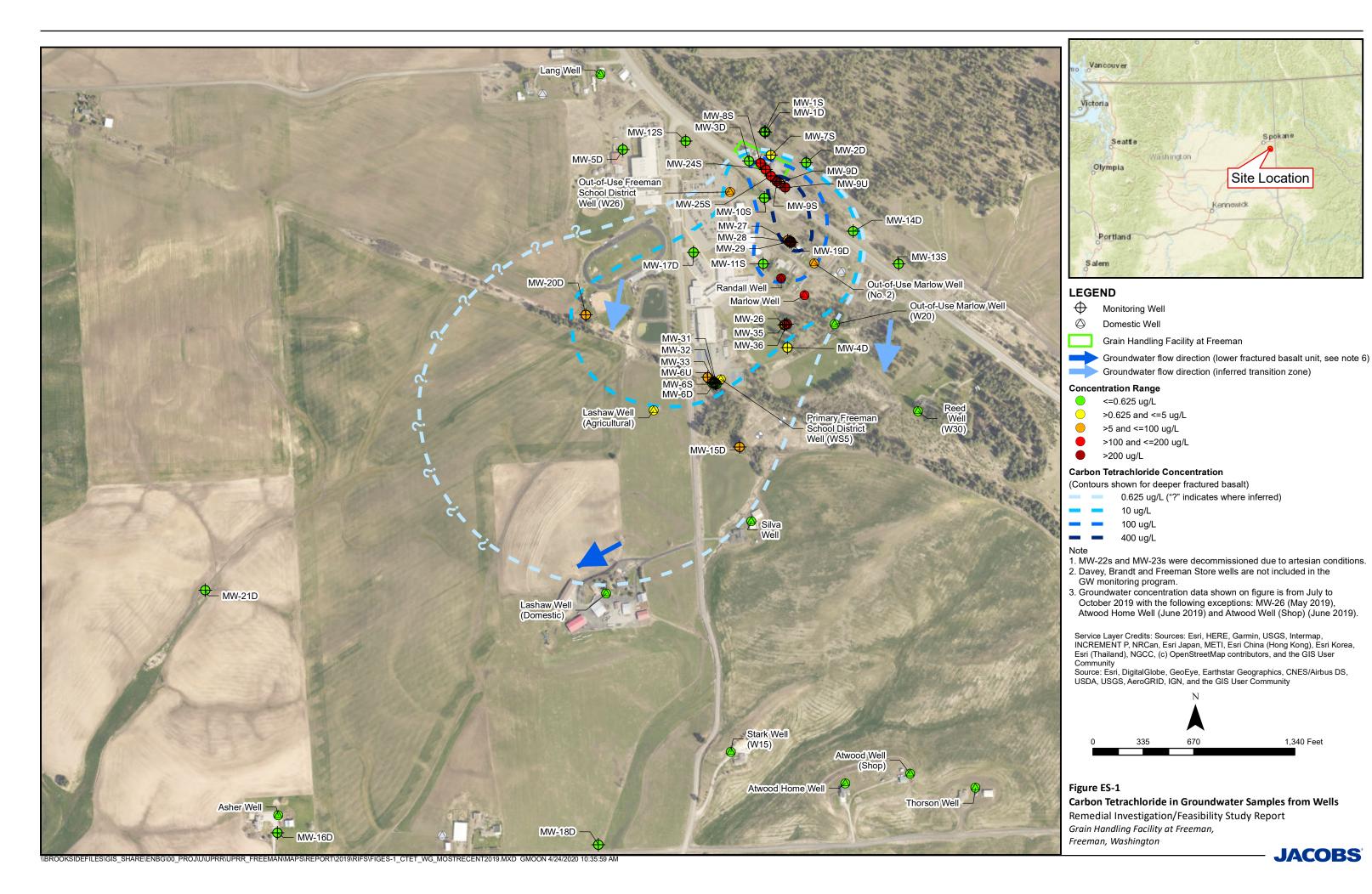
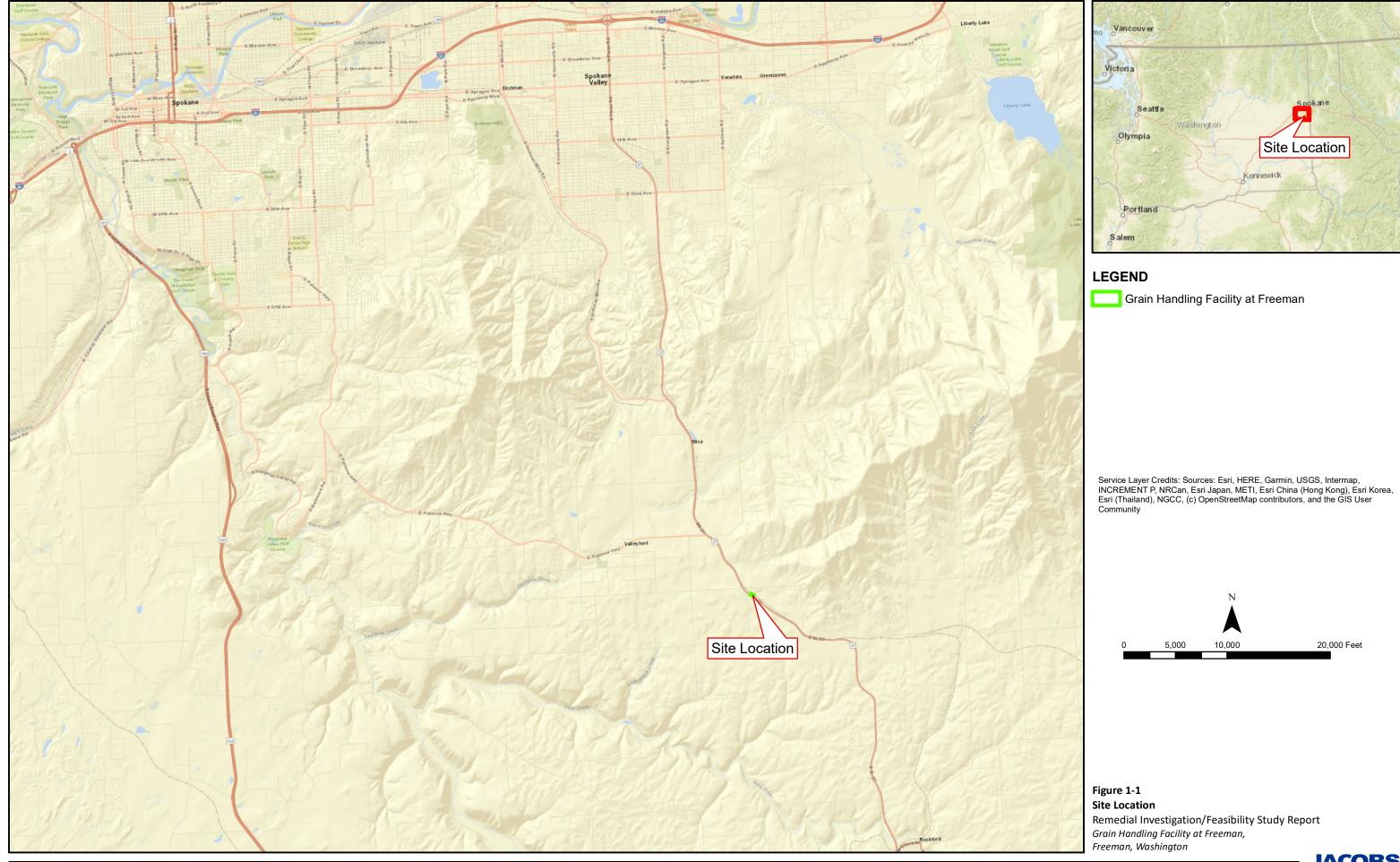
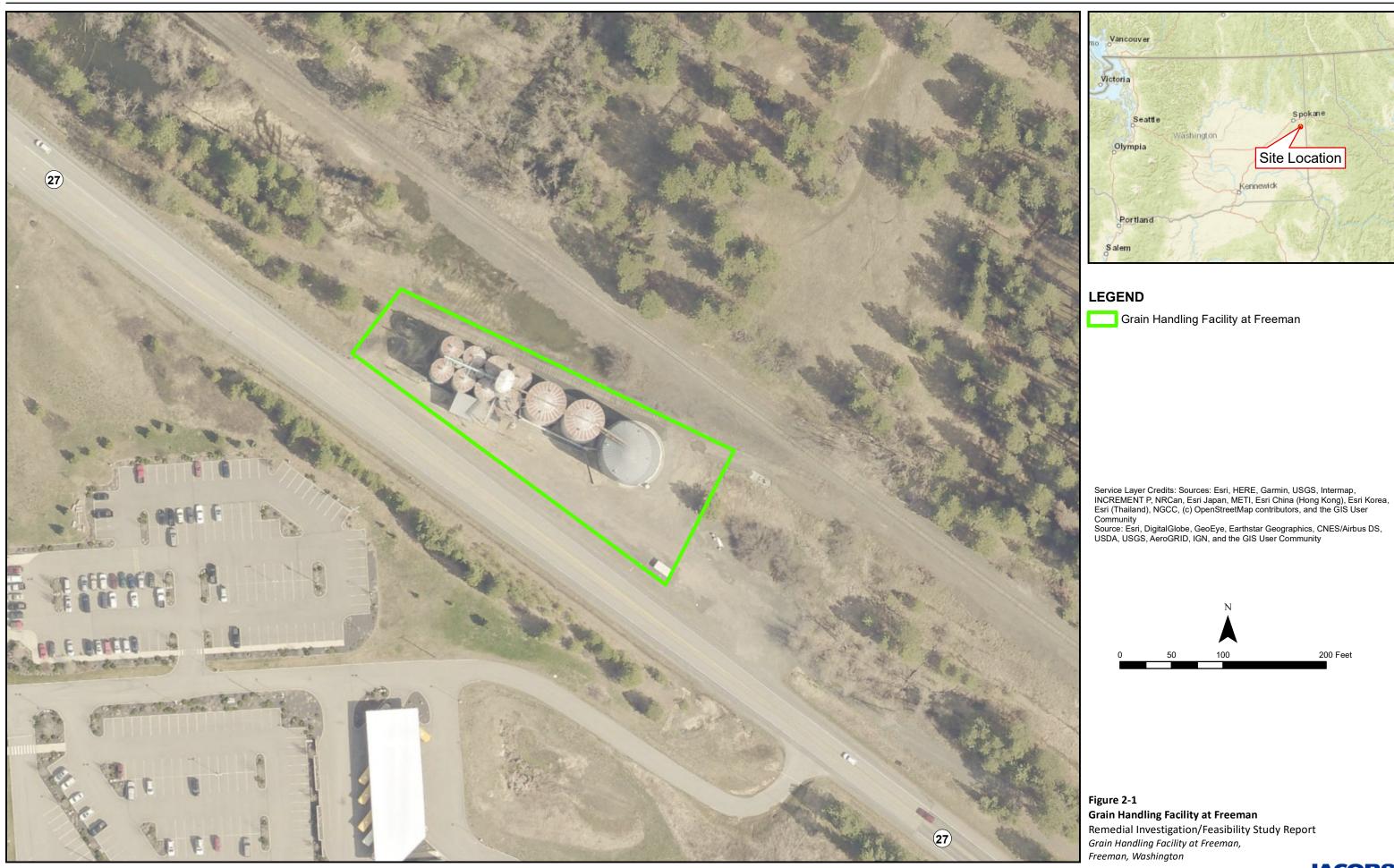
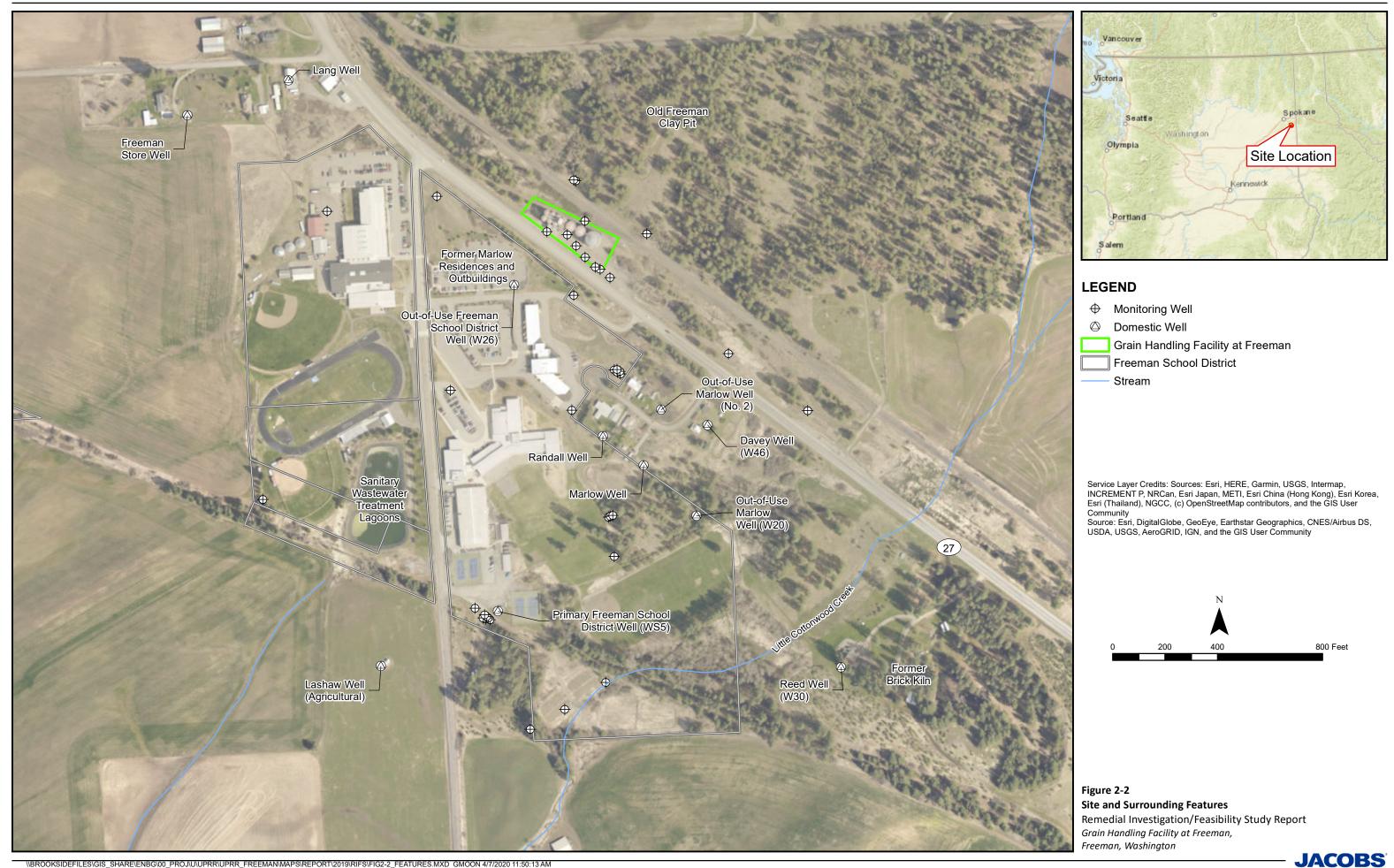
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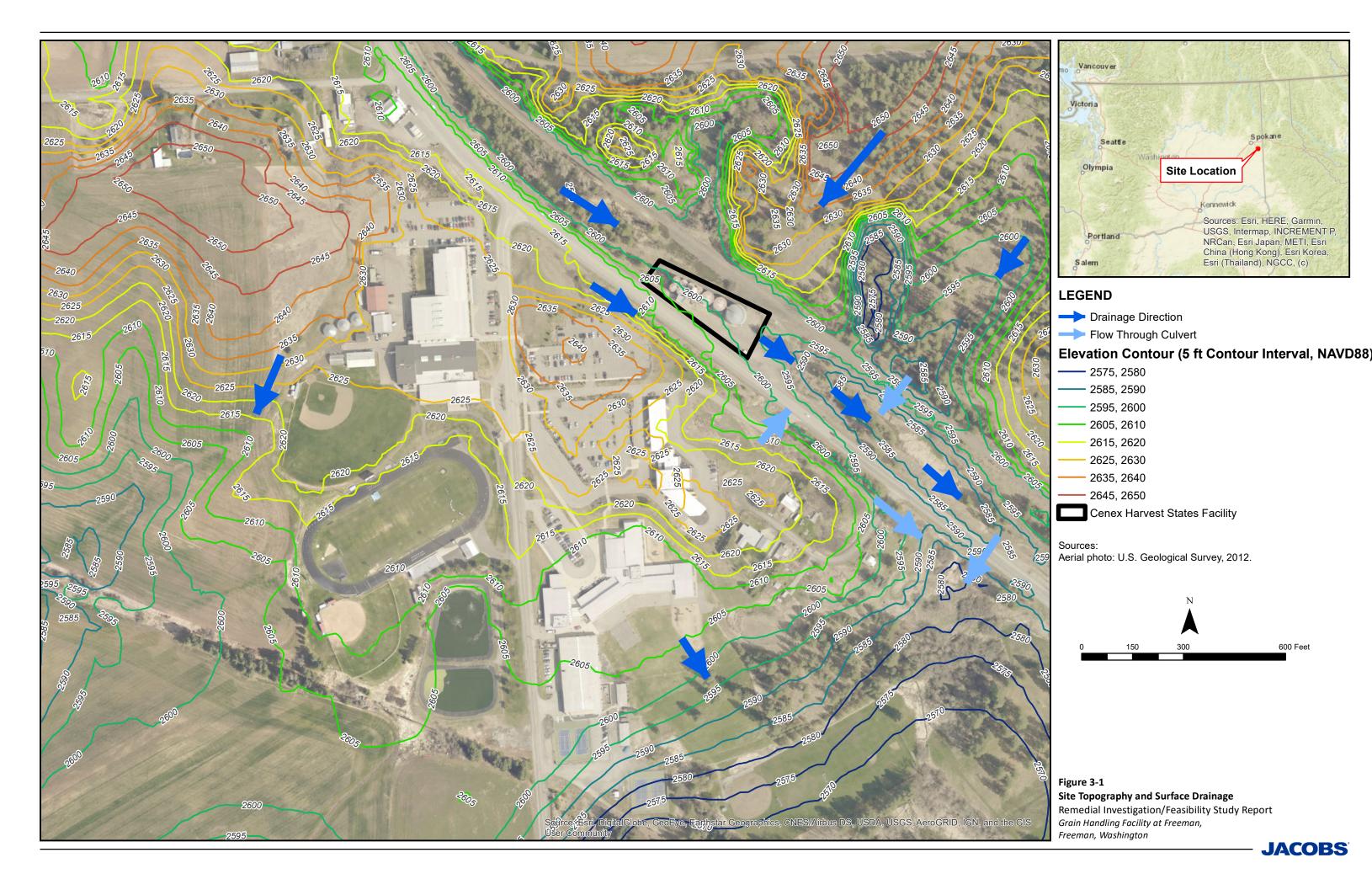


