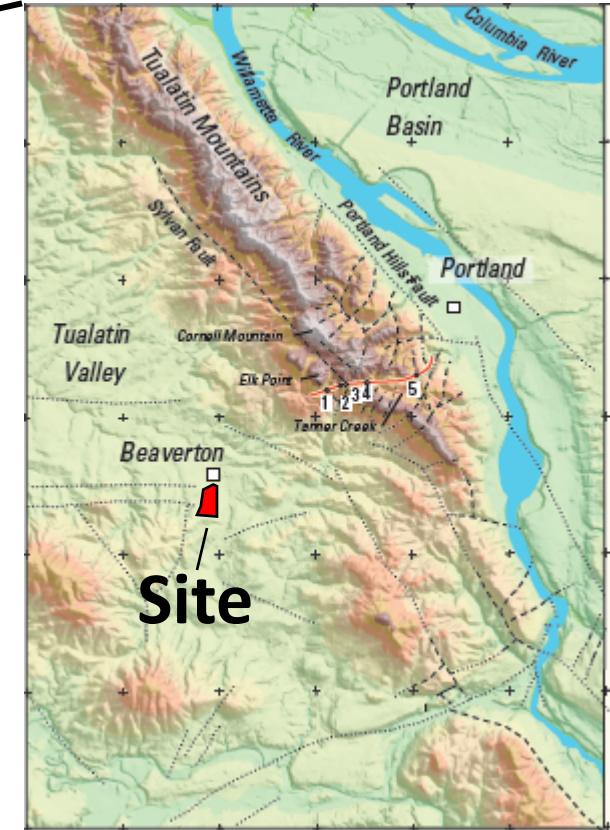
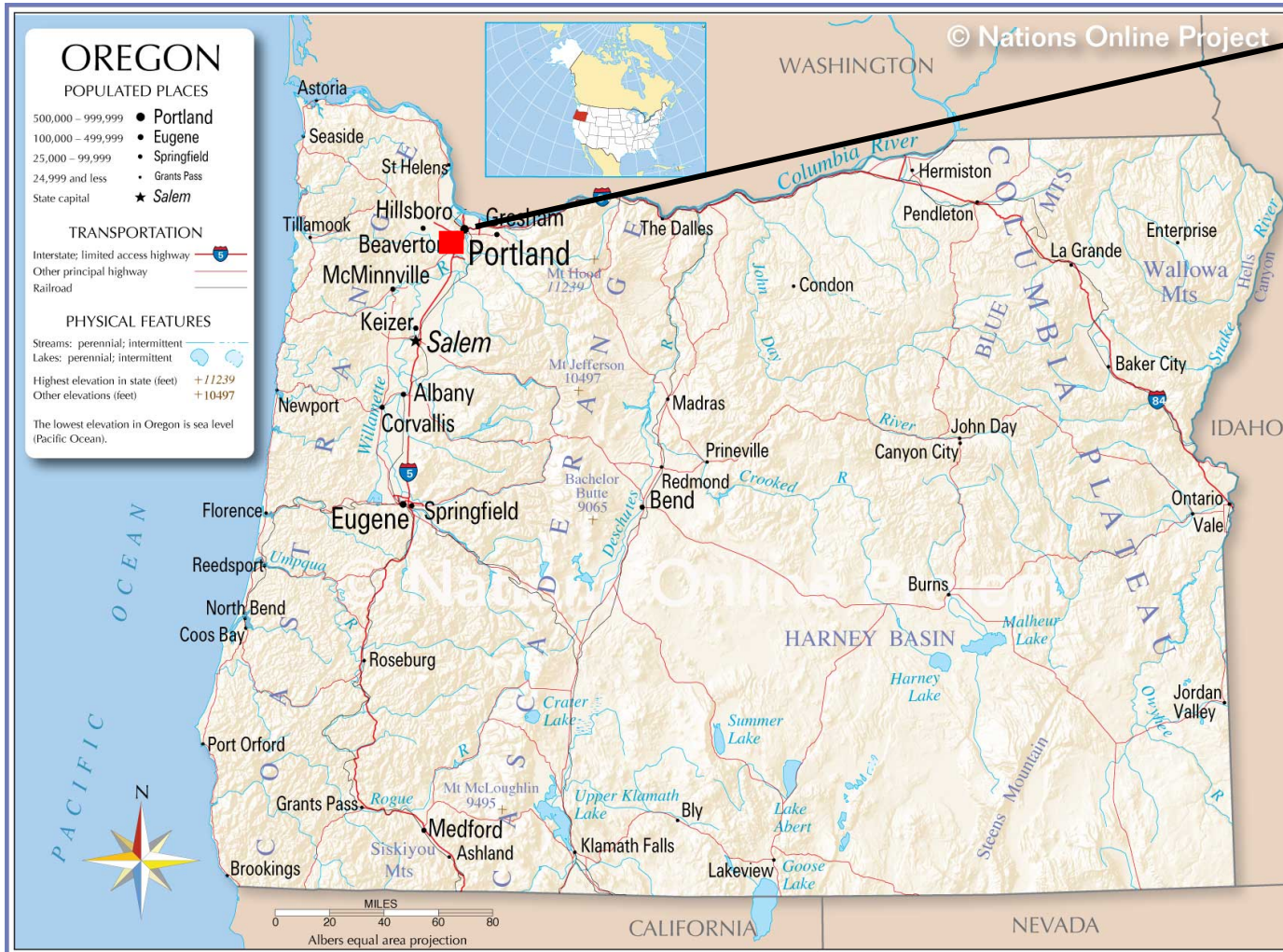


Case Study: View-Master Site, Beaverton, Oregon



Henning Larsen, RG

View-Master Site, Beaverton Oregon

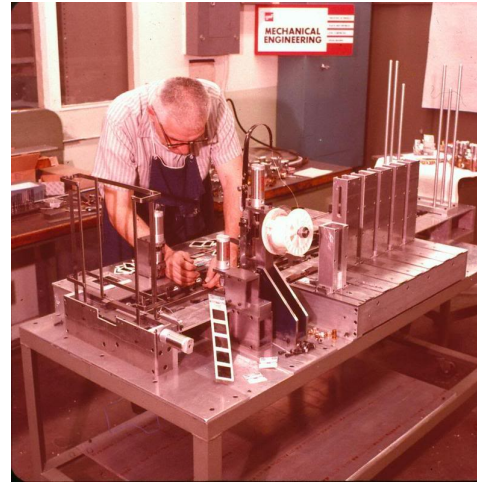


TCE Releases at the View-Master Site



View-Master Campus Circa 1960s

- TCE released via waste disposal, drain fields, vapor degreaser
- 1,200-1,500 ug/L TCE - Industrial Supply Well
- Up to 25,000 Workers Exposed; 1,000 for >5yrs
- Epi Study identified increased incidence of cancer

