# Fifth Five Year Review Report for Chemical Sales Co. Superfund Site Adams County/Denver County, Colorado



## Prepared by

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Approved by
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 8
Denver, Colorado

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Date

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## **List of Acronyms**

ARARS Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

CDPHE Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, & Liability Act

CSC Chemical Sales Company
COC Contaminant of Concern
CT Carbon tetrachloride
1,1-DCA 1,1-dichloroethane
1,2-DCE cis-1,2-dichloroethylene
1,1,1-TCA 1,1-trichloroethane

EPA Environmental Protection Agency
ESD Explanation of Significant Differences

ISCO In-Situ Chemical Oxidation KWTF Klein Water Treatment Facility

MC Methylene chloride

MCLs Maximum Contaminant Levels

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NPL National Priorities List
O&M Operation and Maintenance

OUS Operable Units
PCE Tetrachloroethylene
POC Point of Compliance

RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

ROD Record of Decision
RSL Regional Screening

RSL Regional Screening Level

SACWSD South Adams County Water and Sanitation District

SSC Superfund State Contract
SVE Soil Vapor Extraction
TCE Trichloroethylene
UCL Upper Confidence Limit

VC Vinyl Chloride

VOCs Volatile Organic Compounds WQCC Water Quality Control Commission

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a Five-Year Review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings and conclusions of reviews are documented in FYR reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and provide recommendations to address them

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) is preparing this FYR pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121, consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP)(40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)), and considering EPA policy.

This is the fifth FYR for the Chemical Sales Company Superfund site. The purpose of this statutory review is to evaluate the protectiveness of remedial action (CERCLA, 1980). The FYR has been prepared due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

The site consists of four Operable Units (OUs). All four of the OUs are addressed in this FYR. OU1 refers to contaminated subsurface soils and groundwater south of Sand Creek. OU2 addresses volatile organic compound (VOC) contaminated groundwater north of Sand Creek. OU3 addresses residential exposure to contaminated groundwater in OU2. OU4 addresses South Adams County Water Sanitation District (SACWSD) alluvial raw water supply wells 18, 21, and 47. The wells draw water from the alluvial aquifer within and north of OU2 and provide water to residents connected to SACWSD.

The Chemical Sales Company (CSC) Superfund site FYR was led by Ross Davis of CDPHE. Participants included Jeannine Natterman CDPHE Public Information Officer and Armando Saenz EPA Remedial Project Manager. The review began on June 26, 2017.

#### **Site Background**

In 1962, a warehouse was constructed at 4661 Monaco Street, Denver. Between 1962 and 1976, the warehouse was occupied by Samsonite and then by Gates Rubber Company. These companies reportedly used the facility as a product warehouse. CSC purchased and occupied the warehouse in October 1976. All surface and underground storage tanks, pipelines and appurtenances were installed between October 1976 and February 1977. In 1981, the EPA conducted a random national survey of drinking water systems. Organic compounds were identified within the SACWSD raw water supply groundwater wells. Additional sampling in 1982 and 1985 confirmed the presence of organic compounds. In 1985 soil gas survey and groundwater investigation identified the presence of VOCs in the vicinity of the CSC property. Additional gas surveys conduction in 1987 confirmed the presence of VOCs and groundwater wells were installed in preparation for a remedial investigation.

During the OU1 remedial investigation, completed February 1991, a groundwater contaminant plume was identified in the alluvial aquifer, emanating from the CSC property. The OU1Record of Decision (ROD) was finalized in June 1991. The land use in OU1 is primarily industrial/commercial. The ROD for OU2 and OU3 was also finalized in June 1991. **Figure 1** illustrates the location of OU1 and OU2. OU2 land use consists of single and multi-family residences, small businesses and municipal facilities. OU3 addresses residential exposure to contaminated groundwater in OU2 and has the same boundaries as OU2. The ROD corresponding to OU4 was finalized in December 1992. The area that makes up OU4 refers to SACWSD potable supply wells 18, 21 and 47. These wells are part of a raw water supply network that provides water to residents connected to the water district.

## **Five-Year Review Summary Form**

Site Name: Chemical Sales Company Superfund Site

**EPA ID:** COD007431620

**Region:** 8 **State:** CO **City/County:** Denver/Adams

SITE STATUS

**NPL Status:** Final

Multiple OUs? Has the site achieved construction completion?

Yes Yes

**REVIEW STATUS** 

**Lead agency:** State of Colorado

Author name (Federal or State Project Manager): Ross Davis

Author affiliation: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

**Review period:** 06/26/2017 – 9/29/2017

**Date of site inspection:** March 16, 2017

**Type of review:** Statutory

**Review number:** 5

**Triggering action date:** August 22, 2012

Due date (five years after triggering action date): August 22, 2017

#### II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

#### **Basis for Taking Action**

The COCs for soil and groundwater, resulting from this remedial investigation, are listed in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1**: Sitewide Contaminants of Concern

Contaminant of Concern - Groundwater								
1,1-dichloroethylene	cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	1,1,1-trichloroethane						
Trichloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Methylene chloride						
Carbon tetrachloride	Vinyl chloride	Benzene						
	Contaminant of Concern - Soil							
1,1-dichloroethylene	cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	1,1,1-trichloroethane						
Trichloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Methylene chloride						

The site was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in August 1990 based on unacceptable risk to human health from exposure to VOCs in groundwater. Based on current and future land use, the highest potential exposure risk to human health is associated with current workers and down gradient users.

Risk based assessment of the COCs indicate that contaminants detected within OU1 pose an unacceptable potential risk to site workers. Risks posed to these populations exceed the 10<sup>-4</sup> risk level. These risks represent hypothetical exposure scenarios for groundwater. However, groundwater is not currently used as drinking water within OU1.

The RI\FS for OU1 also identified potential risk associated with groundwater use downgradient of the CSC site. OUs 2, 3, and 4 were developed in order to address potential risk downgradient of the site.

#### **Response Actions**

#### OUI

In response to the listing of the site on the NPL, the OU1 ROD was signed in June 1991 and included the following components:

- Source area treatment of the contaminated groundwater with two air stripping towers.
- Re-injection of the treated groundwater.
- Soil vapor extraction (SVE) and air stripping for treatment of source contaminated soils.
- Catalytic oxidation for treatment of air emissions from the SVE system and air stripping unit plus recirculation of exhaust from the catalytic oxidation system.

The following remedial action objectives (RAOs) were established for OU1 groundwater and soil:

- Prevent ingestion and inhalation of groundwater 1) with carcinogens in excess of remediation levels identified in **Table 2** and, 2) which presents a total carcinogenic risk range greater than  $1x10^{-6}$  thru  $1x10^{-4}$ .
- Protect uncontaminated groundwater for current and future use by preventing migration of contaminants in excess of remediation levels.
- Restore contaminated groundwater to 1) remediation levels specified in **Table 2**, and 2) concentrations which present a total carcinogenic risk of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  thru  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ .
- Prevent ingestion and inhalation and direct contact with soils above remediation levels.

In December 1995, an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) for OU1 was signed for the following modifications:

- Use of air sparging rather than air stripping,
- Use of resin adsorption rather than catalytic oxidation, and
- Elimination of treated exhaust recirculation from the catalytic oxidation system.

Construction of a soil vapor extraction/air sparge system for OU1 commenced in October 1998 and the remedy was considered to be operational and functional in March 2000. The vapor extraction system operated until February 2007. In March 2000, a second ESD for OU1 called for monitored natural attenuation rather than pump and treat for the plume area of OU1. In June 2007, a third ESD was signed for the decommissioning of the soil vapor extraction/air sparge system, and the remedy was changed to in-situ remediation of groundwater by chemical injection. In-situ remediation of VOCs in groundwater (ISCO injections) occurred between May 2006 and September 2013, consisting of nine separate injection events of Modified Fenton's Reagent.

#### OU2

OU2 is directly north of OU1 and is separated by Sand Creek. The ROD for OU2 was signed in June 1991. Two distinct groundwater plumes consisting of TCE and PCE were targeted for remediation. The major components of the remedy for OU2 included:

- Extraction of contaminated groundwater within the plumes,
- Treatment of groundwater by air stripping technology,
- Re-injection of treated groundwater through injection wells, and
- Monitoring of groundwater.

The following RAOs were established for OU2 groundwater:

- Prevent ingestion and inhalation of groundwater 1) with carcinogens in excess of remediation levels identified in **Table 2** and, 2) which presents a total carcinogenic risk range greater than  $1x10^{-6}$  thru  $1x10^{-4}$ .
- Restore the alluvial aquifer for COCs to levels specified in **Table 2** and to levels which pose a total carcinogenic risk of 1x10<sup>-6</sup> thru 1x10<sup>-4</sup>.
- Prevent migration of contaminants in excess of levels specified in **Table 2**.

In 1994, new information indicated that the PCE plume had dispersed and no longer required active treatment. An ESD for OU2 was signed in November 1994 that eliminated the requirement for active treatment. Groundwater monitoring facilitated by an existing groundwater monitoring network is still required to be conducted every two years. **Figure 3** illustrates the groundwater monitoring network.

#### OU3

The ROD for OU3 was signed in June 1991. Response actions for OU3 focused on reducing exposure pathways for residents in OU2. The major components of the remedy for OU3 included:

- Identification of 15 private alluvial wells within OU2.
- September 1992, 14 eligible residences were connected to SACWSD water distribution system.
- September 2008, a letter was sent to the remaining residence as notification of groundwater contamination (this resident refused to be connected to SACWSD).
- ICs are currently in place to prevent installation of new groundwater wells within OU2.

#### OU4

The ROD for OU4 was signed in December 1992. OU4 response actions address SACWSD potable water supply wells 18, 21 and 47. These wells draw water from the alluvial aquifer within and north of OU2 and distribute water to residents connected to SACWSD, **Figure 4**. Based on observed contaminant concentrations below Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), a No-Action ROD was signed in September 1999. The three wells are scheduled for continued monitoring by SACWSD.

#### **Clean-up Standards**

Acceptable groundwater remediation levels and soil remediation levels as determined by chemical specific ARARs are presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Remediation Levels

Contaminant of Concern - Groundwater	Remediation Level (µg/L)	Operable Unit
1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	≤ 5.0	OU1 / OU2
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE)	≤ 7.0	OU1 / OU2
1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	≤ 200	OU1 / OU2
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	≤ 5.0	OU1 / OU2
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	≤ 5.0	OU1 / OU2
Methylene chloride (MC)	≤ 10.0	OU1 / OU2
Carbon tetrachloride (CT)	≤ 5.0	OU1 / OU2
Vinyl chloride (VC)	≤ 2.0	OU1 / OU2
Benzene <sup>2</sup>	≤ 5.0	OU2
Contaminant of Concern - Soil	Remediation Level (ppm)	Operable Unit
1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	≤ 0.105	OU1
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE)	≤ 0.090	OU1
1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	≤ 4.400	OU1
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	≤ 0.115	OU1
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	≤ 0.150	OU1
Methylene chloride (MC)	≤ 0.140	OU1

#### **Status of Implementation**

Following the completion of the remedial investigation in 1991, RODs were signed for OU1, OU2, OU3 and OU4.

OU1 has undergone a number of remedial actions that include source area treatment of the contaminated groundwater with two air stripping towers and soil vapor extraction and air stripping for treatment of contaminated soils from October 1998 to March 2007. A June 2007 ESD, permitted the decommissioning of the soil vapor extraction/air sparge system and the remedy was changed to in-situ remediation of groundwater by chemical injection. Between May 2006 and September 2013 nine separate injection events of Modified Fenton's Reagent were completed to address VOC contamination. In 2012, the WQCC established a groundwater standard for emerging contaminant 1,4-D of 0.35µg/L. CDPHE decided to discontinue remedial injections in 2014 to conduct groundwater sampling to reassess the extent of the VOCs and the in-situ remedy.

OU2 was initially scheduled for a remedial action that included pumping and treating the groundwater, however, new information in 1994 indicated the contaminants had dispersed and that active treatment was no longer needed. A 1994 ESD removed active treatment components from the OU2 remedy. The other components of the OU2 remedy were unchanged. Groundwater monitoring is required every two years.

As a part of OU3 remedial action, 14 of 15 domestic groundwater wells within OU2 have been decommissioned and those properties have been connected to SACWSD water distribution network. The remaining property owner has been notified about the groundwater contamination in the area.

A ROD was signed for OU4 in 1992. A ROD Amendment was signed for OU4 in 1999 changing the remedy to no action. SACWSD potable water supply wells 18, 21 and 47 are scheduled for continued monitoring by SACWSD.

SACWSD provides ICs through its authority to establish/enforce use of groundwater within the district that includes OU1 and OU2. SACWSD has established restrictions on the installation and use of groundwater wells for the alluvial aquifer. Furthermore, the State Engineer's Office of the Department of Natural Resources has established informational ICs that notify well applicants of the groundwater contamination associated with the CSC property.

## III. PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW

This section includes the protectiveness determinations and statements from the **last** five-year review as well as the recommendations from the **last** five-year review and the current status of those recommendations (EPA, 2012).

**Table 3**: Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the 2012 FYR

OU#	Protectiveness Protectiveness Statement Determination				
1	Protective	OU1 is currently protective of human health and the environment.			
2	Protective	OU2 is currently protective of human health and the environment.			
3	Protective	OU3 is currently protective of human health and the environment.			
4	Protective	OU4 is currently protective of human health and the environment.			
		Because the remedies at all OUs are protective or protective in the			
Sitewide	Short-term Protective	short term, the site is currently protective of human health and the			
		environment.			

