

Report

49185

# Remedial Investigation

*Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill  
Sidney, New York*

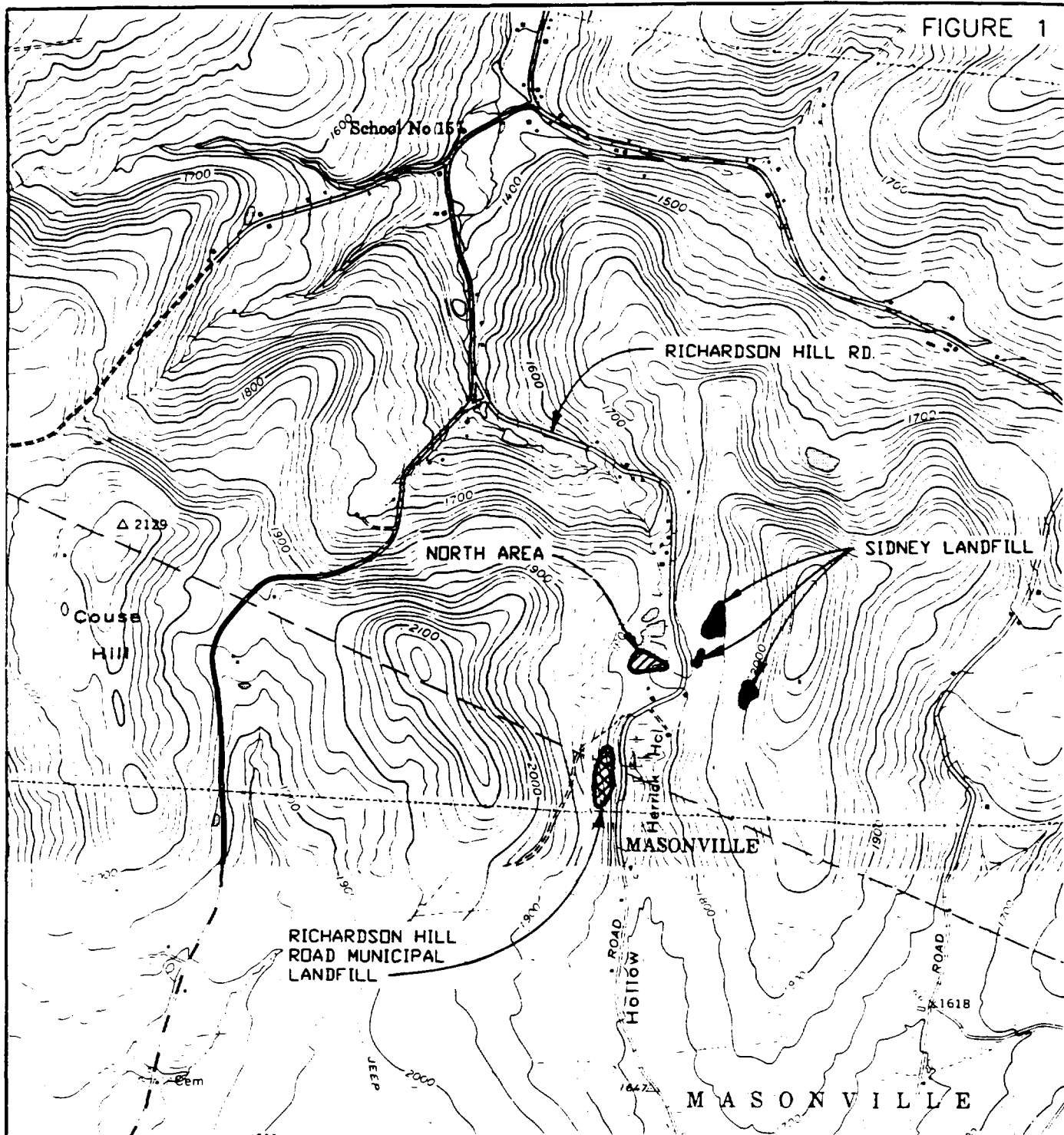
Revised: March 1997

5000 Brittonfield Parkway  
P.O. Box 4873  
Syracuse, New York 13221

302039



FIGURE 1



RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

SITE LOCATION MAP

0 2000 4000



SCALE IN FEET

ADAPTED FROM U.S.G.S. TROUT CREEK N.Y., WALTON WEST N.Y., UNADILLA N.Y.,  
AND FRANKLIN N.Y. 7.5 MIN. QUADRANGLES

302041

FIGURE 2

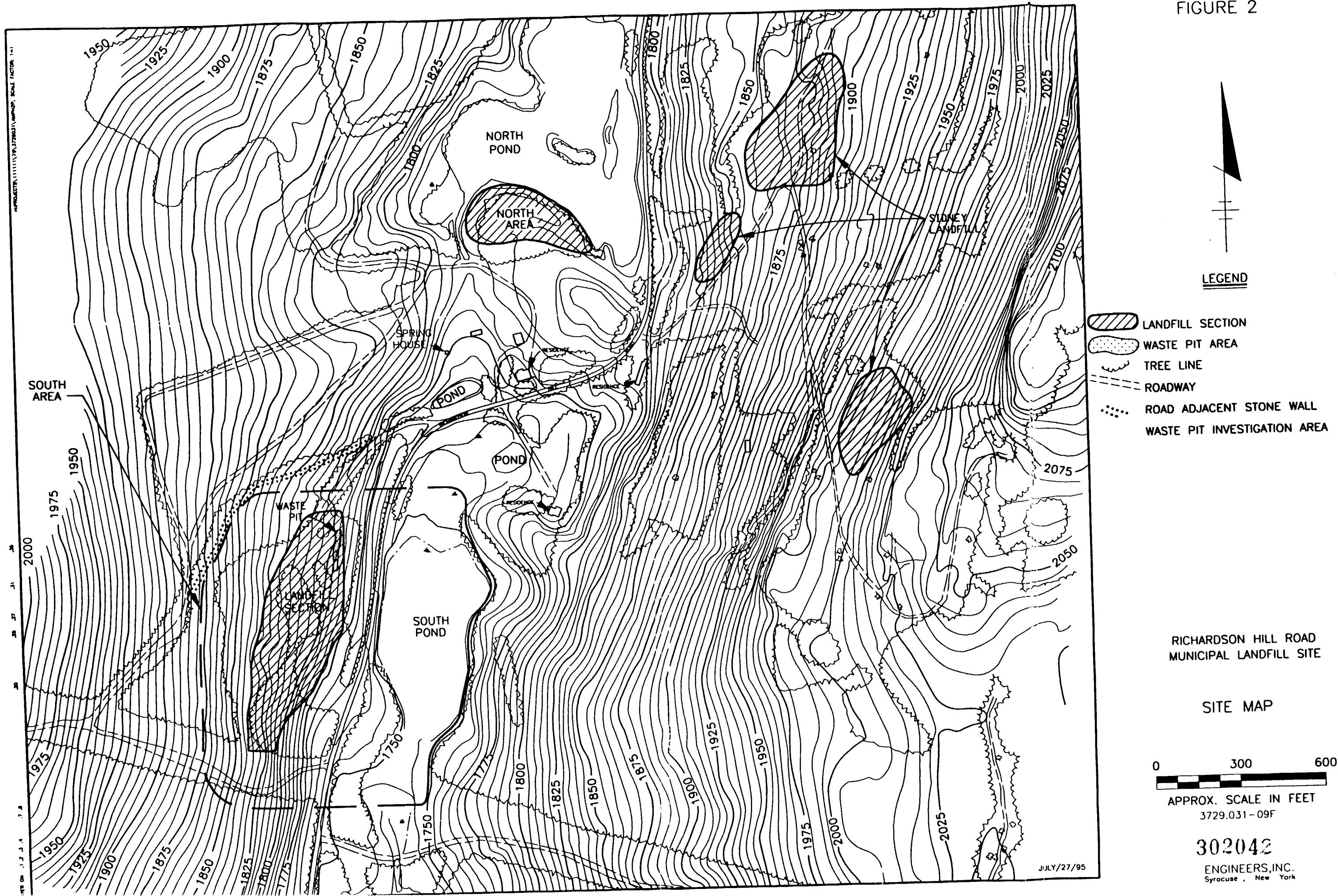




FIGURE 3

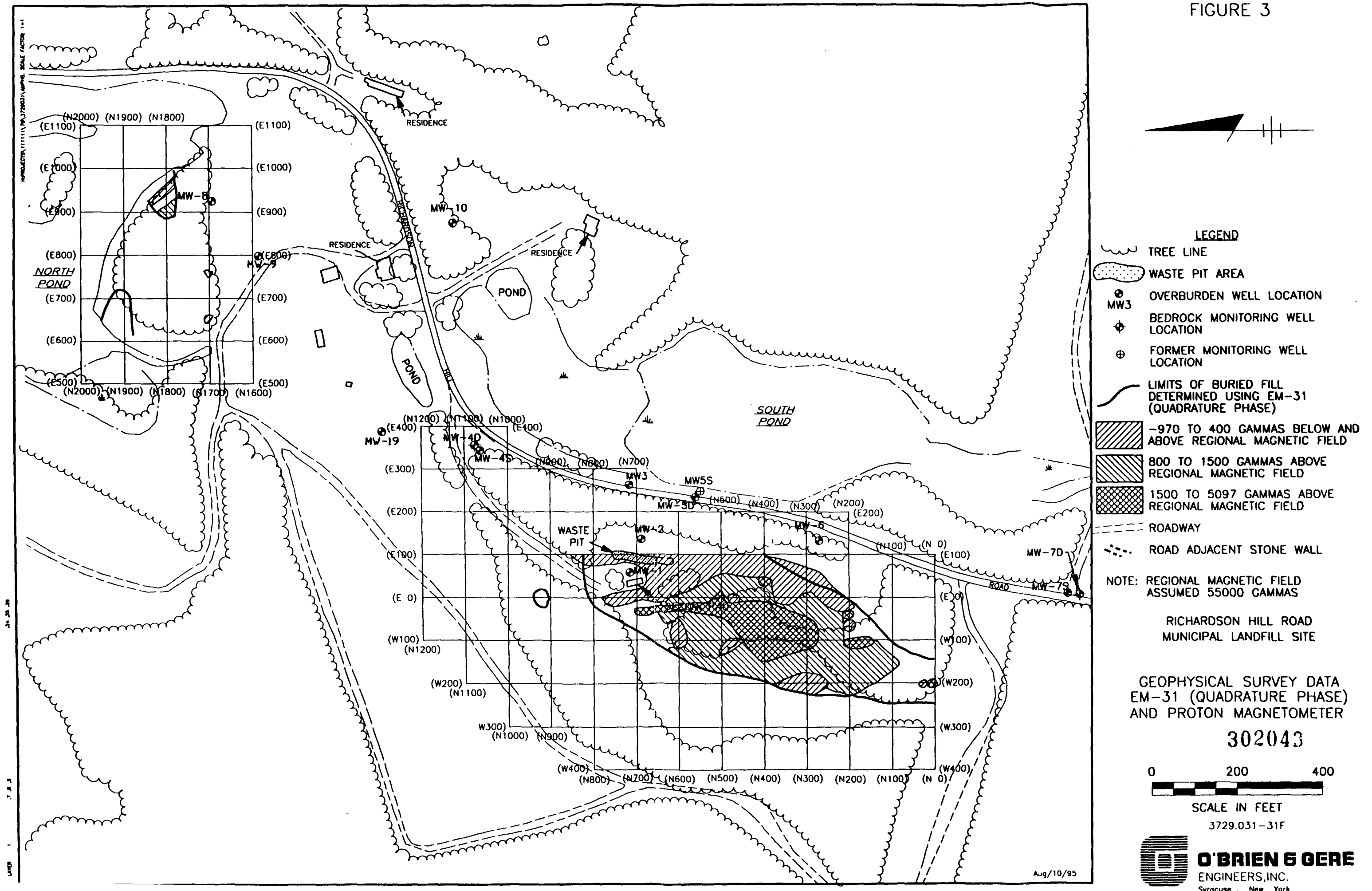


FIGURE 4

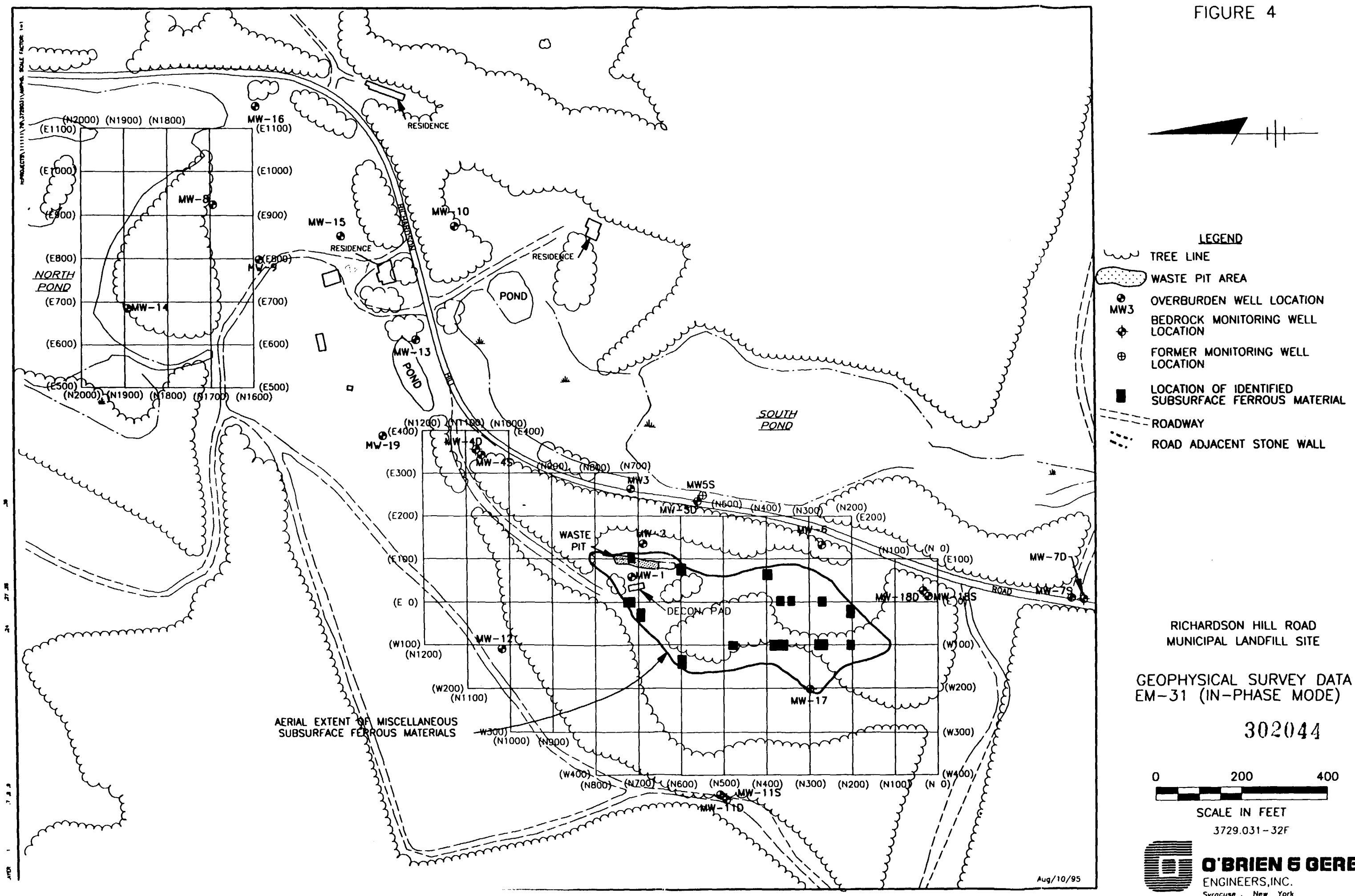


FIGURE 5

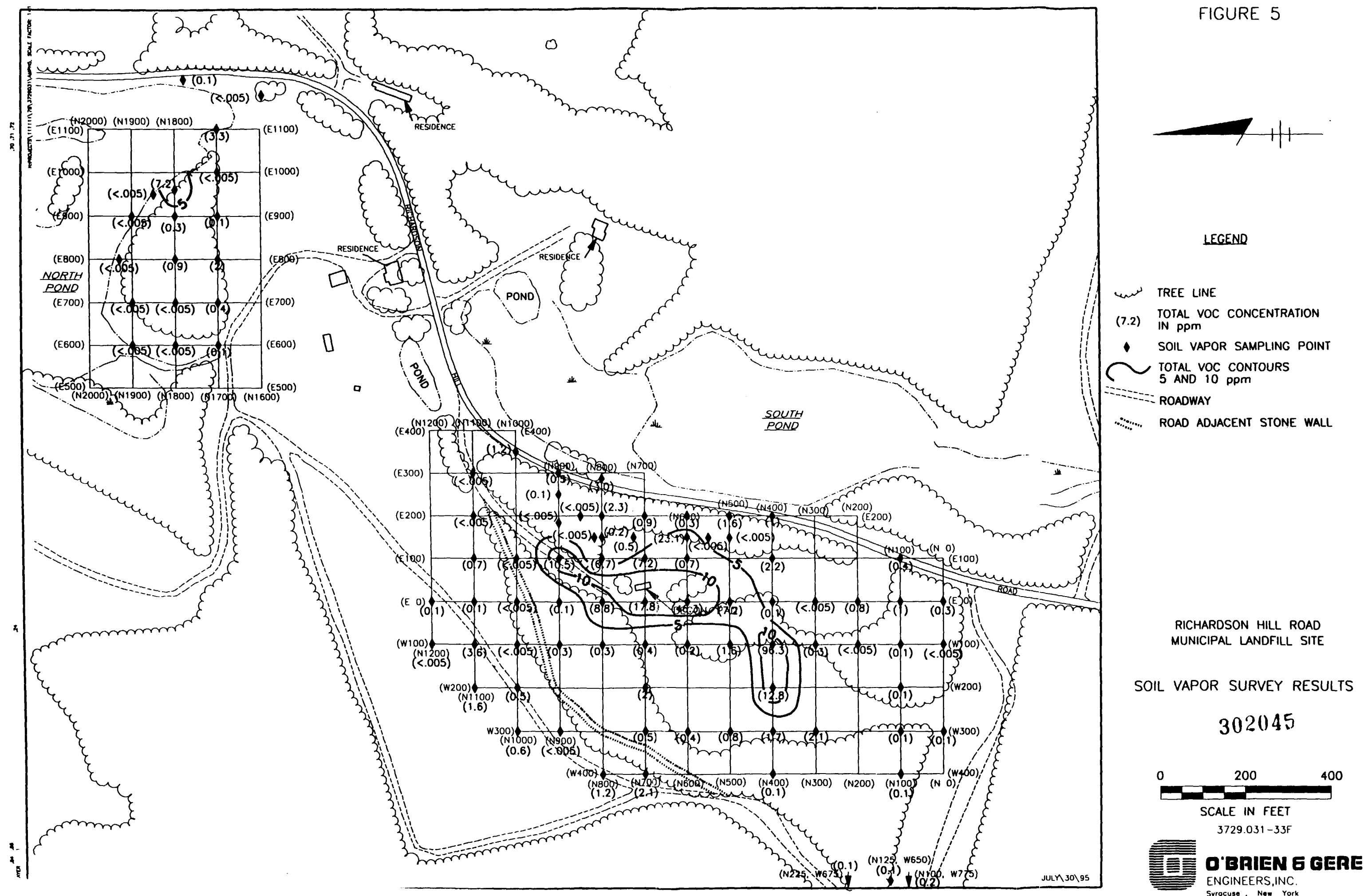


FIGURE 6

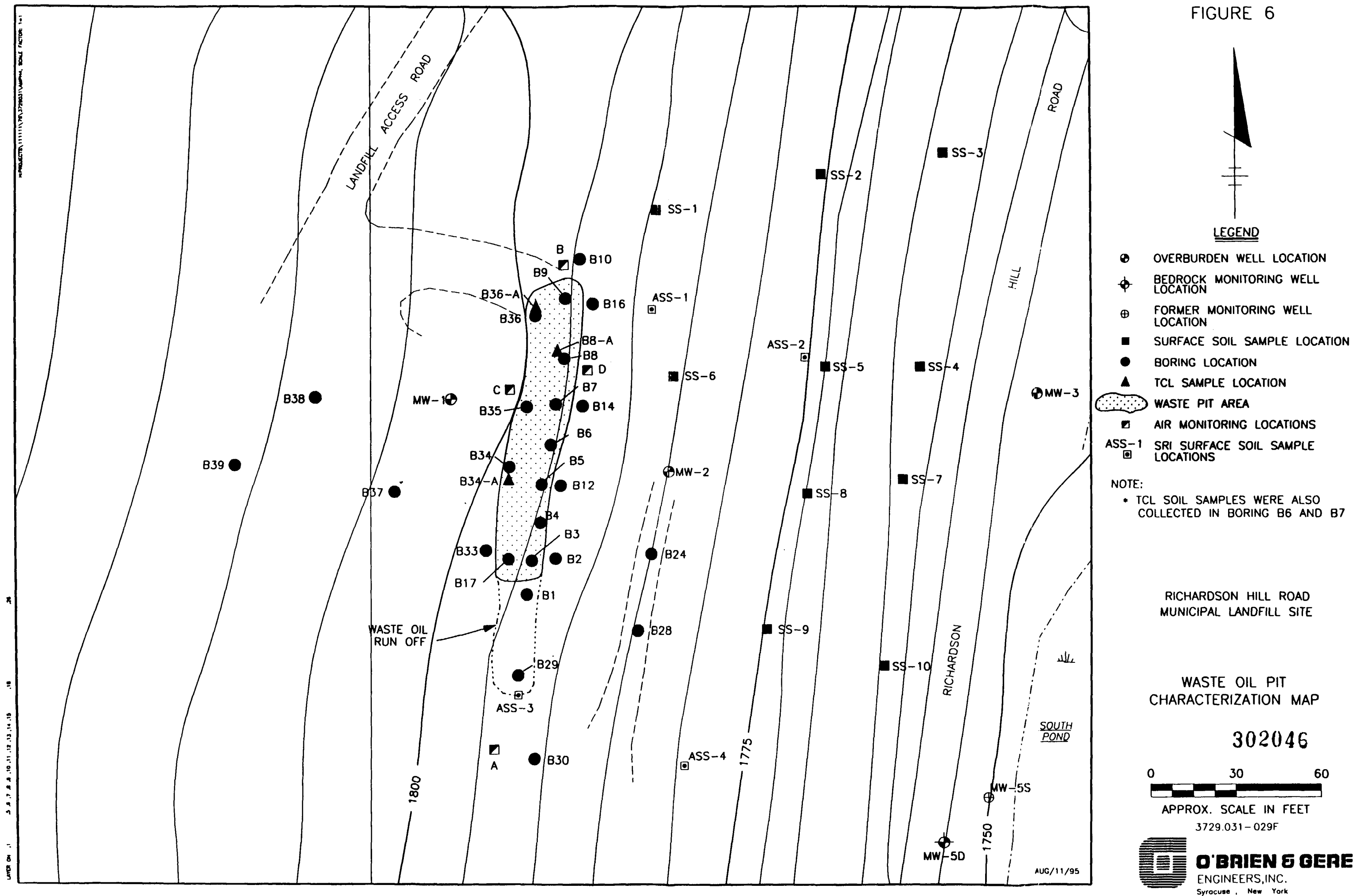


FIGURE 7

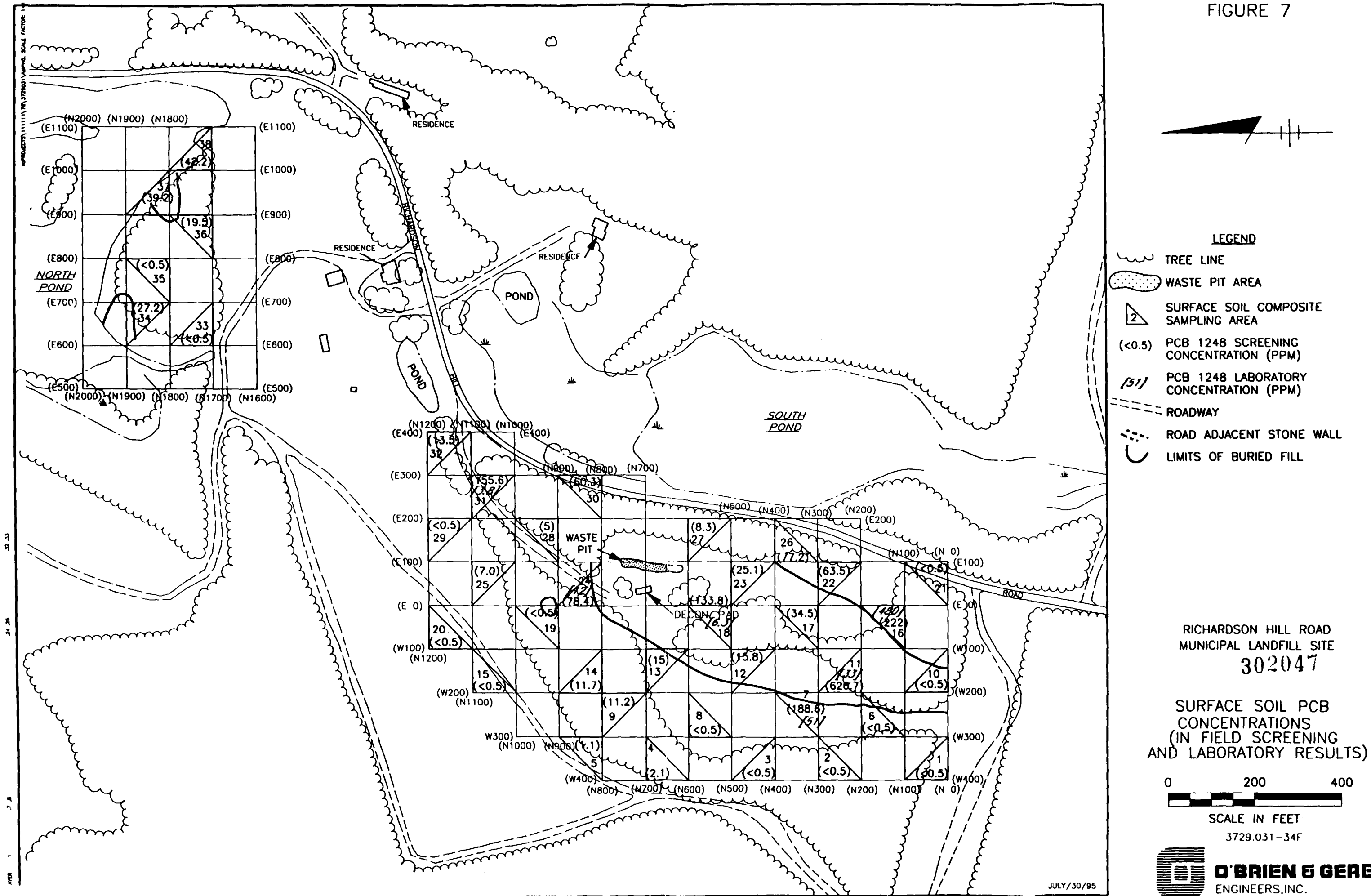


FIGURE 8

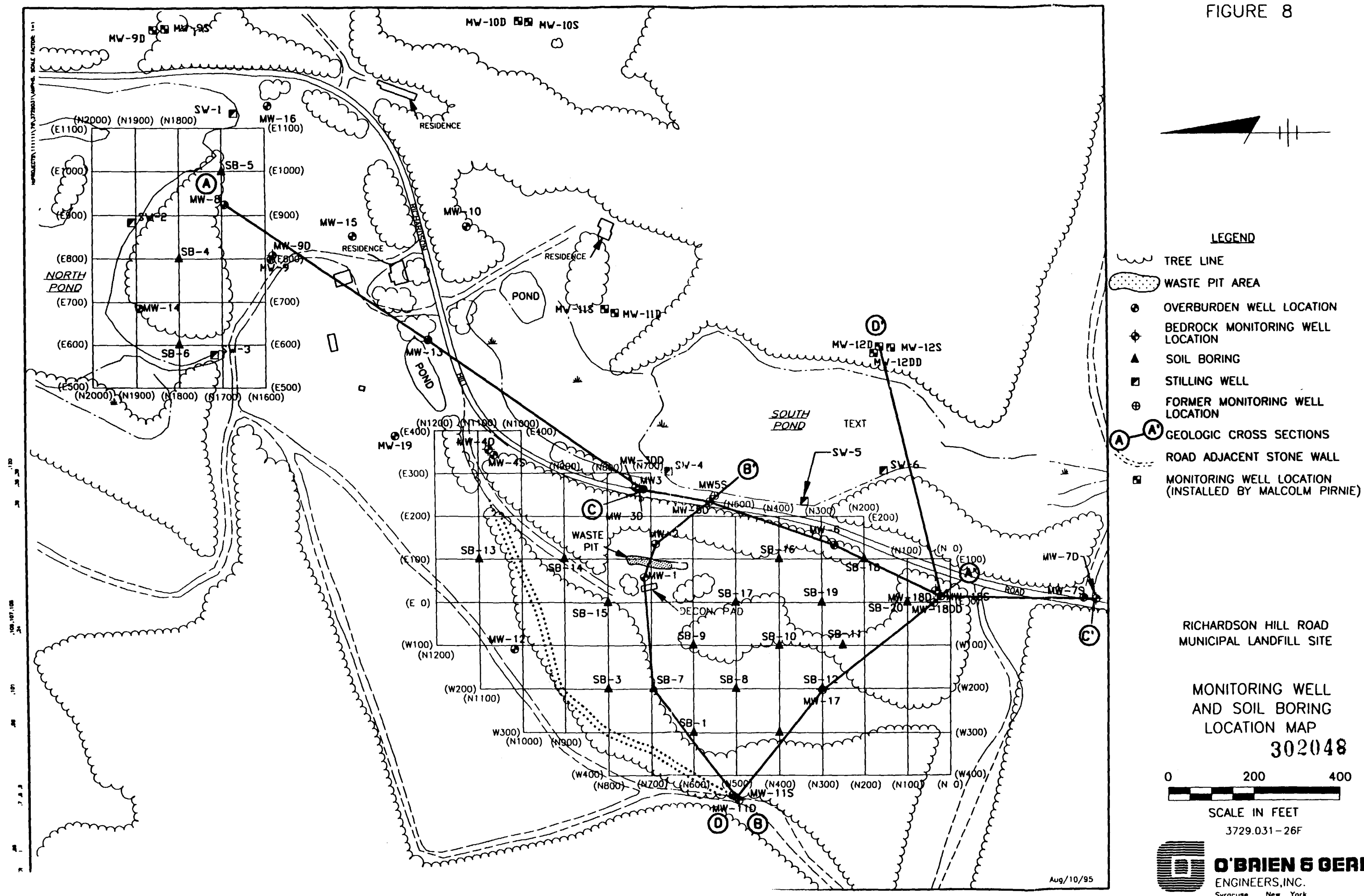


FIGURE 9

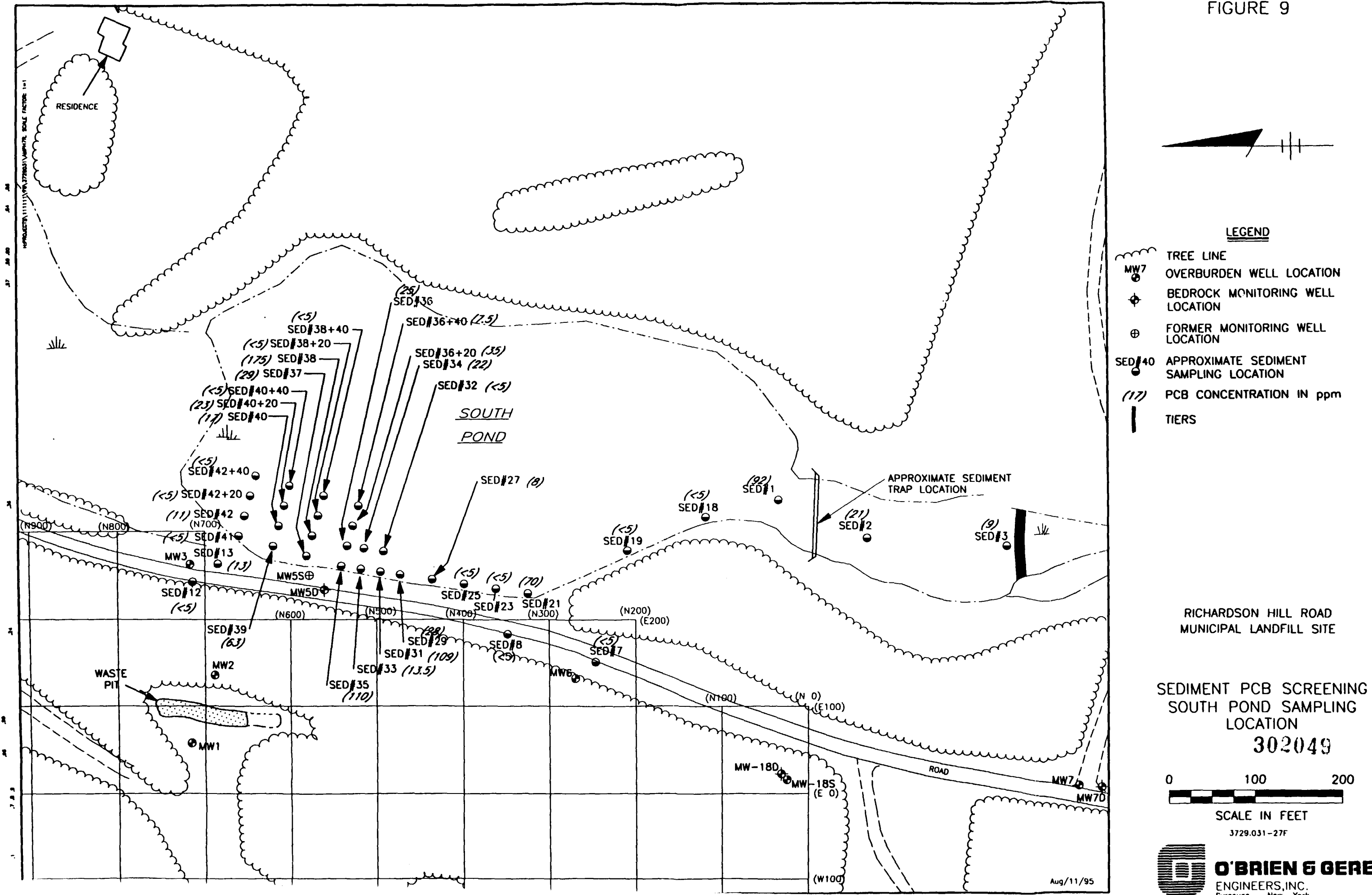
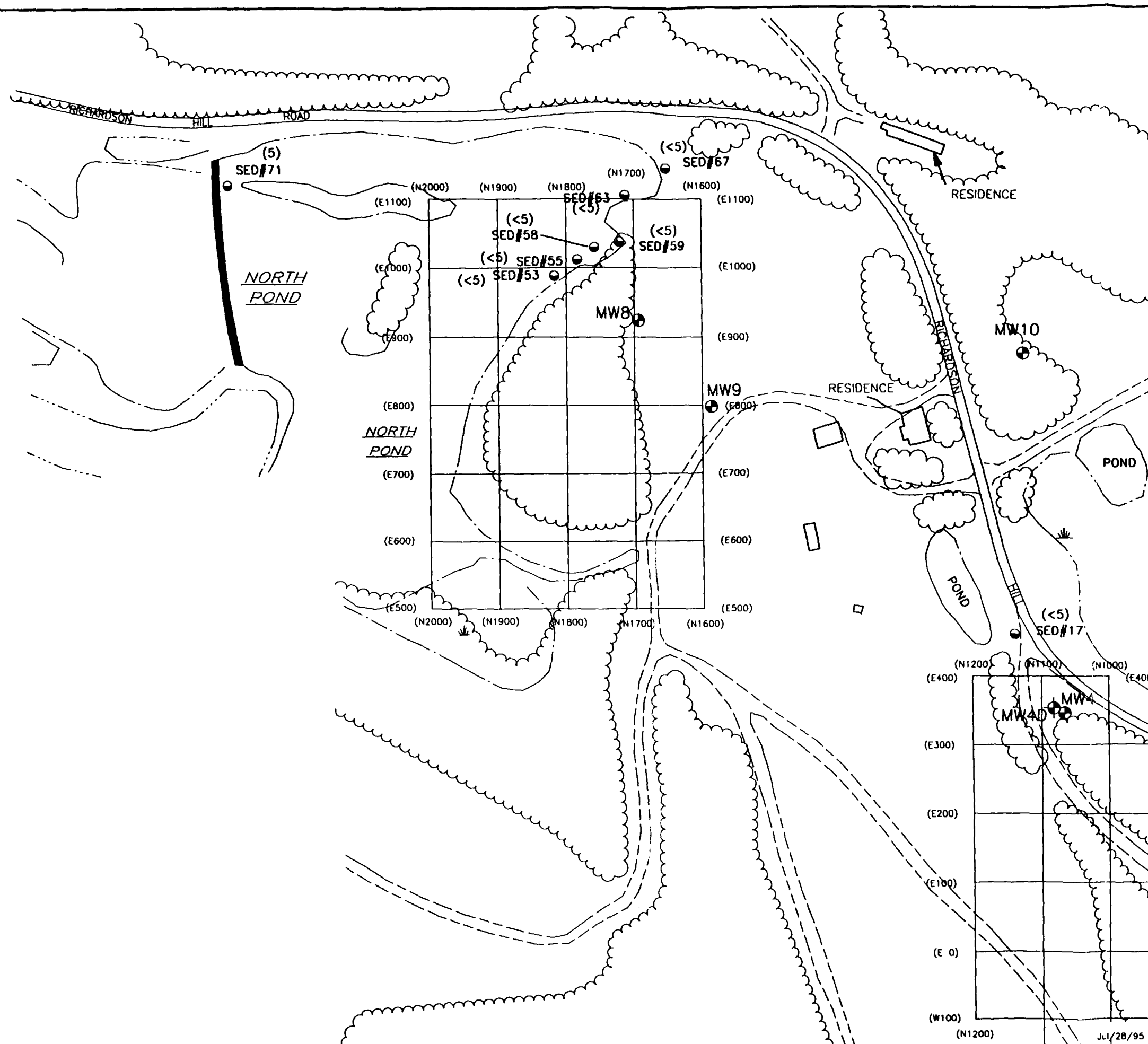


FIGURE 10



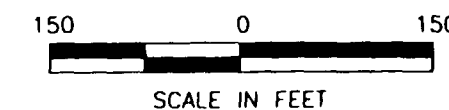
**LEGEND**

- TREE LINE
- OVERBURDEN WELL LOCATION
- BEDROCK MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE SEDIMENT SAMPLING LOCATION
- PCB CONCENTRATION IN ppm
- TIERS
- ROADWAY

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

SEDIMENT PCB SCREENING  
NORTH POND SAMPLING  
LOCATIONS

302050



3729.031-28F

**O'BRIEN & GERE**  
ENGINEERS, INC.

Jul/28/95



FIGURE 11

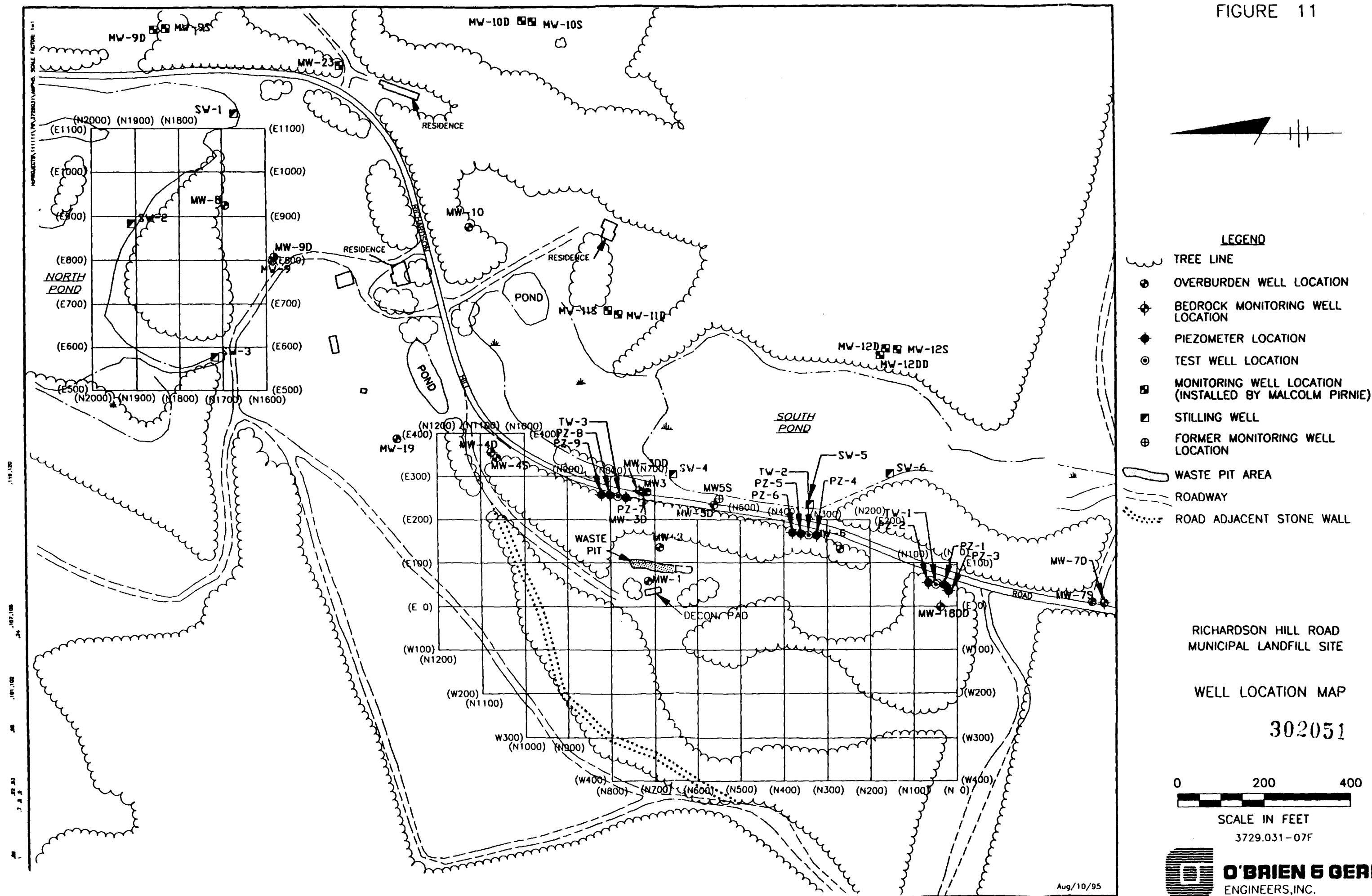
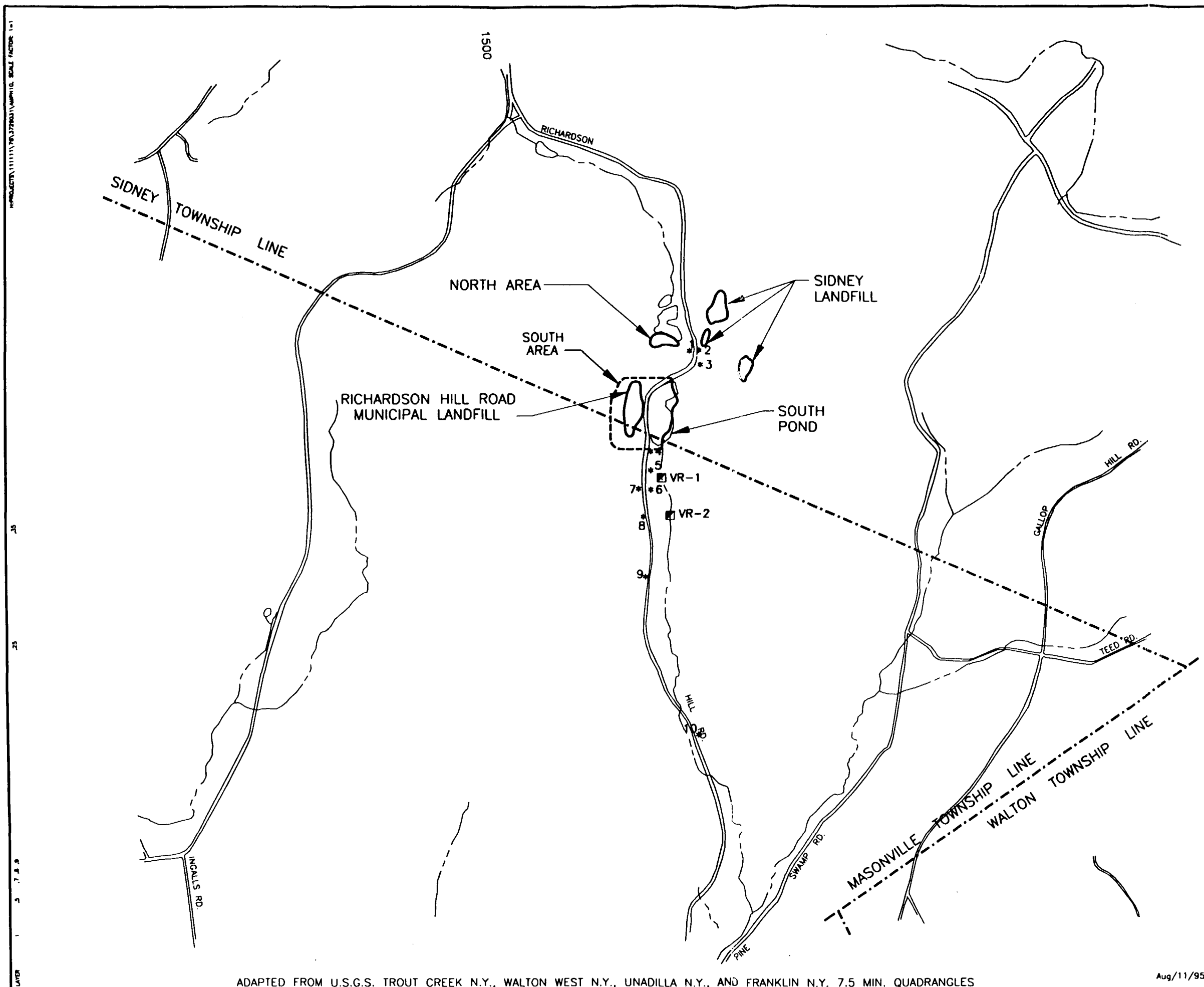


FIGURE 12



LEGEND

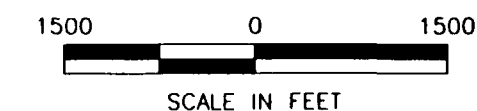
- \* HOUSE/MOBILE HOME
- ▣ STREAM FLOW MEASUREMENT STATION

HOMEOWNER NAMES

- \*1 SPIZZIRI
- \*2 WHITEHURST
- \*3 WYATT
- \*4 S. SMITH
- \*5 ABANDONED
- \*6 COUTAVOS
- \*7 A. MULDER
- \*8 VERPAULT
- \*9 UNKNOWN
- \*10 F. HANES

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

RESIDENCES WITHIN 1-MILE  
DOWNSTREAM OF THE  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL  
**302052**



3729.031 - 30F



FIGURE 13

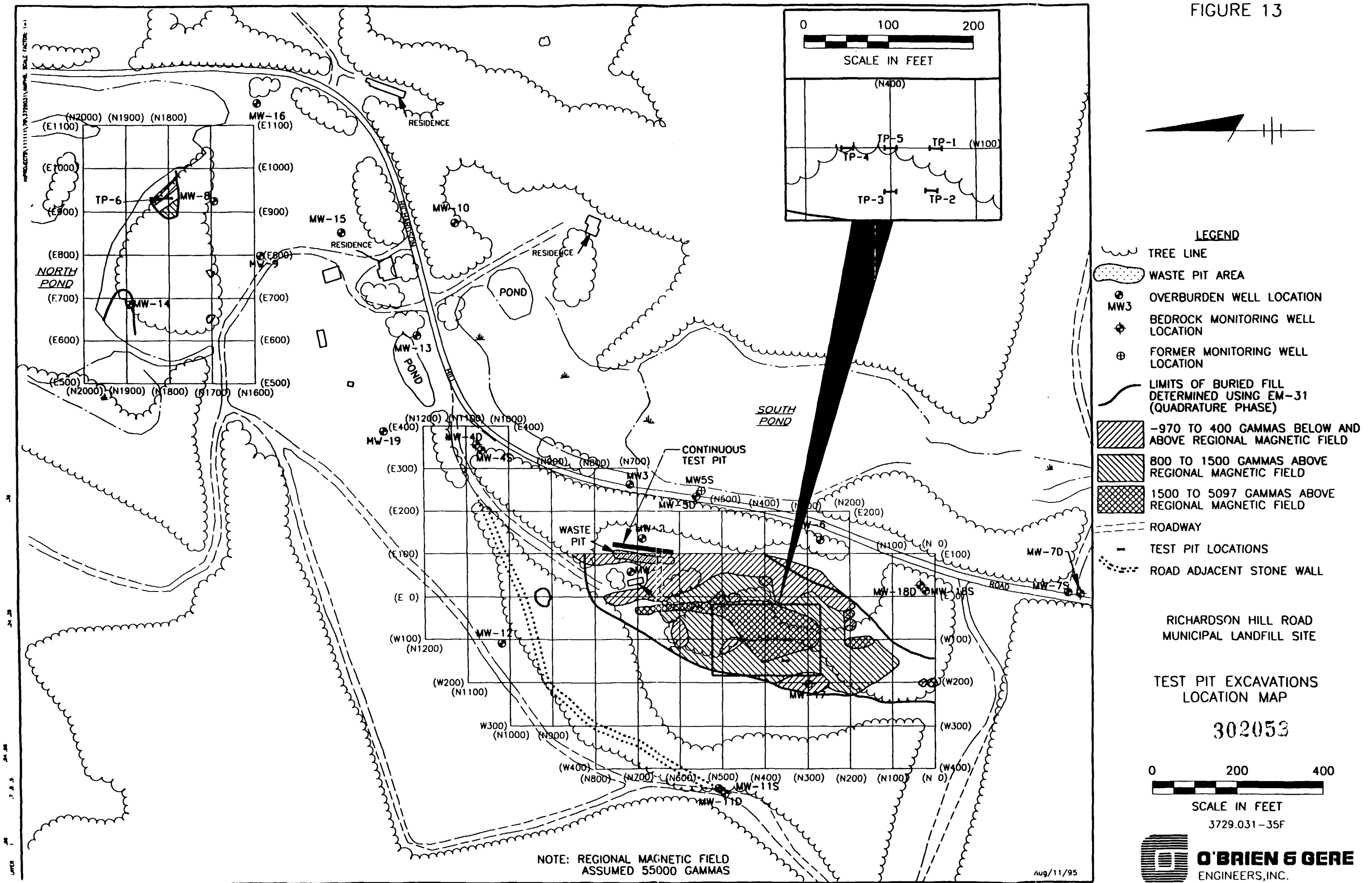





FIGURE 14

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

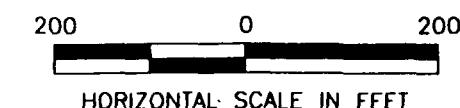
GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS

A - A'  
B - B'

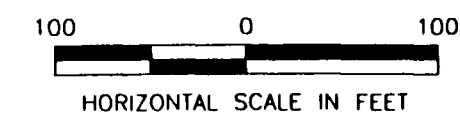
LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELL
-  SOIL BORING
-  WATER LEVEL ELEVATION  
(DASHED WHERE INFERRED)

A - A'  
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION IS 6X



B - B' 302054



3729.031-36F

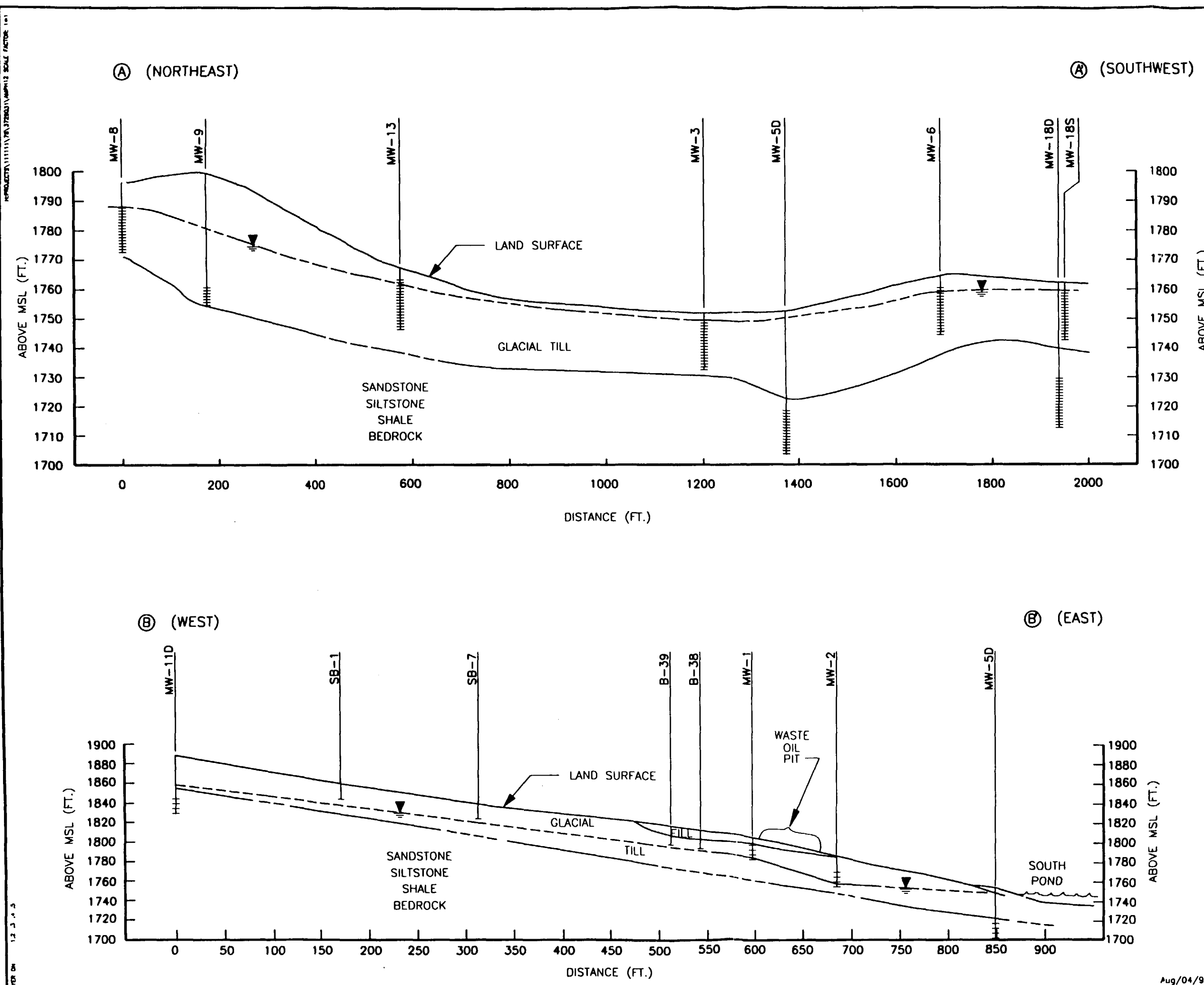


FIGURE 15

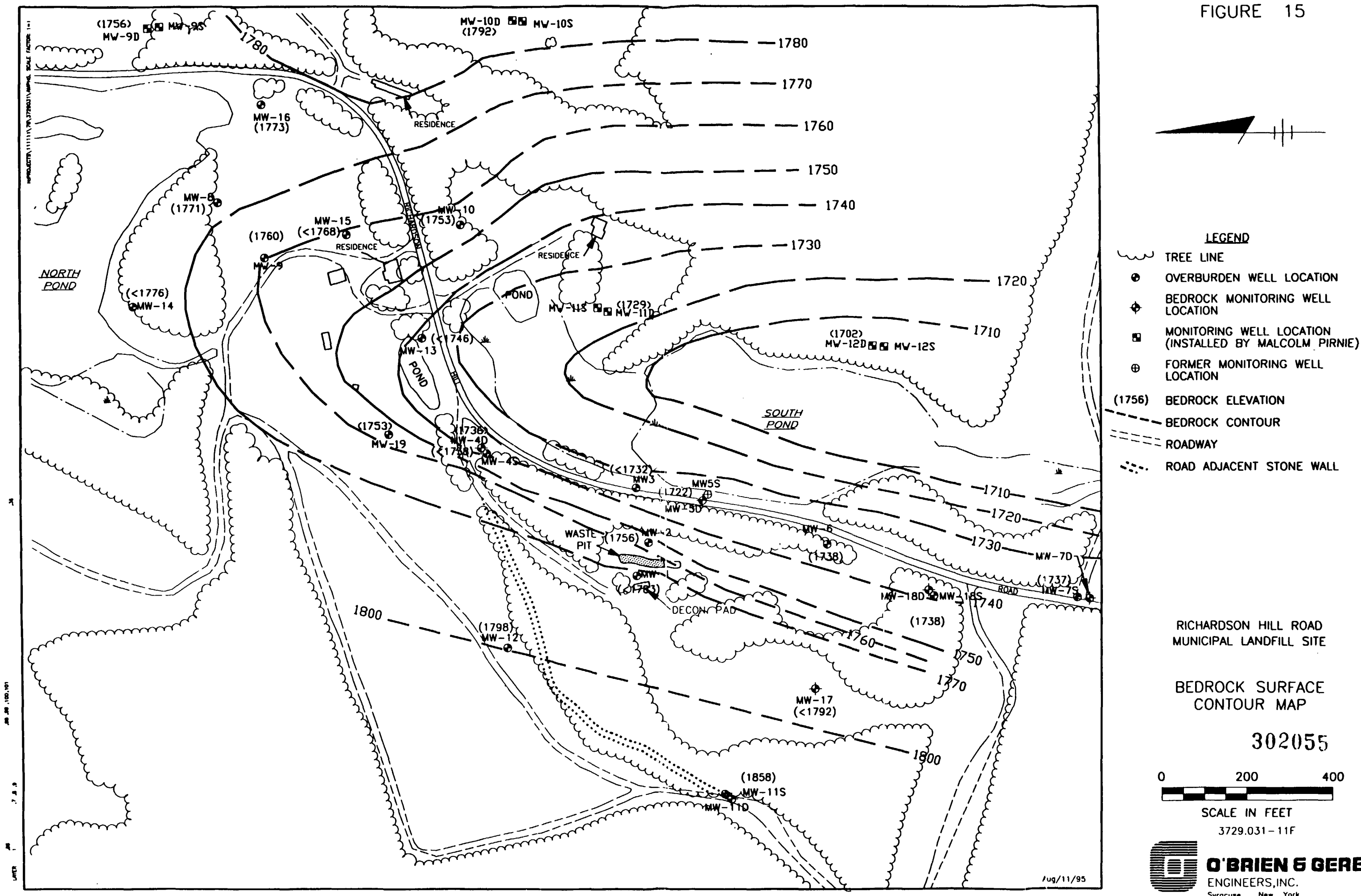


FIGURE 16

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

HYDROGEOLOGIC  
CROSS SECTION  
C-C'

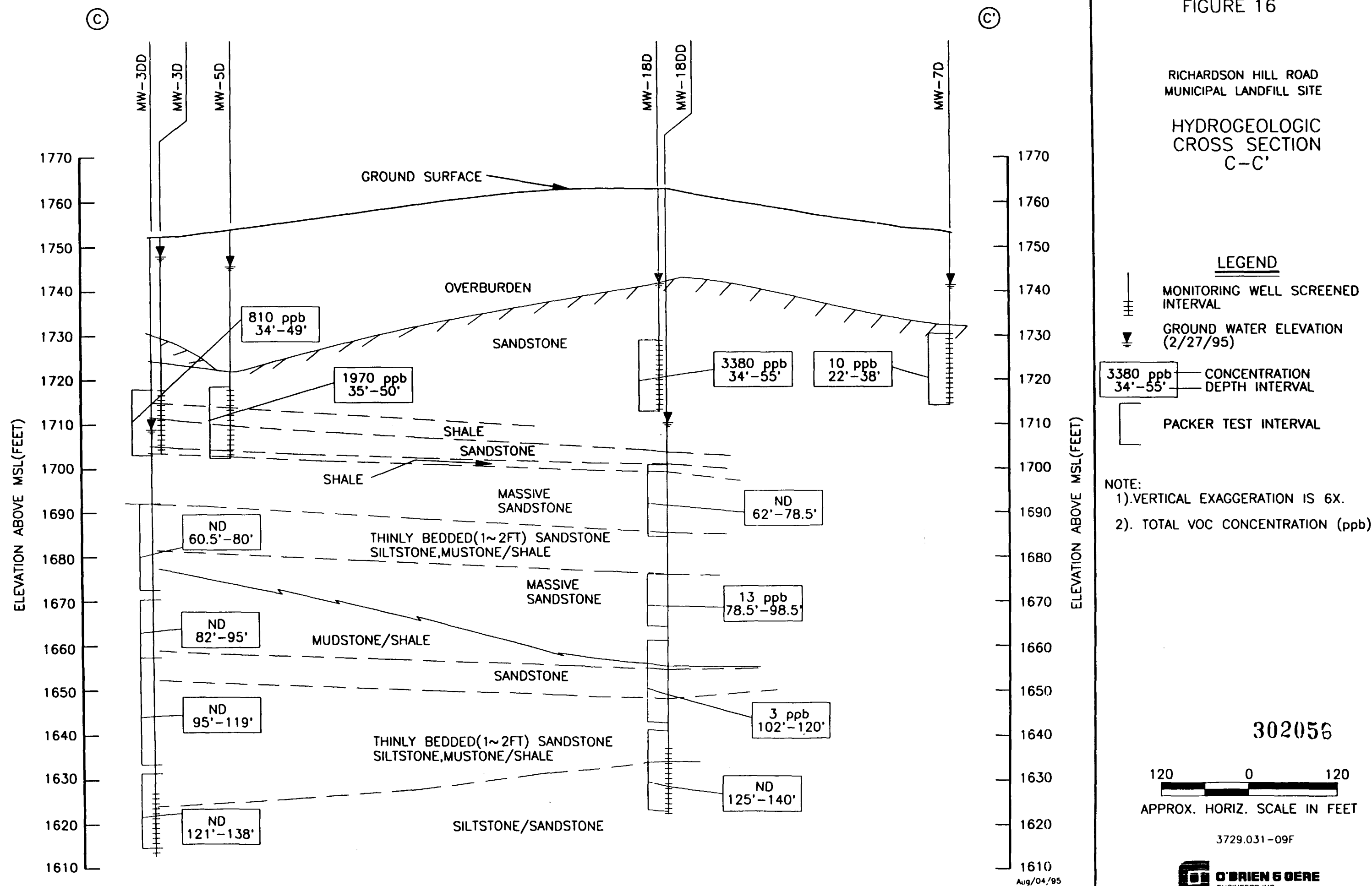


FIGURE 17

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

HYDROGEOLOGIC  
CROSS SECTION  
D-D'

