via vacuum extraction from CW-2.

All LNAPL and groundwater generated during the vacuum extraction activities were handled by Clean Harbors Environmental Services (CHES) under a Hazardous Waste Manifest (due to the commingling of solvent related groundwater contaminants), and disposed of at the CHES Braintree, Massachusetts facility.

Based on the removal actions conducted to date, LNAPL removal via vacuum extraction continues to be very effective in controlling the limited occurrence of LNAPL in the EPA Area.

The field monitoring logs for this monitoring period are presented in Appendix E.

L2004-101

The off-site disposal records for the LNAPL vacuum extraction during this monitoring period are presented in Appendix F.

2.2.2 Groundwater Sampling

During September 2003, TRC conducted water level measurements at each well prior to sampling. These findings are summarized on Table 1-3. TRC then collected groundwater samples from each of the five EPL Area monitoring wells.

As summarized in Table 1-1, groundwater samples are collected with a peristaltic pump via low-flow sampling techniques in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I Low Stress (low flow) Purging and Sampling Procedure for the Collection of Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Wells (SOP # GW-0001; July 1996).

In addition, a multi-meter outfitted with a flow-through cell was utilized to measure field stabilization parameters (pH, specific conductivity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen) in groundwater during the collection of the low flow samples. Turbidity was also measured using a turbidity meter.

All samples were packed on ice and sent to a Massachusetts-certified laboratory under a chain-of-custody via a laboratory courier for VPH and EPH analyses, including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene per MA DEP methods and PAHs.

As shown in Table 1-3, only one of the five monitoring wells, TRC-101 (located adjacent to culvert wells CW-1 and CW-2), has compounds above MCP GW-1 standards. Analytical results for wells EMW-11S and TRC-103 indicate compounds have been below MCP GW-1 standards for four consecutive sampling events (2000-2003). Contaminant levels in wells GZA-105S and TRC-102 have decreased, with each compound below MCP GW-1 standards for this sampling event.

The predominant contaminant of concern continues to be the C9-C10 aromatic fraction of VPH at levels above MCP GW-1 standards in one monitoring well (TRC-101).

The distribution of the contaminants in the EPL is depicted on Figure 1-7.

All supporting documentation related to the groundwater sampling efforts, including the Groundwater Sampling Field Forms, and Laboratory Reports with TRC's Data Validation Summary are provided in Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively.

2.3 Change in Conditions/Corrective Measures

No changes in conditions or corrective measures were required during this monitoring period.

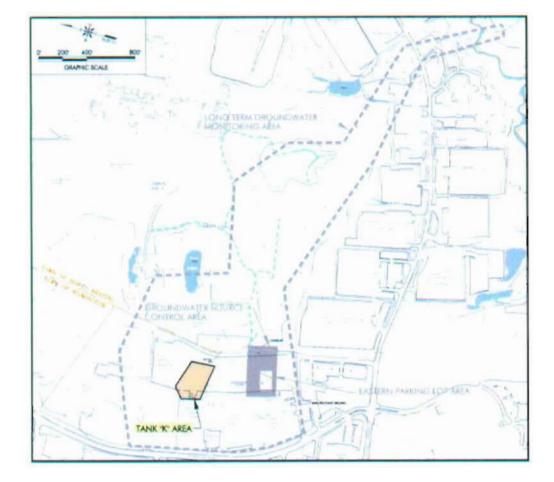
2.4 Continuing Actions

TRC will continue the LNAPL and groundwater monitoring programs in the EPL Area and will summarize the findings in a Fall 2004 report to MA DEP.

Because the VPH and EPH compounds in wells EMW-11S and TRC-103 have been below the MCP GW-1 standards (i.e., drinking water standard) for four consecutive sampling events (2000-2003), these wells have been removed from the EPL sampling program.

TANK K AREA

Contaminant of Concern:	Gasoline-related petroleum hydrocarbons
Description of Area:	TRC installed a Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE)/Biosparging System to address the VOCs dissolved in groundwater and adsorbed to the subsurface soil. Since system startup in February 2001, the SVE/Biosparging system undergoes monthly system maintenance and monitoring, quarterly system performance monitoring, and semi-annual sampling of monitoring wells. Periodically, sparge points are replaced as part of the on-going OM&M to optimize air delivery to the subsurface. To date, the system is having a positive effect on reducing the levels and distribution of groundwater contaminants.



3.0 TANK KAREA

3.0 PHASE V OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING (OM&M) PROGRAM- TANK K AREA

The Phase V Operations, Maintenance and Monitoring (OM&M) Program for the Tank K Area consists of the following:

PHASE V OM&M PROG	RAM- TANK K AREA
I. System maintenance monitoring - Monthly	Remote monitoring of the system to ensure that it is operational.
	 Site visits to inspect the treatment system equipment, performing and documenting repairs as needed.
	 Document the removal of VOCs from the SVE carbon canister air effluent.
II. System performance monitoring - Semi-annual	 Measure groundwater quality parameters (temperature, pH, ORP, DO and water level) in the core of the groundwater plume at wells WE-4S, WE-7, WE-8, WE-9 and TRC-106. Measure groundwater elevation at one downgradient plume location (well WE-4S) to evaluate the efficiency of the air injection system and possible
	mounding effects.
III. Groundwater monitoring - Semi annual	 Measure water levels and sample for VPH per MA DEP methods at wells WE- 4S, WE-7, WE-8, WE-9, TRC-104 and TRC-106.

The location of the Tank K Area monitoring wells is provided on Figure 1-3. The Tank K Biosparging/SVE system layout is depicted in Figure 3-1.

3.1 Significant Modifications

No significant modifications to the system were made during this OM&M period.

3.2 Operations, Maintenance and Monitoring

3.2.1 System Maintenance Monitoring

The system has been in continuous operation during this monitoring period.

TANK K SYSTEM - DEACTIVATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION		
Dates Impacted	System Malfunction	Corrective Action
None the reporting period.		

Biosparging System

The primary operational parameters of the biosparging system are:

- Injection airflow (target operating range above 1.65 SCFM);
- Pressure at the individual sparge points (target operating range between 5 and 9 psi); and,
- The water level at well WE-4S (to document no groundwater mounding issues).

During the August 15, 2003 system maintenance monitoring visit, four sparge points (A-3, B-4, B-5, and C-3) were running at elevated pressure and low air flow, indicating a potential blockage in the system. Given these conditions, TRC directed their contractor, Innovative Engineering Solutions, Inc (IESI), to clean the sparge points by pressure washing and air injection. Immediate analysis of the system indicated flow and pressure appeared to return to normal.

Subsequent monitoring of the sparge points indicated the air flow started to again decrease, and the pressure at sparge points A-2, A-3, B-4, B-5, and C-3 started to increase. In order to resolve this problem, TRC has directed IESI to replace the sparge points. See section 3.3.1 for further details.

Note that sparge points A1, B2, B3, C1, C5, and C6 were replaced in December 2002 due to a similar problem.

No groundwater mounding has been observed at WE-4S as a result of sparge point operation.

SVE System

The primary operational parameters of the SVE system that are monitored include:

- Vapor concentration at each SVE lateral;
- Vapor concentration at the Granular Activated Carbon unit (GAC) inlet, GAC midstream and GAC outlet;
- Vacuum levels at each SVE lateral, the knockout tank inlet and outlet, and the blower outlet; and,
- Compressed air temperature at blower outlet/cooling loop inlet and after the cooling loop.

All SVE operational parameters were acceptable during this monitoring period.

The system maintenance monitoring data is summarized in Table 3-1. In addition, the Tank K Field Monitoring Forms are provided in Appendix G.

3.2.2 System Performance Monitoring

The system performance is evaluated via in-field measurements of groundwater parameters including depth to water, oxidation/reduction potential (ORP), dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature, and pH at each well point.

The system performance data (i.e. In-Field Groundwater Monitoring Data) is presented in Table 3-2.

In general, DO and ORP results continue to be variable in the system monitoring wells, with no consistent trend. In monitoring well WE-4S, DO and ORP have always varied without regard to water temperature. Well WE-4S is located adjacent to a sparge point, which most likely causes the observed fluctuations. In contrast, as shown on Figure 3-2, DO levels in wells WE-08 and WE-09 have remained low following an initial spike during system activation. Wells WE-08 and WE-09 are at the center of the plume where active biodegradation may be lowering DO levels (i.e. the micro-organisms use the free oxygen to support degradation of the contaminants).

3.2.3 Groundwater Monitoring

Prior to sampling the monitoring wells, groundwater level elevations are measured with an electronic water level meter and recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot in the field logbook. The probe is decontaminated with a soap and water solution, followed by a de-ionized water rinse after use at each well.

Groundwater samples are collected with a peristaltic pump via low-flow sampling techniques in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I Low Stress (low flow) Purging and Sampling Procedure for the Collection of Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Wells (SOP # GW-0001; July 1996).

A multi-meter outfitted with a flow cell was utilized to measure field stabilization parameters (pH, Eh, conductivity, temperature, turbidity, and DO) in groundwater during the collection of low flow samples.

All samples were packed on ice and sent to a Massachusetts-certified laboratory under a chain-of-custody via a laboratory courier for VPH analysis via MA DEP methods.

As presented in Table 1-3, sampling results indicate two of the locations, wells TRC-104 and WE-4S, are below the MCP GW-1 standards. The remaining four locations, wells TRC-106, WE-07, WE-08 and WE-09 continue to have total BTEX, naphthalene and VPH concentrations that are trending downward since the baseline-sampling event of November 2000. Methyl-tert butyl ether (MTBE) is now below MCP GW-1 standard in all six monitoring wells.

As presented in Figure 1-7, the core area of the plume in the Tank K Area originates in the original source area (former Tank K) and extends due east. This plume is reducing in overall concentration and extent (as summarized in Table 1-3) under the effects of the SVE/biosparging system.

All supporting documentation related to the groundwater sampling efforts, including the Groundwater Sampling Field Forms, and Laboratory Reports with TRC's Data Validation Summary are provided in Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively.

3.3 Change in Conditions/Corrective Measures

TRC elected to replace sparge points A-2, A-3, B-4, B-5, and C-3 with 2-foot long, 1inch diameter PVC screens set approximately 13-15 feet below ground surface (bgs). In December 2003, these points were installed into the overburden via standard hollow stem auger or overburden drilling equipment (ODEXTM) technology. Sand-pack, well seals, and roadboxes will be installed at each point to finish the construction.

These replacement sparge points were installed during December 2003, with the system still in a functioning mode. A temporary shutdown occurred to allow retrofitting of the individual supply and vacuum lines. Well construction logs and an update on the performance of the replacement sparge points will be provided in the next OM&M report.

3.4 Continuing Actions

TRC will continue the Tank K OM&M program as outlined herein.

GROUNDWATER SOURCE CONTROL AREA

 Contaminant of Concern:
 Dissolved-phase Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (CVOCs)

 Description of Area:
 TRC installed a groundwater "source control" system for the removal of CVOCs in bedrock. The pump and treat system extracts groundwater from well TRC-202R, and transfers the water to the 2003 treatment shed where an air stripper and carbon filtration system removes the CVOCs from the water to meet drinking water standards. The water is then discharged to a storm drain under a NPDES permit.

The system was first started on August 15, 2003.

As part of the Phase IV Remedy Implementation Plan, an enhanced bioremediation treatability study is underway. Based on the results and final recommendations, the existing system may be expanded to include a bioremediation technology.



4.0 GROUNDWATER SOURCE CONTROL SYSTEM

4.0 PHASE V OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING (OM&M) – GROUNDWATER SOURCE CONTROL SYSTEM

In August 2003, the newly installed groundwater treatment system underwent shakedown and startup testing. In addition, baseline source control groundwater sampling was completed to obtain a baseline of groundwater conditions prior to system start-up, and to support the selection of a subset of wells for long-term source control monitoring. This data, along with a presentation on how and why certain monitoring wells were selected for source control monitoring was presented in the *Phase IV As-Built Construction and Final Inspection Report, Groundwater* (dated September 2003).

This baseline sampling data of the Groundwater Source Control Area is summarized herein in order to provide a comprehensive site-wide presentation of the Site conditions.

Future reports will include additional OM&M data related to the Groundwater Source Control Area. However, per MA DEP requirements, the first year of groundwater monitoring data, which is conducted on a quarterly basis, will be provided under separate cover. TRC will submit the first OM&M Report for Source Control following the March 2004 sampling event.

PHASE V OM&M PROGRAM- SO	OURCE CONTROL AREA
I. System Operations and Maintenance Monitoring	Bi-weekly liquid and vapor process systems monitoring.
	• Bi-weekly vapor monitoring at GAC influent, GAC midstream, and GAC effluent.
	• Monthly groundwater sampling of system influent, untreated GAC influent, GAC midstream, and treated effluent locations.
	• Monthly groundwater elevation measurements at the pumping well and vicinity wells impacted by drawdown.
II. Groundwater Monitoring	Quarterly groundwater sampling of shallow and deep bedrock wells
III. NPDES Reporting	Monthly reporting of effluent water quality and removal efficiency of treatment system

In general the Phase V OM&M Program for the Source Control Area includes:

The wells designated for the monitoring program are summarized on Table 1-1.

Per the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Exclusion #MA 03I-072, TRC submits monthly analytical results for the groundwater remediation discharge system directly to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Boston, under separate cover.

4.1 Significant Modifications

No significant modifications to the program were made during the reporting monitoring period.

4.2 Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring

4.2.1 System Operations and Maintenance Monitoring

Two contaminants, acetone and 2-butanone, were detected in the air stripper effluent that were not detected in the groundwater influent. Given the high solubility of acetone and 2-butanone, TRC believed that these contaminants were present in ambient air (from Ametek facility emissions), and transferred from air (i.e. drawn through the air stripper) to the water. The groundwater pump and treat system was deactivated on August 22, 2003 until TRC could further evaluate the source of the air contaminants. TRC later confirmed the presence of these contaminants in the ambient air, and concluded that this has a periodic and limited effect on the system's operations.

Further discussion of operations and maintenance monitoring will be provided in the first OMM&M report for Source Control following the March 2004 sampling event. For reference, a copy of the Source Control Area Field Form is provided in Appendix F.

4.2.2 Groundwater Monitoring Results

Data obtained as part of the baseline sampling effort (previously reported in the *Phase IV* As-Built Construction and Final Inspection Report, Groundwater, dated September 2003) are included in Tables 1-2 and 1-3, as well as depicted on the contaminant distribution map that appears as Figure 1-8 and cross-sectional contaminant distributions on Figures 4-2 and 4-3.

As summarized on Table 1-1, the August 2003 baseline groundwater sampling event was completed using PDB samplers, set two-weeks prior to sampling, except for well GZA-105R that was sampled using a peristaltic pump and low-flow sampling techniques because the small well diameter precluded the use of a PDB. Each sample was analyzed by a Massachusetts certified laboratory for VCCs via MCP Method 8260B.

As depicted in Figures 4-2 and 4-3, the baseline sampling results reveal distinct shallow and deep bedrock zones of VOC contamination. The maximum contaminant levels were observed in the deep bedrock portion of the aquifer, within the target zone for remediation. Based on data collected to date, the bottom of the contaminant plume is constrained at depth by a non-water-bearing competent bedrock zone identified via drilling and geophysical survey results immediately below these deep bedrock monitoring points.

