



**REPORT**

**QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORT  
FOURTH QUARTER 2023  
RESERVE SILICA RECLAMATION SITE**

*Ecology Facility Site No. 2041/Cleanup Site No 4728  
28131 Ravensdale-Black Diamond Road  
Ravensdale, Washington 98051*

Submitted to:

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report, prepared by WSP USA Inc. (WSP) for Holcim (US) Inc., presents the results of surface water and groundwater monitoring conducted at the Reserve Silica Reclamation Site (Site) during the fourth quarter of 2023. The Site is located at 28131 Ravensdale-Black Diamond Road in Ravensdale, Washington. Figure 1 shows the Site location.

A Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is being conducted at the Site under Agreed Order (AO) No. DE 16052. An RI Work Plan (Work Plan), supporting Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP), and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (Golder 2021) describe the RI monitoring requirements and sampling procedures. Quarterly groundwater monitoring at the Site is currently being conducted in accordance with the Work Plan and supporting documents. Historical groundwater and surface water monitoring activities at the Site were conducted under the requirements of Post-Closure Care and Maintenance Permits issued by Public Health – Seattle and King County (Public Health). The fourth quarter monitoring event was conducted in December 2023.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Site Background

The following briefly describes the historical mining and reclamation activities that occurred at the Site and includes a discussion of the quarterly monitoring program.

#### 2.1.1 Lower Disposal Area Background

The Lower Disposal Area (LDA) is a former open pit sand mine that was reclaimed by placing cement kiln dust (CKD) and other material into the mine excavation from June 1979 to October 1982. The LDA was filled with approximately 175,000 tons of CKD. Records indicate that a cap consisting of clay and up to 7 feet of overburden material from sand mining operations was placed over the CKD.

Historically, high pH seepage surfaced along the slope west of the LDA. The outbreaks are primarily located along the northern half of the western boundary of the LDA and records as early as 1987 indicate a leachate collection system was implemented for the LDA seepage. The leachate drained through low-lying, marshy areas and commingled with stormwater before flowing to the three Infiltration Ponds (the Infiltration Ponds as shown in Figure 2) near the Ravensdale-Black Diamond Road (ARCADIS 2004). In 2013, a new seepage collection ditch was installed to intercept and collect the seepage (see Section 2.2.3 of this report), which then flowed inside a pipe to the Infiltration Ponds. In 2018, a water treatment system was constructed, and the high pH water captured by the collection ditch is currently piped to the on-site treatment area for pH neutralization and dissolved metals removal. The treated water discharges from the treatment system to the Infiltration Ponds.

#### 2.1.2 Dale Strip Pit Background

The Dale Strip Pit (DSP) was created to mine the Dale No. 4 coal seam from the surface starting in 1946. Prior to 1946, the coal seam was worked from an underground mine. The underground mining chutes were driven upward to the surface to provide ventilation and allow the transportation of timbers into the mine. Construction of the mine allowed groundwater to drain by gravity to the mine portal (Portal). The Portal has since collapsed, and now a pipe in the collapsed Portal allows water to continuously drain from the mine under an Ecology Sand and Gravel General Permit (Ecology 2005) with monitoring as described below. The Portal is located north of the LDA on the east side of the main haul road.

The DSP was approximately 1,800 feet long (north to south), averaged 140 feet wide (east to west), and averaged 40 feet deep. It was filled in the 1970s and 1980s with approximately 250,000 cubic yards of material including CKD, borrow, and other materials pursuant to a permit from Public Health. It is estimated that about one-third of the DSP was filled with CKD (ARCADIS 2004).

## **2.2 Mitigation Activities**

### **2.2.1 LDA Cover Upgrade**

During September and October 2007, the existing soil cover on the LDA was regraded to provide positive drainage at all locations, reduce overly-steep slope areas, and place a minimum 2-foot-thick clean soil cover over the entire area, including locations where CKD was exposed at the surface. The construction activities are described in the Construction Summary Report (Golder 2008a).

### **2.2.2 LDA Seep Collection System Test Trenches**

During September and October 2008, test trenches for collecting high pH seepage were constructed (Golder 2008b). The purpose of this test system was to evaluate the feasibility of using a more extensive trench system to collect high pH seepage that would otherwise discharge at the ground surface adjacent to the LDA. Details of the test trench construction are presented in the Construction Summary Report (Golder 2009a).

Between October 2008 and September 2009, Golder monitored seepage flow rates from each of the two test trenches and the pipeline discharge once per month, on average. A summary of activities and results of this monitoring program is presented in the flow monitoring report (Golder 2009b).

### **2.2.3 LDA Seep Collection Ditch and Seepage Treatment System**

In February 2013, a surface water collection ditch and concrete catch basin were constructed on the bench below the main access road on the west side of the LDA. This system was installed to capture leachate seeps emerging from the bank along the east side of the bench (west of the main access road) and direct them into the existing pipeline that carries flow from the test trenches to the Infiltration Ponds. In April 2015, the 4-inch-diameter pipeline from the catch basin to the Infiltration Ponds, approximately 1,000 feet in length, was replaced with a 12-inch-diameter pipeline to alleviate plugging issues.

In December 2017, the seepage collection trench was further extended approximately 100 feet to the north to collect additional seepage that was not previously captured. Seepage water was then redirected into a seepage treatment system, which completed construction and started initial operations on September 28, 2018. The treatment system uses carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) sparging to neutralize pH levels and arsenic and lead adsorption using an iron-based adsorption media.

During the initial year of operation, the system operated intermittently, with system shut-downs occurring as various upgrades and modifications were completed to increase the long-term operational efficiency of the treatment system. The system began continuously operating in June 2019, with only minor shutdowns occurring to complete routine maintenance.

### **2.2.4 LDA Interceptor Trench**

In September 2013, a gravel-filled interceptor trench that included a perforated drainpipe and vertical downgradient liner was installed south of the LDA to intercept clean groundwater moving in a northerly direction prior to encountering the CDK in the LDA.

## 2.2.5 DSP Cover Upgrade

Cover upgrade activities began at the DSP in November 2010 and were completed in July 2011. Cover upgrade activities included stripping surficial vegetation and topsoil, regrading the existing surface to establish positive drainage, placing low permeability soil to provide a minimum 2-foot-thick layer at all locations, filling the existing ditch along the northeast side of the DSP, replacing topsoil, and revegetating the cover surface.

## 3.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

The purpose of the quarterly monitoring activities is to assess the groundwater and surface water conditions with respect to potential impact from the CKD placed in the LDA and the DSP. Prior to the start of the RI, quarterly monitoring and reporting activities were conducted under requirements of Post-Closure Care and Maintenance Permits issued by Public Health. The current RI groundwater and surface water requirements are detailed within the Work Plan (Golder 2021).

### 3.1 LDA Sampling Locations

The LDA groundwater and surface water sampling locations are shown in Figure 2. Monitoring well construction details are provided in Table 1. Shallow/alluvial monitoring wells were installed near the LDA in July 2005 and are monitored to assess the shallow/alluvial groundwater conditions with respect to potential impact from the CKD. Four of the wells (MW-1A, MW-2A, MW-5A, and MW-6A) are located around the Infiltration Ponds. MW-3A is located west of the high pH seepage area. MW-4A, a background well, is located south of, and upgradient with respect to groundwater flow and surface water drainage of the high pH seepage area. P-14 was installed in November 2020 in the center of the LDA and is screened within CKD and other fill material disposed in the LDA. Groundwater samples collected from P-14 provide data on chemical composition of water in an area where saturated CKD is present. The monitoring well naming convention of assigning either the prefix MW (for monitoring well) or P (for piezometer) differentiates wells that are historically associated with or will likely be associated with the closed landfill permit required monitoring (prefix MW- or MWB- for bedrock wells), from groundwater wells that were installed for site investigation purposes (P- wells). MW and P groundwater wells are constructed similarly, and groundwater sampling of these wells follows the procedures approved in the Work Plan, thus, data collected from MW or P wells are equivalent in representativeness.

