Attachment 2 of 5 Northrop Grumman Comments on Proposed Amended Record of Decision and Feasibility Study

Modeling Memorandum

MEMO



Attachment 2

to Northrop Grumman Comments on Proposed Amended Record of Decision and Feasibility Study for Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Modeling Memorandum

1. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation (Northrop Grumman), Arcadis was retained to summarize the groundwater flow and solute transport modeling conducted as part of the response to the Proposed Amended Record of Decision (Proposed AROD; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation [NYSDEC], 2019) for the Northrop Grumman Bethpage facility and Bethpage Community Park (Site No. 1-30-003A on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites) and the former Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP), Bethpage, New York (Site No. 1-30-003B), collectively referred to herein as the Site. The development of the conceptual site model (CSM), calibrated groundwater flow model, and solute transport model for the Site is summarized in Attachment 1 to Northrop Grumman's Comments on the Proposed PAROD and accompanying Feasibility Study Report (FS) (the Northrop Grumman Comments).

2. NYSDEC PLUME DEVELOPMENT

The plume extents presented in this memo represent the plume depicted by NYSDEC in the FS and Proposed AROD, which was assumed to be sourced from the Site. Figure 2.1 represents the boundaries of that NYSDEC-depicted plume (the NYSDEC plume). For the purposes of this evaluation, the concentration at the boundaries of the NYSDEC plume was assumed to be five micrograms per liter (µg/L). The plume presented in Figure 2.1 represents the total volatile organic compounds (TVOC) plume. The volume of the NYSDEC plume is approximately 90% larger than the plume presented in Figures 3.5-3 and 3.5-4 of Attachment 1 to the Northrop Grumman Comments. The mass of the NYSDEC plume is approximately 10% larger than the plume presented in Figures 3.5-3 and 3.5-4 of Attachment 1 of the Northrop Grumman Comments. The NYSDEC-depicted plume configuration (as given in the PAROD) were used as initial conditions in the solute transport model (notwithstanding Northrop Grumman's Expert Team's disagreement with the interpretation of the water quality data and representation of the plume and its extent).

3. REMEDIAL SCENARIO DESCRIPTONS

3.1. NYSDEC Scenario 1 – ROD Required Remediation (referred to in the Northrop Grumman comments as the ROD Remedy)

As of 2019, there are three currently operating remedial systems for the Site (see Figure 3.1-1; Table 3.1-1):

ONCT-OU3 System: Based on the OU3 ROD (NYSDEC, 2013) the following are the main features
and components of the OU3 Bethpage Park Groundwater Containment System (BPGWCS) system,
which is designed to actively remediate the on-site impacted groundwater originating from Bethpage

Park and prevent contaminants from moving off-site: 1) Four remedial wells (RW-1, RW-2, RW-3, and RW-4) operating at a combined rate of 210 gpm; 2) A treatment system to remediate extracted groundwater from the four remedial wells to standards; and 3) A recharge basin (OU3 Basin) located on the adjacent former NWIRP property to discharge the treated water from the treatment system to groundwater.

- ONCT-OU2 System: Based on the OU2 ROD (NYSDEC, 2001), the following are the main features and components of the OU2 On-Site Groundwater Remedy, which is designed to actively remediate the onsite portion of the VOC-impacted groundwater and prevent contaminants from moving off-site:

 1) Five remedial extraction wells (1, 3R, 17, 18, and 19) operating at a total rate of 3,800 gpm; 2) Two treatment systems (Tower 96 and Tower 102) to remediate extracted groundwater from the five remedial wells to standards; and 3) Two sets of recharge basins (West [Plant 5] and South Basins) discharge the treated water from the treatment systems to groundwater (minus approximately 300 gpm of treated water for non-potable use conveyed to Calpine, a power company).
- GM-38 System: As described in the OU2 ROD (NYSDEC, 2001), the following are the major components of the GM-38 Hot Spot remedy: 1) Two remedial wells GM-38_RW-1 and GM-38_RW-3;
 2) A groundwater treatment system to remediate the extracted groundwater to standards; and 3) The Arthur Avenue Basin to recharge the treated water to groundwater. GM-38_RW-1 is engineered to operate at 1,000 gpm; GM-38_RW-3 is not expected to operate.

Based on plans as of 2019, there are three currently approved remedial systems for the Site (See Figure 3.1-1; Table 3.1-1) that are not operational:

- **RW-21 System:** Three OU3 remediation wells (RW-20, RW-21, and RW-22) are scheduled to become operational within a year. The RW-21 System is designed to operate at a total of 1,900 gpm, 700 gpm each for wells RW-20 and RW-21 and 500 gpm for RW-22. The treated groundwater pumped from these wells will be discharged to the existing on-site basins (West [Plant 5] and South Basins).
- RE-108 Interim Well: An interim remedial well (RE-108 IRM) has been proposed by the Navy to be in operation as part of the OU2 remediation program (based on information provided by Tetra Tech, the consultant to the Navy). The proposed RE-108 IRM is expected to be operational in a year. The RE-108 IRM well is expected to pump at 400 gpm. The treated water is proposed to be recharged to the Arthur Avenue Basin. The recharge capacity of Arthur Avenue Basin is approximately 1,000 gpm. The pumping rate of well GM-38-RW-1 will be decreased to 600 gpm when the RE-108 IRM becomes operational, to maintain the total recharge rate to Arthur Avenue Basin at its present rate of 1,000 gpm.
- **RE-108 System:** Two remediation well pairs (four wells total) are proposed by the Navy to be in operation as part of the OU2 remedial program (based on information provided by Tetra Tech, consultant to the Navy) and are scheduled to become operational in three years. The wells are proposed to be constructed in pairs, one shallow well and one deep well, at the eastern and western locations identified on Figure 3.1-1. Each of the four proposed wells will be designed to operate at an average rate of 250 gpm, for a total pumping rate of 1,000 gpm (based on information provided by Tetra Tech, consultant to the Navy). The proposed remedial design for the RE-108 remedial system provides that the treated groundwater from the four wells would be split evenly and discharged at 500 gpm each to two proposed recharge basins.

The public water supply wells in the vicinity of the Site were assumed to be operational during the 30 year simulation:

- The detailed records of the annual average pumping rates of the regional water supply wells were reviewed to estimate long-term trends. The average annual pumping rates from 2006 through 2018 for individual wells within each water district in the vicinity of the Site are listed in Appendix C of Attachment 1 to the Northrop Grumman Comments. Total pumpage in each water district was relatively stable during this period, although within individual districts, on a well by well basis, some changes were observed.
- Based on the relative stability of pumping rates per water district, 3-year average rates (2016 through 2018) were used for the Model. These rates were held constant for the 30-year simulation. The only exceptions are the Bethpage Water District (BWD) Plant 6 wells, which are expected to be nonoperational until 2021. The rates in the BWD Plant 6 wells for the remainder of the 30 year simulation were set to historical 2014 through 2016 rates.

3.2. NYSDEC Scenario 5B – Proposed Amended Remedy

NYSDEC Scenario 5B has the following remedy components (see Figure 3.2-1; Table 3.2-1):

- All the pumping described in NYSDEC Scenario 1 (Section 3.1 of this memorandum).
- Eight mass flux remediation wells operating at 4,290 gpm total, expected to become operational in five years.
- Sixteen hydraulic containment wells operating at 7,850 gpm total, expected to become operational in five years.
- Treated groundwater is planned to be discharged to the following locations:
 - o 2,000 gpm to Massapequa Creek;
 - 8,140 gpm to a central recharge basin located in Bethpage State Park. This rate will be reduced to 7,215 gpm while irrigation at the golf course is occurring;
 - 925 gpm will be used for irrigation at the golf course for eight months of the year (for the remaining four months, the treated water would be discharged to the central recharge basin located in Bethpage State Park); and
 - 2,000 gpm will be recharged to three infiltration basins south of Southern State Parkway.

3.3. The Improved Remedy Alternative (IRA): NYSDEC Scenario 1 together with suggested improvements to the ROD Required Remediation

The suggested IRA would represent amendments to NYSDEC Scenario 1 and has the following components (see Figure 3.3-1; Table 3.3-1):

- All the pumping described in NYSDEC Scenario 1 (Section 3.1 of this memorandum).
- Navy-1 (RE-137): The existing RE-137 well located along Hempstead Turnpike would be operated at 500 gpm and become operational in five years.
- NYSDEC Wells: Two existing NYSDEC mass flux remediation wells (DECEX-06 and DECEX-02) are expected to operate at 500 gpm each and become operational in five years.

- Upgradient Well (UG-1): One proposed extraction well located south of the former Occidental Chemical Corporation/Hooker Chemical Corporation/RUCO Polymer Corporation site (referred to as the OXY Site; NYSDEC Site # 1-30-0004) is located adjacent (north) to, and hydraulically upgradient of the Site. This well is expected to operate at 500 gpm and become operational in five years.
- On-Site Containment Well 18-1: A proposed amendment to the ONCT-OU2 system is Well 18-1, located between existing Wells 17 and 18. It is expected to operate at 700 gpm and become operational in five years.
- Southern Mass Flux Wells: Two proposed extraction wells located south of the Hempstead Turnpike, provide both hydraulic containment and mass flux remediation. They are expected to operate at 800 gpm total and become operational in five years.
- Treated groundwater is planned to be discharged to the following locations:
 - New York State Department of Transportation [NYSDOT Basin 71];
 - o On-site recharge basins (West [Plant 5] and South Basins); and
 - o Six injection wells screened above or below the plume.

4. REMEDIAL SCENARIO EVALUATION

The calibrated groundwater flow and transport model (described in Attachment 1 to the Northrop Grumman Comments) was used to evaluate the three remedial scenarios listed in Section 3. The NYSDEC plume (described in Section 2 of this memorandum) was used in the solute transport model evaluation.

4.1. Groundwater Flow Evaluation

The groundwater flow model (described in Attachment 1 to the Northrop Grumman Comments) was used to evaluate the effects of the three remedial scenarios on groundwater flow (i.e., do any of the remedies cause adverse effects on groundwater), potential changes in the freshwater/saltwater interface (i.e., do any of the remedies change the location of the freshwater/saltwater interface), and the potential changes to groundwater flow to shoreline creeks (i.e., is the flow to any of the shoreline creeks reduced by any of the scenarios). The groundwater flow model was run under steady-state conditions for each scenario. This assumes that NYSDEC Scenario 5B is running after 5 years, the same as the IRA, given the larger number of wells; this is a conservative assumption.

4.1.1. Remedy Effects on Groundwater Flow

The groundwater flow model was used to evaluate the changes in groundwater elevation at the water table between NYSDEC Scenario 1 and the other proposed groundwater remedies (NYSDEC Scenario 5B and the IRA). Changes to the depth to water were also evaluated. Figures 4.1-1 to 4.1-3 show these evaluations. There is significant mounding (increase in water table elevation relative to NYSDEC Scenario 1) for NYDEC Scenario 5B beneath the central recharge basin (Figure 4.1-2). This mounding under NYSDEC Scenario 5B changes the local groundwater flow direction to be less southerly and more southwestern, therefore also changing the direction of the movement of the plume (discussed in Section 4.2.1 below). There is significant drawdown (decrease in water table elevation relative to NYSDEC Scenario 1) near the Southern State Parkway (Figure 4.1-2). There are little to no changes in water table elevation for IRA relative to NYSDEC Scenario 1. The extents of the depth to water less than 10 feet (a depth of water

less than 10 feet could be problematic for homeowners with basements) does not change between NYSDEC Scenario 1 and IRA. The extents of depth to water less than 10 feet is smaller for NYSDEC Scenario 5B than for NYSDEC Scenario 1.

