# HYDROGEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION/ BACKGROUND DATA REVIEW:

# THE IMPACT OF SAND AND GRAVEL MINING ON GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

AUGUST 12, 1988

Presented By:

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	INFORMATION SOURCES	1
	A) Literature Research	1
	B) Case Studies - Impact of Sand and Gravel Mining 1) Dover, New Hampshire 2) Dayton, Ohio 3) Bonded Concrete, Rotterdam, New York	5 5 6 6
III.	NEW HAMPSHIRE GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES - A STUDY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF SAND AND GRAVEL MINING ON MUNICIPAL WELLS	7
	A) Geographic Location Review	7
	B) Water Superintendent Interviews	8
IV.	GROUNDWATER QUALITY INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE WATER SUPPLIES	9
	A) Selection of Municipal Wells Proximal to     Mining Operations for Analysis	9
	B) Water Quality Results 1) Primary Drinking Water Standards 2) Secondary Drinking Water Standards a) Iron b) Manganese c) pH d) Other Secondary Standards	10 10 11 11 12 12 12
V.	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	13



#### · HYDROGEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION/BACKGROUND DATA REVIEW

# THE IMPACT OF SAND AND GRAVEL MINING ON GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

BCI has completed a Hydrogeologic Investigation of the impact of sand and gravel mining on groundwater resources. The intent of this investigation was to evaluate whether or not the excavation of gravel above and below the water table has or has not been detrimental to groundwater quality and quantity. BCI's work was based on a comprehensive systematic review of existing studies and data that would provide scientific evidence for either scenario.

This study was divided into three parts which include the following:

- A comprehensive scientific literature review to identify any previously completed hydrogeologic research related to the impacts of gravel mining on groundwater resources.
- A review of interviews conducted with 40 Water Superintendents who manage groundwater resources in New Hampshire which are proximal to gravel mining activities.
- 3) An investigation of the impacts that gravel mining has had on New Hampshire municipal groundwater supplies.

#### II. INFORMATION SOURCES

#### A) Literature Research

In order to minimize the redundancy of completing work that may have already been accomplished elsewhere, this project began with a systematic computer library search of available documents related to gravel mining and groundwater resources. Since we did not anticipate discovering substantial local research that was relevant to this project's concerns, we expanded our computer search service to cover both national and international data bases.



Sources of information used in this investigation includes the following:

- 1) United States Soil Conservation Service (SCS)
- NERAC, Inc. is a NASA-sponsored technology transfer service established in 1966 to provide American industry access to technical and business information drawn from NASA and other government agencies, as well as professional and academic organizations worldwide. NERAC is the world's largest university- based computerized information retrieval center and has one of the most complete document retrieval and forwarding services available. Through NERAC's services, BCI obtains reports, periodicals, conference papers, annual reports, product literature, and test reports, as well as U.S. and foreign patent information, from major libraries and information centers worldwide.
- 3) National Ground Water Information Center (NGWIC)
  The National Ground Water Information Center Data Base, Ground Water Online (GWOL) is a computerized bibliographic data retrieval service operated by the National Water Well Association. Users of GWOL can design and conduct customized searches of over 50,000 documents pertaining to groundwater and related fields. Indexed documents include trade and technical journals and newsletters, significant books, and government documents, with special emphasis on EPA project reports. State publications, university reports, and proceedings of national and international conferences and symposia are also cited.
- 4) U.S. Bureau of Mines
- 5) United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- 6) State groundwater and mining regulatory agencies in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, and Ohio.

Only fifteen documents were identified through these computerized data base searches that were related to impacts of gravel mining on groundwater resources. Appendix I lists the identified reference materials BCI had available for review. We found relatively few documents which describe observed hydrogeologic impacts on groundwater related to active gravel mining operation. Many references focus primarily on the use of



gravel pits after operations have ceased. <u>Furthermore</u>, we found no scientific documentation containing evidence that the activity of mining gravel above or below the water table was detrimental to an underlying aguifer.

The following provides a brief description/summary of several of the most relevant documents.

Landberg, J., 1982, Hydrogeologic Consequences of Excavating Gravel Pits Below the Water Table in Glaciofluvial Deposits.

This paper, submitted as a doctoral thesis in Sweden, represents a fairly comprehensive study on the relationship between gravel pit lakes and groundwater with respect to impacts on groundwater flow. Landberg developed a mathematical model of the groundwater budget for gravel pit lakes based upon two shape factors which relate the geometry of the lake to horizontal and vertical groundwater flow. Combining this model with the specific hydrogeological characteristics of each site, the groundwater inflow and outflow of gravel pit lakes was estimated. Hydrogeologic data collection included the emplacement of monitoring wells which documented the effects on groundwater gradients.

Landberg suggested that a possible effect of a gravel pit lake on the hydrologic system would be the modification of the groundwater gradient. He had gathered information from German studies that indicated that a build-up of sediment developed along the down-gradient margin of such lakes, thus resulting in the raising and lowering of the water table on the downstream and upstream margins of the lake, respectively. In Sweden, however, he could not document any significant sediment build-up even on 25 year-old gravel pit lakes. Landberg attributes this to the high permeability of the sediments in his study area. His work concludes that the impacts on groundwater gradients in gravel pit excavations in permeable sand and gravel deposits (common to most aggregate excavation operations) is likely to be negligible.

Svedarsky, W. Daniel, Crawford, Richard D., eds, 1982, Wildlife values of gravel pits' symposium proceedings, June 24-26, 1982.

The symposium proceedings describes numerous examples and approaches to the utilization of gravel pit lakes as a wildlife refuge. This publication serves as an invaluable source of information on all aspects of wildlife development in gravel pit ponds and lakes created by gravel mining activity. In Gustav Swanson's summary of the symposium he states,



"sand and gravel mining is a temporary land use. When the aggregate has been mined, the area will simply be abandoned or put to some other use. The abandonment, so usual in earlier days occurs much less often today because so many states and local governments have reclamation requirements. Our interest at this meeting is that the potential for fish and wildlife, being the "other use," shall be recognized and considered."

Gustav Swanson goes on to say,

"For a bit of historical perspective we must go to Britain where they have accurate information on the sand and gravel industry as early as the last century. The wildlife values of gravel pits were widely recognized rather suddenly in 1931 when a nationwide census of the rare and spectacular Great Crested Grebe revealed that many of them were using gravel pits. Later that same decade the first nesting record for Britain of the Little Ringed Plover was at a gravel pit. The latest census of these two exceptionally interesting species showed 22% of the Great Crested Grebes and 70% of the Little Ringed Plover inhabiting gravel pits. It is clear that the availability of the gravel pits has contributed substantially to the increase of these two species."

"Thus, the British experience with gravel pits as wildlife habitat, both managed and unmanaged, is much longer than ours here in the States, so it is fortunate for us that Dr. Tydeman could be here to describe it to us. His description of the sequence of events in Britain is helpful, because we, a few decades later, will be going through the same general sequence and we should be able to learn from their experience."

"The four phases which Tydeman recognized in Britain's historical sequence are just as applicable here: First is ignorance of the value of pits to wildlife, then awareness, then conflict, and finally cooperation. We are still largely in the ignorance phase, and we hope that this symposium will help bring us along to the awareness phase so that progress can be accelerated."

This symposium had thirty-six papers submitted related to the positive impacts that gravel pits had on wildlife development. Gustav Swanson summarized and lists sixteen management recommendations for maximizing wildlife development in gravel pit lakes and gravel pit excavations.



Mulamoottil, A. and Robert Farvolden, 1975, Planning for the rehabitation of gravel pits, Water Resources Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp 599-604.

A paper by Mulamoottil and Farvolden (1975) indicates that no variation in natural groundwater flow rates or the total water budget were detected as a result of the creation of gravel pit lakes.

Karn, Richard W., 1977, Reclamation of open-pit quarries for multiple uses, Journal of Urban Planning and Development Division, Vol. 103, No. UP1, pp 127-135.

Karn (1977) provides examples of former gravel operations being used as artificial groundwater recharge zones. One water district has been using artificial recharge for 30 years and plans to expand the operation.

# B) Case Studies - Impacts of Sand and Gravel Mining

BCI's data research also identified several undocumented case histories of mining activities and their impact on groundwater resources.

## 1) Dover, New Hampshire

A municipal well field in Dover, New Hampshire, depends on the artificial recharge caused by a nearby sand and gravel wash operation to supply the necessary water for extraction. When the sand and gravel mining and wash operation shut down for a period of years, one of the wells dewatered to a point where no more water could be extracted without damaging the pump. After operations at the wash operation started up again, artificial recharge increased the water available to the wells, thus increasing potential well yields. As a result of the wells' dependency on the sand and gravel wash operation for recharge, the City of Dover now artificially recharges the aquifer when the sand and gravel mining operation is not operating.

To date, the water quality in the well field is excellent, with no indication that the sand and gravel operation on which the wells depend has degraded the groundwater quality in any way.



# 2) Dayton, Ohio

The City of Dayton, Ohio enhances the total capacity of its well field considerably through artificial recharge via surface water bodies created by excavating sand and gravel resources (personal communication, Mr. Ben Parquette, Dayton Water Department, 1988). The total potential yield of the well field exceeds 100 million gallons per day from 53 wells. In addition, American Aggregates Corporation has excavated over 350 acres of lakes in or proximal to the Dayton, Ohio well field, creating a multiple-use facility for recreation and groundwater recharge (personal communication, Gary Johnson, American Aggregates, 1988). A quote from a report concerning the Dayton, Ohio, Mad River Well Field states that "The construction of man-made lakes, ponds, and aqueduct systems has caused more than a two fold increase in available quantity of water, while generally not compromising the quality of the water supply," (Bonded Concrete, 1987).

The operation of the well field begins with the diversion of water from the Mad River into a series of ponds excavated by sand and gravel mining operations. The water is naturally cleansed as it infiltrates through the sand and gravel, and it is then removed through a series of wells for treatment (the water is treated for hardness, because of the naturally high concentration of calcium and magnesium) and eventual consumption. Gravel mining has occurred since the 1920's in and around the Dayton, Ohio well field with no detrimental impact on water quality. In fact, regular dredging of the ponds to remove silts deposited by the diverted surface water is accomplished while the well field is in operation with no evidence of water quality degradation.

Ordinarily, the specific yield of a sand and gravel aquifer is around 0.20 or 20% of the volume of the subsurface material that is available to store water. The creation of an open water body allows 100% of that volume to be used for water storage thereby increasing the specific yield of the aquifer. A review of the historical performance of the Dayton well field clearly illustrates that the creation of ponds and lakes, via gravel mining, has provided the City of Dayton with positive benefits by increasing the groundwater withdrawal capacity of the aquifer.

### 3) Bonded Concrete, Rotterdam, NY

Bonded Concrete, Inc. of Watervliet, New York, operates a sand and gravel mine in Rotterdam, New York, near the Mohawk River. They have conducted a detailed hydrogeologic investigation on the impact of the operation on nearby wells, with special emphasis on the impacts of gravel mining on water quantity and quality relative to the



expansion of a pond (Bonded Concrete, 1987). The results of their study demonstrate that the expansion of the pond will increase the flow rate through the aquifer in the vicinity of the well by 130 to 250 percent. This is a significant expansion of the capacity of the aquifer to provide water to pumping wells.

The geometry of the aquifer and the location of the pumping well causes water from the Mohawk River to flow into the aquifer. This increases the availability of water, but also represents the introduction of relatively dirty surface water into the aquifer. The study by Bonded Concrete (1987) indicates that the natural filtering capacity of the sands and gravels left in place is sufficient to purify any water which is entering the operation from the Mohawk River, even though there is a decreased filtering capacity caused by the removal of the excavated material. The creation of a lake within the aquifer minimizes the concentration of harmful micro-organisms because they are not likely to survive in the physical and chemical setting of a gravel pit lake. Those that do exist are filtered by the remaining material, so that the lake-aquifer system acts as a double filter system which acts to purify aquifer water better than the natural cover which was previously in place (Bonded Concrete, 1987).

- 4) For Ossipee Aggregates facility, Ossipee, New Hampshire, see Appendix III.
- III) New Hampshire Groundwater Supplies -- A Study of Potential Impacts of Sand and Gravel Mining on Municipal Wells
  - A) Geographic Location Review

In order to determine the geographic relationship between New Hampshire sand and gravel excavations and New Hampshire public supply wells a thorough map review was undertaken. Latitude and longitude data for public supply wells were taken from Reference No. 1\*. These well location data were then plotted on to 1:24,000 scale U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps. These maps were reviewed to determine the number of sand and gravel excavations within a one half mile radius of the wellhead. The results of this review are summarized below.

- 232 Public Supply wells were identified comprising 74 water supply systems.
   There are a total of 116 water supply systems in the state.
- There are 91 wells with one or more gravel excavations within a one half mile radius.

<sup>\*</sup>Reference No. 1: New Hampshire Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission, 1983, Public Water Supplies Facilities and Policy Summary, Concord, New Hampshire



- There are 28 wells with one or more gravel excavations within a 1000 foot radius.
- There are 17 wells with one or more gravel excavations within a 500 foot radius.
- 41 of the 63 topographic quadrangle maps utilized were updated between 1978 and 1987.
- 29 of the 63 topographic quadrangle maps utilized were updated between 1984 and 1987.

Given the age of the data utilized in this analysis these statistics are fairly representative. However, many of the newer operations are not highlighted on topographic maps and some of the older ones are developed or have been reclaimed with vegetation. Because the number of public supply wells has increased since 1983 and the number of new gravel excavation locations has also increased, the number of wells proximal to gravel excavations is likely to be greater than the statistics above indicate.

## B) Water Superintendent Interviews

In order to gain some perspective on this issue from the water suppliers point of view, seventy-four (74) water systems were identified for contact by reviewing Reference No. 1. The identified water systems were listed as having one or more wells. Of the seventy-four systems identified, forty (40) water superintendents were contacted and asked the following questions:

- Do you know of any active or inactive gravel mining operations within one-half mile of your well(s)?
- Do you know of any water quality trends in your well(s) that you think may be attributable to sand and gravel mining operations?
- Do you feel that sand and gravel mining may have a detrimental impact on groundwater quality?

A summary of the statements made by the New Hampshire Water Superintendents during the interview are included below:

• There are a total of 110 wells that are part of the 40 water systems contacted (some of the wells are part of a well field).



- 34 of the 110 wells were reported to have an active or abandoned gravel operation within a one-half mile radius.
- No water superintendents reported any water quality trends that they attributed to impacts from sand and gravel operations.
- 5 water superintendents feel that sand and gravel mining operations may pose a threat to groundwater quality with particular concern about on-site operation practices.
- One water superintendent was concerned with the potential for groundwater quantity reductions from sand and gravel mining operations.

# IV. GROUNDWATER QUALITY INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES

Water quality data for 18 gravel-packed or naturally- developed gravel municipal wells located within 1000 feet of an active or abandoned gravel mining operation were obtained from the State of New Hampshire, Department of Environmental Services. Our review of this information, along with the histories of the mining operations, was performed in an attempt to identify any documented water quality data that suggested gravel mining activities had detrimentally impacted municipal water supplies.

# A) Selection of Municipal Wells Proximal to Mining Operations For Analysis

Information collected during the Geographic Location Review and the Water Superintendent Interviews was used to locate wells within 1000 feet of existing or abandoned gravel pits. A field visit to each of the locations confirmed the existence of the mining operations and their proximity to municipal wells or well fields. Eighteen (18) municipal gravel-packed or naturally-developed gravel wells were identified in eleven (11) well fields. These well field are located within ten (10) different communities (Figure 1). The characteristics of individual wells and associated mining operations are listed in Table I.

The municipal wells are located an average of approximately 500 feet away from the mining operations, and have operated an average of 26 years each. Sixteen (16) of the municipal wells are located down-gradient from the gravel mining operations under natural groundwater flow conditions (Table I). However, because of the transmissive nature of sand and gravel aquifers, all of the wells will create a cone of depression under pumping conditions which will extend beneath the gravel pits. Therefore, some of the water which is



being removed from the aquifer is being contributed from the area of the mining operation in each case. The actual amount being contributed to each well is site specific and is dependent on the pumping rate, the transmissivity of the aquifer, natural flow conditions, and the size of the mining operation. Most contributing areas to a well or well field are large when compared to the size of many gravel pits, so that if changes in water chemistry occurred, they would be minor.