**Table 4**: Status of Recommendations from the 2012 FYR

OU			Current	Current	Completion
#	Issue	Recommendations	Status	Implementation	Date (if
				<b>Status Description</b>	applicable
1&2	VOC levels	Additional ISCO		Implementation is	Injections have
	remain above	injections should be	Considered but	currently suspended	not been
	remediation	conducted in the vicinity	not implemented	to review the	resumed.
	levels in source	of TMW-7/TMW-12 until		effectiveness of	
	area	VOC levels decrease to		ISCO injections.	ISCO
	groundwater.	remediation levels or			injections
		reach a steady state.			
		Current sampling			June 2013
		programs for OU1/OU2			Sept. 2013
		should continue to			1000
		monitor the performance			ISCO
		and impacts of the ISCO injections.			Suspension 2014
1&2	1,4-D is	Evaluate the presence of		Groundwater has	Sampling
100.2	considered an	1,4-D in groundwater and,		been sampled and	dates:
	"emerging	if present, determine	Completed	analyzed for 1,4-D.	dates.
	contaminant"	whether it should be	Completed	The contaminant has	8/29/2012
	and may be	added to the analytical		been detected and the	0/25/2012
	present in	suite for monitoring.		nature and extent of	6/10/2013
	groundwater at	2 11-12 1-12 1-12 1-12 1-12		contamination has	0, -0, -0 -0
	the site. The			been evaluated.	6/3/2014
	contaminant is			1,4-D has been	
	currently not in			added to the	4/22/2015
	the analytical			analytical suite for	
	suite for			monitoring.	
	Monitoring.				

## IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

#### **Community Notification, Involvement & Interviews**

A public notice was published on June 15, 2017 by a press release titled *Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8 Announces Five-Year-Review Chemical Sales Company, Denver, Adams County, Colorado.* Within this announcement, EPA and CDPHE invited community participation in the five-year review process. The results of the review and the report will be made available at the CDPHE Hazardous Materials Management Records Center located at 4300 Cherry Creek South Drive, Denver, CO 80246, or online at <a href="https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800866">https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800866</a>.

During the FYR process, an interview was conducted to document any perceived problems or successes with the remedies that have been implemented to date. The results of this interview are summarized below.

Jen Rutter, Senior Environmental Analyst at Adams County, was interviewed in support of the Chemical Sales Company Superfund site FYR process. Although Ms. Rutter acknowledged to knowing very little about the site, she attributed much of this to having not received any complaints or inquiries about it. She

recommended regular updates, perhaps twice a year, in an electronic newsletter format to keep people informed about known and emergent contaminants. She expressed concern about the potential health implications for communities in the path of groundwater contamination coming from the site. Ms. Rutter also expressed concern for SACWSD and Commerce City in the event this issue becomes a frequent topic of discussion throughout the community.

#### **Data Review**

#### OU1

For analysis purposes, OU1 is divided into two areas, the source area and the plume area. The division between these areas is approximately East 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue that trends east-west. The area south of 48<sup>th</sup> Ave. is considered the source area and the area north of 48<sup>th</sup> is the plume area. Furthermore, data for PCE and TCE are presented herein, as they are the COCs that occur in highest concentration in both areas. Other COCs are degradation daughter products of these two constituents. A table detailing the full analytical results for all COCs is provided in Appendix C.

A summary of analytical results is presented in **Table 5**. Sampling events from August 2012 (ISOTEC, 2012), June 2013 (ISOTEC, 2013), June 2014 (ISOTEC, 2014) and April 2015 (ISOTEC, 2015) all indicate the presence of COCs within groundwater at concentrations exceeding remediation levels and 1,4-D in groundwater exceeding the Colorado Groundwater Standard. A visual representation of the estimated April 2015 plume extent for TCE, PCE and 1,4-D are provided in **Figures 5**, **6** and **7**, respectively. Consistent with the pervious FYR, **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** show that TCE and PCE have crossed Sand Creek and are migrating in a northerly direction. **Figure 7** shows that 1,4-D has migrated ahead of TCE and PCE in the same northerly direction beyond the extent of OU2.

ISCO injections have had varying success in treating COCs. Bench scale treatability studies had shown that Modified Fenton's Reagent is very effective in treating TCE, PCE and 1,4-D. However, concentration assessment of COCs and 1,4-D between injection events was inconclusive and did not present a strong trend. ISCO injections were suspended in 2014 to reassess the extent of VOCs in groundwater and investigate the nature and extent of 1,4-D.

To provide statistical interpretation of the data and gain a better understanding of ISCO effectiveness, EPA's groundwater statistics tool (EPA, 2014) was used to evaluate COC concentration trends on a well-by-well basis. The tool evaluates a single COC at a single well. At a minimum, four data points are required to complete trend analysis. To evaluate the effectiveness of remedial techniques, time dependent trend lines have been established for wells that meet data requirements. A summary of the trend analysis is provided in **Table 6**.

Analytical results in **Table 5** and trend analysis summarized in **Table 6** indicate that ISCO appears to have been effective/successful in reducing overall TCE contamination within the source area. Statistical analysis of the source area identified eight wells with decreasing concentrations and four wells with increasing trends. There was insufficient data to carryout statistical analysis of the plume area, however, inspection of the available data indicates four wells with decreasing concentrations and two wells with increasing. Overall, the data suggests ISCO has been moderately effective in treating TCE. The estimated extent, as of April 2015, of the TCE contaminant plume is presented in **Figure 5**.

Analytical results in **Table 5** and trend analysis summarized in **Table 6** indicate PCE concentrations have significantly decreased in the source area as a result of ISCO remediation. Within the source area, there are 11 wells with statistically significant decreasing concentrations and two wells with increasing trends. Assessment of the plume area data offers mixed results for PCE. Three wells have decreasing and three wells have increasing concentrations. Overall, the data suggest ISCO has been an effective tool in reducing

PCE concentration within the source area. The estimated extent, as of April 2015, of the PCE contaminant plume is presented in **Figure 6**.

It is difficult to determine the effect of ISCO on 1,4-D within OU1. The majority of the wells provided insufficient data to carryout statistical analysis. Two wells (LSS-MW-13 and LSS-MW-14) have enough data to conduct statistical analysis. These two source area wells indicate a statistically significant decrease in 1,4-D concentration with time. Visual inspection of the remaining well data indicate the source area contains nine wells with concentration decrease and six wells with concentration increase. The plume area provides a more revealing story. One well showed a concentration decrease while seven wells showed concentration increase. This is likely due to the ability of 1,4-D to migrate faster than COCs. The rapid migration of 1,4 D ahead of other contaminants likely occurs due to its weak sorption to soil particles. 1,4-D is difficult to treat due to its miscibility in groundwater. According to the trend analysis, source area concentrations appear to be slightly decreasing while the plume area concentrations are increasing. Overall, source area ISCO injections appear to be marginally effective to ineffective in treating 1,4-D. The estimated extent, as of April 2015, of the 1,4-D contaminant plume is presented in **Figure 7**, which also presents SACWSD raw water supply wells.

Appendix D includes trend analysis results for individual wells within OU1 that meet data requirements. A summary of trend analysis results is presented in **Table 6**.

Analytical assessment of soil was not conducted during the data period for this FYR. It is recommended that soil samples be collected to evaluate the presence of COCs and compare concentrations to soil remediation levels.

 Table 5: OU1 Analytical Results Summary 2012-2015

Well ID	Area			CE		12-201		CE			1,4	-D	
Date	<u> </u>	Aug. 2012	June 2013	June 2014	Apr. 2015	Aug. 2012	June 2013	June 2014	Apr. 2015	Aug. 2012	June 2013	June 2014	Apr. 2015
Standard (	μg/L)		<u>≤</u>	5.0			≤:	5.0			≤ 0	.35	
TMW-1	Source	470	500	450	240	2000	2200	590	620	-	3500	1500	2100
TMW-2	Source	88	140	170	45	370	620	480	68	-	460	390	530
TMW-3	Source	50	36	17	16	250	230	76	57	-	200	150	140
TMW-4	Source	91	110	110	100	460	940	980	220	-	96	180	210
TMW-5	Source	690	200	190	390	3400	2300	390	1200	-	360	360	540
TMW-6	Source	330	250	160	110	1800	3000	2200	300	-	240	180	160
TMW-7	Source	1100	450	140	100	6100	2100	5700	3100	-	95	670	540
TMW-8	Source	12	ND	4.6	4.3	160	260	120	33	-	18	3.9	12
TMW-9	Source	25	41	29	22	880	940	420	290	-	14	12	14
TMW-11	Source	260	390	490	340	1300	1400	1400	1000	-	1400	840	550
TMW-12	Source	57	770	110	980	1400	2600	2800	7000	-	67	240	210
LSS-MW- 11	Source	-	640	610	-	-	400	420	-	-	2.2	0.8	-
LSS-MW-	Source	-	160	110	130	-	180	150	160	-	30	27	28
LSS-MW-	Source	200	460	65	120	1400	2000	330	520	21	160	6	38
LSS-MW-	Source	14	29	33	32	94	400	300	330	180	120	110	130
CDM-PZ-	Source	110	100	150	_	-	560	630	-	77	30	39	_
CDM- MW-4	Plume	-	17	19	-	-	24	22	-	-	1.3	1.4	-
CDM- MW-34- 1A	Plume	-	ND	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	ND	-	ND	0.37	0.36
CDM- MW-34- 1B	Plume	-	130	-	96	-	12	-	15	-	4.3	-	7.8
CDM- MW-34- 1C	Plume	-	13	ND	8.8	-	ND	20	ND	-	4.8	6.2	ND
CDM-PZ-	Plume	-	12	ND	ND	-	24	ND	ND	-	ND	0.46	4.5
FIT-MW-	Plume	-	ND	12	-	-	ND	18	-	-	11	9.4	-
LSS-MW-	Plume	_	8.2	7.5	7.1	-	18	12	15	-	10	12	12
20A LSS-MW- 20B	Plume	-	13	11	12	-	15	11	17	-	11	12	12
LSS-MW- 22B	Plume	-	6.4	24	18	-	12	31	37	-	2.8	3.8	11

ND – Non-detect

- Sample not collected **BOLD** indicates exceedance of Remediation Level

**Table 6**: OU1 Trend Analysis

Table 6: OU Well	Area	COC	Trend	Comment
7, 622	11100	1,4-D	-	Insufficient data
TMW-1	TMW-1 Source		-0.230	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
11V1 VV 1 Source		TCE PCE	-1.80	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		1,4-D	-	Insufficient data
TMW-2	Source	TCE	-0.032	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
111111 2	Source	PCE	-0.035	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		1,4-D	-0.033	Insufficient data
TMW-3	Source	TCE	-0.037	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
1101 00 -3	Source	PCE	-0.227	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		1,4-D	-0.227	Insufficient data
TMW-4	Source	TCE	0.007	Trend expresses increasing concentration
1 IVI VV -4	Source	PCE	-0.226	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		1,4-D	-0.220	Insufficient data
TMW-5	Source	TCE	-0.264	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
1 IVI W -3	Source	PCE	-2.611	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time  Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
			-2.011	Insufficient data
TMW	Source	1,4-D	0.220	
TMW-6	Source	TCE	-0.229	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		PCE	-1.688	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
T. 4) 4 / 7	G	1,4-D	- NI#	Insufficient data
TMW-7	Source	TCE	Negative*	Negative concentrations are predicted by linear regression
		PCE	-1.495	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
T1 414 C	C	1,4-D	-	Insufficient data
TMW-8	Source	TCE	- 0.165	Insufficient data
	C	PCE	-0.165	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
	Source	1,4-D	- 0.00	Insufficient data
TMW-9		TCE	-0.007	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		PCE	-0.715	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		1,4-D	- 0.101	Insufficient data
TMW-11	Source	TCE	0.101	Trend expresses increasing concentration
		PCE	-0.281	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		1,4-D	-	Insufficient data
TMW-12	Source	TCE	0.620	Trend expresses increasing concentration
		PCE	5.216	Trend expresses increasing concentration
		1,4-D	-0.038	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
LSS-MW-13	Source	TCE	-0.209	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		PCE	-1.369	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
		1,4-D	-0.047	Statistical decreasing trend of concentration with time
LSS-MW-14	Source	TCE	0.017	Trend expresses increasing concentration
		PCE	0.176	Trend expresses increasing concentration
		1,4-D	11 insufficient	Data requirements have not been established to evaluate
		1,4 D	2 decreasing	trends for 1,4-D.
			8 decreasing	In general, the number of negative trending wells is
Totals	Source	TCE	4 increasing	greater than the number of positive trending.
Totals	Source		Thereasing	ground than the number of positive trending.
			11decreasing	In general, the number of negative trending wells is
		PCE	2 increasing	greater than the number of positive trending.
				properties are predicted by linear repression (Steen trand in

<sup>\*</sup> Trend calculations cannot be performed because negative concentrations are predicted by linear regression (Steep trend in data).

## OU2

Groundwater monitoring for OU2 occurred in September 2012 (CDPHE, 2012b). Samples were collected from eight wells throughout the area. A summary of the analytical results is presented in **Table 7**. Concentrations of TCE and PCE in well FIT-IM-WP-02 were elevated. FIT-IM-WP-02 is located near OU1 on the north side of Sand Creek, refer to **Figure 3**. This is the only well in OU2 with reported concentrations of TCE and PCE above remediation levels. All other monitoring locations reported non-detects or detections below groundwater remediation levels. 1,4-D analysis was not included in the analytical suite for this groundwater monitoring event.

Due to the absence of more recent data, data analysis for OU2 was based on data collected in 2011. There is a general decline in TCE and PCE concentrations within OU2, with the exception of monitoring well FIT-IM-WP-02. This is the only location where TCE and PCE remain above the groundwater remediation level and expresses increasing concentration. **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** show TCE and PCE plumes within the southern portion of OU2.

**Figure 3** not only presents the groundwater monitoring wells for OU2, but also illustrates the location of SACWSD shallow alluvial aquifer raw water supply wells. Furthermore, **Figure 7** illustrates the approximate April 2015 extent 1,4-D groundwater contamination with reference to SACWSD raw water supply wells.

