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CENTRAL WIRE INDUSTRIES

2016 RCRA Corrective Measures Implementation Field Investigation Report

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Central Wire Union Plant (formerly known as Techalloy) is located in Union, Illinois on the northwest corner of the intersection of Jefferson and Olson Roads. The plant facility and grounds occupy 5 acres. The company owns the surrounding 38 acres including the plant site. See Figure 1-1 for site location.

Central Wire began operating at this facility in 1960 as Techalloy Company, Inc. Prior to 1960, the property was farm land. Techalloy was acquired by Central Wire in 2005. Since 1960 Techalloy, now Central Wire, has been operating as a specialty handler of stainless steel wire products. The finished products are stainless steel wire coils of varying diameters and tensile strengths that are distributed with and without specialty coatings.

In the 1960s and 1970s a part of the process was the cleaning of the stainless steel wire using solvents, primarily trichloroethene (TCE) and trichloroethane (TCA). In those days, when the solvent was no longer useful, it was disposed on site. The source area for the chlorinated groundwater plume that eventually was created is near the east end of the north boiler room which is attached to the northeast corner of the Acid House. The chlorinated plume travels with the groundwater which flows in a northwesterly direction.

As result of these activities and after determining there was a chlorinated groundwater plume, Central Wire entered into an Order on Consent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to design, build and operate a groundwater extraction and treatment facility to remove the chlorinated solvent plume from the groundwater downgradient (northwest) of the Central Wire facility and to address the source area north of the North Boiler Room.

As part of the Corrective Measures Implementation under RCRA, Central Wire designed, constructed and is operating a groundwater pump and treat system (P&T) to remove volatile organic compounds from the groundwater including an extraction well (EW-1), a packed tower aerator, piping and a building to house the appurtenant equipment (holding tanks, pumps, meters, electrical systems and the like). Subsequent to the initiation of operations, it was determined that the single extraction well was not capturing the west edge of the chlorinated plume. As a result, Central Wire added a tray aeration system to treat additional groundwater pumped from a new well, extraction well no. 2 (EW-2), located west of EW-1; see Figure 1-2 for location of all wells pertinent to this Status Report. The updated locations for the 2016 Geoprobe locations are shown in Figure 2-1.

To operate this facility, Central Wire applied for and received an NPDES discharge permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to discharge the treated water to the South Branch of the Kishwaukee River. This system has been in continuous operation since 1995 except for minor shutdowns for maintenance and repair.

To address the source area, Central Wire designed, constructed and is operating a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system and an air stripping system. The soil vapor extraction system removes volatile organic compound vapors in the soils above the water table (the vadose zone). The air stripping unit blows air into the soil below the water table and as the fine air bubbles rise to the top of the groundwater table, they strip entrained volatiles from the soil and they enter the vadose zone where they can be captured by the SVE system.

This system has been effective in reducing the contamination on the source area but some contamination still exists since EPA's Maximum Contaminant Limits for some chlorinated compounds are still exceeded in the RCRA Groundwater Monitoring Well Network (see Figure 1-2 and Section 3.1, below). The chlorinated plume extends downgradient from the source area about 1.5 miles and is about 1,350 feet wide at its widest known point.

Overall, between source reduction and groundwater extraction and treatment, the levels of chlorinated solvents detected in the groundwater have gone down on site and have degraded into daughter products that are more typically seen in the extraction wells, downgradient well DGW-1 and at the Geoprobe locations. These daughter products include 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE), 1,2-dichloroethane (DCA) and vinyl chloride (VC). As an example, vinyl chloride was first detected in DGW-1D in June 2013 and by the December 2013 sampling it had increased showing that the degradation cycle is nearing completion primarily through reductive dechlorination. VC decreased after December 2013 and was not present in the June 2016 sampling event but reappeared in the December sampling event.