The gravel mining operations have been operating for an average of about 23 years and have an average size of 40 acres. However, only five (5) of the mining operations have areas greater than or equal to twenty acres. The activity at each operation varies from a simple sand borrow operation with no trucks stored on site to large-scale mining operations including mining, crushing, and washing with the storage of trucks and fuel on site (Table I).

#### B) Water Quality Results

In general, the water quality results (which the State of New Hampshire has on file) suggest that the water quality is excellent in all eighteen (18) wells. Some violations of secondary drinking water standards can be found, but no parameters can be found above standards which present a health risk. Furthermore, it was found that the limited number of violations in secondary standards were not associated with the activity of excavating sand and gravel. The number of samples taken from a well since 1975 depends on the age of the well and varies between one and nine, most wells have had at least six samples taken. A total of 114 different samples were collected by the State of New Hampshire from the eighteen (18) wells over the period of sampling. Some samples contained a limited number of parameters and others included an entire suite of water quality parameters. No sample results were obtained for wells which do not exist near gravel pits. All water quality data has been included in Appendix II.

# 1) Primary Drinking Water Standards

Primary Drinking Water Standards have been established for parameters which present a health risk to water users. A total of 104 water quality samples which included at least one primary pollutant were taken from the 18 municipal wells since 1975 and the results are as follows:

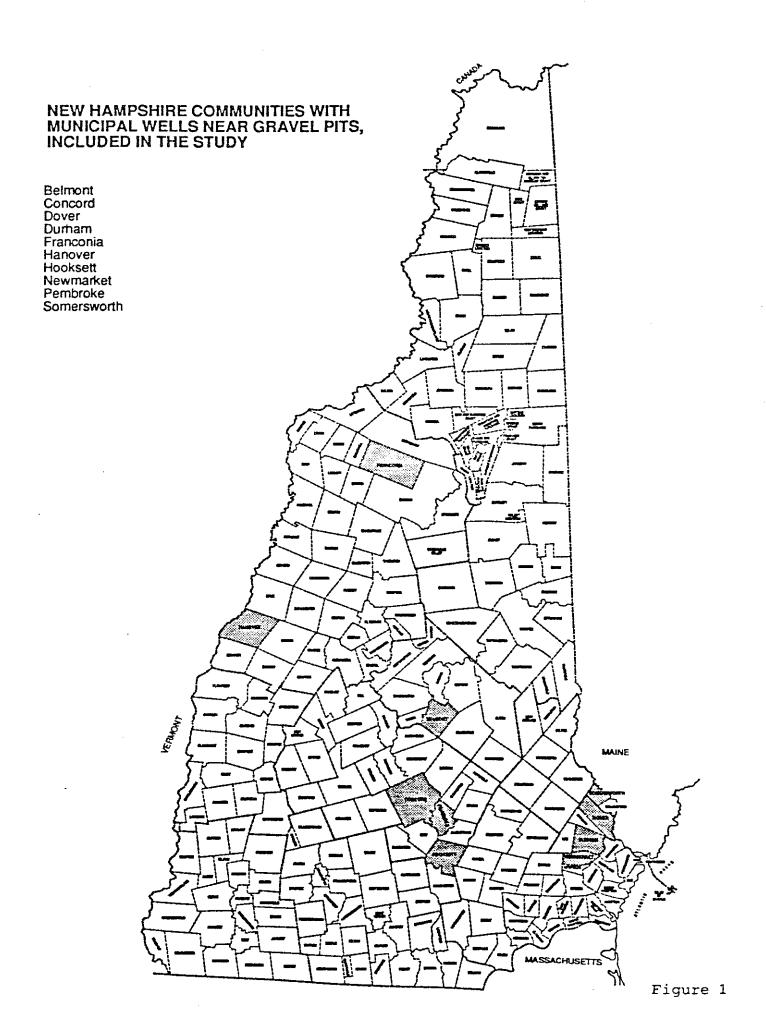
\* No volatile organic compounds (VOC) were detected in any of the wells throughout the sampling period. Volatile organic compound contamination from petroleum products (fuel, hydraulic fluid, etc.) is among the largest concerns of operating a mining



# SELECTED MUNICIPAL ILLS PROXIMAL TO GRAVEL PITS NEW HAMPSHIRE

TOWN	*****	YEARS OF WELLFIELD OPERATION	NUMBER OF WATER QUALITY TESTS COMPLETED	APPROX. DISTANCE FROM PIT	UP OR DOWN GRADIENT	SIZE OF OPERATION (ACRES)	YEARS OF PIT OPERATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	FUEL STORAGE
Dover	Griffin	12	9	100'	Down	60	33	Sieve, Crush, Washing	Yes
Dover	Ireland	28	7	200'	Down	60	33	Sleve, Crush, Washing	Yes
Dover	Calderwood	16	9	300'	Down	5+	15+	Borrow Pit	No
Newmarket	Bennett	14	4	400'	Up	5	10+	Abandoned	No
Somersworth	GPW 1	53	2	500'	Down	6-7	10-20	Sand Borrow Pit	No
Somersworth	GPW 2	50	5	500'	Down	6-7	10-20	Sand Borrow Pit	No
Franconia	McGowen 350'	37	7	700'	Down	2.5	40+	Borrow Pit	No
Pembroke	GPW 2	24	6	1000'	Down	20	2	Sand Borrow, Truck Storage	No
Pembroke	GPW 3	37	6	1000'	Down	20	2	Sand Borrow, Truck Storage	No
Hooksett	GPW Route 3	32	8	200'	Down	200+	30-40	Sieves, Crushers	No
Hooksett	Manchester Gra	vel 23	9	200'	Down	200+	30-40	Sieves, Crushers	No
Hooksett	Industrial Park	32	8	200'	Down	200+	30-40	Sieves, Crushers	No
Concord	GPW 1	60	7	600,	Down	5	2	Sand Borrow Pit	No
Concord	GPW 5	11	6	600'	Down	5	2	Sand Borrow Pit	No ·
Concord	GPW 7	11	6	<b>300</b> ,	Down	5	2	Sand Borrow Pit	No
Belmont	GRW 2 (newer)	9	8	800'	Down	100	40	Sand Borrow Pit	No
Hanover	Well #1	22	6	50'	Up	2-3	50	Sand Borrow Pit, Truck Storage	No
Durham	GPW-Lee	2	1	400'	Down	15	?	Sand Borrow Pit	No

Table I



operation, but it has never appeared in any samples from the eighteen municipal wells near the mining operations.

\* None of the eighteen (18) municipal wells showed primary water quality parameters above Drinking Water Standards for an extended period of time. Only three (3) of the eighteen wells had isolated samples with heavy metal (arsenic, selenium, and mercury) results above standards, but later tests showed all parameters were back below standards. These instances are likely attributed to analytical error in the laboratory. Arsenic, selenium, and mercury are not associated with any aspects of the operation of gravel mining.

Three wells each had one isolated occurrence of coliform bacteria above primary drinking water standards, but the bacteria was undetected in later tests.

#### 2) Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Secondary Drinking Water Standards have been established for water quality parameters which do not pose a threat to the health of water users, but do create annoyances (i.e., staining of fixtures, color, taste). The three (3) major secondary parameters which are a problem in New Hampshire are iron, manganese, and pH.

#### a) Iron

High concentrations of iron occur naturally in New Hampshire sand and gravel deposits, because many of the minerals which are found in the sand and gravel deposits contain iron. Although it is a common problem, only seven samples out of seventy-five (75) in the state files showed iron above secondary standards (Figure 2). These seven samples came from four wells and one well, Belmont GPW 2, had four of them. The well field in Concord, New Hampshire, illustrates the variation of iron concentrations in space and time. Concord well, GPW #7, had the highest concentration of iron observed from all eighteen wells (2.2 mg/l), yet three other samples from the same well are below standards (0.3 mg/l). The additional Concord wells in the same well field, GPW #1 and GPW #5, had a total of eight samples taken and not one showed iron concentrations above standards.

There is no evidence to suggest that iron concentrations have been increased by gravel mining operations existing adjacent to municipal well fields. There are no consistent trends among the wells to show a degradation of water quality over time in wells located near gravel mining operations. The variation in iron concentrations is likely a function of local geologic conditions, rather than the land use proximal to a well field.



### **IRON CONCENTRATIONS**

,30 2.2 2.0 1.8 CONCENTRATION (mg/l) 1,4 1.2 1.0 **EPA DRINKING WATER STANDARDS** 0.0 MINIMUM 0.4 DETECTION LIMIT 0.2 -DOVER-NEWMARKET -SOMERSWORTH-**FRANCONIA** --PEMBROKE-**GRIFFIN** RTE 152 GPW2 IRELAND CALDERWOOD **GPW1 MCGOWEN** GPW2 GPW3 2.2 2.0 CONCENTRATION (mg/l) 1.4 1,2 1.0 0.8 **EPA DRINKING WATER STANDARDS** 0.6 MINIMUM 0.4 **DETECTION** LIMIT 0.2 -CONCORD-HANOVER DURHAM -HOOKSETT-BELMONT

GPW 5

GPW 1

RTE 3

MAN, GRAVEL INDUSTRIAL

GPW 7

GRW 2

WELL#1

LEE

#### b) Manganese

Manganese occurs in similar environments as iron and is a common problem for many water suppliers in the State of New Hampshire. Like iron, manganese is often found above secondary standards and is variable in space and time (Figure 3). Pembroke Well GPW #2 and Concord Well GPW #7 have the highest concentrations of manganese out of all eighteen (18) wells, yet the gravel mining operations proximal to each have only been operating for two years. All of the samples at Concord were taken before the mining operation began. Only one sample was taken from Pembroke Well GPW #2 after mining began. This sample showed the lowest concentration of manganese ever measured in that well. It is evident that elevated levels of manganese in the water were not influenced by the excavation of sand and gravel in these two cases.

Overall, no water quality trends could be identified relative to manganese concentrations in these municipal water supplies. One-half of all the wells which data was obtained for showed levels of manganese above standards. Again, local hydrogeologic conditions are likely responsible for the variable, and sometimes unexpectedly high levels of manganese in groundwater.

#### c) pH

4

There is concern that gravel mining operations reduce the buffering capacity of subsurface materials by removing the soil layer from an area. The reduction in buffering capacity makes the groundwater sensitive to pH change and with the advent of acidic precipitation, groundwater pH values might be expected to be lowered.

The pH measurements collected from the State of New Hampshire show wide variations in the same well and between different wells (Figure 4). No water quality trends can be inferred from the data which suggest that pH values from wells near gravel mining operations are increasing or decreasing over time.

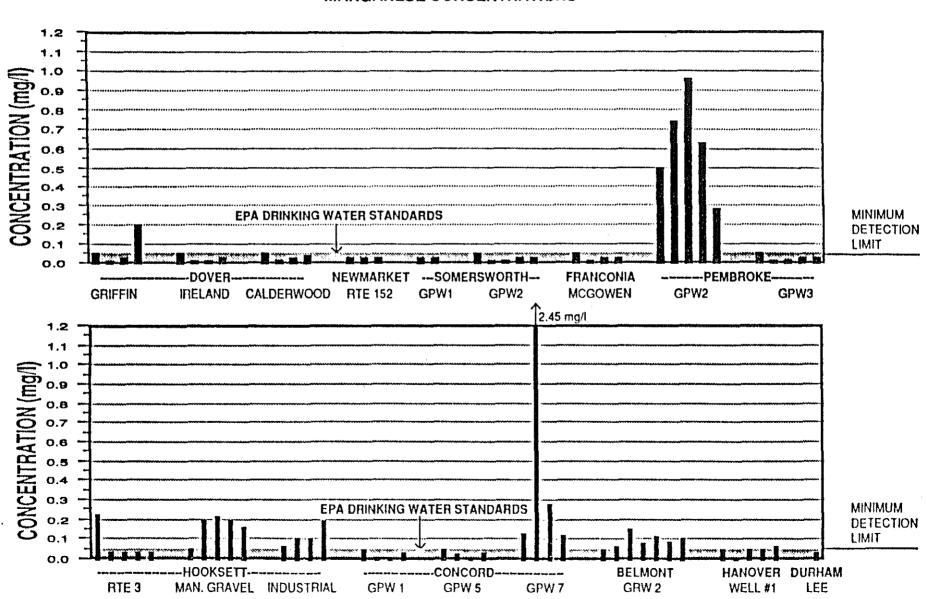
#### d) Other Secondary Standards

There were no other secondary standards (out of 13 others designated by the EPA) tested by the State of New Hampshire which showed a change in water quality from wells located near sand and gravel mining operations. Alkalinity and total hardness (Figures 5 and 6) did vary over time in several wells, but showed no trends. Both parameters remained well within the range expected of good quality drinking water in New Hampshire.



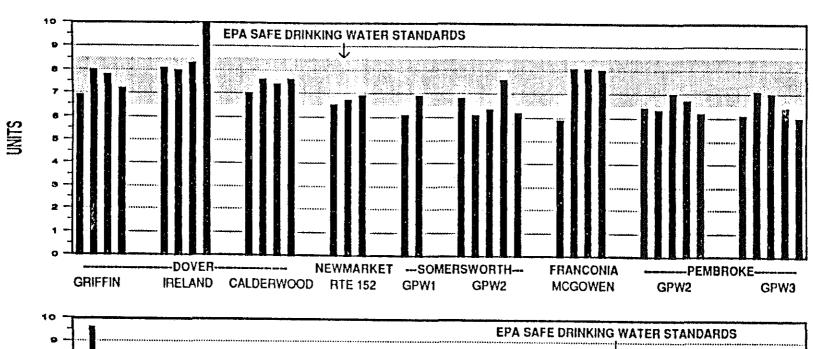
#### MANGANESE CONCENTRATIONS

,05



Flaure 3

# **PH MEASUREMENTS**



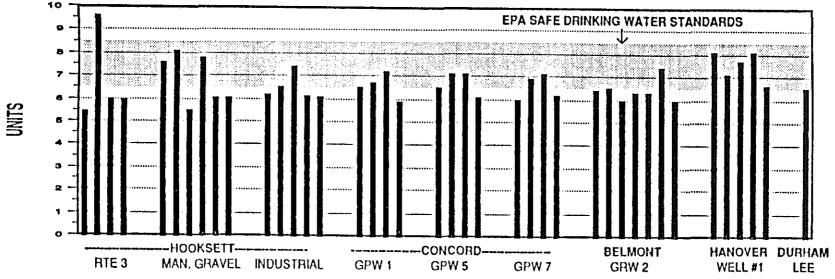
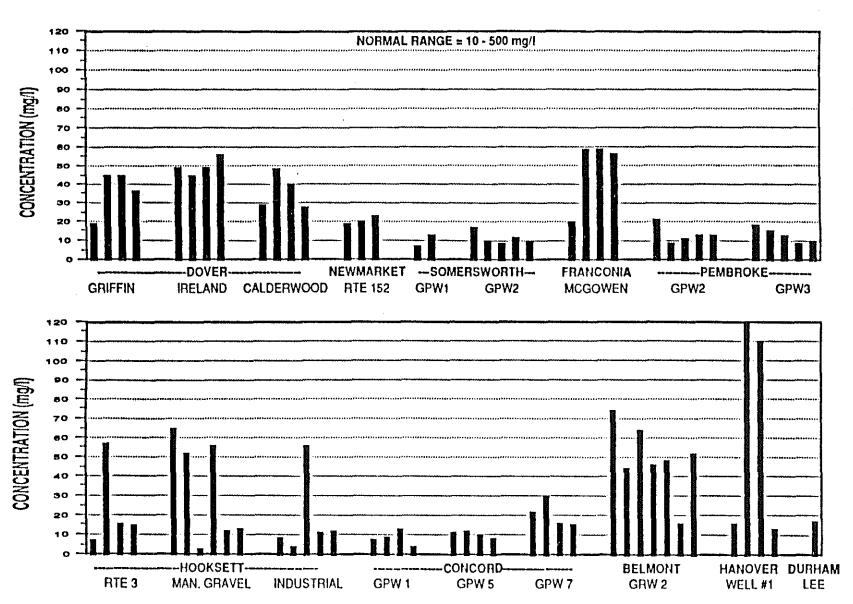
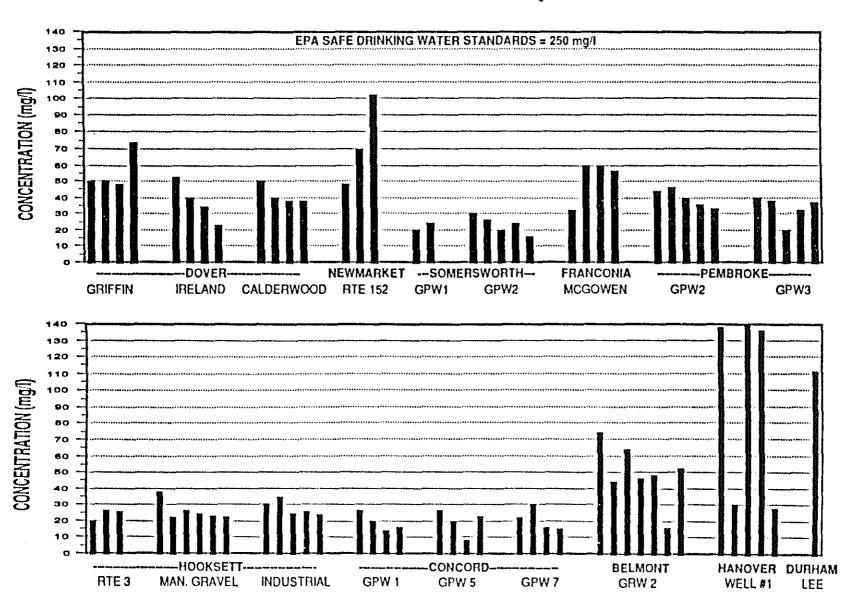


Figure 4

# ALKALINITY (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)



# TOTAL HARDNESS (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)



Values for total hardness did not exceed 140 mg/l in any well, the recommended EPA Safe Drinking Water Standard is 250 mg/l. The acceptable range for alkalinity ranges from 0 to 500 mg/l; the values of the eighteen wells ranged from 3 to 120 mg/l.