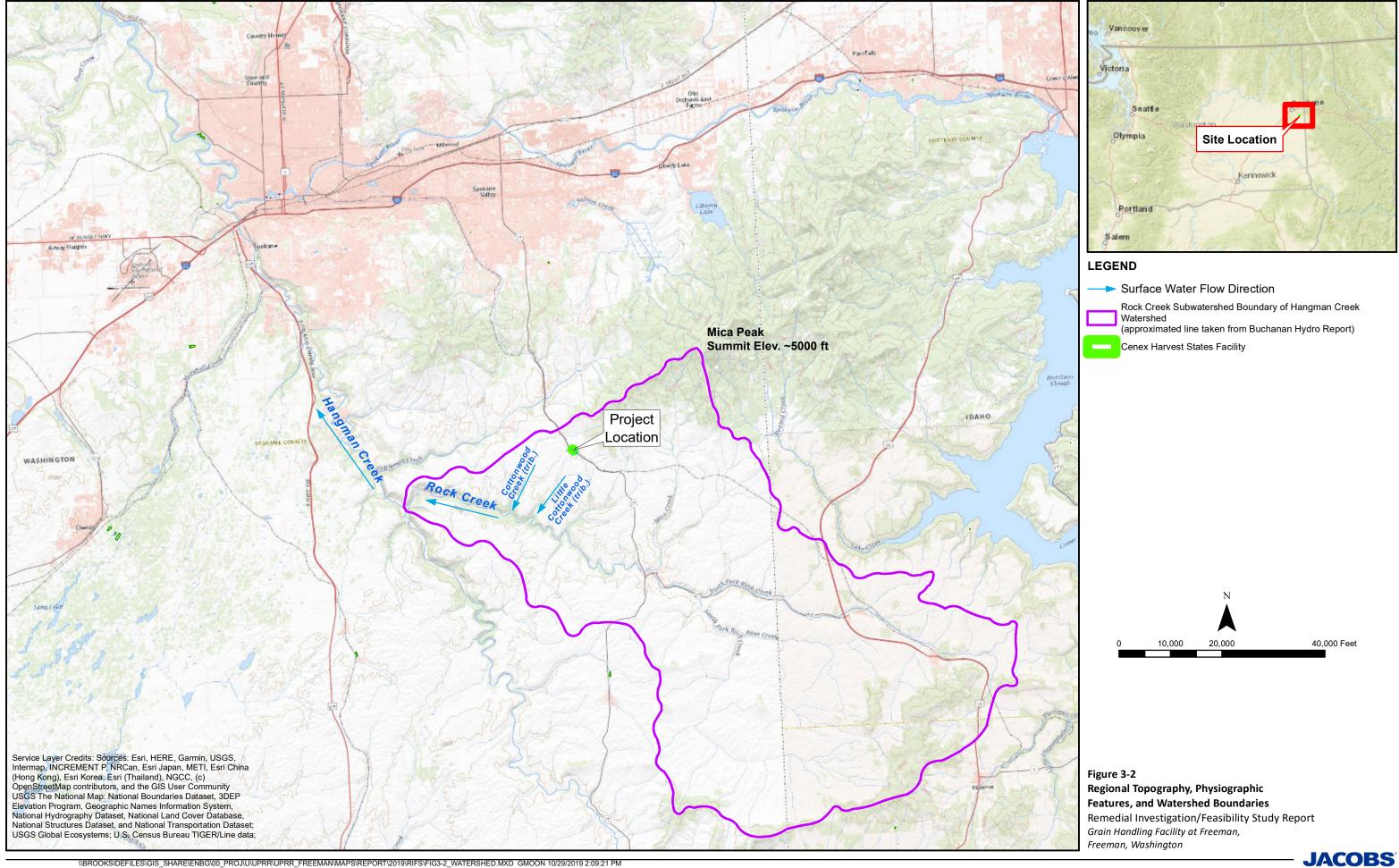




200 Feet







GEOLOGIC UNITS & AGE

GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHY

TYPICAL THICKNESS OF GENERALIZED UNITS (in vicinity of GHFF site)

AQUIFER TYPE/GROUNDWATER FLOW CHARACTERISTICS/AND-OR TYPICAL YIELD (for wells completed in each unit, etc)

Quaternary Sediments:

- Post Glacial Deposits (alluvium)
- Glacial Flood Deposits (high energy sand & gravel; low energy silt & clay)
- Eolian (wind blown loess) Palouse Formation

Tertiary Volcanic Rocks and Sedimentary Interbeds:

- Columbia River Basalt Group:
 - Wanapum Formation
 - Grande Ronde Formation
- Latah Formation fine grained interbeds

Columbia River Basalt Group

Basement Rock Complex

- Range of 10-85 feet
- Typical thickess of ~40-60 ft

- Permeability of fine-grained loess (silt-clay) is relatively low; theoretical/book values in range of 0.001 to 1 feet per day.
- Generally considered an unproductive zone for water wells as the units beneath are targets for public and domestic wells; none of the well logs in Ecology's database are screened in this upper zone.

- Highly variable thickens to southwest
- Ranges from 0 (not present) to over 350 feet in areas south of GHFF site.
- Higher K found in fractured zones typically between flows.
- Aquifer type characterized as confined to semi-confined.
- Moderate to high well yield reported at up to 1,500 gpm (HCI); and 10-1000 gpm (Buchanan 2003).

Pre-Tertiary Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks:

- Metamorphic:
 - Quartzite
 - Gneiss
- Igneous (intrusive):
- Granite

- Extensive total depth unknown.
- Inferred to be tens to hundreds of feet+ thick.
- More permeable and saturated conditions occur in weathered zones.
- Aquifer type characterized as confined to semi-confined.
- Relatively low yield but suitable for domestic use; well yield reported at less than 10 gpm (Buchanan 2003).

Note: generalized stratigraphy and supporting information compiled from published sources as described in Section 4.1.1.

Figure 3-3
Generalized Stratigraphic Section
Remedial Investigation/Feasibilty Study Report
Grain Handling Facility at Freeman
Freeman, Washington



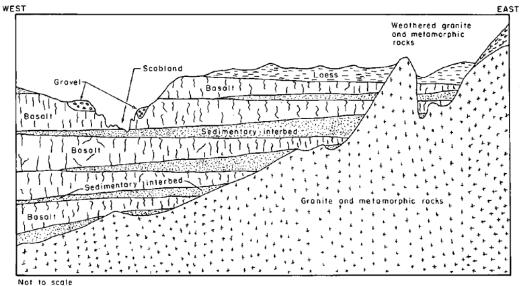


FIGURE A2.--Diagrammatic west-to-east geologic section through the Palouse River basin. A.

Notes:

- A. Figure A2 is taken from Water Supply Bulletin 39 (1975) and depicts a cross section through the Palouse River Basin that is remarkably similar to the geologic setting near Freeman.
- B. Figure 5 depicts a typical basalt flow group illustrating the variations in basalt texture and dominant groundwater pathways in different zones.

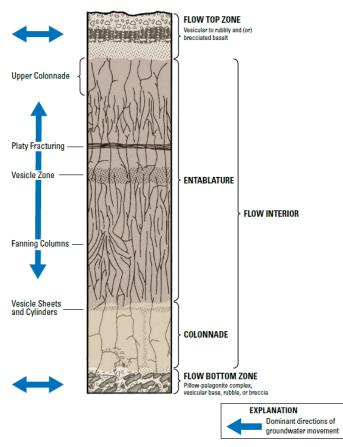
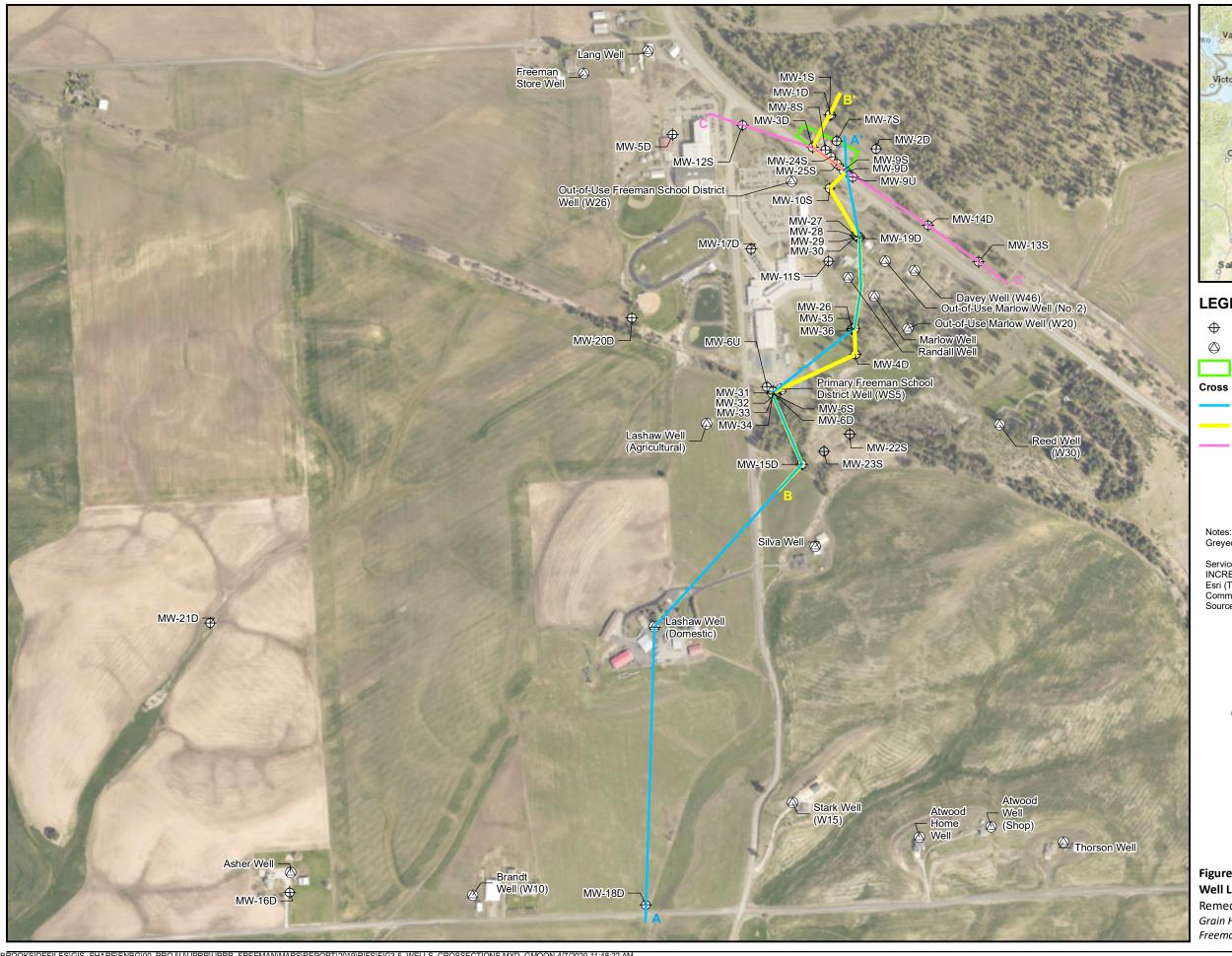


Figure 5. Features within a typical Columbia River Basalt Group flow. Modified from Vaccaro (1986) and Reidel and others (2002).