This Status Report will cover two topics after describing the regional hydrogeology, below:

- Determining the leading edge of the chlorinated plume. (Section 2.0)
- RCRA groundwater monitoring network and residential well sampling including sampling of the extraction wells. (Section 3.0)

1.2 REGIONAL HYDROGEOLOGY

Groundwater is obtained from four major aquifer systems in northeastern Illinois — glacial drift, shallow bedrock, and two divisions of the deep bedrock. The glacial drift aquifer system is restricted to the unconsolidated materials overlying the bedrock; more specifically, to the sand and gravel beds. The shallow bedrock aquifer system consists of those bedrock units that directly underlie the glacial drift and are recharged locally by precipitation. The major units in the system are the Silurian age dolomite and the Maquoketa shale and dolomite. The Silurian age dolomite yields the most water of the units and is present in the eastern half of McHenry County. The Maquoketa shale and dolomite underlies the Silurian dolomite in the eastern part of the county and directly underlies the glacial drift in the western portion of the county. The Maquoketa group separates the shallow bedrock aquifer system from the underlying deep bedrock aquifer systems. The shale beds of the Maquoketa group are relatively impermeable and, where present (i.e., beneath the Central Wire facility), these beds act as a confining layer above the deep bedrock aquifer systems.

The two deep bedrock aquifer systems are the Cambrian-Ordovician and the deep Cambrian. The Cambrian-Ordovician is comprised of the Glenwood St. Peter and Ironton Galesville sandstones. The deep Cambrian aquifer is the Mt. Simon sandstone, which overlies the Precambrian crystalline rock.

Previous studies at the Central Wire facility have determined that groundwater occurs approximately 9 feet below ground surface (bgs) within the sand and gravel deposits. The sand and gravel unit is the underlying aquifer.

The sand and gravel unit extends from near ground surface to 35 feet bgs at the facility. At the northwest corner of the Central Wire property and beyond, the sand and gravel unit extends from near ground surface to 85 feet bgs. Immediately below the sand and gravel is the silty clay Marengo till. The upper boundary of the Marengo till constitutes the lower boundary of the sand and gravel aquifer. The Marengo till is approximately 80 feet thick in proximity to the facility and is underlain by the Maquoketa shale.

Groundwater within the sand and gravel flows northwesterly as shown on Figure 4-1. The hydraulic gradient between existing monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-9 has been measured at 2.3×10^3 ft. /ft.

An 8-hour constant discharge rate pumping test was conducted on May 21, 1993 in a 6-inch diameter groundwater well previously installed on the southeast corner of the Central Wire property. This location is up gradient of the plume with respect to groundwater flow. A single temporary observation well located 10 feet from the extraction well was used to measure water table drawdown resulting from the pumping test. Hydrogeological data were collected for the following parameters:

- Transmissivity
- Hydraulic conductivity
- Aquifer saturated thickness
- Recharge
- Water level elevations

During the pumping/drawdown phase of the pumping test, the water level changes in the pumping and observation wells were 2.39 and 0.41 feet of their original water levels, respectively. After completion of the recharge phase of the pumping test, water levels within the pumping and observation wells had returned to within 0.06 and 0.04 feet of their original water levels, respectively. Plume downgradient was virtually unaffected during the pumping test.

The test evaluation indicated that the mean transmissivity of the water table aquifer in the area is 7,800 ft^2/day. Based on a measured aquifer saturated thickness of 30 feet, the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer is approximately 260 ft. /day.

2.0 2016 FIELD INVESTIGATION

Central Wire has been defining the leading edge of the chlorinated plume since 2007. EPA and Central Wire have agreed on the definition of the leading edge of the plume as samples with results that did not exceed the EPA Maximum Contaminant Limits (MCLs) for any of the Chemicals of Concern (COCs). The primary Chemicals of Concern are 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA), Tetrachloroethene (PCE) and Trichloroethene (TCE). The MCLs for these COCs are 200 micrograms per liter (μg/L) for TCA, 5 μg/L for PCE) and 5 μg/L for TCE. There is also some concern for a primary daughter (degradation) product of the solvent TCA, 1,1-Dichloroethene (DCE) whose MCL is 7 μg/L. DCE has been found in the DGW-1 wells and in the Geoprobe locations in the Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)

The 2016 Field Investigation resulted in three phases since at least one COC exceeding at least one MCL was found in both the June and the August events leading to a third event in October 2016 where no MCLs were exceeded. These are each described below.