#### V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

After an extensive computer literature search, BCI has identified numerous papers and abundant reference material regarding the operation and subsequent closure and restoration of sand and gravel operations. Many of these references were concerned primarily with the use of gravel pits after mining had ceased. We found that relatively few publications were available which documented hydrogeologic impacts related to active mining operations. Furthermore, we found no scientific documentation containing evidence that excavating gravel above or below the water table was detrimental to an underlying aquifer.

Regulating agencies at various state government levels throughout the Northeast and Midwest have taken diversified and sometimes opposing positions with respect to the acceptability of mining sand and gravel beneath the water table, yet have no documented studies to support their positions.

BCI also collected, compiled, and analyzed data available through the State of New Hampshire, Department of Environmental Services, for eighteen (18) wells located within 1000 feet of an active or abandoned gravel mining operation. BCI has found no evidence to suggest that the excavation of sand and gravel has detrimentally impacted municipal groundwater supplies in New Hampshire.



# APPENDIX I

LIST OF REFERENCES COLLECTED
AS PART OF THE WORLDWIDE
LITERATURE REVIEW

#### APPENDIX I

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# **APPENDIX II**

WATER QUALITY DATA
COLLECTED BY
THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
FROM 18 WELLS
WITHIN 1000 FEET OF
ACTIVE OR ABANDONED
GRAVEL MINING OPERATIONS

			DOVER W	ATER WOR	KS						
EPA NUMBER	<del> </del>			1							651015
	<del> </del> -		651015	<b>_</b>	******		<b>4</b>		<b>*******</b>	<b>4</b>	
SAMPLE NUMBER	<del> </del>	-	-998615	-998580 1 C2-11-80		-987179 03-18-81	<del></del>	05-08-86	<del></del>	<del></del>	
SAMPLING DATE	<del></del>	MCL	03-01177	62-11-80	W-18-81	03-18-81	GZ-17-BZ	: 03-06-00	03-08-80	09-0-00	01112700
\rankc	mg/L		< 0.05	<del> </del>	< 0.05		<del> </del>	<del></del>	t	0.005	
- sarium	mg/L	•			< 0.01		<u> </u>	:	<del>                                     </del>	< 0.50	
Ceamsum	mg/L		€ 0.01		< 0.005			:	}	€ 0.005	<del></del>
Chromum	mg/L		₹ 0.05		< 0.01		1			< 0.10	**********
Lead	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05	ş .	0.015					< 0.005	
Mercury	mg/L	0.002	< 0.001		< 0.001				]	< 0.001	
Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N	mg/L	10	0.33	0.25	0.26					0.5	
Selenium	mg/L	0.01	< 0.01		< 0.005					€ 0.005	
Silver	mo/L	0.05		*	< 0.01			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	€ 0.03	
Fluoride	mp/L	4	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10					€ 0.10	
<u> </u>				-		_	<del> </del>	<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Total tribalomethanes	ug/k							ļ	<del></del>	4 00	
Screen Alpha	pCi/L		< 1.00			1.6	1	<del></del>	<u> </u>	1.02 580	
Radon pas Radium 226	DCVL	20000 5					<del> </del>	<del></del>		380:	
Uranium	DCVL							<del></del>			
				<b> </b>			<del></del>	<u> </u>			
Aumoum	mg/L			1				:		< 0.025	
Vanadum	mg1			1					ļ	< 0.01	
Molyodenum	mg/L							:		< 0.01	
Niciel	mg/L									€ D.10	
Antimony	mg/L			<u> </u>						€ 0.0:	
Chlonda	mg/L	250	< 10.00	11	21.5					27	
Color	unnts	15	0								
Copper	mo/L	1	€ 0.10		< 0.10			;		€ 0.10	
Iron	mg/L		. <del> </del>	<b></b>				<u></u>		5.4	
wançanese	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05	*	0.03					0.2	
pri	ennu		69							7.2	
Total Hardness (CaCO3)			50	50	48					73.6	
Cascium Hardness	mg/L									32.5:	
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	mo/L		19	45	45					36.2	
Specific Consuctance	UMHOs	250			19					253	
Sodium Sunate	mg/L	250 250		24	18					19:	
Snc Snc	mg/L	250	<del></del>							< 0.03	
Potassium	mçî. mçî.	•••••									
Phosphale, Dis.Ortno P	mg/L		<del>-i</del> -			<del>i</del>				<del></del>	
Phosphorous, Total, P	mg/L				i						
Total finerable (TDS)	mg/L	500									
Caldum	mg/L	0.05			1	1					
Magnesium	mg/L		ĺ	:						:	
Noncorrosive, Langerier	\$.1.			:						1,8454	
Turbelity	NTU		1								
Coliformu Tot.	cts/100mi		< 1.00					Ì		0:	
Non-Coliform	C1\$/100mE	201	1		Ī	1				0:	
	<u>_</u>	<u></u>		<u> </u>							]
Beryllium	mp/L			i					1	< 0.03	
VOC's	<u> </u>		<del>-  </del>	:			31 NO:		29 ND:	32 ND:	
Ethylene, trichloro	ug/k	<u>!</u> .		·			0		< 5.00i	ND:	ND NO
1,2Dichloroethylene c+5	υρ/k υρ/k	<del>-</del>						SC 0.00	< 5.00		CM
Elhyene, chioro	ug/k:	<del></del>	<del>-  </del>		<del></del> +			SC 0.00	ND	ND:	
Styrene	up/k				···			SC 0.00	CM	ICN	ND ND
Cyclonexane	upA	<del></del> ÷			<del></del>			SC 0.00	ND	N5	CN
ChlorotiuoroMethane	ug/k	<del>- i</del>	<del>-  </del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u> </u>	SC 0.00	CM	ND:	NO
DichlorodifuloroMethane	ug/k	<u>-</u>	<del></del>				·····	SC 0.00	ND	ND:	ND
DichiorotrifluoroEthane	up/k							SC 0.00	ND	ND:	
Thalism	mg/L		11							< 0.10	
Acrolein	ug/k		1 1								
Acrylantirite	upA			:							
Etner2chloroetylvinyl	шрА									Ĩ	
Methane, bromo	uo∕k										
Methane, chioro	uçk									i	
Melnyl I-butyl ether	υgΛ										ND
Nêrate-N	mo/L	10				].					
Silica	mo/L										
Senzene	up/k		<del></del>								ND
ethane, dichioro-	ua/k:		<del></del>	<u>i</u>					]		ND
othane, trichloro-	ug/t.							<u>-</u>			CM
Oluene	ug/k			<u>i</u> .							ND
!				<u>i</u>			<u>.</u>				
	•	:	1 1		i i	1	5C - S	CREENED		NO - NOT D	LIECTED

	<u> </u>		GPW IREL	ATER WOR					
EPA NUMBER			851017	651017	651017	651017	651017	651017	65101
SAMPLE NUMBER	<del>}</del>	-	-998576	-998574	***********		<b></b>		<del></del>
SAMPLING DATE			03-01-77	02-11-80				09-04-86	,
	<b>4</b>	MCL					<u> </u>		
\* <del>56</del> 0.0	mo/L		< 0.05		< 0.005			0.005	
.sanum Cadmium	mo/i.		< 1.00		< 0.10			e 0.50	
Chromum	mo/L	0.01	< 0.05		< 0.005 < 0.01	h		< 0.005	
Lest	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05		0.015			< 0.10 < 0.005	
Mercury	mg/L		< 0.001		< 0.001			< 0.003	
Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N	mg/L	10:	0.34	<del></del> :	0.35			< 0.25	
Seenium	mal		< 0.01		< 0.005			< 0.005	
Silver	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05		0.01			< 0.03	
Europea	mal	4	0.13	< 0.10	< 0.10			< 0.10	
*									
Total tribalomethanes	UQ.X								
Screen Alpha	pCI/L	20000	< 1.00			1.4		< 1.00 700	<u> </u>
Radon pas Radium 226	DCN.	20000						700	
Uranum	pC/\_								
	-		<del> </del>						
Alumnum	mg/L	<del></del>	<b>T</b>					< 0.025	
Vanadium	mç/L	<u>-</u>	-t					< 0.01	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Molyppenum	mo'l.							< 0.01	
Nicke!	mg/L							< 0.10	
Amimony	mg/L	i						< 0.01	
		:							
Chionoe	mg/L	250	15		12			12	
Соют	units	15	5						
Copper	mo1	1	< 0.10		< 0.10			< 0.10	
#0A	mo/L	0.3	< 0.10		< 0.10			< 0.10	·
Manganese	mc î.	0.05	< 0.05	0.01	0.01			< D.D3	
pH	Units		B.1 5.2	8: 40:	8.3			>10.00	
Total Hardness (CaCOS) Calcium Hardness			32		34!			22.4 15	·····
Alkalinny (CaCO3)	mp/∟ mp/∟		49	45	49		<del></del>	56 1	
Specific Conductance	uMHOs		<del>                                     </del>	<del></del>		<del></del>		201	
Sodium	mç/L	250		20:	24			20	
Sultate	mg.L	250:		:				10	
Znc	mg/c	- :		:	i			< 0.03	
Potassium	mg/L								
÷nosprate, ∂is Oπno.P	mo/L					i			
Phosphorous, Total, P	mç/L								
Total fineracie (TDS)	mg/L	500	<u> </u>						
C*	mg/ <sub>-</sub>	0.05							
Magnesium	mg/L	•••••		·····				····	
Noncorrosive, Langelier	S.L.	<del></del>						0 8051	
urbidity	NTU		0.12	<del></del>			<del></del> i	0 203	
Contorm, Tot.	cis/100m2	1	< 1.00	< 1.0€				0	
Non-Carterm	cts 1100mg	201						O <sup>1</sup>	
	:	:	1			1	:	Ī	
Seryflum	mg/L							< 0.03	
/oc •							32 ND:	CA SE	
thylene, trichloro	υgΛ		1						N
Thylene, tetrachioro	ug/k.		<b> </b>						N
1.2Dichloroethylene c-1	⊔g/k	<u> </u>	<del>                                     </del>					<u> </u>	
thylene, chloro	ug/k		·}				ND:	CM	
tyrens	UÇI/k:		<del>                                     </del>				ND:	NDI	N
Cyclonexane	uo∧:		<del>                                     </del>			<del></del>	ND:	ND ND	N N
ChioroliuoroMethane DichiorodifuloroMethane	ug/k?		<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del> }-		ND:	ND ND	N N
Dichiorotrifluoro Ethane	ug/k: ug/k:		<del>  </del>	<del></del>			ND:	CM	
halium	mg/L	<u> </u>	<del>                                     </del>	<del></del> :	<del></del>	<del></del>	100:	0.1	
CTOMENT	ug/k	<del></del>	<del> </del>		<del>-</del>			<del></del>	
crytontrie	ugh	<del></del>	<del>                                     </del>						
ther2chiorostylvinyl	ug/k						i		
fethane, bromo	ug/k								
ferhane, chioro	up/k								
fethyl s-butyl ether	υ <b>ρ</b> Λ:								N
trate-N	mg/L	10:							
inca	mg/L								
enzena	ug/k								N
ethane, dichioro-	ug k								NE
Pinane, trichloro-	υg/k								NE.
Diuene	υρΛ		L						NE.
1	*	•		:		1	•	I	

<u> </u>	<del> </del>	<u> </u>			ATER WOR	**********	) <del></del>			<del></del> -	<b> </b>	
EPA NUMBER			<u> </u> _	651012	651012	*************	651012	651012				65101 9230
SAMPLE NUMBER SAMPLING DATE			<del>!  </del>	-998647 03-01-77	-998645	-998645 03-18-81	-987175 D3-18-81	-998644 08.19.82	-998542 04-06-83	-987174 04-06-83	63672 09-04-86	
2.4.0.02.1.2		MCL		03 0 7 .	02-11-00	03-16-61	03-10-07	00-15-02	000-D3	04-00-03	0.00	
Arsenic	mg/L	0.05		< 0.05		∢ 0.05					< 0.005	
lanum	mo-1			< 1.00		< 0.10					< 0.50	
Cadmum		0.01	-	< 0.01		< 0.005					€ 0.005	******
Chromum	mç*.		-	< 0.05		< 0.01					< 0.10 < 0.005	
Lead Mercury	mol.	0.05		< 0.05 < 0.001		0.015	-				< 0.003	
Nitrooen, NO2+NO3, N	mg/L	10		0.08	0.05						< 0.25	·····
Seienium	mc/L	0.01		< 0.01		< 0.005					< 0.005	
Silver	tho/L	0.05		< 0.05		0.01					< 0.03	
Fluoride	mc/L	4		0.11	0.14	< 0.10					0.2	
T			╌┤									
Total trihalomethanes Screen Alpha	DC/L	<u></u>	╬╌╁	< 1.00			< 1.00	0	0	1.2	0.36	
Racon pas	ļ	20000	+	V 1.00			¥ 1.00				1500	
Radium 226	pCin	5										
Uranium	рC/L											
								3				
Aleminum	mg/L										< 0.025	
Vanadum	mg/L		1								< 0.01	
Movboenum Nickel	mq-1.		; -								< 0.01 < 0.10	
Amenony	mg/L		-+								< D.D1	••
			$\vdash$									
Chionoe	mçî,	250	1	Z2	16.5	14					15	
Cotor	Units	15		C								
Copper	mc1	1		< 0.10		< 0.10					< 0.10	
iron	mc1	0.3	<del>-</del>	< 0.10	·	0.1					< 0.10	
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	-	< 0.05	0.02	0.03					0.04	
pH Total Haroness (CaCO3)	units		-+	7) 50	7.6: 40:	7.4					7.6: 37.6:	
Calcium Haroness	mg/L mg/L										17.5	
Alkanndy (CaCO3)	mo/L			29	48	4D					27.7	
Specific Conductance	uMHOs:		1			1	1				147	
Socium	mg.".	250			<b>2</b> 6	21					13	
Sunate	mc/L	250									13	
2nc	moʻL										< 0.03	
Prosperate, DisjOrrho.P	mc/L			<del></del>				<del></del>				
Phospharaus, Total, P	mg/L		1					<del></del>			:	
Total filterable (TDS)	mg/L	500				····						
Caroum	mg.	C.05	· · · · · ·		:						1	
Magnesium	mg.L		1			Ī		:				
Noncorrosive, Langeller	<b>S</b> .i.		$\perp$	<u> </u>							-1.8345	
Turbidity Corrionn, Tot.	NTU:			0 14) < 1.00	********							
Non-Cottorm	cts/100mil cts/100mil	1: 201		<u>₹1.50;</u>	< 1.00						. 0:	
	±137 (DO118)	- 4-1	+	<del></del>					<del></del>			
Serykum	mg/L										< 0.03	
voc <sub>s</sub>					:			31 ND	31 ND	31 ND	32 ND	
Ethylene, trichloro	up/k			I								NS
Ethylena, tetrachipro	up/k		_									NE
1,2Dichioroethylene C+1	uch.		+		į							
Ethylene, chioro Styrene	upA:					<del>-</del>			<del></del> }		ND:	NE
Styrene Sycionexane	ug/k		-	<del></del>			<del></del>		<del></del>	<del>i</del>	ND:	NE NE
ChiorofuoroMethane	uçA;	<u>i</u>	+		<del>- i</del>	1	<del></del>	<u>i</u>		<del>i</del>	ND:	NE
DichiorodifuioroMethane	uo∕k.	1									ND	ND
DichiorotrifluoroEthane	ug/k	:	1								ND:	
haliom	mo/L										< 0,10	
Crown	ug/k		.			<u> </u>						
Acrytonitrée	ug/\		_									
Etner2chioroetylvinyl Aethane, bromo	ug/k					<del></del>					<u> </u> -	
Asthane, choro	up/k: up/k:		+									
Melnyi I-butyi ether	ugh		+						<del></del> +			NO
Jarane-N	mg/L	10	<del>-</del> t-								<u>:</u>	
INCR	mg.L											
enzene	υgΛ		I		<u>:</u>							ND
	ug/k			I	1							DM
						<del></del>	····					
Asthane, sichloro- Sthane, frichloro-	ug/k		二									ND
												ND ND