4.1.2. Freshwater-Saltwater Interface

The groundwater flow model was used to evaluate changes to the simulated freshwater-saltwater interface for each scenario (Figures 4.1-4 to 4.1-6). This evaluation was completed using the MODular flow ALLocation (MODALL) program (Potter et al., 2008). This program uses the same MODFLOW-calculated cell-by-cell flow output as MODPATH (Pollock, 1989), but rather than tracking individual particle paths, it tracks the movement of groundwater in the model. The freshwater-saltwater interface is the boundary between the fresh water moving north to south and the saline water, represented as equivalent fresh-water heads along the southern limit of the model, moving south to north. The reduction in freshwater moving north to south, results in the freshwater-saltwater interface for NYSDEC Scenario 5B to generally move northward by approximately 2,000 feet from the freshwater-saltwater interface calculated for NYSDEC Scenario 1. The northward movement relative to NYSDEC Scenario 1 is approximately 5,000 ft in the far eastern area of the model, adjacent to New York American Water Well 7M (NYSDEC Well ID N-08603) for NYSDEC Scenario 5B. This additional movement in the eastern portion of the model results in conditions where the pumping from Well 7M could pull in saline water under Scenario 5B, leaving the supplier with the option of closing down the well or reducing pumping sufficient to avoid drawing in saline water, if possible. There are no changes to the freshwater-saltwater interface location for IRA relative to NYSDEC Scenario 1.

4.1.3. Changes in Groundwater Flow to Shoreline Creeks

Changes to groundwater flow to shoreline creeks (including Massapequa Creek, Bellmore Creek, Bellmore Creek, Seaford Creek, Carman Creek, and Cedar Creek, which all discharge to South Oyster Bay) were evaluated (Table 4.1-1). For NYSDEC Scenario 5B there is a predicted decrease in streamflow (not including Massapequa Creek as it will be augmented with treated water from NYSDEC Scenario 5B) of almost 15 percent compared to NYSDEC Scenario 1. There is no predicted change in the groundwater flow to shoreline creeks for the IRA compared to NYSDEC Scenario 1.

4.2. Solute Transport Evaluation

The solute transport model (described in Attachment 1 of the Northrop Grumman Comments) was used to evaluate the plume movement (evolution) over time, off-site mass removal over time (i.e., how much off-site mass remains after 30 years), remediation efficiency, water supply well concentrations over time (i.e., are currently unimpacted water supply wells affected by each remedial scenario), and remediation well concentrations over time (i.e., how effective is each remediation well) for the three remedial scenarios. In each TVOC solute transport simulation, time zero represents 2019 and the proposed remedial component was turned on at each of their anticipated start dates relative to 2019. All solute transport scenarios were run for a simulated period of 30 years under steady-state conditions. The solute transport parameters remained constant for all scenarios.

4.2.1. NYSDEC Plume Evolution Over Time

Figures 4.2-1 to 4.2-3 show the evolution of the NYSDEC plume over time for each of the scenarios. Each figure has four panels representing solute transport results after 0 (i.e., 2019), 10, 20, and 30 years.

All three scenarios significantly reduce the extent of the plume after 30 years. The core of the offsite portion of the NYSDEC plume (south of the Site where TVOCs are greater than 50 μ g/L) has been reduced in extent as well as concentration after 30 years for all three scenarios. Onsite portions of the NYSDEC plume remain but are essentially contained by the existing ONCTs. Two small areas of TVOCs greater than 5 μ g/L are seen at and just south of Southern State Parkway for all three alternatives; however, time versus concentration graphs (presented in Section 4.2.4) indicate that any wells south of the Southern State Parkway that had been deemed "threatened" by the NYSDEC, are simulated not to be impacted.

A consequence of NYSDEC Scenario 5B is the spreading of the northwestern portion of the plume from sources upgradient of the Site towards the south. This is due to the hydraulic effect of the new basin to be constructed in Bethpage State Park and the lack of an extraction well south of upgradient sources north of the Site. The large-scale discharge of treated water to the basin (and hence to the groundwater system) has a profound effect that results in pushing water away from it in a radial pattern. Under NYSDEC Scenario 5B, TVOCs in the northeastern portion of the plume are either captured by pumping wells or are hydraulically pushed to the west and southwest. A similarly shaped expansion is noted for NYSDEC Scenario 1; however, the expansion is much less severe than that noted for NYSDEC Scenario 5B as the NYSDEC Scenario 1 does not include the new recharge basin in Bethpage State Park. This expansion does not occur in the IRA, primarily due to the placement of a new remedial well just south of upgradient sources.

4.2.2. Off-Site Mass Removal Over Time

The removal of off-site mass over time for each scenario is shown in Figures 4.2-4 to 4.2-6. Each figure has four panels summarizing the solute transport results after 5, 10, 20, and 30 years. Off-Site mass was considered mass south (and downgradient) of the ONCT-OU2 and ONCT-OU3 systems as of 2019. The percentage of off-site mass remaining after 30 years of simulation is 9% for NYSDEC Scenario 1, 2% for NYSDEC Scenario 5B, and 4% for the IRA. The total off-site remediation pumping after 30 years of remediation is 63 billion gallons (BG) for NYSDEC Scenario 1, 223 BG for NYSDEC Scenario 5B, and 93 BG for the IRA.

The effort required to yield these results is significantly disparate with NYSDEC Scenario 5B pumping far greater amounts of raw water. Given the volumes pumped (63, 223, and 93 BG for NYSDEC Scenario 1, NYSDEC Scenario 5B, and IRA, respectively), there are diminishing benefits to simply pumping higher amounts of groundwater. This is reflected by the fact that 96% of the mass is removed by pumping 93 BG (IRA), while the percent removed only increases to 98% with more than a doubling (up to 223 BG) of the water pumped in NYSDEC Scenario 5B. Pumping an additional 130 BG (5B versus IRA) yielded only an additional 2% mass removal, indicating a negligible improvement for a significantly greater effort expended.

4.2.3. Remediation Efficiency – Mass Removed Per Billion Gallons

The remediation efficiency (mass removed per billion gallons of water pumped) for different well groups are shown on Figures 4.2-7 to 4.2-9 after 30 years of simulation. The mass removed per billion gallons of water pumped is the total mass extracted by the well group after 30 years of simulation divided by the total amount of water pumped by the well group after 30 years of simulation. The remediation efficiency for all remediation wells is 609 pounds per BG (lb/BG) for NYSDEC Scenario 1, 283 lb/BG for NYSDEC Scenario 5B, and 522 lb/BG for the IRA. Therefore, the wells operated for NYSDEC Scenario 1 and the IRA are significantly more efficient for remediation than the wells operated for NYSDEC Scenario 5B. The

remediation efficiency for public water supply wells are similar for each scenario (82 lb/BG for NYSDEC Scenario 1, 55 lb/BG for NYSDEC Scenario 5B, and 63 lb/BG for the IRA). Therefore, protectiveness of public supply wells is similar under NYSDEC Scenario 5B and the IRA, and both show benefits over NYSDEC Scenario 1.

4.2.4. Water Supply Well Concentration Over Time

The simulated TVOCs concentration in threatened and already impacted public water supply wells are shown in Figures 4.2-10 to 4.2-36 for each of the three scenarios. The concentration of TVOCs in all Bethpage Water District supply wells decline to below 5 μ g/L for each of the scenarios (Figures 4.2-10 through 4.2-14). All South Farmingdale Water District Wells, except for Well 6-1 (N-8664), do not have TOVCs concentrations exceeding 5 μ g/L at any point during the 30-year simulation for any of the scenarios (Figures 4.2-15 through 4.2-20). Once remediation is implemented (after 5 years), all Town of Hempstead - Levittown Water District wells decline to below 5 μ g /L TVOCs during the 30-year simulation for all Scenarios (Figures 4.2-21 through 4.2-25). TVOCs concentrations in New York American Water Wells 4S and 3S (Figures 4.2-26 and 4.2-27, respectively) are predicted to increase to above 9 μ g/L for NYSDEC Scenario 1; TVOCs concentrations for NYSDEC Scenario 5B and IRA remain below 5 μ g/L. No Massapequa Water District supply wells are predicted to become impacted for any of the scenarios during the 30-year simulation (Figures 4.2-28 through 4.2-36). Therefore, all the scenarios are equally protective of water supply wells south of the Southern State Parkway. Thus, the overall protectiveness of alleged "impacted" and "threatened" public supply wells is equivalent under NYSDEC Scenario 5B and the IRA, and both show slight benefits over NYSDEC Scenario 1.

4.2.5. Remediation Well Concentration Over Time

The simulated TVOCs concentration in remedial wells are shown in Figures 4.2-37 to 4.2-79 for each of the three scenarios, even if the remediation well is not pumping in that scenario. Nonproductive remedial wells capture little mass and are inefficient in limiting any potential migration as the wells are sited in extremely low TVOC concentration areas. DECHC-11 is one example (Figure 4.2-68). Under all three alternatives, this well is not expected to remove any groundwater exceeding 5 μ g/L over the 30-year period. Such a "remedial" well will be pumping water that may not even require treatment. In fact, as shown in Figures 4.2-59 to 4.2-74, the groundwater concentrations in 14 of the 16 proposed NYSDEC Scenario 5B hydraulic containment wells will not be above 5 μ g/L TVOC at system startup (5 years) and 13 wells will remain below 5 μ g/L TVOC for the 30 year simulated period essentially making these wells unnecessary. Another nonproductive well is DECHC-06 (Figure 4.2-63) located just southwest of the Site and just south of upgradient sources. For approximately 20 years, this well only captures groundwater below 5 μ g/L. Of interest however, is that under NYSDEC Scenario 5B, concentrations rise in response to the growing plume emanating from the vicinity of upgradient sources. Certainly, this well could have been located closer to sources upgradient of the Site and served to eliminate the growth of the plume in this area.

5. REFERENCES

NYSDEC. 2019. Proposed Amended Record of Decision. Northrop Grumman Bethpage Facility and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant. Site Nos. 130003A & 130003B. May 2019.

NYSDEC. 2013. Record of Decision. Northrup Grumman – Bethpage Facility, Operable Unit Number: 03, State Superfund Project, Bethpage, Nassau County, Site #1-30-003A. March 2013.

- NYSDEC. 2001. Record of Decision, Operable Unit 2 Groundwater, Northrop Grumman and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Sites, Nassau County, Site Numbers 1-30-003A & B, March 29, 2001.
- Potter, S.T., E. Moreno-Barbero, and C.E. Divine, 2008. MODALL: A Practical Tool for Designing and Optimizing Plume Capture Systems. Groundwater. 46(2): 335-340.