В.

Figure 3-4 **Typical Basalt Flow Detail** Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report Grain Handling Facility at Freeman Freeman, Washington







Monitoring Well

O Domestic Well

Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

Cross Sections

A-A'

B-B'

Greyed out wells have been decomissioned.

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

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

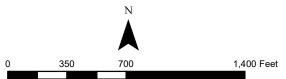
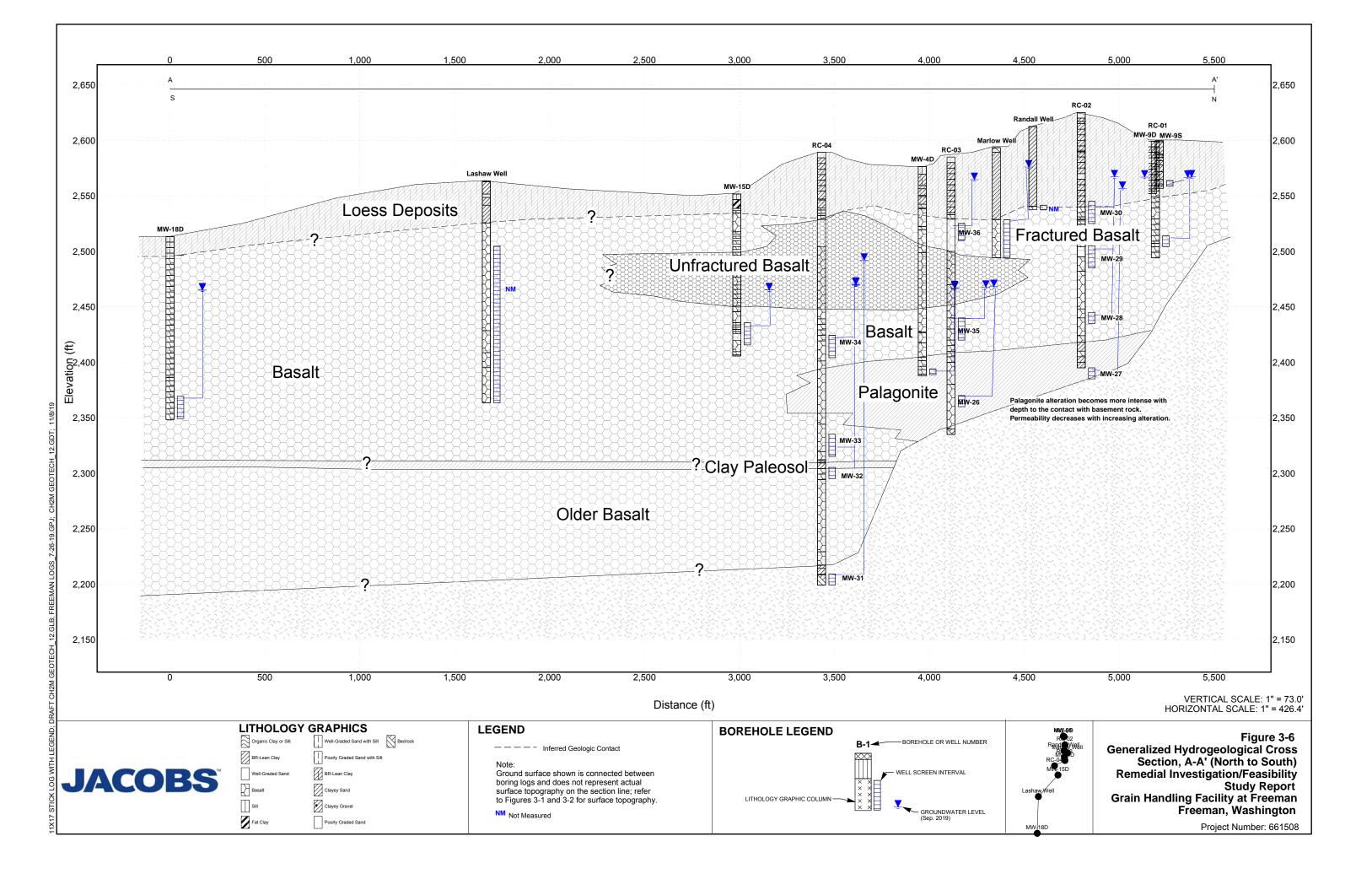
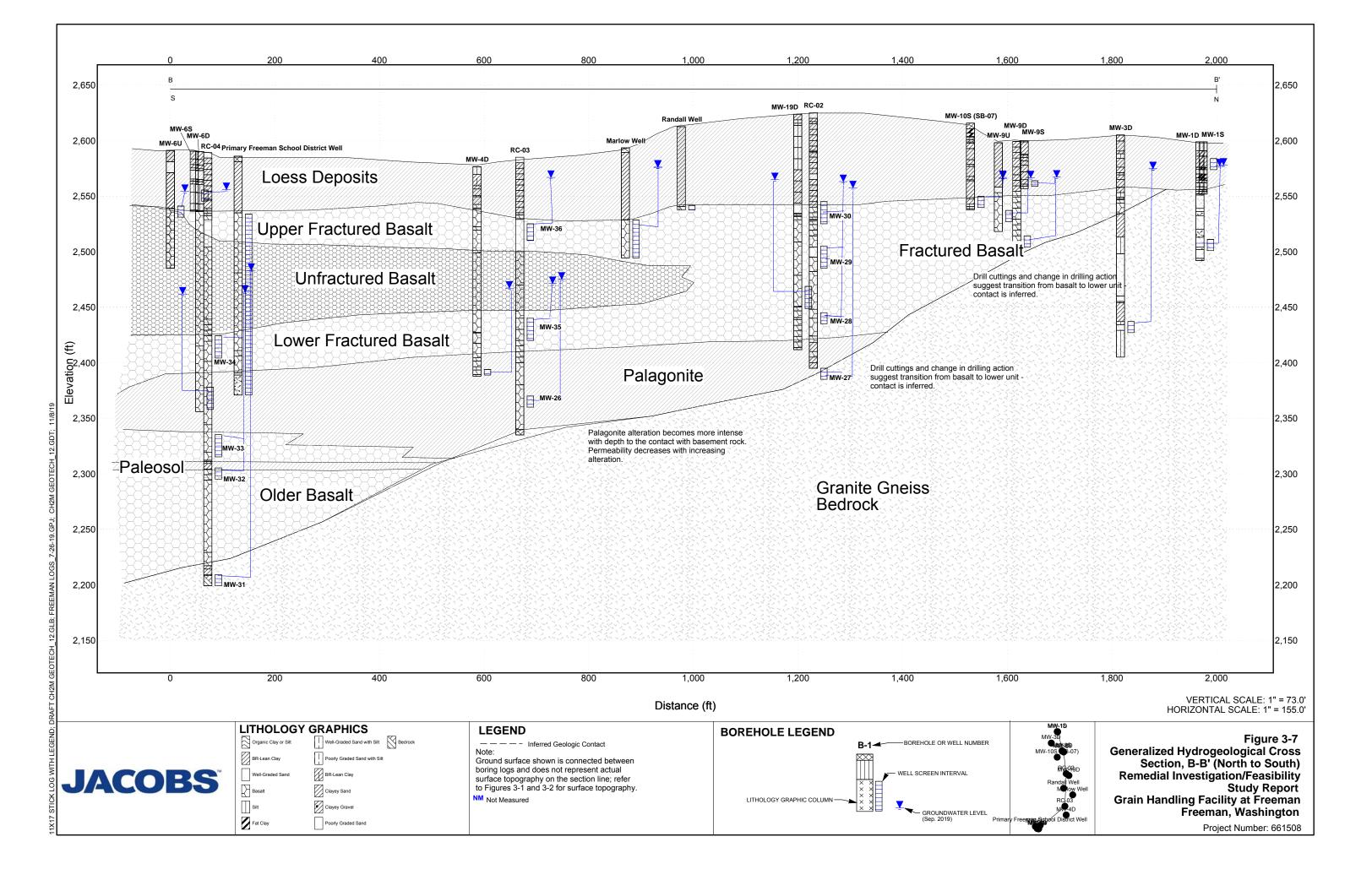
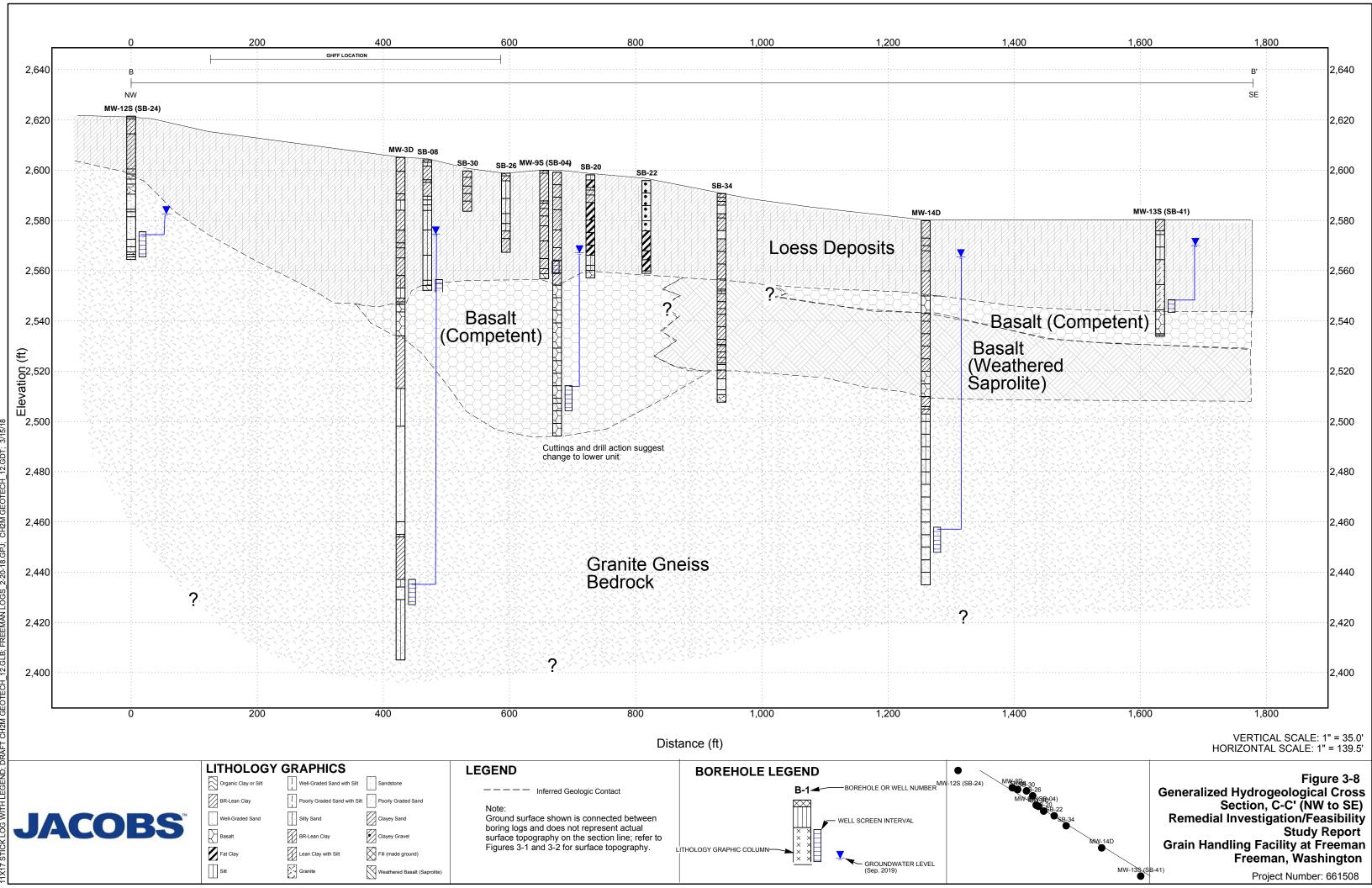
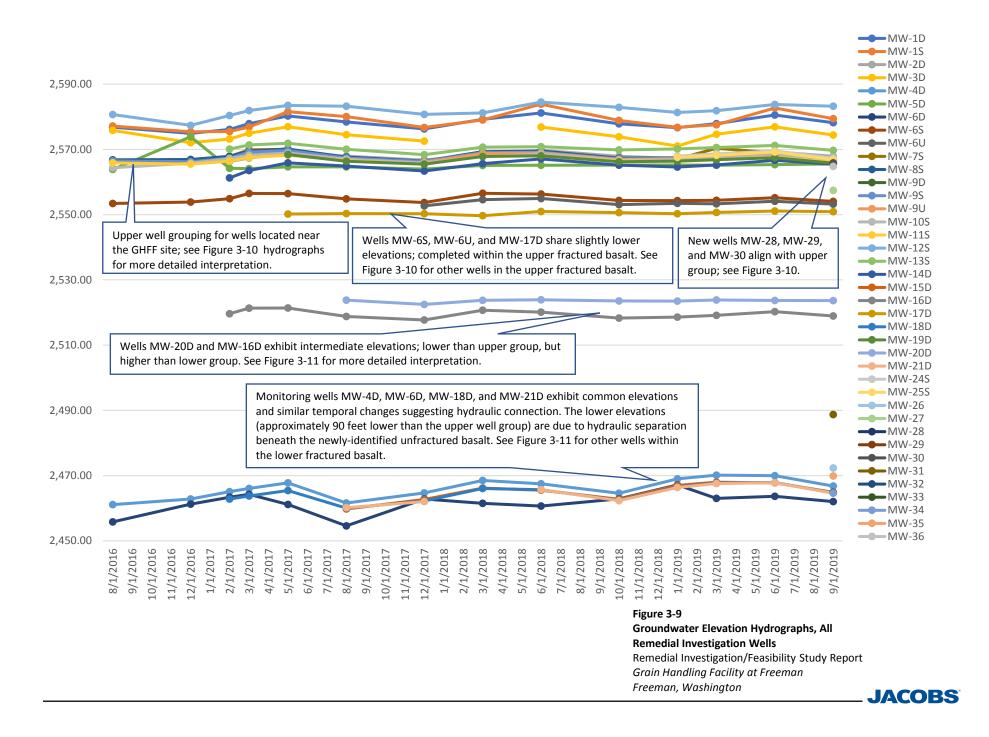