	· <del> </del>	<del>  </del>	<del></del>	KET WATER		
			- G/W KIE	132 324		
EPA NUMBER			1731016	1731018	1731016	17310
SAMPLE NUMBER			23944	26423	45995	45
SAMPLING DATE			03-07-84	05-15-84	08-20-85	09-05-
	4	MCL :		ļ		
Anum	mg/L		< 0.01		0.093	< 0.4
Cadmium	mo/L		<del></del>			× 0.
Chromen	mg/L	9.01	<del></del>			< C
Lead	mg/i.	0.05	0.055	0.02	< 0.01	0.
Mercury	imp/L		1			B.DO
Ntrogen, NO2+NC3, N	mg/L		1.5		1.41	
Seensm	mg/L		< 0.005		< 0.005	O.
Sever	mg/L					< €
Fluoride	mg/L		0.08		< 0.10	< 0
		1				
Total trihaiomethanes	Ug/k					
Screen Alpha	PCIA					
Radon pas	<del>                                     </del>	20000	1700			
Radium 226	PCi/L					
Uranum	PCIA		_	ļ		
Atumoum	<del> </del>	<del>  </del>			. 0.05	
Alumnum	mo/L		0.07	<del> </del>	< 0.05	0.1
Vanscum Molyboenum	mg/L:	<del></del>	< 0.02	<u> </u>		
Mickel	mg/L		< 0.01		< 0.03	< 0
Antimony	mg/L mg/L		< 0.01	<del> </del>	2 0.03	< U
	1 176		20.01		<del></del>	
Chionde	mg/L	250	37		46:	:
Color	units	15		· <del>-</del>		
Copper	mp/L	1;	1			< 0
Iron	mg/L	0.3	< 0.03	1	0.1	
Manganese	rno/L	0.05	< 0.03		€ 0.03	< 0
DH .	Units	•	6.52	-	6.7	
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L		48		89.2	
Calcium Hardness	rnc/L		41		423	
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	mg/L		19		20	2
Specific Conductance	uMH0s	i	157		234	
Sodum	mat	250	16		20	
Suffate	mcl	250	6.1		6.69	
inc	mo/L		< 0.10		0.03	< 0
Potassium	Fmg/L					
Phosphate, Da.Ortno.P	mo/L	<del></del>	1 1			
Phosphorous, Total, P Total filterable (TDS)	mo/L	500				
Calcium	mal.	0.05	+			
vagnesium		0.00	+ +	<del></del>		
**************************************	mc/L	·		·	····	
Noncorrosive, Languijer	S.I.:	<del>-</del>	-2.7085		-2.4926	-1.92
Turbidity	עוא		1	-		
Coliform, Tat.	cts/100mb	1;		··· <del>····</del>	o	
Non-Co#form	cts/100mE	201	1		< 100.00	< 100.
oykum	mg/l_		1 1			
/0C1			30 NO			32 1
Inylene, trichloro	٨وس	- :				
thylene, tetrachloro	ugh		<u> </u>			
1.20ichioroethylene c+1	up/k		$\bot$		I	
thylene, chloro	ugh	!	ND			
tyrene	up/k		<u> </u>			
yconexane	uçA:			<u>i</u>		
hioroliuoroMethane	up/k		- <del> </del>			
DichlorodifuloroMethane	ug/k		1			
DichlorotrifiuoroEthane	upA:	<del></del>	+	<del></del>		
halkum	mo/L:	<del></del>	ND	<u> </u>		·····
croletn crylonitrile	ug/k:	<del>-</del>	ND ND	<del></del>		
	uok:		ND	<del></del>		
ther2chioroetylvinyt ferhane, bromo	uck:	<del></del>	NO	<del>-</del> -	<del></del>	
lethane, chioro	ug/k: ug/k:	<del></del> i-	ND	····		
lethyl t-butyl ether	ug/k		<del>                                     </del>	—— <u>i</u>		
itrate-N	mg/L	10:	<del>  -</del>	<del>-</del>		
ilica	mg/L		<del>1                                    </del>		-	
enzene	uçk	<u>!</u> -	1			
etnane, dichloro-	ug/k	<del></del> -	<del>  </del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	ug/k				1	
vinane, trichioro-						
inane, trichloro-	ug/k				f	

			SOMERSY	YORTH Y
			GPW1	
	<u> </u>			
EPA NUMBER			2151011	<del> </del>
SAMPLE NUMBER	<u> </u>		-997259	<del>}</del> _
SAMPLING DATE	<u> </u>		02-25-80	C1-13-8
	<b>1</b>	MCL		
Arsenic	mg/L		< 0.005	
Валит	mg/L	-		
Састычт	mg/L	0.01		<b>•</b>
Chromem	mg/L		0.01	< 0
Lead	mg/L			< 0
Mercury	mc/L	0.002	< 0.001	*******
Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N	mg/L			0
Selenium	mg/L			0.0
Silver	mg/L	0.05	< 0.01	< 0.0
Fluoride	mo/L	4	< 0.10	< 0
Total trihalomethanes	ug/k			
Screen Alpha	, pCi∕L		< 1.00	
Radon (Ass	pC:/L	20000		
Radium 226	DCI1.	5		
Uranium	PCIL			
	1			1
Alumnum	mg/L			
Vanadum	mg1			T
Molyboenum	mpl			
Nichel	mg/L		1	
Antimony	mg/L			
	<u></u>		1	
Chionde	mg/L	250:	< 10.00	< 10
Coor	ยกสะ			
Copper	mg/L		0.1	< 0
ron	mg/L		0.2	
Vanganese	mc/L		0.03	
∍H	บกสร		6.1	
intal Hardness (CaCO3)	<del></del>	······································	20	
Calcium Hardness	<b>*</b>			·
Alkahndy (CaCO3)	mo/L		7	
Specific Conductance	mg/L uMHOs		<del></del>	
		250	4.8	
Sodium	mq/L			
Suñate	mpl	250		····
činc	mol			
Classium	mort			····
Phosphate, Ds.Onho P	mg/L:			
Phosonorous, Total, P	mo/L			<del></del>
Total filterable (TDS)	mo/L	500		
Calcium	mo/L	0.05	_{	
viagnesium	mg/L			
Noncorrosive, Langeller		<del></del> ;		-2.99
Тыгоюпу	NTU	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
Colitorm, Tot.	cts/100mt	1:	< 1.00	< 1.
Non-Coliform	cts/100mi	201		
Beryllium	mg/L			
/OC's				
Inylana, trichloro	ug/k			<del> </del>
thylene, letrachloro	uo/k			***
1,2Dichloroethylene c+1				
ihymne, chioro	ug/k			
Slyrene	ug/k		4	
ACTOUGUELEUR	ug/k:			
ChlorotsuoroMelhane	⊔g/k	<u>-</u>	_}	
DichlorodifuloroMethane	ug/k			
Dictriorotr#tuoroEthane	ug/k			
halium	mg/L		<del> </del> -	
crolein	ug/k		_	<del></del>
Acrylonii riie	ug/k			
ther2chloroetylvinyl	ugA:	<del></del>		
Aethane, bromo	ug/k:			
fethane, chloro	υφ/k:			
detnyl t-butyl ether	ug/k			
itrme-N	mg/L	10		
inca	mg/L:	<u> </u>		
enzene	ug/k			
·	ug/k			
lethane, dichloro-				
fernane, okchioro- fernane, trichioro-	ug/k			
<del></del>				

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			GPW2	ORTH WAT	EN WOHA	3 [	<del> </del>
			1				
EPA NUMBER			2151012	2151012	2151012	2151012	215101
SAMPLE NUMBER	1	<u>-</u>	-997236	-997233	-997235		9192
SAMPLING DATE			10-15-77	C2-25-80	04-25-80	02-03-83	01-06-88
·	<del>•</del>	MCL			0.000		
Arsenic	mo/L		< 0.05		< 0.005 < 0.01		< 0.00
Barium	mo/L		< 1.00		< 0.005		
Cadmium Chromium	mo/L	0.01	< 0.01	<del></del>	0.023	< 0.03	···
Lead	mo/L	0.05	< 0.05		< 0.01	< 0.03	< 0.00
Mercury	mg/L mg/L	<del></del>	< 0.002		< 0.001	< 0.001	
Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N	mo/L		0.1	·	0.07	< 0.25	************
Selenium	mg/L	<del></del>	₹ 0.01		0.005		
Sliver	mg/L	<del>,</del>	0	<del></del>	0.01	< 0.05	
Fluoride	rng/L		< 0.10	<b></b>	< 0.10		
		1					
Total trihaiomethanes	ug/k						
Screen Alpha	pCi/L		< 1.00		< 1.00	< 1.00	< 1.€
Razion gas	pCi/L	20000					.80
Radium 226	pCi/L	5.					
Uranium	pC//L						
Alumenum	mg/L			ļ			< 0.0
Venadium	mg/L	-	<u> </u>				€ 0.0
Molycdenum	mg/L		_	ļ			< 0.0
Nickel	mol						< 0.0
Antimony	mg/L	<del></del>			<u> </u>		< 0.0
Chiente		26.0	< 10.00s	< 10.00	- 10 00	< 10.00	
Chionde	mc/L ungs	250 15	a 10.00	< 10.00	< 10.00	€ 10.30	<del></del>
Color Copper	mg/L		€ 0.10		< 0.10	< 0.10	0.
Iron	<del></del>	0.3	C.1		0.10	< 0.10	
Manganese	mg/L mg/L	0.05	< 0.05	0.01	0.01	< 0.03	
pri .	ennu		6.8		6.3	7.6	
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del> </del>	30	26	20	24	
Calcium Hardness	mg/L		1	<del></del>		12	
Alkalinny (CaCC3)	mc/L		17	10:	9	12	9.
Specific Conductance	UMHQs:						81.
Sodium	mg.1	25C	4	4	3.5	4	
Suffare	mc/L			:			1
Zinc	mg/L						0.0
Potassium	mc/L						
Phosphate, Ds.Ortho,P	mg1						
Phosphorous, Total, P	mg.L		Ī				
Total filterable (TDS)	mg/L	500	<u> </u>				
Calcom	mc/L	C 05					
Magnesium	mg/L						
Noncorrosive Langemer		······································				-2.3616	
Turbidity	NTU	**********	C.3				
Coliform, Tat.	cts/100mt	1	<del>  </del>	1	< 1.00(	< 1.00	
Non-Catitorm	cts/100më	201			107		
	n				<del></del>		
Berykum VOC's	mg/L:		<del> </del>				
Ethylene, trichloro	uçA	<del></del>	+		<del></del>		N
Ethylene, tetrachtoro							N!
1,2Dichloroethylene c+1	ug/k: ug/k:		+	<del></del>		<del></del>	
Ethylene, chloro	ug/s		+	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			N!
Styrene	ugAc						N
Cyclonexane	ug/x		i	•	<del>i</del>		N
ChlorottuoroMethane	ug/k		+ 1				N
DichiorodifuloroMemane	uo∕k:		11				N
DichlorotriffuoroEthane	Up/k	:					N
Thailium	mg/L:						< 0.10
Acrolein	ug/k						
Acrysonitrile	ug/k						
Ether2chloroetytvinyl	ug/k	1	-				
Vethane, bromo	ug/a∶			i		I	
Velhane, chloro	ug/k						
Vethyl f-butyl ether	up/k		4				N.
viarate-N	mg/L	10:	ļ				0.0
ilica	mg/L						
enzone	ug/k	<u>-</u>	<b></b>				N
				:		- 1	N(
dethane, dichloro-	υρ⁄κ		<del></del>		<del></del>		
Aethane, dichloro- Aethane, trichloro-	ug/k						NE
Aethane, dichloro-							

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	<del></del>	<b> </b>		N WELL 350				<del>!</del>	ļ <u>.</u>
	<del> </del>		HUGOWE	WELL 350	,				
EPA NUMBER	1		841013	841013	841013	841013	841013	841013	84101
SAMPLE NUMBER			-999921	-999919	-868850	-999918	-999886	-987222	
SAMPLING DATE			05-09-78	02-13-81	11-18-81	12-12-83	12-12-83	12-12-83	04-06-88
		MCL	Ĺ						
Arsenic	mort	0.05	< 0.05		< 0.005	< 0.015			< 0.00
Banum	mg/L	<del>,</del>	< 1.00		< 0.10				< 0.5
Cadmium	mcl	0.01	< 0.01		< 0.005	0			< 0.00
Chromium	mç/L	<del></del>	< 0.05	<del></del>	< 0.03	O			< 0.0
Lead	mg/L	<del>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</del>	< 0.05		< 0.01	< 0.01			0.00
Mercury	mg/L		0.001		< 0.001	O			< 0.00
Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N	mg/L	<del></del>	0.52		< 0.25	< 0.25			
Selenium Silver	mo/L		< 0.01	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	B00.0	< 0.005			< 0.00
Fluoride	mo/L		< 0.05 0.17		< 0.03!	0i 0.851			< 0.0
- DOLDA	mg/L	-	0.17		1	0.85			1.
Total trihalomethanes	1100	<del> </del>					C		
Screen Alpha	DC/L		9.1	15:		<del></del>			
Racon pas		20000	-					6000	250
Radium 226	pCi/L	5:	< 0.10	0.1		<del></del>			< 0.1
Uranium	pC/L		1	12.9				·	
	1			:		i			
Alumnum	mg/L	<del>-</del> -	1			0.02			
Vanacium	mg/L					< 0.03			
Molyodenum	mg/L					< 0.02			
Nickel	mç/L					< C.05			< 0.€
Antimony	mg/L					< 0.01			< C.0
						i			
Chionde	mg/L	250	16!		< 10.00j	< 10.00		j	
Color	units.	15	C.	·	1				
Copper	mg/L	1:	€ 0.101	:	< 0.10!		:		< 0.10
Iron	mg/L	0.3	< 0.10		0.1	0.1			< 0.10
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05		< 0.01	€ 0.03			< 0.00
pH	units	:	5 9		8.1	8.11			8.05
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L		323		60]	60		Ī	56
Carcium Hardness	mg/L					42			55
Alkainny (CaCO3)	mg/L		20:		59	591			56.2
Specific Conductance	uMHOs					148.5			143
Soown	mg/L:	250	7.1	:	7	7			5
Summate	mg/L	250				5		i	6
Zinc	mg/L		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		< 0.03			0.19
Potassium	mg/L:	į				1	Ì		
Phosphate, Ds.Orino,P	mç L∶		1						
Phosphorous, Total, P	mo/L		1						
Total filterable (TDS)	mg/L	500							
Calcum	mg/L:	0.05							
Magnesium	mg/L:		1				i		
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>					
Noncorrosive, Langeller			<b>.</b>			-0.6259			
Turbialty	NTU:		<b></b>						
Coirtorm, Tot	cts/100mti	1	! !	<u> </u>		< 1.00∮			0
Non-Coirtorm	cts/100ml	201	<b></b>				:		C
			ļ		<u>i</u> .				
Beryšium	mg/L:								
VDC's	<u> </u>						31 ND:		
Ethylene, trichloro	υg/k		ļ						
Ethylene, letrachsoro	ug/k:			<u>i</u> .					
1.2Dichiorpethylene c+t	ug/k:	<u>i</u>	<b></b>			<u></u>	<del>-</del>		
thylene, chloro	ush		<b></b>						
Styrene	ugA:		ļ			}	<del></del>		
ycionexane	ug/k:			<u> </u>	<del></del>		<del></del>		
ChiorofluoroMethane	ug/k			<del></del>			<u>-</u>		
DichlorodifuloroMethane							<del></del> ;		ND
O-chiorotrifluoroEthane	ug/k		1				<del></del>		
hallium ucrolein	mg/L				<del></del> }-	<del></del>	<del></del> :-		
	ug/k			<del></del>			<u>_</u>	<del>  </del> -	
Lorytonitrie	ug/k			<del></del>			<del></del>		
ther2chioroetylvinyl	ug/k			<del></del>			<del></del>		
Aethane, bromo	ug/k	<del>-</del> i-l							
Aethane, chioro		—— <del>[</del>		<del></del>			<del>-</del>		
fethyl t-butyl einer									
Prate-R	mp/L	10:		<del></del>		<u>_</u>			0.05
ilica	mg/L:				<del></del>				
enzene	ug/1			<u>:</u> -		<u> </u>			ND
lethane, dichloro-	ugh						<del></del>		ND
lethane, trichioro-	ug/k						<del></del>		NO
Divene	ug/k								ND
							<del></del>		
1	<u> </u>		. 1		<u>I</u>		<u>:</u>	ND = NOT DS	CECTED