4.3 Changes in Conditions/Corrective Measures

Given that only baseline sampling results are presented herein, changes in conditional and corrective measures will be presented in the Source Control Area OM&M Report following the March 2004 sample event.

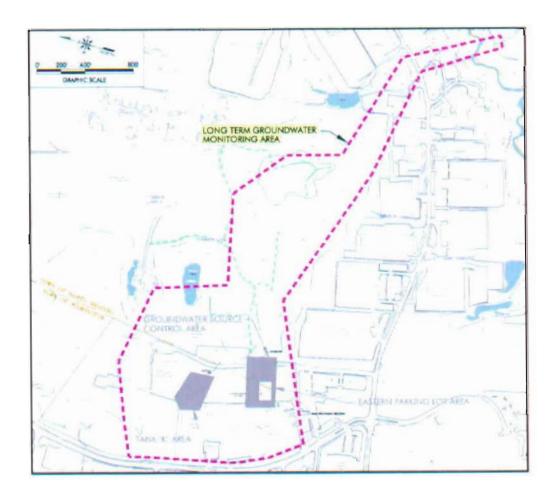
4.4 Continuing Actions

TRC will continue the Source Control Area OM&M Program as outlined herein.

Contaminants of Concern:	Dissolved-phase Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (CVOCs)
Description of LTGMP:	The Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Program (LTGMP) is intended to monitor overall site conditions and trends and monitor the effectiveness of the groundwater remedial systems currently operating on the property. In addition the data indirectly provide a measure of the natural degradation of the regional groundwater contaminant plume.
	The original LTGMP Plan was submitted to MA DEP on February 4, 1997, and subsequently approved by MA DEP on July 16, 1997. In general, the plan required bi-annual water level measurements (during odd-numbered years), and bi-annual groundwater sampling (during even-numbered years).
	Subsequent modifications to the program occurred in June 2001 (per MA DEP approval) that included a new list of wells requiring gauging and analysis, and a new schedule that coordinated the groundwater monitoring programs for the LTGMP, the Eastern Parking Lot (EPL), the Tank K Area, and the former Tank Farm areas of concern (AOCs). Because operations of the Tank Farm Interim Measure were discontinued in 2001, the wells located in this area became part of the LTGMP. These wells were monitored on an annual basis until the Groundwater Source Control Remediation System was initiated in the Fall 2003. In addition, MADEP agreed to remove many wells from the program because the data showed that contaminant levels have reduced to levels that were equal to or below the MCP GW-1 standard (i.e., drinking water standard), and had remained at these acceptable conditions for at least four consecutive sampling events.

LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

Today, the LTGMP consists of annual and bi-annual monitoring well gauging and sampling.



5.0 LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

5.0 LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM (LTGMP)

The Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Program (LTGMP) consists of the following:

	Frequency	
Monitoring Activity	Even-numbered Years	Odd-numbered Years
I. Groundwater Gauging	54 .	58
II. Groundwater VOC Sampling	5	28

Monitoring well locations and sample schedules for the LTGMP are summarized in Table 1-1.

The LTGMP wells are located in both the overburden and bedrock aquifers, and are at onsite and offsite locations. This monitoring is conducted in addition to the site-specific groundwater sampling completed at groundwater monitoring wells in the Eastern Parking Lot (5 wells annually), the Tank K Area (6 wells semi-annually), and Source Control Area (11 wells quarterly).

The LTGMP and Source Control Area groundwater sampling programs are related to the same release, and target the same VOC compounds. Therefore, the results for the Source Control Area results are used as part of the LTGMP data presentation

TRC repeatedly attempted to locate wells MW-4 and MW-4A before, during, and after the September 2003 sampling event. (Wells MW-4 and MW-4A are located in the adjacent wetlands in standing water and surrounded by thick wetland vegetation.). Because they were not located, data for these wells are not presented herein. TRC located these wells during ice conditions in January 2004. These wells will be sampled in April 2004 and the results will be submitted under a separate cover.

5.1 Groundwater Elevation Data

On September 18, 2003, groundwater elevations were measured for all monitoring wells as part of the LTGMP with an electronic water level meter and recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot in the field logbook. The probe is decontaminated with a soap and water solution, followed by a de-ionized water rinse after use at each well.

As shown on Figures 1-4 and 1-5, analysis of groundwater elevations from overburden monitoring wells indicates groundwater in overburden flows from the Site, to the east into the wetlands, under a flat to slightly increasing hydraulic gradient in both the shallow and deep overburden. The hydraulic gradient between the EPL Area (GZA-103S) and the center of the wetland (PS-2S) is 0.0005 (ft/ft).

As shown on Figure 1-6, analysis of groundwater elevations from bedrock monitoring wells, indicates the highest groundwater head elevations are observed on-site, and

slightly lower head elevations are observed to the east of the Site. This indicates groundwater in bedrock has the potential to flow to the east from the Site.

Groundwater elevation data for each well are provided on Tables 1-2 and 1-3, and copies of the Groundwater Sampling Field Forms are provided in Appendix C.

5.2 Groundwater Sampling

As shown on Table 1-1, groundwater samples were collected with a peristaltic pump via low-flow sampling techniques or with PDB samplers.

Peristaltic pump samples were collected in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I Low Stress (low flow) Purging and Sampling Procedure for the Collection of Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Wells (SOP # GW-0001; July 1996), except for five "limited purge" locations.

At these five limited purge locations, the monitoring wells were sampled by placing the tubing intake within the screened interval, purging one tubing volume of water at very low-flow, then immediately collecting a sample. This method was initiated at monitoring well locations that always went dry during purging and prior to sampling, in previous sampling events. As a result, water would cascade into the monitoring well and a sample would be collected when the well recovered. TRC believes this modified approach induces less stress on the formation, results in the collection of more representative VOC data, meets the objectives of the LTGMP, and is consistent with U.S. EPA recommendations for groundwater sampling at poor recharge monitoring wells (see U.S. EPA's 2002 groundwater forum issue paper, *Ground-Water Sampling Guidelines for Superfund and RCRA Project Managers*, EPA 542-S-02-001).

A multi-meter outfitted with a flow-through cell was utilized to measure field stabilization parameters (pH, Eh, conductivity, temperature, and DO) in groundwater during the collection of low flow samples. Turbidity also was measured with a turbidity meter.

PDB samples were collected in accordance with TRC's SOP No. E9202-001, *Passive Diffusion Bag Sample Deployment and Recovery in Dedicated Tether Wells*, dated July 8, 2003. This SOP is provided in Appendix A.

For the VOC sample locations, any well 0.75 inches in diameter or larger was targeted for PDB sampler use during the LTGMP. All sample results tabulated in this report are noted where PDB sampling methods were utilized. PDB samplers are limited by well diameter; therefore, monitoring wells with a diameter of less than 0.75 inches (with the exception of EMW-11R3 due to an obstruction) were sampled with a peristaltic pump. All samples were packaged on ice and sent to a Massachusetts-certified laboratory under a chain-of-custody via a laboratory courier, for VOC analysis via MCP method 8260B.

5.2.1 Groundwater Analytical Results

In general, analysis of the groundwater sampling results from the 26 available LTGMP and 11 Source Control Area groundwater monitoring wells sampled during August and September 2003 indicates the following:

- Total CVOC concentrations in overburden monitoring wells range from below quantitation limit levels (in wells PS-2D, PS-2M, PS-5D, GZA-10) to a maximum of 5,921 µg/L (in well GZA-105D).
- The total CVOC concentrations in LTGMP bedrock monitoring wells located outside of the Source Control Area range from 13.8 µg/L (at well STM-8R) to 1,160 µg/L (at well GZA-101R).
- The total CVOC concentrations in Source Control bedrock monitoring wells range from 825.0 µg/L (at well BRW-1R2) to 26,620 µg/L (at well IP-1R2).
- The highest concentrations of CVOCs in both overburden and bedrock continue to be observed immediately east of the former Tank Farm area, within the Source Control Area.

Overburden Groundwater

As depicted in Figure 1-7, total CVOC concentrations in overburden groundwater that are greater than 100 μ g/L extend east across the Site, in the direction of groundwater flow, toward well cluster PS-1, impacting deep overburden well PS-1D (49.25 – 54.25 feet bgs) with an observed total CVOC concentration of 116.2 μ g/L. This multi-level well cluster is located in overburden, within an area referred to in previous reports as the buried bedrock valley. This buried bedrock valley most likely extends in the same direction as the preferred direction for groundwater flow in bedrock. The two monitoring wells installed at shallower depths, PS-1S (12 – 17 feet bgs) and PS-1M (34.25 – 39.25 feet bgs) revealed total CVOC concentrations of 10.6 μ g/L and 25 μ g/L, respectively. These data represent a continued trend where much lower concentrations of CVOCs appear in the shallower overburden deposits rather than the deceper overburden. This trend at the PS-1 multi-level monitoring well cluster has been observed since 1995.

Further east at the well cluster PS-2, total CVOCs are at below quantitation limit values in wells PS-2D and PS-2M. This multi-level monitoring well location has demonstrated decreasing total CVOC concentrations over-time, including previous below quantitation limit results in 1999. The shallow well in the cluster, PS-2S, was removed from the LTGMP in 1999 following repeated below quantitation limit results for CVOCs.

Further east, monitoring well PS-5D continues to demonstrate a decreasing CVOC trend, with all CVOCs at below quantitation limit levels for the first time during the LTGMP.

At monitoring well GZA-10, located perpendicular to the dominant flow path, all CVOCs were at below quantitation limit levels.

Additional monitoring wells included in the LTGMP that are furthest from the Site include the STM-8 well cluster (on Concord Street), and wells W-1 and W-2 located on the Ipswich River. At well STM-8D, a deep overburden well, a total CVOC concentration of 14 μ g/L was observed, with two CVOC compounds above MCP GW-1 standards. At the shallower overburden well STM-8M, a total CVOC concentration of 5 μ g/L was observed, with all compounds below the MCP GW-1 standards. At monitoring wells W-1 and W-2, the only contaminant above MCP GW-1 standards is vinyl chloride, at 3.2 μ g/L (at well W-1).

Bedrock Groundwater

In bedrock groundwater, elevated total CVOC concentrations greater than 1,000 μ g/L are estimated to extend slightly further east than that observed in the overburden (see Figure 1-8). As with the overburden groundwater plume, total CVOC concentrations in bedrock that are greater than 100 μ g/L extend east to the area of well cluster PS-1, with the newly installed bedrock well TRC-301R revealing a total CVOC concentration of 146 μ g/L.

At upgradient monitoring well locations within the former Tank Farm area, well GZA-103R1 and well GZA-103R2 reveal total CVOC concentrations of 22.1 μ g/L and 67 μ g/L, respectively. These represent a continued decreasing trend in concentrations, with only vinyl chloride present above MCP GW-1 standards during this sampling event.

At distant LTGMP bedrock well STM-8R, only trichloroethene (TCE) was observed above MCP GW-1 standards, at 13.8 μ g/L. This also represents a continued trend of decreasing CVOC concentrations over time at this location.

Upgradient and west of the Source Area, at monitoring well GZA-101R (located near the historic Tank F), a total CVOC concentration of 1,160 μ g/L was observed, representing a decrease from a maximum concentration of 4,013 μ g/L observed in 1995.

All supporting documentation related to the groundwater sampling efforts, including the Groundwater Sampling Field Forms, and Laboratory Reports with TRC's Data Validation Summary are provided in Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively.

5.3 Conclusions

TRC's analysis of the current groundwater sampling data did not identify any notably anomalous results or trends. The highest concentrations of CVOCs in both overburden and bedrock continue to be observed immediately east of the former Tank Farm. Decreasing CVOCs concentrations continue to be observed at distant locations from the Source Control Area.

5.4 Continuing Actions

5.4.1 Groundwater Elevation Data

Analysis of groundwater elevation data continues to indicate that shallow and deep overburden groundwater flows east from the Site, and that bedrock groundwater has the hydrogeologic potential to follow a similar easterly track from the Site. This is consistent with repeated analysis of groundwater elevation data dating back to1986. As a result, the continued routine preparation of potentiometric surface maps to support site characterization and the LTGMP is unnecessary at this time. However, groundwater elevation data will continue to be collected from all groundwater monitoring wells sampled as part of the LTGMP, prior to each sampling event.

5.4.2 Groundwater Monitoring

In overburden, at the multi-level monitoring well cluster PS-1 (a three well cluster), the deepest well, PS-1D, recorded the highest total CVOC results at that location. The two shallower monitoring wells, PS-1S and PS-1M recorded much lower CVOC concentrations, a trend that has been observed since the initial sampling at that location in 1995.

As a result, TRC has elected to temporarily stop collecting groundwater samples from PS-1S and PS-1M during the LTGMP, until groundwater quality at the deep well, PS-1D, is below MCP GW-1 standards. At that time, TRC will begin re-sampling PS-1S and PS-1M to confirm the shallower locations are also below MCP GW-1 standards. This is consistent with the original purpose of the multi-level monitoring well installation, to characterize the formation at various depths in the event contaminant stratification is present. This characterization objective has been completed.

At monitoring well GZA-10, all CVOCs were below quantitation limits. The last sampling event with a CVOC recorded above MCP GW-1 standards at this location was in 1995. As a result, GZA-10 will be removed from the LTGMP.

5-5

6.0 MONITORING WELL DECOMMISSIONING

Numerous monitoring wells have been installed in Wilmington and North Reading with regard to characterizing the nature and extent of groundwater contamination related to the Former GE Site. The oldest monitoring wells (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 7B, and 7C) date back to the mid-1970s following the first detection of contaminants in the Town of North Reading's Stickney Well.

The objective of many of these monitoring wells was to document the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the Site. This objective has been completed and many of these monitoring wells have not been used for many years and therefore do not support ongoing Site activities. TRC believes that these monitoring wells (that are no longer inuse) are potential conduits to the subsurface, and should therefore be abandoned per the well drilling regulations, 313 CMR 3.01.

TRC has identified 66 monitoring wells in the area that are no longer suitable or actively used for the on-going activities at the Former GE site. These wells are summarized on Table 6-1, and are identified on Figure 6-1.

Of the 66 monitoring wells TRC is preparing to decommission, MA DEP previously approved 18 of them in the *Conditional Approval of the LTGMP* letter, dated July 16, 1997. In this letter, MA DEP also approved decommissioning of three additional monitoring wells GZA-2, GZA-3, and GZA-4. However, TRC recently confirmed that the current property operator, AMETEK Aerospace, Inc., uses wells GZA-1, GZA-2, GZA-3, GZA-4, GZA-5, and GZA-6 for the Site's wastewater treatment facility NPDES permit monitoring. Therefore, wells GZA-2, GZA-3, and GZA-4 have been removed from the decommissioning schedule.

TRC will decommission each monitoring well with a licensed Massachusetts well driller, in accordance with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection guidance document *Standard References for Monitoring Wells*, WSC-310-91, dated April 1991. In general, the bedrock monitoring wells will be pressure grouted from the bottom-up. The overburden monitoring wells will either be removed, pressure grouted or sealed from the bottom-up, depending on the original well construction and site limitations. In each instance, the monitoring well abandonment will be completed by removing the protective casing and cutting the well casing several feet below ground surface, then capping with concrete and finishing the surface grade with appropriate materials.