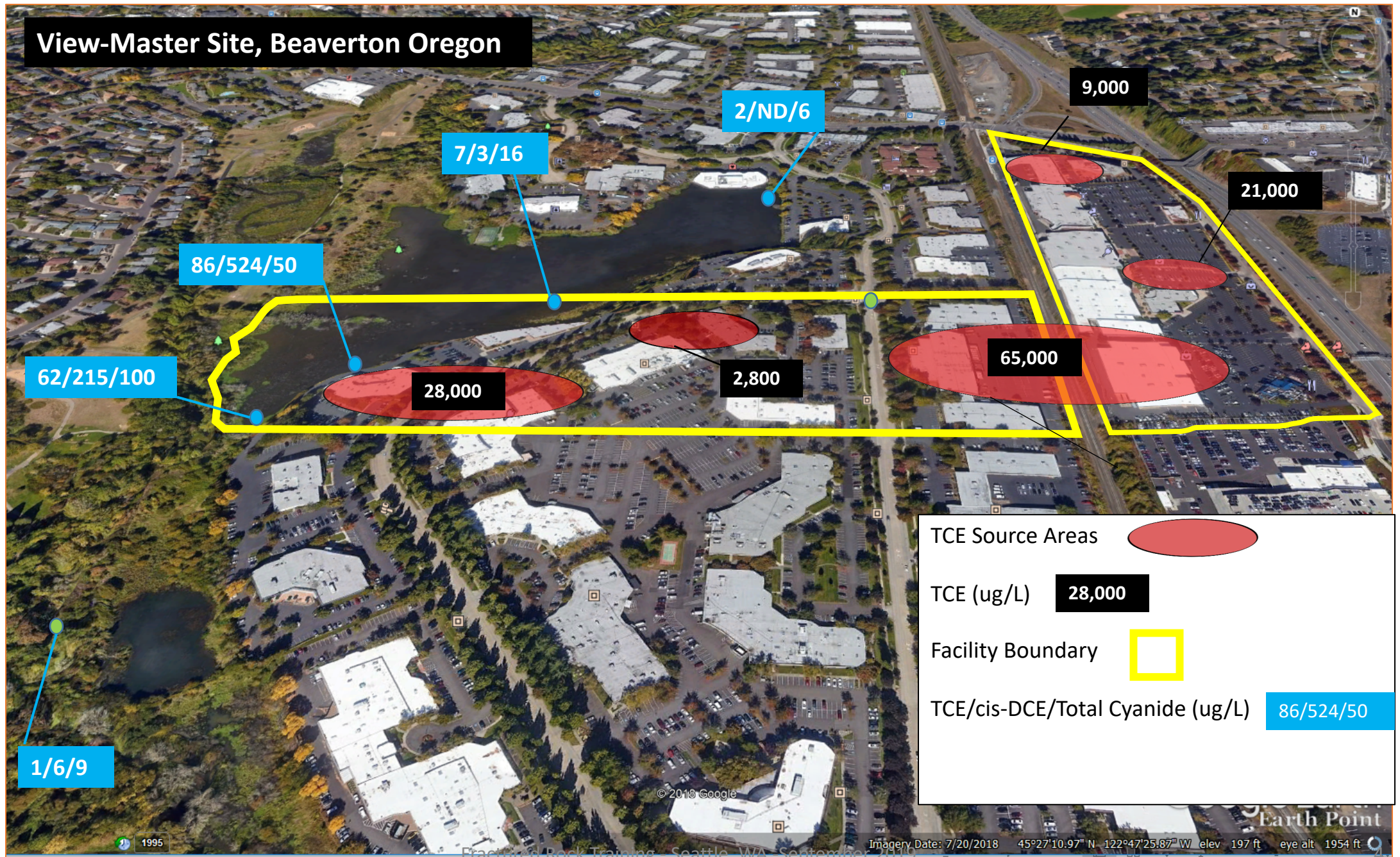


Factory Work

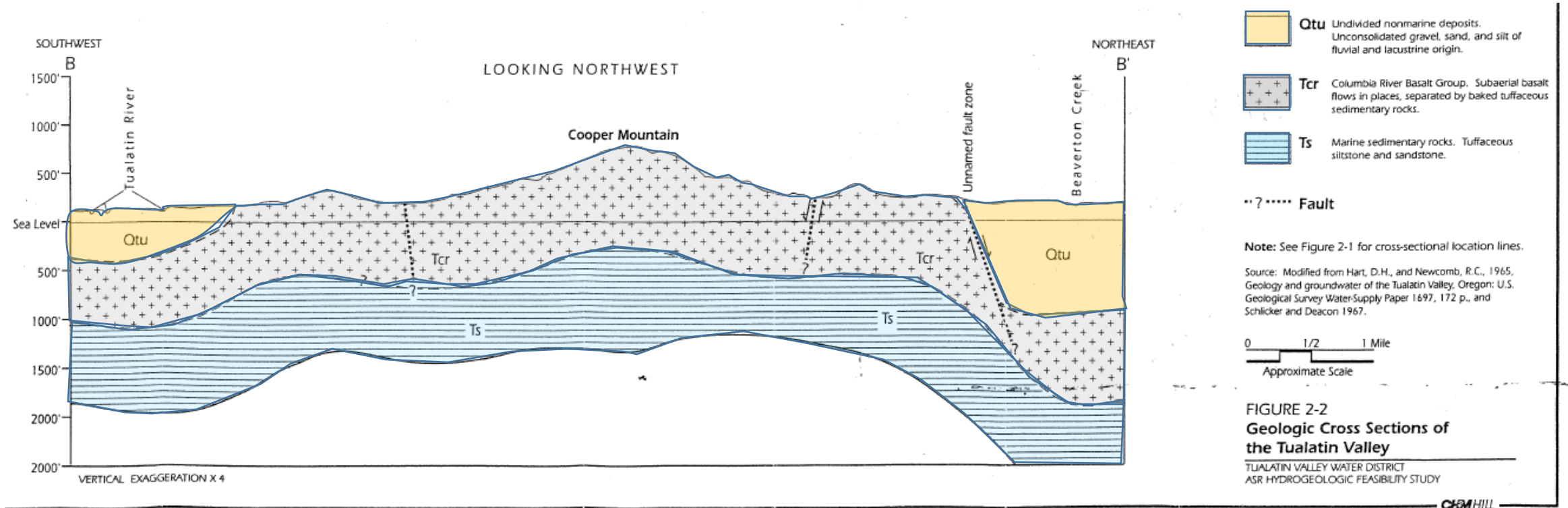


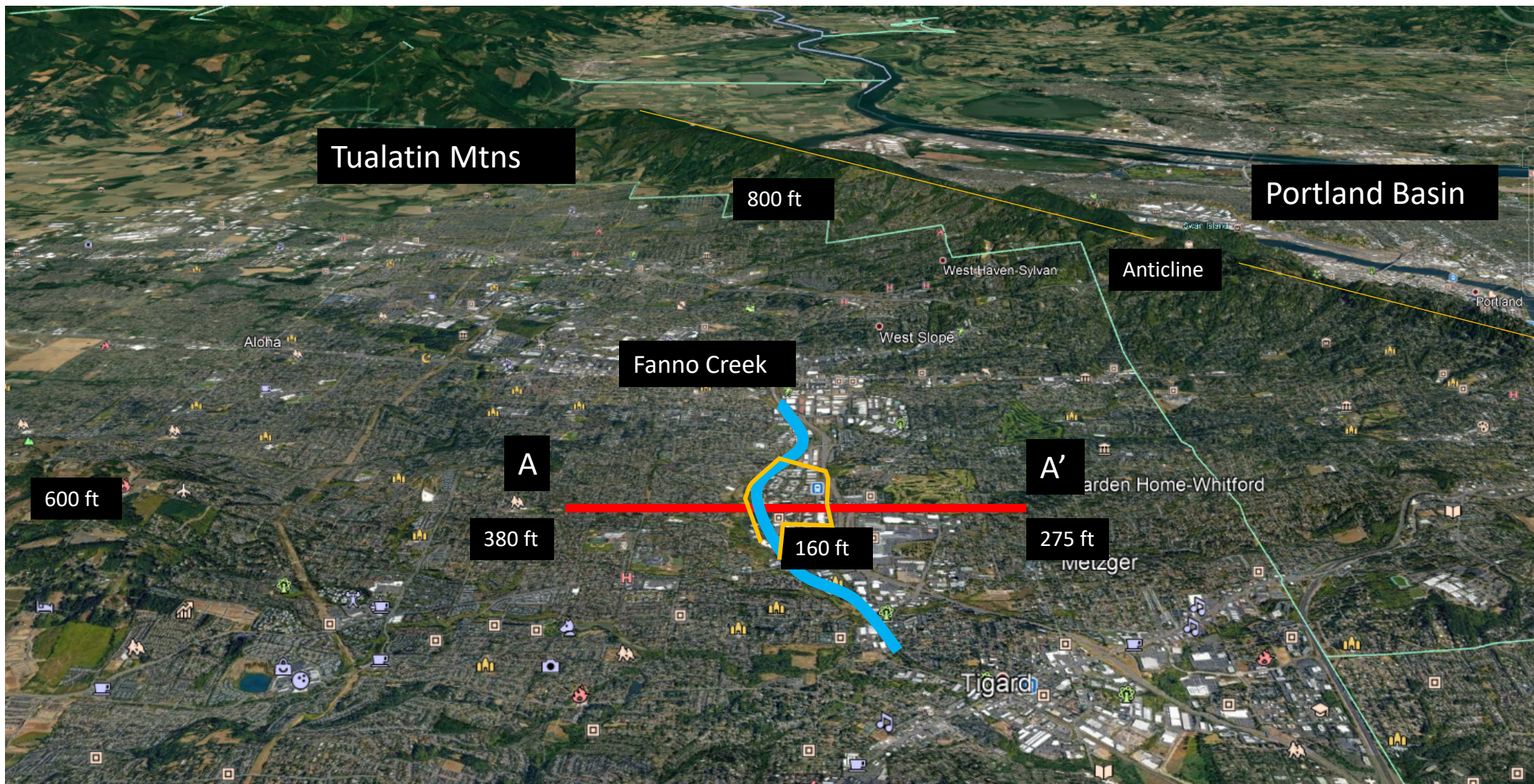
Water Tower Demolition

View-Master Site, Beaverton Oregon

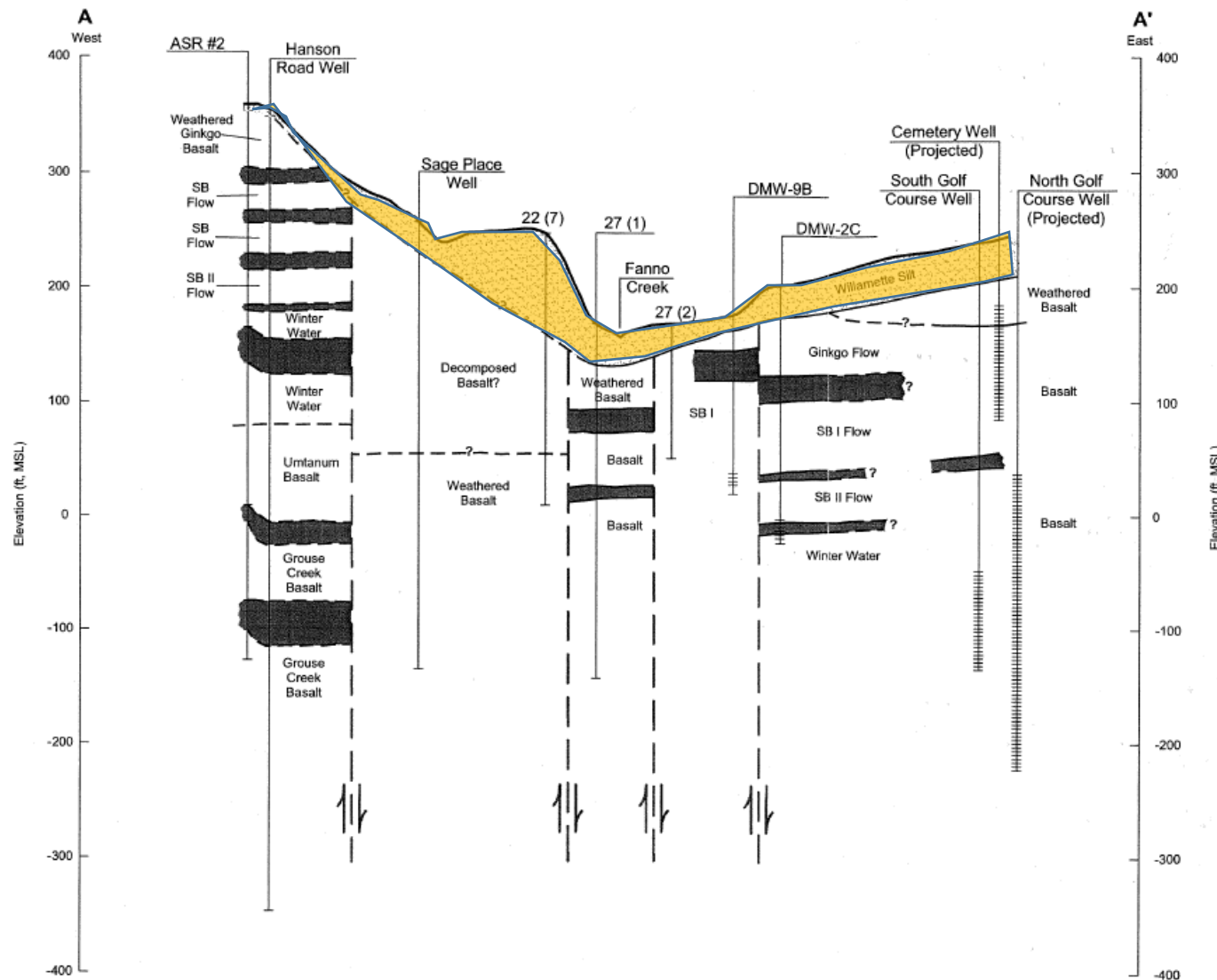


Regional Structural Geology





East-West Cross-Section



Legend:

- Approximate Geologic Contact
- Well Screen Interval
- Bottom of Borehole
- Approximate Fault Location with Arrow Showing Relative Vertical Movement
- Vesicular Zone

Notes

- SB = Sentinel Bluffs Basalt
- Geology for well ASR #2 based on Beeson (2000)

Horizontal Scale
1 Inch = 2000 ft
Vertical Scale
1 Inch = 100 ft

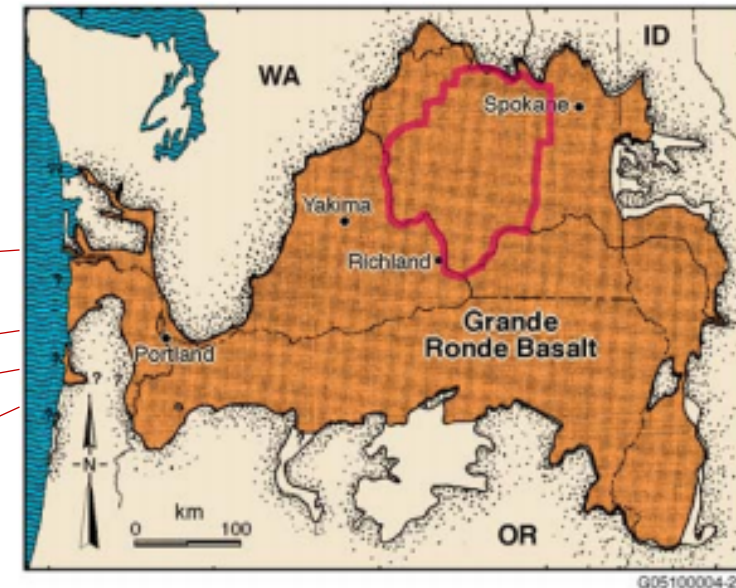
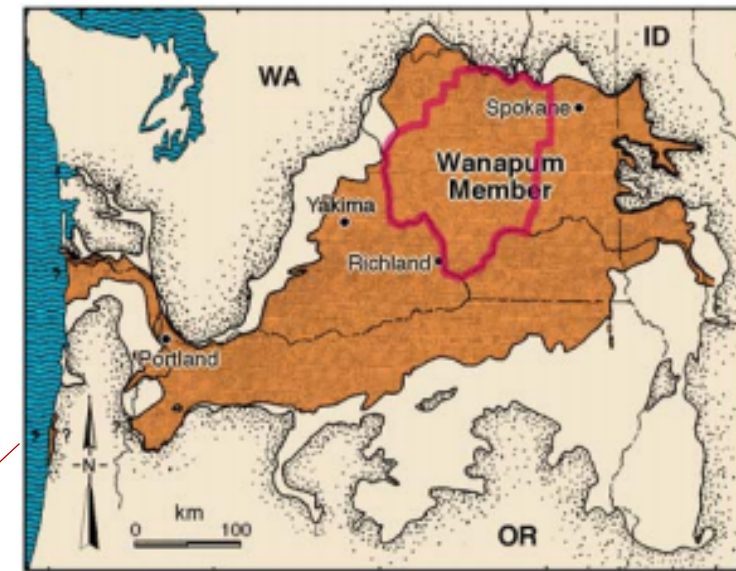


GAF/Mattel
Beaverton, Oregon

Regional Cross Section A-A'

Columbia River Basalt Flows Identified at the Site

Series	Group	Formation	Member	Isotopic Age (m. y.)	Magnetic Polarity
Miocene	Columbia River Basalt Group	Wanapum Basalt	Basalt of Sillusi		N
			Basalt of Umatilla Member		N
			Priest Rapids Member	14.5	
			Basalt of Lolo		R
			Basalt of Rosalia		R
			Roza Member		T.R
			Shumaker Creek Member		N
			Frenchman Springs Member		
			Basalt of Lyons Ferry		N
			Basalt of Sentinel Gap		N
			Basalt of Sand Hollow	15.3	N
			Basalt of Silver Falls		N.E
			Basalt of Ginkgo		
			Basalt of Palouse Falls		E
			Eckler Mountain Member		
			Basalt of Dodge		N
			Basalt of Robinette Mountain		N
			Vantage Horizon		
		Grande Ronde Basalt	Member of Sentinel Bluffs	15.6	
			Member of Slack Canyon		
			Member of Field Springs		N ₂
			Member of Winter Water		
			Member of Umtanum		
			Member of Ortlei		
			Member of Armstrong Canyon		
			Member of Meyer Ridge		
			Member of Grouse Creek		
			Member of Wapshilla Ridge		
			Member of Mt. Horrible		