Table 3.1-1
NYSDEC Scenario 1: Pumping Rates at Existing and Proposed Remediation Wells
Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation
Bethpage, NY
PAROD Comments Modeling Memorandum



Well Group	Well ID	Easting (NY Long Island NAD 83)	Northing (NY Long Island NAD 83)	Top of Screen (ft NAVD 88)	Bottom of Screen (ft NAVD 88)	NYSDEC Scenario 1 (gpm)	
	Well 1	1123449	210803	-409	-460	800	
	Well 3R	1122814	211832	-306	-416	700	
OU2 North / ONCT	Well 17	1124090	209750	209750 -376 -459		1,000	
	Well 18	1125785	209771	209771 -362 -466		800	
	Well 19	1126878	209909	-360	-512	500	
	RW-1	1126144	214506	17	-3	30	
OU3 Bethpage Park Groundwater	RW-2	1126404	214446	40	20	75	
Containment System	RW-3	1126647	214413	39	19	75	
ľ	RW-4	1126904	214381	11	-9	30	
014 00 11-1 0-11	GM38 RW-1	1129735	205701	-247	-343	600	
GM-38 Hot Spot	GM38_RW-3	1128889	206395	-302	-413	0	
	RW-20	1128849	207431	-573	-662	700	
RW-21	RW-21	1128670	208822	-528	-629	700	
	RW-22	1129127	206375	-617	-696	500	
RE-108 IRM	RE-108 Interim Well	1125234	206449	-456	-556	400	
	RE-108 Navy Western-Shallow	1125140	203258	-471	-571	250	
	RE-108 Navy Western-Deep	1125140	203258	-591	-691	250	
RE-108	RE-108 Navy Eastern-Shallow	1126479	203093	-471	-571	250	
	RE-108 Navy Eastern-Deep	1126479	203093	-591	-691	250	
Ollo Next / ONOT Paris	West (Plant 5) Basins	Receives treated w	1,635				
OU2 North / ONCT Basins	South Basins	Receives treated w	3,765				
OU3 Bethpage Park Groundwater Containment System Basins	OU3 Basins	Receives treat	210				
GM-38 Hot Spot Basin	Arthur Avenue Basin	Receives treated	1,000				
RE-108 Basins	RE-108 Navy Basin - East	Receiv	es treated water from	RE-108 East W	/ells	500	
RE-106 Basins	RE-108 Navy Basin - West	Receive	500				

Notes and Abbreviations

ONCT = On-Site Containment and Treatment System IRM = Interim Remedial Measure
NAD 83 = North American Datum of 1983
NAVD 88 = North American Vertical Datum of 1988
gpm = gallons per minute
Grey shaded cells are proposed wells.



Well Group	Well ID	Easting (NY Long Island NAD 83)	Northing (NY Long Island NAD 83)	Top of Screen (ft NAVD 88)	Bottom of Screen (ft NAVD 88)	NYSDEC Scenario 5B (gpm)				
	Well 1	1123449	210803	-409	-460	800				
	Well 3R	1122814	211832	-306	-416	700				
OU2 North / ONCT	Well 17	1124090	209750 -376 -459		1,000					
	Well 18	1125785	209771	-362	-466	800				
	Well 19	1126878	209909	-360	-512	500				
	RW-1	1126144	214506	17	-3	30				
OU3 Bethpage Park Groundwater	RW-2	1126404	214446	40	20	75				
Containment System	RW-3	1126647	214413	39	19	75				
	RW-4	1126904	214381	11	(R NAVD 88) -460 800 -416 700 -451 700 -459 1,000 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -451 800 -557 800 -550 400 -557 800 -500 400 -557 800 -500 400 -500 700 -	30				
OM 20 U-+ C+	GM38_RW-1	1129735	205701	-247	-343	600				
GM-38 Hot Spot	GM38_RW-3	1128889	206395	-302	-413	0				
	RW-20	1128849	207431	-573	-662	700				
RW-21	RW-21	1128670	208822	-528	-629	700				
	RW-22	1129127	206375	-617		500				
RE-108 IRM	RE-108 Interim Well	1125234	206449	-456						
	RE-108 Navy Western-Shallow	1125140	203258	-471						
	RE-108 Navy Western-Deep	1125140	203258	-591						
RE-108	RE-108 Navy Eastern-Shallow	1126479	203093	-471						
	RE-108 Navy Eastern-Deep	1126479	203093	-591						
	DECEX-01	1123713	204291	-350						
	DECEX-02	1124875	204232	-250						
	DECEX-03	1126147	204243	-350						
NYSDEC Scenario 5B Mass Flux	DECEX-04	1124254	207237	-350						
Wells	DECEX-05	1125776	207411	-400						
VV GIIG	DECEX-06	1127728	210144	-250						
	DECEX-07	1127991	211383	-200						
	DECEX-08	1127487	212552	-50						
	DECHC-02	1122913	200942	-500						
	DECHC-02	1125136	199770	-500						
	DECHC-04	1127374	197981	-700						
	DECHC-05	1125937	193261	-500						
	DECHC-06	1122552	209265	-500						
	DECHC-07	1124468	195127	-100						
	DECHC-08	1124433	196666	-100						
NYSDEC Scenario 5B Hydraulic	DECHC-09	1127351	195203	-100						
Containment Wells	DECHC-10	1128314	196077	-100						
John Hillion Word	DECHC-10	1129314	196271	-100						
	DECHC-12	1130768	198546	-100						
	DECHC-12 DECHC-13	1129716	198583	-100						
	DECHC-13	1131594	202247	-200						
	DECHC-15	1130390	202247	-200						
	DECHC-15	1129229	202773	-200						
	DECHC-17	1127966	203431	-200						
	West (Plant 5) Basins	Receives treated w	1,635							
OU2 North / ONCT Basins	South Basins	Receives treated w	3,765							
OU3 Bethpage Park Groundwater Containment System Basins	OU3 Basins	Receives treated wa	210							
GM-38 Hot Spot Basin	Arthur Avenue Basin	Receives treated	1.000							
	RE-108 Navy Basin - East		es treated water from							
RE-108 Basins	RE-108 Navy Basin - West		es treated water from							
	Central Recharge Basin		8.140							
NYSDEC Scenario 5B Recharge										
IN TOPE O OCERTAIN OF RECTARGE	Southern Recharge Basins	Recei	2,000							

ONCT = On-Site Containment and Treatment System

IRM = Interim Remedial Measure

NAD 83 = North American Datum of 1983

NAVD 88 = North American Vertical Datum of 1988

gpm = gallons per minute
Grey shaded cells are proposed wells.



Well Group	Well ID	Easting (NY Long Island NAD 83)	Northing (NY Long Island NAD 83)	Top of Screen (ft NAVD 88)	Bottom of Screen (ft NAVD 88)	NYSDEC Scenario 1+ (gpm)	
	Well 1	1123449	210803	-409	-460	800	
	Well 3R	1122814	211832	-306	-416	700	
	Well 17	1124090	209750	-376	-459	1.000	
OU2 North / ONCT	Well 18	1125785	209771	-362	-466	800	
	Well 19	1126878	209909	-360	-512	500	
	Well 18-1	1124850	210104	-332	-478	700	
	UG-1	1121538	212326	90	30	500	
	RW-1	1126144	214506	17	-3	30	
OU3 Bethpage Park Groundwater	RW-2	1126404	214446	40	20	75	
Containment System	RW-3	1126647	214413 39		19	75	
	RW-4	1126904	214381	11	-9	30	
011.00.11.0	GM38_RW-1	1129735	205701	-247	-343	600	
GM-38 Hot Spot	GM38 RW-3	1128889	206395	-302	-413	0	
	RW-20	1128849	207431	-573	-662	700	
RW-21	RW-21	1128670	208822	-528	-629	700	
	RW-22	1129127	206375	-617	-696	500	
RE-108 IRM	RE-108 Interim Well	1125234	206449	-456	-556	400	
	RE-108 Navy Western-Shallow	1125140	203258	-471	-571	250	
	RE-108 Navy Western-Deep	1125140	203258	-591	-691	250	
RE-108	RE-108 Navy Eastern-Shallow	1126479	203093	-471	-571	250	
	RE-108 Navy Eastern-Deep	1126479	203093	-591	-691	250	
	DECEX-02	1124875	204232	-250	-500	500	
NYSDEC Wells	DECEX-06	1127928	210144	-250	-400	500	
OU2 South	QU2S-EX-5	1125281	199081	-459	-624	700	
	OU2S-EX-6	1125292	196440	-574	-661	100	
	NAVY-1 (RE-137)	1125722	204305	-550	-670	500	
OU2 North / ONCT Basins	West (Plant 5) Basins	Receives treated wa 21 System, DE	2,190				
OUZ NORTH / ONCT Basins	South Basins	Receives treated wa 21 System, DE	4,410				
OU3 Bethpage Park Groundwater Containment System Basins	OU3 Basins	Receives treated wa	210				
GM-38 Hot Spot Basin	Arthur Avenue Basin	Receives treated	water from GM-38 Sy	stem and RE-10	8 Interim Well	1,000	
RF-108 Basins	RE-108 Navy Basin - East Receives treated water from RE-108 East Wells						
RE-106 Basins	RE-108 Navy Basin - West	Receiv	500				
	NYSDOT Basin 71	Receives to	500				
	OU2S-INJ-1	1127830	204379	-31	-191	240	
OU2 South Recharge	OU2S-INJ-2	1127773	203543	-20	-182	240	
reonarge	OU2S-INJ-3	1122659	201159	-34	-201	240	
	OU2S-INJ-4	1122706	200913	-19	-173	240	
	OU2S-INJ-5	1122784 200358 -29 -185			-185	240	
	OU2S-INJ-6	1125292	196440	-274	-361	100	

Notes and Abbreviations

ONCT = On-Site Containment and Treatment System
IRM = Interim Remedial Measure
NAD 83 = North American Datum of 1983
NAVD 88 = North American Vertical Datum of 1988
gpm = gallons per minute
Grey shaded cells are proposed wells.