6-1

igo2	Sepi Annual Accuence		Bi-Annual Sept (Odd Years)		FREQU Semi-Annual Mar-Sept	Quarterly Dec-Mar- June-Sept	gailqma2 bodi5M	Port or PDB Centerline (ft)	Total Depth (ft)	SPECIFICATI	Well Diameter (inches)	sisylanA.	Overburden/ Bedrock	MELT ID
	x x x					x x x	եDB ^{«վ} եDB ^{«վ} եDB	5£ 98 79	\$2'9£ 21'68 61'99	5'9E - 5' 7 E 68-64 99-97	5.0 57.0 2		Shallow Bedrock	A-105R W-172 M-172 M-172
	x x x x x					X X X X X	PDB _{vd} PDB PDB _{vd} PDB PDB _{vd}	09 111 140 140 33	1.47.1 1.4.17 07.221 07.23 48.38 5.775	+2++5 +11++01 £51-5£1 8+85 85-521	2 52.0 7 7 1	VOCs (EPA Method VOCs	Deep Bedrock S	185 [M-[185 [M-184 [184 [186] [186]
	x x x					x x x	909 PDB PDB	111 92 28	112:08 84:53 65:16	80-112 94-84 12-65	5 5 5		Deep I	483 385 583
	X X X	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			x x x		23/dd 23/dd 23/dd	01 6 6	13 15 10	3'-13 5'-15 1'-10	5 1752 1752	VPH VPH	Overburden Overburden Overburden	: אצ כ-109 כ-10 4 ש ו ר א נוג א
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·····	X X			x (1)			¥∃/dd ¥∃/dd	01 8	11	4-14 11-11	5°1 7	NPH DEP VPH EPH/ VPH/EPH/	Overburden Överburden	Area 211-W 2201-A 2201-A
	x x x			(1) x x			PP/Fx PP/Fx PP/Fx	8 6 2	11.25 12.25 10.3	1'52-11'52 5'52-15'52 1' 2 -10'2	52.1 52.1 52.1	8570C) Method and	Overburden Overburden	201-0 201-0 101-0
	x		(2)	(z) (t) x			PP/Fx PP/ Purgemed Ft PP/Fx	5'8' 5'52 3'2	16 56 ⁻ 08 38' 4 4	5'92-52 5'92-52 392-52 392-5'98	\$`0 \$`0 \$`0		Bedrock Bedrock	7-103К1 7-103К5 7-101К СМБ
	x x x		x (7)	x (7)			PDB PDB _{sid} PPP Purge _{mod} Ft	52 54 5872	57 97 50	67-61 97-91 67-82	5.1 5.1 5.0 202		Overburden Overburden Bedrock	M-10D /-102D /-103K5
	x x x		x x x				PDB PDB PDB	192 50 40	891 35 25	128-198 53-35 45-25	۲۵۵ ۲ ۲		Bedrock Dverburden Bedrock	M-1183 M-11D M-108
	x x x		x x (1)				6DB ⁸⁹	01 97 81	\$\$`L1 8\$`I\$ 60`0 7	51-0 67-62 82-21	571 571 571		Overburden Overburden	-14V -14 -14
	x x x		x (£) (£)				x9/99 x4/99 x4/99	81	22 41 50	46.25-54.25 34.25-39.25 1217	29'0	8260B) (EPA Method VOCs	Overburden Överburden Överburden	D W
	x x x		x x x				PP/ Purgenod Fr PP/ Purgenod Fr	5.8 23 28 28	30'5 2'5'5 41	541-561 461-241 24-36	0 9 0 29 0 29 0		Overburden Overburden	0 0 W
	x x x		x x x		· · · ·		6DB ^{×q} 6DB ^{×q}	37 22 48	275'2 54'2 21'2	2.962-2.96 5.42-5.91 5.15-5.94	\$2.0 \$2.0 \$2.0		Overburden Dverburden Bedrock	Я8- М8- С18-
	x x x		x x x				PDB PDB PDB	77 75 5'55 5'28	52 58:22 112	57-51 57-57 57-57-57-57 57-57-57 57-57-57 57-57-57 57-57-57 57-57-57 57-57-57 57-577	5 T		Overburden Overburden Bedrock	-3018-C
x x x x			x x x				LDB ^{≈q} bDB ^{≈q} bDB ^{≈q}	33 33 54 54	40 20 20 30	38-38 38-48 18-58	5'1 5'1 5'1		Overburden Overburden	
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	x x x x												Overburden Overburden	1-7881 1-788 1-785 1-48
	x												Bedrock Overburden	-102K5 V-82 V-18K5

2004-101 Table 1-1.xis

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. Εγιείδα ποεαευτοποπια of pH, temperature, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, and oxidation/reduction potential.

oldsoilqqs toV = A\N bgs = Below ground surface

१९ = Perisaltic Fump

.2)- Annual surrging reduced to bi-annual sampling April 2004.

Purge mod ~ Modified purge method (one tubing volume of water)

4002 Ing A margory guildings mort beyond R (1).

OB = Obstruction at depth prevents use of a POB.

(3)- Removed from sampling program April 2004; Will be re-sampled once well P.S-I.D meets MCP GW-1 standards.

PDB_{al} = Small Diameter PDB sampler. PDB = Passive Diffusion Bag

f = Post templating measurement for turbidity

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margorf gnirotinoM reter Monitoring Program

Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA

					Table 1-2 Summary of Groundwater Sampling Results - VOCs Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA
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	624-14	61-61	Oxerberden		758 101 N 0
	62A-14A	0-15	Overbeerden		79.1 100 No No <t< td=""></t<>
	MW-4	87:81	Overtburden		Minute Minut Minut Minut
	VP-MM)8-48	Overburden		311 325 NM 311 325 MM 311 325 321
	MW-5	28-38	Overheiden		No. H W Act
	r-w.	15-25	Overburden		K1 K1<
	41-53	49.25-54.25	Overburden	1995 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999	500 369 369 369 369 369 361 351 361
	MI-SA	Dup of PS-(1)	Overbardes	2001 1995 1998 1998 1998 2002 2002 2002	Will III C S C S C C S C C S C C C S C <thc< th=""> <thc< th=""> C <thc< th=""></thc<></thc<></thc<>
	5-S4	13-17	Chetherden	1995 1995 1995 2001 2002 2002	Product Product <t< td=""></t<>
	rs:0	49.1.54,1	Overburdee	1905 1997 1997 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 199	W M
Nates: 1. Unless others 2. °e. denotes: 2. °e. denotes: 4. °- "denotes: 5. °e." denotes: 6. Groundwater: 1. °F. Phecchall 1. °F. Checchall	 Nato: Utilissi contravies quarificital results in micrograms per Line (upl.). C- denotes analyte was net detected at concentrations advece the given quantutation limit. N- Absences into an analysis of the aportional analytic. N- Absences into an analysis of the aportional analytic. N- Absences into analysis are series given detection in first. UDIT: demotes all standard during the given years. UDIT: demotes all standards are below given detection (inforts. UDIT: demotes all standards are below given detection (inforts. UDIT: demotes all standards are below given detection (inforts. T- demotes applicate design given detection (inforts. To becast below in the detection limits. To becast below in the detection limits. To becast below in the detection limits. Consubrator standards at well following hore consecutive sampling fendules to the limit of the continuation at least analytic. 	ne spooldod, analytnal results in nicropana autyte vas art discretol at concertrations abre- ce textino autor for the spootting the grown systaline and the more than the Massacharettic textual and arter and textino finitis amery was exhand using a Paaret Chillanan text, and detection linuic, estimuta value.	a micrograms per l utrations above the filed analyte. (field analyte gate given year, estion limits isobuestic Condry e Ariffusion Bag as a balae.	Liter (ug.L) : given quantumian geney: Plan (MCP) anglet: andre annyting re-	utaine lieiei. MCP: 13 U.CMR. W. 2000. Escandance of applicable Machool 1 Gar-1 Susadural candicated in huld and 2 deal type: diag revuels heirer MCP GW-1 standards (eret MA DPP agreered. Extenses). 2003

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Page 1 of 4

L2004-101 Table 1-2 1-3.xbs

					Table 1-2 Summary of Groundwater Sampling Results - VOCs Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA	
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	BMW-IIR3	138-168	Balnock		1956 MA 2 <th2< th=""> 2 2 2</th2<>	N N
	STM- &R	46 5-51.5	Boulmock	1995 1997 1999 1001 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003	193 713 66 64 6	All
	GZA-101R	¥5 %.	Balmuk	2661 2661 2661 2662 2662 2662 2662 2662	193 581 401 M add	NA N
	GZA-I0282	25-26.5	Beinet		195 73 470 N 600 600 610	N N
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 Table 1-2
 Summary of Groundwater Sampling Results - VOCs

 Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA

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L2004-101 Table 1-2 4-3.xds

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	Table 1-3	Summary of Groundwater Sampling Results - BTEX, Naphthalene, MTBE, VPH, PAH, and EPH	Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA
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Eocation Name	PS-2M	E-24	PS-SD	STM- 8D	STM-8M	10-M	W-02	GZA-10SD	EMW-10R	EMW-11R3	STM- 8R	GZA-INIR	GZA-102R2
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 Table 1-3

 Summary of Groundwater Sampling Results - BTEX, Naphthalene, MTBE, VPH, PAH, and EPH

 Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA

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.bollatani ton ItoW (8) (2) No recoverable LNAPL present. (1) Not documented by Emcon.

• I.V.P.P. gauging at monitoring well P.Z-2S was conducted on a semi-annual basis from April 1994 through May 2000. TRC then increased gauging frequency to monthly. M DEP upon tequested that monthly LM-P.F. (2001) and C.W.3 (and C.W.2) as part of the equivaments of the Phase V O&M program beginning December 2000.

(i) Product was detected with interface probe but not a measurable amount (product thickness < 0.01 ft). botuses M toN - MN

(6) Noted a sheen on water surface.

(5) Four-inch diameter well Installed on November 30, 2000 to replace existing PZ-25 0.5-inch diameter well.

(4) Water level meter may have been unteliable due to low temperature.

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- 1	0	0	٧N	15.8	0	0	₩N	(9)86.5	0	0	¥N	(9)60.4	0	0	∀N	08.8	12/30/2002
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	0	0	∀N	14,8	0	0	∀N	(₉₎ 64'î	0	0	¥N	4'00 ₍₉₎	0	0	¥N	61.8	12/20/2002
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	0	0	¥N	14.2	0	0	٧N	(9)8L'E	0	Ö	∀N	¢ 00 _(e)	10.0	20.0	40°S	60.2	2002/02/11
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	0	0	∀N	09.9	0	90'0	4'98	2.04 ⁽⁶⁾	0	80.0	02.8	2'58 ₍₉₎	0	£0 [°] 0	28.9	88.9	10/4/2005
	0	0	VN	09.8	51.0	\$0.0	86.4	8 ^{.03}	05.1	60.0	61.2	2.28 ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	\$8.9	₍₉₎ \$8'9	2002/\$2/6
	0	0	٧N	78.8	\$0.0	21.0	\$2.9	(9)48.9	*0.0	60.0	\$4.8	(9)\$S'9	11.0	£1.0	81'2	1872	2002/81/6
_ [0	0	¥N	26.9	0	0	٧N	(₉₎ £'S	0	0	∀N	۶.52 ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	¥N	7.20	2007/21/6
	0	0	₩N	67.9	0	0'04	88.4	¢ 6.52 ⁽⁶⁾	0	\$0.0	01.2	(₉₎ 51.5	0	0.24	12.9	\$6.9	2002/‡/6
						T bns , 2-WO .	5, CW-1	2-24 te	ແຕ່ເວຍາາxອ ກາແມ	oev siv bevom	NAPLix	<u>г</u>					2002/4/2
	0	10.0	96.9	76.8	£1'0	01.0	\$34	2°44 ₍₉₎	£1.0	60.0	95.2	(₉₎ 59.5	61.0	66.0	81.7	73.T	2002/62/8
_ [0	100.0	٧N	₩N	\$20.0	£00.0	٧N	٧N	\$0.05	£00'0	∀N	∀N	0	0	∀N	∀N	8/23/2002
					3C-101'	CW-2, and TF	1-WO.8	SZ-Zd IB	num extraction	овл віл рэлоша	NAPL re	<u>п</u>			_		Z00Z/6/8
	0	91'0	6.42	85.9	0	60.0		1(9)86.4	0	20.0	90.2	(9)£1.5	0	0	¥N	94.9	2002/9/8
	0	∀N	WN	WN	0	90.0	89'Þ	(9)\$L'\$	0	90.0	16.4	(9)26.4	0	0	∀N	09'9	2/30/2002

WN	0	0	∀N	4'38	0.	0	∀N	19'7	0	0	٧N	6,22	7007/17/9
WN	0	0	٧N	28.£	0	0	∀N	10.4	0	0	٧N	\$°\$	2/24/2002
WN	0	0	¥N	16.5	0	0	٧N	51.4	0	0	VN	L9'S	4/30/2002
WN	0	0	٧N	80.4	0	0	٧N	4.26	0	0	ΫN	86'5	3/21/2002
WN	0	0	VN	4.2	0	0	VN	4,44	Ö	0	AN	1.8	2/21/2002
WN			.2-W.2) bas 1-V	NO mored from CV	Booms are ren	Jlo ban	nut zi met	Tauk Farm Sys				2/21/2003
WN			5.	-WO bm	6,1-WD,225	l te noitsettes a	UDUDEV E	siv bavom	INAPL re				2/18/2005
WN	0	0	٧Ň	94.46	0	0	٧N	9.1	0	51.0	1.9	6.25	2002/62/1
WN	0	0	∀N	٧N	0	0	٨N	¥N	97.0	¥N	٧N	. ∀N	2002/6/1
WN	0	0	٧N	\$7.4	0	0	¥N	69.4	0	54.0	\$1'S	65.2	1007/61/71
WN	0	0	٧N	25.9	0	0	₩	† 9	0	0	∀N	ZZ.T	1002/62/11
WN	0	0	٧N	5.2	0	0	₩N	5.2	0	10'0	40°2	\$0'Z	1007/1/11
WN	0	10'0	6.4	4'64	0	0	VN	(9) ^{51.5}	0	0	٧N	\$8.9	1007/7/01
WN	0	10.0	\$5.4	95.4	0	0.01	58.6	95.5	0	0	VN	1.9	1002/9/8
WN	0	0	¥N	4 [°] S _(e)	0	0	. VN	¢ 23(e) ;	0	0	VN	\$7.9	1002/\$2/\$
WN	0	0	¥N	₍₉₎ 62°E	0	0	∀N	(9)86.5	0	0	∀N	54.2	10/⊅
WN	0	0	٧N	⁽⁹⁾ £6.£	0	0	¥N	4°[\$ ₍₉₎	0	0	AN	(₉₎ \$9'\$	1007/6/8
WN	0	0	٧N	₆₆ 62.5	0	0	٧N	ن 66 (ر)	0	0	VN	5.2	1007/\$1/2
 WN	0	0	VN	4.4	0	0	٧N	4.62	0	0	٧N	₍₉₎ ££ ⁻ 9	
 WN				WN			<u> </u>	WN	0	0	∀N	(9)ES'9	1007/91/1
 WN	0	0	٧N	¢ 50 ₍₉₎	0	0	٧N	(9) ^{05'†}	0	0	٧N	(₉₎ 80'9	000Z/L/Z1
WN				WN				WN	0	0	∀N	67.2	(5)00/5/21
 ഹ				WN				WN	10.0	2.0	5.9	2.9	11/8/2000
 (;)				(c)				60	6.03	5'0	9.9	174	0007/6/01
 (g)				ω				(c)	10.0	1'0	\$6.8	\$0.8	0007/71/6
 60				(j)				(g)	0.04	6.0	28.2	57.8	8/5/2000
 <u></u>				ω.				60	0.02	\$.0	51-9	\$6'9	0007/1/2
(5)			<u> </u>	(0)				ω	10,0	2.0	545	\$9.2	0007/6/9
 (5)			1	(3)				(c)	10'0	61.0	15.2	5.2	*00/8/5
	r			1			1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		110	0.0	AT'0	+0.0	0007/07/1