Table 7: OU2 Analytical Results Summary September 2012

Well ID	Benzene	1,1-DCA	1,1-DCE	1,2-DCE	1,1,1-TCA	TCE	PCE	VC
Standard (µg/L)	≤ 5.0	≤ 5.0	≤ 7.0	≤ 70	≤ 200	≤ 5.0	≤ 5.0	≤ 5.0
CMW-05	-	-	-	-	-	(4.9) 1.7	<b>(8.4)</b> 4.1	-
CME-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CMW-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CDM-198-605	-	-	-	-	-	(2.2) 1.2	<b>(5.2)</b> 3.3	-
CDM-198-614	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94	-
FIT-IM-WP-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-
FIT-IM-WP-02	-	3.3	2.0	4.5	-	(6.0) 8.5	(11) 15	-
FIT-IM-WP-03	-	1.9	-	-	-	0.57	-	-

<sup>-</sup> Indicates non-detect

(##) indicates 2011 concentration

**BOLD** indicates exceedance of Remediation Level

#### OU3

OU3 addresses residential exposure to contaminated groundwater and has the same boundaries as OU2. ICs are in place to reduce the risk of residential exposure to COCs. SACWSD has established restrictions on the installation and use of groundwater wells for the alluvial aquifer. Furthermore, the Division of Water Resources maintains a notification process for well applications within the contaminated groundwater plumes (OU1 and OU2) associated with the Chemical Sales Superfund site (DWR, 2009). The notice specifies that the applicant should contact the EPA or CDPHE for information regarding groundwater quality. The Colorado Decision Support System EPA Notification Area map is presented along with the notification letter in Appendix E.

## OU4

SACWSD provided shallow alluvial raw water supply well data for OU4 that includes wells 18, 21 and 47. This data is comprised of monthly sampling for VOCs and 1,4-D from 2012 through 2016. The data revealed that TCE and PCE were not detected in Wells 18, 21 and 47 above groundwater remediation levels. However, 1,4-D has been observed above the Colorado Groundwater Standard in Wells 18 and 47. A summary of the analytical results is presented in **Table 8.** Trend analysis using EPA's groundwater statistics tool was conducted on all three wells. A summary of the statistical analysis is in **Table 9** and described below.

Well 18 demonstrates an increasing trend in 1,4-D concentration that is above the groundwater standard. Well 21 demonstrates a decreasing trend where every concentration observation has been below the groundwater standard. Well 47 demonstrates decreasing concentration of 1,4-D. Only recently (October 2016) has the concentration of 1,4-D been observed below the groundwater standard within Well 47.

As mentioned in the data review for OU2, **Figure 3** illustrates the location of SACWSD shallow alluvial aquifer raw water supply wells. Furthermore, **Figure 7** presents the approximate April 2015 extent 1,4-dioxane groundwater contamination with reference to SACWSD raw water supply wells.

**Table 8**: OU4 1,4-D Analytical Results Summary

Date	•	1,4-dioxane	
SACWSD Raw Water Well	Well 18	Well 21	Well 47
Groundwater Standard (µg/L)		0.35	
Jun-12	0.57	0.16	0.45
Dec-12	1.00	0.17	0.74
Feb-13	0.96	0.20	0.54
Apr-13	0.89	0.23	0.39
Aug-13	0.79	-	0.49
Oct-13	0.98	0.07	0.45
Mar-14	0.81	0.13	0.33
Apr-14	0.87	0.18	0.33
Jun-14	0.70	0.12	0.22
Aug-14	0.76	0.11	0.29
Jun-15	0.92	0.09	0.67
Aug-15	0.63	0.10	0.44
Oct-15	1.04	0.11	-
Dec-15	0.72	-	-
Apr-16	1.22	-	-
Jun-16	0.96	-	-
Sep-16	1.50	-	-
Oct-16	2.15	0.08	0.18

**Table 9**: OU4 Trend Analysis June 2012 - October 2016

Well	Area	COC	Trend	Comment
Well 18	Potable well	1,4 <b>-</b> D	0.00038	Increasing trend. All data (June 2012 – October 2016) are above groundwater standard of 0.35μg/L.
Well 21	Potable well	1,4 <b>-</b> D	-5.370E <sup>-5</sup>	Decreasing trend. All data (June 2012 – October 2016) are below groundwater standard of 0.35μg/L.
Well 47	Potable well	1,4 <b>-</b> D	-0.00020	Decreasing trend. Since August 2016, concentrations have been below groundwater standard of 0.35µg/L.
Totals	Potable wells	1,4-D	2 decreasing 1 increasing	The rate of increasing concentration in well 18 is greater than the rate of decreasing concentration for well 21 and 47. In addition, all of the observations from Well 18 are above the groundwater standard.

To further address the presence of 1,4-D with respect to OU4, risk calculations were conducted by an EPA Toxicologist for Wells 18, 21 and 47 (EPA, 2017). This calculation utilized monitoring data from June 2012 through October 2016 to establish 95 percent upper confidence limits (UCL) for this time period. A summary of these results are presented in **Table 10** along with 95 percent UCL risk results. 1,4-D 95 percent UCL concentrations reveal that well 18 exceeds the EPA regional screening level (RSL) for residential tap water, while wells 21 and 47 are under this limit. However, well 18 is a raw water supply well that is pumped to the Klein Water Treatment Facility.

1,4-D risk results from wells 18, 21 and 47 are within the Superfund Risk range of  $1x10^{-6}$  to  $1x10^{-4}$ . The EPA RSL of 0.46  $\mu$ g/L for 1,4-D in tap water is an advisory level and is not an enforceable cleanup standard, however it provides a useful gauge to evaluate potential unacceptable exposures.

As mentioned, supply well 18 contains 1,4-D concentrations above the EPA RSL. Water from well 18 is pumped to the Klein Water Treatment Facility. After treatment, this water is distributed to supply reservoirs 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, and 10. Furthermore, reservoirs 6, 7 and 8 receive well 18 water indirectly from distribution water that is added to dilute fluoride levels in deeper, non-alluvial, supply wells that fill these reservoirs. Reservoir 4 receives water from supply wells 21, 47 and 88.

Since water from well 18 is distributed to 9 of the 10 supply reservoirs for SACWSD, 95 percent UCL concentration and risk calculations were conducted on all 10 reservoirs. SACWSD supplied 1,4-D data from all 10 reservoirs from May 2013 through December 2016, that was used to conduct EPA UCL calculations. A summary of the concentrations and risk is presented against EPA RSL and Superfund Risk range for 1,4-D in **Table 11**. This table shows that all of the supply reservoirs exceed the EPA RSL of  $0.46\mu g/L$  for residential tap water, but are within the Superfund risk range.

A memorandum from the EPA containing risk calculations for 1,4-D is included in Appendix E.

Table 10: OU4 1,4-D Raw Water Supply Risk June 2012 - October 2016

Well	Reservoir	95% UCL Concentration (µg/L)	EPA RSL Residential Tap Water (µg/L)	95% UCL Risk	Superfund Risk Range	Comment
Well 18	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	1.05	0.46	2.29E <sup>-6</sup>	1.0E <sup>-6</sup> – 1.0E <sup>-4</sup>	Concentration exceeds EPA Regional Screening Level for residential tap water, but is within Superfund risk range.
Well 21	4	0.14	0.46	NC	1.0E <sup>-6</sup> – 1.0E <sup>-4</sup>	Concentration is less than EPA regional screening level, therefore risk calculations are not conducted.
Well 47	4	0.458	0.46	NC	1.0E <sup>-6</sup> – 1.0E <sup>-4</sup>	Concentration is less than EPA regional screening level, therefore risk calculations are not conducted.

**Table 11**: Treated Water Reservoirs 1,4-D Risk May 2013 - December 2016

Reservoir	95% UCL	EPA RSL Residential Tap	95% UCL	Superfund Risk
Reservoir	Concentration (µg/L)	Water (µg/L)	Risk	Range
1	2.455	0.46	5.35E <sup>-6</sup>	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
2	1.76	0.46	$3.83E^{-6}$	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
3	1.556	0.46	$3.39E^{-6}$	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
4	1.085	0.46	$2.35E^{-6}$	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
5	1.834	0.46	$4.00E^{-6}$	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
6	1.138	0.46	$2.48E^{-6}$	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
7	0.82	0.46	1.79E <sup>-6</sup>	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
8	0.561	0.46	1.22E <sup>-6</sup>	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
9	2.085	0.46	$4.54E^{-6}$	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$
10	2.222	0.46	4.84E <sup>-6</sup>	$1.0E^{-6} - 1.0E^{-4}$

Groundwater RAOs are presented in Section II. In general, ICs for OU1, OU2 and OU3 reduce risk from ingestion and inhalation exposure pathways to within the acceptable risk range (**Table 2**). Since ISCO injections were suspended for 2014, there are currently no controls or operating remedies in place (except natural attenuation) to reduce COC concentrations. A point of compliance was not established for the site and contaminants have migrated from the source area. The previous remedies along with the most recent remedy (ISCO injection) do not have a mechanism, other than reducing COC concentrations, to protect uncontaminated groundwater for current and future use.

The previous remedies have not addressed contaminant migration from the source area. Contaminant migration and protection of uncontaminated groundwater for current and future use is an established RAO for OU1 and OU2 that is potentially not being achieved.

Considering the maximum concentration of TCE (980  $\mu g/L$ ) and PCE (7,000  $\mu g/L$ ) in the source area of OU1, achievement of remediation levels of  $5\mu g/L$  for these constituents will either take a very long time or is impracticable under the current remedy.

Colorado Groundwater Standards that existed at the time of the RODs for this site are identified as ARARs for OU1 and OU2. As previously mentioned, the WQCC established a Colorado Groundwater Standard for emerging contaminant 1,4-D of 0.35  $\mu$ g/L in 2012. Results from sampling conducted since the last FYR show exceedances of the 1,4-D State groundwater standard throughout the site. It is recommended that EPA and the State consider 1,4-D as a COC, establish a cleanup level for 1,4-D, and, if necessary, consider and analyze remedial alternatives to address 1,4-D at this site.

#### **Site Inspection**

An inspection of the site was conducted on March 16th 2017. In attendance were Ross Davis, Fonda Apostolopoulos and Kyle Sandor – CDPHE. The purpose of the inspection was to assess protectiveness of the remedy, in particular observing site access, source area conditions and groundwater monitoring well network viability.

David Bird is the Plant Manager at Acme Manufacturing Company and the point of contact for property access. David grants access to the property and notifies CDPHE of any activity within the OU1 source area. The source area is accessed through a locked gate located on the Acme property. Source area groundwater monitoring wells are located on an undeveloped portion of the property. Inspection of the wells confirmed that the monitor wells have not been damaged and are viable for future sampling.

OU1 plume area wells were also inspected. Since the last FYR, a number of wells have been damaged and are no longer available for groundwater sample collection. CDM-4 is a flush mounted well that could not be located. The well may have been buried under asphalt during roadwork near the well. Wells CDM-MW-34-1A, CDM-MW-34-1B and CDM-MW-34-1C were damaged by flooding events associated with Sand Creek. These wells were determined to be unusable for future groundwater monitoring. Continued groundwater data collection associated with these damaged wells is not an issue due to the location of newly installed wells. 17 newly installed plume area wells were also inspected. These wells are intact and scheduled for dedicated pump installation for long-term monitoring.

## V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

**QUESTION A:** Is the remedy functioning as intended by the RODs?

## **Question A Summary:**

No, the remedy is not functioning as intended by the ROD. The selected remedy addresses groundwater contamination in OU1. Remedial techniques have changed throughout the project lifecycle. The most recent technique utilized ISCO of VOCs to address groundwater contamination. Remediation levels have not been achieved.

#### Remedial Action Performance

Performance of remedial action indicates progress toward achievement of groundwater remediation levels. The majority of wells within the source area demonstrate a statistically decreasing trend for TCE (8 of 12 well decreasing) and PCE (11 of 13 wells decreasing) concentrations. Lack of data availability limited statistical analysis for the plume area. Preliminary evaluation indicates that several wells show a decreasing concentration trend for TCE (4 of 6 wells decreasing) and PCE (3 of 6 wells decreasing).

1,4-D is not a COC in the ROD. However, data indicates that ISCO weakly affects 1,4-D. Furthermore, 1,4-D is migrating down gradient at a faster rate than TCE and PCE due to its miscibility in groundwater.

The RAO for OU1 that states "protect uncontaminated groundwater for current and future use by preventing migration of contaminants in excess of remediation levels" is potentially not being meet. Groundwater with contaminants in excess of remediation levels has historically and is currently migrating. It is for this reason the remedy is evaluated not to be functioning as intended in the decision document.

## **System Operations**

ISCO injections were suspended in 2014 to evaluate its effectiveness in treating VOCs, as well as, investigate the presence of 1,4-D. ISCO injections have not resumed.

#### **Institutional Controls**

ICs are maintained within OU1 to reduce site personnel's risk of exposure to COCs. SACWSD has established restrictions on the installation and use of groundwater wells for the alluvial aquifer within OU1 and OU2. Furthermore, the Division of Water Resources maintains a notification process to inform groundwater well permit applicants of potential groundwater contamination within the OU1 and OU2.

**QUESTION B:** Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data and cleanup levels, and RAOs used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

### **Question B Summary:**

No, exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels and RAOs established at the time of remedy selection require updating. Currently exposure assumptions and toxicity data for 1,4-D are not established in a ROD. Colorado Groundwater Standards are referenced as a chemical specific ARAR for OU1 & OU2.

RAOs also require attention, specifically the requirement for prevention of contaminant migration. Prevention of contaminant migration above remediation levels is likely to be unachievable until concentrations in the source area are below remediation levels.

### Exposure Assumptions and Toxicity Data

Exposure assumptions for on-site personnel are still valid and ICs are in place to prevent ingestion and inhalation of groundwater within OU1, OU2, & OU3. However, down gradient users, OU4 - SACWSD, and residential areas provide potential exposure pathways to 1,4-D that are not addressed by the present ICs. Risk based calculations for 1,4-D indicate that SACWSD raw water supply wells contain concentrations of 1,4-D within the acceptable risk range established by CERCLA. However, the concentration of 1,4-D at the raw water supply wells is above the Colorado Groundwater Standard as well as the EPA RSL for residential tap water.