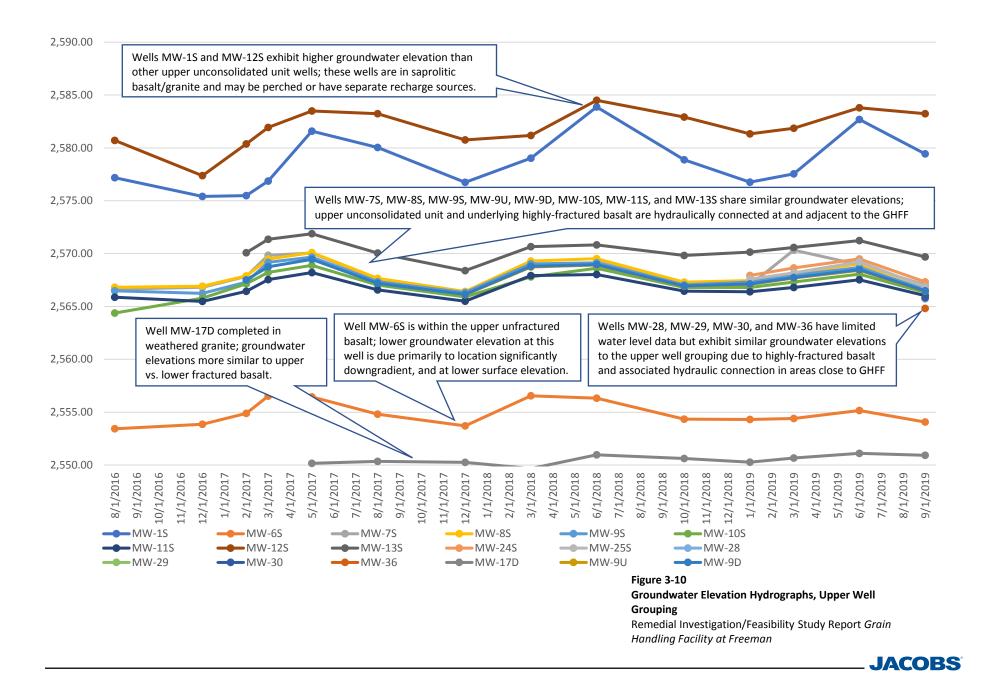
Figure 3-5 **Well Location Map and Cross-Section Locations** Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report Grain Handling Facility at Freeman, Freeman, Washington **JACOBS**











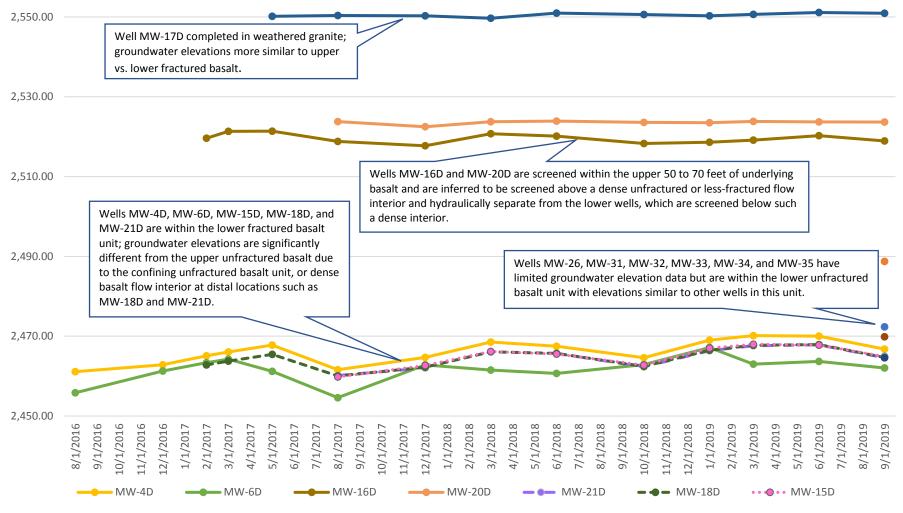
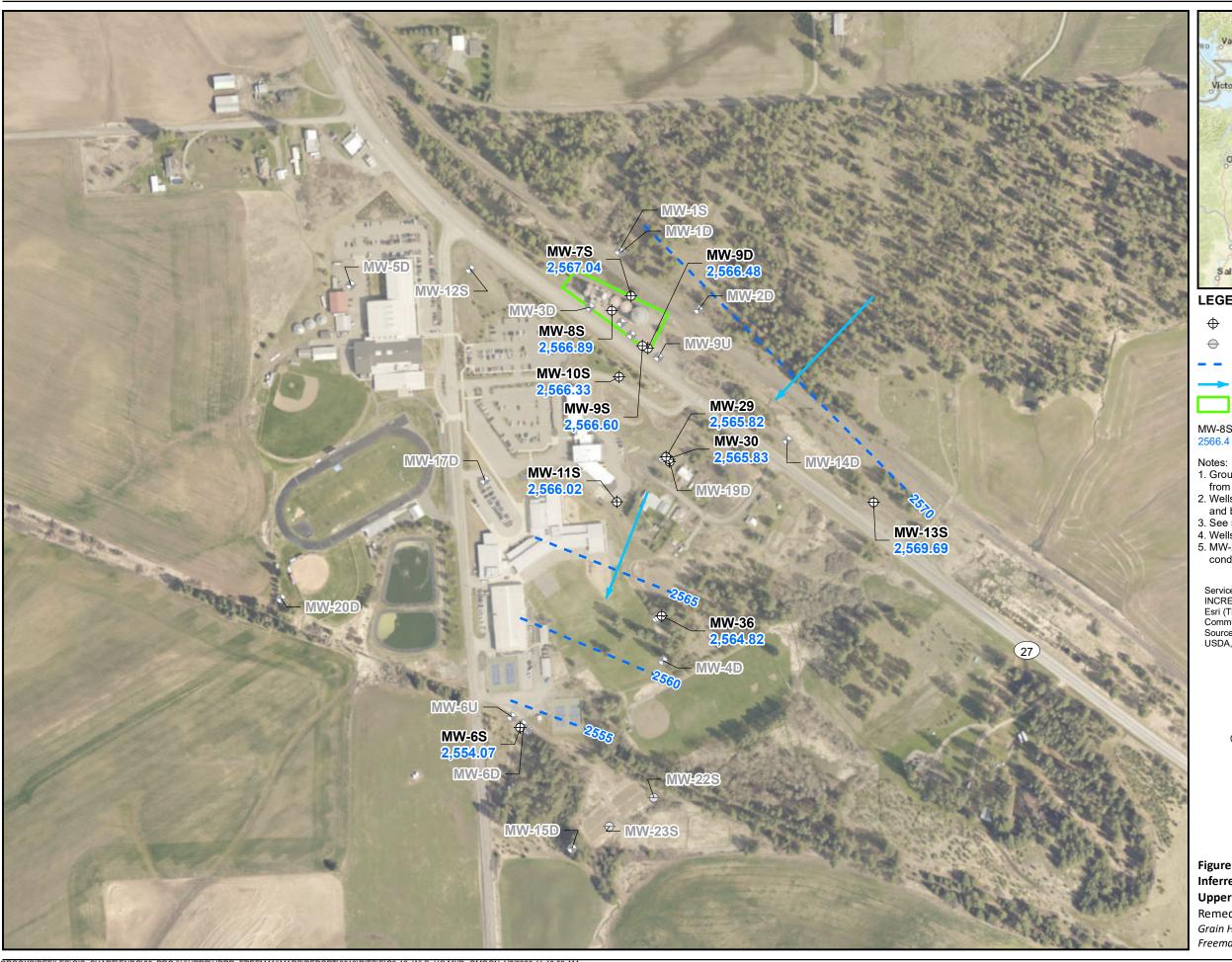


Figure 3-11 Groundwater Elevation Hydrographs, Lower Well Grouping Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report Grain Handling Facility at Freeman Freeman, Washington







- Monitoring Well
- Abandoned Monitoring Well
- Groundwater Elevation (feet above MSL)
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

MW-8S Well ID

2566.4 Groundwater Elevation

- 1. Groundwater elevations near each well represent measurements from September 2019.
- Wells grouped in this category include upper unconsolidated and basalt units inferred to be in hydraulic connection near GHFF.
 See separate map for wells south of 6s/6dwell pair.

- 4. Wells in grey text not used for contouring.5. MW-22s and MW-23s were decommissioned due to artesian conditions.

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

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Figure 3-12 Inferred Groundwater Elevation Contours and Flow Map for **Upper Unconsolidated Sediment and Basalt Unit**







Inferred Lower Fractured Basalt Monitoring Well

Inferred Upper Fractured Basalt Monitoring Well Monitoring Well

 \bigcirc Domestic Well

 \approx Stream Gauge

Groundwater flow direction (lower fractured basalt unit, see note 6)

Groundwater flow direction (inferred transition zone)

Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

MW-8S Well ID

2566.4 **Groundwater Elevation**

Note

- 1. MW-22s and MW-23s were decommissioned due to artesian conditions.
- 2. Davey, Brandt and Freeman Store wells are not included in the GW monitoring program.
- 3. Groundwater elevations near each well represent measurements from September 2019.
- 4. Wells shown in blue are within the lower fractured basalt unit south of transition zone where an unfractured basalt separates the upper and lower fractured basalt units. The lower fractured basalt unit becomes more confined.
- 5. Wells MW-20D and MW-16D exhibit uncharacteristically high elevations to be grouped or included in the "lower fractured basalt unit" -well screen depth below top of basalt is relatively shallow and suggests they should be categorized as "upper fractured basalt".
- 6. Groundwater elevations from MW-4D, MW-6D, MW-15D, MW-18D, and MW-21D suggest general GW flow direction in lower fractured basalt unit shifting to more west-southwest direction in this area, which would be consistent with the regional setting/watershed characteristics. Need more data in southern locations to prove this hypothesis.

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Figure 3-13 **Groundwater Elevations and Conceptualized Flow for** Area South/Southwest of Site





- Monitoring Well
- Abandoned Monitoring Well
- Groundwater Elevation (feet above MSL)
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

MW-8S Well ID

Groundwater Elevation

- 1. Groundwater elevations near each well represent measurements from September 2019
- Wells grouped in this category include lower decomposed/weathered granite near GHFF assumed to be in hydraulic connection.
 Wells in grey text not used for contouring.
 MW-22S and MW-23S were decommissioned due to artesian
- conditions.

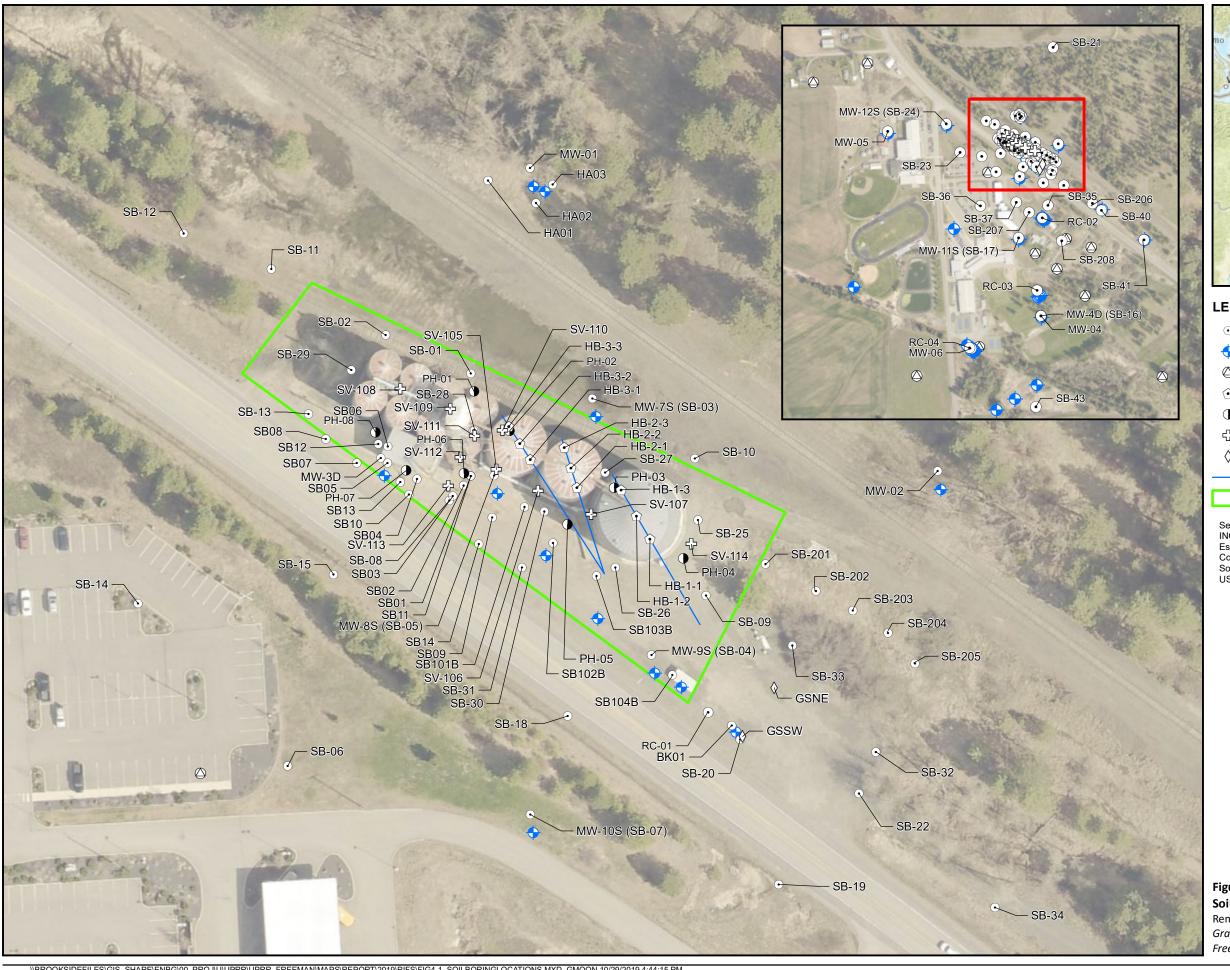
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Community
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Figure 3-14 Inferred Groundwater Elevation Contours and Flow Map for **Lower Decomposed/Weathered Granite Unit**