As part of the RI, during September 2021, the following groundwater monitoring wells were also installed to evaluate groundwater quality in and downgradient of the LDA:

- MW-7A and MW-8A were installed west and southwest of the Infiltration Ponds to evaluate groundwater gradients and groundwater quality.
- MW-9A and MW-10A are located west of the high pH seepage area and the South Pond, near the western property boundary to evaluate groundwater gradients and groundwater quality.
- P-15 was installed in the LDA and, like P-14, is also screened within CKD and other fill material disposed in the LDA. Groundwater samples collected from P-15 provide data on chemical composition of water just before the groundwater flows across the Lower Haul Road to daylight as seeps west of the LDA.
- P-16 was installed just west (downgradient) of the high pH seepage area and east (upgradient) of the South Pond.
- P-17 was installed per Ecology's request during their Site visit in September 2021 and is located southwest of the LDA.

The LDA surface water sampling locations evaluate the high pH seepage that occurs west of the LDA:

- The Still Well is a 2-inch-diameter flush-mount well located within the high pH seepage zone west of the LDA.
- The South Pond is a closed depression located west of the high pH seepage area.
- The Weir is located north of the access road to MW-3A immediately below the discharge point from the wetlands. If no flow is observed at the Weir, the constructed wetlands upstream are the alternative sampling location.
- The Infiltration Ponds are located at the north end of the Site near Ravensdale-Black Diamond Road and receive treated water from the on-site seepage treatment system. The surface sample is collected from the southwest area of the Infiltration Ponds.

In 2006, bedrock monitoring wells were installed along the west side of the main access road, west of the LDA. The bedrock wells were installed to assess groundwater conditions in the bedrock immediately downgradient of the LDA. MWB-1LDA is located near the northern tip of the LDA, MWB-2LDA is located near the center of the LDA, and MWB-3 LDA is located near the southern end of the LDA. In accordance with the Work Plan, field parameters are monitored in the LDA bedrock monitoring wells semi-annually, and the wells are sampled annually.

## 3.2 DSP Sampling Locations

The DSP groundwater monitoring locations are shown in Figure 2. The DSP bedrock groundwater monitoring program includes four wells in the DSP area (MWB-1SDSP, MWB-1DDSP, MWB-5DSP, and MWB-6DSP), which evaluate groundwater quality beneath, upgradient, and downgradient of the DSP. Field parameters of groundwater discharging from the Portal are monitored semi-annually, and the Portal is sampled annually. The Portal was originally constructed to drain water from the Dale Strip Coal mine. In accordance with the Work Plan, field parameters are monitored in the DSP bedrock monitoring wells semi-annually, and the wells are sampled annually. There are two additional monitoring wells (MWB-2DSP and MWB-4SDSP) near the DSP area that are monitored semi-annually for water levels and field parameters only.

## 3.3 LDA Interceptor Trench

The purpose of the Interceptor Trench is to intercept clean shallow groundwater and direct the water away from the LDA before the water enters the LDA. Monitoring is performed at the Interceptor Trench outfall for flow, pH, turbidity, and total dissolved solids. The purpose of the monitoring is to ensure that the trench is not collecting impacted groundwater.

## 4.0 SAMPLING ACTIVITIES

The following section summarizes the activities associated with the current monitoring event.

### 4.1 Procedures

#### 4.1.1 Water Level and Field Parameter Measurements

Depth to water measurements were collected from all monitoring wells at the Site during the period of December 12 and 15, 2023. Table 1 presents depth to water measurements and elevations. Groundwater elevation contour maps are provided in Figures 3A-C.

Field parameters for groundwater and surface water were measured as part of the sampling activities described in the following sections. These measurements were performed with the following equipment:

- YSI ProDSS multimeter with pH, oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), conductivity, dissolved oxygen (DO), and temperature probes
- Hach 2100Q Turbidimeter

#### 4.1.2 Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory analyses were performed on samples collected from the various locations described in the following sections. Although the analytic parameters varied between the types of samples, the following elements are common to all the sampling and analysis activities:

- The collected samples were transported to the laboratory within appropriate sample hold times following chain-of-custody protocols.
- The testing was performed by Analytical Resources, Inc. (ARI) of Tukwila, Washington.
- All samples were tested for the following parameters using the methods indicated:

Antimony	EPA Method 200.8
Arsenic	EPA Method 200.8
Lead	EPA Method 200.8
Potassium	EPA Method 6010D
Vanadium	EPA Method 200.8
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	SM 2540 C

- Interceptor Trench samples are tested for the following parameters using the method indicated:

pH	Field Measurement
TDS	SM 2540 C
Turbidity	Field Measurement

- Summaries of historical analytic data for the various sampling locations are presented in Appendix A. The data validation report and the laboratory analytical data packages are provided in Appendix C. Sampling Integrity Data Sheets (SIDS) are provided in Appendix D.

#### 4.1.3 LDA Groundwater Sampling

During the period of December 12 to 15, 2023, WSP sampled groundwater from shallow/alluvial groundwater monitoring wells outside of the LDA (MW-1A, MW-2A, MW-3A, MW-4A, MW-5A, MW-6A, MW-7A, MW-8A, MW-9A, MW-10, P-16, P-17), and from two well installed within the LDA (P-14 and P-15).

The following methods and procedures were used to collect groundwater samples:

- Depth to groundwater was measured in the wells prior to purging and sampling.
- Using a dedicated bladder pump or dedicated tubing connected to a peristaltic pump (if groundwater elevation allowed), water from wells MW-1A, MW-2A, MW-3A, MW-4A, MW-5A, MW-6A, MW-7A, MW-8A, MW-9A,

MW-10, P-14, P-15, P-16, and P-17 was purged at a rate between approximately 100 and 500 milliliters (mL) per minute.

- Field parameters of pH, conductivity, temperature, DO, ORP, and turbidity were measured and recorded during purging at approximately five-minute intervals until parameters were stable.
- Once the field parameters stabilized, the purging phase of the process was concluded. Groundwater samples were then collected directly from the dedicated sample tubing.
- For quality control purposes, a duplicate sample was collected from MW-2A (labeled as MW-45A).
- Laboratory-provided containers were used to collect the samples. For each groundwater sample, one 500-mL bottle preserved with nitric acid and one 1-Liter (L) unpreserved bottle were collected. The samples were then labeled and placed in a cooler with ice.
- The pH of the water in some of the wells within the LDA (P-14 and P-15) is occasionally greater than 10. Sampling protocol requires that the preserved samples for dissolved metals analysis have a pH of less than 2 upon receipt at the laboratory. To meet this requirement, the pH of the LDA surface water samples collected for metals analysis was checked at the time of sample collection using pH test paper strips. If the pH was higher than 2, additional nitric acid (provided by the laboratory) was added until the pH of the sample was less than 2.