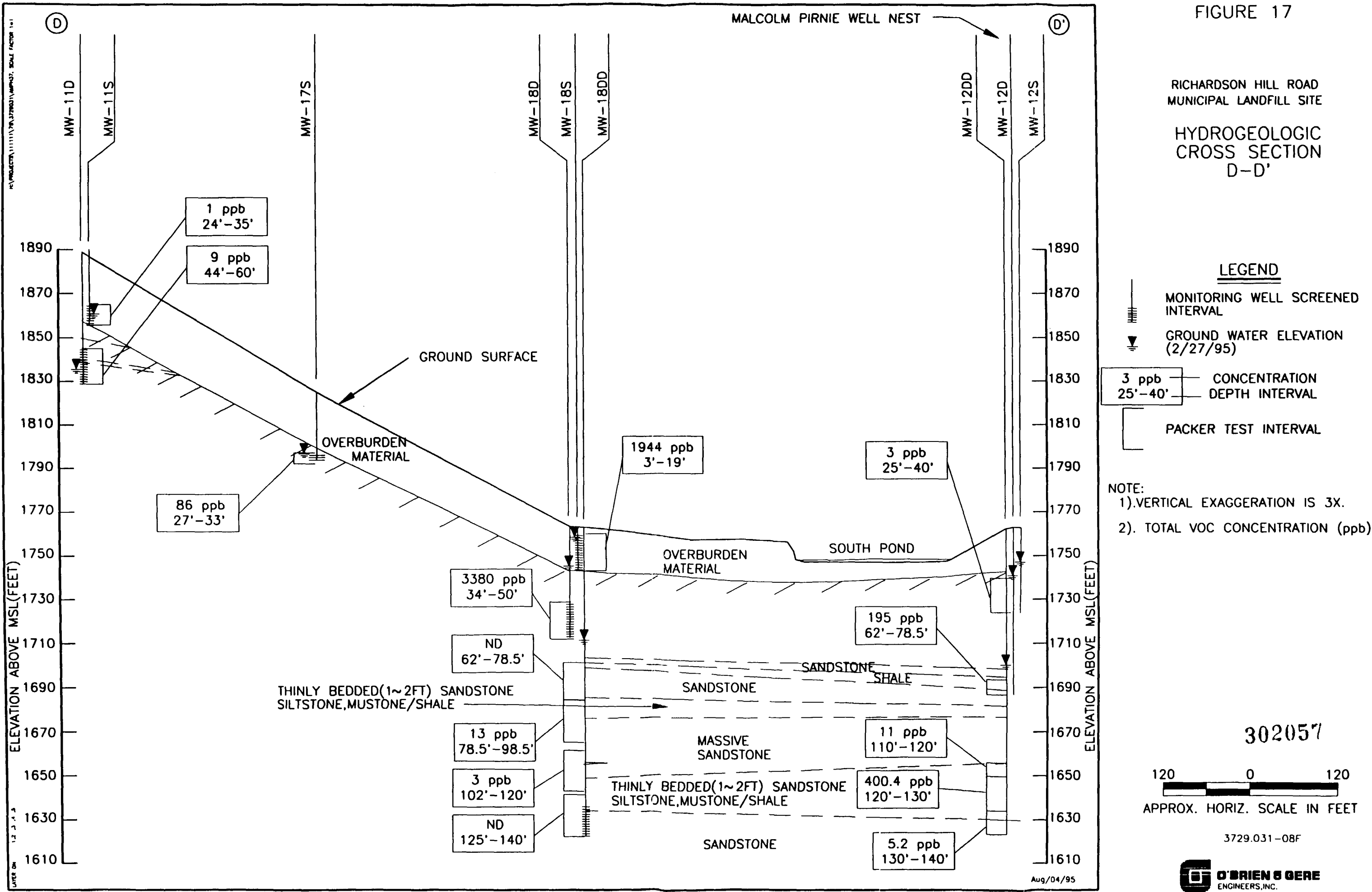


FIGURE 18

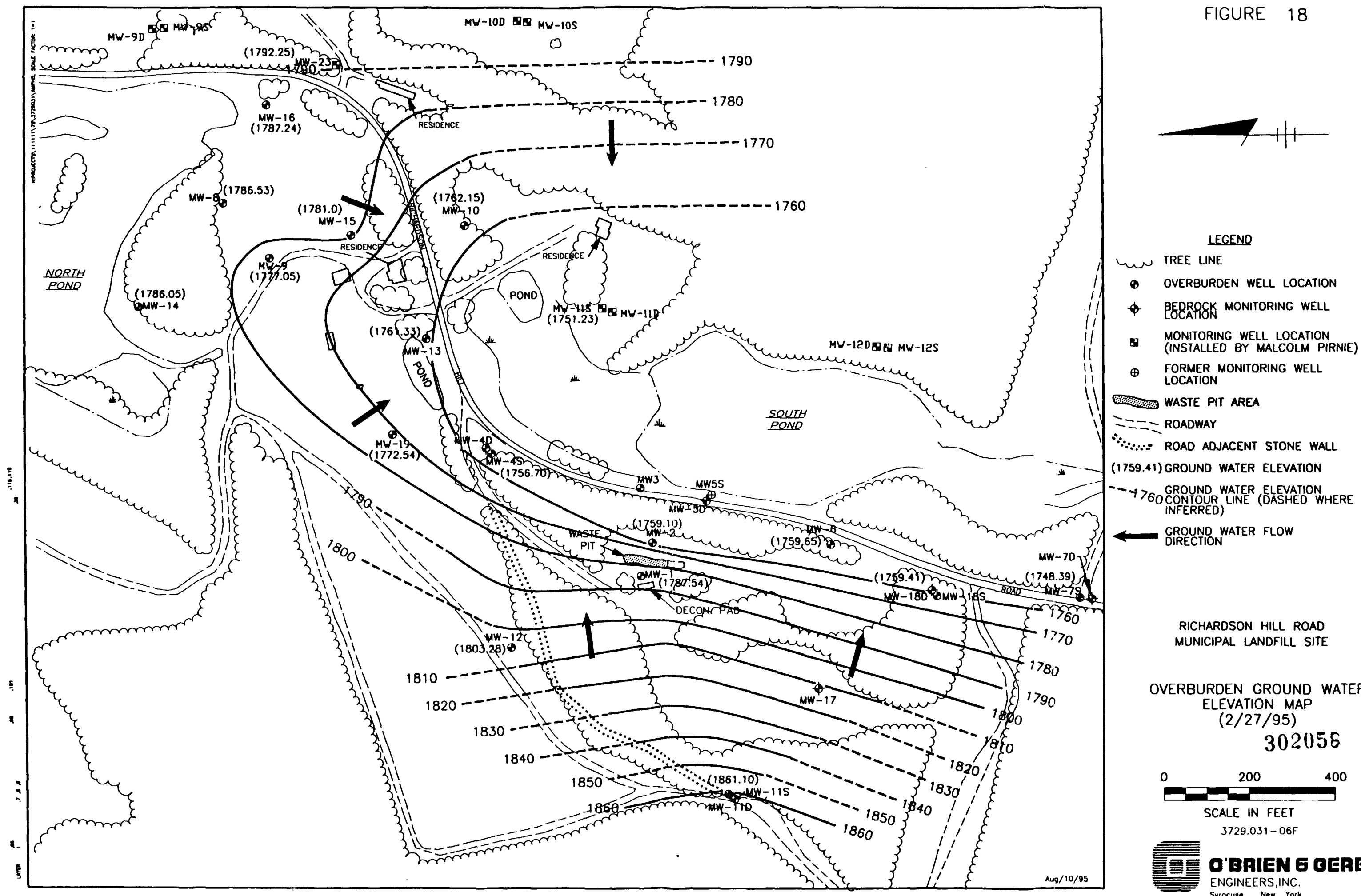




FIGURE 19

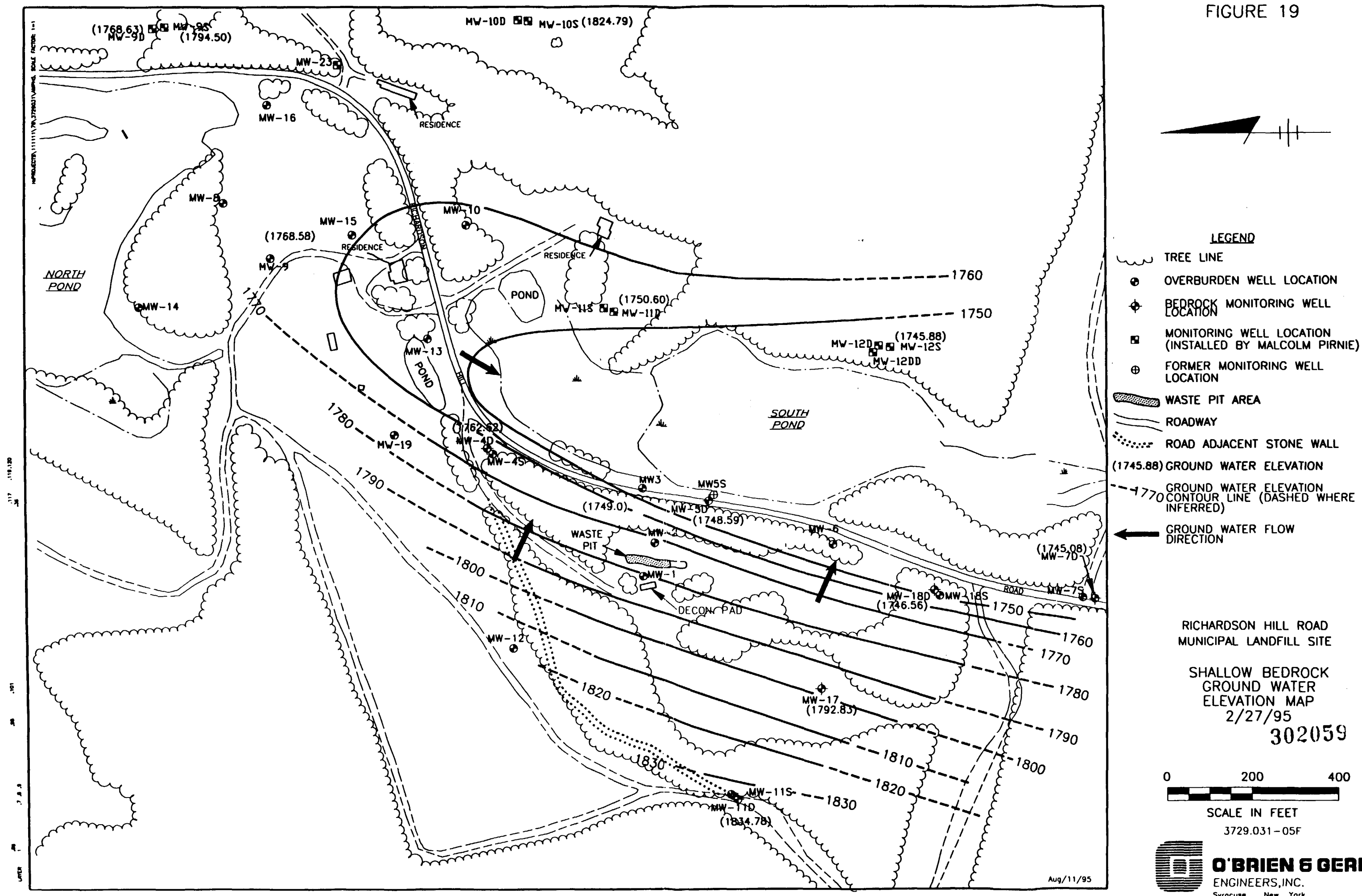
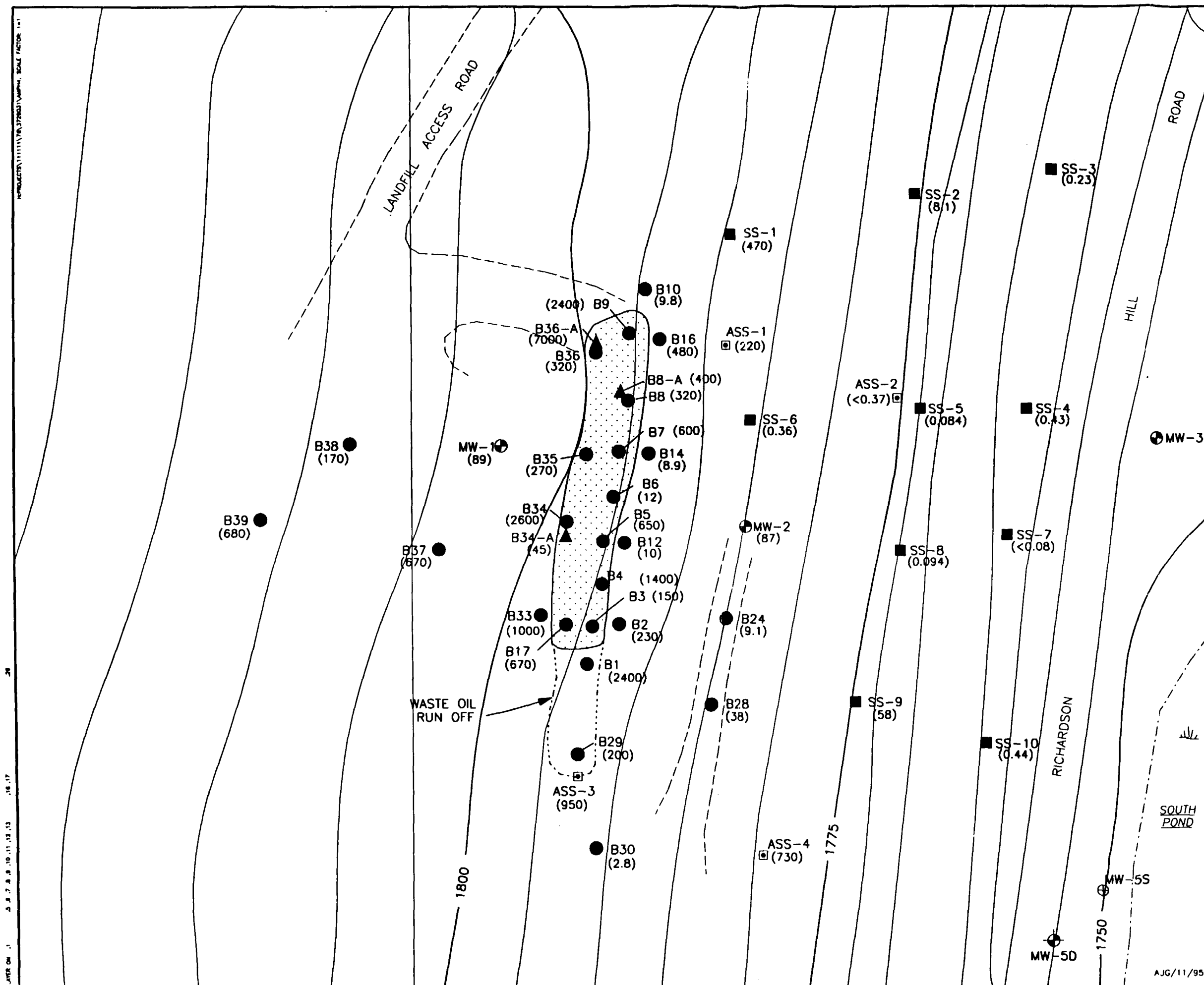


FIGURE 20



LEGEND

- ⊕ OVERBURDEN WELL LOCATION
- ⊕ BEDROCK MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- BORING LOCATION
- ▲ TCL SAMPLE LOCATION
- ⊕ FORMER MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- ⊕ ASS-2 SRI SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
- ⊕ WASTE PIT AREA
- (9.8) PCB CONCENTRATIONS (ppm)

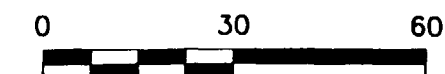
NOTE:

- \* TCL SOIL SAMPLES WERE ALSO COLLECTED IN BORING B6 AND B7
- \*\* SOIL BORINGS COMPLETED AS MONITORING WELLS

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

SURFACE SOIL AND  
SUBSURFACE SOIL WASTE OIL PIT  
PCB CONCENTRATIONS

302060



APPROX. SCALE IN FEET

3729.031 - 25F



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Syracuse, New York

AJG/11/95

FIGURE 21

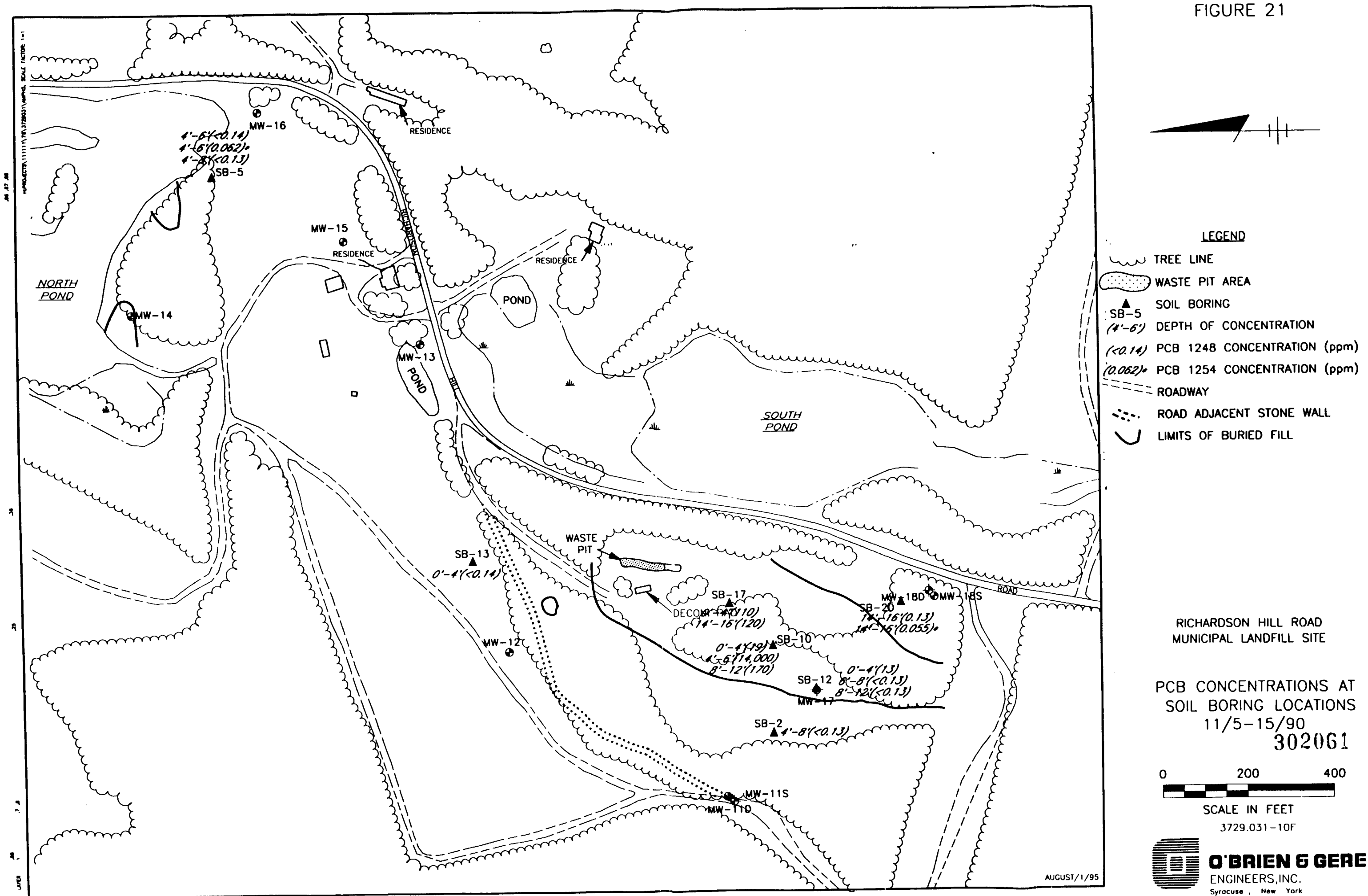


FIGURE 22

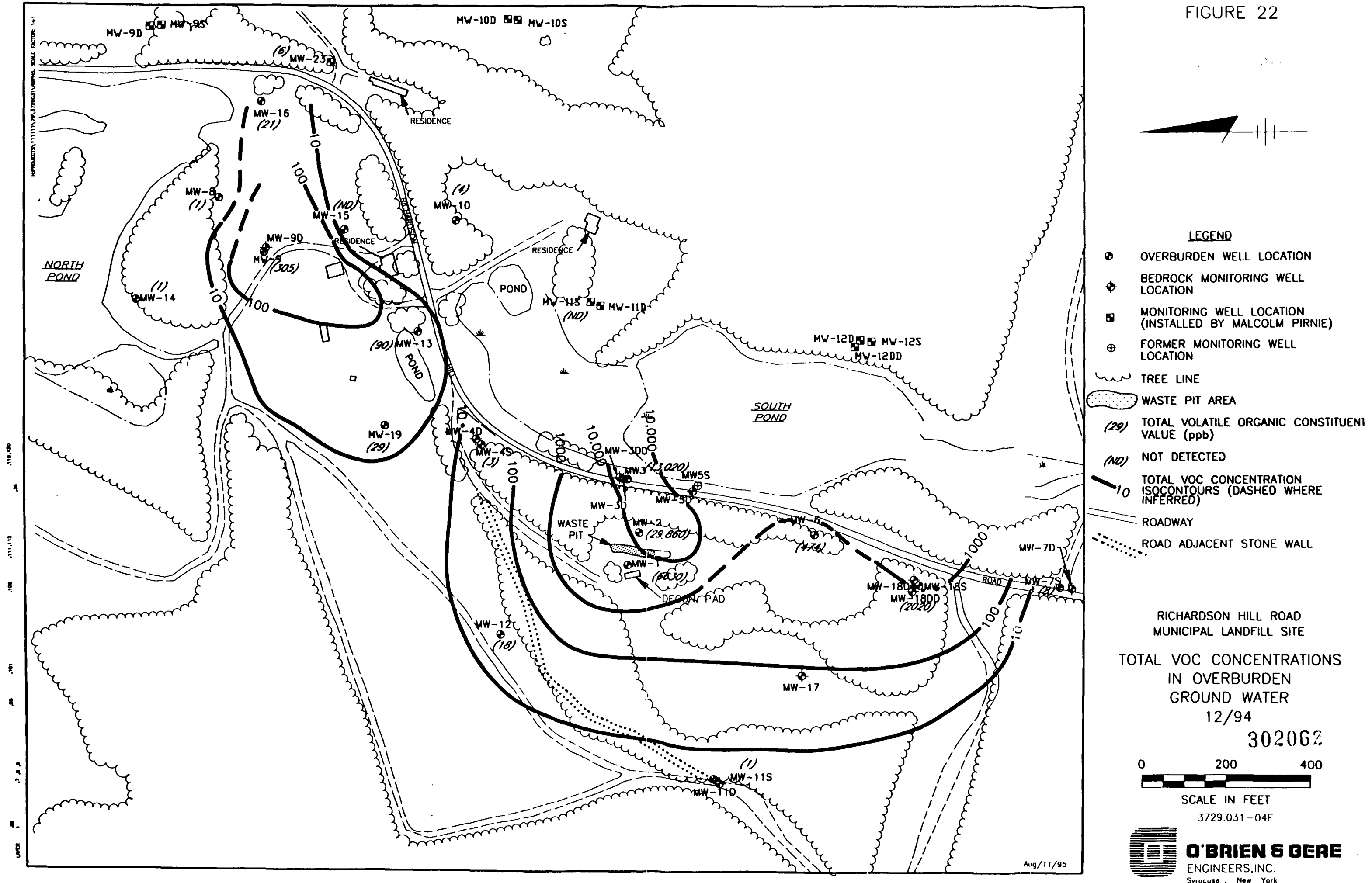


FIGURE 23

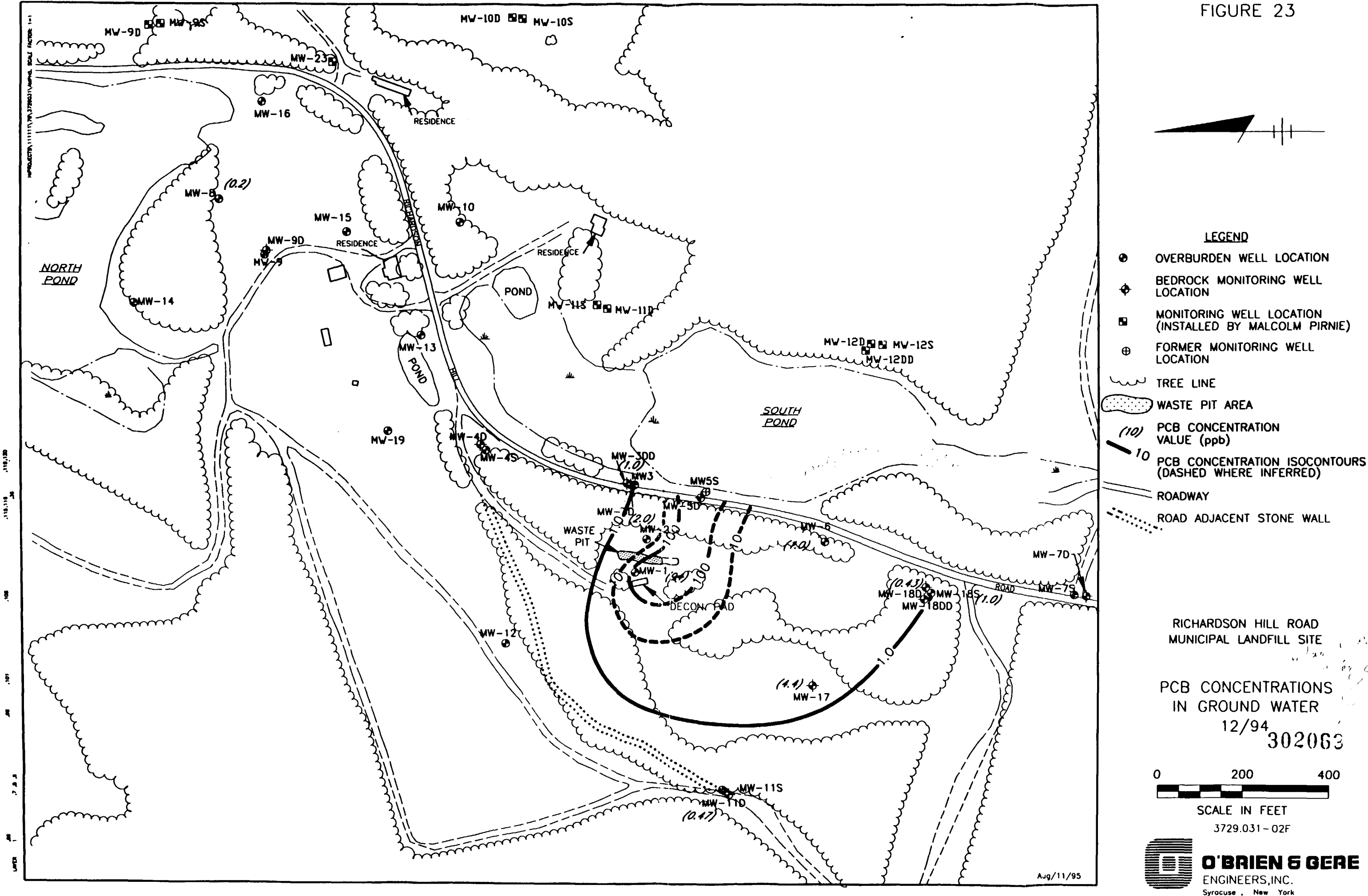


FIGURE 24

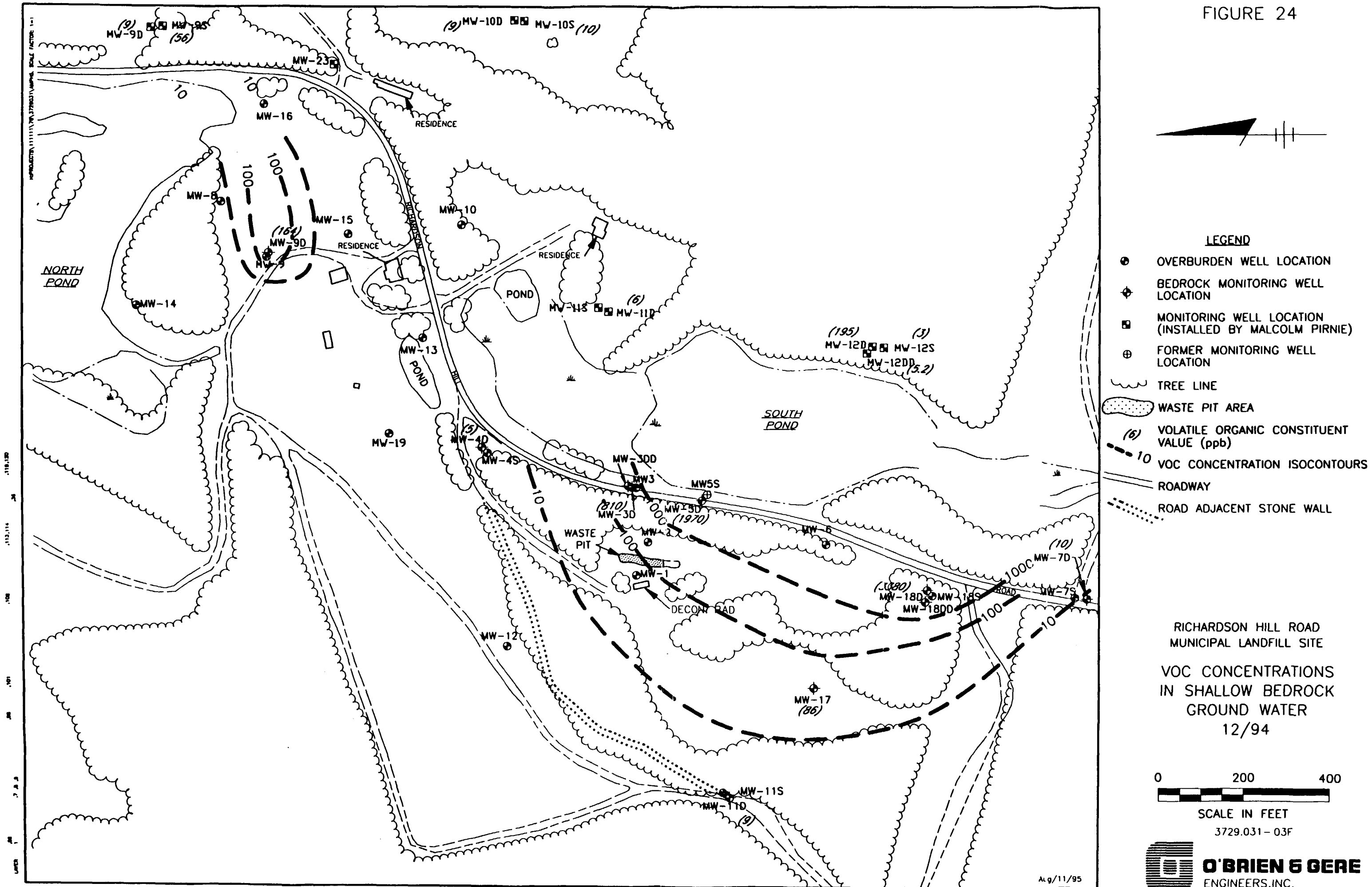
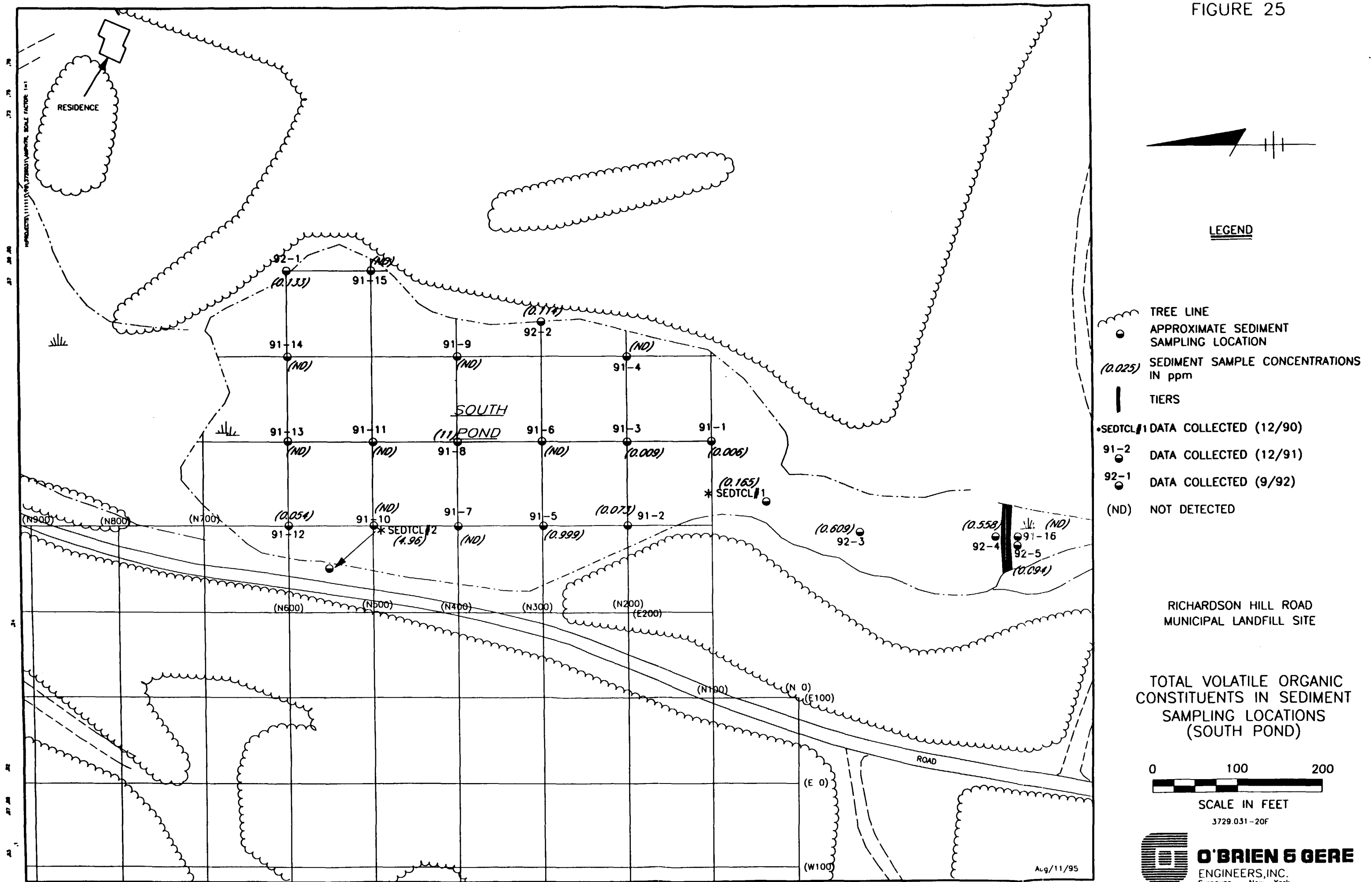
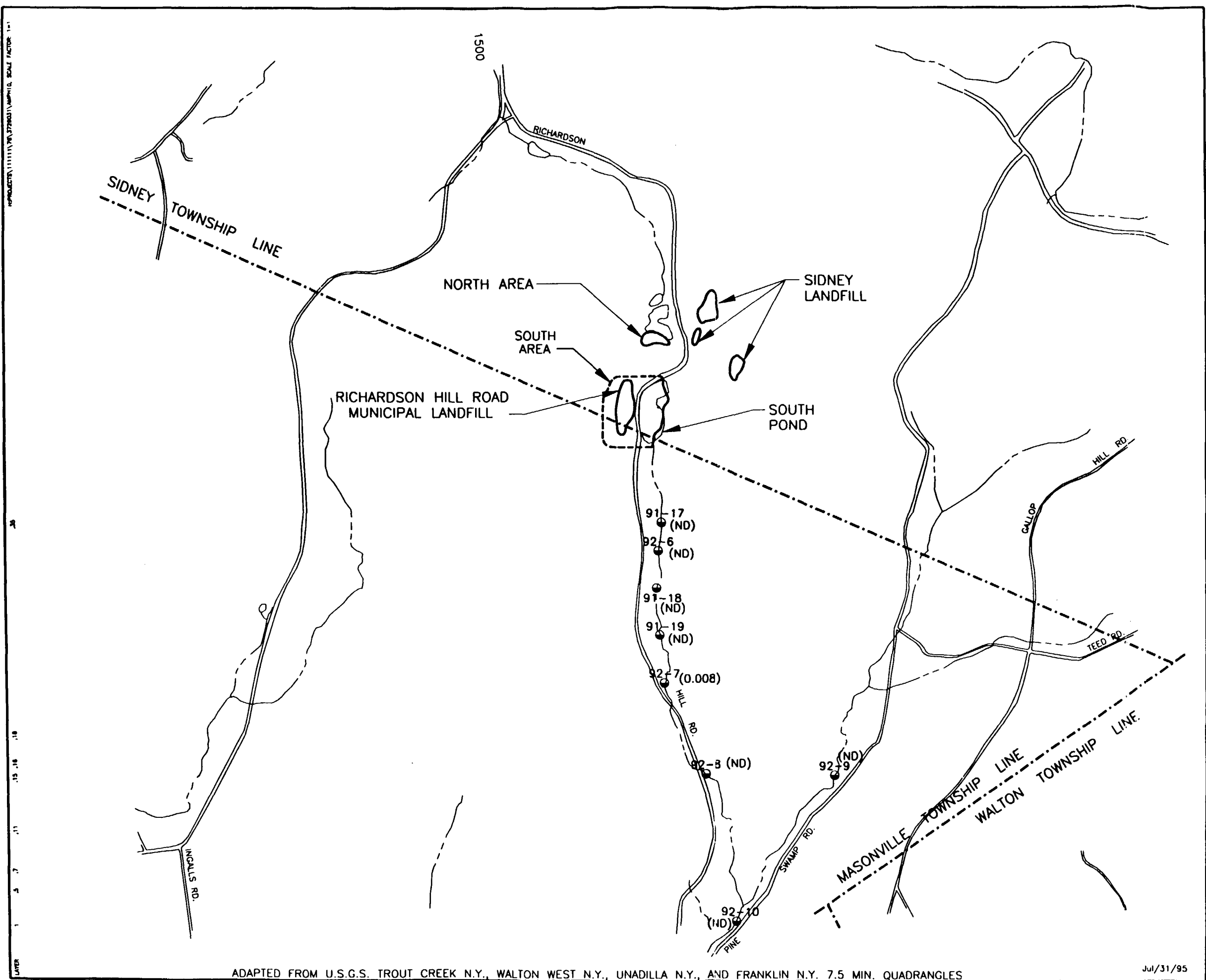


FIGURE 25



302065

FIGURE 26

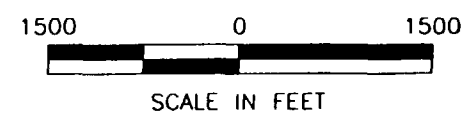


LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
- (0.008) SEDIMENT SAMPLE CONCENTRATION IN (ppm)
- 91-17 DATA COLLECTED (12/91)
- 92-6 DATA COLLECTED (9/92)
- (ND) NOT DETECTED

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS IN SEDIMENT DOWNSTREAM OF THE SOUTH POND



3729.031-21F

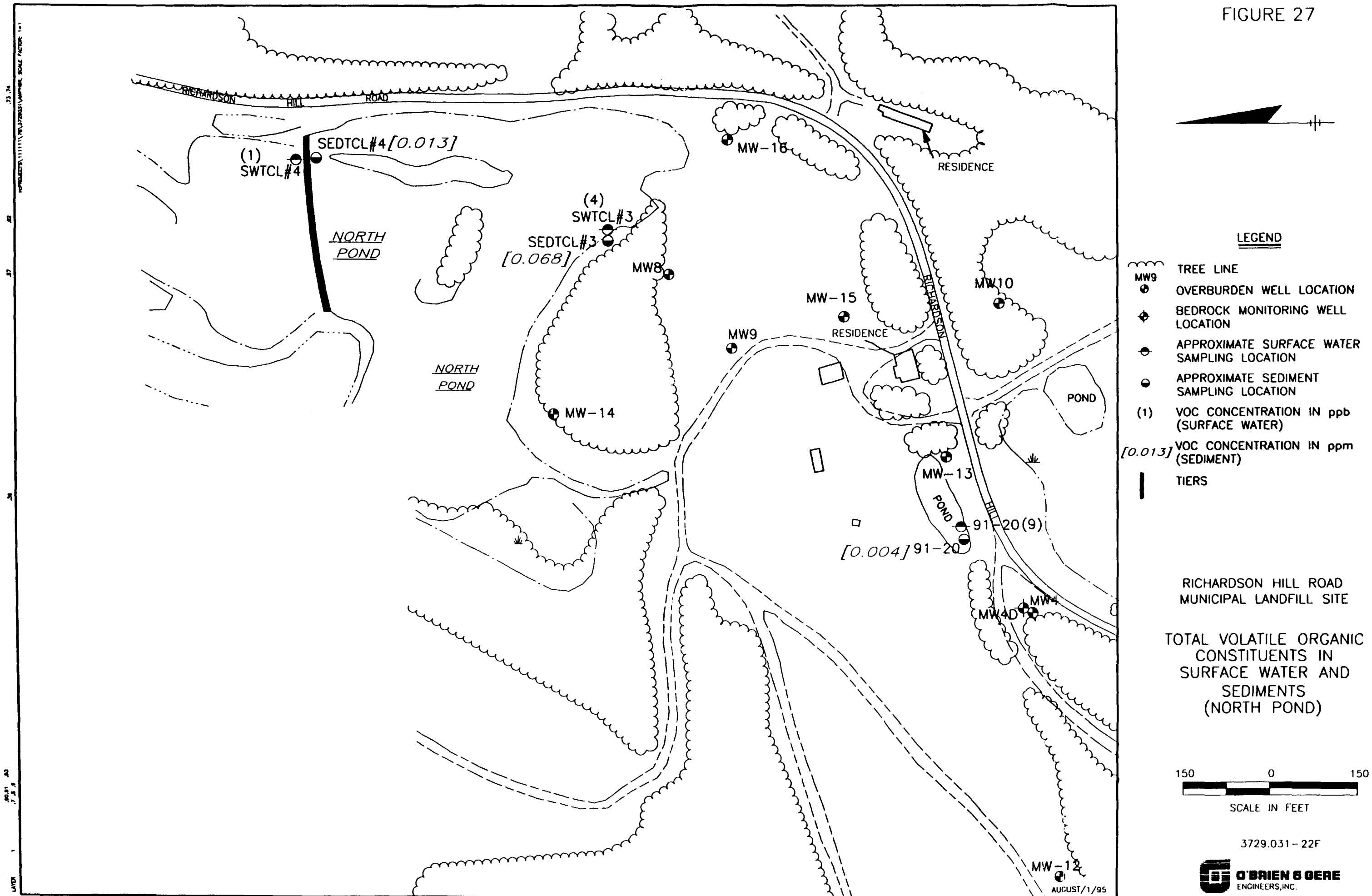


Jul/31/95

ADAPTED FROM U.S.G.S. TROUT CREEK N.Y., WALTON WEST N.Y., UNADILLA N.Y., AND FRANKLIN N.Y. 7.5 MIN. QUADRANGLES



FIGURE 27



LEGEND

- Wavy line: TREE LINE
- Circle with dot: OVERBURDEN WELL LOCATION
- Circle with cross: BEDROCK MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- Circle with dot: APPROXIMATE SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
- Circle with dot: APPROXIMATE SEDIMENT SAMPLING LOCATION
- (1): VOC CONCENTRATION IN ppb (SURFACE WATER)
- [0.013]: VOC CONCENTRATION IN ppm (SEDIMENT)
- Vertical bar: TIERS

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

TOTAL VOLATILE ORGANIC  
CONSTITUENTS IN  
SURFACE WATER AND  
SEDIMENTS  
(NORTH POND)

150 0 150  
SCALE IN FEET

3729.031-22F

**O'BRIEN & GERE**  
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302067

FIGURE 28

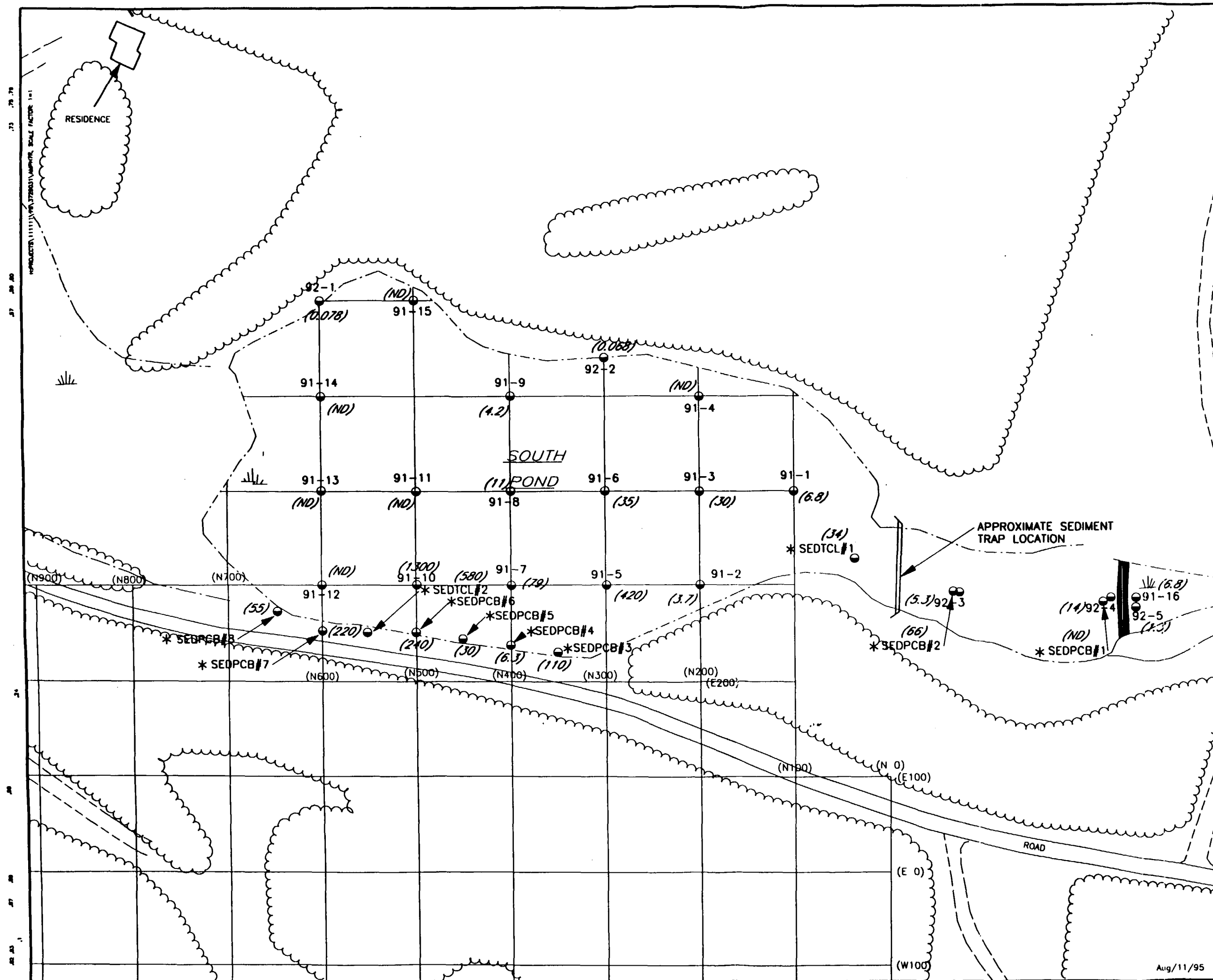


FIGURE 29

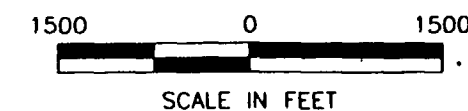


**LEGEND**

- APPROXIMATE SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
- (16) SEDIMENT SAMPLE CONCENTRATION IN ppm
- 91-17 ● DATA COLLECTED (12/91)
- 92-6 ● DATA COLLECTED (9/92)
- (ND) NOT DETECTED

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

PCB CONCENTRATIONS IN  
SEDIMENT DOWNSTREAM OF  
THE SOUTH POND



3729.031-12F

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302069

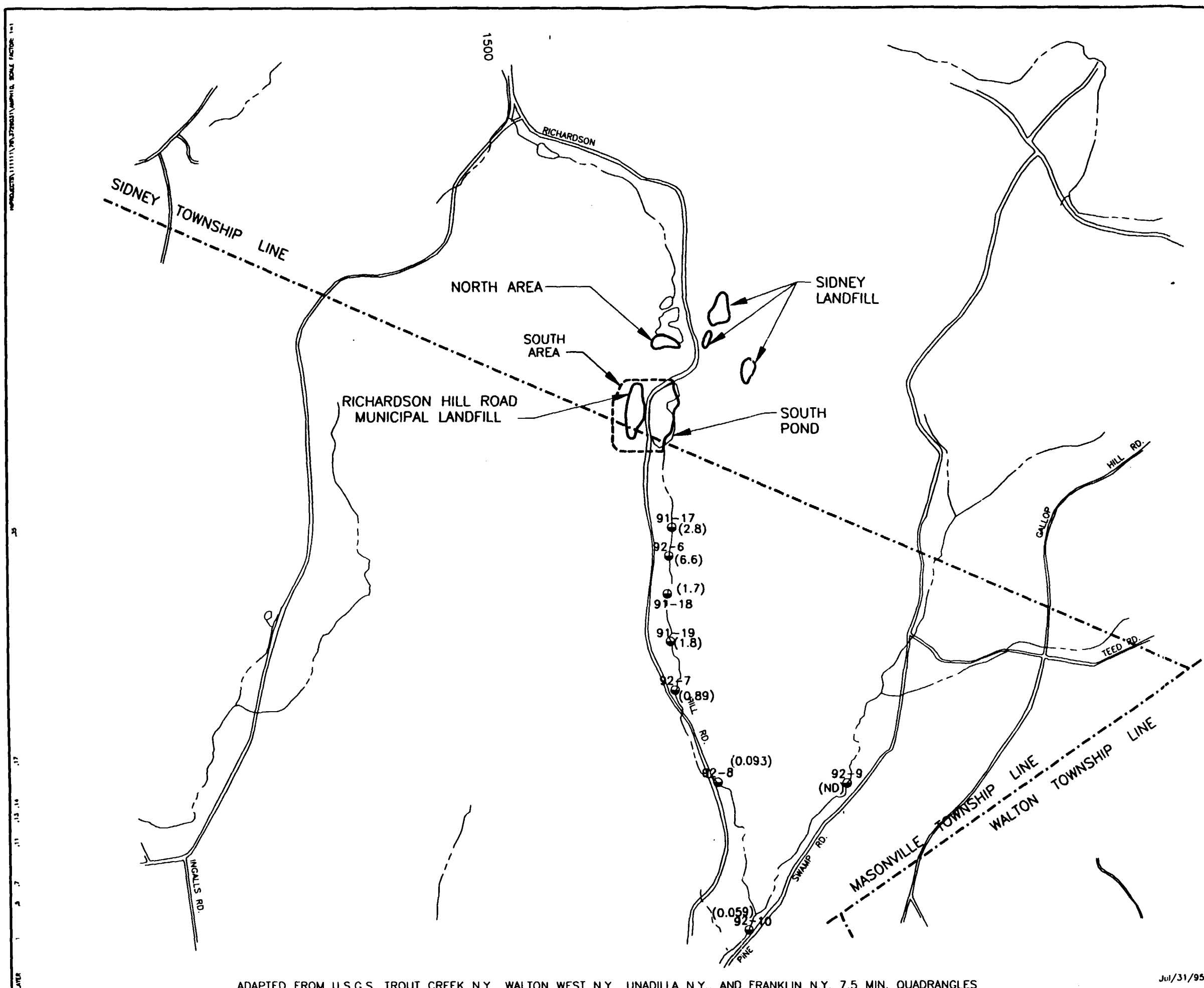
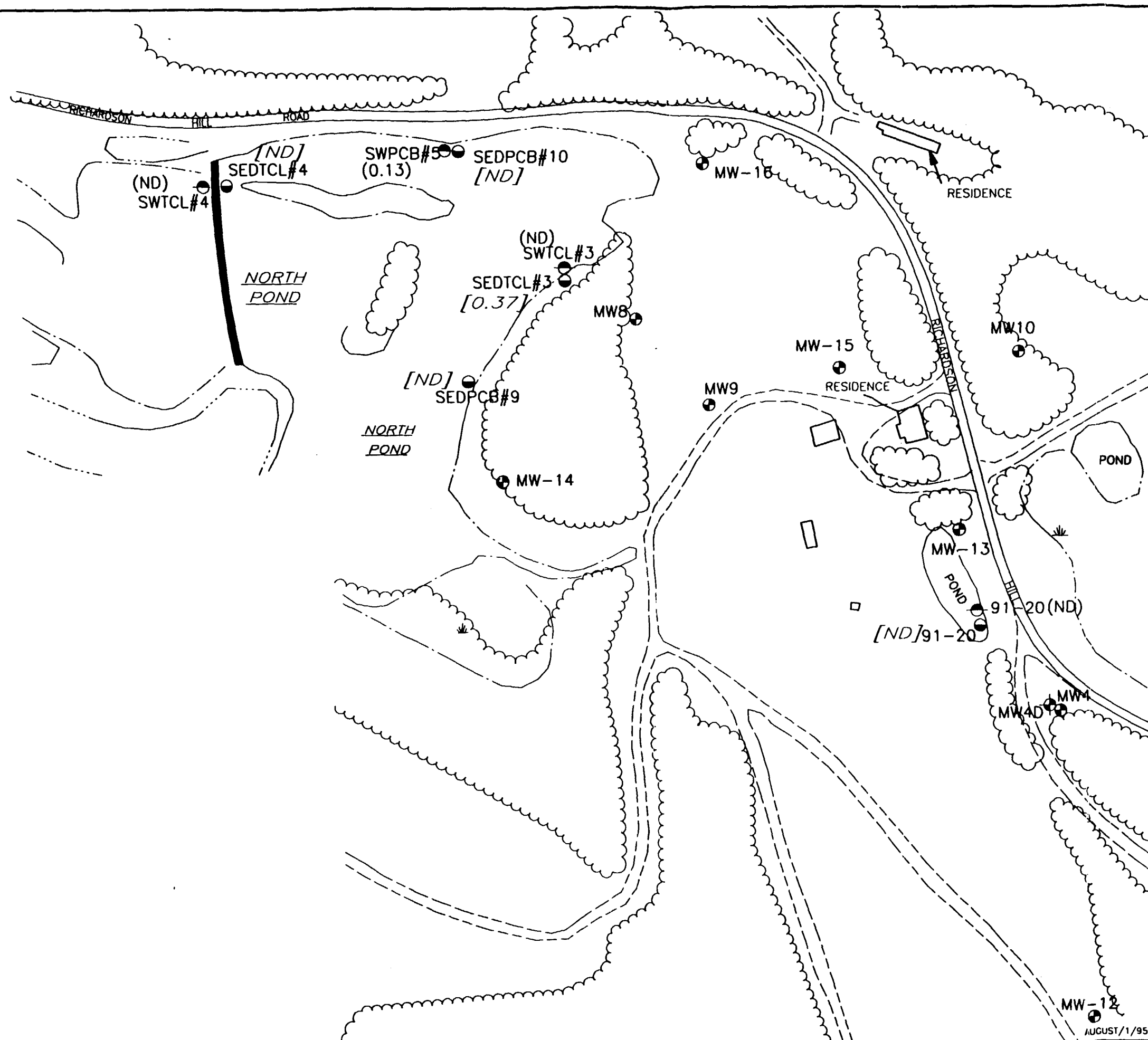


FIGURE 30

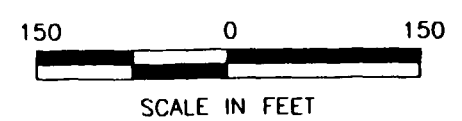


**LEGEND**

- TREE LINE
- OVERBURDEN WELL LOCATION
- BEDROCK MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE SEDIMENT SAMPLING LOCATION
- (0.13)** PCB CONCENTRATION IN ppb (SURFACE WATER)
- [0.37]** PCB CONCENTRATION IN ppm (SEDIMENT)
- TIERS
- [ND]** NOT DETECTED

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

PCB CONCENTRATIONS IN  
SURFACE WATER AND  
SEDIMENTS  
(NORTH POND)