- Soil Boring
- Monitoring Well
- Domestic Well
- Horizontal Boring Location
- Pothole Location
- Sub Slab Locations
- **Excavation Location**
- Horizontal Boring (HB)

Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

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

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

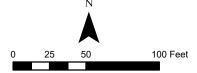
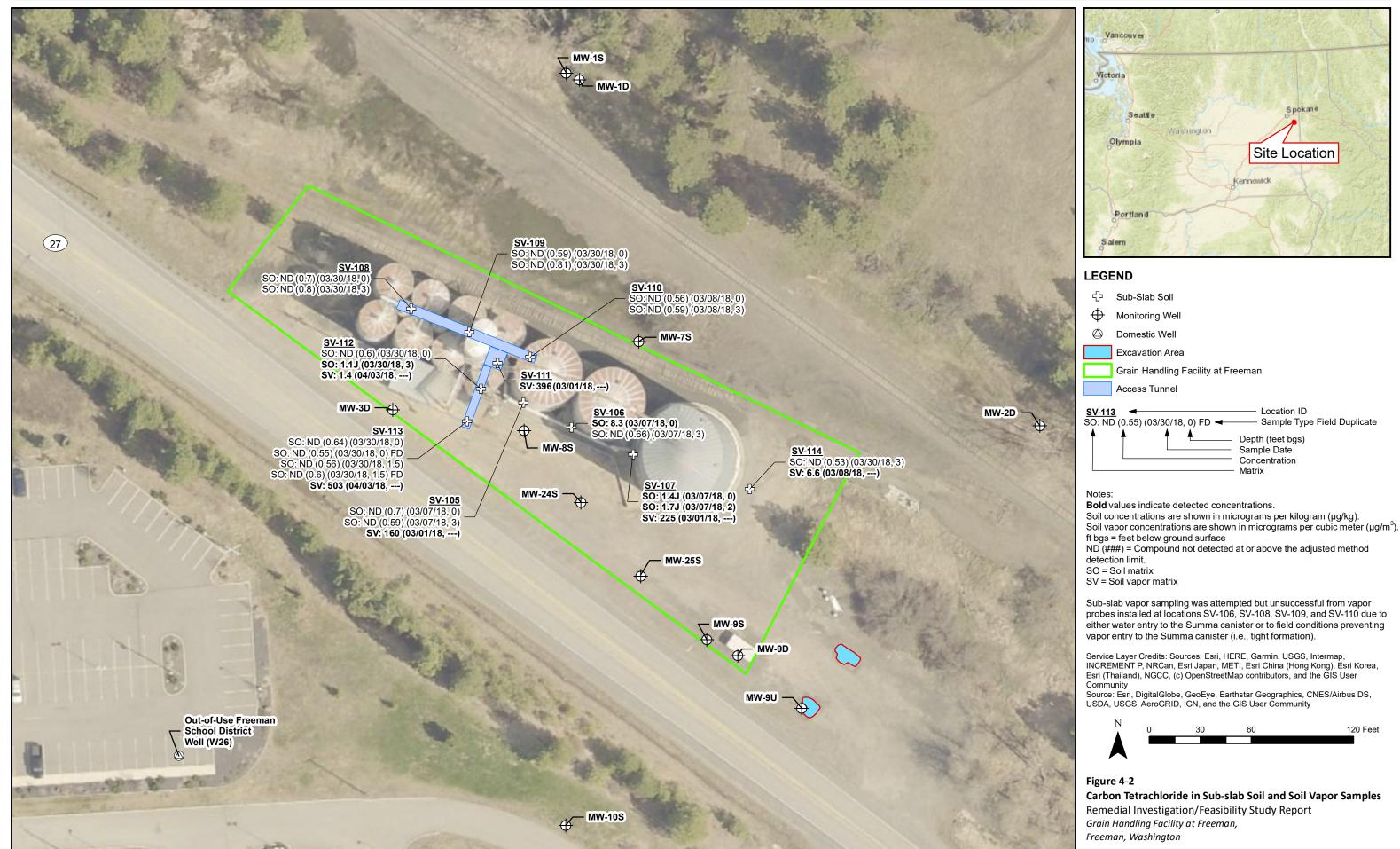
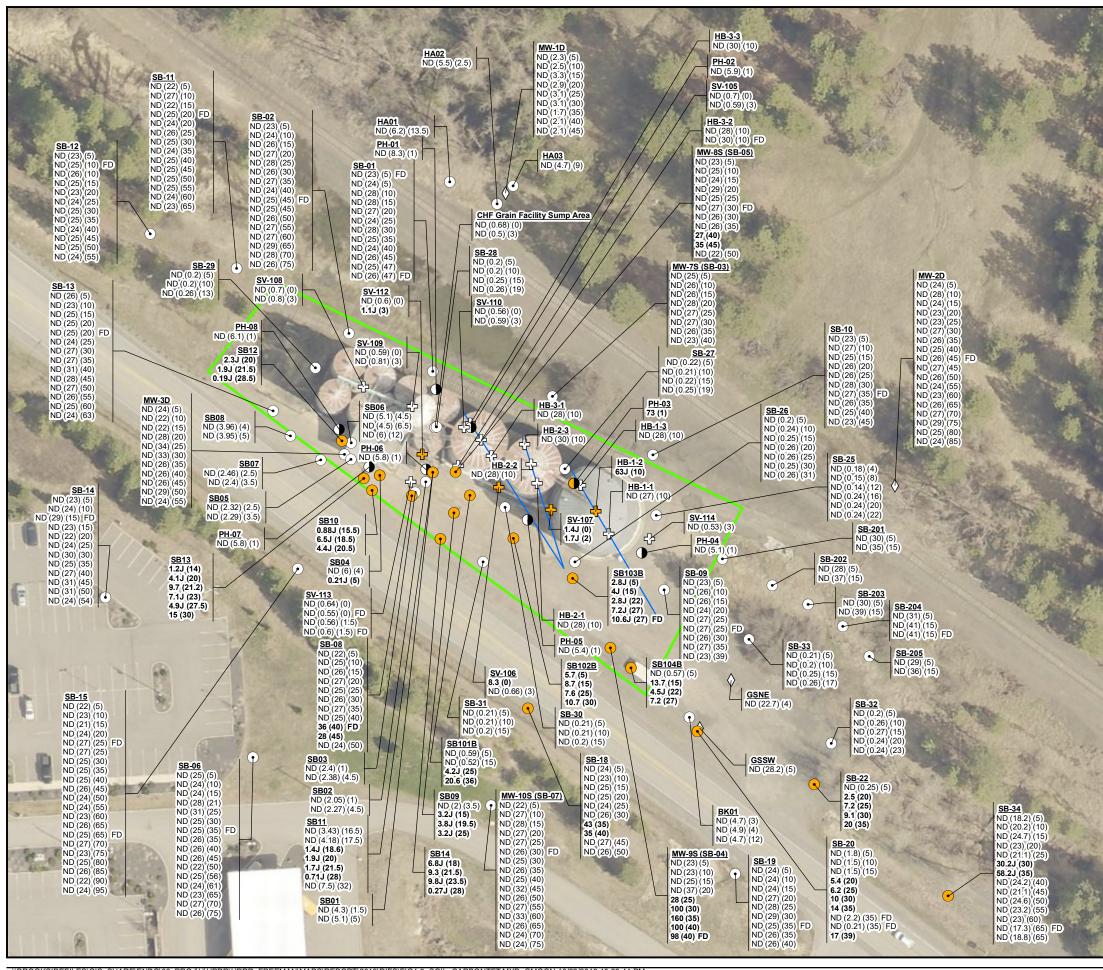
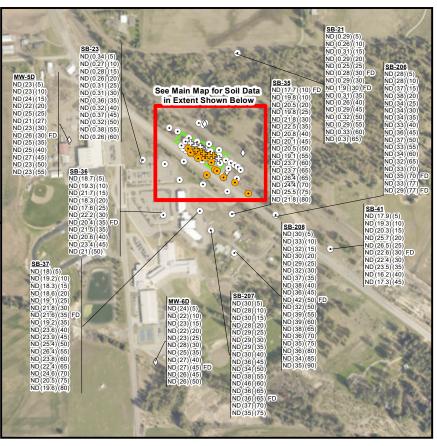


Figure 4-1 **Soil Sample Locations** Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report Grain Handling Facility at Freeman, Freeman, Washington







- Soil Boring Location
- Soil Excavation Location
- ♣ Sub-Slab Location
- Pothole Location
- Location With At Least One Detected Concentration
 - Horizontal Boring (HB)
- Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

Note

Bold values indicate detected concentrations

μg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

ft bgs = feet below ground surface

J = Estimated concentration above the adjusted method detection

limit and below the adjusted reporting limit.

<### = Compound not detected at or above the adjusted method detection limit. Screening level value = 14,300 µg/kg

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

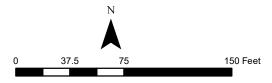
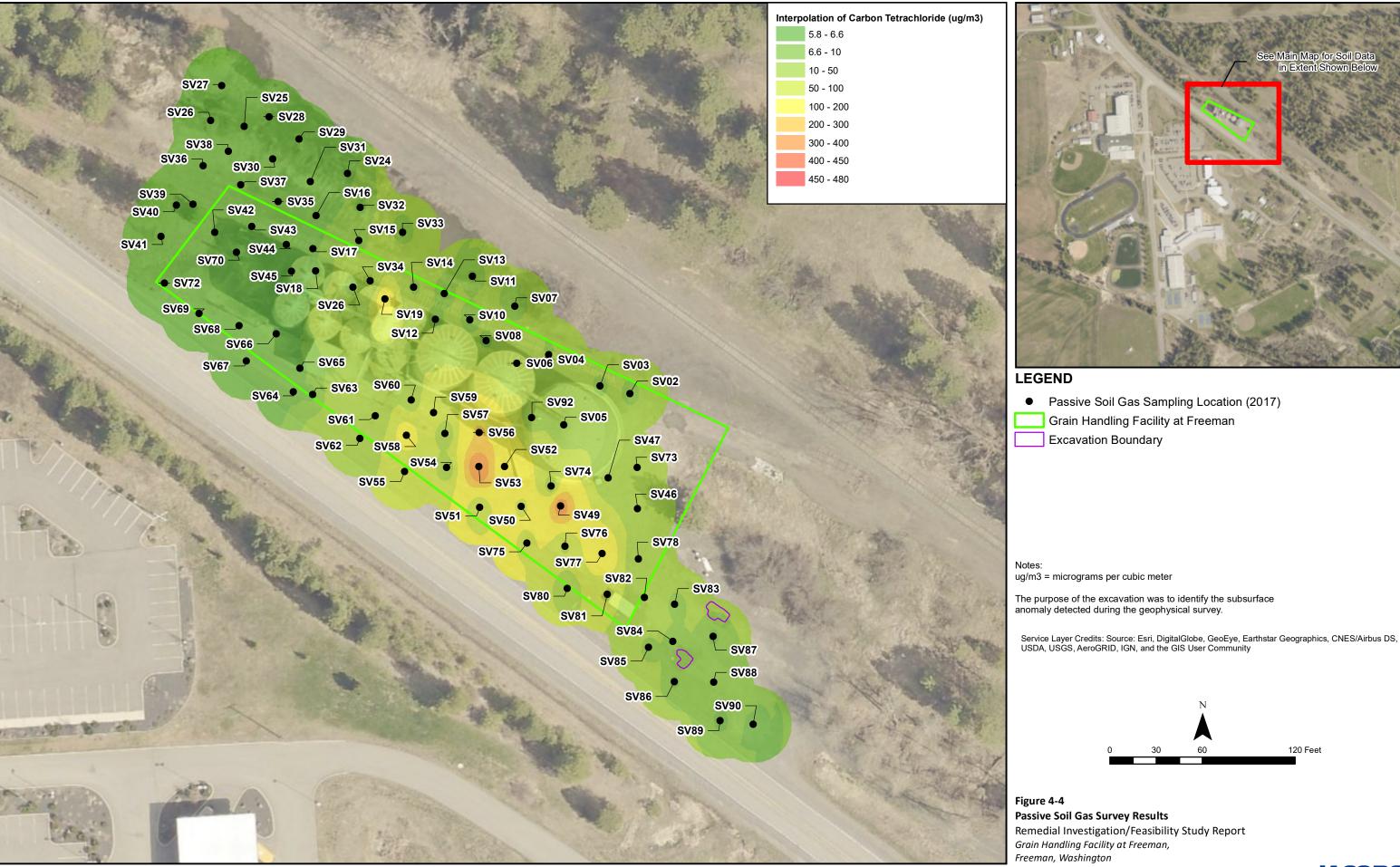
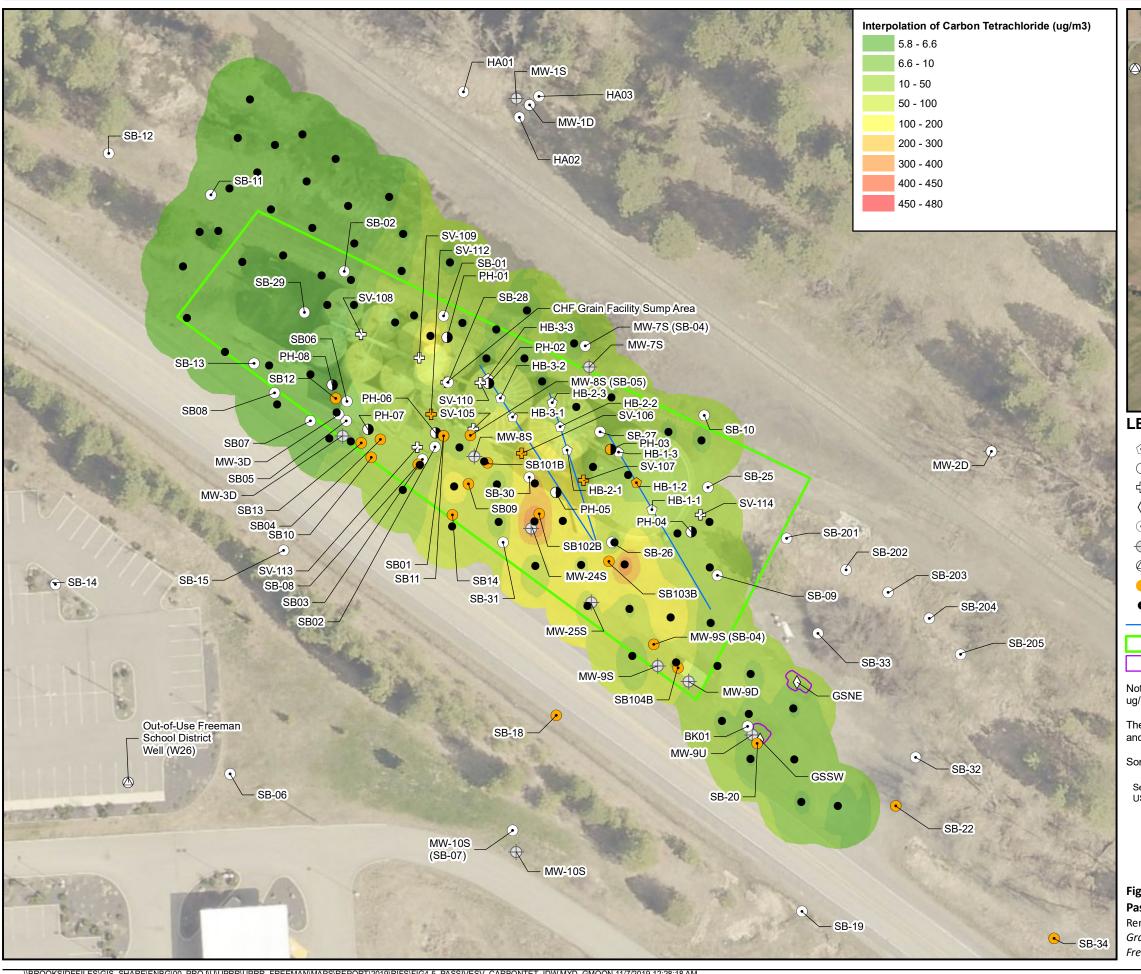
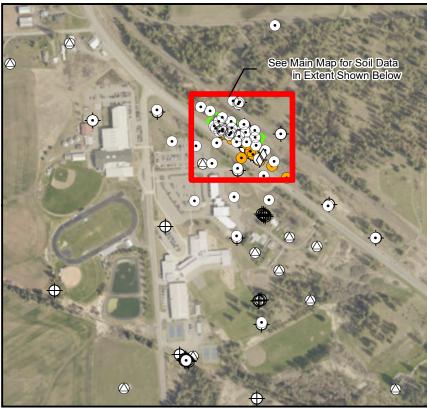