#### Remedial Action Objectives

The protection of uncontaminated groundwater for current and future use by preventing migration of contaminants in excess of remediation levels is an RAO in the ROD for OU1. There is data from 2011 & 2012 to suggest that source area remediation is not meeting this RAO. Groundwater with COC concentrations above remediation levels may be migrating beyond OU1.

## **Expected Progress Toward Meeting RAOs**

TCE and PCE are trending towards achievement of remediation levels. However, in the OU1 source area, it may be technically impracticable to achieve remediation goals for TCE and PCE.

**QUESTION C:** Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

## **Question C Summary:**

No, there is no additional information that has come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

## VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues and Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:								
OU(s): OU1	Issue Category: Remedy Performance							
	<b>Issue:</b> VOCs are present in groundwater but no active remediation is occurring.							
	<b>Recommendation:</b> Additional ISCO injections should be conducted in the vicinity of TMW-7/TMW-12 until VOC levels decrease to remediation levels or reach a steady State. Current sampling programs for OU1/OU2 should continue to monitor the performance and impacts of the ISCO injections.							
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Protectiveness	Party Responsible	Oversight Party	Milestone Date				
Yes	Yes	EPA/State	EPA/State	5/1/2018				
OU(s): OU1	Issue Category: Re	medy Performance						
	Issue: VOCs may be	migrating in excess of i	remediation levels.					
	<b>Recommendation:</b> Reestablish monitoring within OU2 to confirm whether migration of COCs from OU1 in excess of remediation levels is occurring.							
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Protectiveness	Party Responsible	Oversight Party	Milestone Date				
Yes	Yes	State	EPA	5/1/2018				

OU(s): OU1,	Issue Category: Re	medy Performance							
OU2, OU4	Issue: 1,4-dioxane is not currently a contaminant of concern.								
	<b>Recommendation:</b> Include 1,4-D as a COC, establish a remediation level, and, if determined necessary, analyze potential remedial alternatives to address 1,4-D.								
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Protectiveness	Party Responsible	Oversight Party	Milestone Date					
Yes	Yes	State	EPA	5/1/2018					
OU(s): OU1	Issue Category: Re	medy Performance							
	Issue: Recent soil sar	mpling has not been con	npleted.						
	<b>Recommendation:</b> Soil samples be collected to evaluate the presence of COCs and compare concentrations to soil remediation levels								
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Protectiveness	Party Responsible	Oversight Party	Milestone Date					
Yes	Yes	State	EPA	5/1/2018					

## VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

	Protectiveness							
Operable Unit:1	Protectiveness Determination: Short-term Protective							
controls are in place to pro	The remedy at OU1 protects human health and the hibit the use of groundwater within OU1. Howe potential migration of contaminants above rem	ever, in order for the remedy to be						
Operable Unit:2	Protectiveness Determination: Short-term Protective							
controls are in place to pro	The remedy at OU2 protects human health and the hibit the use of groundwater within OU2. Howe potential migration of contaminants above rem	ever, in order for the remedy to be						
Operable Unit:3	Protectiveness Determination: Protective							
Protectiveness Statement: T	The remedy at OU3 is protective of human health	h and the environment.						
Operable Unit:4	Protectiveness Determination: Protectiveness Deferred	Planned Addendum Completion Date:						
further information is obtained remediation level, and, if d	protectiveness determination of the remedy at ined. Further information will be obtained by in etermined necessary, analyzing potential remedwill take approximately 9 months to establish a mination will be made.	cluding 1,4-D as a COC, establishing a ial alternatives to address 1,4-D. It is						

#### Sitewide Protectiveness Statement

Protectiveness Determination: Protectiveness Deferred

Planned Addendum Completion Date:

May 1, 2018

Protectiveness Statement: The Sitewide protectiveness determination is deferred. This is because the protectiveness of the remedy for OU4 is deferred. Further information will be obtained by including 1,4-D as a COC, establishing a remediation level, and, if determined necessary, analyzing potential remedial alternatives to address 1,4-D. It is expected that these actions will take approximately 9 months to establish a preliminary remediation goal, at which time a protectiveness determination will be made.

## VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next five-year review report for the Chemical Sales Superfund site is required five years from the completion date of this review.

### APPENDIX A – REFERENCE LIST

EPA, 1991 – Record of Decision Chemical Sales Superfund Site, 1991, United States Environmental Protection Agency.

CERCLA, 1980 – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 1980, §121(c) United States Environmental Protection Agency.

CDPHE, 2012 – Fourth Five-Year Review Report for Chemical Sales Company Superfund Site – Denver and Adams County, 2012, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

ISOTEC, 2012 – In-Situ Chemical Oxidation Remediation Program Progress Report – Former Chemical Sales Facility, 2012, Is-Situ Oxidative Technologies, Inc.

ISOTEC, 2013 – Remediation Program Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling – Former Chemical Sales Facility. June 2013 Sapling Event, Is-Situ Oxidative Technologies, Inc.

ISOTEC, 2014 – Remediation Program Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling – Former Chemical Sales Facility. June 2014 Sampling Event, Is-Situ Oxidative Technologies, Inc.

ISOTEC, 2015 – Remediation Program Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling – Former Chemical Sales Facility. April 2015 Sampling Event, Is-Situ Oxidative Technologies, Inc.

EPA, 2014 – Groundwater Statistics Tool User Guide, 2014, United States Environmental Protection Agency.

CDPHE, 2012b – Biennial Groundwater Monitoring Report for the Chemical Sales Superfund Site Operable Unit 2 – September 2012 Sampling event, 2012, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

DWR, 2009 – Procedure to Notify Potential Groundwater Users – Sand Creek and Chemical Sales Company Water Quality Notification Program, 2009, Division of Water Resources.

EPA, 2017 – Memorandum – Chemical Sales Superfund Site 1,4 Dioxane Risk Calculations – United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8.