Monitoring Frequency Increased to Weekly



I-2 sldsT

Wells PZ-2S, CW-1, CW-2, and TRC-101 Eastern Parking Lot - Summary of Depth to Water and LNAPL Thickness

Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA

	TRC-101				2-W.)				L-WD				SZ-Zd			
əmnioV				əwnloA				əmnioV				əmnioV				
рэчотэЯ	Thickness	DTP	wra	рэлошэЯ	Thickness	DTP	wta	Беточеd	Thickness	DTP	DTW	рәлошәу	r pickness	DTP	wta	
('Isg)	(.11)	(.1)	(.))	(,Івд)	(,11)	(.1)	(.1)	(.leg)	(.1)	(,11)	(.11)	(ˈˈˈˈˈˈˈ)	(.1)	(.11)	(.))	Date
			(0				(0)				ω	(7)	\$8.0	ω	ω	#661/\$1/
			ω			-	(6)				(0)	(2)	22.0	ω	ω	¢\\$0\1661
			ω				ŵ				(0)	(2)	65.0	ω	0	\$661/\$1/ZI
		<u> </u>	· (c)				. (;)				(ç)	(5)	0	ω	(1)	\$661/#1/9
			(1)				6				(1)	(2)	\$2.0	<u>φ</u>	ω.	\$661/61/21
			(2)				60				(c)	(7)	0.21	(1)	ω	9661/01/9
			10				ω		<u> </u>		6	(5)	£8.0	(1)	ω	9661/6/71
			60				6				(4)	(7)	L1'0	(1)	0	2661/08/9
			6				6				(1)	(7)	0	ω.	(1)	2661/62/21
			6				62				6	(7)	\$1.0	ω	(i)	8661/11/6
			(()				(;)				(ç)	 ເບ	66'0	18'5	8.9	8661/22/71
			(5)				(1)				. (c)	(2)	11'0	\$8.9	\$6.9	6661/82/9
	1		(9)				(g)			<u> </u>	(0)	2.0	٤.1	2.9	<u>S'L</u>	15/6/1666
			(E)				w				6	92.0	\$1	51.9	\$9 [.] 7	6661/07/21
		<u> </u>	60				(0)				(D	£1.0	9'0	21.9	72.9	6661/67/71
			60			<u> </u>	(0)				(0)	£1.0	££.0	22.9	51.9	0002/#/1
			60				ω				(1)	£1.0	£9°0	86'5	19.9	0007/01/1
		·	60				(c)				6	£1.0	90.0	\$6'\$	10.9	(+)00/81/1
			(5)				(5)			<u> </u>	(1)	ETO	9.0	¢1.6	71.9	0007/57/1

	Table 3- E System Maint For GE Site Will	tenance Mo	-
гоп	mer GE Site, Wil	adings across C	
Date		(ppm _v)	
	Influent	Midpoint	Effluent
	Biweekly		
2/8/2001	<1	< 1	< 1
2/9/2001	<1	<1	<
2/21/2001	<1	· <1	< 1
2/23/2001	<1	<1	< 1
2/27/2001	. <1	< 1	<1
3/2/2001	<1	<1	< 1
3/7/2001	<1	< 1	<]
3/23/2001	<1	< 1	<]
	Monthly	· ·	
4/20/2001	<1	<1	< 1
5/25/2001	1>	<1	< 1
6/29/2001	< 1	<]	< 1
7/12/2001	1.2	<1	·<1
8/6/2001	1.4	<1	<]
9/24/2001	1.2	< 1	<]
10/8/2001	<	<1	<1
11/28/2001	<	< 1	<1
12/14/2001	<	<1	<1
1/7/2002	<	<1	<1
2/22/2002	<1	<1	< 1
3/25/2002	<1	<1	<]
4/2002	NM	NM	NM
5/29/2002	NM	NM	NM
6/18/2002	<1	<1	<1
7/31/2002	i <1	<1	<1
8/14/20021	58	43.5	5.1
8/28/2002 ^{1,2}	32	28	26
9/27/2002	<1	<1	<1
10/28/2002	<1	<1	<1
11/12/2002	NM	NM	NM
12/17/2002	<1	<]	<]
121111200Z	 Monthly	1	-1
12/23/2002		<1	<]
1/24/2003	<	<1	<1
	<	<1	<1
2/18/2003	<	<1	<1
3/25/2003			
4/18/2003	NM <1	-1 -1	<u>· NM</u> <]
4/22/2003			
5/6/2003	NM	NM	NM
5/23/2003	<1	<1	<1
6/17/2003	<1	<1	<1
7/22/2003	<1	<1	<1
8/4/2003	NM	NM ·	NM
8/25/2003	<1	<1	<1
9/10/2003	<1	<1	<1
9/26/2003	<1	<1	<1

l

Note: GAC = Granular Activated Carbon

NM = Not Measured due to intermittent operations 2 = VOC data biased high due to faulty PID (sensitive to excessive moisture in the air stream). 2 = Second monthly measurement taken to evaluate air stream.

Т	ank K Reme	- diation System Former GE				ing Data	
Monitoring		Depth to Water	ORP	DO	Temperature		Pressure
Well ID	Date	(feet)	(mV)	(mg/L)	(°C)	pН	(in. w.c.)
	2/27/2001	NM	67.8	0.61	12.9	5.98	0
	3/23/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	6/29/2001	NM	41.2	0.43	18.12	6.03	0
	9/19/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
PZ-8S	12/14/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	4/8/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/25/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
•	3/18/2003	NM ·	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM ·
	9/22/03	NM	NM	NM	' NM	NM	NM
	2/27/2001	2.82	146.9	1.74	6.74	5.81	. 0
	3/23/2001	0:95	238	8.64	5.89	5.34	0
	6/29/2001	4.31	47.5	0.35	22.18	5.5	0
	9/19/2001	3.89	-13.7	0.34	. 25.45	6.11	0
TRC-104	12/14/2001	3.75	84.8	3.81	10.12	5.91	0
	4/8/2002	3.21	92.6	5.93	10.85	5.79	NM
	9/25/2002	4.00	-4.2	0.25	24.52	6.09	NM
	3/18/2003	2.65	61.6	13.25	6.82	4.85	NM
	9/22/2003	4.27	-273	0.36	23.89	6.30	NM
	2/27/2001	2.88	112.2	0.75	11.27	5.84	0
	3/23/2001	1.00	136	0.52	8.34	5.93	0
	6/29/2001	4.35	61.3	0.48	20.11	6.03	0
	9/19/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
TRC-105D	12/14/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	4/8/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/25/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	3/18/2003	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/22/03	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	2/27/2001	NM	223.4	4.63	5.32	5.9 ·	0
	3/23/2001	0.63	171	10.32	5.52	6.48	0
	6/29/2001	NM	151.2	3.18	23.21	5.83	· 0
	9/19/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
TRC-105S	12/14/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	4/8/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/25/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	3/18/2003	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/22/03	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM NM	NM

Table 3-2 Field C Т.

Notes:

ORP = Oxidation/Reduction Potential

DO = Dissolved Oxygen

NM = Not Measured

Table 3-2 (Cont.) Tank K Remediation System - In-Field Groundwater Monitoring Data Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA							
Monitoring Well ID	Date	Depth to Water (feet)	ORP (mV)	DO (mg/L)	Temperature (°C)	pН	Pressure (in. w.c.)
	2/27/2001	3.45	45.9	4.55	8.17	6.51	2.3
	3/23/2001	5.15			ocated	0.01	
	6/29/2001	NM	NM ,	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/19/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
TRC-106	12/14/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	4/8/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/25/2002	4.38	14.6	2.12	21.04	7.13	NM
	3/21/2002	3.40	186.3	5.00	7.99	8.92	NM
	9/22/2003	5.74	-141.3	0.82	20.60	8.02	NM
	2/27/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	3/23/2001	NM	NM	NM	NM	• NM	NM
	6/29/2001	4.97	36	3.01	17.2	6.05	0
	9/19/2001	4.21	179.9	3.22	16.38	5.45	0
WE-2R	12/14/2001	4.05	184.3	5.13	12.18	5.87	0.85
W L-21	4/8/2002	3.38	192.2	4.74	13.75	5.64	NM
	9/25/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	3/18/2003	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/22/03	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	2/27/2001	3.35	249.1	1.82	10.15	5.09	0
	3/23/2001	1.45	190	8.88	7.83	5.74	0
	6/29/2001	4.83	197.8	1.22	16.01	4.44	0
	9/19/2001	4.31	207.7	0.83	19.63	4.8	0
WE-4D	12/14/2001	4.16	211.2	4.81	11.06	6.21	5.8
	4/8/2002	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/25/2002	· · NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	3/18/2003	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	9/22/03	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
	2/27/2001	3.37	306.4	11.83	6.29	5.29	12.5
	3/23/2001	0.98	192	9.75	6.78	5.62	0
	6/29/2001	3.21	240.3	6.05	22.1	6.2	0
	9/19/2001	3.31	-28.3	0.33	25.15	5.97	0
WE-4S	12/14/2001	3.12	121.4	9.12	9.55	6.05	12.1
	4/8/2002	3.71	136.2	9.27	11.16	6.04	NM
1	9/25/2002	4.75	84.3	0.80	23.82	5.97	NM
	3/18/2003	3.23	48.9	3.19	6.71	5.67	NM
	9/22/2003	4.27	-85.1	0.27	23.70	5.79	NM

ORP = Oxidation/Reduction Potential

DO = Dissolved Oxygen

NM = Not Measured

Tank K Remediation System - In-Field Groundwater Monitoring Data Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA							
Monitoring Well 1D	Date	Depth to Water (feet)	ORP (mV)	DO (mg/L)	Temperature (°C)	рН	Pressure (in. w.c.)
	2/27/2001	3.09	16.8	1.41	4.8	6.07	0
	3/23/2001	0.45	161	4.35	5.44	6.38	0
	6/29/2001	4.11	-113.7	0.43	23.39	6.1	0
-	9/19/2001	3.61	-23.5	0.46	23.95	6.13	0
WE-7	12/14/2001	3.48	-15.6	1.2	8.65	6.21	0
	4/8/2002	3.17	-81.0	0.74	10.82	6.19	NM
	9/25/2002	4.57	-79.9	0.22	23.77	6.14	NM
	3/18/2003	2.81	50.7	0.54	3.76	6.40	NM
	9/22/2003	4.20	21.4	1.44	24.13	6.64	NM
	2/27/2001	3.11	-24.2	0.9	8.99	6.26	0
	3/23/2001	0.74	182	7.75	6.86	.6.05	0
	6/29/2001	4.13	56	5.90	20.2	6.1	0 .
	9/19/2001	3.67	46.9	0.30	25.58	5.87	0
WE-8	12/14/2001	3.54	61.7	0.72	9.31	6.03	0
	4/8/2002	3.50	15.2	0.46	11.33	6.06	NM
	9/25/2002	4.80	-58.7	0.33	22.58	6.43	NM
-	3/18/2003	2.70	-31.9	0.42	7.51	6.51	NM
	9/22/2003	4.28	-62.1	0.95	23.48	6.43	NM
	2/27/2001	3.24	9.1	1.91	6.14	6.07	0
	3/23/2001	0.95	135	1.44	7.21	5.97	0
	6/29/2001	4.35	-78	0.33	23.55	6.04	0
	9/19/2001	3.89	-77.2	0.29	25.77	6.15	0
WE-9	12/14/2001	3.75	60.1	0.36	9.42	6.14	0
	4/8/2002	3.51	-148.3	0.21	11.11	6.26	NM
	9/25/02	4.85	-123.0	0.58	24.38	6.20	NM
	3/18/2003	2.90	-47.0	1.25	5.06	6.41	NM
	9/22/2003	4.28	-173.2	0.20	24.43	6.33	NM

Table 3-2 (Cont.) ank K Remediation System - In-Field Groundwater Monitoring Data Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA

Notes:

ORP = Oxidation/Reduction Potential DO = Dissolved Oxygen NM = Not Measured

Table 6-1 Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA					
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden		
GZA-1 (WWT)	2	3-38	Overburden		
GZA-2 (A)(WWT)	2	3-18	Overburden		
GZA-3 (A)(WWT)	2	0-13	Overburden		
GZA-4 (A)(WWT)	2	5-15	Overburden		
GZA-5 (WWT)	2	3-13	Overburden		
GZA-6 (WWT)	2	8-18	Overburden		
GZA-7		建成	strational		
SZA 8	15	6.30	Orverien eine		
SZA-S	115	1213P	DATERDITICIES		
GZA-10	1.5	13-38	Overburden		
GZA:II		6-41	Diverbureffer		
GZA-12	1.5	9.5-24.5	Overburden		
GZA-I3		822	OMSCOUTOS:		
GZA-14	1.5	39-49	Overburden		
GZA-14A	1.5	0-15	Overburden		
SZAIS		SASSIER.	Indice A.		
WESRI		13:22	Dellaci		
Nate (1)		1815-2415	Questionales		
MADEGR	20 8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	30220	3)times		
WE-105R2	2 .	50-65	Bedrock		
DP-1	.75	1-11	Overburden		
DP-2	.75	1-11	Overburden		
DP-3	.75	3-8	Overburden		
DP-4B	.75	3-8	Overburden		

A = Abandonment approved by DEP July 16, 1997.

B = Off-property wells owned by Honeywell to support a septic system design (see CDM's 1986 Stickney Well Report, Figure 2)

WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA				
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden	
DP-5	.75	0-10	Overburden	
DP-6	.75	0-10	Overburden	
DP-7	.75	3-7	Overburden	
DP-8	.75	3-7	Overburden	
DP-9	.75	1-11	Overburden	
DP-10	.75	1-11	Overburden	
DP-11	.75	3-10	Overburden	
DP-12	.75	3-8	Overburden	
PZ-1S	75	5210	Orzenburden	
PZ-1M	75	15:118	Overbunden	
PZAND	55	24:29	Overbuiden	
PZIR	75	37.8.42.3	Beinest	
PZ-2S	4	3.5 - 8.5	Overburden	
PZ-2R		Removed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
PZ-3	.75	1-11	Bedrock	
PZ-4S	15	459	Orgenometer	
PZ=4)D	16	18-28	Overburder	
PZZ4R	₩E	16-51	Erseite.	
PZ451S	AL.	5AU	OMERCIAL	
12745D	<u>75</u>	24,85,929,55	Taugue maeres	
27/265	35	188	CAUST LIMITS	
PZ-6M	25	192815	Diverbitiviler	
922GD	1975	31.6.816.5	ONGIOLISI	
1446 B	J.	50.55	Betitoel	
PZ-7S	.75	0-10	Overburden	

A = Abandonment approved by DEP July 16, 1997.