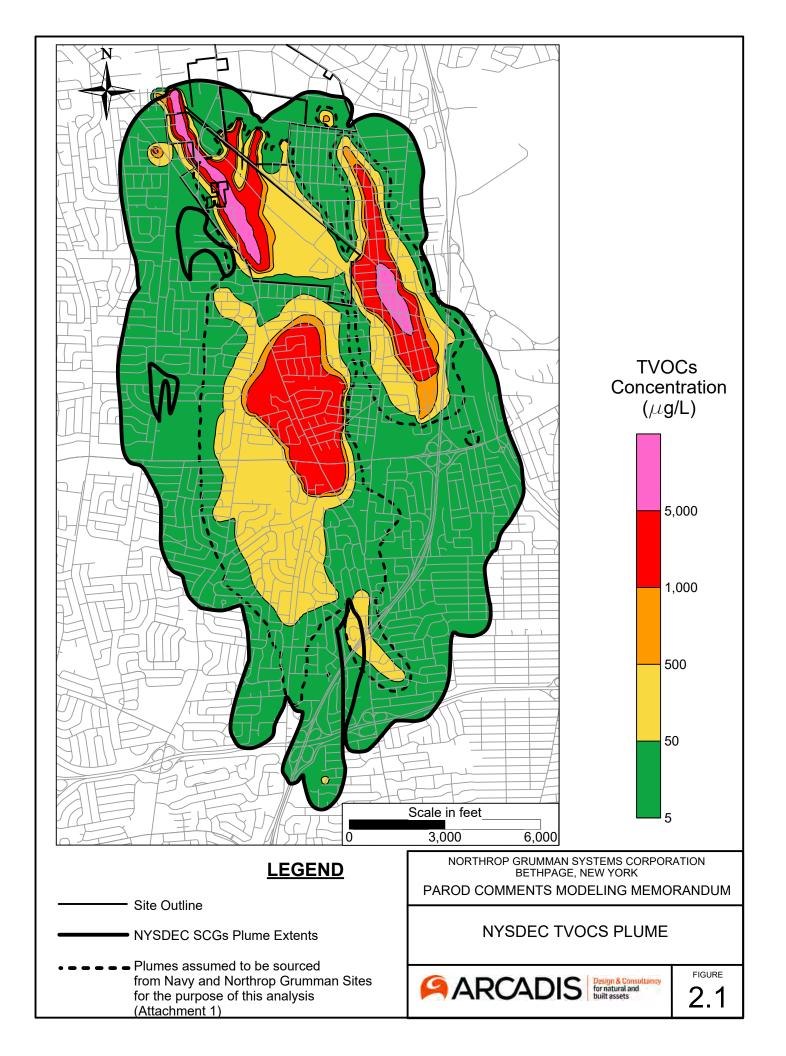
	Stream Flow (cfs)											
Scenario	Massapequa Creek Upgradient of USGS Stream Gage	Upgradient of	Bellmore Creek Tributary Upgradient of USGS Stream Gage	Massapequa Creek Downgradient of USGS Stream Gage	Bellmore Creek Downgradient of USGS Stream Gage	Seaford Creek	Seamans Creek	Cedar Creek	Carman Creek	Shoreline	All Creeks Along Shoreline - Not Including Massapequa Creek	Massaneniia
NYSDEC Scenario 1	3.18	0.56	0.08	4.47	5.26	5.10	2.61	0.77	1.80	25.59	17.94	0.0%
NYSDEC Scenario 5B*	1.38	0.00	0.00	4.08	4.41	4.47	2.47	0.73	1.63	20.74	15.28	-14.83%
IRA	3.15	0.57	0.08	4.46	5.26	5.08	2.61	0.77	1.80	25.55	17.94	0.0%

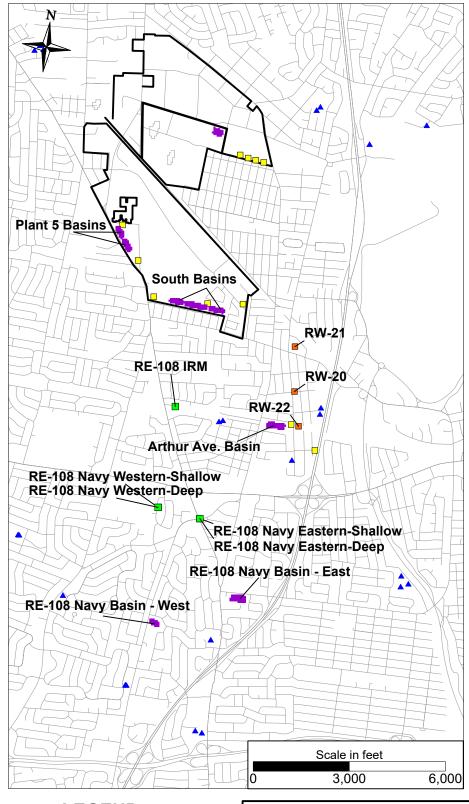
Notes and Abbreviations

cfs = cubic feet per second

NM = Not Measured

*Average streamflow is estimated to be 5.83 cfs, 1.38 cfs from groundwater discharge plus an additional 4.45 cfs (2,000 gpm) from the treatment system.





LEGEND

Site Outline

Water Supply Well

Remediation Well

RW-21 Remedy Well

RE-108 Remedy Well

Recharge Locations

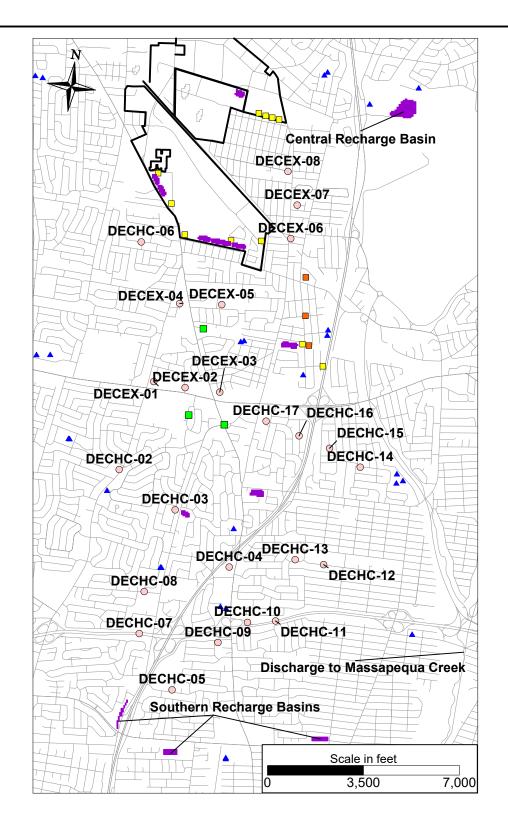
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PAROD COMMENTS MODELING MEMORANDUM

NYSDEC SCENARIO 1: ROD REQUIRED REMEDIATION LAYOUT



FIGURE **1**_4



LEGEND

Site Outline

A Water Supply Well

Remediation Well

RW-21 Remedy Well

RE-108 Remedy Well

Recharge Locations

NYSDEC Scenario 5B Remedy Well

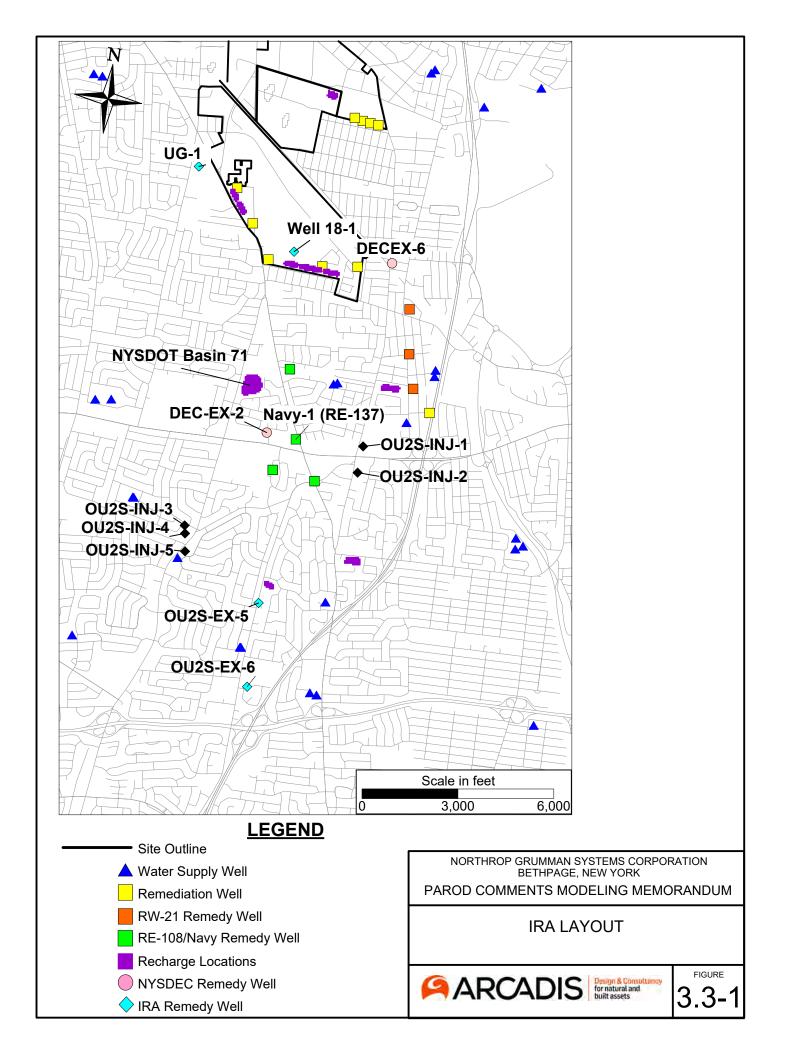
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PAROD COMMENTS MODELING MEMORANDUM

NYSDEC SCENARIO 5B LAYOUT



FIGURE



Water Table Elevation Depth to Water Depth to Water (feet) *Pumping wells are also shown regardless of pumping status (wells that are not pumping are shown). **ft NAVD88 = feet North American Datum of 1988

Summary of Groundwater Pumping

Remediation (Total Pumping: 7,910 gpm)

Total Water Supply
• 28,915 gpm

RW-21 Remedy Well

Site Outline

▲ Water Supply Well

Remediation Well

RE-108 Remedy Well

Groundwater Elevation (ft NAVD88)