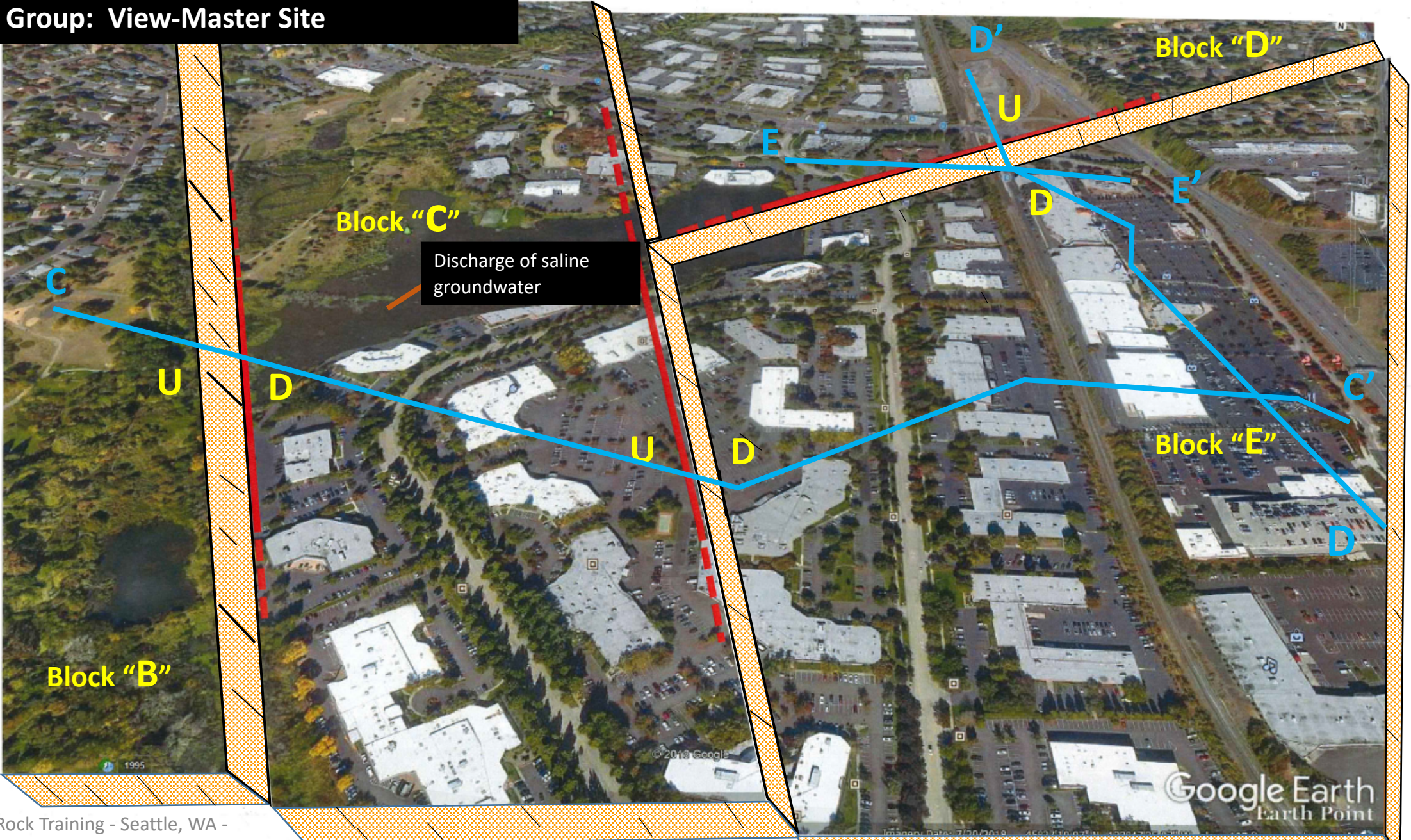
Columbia River Basalts in their Native Habitat

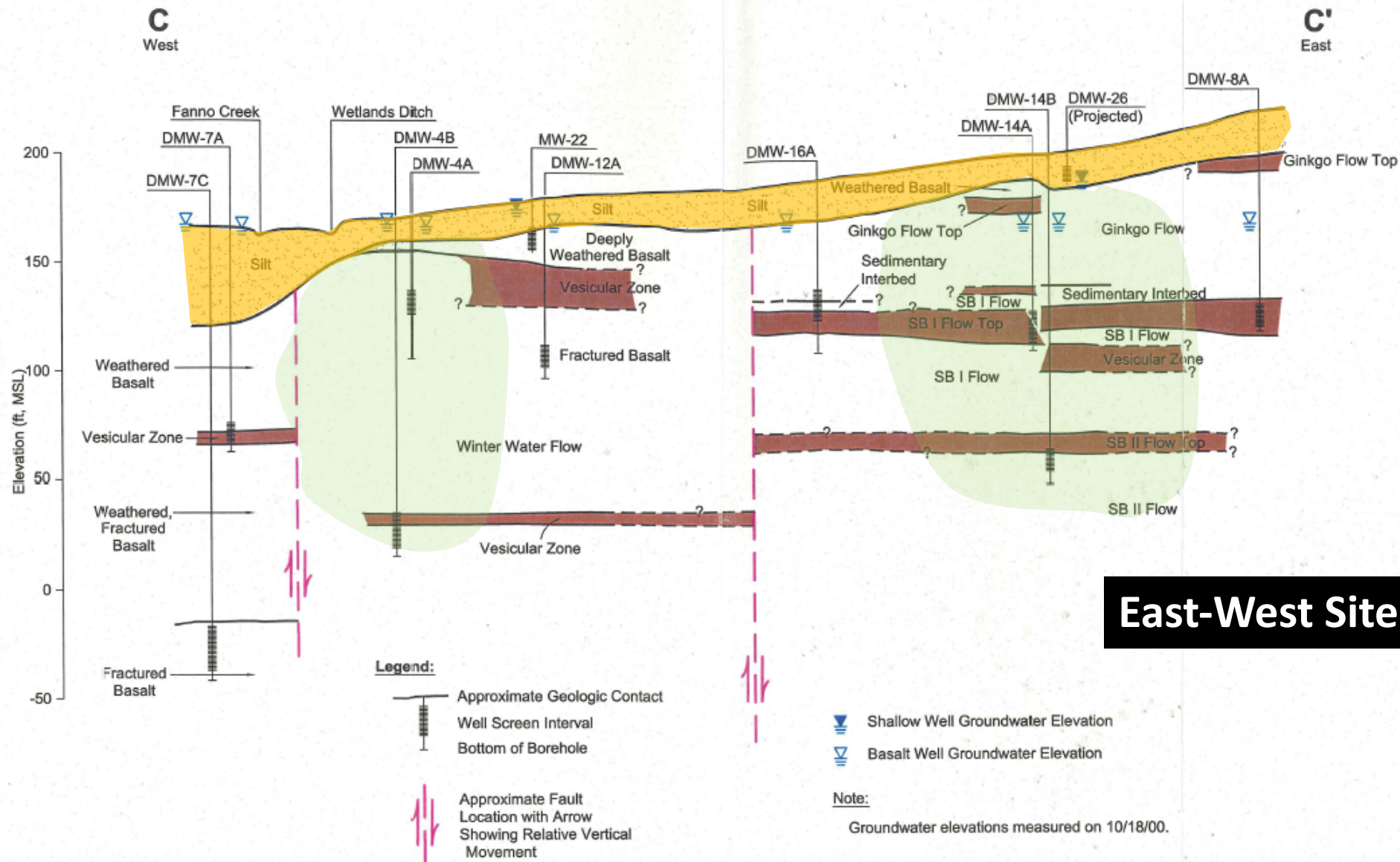


Palouse Canyon, the Sentinel Bluffs flows of the Grand Ronde Formation are seen on the bottom, covered by the Ginkgo Flow of the Wanapum Basalt.