B = Off-property wells owned by Honeywell to support a septic system design (see CDM's 1986 Stickney Well Report, Figure 2)

WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

MWXXXX = Monitoring Well Scheduled for Abandonment.

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA				
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden	
PZ-7D	.75	21.9-26.9	Overburden	
PZ-7R	.75	35.5-40.5	Bedrock	
PZ-8S	175	7412	Overburden	
PZ-8M	175	17-22	Overbundlen	
PZ-8D	25	40-45	Owerbuilden	
PZ-8R	.75	55-60	Bedrock	
PZ-9S	.75	3-13	Overburden	
PZ-9D	.75	25-30	Overburden	
PZ-9R	.75	38-43	Bedrock	
GZA-101M	1.5	10-15	Overburden	
GZA-101D	1.5	22-26	Overburden	
GZA-101R	4	36.5-38	Bedrock	
GZA-101S	1.5	3-13	Overburden	
GZA-102R1	.5	15-16.5	Bedrock	
GZA-102R2	.5	25-26.5	Bedrock	
GZA-102S	1.5	2.5-11.5	Overburden	
GZA-103R1	.5	18-19	Bedrock	
GZA-103R2	.5	28-29	Bedrock	
GZA-103S	1.5	1.7-9.7	Overburden	
6244030	115	1148-2718	ONTENDIME	
GZA-104R	5	1A 5 36 5	Biellitoel!	
GZACI04R	5	49551	Ballod	
GZAG045	105	201120	Dreiburder	
GZA-105D	1.5	16-26	Overburden	
GZA-105R	.5	34.5-36.5	Bedrock	

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WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

MW XXX = Monitoring Well Scheduled for Abandonment.

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA				
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden	
GZA-105S	1.5	4-14	Overburden	
GZA-1068	15	5.7	Overburden	
3ZA-106M	TES .	22:32	Overbunden	
GZA-106D	1175	30 40	Overburden	
SZACIOOR	B	45 8 4 7/8	Bedhoet	
07/07/5	125	2112	Quatonalar	
SZA 10710		89 2244 2	O Mathirdan	
GZA-107M	15	14:5-24:16	Oxabinten	
GZ/A-107/R	. 15	62.24 64112	Beilioa	
GZA-108D (A)	IS	1:7527	Olerburilen	
GZ/A-108R (/A)		355-510	Bedroek	
GZA-108R (A)		43, 5, 44, 5	Bedrock	
GZA-108S (A)	18	3.13	Overbinden	
STM-1R (A)		ABANDONED		
STM-2S	.75	2-12	Overburden	
STM-2M	.75	30-35	Overburden	
STM-2D1	.75	40-50	Overburden	
STM-2D2	.75	63-68	Overburden	
STM-2R1	.75	84-89	Bedrock	
STM-2R2	.75	105-110	Bedrock	
STM-3S	.75	5-15	Overburden	
STM-3D	.75	49.8-54.8	Overburden	
STM-3R	.75	66.9-71.9	Bedrock	
STM-4S	.75	5-15	Overburden	
STM-4R	.75	21.5-26.5	Bedrock	

A = Abandonment approved by DEP July 16, 1997.

B = Off-property wells owned by Honeywell to support a septic system design (see CDM's 1986 Stickney Well Report, Figure 2)

WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

MWXXXX = Monitoring Well Scheduled for Abandonment.

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA				
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden	
STM-5S (A)		ABANDONED		
STM-5R (A)	· · · ·	ABANDONED		
STM-6S (A)		ABANDONED		
STM-6M (A)		ABANDONED		
STM-6R1 (A)		ABANDONED		
STM-6R2 (A)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ABANDONED		
STM-7BS .	.75	2.5-7.5	Overburden	
STM-7R1	.75	13-18	Bedrock	
STM-7R2	.75	25.8-30.8	Bedrock	
STM-8S	.75	1-11 .	Overburden	
STM-8M	.75	19.5-24.5	Overburden	
STM-8D	.75	34.7-39.7	Overburden	
STM-8R	.75	46.5-51.5	Bedrock	
STM-9R (A)		ABANDONED		
STM-9S (A)	· .	ABANDONED		
STM-10S	.75	17-22	Overburden	
STM-10R1	.75	26.5-31.5	Bedrock	
STM-10R2	.75	36-41	Bedrock	
PS-1D	.62	49.25-54.25	Overburden	
PS-1M	.62	34.25-39.25	Overburden	
PS-1S	.62	12-17	Overburden	
PS-2S	.62	12.5-17.5	Overburden	
PS-2M	.62	34-39	Overburden	
PS-2D	.62	49.1-54.1	Overburden	
PS-3	.62	2.7-5.7	Overburden	

A = Abandonment approved by DEP July 16, 1997.

B = Off-property wells owned by Honeywell to support a septic system design (see CDM's 1986 Stickney Well Report, Figure 2)

WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

MAXXXXX = Monitoring Well Scheduled for Abandonment.

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA					
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden		
PS-4	.62	12.9-17.9	Overburden		
PS-5D	.62	24.1-29.1	Overburden		
PS-5S	.62	13-18	Overburden		
PSEG	62	101-116	Overburden		
28500 (A)	62	46.8-51.8	Oxerburden		
38546S. (743	662	31,413,41	Overbunden		
CASE AMIL TOAT	162	204,253	O rginitati		
PS-8D	.62	51.8-56.8	Overburden		
PS-8M	.62	34.3-39.3	Overburden		
PS-8S	.62	13-18	Overburden		
(EMW) WE-10S	2	0-9.5	Overburden		
(EMW) WE-10D	2	19-29	Overburden		
(EMW) WE-10R	2	42-52	Bedrock		
(EMW) WE-11S	2 .	1-11	Overburden		
(EMW) WE-11D	2	22-32	Overburden		
(EMW) WE-11R	.75	79-89	Bedrock		
(EMW) WE-11R	.75	104-114	Bedrock		
(EMW) WE-11R	.75	158-168	Bedrock		
ORAW/41	5.75	14128	Oyeburden		
BRW-1	3.75	30-169	Bedrock		
W-1	2	33.5-38.5	Overburden		
W-2	2	15-25	Overburden		
TW-1	1.5	5.5-22.5	Overburden		
TW-2	1.5	5.5-25.5	Overburden		
WE-07	2	2-12	Overburden		

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B = Off-property wells owned by Honeywell to support a septic system design (see CDM's 1986 Stickney Well Report, Figure 2) WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

MWSXXX = Monitoring Well Scheduled for Abandonment.

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA					
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden		
WE-08	4	2-17	Overburden		
WE-09	2	2-12	Overburden		
TF-1	10	13.5-32	Bedrock		
MW-1	1.5	55-60	Bedrock		
MW-2: (CA)		29-39	DAVERBUIRDER		
MAVES (BY	1.5	15425	enceronce		
MW-4	1.5	18-28	Overburden		
MW-4A	1.5	38-48	Overburden		
MW-5	1.5	28-38	Overburden		
MW-6	1.5	19-29 ·	Overburden		
MW-6A	1.5	11-16	Overburden		
MW-7	1.5	15-25	Overburden		
MW-8(A)	I	133918	Ovedanden		
MW/40/9AV	U.S.	243:25	Parendingian		
MANATORAJ	165	15.20	Overburden		
MANADASAGAS					
AWARE ANA	AU AU	28:53	Oreinnillan		
MWALZACA	TUS	3228	ພາກອາການເຮັດກ		
MWARMAN	((\$	8118	Decensinglin		
MAXHAMAN					
NWAS (A)	1.65	050065	excipition		
GZA-1 (1985) (B)	1.5	0-18	Overburden		
GZA-2 (1985) (B)	1.5	4-24	Overburden		
GZA-3 (1985) (B)	1.5	7.5-17.5	Overburden		
GZA-4 (1985) (B)	1.5	2.5-12.5	Overburden		

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B = Off-property wells owned by Honeywell to support a septic system design (see CDM's 1986 Stickney Well Report, Figure 2)

WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

MW = Monitoring Well Scheduled for Abandonment.

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA					
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden		
WEE		BALL	Overbunden		
WE-2D	•	18-28	Overburden		
WE-2R	3	37-42	Bedrock		
Walks		3916	Overburden		
WE-4S	2	3-13	Overburden		
WE-4D	2	20-30	Overburden		
WE-2		2-12	Overburden		
TRC-101	1.25	1.5 - 10.5	Overburden		
TRC-102	1.25	2.25 - 12.25	Overburden		
TRC-103	1.25	1.25 - 11.25	Overburden		
TRC-104	1.25	1 – 10	Overburden		
TRC-105S	1.25	1 - 10	Overburden		
TRC-105D	1.25	15 - 20	Overburden		
TRC-106	. 1.25	2-12	Overburden		
BRW-1R1	Open Borehole 1"	32-44	Bedrock		
BRW-1R2	. 2	46-66	Bedrock		
BRW-1R3	.2	85-105	Bedrock		
BRW-1R4	2	133-153	Bedrock		
IP-1R1	2	28-48	Bedrock		
IP-1R2	. 2	54-74	Bedrock		
IP-1R3	2	95-115	Bedrock		
IP-2RI	1	17.5 - 38	Bedrock		
IP-2R2	2	46-66	Bedrock		
IP-2R3	2	72-92	Bedrock		
IP-2R4	2	98-122	Bedrock		

A = Abandonment approved by DEP July 16, 1997.

B = Off-property wells owned by Honeywell to support a septic system design (see CDM's 1986 Stickney Well Report, Figure 2)

WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

Maximum = Monitoring Well Scheduled for Abandonment.

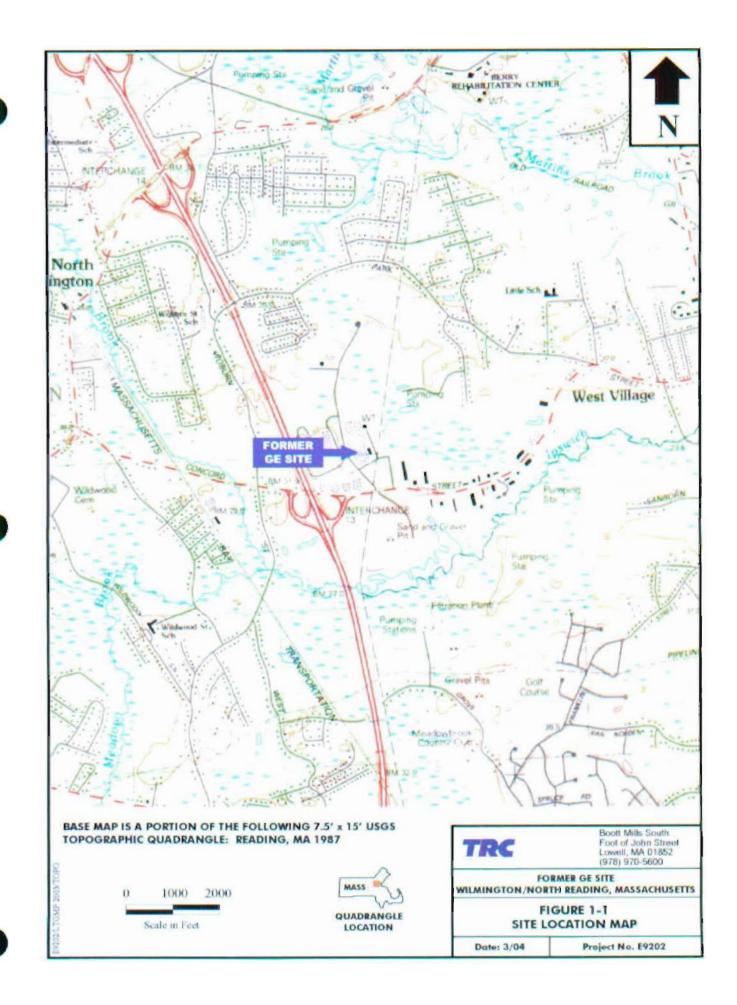
Table 6-1 (Cont.) Monitoring Well Inventory, Specifications, and Wells Scheduled for Decommissioning Former GE Site, Wilmington, MA					
Well	Well Diameter (inches)	Screen Interval (feet)	Located in Bedrock/Overburden		
IP-3R1	2	48-61	Bedrock		
IP-3R2	2	64-84	Bedrock		
IP-4R1	2	38-48	Bedrock		
IP-4R2	2	54-74	Bedrock		
IP-4R3	2	80-115	Bedrock		
TRC-301R	4	66-172	Bedrock		
No.21	S2 -	Universite	0/11/01/01/76		
76.27		Unisional	Upol to Target		
NO 3	\$2	ปีเกินกอนสา	Bill STON		
NOXE	S 2	Sinknowi	Ural vacation		
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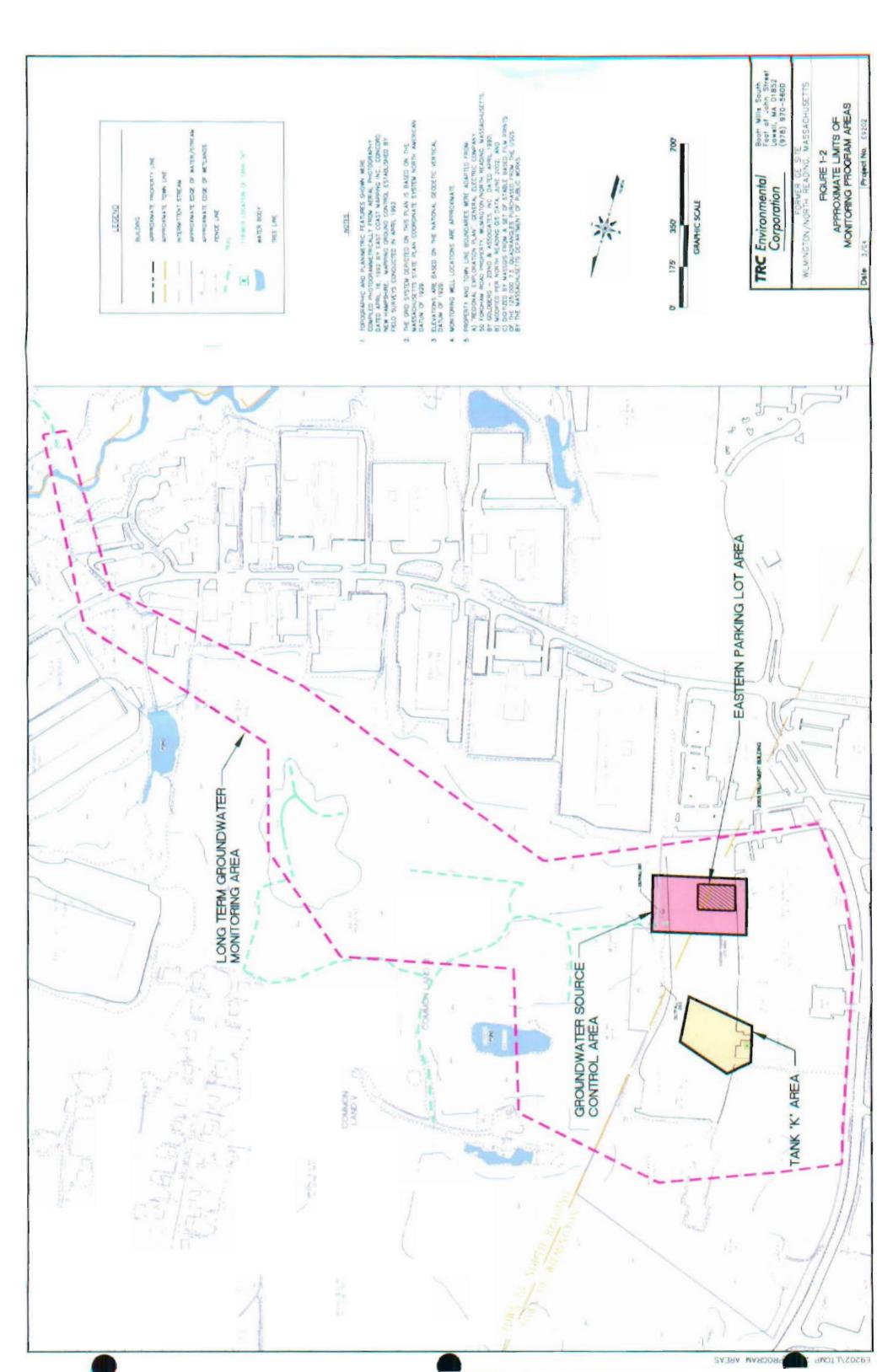
A = Abandonment approved by DEP July 16, 1997.