All groundwater and quality control samples were analyzed for the parameters listed in Section 4.1.2. Field parameters and analytical data are presented in Table 2.

#### 4.1.4 LDA Surface Water Sampling

On December 13, 2023, WSP visited the Wier surface water monitoring location but was unable to collect samples because the location was dry. However, WSP collected samples from the Still Well and Infiltration Ponds surface water monitoring locations on December 15, 2023, and the South Pond location on December 13, 2023. The following methods and procedures were used to collect surface water samples:

- Field parameters of pH, conductivity, temperature, DO, ORP, and turbidity were measured and recorded. These parameters were measured and recorded at each of the surface water locations at the time of sample collection.
- Grab surface water samples were collected using dedicated sample tubing connected to a peristaltic pump.
- For quality control purposes, a duplicate sample was collected from the Infiltration Ponds (labeled as MW-35A).
- Laboratory-provided containers were used to collect the surface water samples. For each surface water sample, one 500-mL bottle preserved with nitric acid and one unpreserved 1-L bottle were collected. The samples were labeled and placed in a cooler with ice.
- The pH of Still Well is often greater than 10. Sampling protocol requires that the preserved samples for dissolved metals analysis have a pH of less than 2 upon receipt at the laboratory. To meet this requirement, the pH of the sample collected for metals analysis was checked at the time of sample collection using pH test paper strips. If the pH was higher than 2, additional nitric acid (provided by the laboratory) was added until the pH of the sample was less than 2.

All surface water and quality control samples were analyzed for the parameters listed in Section 4.1.2. Field parameters and analytical data are presented in Table 2.

#### **4.1.5 LDA Interceptor Trench Sampling**

On December 12, 2023, WSP sampled groundwater from the Interceptor Trench outfall. The following methods and procedures were used to collect the sample:

- Field pH, turbidity, and flow rate at the Interceptor Trench outfall were measured and recorded.
- Grab water samples were collected from the Interceptor Trench by placing the sample bottles under the flow of water.
- Laboratory-provided containers were used to collect the sample for TDS lab analysis. One 1-L unpreserved bottle was collected. The sample was then labeled and placed in a cooler with ice.

The Interceptor Trench sample was analyzed for the parameters listed in Section 4.1.2. Field parameters and analytical data are presented in Table 2.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

Analytical results from the December 2023 monitoring round are presented in Table 2. Table 3 presents the current and historical summary of the Interceptor Trench monitoring data. Historical summary tables of analytical results at each sampling location are provided in Appendix A and concentrations trend graphs for key parameters are provided in Appendix B. All analytical data were subject to a data validation review. Data validation was conducted in accordance with the USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Data Review (EPA 2020), the SAP, and the QAPP (Golder 2021). Data reporting qualifiers are included with the analytical results in Appendix A. The data validation review found that all the data were considered valid and usable. The data validation and raw analytical data packages provided by the laboratory are provided in Appendix C. Data collected during this sampling round will be combined with all RI data to complete the evaluations and requirements of the RI/FS.

## **6.0 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE LEACHATE TREATMENT SYSTEM**

The leachate treatment system began operating in September 2018. The system operated intermittently from December 2018 to May 2019 as the system upgrades were completed during that time, which included various upgrades and modifications to improve the system's long-term operating efficiency. The system began continuous operations in June 2019, with minor shutdowns occurring to complete routine maintenance and continued minor modifications to improve long-term operating efficiency.

The treatment system includes a 4,200-gallon mixing tank (steel rectangular box-shaped tank) that receives the influent water coming from the seepage collection ditch and piping. Water from the tank constantly flows through the CO<sub>2</sub> sparge unit, which continuously monitors the water pH and activates CO<sub>2</sub> sparging when the water pH exceeds 8.5. CO<sub>2</sub> sparging continues until the pH reduces to 8. The sparged water is pumped back into the mixing tank to maintain the neutralized water within the tank. The influent flow, pumping from the tank and through the CO<sub>2</sub> sparge unit, and discharge from the sparge unit back into the tank are all specifically located in different areas of the mixing tank to provide constant circulation effectively providing pH neutralization throughout the tank. The mixing tank contains a float switch-activated discharge pump that activates when the water reaches a set height within the tank and turns the pump off when the water is lowered to the desired height. Neutralized water

pumped from the tank is discharged through filters and an iron-based adsorption media to remove arsenic, prior to discharge of the water to the Infiltration Ponds.

The continuous pH monitoring system is connected to telemetry that sends pH readings and alerts to WSP engineer's cell phones if readings outside of the set ranges occur allowing for response and troubleshooting. Routine inspections of the treatment system are conducted approximately once every two weeks. The inspections include routine maintenance activities such as cleaning scale off pump parts, hoses, and probes to sustain continued operations of the treatment system. The treatment system has been effective in reducing the pH of the seepage water to below 8 standard units and reducing metals concentrations before discharge to the Infiltration Ponds. Typical maintenance downtime of less than 1 day occasionally occurs. Optimization of the metals adsorption system continues, as calcium carbonate clogging of the adsorption system frequently arises. Table 4 provides the 2023 fourth quarter laboratory analytical data for samples collected: before the pH treatment tank (influent), pre-iron-based adsorption media, and post-iron-based adsorption media. The laboratory analytical report is provided in Appendix C.

The treatment system has been effective in reducing the impacts to groundwater in the immediate vicinity of the Infiltration Ponds that were historically observed in groundwater monitoring wells MW-5A and MW-6A. Additional modifications and improvements are anticipated to occur to the treatment system during the MTCA cleanup process to improve system performance and efficiency and achieve Site-specific cleanup standards that are protective of human health and the environment.

## 7.0 LIMITATIONS

WSP prepared this report for the exclusive use of Holcim (US) Inc. and their authorized agents. It may also be submitted to regulatory agencies.

Within the limitations of scope, schedule, and budget, our services have been executed in accordance with generally accepted environmental science practices in this area at the time this report was prepared. No warranty or other conditions, express or implied, should be understood. This report was prepared, in part, based on previous investigations and data collected by others. WSP USA Inc. is not responsible for any data that were inaccurately reported by others and reproduced here.