3729.031-13F

**O'BRIEN & GERE**  
ENGINEERS, INC.

302070

AUGUST/1/95

FIGURE 31

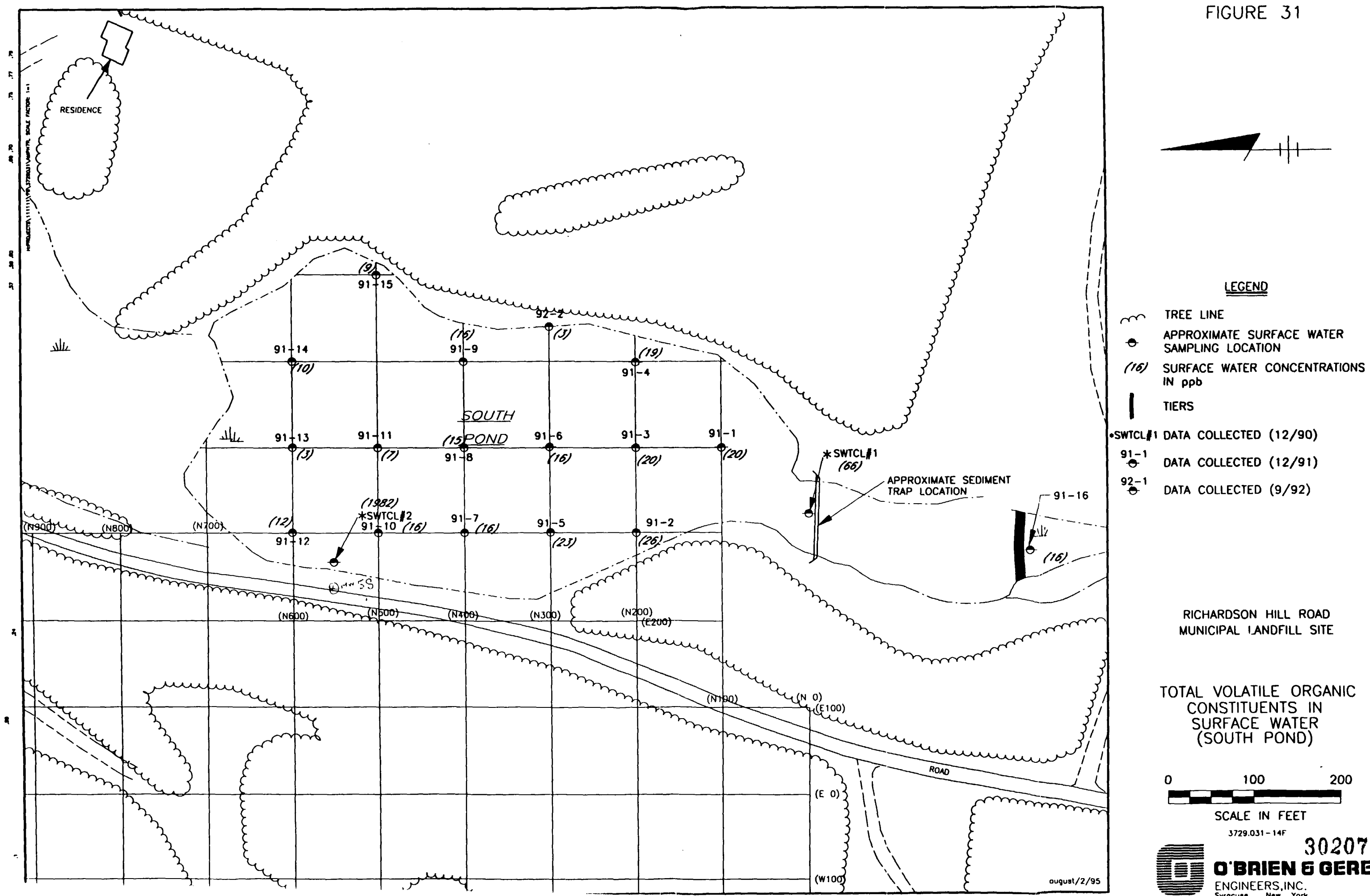


FIGURE 32

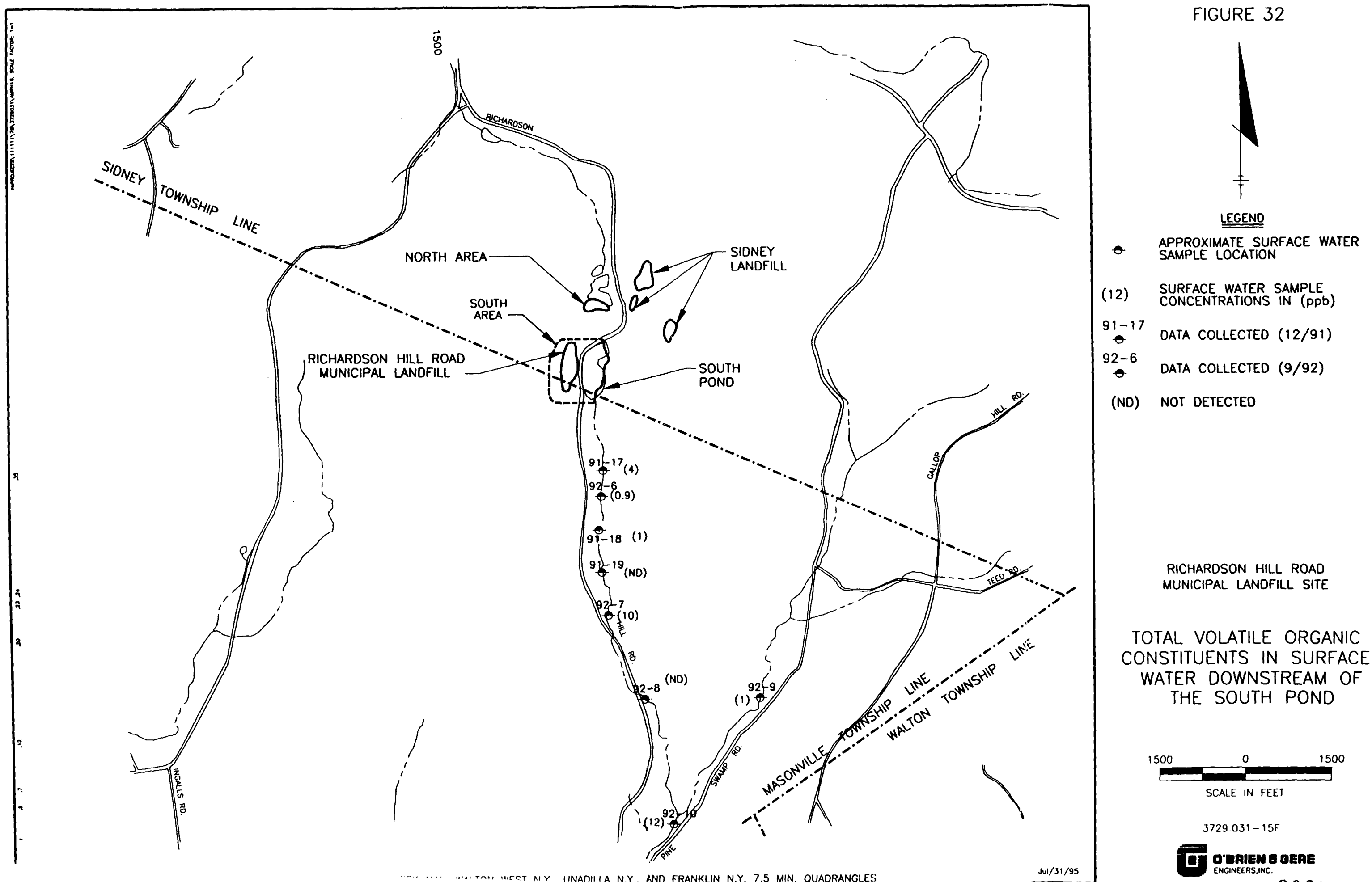


FIGURE 33

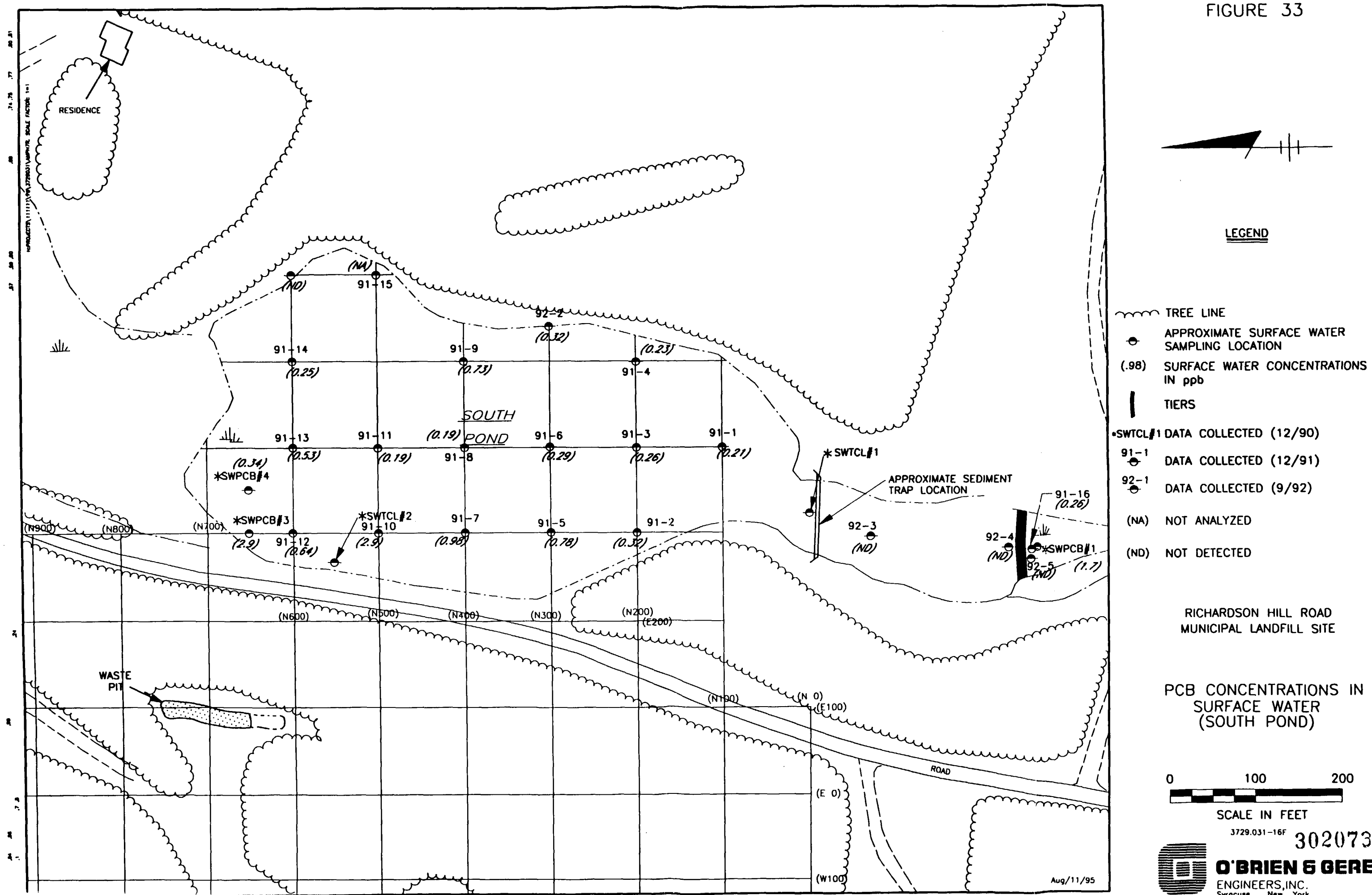


FIGURE 34

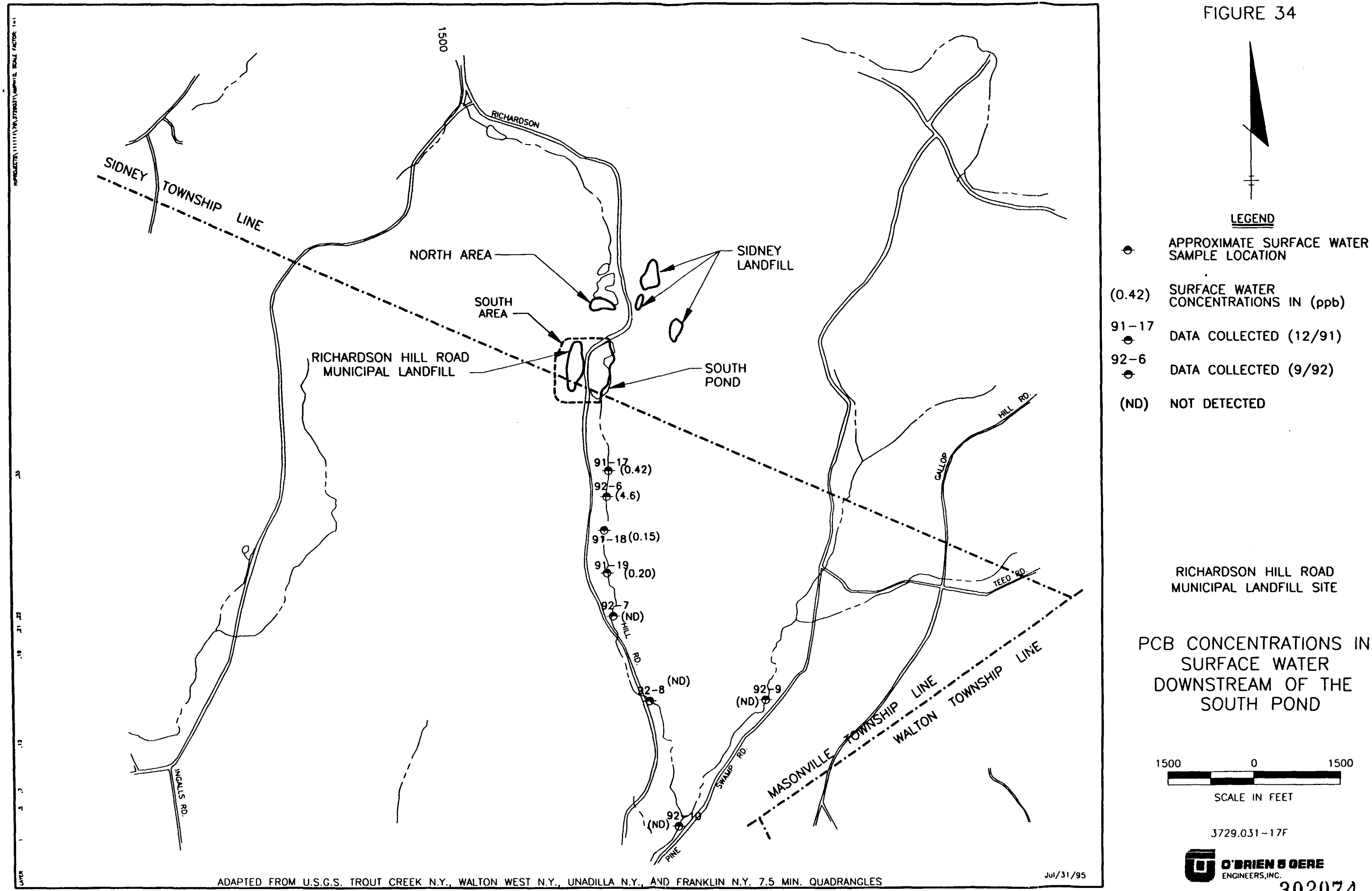




FIGURE 35

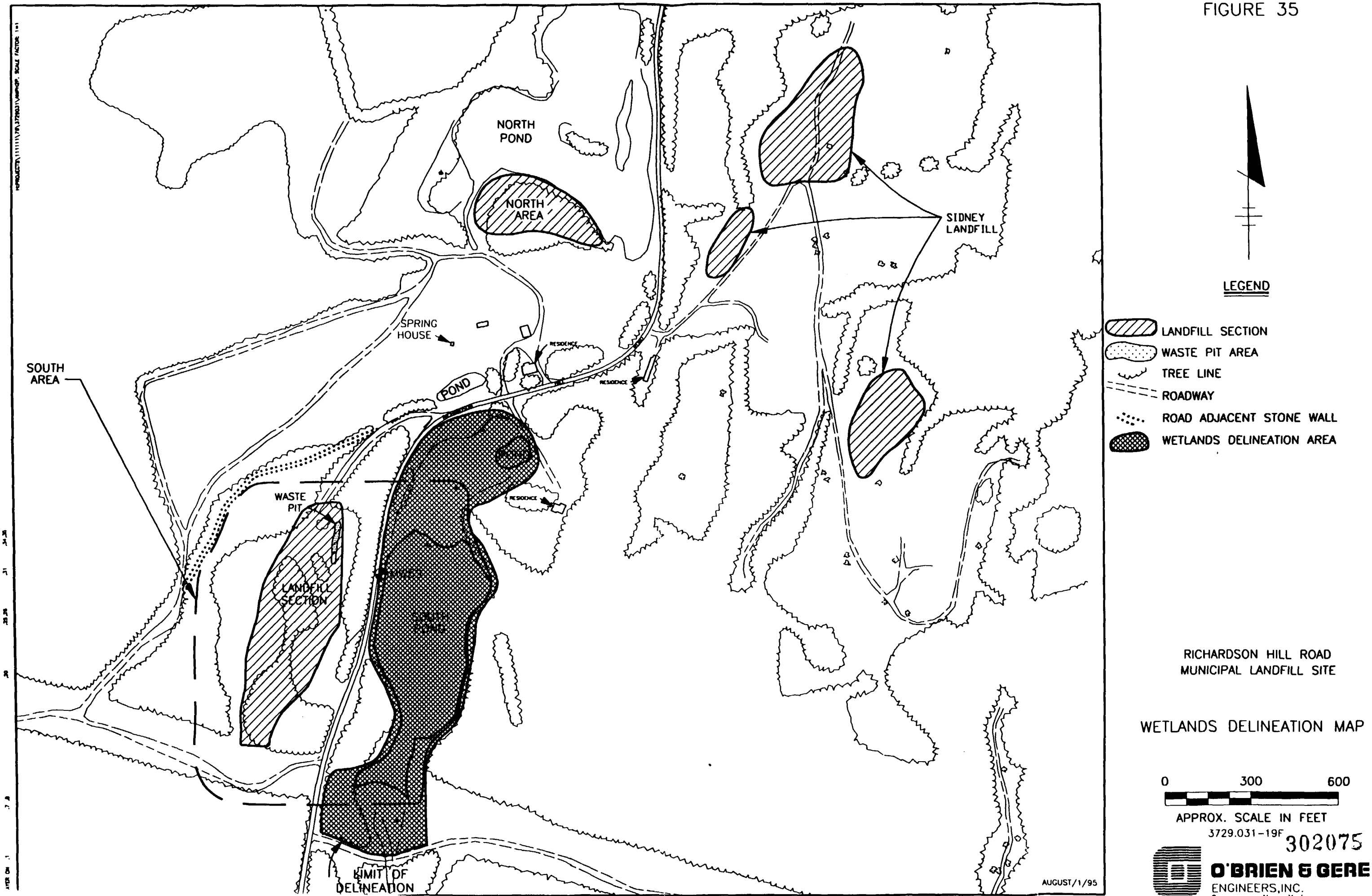


FIGURE 36



RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

# LOCATIONS OF SAMPLED SURFACE WATER BODIES

NOT TO SCALE

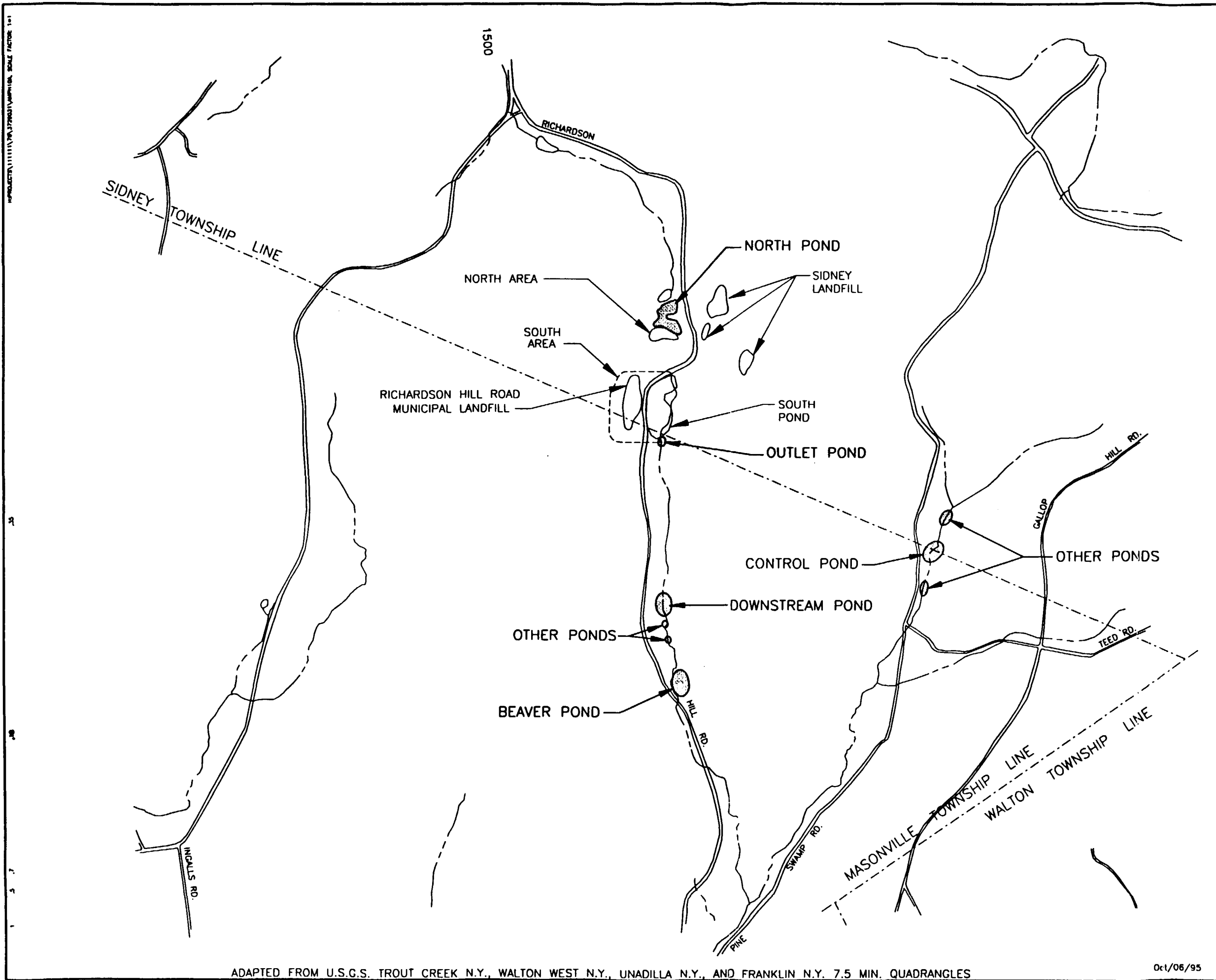
3729.028

302076



Oct/06/95

ADAPTED FROM U.S.G.S. TROUT CREEK N.Y., WALTON WEST N.Y., UNADILLA N.Y., AND FRANKLIN N.Y. 7.5 MIN. QUADRANGLES



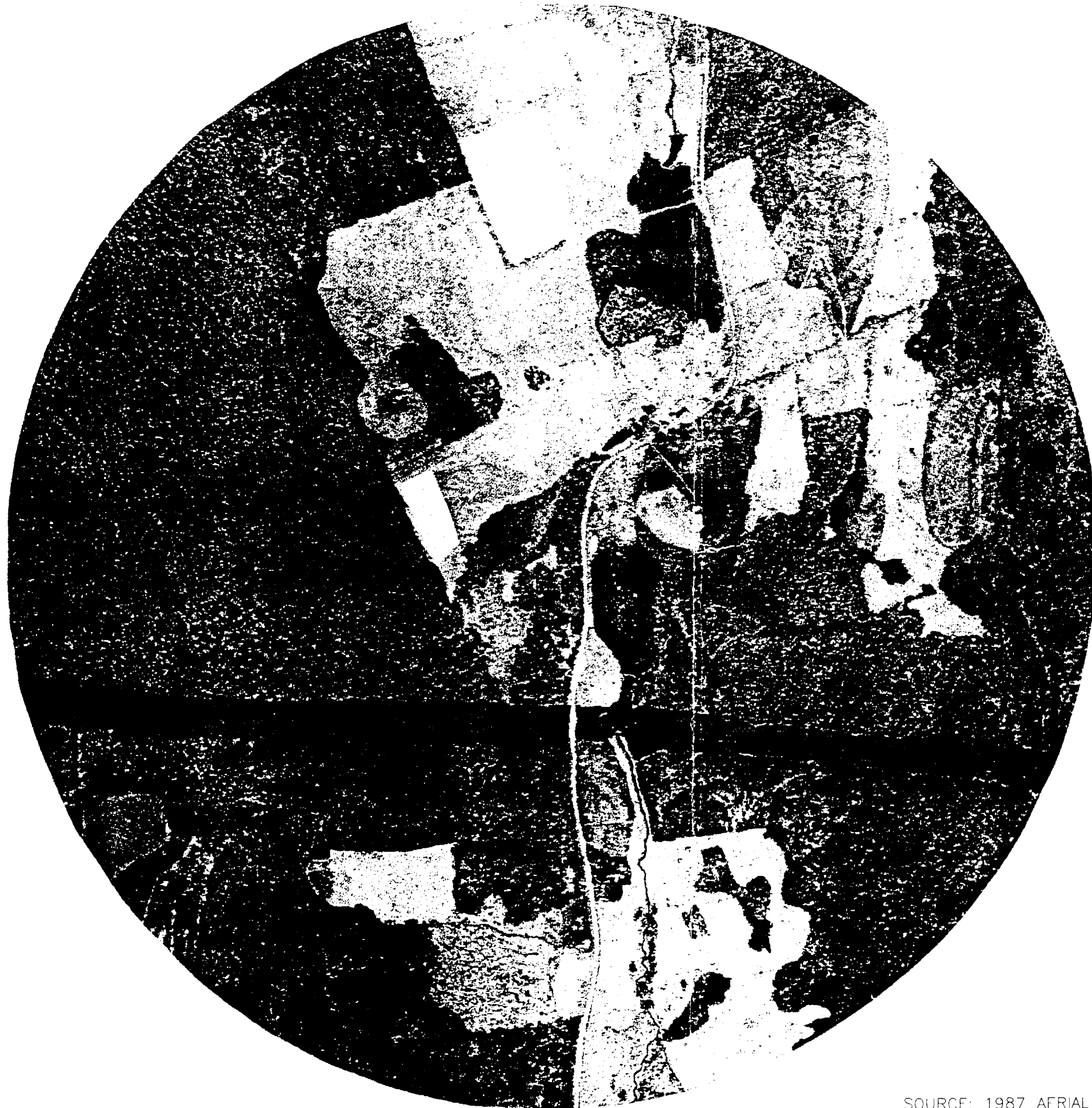

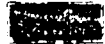
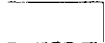

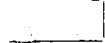


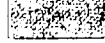





FIGURE 37

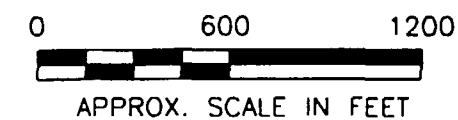


LEGEND

-  TREE LINE
-  MIXED HARDWOOD FOREST
-  SUCCESSIONAL OLD FIELD/  
SHRUBLAND
-  CROPLAND
-  PINE PLANTATION
-  MOWED PATHWAY
-  LANDFILL
-  OTHER CULTURAL
-  WETLAND
-  OPEN WATER
-  STREAM (Exaggerated Scale)

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

COVERTYPE MAP

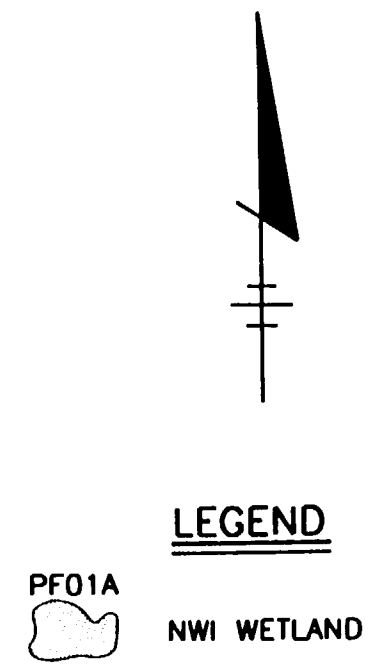


3729.028 302077



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Syracuse, New York

SOURCE: 1987 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



NATIONAL WETLAND  
INVENTORY MAP

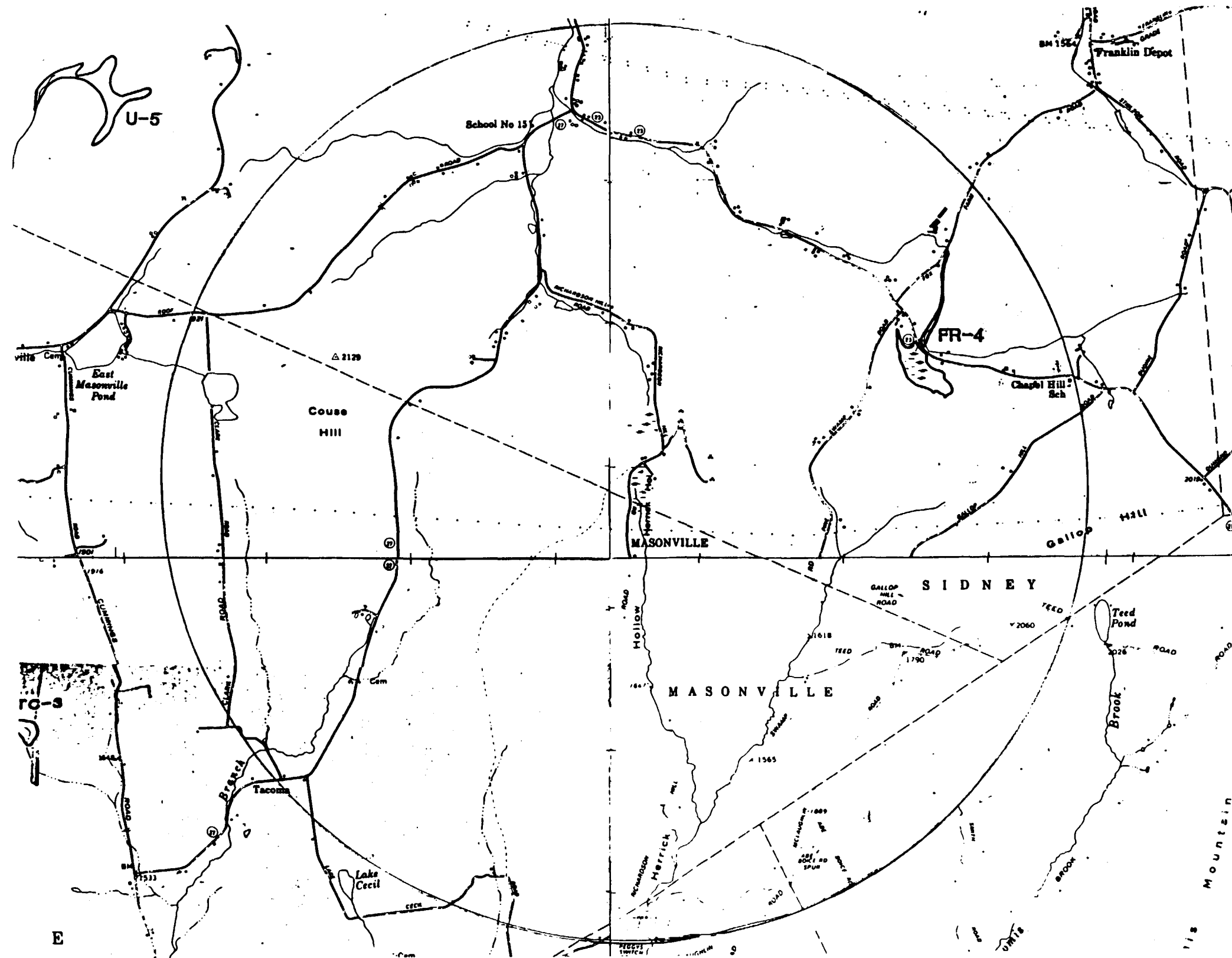
0 1800 3600

APPROX. SCALE IN FEET

**3729.028**

SOURCE: USFWS NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY MAPS  
FRANKLIN, UNADILLA, TROUT CREEK AND  
WALTON WEST QUADRANGLES.

FIGURE 39



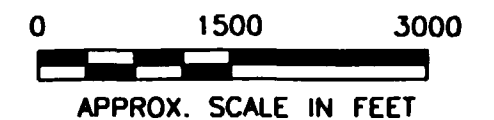
**LEGEND**



NEW YORK STATE  
FRESHWATER WETLAND  
BOUNDARY

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

**NEW YORK STATE  
FRESHWATER WETLANDS**



3729.028

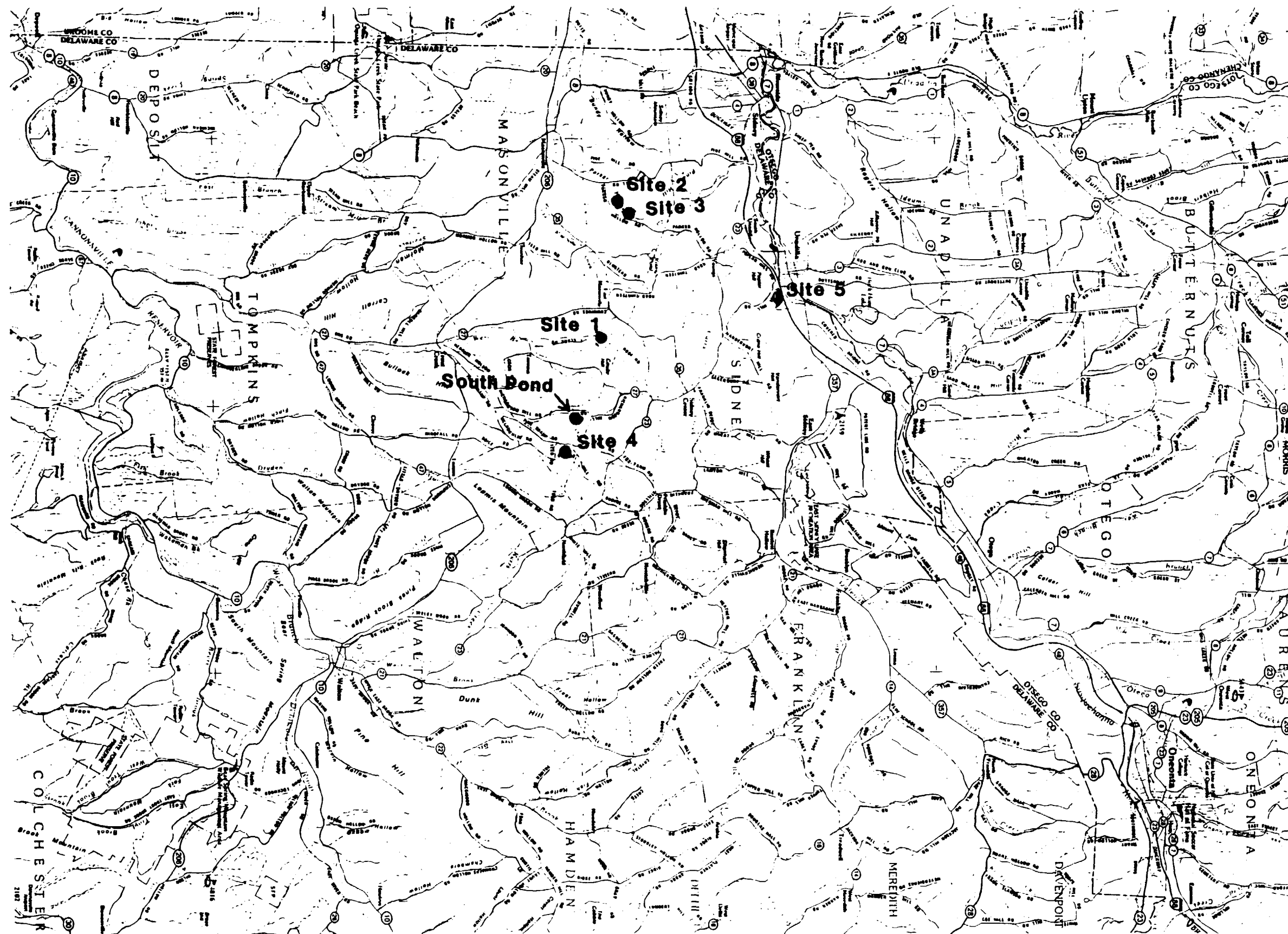
SOURCE: NYSDEC FRESHWATER WETLANDS MAPS  
FRANKLIN, UNADILLA, TROUT CREEK  
AND WALTON WEST QUADRANGLES.



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Syracuse, New York

302079

FIGURE 40



**LEGEND**

● REFERENCE SITE LOCATION

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

**REFERENCE SITE  
LOCATION MAP**

0 150000 300000  
APPROX. SCALE IN FEET

3729.028

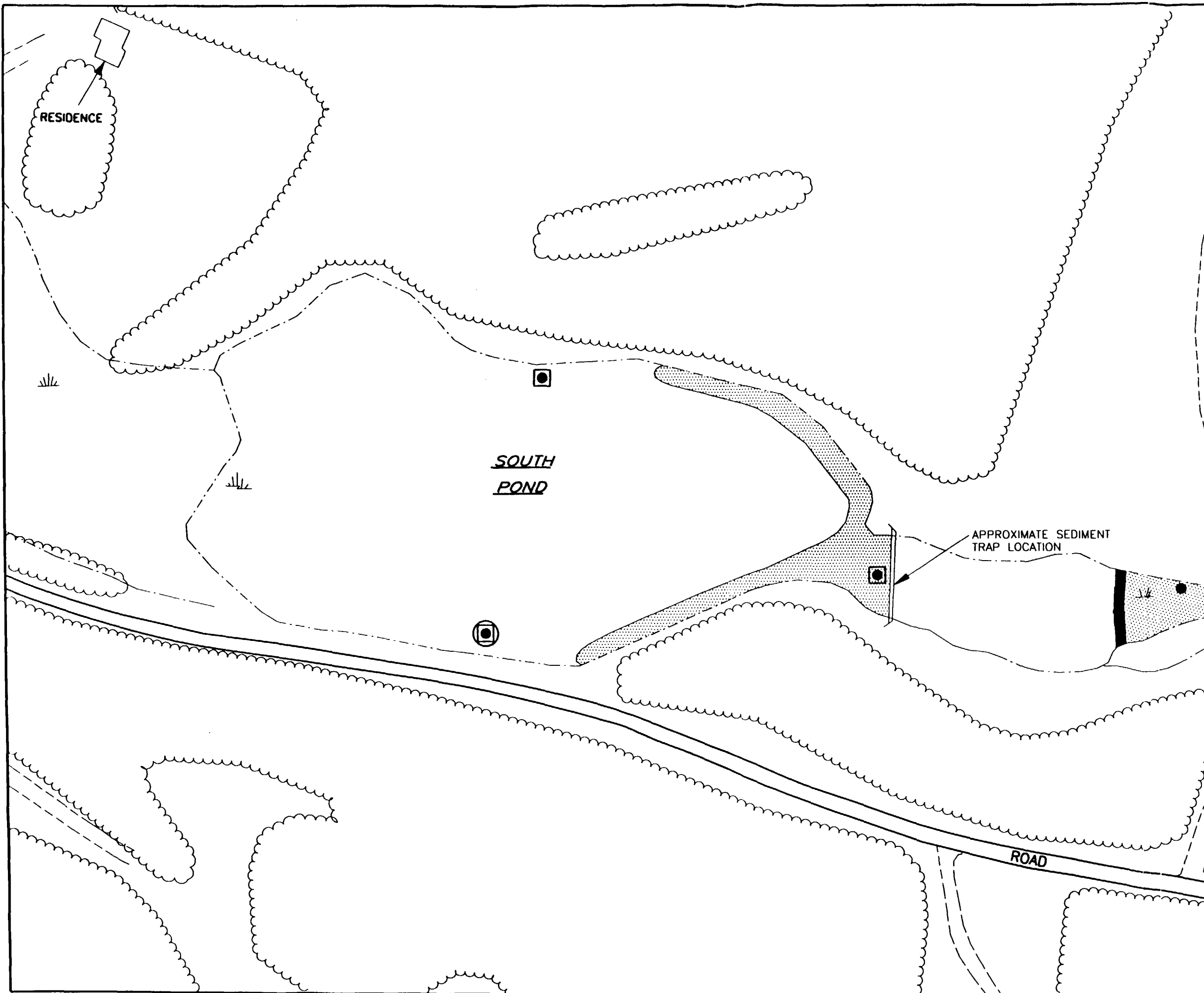
SOURCE: NEW YORK STATE GAZETEER.

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Syracuse, New York

302080



FIGURE 41

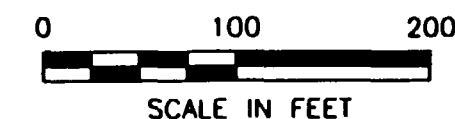


**LEGEND**

- TREE LINE
- LOCATION OF SURFACE WATER & SEDIMENT SAMPLING & CAGED FISH STUDIES.
- WATER BIOASSAY SAMPLING
- SEDIMENT TOXICITY TEST SAMPLING
- BIOTA SAMPLING LOCATION
- TIER

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

**SITE SAMPLING  
LOCATION MAP**



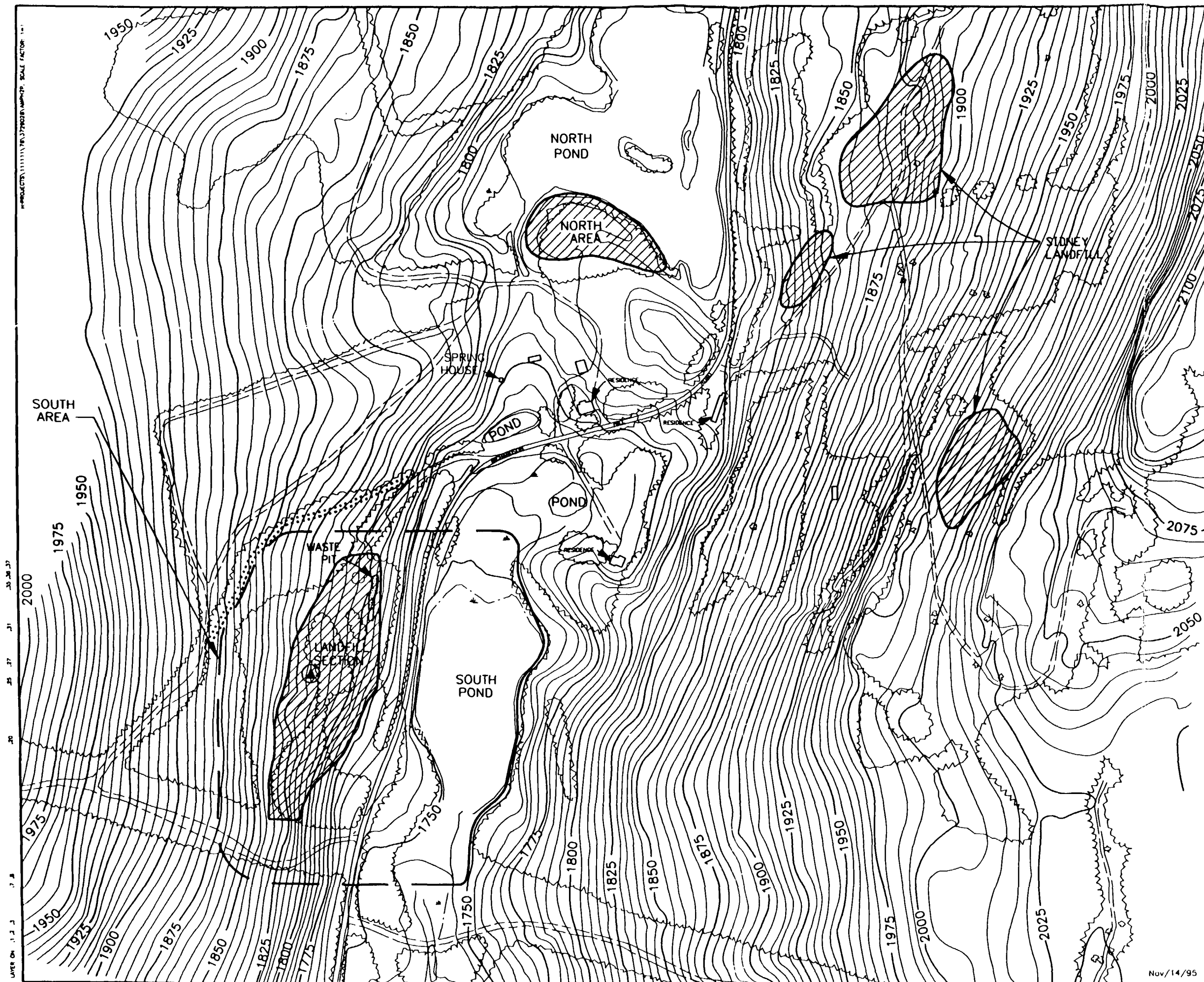
3729.028





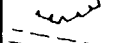



**O'BRIEN & GERE**  
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Syracuse, New York

302081

FIGURE 42

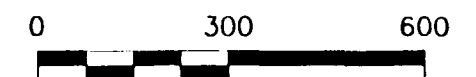


LEGEND

-  LANDFILL SECTION
-  WASTE PIT AREA
-  TREE LINE
-  ROADWAY
-  ROAD ADJACENT STONE WALL
-  SURFACE SOIL AND EARTHWORM SAMPLING LOCATION

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

SURFACE SOIL AND  
EARTHWORM SAMPLING LOCATION



APPROX. SCALE IN FEET  
3729.028 - 03F



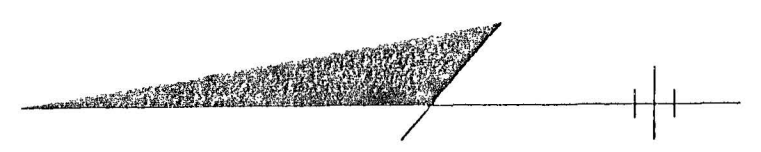
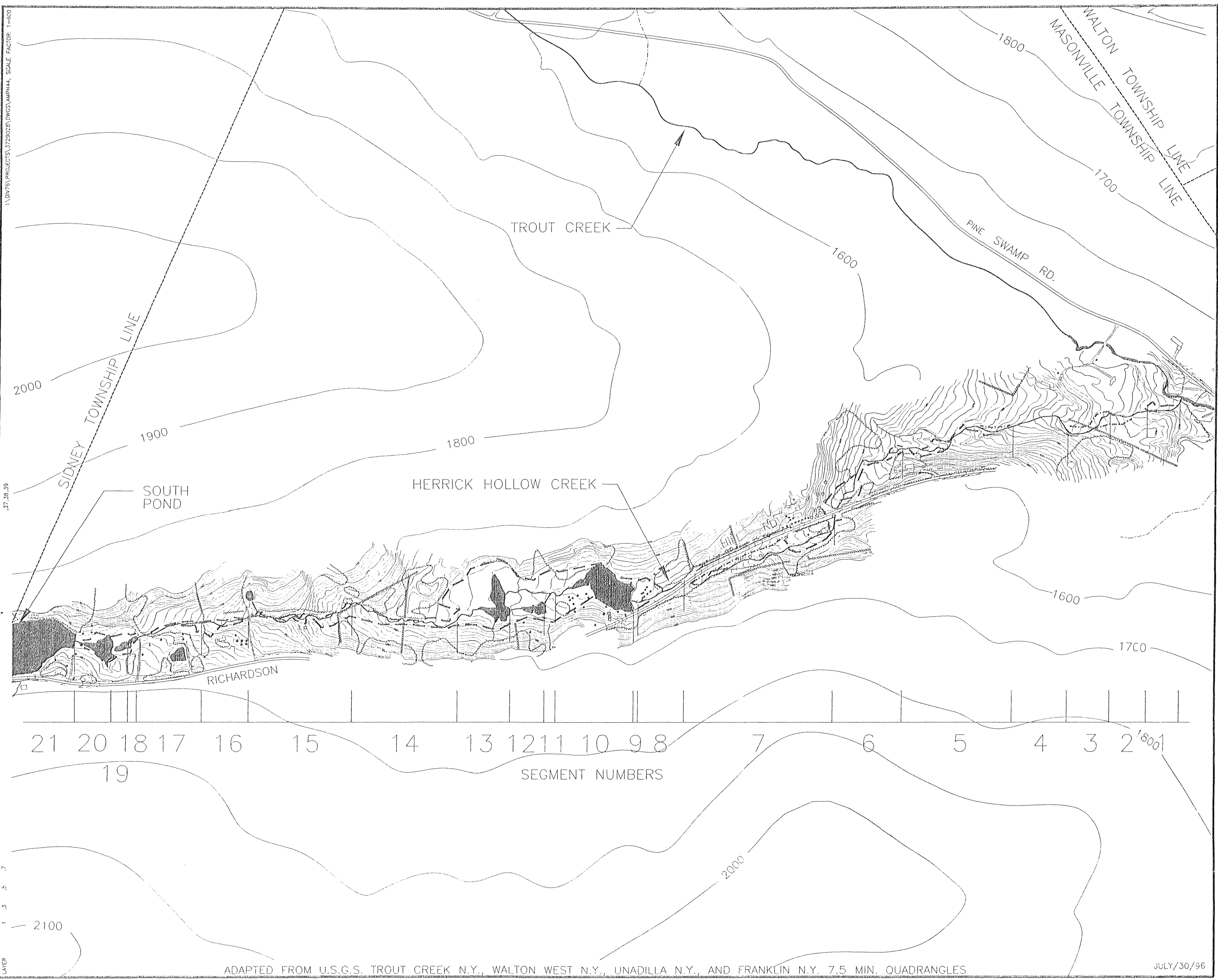
**O'BRIEN & GERE**  
ENGINEERS, INC.  
Syracuse, New York

302082

Nov/14/95



FIGURE 43

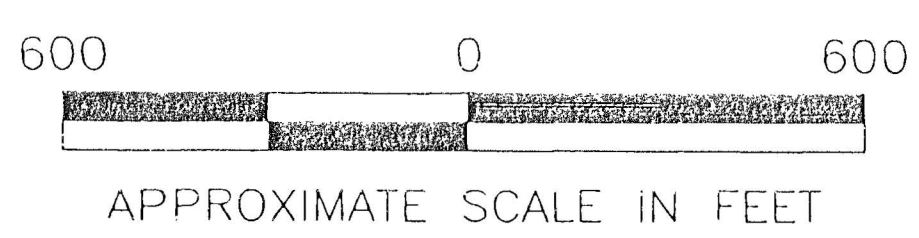


LEGEND

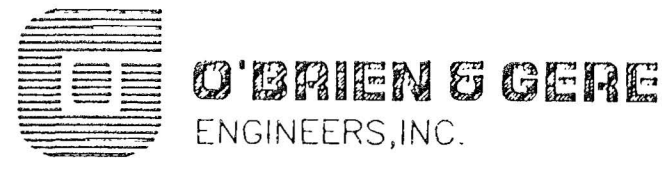
- TOWNSHIP LINE
- STREAM
- SEGMENT LOCATION
- PALUSTRINE WETLAND LIMITS
- FLOODPLAIN LIMITS
- STONE FENCE

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD  
MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

DOWNSTREAM SEGMENT  
LOCATIONS AND WETLAND  
/FLOODPLAIN LIMITS



3729.028-006



ADAPTED FROM U.S.G.S. TROUT CREEK N.Y., WALTON WEST N.Y., UNADILLA N.Y., AND FRANKLIN N.Y. 7.5 MIN. QUADRANGLES

JULY/30/96



FIGURE 43

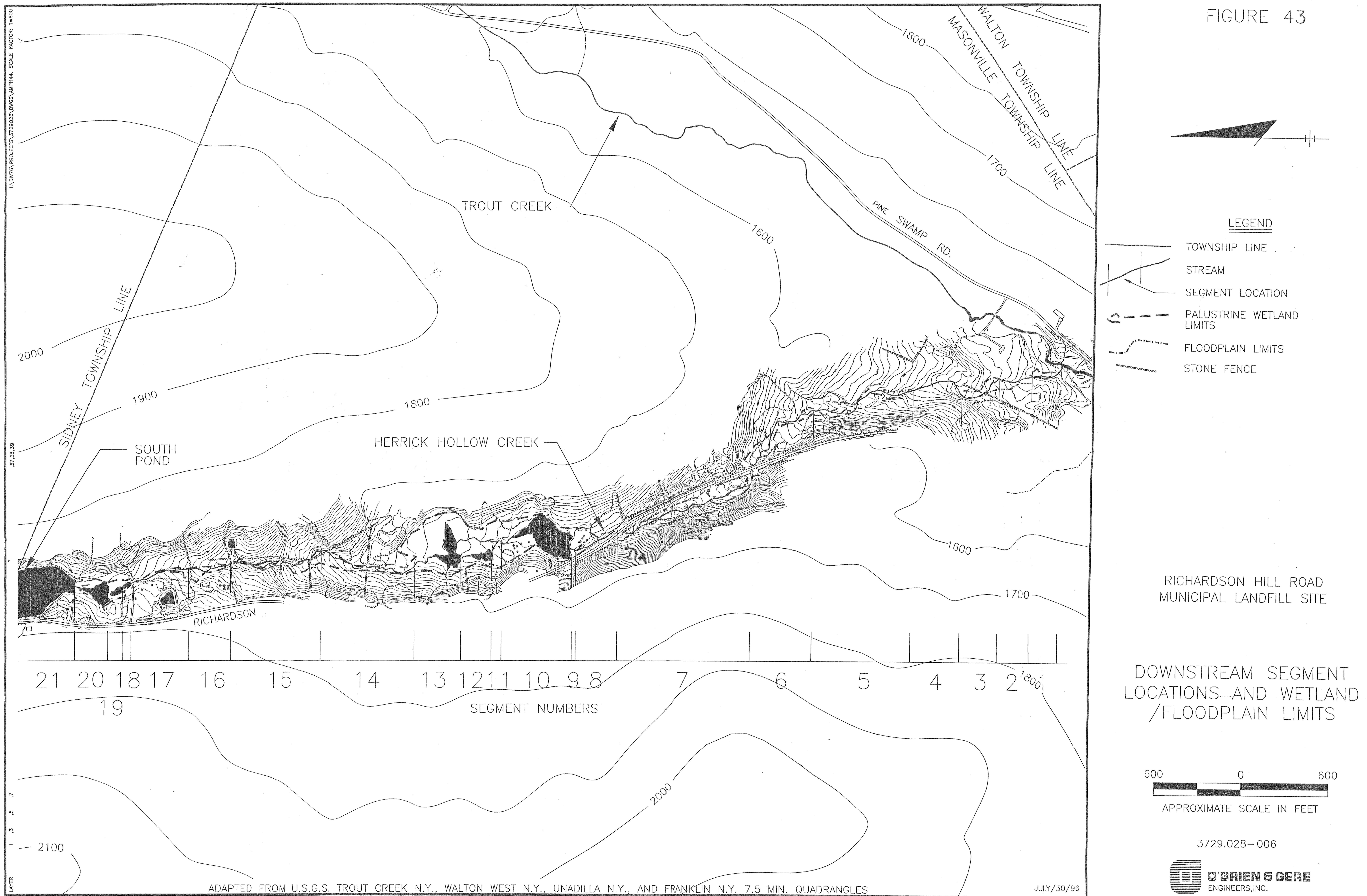
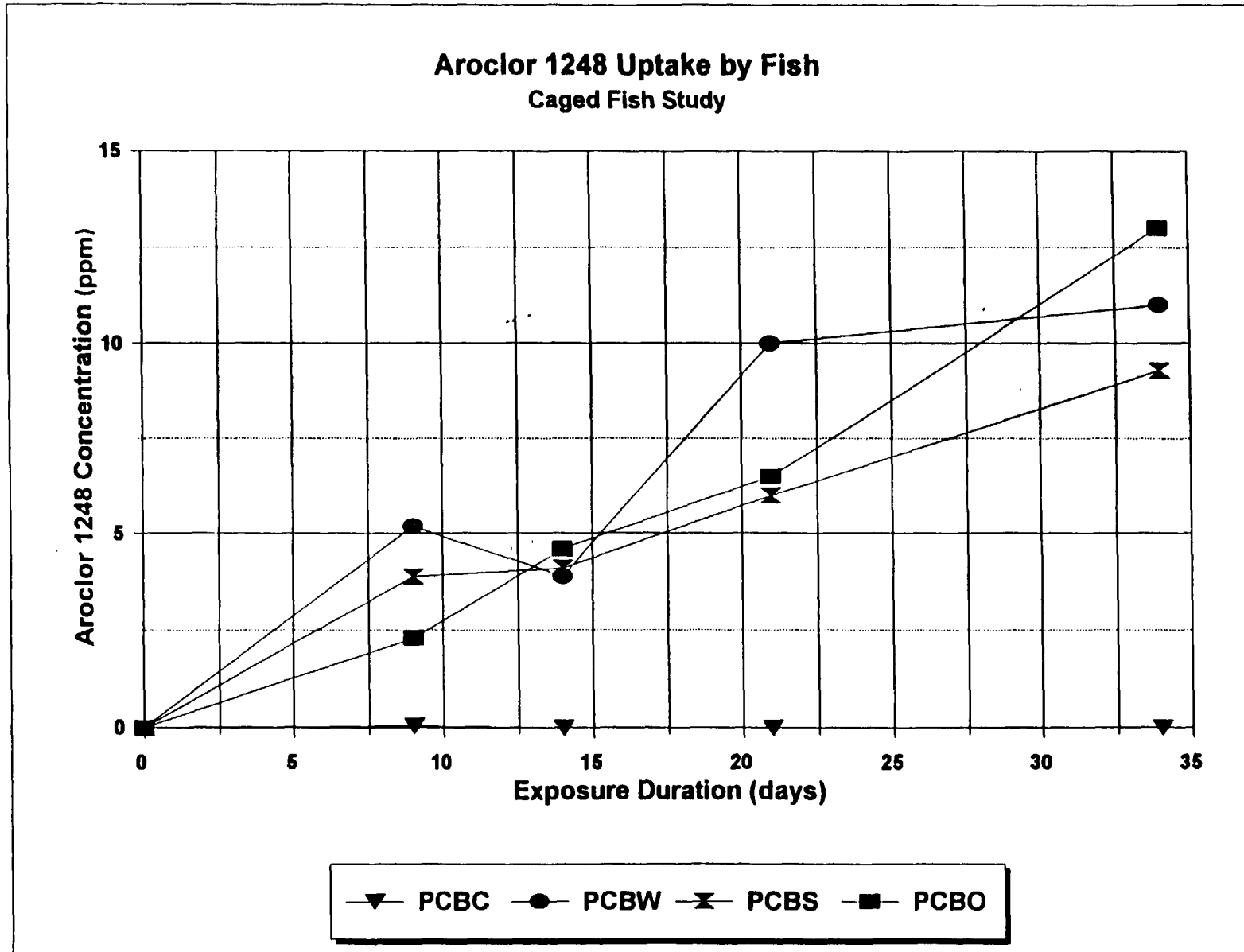


Figure 44

Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill Site

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.



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**APPENDICES**

**Remedial Investigation**

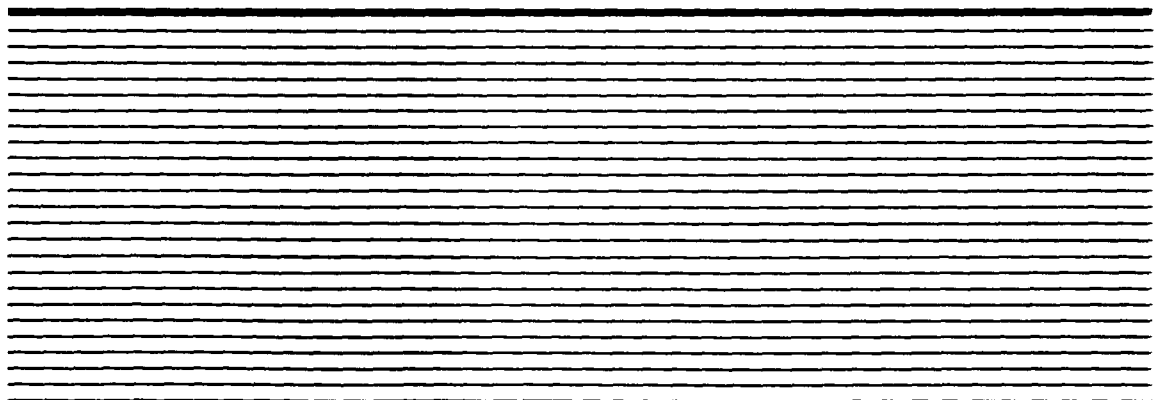
**Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill  
Sidney, New York**

**August 1995**



**O'BRIEN & GERE**  
ENGINEERS, INC.

302086



**APPENDIX A**  
**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA**

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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

EM-31                      PROTON MAGNETOMETER  
(QUAD. PHASE)            (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)

TRAVERSE LINE M-17 TO R-17		
M-17	11.5	60
M-17 + 20	19.5	614
M-17 + 40	(0	461
M-17 + 60	(0	1147
M-17 + 80	3.2	798
N-17	3.4	428
N-17 + 20	(0	685
N-17 + 40	(0	1707
N-17 + 60	7.2	366
N-17 + 80	6.4	505
O-17	6.2	587
O-17 + 20	6.4	644
O-17 + 40	6.4	652
O-17 + 60	6.6	662
O-17 + 80	6.4	677
P-17	6.6	679
P-17 + 20	6.9-7.0	685
P-17 + 40	6.6	684
P-17 + 60	6.4	705
P-17 + 80	6.2	692
Q-17	6.1	704
Q-17 + 20	6.2	700
Q-17 + 40	6.6	717
Q-17 + 60	2.0	712
Q-17 + 80	6.6	689
R-17	6.4	697
TRAVERSE LINE M-17 TO M-12		
M-17	11.0	-28
M-17 + 20	15.0	-314
M-17 + 40	11.0	-19
M-17 + 60	(0	339
M-17 + 80	(0	687
M-16	7.8	456
M-16 + 20	7.2	330
M-16 + 40	8.2	319
M-16 + 60	8.2	306
M-16 + 80	7.2	339
M-15	7.2	335
M-15 + 20	7.0	299
M-15 + 40	6.7	278
M-15 + 60	7.7	306
M-15 + 80	8.0	382
M-14	8.0	428
M-14 + 20	8.0	448
M-14 + 40	7.5	504
M-14 + 60	8.9	495
M-14 + 80	7.8	539
M-13	8.8	566
M-13 + 20	9.8	469
M-13 + 40	11.0	699
M-13 + 60	8.5	788
M-13 + 80	8.8	639

302088

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
M-12	6.8	683
TRAVERSE LINE M-17 TO M-21		
M-17	12.0	253
M-17 + 20	0-0.2	553
M-17 + 40	13.0	464
M-17 + 60	1.3	1331
M-17 + 80	2.6	704
M-18	8.2	-669
M-18 + 20	1.1	275
M-18 + 40	4.0	353
M-18 + 60	4.8	530
M-18 + 80	5.4	635
M-19	5.6	711
M-19 + 20	5.3	728
M-19 + 40	5.3	744
M-19 + 60	7.2	789
M-19 + 80	7.4	727
M-20	2.8	749
M-20 + 20	6.6	769
M-20 + 40	6.0	769
M-20 + 60	6.2	771
M-20 + 80	6.2	777
M-21	6.2	767
M-21 + 20	6.0	777
M-21 + 40	6.2	776
M-21 + 60	6.0	775
TRAVERSE LINE P-20 TO P-10		
P-20	4.2	622
P-20 + 20	4.1	627
P-20 + 40	4.2	621
P-20 + 60	4.0	617
P-20 + 80	3.2	595
P-19	4.4	587
P-19 + 20	4.3	594
P-19 + 40	5.0	572
P-19 + 60	4.6	618
P-19 + 80	4.2	603
P-18	4.2	591
P-18 + 20	4.6	588
P-18 + 40	4.6	584
P-18 + 60	4.6	607
P-18 + 80	4.4	591
P-17	4.6	597
P-17 + 20	5.0	592
P-17 + 40	5.2	584
P-17 + 60	5.0	583
P-17 + 80	5.2	572
P-16	5.0	570

302089



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
P-16 + 20	4.6	561
P-16 + 40	4.4	550
P-16 + 60	4.4	551
P-16 + 80	4.4	518
P-15	4.8	511
P-15 + 20	5.1	492
P-15 + 40	5.3	474
P-15 + 60	5.0	460
P-15 + 80	5.2	467
P-14	5.5	440
P-14 + 20	5.7	444
P-14 + 40	6.0	406
P-14 + 60	6.9	312
P-14 + 80	14.0	-449
P-13	9.0	196
P-13 + 20	12.0	62
P-13 + 40	3.5	204
P-13 + 60	8.8	851
P-13 + 80	4.2	834
P-12	(0	1009
P-12 + 20	(0	1023
P-12 + 40	(0	922
P-12 + 60	(0	613
P-12 + 80	(0	505
P-11	(0	556
P-11 + 20	0-1.7	490
P-11 + 40	7.1	477
P-11 + 60	4.7	577
P-11 + 80	(0	319
P-10	(0	1203
TRAVERSE LINE R-16 TO M-16		
R-16	5.0	653
R-16 + 20	4.7	661
R-16 + 40	4.8	644
R-16 + 60	4.0	653
R-16 + 80	4.3	641
Q-16	4.0	657
Q-16 + 20	4.0	651
Q-16 + 40	4.4	641
Q-16 + 60	4.4	650
Q-16 + 80	5.0	607
P-16	4.9	605
P-16 + 20	4.8	588
P-16 + 40	5.4	550
P-16 + 60	5.6	459
P-16 + 80	(0	850
Q-16	2.6-2.8	183
Q-16 + 20	(0	304

302090

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
<hr/>		
O-16 + 40	(0	188
O-16 + 60	(0	1128
O-16 + 80	(0	2057
N-16	(0	981
N-16 + 20	10.5	22
N-16 + 40	18.0	-336
N-16 + 60	(0	324
N-16 + 80	0.1-2.4	213
M-16	7.0-9.0	416
TRAVERSE LINE M-15 TO R-15		
M-15	5.8	321
M-15 + 20	6.2	-170
M-15 + 40	(0	-497
M-15 + 60	18.0	1049
M-15 + 80	18.0	1588
N-15	(0	1841
N-15 + 20	(0	1654
N-15 + 40	(0	1900
N-15 + 60	(0	1128
N-15 + 80	(0	610
O-15	(0	1377
O-15 + 20	(0	139
O-15 + 40	(0	474
O-15 + 60	5.0	318
O-15 + 80	5.2	473
P-15	4.6	552
P-15 + 20	4.1	579
P-15 + 40	4.4	597
P-15 + 60	4.0	625
P-15 + 80	4.0	624
Q-15	4.4	639
Q-15 + 20	4.6	623
Q-15 + 40	4.4	646
Q-15 + 60	4.3	643
Q-15 + 80	4.4	643
R-15	4.8	638
TRAVERSE LINE R-14 TO M-14		
R-14	4.8	669
R-14 + 20	5.0	659
R-14 + 40	4.6	675
R-14 + 60	4.4	663
R-14 + 80	4.4	656
Q-14	4.6	640
Q-14 + 20	4.4	637
Q-14 + 40	4.4	612
Q-14 + 60	4.4	613
Q-14 + 80	4.8	571
P-14	5.5	515

302091

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
P-14 + 20	7.2	404
P-14 + 40	0.5-1.9	732
P-14 + 60	(0	1709
P-14 + 80	(0	655
O-14	16.0	1552
O-14 + 20	(0	1250
O-14 + 40	11.0	1237
O-14 + 60	14.0	1592
O-14 + 80	5.0	1637
N-14	(0	991
N-14 + 20	(0	814
N-14 + 40	(0	2879
N-14 + 60	(0	-17
N-14 + 80	(0	-116
M-14	6.6	407
TRAVERSE LINE M-13 TO R-13		
M-13	7.1	576
M-13 + 20	6.4	469
M-13 + 40	4.1	312
M-13 + 60	(0	75
M-13 + 80	(0	816
N-13	(0	483
N-13 + 20	(0	1159
N-13 + 40	(0	1007
N-13 + 60	(0	1673
N-13 + 80	3.0	1423
O-13	3.2-7.0	1824
O-13 + 20	(0	2227
O-13 + 40	(0	1307
O-13 + 60	(0	678
O-13 + 80	(0	364
P-13	6.7	260
P-13 + 20	6.7	477
P-13 + 40	6.0	575
P-13 + 60	5.9	619
P-13 + 80	5.8	650
Q-13	5.8	653
Q-13 + 20	5.8	673
Q-13 + 40	5.7	675
Q-13 + 60	5.8	680
Q-13 + 80	5.8	685
R-13	5.9	687
TRAVERSE LINE R-12 TO M-12		
R-12	3.4	711
R-12 + 20	3.4	687
R-12 + 40	3.4	710
R-12 + 60	3.4	721
R-12 + 80	3.6	709

302092

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
Q-12	3.6	705
Q-12 + 20	3.8	709
Q-12 + 40	3.6	660
Q-12 + 60	4.0	659
Q-12 + 80	6.0	521
P-12	(0	1247
P-12 + 20	(0	866
P-12 + 40	(0	1404
P-12 + 60	3.6-4.2	1418
P-12 + 80	(0	1222
O-12	(0	1875
O-12 + 20	(0	542
O-12 + 40	(0	-9
O-12 + 60	(0	2234
O-12 + 80	11.0	47
N-12	7.0-8.0	561
N-12 + 20	7.6	557
N-12 + 40	6.8	636
N-12 + 60	6.8	657
N-12 + 80	7.6	661
M-12	3.0	700
TRAVERSE LINE N-11 TO R-11		
N-11	8.0	663
N-11 + 20	7.0	662
N-11 + 40	7.4	615
N-11 + 60	6.4	580
N-11 + 80	6.2	585
O-11	5.3	633
O-11 + 20	3.5	657
O-11 + 40	5.4	891
O-11 + 60	5.4	934
O-11 + 80	5.8	664
P-11	(0	824
P-11 + 20	(0	881
P-11 + 40	5.8	690
P-11 + 60	5.6	684
P-11 + 80	5.4	718
Q-11	5.4	697
Q-11 + 20	5.4	722
Q-11 + 40	5.0	694
Q-11 + 60	5.4	719
Q-11 + 80	5.4	738
R-11	5.6	765
TRAVERSE LINE M-18 TO Q-18		
M-18	(0	-970
M-18 + 20	(0	1365
M-18 + 40	3.0	518
M-18 + 60	4.8	533

302093

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
M-18 + 80	2.2	585
N-18	4.2	618
N-18 + 20	10	648
N-18 + 40	4.8	552
N-18 + 60	3.8	649
N-18 + 80	4.0	647
O-18	4.2	653
O-18 + 20	4.5	667
O-18 + 40	4.8	663
O-18 + 60	4.8	669
O-18 + 80	4.6	663
P-18	4.4	691
P-18 + 20	4.2	673
P-18 + 40	4.4	678
P-18 + 60	4.2	675
P-18 + 80	4.8	672
Q-18	6.0	663
TRAVERSE LINE P-19 TO M-19		
P-19	4.4	692
P-19 + 20	3.8	695
P-19 + 40	4.0	703
P-19 + 60	4.8	700
P-19 + 80	4.4	693
O-19	4.0	688
O-19 + 20	4.0	686
O-19 + 40	4.2	696
O-19 + 60	4.1	697
O-19 + 80	4.0	702
N-19	4.4	736
N-19 + 20	3.2	574
N-19 + 40	4.4	715
N-19 + 60	4.8	686
N-19 + 80	4.6	671
M-19	4.6	641
TRAVERSE LINE M-20 TO O-20		
M-20	4.8	664
M-20 + 20	4.6	683
M-20 + 40	4.2	692
M-20 + 60	4.2	674
M-20 + 80	4.3	688
N-20	4.2	691
N-20 + 20	4.2	682
N-20 + 40	4.4	693
N-20 + 60	4.2	678
N-20 + 80	4.2	688
O-20	4.0	687
TRAVERSE LINE M-17 TO L-17 + 40		
M-17	10.5	50

302094

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
<hr/>		
M-17 + 20	2.8	481
M-17 + 40	5.8	484
M-17 + 60	4.4	540
M-17 + 80	4.4	621
L-17	4.6	680
L-17 + 20	5.1	696
L-17 + 40	11.5	793
TRAVERSE LINE N-20 TO N-11		
N-20	5.8	626
N-20 + 20	5.0	644
N-20 + 40	7.2	544
N-20 + 60	(0	340
N-20 + 80	(0	571
N-19	6.2	677
N-19 + 20	6.2	640
N-19 + 40	6.2	619
N-19 + 60	5.7	442
N-19 + 80	4.4	555
N-18	6.0	548
N-18 + 20	6.4	555
N-18 + 40	7.0	425
N-18 + 60	(0	-708
N-18 + 80	(0	-353
N-17	1.1-1.4	346
N-17 + 20	(0	791
N-17 + 40	(0	33
N-17 + 60	(0	72
N-17 + 80	17.0	894
N-16	(0	900
N-16 + 20	(0	1059
N-16 + 40	2.0-2.9	1015
N-16 + 60	(0	1333
N-16 + 80	(0	1771
N-15	(0	1581
N-15 + 20	(0	606
N-15 + 40	0.1-2.0	29
N-15 + 60	(0	1218
N-15 + 80	4.4	941
N-14	(0	949
N-14 + 20	(0	1373
N-14 + 40	(0	-189
N-14 + 60	(0	377
N-14 + 80	(0	428
N-13	(0	324
N-13 + 20	(0	815
N-13 + 40	(0	401
N-13 + 60	3.8	-15
N-13 + 80	(0	172

302095

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
N-12	8.4	504
N-12 + 20	8.8	433
N-12 + 40	8.5-9.0	440
N-12 + 60	9.0	562
N-12 + 80	9.6	591
N-11	8.2	573
TRAVERSE LINE 0-11 TO 0-19		
0-11	5.5	616
0-11 + 20	(0	815
0-11 + 40	(0	1299
0-11 + 60	(0	2298
0-11 + 80	(0	1872
0-12	(0	1688
0-12 + 20	9.4	1253
0-12 + 40	13.0	905
0-12 + 60	13.0	1196
0-12 + 80	(0	1999
0-13	(0	1812
0-13 + 20	16.5	2242
0-13 + 40	13.5	2166
0-13 + 60	(0	5097
0-13 + 80	9.6	1607
0-14	19.0	1570
0-14 + 20	14.0	1573
0-14 + 40	17.0	906
0-14 + 60	(0	417
0-14 + 80	(0	932
0-15	(0	1516
0-15 + 20	(0	809
0-15 + 40	(0	1009
0-15 + 60	(0	498
0-15 + 80	(0	322
0-16	4.4	251
0-16 + 20	(0	561
0-16 + 40	(0	551
0-16 + 60	4.5	481
0-16 + 80	4.3	556
0-17	4.3	608
0-17 + 20	4.3	634
0-17 + 40	4.2	697
0-17 + 60	4.8	712
0-17 + 80	4.4	713
0-18	4.2	715
0-18 + 20	4.0	736
0-18 + 40	3.9	732
0-18 + 60	3.8	731
0-18 + 80	3.8	738
0-19	3.9	743

302096

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
TRAVERSE LINE F-26 TO F-29		
F-26	5.6	707
F-26 + 20	5.4	732
F-26 + 40	5.2	724
F-26 + 60	5.2	743
F-26 + 80	5.2	735
F-27	4.8	692
F-27 + 20	4.8	747
F-27 + 40	4.8	748
F-27 + 60	4.6	750
F-27 + 80	4.7	744
F-28	4.8	740
F-28 + 20	4.8	736
F-28 + 40	5.4	718
F-28 + 60	4.3	731
F-28 + 80	5.3	706
F-29	5.4	727
TRAVERSE LINE F-29 TOWARD E-29		
F-29	5.4	—
F-29 + 20	5.4	686
F-29 + 40	5.6	666
F-29 + 60	6.6	650
TRAVERSE LINE F-29 TO G-29 + 60		
F-29	5.3	—
F-29 + 20	5.6	637
F-29 + 40	6.1	573
F-29 + 60	5.3	531
F-29 + 80	0.2-0.8	692
G-29	6.0	711
G-29 + 20	7.2	493
G-29 + 40	(0	435
G-29 + 60	(0	702
TRAVERSE LINE F-28 TO E-28 + 80		
F-28	4.8	705
F-28 + 20	4.9	693
F-28 + 40	5.2	715
F-28 + 60	4.8	790
F-28 + 80	7.2	749
E-28	(0	870
E-28 + 20	(0	1075
E-28 + 40	16.0	478
E-28 + 60	13.0	310
E-28 + 80	(0	138
TRAVERSE LINE F-28 TO H-28		
F-28	4.7	657
F-28 + 20	4.8	678
F-28 + 40	4.8	659
F-28 + 60	4.5	710

302097



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

	EM-31 (QUAD. PHASE)	PROTON MAGNETOMETER (VALUE ABOVE OR BELOW 55,000 GAMMAS)
<hr/>		
F-28 + 80	5.4	670
G-28	5.4	679
G-28 + 20	4.8	684
G-28 + 40	4.8	688
G-28 + 60	5.2	668
G-28 + 80	5.4	663
H-28	6.0	671
TRAVERSE LINE F-27 TO D-27 + 60		
F-27	4.8	635
F-27 + 20	5.0	686
F-27 + 40	5.0	706
F-27 + 60	4.8	686
F-27 + 80	5.4	697
E-27	5.4	688
E-27 + 20	5.8	659
E-27 + 40	6.4	677
E-27 + 60	4.8	724
E-27 + 80	5.8	722
D-27	5.8	700
D-27 + 20	6.2	695
D-27 + 40	7.0	689
D-27 + 60	7.6	694
TRAVERSE LINE F-27 TO H-27		
F-27	4.6	624
F-27 + 20	6.7	577
F-27 + 40	2.6	830
F-27 + 60	5.2	630
F-27 + 80	5.5	629
G-27	5.4	564
G-27 + 20	5.8	630
G-27 + 40	4.8	196
G-27 + 60	6.6	548
G-27 + 80	6.4	602
H-27	8.4	633

302098

**APPENDIX B**

**GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY FINAL REPORT**

**302099**

**FINAL REPORT**

**GROUND-PENETRATING  
RADAR SURVEY**

**RICHARDSON HILL ROAD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL  
AND NORTH AREA**

**Prepared for:**

**O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.  
Syracuse, New York**

**Report No. 316-92**

**June 30, 1992**

**DETECTION SCIENCES, INC.  
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## FINAL REPORT

### GROUND-PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY

RICHARDSON HILL ROAD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL  
AND NORTH AREA  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.