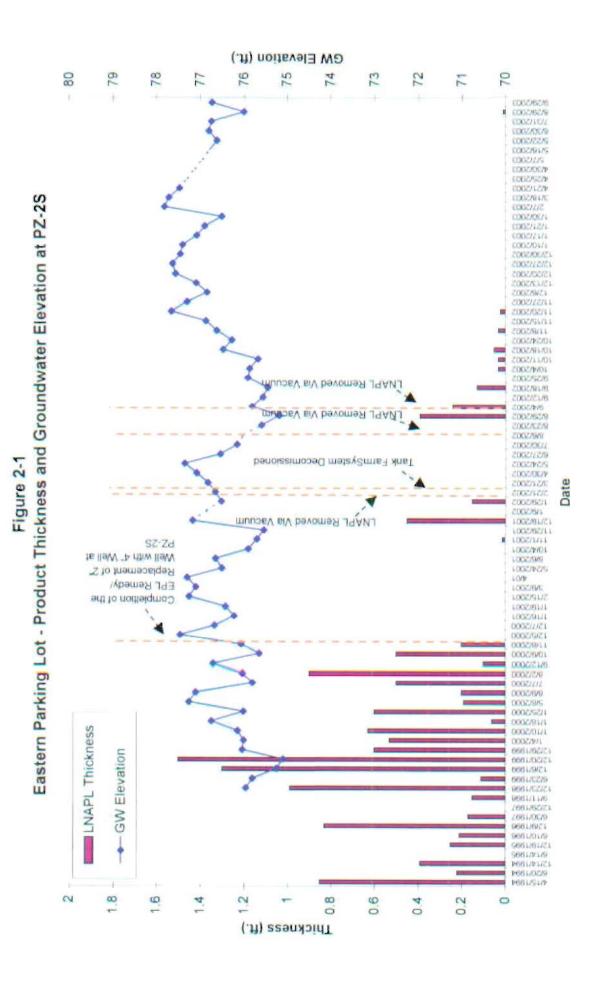
B = Off-property wells owned by Honeywell to support a septic system design (see CDM's 1986 Stickney Well Report, Figure 2)

WWT = Active Facility Wastewater Treatment Monitoring Location.

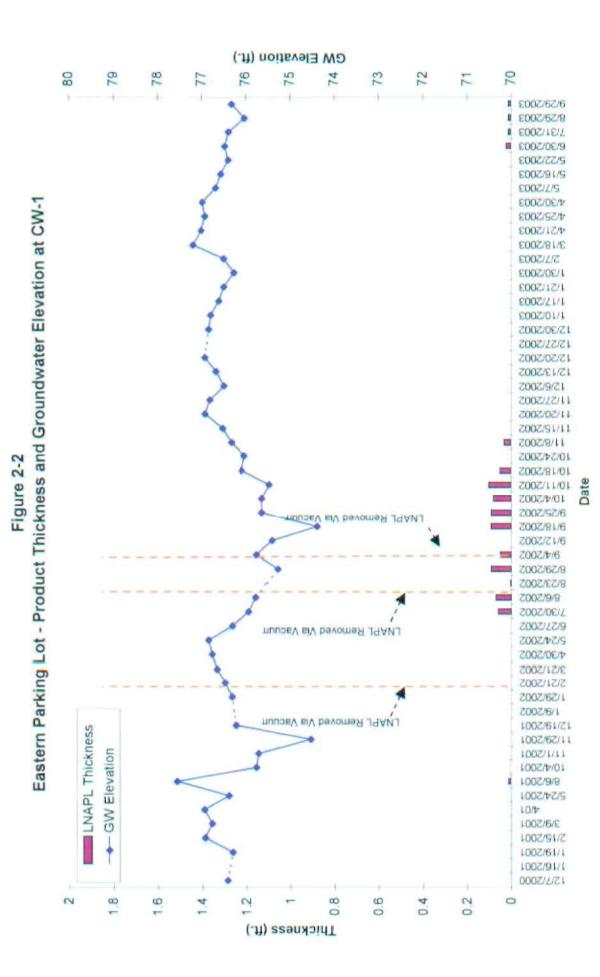
Maximum = Monitoring Well Scheduled for Abandonment.





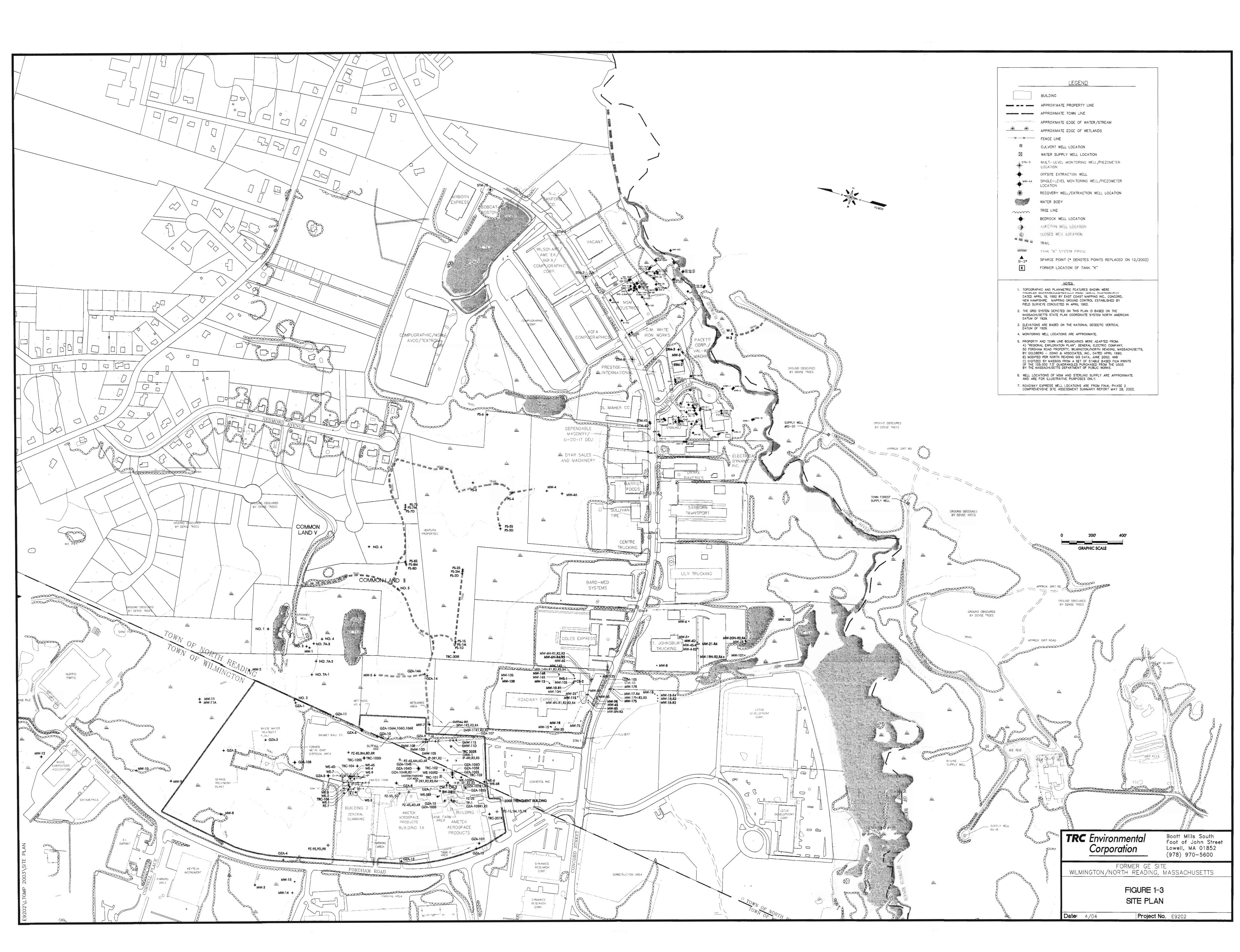


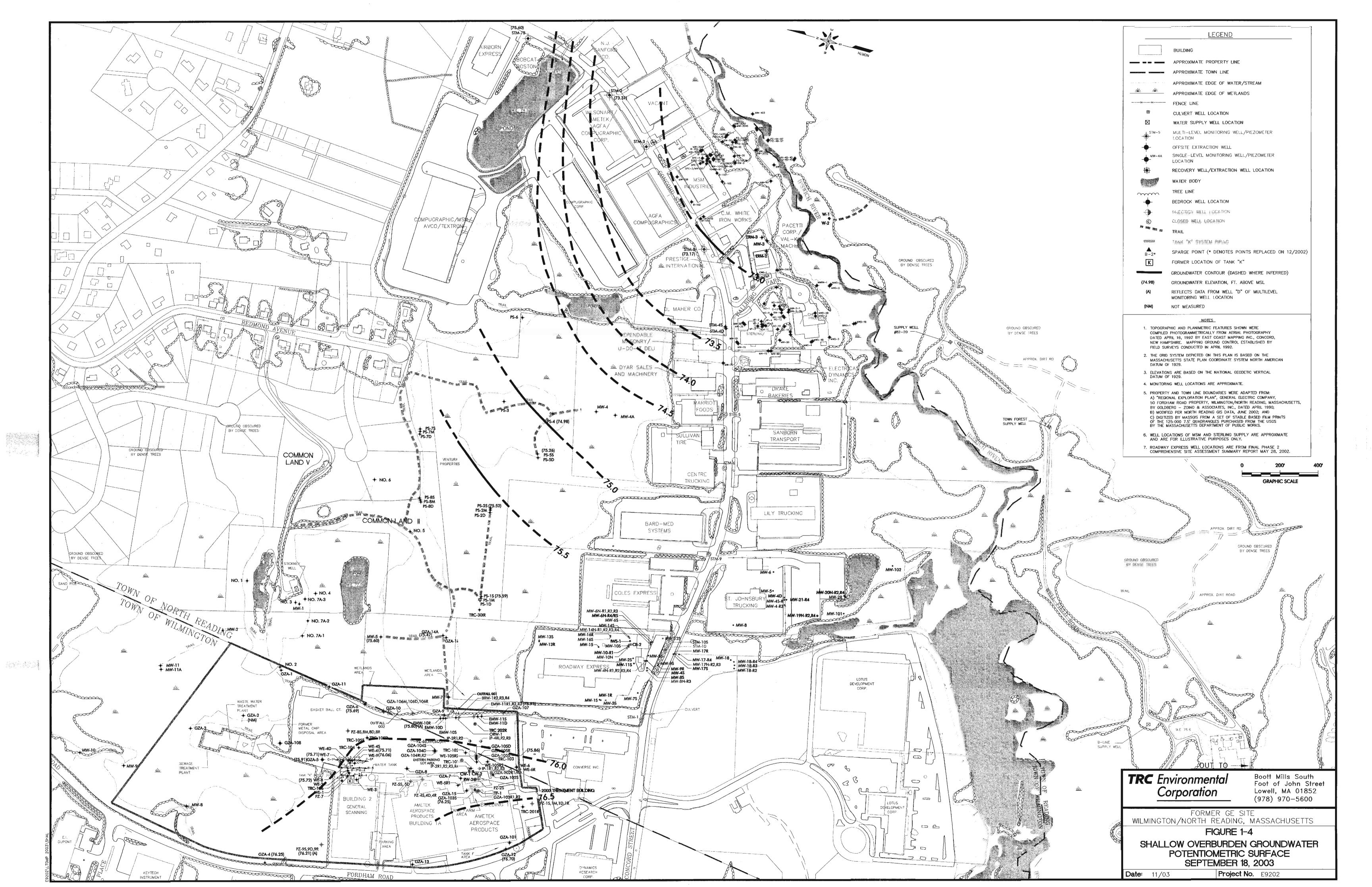
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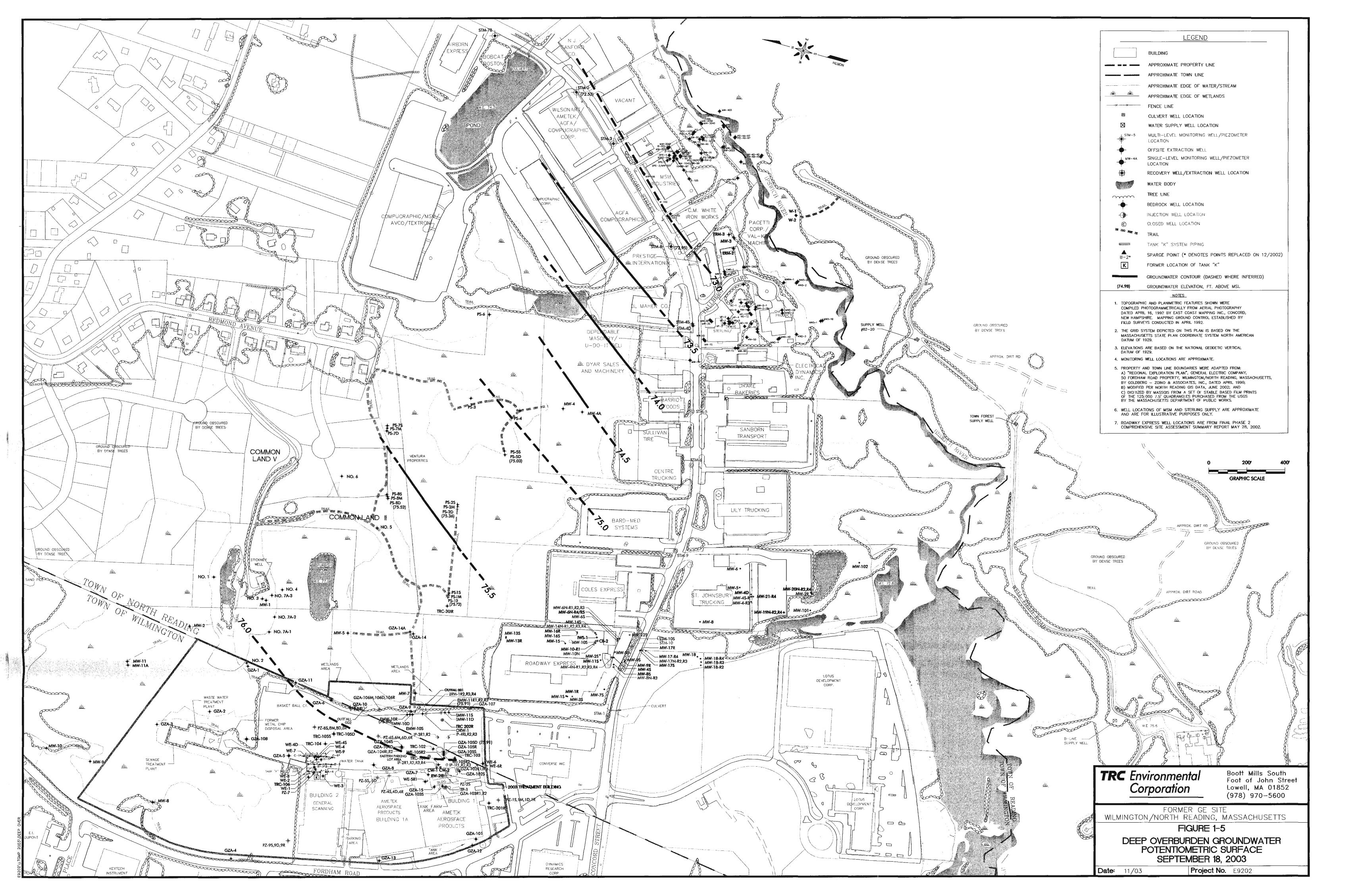