LEGEND

Scale in feet 5,000 10,000 • ONCT-OU2: 3,800 gpm

• OU3 BPGWCS: 210 gpm

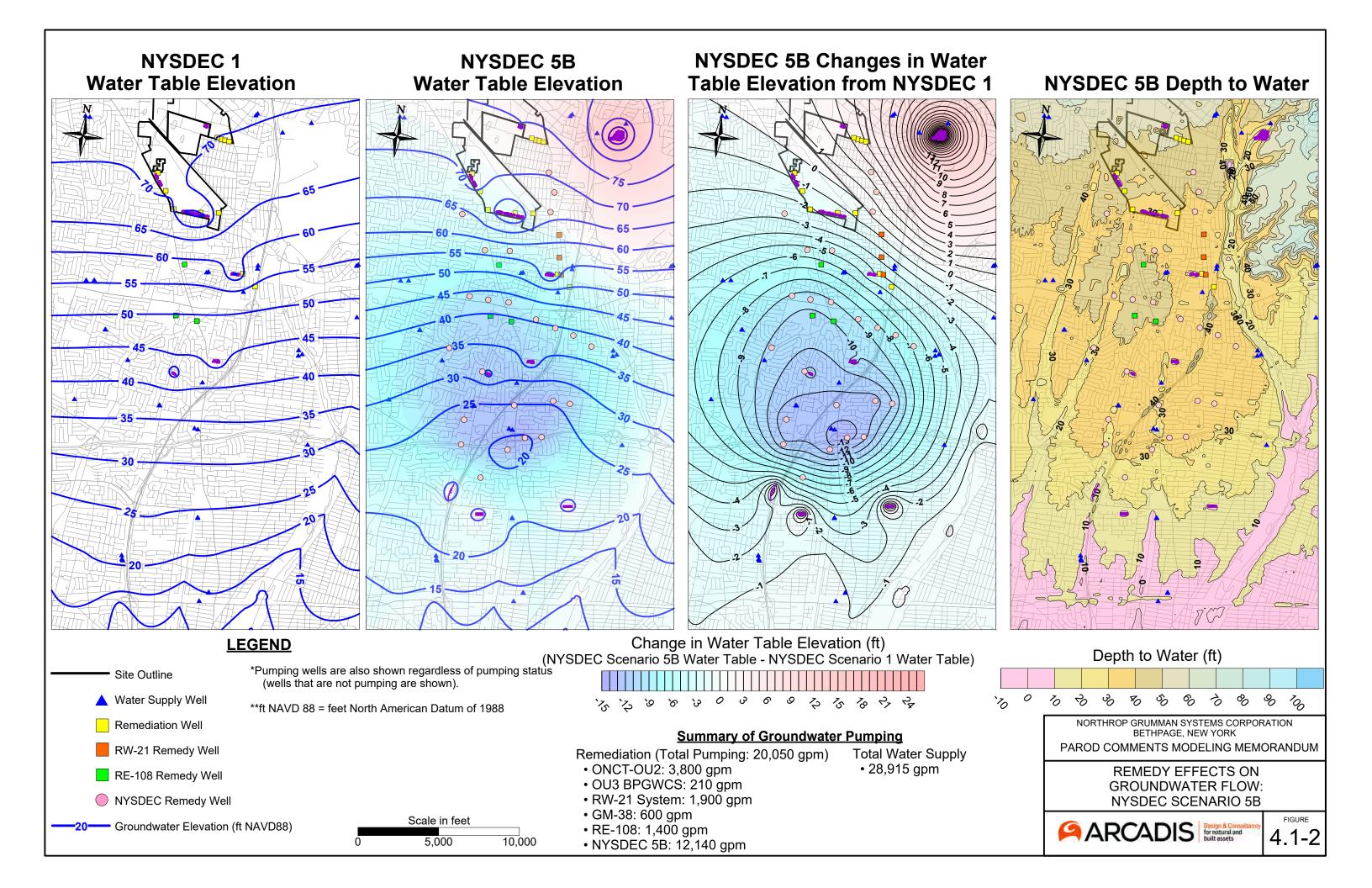
• RW-21 System: 1,900 gpm

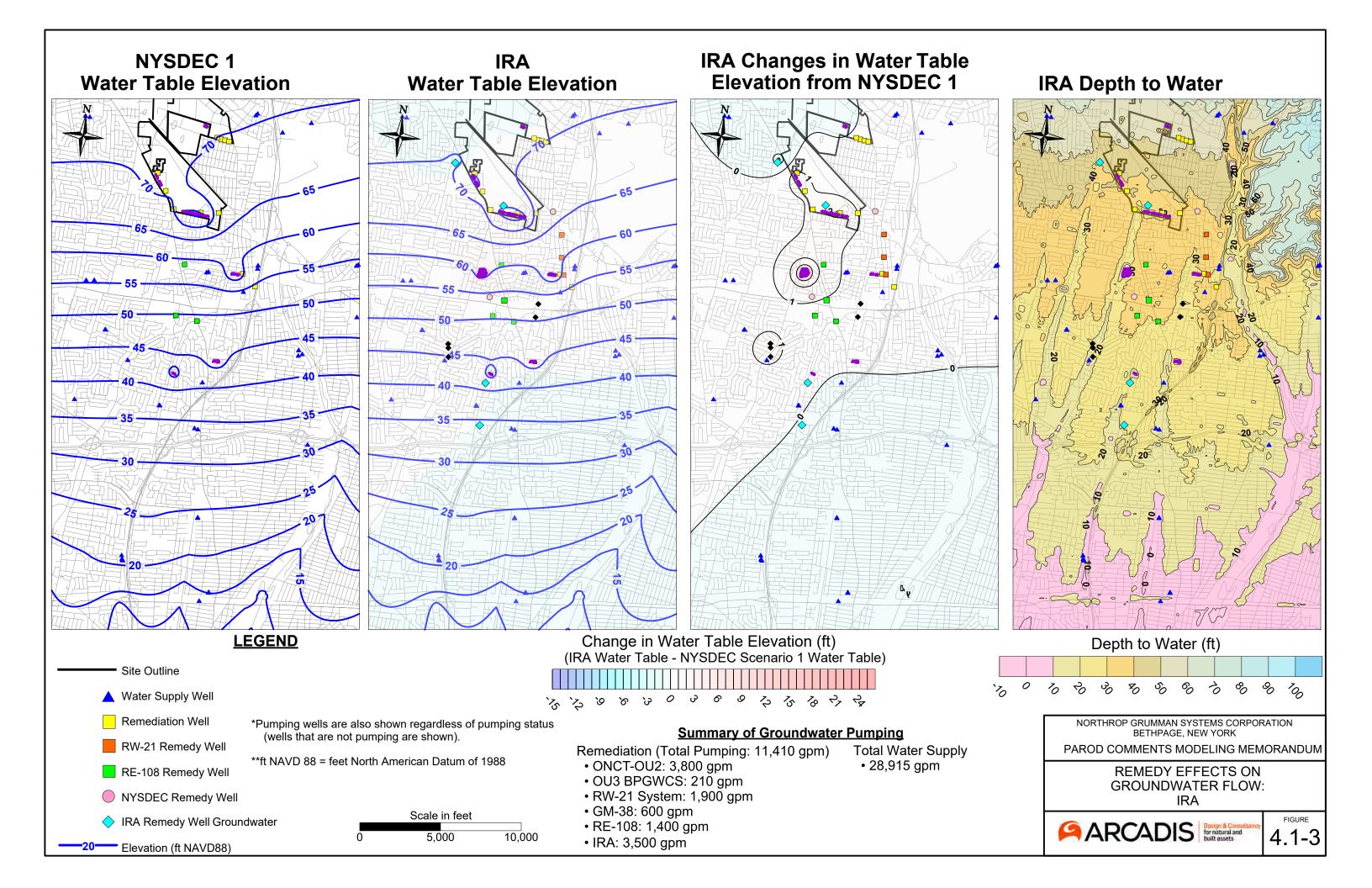
• GM-38: 600 gpm • RE-108: 1,400 gpm NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION
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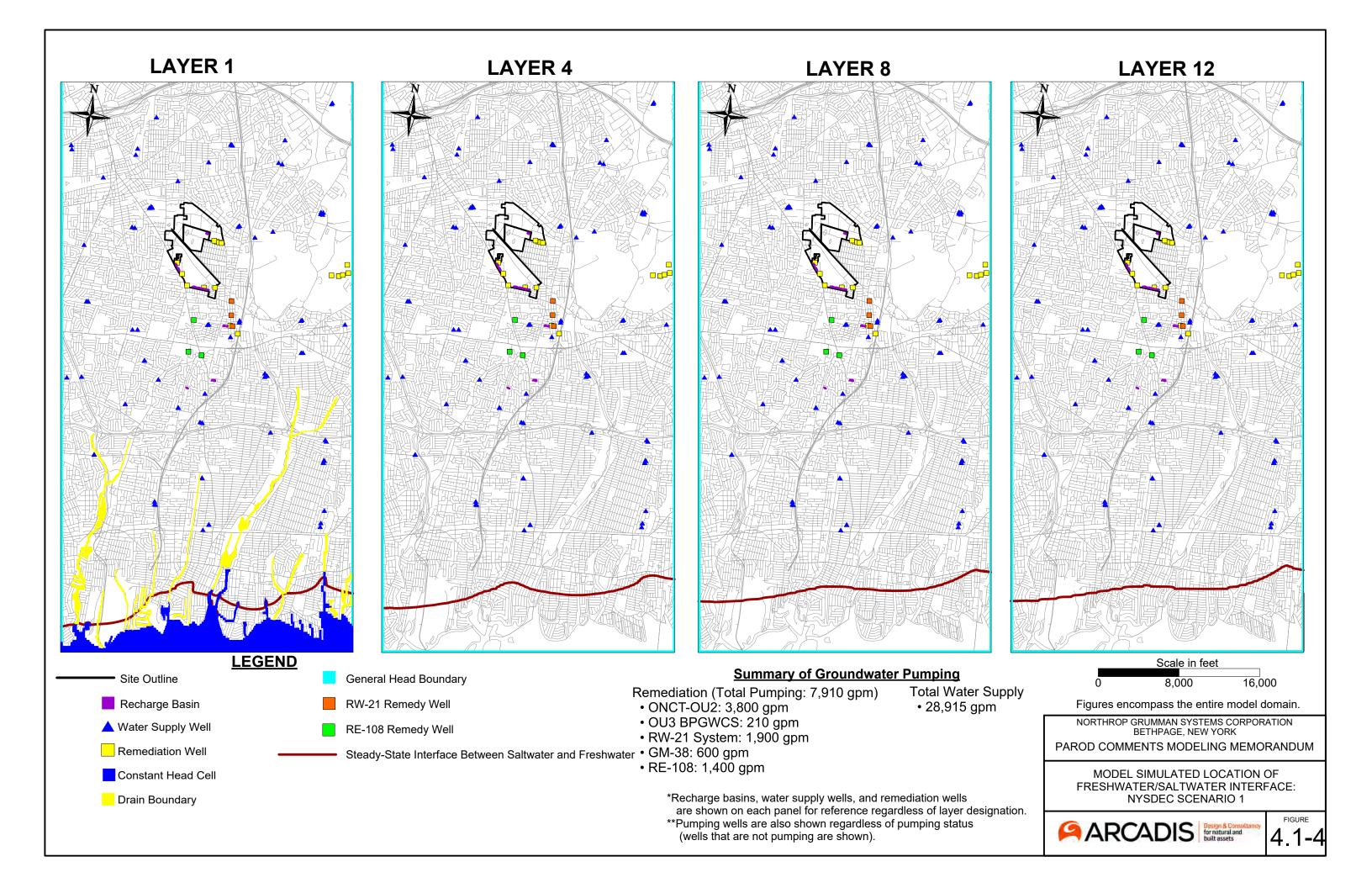
REMEDY EFFECTS ON GROUNDWATER FLOW: NYSDEC SCENARIO 1