5000 Brittonfield Parkway

Syracuse, New York 13221

Report No. 316-92

June 30, 1992

302101

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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

On May 28, 1992, Detection Sciences, Inc. performed a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey at the Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill, Sidney, New York. The survey was performed in accordance with O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc. Agreement for Services dated March 1, 1988, File No. 3068.005. The field work was performed under the supervision of Mr. Dennis R. Theoret, C.P.G., of O'Brien & Gere.

The survey utilized the high-performance ground-penetrating radar equipment we have developed over the past twelve years. Starting with a commercial GSSI SIR System-8 purchased in 1980, we have incorporated various proprietary design modifications that have increased the penetration depth by nearly an order of magnitude, with comparable improvements in the clarity and resolution of the radar records.

The purpose of the ground-penetrating radar survey was to investigate anomalies in the magnetic fields at two former landfill sites to determine if any concentrations of drums had been buried on site. The survey investigated the Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill, and a smaller landfill to the north that is designated as the North Area.

The survey utilized the survey grids established on site by O'Brien & Gere in accordance with the O'Brien & Gere WORK PLANS dated March 1992. The survey grid has principal grid stations located at intervals of 100 feet. Radar survey lines were laid out in a "star" pattern positioned over the magnetic anomalies. At the Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill, the star pattern was centered at grid station N400, W100. At the North Area, the star pattern was centered at grid station N1800, E900. The "footprint" of each survey line covers a path nearly 5 feet wide at the surface of the ground, becoming progressively wider with greater depth. (The radar beam spreads about 20° on either side, or approximately 40° total beam angle measured from side-to-side.)

The survey was run with a 120 MHz radar antenna hand-pulled over the surface of the ground. A survey van set up as a mobile laboratory carried all the electronic controls, power supplies and recording equipment. The radar instrument was set to probe to a depth of 24 feet.

*Within the area covered by the radar survey, we do not observe any radar anomalies that would indicate the presence of a concentration of buried drums.*

The radar data shows two locations on the Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill that indicate the presence of non-ionic liquids in pore space of the soil. The locations of the radar survey lines and the radar anomalies within the Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill are shown on Drawing Number 316-92-01, titled "RADAR SURVEY MAP, RICHARDSON HILL ROAD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL". The location of the radar survey lines within the North Area is shown on Drawing Number 316-92-02, titled "RADAR SURVEY MAP, NORTH AREA". For convenience, the grid coordinates of the radar anomalies are tabulated in Table I, titled "GRID COORDINATES OF RADAR ANOMALIES, RICHARDSON HILL ROAD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL". No radar anomalies were found in the North Area; however, a location for a test pit to provide a representative sample of the fill material in this area is shown on Drawing Number 316-92-02 and is listed in Table II, titled "GRID COORDINATES OF PROPOSED TEST PITS".

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

For most ground-penetrating radar survey work, the radar antenna is towed by a vehicle that is set up as a mobile laboratory to carry all the electronic controls, power supplies and recording equipment. For this site, where we used a star-shaped pattern of coverage rather than a rectilinear grid, we elected to manually pull the 120 MHz radar antenna over the ground. Figure 1 shows the 120 MHz radar antenna being hand pulled by the operator. A van parked close to the survey lines held all the electronic support equipment. A scanning chart-recorder provided a hard-copy display of the radar data, as shown in Figure 2. All the radar data were tape-recorded for subsequent laboratory analysis and interpretation. (These magnetic tapes are permanently stored in our project archives.)

Using an electronically generated time window, the radar system was calibrated to display a total depth of 24 feet. The radar graphic charts that displayed the real-time data in the field are 6 inches in height, with a vertical scale factor of 1 inch = 4 feet. Upon returning to the laboratory, the tape-recorded data was played back to generate expanded-scale radar graphic charts that are 12 inches in height, having a vertical scale factor of 1 inch = 2 feet. These expanded-scale charts were used for the interpretation and analysis of the radar data.

A surveyor's tape laid along the ground was used to establish the grid locations. Each 5-foot grid station was recorded as a "tick-mark" along the top of the radar vertical-profile chart by means of a manually operated event-marker switch mounted on the handle of the radar antenna. This method of using a surveyor's tape and electronically recording grid locations makes it possible to maintain ground position accuracy to a tolerance of about  $\pm 1$  foot.

### GPR Survey Grid

The survey was based on the survey grids established on site by O'Brien & Gere in accordance with the O'Brien & Gere WORK PLANS dated March 1992. The principal grid stations are established at intervals of 100 feet. Starting from a center point, the radar survey lines were laid out in an 8-point "star" pattern designed to investigate the magnetic anomalies that had been previously found at the two sites. The center point of the GPR survey at the Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill was located at N400, W100. The center point of the GPR survey at the North Area was located at N1800, E900. At both locations, the 8-point star search pattern extended for a distance of 100 feet from the center point, running along the principal grid lines as well as fanning out at an angle of 45 degrees with respect to the principal grid lines.



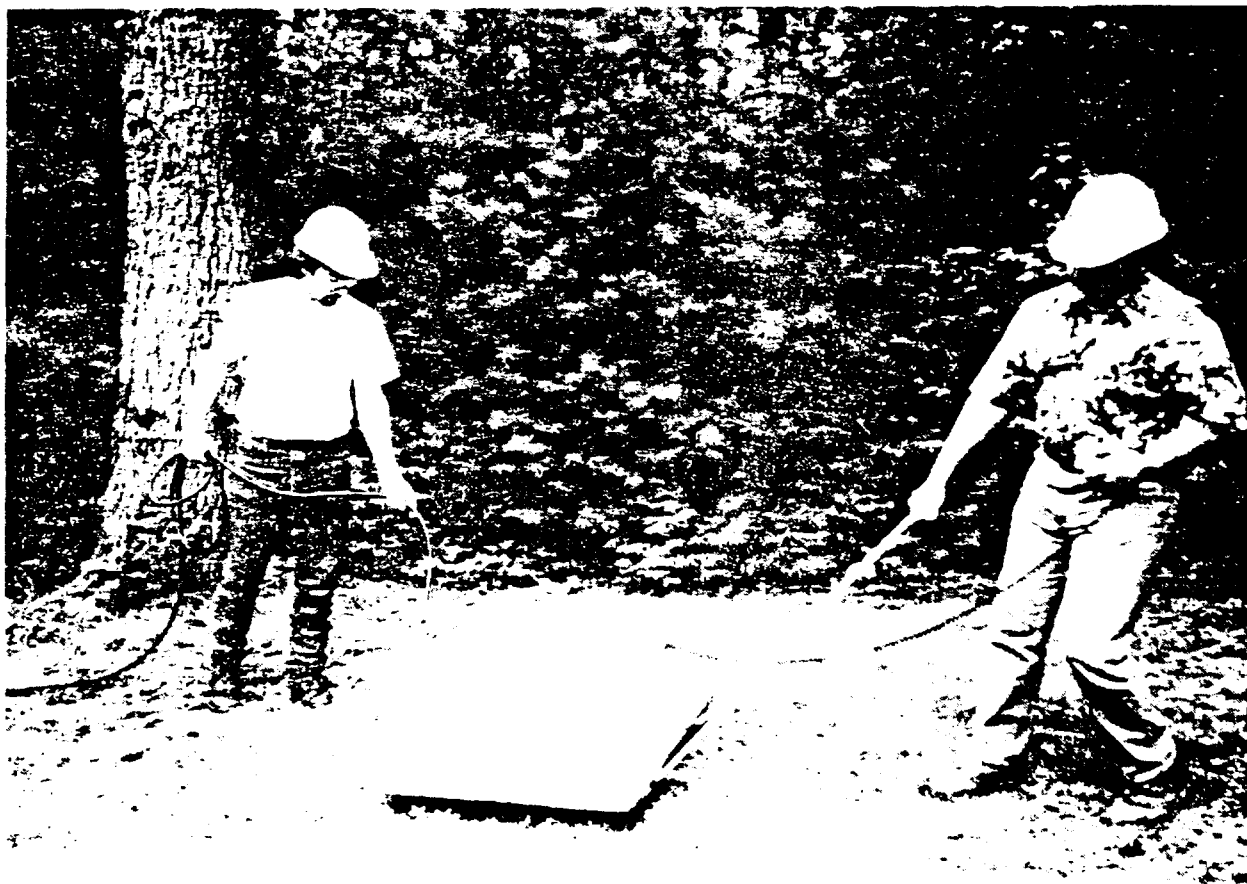


Figure 1.

### 120 MHz RADAR ANTENNA

*The operator is guiding the deep-penetrating 120 MHz radar antenna along the surface of the ground. The operator has an event-marker switch to electronically annotate the ground locations on the radar charts. Extending to the left is the coaxial cable assembly (100 feet in length) which connects the radar antenna to the radar controls, power supplies, tape recorder and the graphics recording equipment.*

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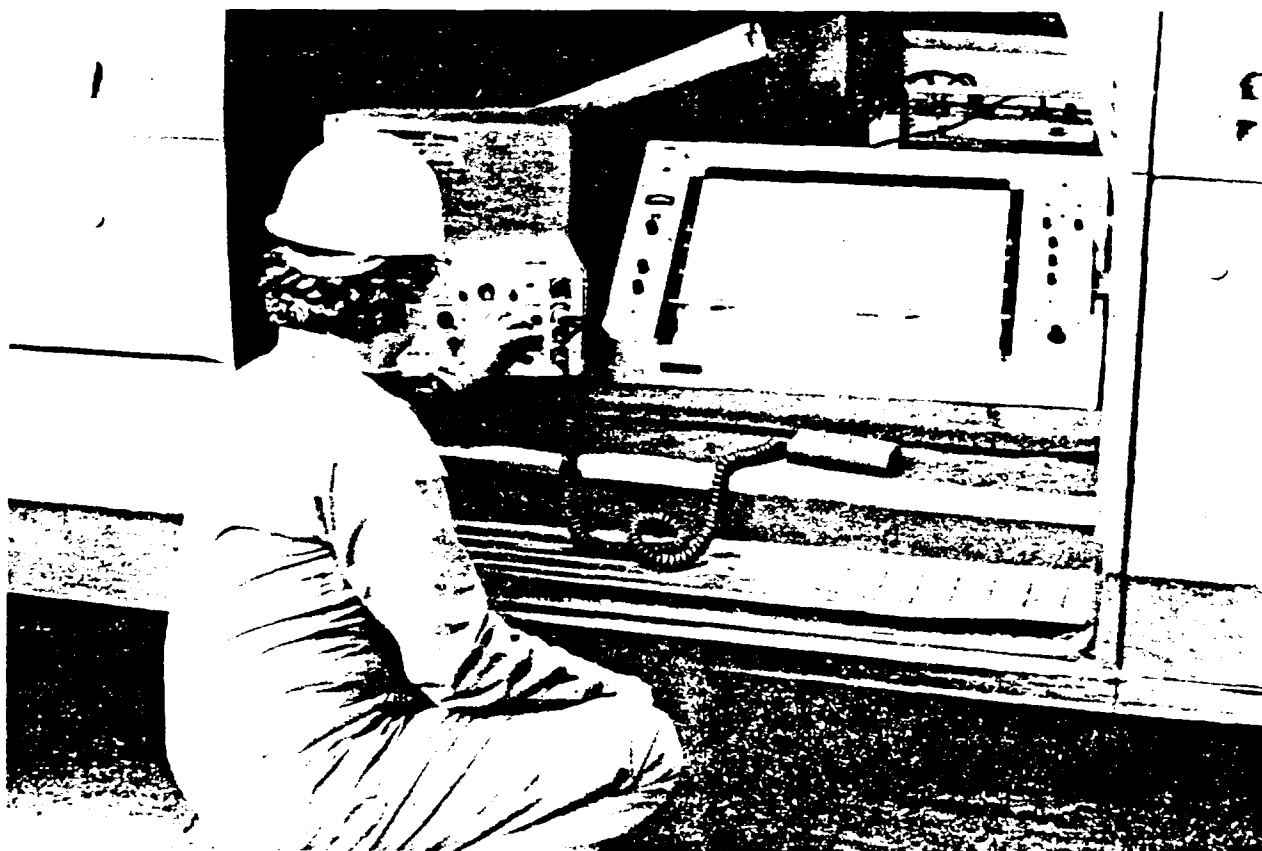


Figure 2.

### CHART RECORDER AND RADAR CONTROLS

*The EPC scanning chart recorder (right foreground) produces the hard-copy vertical-profile radar records. All data is tape-recorded on the four-channel Hewlett-Packard instrumentation tape recorder (rear left). The radar control unit (left foreground) also provides the operator with a CRT display. The power supply (right background) provides a.c. electrical power for the system.*

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## METHODOLOGY

The use of ground-penetrating radar to locate hazardous waste has been well established over the past decade.<sup>1,2</sup> Historically, ground-penetrating radar has been concerned with echo-location techniques to locate buried objects or geological strata. The instrument works much like a marine "Fish-Finder," except that ground-penetrating radar uses radio waves instead of sound waves. Detection Sciences has also pioneered other aspects ground-penetrating radar. There are four fundamental types of investigation: 1) observation of discrete objects buried below the surface of the ground; 2) observation of changes in the physical properties of the soil caused by the presence of contamination; 3) observation of the disruption of the natural horizons, or layering, of the soil; and, 4) observation that none of these conditions are present in the ground. The latter observation is not trivial; it establishes that natural background conditions are present in the ground with no significant contamination or any evidence of an excavation or burial.

The physical properties to which the radar responds are the dielectric constant and the electrical conductivity. The electrical conductivity determines the attenuation, or rate of signal loss, as the radar wave (radio wave) penetrates the ground. Any liquids that ionize, such as acids, bases, or salt solutions, increase the electrical conductivity of the host material. This increase can be observed as a lighter-than-normal contrast with respect to uncontaminated soils.

The dielectric constant determines the velocity of the radar wave as it propagates into the ground. The abrupt change in the dielectric constant from layer to layer determines the strength of the radar reflections. Non-ionic liquids, such as petroleum products, solvents, pesticides and organic chemicals modify the dielectric constant of the host material, producing darker-than-normal contrast with respect to uncontaminated soils.

The burial of a discrete object produces a characteristic radar signature resulting from the geometry of the wide-beam radar antenna passing over the buried object. This characteristic signature is an inverted hyperbola, or upward pointing "comet" on the radar record, and is the means by which discrete objects may be identified. Figure 3 shows how the beam geometry generates the hyperbola signature. A small object ("point target") generates a true hyperbola. A larger target, such as a flat-top storage tank, generates a flat-top reflection with distinct hyperbolic "edge effects." Each end of a flat-top tank is observed as one half of a hyperbola. A cylindrical tank, on the other hand, generates a single stretched, or extended, hyperbola. Conversely, where no buried target exists, we see no hyperbolas in the radar record. An underground tank search, therefore, is largely a matter of looking for stretched or flat-top hyperbolas in the radar record. For each radar vertical profile that crosses over the underground tank, the lateral extent of the hyperbola signature is plotted on a map in plan view. When the plotting is completed, the lateral extent of all the individual hyperbolas shows the outline of the buried tank.

- 
- <sup>1</sup> Stanfill, D.F. III and McMillan, K.S., "Inspection of Hazardous Waste Sites Using Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR)," *Proc. National Conference on Hazardous Waste and Environmental Emergencies*, p. 244-249, Hazardous Materials Control Research Institute (H.M.C.R.I.), Cincinnati, OH, May, 1985.
  - <sup>2</sup> Stanfill, D.F. III and McMillan, K.S., "Radar-Mapping of Gasoline and Other Hydrocarbons in the Ground", *Proc. 6th National Conference on Management of Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites*, p. 269-274, Hazardous Materials Control Research Institute (H.M.C.R.I.), Washington, D.C., November, 1985.

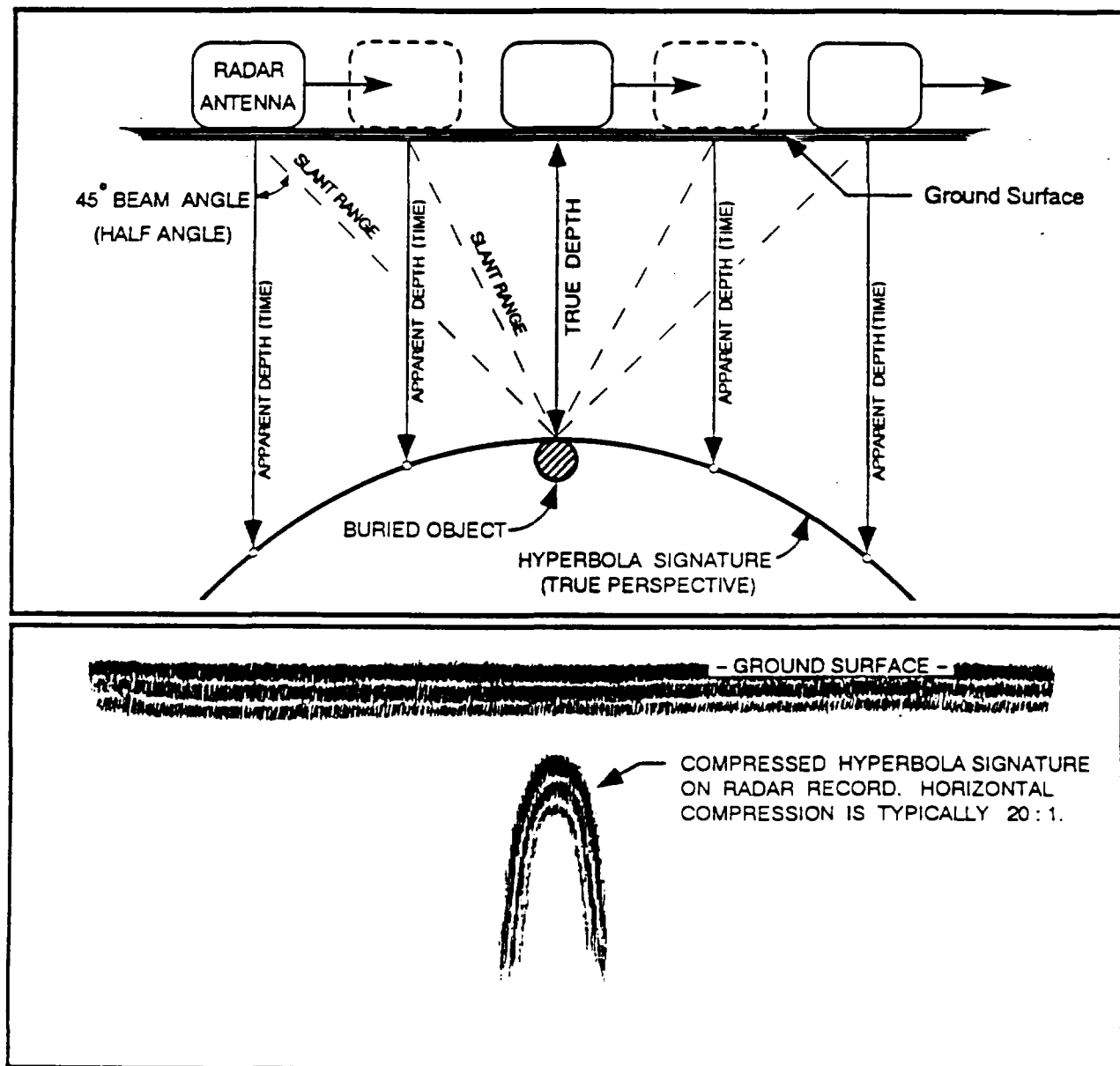


Figure 3.

## HYPERBOLA SIGNATURE

*Buried objects are characterized by their hyperbola signature. As the radar antenna moves across the ground (upper drawing), the radar beam picks up a buried object about 45° ahead of the antenna, continuing to view the object until it is about 45° behind the antenna. The echoes from the buried object trace out a hyperbola. On the radar graphic record (lower drawing), the hyperbola is horizontally compressed (typically about 20:1).*

## METHODOLOGY (Cont.)

### Drum Signatures

The ability of the radar to locate a buried drum is based on the size and shape of the buried target. The drum must be intact to be recognizable as a drum; otherwise, a crushed drum can only be identified as buried scrap metal. An intact drum produces a geometrically symmetrical hyperbola signature, as illustrated in Figure 3. Buried pipes or other objects having cylindrical geometry also produce a geometrically symmetrical hyperbola. By examining the size of the observed hyperbolas we can rule out small objects and relatively large objects. An occasional or sporadic observation of a suspicious hyperbola is not as much a concern as a cluster of hyperbolas. The criteria by which we identify the burial of a significant quantity of buried drums is to look for a cluster of closely packed hyperbolas all having the size of a drum. The observation of such a closely packed cluster would be sufficient reason to call for the excavation of the suspect area.

### Isolated Drums

The 120 MHz radar antenna used for this survey has a "footprint" nearly 5 feet wide at the surface of the ground. The radar beam becomes progressively wider as it penetrates into the ground. If we were to run parallel survey line spaced 5 feet apart, we would achieve 100 percent volumetric inspection of the subsurface materials. A more widely spaced search pattern, such as running survey lines at intervals of 10 or 20 feet, can reduce the cost of the survey and provide a statistically valid method for assessing site conditions. Running survey lines at an interval of 10 feet, for example, provides a 50 percent sample of a site. An interval of 20 feet provides a 25 percent sample. When using any sampling method, however, it is possible that isolated drums could be located in the areas not covered by the radar survey lines.

If there is a cluster of drums extending over a significant distance, it is likely that one or more radar lines would pass over the cluster. For example, a search pattern consisting of parallel lines spaced 10 feet apart would leave a narrow strip less than 5 feet wide that would not be observed with the radar. Unless the drums were buried in a narrow trench that was almost exactly aligned with the radar survey lines (an unlikely occurrence), the drums would be observed on one or both of the lines straddling the trench. For a star pattern, there is a decreasing probability of detection in relation to the distance from the center of the star. The probability of detection increases, however, with the size of the cluster. Thus, an 8-point star pattern run over relatively short distances (no more than 100 feet) is an efficient way to sample a specific location.

Experience has also shown that a relatively large percentage of individual drum-like signatures will prove to be objects other than a drum. Hot water heaters, a roll of metal fencing, a piece of corrugated drain pipe, etc., all produce hyperbolas about the size of a drum. To be conservative, therefore, we would call for the excavation of *any* target suspected of being a drum.

### Buried Scrap Metal

Buried scrap metal produces characteristic radar signatures that an experienced operator can easily identify as buried metal. Because crushed drums do not produce the characteristic hyperbola signature, they appear to the radar as buried metal. Experience gained in more than a decade of performing GPR surveys on hazardous waste sites and landfills, including Superfund sites, has shown a propensity on the part of site operators to crush drums before burial. For this reason, the presence of buried scrap metal could possibly include crushed drums. If an intact drum were found among crushed drums, it would probably be identified as a drum. Otherwise, crushed drums appear to the radar to be nothing more than scrap metal. When a concentration of buried metal is detected, therefore, it is our policy to call for the excavation the buried metal if there is reason to suspect that the buried metal may contain crushed drums.

## PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The ground-penetrating radar system is an echo-location system that emits a brief impulse of radio energy lasting only a few billionths of a second. The time it takes for the radar echoes to return to the radar antenna corresponds to the depth below the surface. By recording these depth-dependent echoes on a scanning time-based chart recorder, a vertical profile of the ground is generated. This vertical profile shows the longitudinal distribution of subsurface strata and other features over which the radar antenna has passed.

### Velocity and Depth

The radar impulse travels into the ground at an average speed of about 40 percent of the speed of light. The exact speed depends on the nature of the material through which the impulse is traveling. The slowest medium is water, where the speed is about 11 percent of the speed of light. The fastest material is dry sand, where the speed is about 50 percent of the speed of light. In air, such as an underground cavity, the radar impulse travels almost exactly at the speed of light, taking one nanosecond (one billionth of a second) to travel one foot.

The ground-penetrating radar equipment is designed to measure and display the time-based echoes down to a fraction of a nanosecond. To convert to depth, it is necessary to know the exact velocity of the radar impulse as it travels through the ground. Over the past decade, Detection Sciences has developed a proprietary database of the radar velocities of various materials. With this database we are able to electronically calibrate the radar system within about 1 percent of local depth. Borings, test trenches and the common point method (a time-based geometric triangulation method) can also be used to depth-calibrate the radar. The ultimate limit of accuracy is determined by lateral variations in soil moisture content and the inhomogeneity of soil materials. Because of these limits, we have come to rely on electronic calibration. This method has proven to be at least as good as, or better than, the accuracy of depth measurements based on soil borings.

### Subsurface Reflections

At the interface of two materials, the radar impulse typically undergoes an abrupt change in velocity. It is this change in velocity that causes some of the radar energy to be reflected back to the surface of the ground where it is detected by the antenna. The amount of energy that is reflected, or the reflection coefficient, depends on the contrast between the two materials; i.e., the difference between their respective radar velocities. Because the radar velocity is proportional to the inverse square root of the dielectric constant, the fundamental parameter to which the radar is responding is the difference in the dielectric constants at the reflecting surface.

All materials with the exception of metals are relatively transparent to the passage of radar energy. Metals reflect all the energy striking their surface; buried metal objects like pipes or metal containers are therefore excellent targets. The fact that most materials are relatively transparent means that the radar impulse can continue to send back reflection after reflection as it propagates downward into the ground, thus revealing the various subsurface strata and profiles.

### Subsurface Materials

In effect, the radar functions as a "difference meter" by drawing a boundary at the interface of two different materials. The "texture" of the radar reflections also vary with different type of materials. With experience it is possible to interpret the radar reflections to accurately identify common subsurface materials such as clay, peat, glacial till, and bedrock. Certain special situations, such as ionic chemicals, non-ionic chemicals, and gasoline in the soil that are also relatively easy to identify. Other situations such as interspersed layers of organic silt, silty sands, etc., are impossible to identify without direct visual inspection by means of a test trench or core sample.

### Use of Borings

The radar can be "calibrated" by using available boring logs to identify the types of subsurface materials. The best strategy is to first perform the radar survey and then use the radar data to specify the locations for a few strategically placed borings. Although borings are useful for direct physical examination of subsurface materials and for confirming suspected low-density zones, the use of radar can largely supplant the use of borings. In this regard, it is useful to think of the radar system as a means of making a continuous profile of "electronic borings" spaced 1 to 3 inches apart. Each radar impulse and its successive train of echoes constitute a single scan, or sounding. At a rate of 52 vertical soundings per second, the radar is capable of generating millions of "electronic boreholes" in the course of a day. Using radar in conjunction with a few diagnostic borings is more economical than a complete schedule of borings. Radar also provides continuous subsurface profiles that are much more accurate than having to interpolate between borings.

### Penetration Depth

The penetration depth of the radar system depends on the operating frequency and the electrical conductivity of the ground. For shallow penetration of a few feet, the optimum choice is an operating frequency of 600 MHz. This small, lightweight antenna can penetrate to a depth of about 5 feet under the most adverse ground conditions, and as much as 25 to 30 feet under good conditions. "Adverse" refers to highly conductive materials having a resistivity of less than 10 ohm-meters. "Good" radar conditions are resistivities of several hundred ohm-meters or more.

Shifting to a lower operating frequency provides greater penetration, the improvement being the square root of the ratio of the respective wavelength. An operating frequency of 120 MHz is a good general-purpose frequency for reaching depths that are beyond the capability of the 600 MHz antenna. We routinely use this antenna to probe to a depth of 48 feet. The 48-foot depth setting provides a convenient vertical scale of 1 inch = 4 feet on the 12-inch vertical profile strip charts. In general, we tend to work in multiples of 12 feet so that the vertical scale factor on 12-inch charts will correspond to a convenient engineering scale (instead of using arbitrary time-based scales that have long been the custom in this field).

Although lower-frequency antennas provide greater depth of penetration, there is a corresponding loss of detail, or spatial resolution, due to the longer wavelength. The optimum is to use as high an operating frequency as possible consistent with the depth requirements, thus providing the best possible detail under the operating conditions. The useful range of ground-penetrating radar frequencies is limited to about 10 MHz at the lower end, up to a maximum of about 1200 MHz (1.2 GHz) at the upper end. The penetration of the 1.2 GHz antenna is limited to a few inches. The 10 MHz antenna can penetrate hundreds of feet into the ground but the corresponding loss of detail limits its usefulness to large features such as geologic strata. Fortunately, the most demanding spatial resolution requirements are usually small, near-surface targets such as wire reinforcing-mesh in concrete or the shallow burial of electric wires. The more deeply buried targets are nearly always larger objects such as sewer pipes or storm drains.

The discussion regarding penetration depth assumes that all antennas have the same power. The penetration depth at any given frequency can be improved with increased power, but the improvement suffers from inverse-square losses as a function of depth, so that a quantum jump in power is necessary to gain any significant improvement. For this reason, Detection Sciences, Inc. has focused its research efforts on improving the sensitivity of the radar receiver and reducing the internal noise of the receiver. These efforts have paid off by increasing the penetration depth of our equipment by about a factor of 5 compared to standard, commercially available systems. This improved capability allows Detection Sciences, Inc. to obtain data under conditions that were previously impossible for ground-penetrating radar.

## RADAR EQUIPMENT

The radar equipment consists of a custom-modified GSSI SIR System-8 Subsurface Interface Radar. Detection Sciences has developed proprietary circuit designs and other proprietary modifications that have increased the depth of penetration by nearly an order of magnitude compared to the original commercial equipment purchased in 1980. There are also corresponding improvements in spatial resolution and the clarity of the radar records. A major advantage of our modified radar system is its ability to penetrate clay and work in other difficult environments that have high electrical conductivity (ionic materials) where it would otherwise be impossible to obtain data with an ordinary, unmodified radar system.

All data is tape-recorded on a Hewlett-Packard Model 3964A Instrumentation Tape Recorder. These magnetic data tapes are kept in permanent storage in our archives. The radar graphic charts ("hard-copy" charts) consist of vertical-profile strip charts generated on a scanning graphic chart recorder. To facilitate analysis, the radar graphic charts, or strip charts, are calibrated with a vertical scale showing feet of depth (rather than using arbitrary time scales for vertical depth). The specific list of radar equipment is:

**CONTROL UNIT.** The control unit is a custom-modified GSSI Model 4800. This unit contains the bulk of all the radar electronics and system controls, and has an oscilloscope that shows the amplitude of each radar impulse and its corresponding echoes.

**MOTOROLA MODEL M68MM01A MONOBOARD MICROCOMPUTER.**

The microcomputer has real-time processing capability for background removal, digital filtering, running averages, stacking and other radar signal-processing algorithms.

**HEWLETT-PACKARD MODEL 3964A TAPE RECORDER.**

This high quality, four-channel instrumentation tape recorder provides master tapes of all data recorded in the field.

**EPC LABORATORIES, INC. MODEL 2200S CHART RECORDER.**

This high-resolution electrostatic scanning chart recorder generates 12-inch hard-copy radar graphic charts (vertical profiles) which are used to interpret the radar data.

**EPC LABORATORIES, INC. MODEL 8700 CHART RECORDER.**

Our high-speed thermal scanning chart recorder can generate hard-copy radar graphic charts (vertical profiles) to facilitate "live" interpretation in real time in the field.

**RADAR ANTENNA UNITS.** The custom-designed radar antennas have proprietary high-performance electronic circuits. The antennas operate at different frequencies; the depth requirements determine the operating frequency selected for the survey.

☐ 900 MHz    ☐ 600 MHz    ☐ 300 MHz    ☒ 120 MHz    ☐ 80 MHz    ☐ 10 MHz

**TRIPPE 550VA SOLID STATE INVERTER.** This power supply unit provides 120 volt ac power as well as 12 volt dc power for operating all field equipment from the survey vehicle's electrical system.

**REMOTE STOP/START UNIT.** The remote stop/start feature allows the operator to control the radar system from the antenna location.

**ODOMETER WHEEL ASSEMBLY.** The custom-built, 20-inch diameter "fifth wheel" odometer attached to the rear bumper of the survey vehicle provides automatic logging of 5-foot increments traveled along the survey path. Each 5-foot increment is recorded as a "tick mark" along the top of the radar chart.

**SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.** The various support equipment includes the Micro-computer Control Box, the Remote Control/Marker Unit, Hand-held Marker Unit, towing sled, towing harness and miscellaneous electrical cables and connectors.



## RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

### Buried Drums

The radar data showed no evidence of the hyperbola signatures that are characteristic of intact drums. In particular, there are no tightly spaced clusters of hyperbola signatures that would be characteristic of a cache of buried drums. Lacking any radar evidence of intact drums buried on the site, it is possible that drums were originally delivered to the landfill and crushed, the liquid contents having been poured out or lost when the drums were crushed and buried. If this were the case, the liquid contents could migrate down into the ground water. If any significant quantity of hazardous leachate has migrated into the ground water, monitoring wells should reveal this problem.

### Radar Anomalies

The radar data shows two locations on the Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill that indicate the presence of non-ionic liquids in the pore space of the soil. For convenience, the grid coordinates of the radar anomalies are tabulated in Table I, titled "GRID COORDINATES OF RADAR ANOMALIES, RICHARDSON HILL ROAD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL". Locations for proposed test pits are tabulated in Table II, titled "GRID COORDINATES OF PROPOSED TEST PITS". The locations of the radar survey lines within the Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill and the location of the non-ionic radar anomalies are shown on Drawing Number 316-92-01, titled "RADAR SURVEY MAP, RICHARDSON HILL ROAD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL". The locations of the radar survey lines within the North Area are shown on Drawing Number 316-92-02, titled "RADAR SURVEY MAP, NORTH AREA". No radar anomalies were found in the North Area, however, a location for a test pit to provide a representative sample of the fill material in this area is listed in Table II, and is shown on Drawing Number 316-92-02.

### Benign Areas

Most of the areas covered by the radar survey showed nothing abnormal. The areas that are devoid of any evidence of a burial are designated as "benign."

The fact that nothing abnormal was observed in the benign areas should not be viewed as lack of evidence. The ability of the radar system to locate anomalies in both of the areas shows that the radar system is capable of finding an anomaly should one exist. In areas where no anomaly is observed, therefore, the lack of an anomaly can be viewed as positive evidence that no anomaly exists in the area.

Table I.

**GRID COORDINATES OF RADAR ANOMALIES  
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD MUNICIPAL LANDFILL**

<b>Survey Line</b>	<b>Start of Anomaly</b>	<b>End of Anomaly</b>	<b>Type of Anomaly</b>
#5	47' from center point	60' from center point	Non-Ionic
#7	68' from center point	74' from center point	Non-Ionic

.....

Table II.

**GRID COORDINATES OF PROPOSED TEST PITS**

<b>Survey Line</b>	<b>Survey Area</b>	<b>Location of Test Pit</b>
#5	Richardson Hill Road	53' from center point
#7	Richardson Hill Road	71' from center point
#12	North Area	45' from center point

## CONCLUSIONS

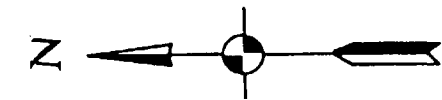
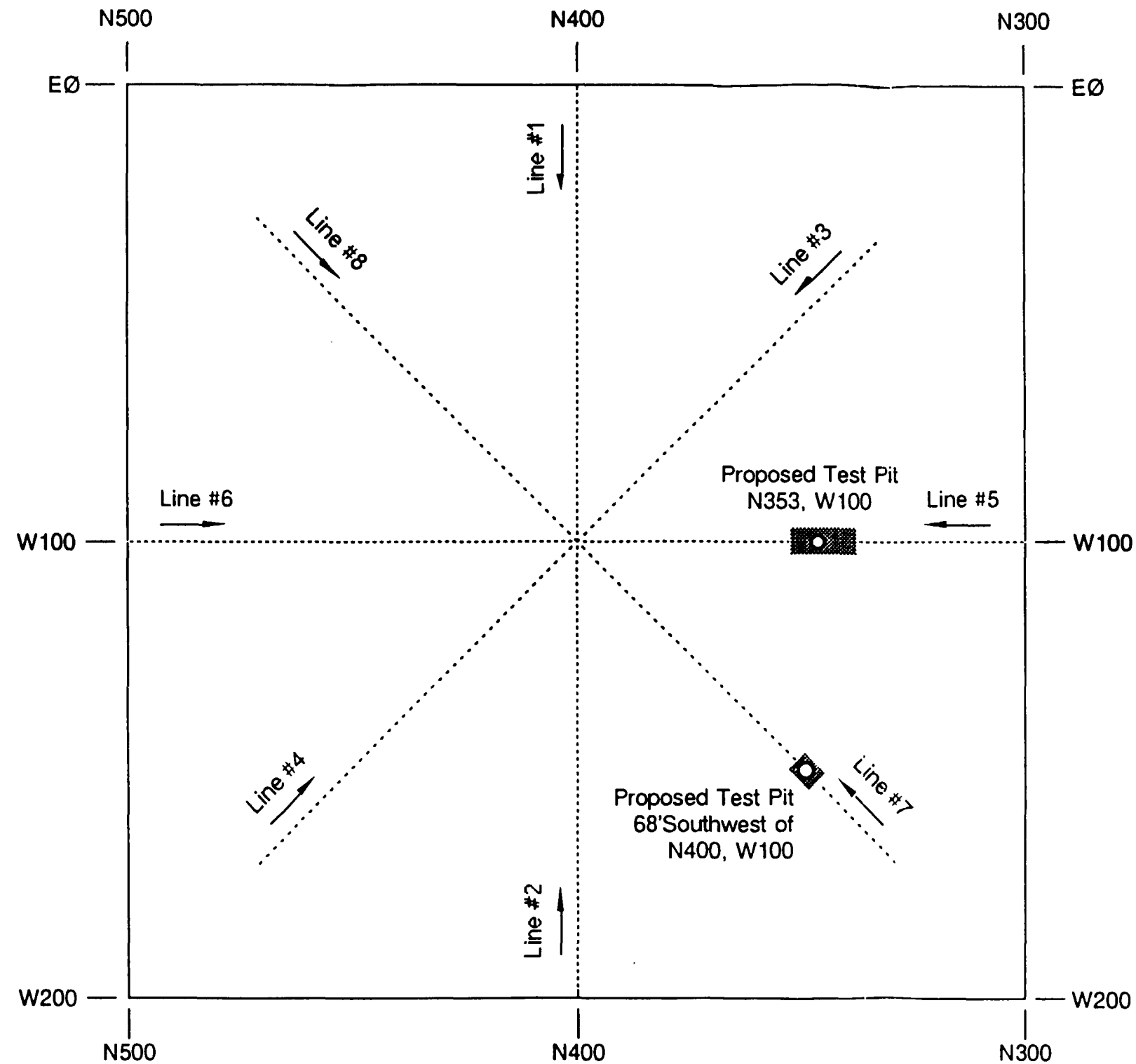
### Test Pits

Because we did not find any tightly clustered hyperbola signatures that would suggest the burial of a cache of drums, we find no reason to make any excavations for the purpose of investigating buried drums. This conclusion is drawn from field experience gained in twelve years of performing ground-penetrating radar surveys on hazardous waste sites.

A cluster of crushed drums appears to the radar as a concentration of scrap metal. It is our policy, therefore, to take a conservative approach and recommend backhoe excavation whenever we find a concentration of scrap metal. No such concentration of scrap metal suggestive of crushed drums was observed on this radar survey.

There are, however, two locations that indicate the presence of non-ionic liquids in the pore space of the soil. Test pits or core samples at these locations (Table II) should reveal the specific cause of the non-ionic radar signatures.

No radar anomalies were found in the North Area; however, a location has been selected which would provide a representative sample of the fill material (Table II).



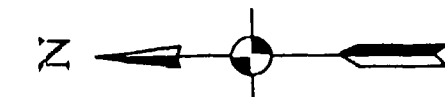
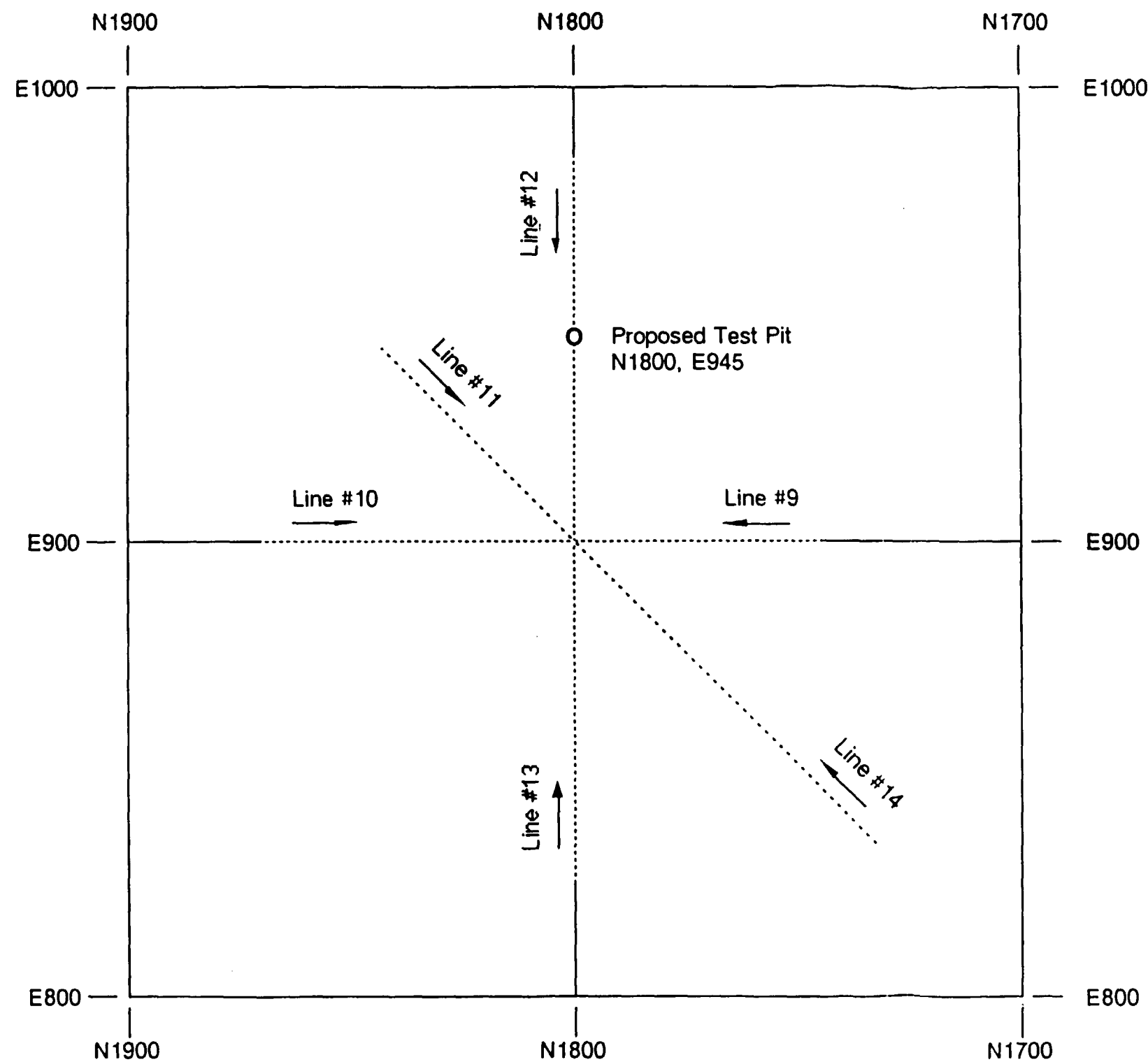
### Legend

- Grid Line
- - - Radar Survey Line
- Radar Anomaly
- Location of Test Pit

### Scale:



— RADAR SURVEY MAP —	
RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL SIDNEY, NEW YORK	
DETECTION SCIENCES, INC. 496 Heald Road, Carlisle, MA 01741	
Date: May 28, 1992	Drawing No.: 316-92-01



### Legend

- Grid Line
- ..... Radar Survey Line
- Radar Anomaly
- Location of Test Pit

### Scale:



— RADAR SURVEY MAP —	
NORTH AREA	
SIDNEY, NEW YORK	
DETECTION SCIENCES, INC. 496 Heald Road, Carlisle, MA 01741	
Date: May 28, 1992	Drawing No.: 316-92-02

**APPENDIX C**  
**SOIL BORING LOGS AND WELL CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAMS**

**302119**

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[illegible]



[illegible]





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302134

[illegible]



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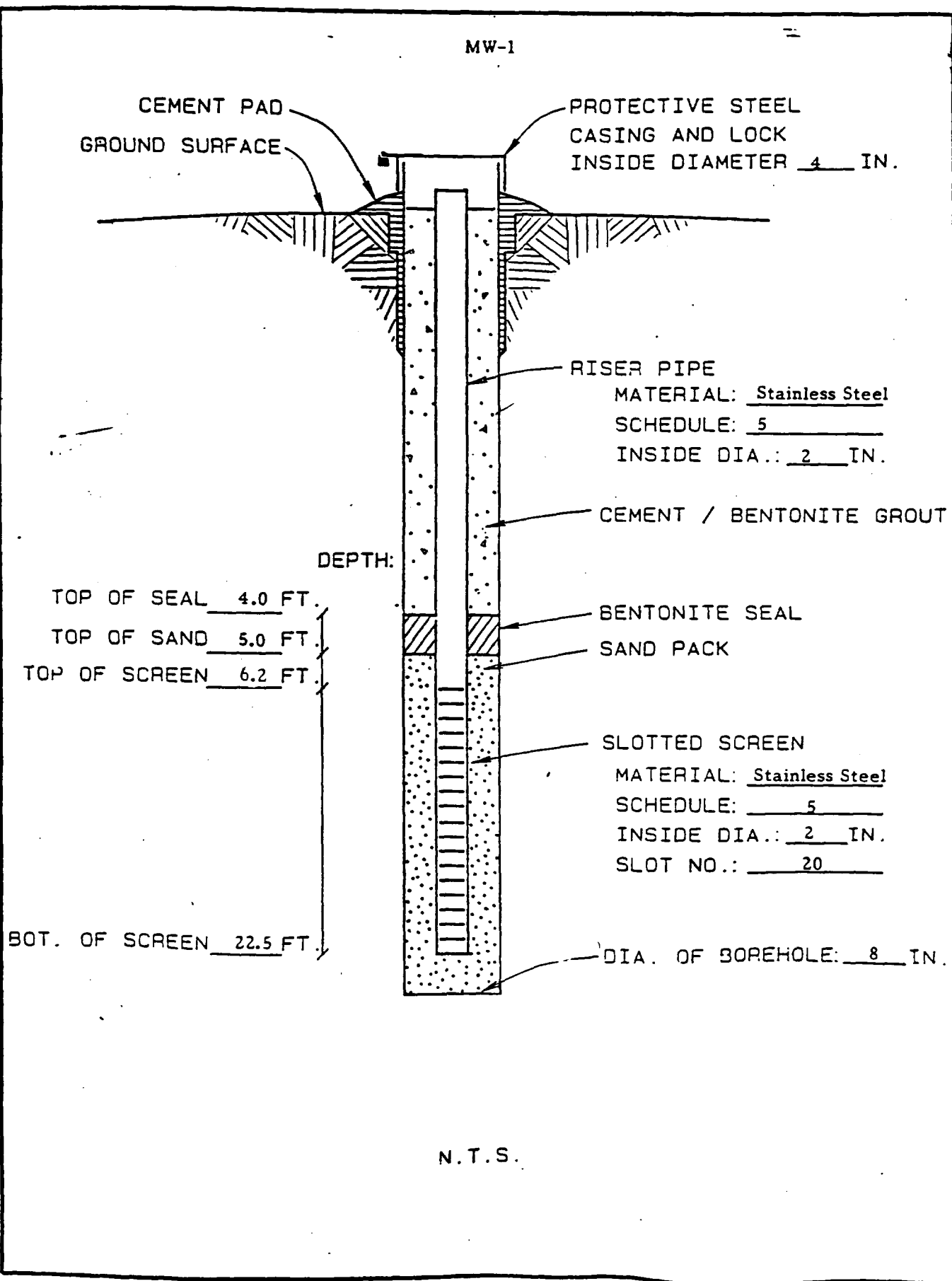
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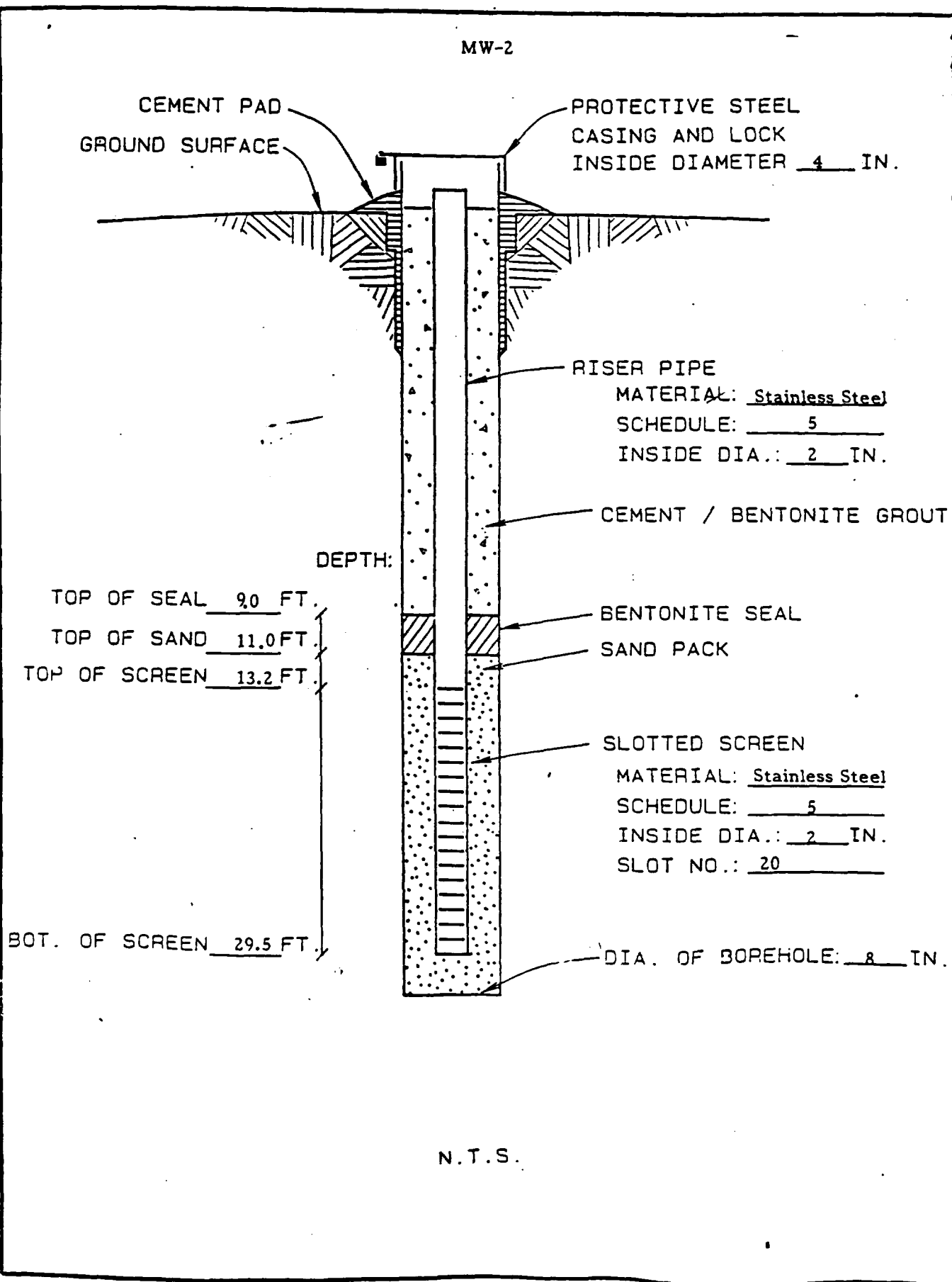


MEL0018 R42 L1

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG				Report of Boring No. MW-2 Sheet 1 of 1			
Project Location: Richardson Hill Municipal Landfill Site Client: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon Hammer: 140 lbs.      Fall: 30"				Ground Water Depth      Date Depth      Date File No.: 3729-009-330			
Boring Co.: Parrat-Wolff Foreman: N. Thurston OBG Geologist: W. J. Gabriel						Boring Location: Down gradient of Waste Oil Pit Ground Elevation: 1785.6 ft. Dates: Started: 11/26/88      Ended: 11/26/88							
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*	
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Valve				pH	Sp Cond	HNU		
0	1	0-2				Reddish-brown, damp, very fine SAND, some silt and fine, medium, coarse gravel (fragments), trace of roots, plant stems.							
	2	2-4				Reddish-brown, moist, SILT, some fine gravel (fragments), little very fine sand, trace of clay.							
	3	4-6				Same as above.							
5													
	4	6-8				Gray to reddish-brown, moist to saturated fine SAND, some fine gravel, silt and trace of clay, fuel oil odor.							
	5	8-10				Same as above.							
10	6	10-12				Gray to light brown, moist to saturated, silt and fine sand, some fine, medium coarse gravel (fragments).							
	7	12-14				No recovery - Spoon refusal.							
	8	14-16				Reddish-brown to grayish-brown, damp, SILT and very fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel (fragments), trace of clay, fuel oil odor.							
15													
20	9	20-22				Reddish-brown, moist to saturated, very fine SAND and SILT, some fine medium, coarse gravel (fragments), little clay.							
25	10	25-27				Same as above. Saturated, poor recovery.							
30						Auger refusal @ 29.5'	29.5'						

AMPHENOL KJK  
12/16/88

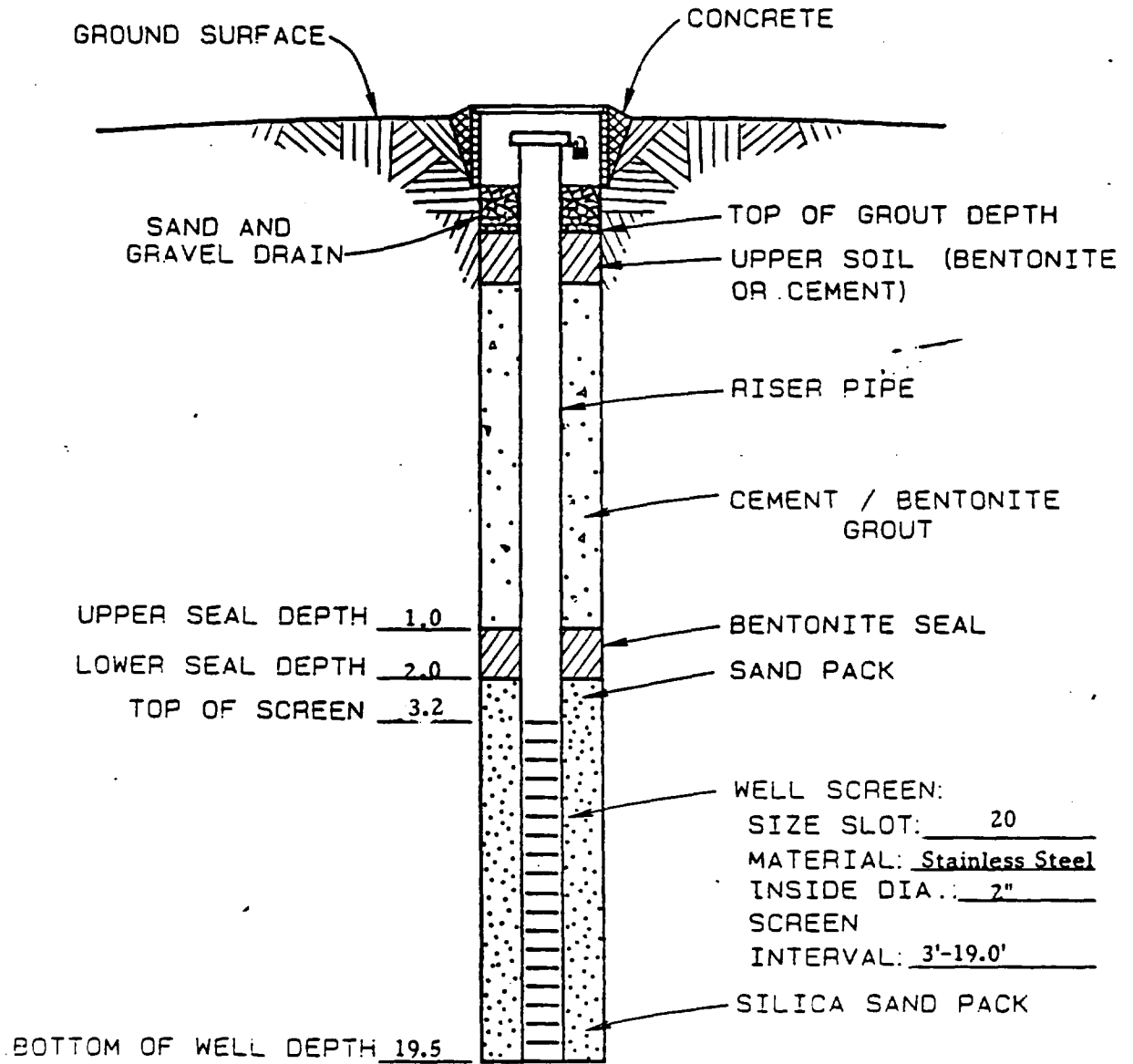
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MW-3



NOT TO SCALE

WELLING R42 L1

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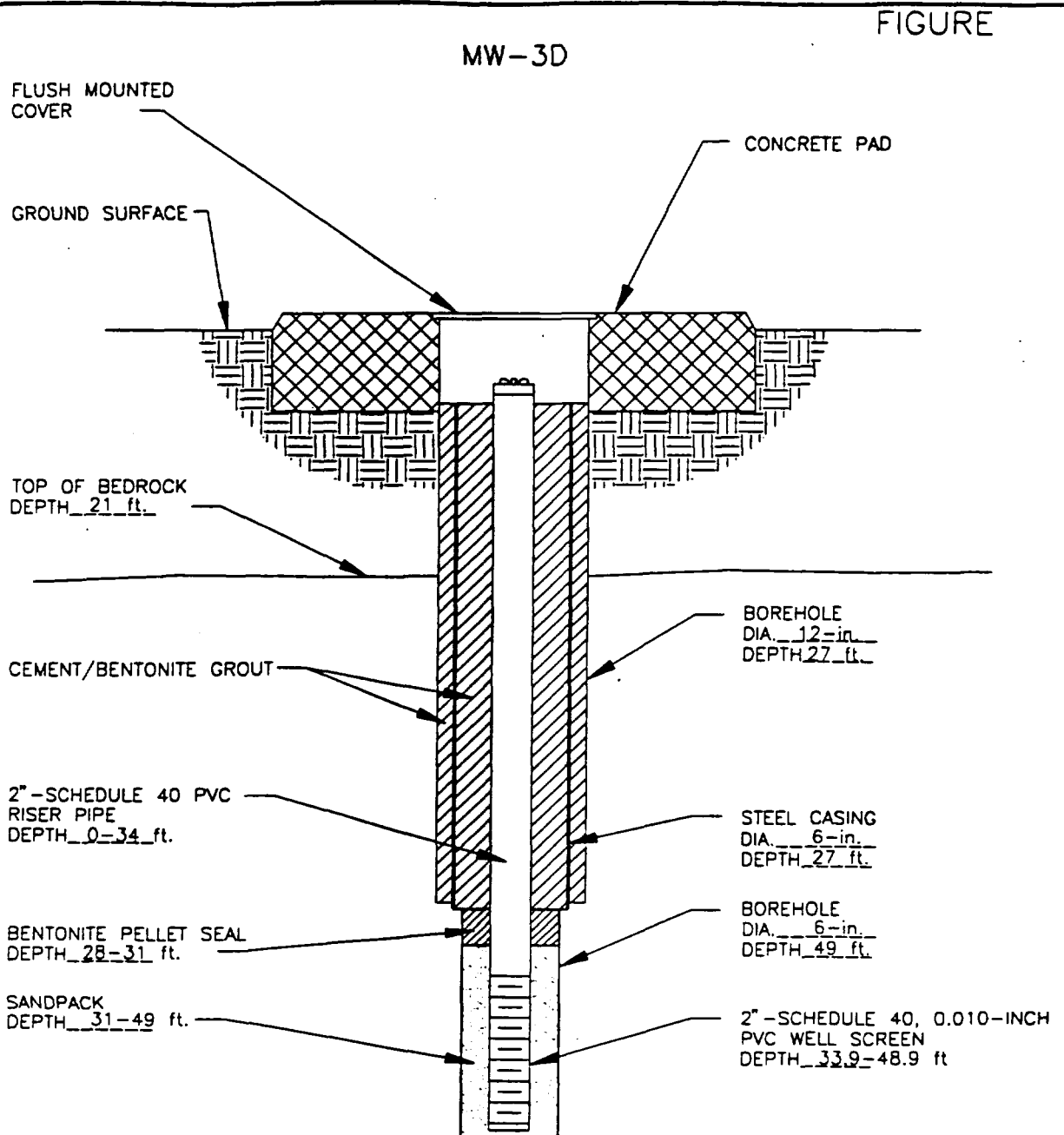
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Feb/25/93

3729.031-

LAYER ALL ON



SUPPLEMENTAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION  
RHRMLS  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

## SHALLOW BEDROCK MONITORING WELL DIAGRAM

NOT TO SCALE

302148

FILE NO. 3729.031-

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		REPORT OF BORING MW-3DD			
Client: Amphenol Corporation/RHRMLS						Sampler: NX Core		Page 1 of 2			
Proj. Loc: Sidney, New York						Hammer: NA		Location:			
File No.: 3729.031						Fall: NA		Start Date: 1/23/95 End Date: 2/9/95			
Boring Company: Parratt-Wolff								Screen <input type="checkbox"/>		Grout <input type="checkbox"/>	
Foreman: Ron Bush								Riser <input type="checkbox"/>		Sand Pack <input type="checkbox"/>	
OBG Geologist: DJ Carnevale										Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Depth Below Grade	No.	Depth (feet)	RQD	Penetr/ Recovery	Date	Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equip. Installed	Field Testing		
0											
60.5	1	60.5-65	90%	4.4/4.5	01/23/95	Dark gray (N3) MUDSTONE to approximately 62.6 ft., to greenish black (5GY2/1) SANDSTONE fine grained with black organics (coal) to 65.0 ft.					
					Run #1						
65	2	65-65.4	NA	0.4/0.4	01/23/95	Core black at 65.35 ft., SANDSTONE as above.					
					Run #2						
65.4	3	65.4-70	71%	4.6/4.6	01/23/95	Dark gray (N3) SILTSTONE/MUDSTONE to approximately 67.1 ft., to greenish black (5GY2/1) fine grained SANDSTONE with black organic (coal) to approximately 68.4 ft., to SILTSTONE/MUDSTONE to 70 ft.					
					Run #3						
70	4	70-70.7	NA	0.7/0.7	01/23/95	Core barrel blocked at approximately 70.7 ft.					
					Run #4						
70.7	5	70.7-75	68%	3.7/4.3	2.7/4.3	Greenish black (5GY2/1) fine grained SANDSTONE, some organics, water producing fracture from 74.4-74.6 ft.					
					Run #5						
75	6	75-75.5	NA	0.5/0.5	01/24/95	Core blacked, soft shale.					
					Run #6						
75.5	7	75.5-80	85%	3.3/4.5	01/24/95	Dark gray (N3) SILTSTONE/MUDSTONE to 80.0 ft., rock broken at approximately 75.8 and 80.6 ft.					
					Run #7						
80	8	80-85	98%	4.9/5.0	01/25/95	Dark gray (N3) MUDSTONE, fracture at approximately 82.8 and 83.8 ft.					
					Run #8						
85	9	85-90	77%	4.9/5.0	01/25/95	Dark gray (N3) MUDSTONE/SHALE more fissil, fractures at approximately 85.5, 87.5 and 88.5 to 89.5 ft.					
					Run #9						
90	10	90-95	52%	4.4/5.0	01/25/95	Dark gray (N3) SHALE/MUDSTONE fractured from approximately 90.0 to 91.0 ft., very soft, clayey at 90.5 to 90.8 ft., fractured 91.5 to 91.7 ft., 93.0 to 93.4 ft. to medium light gray (N6) fine grained SANDSTONE to 95.0 ft., sandstone fractured at 45 degree from approximately 94.0 to 94.2 ft.					
					Run #10						

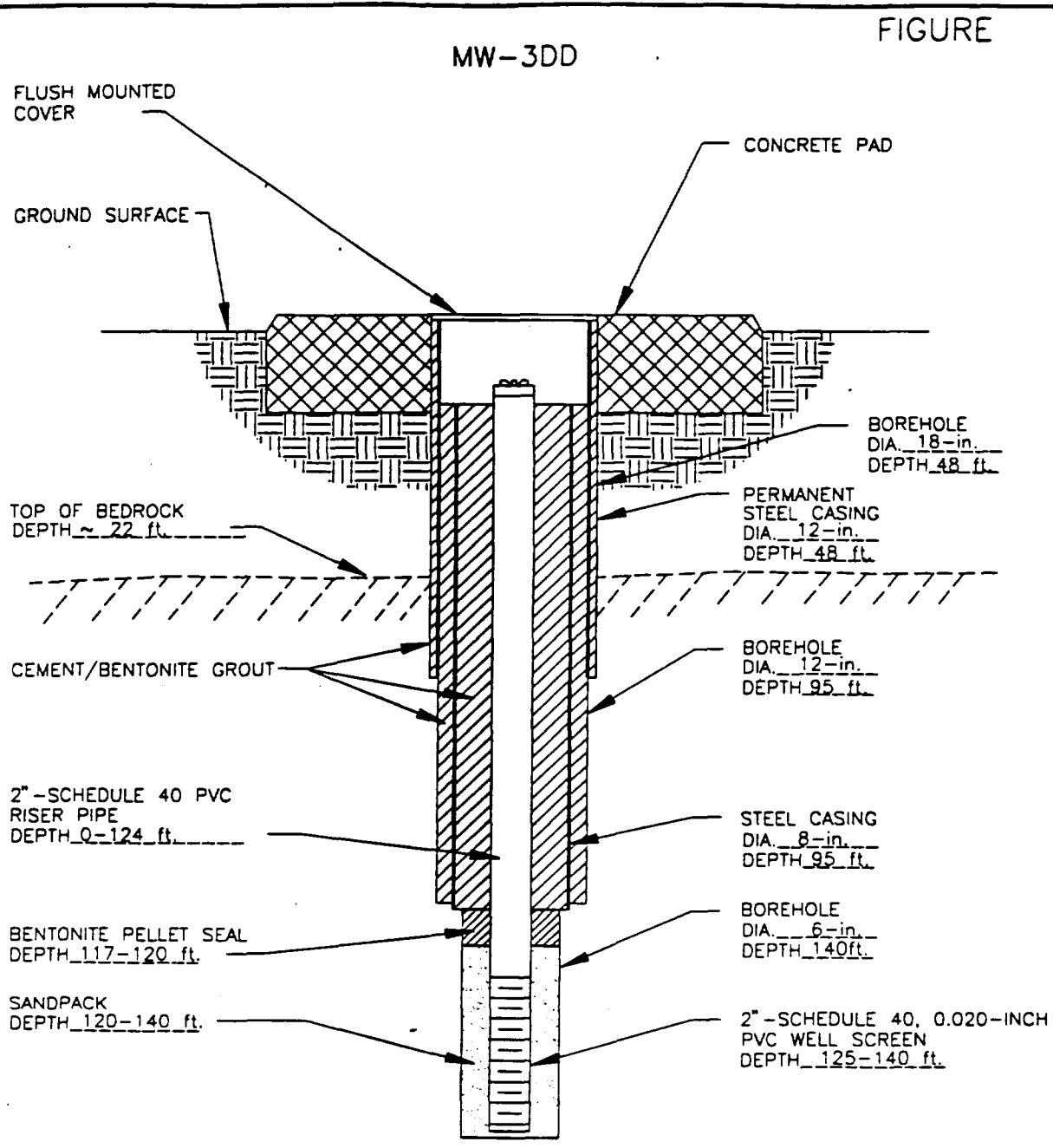
O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		REPORT OF BORING MW-3DD		
Client: Amphenol Corporation/RHRMLS						Sampler: NX Core		Page 2 of 2		
Proj. Loc: Sidney, New York						Hammer: NA		Location:		
File No.: 3729.031						Fall: NA		Start Date: 1/23/95 End Date: 2/9/95		
Boring Company: Parratt-Wolff								Screen <input type="checkbox"/> = <input type="checkbox"/> \ Grout		
Foreman: Ron Bush								Riser <input type="checkbox"/> Sand Pack		
OBG Geologist: DJ Carnevale								Bentonite		
Depth Below Grade	No.	Depth (feet)	RQD	Penetr/ Recovery	Date	Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equip. Installed	Field Testing	
95	11	95-100	95%	4.8/5.0	02/01/95	Dark gray green (5GY4/1) fine to medium grained SANDSTONE to 100.0 ft., broken at approximately 99.1 ft. with olive brown silt in break.				
					Run #11					
100	12	100-105	98%	5.0/5.0	02/06/95	Gray SILTSTONE with quartz, well cemented, with only mechanical fractures.				
					Run #12					
105.5	13	105.5-108.5	58%	3.0/3.0	02/07/95	Gray SILTSTONE, light, buff colored rounded clasts 0.9 to 1.1 ft., organic rich stringers 1.1 to 3.3 ft., many fractures parallel to stringers.				
					Run #13					
						108.0 to 119.0 - 2/7/95				
						Roller bit due to inability to recover cores.				
108	14	108-109	NA	NA	02/07/95	SANDSTONE/SILTSTONE.				
109	15	109-115	NA	NA	02/07/95	Gray/black fissile SHALE with much native carbon.				
115	16	115-117.5	NA	NA	02/07/95	Gray SANDSTONE.				
117.5	17	117.5-119	NA	NA	02/07/95	Gray SHALE, less carbon than 109.0 to 115.0 ft.				
119	18	119-123	86%	4.0/4.0	02/09/95	Gray SILTSTONE/SHALE calcite cemented, some pyrite, few remnant fossils.				
					Run #14					
123	19	123-128	85%	5.0/5.0	02/09/95	Gray SILTSTONE with a few thin shale beds.				
					Run #15					
128	20	128-133	93%	4.8/5.0	02/09/95	Gray SILTSTONE/fine SANDSTONE, shells and some clasts from 0.1 to 0.25 ft., 1.2 to 1.3 ft., 2.6 to 2.75 ft., and 3.7 to 3.8 ft., calcite cemented, appears to produce more water than above.				
					Run #16					
133	21	133-138	91%	5.2/5.0	02/09/95	Gray SILTSTONE grading to gray sandstone, carbonate cement, few carbon rich shell partings, 3 fractures parallel to partings.				
					Run #17					
139										
Well completed with screen 139.0 to 124.0 ft., sand 139.0 to 120.0 ft., pellets 120.0 to 117.0 ft., and grout 117.0 ft. to surface.										