## 8.0 REFERENCES

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## Tables

**Table 1: Fourth Quarter 2023 Water Level Measurements**

Sample Area	Sample Location ID	Date Measured	Well Data				Water Levels		
			Total Well Depth (feet bgs)	Screened Interval (feet bgs)	Bentonite Seal (feet bgs)	Casing Diameter (inches)	TOC Elevation (feet NAVD88)	Depth to Water (feet btoc)	Groundwater Elevation (feet NAVD88)
LDA - Shallow/Alluvial Groundwater	MW-1A	12/12/2023	44	28-43	2-26	2	613.44	22.16	591.28
	MW-2A	12/12/2023	40	25-40	2-23	2	607.21	16.04	591.17
	MW-3A	12/13/2023	20	4-20	2-4	2	689.11	5.14	683.97
	MW-4A	12/13/2023	20	5-20	2-4	2	705.45	3.78	701.67
	MW-5A	12/12/2023	40	25-40	2-23	2	611.23	19.96	591.27
	MW-6A	12/12/2023	39	24-39	2-22	2	608.95	17.75	591.20
	MW-7A	12/15/2023	20	10-20	2-7	2	592.69	2.53	590.16
	MW-8A	12/15/2023	26	16-26	2-13	2	601.49	11.34	590.15
	MW-9A	12/13/2023	13	8-13	2-5	2	697.29	2.48	694.81
	MW-10A	12/13/2023	29	9-29	2-6	2	698.02	6.01	692.01
Within LDA - Groundwater	P-16	12/12/2023	10	5-10	1-3	2	702.87	2.68	700.19
	P-17	12/13/2023	13	8-13	2-5	2	720.32	4.28	716.04
LDA - Bedrock Groundwater	P-14	12/14/2023	52	40-50	3-38	2	773.32	28.05	745.27
	P-15	12/14/2023	34	24-34	2-20	2	756.55	15.43	741.12
LDA - Bedrock Groundwater	MWB-1LDA	12/15/2023	135	115-135	2-105	2	704.68	22.74	681.94
	MWB-2LDA	12/14/2023	125	110-125	2-103	2	741.66	35.46	706.20
	MWB-3LDA	12/15/2023	145	125-145	2-115	2	744.19	2.74	741.45
DSP - Bedrock Groundwater	MWB-1SDSP	12/12/2023	160	150-160	138-148	2	936.29	37.23	899.06
	MWB-1DDSP	12/12/2023	265	255-265	243-253	2	935.37	52.09	883.28
	MWB-2DSP	12/13/2023	258	238-258	-	2	934.82	183.09	751.73
	MWB-4SDSP	12/13/2023	43	32-42.8	-	2	932.41	16.91	915.50
	MWB-5DSP	12/12/2023	83	73-83	2-61	2	935.05	20.99	902.77
	MWB-6DSP	12/12/2023	195	120-195	2-108	2	918.67	19.65	902.47

- Not measured or not available  
 feet bgs Feet below ground surface  
 feet bmp Feet below measuring point  
 feet NAVD88 Feet in NAVD88 datum  
 TOC Top of casing





**Table 2: Fourth Quarter 2023 Field Parameters and Analytical Data**

Sample Area	Sample Location ID	Date Sampled	Field Parameters									Gen. Chem.	Metals (ug/L)					
			TOC Elevation (feet NAVD88)	Depth to Water (feet btoc)*	Groundwater Elevation (feet NAVD88)	Temperature (°C)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Oxidation Reduction Potential (Rel mV)	Turbidity (NTU)	pH (standard units)		Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	Antimony, Total	Arsenic, Total	Potassium, Total	Lead, Total	Vanadium, Total
Preliminary Cleanup Level <sup>a</sup>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5-8.5	-	5.6	8	-	2.5	140
LDA- Surface Water	South Pond	12/13/2023	-	-	-	5.2	2217	7.86	-41.2	8.63	9	1180	3.98	21.1	394000	15.8	53.4	
	Still Well	12/15/2023	-	-	-	10.3	4630	9.48	81.6	6.81	12.38	1120	25.5	35.8	367000	4.91	2.87	
	Weir	12/13/2023	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	
	Infiltration Ponds	12/15/2023	-	-	-	6.90	2395.00	9.94	163.00	3.19	8.49	1240	22.7	14	429000	0.978	3.31	
	Infiltration Ponds Duplicate (MW-35A)	12/15/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1320	21.6	14.6	440000	2.09	3.09	
DSP - Bedrock Groundwater <sup>b</sup>	MWB-1SDSP	12/12/2023	936.29	37.23	899.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MWB-1DDSP	12/12/2023	935.37	52.09	883.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MWB-2DSP	12/13/2023	934.82	183.09	751.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MWB-4SDSP	12/13/2023	932.41	16.91	915.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MWB-5DSP	12/12/2023	935.05	20.99	902.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MWB-6DSP	12/12/2023	918.67	19.65	902.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MWB-6DSP Duplicate (MW-55A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Portal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Orange shaded values indicate parameter results above the Preliminary Cleanup Level (PCUL), except for pH, which could be above or below the PCUL.

- Not measured or not collected.

\* Depth to water (DTW) measurements for all shallow/alluvial wells collected on the same day; date noted is sampling date.

a Preliminary Cleanup Level (PCUL) provided by Ecology 30 Sept 2022

b LDA and DSP bedrock wells are monitored semi-annually

J Data validation code; estimated value.

J+ Data validation code; estimated value with high bias

J- Data validation code; estimated value with low bias.

U Data validation code; not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL).

DRY Location is dry. Unable to collect field parameters or samples.

TOC Top of casing inside PVC well

°C Degrees Celsius

feet bmp Feet below measuring point

feet NAVD88 Feet in NAVD88 datum

ug/L Micrograms per liter

mV Millivolts

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

µmhos/cm Micromhos per centimeter



**Table 3: Interceptor Trench Discharge Monitoring**

Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Flow (gpm)	Field pH (standard units)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)
19-Oct-13	8:45	0.3	7.47	-	-
19-Nov-13	9:25	0.7	7.52	-	-
23-Dec-13	15:25	1.2	7.27	-	-
20-Jan-14	11:15	0.8	7.58	1	277
-	-	-	-	-	-
31-Mar-14	11:12	1	7.22	1.6	257
22-Apr-14	16:05	3.6	6.85	474	214
27-May-14	15:30	0.8	7.12	21.9	294
27-Jun-14	11:10	0.3	7.13	13.3	136
31-Jul-14	19:45	0.2	6.95	4.1	305
28-Aug-14	14:00	0.1	7.2	1.8	294
29-Sep-14	13:39	0.1	7.87	1.4	340
29-Oct-14	11:45	0.3	7.03	1.1	319
24-Nov-14	11:50	0.8	7.09	0.7	229
22-Dec-14	8:00	0.4	7.08	0.4	253
30-Jan-15 <sup>1</sup>	10:10	1.1	7.09	0.7	270
4-May-15	9:30	0.31	7.54	2.05	290
4-Aug-15	12:20	0.06	7.61	1.51	268
3-Nov-15	13:15	0.8	7.38	36.9	320
8-Feb-16	10:40	1.9	7.23	9.29	279
2-May-16	16:00	0.5	7.77	22.5	431
22-Aug-16	11:00	0.08	7.78	3.34	302
1-Nov-16	11:40	2.4	8.16	96.3	345
2-Feb-17	9:25	4.5	7.61	0.85	514
30-May-17	15:45	4.5	7.33	4.04	324
18-Aug-17	8:50	0.1	7.57	34	300
10-Nov-17	11:20	1.1	6.81	12.9	365
28-Feb-18	10:16	2.22	7.02	37.9	381
2-May-18	11:45	1.18	7.46	2.89	339
22-Aug-18	10:00	0.13	7.32	19.3	287
7-Nov-18	14:40	0.33	7.24	3.05	342
13-Mar-19	11:31	1.43	7.61	19.4	313
9-May-19	10:30	0.88	7.77	8.9	394
26-Aug-19	18:15	0.42	7.25	26.4	361
14-Nov-19	13:30	0.42	7.05	34.5	447
13-Feb-20	12:35	1.58	6.95	1.76	306
13-Aug-20	12:00	0.21	7.32	20.8	339
10-Dec-20	12:22	3.8	7.7	228	691
4-Mar-21	12:20	3.5	7.23	116	584
10-Jun-21	13:10	0.2	7.02	6.31	360
15-Oct-21	13:55	0.2	7.08	31	382
7-Jan-22	11:58	9.2	7.43	6.23	288
17-Mar-22	15:25	3.5	11.75 <sup>^</sup>	3.24	368