	1	<del>                                     </del>	PEMBROK					
EPA NUMBER			1861012	1861012	1961012	1861012	1861012	186101
SAMPLE NUMBER		ii	-997948	-99794€	-997547	-997952	-997941	8403
SAMPLING DATE			09-20-77	02-05-80	01-23-81	02-28-83	05-04-83	08-20-8
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<b>*</b>	MCL						
Arsenic	mo^_	0.05	< 0.05		< 0.005	< 0.005		0.01
anum	mo/_	•	< 1.00		< 0.10	······································		< 0.5
Caomium	mg/L	0.01	< 0.01		< 0.005	< 0.005		0.00
Chromium	mg/L		< 0.05		< 0.01	< 0.03		< 0.0
Lead	mp/L		< 0.05		< 0.01	< 0.01		< C.€
Mercury	mo/t	0.002	< 0.001		< 0.001	< 0.001		< 0.0
Naropert, NO2+NO3, N	mç1	10	0.78	0.53	< 0.05	0.6		
Seenum	mg/L	0.01	< 0.01		< 0.005	0.011		< 0.00
Silver	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05		< 0.01	< 0.001		< 0.0
FLORDS	mg/L	4	0.27		< 0.10	0.1		0
		<u> </u>						
Total trinaiomethanes	l nev	<u> </u>					0	
Screen Alona	DC1/L	<u> </u>	< 1.00		< 1.00			< 1.0
Radon pas		20000						43
Radium 226	pCir	. <del></del>						
Uranium	DCIA.		1					
						I		
Aluminum	mg/L							< 0.2
Vanadum	mç.'L					1		< 0.0
Morvocanum	mç1						:	< 0.0
Nickei	mg/L					1		< 0.0
Antimony	mç/l						i	< 0.0
	1	:						
Chionde	mç1	250	64	80	90	66		6
Cotor	unns	15	5.					
Copper	mal	1	D. 17	:	0.1	30.DE		D.
iron	mg-L	0.3	< 0.10	< 0.10	0.1	0.03	<del></del>	€ 0.10
Manganese	mo/L	0.05	0.5	0.74	0.96	0.53		0.2
5H	Units		5.4	6.3	7	6.7		6.1
Total Haroness (CaCO3)	<del>• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</del>		44	46	40	36		32.0
Calcium Hardness	mo1	**		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		22 4		1:
Akainny (CaCO3)	mg/L		21	9:	11	13		1;
Specific Conductance	UMHOs		1					25
Sodium	mg1	250	27	60:	53	30		3
Suffate	mg/L	·			···			
Zinc	mg/L		1			1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.00
Potassium	mg/L			·····÷	·	·		
Prosphate, Da.Ortho P	mg/L		<del>i</del>	····			<del></del>	
Phosphorous, Tata, P	·		+	<del></del>		<del>- i</del>	<del></del>	
Total finerabe (TDS)	mg/L mg/L	500		·······			<del>-</del>	
Cargum	<del>,</del>	0.05	+	<del></del>		- 1		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	mg/L	0.03			<del></del>			<del></del>
***************************************	mg/	<b>.</b>			·····			
			<del></del>				<u>;</u>	
Noncorrosive, Langeller	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					-2.9558		-3 65
Turbidity	NTU		< 0.011				······	
	cts/100mi		! !	< 1.00		< 1.00		
Non-Cortorm	cts/100m3	201					<u>:</u>	
********	ļ <u>.</u>						<u>.</u>	
bervilium	mg.'L			i	<u> </u>			< D.C3
VOC •			+-+				31 ND:	33 ND
Etnylene, trichloro	up/k						<u></u>	<del></del>
Ethylene, letrachioro	ug/k							
1,2Dichiorpethylene c+t	us k	<u> </u>		<u> </u>				
threne, chiero	ug/k	- 1	1			1		ND
Styrene	ug/k							ND
Dyctonexane	uç⁄k:							ND
Chiorofiu oroMethane	up/k							ND
Dichtorodifutoro¥ethane	uç/k							NO
DichlorotrifluoroEthane	uş*.							ND
halium	mç/L							€ 0.10
kcrolein	υρΛ	·	T		<u>-</u>		<del></del>	
Crynonitrie	ugh		1 T	:				
Ether2chloroetylvinyl	ugA		1 1					
Aethane, bromo	υρΛ	<del></del>	11-	<del>-</del> -				
ernane, chioro	ug/k		<del> </del>		<del>  </del> -		<del></del>	
Anthyl I-butyl ether		<del></del>	<del> </del>		<del></del>		<del></del>	ND
serate-N	ug/k	10:	<del> </del>		<del></del>	<del> </del>	<del></del>	0.46
	mg/L:		<del>  -</del>	<del></del>				V.4D
inca i	mo/L		<del> </del>	<del></del> -	<del></del>	<del> -</del>	<del></del>	
enzene	up/k		<del>  </del> -					
	υα/k:		1	i.				
ethane, dichloro-			1					
whane, trichloro-	up <sup>r</sup> t.							

	1		GPW3 CO	E WATER				
	I							
EPA NUMBER			1861013	1861013	1861013	1861013	1861013	186101
SAMPLE NUMBER	1		-997945	-997943	-997944	-997953	-997939	8403
SAMPLING DATE			09-16-77	02-06-80	01-28-81	03-01-83	05-19-83	08-20-B
	<b>******</b>	MCL						
Areanic	mg/_	0.05	< 0.05	i	€ 0.005	< 0.005		0.00
(anum	mç/L	1	< 1.00	!	< 0 10	< 0.50		< 0.5
Cadmium	mg*.	FØ.0	< 0.01		< 0.005	< 0.005	[	0.00
Chromum	mpl		< 0.05	1	0.01	< 0.03		< 0.0
Lead	mg/L	D.05	< 0.05		< 0.01	< 0.01		€ 0.0
Mercury	mg/t		< 0.0C2	<del></del>	< 0.001	< 0.001		< ₽,D0
Nitropen, NO2+NO3, N	mo/l	10	1.03	<del></del>	1	0.95		
	<del></del>		< 0.01			0.008		< 0.00
Seenium	mo/L			<del>•</del>	0.022			
Silver	me]	0.05	< 0.05	<del>(</del>	< 0.01	< 0,001	ļ	< 0.0
Fauorice	mo/L	4	0.22	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10		< 0.1
Total trihalomethanes	ug/k			ļi			٥	
Screen Albha	pCi1		< 1.00		< 1.00	1.3		1.
Racon pas	DCV.	20000						75
Radium 226	pCir	5.					<u> </u>	
Uranium	DC/L		<u> </u>					
Alumenum	mg.L							< 0.2
Vanadum	mg-L							< 0.0
Molynoenum	mg."							< 0.0
								< 0.0
Nickel				}				
Antimony	mg*L						<u>.</u>	<b>₹</b> 00
	1		f					
Chioride	mg L	250	25	•	30	32		3
Сою	UNITE	15	0					
Copper	mc1	1	0.1		0.1	0.07		€.
HON	mg/L	0.3	[ < 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.03		D.
Manganese	mg/.	0.05	< 0.05	0.01	0.02	< 0.03		0.0
р <del>н</del>	units		61	7.1	7	6.4		5.9
Total Hardness (CaCC3:	<del></del>		40	<u>.                                    </u>	20	32		36
Calcium Haroness	mpl				<del></del>	15		2
Alkainny (CaCC3)	<del></del>		1 18	15	13	P:		10.
	mc1			13			<u>-</u>	
Specific Conductance	UMHOs						i	15
Sodium	mc1	250	15	24	31	14		1
Suffate	mol	250						
Zinc	ma L							< 0.0
Potassium	mg/L							
Phosphale, De.Ortho P	mc'l:				i			
Phosphorous, Total, P	mg/L	:			ļ	1		
Total Imerade (TDS)	mg/L	50C		:				
Calcium	mg1.	0.05		•		1		***************************************
Magnesium	mçi			- i	···	<del></del> †		
	·							
	S.t.	<del></del>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-3.5897	<del></del>	-3.733
Noncorrosive, Langelier					<del></del>	-3.3697	<del>i</del>	-3.733
Turbidity	NTU		< 0.01					
Coliform, Tot.	_crs/100mt			< 1.00		< 1.00∮		
Non-Caltorm	cts/100mi	201					<del></del>	
						i		
beryllium -	mç1				T			< 0.00
/OC's	:			:			31 NO:	33 N
Ethylene, trichloro	uph		1					
Ethylene, tetrachioro	υσ. <sup>4</sup> c		1		-	1		
1,2Dichloroethylene c+1					<del></del>	<del>i</del>	- 1	
Emylene, shipro	uo/k				<del></del>		<u>;</u>	NE
Styrene		<u>-</u>			<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	NE
	ug/k	<del></del>	<del>-  </del>	<del></del>	<del></del> +		<del></del>	N2
Cyclohexane	uo/k						<del></del>	
ChiorofsuoroMathane	uçA:						<u></u>	NE NE
DichlorodifuloroMethane		i		<u> </u>			····	NE
DichiorotrifluoroEthane	ug/s			<del></del>			<u> </u>	NE
natium	mç Ն		1			l		< 0.10
Varoiein	⊌c/k		T					
Lorysonitriie	ug/k		1			1	:	
ther2chioroetylvinyl	ug/k	<del>- i</del>					1	NC
				<del></del>		<del></del>	<del></del>	
Aetnane, bromo	ug/k:	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>			<del></del>	
fethane, Chloro	Lap/a	<del></del>						-
Asthyl I-bulyl ether	uç/x				↓			·····
iarate-N	mg/L	10:		<u>.</u>				NO
rinCR.	<del>ո</del> գ∕ե:					-		
enzene	υρ/k							
ethane, dichloro-	ugh				1			
	ug/k		1		·	+		
'athana trichme 1								
ethane, trichtoro-			7		1	1		
ethane, trichtoro- oluene	ug/s			I			<del>-</del>	

			GPW ROU	HOOKSET						
EPA NUMBER	ļ	<u> </u>	1181011	1181211		1181011	1181011		1181011	118101
SAMPLE NUMBER	<u> </u>		-996468		-996469	24913	79864	<u> </u>	84075	8850
SAMPLING DATE			08-20-81	05-08-82	C5-08-82	04-04-64	07-08-87	07-09-67	DS-20-87	10-29-8
	<b></b>	MCL				₹ 0.005				
Armenic	mg/L		< 0.005	<del></del>	< 0.005			< 0.005 < 0.50		
3anum	mg/L	1:	< 0.20				ļ	<del></del>		
Ceamum	mg/L	0.01	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002			< 0.001		
Chromium	mo/L					0.01		< 0.03		
Lead	mg/L	<del>,</del>	0.005	< 0.005		< 0.01		< 0.01		
Wercury	mo/L		< 0.0005	< 0.0005	< 0.0005			< 0.001		<u> </u>
Nitrogen, NO2+NC3, N	mp1.	10	1.1			0.6		0.69		
Seienium	mp/L		< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005		< 0.005		
Silver	mo/∟							< 0.03	0.19	
Fluoride	mg/L	4	0.1			O.1B		0.11	0.19	
		<del></del>								
Total trinaiomethanes	υ <u>ρ</u> 4\	-							1.3	
Screen Alpha	pCi/L	~~~~				4300		1.4	32200	
Radon gas		20000	-			1700	ļ	3000	320	
Radrum 226	pCi/L	5		ļ		ļ	} <del></del>		<del> </del>	·
Uranium	pCi/L						<u> </u>			
A						2.5				<del></del>
Aiumnum	mg/L	<u> </u>	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.074	ļ	0.065		
Vanadium	mç∧.	<del></del>				0.062	ļ	< 0.01		
Molypoenum	mg/L					< 0.01		< 0.01		
Nicorei	mç L					< 0.03		0.03		
Antimony	mg/L	l				< €.01				
						!				
Chioride	mç ì	250	€ 10.00			< 10.00		24	15	
Color	unfis		1							
Copper	mc <sup>n</sup> _	-	< 0.02		0.03		<u> </u>	0.1		
IFD?	mg/L	0.3	0.11	< 0.10	€ 0.10	< 0.10		< 0.10		
Manganese	rng/L	0.05	0.22	< D.03	< 0.03	< 0.03		0.03		
DH	ennu		5.46			9.6		6	5 91	
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	ma".					20		26 4	25.2	
Calcium maroness	mg/L					13		18		
Alkalintly (CaCO3)	πe/L	÷	7	£	}	57		15.2	14.8	
Specific Conductance	PWHOP		85			175		149	116	
Sodium	mo/L	250	4.5	33.4	33 4	27		1B		
Şufate	ma/L	250	17)		)	12 4		16	16	
Zina	mg/⊾	1	< 0.02	0.03	0.03	< D D1		< 0.03	j	
Potassium	mc1	:	0.9	1.9	1.8					**********
Prosphate DalDrtho,P	mc/L	:	< 0.05							
Phosphorous, Total, P	mg/L		< 0.03		1	-		i		
Total finerable (TDS)	mg/L	500:	59							
Calcum	mg/L	0.05	5.8	7.2	6.31	-				
Magnesium	mg/L		1.47	1,41	1.31;					
F			1				**************		1	
Noncorrosive, Langalier	\$.1.	- :	1 1	•	i	0.3498		-3.8829		
Turbidity	NTU		<del>-ii</del>	i						
Coliform, Tot.	cts/100mL						***************************************	0		***************************************
Non-Costorm	cis/150mg		-  <u>i</u>	<del>-</del>	i	D:		0		
				<u>:</u>						
Servšium						·				
VCC s	mç1:	<del>-</del>					23 NO	33 ND	30 ND	33 N
Ethywne, trichioro	;-nA:					<del></del>				
Ethylene, tetrachioro	ug/k	<u>-</u>			<del>-</del> -	<del>-</del>				
1,2Dichiordethylene c+\$		<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del> i		···			
Elhylene, chloro	up/k:	<u>-</u>			i		ND	ND	ND	N
Tryiene, chioro	ug/k	<u>-</u>			<del></del>		ND:	ND	מא	N
<del></del>	ug/ki	<del></del>	<del>                                     </del>		<u> </u>		ND:	ND	NDI	N
Cycrohexane :	US/k:	<del></del> ÷		<del></del>			ND:	ND;	ND	- N
ChiorofauoroMethane	ug/k		∤				ND:	ND	0.56	N N
DichiprodifuloroMethana	un/k	<del></del>		<del>i</del>			NU:	ועא	U.361	
DichiprotrifluoroEthane	up/k	<del></del>	+	<del> </del>						
našium	mo/L		-∤	<u>-</u>		<del></del>			<u>-</u>	
Acrolein	ug/k	<u> </u>	<del>                                     </del>							
Acrynonitrie	υg/r.								<u>-</u>	
Ether2chloroerylvinyi	uş h	<u></u> i		<u> </u>			<u>i</u>			
fethane, bromo	uç/k		4							
Asthane, chloro	ug/k:		1							
dethyl 1-butyl ather	ug∕k					1.	ND	ND	ND:	N
Virinte-N	mg/L	10:	1		T	I				
#CS	mp/L:		7.3			I		€ 0.03		
	ug/k				I		ND	ND	52.6	N
enzene 1			1		1		ND:	ND	1200	N
	ug/k	i	1							
Aethane, dichioro- ethane, trichioro-	up/k: up/k:						CM	NO	31.5	N:
ethane, dichioro-							DN.	DA	31.5	N