## APPENDIX B – FIGURES

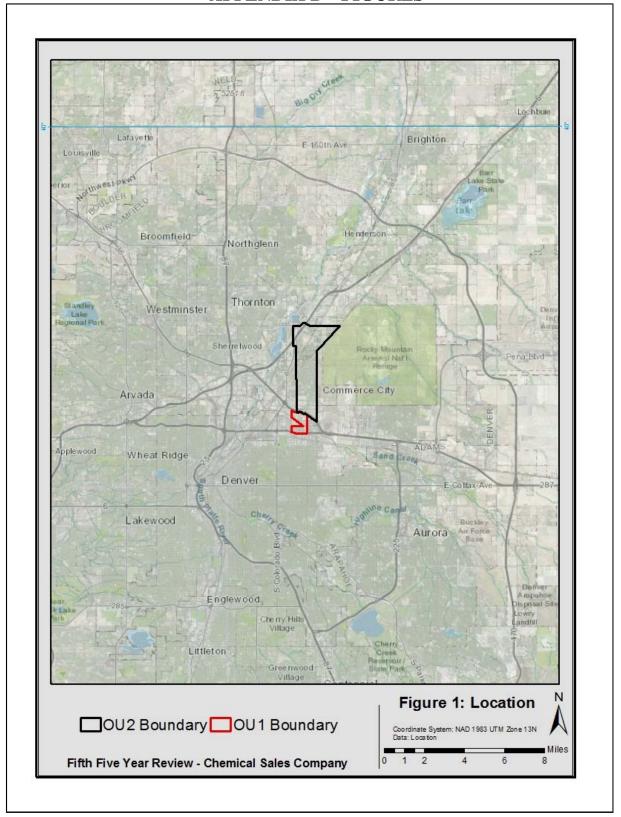


Figure 1: Location

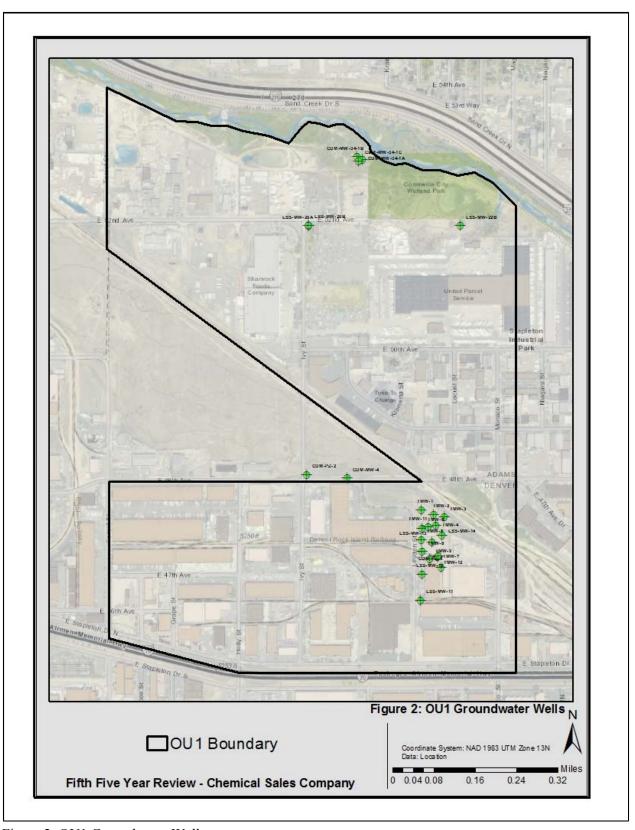


Figure 2: OU1 Groundwater Wells

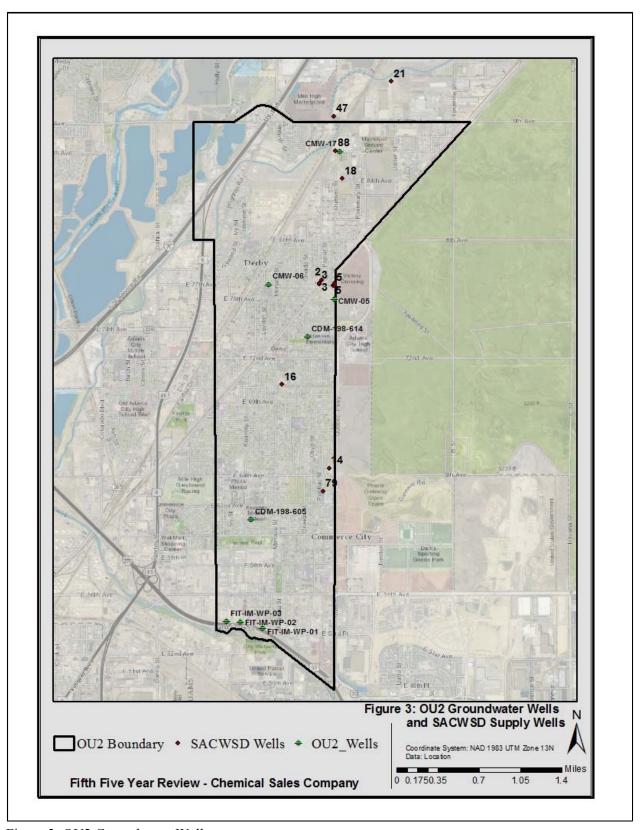


Figure 3: OU2 Groundwater Wells

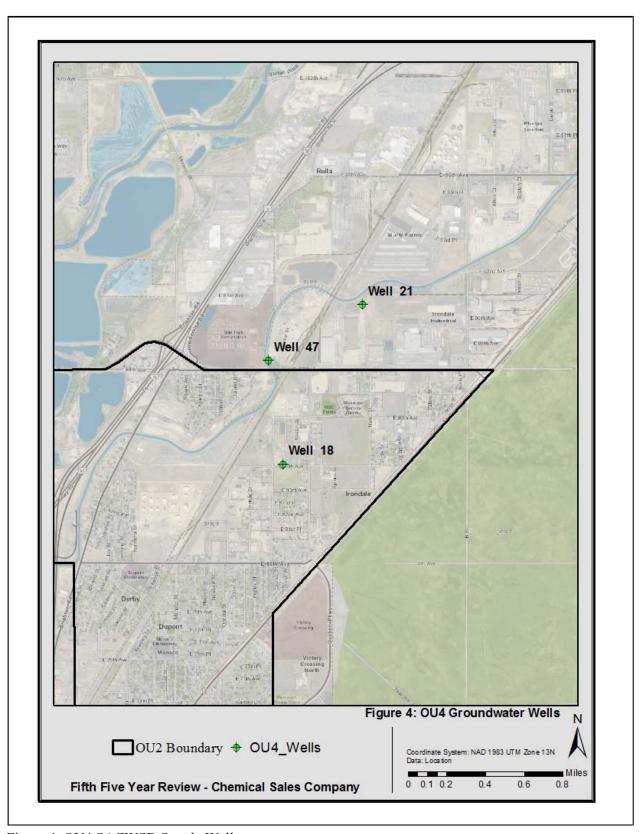


Figure 4: OU4 SACWSD Supply Wells

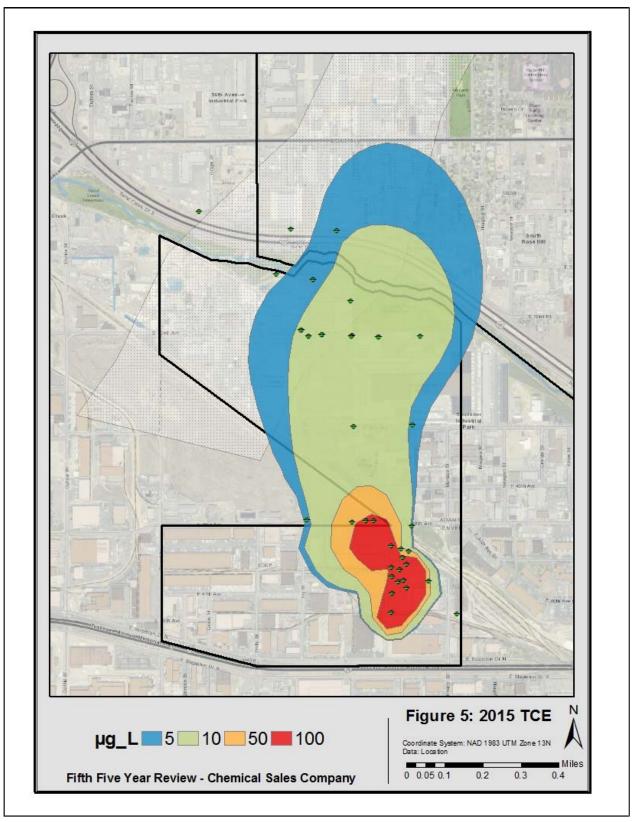


Figure 5: OU1 2015 TCE

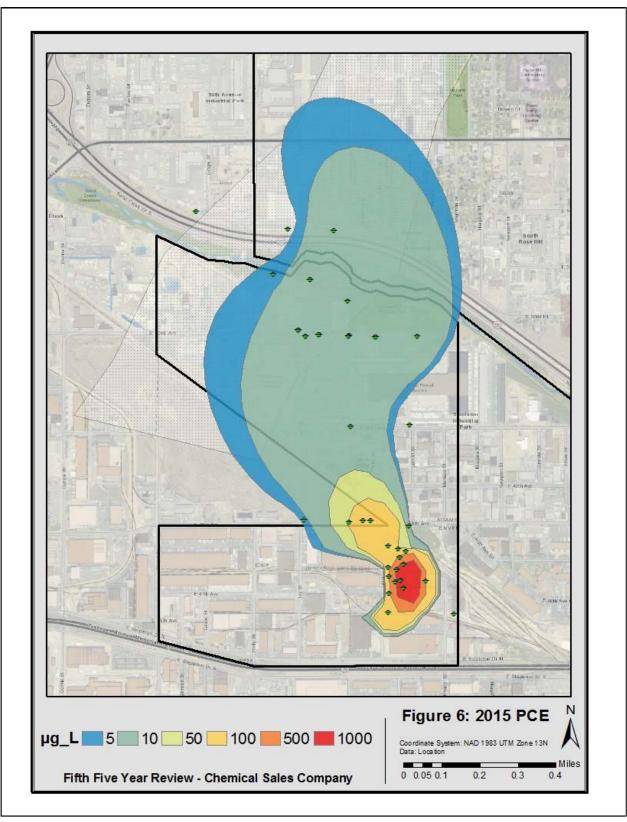


Figure 6: 2015 PCE

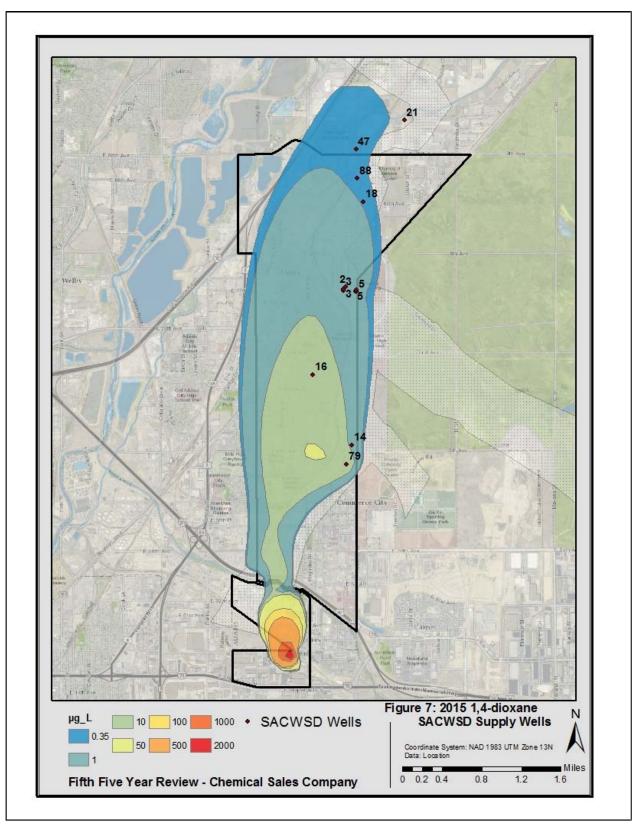


Figure 7: 2015 1,4-dioxane

# $APPENDIX \ C-2012-2015 \ Groundwater \ Analytical \ Results$

				8/29/2	012								5/29/20	013				
Well ID	1,1- dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	cis-1,2- dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE)	1,1,1- trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	Trichloroethene (TCE)	Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	Methylene chloride (MC)	Carbon tetrachloride (CT)	Vinyl chloride (VC)	1,4-dioxane <sup>1</sup> (1,4-D)	1,1- dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	cis-1,2- dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE)	1,1,1- trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	Trichloroethene (TCE)	Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	Methylene chloride (MC)	Carbon tetrachloride (CT)	Vinyl chloride (VC)	1,4-dioxane <sup>1</sup> (1,4-D)
				μg/L				_					μg/L				_	
TMW-1	190	-	38	470	2000	-	6.4	-	NS	150	3.5	28	500	2200	1.0	4.9	-	3500
TMW-2	80	7.3	12	88	370	-	-	-	NS				140	620				460
TMW-3	58	-	-	50	250	-	-	-	NS	38	3.4	3.4	36	230	-	-	-	200
TMW-4	100	12	22	91	460		3.1	-	NS	100	13	22	110	940	•	4.9	-	96
TMW-5	260	4.9	77	690	3400	3.9	13	120	NS	57	-	-	200	2300	-	-	-	360
TMW-6	100	3.2	9.9	330	1800	-	-	-	NS	74	-	-	250	3000		-	-	240
TMW-7	410		43	1100	6100	2.6	10		NS	190	-	42	450	2100	~	-	-	95
TMW-8	6.1	•	-	12	160		-	-	NS				1	260	-	-	-	18
TMW-9	29		-	25	880		1.7 <sup>J</sup>	-	NS	28	•	-	41	940		-	-	14
TMW-10	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
TMW-11	150	2.7	38	260	1300	0.76	(-)	1-0	NS	220	-	28	390	1400	-	-	-	1400
TMW-12	27		13	57	1400	-	-	-	NS	250	-	-	770	2600		-	-	67
LSS-MW-11	62	2.5	13		-	-	(-)	170	NS	53	-	-/-	640	400	-	-	-	2.2
LSS-MW-12	9.5	7.2	-		100	-		1-	NS	9.1	8.8	-	160	180		-	-	30
LSS-MW-13	86	-	24	200	1400		1.3 <sup>J</sup>	200	21	230	-	-	460	2000	-	-	-	160
LSS-MW-14	13	-	6.8	14	94	-	-	-	180	31	-	2/	29	400	-	2	-	120
CDM-PZ-5	10	460		110	1400				77	25	130		100	560		-	-	30
CDM-MW-4	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	3.1	4	-	17	24	-	-	-	1.3
CDM-MW-34-1A	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS		-	•	•		•	-	-	-
CDM-MW-34-1B	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	6	6.7		130	12		-		4.3
CDM-MW-34-1C	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	3.3	19	,	13	-	-	-	-	4.8
CDM-PZ-2	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	4.4	3.3		12	24	-	-	-	-
FIT-MW-5	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS		-			-		-	-	11
LSS-MW-20A	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	2.1	4.4		8.2	18	-	-	-	10
LSS-MW-20B	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	4.9	4.6	1.9 <sup>J</sup>	13	15	-	- 2	-	11
LSS-MW-22B	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	1.8 <sup>J</sup>	1.2	-	6.4	12	-	-	-	2.8

<sup>&</sup>quot;-" non-detect

<sup>1</sup> Not a COC in the decision document

J Laboratory estimated value

NS = not sampled

			6/3	3 - 6/4/	2014							4/2	2 - 4/23	/2015				
Well ID	1,1- dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	cis-1,2- dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE)	1,1,1- trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	Trichloroethene (TCE)	Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	Methylene chloride (MC)	Carbon tetrachloride (CT)	Vinyl chloride (VC)	1,4-dioxane <sup>1</sup> (1,4-D)	1,1- dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	dis-1,2- dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE)	1,1,1- trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	Trichloroethene (TCE)	Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	Methylene chloride (MC)	Carbon tetrachloride (CT)	Vinyl chloride (VC)	1,4-dioxane <sup>1</sup> (1,4-D)
				μg/L									μg/L					
TMW-1	250	,	49	450	590			•	1500	95	-	16	240	620	-		-	2100
TMW-2	130		٠	170	480	•	•	•	390	56	7.4	7	45	68	•	•		530
TMW-3	26	2.8	2.4	17	76	-		-	150	21	2.7	100	16	57	-			140
TMW-4	120	-		110	980	-	-	-	180	120	22	17	100	220	-	-	-	210
TMW-5	100			190	390	*		-	360	160	-	25	390	1200				540
TMW-6				160	2200	•		,	180	43	-	9.6	110	300	-			160
TMW-7	79		99	140	5700				670		- 1		100	3100				540
TMW-8	3.2		-	4.6	120	(4)	-	-	3.9	-	2.6	-	4.3	33	-	-	-	12
TMW-9	24	-	-	29	420	-	-		12	20	-	-	22	290		-		14
TMW-10	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	-	-
TMW-11	350	-	(±)	490	1400		-	-	840	200	-	24	340	1000	-	1.6		550
TMW-12	200	-		640	2800	-		-	240	320		-	980	7000	-	-	-	210
LSS-MW-11	43		6.6	610	420				0.8	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
LSS-MW-12	8.6	5.9	-	110	150	•	•	-	27	8.7	7	-	130	160		-	-	28
LSS-MW-13	26			65	330	-		-	6	58	-	*	120	520	-		-	38
LSS-MW-14	43	3.9	20	33	300	-	2.1	-	110	24	-	33	32	330	-	-		130
CDM-PZ-5	34	130	٠	150	630	•		-	39	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
CDM-MW-4	3	3.4		19	22	•		-	1.4	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
CDM-MW-34-1A			٠		-	1	*	•	0.37	*	-	3	1					0.36
CDM-MW-34-1B	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	•	5.2	11	*	96	15	•	•	-	7.8
CDM-MW-34-1C	9.4	11	•	190	20	-		-	6.2	13-51	2.9	35	8.8	-	-	7.4		-
CDM-PZ-2	*		3.40		-			-	0.46	5.00	-		,	-	-	~		4.5
FIT-MW-5	2.8	2.9	-	12	18	-	•	-	9.4	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
LSS-MW-20A	2.1	3.3	.e	7.5	12	-		-	12		2.8	5.75	7.1	15	-	-	-	12
LSS-MW-20B	3.2	3.4	•	11	11		-	-	12	2.6	3.4		12	17		-		12
LSS-MW-22B	7	-	- 1	24	31	-	-	-	3.8	5.5	-		18	37		-		11

<sup>&</sup>quot;-" non-detect

<sup>1</sup> Not a COC in the decision document

J Laboratory estimated value

NS = not sampled

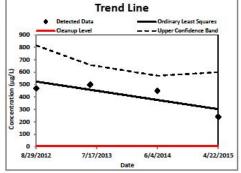
## **APPENDIX D – Inter Groundwater Well Trend Analysis**

#### **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

er of results

UCL calculations and summary statistics for nonparametric data sets

Site Name	Chem Sales				
Operating Unit (OU)	1				
Type of Evaluation	Remediation				
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017				
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis				
Chemical of Concern	TCE				
Well Name/Number	TMW-1				
Date Units	Date				
Concentration Units	un/l				



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	680
Method for calculating UCL	Chebyshev UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	599
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Random Seed Used	0

## **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

0 No

420

one Name	Unem Sales				
Operating Unit (OU)	1				
Type of Evaluation	Remediation				
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017				
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis				
Chemical of Concern	PCE				
Well Name/Number	TMW-1				
Date Units	Date				

Concentration Units	µg/L
Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	1400
Standard deviation of concentration	870
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353

	Trend	Line	
	letected Data leanup Level	Ordinary Lea	
4000 3500			
	*****	<b>-</b> 100	
2500 - 15			
1500			
Š 1000 -			
500 -		•	
0			
8/29/2012	7/17/2013	6/4/2014	4/22/2015
		Date	

95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	2400			
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL			
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	2310			
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares			
Cleanup level	5			
Source of cleanup level	MCL			
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes			

When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

#### **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	TCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-2
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	110
Standard deviation of concentration	55
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	170
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	330
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes



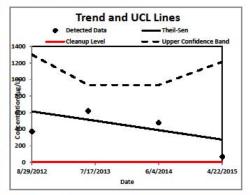
## **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-2
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	380
Standard deviation of concentration	230
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	650
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	1210
Trend calculation method	Theil-Sen/Mann-Kendall
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

	When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
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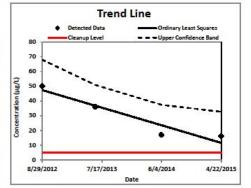
#### **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	TCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-3
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	30
Standard deviation of concentration	16
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



49
Student's t UCL
32.6
Ordinary Least Squares
5
MCL
Yes



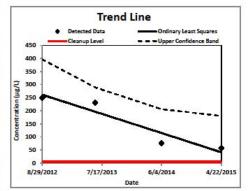
## **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-3
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	150
Standard deviation of concentration	100
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	270
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	180
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales			Trend Lir		12
Operating Unit (OU)	1			irend Lir	ie	
Type of Evaluation	Remediation		•	Detected Data	Ordinary Least	Squares
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017	16		Cleanup Level =	- Upper Confide	nce Band
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis	14	0 -		1425	
Chemical of Concern	TCE	12	,			
Well Name/Number	TMW-4	2		• <u> </u>	•	
Date Units	Date	10	,		N 100 100	•
Concentration Units	µg/L	ation 8	• -			
Confidence Level	95%	Concentration (µg/L)	9 -			
Number of results	4	UO 4	o -			
Number < cleanup level	0	2				
Are any potential outliers present?	No	2				
Mean of concentration	100		·—		-	
Standard deviation of concentration	9.1	8/	29/2012	7/17/2013	6/4/2014	4/22/2015
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353			Date		-
95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	110		ľ	When is the		
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL		1			oplicable - slope is no
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	144			predicted to exceed the MCL?	statistical	y increasing
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Leas	t Squares	1	Message: None.		
Cleanup level	5					
Source of cleanup level	MCL	35	l		_	

Yes

Groundwater Statistics Tool
UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