**Table 3: Interceptor Trench Discharge Monitoring**

Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Flow (gpm)	Field pH (standard units)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)
22-Jun-22	14:05	2.2	6.94	6.21	415
23-Sep-22	14:46	0.11	7.54	4.77	330
14-Dec-22	9:20	0.79	7.19	2.27	279
13-Mar-23	9:25	2.25	6.9	1.07	232
27-Jun-23	9:55	0.33	7.05	7.31	381
7-Sep-23	14:38	-	7.68	21.5	295
12-Dec-23	15:28	4.76	6.98	1.51	244

- Not measured or not available  
 ^ pH values error, due to faulty pH probe.  
 gpm Gallons per minute  
 NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit  
 mg/L Milligrams per liter

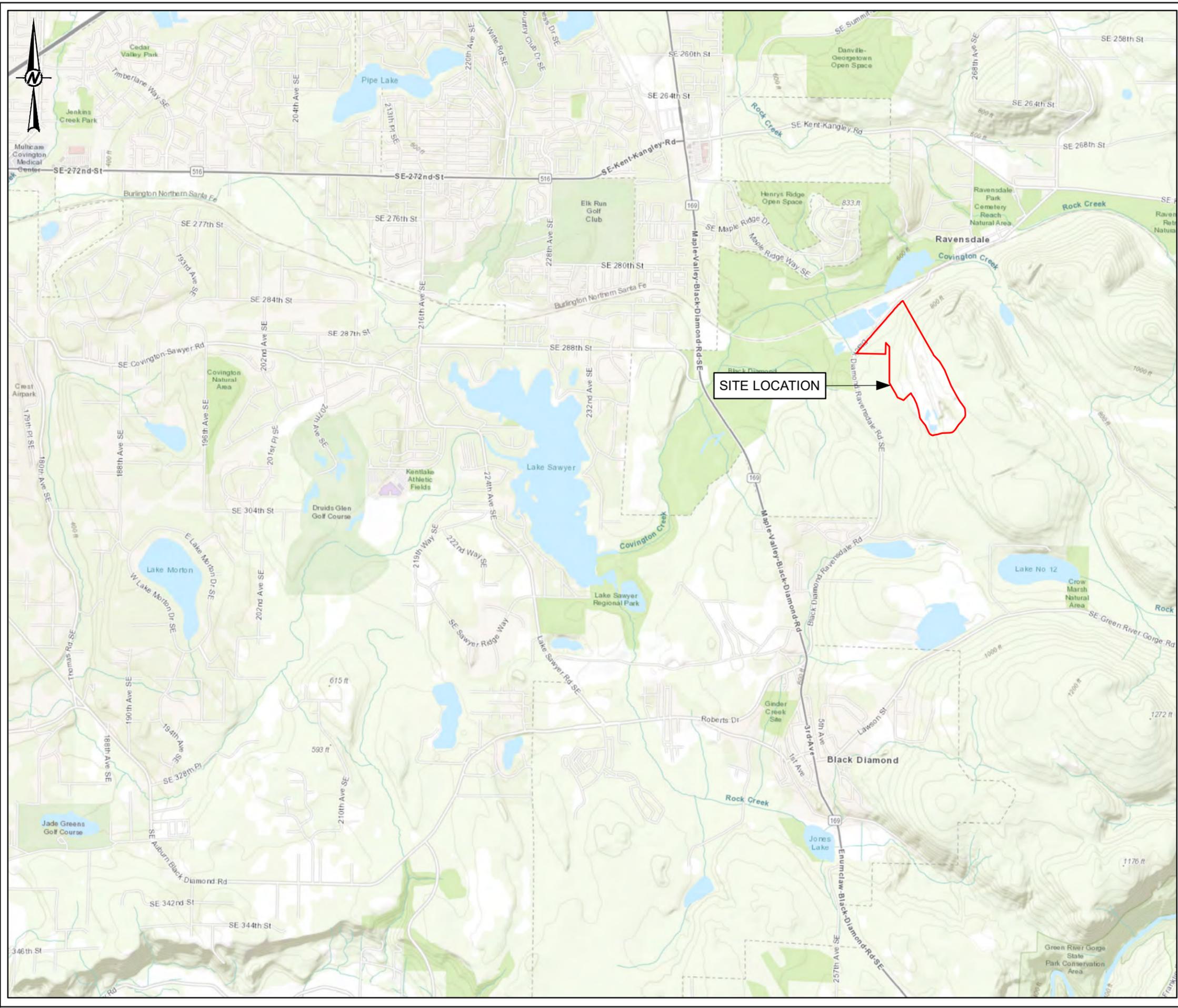
**Table 4: Fourth Quarter 2023 Treatment System Metals Monitoring**

Sample Location	Sample ID	Date Sampled	pH (standard units)	Total Antimony (ug/L)	Dissolved Antimony (ug/L)	Total Arsenic (ug/L)	Dissolved Arsenic (ug/L)	Total Lead (ug/L)	Dissolved Lead (ug/L)	Total Vanadium (ug/L)	Dissolved Vanadium (ug/L)
pH Tank Influent	Tank-Influent	20-Dec-23	12.20	16.9	17.7	22.9	14.4	83.3	73.4	3.89	3.63
pH Tank Effluent/Filter Media Influent	Sand-Effluent	20-Dec-23	8.08	16.9	17.8	22.1	22.5	13.9	0.56	3.83	3.88
Filter Media Effluent	As-Effluent	20-Dec-23	7.56	17.1	17.4	15.2	14.4	11.8	0.968	3	2.7

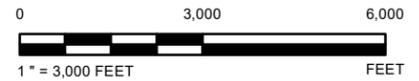
- Not measured or not available  
 ug/L Micrograms per liter  
 J Data validation code; estimated value



## Figures



**LEGEND**  
 Property Boundary



**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. ASPECT CONSULTING (PROPERTY BOUNDARY)  
 2. ESRI (WASHINGTON STATE COUNTY BOUNDARY)  
 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 STATEPLANE WASHINGTON NORTH FIPS 4601 FEET  
 4. MAP SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