For reference, the samples were collected at the Geoprobe locations shown in Figure 2-1. The Geoprobe is a direct push drilling rig that can collect water samples at different depths within the water table. Historically Central Wire has collected samples at 85, 57 and 27 feet below ground surface (bgs). The data from all three events are provided on Table 2-1. The latitude and longitude of each sampling location is shown on Table 2-2. The sample location field stabilization data for the 2016 RCRA CMI Field Investigation is found in Table 2-3.

This information will be described separately within each sampling event, below.

2.1 JUNE 2016 FIELD INVESTIGATION EVENT

EPA requested that Central Wire undertake a field investigation in 2016 to determine where the leading edge of the chlorinated plume is currently located. This was previously investigated in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2014.

In January 2016, a Work Plan was submitted to EPA for the plume investigation that EPA requested Central Wire to conduct in spring 2016. After responding to EPA comments, the work plan was approved by EPA on March 9, 2016 for work to commence on June 6, 2016.

The work identified in the work plan was executed between June 6 and June 14, 2016 and the sample laboratory analytical results have been provided by Test America Labs to Central Wire. Three lab reports are provided in Attachment 1 providing analytical results of the June sampling event. Central Wire duplicated the scope of the 2014 RCRA CMI Field Investigation and added Geoprobe location GP-27, at EPA's request, collecting water samples via bladder pump at the 13 locations identified in Figure 2-1 and Table 2-2 including Geoprobe locations 3, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

Three low flow groundwater samples were collected at each Geoprobe location at approximately 27, 57 and 85 feet bgs. Each sample was analyzed by Test America Labs in University Park for volatile organic compound by EPA Standard Method 8260B.

Thirty-nine samples were collected at 13 Geoprobe locations and one sample was collected at the South Branch Nursery irrigation well. In addition, four duplicate samples were collected and daily field blanks (6) were collected to confirm equipment decontamination procedures were effective. There were no detections in the field blanks.

The groundwater at each sampling location was stabilized in accordance with ASTM Standard D6771-02, "Standard Practice for Low-Flow Purging and Sampling for Wells and Devices Used for Ground-Water Quality Investigations," and EPA/540/S-95/504, "Low Flow (Minimal Drawdown) Ground-Water Sampling Procedures." This field stabilization data for the 2016 RCRA CMI Field Investigation can be found in Table 2-3.

The Chemicals of Concerns have been TCA, TCE, DCE, and PCE. In addition, there was one occurrence where cis-1,2-Dichloroethene exceeded the MCL of 70 μg/L at GP-3D with a value of 79 μg/L.

Central Wire has tabulated and plotted the data for sampling locations that had one or more analytical values exceeding an MCL at that location. These tables and plots are shown in Table 2-4. Samples exceeded the MCL at 6 locations in this sampling event: GP- 3S (11 exceedances since 2007), GP-3I (16), GP-3D (11), GP-8S (3, last in 2014) and GP-8I (1 in 2014). These are locations where sampling began in 2007 and 2008 and have shown exceedances of the MCLs since that time. Additional exceedances were found at GP-19S (1 in 2016), GP-20D (1 in 2016), GP-23S (1 in 2015) and GP-27D, GP-29S and GP-30I (1 each in 2016).

The chlorinated plume seemed relatively stable up to 2012; however, the 2014 and 2016 field investigations have shown some movement of the plume in a northwesterly direction by approximately 300 feet over four years. In 2016 Central Wire noted irrigation volumes apparently occurring beyond what we had experienced in the past, though many / most of prior sampling events occurred in the fall or winter months when irrigation was not occurring.

2.2 AUGUST 2016 FIELD INVESTIGATION EVENT

Since a chemical of concern (DCE) was found in GP-27D at 12 μg/L, above the MCL of 7 μg/L, in the June 2016 sampling event, EPA asked Central Wire to place three additional Geoprobe points downgradient from GP-27: GP-28, GP-29 and GP-30 as shown on Figure 2-1. This work was done on August 31 and September 1, 2016.

The analytical report for the August 2016 Geoprobe sampling event is provided in Attachment 2.

These three additional Geoprobe locations were specified by EPA. Three groundwater samples were collected at each of these Geoprobe locations at 85, 57 and at 27 feet bgs. In total nine samples were collected.