302150

PROJECT: 3729.031-1  
SCALE: 1"=1'

FEB/25/95

LAYERS - ALL ON 3729.031-



SUPPLEMENTAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION  
RHRMLS  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

DEEP BEDROCK MONITORING WELL DIAGRAM

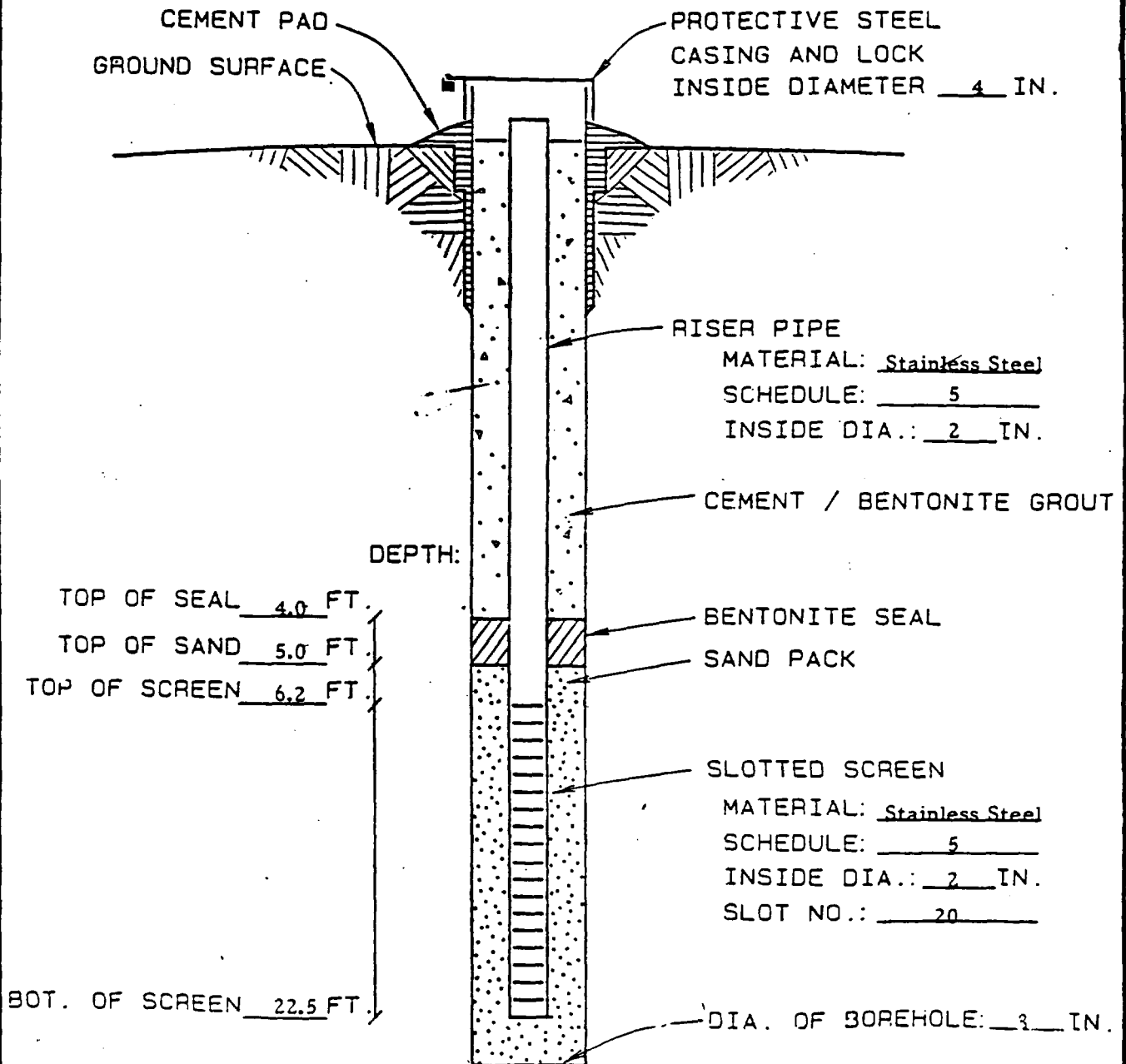
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FILE NO. 3729.031-

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MW-4



N.T.S.

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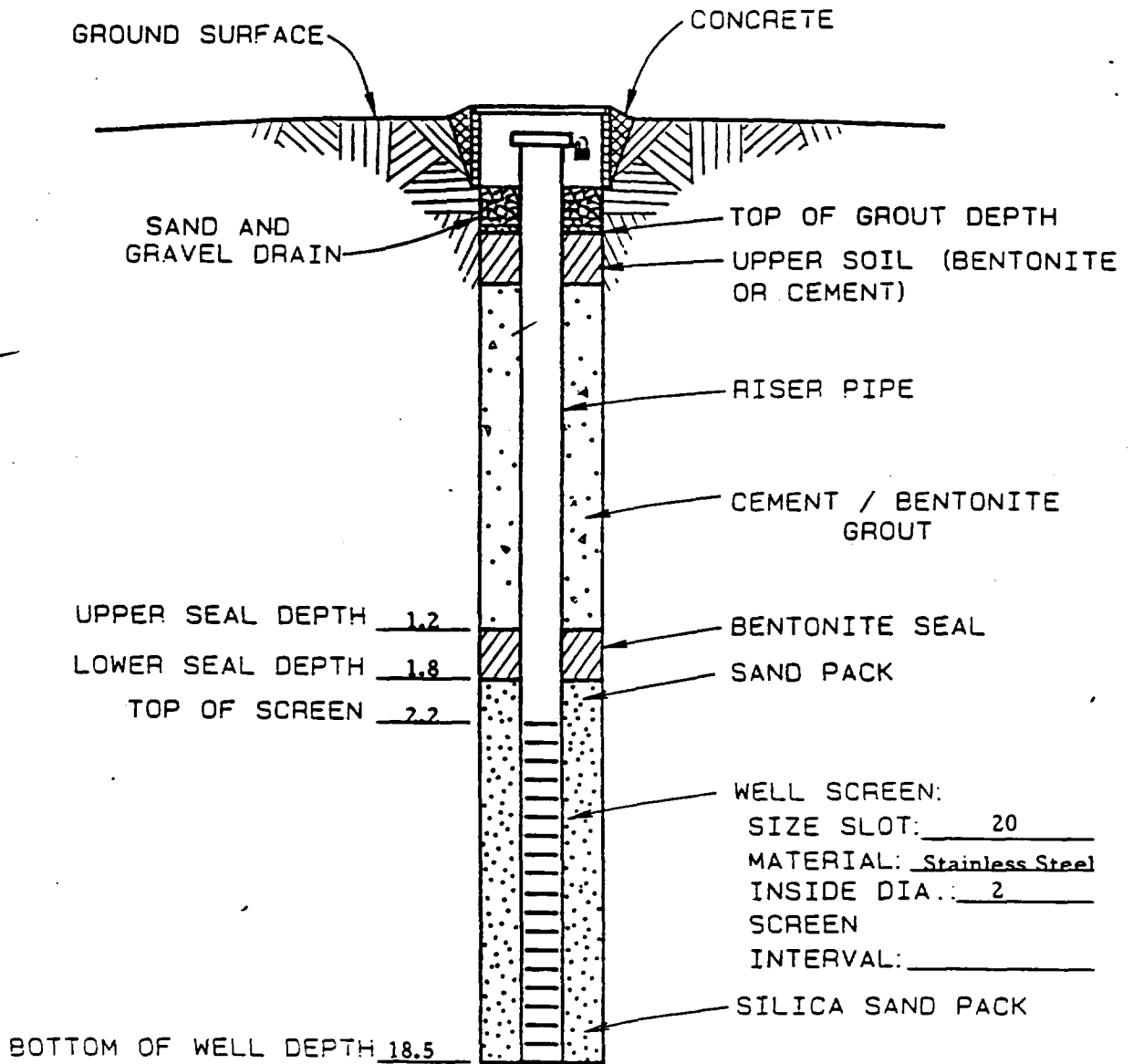
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MW-5S



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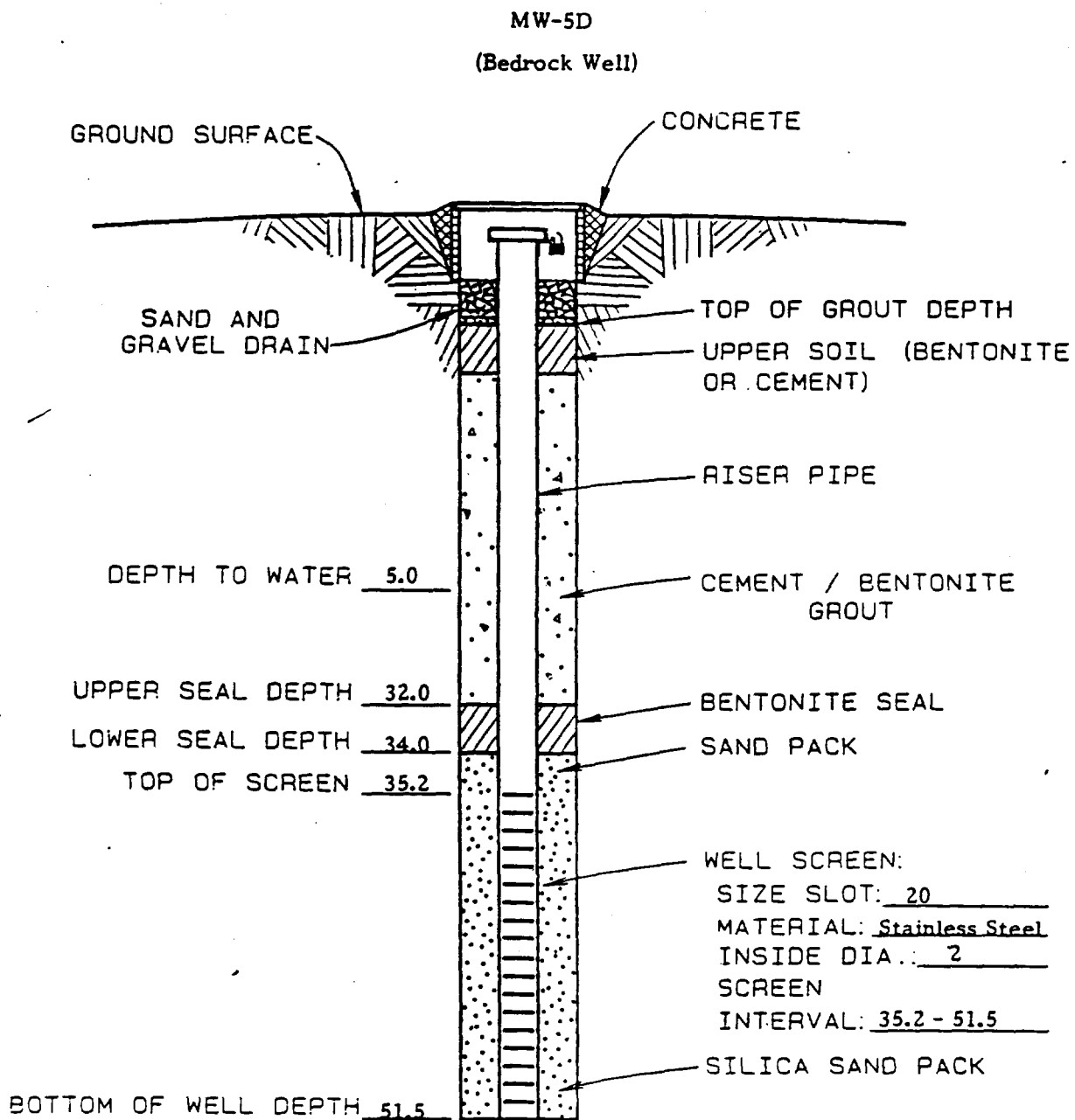
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O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		Report of Boring No. MW-5D Sheet 1 of 2					
Project Location: Richardson Hill Municipal Landfill Site Client: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon Hammer: 140 lbs.      Fall: 30"		Ground Water Depth Depth File No.: 3729-009-330		Date Date			
Boring Co.: Parrat-Wolff Foreman: N. Thurston OBG Geologist: W. J. Gabriel						Boring Location: Along Richardson Hill Rd., adjacent to Pond Ground Elevation: 1759.6 ft. Dates: Started: 10/19/88      Ended: 10/21/88							
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*	
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Valve				pH	Sp Cond	HNU		
0	1	0-2				Dark brown to reddish-brown, moist, fine, medium, coarse SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel, little silt, trace of clay, few cinders (fill)							
	2	2-4				Same as above.							
5	3	4-6				Reddish-brown to black, very moist, fine to medium SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel, little silt, trace of clay, cinders							
	4	6-8				Light gray to reddish-brown, saturated fine SAND and fine, medium, coarse GRAVEL (fragments) Sample mostly broken rock fragments							
10	5	8-10				Light gray to orange-brown, saturated, fine medium, coarse SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel and silt, trace of clay, strong petroleum odor, iron stained.							
	6	10-12				Greenish-gray to reddish-brown, saturated fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel and silt, little clay, poor recovery.							
	7	12-14				Same as above.							
15	8	14-16				Reddish-brown, saturated, very fine SAND and SILT, fine, medium, coarse gravel, trace of clay, petroleum odor and sheen.							
20	9	20-22				No recovery. Spoon refusal.							

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.					TEST BORING LOG					Report of Boring No. MW-5D Sheet 2 of 2				
Project Location: Richardson Hill Municipal Landfill Site Client: Amphenol Corporation					SAMPLER Type: HX core barrel (5') Hammer: NA Fall: NA					Ground Water Depth		Date		
Boring Co.: Parrat-Wolff Foreman: N. Thurston OBG Geologist: W. J. Gabriel					Boring Location: Along Richardson Hill Rd., Adjacent to Pond Ground Elevation: 1753.9 ft. Dates: Started: 10/19/88					File No.:		Ended: 10/21/88		
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*		
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Valve				pH	Sp Cond	HNU			
25		25-27				Greenish-gray to reddish brown, fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel, little silt, trace clay with weathered rock.								
30		30-32				Same as above.  Auger refusal @ 32'.  Gray sandstone.  Reddish-brown clay filled fracture - 34.8'								
35														
40						39'-39.2' Fracture zone with some iron stains and mottling.  Dark gray shale. 40.3'-40.8' Vuggy, fossiliferous, sandy shale with some marl filled voids. 40.8' Greenish-gray fractured shale.								
45						43.8'-44.2' - 2" Fracture shale changing to medium to coarse grained gray sandstone 6" vertical clay filled (pyritized) frac- ture.  Massive unfractured sandstone 44.2'-47'  Massive, medium coarse, gray sandstone to 49'.  Fractured from 49-49.4', changing to green- ish gray to black shale. Fossiliferous, algae, etc. Fractures at 49.10'-50.2' 50.10' - Pyritized fracture with thin coal seam. Massize to 52.0'								
50						BOH @ 52.0'								
HX Core runs: #1 (32-37') #2 (37-42') #3 (42-47') #4 (47-52')														

302158

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3/21/89



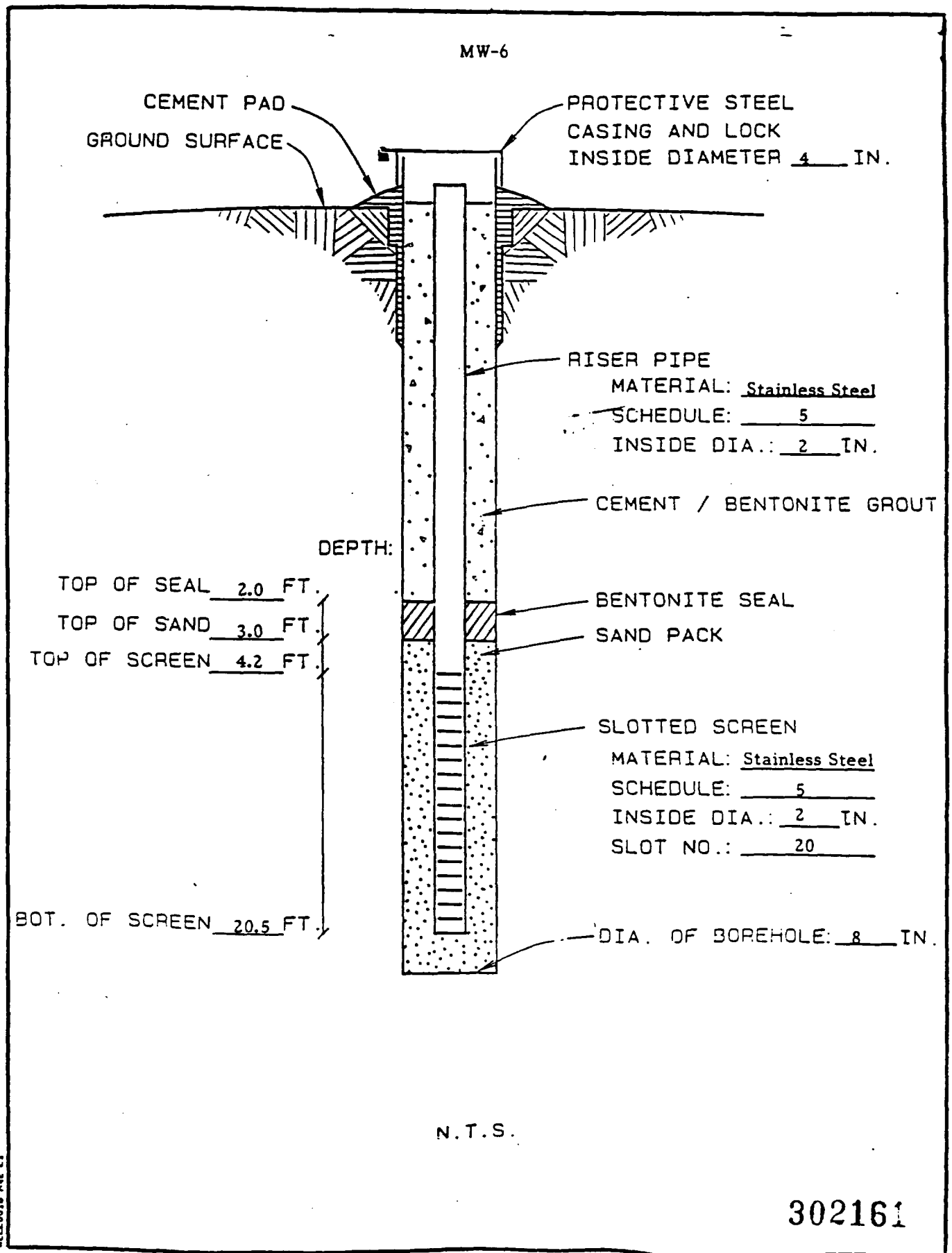
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302159

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		Report of Boring No. MW-6 Sheet 1 of 1				
Project Location: Richardson Hill Municipal Landfill Site Client: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon Hammer: 140 lbs. Fall: 30"		Ground Water Depth Depth File No.: 3729-009-330		Date Date		
Boring Co.: Parrat-Wolff Foreman: N. Thurston OBG Geologist: W. J. Gabriel						Boring Location: About 50' W. of Rich Hill Rd, between Wells 547. Ground Elevation: 1765.1 ft. Dates: Started: 10/12/88 Ended: 10/12/88						
Depth	Sample				Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*	
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery				"N" Valve	pH	Sp Cond		HNU
0	1	0-2		Grab	Light to dark brown, moist, fine SAND and SILT, some medium to coarse gravel (fragments) trace of clay, root and plant stems							
	2	2-4			Light to dark brown, damp, fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel (fragments), little silt, trace of clay (Sample from 2-3' then spoon refusal).							
5	3	4-6			Greenish-gray to reddish-brown, very moist to saturated, fine SILT and very fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel (fragments), trace of clay, oily sheen @ 5 ft., odor.							
	4	6-8			Reddish-brown, moist, SILT, some very fine sand and fine to medium gravel, little clay							
10	5	8-10			Medium brown to reddish-brown, very fine SAND, some silt, little fine, medium, coarse gravel, trace of clay.							
	6	10-12			Reddish-brown and grayish-brown, very moist to saturated, SILT and very fine SILT, some fine, medium, coarse gravel, little clay (petroleum odor in till fracture).							
	7	12-14			Same as above.							
15	8	14-16			Medium brown to reddish-brown, very moist to saturated (in partings), SILT and fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel (fragments), trace of clay. No noticeable odor.							
20	9	20-22			Same as above with an increase in rock fragments.							
25	10	25-26			Reddish-brown, saturated, SILT and very fine to fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel (large fragments), little clay.							
					Auger refusal @ 27.5'	27.5'						

AMPHENOL KJK  
12/16/88

302160

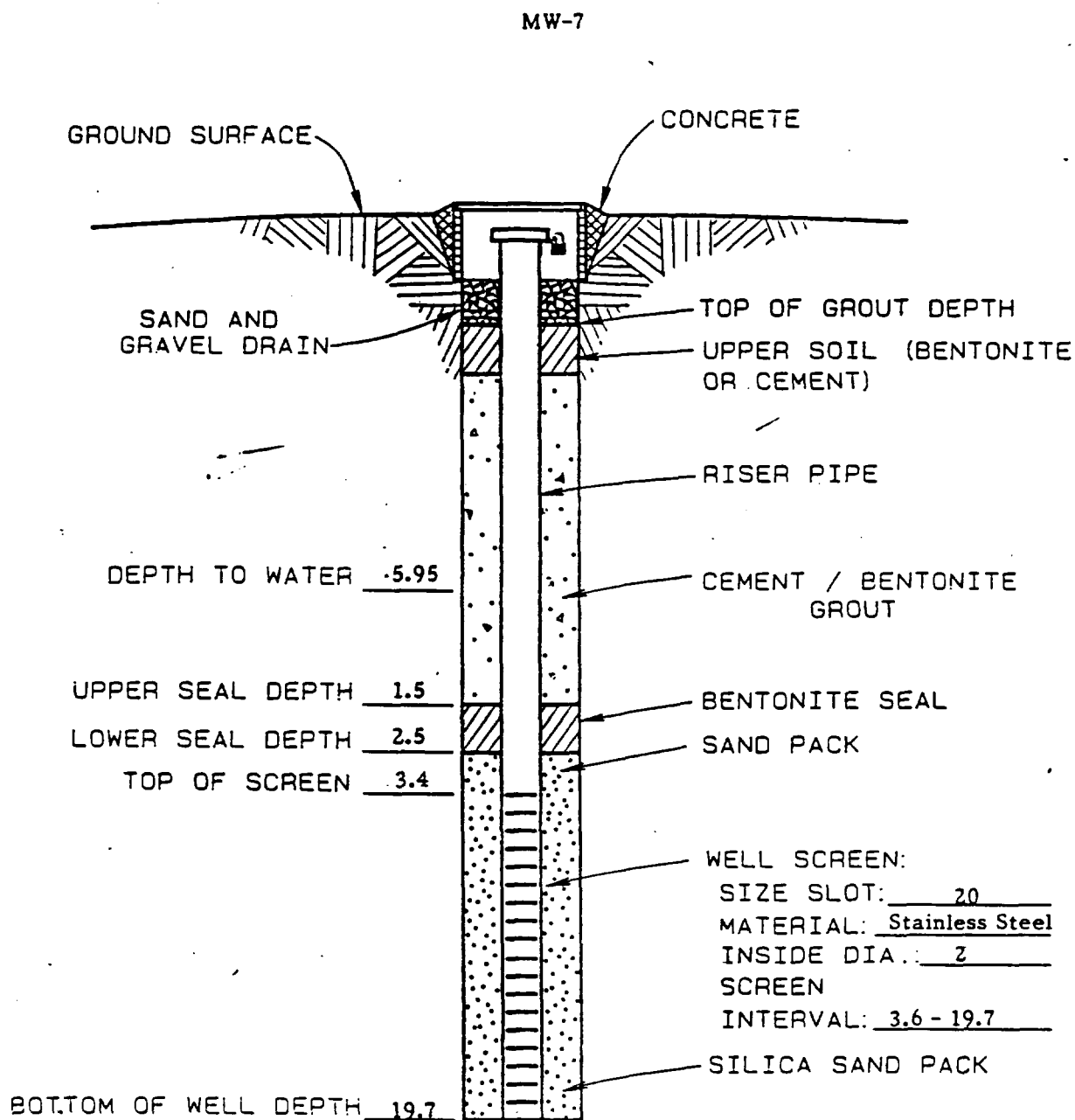


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WELL0170 R42 L1

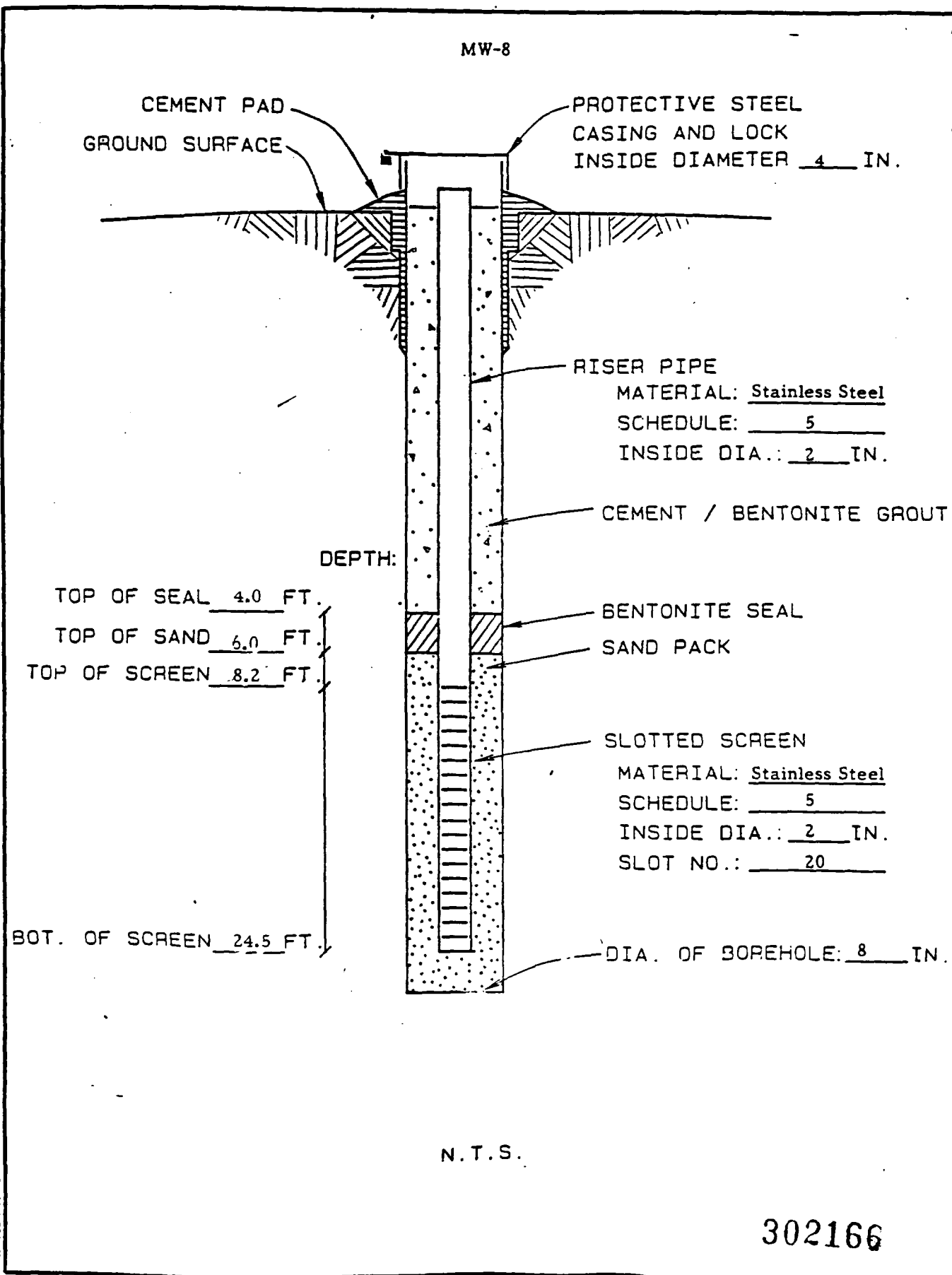
O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		REPORT OF BORING MW-7D PAGE 1 OF 1			
CLIENT: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER: Split Spoon, Roller Bit		LOCATION:			
PROJECT LOCATION: Sidney, New York Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill Site						HAMMER: 140 lbs		START DATE: 12/4/91			
FILE NO.: 3729.015						FALL: 30"		END DATE: 12/9/91			
BORING COMPANY: Parratt-Wolff, Inc.						LEGEND:		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Grout  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sand Pack  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pellets         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Screen  <input type="checkbox"/> Riser         </div> </div>			
FOREMAN: Glenn Lansing											
OBG GEOLOGIST: Paul Gottler											
DEPTH BELOW GRADE	NO.	DEPTH (FEET)	BLOWS /ft	PENETR/ RECOVERY	"N" VALUE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATUM CHANGE GENERAL DESCRIPT	EQUIPMENT INSTALLED		FIELD TESTING PID HEAD- SPACE	
0						For descriptions to 18 ft., see log MW-7S					
2											
4											
6											
8											
10											
12											
14											
16											
18											
20											
22											
24											
26											
18						BEDROCK, green-gray green, medium to fine sandstone  Advanced roller bit to 40 ft. below grade.	18'				
20											
22											
24											
26											
28											
30											
32											
34											
36											
38											
40											

302164

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		Report of Boring No. MW-8 Sheet 1 of 1					
Project Location: Richardson Hill Municipal Landfill Site Client: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon Hammer: 140 lbs.      Fall: 30"		Ground Water Depth Depth File No.: 3729-009-330		Date Date			
Boring Co.: Parrat-Wolff Foreman: N. Thurston OBG Geologist: W. J. Gabriel						Boring Location: North Area, in abandoned borrow pit. Ground Elevation: 1796.2 ft. Dates: Started: 10/18/88      Ended: 10/18/88							
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*	
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Valve				pH	Sp Cond	HNU		
0	1	0-2		Grab		Reddish-brown, <u>moist</u> , SILT and very fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel and silt, trace of clay.							
	2	2-4				Same as above. Poor recovery.							
	3	4-6				Red-brown, dry, very fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel, little silt, trace of clay.							
5	4	6-8				Same as above.							
	5	8-10				Reddish-brown and gray ROCK FRAGMENTS, little fine silt and very fine sand.							
10	6	10-12				Reddish-brown, <u>damp</u> , SILT and very fine SAND, some fine gravel, little silt and clay.							
	7	12-14				Same as above.							
	8	14-16				Spoon refusal. No recovery.							
15													
20	9	20-22				Medium gray, <u>saturated</u> , SILT, little very fine sand, trace of clay.							
25						Auger refusal @ 25'							

302165

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12/16/88



WELL0018 R42 L1

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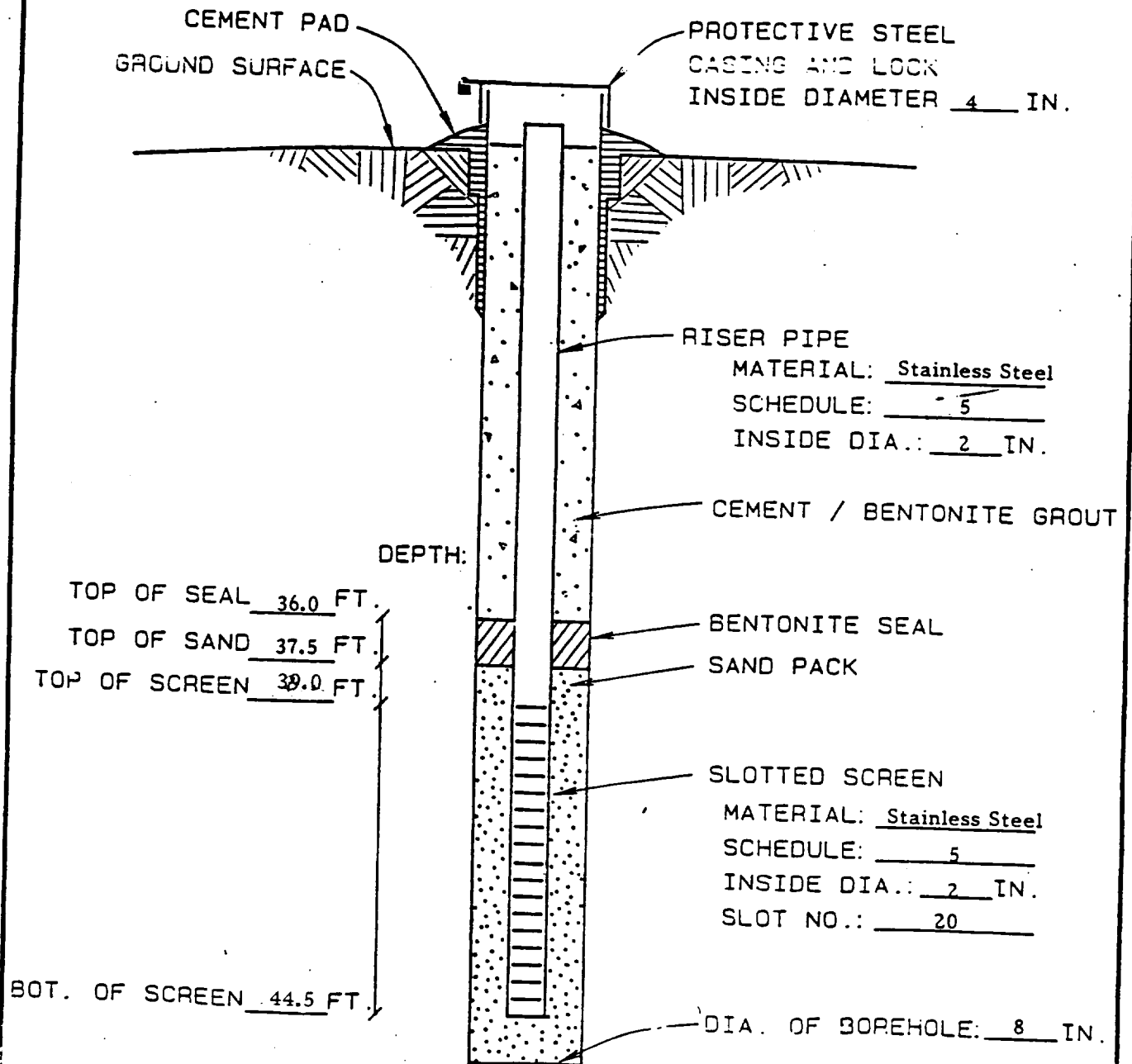
O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.			TEST BORING LOG			Report of Boring No. MW-9 Sheet 1 of 2					
Project Location: Richardson Hill Municipal Landfill Site Client: Amphenol Corporation			SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon Hammer: 140 lbs. Fall: 30"			Ground Water Depth Depth File No.: 3729-009-330					
Boring Co.: Parrat-Wolff Foreman: N. Thurston OBG Geologist: W. J. Gabriel			Boring Location: On Hill behind Spizzari Property Ground Elevation: 1799.5 ft. Dates: Started: 10/17/88			Ended: 10/17/88					
Depth	Sample				Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing		R m k s*	
	No	Depth	Blows /5"	Penetr/ Recovery				"N" Valve	pH		Sp Cond
0	1	0-2				Reddish-orange-brown damp, very fine SAND, some silt, and fine to medium gravel (fragments), few root and plant stems.					
	2	2-4				Same as above without root or plant stems.					
	3	4-6				Light to medium brown, dry, SILT and very fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel trace of clay.					
5	4	6-8				Light to medium brown, moist, SILT and very fine to fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel, trace of clay.					
	5	8-10				No recovery.					
10	6	10-12				Medium to reddish-brown, damp, SILT and very fine SAND, fine, medium, coarse gravel (fragments), trace of clay.					
	7	12-14				Light brown to grayish-brown, moist, SILT and very fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel, trace of clay.					
	8	14-16				Light to medium brown, damp, SILT and very fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse, gravel (fragments), trace of clay.					
15											
20	9	20-22				Medium to reddish-brown, damp, SILT and fine to very fine SAND, some fine to medium gravel, trace of clay.					
25	10	25-27				No recovery.					

302167

AMPHMW9A, KJK  
12/16/88

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG				Report of Boring No. MW-9 Sheet 2 of 2			
Project Location: Richardson Hill Municipal Landfill Site Client: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon Hammer: 140 lbs.      Fall: 30"				Ground Water Depth Depth		Date Date	
Boring Co.: Parrat-Wolff Foreman: N. Thurston OBG Geologist: W. J. Gabriel						Boring Location: On Hill behind Spizzari Property Ground Elevation: 1799.5 ft. Dates: Started: 10/17/88				Ended: 10/17/88			
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*	
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Valve				pH	Sp Cond	HNU		
30	11	30-32				Medium to reddish-brown, damp, SILT and very fine to fine SAND, some fine, medium, coarse gravel (fragments), trace of clay.							
35	12	35-37				No recovery.							
40	13	40-42				Reddish-brown, saturated SHALE, bedrock and little silt, clay and fine sand, weathered shale.							
						Auger refusal @ 45'	45'						

MW-9



11 2TH 010072M

302169





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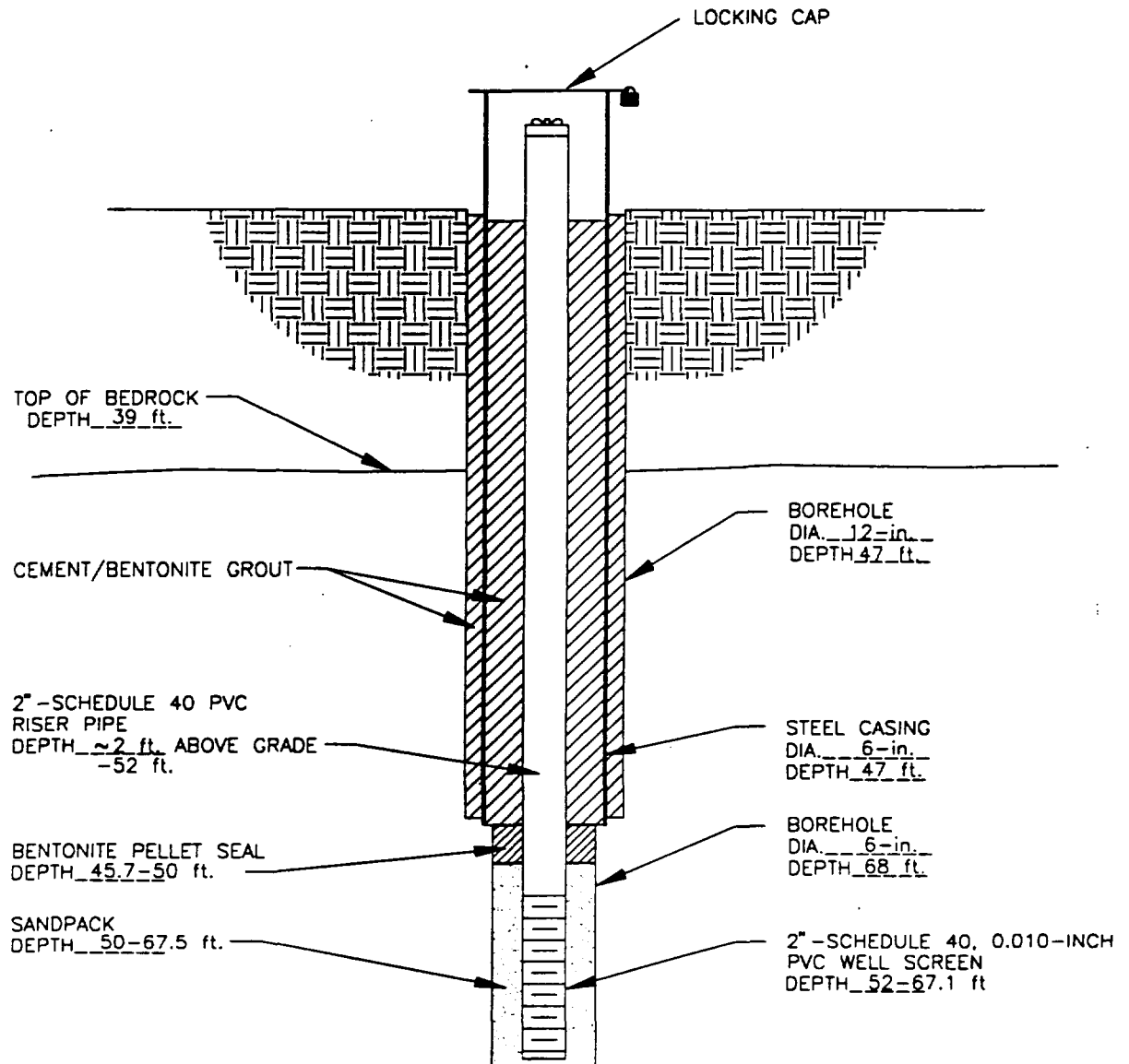
Feb/25/95

3729.031-

LAYER ALL ON

FIGURE

MW-9D



SUPPLEMENTAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION  
RHRMLS  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

SHALLOW BEDROCK MONITORING WELL DIAGRAM

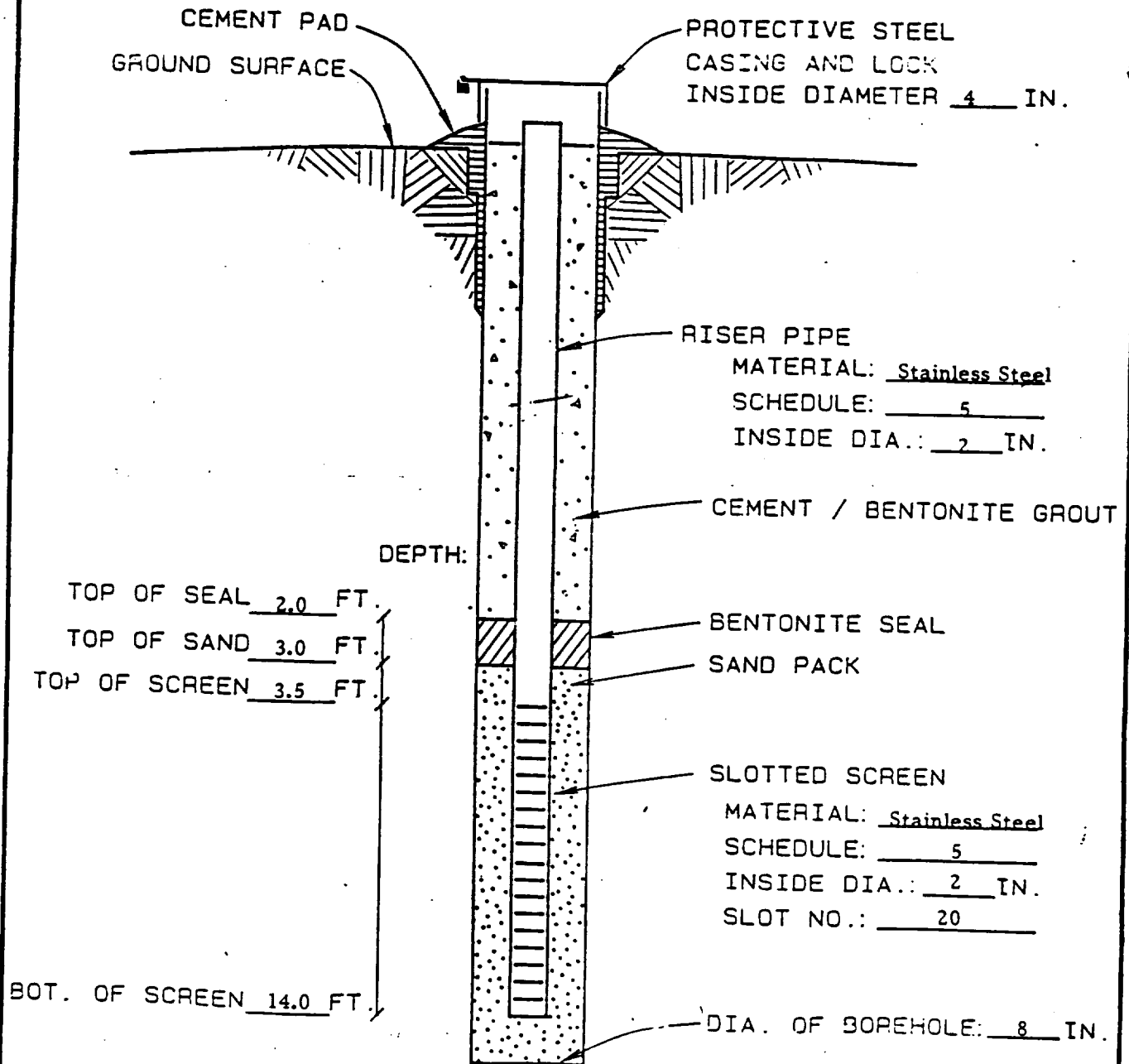
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302171

FILE NO. 3729.031-

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MW-10



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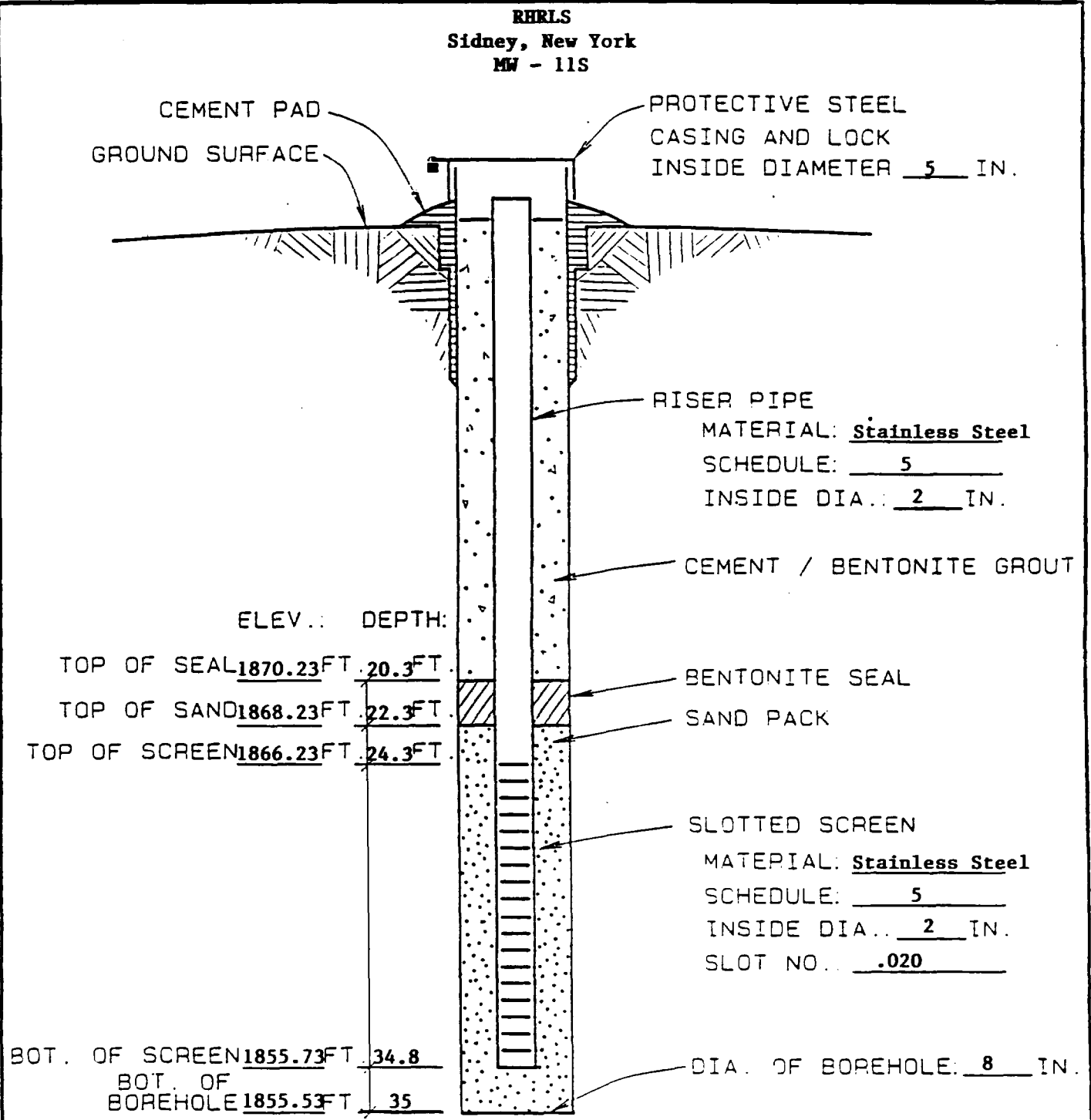
302173

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		Report of Boring No. MM-11S Sheet 1 of 2				
Project Location: RHRLS Client: Amphenol Corporation Sidney, New York						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon 3" Hammer: 140 lbs.      Fall: 30"		Ground Water Depth Date File No.: 3729.013.576		Date		
Boring Co.: Parratt Wolff, Inc. Foreman: Glenn Lansing OBS Geologist: Mark J. Roma						Boring Location: Approx. 450' west of MM-1 along landfill Ground Elevation: access road Dates: Started: 10/18/90      Ended: 10/18/90						
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k st
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Value				pH	Sp Cond	HNU	
0	1	0-2'	3-3-3-5	2' / 0.5'	6	Damp, dark to medium brown to orange, fine SAND, some silt, trace medium gravel, trace organics (plants, roots, and stems)					0	
	2	2-4'	3-12- 22-25	2' / 1'	34	Damp, dark brown, fine to very fine SAND and SILT, trace organics, fragments of light green/gray sandstone, large fragments					0	
	3	4-6'	20-24-	2' / 1'	44	Damp, red/brown to olive green brown, very fine to fine SAND, little silt, trace clay, small fragments of green/gray sandstone					0	
5			20-19									
	4	6-8'	21-25- 40-33	2' / 0.9'	65	Damp, dark brown, very fine to fine SAND, some silt, green/gray weathered shale, trace reddish brown silty clay					0	
	5	8-10'		2' / 2'		Damp, dark to medium brown, fine SAND, some silt, trace red/brown silty clay, trace fine gravel					0	
10	6	10-12'	50/0.3	0.3' / 0'	---	No recovery					0	
	7	12-14'	17-27-55	1.5' / 1'	---	Brown to olive green, fine SAND, some silt, greenish gray sandstone					0	
	8	14-16'	16-15	1' / 1'	---	Moist, brown, fine SAND, some silt, trace clay and gravel, fragments of green/gray sandstone					0	
15												
20	9	20-22'	40-50/0.3	0.9/0.9'	---	Damp, brown to olive green, very fine to fine SAND, some silt, large fragments of green/gray sandstone					0	
						Boulder 22-23 ft.						
25	10	25-27'	32-50/0.2	0.8/0.8'	---	Damp, brown to olive green, fine SAND, little brown silt, sandstone fragments from small chips to 1" diameter cobbles					0	
30	11	30-32'	22-50/0.4	1' / 1'	---	Same as above					0	

1MM11S.KJF

302174

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TYPICAL OVERBURDEN MONITORING WELL

N.T.S.