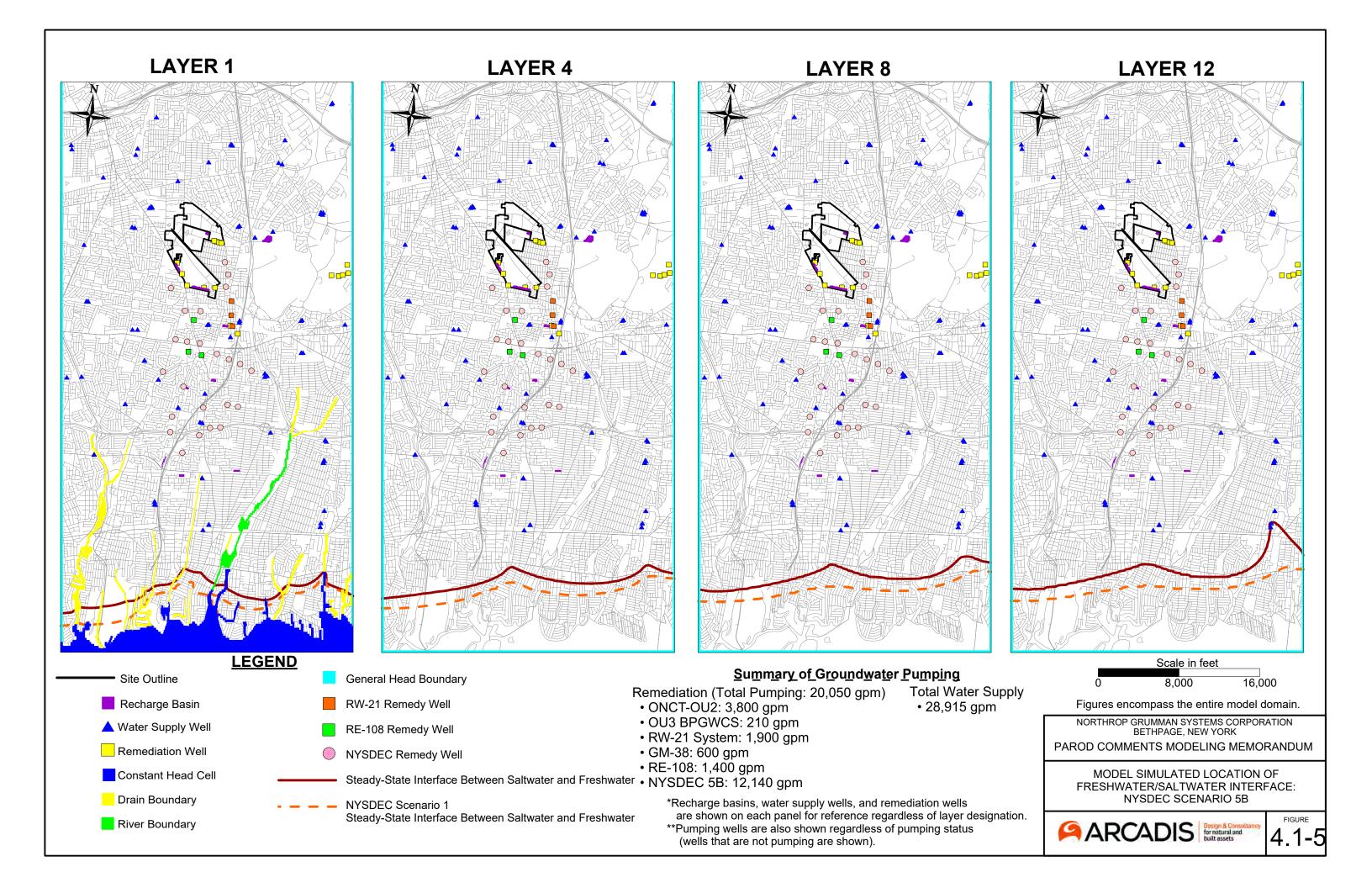


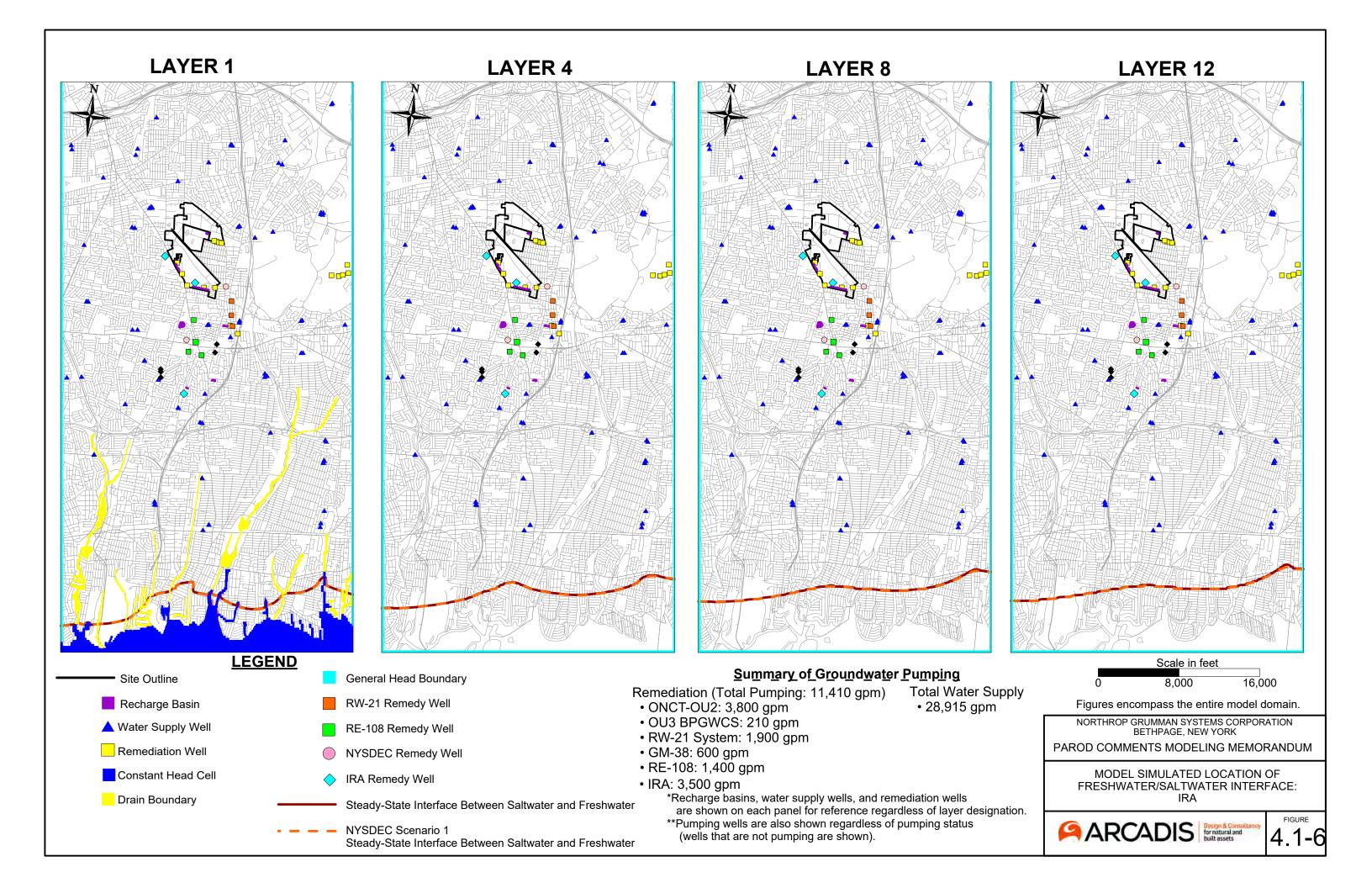
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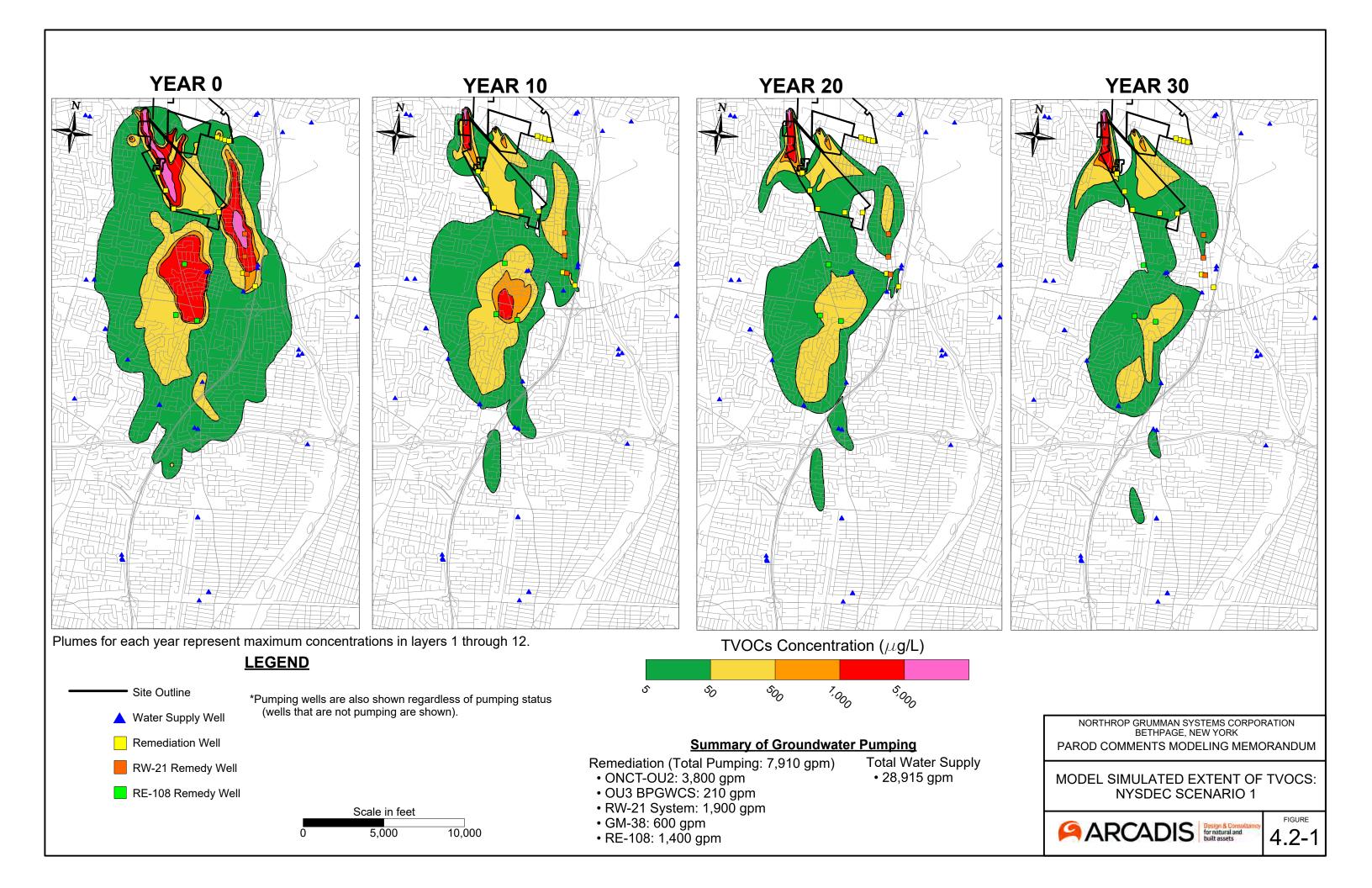