Figure 4-3

Carbon Tetrachloride in Soil Samples







- Horizontal Soil Boring Location
- Pothole Location
- Sub-Slab Location
- Soil Excavation Location
- Soil Boring Location
- Monitoring Well
- Domestic Well
- Location With At Least One Detected Concentration
- Passive Soil Gas Sampling Location (2017)
 - Horizontal Boring (HB)
- Grain Handling Facility at Freeman
- Excavation Boundary

ug/m3 = micrograms per cubic meter

The purpose of the excavation was to identify the subsurface anomaly detected during the geophysical survey.

Some MWs (shown in light gray) are included for context only (no soil data collected).

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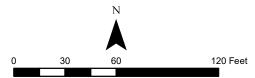


Figure 4-5 **Passive Soil Vapor Survey and Soil Sample Results** Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report Grain Handling Facility at Freeman, Freeman, Washington







- Extraction Well
- Monitoring Well
- O Domestic Well
- ⇔
 Stream Gauge

Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

- 1. EW-6U, EW-9U, MW-22s and MW-23s were decommissioned due to artesian conditions.
- 2. Davey, Brandt and Freeman Store wells are not included in the GW monitoring program.

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

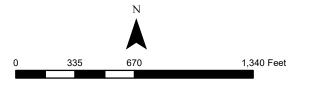
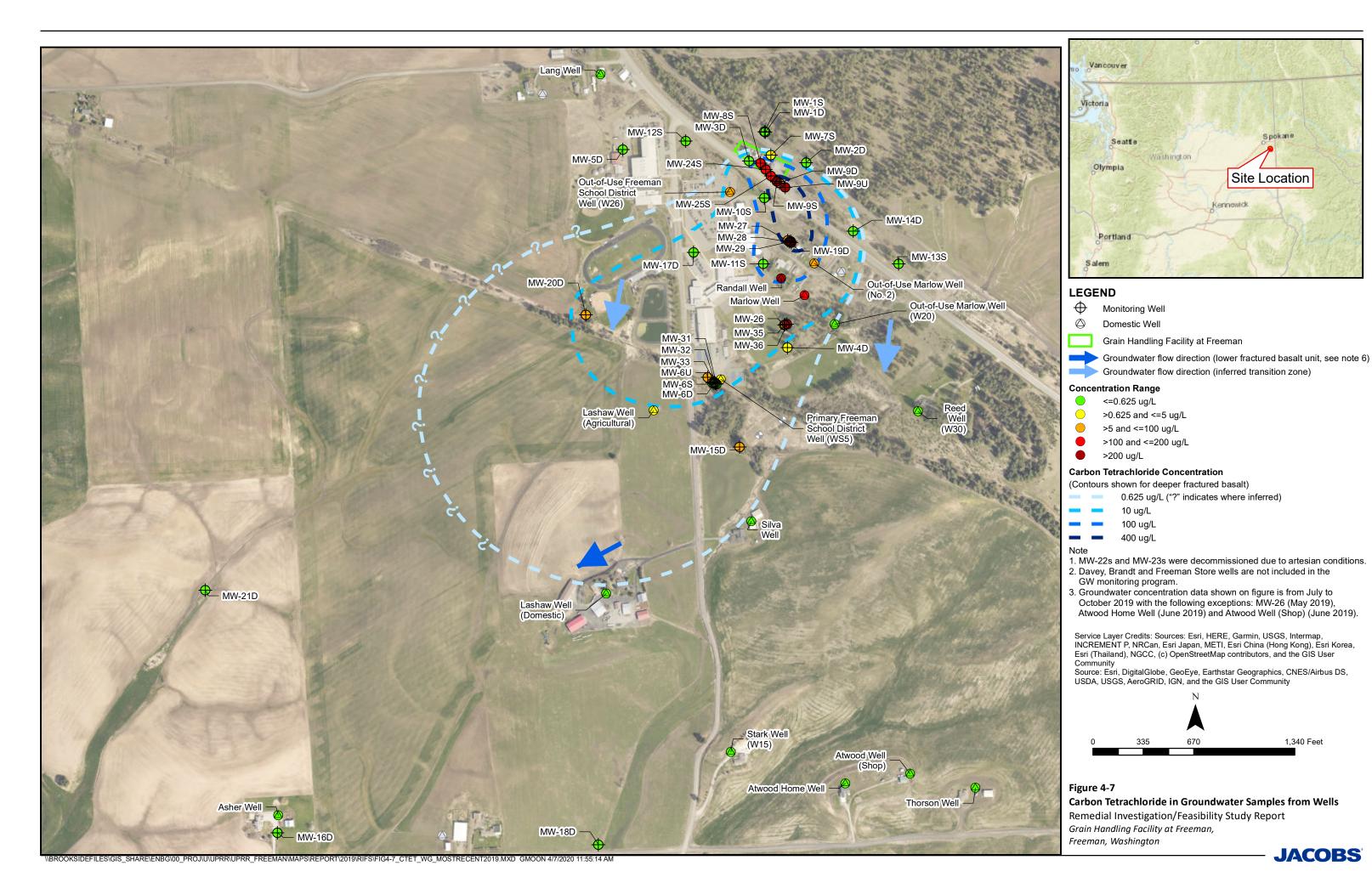
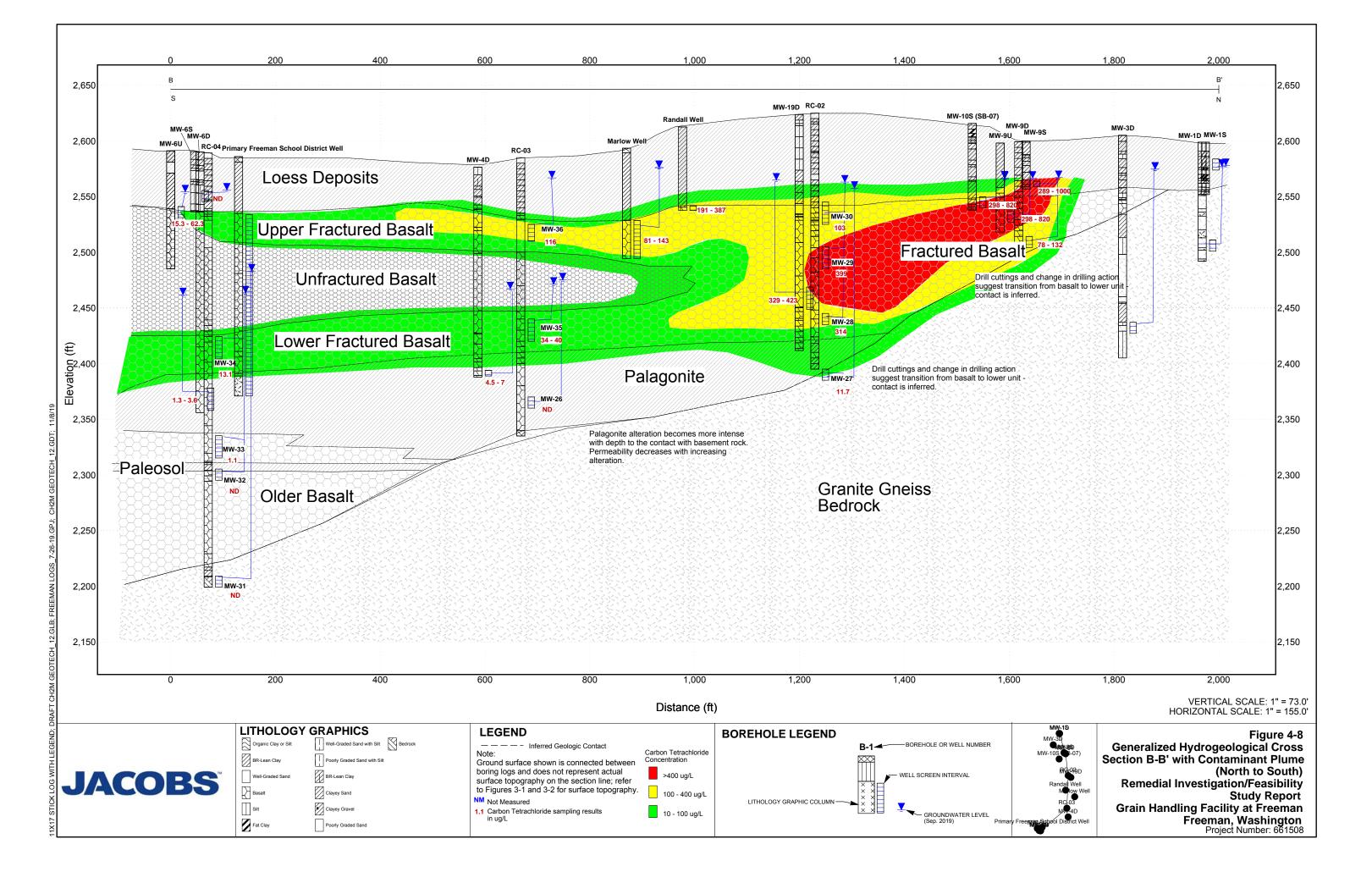
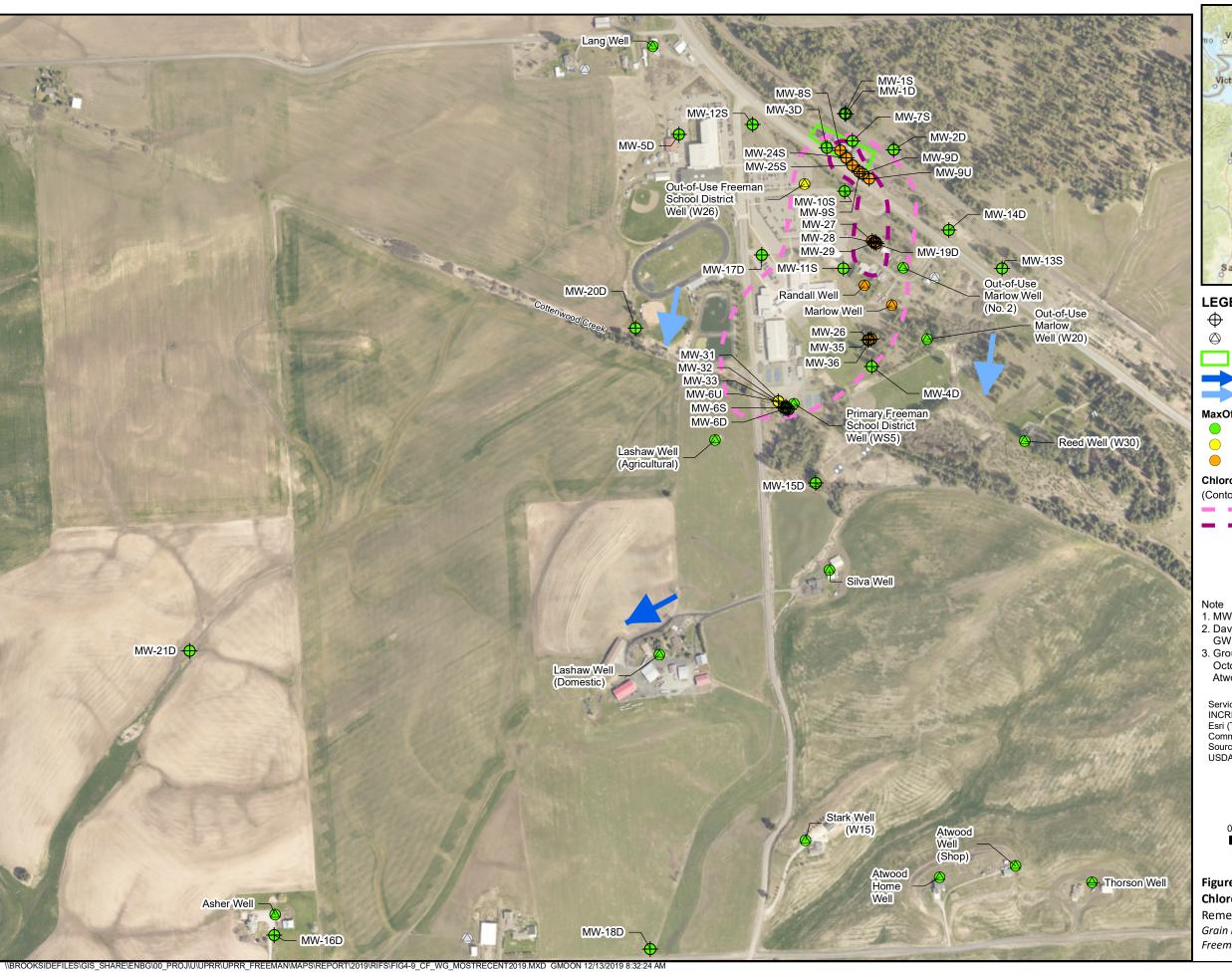