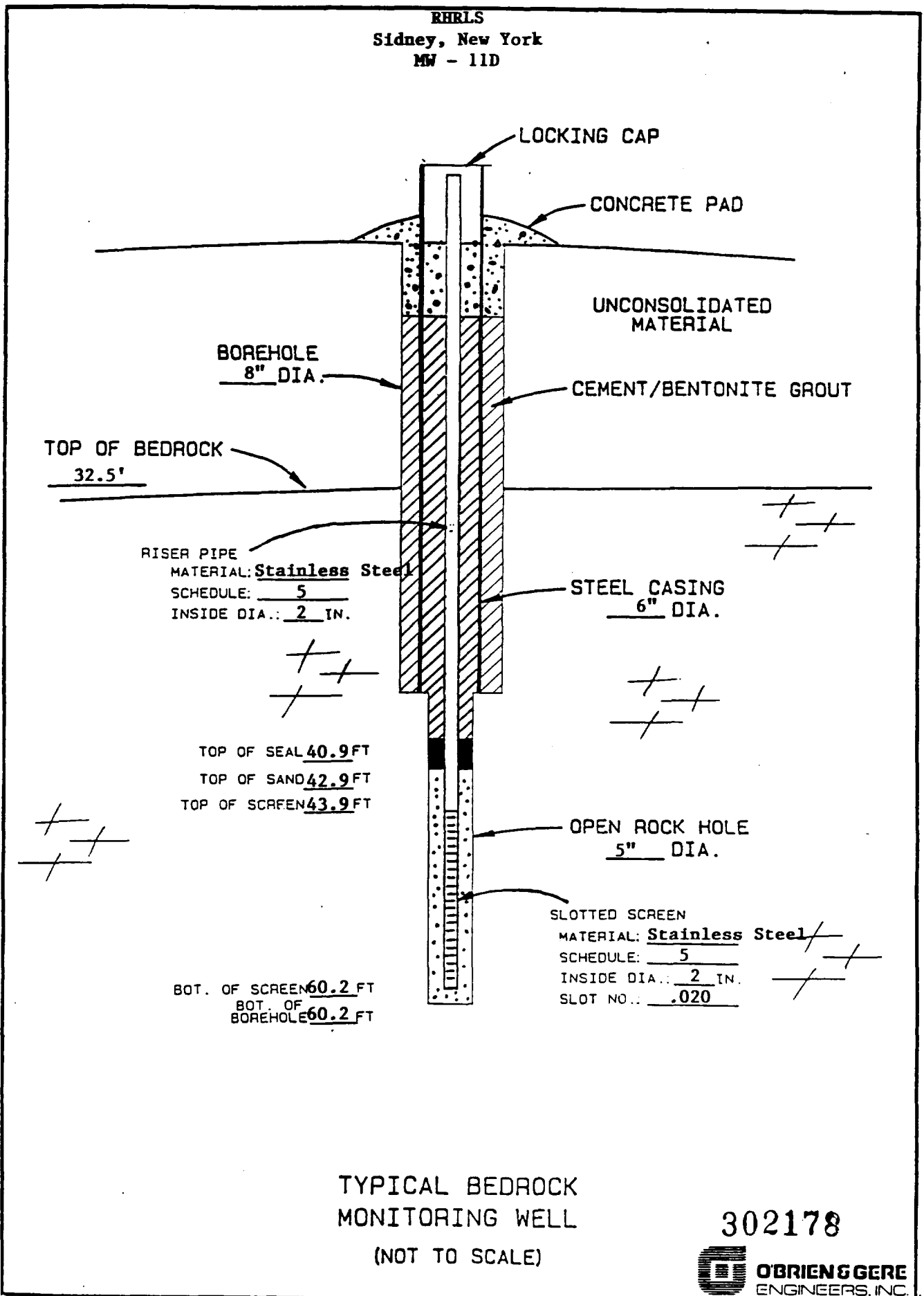
302176

D'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		Report of Boring No. MW-11D Page 1 of 1				
Project Location: RHRLS Client: Amphenol Corporation Sidney, New York						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon 3" & HX Core Barrell Hammer: 140 lbs. Fall: 30"		Ground Water Depth      Date Depth      Date File No.: 3729.013.576				
Boring Co.: Parratt Wolff, Inc. Foreman: Glenn Lansing OBG Geologist: Mark J. Roma						Boring Location: Top of landfill access road, approx. 10' Ground Elevation: north of MW-11S Dates: Started: 10/18/90      Ended: 10/18/90						
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			Remarks
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Value				pH	Sp Cond	HNU	
						For depths to 32.5 ft. see Log MW-11S						
		32.5'				Top of bedrock						
35												
		35-40'				5' HX core barrell run to verify competent bedrock						
		36.7'				Fracture 37.2-37.5' Weathered zone consisting of green/gray SILT and SANDSTONE fragments, trace brown silt						
						Casing set at 40 ft.						
40		40-45'				Core #1 40-45' 0-0.7' Solid green/gray sandstone						
						0.7-0.95' Weathered zone with green/gray silt, sandstone and silty shale						
						0.95-3.6' Numerous fractures, changing to dark green/gray silty shale with golden brown crystalline residue in partings						
						3.6-4.6' Very fractured, dark gray silty shale, golden crystalline coating in partings						
45		45-50'				Core #2 45-50 ft. 5.25' recovery 0-0.1' Weathered zone of gray silt and clay. Remainder of core is fractured with same crystalline coating Average fractures 2-3"						
50		50-55'				Core #3 50-55 ft. 4.85' recovery 0-0.15' Fractured dark gray shale 0.15-.2' Weathered green/gray sandstone 0.2-0.8' Dark gray shale 0.8-1' Weathered zone filled with gray silt and clay with dark gray shale frags. 1-1.7' Fractured (hor. and vert.) shale 1.7-2.1 As above 2.1-3.85' Remainder of recovery is fractured dark gray shale. Fractures throughout sample have gray and brown silt and clay in partings						
55						Roller bit 55-60'						
						Bottom of boring 60 ft.						
.020 stainless steel screen 60-44' Gravel pack 60-43' Bentonite seal 43-41' Cement/bentonite 41-0												

302177 MW11D.KJF



FIGURE



O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		Report of Boring No. MW-12 Sheet 1 of 2					
Project Location: RHRLS Client: Amphenol Corporation Sidney, New York						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon 3" Hammer: 140 lbs.      Fall: 30"		Ground Water Depth Depth Date		File No.: 3729.013.576			
Boring Co.: Parratt Wolff, Inc. Foreman: Glenn Lansing OBG Geologist: Mark J. Roma						Boring Location: Approx. 320' NW of MW-1 Ground Elevation: Dates: Started: 10/19/90      Ended: 10/22/90							
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*	
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Value				pH	Sp Cond	HNU		
0	1	0-2'	1-1-2-8	2' / 2'	3	Damp, dark to medium brown, very fine to fine SAND, some silt, little organics (plant stems and roots)						0.2	
	2	2-4'	10-13- 18-28	2' / 1.8'	31	Moist, brown, very fine SAND, some silt, little medium sand, mottled with light gray medium sand and red brown silt, trace clay						0	
	3	4-6'	12-24-	2' / 2'	46	Damp, dark to medium brown, very fine to fine SAND and SILT, some fine gravel, same mottling as above						0	
5			22-21										
	4	6-8'	52-50/0.4	1' / 0.3'	—	Dark to medium brown, weathered SANDSTONE, some silt and fine sand, trace fine gravel						0	
	5	8-10'	13-20- 20-31	2' / 1'	40	Same as 4-6 ft. depth						0	
10	6	10-12'	8-21- 26-29	2' / 1.1'	47	Same as above, deposits of fine sand, reddish brown clay, mottled appearance						0	
	7	12-14'	30-31- 36-30	2' / 1'	67	Same as above Boulder 14.5-15.5 ft.						0	
	8	14-16'	55/0.2'	0.2/0.2'		Same as above with large fragments of medium grained green/brown sandstone						0	
15													
						Boulder 17-17.5 ft.							
20	9	20-22'	9-14- 15-23	2' / 2'	29	Same as above						0	
25	10	25-27'	21-30- 40-42	2' / 1.8'	70	Damp, dark brown, very fine to fine SAND, some silt, trace fine gravel, some mottling of dark red/brown silt and clay, light green/gray medium sand, fragments of green/gray sandstone						0	
30	11	30-32'	9-16-	2' / 1.8'	38							0	

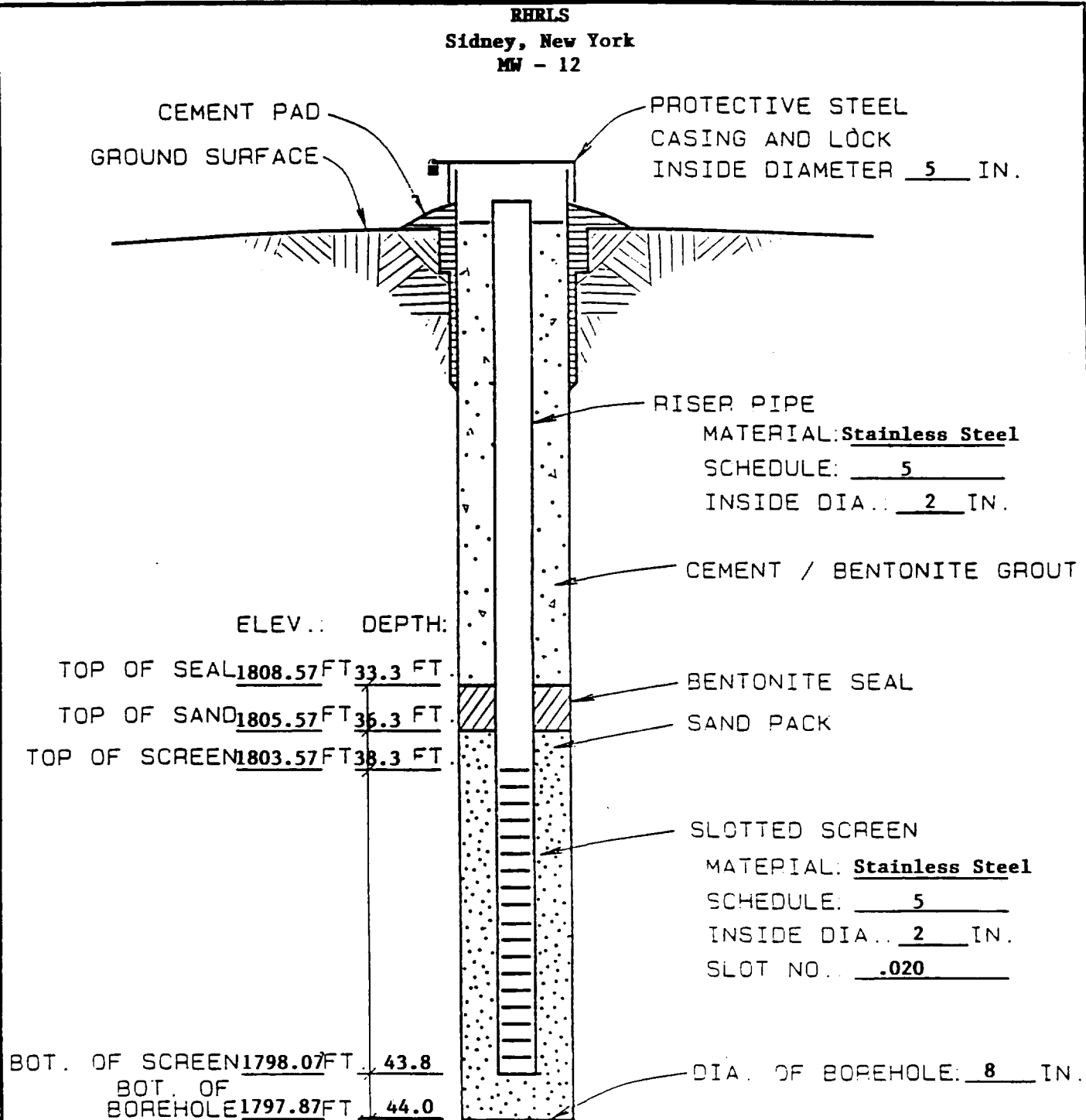
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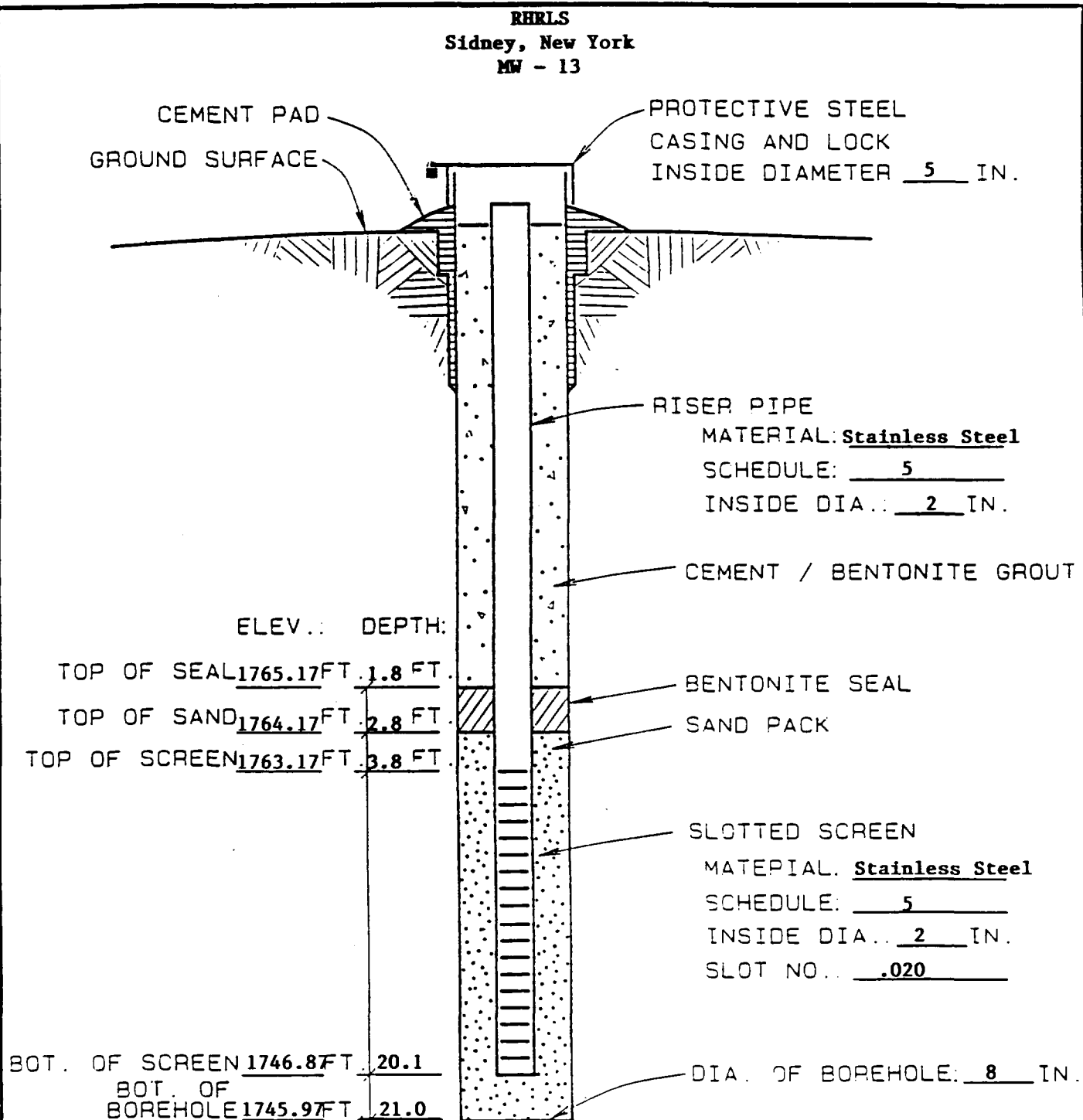


TYPICAL OVERBURDEN MONITORING WELL

N.T.S.

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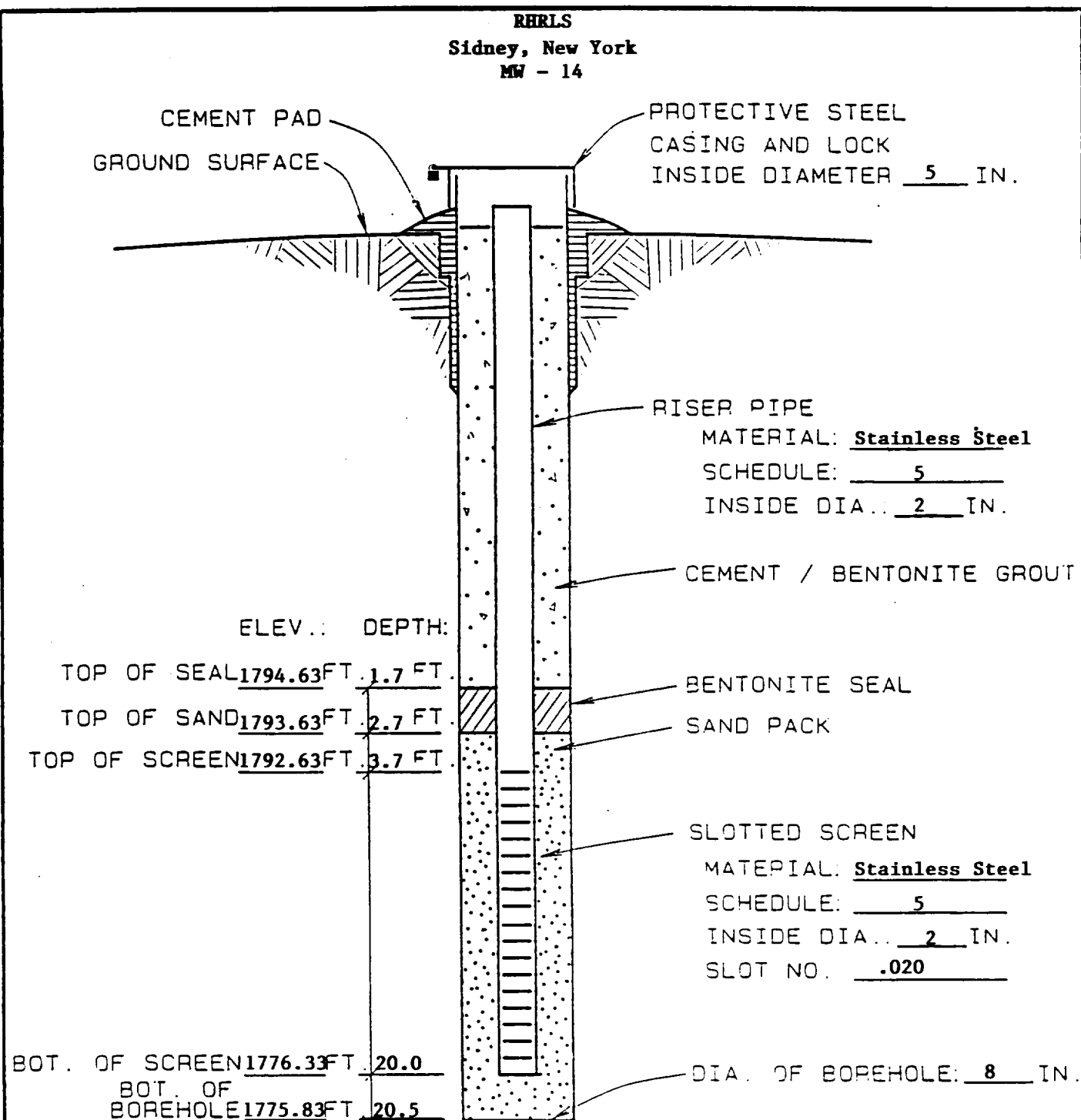


TYPICAL OVERBURDEN MONITORING WELL

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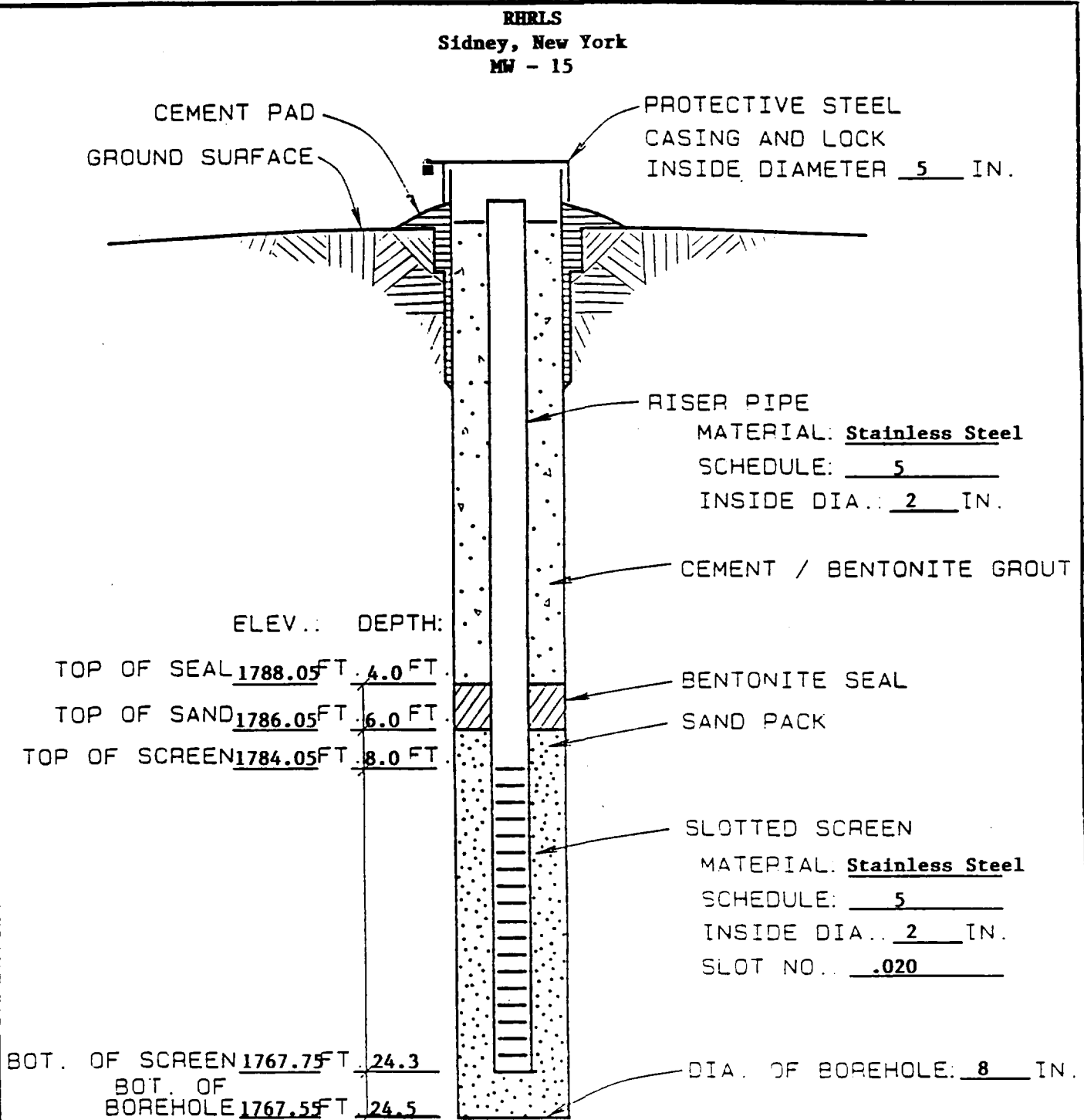
TYPICAL OVERBURDEN MONITORING WELL

N.T.S.

302185





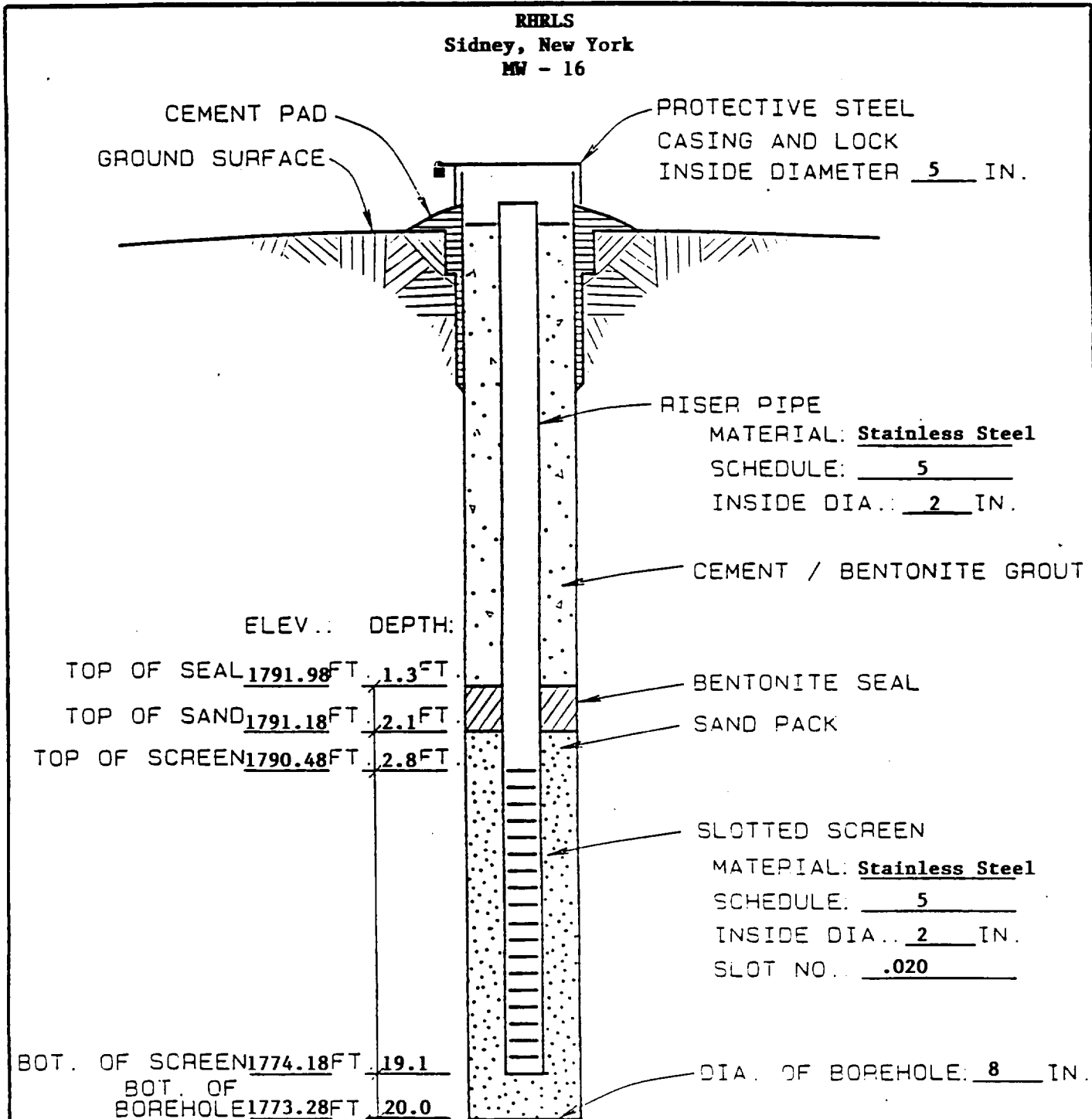


TYPICAL OVERBURDEN MONITORING WELL

N.T.S.

302187





TYPICAL OVERBURDEN MONITORING WELL

N.T.S.

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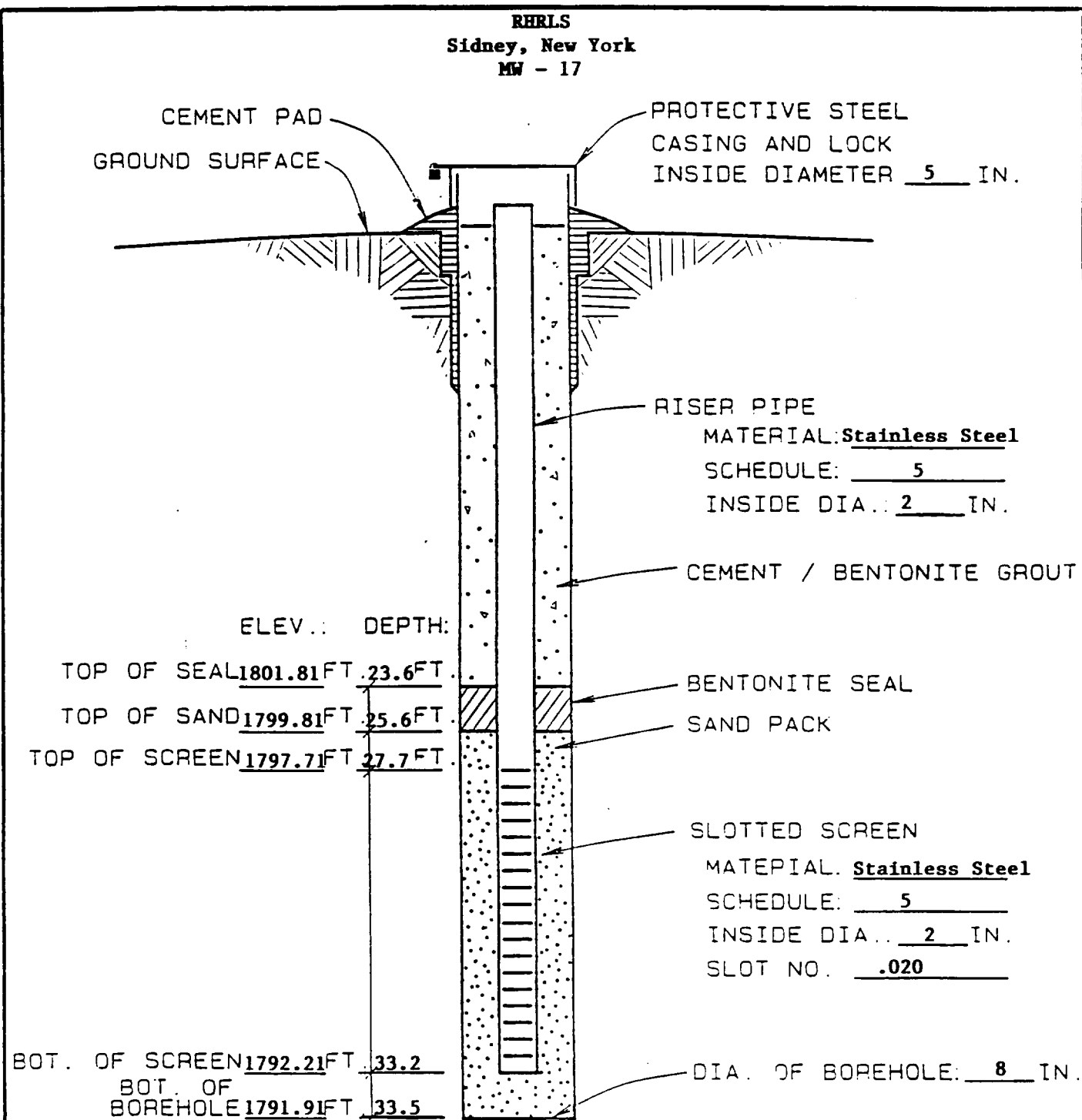
O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.		TEST BORING LOG				Report of Boring No. MM-17 Sheet 1 of 1					
Project Location: RHLS Client: Amphenol Corporation Sidney, New York		SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon 3" Hammer: 140 lbs.		Fall: 30"		Ground Water Depth Depth File No.: 3729.013.576		Date Date			
Boring Co.: Parratt Wolff, Inc. Foreman: Glenn Lansing OEG Geologist: Mark J. Roma				Boring Location: Approx. 340' West of MM-6 Ground Elevation: Dates: Started: 10/24/90 Ended: 10/24/90							
Depth	Sample				Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*
	No	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery				"N" Value	pH	Sp Cond	
0	1	0-2'	5-12-	2' / 1.1'	23	Damp, dark to medium brown, very fine SAND and SILT, little fine to medium gravel, little clay, trace organics (plant stems, roots), fragments of green/gray sandstone Same with large sandstone fragments, trace red/brown weathered shale					1.2
			11-10								0
	2	2-4'	12-19-	2' / 0.7'	40						0
			21-13								
	3	4-6'	8-9-10-15	2' / 1'	19						0
5											
	4	6-8'	13-16-	2' / 1'	33						0.4
			17-24								
	5	8-10'	13-14-	2' / 0.8'	33						1.5
			19-17								
10	6	10-12'	14-20-	2' / 0.9'	34						0.2
			14-15								
	7	12-14'	11-10-	2' / 1'	23						1.0
			13-12								
	8	14-16'	15-22-	2' / 0.8'	46						
15			24-32								
20	9	20-22'	21-32-	1.8 / 0.8'	66	Damp, brown, very fine SAND and SILT, trace dark red brown clay, trace fine gravel					0.5
			34-50 / 0.3								
25	10	25-27'	50 / 0.1'	0.1 / 0.1'	---	Large fragments of green/gray medium grained SANDSTONE					
30	11	30-32'	50 / 0.2'	0.2' / 0	---	Same as above, small					

Screen 33.3-28.1'  
Gravel 33.5-26'  
Bentonite 26-24'  
Cement/bentonite grout 24-0

Water encountered at 32.0 ft.  
Bottom of boring 33.5 ft.

MM17.KJF

302190

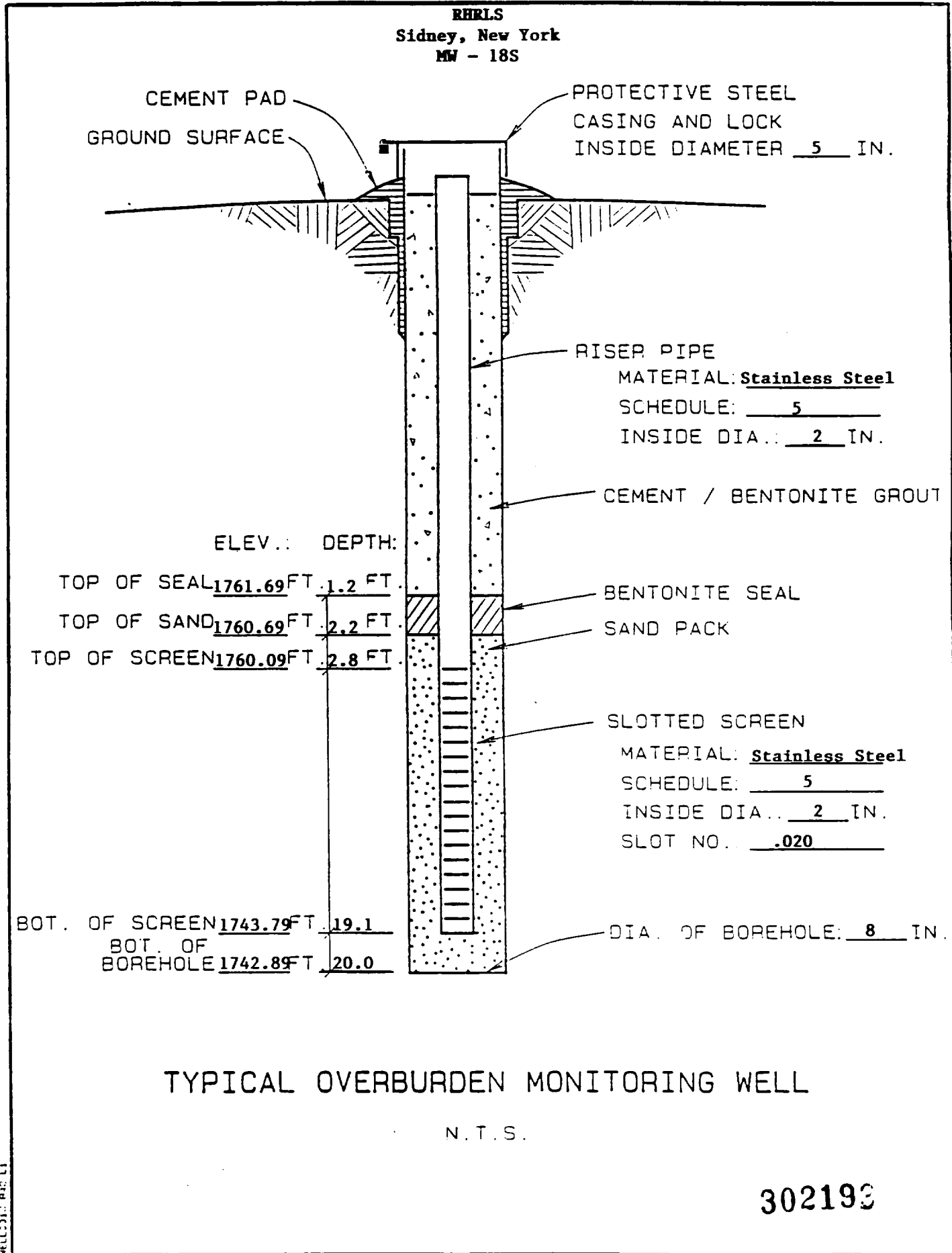


TYPICAL OVERBURDEN MONITORING WELL

N.T.S.

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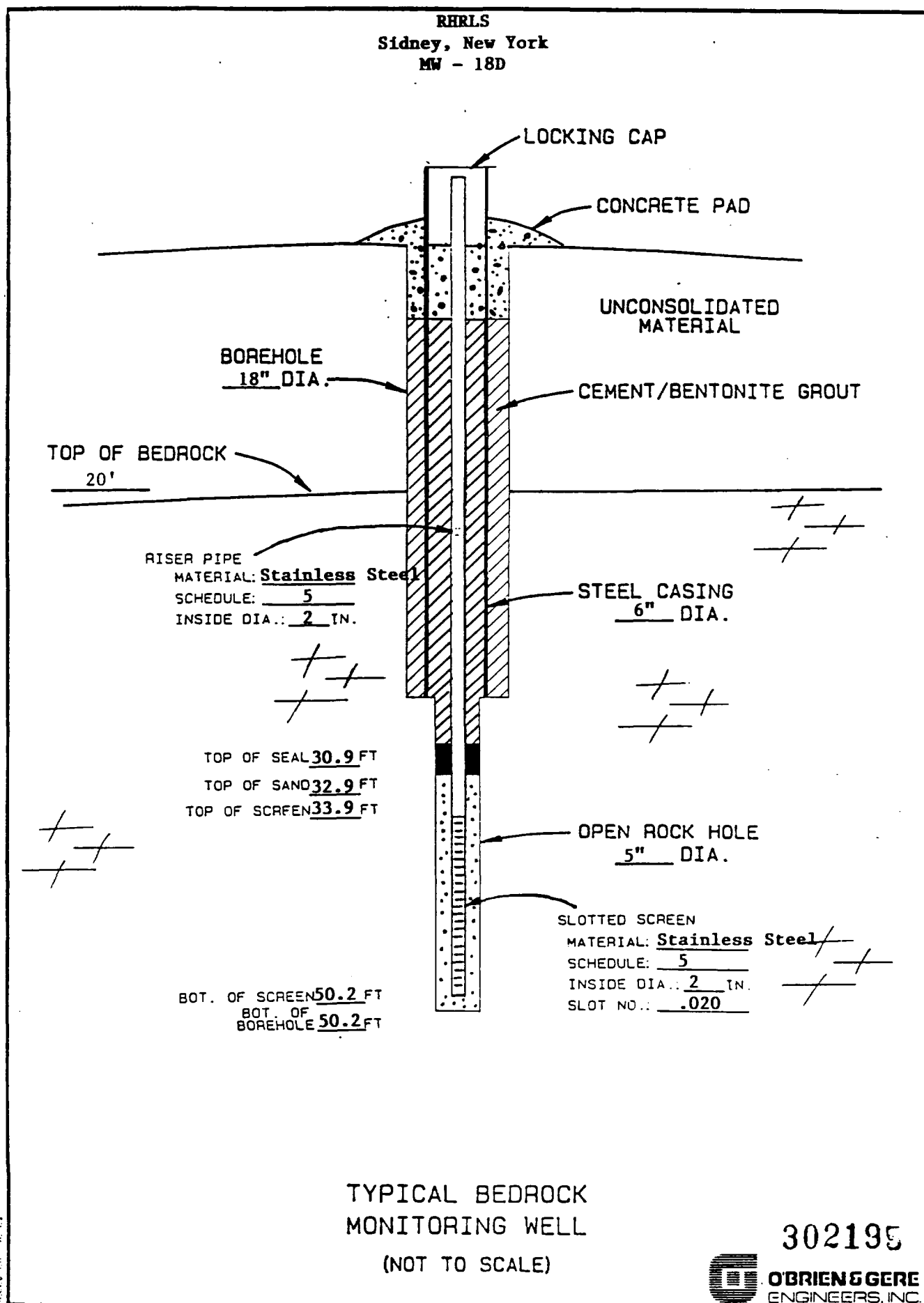




O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		Report of Boring No. MM-18D Sheet 1 of 1					
Project Location: RHRLS Client: Amphenol Corporation Sidney, New York						SAMPLER Type: Split Spoon 3" Hammer: 140 lbs.      Fall: 30"		Ground Water Depth Depth File No.: 3729.013.576		Date Date			
Boring Co.: Parratt Wolff, Inc. Foreman: Glenn Lansing OBG Geologist: Mark J. Roma						Boring Location: Approx. 340' North of MM-7 Ground Elevation: Dates: Started: 10/29/90      Ended: 11/1/90							
Depth	Sample					Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equipment Installed	Field Testing			R # k s*	
	No.	Depth	Blows /6"	Penetr/ Recovery	"N" Value				pH	Sp Cond	HNU		
						For depths to 20 ft. See Log MW 18S							
25		25-27'	50/0.5'	0.5' / 0	---	Small chips of green gray SANDSTONE							
30						Core barrel 25-30'							
						0.55-1 Fractured zones with brown SILT in partings							
						1.95 Fracture with gold/brown cryst- alline substance							
						1.95-5 Green gray SANDSTONE							
35						Casing set at 30 ft.							
40													
45													
50						Roller bit to 50.0 ft.							
						Bottom of boring 50.2 ft.	50.2'						
.020 slot stainless steel screen 50-34' Gravel 50.2-33' Bentonite 33-31' Cement/Bentonite grout 31-0													

MM18D.KJF

302194



O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		REPORT OF BORING MW-18DD			
Client: Amphenol Corporation/RHRMLS						Sampler: NX Core		Page 1 of 3			
Proj. Loc: Sidney, New York						Hammer: NA		Location:			
File No.: 3729.031						Fall: NA		Start Date: 1/18/95 End Date: 1/31/95			
Boring Company: Parratt-Wolff								Screen		Grout	
Foreman: Ron Bush								Riser		Sand Pack	
OBG Geologist: DJ Carnevale										Bentonite	
Depth Below Grade	No.	Depth (feet)	RQD	Penetr/ Recovery	Date	Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equip. Installed	Field Testing		
0											
60	1	60-63.5	70%	3.4/3.5	01/18/95	Dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) fine grained SANDSTONE, fracture from 60.75 to 61.0 ft., 61.9 to 62.1 ft., oxidation in fractures, fine to medium rock embedded in sandstone (conglomerate).					
					Run #1						
63.5	2	63.5-68.5	86%	5.0/5.0	01/18/95	Grayish black (N2), SHALE broken fracture at approximately 64.0 ft., SHALE to approximately 64.1 ft., to dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) fine grain sandstone matrix conglomerate, fracture at approximately 64.4 ft., clay/lined, fracture at approximately 64.4 .8 ft coal and pyrite/lined fracture at approximately 67.5 ft., coal and pyrite/lined, 67.5 to 68.5 ft., coal with pyrite rims noted on outside of core.					
					Run #2						
68.5	3	68.5-73.5	78%	4.8/5.0	01/18/95	Dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1), fine grained SANDSTONE, vertical clay lined fracture at approximately 69.0 to 69.3 ft., grayish black (N2), coal seams very thin to 73.5 ft.					
					Run #3						
73.5	4	73.5-78.5	95%	5.0/5.0	01/18/95	Medium dark gray (N4) fine gray SANDSTONE to approximately 77.5 ft., some medium clasts of pyritized black organics (coal?), clay lined fractures at approximately 74.1, 75.2 and 75.8 ft., grayish black (N2) SILTSTONE to 78.5 ft.,					
					Run #4						
78.5	5	78.5-83.5	92%	4.9/5.0	01/19/95	Medium dark gray (N4), fine grained SANDSTONE to approximately 80.6 ft., to grayish black (N2) SILTSTONE at 80.9 ft., fractured siltstone fragments, perpendicular to core axis, siltstone to 81.0 ft., to medium gray (N5), fine grained sandstone, fracture with iron oxidation at approximately 45.0 ft. from core axis at approximately 81.4 ft.					
					Run #5						
83.5	6	83.5-88.5	99%	5.0/5.0	01/19/95	Medium dark gray (N4) fine grained SANDSTONE to approximately 86.9 ft., break at 86.1 ft. with coal lining, grayish black (N2) SILTSTONE (fractured) from 86.9 to 87.05 ft., SANDSTONE as above to 88.5 ft., some entrained black organic (coal?) fragments.					
					Run #6						
88.5	7	88.5-93.5	100%	5.0/5.0	01/19/95	Dark gray (N6) fine grained SANDSTONE with black clasts fracture at approximately 91.0 ft., with oxidation in break.					
					Run #7						

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG	REPORT OF BORING MW-18DD		
Client: Amphenol Corporation/RHRMLS						Sampler: NX Core		Page 2 of 3	
Proj. Loc: Sidney, New York						Hammer: NA		Location:	
File No.: 3729.031						Fall: NA		Start Date: 1/18/95 End Date: 1/31/95	
Boring Company: Parratt-Wolff						Screen		Grout	
Foreman: Ron Bush						Riser		Sand Pack	
OBG Geologist: DJ Carnevale								Bentonite	
Depth Below Grade	No.	Depth (feet)	RQD	Penetr/ Recovery	Date	Sample Description	Stratum Change General Descript	Equip. Installed	Field Testing
93.5	8	93.5-98.5	83%	4.6/5.0	01/19/95	Medium dark gray (N4) fine grained SANDSTONE to 98.5 ft., clay lined fracture at approximately 95.2 ft., fractures at 95.4 and 95.8 ft. contain pyrite, fractures at 96.0 and 96.2 ft. are oriented at approximately 45 degrees from core axis and contain brown silt and pyrite. Black organics throughout run within sandstone.			
					Run #8				
100	9	100-105	83%	4.9/5.0	01/26/95	Medium dark gray (N4) fine grained sandstone, fracture at approximately 100.6 ft. at approximately 45 degrees to core axis, pyrite, coal and reddish brown silt line fracture, fractures at 102.1, 102.4, 102.6, 103.1 and 103.9 ft., containing coal along breaks, 102.1 to 103.1 ft. contains clasts of shale.			
					Run #9				
105	10	105-105.5	NA	0.5/0.5	01/26/95	Core blacked in barrel, fine grained SANDSTONE.			
					Run #10				
105.5	11	105.5-110	87%	4.5/4.5	01/27/95	Water producing fracture at approximately 108.0 ft. noted during drilling, 105.5 ft. oxidized breaks, medium dark gray (N4) fine grain SANDSTONE with fine to medium pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) clay clasts to approximately 107.3 ft., to fine grained sandstone with dark gray (N3) organic silt clasts, dark gray shale at 108.0 to 108.2 ft.			
					Run #11				
110	12	110-115	100%	5.2/5.2	01/27/95	Dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) fine grained sandstone to 120.0 ft. with few clay clasts, 1 break at approximately 114.3 ft. along clay clast.			
					Run #12				
115	13	115-120	80%	4.9/5.0	01/27/95	Grayish black (N2) MUDSTONE/SHALE to approximately 115.2 ft., to dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) SANDSTONE to approximately 115.6 ft., to MUDSTONE to 116.0 to SANDSTONE to 117.1 ft. with very thin seams of mudstone, MUDSTONE to approximately 118. ft., SANDSTONE to 120.0 ft., fractured at 115.0 to 115.2, 115.7 to 115.9, 117.2 to 118.4, and 118.9 ft.			
					Run #13				
120	14	120-125	69%	4.3/5.0	01/30/95	Dark greenish gray, fine grained SANDSTONE to approximately 121.75 ft., to grayish black (N2) SHALE/MUDSTONE to approximately 123.0 ft., SANDSTONE to approximately 125.0 ft. with thin seam of mudstone at approximately 123.4 to 123.5 ft., fractures at 122.1 to 122.3 ft., 122.8 to 123.8 ft., mainly at contact of mudstone and sandstone or within mudstone.			
					Run #14				

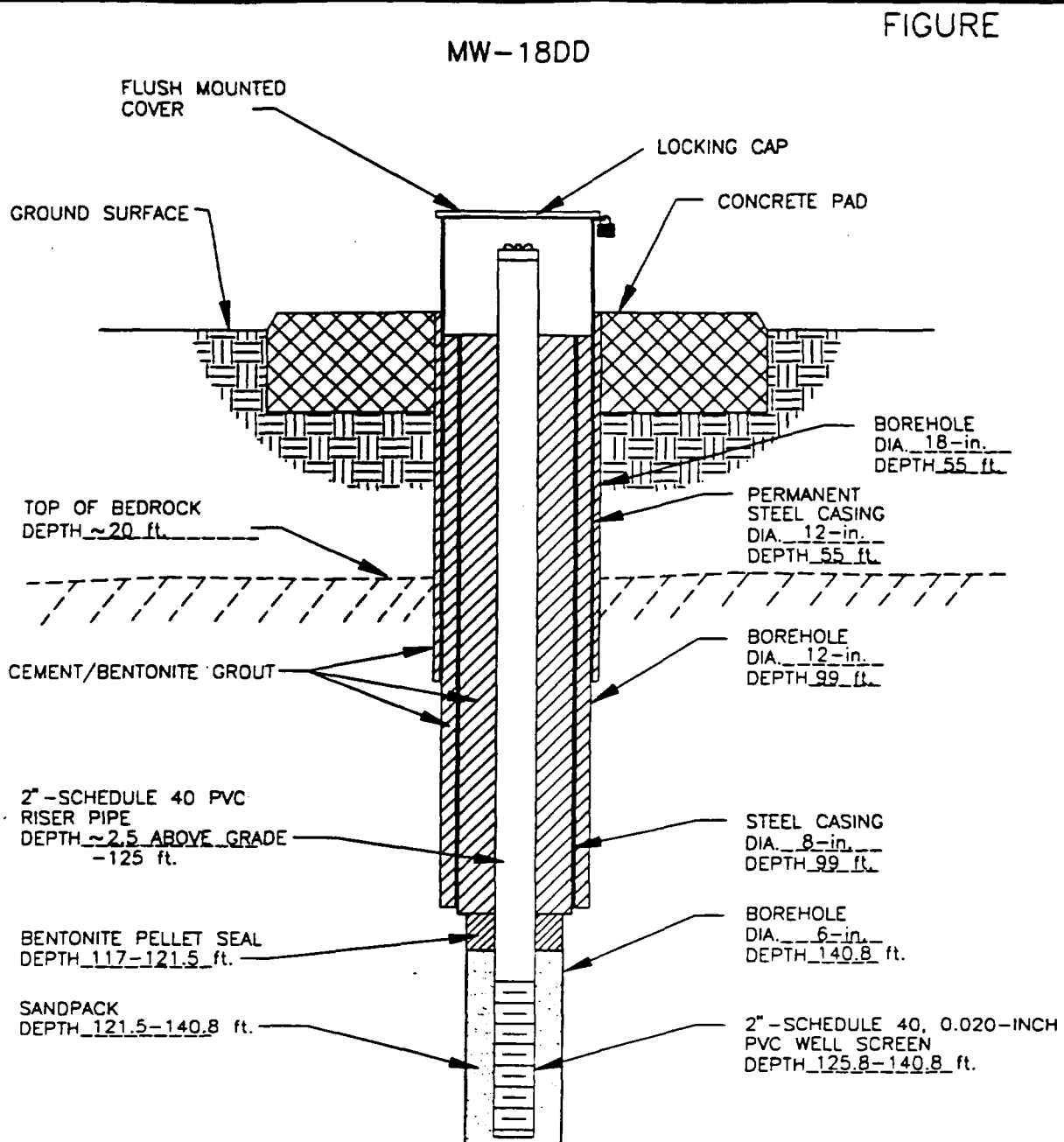
302197



REPRODUCTION OF THIS DRAWING FOR ANY PURPOSE, SCALE FACTOR 1:1

Feb/25/95

LAYERS - ALL ON



SUPPLEMENTAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION  
RHRMLS  
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

DEEP BEDROCK MONITORING WELL DIAGRAM

NOT TO SCALE

302199

FILE NO. 3729.031-

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		REPORT OF BORING MW-19 PAGE 1 OF 2			
CLIENT: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER: Split Spoon, Automated		LOCATION: 131' SW of spring house			
PROJECT LOCATION: Sidney, New York Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill Site FILE NO.: 3729.015						HAMMER: 140 lbs FALL: 30"		START DATE: 12/5/91 END DATE: 12/5/91			
BORING COMPANY: Parratt-Wolff, Inc. FOREMAN: Glenn Lansing OBG GEOLOGIST: Paul Gottler						LEGEND:		<input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Screen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sand Pack <input type="checkbox"/> Riser <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pellets			
DEPTH BELOW GRADE	NO.	DEPTH (FEET)	BLOWS /ft	PENETR/ RECOVERY	"N" VALUE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATUM CHANGE GENERAL DESCRIPT	EQUIPMENT INSTALLED			FIELD TESTING HNU (ppm)
0	1	0-2	3-5- 14-16	2'/1'	19	Damp SOD to	0.2'				0
						Damp, brown-red CLAY and SILT to	0.5'				
1						Dry, gray DIAMICTON, GRAVEL with sand, little silt, trace clay, massive, clast supported					NA
2	2	2-4	5/0.2'	0.2'/0'	NA	Boulder at 2-3 ft.					
3											
4	3	4-6	16-21- 26-23	2'/1.6'	47	Dry, red-brown SILT and CLAY with subround to angular, coarse to fine gravel, matrix supported	Overall Distribution 2-12 ft. 60% gravel 30% silt 7% clay 3% sand				0
5											
6	4	6-8	16-20- 25-19	2'/1.1'	45	Dry, as above, gravel weathered gray Arkose, siltstone and gray sandstone, littl coarse to fine sand					0
7											
8	5	8-10	5-18- 50/0.4'	1.4'/1'	18	Dry, as above, some purple clay					0
9											
10	6	10-12	32-27- 33-25	2'/1.3'	60	Dry, as above, matrix red, gravel gray-green, tends toward subround					0
11											
12	7	12-14	18-19- 25-31	2'/1.5'	44	Dry, as above (more sand), most gravel fine to medium fine	Increased sand after 12 ft.				0
13											
14	8	14-16	14-24- 21-12	2'/1.4'	45	Dry, as above					0
15											
16	9	16-18	20-22- 24-21	2'/1.6'	46	Dry, as above (no odor/stain)					0
17											
18	10	18-20	15-31- 31-22	2'/1.7'	62	Damp, as above					0
19											

302200

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		REPORT OF BORING MW-19			
CLIENT: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER: Split Spoon, Automated		PAGE 2 OF 2			
PROJECT LOCATION: Sidney, New York Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill Site						HAMMER: 140 lbs		LOCATION: 131' SW of spring house			
FILE NO.: 3729.015						FALL: 30"		START DATE: 12/5/91 END DATE: 12/5/91			
BORING COMPANY: Parratt-Wolff, Inc.						LEGEND:		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Grout         </div> <div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: gray; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Sand Pack         </div> <div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Screen         </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Pellets         </div> <div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Filter         </div> </div>			
FOREMAN: Glenn Lansing											
OBG GEOLOGIST: Paul Gottler											
DEPTH BELOW GRADE	NO.	DEPTH (FEET)	BLOWS /ft	PENETR/ RECOVERY	"N" VALUE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATUM CHANGE GENERAL DESCRIPT	EQUIPMENT INSTALLED	FIELD TESTING		
										HNu (ppm)	
20	11	20-22	30-19- 20-14	2'/1.7'	39	Damp, as above (faceted, medium pebbles)				0	
21											
22	12	22-24	28-27- 29-21	2'/1.8'	56	Moist, as above (gray precipitate in fractures)				0	
23											
24	13	24-26	43-25- 65/0.4'	1.4'/1.4'	25	Saturated, as above				0	
25											
26	14	26-28	70- 50/0.2'	0.7'/0.7'	70	Damp/saturated, red-dark red diamicton, GRA- VEL ~60%, coarse to fine, A-axis horizontal, sand ~20%, coarse to fine, red and brown silt ~10%, red clay ~10% (FeO in fractures)				0	
27											
28	15	28-30	48- 50/0.2'	0.7'/0.7'	48	As above (Diamicton, massive, matrix supported)				0	
29											
30	16	30-32	20-47- 50/0.4'	1.4'/1.1'	47	As above with increased proportion of clay and silt and increasing black and green gravel				0	
31											
32	17	32-34	50/0.3'	0.3'/0.3'	50	As above				0	
33											
34	18	34-36	31-54- 50/0.3'	1.3'/1'	54	As above				0	
35											
36	19	36-38	44-17- 50/0.3'	1.3'/1'	17	As above with increasing weathered red shale				0	
37											
38	20	38-40	50/0.2'	0.2'/0.2'	50	As above				0	
39											
40	21	40-40.8	27- 70/0.3'	0.8'/	27	Weathered, green SANDSTONE to Weathered, red SHALE	40.3'			0	
41						Bottom of boring 40.8 ft.					
42											

302201



<b>O'BRIEN &amp; GERE ENGINEERS, INC.</b>						<b>TEST BORING LOG</b>		REPORT OF BORING Test Well #1 PAGE 1 OF 1			
CLIENT: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER: Cuttings Analyzes		LOCATION:			
PROJECT LOCATION: Sidney, New York Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill Site						HAMMER:		START DATE: 12/12/91			
FILE NO.: 3729.015						FALL:		END DATE: 12/13/91			
BORING COMPANY: Parratt-Wolff, Inc.						LEGEND:		<input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Screen <input type="checkbox"/> Sand Pack <input type="checkbox"/> Riser <input type="checkbox"/> Pellets			
FOREMAN: Glenn Lansing											
OBG GEOLOGIST: Paul Gottler											

DEPTH BELOW GRADE	NO.	DEPTH (FEET)	BLOWS /ft	PENETR/ RECOVERY	"N" VALUE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATUM CHANGE GENERAL DESCRIPT	EQUIPMENT INSTALLED		FIELD TESTING	
										PID	HEAD- SPACE
0	1	0-13				Dry, brown-gray coarse to fine, subround GRAVEL with sand and silt and little clay, facets and striations common					
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13	2	13-15				Saturated, brown GRAVEL with silt and clay, some sand					
14											
15						Dry, red-brown SHALE bedrock					
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											

302202



<b>O'BRIEN &amp; GERE ENGINEERS, INC.</b>						<b>TEST BORING LOG</b>		<b>REPORT OF BORING Test Well #2</b> PAGE 2 OF 2															
CLIENT: Amphenol Corporation  PROJECT LOCATION: Sidney, New York Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill Site FILE NO.: 3729.015						SAMPLER: Cuttings Analyzes  HAMMER:  FALL:		LOCATION: W side of Richardson Hill Rd.  START DATE: 12/18/91 END DATE: 12/19/91															
BORING COMPANY: Parratt-Wolff, Inc. FOREMAN: Glenn Lansing OBG GEOLOGIST: Paul Gottler						LEGEND:		<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="width: 50px;">Grout</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="width: 50px;">Screen</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td>Sand Pack</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td>Riser</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; background-color: #000000;"></td> <td>Pellets</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Grout		Screen		Sand Pack		Riser		Pellets		
	Grout		Screen																				
	Sand Pack		Riser																				
	Pellets																						
DEPTH BELOW GRADE	NO.	DEPTH (FEET)	BLOWS /ft	PENETR/ RECOVERY	"N" VALUE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATUM CHANGE GENERAL DESCRIPT	EQUIPMENT INSTALLED	FIELD TESTING PID HEAD- SPACE														
20								---															
								---															
21								---															
								---															
22								---															
								---															
23								---															
								---															
24								---															
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25								---															
								---															
26								---															
								---															
27								---															
								---															
28								---															
								---															
29								---															
								---															
30								---															
								---															
31	3	31-34				Moist, brown-red brown GRAVEL with silt, sand and clay		---															
32								---															
33								---															
34						BEDROCK		---															
						Brown-red brown SHALE																	
35																							
36																							
37																							
38																							
39																							
40																							

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.						TEST BORING LOG		REPORT OF BORING Test Well #3 PAGE 1 OF 1			
CLIENT: Amphenol Corporation						SAMPLER: Cuttings Analyzes		LOCATION:			
PROJECT LOCATION: Sidney, New York Richardson Hill Road Municipal Landfill Site						HAMMER:		START DATE: 12/19/91			
FILE NO.: 3729.015						FALL:		END DATE: 12/20/91			
BORING COMPANY: Parratt-Wolff, Inc.						LEGEND:		<input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Screen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sand Pack <input type="checkbox"/> Filter <input type="checkbox"/> Pellets			
FOREMAN: Glenn Lansing											
OBG GEOLOGIST: Paul Gottler											
DEPTH BELOW GRADE	NO.	DEPTH (FEET)	BLOWS /ft	PENETR/ RECOVERY	"N" VALUE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATUM CHANGE GENERAL DESCRIPT	EQUIPMENT INSTALLED	FIELD TESTING PID HEAD- SPACE		
0	1	0-5				Dry, gray GRAVEL with sand, silt and clay					
1											
2											
3											
4											
5	2	5-7	20-13-	2'/1.1'	27	Damp to moist GRAVEL with coarse to fine sand, some silt, little clay, massive, matrix supported diamicton					
6			14-12								
7											
8						Boulder 8-9.5 ft.					
9											
10	3	10-12	50/0.3'	0.3'/0'	—	Boulder 10-11 ft.					
11											
12											
13	4	13-15	4-22-	1.4'/1.1'	22	Saturated, brown-gray, green and red, gravel rich diamicton, massive, matrix supported, matrix sand rich with some silt, little cohesive clay, some gray precipitate in fractures					
14			50/0.4'								
15											
16											
17											
18											
19	5	19-20	50/0.4'	0.4'/0.2'	—	Saturated, green SANDSTONE cobble					
20											
21											
22											
23		22.8				BEDROCK					
						Saturated, green-gray green, medium to fine, arkosic SANDSTONE					

302205

**APPENDIX D**  
**IN SITU HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY TEST LOGS**

# BOUWER & RICE METHOD RHRLS, MW-1

$Y_o$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.56 feet  
 $t$  = time (from field data plot) = 2.7 min = 162 sec  
 $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.52 feet  
 $rc$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet  
 $L$  = length of intake = 5.88 feet  
 $rw$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet  
 $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 5.88 feet  
 $D$  = saturated thickness = 13.38 feet  
 $L/rw$  = 17.8  
 $A$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 2.05  
 $B$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 0.30

## Determination of $\ln Re/rw$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (H/rw)} + \frac{(A + B \ln ((D-H)/rw))}{L/rw}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (5.88/0.33)} + \frac{(2.05 + 0.30 \ln ((13.38-5.88)/0.33))}{17.8}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.38 + 0.17)^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = 1.82$$

## Determination of $K$

$$K = (rc)^2 \cdot \ln (Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln Y_o/Y_t$$

$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 1.82 / 2(5.88) \cdot 1/162 \cdot \ln (.56/.52)$$

$$K = 4.88 \text{ E-7 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 1.49 \text{ E-5 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 0.32 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$

$Y_o$   
 $Y_t$

0.1

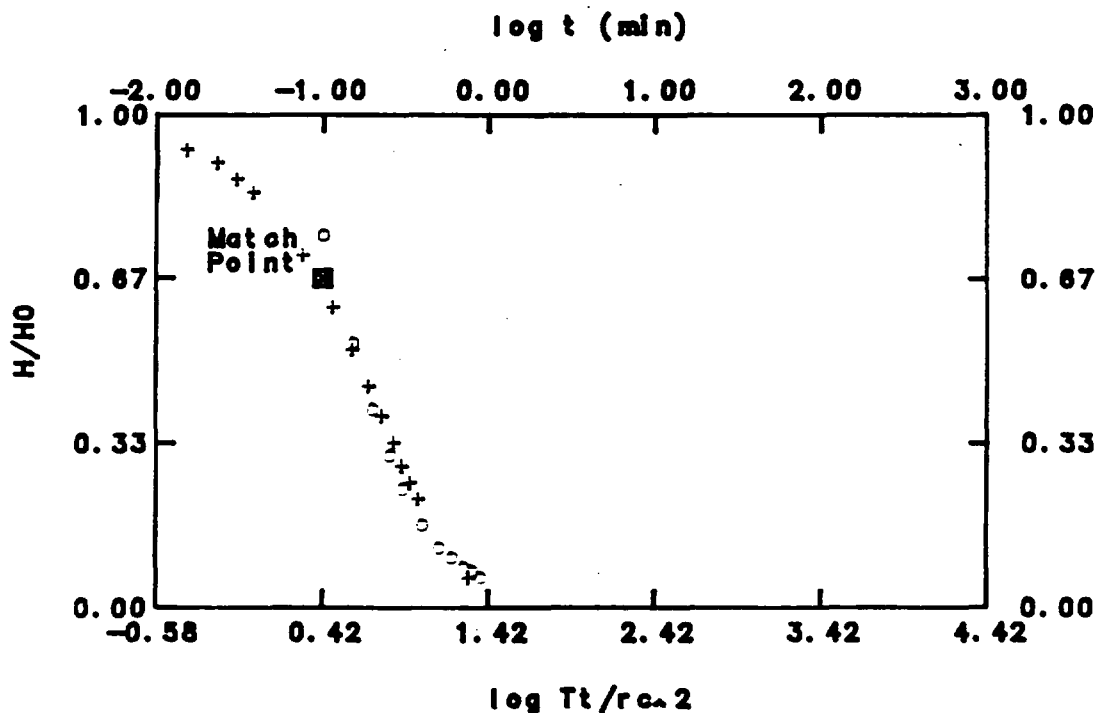
1

2

3

302207

# MW-3



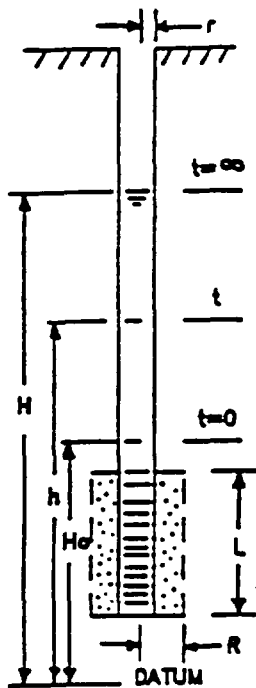
+ - Data  
 - - Type Curve  
 Slug Test:  $\alpha = 10.0$

MATCH POINT		SOLUTION	
t	= 1.000E-0001	Transmissivity	= 1.952E+0003 gpd/ft
Tt/rc^2	= 2.630E+0000	Hydraulic Cond.	= 1.146E+0002 gpd/sq ft
		Storativity	= 6.326E-0012
WELL INFORMATION			
WELL IDENTIFICATION		:	MW-3
DATE OF AQUIFER TEST		:	12/19/90
AQUIFER THICKNESS (b)		:	1.703E+0001 ft
VOLUME OF SLUG (V)		:	3.700E-0002 cu ft
EFFECTIVE RADIUS		:	3.300E-0001 ft
WELL RADIUS AT MEASURED WATER LEVELS (rc)		:	8.300E-0002 ft

# IN-SITU PERMEABILITY TEST FIELD LOG

PROJECT Richardson Hill Road Land Fill  
WELL NUMBER 1A-45  
DATE 12/19/90

LOCATION Sidney, New York.  
ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_



STATIC HEAD (H) 15.92

PIPE RADIUS (r) 0.053

SCREEN RADIUS (R) 0.23

SCREEN LENGTH (L) 16.3

INITIAL HEAD (Ho) 17.71

HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY :

$$K = \frac{r^2 \ln(L/R)}{2LT_0}$$

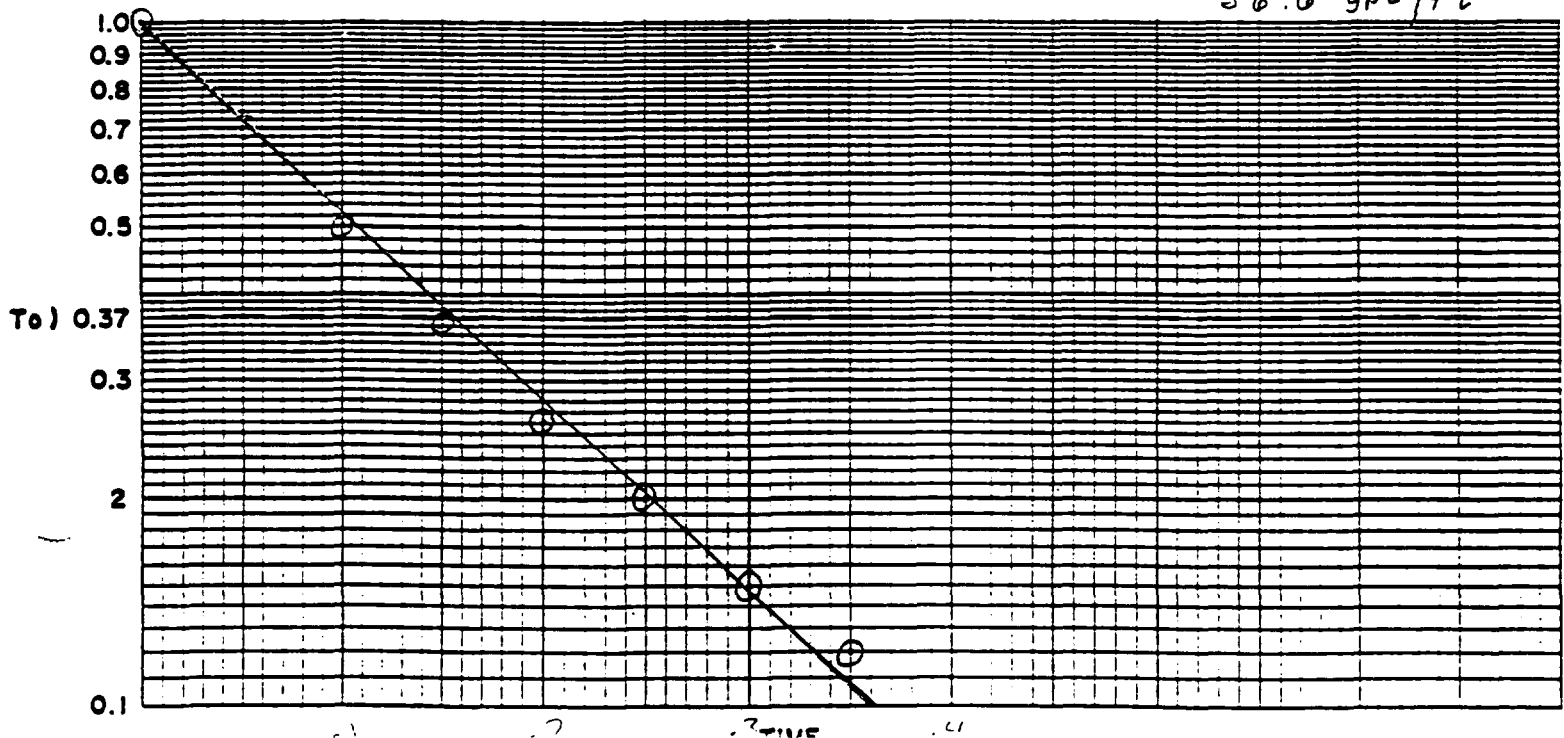
$$K = \frac{(0.053)^2 \ln(16.3/0.23)}{2(16.3)(9.42 \text{ sec})} = 8.75 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ft/sec} = 2.57 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm/sec} = 56.6 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$

$$T_0 = 0.157 \text{ min} = 9.42 \text{ sec}$$

RECOVERY

SLUG

TIME min	h	$\frac{H-h}{H-H_0}$	h	$\frac{H-h}{H-H_0}$
0			17.71	1
0.05			17.17	0.70
0.1			16.81	0.50
0.15			16.56	0.36
0.2			16.38	0.25
0.25			16.27	0.20
0.3			16.19	0.15
0.35			16.14	0.12
0.4			16.07	0.08





# IN-SITU PERMEABILITY TEST FIELD LOG

PROJECT: Richardson Hill Rd.  
WELL NUMBER: MW-4D  
DATE: 6/2/92

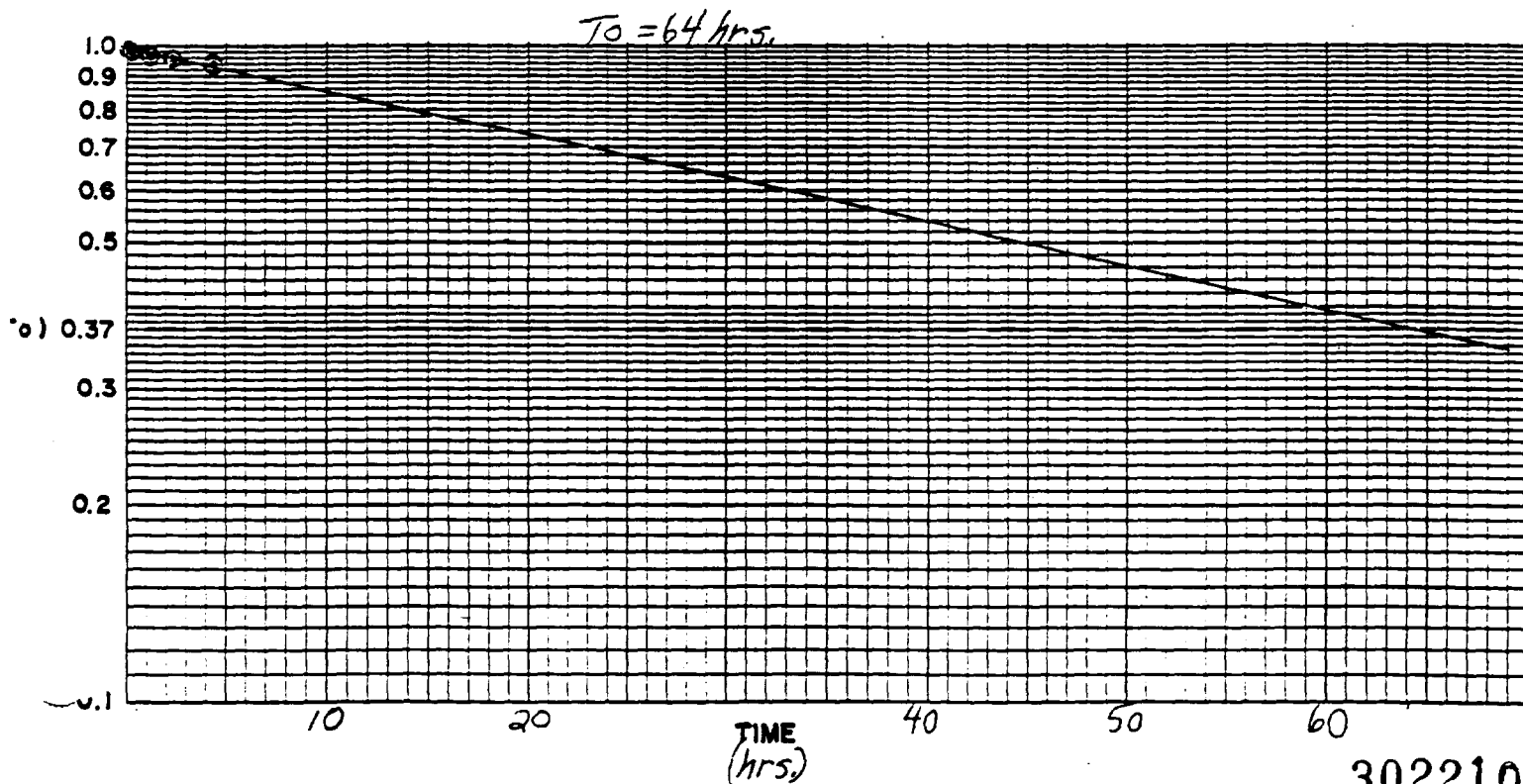
EVACUATION METHOD: Baller  
PERSONNEL: Moore/Loretto  
DATUM USED FOR CALCULATIONS: Top Of Stainless Steel

STATIC HEAD (H) = 6.12 ft  
PIPE RADIUS (r) = 0.083 ft  
SCREEN RADIUS (R) = 0.5 ft  
SCREEN LENGTH (L) = 18.0 ft  
INITIAL HEAD (H<sub>0</sub>) = 8.22 ft  
To (from graph) = 3840 min  
230400 sec

TIME (min)	Depth to Water	h	H-h H-H <sub>0</sub>
1	8.19	8.19	0.99
2	8.19	8.19	0.99
3	8.18	8.18	0.98
5	8.18	8.18	0.98
10	8.18	8.18	0.98
72	8.16	8.16	0.97
134	8.13	8.13	0.96
274	8.09	8.09	0.94

## HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY

$$K = \frac{r^2 \ln(L/R)}{2LT_0} = \begin{matrix} 3.0E-09 \text{ ft/sec} \\ 9.1E-08 \text{ cm/sec} \end{matrix}$$



302210

DIETZEN CORPORATION  
MADE IN U.S.A.