		]		<b></b>		WATER P	RECINCT	-		1		ļ
		ļ	-	GPW MAN	CHESTER	GRAVEL	ļ	ļ			<del></del>	<u> </u>
EPA NUMBER	<del> </del>	-	<u> </u>	1181012	1181012	1181012	1181012	1181012	118101	118101	2 1181012	118101
SAMPLE NUMBER		<del></del>	<del>-</del>	-996481	-996479	<del></del>		*******		· <del>  • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • </del>		
SAMPLING DATE	<b></b>	<u>:                                    </u>	<del>•</del>	09-16-77		07-27-81		<del></del>	D4-04-84	07-09-87	08-20-87	10-29-8
		MCL								ĺ		
Arsenic	mg/L	<b></b>	-	< 0.05		< 0.005			< 0.00		<del></del>	:
Sanum	mg/L		!	< 1.00		< 0.10	<del></del>	-	<u> </u>	≥ 0.5	<del></del>	<u> </u>
Cadmum	mg/L		<del></del>	< 0.01 < 0.05		< 0.005 < 0.03	÷	ļ		< 0.00	· 4	ļ
Chromium Lead	mg/L		<del>.</del>	< 0.05		0.01		<del></del>	₹ 0.0			<del></del>
Marcury	mg/L			< 0.002		< 0.001		1		< 0.00	<del></del>	<u>:</u>
Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N	mg/L		*****	1.1	0.73		<del></del>		C.7	1.0	7	•
Seenium	mg/L	0.01		< 0.01		< 0.005			0.00	< 0.00°	5	
Silver	mg/L	0.05		< 0.05		0.01	<del></del>			< 0.0	3	
Fluores	mç/L		ļ <u>.</u>	0.12	0.22	0.22			0.21	C.	2 0.26	
Total tribaiomethanes		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ			-			2.1		<u>:</u>
Screen Atoha	pC/L	<u> </u>	╌	3.2	<del></del>	1,5		0		<u> </u>	2.58	<u></u>
Radon das	·	20000	i		·			1		,	1600	
Radium 226	pCVL									1	1	
Uranum	pCi/L	·										
Aluminum	mg/L		Ĺ	ļĪ					C.173	*********	<b>4</b>	
Vanadium	mg/L		-	<u> </u>				ļ	0.07		<del></del>	
Molyticenum	mo/L	<del>,,</del>	:						0 01	<b></b>		<u>;                                    </u>
Nickel	mg/L mg/L			<u> </u>	************			ļ	0.01	************	·	<u> </u>
			<del></del>						0.01	<del>:</del>	<del> </del>	
Chionoe	mg/L	250	:	< 10.00	< 10.00	< 10.00			10		7	
Color	Units	15	-	O						1	1	
Copper	mg/L	1		< 0.10		0.1				< 0.10	):	
iron	mç/L	**********		0.1	< 0.10				C.1	**	·	
<del>Vançanese</del>	mg/L			0.05	0,19				0.19		·	
pH	Units			7.6 38	8.1 22				7.B 24		<del></del>	
Total Haroness (CaCO3): Calcium Haroness	mg/L mg/L			36		26			17	<del>*************************************</del>	<b></b>	
Alkaimty (CaCO3)	mg/L			65	52	3			56	<del></del>		
Specific Conductance	UMHOS				-				66		1	
Sadium	mg/L	250		3131	40	5			24	< 10.00		
Suffate	mal	250				]			19		15	
Zinc	mg/L							ļ <u>.</u>	0 01	< 0.03	1	
Potassium	mo.L			<u></u>								
Phosphate, Ds Ortho.P Phosphorous, Total, P	mg/L		-		<u> </u>							
Total filterable (TDS)	mç₁L mç₁L				····	<del> </del>					<del>-</del>	
Caloum	mg.L		_			<del>-</del>				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Magnesium	mg/L				:			i				
Noncorrosive, Langelier									-1,3414	-3 842		
Тигоспу	עדע							<u>-</u>			l	·
Coliform, Tot.	cts/100ml			< 0.01	< 1.00	< 1.00			0	<u>c</u>	<del></del>	
Non-Caldarm	cts/100mb	201				2011		<u>:</u>		U	3.	
Be-yilium	mg/L					<del> </del>				< 0.03	ļ	
VOC1							CA IE	31 ND		33 NO		
Ethylene, trichloro	υρΛι											
Ethylene, tetrachioro	ug/k								Ī		1	
1.2Dichloroethylene c-1	uo/k							<u> </u>				
Ethylene, chloro	ug/k							<u> </u> -		NO NO	·	NO NO
Styrene Cyclonexane	ug/k:				<del></del>				<del></del>	NO		מא מא
Cyclonexane ChlorofluoroMethane	ug/k ug/k		-			<del> </del>	<del></del> †			NO	NO:	ND CM
DichlorodifuloroMethane	ug/k		-		<del></del>					ND	ND:	CM
DichiorotrifluoroEthans	UG/k		1							ND	0.99	
Thallium	mg/L											
Acrolein	ug/k		Ţ									
Acrylonerile	ug/k	i	-									
Ether2chioroetylvinyl	ug/k							<u>!</u>				
Methane, bromo	ug/k: ug/k:		-			<del></del>					<u>-</u>	
Methane, chloro  Methyl 1-butyl ether	ug/k ug/k		-+					<del></del>		NO	ND	ND
Nitrate-N	mg/L	10	-				1					
Siāca	mg/L				:		j		1			
Senzene	ug/k		$\Box$							]		
Methane, dichloro-	ug/k		$\bot$									
Methane, trichloro-	ug/k							<del>-</del>	<del></del>			
Totuene	ug/s:				······							
						<del></del> }	<del>}</del>	<del></del>		<del></del>	ND - NOT	<del></del>
	:						•	4			~~ = ~~	/こ   さいりもひ

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EPA NUMBER SAMPLE NUMBER SAMPLING DATE  Arsenic Bahum Cadmium Cadmium Chromaim Lead Marcury Nhropen, NO2+NO3, N Selenium Silver Fluoride  Total Irrhatomethanes Screen Abjas Radium 226 Uranium Aluminum Vanadium Notyboenum Nickel Amimony Chionoe Cooper Iton Manganese	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	1 0.01 0.05 0.002 10- 0.05 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1181013 -996482 02-06-80	<pre>07-27-61   &lt; 0.005   &lt; 0.10   &lt; 0.006   &lt; 0.003   &lt; 0.001   &lt; 0.001   &lt; 0.001   &lt; 0.005   &lt; 0.005   &lt; 0.001</pre>	-996485 C5-13-82	1181013 -996484 05-13-82	24915 D4-04-84  < 0.005 < 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.001 < 0.001  1.2 < 0.005 < 0.0017  - 0.001  0.17  - 0.005	33311 10-19-84	<b></b>	118101 8407 08-20-87
SAMPLE NUMBER SAMPLING DATE  Arsenic Banum Cadmium Chromium Lead Marcury Nitropen, NO2+NO3, N Selmium Silver Fluoride  Total Inhalomethanes Screen Alpha Radoum 226 Uranium Aluminum Vanadium Molyboenum Nickel Amirmory Crionoe Color Coloper Ifon	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	0.05 1 0.01 0.05 0.05 0.002 10 0.01 0.05 4 20000 5	-996482 02-06-80	-996483 07-27-61  < 0.005 < 0.005 < 0.005 < 0.002 < 0.001 2.29 0.005 0.01 1.4	-996485 C5-13-82	-996484 C5-13-82	24915 D4-04-84  < 0.005 < 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.001 < 0.001  1.2 < 0.005 < 0.0017  - 0.001  0.17  - 0.005	33311 10-19-84	80201 07-09-87 < 0.005 < 0.001 < 0.001 < 0.001 1,422 < 0.005 < 0.003 0.15	0.20 8.30 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0
SAMPLING DATE  Arsenic  Banum  Cadmium  Chromsum  Lead  Mercury  Nitropen, NO2+NO3, N  Selenium  Silver  Fixoride  Total Irrhatomethanes  Screen Abha  Radon gas  Radoum 226  Uranium  Aluminum  Vanadium  Molybdenum  Nickel  Amimory  Crilonde  Cooper  Iron	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	0.05 1 0.01 0.05 0.05 0.002 10 0.01 0.05 4 20000 5	02-06-80	07-27-61 < 0.005 < 0.10 < 0.005 < 0.005 0.002 < 0.001 2.29 0.005 0.01 0.13	05-13-82	05-13-82	< 0.005 < 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.001 < 0.001 1.2 < 0.005 < 0.001 0.17 < 1.00 870	10-19-84	: 07-09-87  < 0.005  < 0.500  < 0.001  < 0.001  1.422  < 0.005  < 0.005  < 0.16  < 1.000	08-20-80
Arsenic Banum Cadmium Cadmium Chromium Lead Marcury Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N Selenium Silver Fluoride Total Irrhatomethanes Screen Attha Radoin gas Radoin 226 Uranium Alumnum Vanadium Moryodenium Nickel Amimory Critonoe Cooper	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	0.05 1 0.01 0.05 0.05 0.002 10 0.01 0.05 4 20000 5	2.14	< 0.005 < 0.10 < 0.005 < 0.001 < 0.002 < 0.001 2.259 0.005 0.001 1.44	0		< 0.005 < 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.001 1.2 < 0.005 < 0.001 0.17 < 1.00 670		< 0.005 < 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.003 0.16 < 0.005 < 0.005 < 0.003 0.153	
Banum Cadmium Chromium Lead Marcuny Nitropen, NO2+NO3, N Selenium Silver Fixoride Total Inhalomethanes Screen Alpha Radoum 226 Uranium Alumenum Vanadium Molybdenium Nickel Amirmory Chronoe Cooor Cooper	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	0.05 1 0.01 0.05 0.05 0.002 10 0.01 0.05 4 20000 5		< 0.10 < 0.006 < 0.00 0.00 < 0.001 2.29 0.005 0.01 0.13	O O	0	< 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.001 < 0.005 < 0.005 < 0.005 < 0.007 < 1.00 870		< 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.003 0.16 < 0.001 1.42 < 0.005 < 0.003 0.155 < 1.00	0.8
Banum Cadmium Chromium Lead Marcuny Nitropen, NO2+NO3, N Selenium Silver Fixoride Total Inhalomethanes Screen Alpha Radoum 226 Uranium Alumenum Vanadium Molybdenium Nickel Amirmory Chronoe Cooor Cooper	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	1 0.01 0.05 0.005 0.005 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		< 0.10 < 0.006 < 0.00 0.00 < 0.001 2.29 0.005 0.01 0.13	O O	0	< 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.001 < 0.005 < 0.005 < 0.005 < 0.007 < 1.00 870		< 0.50 < 0.001 < 0.003 0.16 < 0.001 1.42 < 0.005 < 0.003 0.155 < 1.00	0.8
Cadmisum Chromaum Lead Mercury Ntrogen, NO2+NO3, N Selentum Silver Fluoride  Total Inhalomethanes Screen Alpha Racrum 226 Uranium Alumnum Vanadium Moryodenum Niciel Amirmory Chronoe Cooor Cooper	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	0.01 0.05 0.02 100 0.01 0.05 41 20000 5		< 0.03 0.02 < 0.001 2.29 0.005 0.013	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	< 0.01 < 0.01 < 0.001 1.2 < 0.005 < 0.005 0.17 0.17		< 0.03 0.16; < 0.001 1.42; < 0.005 < 0.03; 0.15; < 1.00;	0.81
Chromaum Lead Mercury Nitrogen, NO2eNO3, N Seemaum Simer Fixoride Total Inhalomethanes Screen Alpha Racoum 226 Uranium Vanadium Molyboenum Nichel Amirmory Chionoe Color Coloper Iton	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	0.002 10: 0.01 0.05 4 4 20000 5:		0.02 4 0.001 2.29 0.005 0.01 0.13	O	O	< 0.01 < 0.001 1.2 < 0.005 < 0.001 0.17 < 1.00 870		0.16 < 0.001 1.42 < 0.005 < 0.03 0.15 < 1.00	0.81
Lead Marcury Nitropen, NO2+NO3, N Selentum Silver Fluoride  Total Inhalomethanes Screen Alpha Radon gas Radoum 226 Uranium  Aluminum Vanadium Molyboenum Nichel Amirmory Cinionoe Color Cooper Ifon	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L ug/h pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	0.002 10: 0.01 0.05 4 4 20000 5:		4 0.001 2.29 0.005 0.01 0.13	0	O	< 0.001 1.2 < 0.005 < 0.001 0.17 < 1.00 870		< 0.001 1.42 < 0.005 < 0.03 0.15	0.81
Mercury Nhrogen, NO2+NO3, N Selentum Silver Fluoride  Total Irihatomethanes Screen Abha Radon gas Radoum 226 Uranium Aluminum Vanadium Molybdenum Nickel Amirmony Crilonde Color Cooper Ifon	mp/L mg/L mg/L mg/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	10: 0.01 0.05 4 20000 5:		2.29 0.005 0.01 0.13	0	- C	1.2 < 0.005 < 0.001 0.17 < 1.00 870		1.42 < 0.005 < 0.03 0.15	0.81
Nitrogen, NO2-NO3, N Selentum Silver Fluoride Total Irihalomethanes Screen Alpha Racon gas Racoum 226 Uranium Aluminum Vanadium Molybdenum Nickel Amirmony Crisonoe Cooper Iron	mg/L mg/L mg/L pC/I pC/I pC/I pC/I pC/I pC/I pC/I pC/I	0.01 0.05 4 20000		0.005 0.01 0.13	0	0	< 0.005 < 0.001 0.17 0.17 < 1.00 870		< 0.005 < 0.03 0.15 0.15	0.81
Selentum Sither Fixoride  Total Inhalomethanes Screen Alpha Racon gas Racoum 226 Uranium  Aluminum Vanadium Molybdenum Nickel Amirmony Chilonoe Color Color	mg/L mg/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	20000	< 0.10	0.01 D.13 1.4	0	0	< 0.001; 0.17; < 1.00; 870;		< 0.03 0.15 < 1.00	0.8
Fluoride  Total Inhalomethanes Screen Alpha Racon gas Racon gas Racom 226 Uranium  Aluminum Vanadium Molyboenum Nickel Amirmony Crilonoe Color Cooper	mg/L  pG/L  pG/L  pG/L  pG/L  mg/L  mg/L  mg/L  mg/L	20000	< 0.10	0.13 1.4	0	D	0.17 ≪ 1.00 870		0.15 < 1.20	0.8
Total Irihaiomethanes Screen Alpha Racon gas Racoum 226 Uranium Aluminum Vanadium Molyboenum Nichel Amirmory Critonoe Color Cooper	mg/L  pG/L  pG/L  pG/L  pG/L  mg/L  mg/L  mg/L  mg/L	20000	< 0.10	1.4	0	O	< 1.00 870		€ 1.00	0.8
Screen Atpha Racon gas Racoum 226 Uranium Alluminum Vanadium Molybdenium Nichel Amirmony Critonioe Color Cooper	pCVI. pCil. pCil. pCil. pCil. mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	20000			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0	€ 1.00 870			
Screen Atpha Racon gas Racoum 226 Uranium Alluminum Vanadium Molybdenium Nichel Amirmony Critonioe Color Cooper	pCVI. pCil. pCil. pCil. pCil. mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	20000			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0	€ 1.00 870			
Racon gas Radium 226 Uranium  Alumnum Vanadium Molyodenum Nicisel Amirmony Crionde Color Cooper	pCit. pCir. pCir. pCir. mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	20000 5					870			
Racium 226 Uranium  Aluminum Vanadium Molyboenum Nickel Amimory  Crionoe Color Cooper	pCir. pCir. mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	5							700	790
Disensim  Aluminum  Vanadum  Moivodenum  Nickel  Antimony  Crionnee  Color  Copper  Iron	pC/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L									
Aluminum Vanadium Molyboenium Nickel Amirmony Chilonoe Color Copper	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L									
Vanadum Molybdenum Nickel Amirmony Chilonge Color Color Colorer Iron	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L									
Vanadum Molybdenum Nickel Amirmony Chilonge Color Color Colorer Iron	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L					- 7	A 87c.		0.00	
Moryboenum Nickel Amirmony Crionoe Color Cooper Iron	mg/L mg/L mg/L				1		0.076		0.09	*********
Nickel Amirmony Chionoe Cooper Iron	mg/L mg/L mg/L		+				0.048; < 0.01;		< 0.01	
Amimony Cononne Coor Cooper Iron	mg/L mg/L		. '	i		<del></del>	< 0.01:		< 0.01 < 0.03	
Crionde Coor Cooper Han	mg/_	<del></del>	<del></del>				< 0.03		* UU!	**********
Corper fron							10.07	<del></del>	i	
Corper fron		250:	35.5	34			24:		49	41
Copper		15	† <del></del> †			<del></del>				
iron	mo/L:	1:		0.1			< 0.10		0.1	
	mg/L	0.3	0.21	0.2			0.1	<u>:</u>	0.2	
	mc.L	0.05	0.06	0.1		******	C.1:	····	0.19	
рн	บกสร		6.2	6.5		· · · · · · i	7.4	——— <del>—</del>	6 11	6.06
Total Haroness (CaCO3):	mg/L		30	34:	1		24:		25.6	23.6
Carcum Hardness	mg/L:		1	:			19:		18	
Akainty (CaCO3)	mo/L:		В	4	<del></del> i	<del></del>	56:	——- <del>i</del>	11.3	11.6
Specific Conductance	UMHOs	<u> </u>					251		232!	198
Socium	mg/L	250	38	23:			41:		36	
Sultate	mç/L	250					16.3		16	15
Zinc	mg/L			:			:		< 0.C3	
Potassium	mg/L		Ţ					1	1	
Phosphate, DelOnto.P	mg/L						:			
Phosphorous, Total, P	mg/L		1.							
Total fitterable (TDS)	mg/L:	500			<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
Caldum	mp/L	0.05			<u> </u>					
Magnesium	mg/L		<b></b>				. <b></b>			
			<u> </u>							
Noncorrosive, Langelier	S.I.		<u></u>				-1.6931		-3.7C17	
Turbidity	NTU									
	ct#/100mti	1:	< 1.00	< 1.00			0:		어	
Non-Colform	c.s/100mi	201		<del> </del>	·	•	<u>-</u>		O į	
Bervium			<del> </del>					·	- 0.02	
VOC's	mç/L		<del></del>	<del>- i</del>	31 ND	31 NDI		32 ND	< 0.03	22.4/0
Ethylene, trichloro	ug/k		<del> </del>		31 140	3, 70		32 NU	CN EE	33 ND
Ethylene, tetrachioro	uş/k		<del>  -</del>	<u>-</u>	<del></del>	<del></del> -		<del></del>		[
1.2Dichloroethylene C+5	ug/k:		<del>                                     </del>				<del></del>			
Ethylene, chloro	ugA			<del></del>				<del></del>	NDI	DIA
Styrene	up∕k:			<u>-</u>					NDI	ND
Cycohexane	ug/k:		-				<del></del>	<del></del>	NO	CN
ChlorolauproMethane	υσ/k								ND	ND
DichlorodduloroMelhane	up/k								ND	ND
DichlorotrilluoroEthane	υρ/κ								ND	ND
Thallium	mg/L	:				1				
Acrolein	ug/k									
Acrytonarile	ug/k									
Ether2chiorostylvinyl	uç⁄k									
Methane, bromo	ug/k									
Methane, chioro	ug/k									
Verhyl t-butyl ether	ug/k	II							ND	NO
VRrate-N	mg/L	10:								1,41
ilca	mg/L									
enzene	ug/x									]
Aethane, dichloro-	ug/k									
dethene, trichloro-	ug/k									
Oluene	uç∧:				Τ.					
	:								NO = GA	