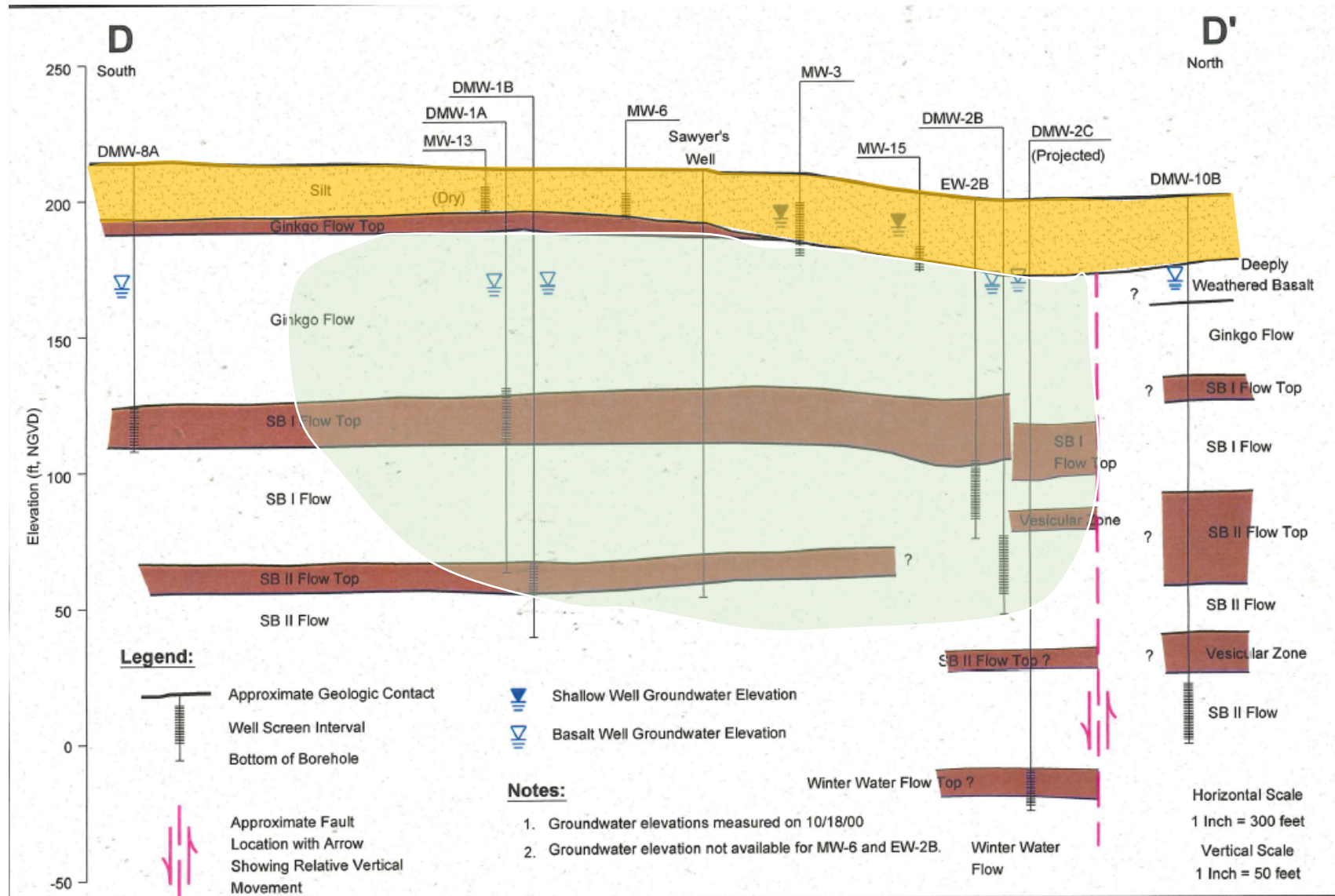


Hydrogeologic Blocks of Columbia River
Basalt Group: View-Master Site





East-West Site Cross-Section



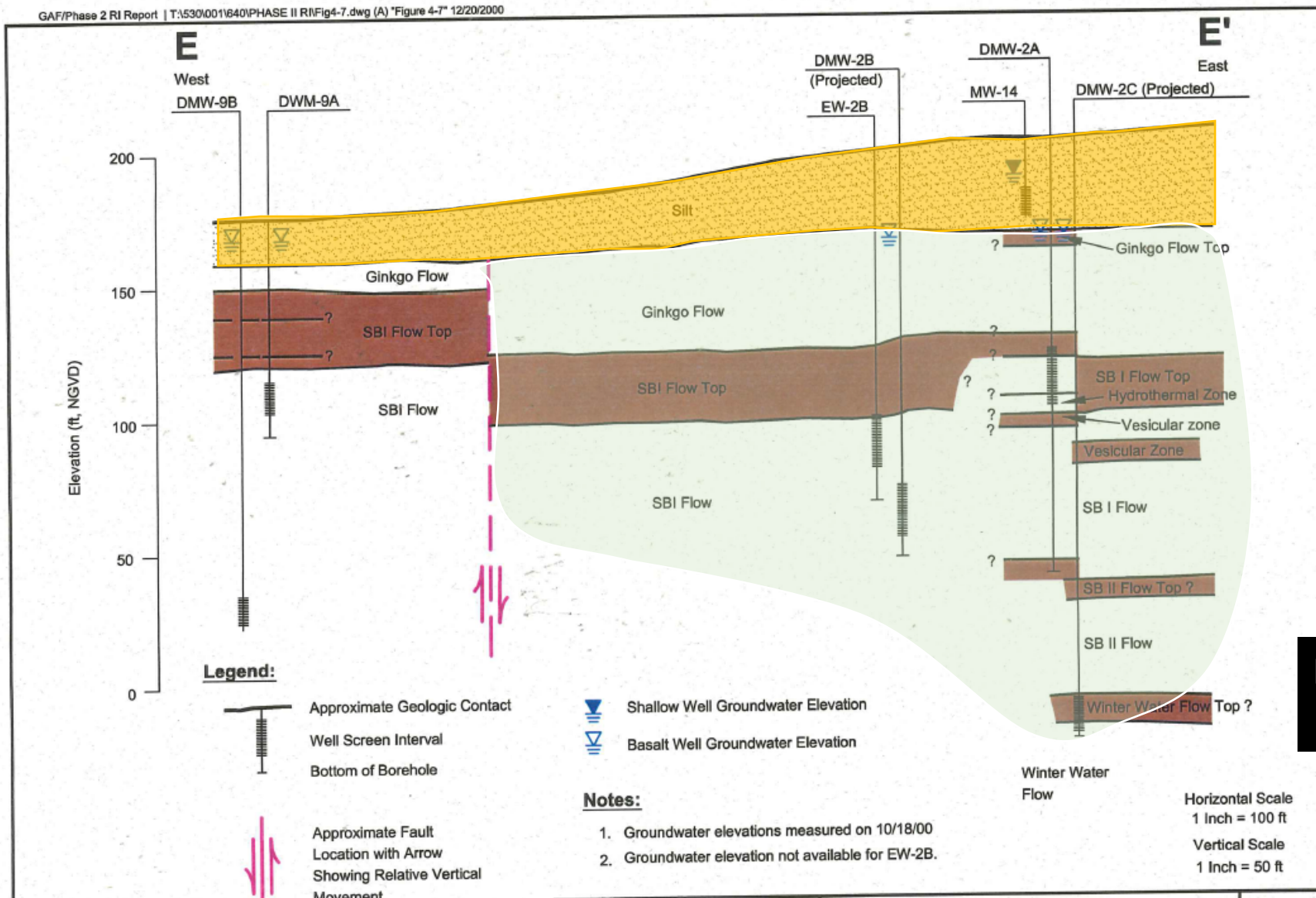
TCE Plume



Willamette Silt

CRB Flow Top

North-South Cross-Section



TCE Plume



Willamette Silt

CRB Flow Top

Northwest-Southeast Cross-Section

Distribution of Flow in CRB Sheet Flow Basalts

Basalt Well Spinner Logs

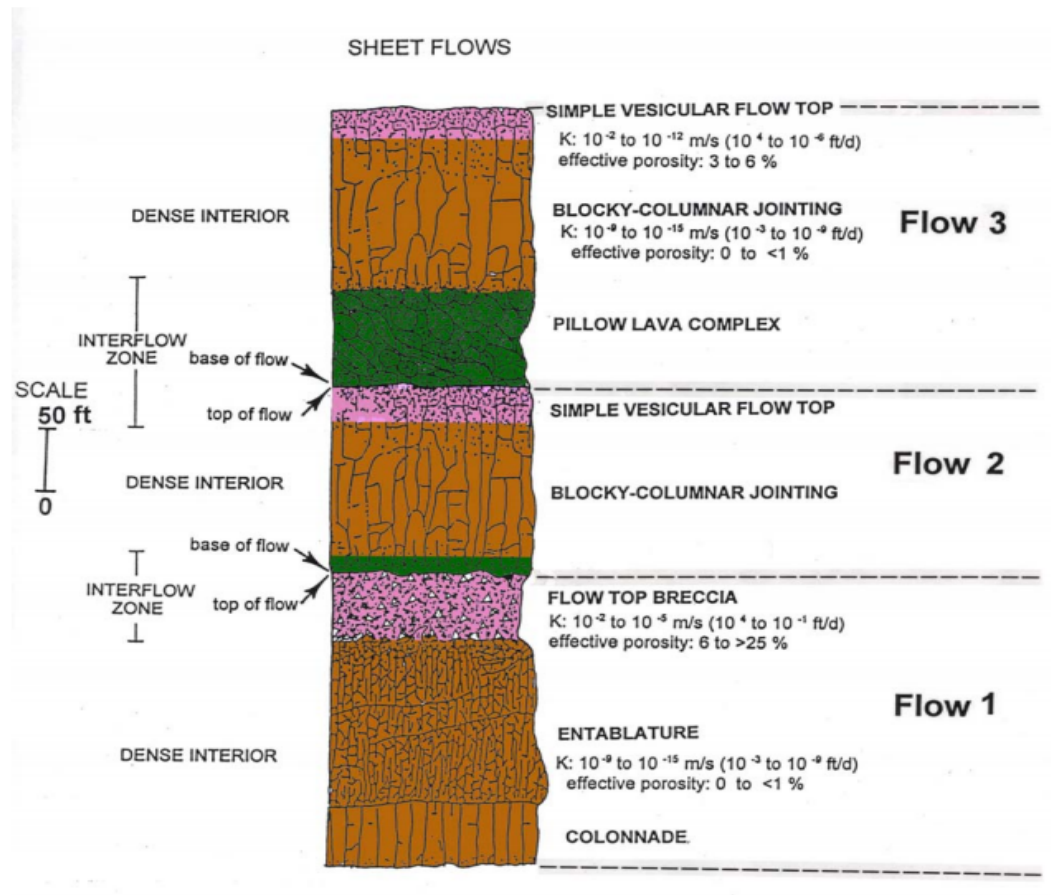
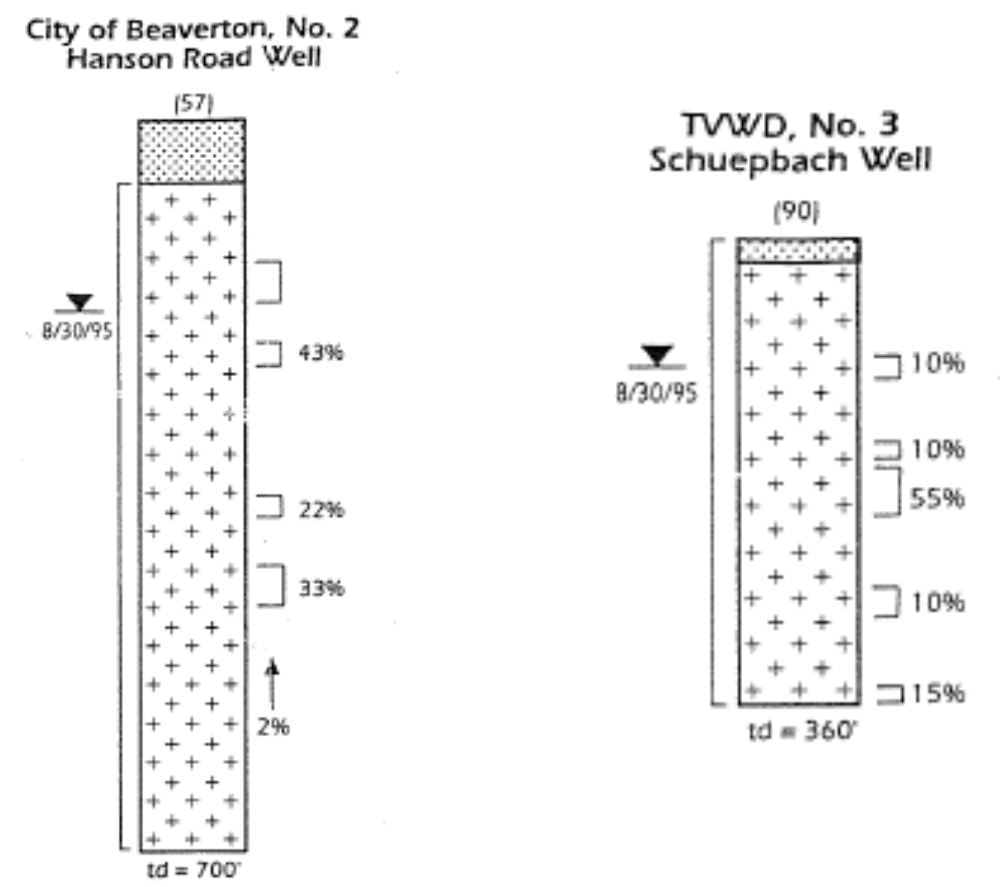