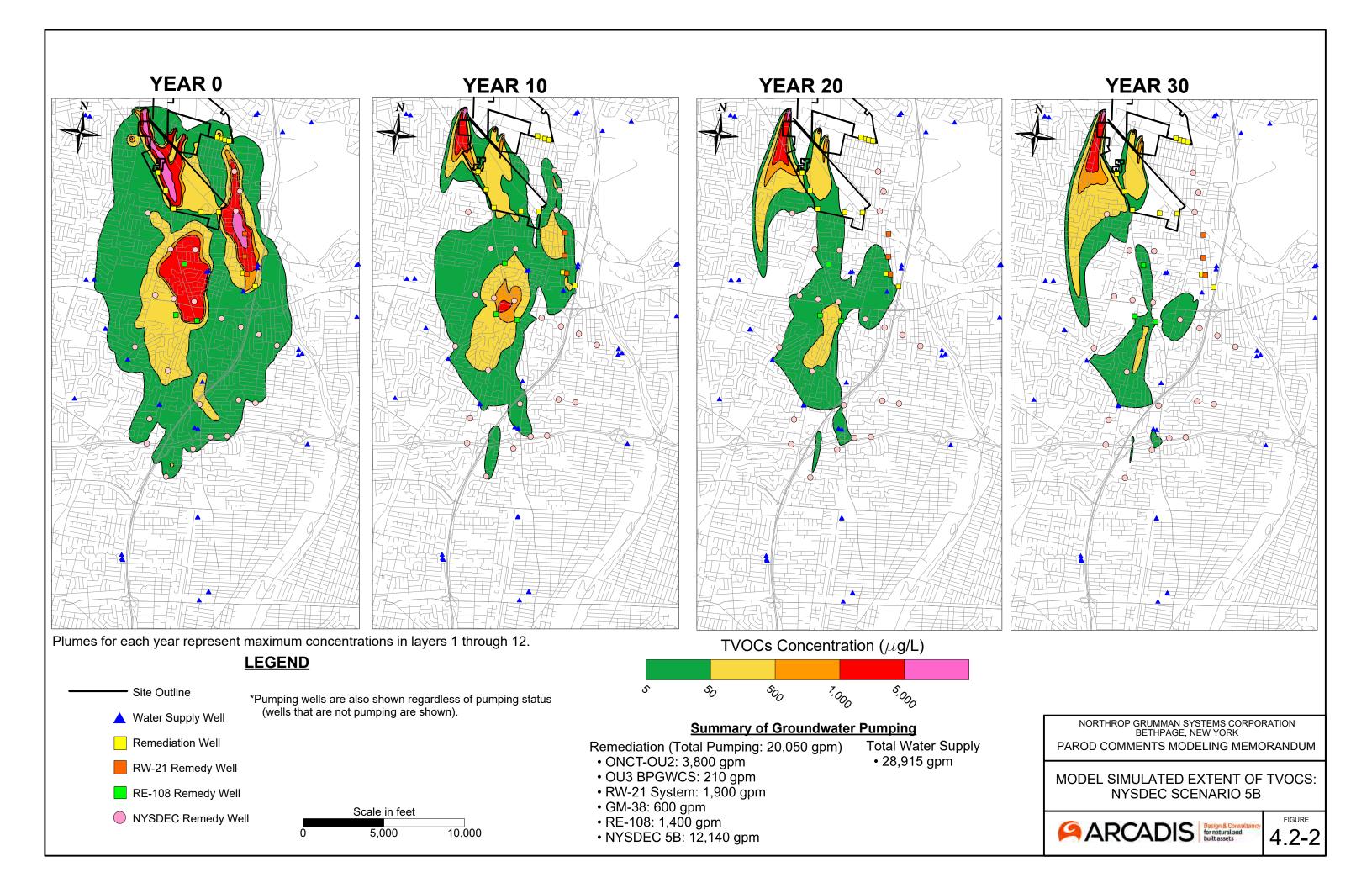


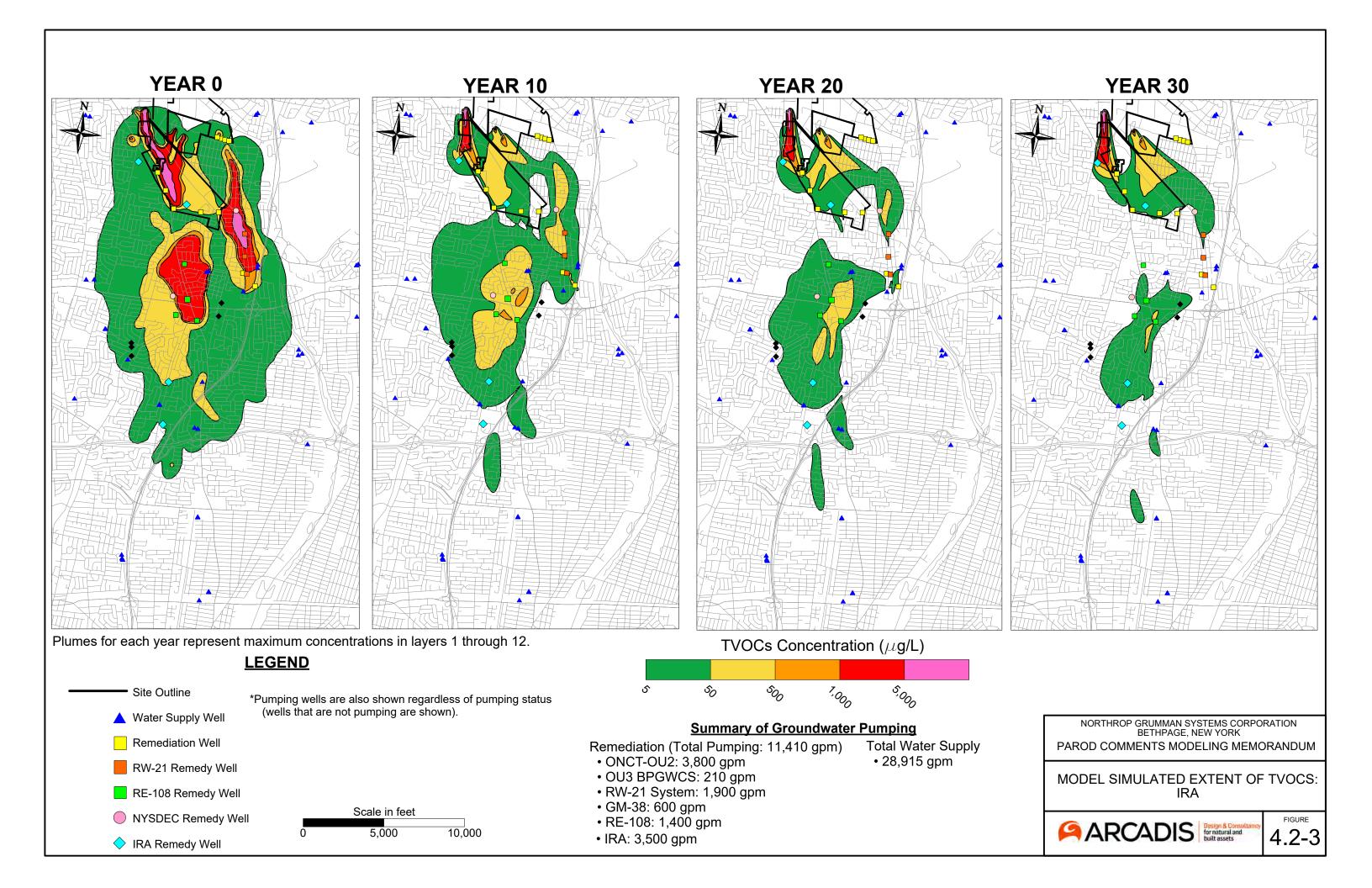


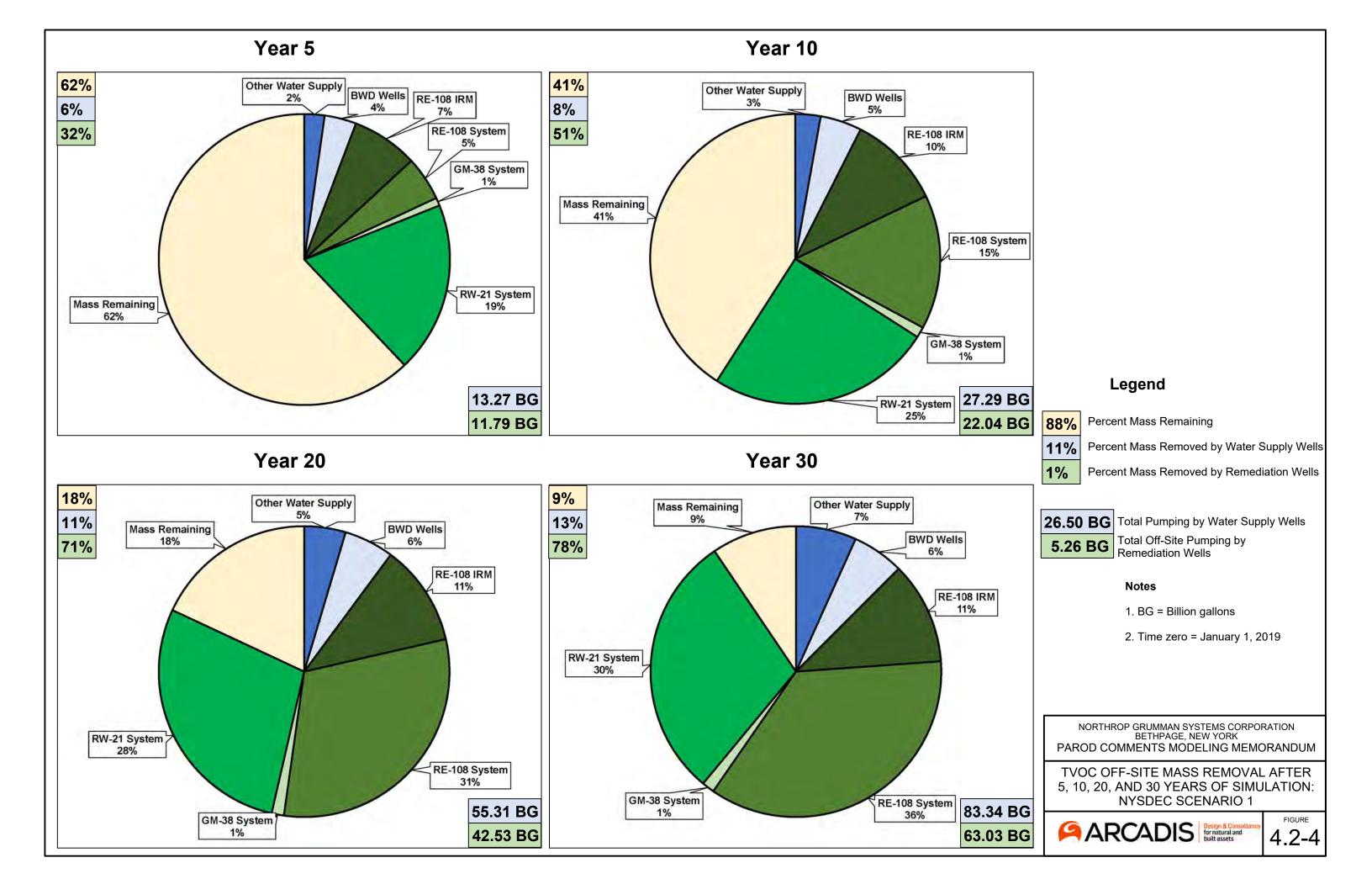




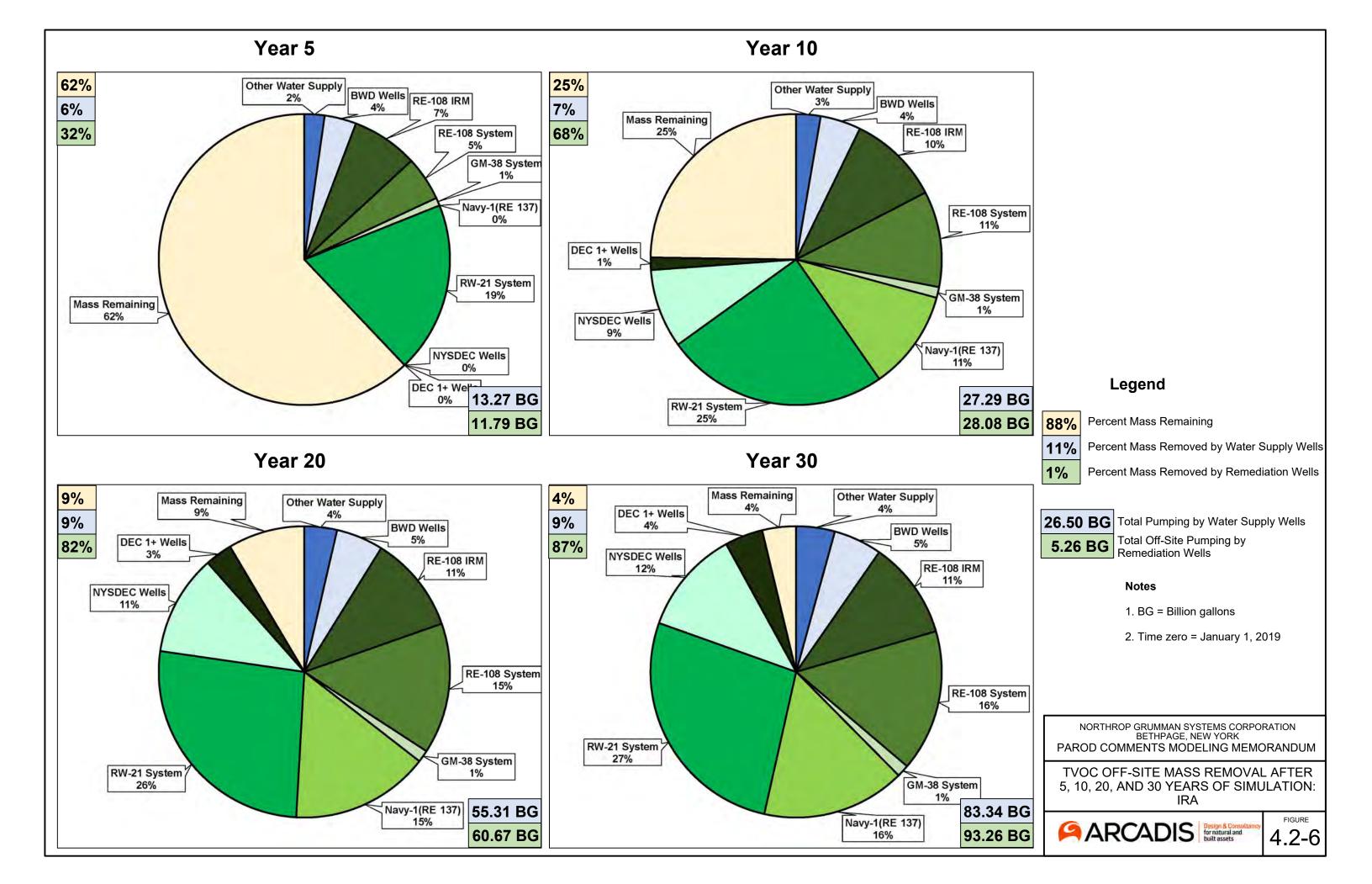


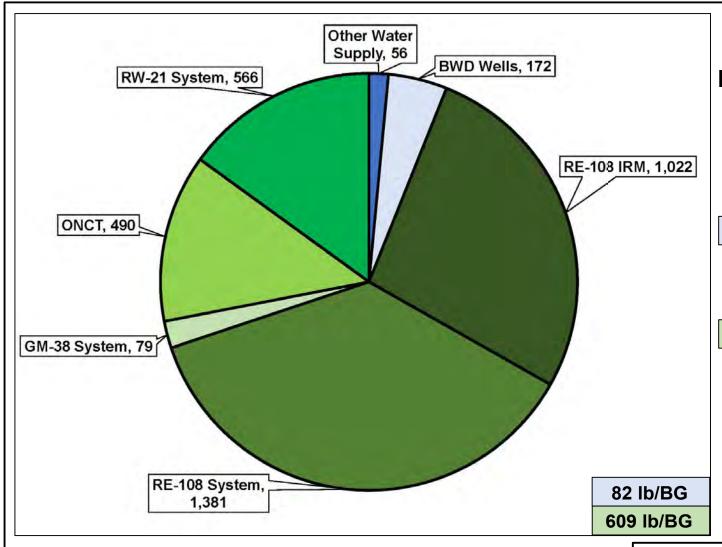






Year 5 Year 10 62% 24% Other Water Supply Other Water Supply **BWD Wells** BWD Wells RE-108 IRM 7% 6% 4% Mass Remaining 32% 69% RE-108 System 24% **RE-108 IRM** 5% 10% GM-38 System 1% RE-108 System 13% RW-21 System Mass Remaining 19% GM-38 System 62% NYSDEC Wells 21% NYSDEC Wells Legend RW-21 System 0% 27.29 BG 13.27 BG 24% 11.79 BG 53.94 BG 88% Percent Mass Remaining Percent Mass Removed by Water Supply Wells Year 20 Year 30 Percent Mass Removed by Remediation Wells Other Water Supply Other Water Supply 2% 6% Mass Remaining Mass Remaining 2% 9% 8% **26.50 BG** Total Pumping by Water Supply Wells BWD Wells BWD Wells 5% Total Off-Site Pumping by Remediation Wells 5% 86% 89% 5.26 BG RE-108 IRM RE-108 IRM 10% 10% **Notes** NYSDEC Wells 32% 1. BG = Billion gallons NYSDEC Wells 30% 2. Time zero = January 1, 2019 RE-108 System 19% RE-108 System 20% NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION BETHPAGE, NEW YORK PAROD COMMENTS MODELING MEMORANDUM GM-38 System 1% GM-38 System 1% TVOC OFF-SITE MASS REMOVAL AFTER 5, 10, 20, AND 30 YEARS OF SIMULATION: **NYSDEC SCENARIO 5B** 83.34 BG 55.31 BG RW-21 System RW-21 System 26% ARCADIS Design & Consult for natural and built assets 26% 4.2-5 138.25 BG 222.55 BG





NYSDEC Scenario 1

Legend

82 lb/BG

Pounds of TVOC Removed Per Billion Gallons of Water Pumped by Water Supply Wells

609 lb/BG

Pounds of TVOC Removed Per Billion Gallons of Water Pumped by ROD Required Remediation Wells

Notes