CLIENT  
**HOLCIM**

PROJECT  
**RI WORK PLAN 2020  
 RAVENSDALE, WA**

TITLE  
**SITE LOCATION MAP**

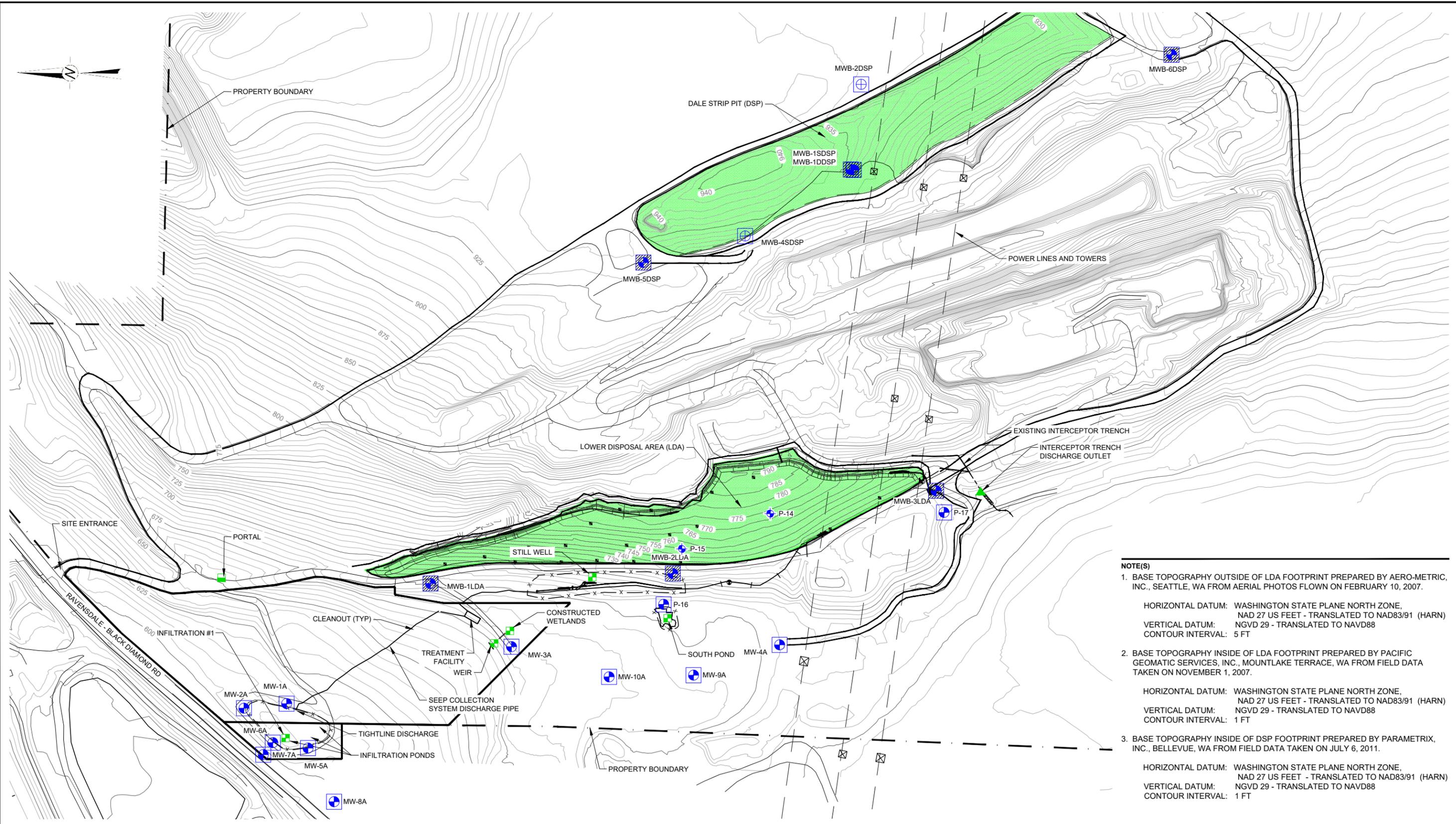
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		APPROVED	GZ

PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	FIGURE
152030420	004	A	1

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM ANS I B

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**NOTE(S)**

- BASE TOPOGRAPHY OUTSIDE OF LDA FOOTPRINT PREPARED BY AERO-METRIC, INC., SEATTLE, WA FROM AERIAL PHOTOS FLOWN ON FEBRUARY 10, 2007.  
 HORIZONTAL DATUM: WASHINGTON STATE PLANE NORTH ZONE, NAD 27 US FEET - TRANSLATED TO NAD83/91 (HARN)  
 VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD 29 - TRANSLATED TO NAVD88  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5 FT
- BASE TOPOGRAPHY INSIDE OF LDA FOOTPRINT PREPARED BY PACIFIC GEOMATIC SERVICES, INC., MOUNTLAKE TERRACE, WA FROM FIELD DATA TAKEN ON NOVEMBER 1, 2007.  
 HORIZONTAL DATUM: WASHINGTON STATE PLANE NORTH ZONE, NAD 27 US FEET - TRANSLATED TO NAD83/91 (HARN)  
 VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD 29 - TRANSLATED TO NAVD88  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1 FT
- BASE TOPOGRAPHY INSIDE OF DSP FOOTPRINT PREPARED BY PARAMETRIX, INC., BELLEVUE, WA FROM FIELD DATA TAKEN ON JULY 6, 2011.  
 HORIZONTAL DATUM: WASHINGTON STATE PLANE NORTH ZONE, NAD 27 US FEET - TRANSLATED TO NAD83/91 (HARN)  
 VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD 29 - TRANSLATED TO NAVD88  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1 FT

<b>LEGEND</b>	
	COVER AREA
	MW-1A ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELL
	MWB-1DDSP BEDROCK MONITORING WELL
	MWB-2DSP BEDROCK MONITORING WELL (NOTE 4)
	DISPOSAL AREA MONITORING WELL
	LDA SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
	DSP BEDROCK SAMPLING LOCATION (PORTAL)
	INTERCEPTOR TRENCH SAMPLING LOCATION
	FENCE LINE



CLIENT  
**HOLCIM**

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2022-01-20
DESIGNED	JX
PREPARED	REDMOND
REVIEWED	JX
APPROVED	GZ

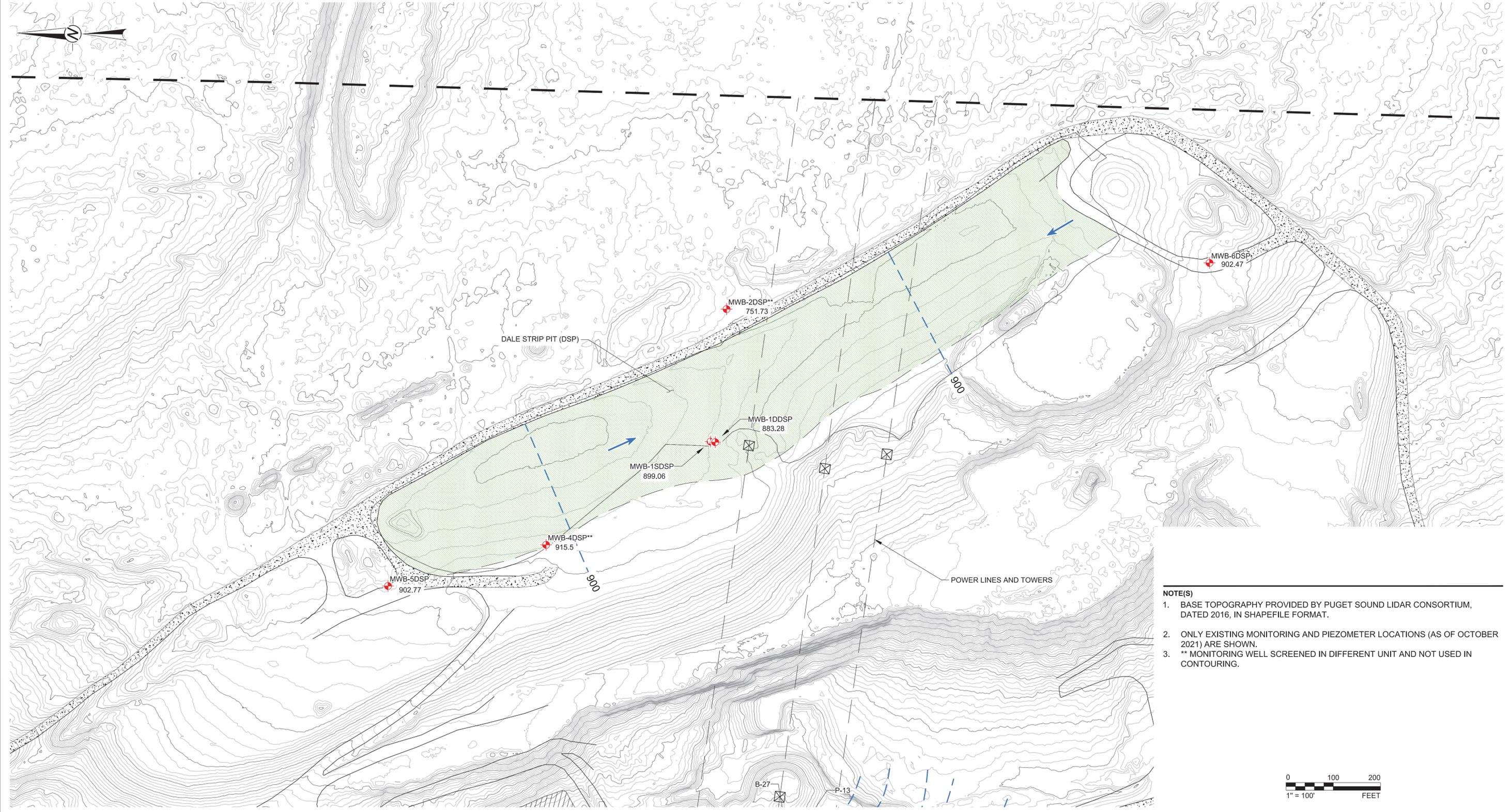
PROJECT  
**RI WORK PLAN 2020  
RAVENSDALE, WA**