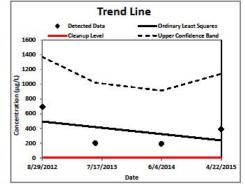
Site Name	Chem Sales		Trend L	t
Operating Unit (OU)	1		irena L	ine
Type of Evaluation	Remediation	8	<ul> <li>Detected Data</li> </ul>	Ordinary Least Squares
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017	2500	Cleanup Level	Upper Confidence Band
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis		DS:	
Chemical of Concern	PCE	2000 -		
Well Name/Number	TMW-4	2		
Date Units	Date	₹ 1500 ·		
Concentration Units	μg/L	tion (		
Confidence Level	95%	Concentration (µg/l)	•	•
Number of results	4	8		<u> </u>
Number < cleanup level	0	S 500		50 29 30 To A
Are any potential outliers present?	No			+
Mean of concentration	650	0		,
Standard deviation of concentration	370	8/29/201	2 7/17/2013	6/4/2014 4/22/2015
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353		Dat	te
95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	1100	7	When is the	
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t	UCL	concentration	Not applicable - slope is no
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	2110	(1	predicted to exce the MCL?	ed statistically increasing
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least	Squares	Message: None.	
Cleanup level	5			
Source of cleanup level	MCL	8		
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes			

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	TCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-5
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	370
Standard deviation of concentration	230
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	640
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	1140
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

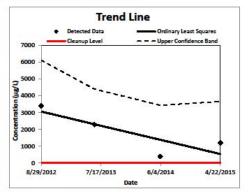


## **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-5
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	1800
Standard deviation of concentration	1300
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	3300
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	3660
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	TCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-6
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	210
Standard deviation of concentration	97
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	320	
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL	
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	150	
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares	
Cleanup level	5	
Source of cleanup level	MCL	
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes	



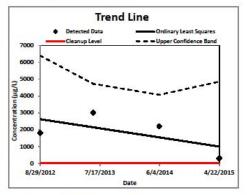
### **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-6
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	1800
Standard deviation of concentration	1100
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353

95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	3100
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	4850
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes



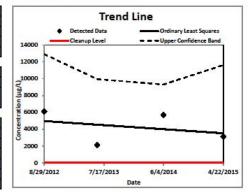
When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

Groundwater Statistics Tool
UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-7
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	4300
Standard deviation of concentration	2000
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353

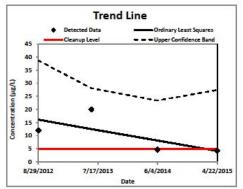


95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	6700
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	11600
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis
Chemical of Concern	TCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-8
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L
Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	2
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	10
Standard deviation of concentration	7.4
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353

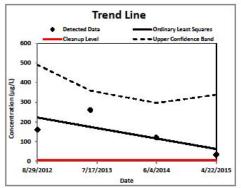


95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	19
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	27.4
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes



## **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

Site Name	Chem Sales	
Operating Unit (OU)	1	
Type of Evaluation	Remediation	
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017	600
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis	
ChiI6 C	PCE	500
Chemical of Concern		
Well Name/Number	8-WMT	₹ 400 -
Date Units	Date	3
Concentration Units	µg/L	5 300 ·
Confidence Level	95%	Concentration (µg/), 400 -
Number of results	4	₩ <b>†</b>
Number < cleanup level	0	100 -
Are any potential outliers present?	No	
Mean of concentration	140	0
Standard deviation of concentration	94	8/29/2012
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353	



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	250
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	338
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

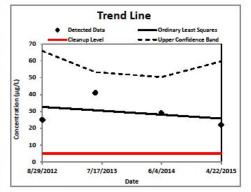
When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	TCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-9
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	29
Standard deviation of concentration	8.3
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	39
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	59.7
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

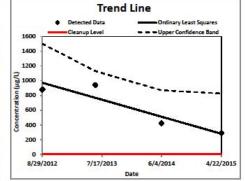


### **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	TMW-9
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	630
Standard deviation of concentration	330
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



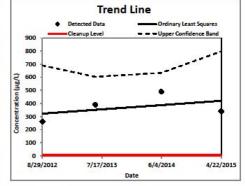
95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	1000
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	826
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis
Chemical of Concern	TCF
Well Name/Number	TMW-11
Determination	Dete

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	370
Standard deviation of concentration	96
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	480
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	797
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes



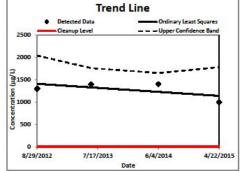
### **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

Date Units

UCL calculations and summary statistics for nonparametric data sets

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis
Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	TABAL 11

Concentration Units	µg/L	
Confidence Level	95%	
Number of results	4	
Number < cleanup level	0	
Are any potential outliers present?	No	
Mean of concentration	1300	
Standard deviation of concentration	190	



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	1700
Method for calculating UCL	Chebyshev UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	1780
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Random Seed Used	40358.05469

Groundwater Statistics Tool
UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

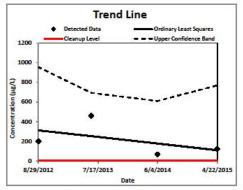
Site Name	Chem Sales		Trend	Lina	
Operating Unit (OU)	1		rrend	Line	
Type of Evaluation	Remediation		<ul> <li>Detected Data</li> </ul>	Ordinary L	east Squares
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017	3000 -	Cleanup Level	Upper Con	fidence Band
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis	15250000			
Chemical of Concern	TCE	2500 -			
Well Name/Number	TMW-12	⊋ 2000 -		1/2	
Date Units	Date	E -	2009		(8)
Concentration Units	μg/L	1500 -	*****		
Confidence Level	95%	(7/2000 - 1500 -			1
Number of results	4	96	•		
Number < cleanup level	0	500 -			
Are any potential outliers present?	No	-		120	
Mean of concentration	480	0 🗭			
Standard deviation of concentration	470	8/29/20	7/17/2013	6/4/2014	4/22/201
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353			Date	10. 20
95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	1000		When is th	e	
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t	UCL	concentration	on Not appli	icable - slope is
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	2470	0	predicted to ex the MCL?		ically increasing
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least	Squares	Message: None.		
Cleanup level	5				
Source of cleanup level	MCL	S			
Is the trend decreasing or statistically	100				

Groundwater Statistics Tool
UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales		Trend Line	_
Operating Unit (OU)	1		irena Line	=
Type of Evaluation	Remediation		Detected Data	Ordinary Least Squares
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017	12000	Cleanup Level -	- Upper Confidence Band
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		
		10000		
Chemical of Concern	PCE			
Well Name/Number	TMW-12	⊋ 8000 -		
Date Units	Date	) H		
Concentration Units	µg/L	5 6000 ·		
		£		
Confidence Level	95%	Concentration (µg/L)	9002	
Number of results	4	ouo	4	•
Number < cleanup level	0	2000 -		3.5.9
Are any potential outliers present?	No	-		
Mean of concentration	3500	0		
Standard deviation of concentration	2400	8/29/2012	7/17/2013	6/4/2014 4/22/2015
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353		Date	19, 30
			***	
95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	6300		When is the concentration	Not the late of th
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t	CL	predicted to exceed	Not applicable - slope is no statistically increasing
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band	10700		the MCL?	Stausucally increasing
value at final sampling event				
	Ordinary Least	quares	Message: None.	
value at final sampling event	Ordinary Least	quares	Message: None.	
value at final sampling event Trend calculation method		quares	Message: None.	

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis
Chemical of Concern	TCE
Well Name/Number	LSS-MW-13
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L
Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	210
Standard deviation of concentration	170
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353

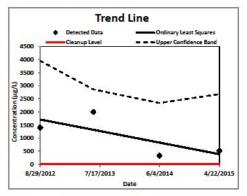


95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	410
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	768
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes



### **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis
Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	LSS-MW-13
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	μg/L
	1 7 1 1
Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	1100
Standard deviation of concentration	780
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	2000
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	2680
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

Are any potential outliers present?

Standard deviation of concentration

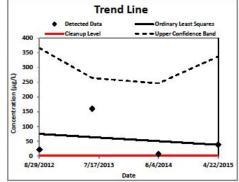
t-value for UCL calculation

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

No 58

70

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis
Chemical of Concern	14-D
Chemical of Concern Well Name/Number	1,4-D LSS-MW-13
Control of the Contro	1,4-D LSS-MW-13 Date



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	140
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	337
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	0.32
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes



### **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

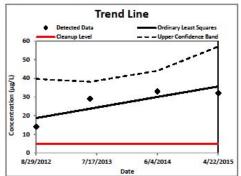
Are any potential outliers present? Mean of concentration

Standard deviation of concentration

UCL calculations and summary statistics for nonparametric data sets

No 27

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis
Well Name/Number	LSS-MW-14
Chemical of Concern	TCE
wen name/number	
Date Units	Date
Date Units	Date
Date Units	Date



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	46
Method for calculating UCL	Chebyshev UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	57
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

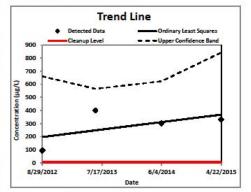
When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Random Seed Used	40358.05469

UCL calculations and summary statistics for data sets that are normally distributed

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	PCE
Well Name/Number	LSS-MW-14
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	280
Standard deviation of concentration	130
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	430
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	842
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	5
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

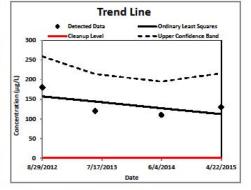


## **Groundwater Statistics Tool**

Site Name	Chem Sales
Operating Unit (OU)	1
Type of Evaluation	Remediation
Date of Evaluation	5/2/2017
Person performing analysis	Ross Davis

Chemical of Concern	1,4-D
Well Name/Number	LSS-MW-14
Date Units	Date
Concentration Units	µg/L

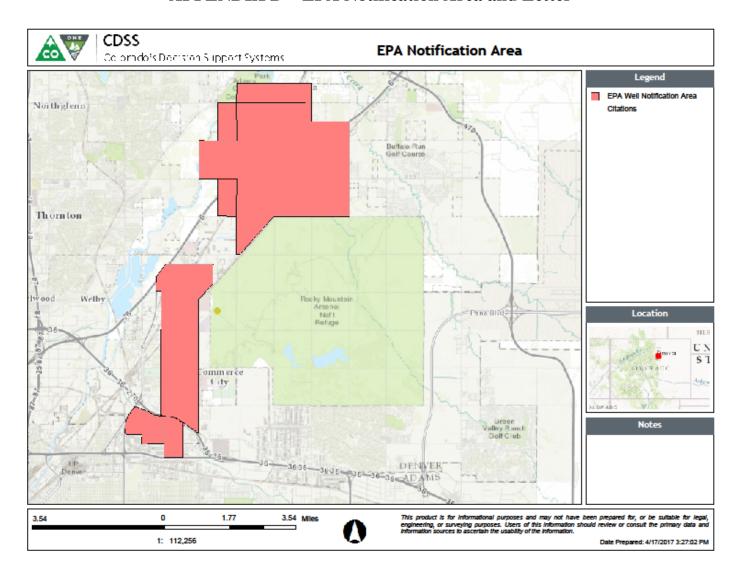
Confidence Level	95%
Number of results	4
Number < cleanup level	0
Are any potential outliers present?	No
Mean of concentration	140
Standard deviation of concentration	31
t-value for UCL calculation	2.353



95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)	180
Method for calculating UCL	Student's t UCL
Value of 95% Upper Confidence Band value at final sampling event	216
Trend calculation method	Ordinary Least Squares
Cleanup level	0.32
Source of cleanup level	MCL
Is the trend decreasing or statistically insignificant?	Yes

When is the concentration predicted to exceed the MCL?	Not applicable - slope is not statistically increasing
Message: None.	

## APPENDIX D - EPA Notification Area and Letter



### June 8, 2009

TO: Denver Basin Team Staff Members

CC: Kevin Rein FROM: Joanna Williams

SUBJECT: Procedure to Notify Potential Ground Water Users

Sand Creek and Chemical Sales Company Water Quality Notification Program

By letter dated May 29, 2009 the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has requested the State Engineer's assistance in implementing a notification process for well applications within the contaminated ground water plumes associated with the Sand Creek Superfund Site and the Chemical Sales Company Superfund Site. Pursuant to that request the State Engineer's Office will provide notice on all well permits and well permit application correspondence received within the affected areas. That notice will specify that the applicant should contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for information regarding ground water quality. The State Engineer's Office will also provide copies of such correspondence, or well permit containing the notice, to EPA and CDPHE. The affected area was provided and is shown on attached Figures 3 and 4. CDPHE has also provided the affected areas as a GIS shape file that can be accessed in the AquaMap system.

The following procedural requirements shall apply to implement this agreement:

- The boundary of the affected area is shown as the "EPA Well Notification Area" layer in AquaMap. The affected area is generally located in portions of Sections 28, 29, 30 and 32, Township 2 South, Range 67 West and Sections 5, 8, 17, 18 and 20, Township 3 South, Range 67 West.
- This procedure shall apply to all ground water within the affected area, including ground water found in the Denver Basin bedrock aquifers.
- The notice shall apply to each well permit application correspondence, each well permit, and each acknowledgement letter for a monitoring and observation hole notice. In addition, the notice should appear on correspondence to county planning departments in regard to subdivision referrals.
- 4. The notice on each well permit shall read as follows:

NOTICE: THIS WELL IS WITHIN THE CHEMICAL SALES COMPANY SUPERFUND SITE AND/OR THE SAND CREEK INDUSTRIAL SUPERFUND SITE WHERE CONTAMINATION MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. CONTACT THE EPA (ARMANDO SAENZ, EPA REGION 8, EPR-SR, 1595 WYNKOOP, DENVER COLORADO 80202) OR THE CDPHE (FONDA APOSTOLOPOULOS, CDPHE, HMWMD-RP-B2, 4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE, DENVER COLORADO 80246) FOR DETAILS PRIOR TO DRILLING THIS WELL.