NO. 340R 1310 DIETZEN GRAPH PAPER  
Semi Logarithmic  
3 CYCLES X 10 DIVISIONS PER INCH

# BOUWER & RICE METHOD RHRLS, MW-5S

$Y_0$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.255 feet  
 $t$  = time (from field data plot) = 8.0 min = 480 sec  
 $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.22 feet  
 $rc$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet  
 $L$  = length of intake = 13.3 feet  
 $rw$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet  
 $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 13.3 feet  
 $D$  = saturated thickness = 26.8 feet  
 $L/rw$  = 40.3  
 $A$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 2.8  
 $B$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 0.45

## Determination of $\ln Re/rw$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (H/rw)} + \frac{(A + B \ln ((D-H)/rw))}{L/rw}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (13.3/0.33)} + \frac{(2.8 + 0.45 \ln ((26.8-13.3)/0.33))}{40.3}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.30 + 0.11)^{-1}$$

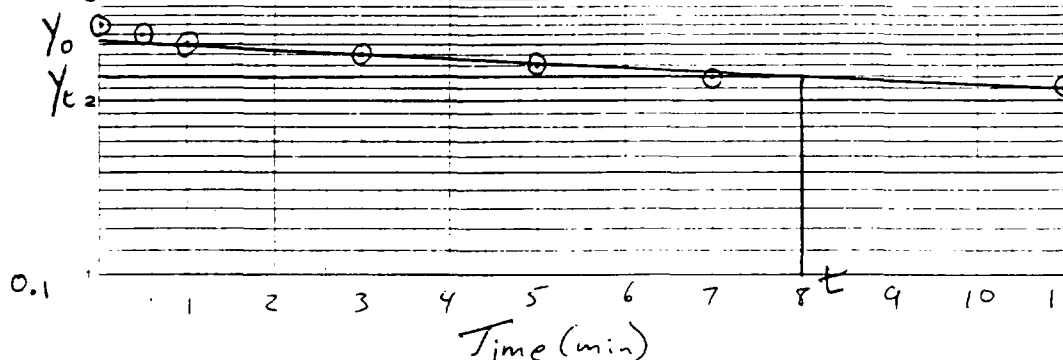
$$\ln Re/rw = 2.44$$

## Determination of $K$

$$K = (rc)^2 \cdot \ln (Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln Y_0/Y_t$$

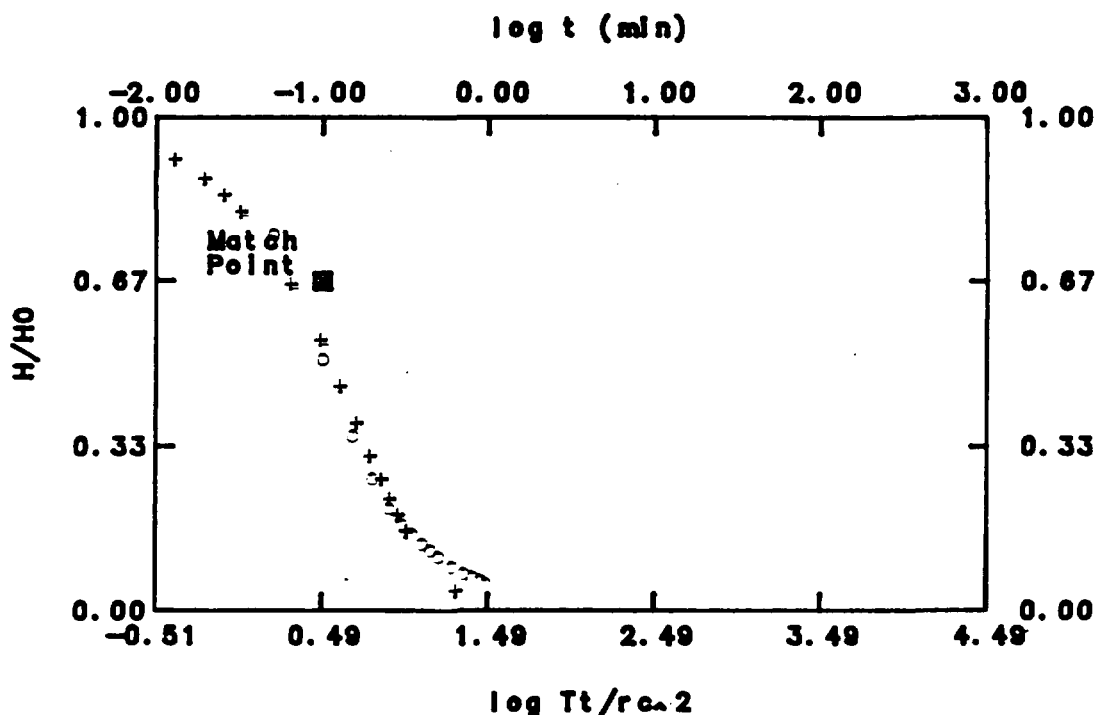
$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 2.44 / 2(13.3) \cdot 1/480 \cdot \ln (0.255/0.22)$$

$$K = 1.94 \text{ E-7 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 5.92 \text{ E-6 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 0.13 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$



302211

# MW-5D



- Data  
 + - Type Curve  
 Slug Test:  $\alpha = -8.0$

MATCH POINT		SOLUTION	
t	= 1.000E-0001	Transmissivity	= 2.293E+0003 gpd/ft
		Hydraulic Cond.	= 4.899E+0001 gpd/sq ft
$Tt/rc^2$	= 3.090E+0000	Storativity	= 6.326E-0010
WELL INFORMATION			
WELL IDENTIFICATION		:	MW-5D
DATE OF AQUIFER TEST		:	12/19/90
AQUIFER THICKNESS (b)		:	4.680E+0001 ft
VOLUME OF SLUG (V)		:	6.300E-0002 cu ft
EFFECTIVE RADIUS		:	3.300E-0001 ft
WELL RADIUS AT MEASURED WATER LEVELS ( $r_e$ )		:	8.300E-0002 ft

DIETZEN CORPORATION  
MADE IN U.S.A.

PRO. 10000 DIETZEN GRAPH PAPER  
30 DIVISIONS PER INCH  
30 DIVISIONS PER INCH

### BOUWER & RICE METHOD RHRLS, MW-6

$Y_o$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 1.70 feet  
 $t$  = time (from field data plot) = 20 min = 1200 sec  
 $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.48 feet  
 $rc$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet  
 $L$  = length of intake = 15.25 feet  
 $rw$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet  
 $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 15.25 feet  
 $D$  = saturated thickness = 22.25 feet  
 $L/rw = 46.2$   
 $A$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 3.00  
 $B$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 0.50

#### Determination of $\ln Re/rw$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (H/rw)} + \frac{(A + B \ln ((D-H)/rw))}{L/rw}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (15.25/0.33)} + \frac{(3.00 + 0.50 \ln ((22.25-15.25)/0.33))}{46.2}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.29 + 0.10)^{-1}$$

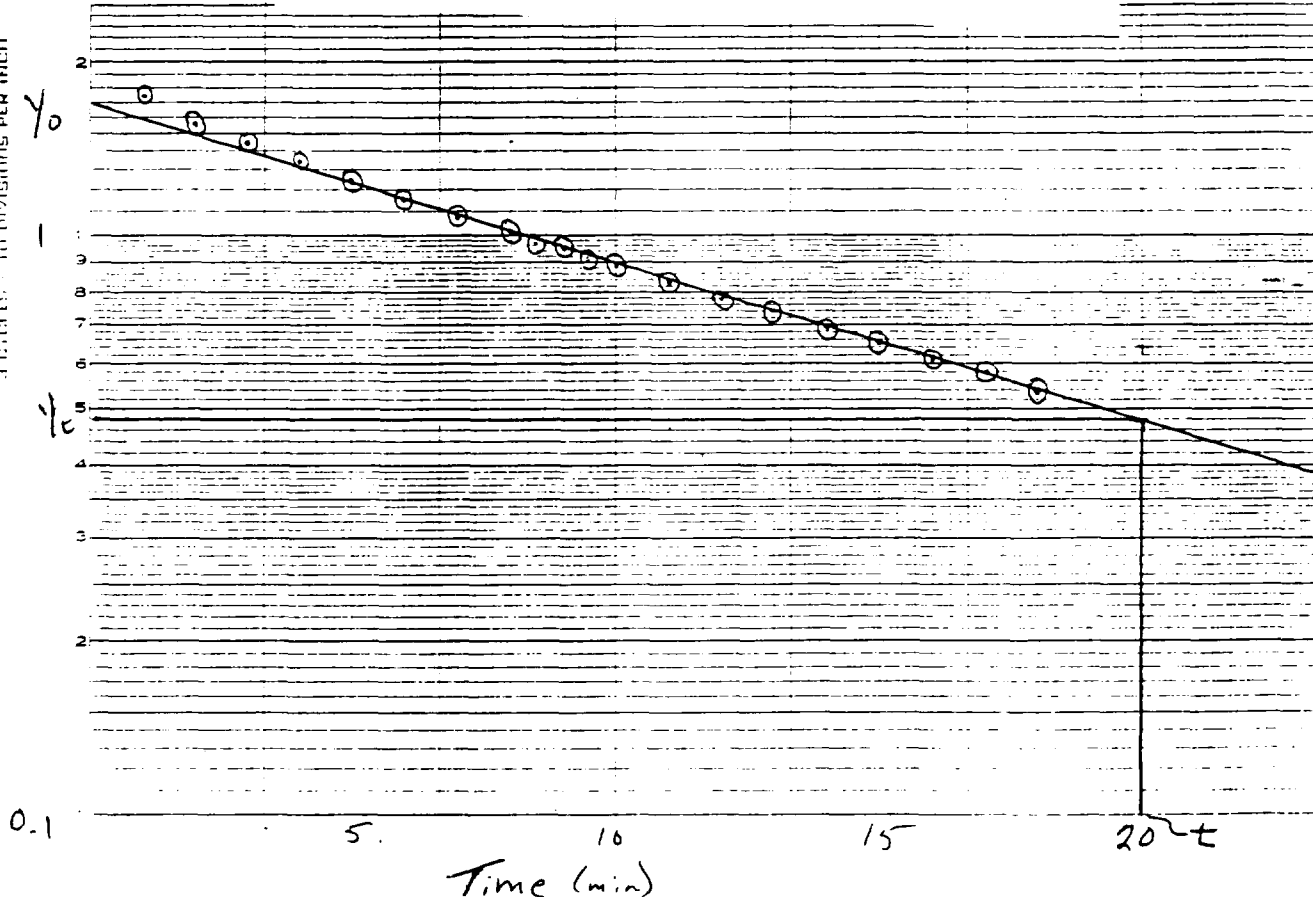
$$\ln Re/rw = 2.56$$

#### Determination of $K$

$$K = (rc)^2 \cdot \ln (Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln Y_o/Y_t$$

$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 2.56 / 2(15.25) \cdot 1/1200 \cdot \ln(1.7/.48)$$

$$K = 6.09 \text{ E-7 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 1.86 \text{ E-5 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 0.39 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$



302213

**BOUWER & RICE METHOD  
RHRLS, MW-7S** $Y_o$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.42 feet $t$  = time (from field data plot) = 4.7 min = 282 sec $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.27 feet $rc$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet $L$  = length of intake = 13.69 feet $rw$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 13.69 feet $L/rw$  = 41.5 $C$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 2.45**Determination of  $\ln Re/rw$** 

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (H/rw)} + \frac{C}{L/rw}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (13.69/0.33)} + \frac{(2.45)}{41.5}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.295 + 0.059)^{-1}$$

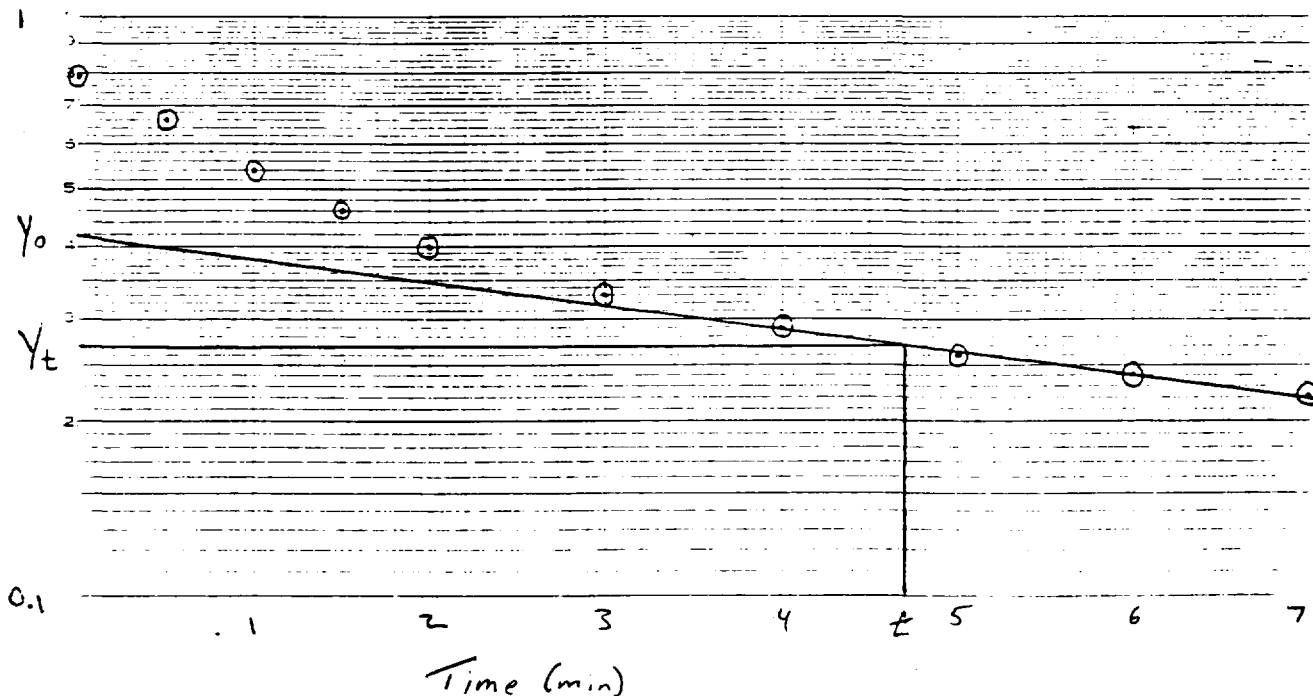
$$\ln Re/rw = 2.82$$

**Determination of  $K$** 

$$K = (rc)^2 \cdot \ln (Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln (Y_o/Y_t)$$

$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 2.62 / 2(13.69) \cdot 1/282 \cdot \ln (.42/.27)$$

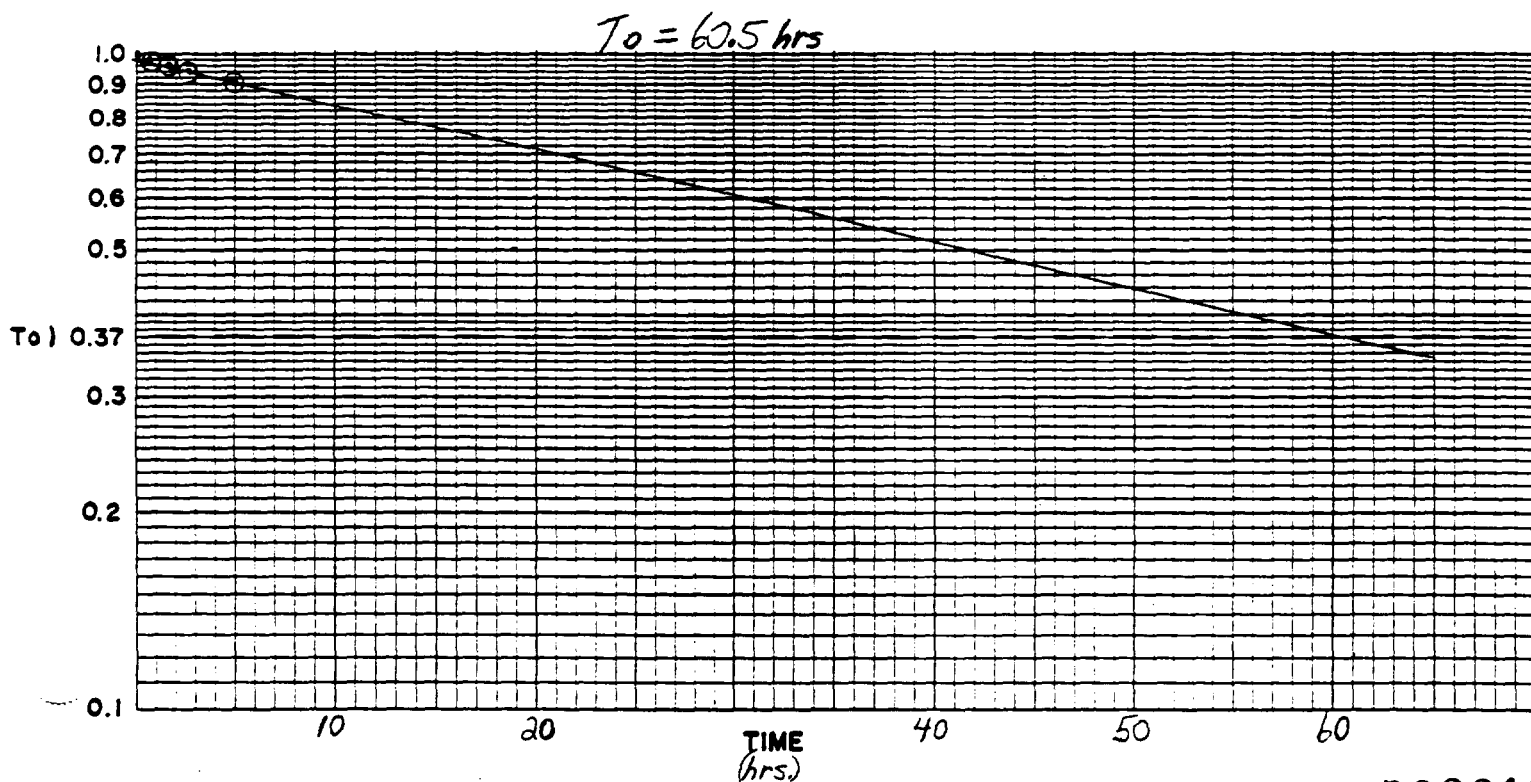
$$K = 1.03 \text{ E-6 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 3.1 \text{ E-5 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 0.67 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$



PROJECT: Richardson Hill Rd.  
WELL NUMBER: MW-7D  
DATE: 6/2/92

**EVACUATION METHOD:** Bailor  
**PERSONNEL:** Moore/Loretto  
**DATUM USED FOR CALCULATIONS:** Top Of Stainless Steel

		TIME (min)	Depth to Water	h	H-h H-Ho
STATIC HEAD (H) =	8.42 ft				
PIPE RADIUS (r) =	0.083 ft	1	12.57	12.57	0.99
		3.25	12.55	12.55	0.99
SCREEN RADIUS (R)	0.5 ft	4	12.55	12.55	0.99
		5	12.55	12.55	0.99
SCREEN LENGTH (L)	17.7 ft	10	12.52	12.52	0.98
		96	12.42	12.42	0.96
INITIAL HEAD (Ho)=	12.6 ft	159	12.36	12.36	0.94
		301	12.24	12.24	0.91
To (from graph) =	3630 min				
	217800 sec				
HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY					
$K = \frac{r^2 \ln(L/R)}{2LT_o}$					
	3.2E-09 ft/sec				
	9.7E-08 cm/sec				



302215

DIETZGEN CORPORATION  
MADE IN U.S.A.

NO. 3400 L-110 DIETZGEN GRAPH PAPER  
SEMI-LOGARITHMIC  
3 CYCLES X 10 DIVISIONS PER INCH

# BOUWER & RICE METHOD RHRLS, MW-8

$Y_o$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.51 feet  
 $t$  = time (from field data plot) = 3.35 min = 201 sec  
 $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.42 feet  
 $rc$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet  
 $L$  = length of intake = 15.32 feet  
 $rw$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet  
 $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 15.32 feet  
 $L/rw$  = 46.4  
 $C$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 2.55

## Determination of $\ln Re/rw$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (H/rw)} + \frac{C}{L/rw}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (15.32/0.33)} + \frac{(2.55)}{46.4}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.29 + 0.055)^{-1}$$

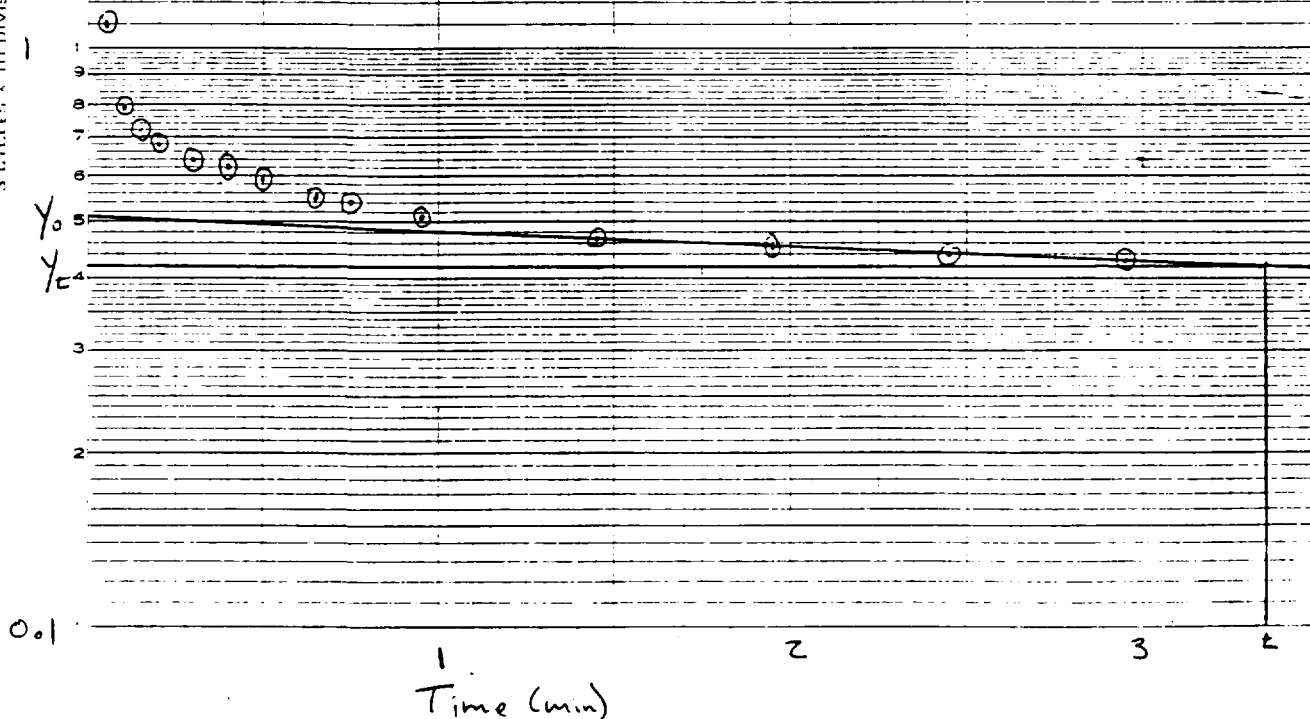
$$\ln Re/rw = 2.90$$

## Determination of $K$

$$K = (rc)^2 \cdot \ln (Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln (Y_o/Y_t)$$

$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 2.90 / 2(15.32) \cdot 1/201 \cdot \ln (0.51/0.42)$$

$$K = 6.3 \text{ E-7 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 1.9 \text{ E-5 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 0.4 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$



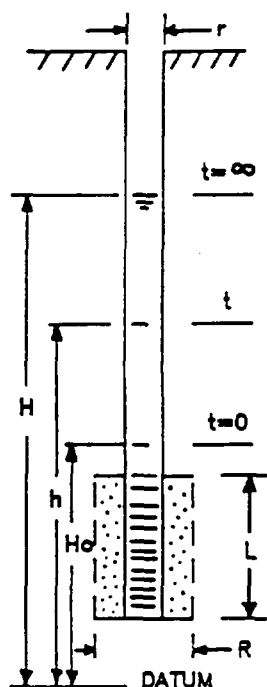
302216



# IN-SITU PERMEABILITY TEST FIELD LOG

PROJECT Richardson Hill Road Landfill  
WELL NUMBER MW-9  
DATE 12-12-90

LOCATION Sidney, New York  
ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_



well Depth - 45.88  
Static level - 21.51

STATIC HEAD (H) 24.37

PIPE RADIUS (r) .083

SCREEN RADIUS (R) .33

SCREEN LENGTH (L) 5.0

INITIAL HEAD (Ho) 18.15

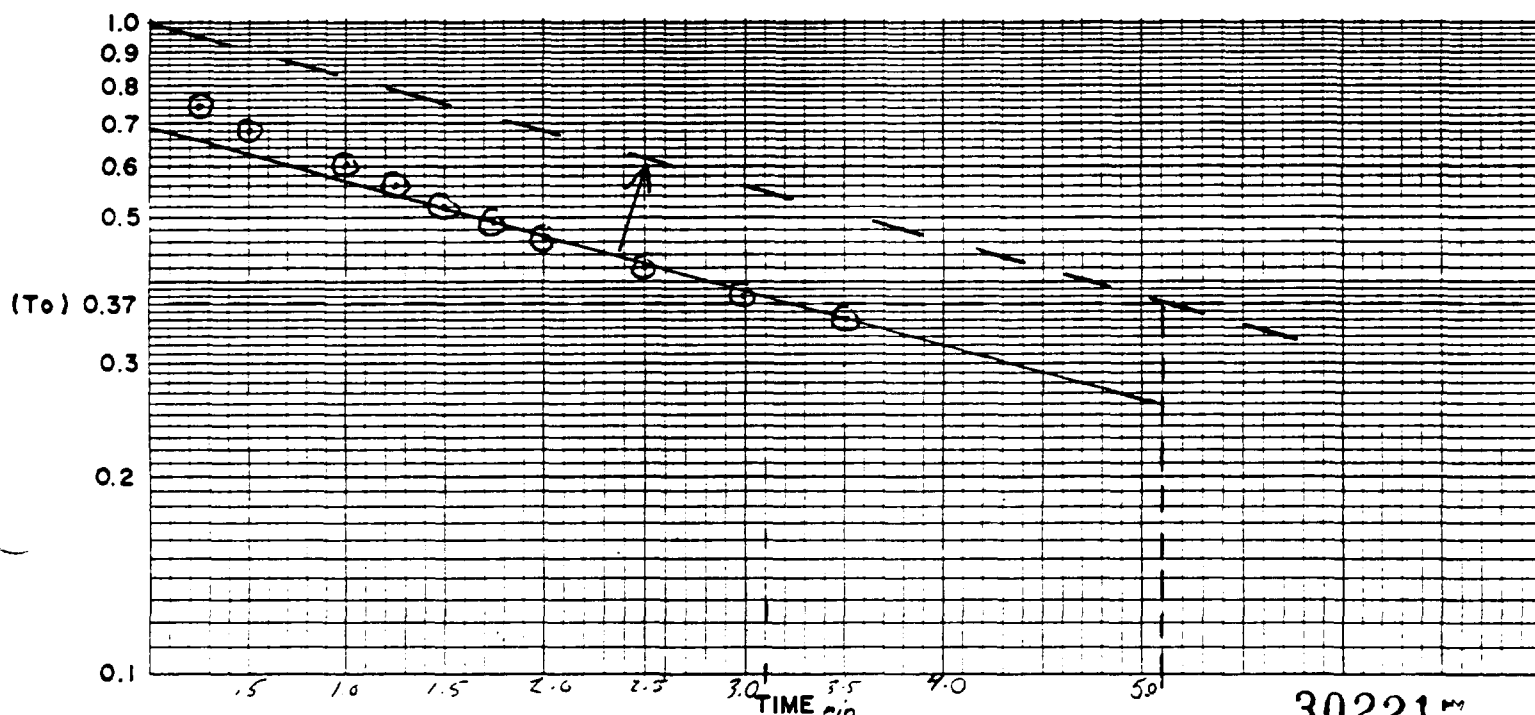
HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY :

$$K = \frac{r^2 \ln(L/R)}{2LT_0}$$

$$K = \frac{(0.083)^2 \ln(5.0/.33)}{2(5.0)(306)}$$

TIME	DEPTH	WATER t <sub>min</sub>	h	H-h H-Ho
10:27	27.73	0	18.15	1.0
10:27:15	26.09	.25	19.79	.74
10:27:30	25.76	.5	20.12	.68
10:28	25.22	1.0	20.66	.60
10:28:15	24.97	1.25	20.91	.56
10:28:30	24.76	1.5	21.12	.52
10:28:45	24.58	1.75	21.30	.49
10:29	24.41	2.0	21.47	.47
10:29:30	24.11	2.5	21.77	.42
10:30	23.88	3.0	22.00	.38
10:30:30	23.66	3.5	22.22	.35
10:31	23.49	4.0	22.39	.32
10:32	23.20	5.0	22.68	.27
10:33	22.98	6.0	22.90	.24
10:34	22.79	7.0	23.09	.21

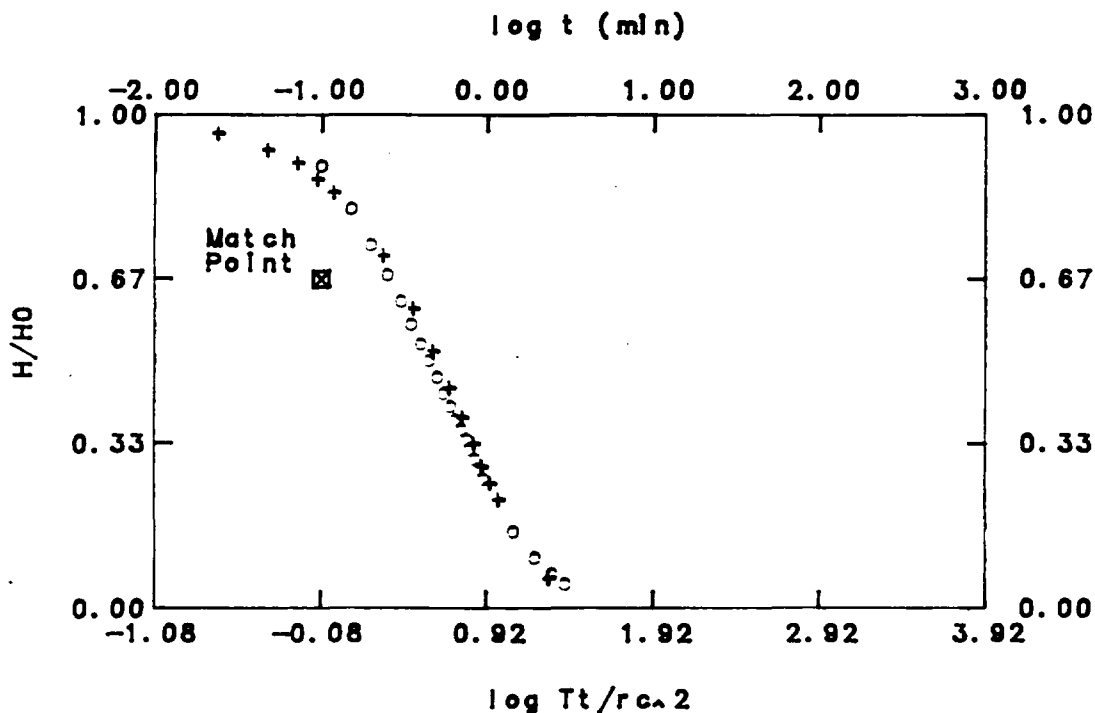
$$6.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ ft/sec} = 4 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$



302217



# MW-10



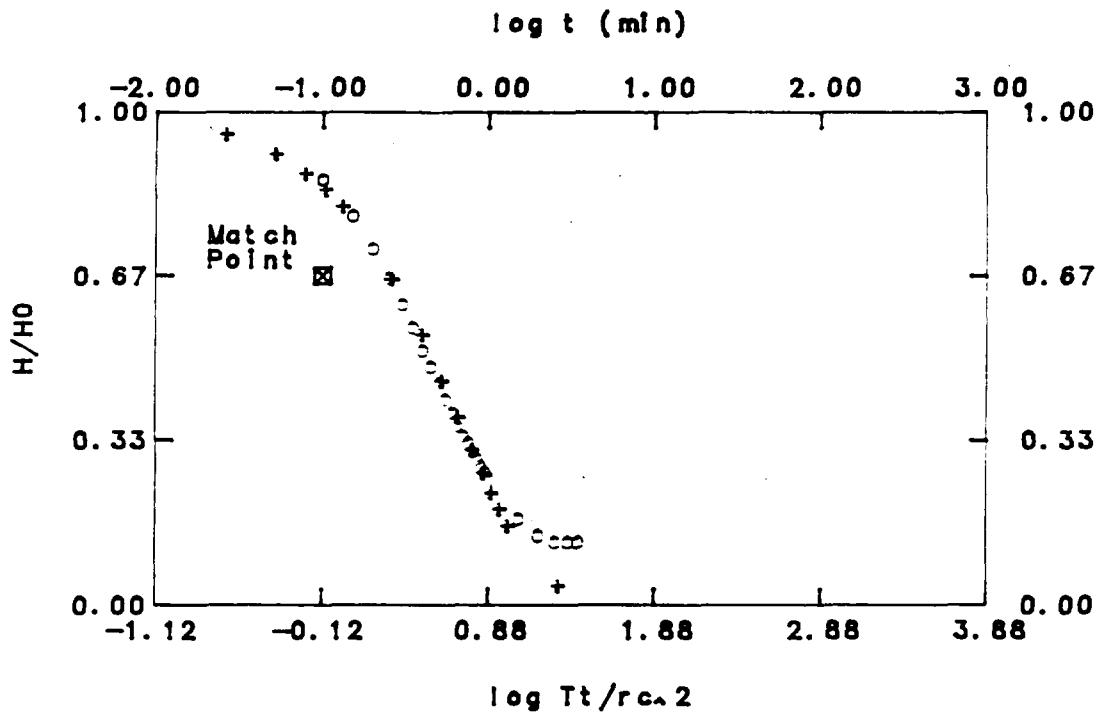
○ - Data  
 + - Type Curve  
 Slug Test:  $\alpha = -10.0$

MATCH POINT	SOLUTION
$t = 1.000E-0001$	Transmissivity = $6.171E+0002$ gpd/ft
$Tt/rc^2 = 8.318E-0001$	Hydraulic Cond. = $4.937E+0001$ gpd/sq ft
	Storativity = $6.326E-0012$

## WELL INFORMATION

WELL IDENTIFICATION	: MW-10
DATE OF AQUIFER TEST	: 12/19/90
AQUIFER THICKNESS (b)	: $1.250E+0001$ ft
VOLUME OF SLUG (V)	: $6.700E-0002$ cu ft
EFFECTIVE RADIUS	: $3.300E-0001$ ft
WELL RADIUS AT MEASURED WATER LEVELS ( $r_c$ )	: $8.300E-0002$ ft

# MW-11S



- - Data  
 + - Type Curve  
 Slug Test: alpha = -8.0

MATCH POINT		SOLUTION	
t	= 1.000E-0001	Transmissivity	= 5.628E+0002 gpd/ft
		Hydraulic Cond.	= 2.278E+0001 gpd/sq ft
Tt/rc <sup>2</sup>	= 7.586E-0001	Storativity	= 6.326E-0010
WELL INFORMATION			
WELL IDENTIFICATION		:	MW-11S
DATE OF AQUIFER TEST		:	12/19/90
AQUIFER THICKNESS (b)		:	2.471E+0001 ft
VOLUME OF SLUG (V)		:	9.100E-0002 cu ft
EFFECTIVE RADIUS		:	3.300E-0001 ft
WELL RADIUS AT MEASURED WATER LEVELS (rc)		:	8.300E-0002 ft

DIETZEN CORPORATION

THE TOP DIETZEN GRAPH PAPER  
WITH LOG-SCALE  
1 INCH = 10 DIVISIONS PER INCH

### BOUWER & RICE METHOD RHRHLS, MW-11D

$Y_o$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.385 feet  
 $t$  = time (from field data plot) = 2.6 min = 156 sec  
 $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.3 feet  
 $rc$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet  
 $L$  = length of intake = 5.4 feet  
 $rw$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet  
 $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 5.4 feet  
 $L/rw = 16.4$   
 $C$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 1.5

#### Determination of $\ln Re/rw$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln(H/rw)} + \frac{C}{L/rw}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln(5.4/0.33)} + \frac{(1.5)}{16.4}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.394 + 0.09)^{-1}$$

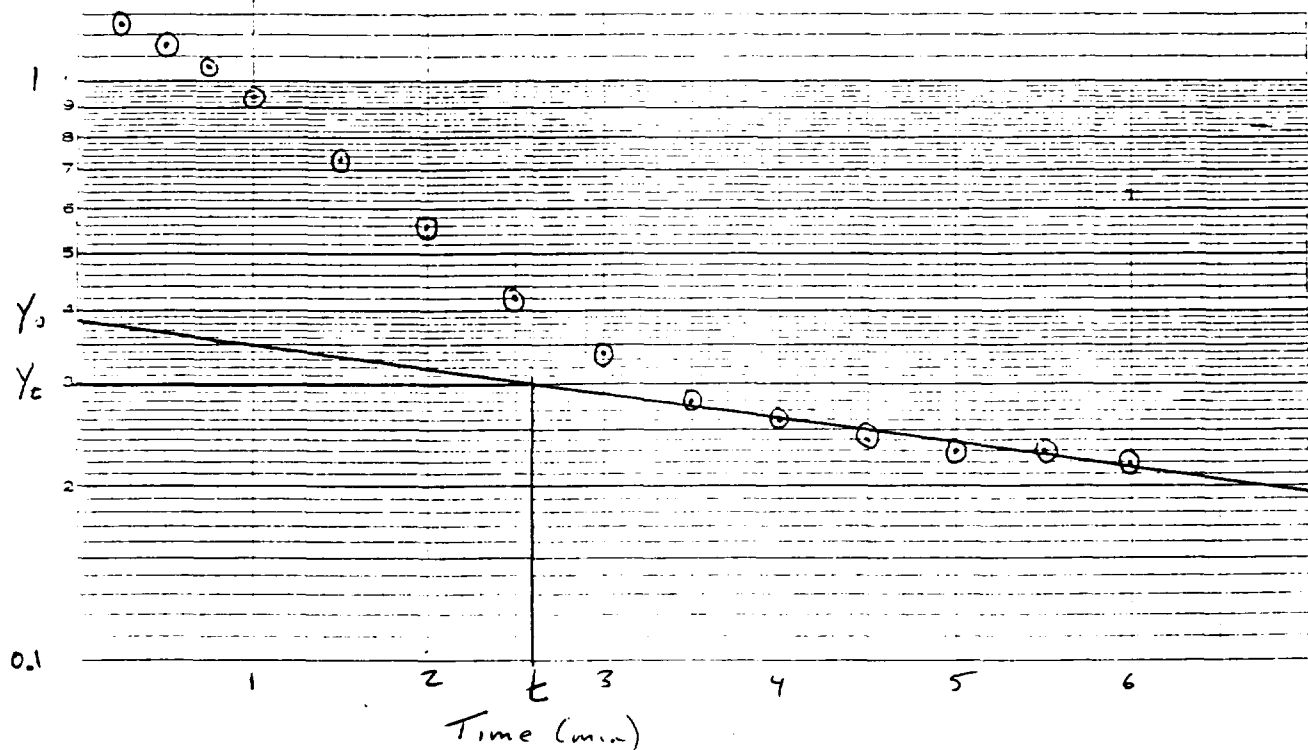
$$\ln Re/rw = 2.07$$

#### Determination of $K$

$$K = (rc)^2 \cdot \ln(Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln(Y_o/Y_t)$$

$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 2.07 / 2(5.4) \cdot 1/156 \cdot \ln(0.385/0.3)$$

$$K = 2.11 \text{ E-6 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 6.44 \text{ E-5 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 1.37 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$

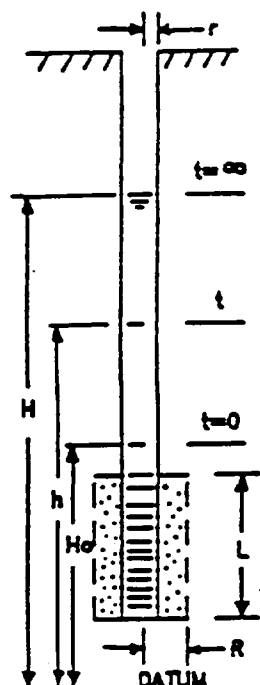


302220

# IN-SITU PERMEABILITY TEST FIELD LOG

PROJECT Richardson Hill Road Landfill  
 WELL NUMBER MW-12  
 DATE 12/19/90

LOCATION Sidney, N.Y.  
 ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_



STATIC HEAD (H) 5.68

PIPE RADIUS (r) 0.083

SCREEN RADIUS (R) 0.23

SCREEN LENGTH (L) 5.5

INITIAL HEAD (Ho) 9.75

HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY :

$$K = \frac{r^2 \ln(L/R)}{2LT_0}$$

$$K = \frac{(0.083)^2 \ln(5.5/0.23)}{2(5.5)(7050 \text{ sec})} = 2.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ ft/sec} = 7.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm/sec}$$

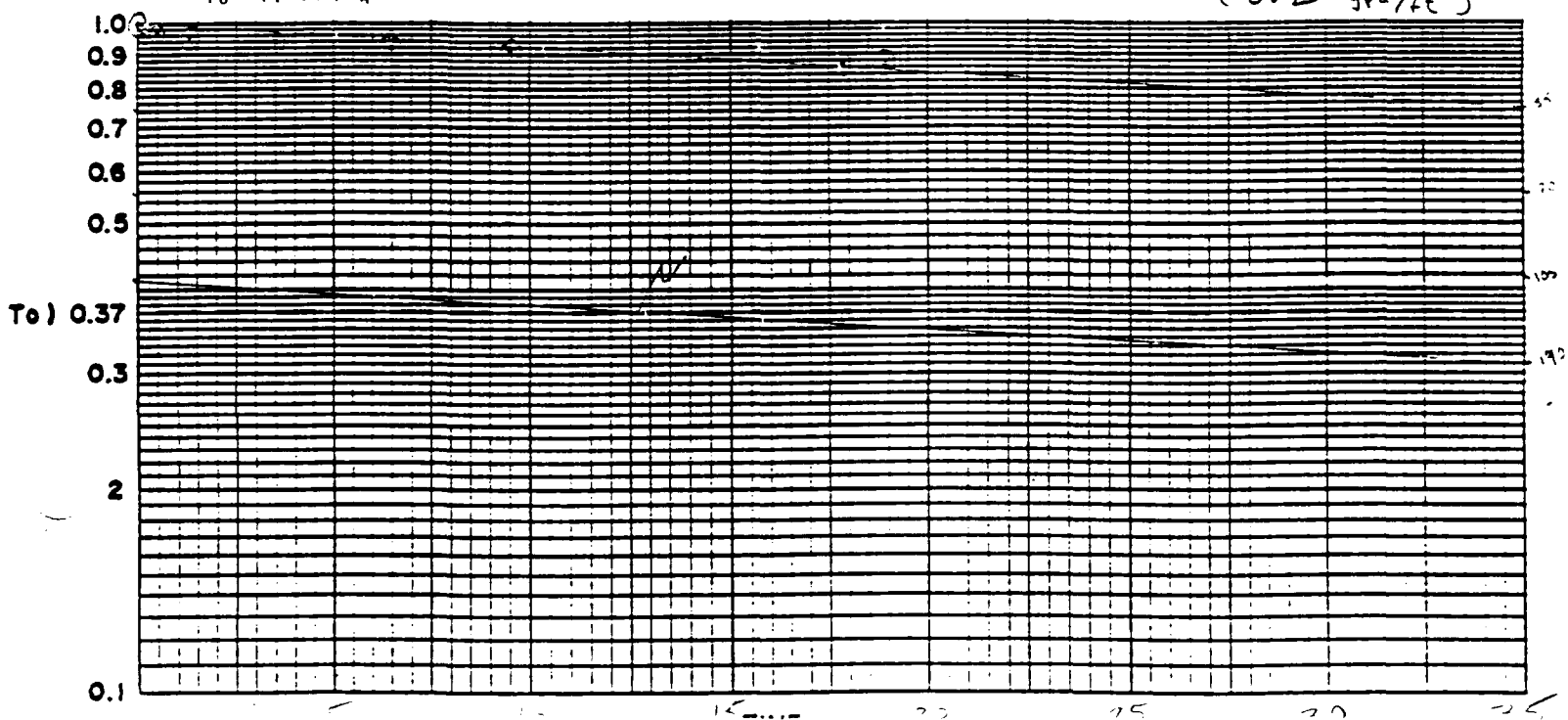
(0.2 gpd/ft<sup>2</sup>)

$T_0 = 117.5 \text{ min}$

## RECOVERY

## SLUG

TIME	h	$\frac{H-h}{H-H_0}$	h	$\frac{H-h}{H-H_0}$
0			9.75	1
0.05			9.73	0.99
0.2			9.70	0.99
0.4			9.65	0.98
0.55			9.64	0.97
0.7			9.63	0.97
1.4			9.57	0.96
3.4			9.49	0.94
6.4			9.42	0.92
9.4			9.39	0.91
17.9			9.24	0.87
18.9			9.23	0.87



DIETZEN CORPORATION  
MADE IN U.S.A.

100-3488-1-000 DIETZEN GRAPH PAPER  
Semi-Logarithmic  
3 Cycles x 10 Divisions Per Inch

# BOUWER & RICE METHOD RHRLS, MW-13

$Y_o$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.48 feet  
 $t$  = time (from field data plot) = 2.1 min = 126 sec  
 $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.28 feet  
 $r_c$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet  
 $L$  = length of intake = 14.17 feet  
 $r_w$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet  
 $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 14.17 feet  
 $D$  = saturated thickness = 16.17 feet  
 $L/r_w = 42.9$   
 $A$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 2.8  
 $B$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 0.45

## Determination of $\ln Re/rw$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln(H/rw)} + \frac{(A + B \ln((D-H)/rw))}{L/rw}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln(14.17/0.33)} + \frac{(2.8 + 0.45 \ln((16.17-14.17)/0.33))}{42.9}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.29 + 0.08)^{-1}$$

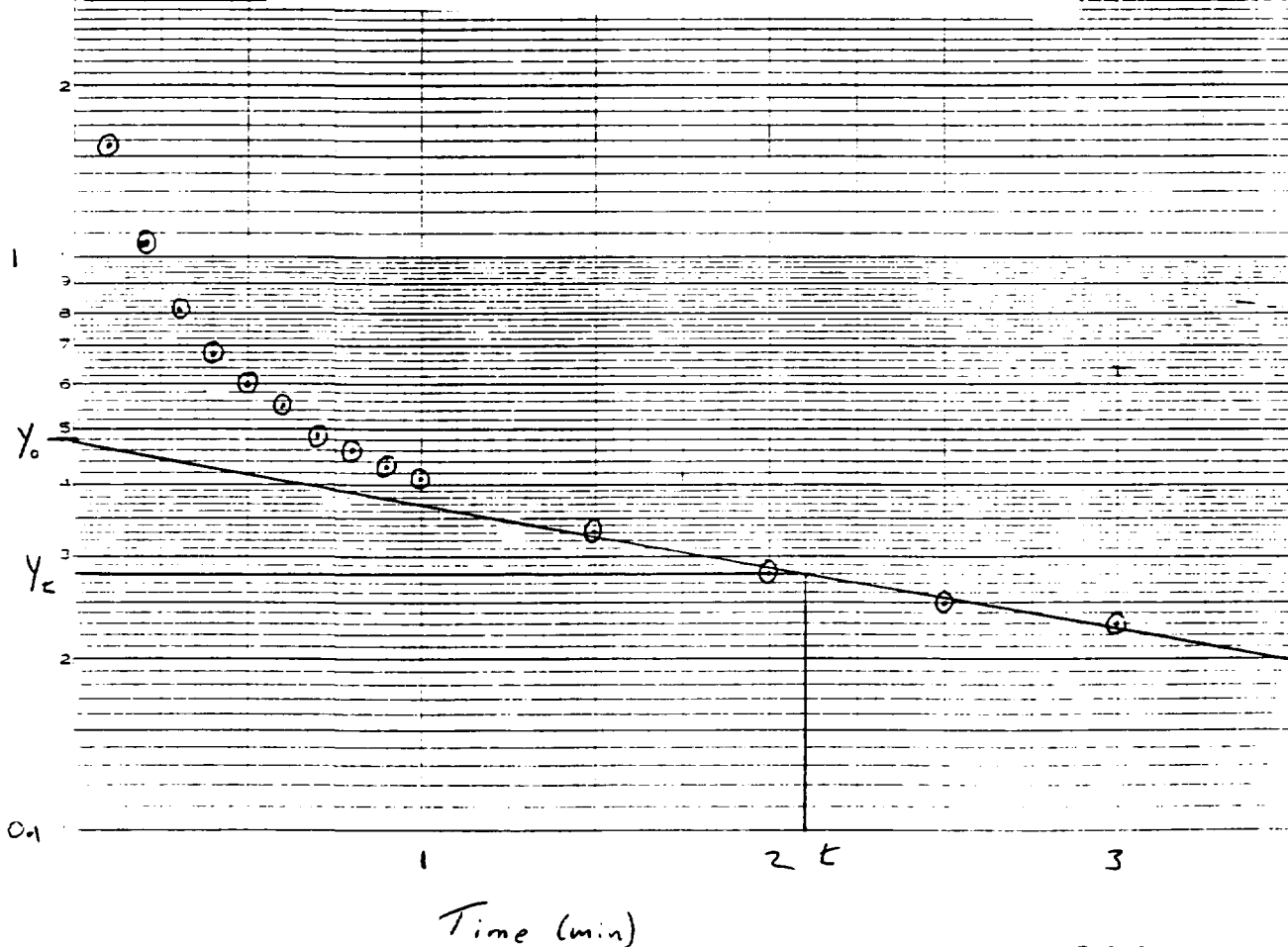
$$\ln Re/rw = 2.70$$

## Determination of $K$

$$K = (r_c)^2 \cdot \ln(Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln Y_o/Y_t$$

$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 2.70 / 2(14.17) \cdot 1/126 \cdot \ln(.48/.28)$$

$$K = 2.81 \text{ E-6 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 8.56 \text{ E-5 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 1.82 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$



302222

DIETZEN CORPORATION  
MADE IN U.S.A.

DIETZEN CORPORATION GRAPH PAPER  
EACH LOGARITHMIC  
CYCLE - 10 DIVISIONS PER INCH

# BOUWER & RICE METHOD RHRLS, MW-14

$Y_o$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.34 feet  
 $t$  = time (from field data plot) = 5.5 min = 330 sec  
 $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.14 feet  
 $rc$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet  
 $L$  = length of intake = 10.08 feet  
 $rw$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet  
 $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 10.88 feet  
 $L/rw = 30.5$   
 $C$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 2.00

## Determination of $\ln Re/rw$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (H/rw)} + \frac{C}{L/rw}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (10.88/0.33)} + \frac{(2.00)}{30.5}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.315 + 0.066)^{-1}$$

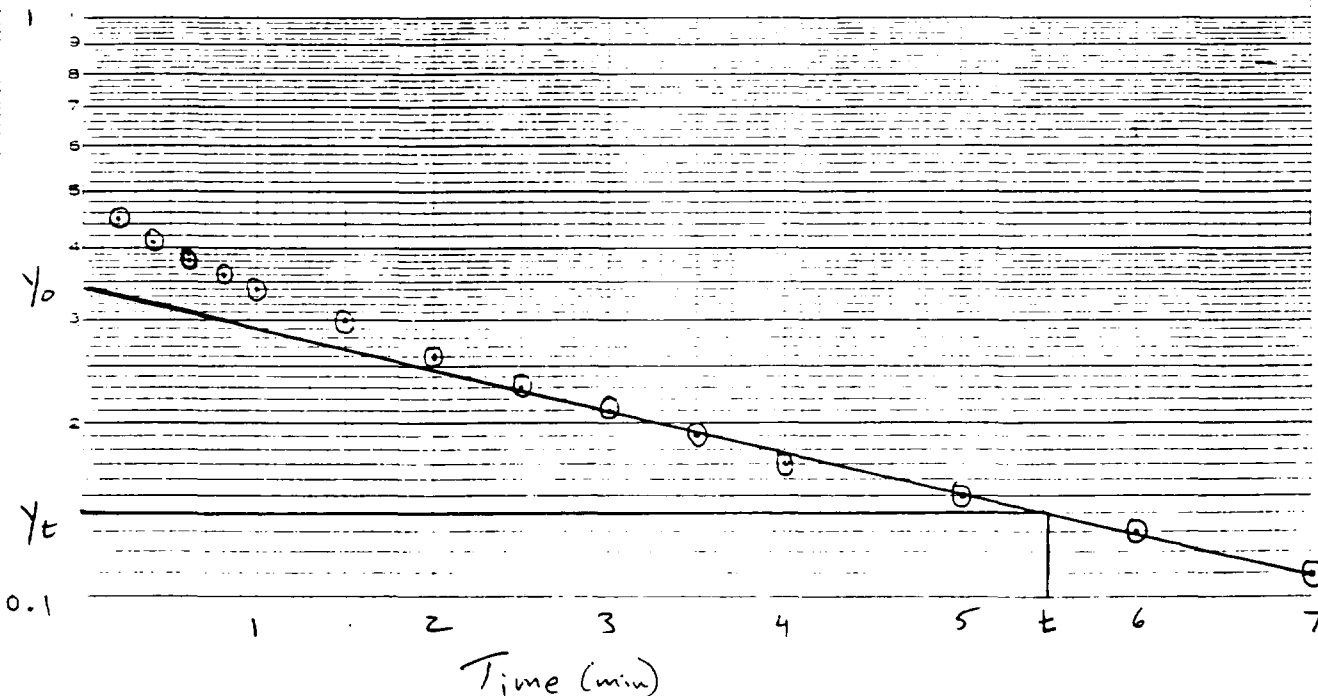
$$\ln Re/rw = 2.62$$

## Determination of $K$

$$K = (rc)^2 \cdot \ln (Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln (Y_o/Y_t)$$

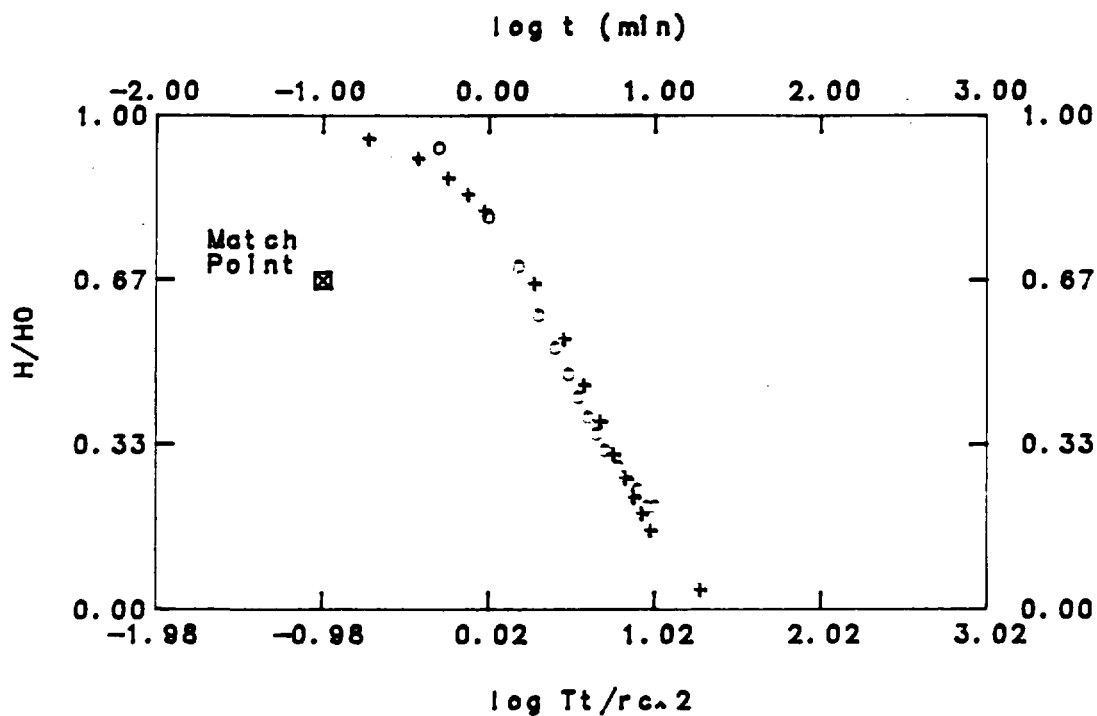
$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 2.62 / 2(10.88) \cdot 1/330 \cdot \ln (.34/.14)$$

$$K = 2.23 \text{ E-6 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 6.8 \text{ E-5 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 1.44 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$



302223

# MW-15



○ - Data  
 + - Type Curve  
 Slug Test: alpha = -8.0

MATCH POINT		SOLUTION	
t	= 1.000E-0001	Transmissivity	= 7.769E+0001 gpd/ft
		Hydraulic Cond.	= 5.211E+0000 gpd/sq ft
Tt/rc <sup>2</sup>	= 1.047E-0001	Storativity	= 6.326E-0010

## WELL INFORMATION

WELL IDENTIFICATION	:	MW-15
DATE OF AQUIFER TEST	:	12/19/90
AQUIFER THICKNESS (b)	:	1.491E+0001 ft
VOLUME OF SLUG (V)	:	1.500E-0002 cu ft
EFFECTIVE RADIUS	:	3.300E-0001 ft
WELL RADIUS AT MEASURED WATER LEVELS (rc)	:	8.300E-0002 ft

# BOUWER & RICE METHOD RHRHLS, MW-16

$Y_o$  = initial drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.9 feet  
 $t$  = time (from field data plot) = .68 min = 40.8 sec  
 $Y_t$  = drawdown (from field data plot) = 0.6 feet  
 $rc$  = casing radius = 0.083 feet  
 $L$  = length of intake = 13.72 feet  
 $rw$  = distance from well center to undisturbed formation = 0.33 feet  
 $H$  = distance from water table to bottom of screen = 13.72 feet  
 $L/rw$  = 41.6  
 $C$  = coefficient from Bouwer & Rice curve = 2.5

## Determination of $\ln Re/rw$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (H/rw)} + \frac{C}{L/rw}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = \frac{(1.1)}{\ln (13.72/0.33)} + \frac{(2.5)}{41.6}^{-1}$$

$$\ln Re/rw = (0.295 + 0.06)^{-1}$$

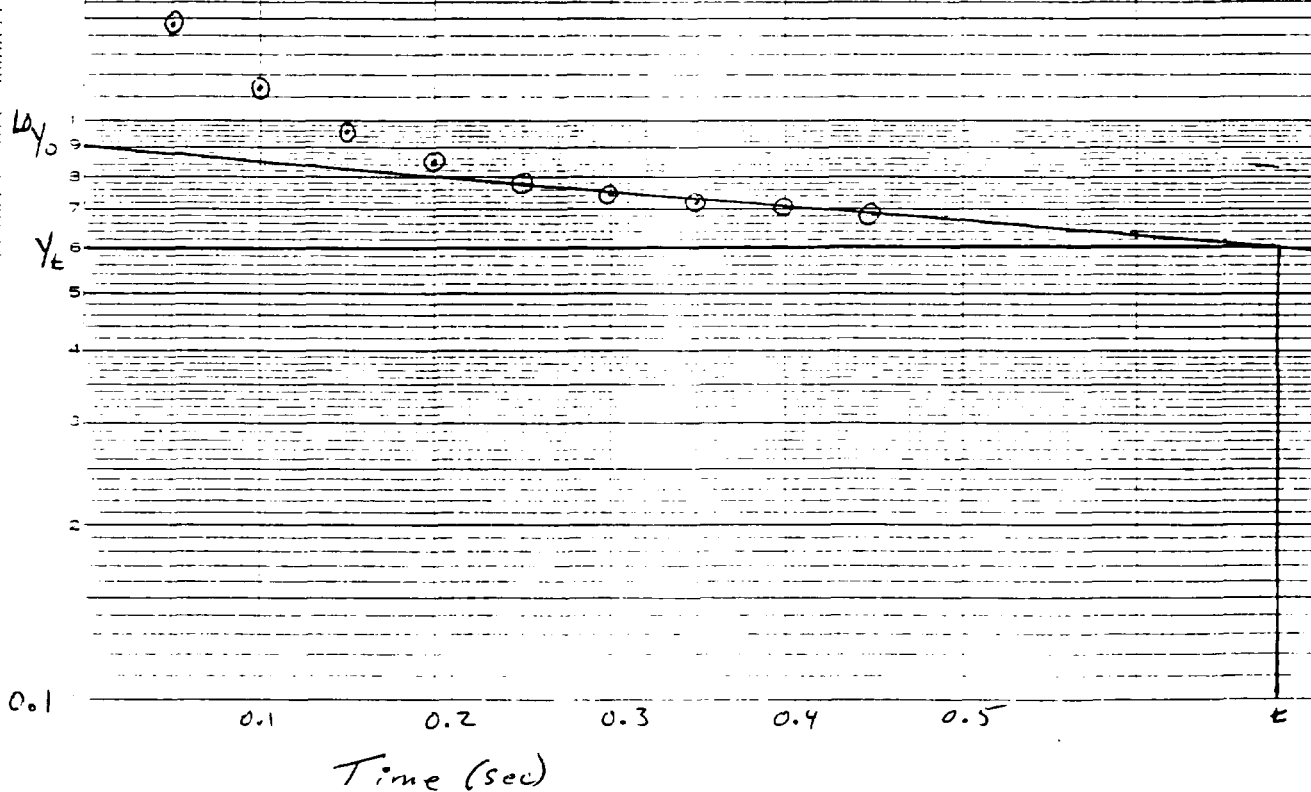
$$\ln Re/rw = 2.82$$

## Determination of $K$

$$K = (rc)^2 \cdot \ln (Re/rw) / 2L \cdot 1/t \cdot \ln (Y_o/Y_t)$$

$$K = (0.083)^2 \cdot 2.82 / 2(13.72) \cdot 1/40.8 \cdot \ln (0.9/0.6)$$

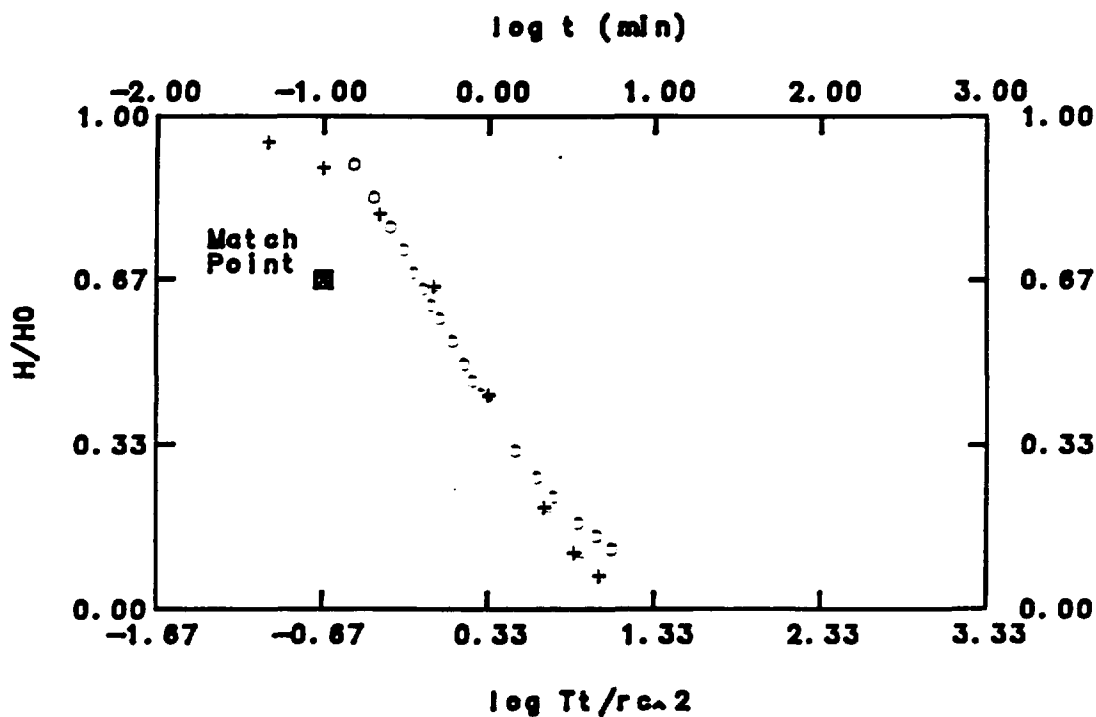
$$K = 7.04 \text{ E-6 ft/sec} \cdot 30.48 = 2.14 \text{ E-4 cm/sec} \cdot 21210 = 4.55 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$