Figure 4-6 **Well Locations/Groundwater Monitoring Network** Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report Grain Handling Facility at Freeman, Freeman, Washington









Monitoring Well

Domestic Well

Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

Groundwater flow direction (lower fractured basalt unit, see note 6) Groundwater flow direction (inferred transition zone)

MaxOfResult_0_val

- <=1.4 ug/L
 - >1.4 and <=5 ug/L
- >5 and <=100 ug/L

Chloroform Concentration

(Contours shown for deeper fractured basalt)

- 1.4 ug/L
- 10 ug/L

- 1. MW-22s and MW-23s were decommissioned due to artesian conditions.
- 2. Davey, Brandt and Freeman Store wells are not included in the GW monitoring program.
- 3. Groundwater concentration data shown on figure is from July to October 2019 with the following exceptions: MW-26 (May 2019), Atwood Home Well (June 2019) and Atwood Well (Shop) (June 2019).

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

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Chloroform in Groundwater Samples from Wells Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report Grain Handling Facility at Freeman, Freeman, Washington **JACOBS**







- Sus Crawl Space
- Indoor Air
- Outdoor Air
- Soil Vapor
- ☆ Background Air

Grain Handling Facility at Freeman

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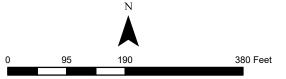


Figure 4-11
Outdoor Air, Indoor Air, Indoor Crawl Space,
Background Air, Sub-Slab Soil Vapor,
and Soil Vapor Sampling Locations
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report
Grain Handling Facility at Freeman,
Freeman, Washington

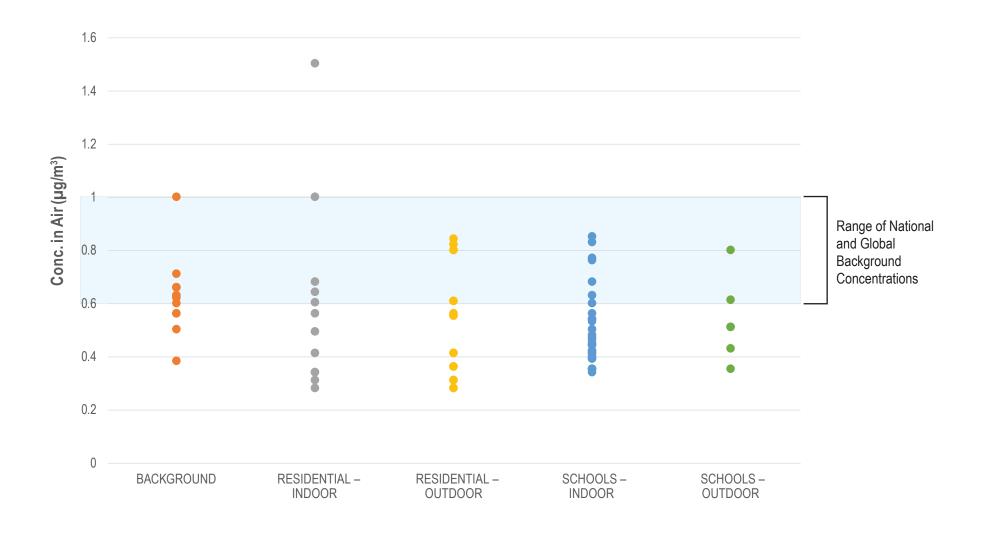


Figure 4-12
Comparison of Carbon Tetrachloride Concentrations in Air
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report
Grain Handling Facility at Freeman
Freeman, Washington

JACOBS

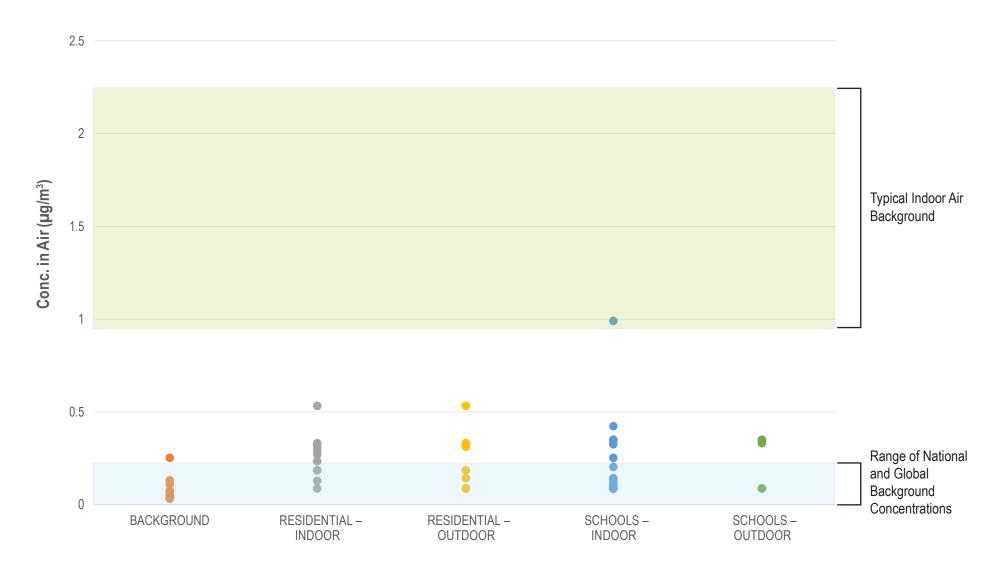
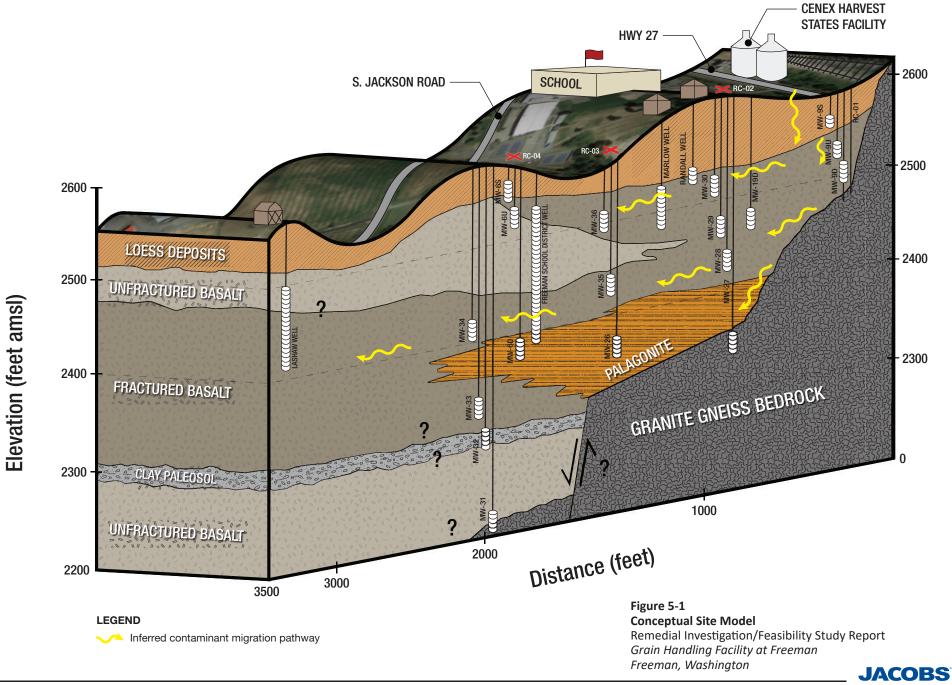
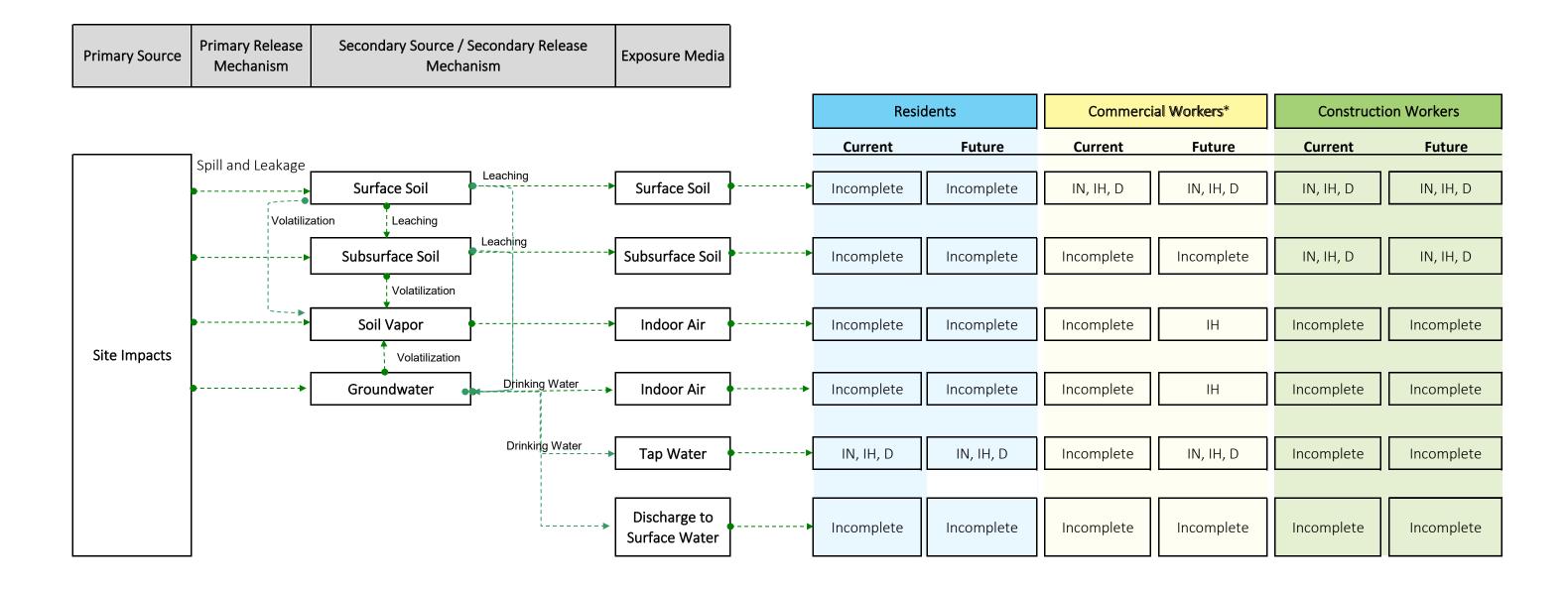


Figure 4-13
Comparison of Chloroform Concentrations in Air
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report
Grain Handling Facility at Freeman
Freeman, Washington