## APPENDIX E -1,4-dioxane Risk Calculation for SACWSD



### UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### **REGION 8**

1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129
Phone 800-227-8917

Chali Particles

July 17, 2017

### MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Chemical Sales Superfund Site 1,4 Dioxane Risk Calculation

FROM: Charles Partridge, PhD.

Toxicologist

USEPA, Denver, CO

TO: Stan Christensen

Unit Chief, Remedial Unit B

USEPA, Denver CO

### Background

As part of the five-year review process, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, requested that USEPA Region 8 review data for 1,4 dioxane for the Chemical Sales Company Superfund site. (Figure 1).

https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800866

The five-square-mile Chemical Sales Co. site is located in Denver, Colorado. Operations at the site included storage and repackaging of bulk chemicals from rail cars and drums. Historical waste disposal practices contaminated groundwater with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Following cleanup, operation and maintenance activities are ongoing. EPA placed the site on the Superfund Program's National Priorities List (NPL) in August 1990.

The site consists of four areas, referred to by EPA as operable units (OUs). OU-1 addresses contaminated subsurface soils on the Chemical Sales Co. property and groundwater contamination south of Sand Creek. OU-2 addresses VOC-contaminated groundwater north of Sand Creek. OU-3 addresses residential exposure to contaminated groundwater in OU-2. OU-4

addresses South Adams County Water Supply District wells 18, 21 and 47 (Figure 2). The wells provide water to residents connected to the water district.

This is the fifth five year review conducted by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, with EPA oversight. These reviews ensure that the remedies put in place protect public health and the environment, and function as intended by site decision documents. Long-term protectiveness requires evaluation of 1.4-dioxane, an emerging contaminant.

#### Data

1,4 dioxane data from wells 18, 21, and 47 were provided to USEPA (Attachment 1). Data from the South Adams Country Water and Sanitation District was also provided for review (Attachment 2). Wells 18, 21, and 47 provide raw water that is sent to the Klein Water Treatment Facility. After treatment, water is stored in reservoirs 1 through 10 prior to entering the delivery system. The water from reservoirs 1-10 is provided as treated water and is supplied to water district customers for consumption without further treatment.

1,4 dioxane data from 2012-2016 were reviewed for this memo. Data reviewed for this memo and summary statistical analysis of the data are provided in attachment 3 and attachment 4.

### **Toxicity and Risk Assumptions**

Risks and pathways for 1,4 dioxane addressed by this data review include health risks from people ingesting, touching or inhaling contaminants in groundwater/tapwater.

1,4-dioxane is a likely human carcinogen and has been found in groundwater at the Chemical Sales Company Superfund site. The physical and chemical properties and behavior of 1,4dioxane create challenges for its characterization and treatment. It is highly mobile and has not been shown to readily biodegrade in the environment.

EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database includes a chronic oral reference dose (RfD) of 0.03 milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg/day) based on liver and kidney toxicity in animals and a chronic inhalation reference dose (RfC) of 0.03 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m3) based on atrophy and respiratory metaplasia inside the nasal cavity of animals (EPA IRIS 2013).

EPA has calculated a screening level of  $0.46 \mu g/L$  for 1,4-dioxane in tap water, based on a 1 in  $10^{-6}$  lifetime excess cancer risk hereafter referred to as the RSL. (https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls-generic-tables-june-2017),

RSLs are developed using risk assessment guidance from the EPA Superfund program. These risk-based concentrations are derived from standardized equations combining exposure information assumptions with EPA toxicity data. These calculated RSLs are generic and not enforceable cleanup standards but provide a useful gauge of relative toxicity.

Standard exposure assumptions were used in calculating residential risk from exposure to tapwater (Attachment 5).

### <u>Analysis</u>

Risk was calculated using the Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) Contaminated Media Risk Calculator. https://rais.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/prg/RISK\_search?select=chem

Risk was calculated three different ways:

- Maximum-Risk was calculated using the highest level of 1,4 dioxane detected during the monitoring period.
- 2) 95% UCL-Risk was calculated using the 95% Upper Confidence Level of 1,4 dioxane detected during the monitoring period. 95%UCL was calculated from the data set provided using PRO-UCL version 5.1? (USEPA 20??
- 3) Mean-Risk was calculated using the mean of the data set provided.

The levels of 1,4 dioxane detected and the associated risks are presented in Tables 1-3. A bold number represents a 1,4 dioxane level that was above the USEPA screening level of 0.46 ug/L. Wells 18, 21 and 47 represent shallow alluvial wells. These wells represent raw water supplies (untreated) for South Adams County Water and Sanitation District. (Table 1)

Table 1

	Well 18	Well 21	Well 47
Maximum (ug/L)	2.15	0.231	0.75
Maximum Risk	4.68E-06	NC	1.63E-06
95%UCL (ug/L)	1.05	0.14	0.458
95%UCL Risk	2.29E-06	NC	NC
Mean (ug/L)	0.969	0.122	0.412
Mean Risk	2.11E-06	NC	NC

**Bold** measured levels exceed USLPA RSL screening level of 0.46ug/L for residential tapwater

NC Risk not calculated because measured levels were below USI PA RSI for residential tapwater

Reservoirs 1-10 represent treated water supplies. This is blended water from KWTF and Denver water, representing what is supplied to customers of SACWD. Reservoirs 1-5 are presented in Table 2 and reservoirs 6-10 are presented in Table 3.

Table 2 -

	Reservoir 1	Reservoir 2	Reservoir 3	Reservoir 4	Reservoir 5
Maximum (ug/L)	3.2	2.15	1.75	1.26	2.64
Maximum Risk	6.97E-06	4.68E-06	3.81E-06	2.74E-06	5.75E-06
95%UCL (ug/L)	2.455	1.76	1.556	1.085	1.834
95%UCL Risk	5.35E-06	3.83E-06	3.39E-06	2.35E-06	4.00E-06
Mean (ug/L)	2.028	2.006	1.485	0.854	1.523
Mean Risk	4.42E-06	4.37E-06	3.23E-06	1.86E-06	3.32E-06

 ${\bf Bold\text{-}}{\it measured}$  levels exceed USEPA RSL screening level of 0.46ug/L for residential tapwater

Table 3

3	Reservoir 6	Reservoir 7	Reservoir 8	Reservoir 9	Reservoir 10
Maximum (ug/L)	1.42	1.29	1.2	2.47	2.4
Maximum Risk	3.09E-06	2.81E-06	2.61E-06	5.38E-06	5.23E-06
95%UCL (ug/L)	1.138	0.82	0.561	2.085	2.222
95%UCL Risk	2.48E-06	1.79E-06	1.22E-06	4.54E-06	4.84E-06
Mean (ug/L)	0.998	0.609	0.346	1.823	1.976
Mean Risk	2.17E-06	1.33E-06	NC	3.97E-06	4.30E-06

Bold-measured levels exceed USEPA RSL screening level of 0.46ug/L for residential

tapwater

NC Risk not calculated because measured levels were below USI PA RSI for residential tapwarter

### Conclusion

For known or suspected carcinogens, acceptable exposure levels are generally concentration levels that represent an excess upper bound lifetime cancer risk to an individual within EPA's acceptable risk range of 10  $^4$  and 10  $^6$  using information on the relationship between dose and response.

All calculated risks for 1,4 dioxane for wells 18, 21, 47 and reservoirs 1-10 fall within the acceptable risk range. Risks ranged from a maximum of 6.96E-06 to not calculated because levels detected fell below the USEPA screening level for 1,4 dioxane. If, at any time, the portion of groundwater delivered by the South Adams County Water Supply District increases or if additional wells are considered, the risks associated with any such changes should be reevaluated.

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							Charact Web							
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Chests Viscos	586.5		457		1467		77704		4.5550as					0.72
617076	549		13.		1,455	2.00	1.09	8.004	- 0	3.442	0.78			5.90
\$1500s.	58				4.	31	35	3.8	12	1.8	2.5			5.00
5.11091/	5.0		1.56		4.00	252		156	839	0.011	190			2,001
2509t) 11608t/	1.41		6.61		412	244	52%	110	135	10.00	0.46	14.5		3.365
4 hors.					214		5.0	536				453		
anienti Shenti	5.6		5.62		400	240	391	152	4.00	327	0.00			2,000
8.12093	28.7		6.50 6.30		110		3.0	2.75	9,700	1000	0.867			2544
5/300HL	5.9		1.35		710		5.00	0.200	102	300.75		113		
N.140818	5.01		150		3.0	275	4.85	1/6	107	100	0.49	10.0		
H-1000	49		2.00		245	239	2.21	245	6.55 5.50	3.49	345	8.8		
DOMESTIC	3.48		336		1.30	2.60	135	146	8.762	LOL.	0.360	E.F-		
D-2016												462		
6790919 1/200914	2.6		+36				336			8.2	202	11,0		
21909H	4.0	Lin						312		8.15	3.0	9.18		2.50
ACTORS.	449	+8)			3.06	2.96	4 85	481	65	1.0	6.8			100
ATHERM	2.00	4.30						10	8.07	4.0	0.50	11.15		8.00
65094							10	100		10		11.14	+	341
COCEM	431	130			210	2.90	136	2.16	6.10	10	510	E 19	+	3.65
STREET	5.0	400 628			300		542	219	8.15	111	222	10.40		140
6.000944	5.5	340			1.8		341	100	607	846	333			3.6
800cms 1510cms		310									- 00	Ktt		
0.7608H								200				1, 3		
\$12000								278						
2/19/901								1.8				1.0		
379091	138	420						2.61						
45096 415088	2.46	465						2.79		349	0.8	5.8		
6.5cmi	146	41					0.76	200		8.6	939	100	. *	835
62239	5.5	4.93			2.00	300	673	270	6.72	2.0	0.67	- 11		0.60
127096 613096	7.00	340			378	531	7.07	3.16	6.7% 1.00	2.0	944			241
6-700P		190							0.65	141		7(41		3.55
17075	1.00	130			316	3.01	0.30	2 (0)				1.0		
62509 E	5.3		186		344	349	5.95	2.71	10:	811		4.11		266
Section 1							VIII		8.16			2.66	+	28.
V-SOLE.	2.0		7.54				627		8.00					
STRONG SERVIN	140		130									110	+	5.80
47578	118		125			3.00	130.	1.99	100	A15.				196
STREET	2 M		7.0				cut	114	132	110				230
CSCHK ATMORN	2.6		4.60	1216					8.79					1,65
Uscare. Sympanic			- (0.00)					4300	100			4.95	**	
2398	34		26	15000		23	36	207	33	3.40	2.3	14	+	10
5120FF	4.0	41					- 1	412	150			1.31		
MAKER		e.t.		1/8								44	+	1.75
6.2100% 6.21076	40	140	+34	1.00	214	188	1.00	248	2.11	3.00	0.1			1.26
TLTOUR N	10	1					7.55	167				12		6.95
650K	341						141	344						1,56
450HT 5130HT	3,61		191		215	281	171	177	185		676	4.5		1.36
3/27/08/17 3/27/08/17					333	241						3.79	+	
490911	3.38		2.8		2.00		T:14	1.25	2.70		0.0	204	+	21
Merco	47	13	264	140	200	22	20	202	427	10	28	315		100
Recipion	160 7.33 211	- 43	1/27 4/9	584	412	7 id.	734	330	8-64 2-15 4:56	323	0.18 0.79 0.41	18.79		6.16 126

6	Shallow Alluvial Well a							
	Date of the Control o	PART 18	MM121.9	0-11				
9	04/29/2	2184	2.146	8.420				
	1016/2012	1.6	0.165	6.195				
	94479.3	1.2	0.16	6.4				
	211293	3 957	5.201	0.545				
	34629.3	1.14	3.20 K	8.16				
ĕ	4152Y3	3.551	0.281	0.38				
	91578.3		3210	6.1%				
13	840.00-3	1,790		0.111				
	92529.3	1.60	3.511	6.10				
	1014.29.3	10	60.	0.460				
	1914.983	2.86	8.67	440				
N	18 (8.7%)	216	200	5.11				
3	TENCT	3772	MOL	1.0				
3	1010/2013		8.12	946				
r	210/28/4		0.11	0.94				
0	011/2014		8.10	46				
3	44.284	2.87	0.10	0.55				
15	94/204	0.86	0.17	4.8				
1	003.78 4	2.76	0.12	0.13				
ı	701981	3.67	49.57	0.0				
K	010284		0.11	0.8				
H	960/88 a	0.67	0.00	450				
2	413.78 5		8.00	0.85				
13.	944/er 5		8.10	4.0				
7	022/29/5	2.50	0.00	6.0				
15	701005			4.9				
15	010295			0.84				
12	9629.5							
ď	1000/29 5		10.11					
16	19 16 29 5		0.15					
ĸ	1001/28 5							
9	\$16.2K.S							
b	28/58/2		KIE					
0.	405/01/8							
T.	91029.5							
0	690/38 8							
01	9029.5	53	8.09	6.80				
13.	WEAVER !	1.60						
1	WEATH	2.76	0.00	2.70				
s		246	9,334	8.10				

1	Days Calegood	FAR 10
1	84783	150
21	THEORY	7.6
4	Stite 3	1.357
	#14.70E3	1-201
	95000	1.790
T	1014.003	0.86
×	311/28/4	0.81
0	411.001	0.67
13	003284	0.70
11	95.001	0.%
12	022295	0.50
15	910000	0.63
19	9000/29/5	1.84
15	1001/015	9.75
10	405295	1.25
17	000/28 S	2.50
10	96395	1.90
15	1010/2015	2.%
12		

	Date California	West.
	6470.2	0.38
1	D100000	0.96
	20.000	0.201
1	B16/00/0	0.331
6	\$10.00mg	3.5
T	\$16.00°0	3.13
	2/16/2016	2.11
4	HM 2014	2.99
	899,727,6	3.17
11	\$10/2014	2.11
12	ortowns.	2.67
11	960075	3.01
14	#1/2/h	2.16
13	96/2/5	2.11
15	#16/2/Ja	2.1
17	80/2/6	3.61
15	1811/2/16	233
15		
25		