			CONCORD		PARTMEN	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u> </u>	GPW 1 800	S OF PS					ļ
EPA NUMBER			50104	50104	50104	50104	50104	50164	i 501
SAMPLE NUMBER	·	<del></del>	-998937	-998933	-998936	-998935	-998919	-998934	·
SAMPLING DATE	<del>                                      </del>	<del></del>		02-08-80	<del></del>			08-11-83	
	1	MCL		02 00 00					1
Arsenic	mg/L		< 0.05		0.3	0.006			< 0.0
Banum	mg/L	1	< 0.05		< 0 10				Ī
Cadmium	mg/L	0.01	< 0.01		< 0.005				
Chromwin	mg/L		< 0.05		< 0.01				
Lead	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05		< 0.01∫				< 0.
Mercury	mg/L	0.002	< 0.002		< 0.001				
Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N	mg/L	10	0.11	0.05	0.18				< 0.
Seenium	mg/L	0.01	< 0.01		0.13	< 0.005		-	< 0.0
Salver 	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05		< 0.01			<u> </u>	
Fluoride	mg/L	4	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.01			<u> </u>	O.
Total trihalomethanes		<del></del>		<u>.</u>		<del></del>	0		
Screen Alpha	DCI/L		< 1.00		< 1.00			< 1.00	
Rason pas		20000	1	<del></del>	- 1.00			1.50	
Radium 226	BCVL.		<del>                                     </del>			-			
Uransum	DC/L		·†						
Arumenum	mg/L		1	<u>†</u>					< 0.1
Vanaciom	mg/L								
Moivodenum	mg/L								
N-o-e!	mg/L								< 0.
Antimony	mg/L	i	T 1						
Chionde	mg/L	250	111	< 19.00	< 10.00				
Color	unns	15	O	:					
Coccer	mg/L	1:	< 0.10	•	< 0.10∶				
Iron	mg/L	0.3	< 0.10	0.2	0.21				0
Manganese	rng/L	0.05	€ 0.05	< 0.01	0.01				< 0.0
p-1	มกกร		6.54	6.7	7.2			i	5
Total Hardness (CaCO3;	ффф	<del></del>	26	20	14				
Calcium Haroness	mg/L	<del>.</del>							
Alkahnity (CaCO3)	mg/L		7.5	9:	13:				4
Specific Conductance	uMHOs.	250:	5.8	<u>-</u>	7				E
Sodum Sunare	mg/L mg/L	250:	3.6						5.6
Znc	mort		<del>i i -</del>						€ 0.1
Potassium	mg/L		<del> </del>	<del>-</del>				<u>i</u>	
Phosphate Dis.Ortho.P	mo/L	<u>_</u>	<del>l i</del>		<del></del>	<del></del>			
Phosphorous, Total, P	mg/L:								
Total filterable (TDS)	mg/L	500	1			·····			
Caldium	mg/L	0.05	1	:		i	•		
Magnesium	mg/L:								
			1				:		
Noncorresive, Langeller	S.I.			:				i	-4.647
Turbidity	NTU:		0.18		i				
Coutorm, Tot,	cts/100mt	1	< 1.00€	< 1,00€	< 1.00				
Non-Coldorm	sts/100mg	201							< 100.0
			1		<u> </u>				
Seryt.um	mort		<del>                                     </del>						
voc•	<b></b>		<del>                                     </del>			<u> </u>	31 ND:		32 N
Ethylene, trichloro	uo/k		<del>  </del>				<del></del>		
Emylene, tetrachioro	ug/k:	<del>-</del> i	-				<del></del>		
1.20ichloroethylene c+t		<del></del>	<del> </del>	<del></del>			<del></del>		
thylene, chloro	ug/k	<u> </u>	<del> </del>		·····		<del></del>		
Styrene	ug/k:	<del></del>	<del> </del>			- +	<del></del>		
Chinonia involved and	ug/k	<del></del>	<del>  -</del>	<u>_</u>		-+	<del></del>	+	
ChiorofivoroMethane DichlorodduloroMethane	ug/k		<del>  </del>					<del></del>	
DichlorotritiuoroEthane	ug/ki ug/ki		<del></del>	<u>_</u>			<del></del>		
The lium	mg/L:	<del></del>				1	<del></del>	+	
Lerolein	ug/k				<del>-</del>		<u>-</u>		
Acrylon@rie	up/k								
Ether2chloroetytvinyi	ug/k								
dethane, bromo	ug/k								
fethane, chloro	υρ/k.								
Velhyl I-bulyl ether	ug/k	1							
itrate-N	mp/L	10:						J	
inca	mo/L			1					
enzene	uçA								
				:	1	1	:	Ī	
lethane, dichloro-	ug/k			<u>i</u> _			<u>-</u> -		
<del></del>	ug/k ug/k								
ethane, dichloro-									

SAMP_INCORE			<del>,                                    </del>	Tenunca	WATER	EPARTMEN	ı <del>T</del>		
EPA AUJUSER		+	<del>  </del>				<u>'</u>	1	
SAMPLING     SAMPLING   SAMPLIN		<del> </del>	<del>:                                    </del>	1074 5 70	1	:			
SAMPLIND ATE	EPA NUMBER	1	<del>i i</del>	501016	501016	501016	501016	501016	501016
SAMPI, NG DATE		1	<del> </del>			<del>;</del>		<b>•</b>	
Answers		+	<del>!                                    </del>						
Assence mpt. 0.055		<del></del>	MC	10-20-77	02-00-00		100		
Banum	Arsanic	· •	******	< 0.05		< 0.005			< 0.005
Caoneum		<del></del>				<del></del>			7 0.000
Coronam									
Lead	~ <del></del>	.4	7.01						
Memory   mgA   0.002		<del></del>	·			<del></del>			
Introgen, NGZ+NG3, N			<del>,</del>						0.011
Seeroum									
Sheet		<del></del>			U. 1				< 0.25
Fueries	********		<del>,</del>	<del></del>				<u> </u>	< 0.005
Total Inhibitioner				4					
Screen April	FN0100	mo/L		< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10			< 0.1
Screen April		1							
Racon gas		************					D	·	
Radum   Z25				< 1.00		< 1.00		< 1.00	
Authoritime		<del></del>	20000						
Autonomic   My   Movisorium	Radium 226	pCv1	5.	1 1				ļ	
Valuation	Uranium	pCirl:							
Valuation				1 1					
Moseau	Aluminum	mg/L		1 1				:	0.0€
No.	Vanadium	mo/L							
Martinopy	Moiyoosnum	mo/L							
Antimony mg1	Nickel			<del> </del>					< 0.10
Chiorida	,	*****************							
Coccer						1			
Coccer	Chionda	mo/L	25C:	16	< 10.00	< 10.00i			19
Coccer	Сою	<del></del>	**********	D		1	<b>6</b>		
Prof.   Prof		<del></del>				< 0.10i			
Manganese				<del></del>	D 1				0.1
Det						*******		•	₹ 0.03
Total Hartoness (CaCO3)				<u> </u>	<del></del>		——-i		6 1
Caticium Hardness   mg/L   11   12   10		<del></del>	<del></del>						22.4
Anabhry (CaCO3)		************					<del>-</del>		9.2
Specific Conductance		·	<del></del>	<del></del>			<del></del>	<del></del>	B 1
Sodaum			<del></del>	<del> </del>	12:	10.		<del></del>	82.8
Sunate		<b></b>	250						
Potassim				10.2	6.2	3.7		<del></del>	10
Potassium	<del></del>	<del></del>	250:		···			<u>-</u>	3.32
Princepondrous   Total   Princepondrous   Total   Total   Interaction   Total   Princepondrous   Total   Princepondrous   Total   Princepondrous   Princepond									< 0.10
Processorous		<del></del>			<u>;</u>				
Total finerable (TDS)		<del></del>		1					
Magnes-um	*******************************	•						<del></del>	
Magnetum   mg/t	Total finerable (TDS)				i				
Noncorrosive   Langeller   S.L.			C C5:						
Turbdity NTU 0.32  Coliform Tot. cts/100mi: 1: 5 < 1.00 < 1.00  Non-Coliform cts/100mi: 201	Magnes.um	mal		1.					[
Turbdity NTU 0.32  Coliform Tot. cts/100mi: 1: 5 < 1.00 < 1.00  Non-Coliform cts/100mi: 201									
Coliform	Noncorrosive, Langeller	S.L.							-4 1477
Non-Costorm	Turbidity	NTU		0.32		i			
BeryRum mg/L 30 ND 3 Ethylene, trichloro uç/k 5 Ethylene, trichloro uç/k 5 Ethylene, tetrachioro uç/k 5 Ethylene, chioro uç/k 6 Ethylene, chioro uç/k 7 Ethylene uç/k 7 Ethylene, chioro uç/k 7 Ethylene, chioro uç/k 7 Ethylene uç/k 7 Ethylene, chioro uç/k 7 Ethylene uz/k	Coliform, Tot.	cts/100ml	1	5	€ 1.DC	< 1.00			c
PVCS	Non-Colform	c19/100mij	201		-				< 100 0C
VOC's         30 ND         3           Ethylene, trichloro         UgA			<u> </u>	1			<del></del>		
VOC's         30 ND         3           Ethylene, trichloro         UgA	Dery illum	mo/L:		·†					{
Ethylene, trichioro ug/s  Ethylene, tetrachioro ug/s  1.20-ichioroethylene c+F ug/s  Ethylene, chioro ug/s  Cyciohexane ug/s  Cyciohexane ug/s  ChiorotavoroMethane ug/s  DichioroethiuoroEthane ug/s  DichiorothiuoroEthane ug/s  Thallium mg/s  Acrytonirile ug/s  Ether/2chioroetylvmyl ug/s  Methane, bromo ug/s  Methane, chioro ug/s  Methane, chioro ug/s  Methane, chioro ug/s  Methane, chioro ug/s  Methane, dichioro- ug/s  Institute ug/s  Inst		<del></del>		<del>1</del> i			30 NO		31 ND
Ethylene, tetrachioro ug/k		uc/s:	<del></del>	<del>  -</del>					
1.2Dichloroethylene c+8 ug/k  Ethylene, chloro ug/k  Cycohexishe ug/k  ChlorofuoroMethane ug/k  DichloroethiloroEthane ug/k  DichloroethiloroEthane ug/k  Thallium mg/k  Acrolein ug/k  Acrolein ug/k  Ether/schloroetylvmyl ug/k  Ether/schloroetylvmyl ug/k  Methane, bromo ug/k  Methane, chloro ug/k  Methane, chloro ug/k  Nerate-N mg/L  Nerate-N mg/L  Nerate-N mg/L  Nerate-N mg/L  Nerate-N ug/k  Methane, dichloro- ug/k  Methane, thichloro- ug/k		*******		t <b>t</b> -	<del>-</del>	·····	······································		{
Ethyrene chioro ug/k				<del> </del>	<del></del>		<del></del> †	<del></del>	
Styrene ug/k   Cyclohexane ug/k   ChlorofauoroMethane ug/k   ChlorofauoroMethane ug/k   ChlorofauoroMethane ug/k   ChlorofauorofauoroMethane ug/k   Chlorofauorofathane ug/k   Chlorofauorofathane ug/k   Chlorofauorofathane ug/k   Chlorofauor			<del></del>	<del> </del>	<del></del>			<del></del>	
Cyclohexane ug/k			<del></del>	· <del> </del>		·			
ChlorofauoroMethane ug/k  DichlorodifuloroMethane ug/k  DichlorodifuloroEthane ug/k  Thallium mg/L  Acrolein ug/k  Acrolein ug/k  Acrolein ug/k  Chlorotribe ug/k  Chlorotribe ug/k  Ether/2chlorostylvmyl ug/k  Methane, chloro ug/k  Methane, chloro ug/k  Methane, chloro ug/k  Narate-N mg/L  Silica mg/L  Penzene ug/k  Methane, dichloro- ug/k  Methane, dichloro- ug/k  Methane, dichloro- ug/k  Methane, dichloro- ug/k  Methane, trichloro- ug/k				<del>                                     </del>	<del></del>		<del></del>		
DichlorodifuloroMethana ug/k  DichlorodifuloroEthane ug/k  Thallium mg/L  Acrolein ug/k  Acrolein ug/k  Acrylondrile ug/k  Ether/Echlorostylvmyl ug/k  Methane, chloro ug/k  Methane, thloro ug/k  Methane, thloro ug/k  Methane, thloro- ug/k			<del></del>	<del>                                     </del>	<del></del> i		<del>+</del>		
DichisorofilisoroEtnane   sight			<del></del>	<del>├</del>			<del></del>		
Thailum			<del></del>	<del> </del>					
Acrolein up/s  Acrylonitrile up/s  Ether/2chiorostylvmyl up/s  Methane, bromo up/s  Methane, chioro up/s  Methyl t-butyl etner up/s  Virste-N mp/s 10:  Silica mp/s  Versane up/s  Versane, chioloro up/s				<del> </del>		<del>}</del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	
Acrycontrile			<del>!</del> -	<del>                                     </del>	<u>.</u>		∤-		——
Ether/2chloroetyfvrnyl ug/k				<del>                                     </del>	<u>_</u>			<del></del>	
Methane, bromo up/s:  Methane, chloro up/s:  Methyl t-butyl etner up/s:  Nirate-N mp/s: 10:  Silica mp/s:  Penzene up/s:  Asrnane, dichloro- up/s:  Methyne, trichloro- up/s:  Couerte up/				ļļ					
Methane, chloro ug/s:  Methyl t-butyl etner ug/s:  Nirate-N mp/L:  Silica my/L:  Penzene ug/s:  Merhane, dichloro- ug/s:  Methane, trichloro- ug/s:  Couerre				<b></b>				<u>:</u> _	
Methyl t-butyl etner         ugh;           Nerste-N         mp1; 10;           Siloza         mg0;           Penzene         ugh;           Versines, dichloro-         ugh;           Methane, brichloro-         ugh;           pouene         ugh;           course         color	····			<u> </u>					
Natale-N	Aethane, chloro			<b></b>				<u>_</u>	
Vertain-N	Vethyl t-butyl einer	ug/k		<b></b>	i				
Tenzene ug/k  Werhane, dichloro- ug/k  Wethane, trichloro- ug/k  Oluene ug/k  Oluene ug/k  Oluene	ikrate-N	mp.L	10.					<u> </u>	
Penzene	ilica	mg/L:							
Aernane, dichloro- ug/h:  Aernane, trichloro- ug/h:  Osuene ug/h:	euteue								]
Asthane, trichloro- ug/k C C <	Aethane, dichloro-								]
Owerre UpA C <	<del></del>								
							O.		< 5.00
				7			1		
ND = NOT DETEC		<u>:</u>			•			ND - NOT D	ETECTED