Figure 8. Diagram showing the basic intraflow structures found in typical CRBG sheet flows.



A SUMMARY OF COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP GEOLOGY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE HYDROGEOLOGY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT AQUIFER SYSTEM: COLUMBIA BASIN GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREA OF ADAMS, FRANKLIN, GRANT, AND LINCOLN COUNTIES

JUNE 2009

PREPARED BY:

THE COLUMBIA BASIN GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREA OF ADAMS, FRANKLIN, GRANT, AND LINCOLN COUNTIES

449 E. CEDAR BLVD.

OTHELLO, WASHINGTON 99344

509-488-3409

www.cbgsma.org

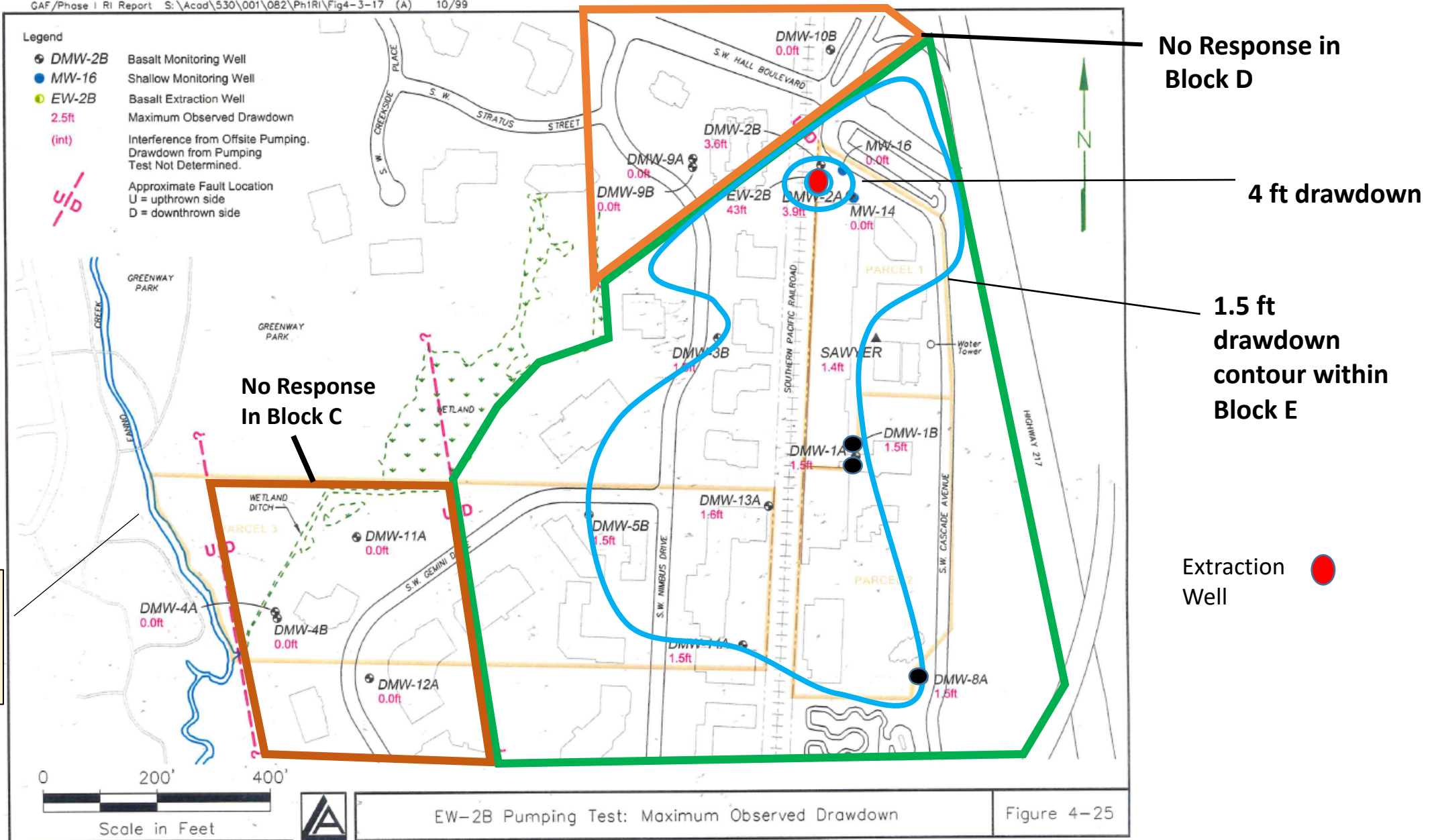
AUTHORS:

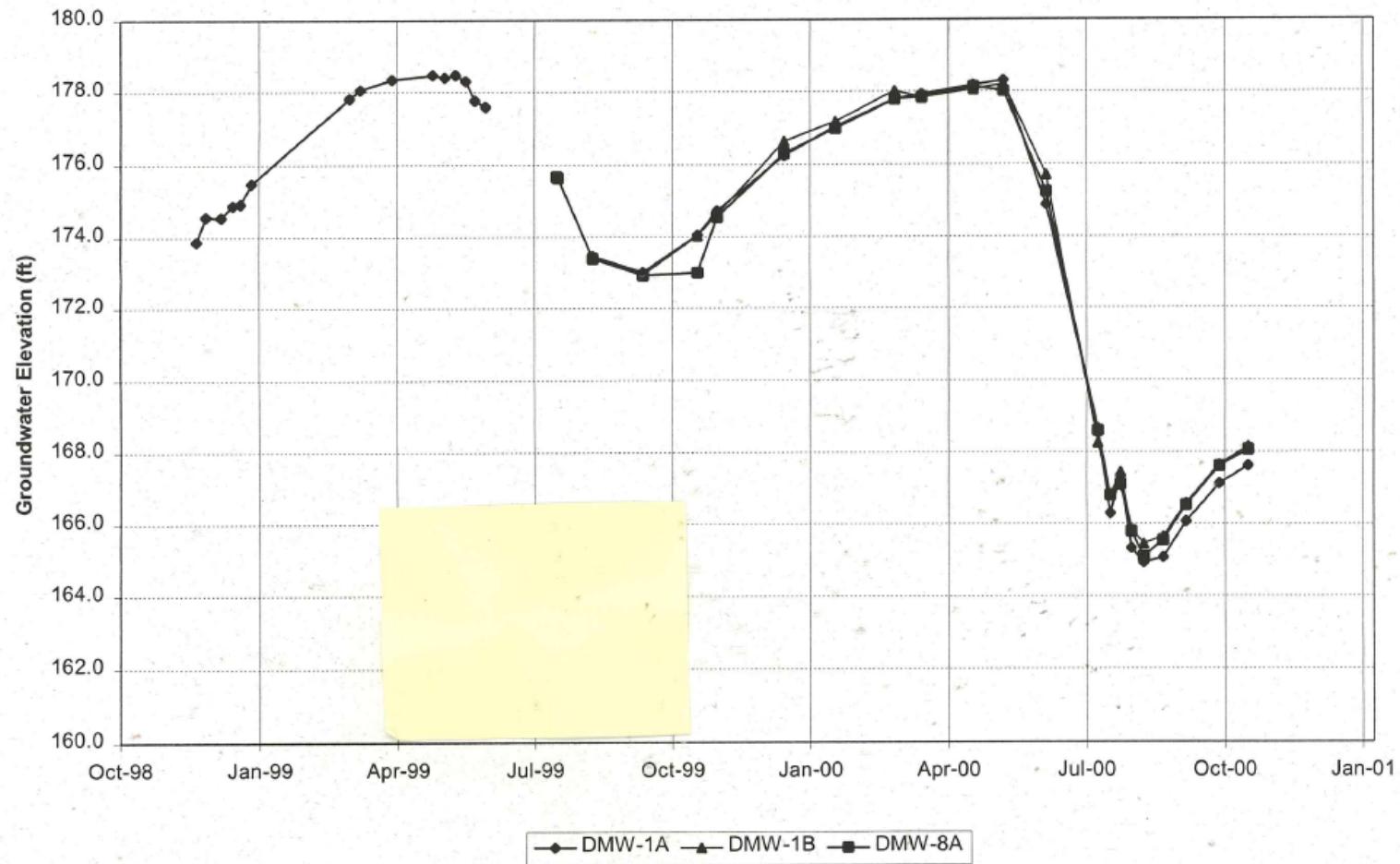
TERRY TOLAN, LHG, KEVIN LINDSEY, LHG, AND JOHN PORCELLO, LHG

GSI WATER SOLUTIONS, INC.

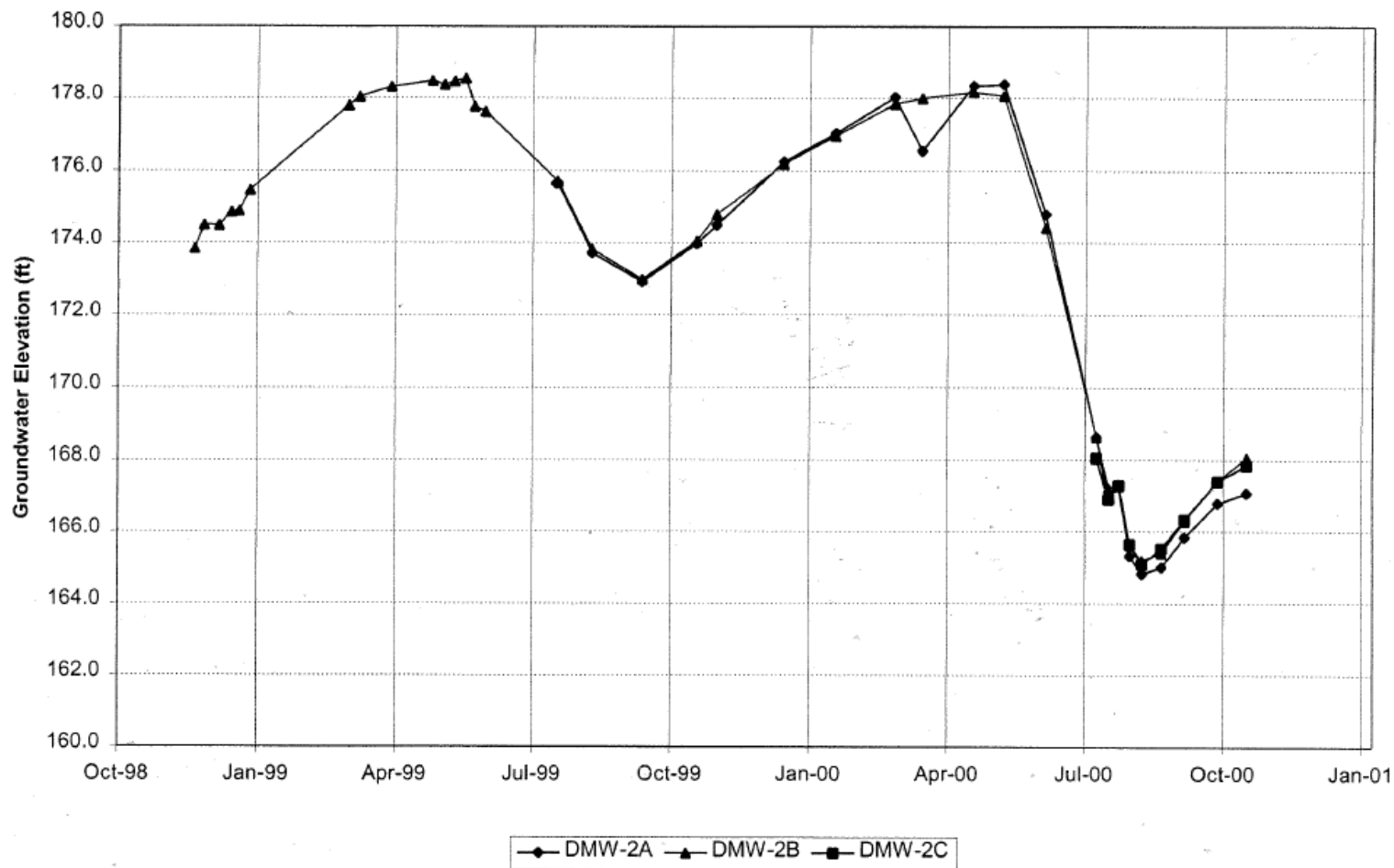
1020 NORTH CENTER PARKWAY, SUITE F

KENNEWICK, WASHINGTON 98336





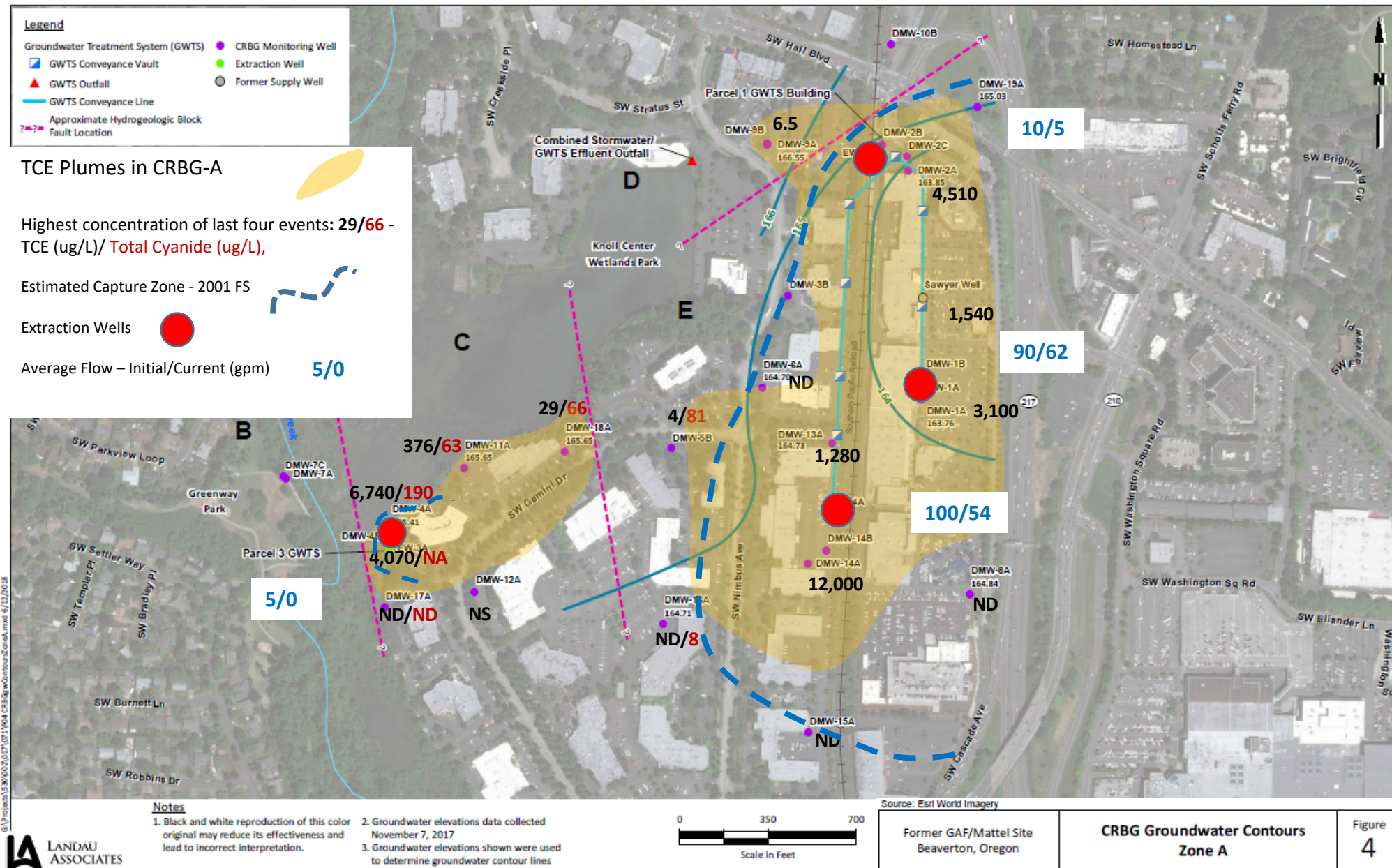
High lateral and Vertical conductivity and hydraulic connection within Blocks