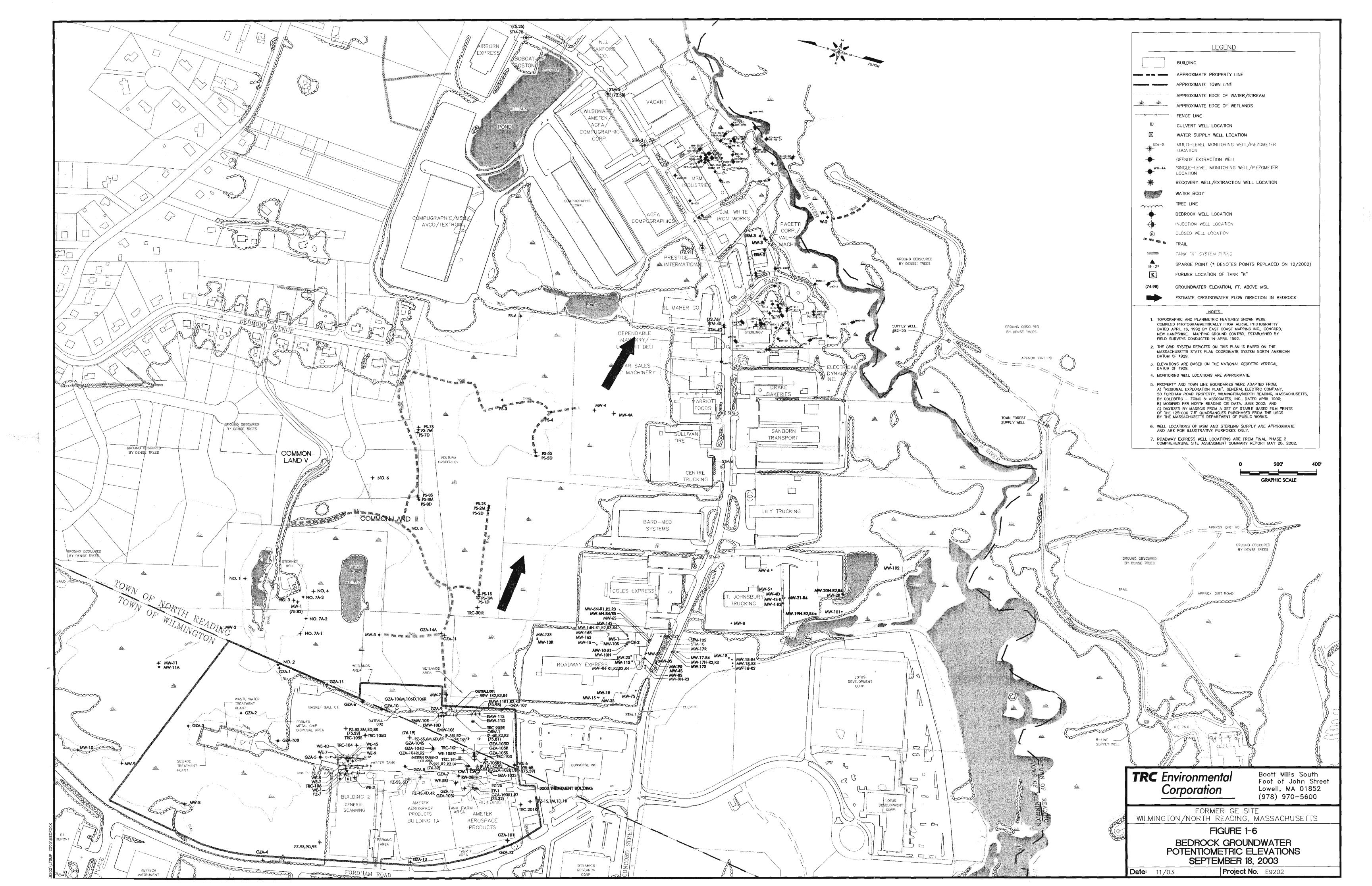
.... line for GW elevation trend indicates no data point, linear interpolation between data points used as a surrogate