There were 16 detections of COCs as shown in Table 2-1. There were no detections for tetrachloroethene (PCE) or trans-1,2-dichloroethene (trans-1,2-DCE). Two samples exceeded an MCL, both for DCE, one at GP-29S and one at GP-30I.

2.3 OCTOBER 2016 FIELD INVESTIGATION EVENT

Based on the August Geoprobe analysis where chemicals of concern were found above the MCL for DCE (7μg/L) in GP-29S (found at 9.1 μg/L) and GP-30I (found at 8.7 μg/L), EPA requested Central Wire to collect samples at GP-31 GP-32 and GP-33, see Figure 2-1. These samples were collected from three depths – 85, 57 and 27 feet bgs. The results from Sample GP-31, which were sent to the lab for rapid turnaround, were used to determine the placement of GP-32 and GP-33. This work took place October 11 and 13, 2016.

The three samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by EPA Method 8260B. The sample at GP-31D (Deep = 85 feet bgs) detected toluene at 0.30 μg/L and was qualified as an estimated value. Toluene is not a chemical of concern at Central Wire. GP-31I (Intermediate or 57 feet bgs) had no detections of VOCs. GP-31S (Shallow or 27 feet bgs) detected one VOC – 1,1,1-Trichlorethane at 3.4 μg/L, significantly below the EPA Maximum Contaminant Limit of 200 μg/L.

Based on these results, EPA and Central Wire determined that GP-33 would be placed at the same latitude as GP-31 and EPA determined that GP-32 would be located at a latitude slightly north of GP-31 (see Figure 2-1). These two Geoprobe locations were sampled on October 13, 2016 in the same manner, i.e., samples were collected at 85, 57 and 27 feet bgs and were analyzed for VOCs. The six samples collected at GP-32 and GP-33 had one detection, 1,1-DCE at 0.77 μg/L, which was qualified indicating it was found and the value was estimated, and it was below the MCL of 7 μg/L. The sample results are shown in Table 2-1, and the laboratory analytical reports for GP-31, -32 and -33 are attached to this report (see Attachment 3).

Because the three chemicals of concern detected in GP-31S, GP-32S and GP-33S are significantly below their respective MCLs Central Wire believes that the boundaries of the chlorinated plume have been detected and that 2016 RCRA CMI Field Investigation can be concluded at this point.

EPA requested that Central Wire collect samples at the Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) every month due to their concern that the chlorinated plume was approaching that well since GP-29S, located 525 feet up gradient from the irrigation well, showed 1,1-Dichloroethene above the MCL of 7 μg/L.

Samples of the Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) well were collected in June, October and November 2016. The June samples had no VOC detections, see Attachment 1 (Report 3). The October samples did not have any of Central Wire's Chemical of Concern; however, various benzenes, xylenes and toluene were found at levels that were fractions of EPA's MCLs, where an MCL existed, see Attachment 4. This was discussed with the Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) Manager. He immediately asked the employees and found there was an equipment hydraulic hose that was broken on the job and that approximately two gallons of hydraulic fluid was lost to the ground within about 20 feet from the irrigation well. He indicated he would excavate the soil in that area. The November sample had no VOC detections by EPA Method 8260B in that sample, see Attachment 4.

3.0 OTHER 2016 SAMPLING EVENTS

3.1 JUNE 2016 RCRA MONITORING & RESIDENTIAL WELL SAMPLING EVENT

The spring semiannual RCRA CMI groundwater and residential well sampling event was conducted on June 7 & 8, 2016. The locations of the monitoring wells and the residential wells are provided on Figure 1-2. The data is summarized in Table 3-1. The results / trends are summarized below. The historical data and plots of the data are provided in Figures 3-1 through 3-11. The laboratory reports for this sampling event is in Attachment 4. {Note The "Login Sample Receipt Checklist" indicates that there were discrepancies between the containers received and the Chain of Custody form. The Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) well sample collected as part of the semiannual sampling event was inadvertently left in the well house at the Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) Since the Geoprobe investigation was still in the field, the irrigation well sample was collected and reported as a part of the Geoprobe investigation, see Attachment 1, Report 3. There were no detections}.

Table 3-2 provides a crosswalk between the residential well owner's name (which is on Figure 1-2) and the address, which is the Sample Identification in the analytical report for the residential wells. The well stabilization field data is included in Table 3-3.