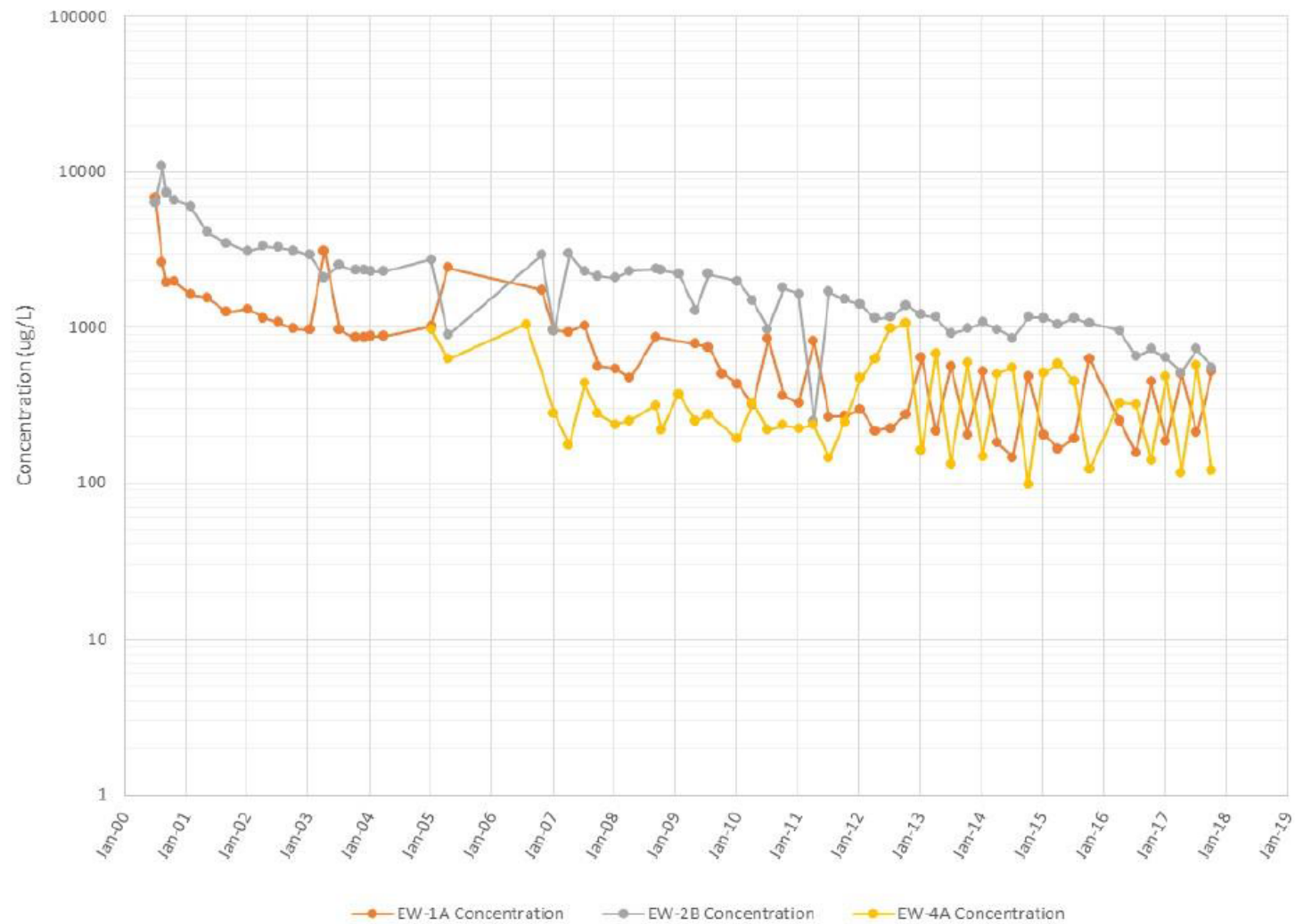


Strong Vertical Hydraulic Connection

- Head similarities
- Deep contaminant migration

130 ft vertical separation between DMW-2A and DMW-2C

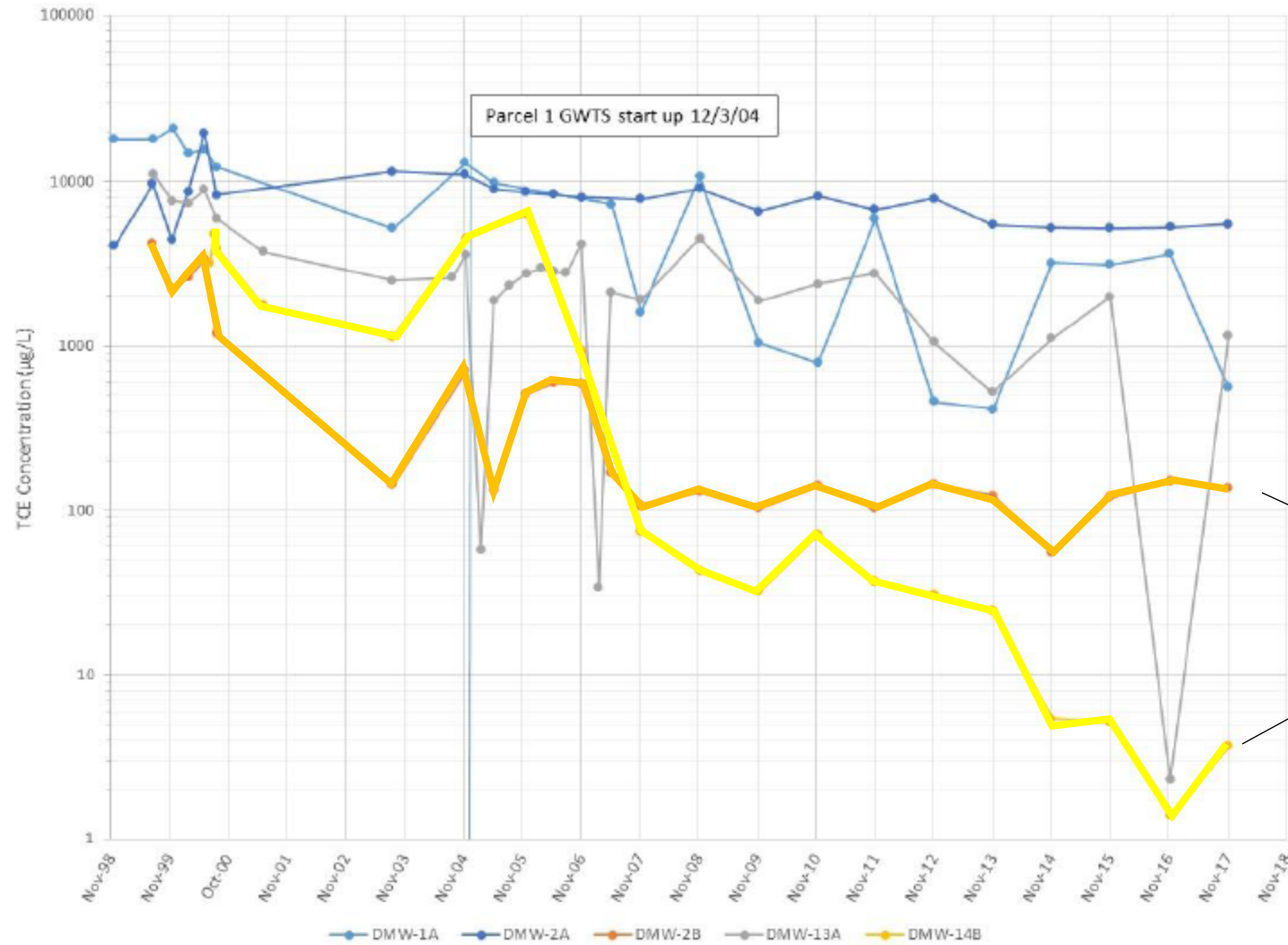




Former GAF/Mattel Site
Beaverton, Oregon

Parcel 1 GWTS – Extraction Well TCE
Concentrations

Figure
9



TCE Concentrations Block E

Deeper Aquifer



Former GAF/Mattel Site
Beaverton, Oregon

Hydrogeologic Block E –
TCE Concentrations

Figure
B-3

Conclusions

Interflow zones have high lateral conductivity and transmissivity, but offset by faults can disconnect zones in adjacent blocks

Faults Act as Flow Barriers

- No hydraulic response across inferred faults
- Steep seasonal gradients

Faults Convey Water

- Deep groundwater discharge to wetland and Fanno Creek
- Discharge of contaminated groundwater to Koll Center Wetlands

Flow Within Blocks – Interflow zones are highly conductive within fault blocks and are inter-connected vertically (water tank)

Pump and Treat Alone has limited success in remediating groundwater in this geologic setting