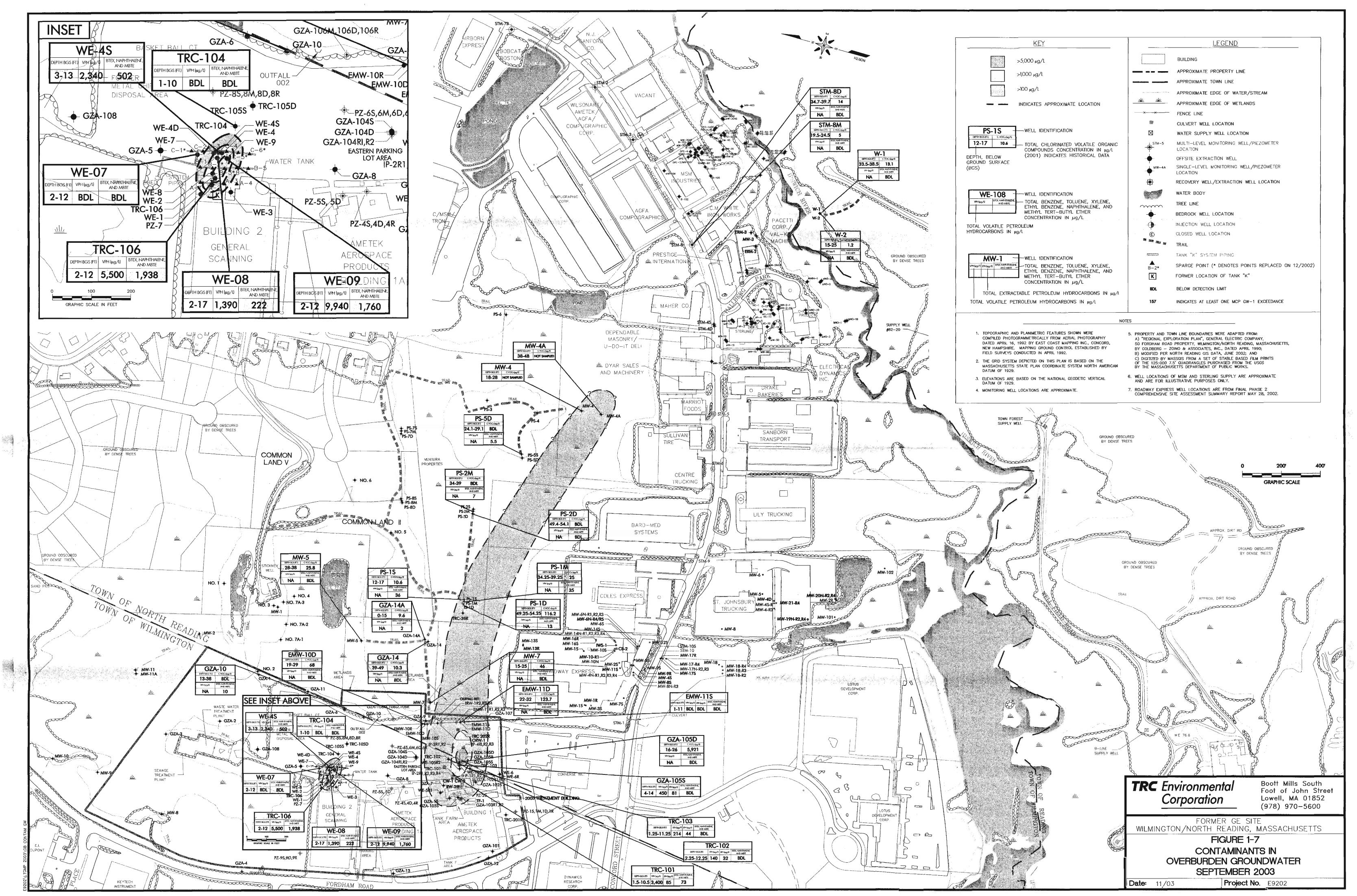
Note

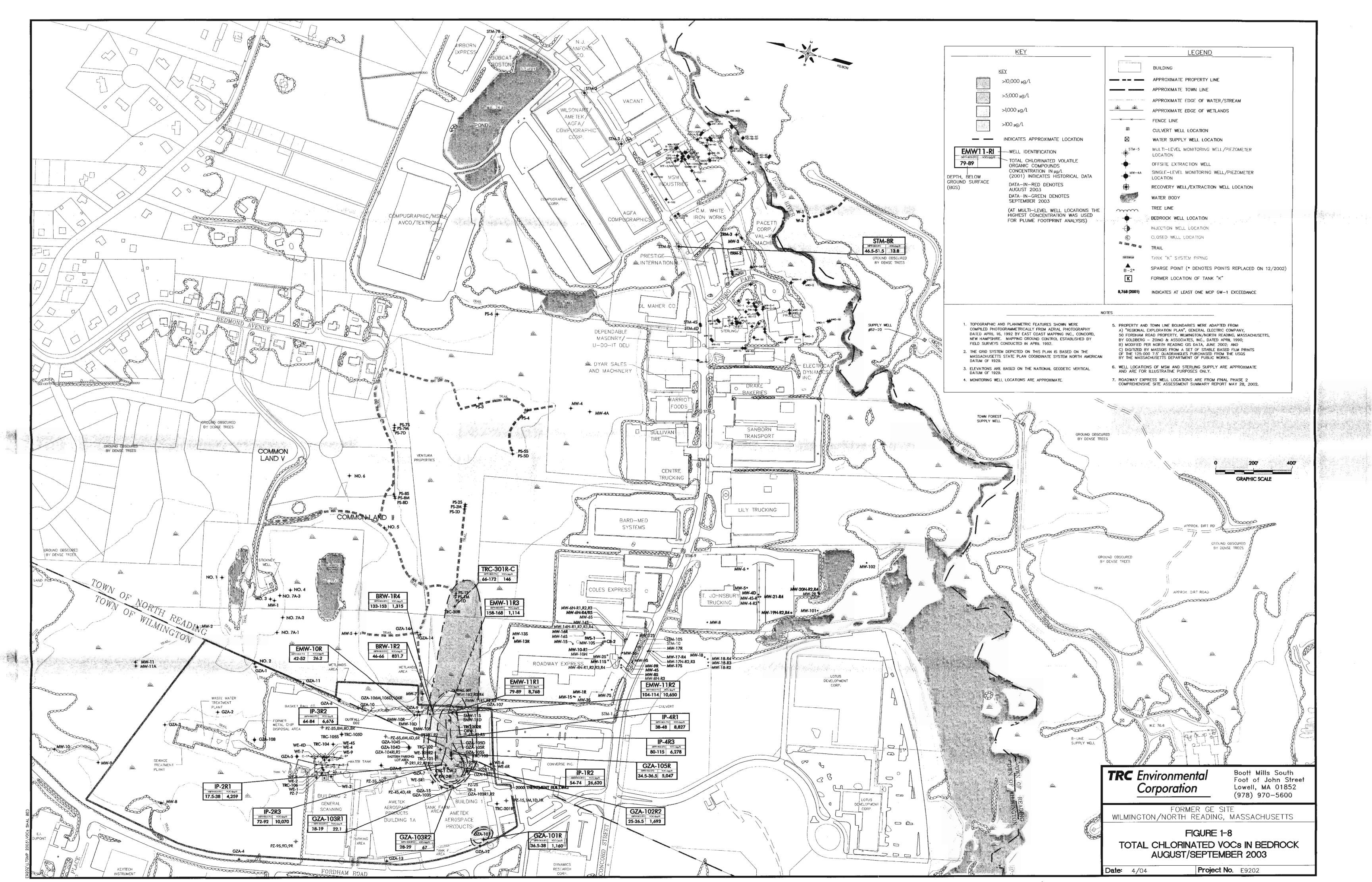


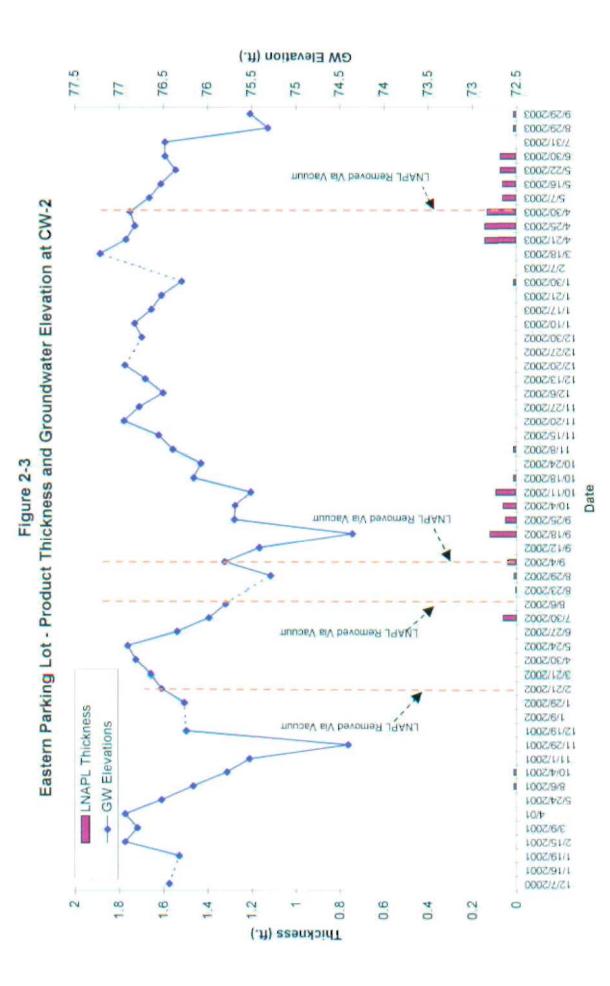




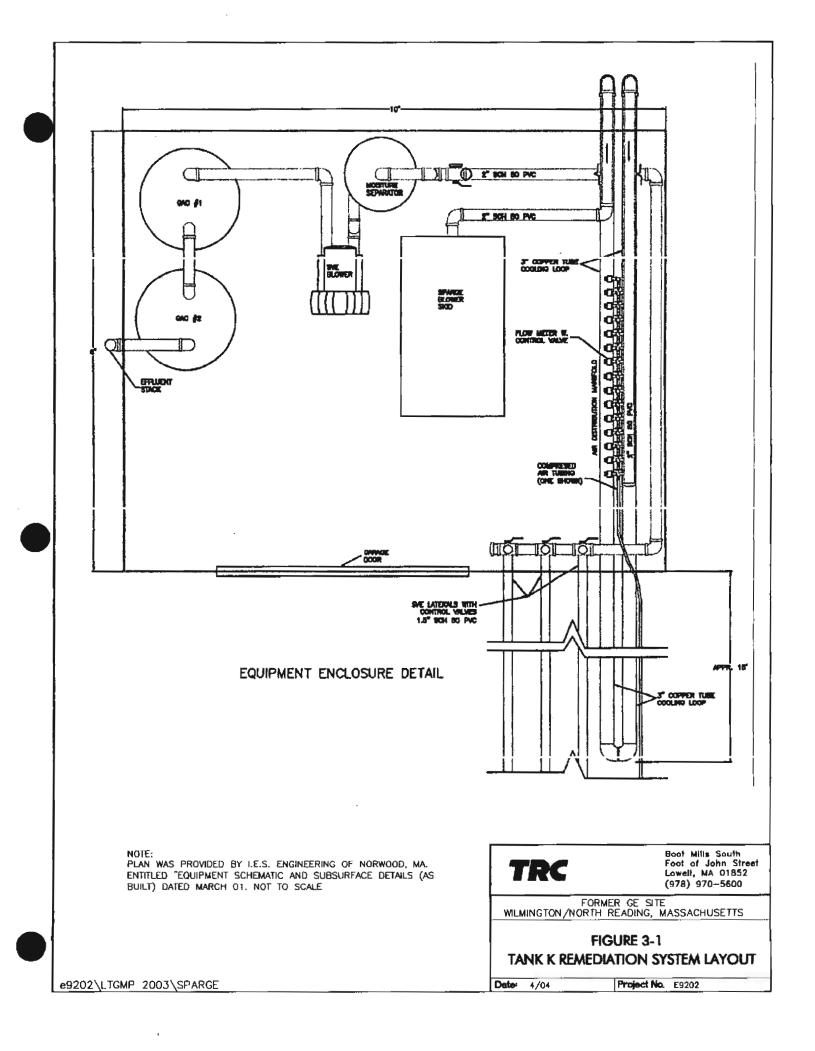












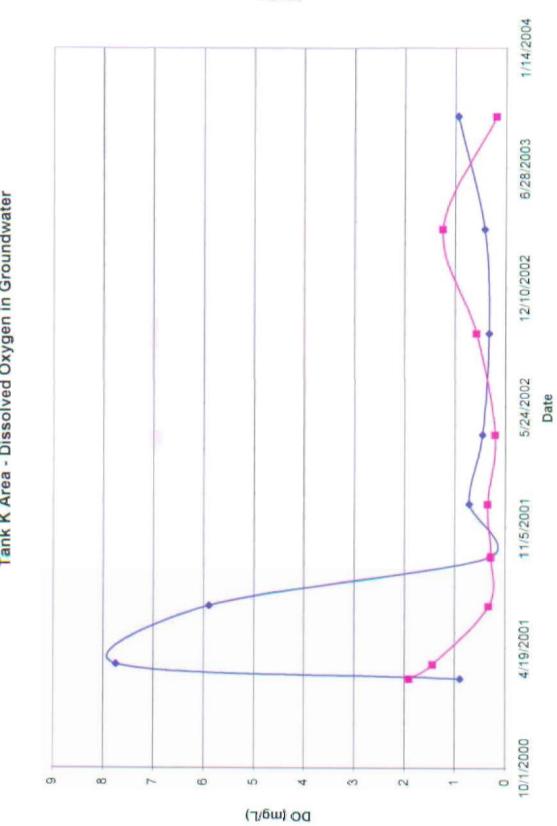
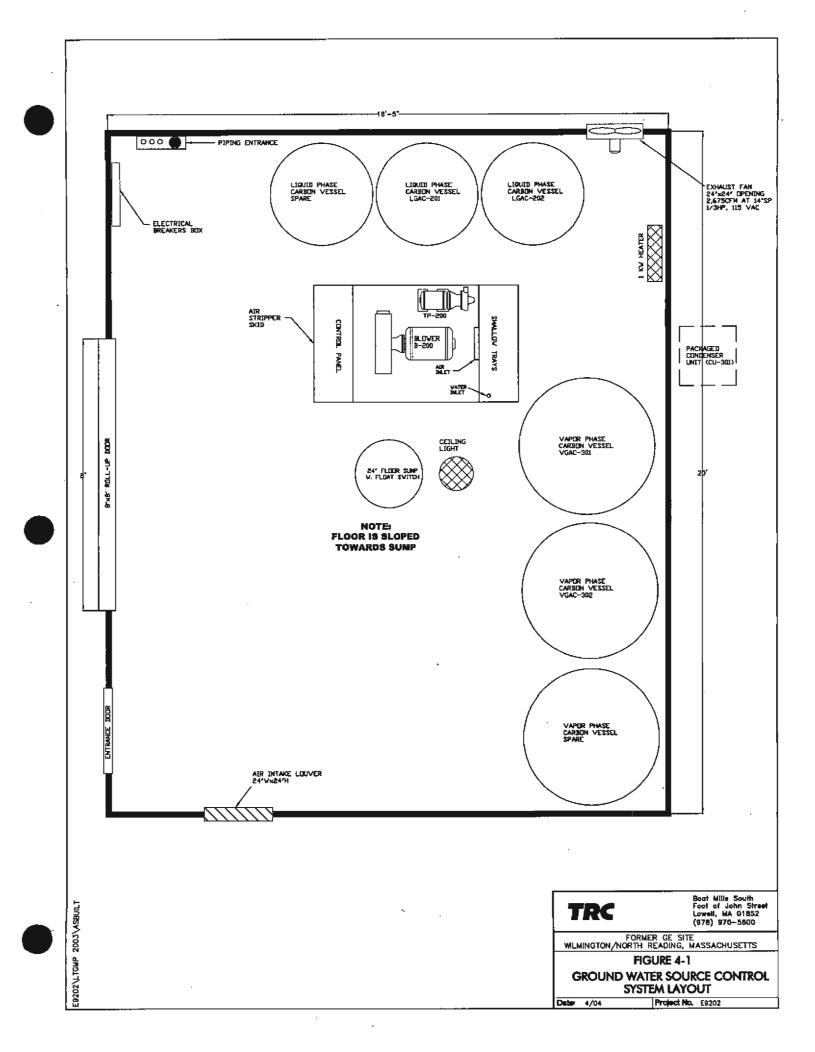
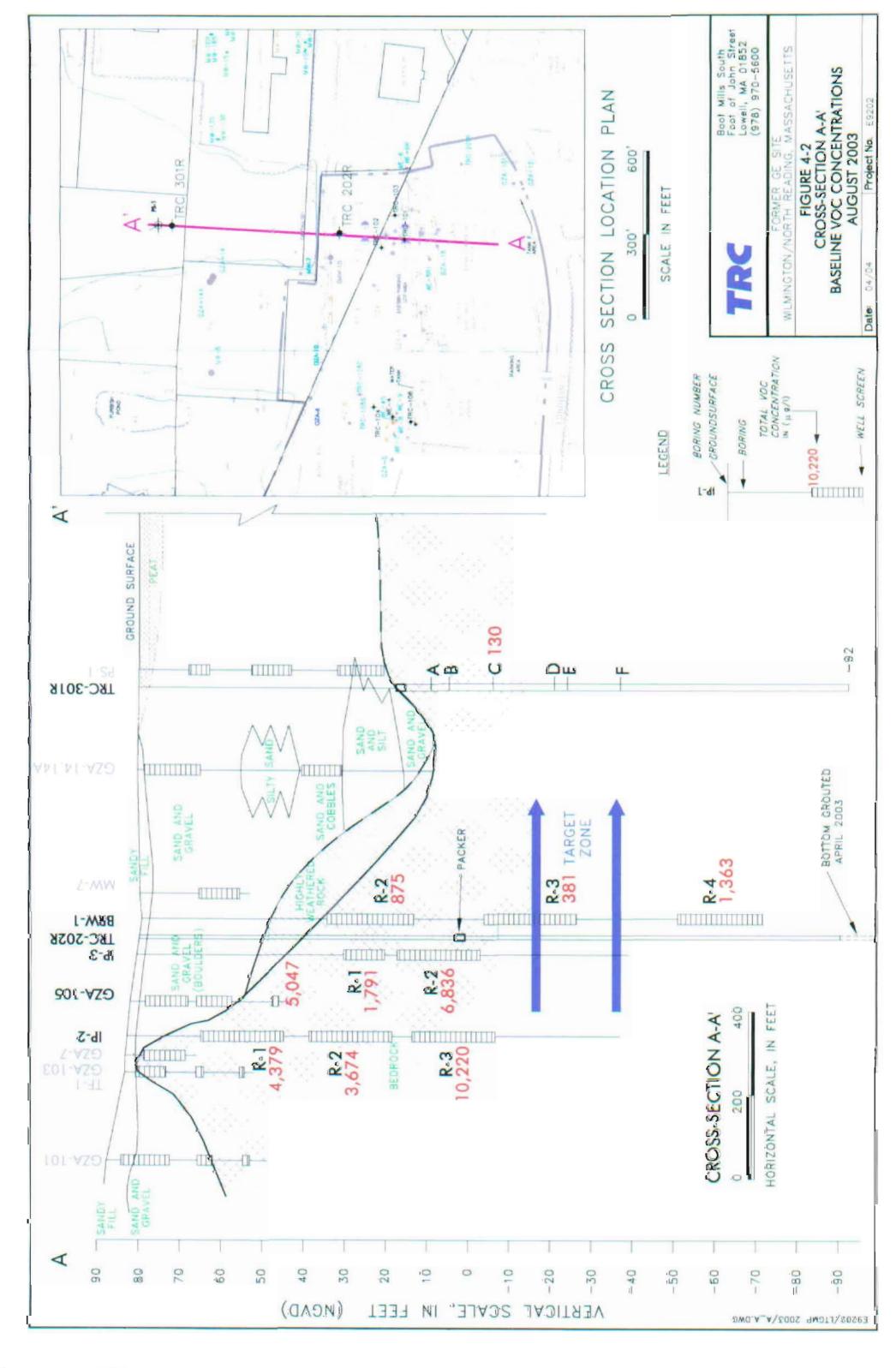
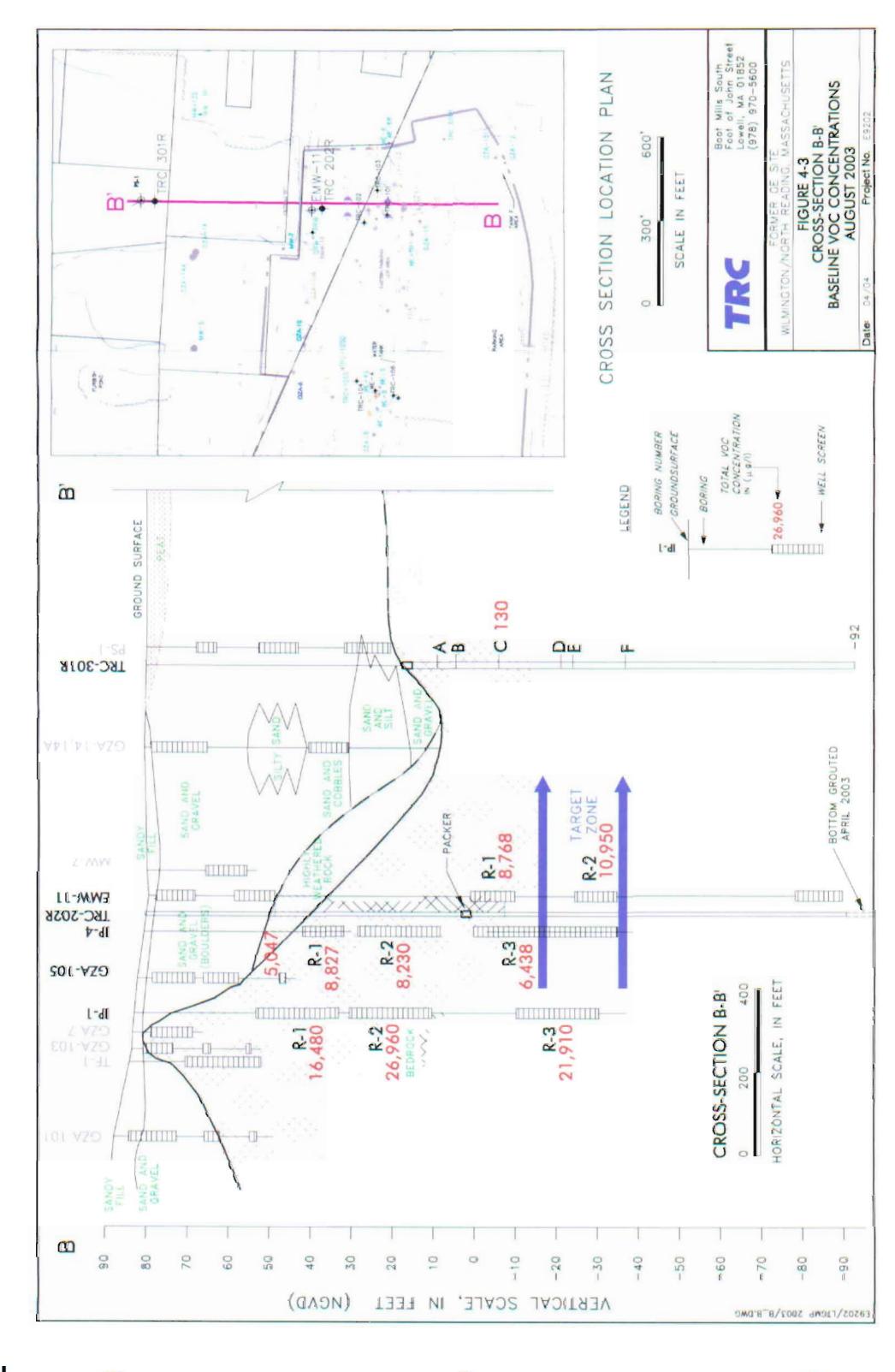


Figure 3-2 Tank K Area - Dissolved Oxygen in Groundwater 







OVERSIZE IMAGE

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