- **MW (Monitoring Well) 2** - No Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Maximum Contaminant Limits (MCLs) have been exceeded since December 2007, see Figure 3-1.
- **MW-4** - Tetrachloroethene (PCE) has been exceeded since monitoring began in 1995 and since 2010 has trended downward from 70 micrograms per liter (μg/L) in December 2010 to 23 μg/L in June 2016 and 13 μg/L in December 2016. See Figure 3-2. The Trichloroethene (TCE) has in general been below the MCL since December 2010, but slightly exceeded the MCL in October 2014 and June 2016.
- **MW-5** - The PCE MCL has been exceeded since monitoring began in 1995 and has trended downward from 210 μg/L in December 2003 to the 100s in the 2000s and has been less than 100 μg/L since June 2013 and was found at 9.3 μg/L in June 2016; however, it jumped to 72 μg/L in December,

see Figure 3-3. TCE, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) and Dichloroethene (DCE) MCLs were last exceeded in the 2003 – 2005 time frame.

- **MW-5D** – TCE increased rapidly from 1995 to 2002 (0 to 63 μg/L) and has generally trended downward since then with the eight latest readings ranging from 19 μg/L down to 10 μg/L, see Figure 3-4. PCE has been below the MCL of 5 μg/L since December 2005, but spiked to 25 μg/L in December.
- **MW-6** - Has only exceeded the PCE MCL and has been slightly below the MCL of 5 μg/L since June 2013, see Figure 3-5.
- **MW-7**- Regularly exceeds the MCL for PCE and has been trending lower since it reached 200 μg/L in December 2006 (the June 2016 result was 47 μg/L, the December result was 46 μg/L), see Figure 3-6. PCE has been less than 100 μg/L since October 2008. The DCE MCL was last exceeded in December 2009, but other than that isolated occurrence, has been found at levels below the MCL since December 2003. The TCE MCL was last exceeded in December 2012.
- **MW-8** - Has regularly exceeded the PCE and TCE MCLs since testing began in 1995, see Figure 3-7. PCE has come down from 200 μg/L in 2008 to a range of 61 to 72 μg/L since December 2011. TCE levels have come down from a high of 34 μg/L in June 1995 to the June 2015 value of 6.7 μg/L. It was found at 10 μg/l in December. Other than the 13 μg/L found on October 2014 and the 15 μg/L in June 2016, values have been found at less than 10 μg/L since December 2011.
- **MW-9** - Has not exceeded any MCL since April 2002 when it exceeded the PCE MCL with a value of 12 μg/L, see Figure 3-8. There have only been three detections since then.
- **MW-HBR –** This monitoring well only exceeds the MCL for PCE which it has done since monitoring began in 1995. However, it has generally trended downward from a high of 130 μg/L in 2003 to the current value of 48 μg/L, see Figure 3-9. The duplicate sample was collected here and matched the values found in this sample.
- **DGW-1** is a three well nest – shallow (S), Intermediate (I) and Deep (D).
  - No MCLs have been exceeded in **DGW-1S** except TCE at slightly above the MCL at 5.6 μg/L in June 2016, see Table 3-4.
  - **DGW-1I** has exceeded MCLs for DCE, TCE, PCE, TCA and 1,2-Dichloroethane (DCA), see Figure 3-10. The PCE MCL has not been exceeded since 2002. The DCA MCL has not been exceeded since 2005. The TCA was below the MCL in the December 2013 and June 2014 samples, then spiked up to 420 μg/L in October 2014, and was at 350 μg/L in the June 2016 sample and 290 μg/L in December. DCE and TCE were found in June 2016 at 82 and 61 μg/L, respectively and were both found at 38 μg/L in December with no apparent trend.

- **DGW-1D** has exceeded MCLs for DCA, DCE, TCE and Vinyl Chloride (VC), see Figure 3-11. The Vinyl Chloride (VC) MCL had been exceeded in five of the eight sampling events between June 2013 and December 2016. MCLs for 1,2-DCA have not been exceeded since December 2012. TCE was below the MCL in December 2015 and June and December 2016. 1,1-DCE has generally trended lower since the high of 98.4 μg/L was recorded in December 2005 and was at 9.1 μg/L in June 2016 and 9.8 μg/L in December.