TITLE  
**SITE PLAN**

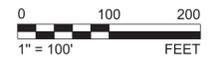
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM A3S-D

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- NOTE(S)**
1. BASE TOPOGRAPHY PROVIDED BY PUGET SOUND LIDAR CONSORTIUM, DATED 2016, IN SHAPEFILE FORMAT.
  2. ONLY EXISTING MONITORING AND PIEZOMETER LOCATIONS (AS OF OCTOBER 2021) ARE SHOWN.
  3. \*\* MONITORING WELL SCREENED IN DIFFERENT UNIT AND NOT USED IN CONTOURING.



LEGEND			
	COVER AREA		P-1 GOLDER PIEZOMETER
	MW-1A ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELL		LDA SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
	MWB-1DDSP BEDROCK MONITORING WELL		DSP BEDROCK SAMPLING LOCATION (PORTAL)
	P-14 LDA MONITORING WELL		INTERCEPTOR TRENCH SAMPLING LOCATION
	AMW-1 PLANT SITE MONITORING WELLS		FENCE LINE

CLIENT  
**HOLCIM**

CONSULTANT		YYYY-MM-DD	2024-04-10
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		PREPARED	TR
		REVIEWED	AP
		APPROVED	GZ

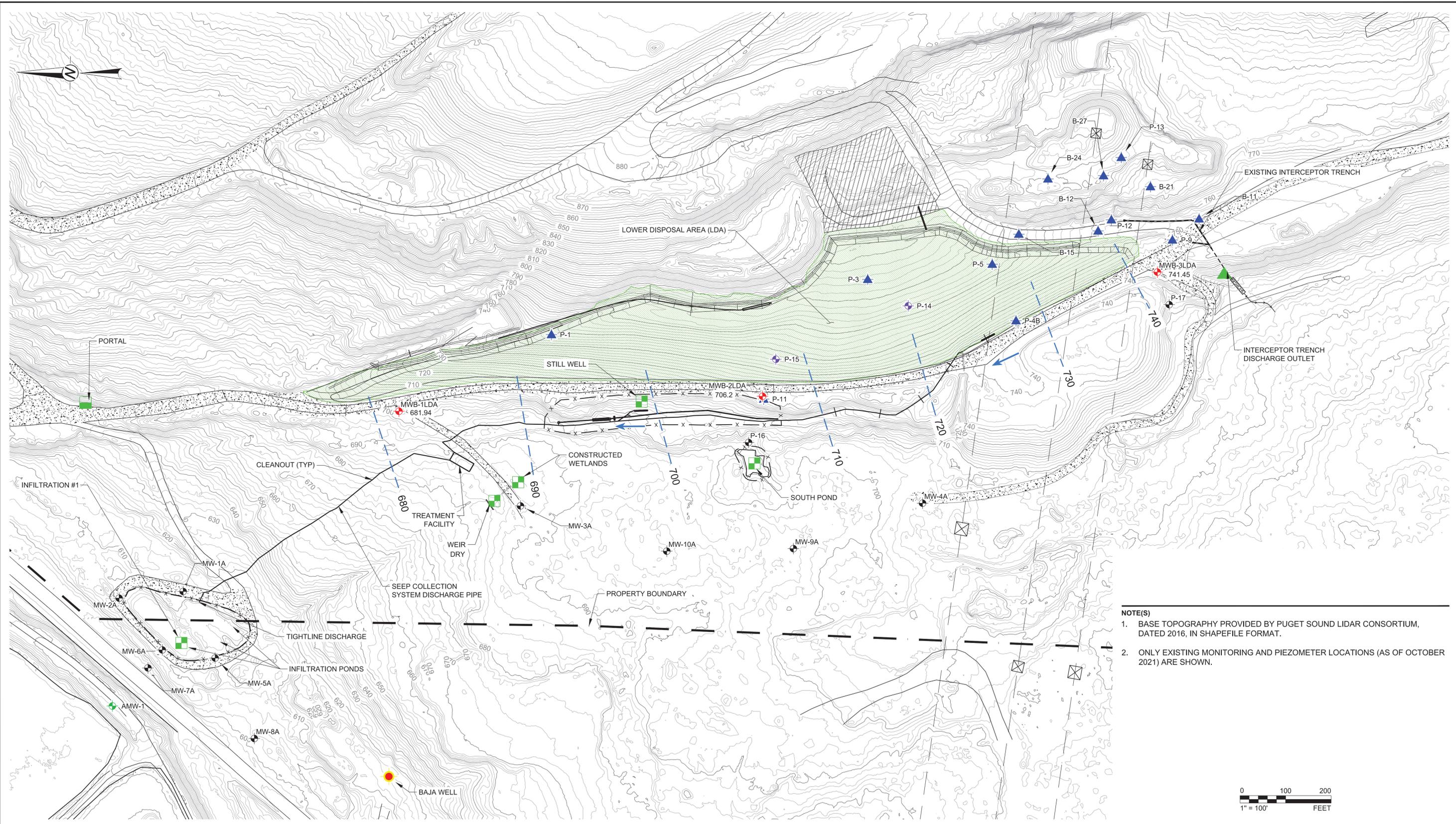
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DECEMBER 12-15, 2023 GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS  
RAVENSDALE, WA

TITLE  
**DSP BEDROCK GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS**

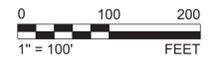
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- NOTE(S)**
1. BASE TOPOGRAPHY PROVIDED BY PUGET SOUND LIDAR CONSORTIUM, DATED 2016, IN SHAPEFILE FORMAT.
  2. ONLY EXISTING MONITORING AND PIEZOMETER LOCATIONS (AS OF OCTOBER 2021) ARE SHOWN.