<b>}</b> -	· <del> </del>	<del>  </del> -	CONCORD		EPARTMEN	4		
	1	<del>† -                                   </del>	GPW 7 10	AT OF PS		-		<u> </u>
EPA NUMBER	1	<del>!                                    </del>	50107	50107	50107	50107	50107	5010
SAMPLE NUMBER	1	<del>                                     </del>	-998923	-998920	-998922			
SAMPLING DATE			19-21-77			10-22-82	08-11-83	07-08-84
		MCL	I					
Arsenic	mg/L	0.05	< 0.05		< 0.005			€ 0.00
Вапит	mg/L		< 1.0C		< 0.10			
Caomum	mo/L	·	€ 0.01		< 0.005			
Chromum	mg/L		< 0.05		< 0.01			
Lead	mg/L	<del>,</del>	< 0.05		< 0.01			0.028
Mercury Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N			< 0.002 0.22		< 0.001 0.1			0.24
Seenium	mg/L		< 0.01	< 0.05	< 0.005			< 0.25
Silver	<del></del>		< 0.05		< 0.003			< 0.006
Fivoride	mg/L		< 0.10	< 0.10				< 0.10
, 50-04	<del> </del>	<del></del>	1 20.10	- C 0.10	4 0.70			2 0.10
Total tribalomethenes	ug/k					0		
Screen Alpha	DCIA		< 1.00		< 1.00		< 1.00	·
Radon pas	PCN	20000						
Radium 226	PCVL	5-						
Jranium	pC/L							
Alumenum	mg/L		T					0.25
Vanadum	mg/L							
Molyboenum	mg/L	<del> </del>	1					
Nickel	mg/L		1				·····	< 0.10
Аптитопу	mp/L				I			
	<u> </u>		1				;	
Chionde	mç.L		< 10.501	< 10.00	14		<u>-</u>	17
Color	unds		51					
Cooper	mo/L		< 0.10		< 0.10		<u></u>	
ron	mg/L		< 0.10	2.2	0.1[		·	0.1
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Specific Conductance	UMHOs		<del> </del>	1.0,	<del></del>		<del></del>	78.2
Sodium	mg/L		7	6.5	8			8
Sulfate	mo/L				<del></del>			6.71
Zinc	mg/L					1		6.2
otassum	mg/L		1	;				*********
Phosphate, Da.Ortho.P	mg/L:			•			-	
Phosphorous, Total, P	mg^.					Ī	:	
Total filterable (TDS)	mg/L	500:				1	i	
zicium	mg/L	0.05		:				
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urbidity	NTU		0.78					
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Chromum	mps				₹ 0.05	******			< 0.03	<u> </u>
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Seenium	mg/		<del></del>		< 0.01	₹ 0.01	ļ		<b>₹ 0,005</b>	₹ 0.00
Silver	mg/				< 0.05		¢		< 0.005	
Fluoride	mg/L		< 0.10		< 0.10	0.1	<b></b>	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.1
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Ruson gas	DCM	20000								42
Rucium 226	bCv.	5								
Uranum	pC//									
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Asummum	mg/L									< 0.05
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Calcium Hardness	mg/L								1	15
Alkaentry (CaCO3)	mg/L				16	11		61	12	12 4
Specific Conductance	UMHON									181
Sodium Suffate	mo/L		-}		14	18		30	16	19
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Potassium	mo/L									<b>4.0</b>
Phosphale, Da Ortho,P	mo/L	1	<del>-ii</del>			i				
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Total Interaction (TDS)	mo/L	500				-	i		1	
Calcum	mc/L:	0.05					<del></del>			
Wagnesium	mc/L							<del>.</del>		
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berys.um	/mg/L		<del></del>		1					
VCC's	<u> </u>	<del></del>								
Ethylene, trichloro Ethylene, terrecritoro	ug/k ug/k									
1.2Dichiorperhylens c+1	ug/k		+		<del></del>		<del></del>			
Inviere, Chiero					<del></del>					
	ug/k	·	_1_ 1							
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SAMPLING EXIL	+	MCL	<u>;                                    </u>	103.18.71	02-03-00			30-01-03	18-13-6
<u> </u>			<u>į</u>	<del>}</del>	l	<u> </u>			
A:senic	mg/L	0.05	•	< 0.05	<u> </u>	< 0.005			< 0.0
Barrum	mg/L	<u>. 1</u>	Ξ.	< 1.00	L	¢ 0.10.			< 0
Cadmium	πο⁄L	0.01	:	< 0.01		< 0.005			< 0.0
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Mercury	Trey'L			< 0.001	.,	< 0.001		l	< 0.0
Nitrogen, NO2+NO3, N	fmg/L			0.1	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.25		< 0.
Seenium	reg/L	0.01	•	< 0.01		< 0.005	< 0.005		< 0.
Silver	mg/L	0.05	:	< 0.051		0.01			< 0.
Fuerce	Ngm	*****		0.3	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10		2.
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Aiuminum	mg/L						1		٥.
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Manganese	mg/L	0.05		₹ 0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05		0.0
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Total Haroness (CaCO3)	mg/L			1381	30	140	136		27
Calcium Hardness	mg/L	:	!			1	117		2
(ECCS) vinnama	mg^L		- [		16	119	110		1
Specific Conductance	PAHOS				:	1	i		92
Sodium	mol.	250			3.9	3.2	11	····	
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Zinc	mor:		[			1	1	<u> </u>	0.0
Potastum	mg/L		- }	1	•	1	1	:	
Phosphate, Da.Ortho P	mg/L:		7						
Phononorous, Total, P				<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>			
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Total filterable (TDS)	mg/L:	500						<u></u>	
Caloum	mg/L	0.05				i		<u>_</u>	
Magnesium	mg/L		7		:		1		
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# **APPENDIX III**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

FINAL REPORT FOR

**BOSTON SAND & GRAVEL** 

HYDROGEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION/GROUNDWATER IMPACT ANALYSIS

**OSSIPEE AGGREGATES** 

OSSIPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

**AUGUST 5, 1988** 

#### FINAL REPORT FOR

#### **BOSTON SAND & GRAVEL**

#### HYDROGEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION/GROUNDWATER IMPACT ANALYSIS

#### **OSSIPEE AGGREGATES**

## OSSIPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

## **AUGUST 5, 1988**

### **Executive Summary/Conclusions**

BCI Geonetics, Inc. was contracted by the Boston Sand & Gravel Company on June 22, 1987, to conduct Phase II of a hydrogeologic investigation specifically targeted to evaluate existing and/or potential impacts that active gravel mining, occurring at the Ossipee Aggregates Facility in Ossipee, New Hampshire, has had on local groundwater quality/quantity conditions. The Ossipee Aggregates facility overlies extensive sand and gravel glacial drift deposits which have been identified by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) as an area in Ossipee that is highly favorable for groundwater development. (Availability of groundwater in the Saco River Basin, East Central New Hampshire, USGS WRI 39-74.)

The need to conduct a study such as this had arisen from recent increased public awareness and concern for maintaining high quality groundwater supplies. Since sand and gravel excavation operations, such as the Ossipee Aggregates facility, are often located in areas deemed favorable for developing potable groundwater supplies (due to their similarities in geologic environment), conflicts in use between local governing agencies and private gravel industries have evolved. Many of these conflicts are based upon the premise that sand and gravel excavation activities serve to degrade groundwater resources which they overlie.

Based upon the results of a detailed hydreologic investigation which included the installation of 20 observation wells on site and the collection and analysis of 80 water quality samples over a period of twelve months, BCI concludes the following:

A) The Ossipee Aggregates facility overlies a substantial water-bearing aquifer capable of yielding three-to-four million gallons per day of potable groundwater on site.



- B) Groundwater flows in a general northwest direction. No changes in groundwater flow rate or direction were observed between August, 1987, and July, 1988. Furthermore, a study conducted by BCI in the spring of 1983 relative to groundwater table elevations also showed groundwater flowing to the northwest. Continued monitoring of the local groundwater table demonstrates that gravel mining activities has not significantly impacted groundwater movement below the site (Plate I, Appendix A).
- C) The average groundwater gradient is .0058 to .0167 ft/ft. Hydraulic conductivities calculated for subsurface sand and gravel deposits range from 13 to 26 feet/day. The average groundwater flow rate (seepage velocity) of groundwater beneath the Ossipee facility ranges from .77 ft/day to 2.23 ft/day. This indicates that if contaminants entered the groundwater environment, it would likely take between 224 to 650 days to travel 500 feet under static water level conditions.
- D) The established groundwater monitoring program already in place will act as an adequate early warning system (if properly monitored) should contaminants ever enter the groundwater regime. Remedial action could then be promptly initiated.
- E) The closest and only significant user of groundwater adjacent to the Ossipee facility is the Salmon Rearing Facility on Route 10. Water quality tests conducted at the fish hatchery indicate that the active mining operation has not detrimentally impacted groundwater quality at the hatchery.
- F) Based upon the results of nineteen volatile organic compound (VOC) analyses which evaluated 57 organic chemicals (included as part of a list of EPA's "priority pollutants"), it was found that no volatile organic compound contamination of any kind was detected in the groundwater underlying the Ossipee facility. These samples were generally taken within the excavation area and down-hydraulic gradient of the site between August, 1987, and May, 1988. Such results indicate that past and present gravel mining operational activities have not contaminated local groundwater resources with volatile organic compounds.
- Based upon the water quality data presented to date, concentrations of iron in groundwater generally improve (decrease) in active or previously mined areas. Iron concentrations observed in groundwater located up-hydraulic gradient of the active excavation area averaged nearly 2.5 parts per million (ppm) whereas groundwater sampled within the excavation area during the study period averaged only 0.108 ppm. This represents a very substantial improvement (i.e., order of magnitude) in groundwater quality. (The recommended limit for iron concentrations in drinking water is 0.30 ppm.)



- Manganese concentrations observed in all the sampled wells were extremely variable. 87.5 percent of all groundwater samples taken between August, 1987, and May, 1988, in the study area, exceeded recommended levels for manganese concentrations. Elevated manganese concentrations were determined to be a locally natural phenomena as high concentrations of manganese were found in groundwater samples in areas up-hydraulic gradient from the excavation area, within the excavation area, and down-hydraulic gradient of the excavation area. The results of this study indicate that elevated concentrations of manganese in groundwater are not related to gravel mining activities.
- from 4.0 to 6.5 when measured directly in the field. The average pH value for all groundwater samples as measured in the field was 5.2. However, all samples were also analyzed in several New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services' state-approved laboratories. pH values measured in the laboratory resulted in substantially higher pH values, ranging from 5.6 to 8.9. The average pH as measured in the laboratory for all groundwater samples analyzed during the year was 7.0 (neutral). This is generally considered as an ideal value for groundwater quality. In general, pH analyses completed for all sample points during the year were very irregular, ranging by as much as 2 pH values in a single monitoring point.
- J) pH values for groundwater measured directly in the field and in the laboratory were found to be most favorable in the gravel excavation areas. The average pH for groundwater samples in the excavation area was 5.6 (field) and 7.1 (laboratory). The average pH for sampling points measured directly in the field and up gradient of the Aggregates facility was 5.3. The average pH for down gradient sampling points was 4.9 (field).
- K) pH measurements for surface water sources within the Ossipee Aggregates facility area were found to be more favorable in ponds located within the active mining operation. Average pH for the excavated surface water sources was 6.3 (field) and 7.6 (lab). The average pH value measured during the period of study for all other natural surface water bodies was 5.6 (field) which represents more acidic waters which are less favorable.
- L) All groundwater samples analyzed during this study period were devoid of coliform bacteria contamination.



- M) Surface water sources located within the excavated pit area maintained lower bacteria levels (higher quality) than natural surface water sources outside the excavation area. For example, seven of nine samples taken within the excavation area met drinking water standards with regard to levels of coliform bacteria, whereas twelve out of sixteen samples of surface water outside the excavation area maintained unacceptable levels of coliform bacteria.
- N) BCI collected and analyzed 80 water quality samples representing thirteen (13) groundwater monitoring points and thirteen (13) surface water samples over the course of twelve months (May 1987 May 1988). The results of these analyses from groundwater resources found underlying the operating gravel pit, in all cases, meet primary drinking water standards, in accordance with EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act of 1976 and as amended in 1986. With the exception of coliform bacteria, all surface water sources sampled were found to meet EPA's Primary Drinking Water Standards. (Note: VOC's were not evaluated for all sample points.) Secondary standards (those associated with aesthetic concerns but not hazardous to health) are generally good to excellent in areas proximal to or within the mining area.
- O) The results of this hydrogeologic investigation indicate that gravel mining operations present at the Ossipee Aggregates Facility can safely occur within the identified favorable groundwater environment (as defined by the USGS in Ossipee, New Hampshire) without degrading groundwater resources and can in fact improve groundwater quality with respect to certain water quality parameters.