- **DGW-2** is also a three well nest (shallow, intermediate and deep) that have been sampled since 2012. There have been no detections in these three wells; however, 1,1,1-TCA (at 1.2 μg/L) and TCE (at 0.5 μg/L) were detected in DGW-2D in June 2016, the first detections. Since there had previously been no detections in all three of these wells, DGW-2D was resampled on 7/21/2016 and there were no detections (see Attachment 4).

Six residential wells and one irrigation well Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) were sampled in the June 2016 semiannual RCRA sampling event. There were no detections of any VOCs by EPA Method 8260B, including all the chemicals of concern at Central Wire.

3.2 JUNE 2016 EXTRACTION WELL SAMPLING

Central Wire collects sample for chemical analysis at each of the two extraction wells quarterly in the last month of the calendar quarter. For this report the June samples are reported.

Table 3-5 shows the analytical results for the Chemical of Concern in the chlorinated plume at the two extraction wells. The lab data is in Attachment 4 in the "Central Wire 6-2016 NPDES Analytical Report.pdf" file. Refer to Figure 1-2 for their location, north of Highbridge / O'cock Rd and on either side and adjacent to North Union Rd.

The values have been decreasing over time. EW-1 had slight MCL exceedances for TCE and DCE and EW-2 had exceedances for TCE and PCE. These values were integrated into the plume maps in Section 4.

4.0 EVALUATION OF THE CHLORINATED PLUME

Central Wire has assembled eight drawings depicting the plume in several ways. The plume is defined by the 2016 sampling events including the June semiannual RCRA monitoring well sampling event, the June 2016 extraction well samples and the summer and fall 2016 Geoprobe sampling event. The plume edges are further defined as a sample location that has exceeded one or more EPA MCLs.

These drawings are best reviewed by printing on 11" x17" paper in color. Each of the figures will be briefly discussed.

Figure 4-1 depicts a summation of the Chemicals of Concern at the Central Wire facility including the following volatile organic compounds: TCE, PCE, TCA, and DCE. This total chlorinated plume extends from the source area northeast of the north boiler room to Geoprobe point GP-29 where DCE was found in the shallow sample at 9.1 μg/L,

above the MDL of 7 μg/L. The plume is 1.5 miles long, traveling northwest with the groundwater flow, and is about 1,350 feet wide at its widest point.

Figure 4-2 shows the TCE plume which is concentrated primarily from mid plume to Geoprobe location GP-19.

Figure 4-3 focusses on the perchloroethene concentrations. These concentrations appear to be centered on site and stretch to the MW- HBR well on the northeast corner on North Union Street and Highbridge Rd and Extraction Well 2.

Figure 4-4 shows the concentrations for 1,1-Dichloroethene, a daughter product of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. Since it is a degradation product, it is focused more on the downgradient end of the chlorinated plume with the highest concentrations at DGW-1 and the only exceedances at the leading edge of the plume at GP-29 and GP-30.

Figure 4-5 shows the concentrations of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. The only exceedance of the 200 μg/l MCL is found at DGW-1I at 350 μg/L and it extends, though not above the MDL, to GP-3.

Figure 4-6 shows the location of the three cross sections of the plume, A-A', B-B' and C-C'. with A-A' bisecting the plume from southeast to northwest and B-B' and C-C' cutting across the direction of groundwater flow near the leading edge of the plume.

Figure 4-7 shows a cross section of the length of the plume showing the distribution of VOCs over the depth of the plume and the extent of the plume with the highest total concentrations at DGW-1I.

Figure 4-8 shows two cross sections, B-B' and C-C', showing the total VOC concentration by depth at these two locations which are perpendicular to the groundwater flow towards the leading edge of the chlorinated plume.

5.0 Next Steps

Central Wire will be submitting a Remedial Options report to EPA by 1/31/2017

FIGURES

TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT1

JUNE 2016 GEOPROBE DATA

ATTACHMENT 2

AUGUST 2016 GEOPROBE DATA

ATTACHMENT 3

OCTOBER 2016 GEOPROBE DATA

ATTACHMENT 4

JUNE 2016 MONITORING & RESIDENTIAL WELL ANALYTICAL REPORTS