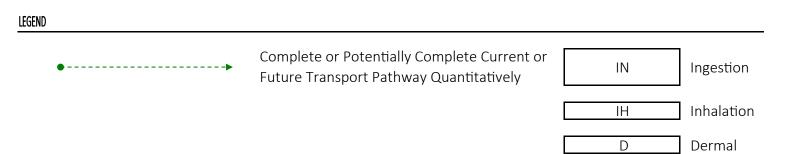
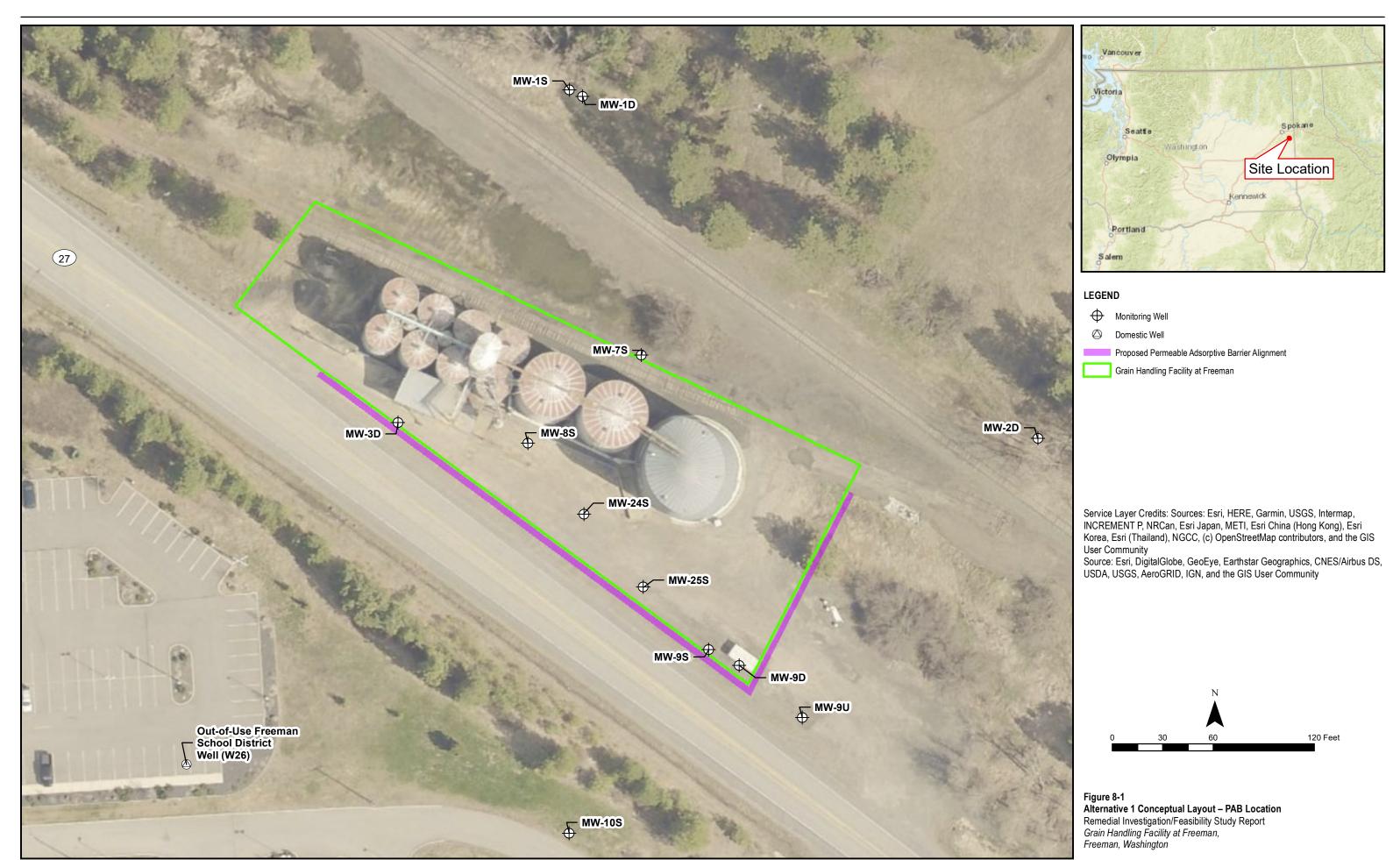
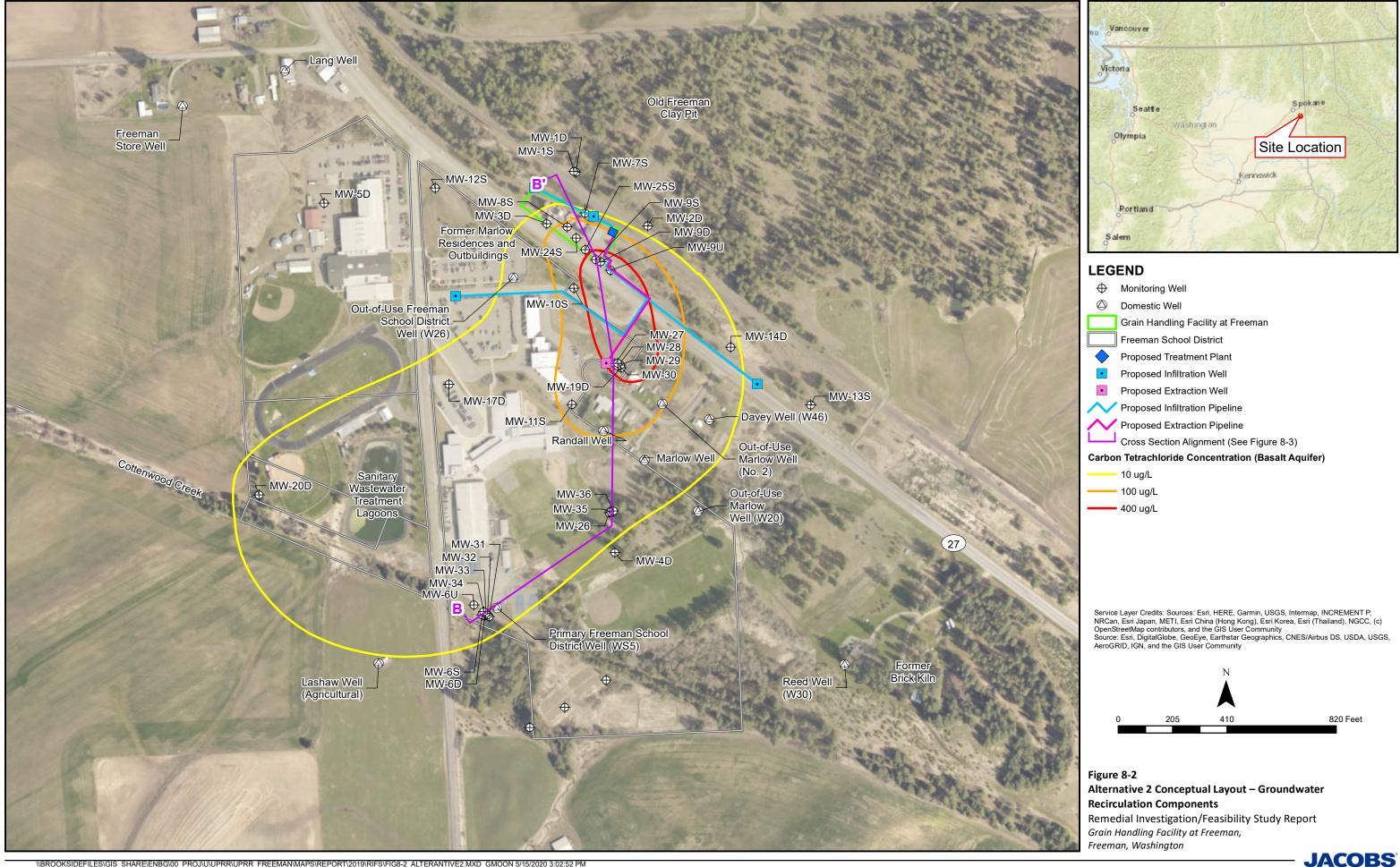


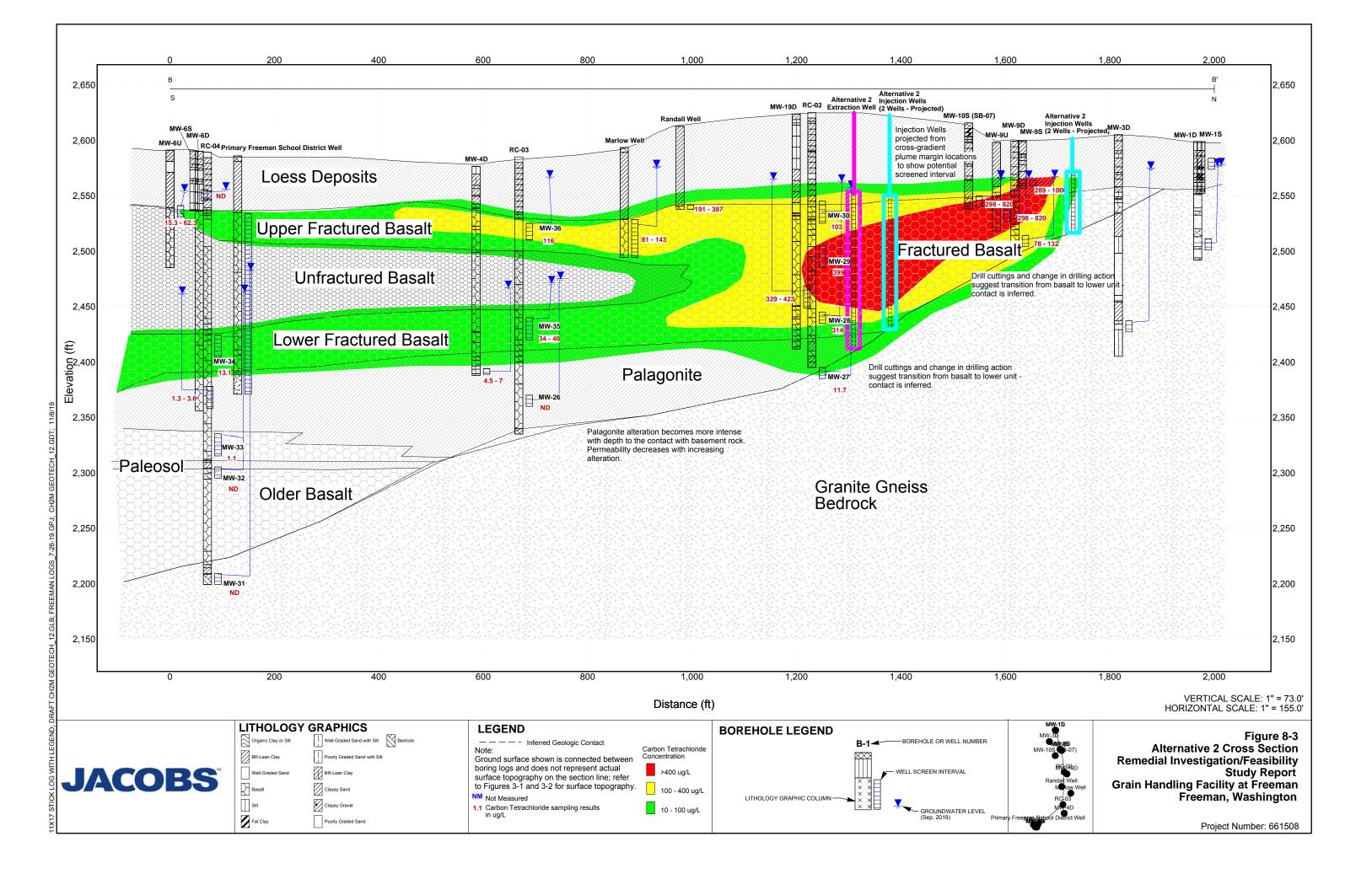
Figure 5-2
Conceptual Site Model for Screening Level Risk Evaluation –
Potential Receptors and Exposure Pathways
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report
Grain Handling Facility at Freeman
Freeman, Washington

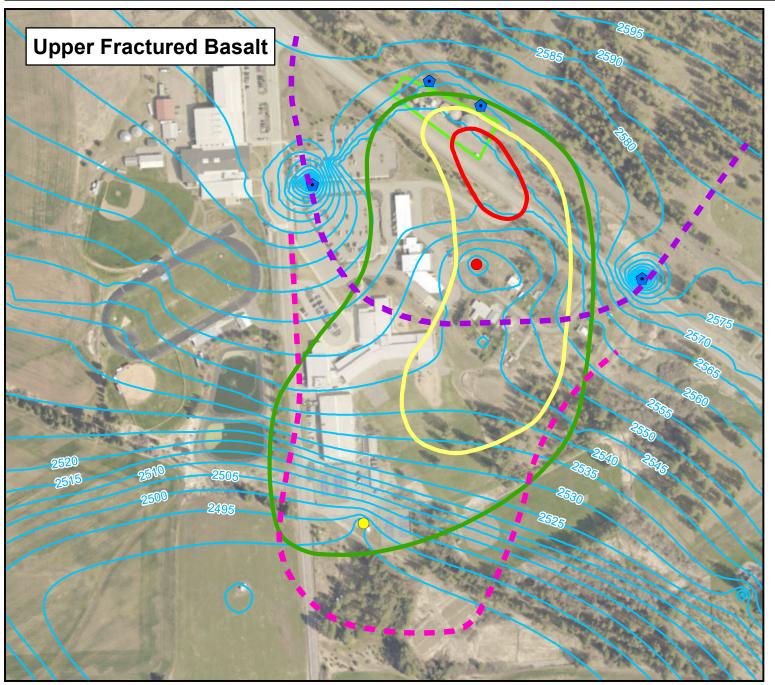


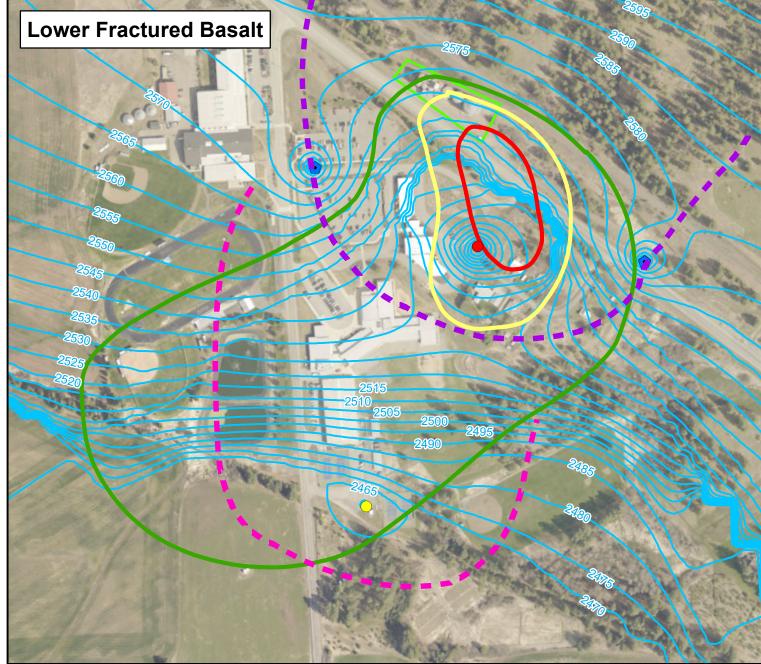
^{*} Commercial Workers includes Freeman School District students and employees and workers at the Site, where appropriate.













Notes:

amsl = above mean sea level

Injection wells are shown only within the hydrostratigraphic unit within which they are screened. The lower fractured basalt does not exist at the GHFF, and thus two injection wells at the GHFF are not shown in this panel.

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 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community





Figure 10-1 Simulated Groundwater Elevations and Capture Zones, Remedial Alternative 2