,	Dist. California	Myd 47
4	9412712	0.441
	1010/073	9.739
4	2117273	0.545
2	416/2013	6.991
6	#1220 B	0.481
T	WH20	9.45
À.	1118/2010	0.385
*	DECO	2.6
15	216/2014	3.50
11.	48.274	9.31
12	MX472.04	330
15	810/274	3.25
14	#1/2/h	2.31
13	400/075	3.61
15	99/2/6	3.40
17	80/276	0.90
13	101/2/6	3.75
15		
25		

### SOUTH ADAMS COUNTY WATER and SANITATION DISTRICT

### 1, 4-Dioxene

5/19/2017

Minis Wieler Commissed Francisty

FPA Method 522 ug/l - ppb

Date Collected	Heservoir 1	Keservor 2	Reservoir 2	Reservoir 4	Reservoir 5	Reservoir C	Heaervoir /	Heservoor 6	Reservoir 9	Reservoir 1
0/20/2010 1	230	2.15	1.75	0.288	22.60	142	129	0.475	(2/30	2.78
9/9/2013 A	3.29									
11/4/2013	200022	31.91	1.50	0.27	35.58	1.13	0.16	0.05	1.88	2.40
114/2010 *		177	1.50	0.244	171	1.07	O TEN	0.000	1.81	2.79
6/20/2016	1.14	0.99	0.59	0.00	0.94	0.65	0.57	0.37	2000	1.36
7/11/2016									1,40 (F)	
8/8/2019 ^	2.0	1.0	1.5	12	1.3	1.1	0.57	1.2	1.5	1.0
9/12/2010	1.30	1.35	0.90	1.14	0.96	0.75	0.5	0.34	1.16	1.41
1020020018	1 88	3.59	147	1.16	147	0.90	0.73	025	1 68	1.40
11///2010	236	2.13	0.76	1.26	1.90	1.02	0.73	0.10	2.47	2.33
12/5/2016	1.97	2 15	off-line:	1.14	1 48	0.94	0.78	0.15	2.08	2.16
1897017	2.88	2.25	of line	171	1 (6)	1.80	0.64	HOL	37M	2.31
2/13/2017	2.34	2.38	off-line	1.21	1.51	1.18	0.57	BDL	2.21	2.29
3/27/2017	2.48	2.34	offline	1.17	1.79	1.12	0.73	BDL	2.28	2.80
								- 1		
		5								

MOL 0.07 July MOL 0.07 July MOL 0.075 July A Longrand by Furnitive Poton Longton

Analysed past 30 day holding time

Cympany with the property of the party of th

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	Column 1 w	Wat 1 a	Thui 2 -	Wal 4	Column2	Column S	Column4 .	Columb	→ Culumi6	▼ Column?	<ul> <li>ColumnS</li> </ul>	■ Culumid	→ Celumi10	→ Column11	W.
	winum (ug/L)	2.15	0.224	u.o											
1	Assimum (Bak	4 (3) 46	H:	160.46											
١٩	Wilth (eq.1)	1.05	0.14	0.478											
	EVICE HIS	2.25± (6	HC 0.122	80 0412											
Н	Marie (split) Marie Bole	2115.06	HC.	N/12											
Н	THE SAME PROPERTY.		-	- ~					_	_					_
		Baldman	nd level man	in USBEAR	Stamman de	adad Didding Allban	and the state of the second								
		NC Mulchold	rated alod be	cause measure	dicas socia	dow USEMA HISUR	a posidental lugare	de							
H															_
٠.	Minum body	37	2.15	1.0	126	Haseman 5 2 GH	142	Hospide /	Koorea 12	8 Paperster 1 2.47	9 Hazardur 1 24	10			
	American Rud	6,977.06	4.98E.06	28 5 75	2745.06	6.20E.06	2.095.09	2.81E.06	23,608	0.285.05	0.025.06				
	STAND COURT	2,455	1.76	1,556	1,085	1,8394	1,138	9,52	0.561	2,085	2,222				
	BALCI Hile	5/25/148	31/03/406	338.46	2024 46	4 31 400	241.46	1.791400	1.64.400	454.46	4 391 400				
	Book (upf)	2.028	2,006	1.485	0.854	1 603	0.998	0.609	0.845	1 922	1.976				
	North Philip	4,425,06	4.57E 05	3 235 06	1,886,08	3.52E 05	2.175.08	1,53E,08	HC.	2,575,08	4,30E,08				
H		Mark I	41	-1.15-0-1		ctof 0.4hus/Litera	and all and a			_					
						show UST 154 TOTAL									
		The second second					14000-01400								
Н															
		leavervior 1	Reservior :	Deversion I	Heservior 4	Reserving 5									
	samen (cg/l)	32	2.15	175	1.26	2.64									
	Appropriate Kelk	6,975,06	4.56E Us	38 E 05	Z./4E.06	9.75E 05									
1	STUDIO GALL	3,455 5,357-00	1.70	1,550	2,000	1.80M 4.000406									
	Mountaine.	4,028	2 10 Feb.	1,485	0.854	1,523				_	_				
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ı															
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Г															
L.				December 1	Reserve man 5	Reserve 13									
Ľ	auton karb	1.42	1.29	1.2	2.47	2.4									_
ı,	Solf (opt)	1.050.00	2.31E-00 0.82	2010-06 0.561	500000 2,005	2 222									
	EALCLES	2.485.06	75E 06	1225 06	4,04E.06	434E06				_					
	Henr (spl.)	0.556	0.009	0.00	1.823	1.976									
	Mean Rule	2177.00	1375-06	NC.	A27T-00	400000									
-						+	-		_				_		_
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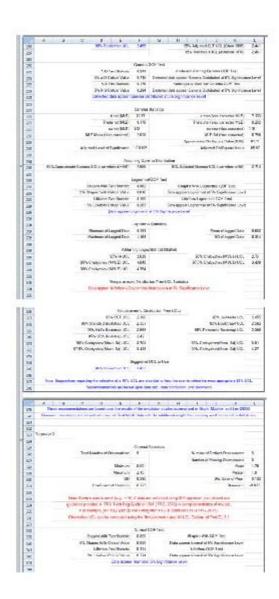
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	or of Secreta Courses 2007			
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II Cont				
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29	I Blacker Turn National	1.14	Olivier 200 Test	
200	29 - Helen Stine Your	E 12	Date deproy No and at 2's Durilliams Limit	
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8				
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00-	BCL he of JCL		160 LCL (Applied to Beyonda)	
H	800 Turketon Co.	1,000	80% Advanded I bet Schoolstell	12
20.			BITS Recitated UCL Orderer 1879.	709
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.50	9% 6.5 Ottos Vace	1.99	Tendocides apper Commo Similared at \$50.0 gm/sax	ne bie
26	Denoted this econor	Committee Co	softwater 15-flip Strang Level	
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11	to a SALE	3.81	Town Street, married SOLE	77
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46	Time to PAE	ECIT	Treatment (Automotive) PLES	5.30
48:	singstr)			MAN
44	MEMon (Secondo):	E66	MLP Solition consorted.	9.2
10			According CM Feature 250 or 90 (9)	
10	Adjusted Level of Manifestors	6.642	Adjusted Dir Goulean Value	750.4
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40	CST, Approximate Committee (17), june relate a mSE	1,055	(SA Mijered Commo ECL incommon or SI)	1.9
60				
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26	Wages year Too Makes	6.600	programme of the land of the land	

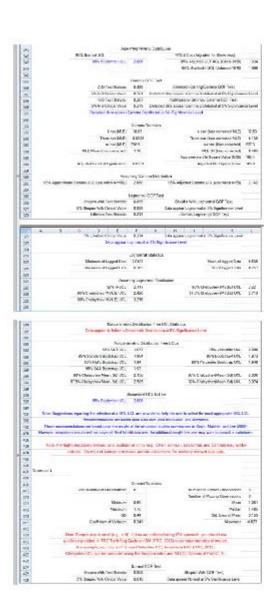
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25	38% Stondard Scottage (E).	Lest					emortic.	138
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D	MK N/A Soromop (E)	104						
37.	50% Chrisys are Mean 3d 18%.	1.101					m. 900 US L	1/1
71	813% Christian New St. U.S.	1,311			180 276	isebes its	en (#95)	127
			200					
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20	W. Prymon C.	1044						
×								
10	After a characteristic participation of the							
*	Managinate, the approximate and US, but	SUPPLY P.	77.77	22 300	and in case of	se do, e	Sala in plants	
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14	Since Suggestions repairing the reference at a SPS 1. Recommendations are been						sprate hot, I	12.
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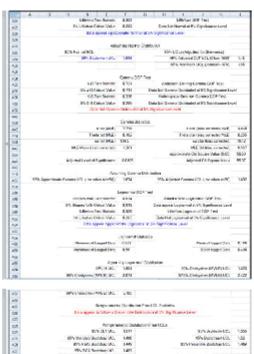
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30.			Resident Marrie Steenwisers	*
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de-	10000177	9-551	Peter	811
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1.20	frankrijs@ Tansflasher	160	Abapto All GOC Sec.	
130	Th Stephe Will Street Wilds	8.930	DataNot Howal of SN Significance Level	
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100	Lincomer	MANAGEMENT OF STREET	THE OWN	
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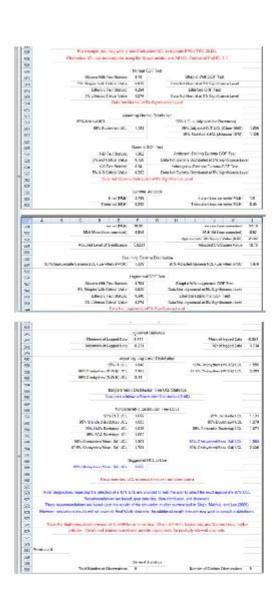


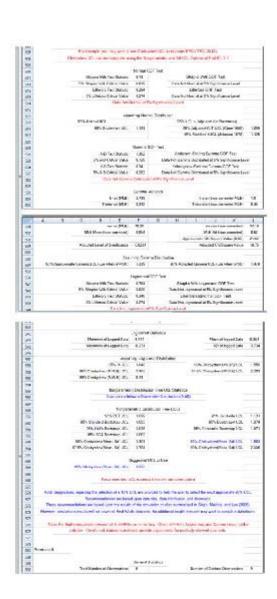


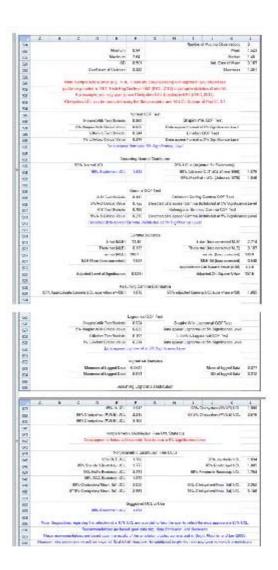


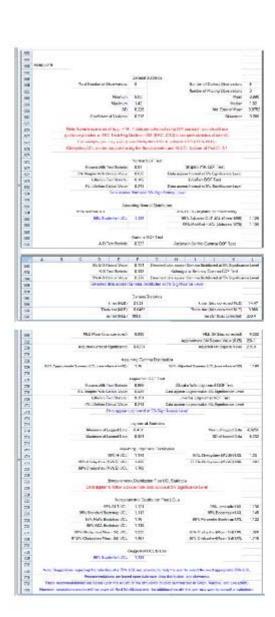


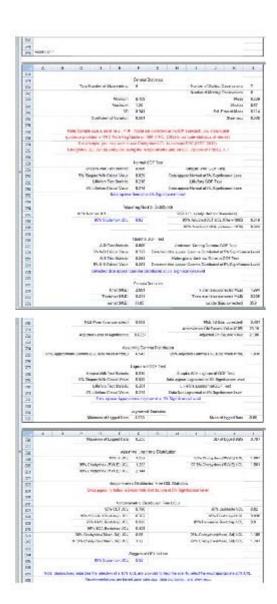
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478				the Halls Book		140			2079	anazion p	othing but.	1/6
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119	The Garden	er for My	medicine a ora esora	en basel uso wir not sown	of a much	of the sales to displace modificial	ner den son Aus- traces eg. Den	o senira se rogni	and or So	on Machine by said to a Land Core	and the cito or cuts date that mp not i	)K. 2019.
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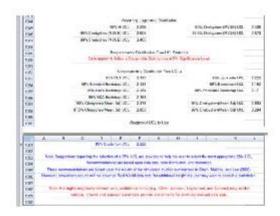
















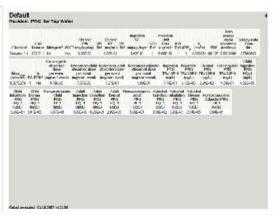
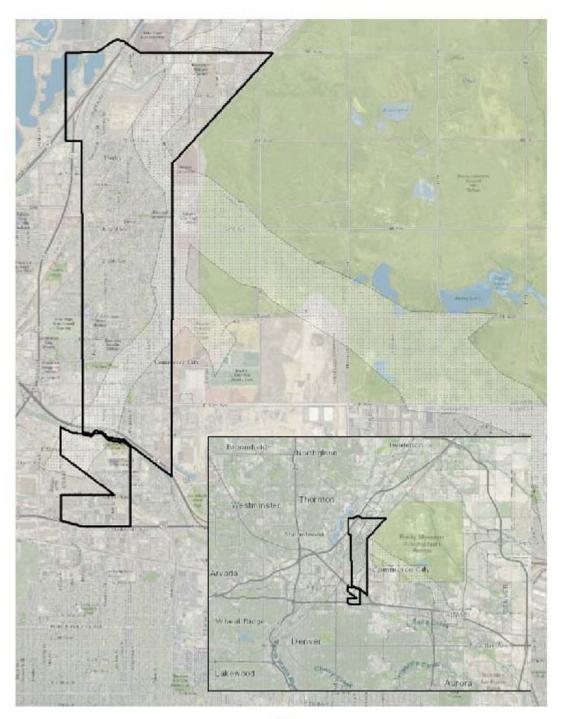


Figure 1



# Figure 2