- 1. lb/BG = Pounds per Billion gallons
- 2. Time zero = January 1, 2019
- 3. Pounds of TVOC Removed Per Billion Gallons of Water Pumped was calculated by dividing the total mass removed over 30 years of simulation by the total amount of water pumped over 30 years of simulation.

NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION
BETHPAGE, NEW YORK
BAROD RESPONSE MODELING MEMORANDUM

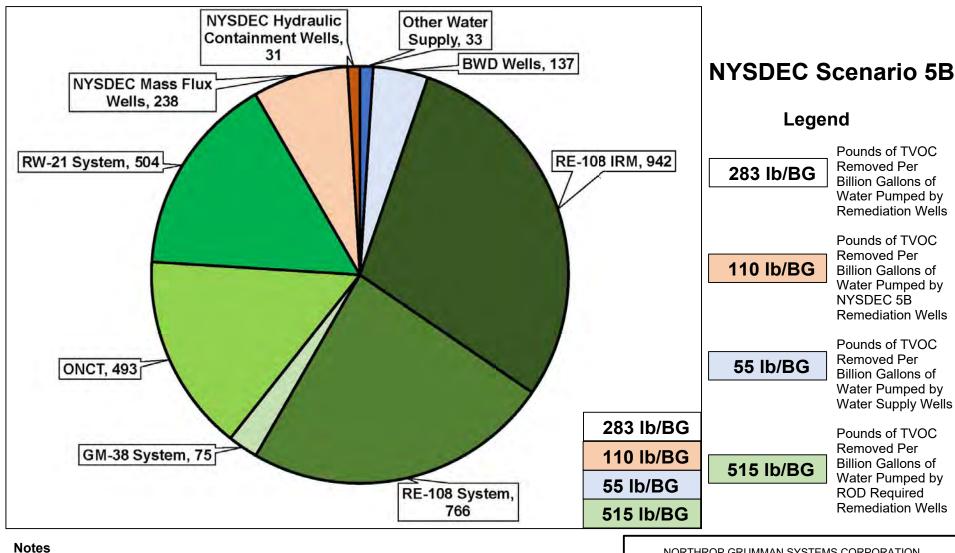
PAROD RESPONSE MODELING MEMORANDUM

REMEDIATION EFFICIENCY - POUNDS OF TVOC MASS REMOVED PER BILLION GALLONS OF WATER PUMPED AFTER 30 YEARS OF SIMULATION: NYSDEC SCENARIO 1



FIGURE

4.2-7



1. lb/BG = Pounds per Billion gallons

2. Time zero = January 1, 2019

3. Pounds of TVOC Removed Per Billion Gallons of Water Pumped was calculated by dividing the total mass removed over 30 years of simulation by the total amount of water pumped over 30 years of simulation.

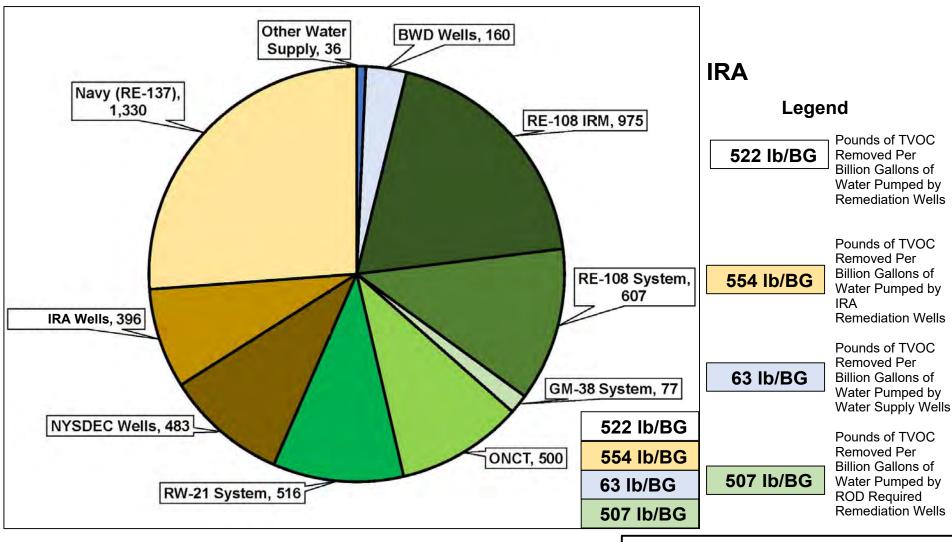
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PAROD COMMENTS MODELING MEMORANDUM

REMEDIATION EFFICIENCY - POUNDS OF TVOC MASS REMOVED PER BILLION GALLONS OF WATER PUMPED AFTER 30 YEARS OF SIMULATION: NYSDEC SCENARIO 5B



FIGURE 4.2 - 8



Notes

1. lb/BG = Pounds per Billion gallons

2. Time zero = January 1, 2019

3. Pounds of TVOC Removed Per Billion Gallons of Water Pumped was calculated by dividing the total mass removed over 30 years of simulation by the total amount of water pumped over 30 years of simulation.

NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

PAROD COMMENTS MODELING MEMORANDUM

REMEDIATION EFFICIENCY - POUNDS OF TVOC MASS REMOVED PER BILLION GALLONS OF WATER PUMPED AFTER 30 YEARS OF SIMULATION: IRA



FIGURE

4.2-9