302225



# MW-18S



- - Data  
 - - Type Curve  
 Slug Test:  $\alpha = -4.0$

MATCH POINT		SOLUTION	
t	= 1.000E-0001	Transmissivity	= 1.586E+0002 gpd/ft
		Hydraulic Cond.	= 9.338E+0000 gpd/sq ft
Tt/rc <sup>2</sup>	= 2.138E-0001	Storativity	= 6.326E-0006
WELL INFORMATION			
WELL IDENTIFICATION		:	MW-18S
DATE OF AQUIFER TEST		:	12/19/90
AQUIFER THICKNESS (b)		:	1.699E+0001 ft
VOLUME OF SLUG (V)		:	5.600E-0002 cu ft
EFFECTIVE RADIUS		:	3.300E-0001 ft
WELL RADIUS AT MEASURED WATER LEVELS (rc)		:	8.300E-0002 ft

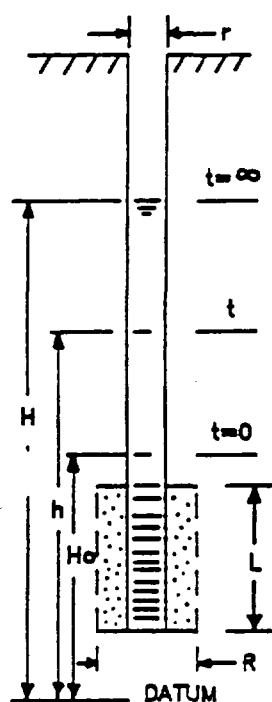


302227

# IN-SITU PERMEABILITY TEST FIELD LOG

PROJECT Richardson Hill Road Landfill  
WELL NUMBER MW-18D  
DATE 11-6-90

LOCATION Sidney, NY  
ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_



Well Depth - 51.99  
static level - 17.11

STATIC HEAD (H) 34.88

PIPE RADIUS (r) .083

SCREEN RADIUS (R) .208

SCREEN LENGTH (L) 16.3

INITIAL HEAD ( $H_o$ ) 14.28

HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY :

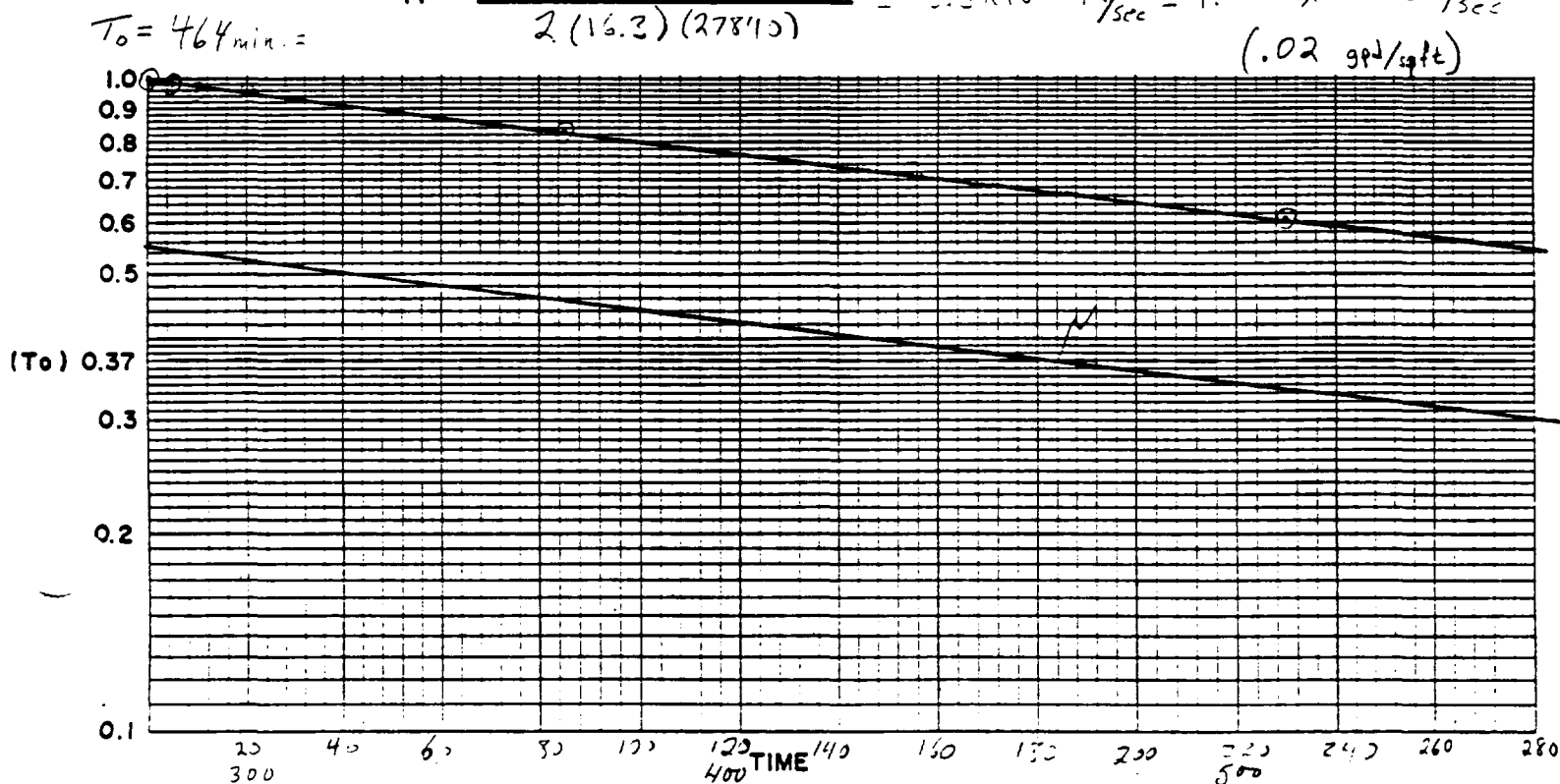
$$K = \frac{r^2 \ln(L/R)}{2LT_o}$$

$$2LT_o$$

$$K = \frac{(0.083)^2 \ln\left(\frac{16.3}{0.208}\right)}{2(16.3)(27815)} = 3.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ ft/sec} = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm/sec}$$

(.02 gpd/19ft)

TIME	WATER DEPTH	$t/t_o$	$h$	$\frac{H-h}{H-H_o}$
11:35	37.71	0	14.28	1
11:36	37.56	1	14.43	0.99
11:37	37.40	2	14.59	0.98
11:38	37.34	3	14.65	0.98
11:39	37.27	4	14.72	0.98
11:40	37.21	5	14.78	0.98
11:45	36.97	10	15.02	0.96
11:55	36.61	20	15.38	0.95
12:00	34.32	85	17.67	0.84
14:10	31.78	155	20.21	0.71
15:15	29.69	230	22.30	0.61



# IN-SITU PERMEABILITY TEST FIELD LOG

PROJECT: Richardson Hill Rd.  
WELL NUMBER: MW-19  
DATE: 6/2/92

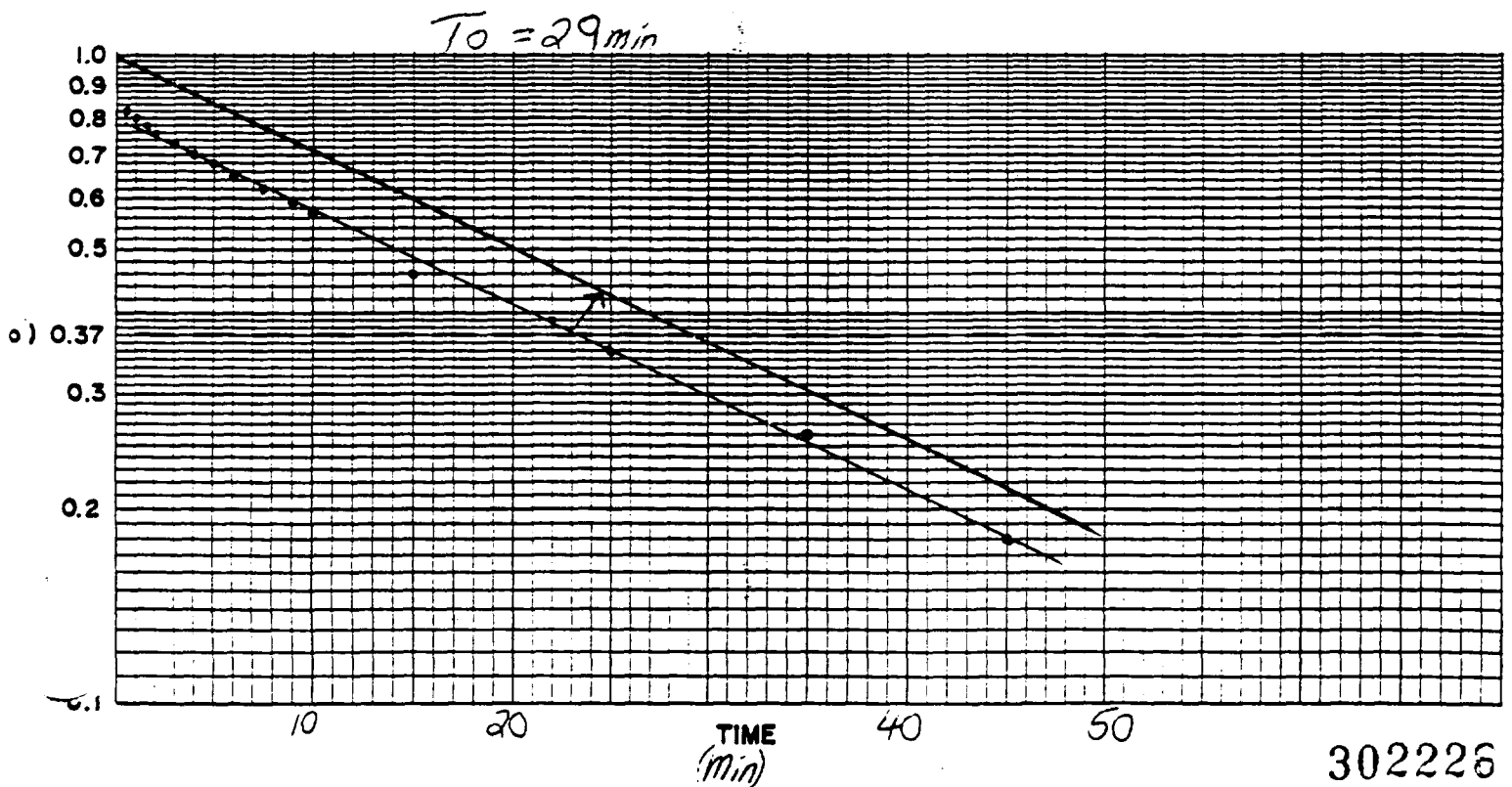
EVACUATION METHOD: Bailer  
PERSONNEL: Moore/Loretto  
DATUM USED FOR CALCULATIONS: Top Of Stainless Steel

STATIC HEAD (H) = 23.02 ft  
PIPE RADIUS (r) = 0.083 ft  
SCREEN RADIUS (R) = 0.667 ft  
SCREEN LENGTH (L) = 17.7 ft  
INITIAL HEAD (H<sub>0</sub>) = 26.7 ft  
To (from graph) = 29 min  
1740 sec

TIME (min)	Depth to Water	h	H-h H-H <sub>0</sub>
0.5	26.04	26.04	0.82
1	25.95	25.95	0.80
1.5	25.88	25.88	0.78
2	25.82	25.82	0.76
3	25.71	25.71	0.73
4	25.61	25.61	0.70
5	25.51	25.51	0.68
6	25.43	25.43	0.65
7.5	25.31	25.31	0.62
8	25.26	25.26	0.61
9	25.19	25.19	0.59
10	25.11	25.11	0.57
15	24.73	24.73	0.46
22	24.45	24.45	0.39
25	24.31	24.31	0.35
35	23.97	23.97	0.26
45	23.69	23.69	0.18

## HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY

$$K = \frac{r^2 \ln(L/R)}{2LT_0} = 3.7E-07 \text{ ft/sec} = 1.1E-05 \text{ cm/sec}$$



**APPENDIX E**  
**GROUND WATER SAMPLING LOGS**

302229

## GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

302230

Sample Location Amphenol-RHRLS (South Section) Well No. MW 1  
Sampled By W. J. Gabriel & J. A. Moore Date 11/18/88 Time 11:33  
Weather Sunny, 40°-50° Sampled with Bailer ss Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 23.40 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 17.25 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 6.15 ft. ✓  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{1.00}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{      }$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{      }$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Med Brown Odor Strong Petrol Turbidity mod  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? yes

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 6 gallons.  
Did well go dry? yes

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color lt brown cloudy Odor strong petrol Turbidity mod  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? yes

E. CONDUCTIVITY 404  $\mu\text{mhos}$

F. pH 6.8

G. TEMPERATURE 9°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Ampheral-RHELS (South Section) Well No. MW12  
Sampled By J. Moore + W.J. Gahleit Date 11/17/88 Time 16:15  
Weather Overcast, dusk, 35-45° Sampled with Bailer SS Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 30.71 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 15.34 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 15.37 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.51 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Brown Odor Yes Turbidity Slight to Mod  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? Yes

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? Yes

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Cloudy Odor Strong - petrol Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? Slight to mod.

E. CONDUCTIVITY 50  $\mu$ mhos

F. pH 6.9

G. TEMPERATURE 8° C

302231

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphersal - RHRLS (South Section) Well No. MW13  
Sampled By W.J. Gabriel + J.A. Moore Date 12/16/88 Time 14:45  
Weather Cloudy 45-50°F Sampled with Bailer yes Pump none (cont.)

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 19.5 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 2.16 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 17.34 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.8 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Clear Odor yes Turbidity slight  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? yes

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 25 gallons.  
Did well go dry? No

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color lt brown Odor None Turbidity slight - mod.  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

E. CONDUCTIVITY 16 umhos

F. pH 6.8

G. TEMPERATURE 9°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302232

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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphenol - RWELLS (South Section) Well No. M11-2  
Sampled By W. J. Gibson Date 11/16/88 Time 14:00  
Weather Overcast, cloudy 45-55°F Sampled with Bailer SS Pump EVAC.

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 19.5 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 4.75 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 14.78 ft.  
Volume of water in well: \_\_\_\_\_

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.4 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Reddish Brown Odor No Turbidity Slight  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 25 gallons.  
Did well go dry? No

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color lt. brown Odor None Turbidity Slight to med.  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

E. CONDUCTIVITY 3 umhos

F. pH 7.6

G. TEMPERATURE 9°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302233

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GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphersat-RHRLS (South-section) Well No. MW55  
Sampled By W.J. Habert & J.A. Moore Date 11/16/88 Time 15:55  
Weather Cloudy, windy 45-50°F Sampled with Bailer SS Pump (centrif)

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 19.0 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 4.8 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 14.2 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{2.31}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Brown Odor No Turbidity Mod.  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? Yes

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 9 gallons.  
Did well go dry? yes

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Reddish-brown Odor moderate (petrol) Turbidity mod-high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? Slight

E. CONDUCTIVITY 344  $\mu\text{mhos}$

F. pH 6.8

G. TEMPERATURE 9°E

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302234

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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphenol-RHELS (South Section) Well No. MW5d (Bedrock)  
Sampled By W J Gabriel Date 11/16/88 Time 1515  
Weather Cloudy, windy, 45-50°F Sampled with Bailer SS Pump Perist

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 5.30 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 4.65 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 48.35 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  7.8 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Clear Odor No Turbidity No  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? Yes

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 35 gallons.  
Did well go dry? No

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Clear - slightly cloudy Odor None Turbidity Low - none  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

E. CONDUCTIVITY 114 mhos

F. pH 7.1

G. TEMPERATURE 9°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302235

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphenol-RHELS (South-Section) Well No. MW16  
Sampled By W.J. Gabriel + J.A. Moore Date 11/17/88 Time 14:00  
Weather Partly-Cloudy - 35-45° Sampled with Bailer SS Pump evac

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 20.0 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 5.94 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 14.06 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.29 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Brown Odor yes Turbidity Slight  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? yes

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 12 gallons.  
Did well go dry? yes

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Reddish Brown Odor Mod-petrol. Turbidity High  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? yes

E. CONDUCTIVITY 2042

F. pH 6.9

G. TEMPERATURE 8°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302236

Water very turbid (colloidal content v. high)  
pumped ~12 gallons would not clear up.  
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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphenot-R4265 Well No. MW7  
Sampled By WJ Liebert Date 11/16/88 Time 16:30  
Weather Cloudy, windy, 45-50° Sampled with Bailer SS Pump evac

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 190 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 581 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 13.91 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{2.14}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Brown Odor No Turbidity Slight  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 13 gallons.  
Did well go dry? No

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color light brown Odor slight Turbidity moderate  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? slight

E. CONDUCTIVITY 214

F. pH 7.6

G. TEMPERATURE 9°C

302237

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphenol - RHRS (North Section) Well No. MU1B  
Sampled By W. J. Gehl + J. Motz Date 11/10/88 Time 10:30  
Weather Partly Cloudy, cool, 35-45° Sampled with Bailer SS Pump evac.

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 23.0 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 10.44 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 12.56 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.04 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Clear to cloudy Odor No Turbidity Slight  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 20 gallons.  
Did well go dry? No

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Clear to cloudy Odor None Turbidity None to slight  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

E. CONDUCTIVITY 542

F. pH 7.4

G. TEMPERATURE 9°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302238

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GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Ampheroal - RHRLS (North Section) Well No. MW 9  
Sampled By W. J. Gilbert + J. A. Moore Date 11/16/88 Time 17:05  
Weather Dark, cloudy, windy 40-45°F Sampled with Bailer SS Pump evac

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 40.00 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 19.97 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 20.00 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  3.26 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color lt. med brown Odor NO Turbidity slight  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 12 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color lt. med brown Odor none Turbidity moderate  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 104  $\mu$ mhos

F. pH 6.8

G. TEMPERATURE 9°C

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302239

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GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphersal-RHRLS (Wyatt Property) Well No. MW10  
Sampled By W J Gabriel & J A Moore Date 11/16/88 Time 12:15  
Weather Overcast 45-50° Sampled with Bailer SS Pump Evac

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 17.0 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 3.35 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 15.65 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.5 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color light brown Odor No Turbidity Mod  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 12 gallons.  
Did well go dry? No

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color light brown Odor None Turbidity Slight  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

E. CONDUCTIVITY 700 umhos

F. pH 7.3

G. TEMPERATURE 8°C

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302240

Evacuated w/ pump (centrif)  
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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Amphemol Corp Well No. MW-1  
Sampled By DRT/JAM Date 8/30/90 Time 8:45 AM  
Weather Sunny, 70°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 25.16 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 21.08 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 4.08 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{0.67}$  gallons 2 gal.  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear Odor — Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? Faint sheen

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 3 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color light brown Odor — Turbidity moderate  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? Faint sheen

E. CONDUCTIVITY 280

F. pH 6.0

G. TEMPERATURE 11-12°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302241

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling  
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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Ampheral Corp. Well No. MW-2  
Sampled By DRT, CPO Date 8/30/90 Time 10:05 AM  
Weather Sunny, 75°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 30.71 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 28.71 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 2 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

(2") diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{0.33}$  gallons 1 gal  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear Odor — Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 3 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color clear / light brown Odor — Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? Faint sheen

E. CONDUCTIVITY 360

F. pH 6.8

G. TEMPERATURE 11°C

302242

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling. John Glover (Vensor)  
collected splits at this well location (3 VOF's and 2 QTS.)

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Ampheneal Corp. Well No. MW-3  
Sampled By DRT / CPO Date 8/30/90 Time 9:30 Am  
Weather Sunny, 75°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 18.41 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 2.61 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 15.8 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

$(2")$  diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.58 gallons <sup>7.75 gal.</sup>  
 $4"$  diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
 $6"$  diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear - light brown Odor slight Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 8 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color brown Odor slight Turbidity moderate - high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 100

F. pH 6.1

G. TEMPERATURE 11-12°C

302243

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling. John Glover (Versar)  
collected splits at this well location (3 VORs and 2 QTS).  
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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Amphensul Corp. Well No. MW-4  
Sampled By DRT/CPO Date 8/29/90 Time 3:30 PM  
Weather Sunny 85°F Sampled with Bailer ✓ Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 22.53 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 6.88 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 15.65 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

②" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{2.55}$  gallons 7.65  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{      }$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{      }$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color brown Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 8 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color brown Odor none Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 20-30

F. pH 5.7

G. TEMPERATURE 13°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling.  
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302244

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS- Ampheneal Corp. Well No. MW - 5s  
Sampled By DRT / CPO Date 8/30/90 Time 11:20 AM  
Weather Sunny, 80°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 17.96 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 5.40? ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 12.56 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

(2") diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{2.05}$  gallons 6.15 gal.  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear / product droplets Odor — Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? yes  $\approx \frac{1}{8}'' - \frac{1}{4}''$

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 6.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color brown Odor — Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 180

F. pH 6.9

G. TEMPERATURE 14°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302245

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling, John Glover (Versar)  
collected split at this well location (5 VOA's and 3 Q's.)

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Amphel Corp. Well No. MW - 5d  
Sampled By DAT / CPO Date 8/29/90 Time 5:30 PM  
Weather cloudy, 75°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 51.47 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 4.53 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 46.94 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{7.65}$  gallons 22.95 gal  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color reddish brown / orange Odor none Turbidity low / clear  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 24 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color clear Odor none Turbidity very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 100

F. pH 6.5

G. TEMPERATURE 11°C

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Calibrated pH and S.C. before sampling.  
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302246

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Amphers! Cap. Well No. MW-6  
- Sampled By DRT / LPO Date 8/30/90 Time 7:50 AM  
Weather Sunny, 65° F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 22.32 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 7.43 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 14.89 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{2.43}$  gallons <sup>228 gal.</sup>  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear / rusty colored Odor slight Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? seen noted

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 8 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color brown Odor slight Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? seen noted

E. CONDUCTIVITY 240

F. pH 6.6

G. TEMPERATURE 14°C

302247

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling. Collected  
Blind Duplicate sample at this well location.  
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GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Amphol Corp. Well No. MW-7  
Sampled By DRT, CPO Date 8/29/90 Time 1:30 PM  
Weather Sunny, 80°F Sampled with Bailer ✓ Pump       

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 19.31 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 5.92 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 13.39 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.18 gallons 6.55 gal.  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear / light brown Odor none Turbidity very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 7 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color dark brown Odor none Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 120

F. pH 7.4

G. TEMPERATURE 12°C

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

302248

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS- Amphoral Corp. Well No. MW-8  
Sampled By DRT, CPO Date 8/29/90 Time 2:15 PM  
Weather Sunny, 85°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 26.83 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 11.05 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 15.78 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{2.57}$  gallons 7.72 gal.  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear / light brown Odor none Turbidity very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color brown Odor none Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 30-40

F. pH 7.2

G. TEMPERATURE 12°C

302249

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Amphers Corp. Well No. MW-9  
Sampled By DRT/CPO Date 8/29/90 Time 4:30 pm  
Weather cloudy, 80°F Sampled with Railer ✓ Pump \_\_\_\_\_

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: 45.51  
(below top of casing) 29.67 ft. Well elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table: 23.23 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(below top of casing)  
Length of water column (LWC) 22.28 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{3.63}$  gallons 10.89 gal.  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear / tan Odor none Turbidity clear / very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 12 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color dark brown Odor none Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 60

F. pH 7.1

G. TEMPERATURE 12°C

302250

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling. Collected Matrix  
Spikes and Matrix Spike Duplicate at this well location.

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRLS - Amplenol Corp. Well No. MW-10  
Sampled By DAT/CPO Date 8/29/90 Time 2:45 PM  
Weather Sunny, 85°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 15.87 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 3.91 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 11.96 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  1.95 gallons 5.85 gal  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear Odor none Turbidity Very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 6 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color light brown Odor none Turbidity moderate  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 100

F. pH 6.6

G. TEMPERATURE 13-14°C

302251

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Calibrated pH and S.C. meters before sampling.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHELS AMPHENOL Well No. MW-1  
Sampled By MARK ROMP / J. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 1050  
Weather COOL, SUNNY, 40°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: 22.5  
(below top of casing) ~~17.24~~ ft. Well elevation:        ft.  
(top of casing)  
Depth to water table:        ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
(below top of casing) 17.24  
Length of water column (LWC) 5.26 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

②" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  0.86 gallons 2.6  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 8 BAILS

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color CLEAR Odor YES SLIGHT OIL SHEEN Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? ✓ NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 2.6 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color CLEAR/TAN Odor YES Turbidity LOW/MODERATE  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? SLIGHT SHEEN

E. CONDUCTIVITY 430

F. pH 6.6

G. TEMPERATURE       

30225°

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1100, 12-12-90, VOGL'S + PCB'S  
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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHLS AMPHENOL Well No. MW-2  
Sampled By MARK ROMA / J. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 1120  
Weather COOL SUNNY 40°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 29.5 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 28.54 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 96 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  .16 gallons .47  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 1.5 BALS

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color CLEAR Odor YES SWEET Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? YES SLIGHT SHEEN

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling .50 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color MILKY Odor YES SWEET Turbidity MODERATE  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? SLIGHT SHEEN

E. CONDUCTIVITY 580

F. PH 6.6

G. TEMPERATURE       

302250

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1125 12-12-90, LOA'S + PCB'S  
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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphid RHLS Well No. MU-3  
 Sampled By MARV Romo Ben Alue Date 12-11-90 Time 1240  
 Weather clear 1.10 50° Sampled with Bailer Y Pump

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 18.73 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 2.18 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 16.55 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells = 0.163 x (LWC) = 2.7 gallons *2.1*  
 4" diameter wells = 0.653 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons *25.68*  
 6" diameter wells = 1.469 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color BROWN Odor YES SLIGHT-ODOR Turbidity MED  
Was an oil film or layer apparent?

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 8.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? No

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color BROWN Odor YES MED-ODOR Turbidity MED  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 150

F. pH 8.6

G. TEMPERATURE                     

30225.

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1255 12-11-90, VOA'S + PCB'S  
(BLIND DIP INCLUDED)

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphol RHLS Well No. MW-4  
Sampled By MARIL ROSE SIM MARS Date 12-11-90 Time 11:00  
Weather cloudy cold 20° Sampled with Bailer X Pump \_\_\_\_\_

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 22.82 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 4.10 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 18.72 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  3.1 gallons 9.2  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons 29.1

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Brown Odor None Turbidity Medium  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 9.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? No

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Brown Odor None Turbidity High  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

E. CONDUCTIVITY .040

F. pH 3.4

G. TEMPERATURE —

302255

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

sampled at 11:20 on 12-11-90 F. UDA? = PCE?  
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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHCLS AMPHIBOL Well No. MW-55  
Sampled By MARK KUMA / J. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 1400  
Weather COOL, SUNNY, 40°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump     

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 18.5 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)      ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 5.12 ft. Water table elevation:      ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 13.38 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

(2") diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.2 gallons 6.5  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$       gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$       gallons 20 BAILS

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color CLEAR Odor SWEET Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? YES SLIGHT SHEEN

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 7.0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color TAN Odor SWEET Turbidity MODERATE  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? SLIGHT SHEEN

E. CONDUCTIVITY 500

F. pH 7.2

G. TEMPERATURE     

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1430 12-12-90, V4'S + PLB'S  
      
      
      
      
      
      
      
      
    

302250

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHRS AMPHENDL Well No. MW-5D  
Sampled By MARK DOMA / J. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 1500  
Weather COOL, SUNNY, 70°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 51.5 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 4.27 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 47.21 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  7.7 gallons 23.0  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 70.0

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color CLEAR Odor NONE Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 23.0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color TAN Odor NONE Turbidity MODERATE  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 130

F. PH 7.1

30225

G. TEMPERATURE       

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1535, 12-12-90, VOA'S, SEMI-VOLATILES  
PCB'S, TCL METALS (FYC)  
MS, MSD USED AT MW-5D  
THIS BAILER WAS USED PRIOR FOR EQUIPMENT BLANK #3



# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location 2825 JAMES ST Well No. 30225C  
Sampled By MARK R. H. HART Date 12-11-90 Time 1015  
Weather 20°C, CLOUDY Sampled with Bailer 1 Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 23.52 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 7.35 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 16.17 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.5 gallons 74  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons         
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 232.5

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color BROWN/RED Odor NO ODO Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? SLIGHT SUBST

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 7.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color BROWN/RED Odor NO ODO Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? SLIGHT SUBST

E. CONDUCTIVITY 200

F. pH 7.0

30225C

G. TEMPERATURE       

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1015 12-11-90, VOLES + PCB'S  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location 2nd Ave. N + 1st Well No. 10-7  
 Sampled By BRENNAN / J. MOORE Date 10-10-91 Time 12:35  
 Weather cloudy / cool Sampled with Bailer 1 Pump

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 17.61 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 5.91 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 11.7 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells = 0.163 x (LWC) = 2.2 gallons 6.7  
4" diameter wells = 0.653 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells = 1.469 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color 220070 Odor 0.5 Turbidity 1.0  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? 0

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 2 gallons.  
Did well go dry? 1

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color                      Odor                      Turbidity                       
Was an oil film or layer apparent?                     

### E. CONDUCTIVITY

F. pH \_\_\_\_\_

G. TEMPERATURE

302250

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT OFAS R-11-90, VIA-S + RB'S

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHIELS AMPHENOL Well No. MW-8  
Sampled By MARK ROMA / T. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 0910  
Weather COOL, CLOUDY, 29°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 26.51 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 10.53 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 16.28 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  27 gallons 8.0  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 24 BALS

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color GRAY Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 8.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color GRAY Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 0600  $\mu$ m

F. pH 8.8

302260

G. TEMPERATURE       

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 0925, 12-12-90, VOA'S + PCB'S  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHELS Amphitheater Well No. MW-9  
Sampled By MARK ROMA / J. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 0930  
Weather COOL, CLEAR, 35°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 45.88 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 20.94 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 25.04 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  4.1 gallons 12.2  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 37 BALS.

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color CLEAR Odor NONE Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 12.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color TAN Odor NONE Turbidity MED  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 090X JM

F. pH 8.2

302261

G. TEMPERATURE       

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 0955 12-12-90, VOALS + FLB'S  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHLS Amphitheater Well No. MW-10  
Sampled By MARK RYAN / J. MURE Date 12-11-90 Time 1315  
Weather COOL / 35°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 16.00 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 3.47 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 12.53 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

②" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.0 gallons 6.1  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 18.5 GALS

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Tan Odor NONE Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 6.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Tan / BROWN Odor NONE Turbidity MED  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 120

F. pH 8.4

G. TEMPERATURE       

302260

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1325 12-11-90, VOA'S + PCB'S  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

14 33  
12 11 90  
7:53

Sample Location CHRS AMPHEAD Well No. MW-115  
 Sampled By MARK RIMA / J. MORSE Date 12-11-90 Time 1200  
 Weather COOL, CLOUDY, 30°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
 (below top of casing) 36.69 ft. Well elevation:  
 (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Depth to water table:  
 (below top of casing) 11.98 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 Length of water column (LWC) 24.71 ft.  
 Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  4.0 gallons 12.0  
 4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
 6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons 36 BALS

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color CLEAR / TAN Odor NONE Turbidity LOW  
 Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 12.0 gallons.  
 Did well go dry? NO

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color TAN Odor NONE Turbidity MED  
 Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 160

F. pH 9.3

G. TEMPERATURE —

302260

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1217 12-11-90, VOP'S + PCB'S  
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# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location CHARLS AMHERST Well No. MW-11D  
 Sampled By MARK ROMO / J. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 1600  
 Weather COOL, 35°F / CLOUDY Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 62.10 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
 Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 56.72 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
 Length of water column (LWC) 5.38 ft.  
 Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  .88 gallons 2.6  
 4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
 6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 8 BAILS  
2 more // BAILS

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color TAN Odor NONE Turbidity MODERATE  
 Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 2.6 gallons.  
 Did well go dry? NO

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color TAN Odor NONE Turbidity MODERATE  
 Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 290

F. pH 8.8

30226

G. TEMPERATURE       

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1615 12-12-90 VOAS SEMI VOLATILES  
12-13-90 → 0850 PCB'S, TEL METALS,  
FILTERED / LMF.

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Amphers RHRLS Well No. MW-12  
 Sampled By Mark R. Smith Date 12-11-90 Time 1140  
 Weather cloudy 20° Sampled with Bailer X Pump

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 45.67 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 57.58 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 8.29 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells = 0.163 x (LWC) = 1.3 gallons 4.0  
4" diameter wells = 0.653 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons 12.0  
6" diameter wells = 1.469 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

**B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:**

Color tan / brown Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 25 gallons.  
Did well go dry? YES

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color tan / brown Odor none Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 470

F. pH 8.7

302265

G. TEMPERATURE

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 11 52 12-11-80, VOA'S + PCB'S



GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHELS AmphitenoL Well No. MW-13  
Sampled By MARK ROMA / J. MOORE Date 12-11-90 Time 1340  
Weather COOL 35°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: 22.02 Well elevation:        ft.  
(below top of casing) ~~22.07~~ ft. (top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:        Water table elevation:        ft.  
(below top of casing) 7.19 ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 14.83 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.4 gallons 7.3  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 22 BAILS

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color TAN Odor NONE Turbidity MOD  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 7.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color BROWN Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 080

F. pH 8.5

302260

G. TEMPERATURE —

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1345 12-11-90 VOA'S + PCB'S  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location PHLS AMPHENOL Well No. MW-14  
 Sampled By MARK ROM / T. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 1005  
 Weather COOL, CLOUDY, 30°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump

A. WATER TABLE:

WATER TABLE:

Well depth:	<u>22.18</u>	Well elevation:	
(below top of casing)	<u><del>45.85</del></u> ft.	(top of casing)	_____ ft.
Depth to water table:		Water table elevation:	_____ ft.
(below top of casing)	<u>11.71</u> ft.		
Length of water column (LWC)	<u>10.47</u>	ft.	
Volume of water in well:			

②" diameter wells = 0.163 x (LWC) = 1.7 gallons 5.1  
4" diameter wells = 0.653 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells = 1.469 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons 16 BMS

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color tan Odor none Turbidity moderate  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 6.0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color BROWN Odor NONE Turbidity APPEARS  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 130

F. pH 7.9

30226

G. TEMPERATURE                     

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1020, 12-12-90, VOAS + PCB'S

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location PHLS Amphioxol Well No. MW-15  
Sampled By MARK RMA / J. MOORE Date 12-11-90 Time 1405  
Weather COOL 35°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump     

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 26.60 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 11.69 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 14.91 ft.  
Volume of water in well: \_\_\_\_\_

(2") diameter wells = 0.163 x (LWC) = 2.4 gallons  
 4" diameter wells = 0.653 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
 6" diameter wells = 1.469 X (LWC) = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

APPEARANCE AT START: \_\_\_\_\_

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Blown Odor none Turbidity 116A  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 7.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color BROWN Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 100

F. pH 8.3

G. TEMPERATURE

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1420 12-11-90, 1045 + PCB'S

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location RHELS Amphibolite Well No. MW-16  
Sampled By MARK LOMA / J. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time ~~08:00~~ 08:25  
Weather CLOUDY 25°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 21.15 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 6.80 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 14.35 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.3 gallons 7.0  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 21 GALLONS

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color BROWN Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 7.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color BROWN Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 160

F. pH 8.0

302260

G. TEMPERATURE       

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 0840, 12-12-90, VENT'S + TUB'S  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Ampheroi RHRLS Well No. MW-17  
Sampled By MARK ROMA / Sam Moore Date 12-11-90 Time 1050  
Weather cloudy cold 10° Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 35.15 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 33.49 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 1.66 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  0.27 gallons .81  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 3.60  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons       

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Green-Tan Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 1.0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? YES

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Green-Tan Odor NONE Turbidity HIGH  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 670

F. pH 8.2

G. TEMPERATURE       

302270

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1045 12-11-90 VOAS + PCB'S  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location SUPER AMPHERAL Well No. MW-155  
 Sampled By PAUL EMMETT T. MURPHY Date 12-11-90 Time 1500  
 Weather cloudy Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 21.74 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
 Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 4.15 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
 Length of water column (LWC) 17.59 ft.  
 Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  0.77 gallons 8.51  
 4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
 6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 25.2

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color        Odor        Turbidity         
 Was an oil film or layer apparent?       

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling        gallons.  
 Did well go dry?       

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color        Odor        Turbidity         
 Was an oil film or layer apparent?       

## E. CONDUCTIVITY

## F. pH

## G. TEMPERATURE

302271

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1005 12-11-90 FOR VAP'S + PCB'S  
THIS BAILER WAS USED FROM FPK EQUIPMENT BRAND #2

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location PHLS AMPHEROL Well No. MW-18D  
Sampled By MARK ROMA / J. MOORE Date 12-12-90 Time 1630  
Weather COOL, SUNNY, 40°F Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: (below top of casing) 51.99 ft. Well elevation: (top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table: (below top of casing) 16.67 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 35.32 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  5.8 gallons 17.3  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons 52 BAILS

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Tan/Brown Odor None Turbidity MODERATE  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 16.0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? YES

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Tan/Brown Odor None Turbidity MODERATE  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 360

F. pH 8.2

30227

G. TEMPERATURE       

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

-13-

SAMPLED AT OFCO 12-12-90, UGA'S, SEMI-VOLATILES  
PCBS, TCL METALS  
FEETALS & UNFOUNDED

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location (RHLS) RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL Well No. MW-5D  
Sampled By JAMES A. MOORE Date 12-5-91 Time 1230  
Weather COLD Sampled with Bailer X Pump \_\_\_\_\_

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth: \_\_\_\_\_ ft. Well elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(below top of casing) 57.79 (top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_  
Depth to water table: \_\_\_\_\_ ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(below top of casing) 4.07  
Length of water column (LWC) 47.72 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  7.78 gallons 23.34 gal  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color COLORLESS Odor NONE Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 24.0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? NO

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color TAN/LIGHT BROWN Odor YES Turbidity MODERATE  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 60, 100, 120, 120

F. pH 7.0, 7.0, 7.0, 7.0

G. TEMPERATURE - , - , - , -

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1315  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4.11

302270



# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location (RHLS) RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL Well No. MW-11D  
Sampled By JAMES A. MOORE Date 12-5-91 Time 1115  
Weather COLD Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 61.68 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 56.67' ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 5.01 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  81 gallons 2.45 gal.  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color light tan / Brown Odor None Turbidity High  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 1.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? Yes

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color Tan Odor NONE Turbidity MODERATE  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? No

E. CONDUCTIVITY 240 180  
1.5 1.5

F. pH 7.0 7.0

G. TEMPERATURE              

30227

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1130 MW-11D & BLIND DUP

51W  
16.52

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location (RHELS) RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL Well No. MW-18D  
Sampled By JAMES A. MOORE Date 12-5-91 Time 1355  
Weather COLD Sampled with Bailer X Pump       

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 57.58 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 16.48 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 35.11 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  5.7 gallons 17.19 gal  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color COLORELESS/TAN Odor NONE Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 7.0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? YES

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color TAN Odor NONE Turbidity LOW  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? NO

E. CONDUCTIVITY 240 410

F. pH 7.0

G. TEMPERATURE       

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

SAMPLED AT 1535  
        
        
        
        
        
      

302275

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd. Landfill site Well No. MW-75  
Sampled By DAT, PSV Date 5/4/92 Time 3:00 PM  
Weather cloudy, windy, 45°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

**A. WATER TABLE:**

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 19.39 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 5.94 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 13.45 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  2.2 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

**B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:**

Color brown Odor none Turbidity very high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

**C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:**

Amount of water removed before sampling 0 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

**D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:**

Color brown Odor none Turbidity very high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 190  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 220  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 200  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 200  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

F. pH 9.56, 9.20, 8.95, 9.0

G. TEMPERATURE 46°F, 44°F, 43.9°F, 43.8°F

302270

**H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:**

MNU reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)

Collected MS and MSD at 75

Turbidity > 100 NTUs

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson H/Rd Landfill Site Well No. MW-4d  
Sampled By DRT, PTL Date 5/4/92 Time 3:50 PM  
Weather partly sunny, 50°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 48.65 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 2.85 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 45.80 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{7.47}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear Odor none Turbidity very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling ~~25~~ 16 gallons.  
Did well go dry? yes

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color clear Odor none Turbidity very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 420  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 400  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 420  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

F. pH 9.09, 9.24, 9.25

G. TEMPERATURE 52.7°F, 52.6°F, 52.7°F

30227°

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

ANU reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)

Checked Turbidity w/ HACH Turbidimeter > 100 NTU

Split Samples w/ VERSAR rep. Pete Kaminski

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd. Landfill site Well No. mw-11d  
Sampled By DRT, PSL Date 5/4/92 Time 12.55 PM  
Weather cloudy 50°F Sampled with Bailer ✓ Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 61.98 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 56.64 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 5.34 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{0.87}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{      }$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{      }$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 1.5 gallons.  
Did well go dry? yes

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color clear Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 260  $\mu\text{S/cm}$ , 240  $\mu\text{S/cm}$ , 240  $\mu\text{S/cm}$

F. pH 8.0, 8.10, 7.98

G. TEMPERATURE 51.6°F, 49.2°F, 48.8°F

302278

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

17M reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)

Turbidity > 100 NTUs

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd Landfill site Well No. MW-115  
Sampled By DRT, PJL Date 5/4/92 Time 1:25 PM  
Weather cloudy, 50°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 36.54 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 11.26 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 25.28 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{4.12}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color dark gray Odor none Turbidity moderate  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 13 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color gray Odor none Turbidity moderate  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 50  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 50  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 50  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 50  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

F. pH ~~48.5°F~~ 8.62, 8.54, 8.53, 8.54

G. TEMPERATURE 48.5°F, 45.9°F, 45°F, 44.7°F

302270

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

HNU reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)

Turbidity > 100 NTUs

Split samples w/ Versar rep. Pete Kaminski

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd Landfill site Well No. MW-45  
Sampled By DAT, PSL Date 5/4/92 Time 12:20 PM  
Weather sunny, 50°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 22.71 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 3.50 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 19.21 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{3.13}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color light brown/clear Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 10 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color light brown Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 30  $\mu\text{S/cm}$ , 30  $\mu\text{S/cm}$ , 30  $\mu\text{S/cm}$

F. pH 9.06, 8.81, 8.68, 8.62

G. TEMPERATURE 54.4°F, 44.7°F, 53.8°F, 43.8°F, 45.2°F,

302280

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

HNu Reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)

Turbidity > 100 NTU

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd Landfill Well No. MW-5d  
Sampled By DRT, PTL Date 5/5/92 Time 11:00 AM  
Weather snow 35°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 52.05 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 3.78 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 48.27 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{7.87}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color light gray Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 25 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color clear Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY <sup>( $\mu\text{S/cm}$ )</sup> 90 150 153

F. pH 11.28° 11.2 10.93

G. TEMPERATURE 46.8°F 46.5°F 46.5°F

302281

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

HNU reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)  
Turbidity > 100 NTU



GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd Landfill Well No. MW-5S  
Sampled By DRT, PJL Date 5/5/92 Time 11:30 AM  
Weather snow, 35°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 18.50 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 5.10 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 13.4 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{2.18}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color brown Odor YES Turbidity moderate/high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? YES (0.3 ft. thick layer)

C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 7 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color brown Odor YES Turbidity moderate/high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no, slight sheen

E. CONDUCTIVITY 510  $\mu\text{S/cm}$  500  $\mu\text{S/cm}$  500  $\mu\text{S/cm}$

F. pH 12.2, 11.9, 12.1

G. TEMPERATURE 42.3°F 42.4°F 42.5°F

302282

H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

HNU reading over well = 0.1 ppm (background)

Turbidity > 100 NTUs

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richards Hill Rd Landfill site Well No. MW-7d  
Sampled By DRT / PSL Date 5/4/92 Time 2:25 PM  
Weather cloudy, 50°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 37.56 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 6.78 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 30.78 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  5.02 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear / light gray Odor none Turbidity very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 14 gallons.  
Did well go dry? Yes

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color light gray Odor none Turbidity moderate  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 290  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 240  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 370  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 360  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

F. pH 9.37, 10.32, 9.90, 9.95

G. TEMPERATURE 50°F, 46.5°F, 45.7°F

302280

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

Turbidity > 100 NTUs  
HNH reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)  
Split Samples w/ Versar rep. Pete Kamiski  
Collected Blind Duplicate AT MW-7d

GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd Landfill site Well No. MW-185  
Sampled By DRT, PJL Date 5/5/92 Time 9:45 AM  
Weather snow 35°F Sampled with Bailer ✓ Pump       

**A. WATER TABLE:**

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 21.05 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 3.75 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 17.3 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{2.82}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  gallons

**B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:**

Color brown Odor no Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? none

**C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:**

Amount of water removed before sampling 9 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

**D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:**

Color brown Odor no Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? none

**E. CONDUCTIVITY** 350, 290, 300 <sup>( $\mu\text{S/cm}$ )</sup>

**F. pH** 8.52, 8.25, 8.1

**G. TEMPERATURE** 43.5°F, 42.3°F, 41.8

30228

**H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:**

HNU reading over well = 0.1 ppm (background)

Turbidity > 100 NTUs

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd Landfill Well No. mw-18d  
Sampled By DRT, PJL Date 5/5/92 Time 10:05 AM  
Weather snow, 35°F Sampled with Bailer ✓ Pump       

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 51.89 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing)        ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 16.56 ft. Water table elevation:        ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 35.33 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) =$  5.76 gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) =$         gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color clear Odor none Turbidity very low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 14 gallons.  
Did well go dry? YES

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color clear/light gray Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 460  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 500  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 510  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

F. pH 8.02, 7.85, 7.85

G. TEMPERATURE 44°F, 43.8°F, 43.5°F

302285

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

HNu reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)  
Checked w/ Turbidimeter > 100 NTUs

# GROUND WATER SAMPLING FIELD LOG

Sample Location Richardson Hill Rd Landfill site Well No. mw-19  
Sampled By DRT, PTL Date 5/4/92 Time 11:00 AM  
Weather sunny 50°F Sampled with Bailer ☒ Pump ☐

## A. WATER TABLE:

Well depth:  
(below top of casing) 42.01 ft. Well elevation:  
(top of casing) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Depth to water table:  
(below top of casing) 21.65 ft. Water table elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
Length of water column (LWC) 20.36 ft.  
Volume of water in well:

2" diameter wells =  $0.163 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{3.32}$  gallons  
4" diameter wells =  $0.653 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons  
6" diameter wells =  $1.469 \times (\text{LWC}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gallons

## B. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AT START:

Color Light tan Odor none Turbidity low  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

## C. PREPARATION OF WELL FOR SAMPLING:

Amount of water removed before sampling 10 gallons.  
Did well go dry? no

## D. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE DURING SAMPLING:

Color tan Odor none Turbidity high  
Was an oil film or layer apparent? no

E. CONDUCTIVITY 1000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 570  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 110  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 173  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , 10  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

F. pH 8.94, 6.97, 8.22, 8.20, 8.26

G. TEMPERATURE 54.9°F, 50.2°F, 51.0°F, 49.9°F, 49.9°F 302280

## H. WELL SAMPLING NOTES:

HNu reading over well = 0.1 ppm (Background)  
Turbidity >> 100 NTU

Appendix E  
RHRMLS Supplemental Remedial Investigation  
12/94 - 3/95  
Ground Water Sampling Low Flow Purge Evacuation Data  
Sidney, New York

Time (Min)	Water Level (ft)	Temperature (°C)	pH(1)	pH(2)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Oxidation Reduction Potential(mV)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Flow Rate Gal./Min.
<b>MW-1</b>									
2.8 gal	-	9.3	6.29		0.302	18	2.6	44	*
<b>MW-2</b>									
3	-	11.4	6.08		0.286	1	1.15	75	
6	-	11.9	6.10		0.386	-15	1.1	74	
9	-	12.3	6.13		0.355	-29	1.0	56	
12	29.28	12.5	6.13		0.416	-36	1.0	44	
15	29.19	13.1	6.15		0.421	-39	1.2	40	
18	29.05	13.3	6.15		0.421	-40	1.4	38	
21	28.91	13.2	6.16		0.42	-40	1.4	38	0.08
<b>MW-3</b>									
3	2.84	10.3	5.64	5.7	0.116	88	1.2	>100	
6	2.84	10.6	5.68	5.7	0.116	62	1.1	88.2	
9	2.84	10.7	5.63	5.7	0.117	74	1.1	48	
12	2.79	10.6	5.62	5.7	0.116	84	1.1	37	
15	2.79	10.6	5.63	5.7	0.116	87	1.2	39	
18	2.78	10.8	5.7	5.7	0.117	85	1.1	36	0.15
<b>MW-3D</b>									
0	3.86	-	-		-	-	-	-	
3	3.92	5.6	6.57		0.052	237	4.52	780	
6	3.89	5.5	6.59		0.052	220	3.82	835	
11	4.01	5.3	6.45		0.066	190	4.40	>1000	
16	3.96	6.8	6.59		0.021	148	5.37	>1000	
19	3.94	6.5	6.58		0.044	156	6.13	>1000	
25	4.00	8.0	6.58		0.075	137	7.64	>1000	
28	4.01	8.8	6.57		0.074	121	6.30	>1000	
31	4.00	8.7	6.49		0.069	130	5.80	>1000	0.06
<b>MW-3DD</b>									
0	38.80	-	-		-	-	-	-	
3	44.60	7.7	11.30		0.069	-56	3.46	21.0	
7	44.88	7.4	11.35		0.180	-79	2.97	18.0	
9	44.93	6.9	11.34		0.190	-85	2.82	18.0	
12	45.00	6.4	11.35		0.187	-91	2.75	26.0	
15	45.10	6.2	11.38		0.179	-97	2.55	23.0	
18	45.19	5.8	11.38		0.173	-102	2.52	28.0	
21	45.28	5.7	11.33		0.172	-110	2.39	37.8	
24	45.35	5.7	11.30		0.165	-121	2.16	84.4	
27	45.36	5.7	11.26		0.170	-136	2.19	163.0	
30	45.38	5.7	11.30		0.156	-148	1.90	375.0	
33	45.34	5.6	11.25		0.154	-153	1.85	824.0	
36	45.32	5.5	11.25		0.156	-164	1.51	>1000	0.03
<b>MW-4S</b>									
0	3.95	-	-		-	-	-	-	
3	4.04	8.4	8.3		0.029	2.22	11.5	69	
6	4.04	8.5	8.2		0.029	2.33	10.0	51	
9	4.04	8.5	7.5		0.028	2.42	9.6	43	
12	4.02	8.5	7.5		0.028	2.49	9.4	41	
15	4.02	8.4	7.6		0.028	2.53	9.4	38	
18	4.02	8.4	7.6		0.028	2.58	9.2	38	0.25

302287

Appendix E  
RHRMLS Supplemental Remedial Investigation  
12/94 - 3/95  
Ground Water Sampling Low Flow Purge Evacuation Data  
Sidney, New York

Time (Min)	Water Level (ft)	Temperature (°C)	pH(1)	pH(2)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Oxidation Reduction Potential(mV)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Flow Rate Gal./Min.
<b>MW-4D</b>									
3	12.42	9.6	—		0.181	1.30	4.6	39	
6	16.34	9.7	—		0.181	1.29	4.8	35	
9	18.21	9.8	—		0.183	1.29	4.8	34	
12	19.89	9.5	—		0.180	1.36	6.4	34	
15	25.21	9.6	8.92		0.183	1.36	5.4	34	
18	26.91	9.6	8.91		0.179	1.37	4.2	33	
21	27.52	9.3	8.91		0.177	1.39	4.2	34	
24	28.56	9.6	8.90		0.186	1.33	4.4	34	0.15
<b>MW-5D</b>									
3	5.03	9.4	5.93	6.2	0.051	223	7.3	40	
7	5.05	9.7	5.82	6.1	0.054	210	6.8	35	
10	5.06	9.8	5.79	6.1	0.055	202	6.7	34	
13	5.06	9.9	5.84	6	0.056	186	6.6	35	
16	5.07	9.9	5.89	6	0.058	178	6.5	35	0.18
<b>MW-6</b>									
3	8.13	7.4	6.28	6.8	0.208	83	2.25	>100	
6	8.35	7.2	6.28	6.8	0.212	75	1.8	>100	
9	8.69	8.2	6.29	6.8	0.217	66	1.2	>100	
12	8.82	8.0	6.29	6.8	0.213	59	1.3	72	
15	8.86	7.9	6.29	6.8	0.215	55	1.45	65	
18	9.05	8.0	6.29	6.8	0.214	56	1.55	54	
22	9.26	8.0	6.28	6.8	0.223	56	1.2	49	
25	9.57	9.6	6.28	6.8	0.221	50	1	44	
27	9.68	9.3	6.28	6.8	0.218	48	0.9	40	0.13
<b>MW-7S</b>									
0	5.77	—	—		—	—	—	—	
3	6.18	9.0	7.9		0.113	2.03	7.0	>100	
6	6.18	10.2	8.2		0.117	2.05	5.9	>100	
9	6.23	10.7	8.0		0.119	2.07	5.7	>100	
12	6.23	10.5	7.8		0.118	2.12	5.8	>100	
15	6.32	11.2	7.7		0.120	2.13	5.5	>100	
18	6.30	11.1	7.6		0.120	2.15	5.5	>100	
21	6.31	10.9	7.6		0.120	2.19	5.6	>100	
24	6.32	11.1	7.5		0.120	2.23	5.6	>100	
27	6.36	11.2	7.5		0.120	2.24	5.3	>100	
30	6.36	11.1	7.5		0.119	2.24	5.4	>100	0.13
<b>MW-7D</b>									
0	6.62	—	—		—	—	—	—	
3	15.19	9.7	9.5		0.095	1.13	3.8	97	
6	17.46	10.0	9.8		0.095	1.07	3.4	60	
9	20.61	10.8	9.1		0.098	1.05	5.0	49	
12	24.78	11.0	9.3		0.098	1.05	5.6	44	
15	26.02	11.0	9.3		0.098	1.04	6.0	66	
18	27.29	11.8	9.2		0.100	0.96	5.7	95	
21	—	11.9	9.2		0.100	0.86	5.0	78	
23	—	10.8	9.2		0.097	0.81	4.9	76	0.10

302280

Appendix E  
RHRMLS Supplemental Remedial Investigation  
12/94 - 3/95  
Ground Water Sampling Low Flow Purge Evacuation Data  
Sidney, New York

Time (Min)	Water Level (ft)	Temperature (°C)	pH(1)	pH(2)	Conductivity (pS/cm)	Oxidation Reduction Potential(mV)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Flow Rate Gal./Min.
<b>MW-8</b>									
0	10.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	10.88	9.2	7.7	—	0.038	1.94	12.2	92	
6	10.88	10.1	7.5	—	0.039	1.99	12.0	71	
9	10.89	10.7	7.4	—	0.039	2.05	11.6	57	
12	10.89	11.0	7.4	—	0.040	2.14	11.2	49	0.20
<b>MW-9</b>									
0	21.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	22.98	7.3	6.11	7.4	0.004	181	12.1	>100	
6	23.12	7.6	5.92	7.3	0.037	186	11.4	>100	
9	23.15	8.3	5.92	7.3	0.037	185	11.4	85	
12	23.18	8.9	5.93	7.4	0.047	188	10.8	71	
15	23.19	9.5	5.93	7.4	0.035	193	10.4	61	
18	23.20	9.6	5.91	7.4	0.042	195	10.2	55	
22	23.23	9.7	5.88	7.4	0.042	202	10.3	52	0.07
<b>MW-9D</b>									
0	33.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	33.93	7.8	6.51	—	0.061	157	5.49	67	
6	33.91	7.0	6.47	—	0.061	161	5.39	65	
9	33.91	6.9	6.44	—	0.061	164	5.41	39	
12	33.91	6.9	6.43	—	0.062	169	5.28	33	
15	33.91	7.3	6.47	—	0.062	174	5.20	27	
18	33.91	7.4	6.48	—	0.063	182	5.17	22	
21	33.91	7.7	6.47	—	0.063	186	5.16	19	
24	33.91	7.7	6.48	—	0.063	189	5.18	16	0.08
<b>MW-10</b>									
0	3.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	5.07	6.7	7.4	—	0.063	1.64	6.2	>100	
6	5.12	7.3	7.4	—	0.064	1.67	6.2	>100	
9	5.37	7.6	7.5	—	0.064	1.92	6.2	>100	
12	5.21	7.6	7.5	—	0.065	2.00	6.2	>100	
15	5.02	7.7	7.5	—	0.066	2.07	6.2	86	
18	5.09	7.8	7.5	—	0.067	2.09	6.3	79	
21	5.22	7.8	7.4	—	0.067	2.13	6.3	71	
24	5.23	7.8	7.4	—	0.067	2.17	6.3	65	0.27
<b>MW-11S</b>									
0	12.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	13.20	8.5	7.6	—	0.030	2.08	15.8	34	
6	13.17	8.2	7.5	—	0.030	2.23	12.6	31	
9	13.17	8.1	7.5	—	0.030	2.36	12.2	31	
12	13.17	8.1	7.5	—	0.030	2.47	12.0	31	
15	13.18	8.2	7.5	—	0.030	2.54	11.8	30	0.29
<b>MW-11D</b>									
1.25 gal	—	5.8	7.17	—	0.134	160	7.1	>100	*

302280



Appendix E  
RHRMLS Supplemental Remedial Investigation  
12/94 - 3/95  
Ground Water Sampling Low Flow Purge Evacuation Data  
Sidney, New York

Time (Min)	Water Level (ft)	Temperature (°C)	pH(1)	pH(2)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Oxidation Reduction Potential(mV)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Flow Rate Gal./Min.
MW-12									
0	37.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	41.71	8.6	8.50		0.157	-0.222	6.8	>100	
7	42.37	8.6	8.75		0.165	-0.226	6.1	>100	
10	42.57	8.6	8.87		0.170	-0.223	6.2	>100	
13	42.74	8.4	8.91		0.175	-0.223	6.0	>100	
16	42.99	8.5	8.94		0.182	-0.226	5.9	>100	0.02
MW-13									
0	6.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	7.61	4.2	7.83		0.025	192	4.2	>100	
6	7.62	4.4	7.3		0.025	207	4.2	>100	
9	7.63	4.4	7.3		0.025	213	4.2	93	
12	7.64	4.6	7.42		0.025	226	4.3	57	
15	7.62	4.5	7.35		0.024	234	4.2	50.5	
18	7.63	4.5	7.3		0.025	237	4.2	45	0.35
MW-14									
1.5 gal	—	7.5	5.95		0.042	193	8.5	>100	
4.0 gal	—	7.5	5.64		0.043	230	7.4	>100	
5.1 gal	—	7.6	5.62		0.038	240	7.6	>100	*
MW-15									
3	11.31	8.8	7.7		0.026	2.67	10.2	42	
6	11.42	9.1	7.8		0.025	2.68	9.7	36	
9	11.58	9.7	7.8		0.026	2.98	9.1	35	
12	11.58	9.8	7.7		0.027	3.00	9.1	37	
15	11.58	9.7	7.7		0.026	3.02	9.1	37	0.15
MW-16									
2.25 gal	—	6.5	5.47		0.059	228	9.4	>100	
4.50 gal	—	7.0	5.47		0.059	241	9.1	>100	
6.75 gal	—	7.0	5.43		0.056	252	8.7	>100	*
MW-17									
0.25 gal	34.22	8.0	7.20		0.280	164	12.5	>100	*
MW-18S									
0	4.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	5.42	8.2	6.13	6.9	0.225	27	4.0	>100	
12	5.51	8.3	6.14	6.9	0.213	18	2.9	>100	
16	5.55	8.5	6.20	6.9	0.209	38	1.75	>100	
21	5.56	8.7	6.24	7.0	0.213	56	1.8	>100	
23	5.38	8.4	6.23	7.1	0.040	70	2.7	>100	
31	5.36	8.4	6.22	7.1	0.041	70	2.7	>100	
35	5.55	10.2	6.20	7.1	0.202	67	2.2	>100	
39	5.61	10.0	6.20	7.1	0.202	64	2.1	>100	0.05

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Appendix E  
RHRMLS Supplemental Remedial Investigation  
12/94 - 3/95  
Ground Water Sampling Low Flow Purge Evacuation Data  
Sidney, New York

Time (Min)	Water Level (ft)	Temperature (°C)	pH(1)	pH(2)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Oxidation Reduction Potential(mV)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Flow Rate Gal./Min.
MW-18D									
0	15.93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
8	19.54	7.2	6.41	7.4	0.043	126	8.2	>100	
9	19.93	7.3	6.39	7.2	0.029	119	6.4	>100	
13	20.17	7.2	6.38	6.9	0.031	113	6.2	>100	
16	20.38	6.9	6.37	6.9	0.026	111	5.8	>100	
20	20.39	6.9	6.36	6.9	0.029	110	5.9	>100	
23	20.5	6.7	6.36	6.9	0.053	110	6.1	>100	
26	20.64	6.4	6.36	6.9	0.051	111	6.0	>100	
29	21.00	5.8	6.36	6.9	0.047	110	6.5	>100	
32	21.28	6.1	6.35	6.9	0.051	107	6.0	>100	
35	21.41	6.2	6.36	6.9	0.062	101	6.0	>100	
38	21.76	6.1	6.36	6.9	0.055	98	6.1	>100	0.10
MW-18DD									
0	55.13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
3	55.17	7.4	7.81		0.145	-124	0.52	9	
6	55.18	7.8	7.67		0.145	-176	0.27	4	
9	55.17	7.9	7.63		0.144	-264	0.20	4	
12	55.18	8.1	7.64		0.143	-297	0.19	2	
15	55.18	8.2	7.63		0.144	-311	0.16	2	0.11
MW-19									
0	21.92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2	26.13	7.3	6.69		0.030	113	9.8	>100	
6	26.68	6.6	6.53		0.030	85	9.4	>100	
9	26.70	6.2	6.39		0.029	49	9.3	>100	
12	26.75	5.7	6.29		0.029	49	9.1	>100	
15	26.85	5.9	6.23		0.031	40	8.9	>100	
18	26.95	6.5	6.19		0.031	46	8.7	>100	
21	27.02	6.9	6.19		0.031	52	8.6	>100	
25	26.99	6.7	6.13		0.029	70	8.8	>100	
28	27.18	6.5	6.11		0.008	93	9.5	>100	
31	27.29	6.9	6.11		0.007	95	9.3	>100	
34	27.43	6.8	6.12		0.008	98	9.4	>100	
37	27.52	6.7	6.11		0.007	101	9.2	>100	0.07

Notes:

- (\*) = Monitoring well was sampled with stainless steel bailer due to the inability to install a submersible pump or insufficient water column in well.
- = Data was not recorded.
- (1) = pH recorded with YSI 3500.
- (2) = pH recorded with Corning PS15.

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