LEGEND	
	COVER AREA
	ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELL
	BEDROCK MONITORING WELL
	LDA MONITORING WELL
	PLANT SITE MONITORING WELLS
	GOLDER PIEZOMETER
	LDA SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
	DSP BEDROCK SAMPLING LOCATION (PORTAL)
	INTERCEPTOR TRENCH SAMPLING LOCATION
	FENCE LINE
	PRIVATE WELL

CLIENT  
**HOLCIM**

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2024-04-10
DESIGNED	AW
PREPARED	TR
REVIEWED	AP
APPROVED	GZ

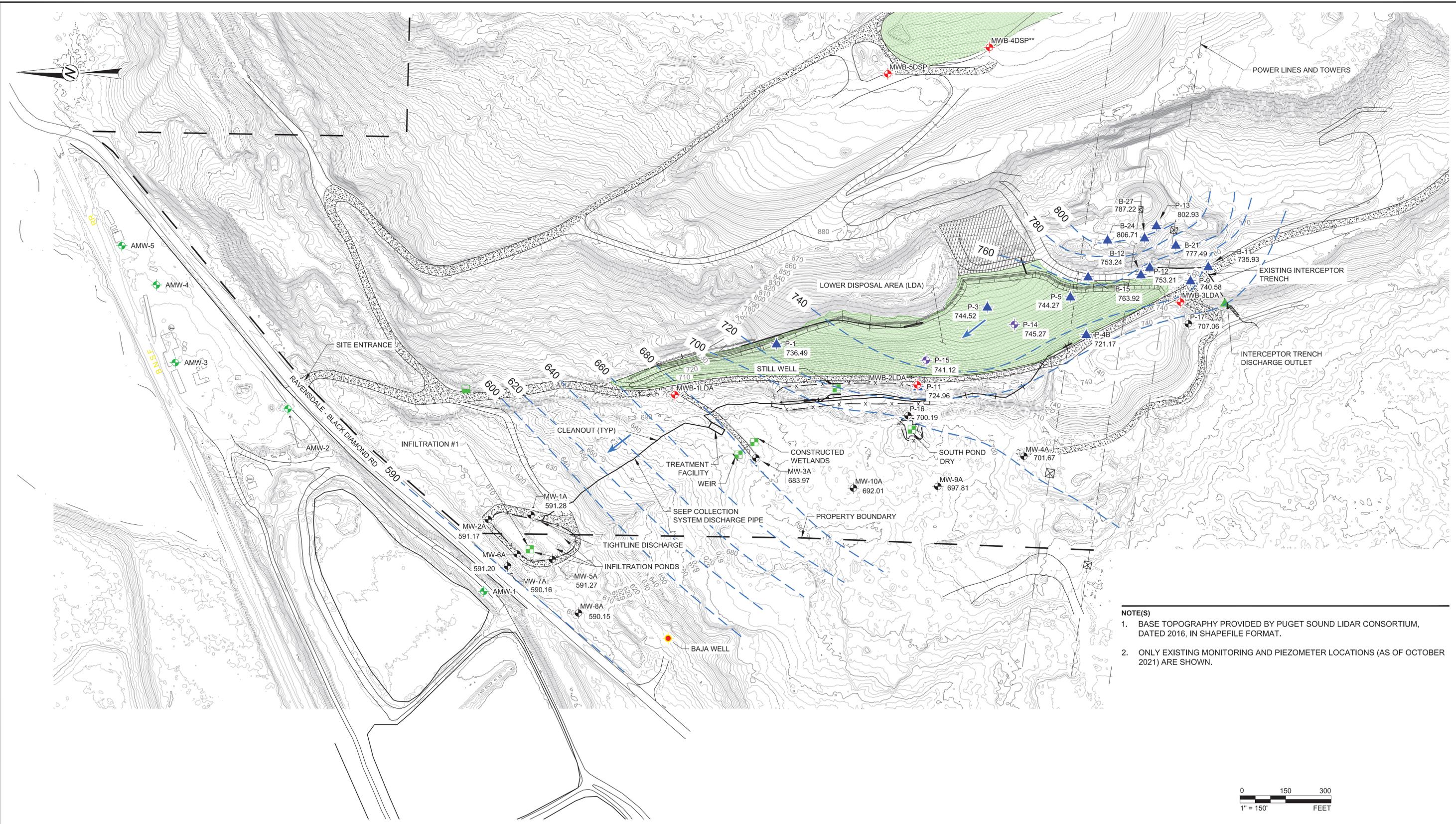
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RAVENSDALE, WA

TITLE  
**LDA BEDROCK GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS**

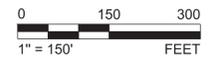
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- NOTE(S)**
1. BASE TOPOGRAPHY PROVIDED BY PUGET SOUND LIDAR CONSORTIUM, DATED 2016, IN SHAPEFILE FORMAT.
  2. ONLY EXISTING MONITORING AND PIEZOMETER LOCATIONS (AS OF OCTOBER 2021) ARE SHOWN.



LEGEND	
	COVER AREA
	P-1 GOLDER PIEZOMETER
	MW-1A ALLUVIAL MONITORING WELL
	LDA SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
	MWB-1DDSP BEDROCK MONITORING WELL
	DSP BEDROCK SAMPLING LOCATION (PORTAL)
	P-14 LDA MONITORING WELL
	INTERCEPTOR TRENCH SAMPLING LOCATION
	AMW-1 PLANT SITE MONITORING WELLS
	FENCE LINE
	PRIVATE WELL

CLIENT  
**HOLCIM**

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YYYY-MM-DD	2024-04-10
DESIGNED	AW
PREPARED	TR
REVIEWED	AP
APPROVED	GZ

PROJECT  
DECEMBER 12-15, 2023 GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS  
RAVENSDALE, WA

TITLE  
**ALLUVIAL - SHALLOW GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS**

PROJECT NO.	TASK	REV.	FIGURE
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI D

**APPENDIX A**

**Summary Data Tables for Individual  
Wells and Monitoring Locations**

**APPENDIX A-1**

# Summary of Lower Disposal Area – Surface Water Sampling Results

Table A-1A Still Well  
Table A-1B Infiltration Ponds  
Table A-1C Weir  
Table A-1D South Pond

















**APPENDIX A-2**

**Summary of Lower Disposal Area –  
Shallow/Alluvial Groundwater  
Sampling Results**

Table A-2A Well MW-1A  
Table A-2B Well MW-2A  
Table A-2C Well MW-3A  
Table A-2D Well MW-4A  
Table A-2E Well MW-5A  
Table A-2F Well MW-6A  
Table A-2G Well MW-7A  
Table A-2H Well MW-8A  
Table A-2I Well MW-9A  
Table A-2J Well MW-10A  
Table A-2K Well P-16  
Table A-2L Well P-17





































**APPENDIX A-3**

**Summary of Lower Disposal Area –  
Bedrock Groundwater Sampling  
Results**

Table A-3A Well MWB-1LDA  
Table A-3B Well MWB-2LDA  
Table A-3C Well MWB-3LDA













**APPENDIX A-4**

**Summary of Dale Strip Pit –  
Bedrock Groundwater Sampling  
Results**

Table A-4A Well MWB-1SDSP  
Table A-4B Well MWB-1DDSP  
Table A-4C Well MWB-5DSP  
Table A-4D Well MWB-6DSP  
Table A-4E Portal  
Table A-4F Well MWB-2DSP  
Table A-4G Well MWB-4SDSP



























































































































































































































































































































































































































































































