

MEMORANDUM

To: Kathy Yager – USEPA OSRTI
Dick Goehlert – USEPA Region 1
Darryl Luce – USEPA Region 1
Mindy Vanderford, GSI Environmental, Inc. (GSI)

From: Doug Sutton, GeoTrans, Inc.
Rob Greenwald, GeoTrans, Inc

Date: May 15, 2009

Subject: Summary/Update Regarding Site Conceptual Model
Kearsarge Metallurgical Corporation Superfund Site, Conway, New Hampshire

Introduction

The purpose of this memo is to provide a condensed and updated summary of the site conceptual model for the groundwater contamination in the vicinity of the Kearsarge Metallurgical Corporation Superfund Site (the “Kearsarge site” or “the Site”). The site is impacted by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), predominantly 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) and 1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), and to a lesser extent Trichloroethene (TCE). Figures from the Weston report “Draft Final Post-Source Removal Data Evaluation Report” (4/21/08) are included as “Attachment A” to this memo. These figures include a site plan, water level maps, and plume maps based on information collected through November 2007. GeoTrans was also provided with the Five-Year Review report (September 2008) as well as water level and water quality data collected subsequent to that Weston report (through August 2008). Therefore, the conceptual model update provided in this memo is based on data described in the Weston report dated 4/21/08, information provided in the Five-Year Review, and GeoTrans’ interpretation of data collected subsequent to those documents. This memo is intended to be used by Mindy Vanderford as a basis for performing optimization of long-term monitoring at the site.

Hydrogeology and groundwater flow at the site are complex. The Site has historically been divided into two areas with different overburden geology, consisting of the “Culvert Area” (located on the eastern portion of the Site) and the “Hobbs Street Area” (located west of Hobbs Street on the western portion of the site). Both areas have been impacted by VOCs. Groundwater flow patterns and concentration trends have been further complicated by remedial activities that have included pump-and-treat (P&T) extraction and source area excavation. A brief summary of these activities is provided below.

- Fall 1993 – P&T operation began
- Fall 2003 – Source area excavation in the Culvert Area (to residual total VOC concentrations of approximately 3,000 µg/kg)

- Early 2004 – Culvert Area P&T extraction reconfigured to use only EW-13B within the excavation area (resulting in approximately double the flow of the previous Culvert Area system)
- February 2004 – Hobbs Street Area P&T discontinued
- December 2005 – Culvert Area P&T discontinued

The locations of previous P&T extraction wells, and the location of the source area excavation, are illustrated on the figures in Attachment A. Specific components of the site conceptual model are detailed below.

Relationship of Stratigraphy to Groundwater Flow Directions and Contaminant Transport

A key feature of site stratigraphy is a silt layer with low permeability that is shallower on the eastern portion of the site than on the western portion of the site. The material above the silt is more transmissive (i.e., sands and gravels that coarsen to the west). The top of the silt is approximately 8 to 14 ft below ground surface (bgs) in the Culvert Area (i.e., the eastern portion of the site) but is more than 40 ft bgs in the Hobbs Street Area. This is illustrated on Figures 3 to 6 in Attachment B, which are cross-section figures created by Weston based on vertical profiling activities.

The flow of groundwater appears to be controlled by variations in infiltration (i.e., no infiltration below the impermeable surfaces of the building), by areas of discharge, and by variations in the topography of the underlying silt. Groundwater flow is radially outward from the area of the previous excavation under current non-pumping conditions. To the east, groundwater discharges to a drain that ultimately discharges to Pequawket Pond. Flow of groundwater to the west and north may be due in part to mounding caused by the shallow silt layer in the eastern portion of the site. Potential discharge locations for water that flows to the north and west could include other portions of Pequawket Pond (i.e., to the northeast of the site and/or to the southwest of the site), and also perhaps to a river located north of the site and/or water supply wells CVD-1 and CVD-2 (operated by the Conway Village Fire District) that are located approximately 3,000 ft northwest of the Site. Historical water level maps from the 1990s consistently show a north/northwest component of groundwater flow in the western portion of the site.

Figures 4 and 6 in Attachment B illustrate that, based on previous vertical profiling activities, the highest VOC concentrations have been observed at depth near the top of the silt. This is also illustrated in the immediate vicinity of the source area in Attachment C, which consists of Figures 6 and 7 from Appendix D of the Weston Report dated 4/21/08. Clean water from precipitation recharges the shallow groundwater, and as groundwater diverges from this area, relatively clean water remains in the upper portion of the sand, while more impacted groundwater remains in or immediately above the silt. Variability in the top elevation of the silt (e.g., dipping, troughs, and valleys) likely plays a role in the direction of groundwater flow and the direction of contaminant transport.

Groundwater flow (above the silt) to the east would be expected to be relatively fast compared to groundwater flow to the west. The aquifer is sand and the hydraulic gradient is steep. This is consistent with a thin aquifer that must accommodate recharge. Where the sand aquifer thickens to the west, the hydraulic gradient flattens due to the increased saturated thickness.

Changes in Water Level Patterns over Time

Changes in the P&T remedy extraction have influenced groundwater flow patterns. As discussed in the Five-Year Review (September, 2008), after the excavation was completed extraction from existing extraction wells was discontinued and extraction well EW-13B was installed in the backfilled excavation (which served as an excavation trench), and pumping from EW-13B began in February 2004 and continued until December 2005. This resulted in inward flow towards EW-13B as illustrated on Figures 3 and 4 in Attachment A. Once pumping was discontinued in early December 2005, a ground water mound over the former excavation was established with radial flow away from the former excavation, as illustrated on Figures 6 to 8 in Attachment A. This is potentially significant with respect to contaminant transport. If the residual contamination left in place beyond the excavation is sufficiently strong, the residual contamination could potentially serve as a continuing source of dissolved contamination above cleanup standards in groundwater.

Locations where water level data have been collected have changed over the years, and this has impacted water level interpretations. For example, since March 2006 water levels have not been collected near the pond, which results in changes in the interpreted potentiometric surface map. For instance, Figures 4 to 6 in Attachment A illustrate interpreted water level contours from Dec 2005 to March 2006, and they illustrate a component of flow to the south based on measured water level at MWS-201 (near the pond). However, Figures 7 to 10 in Attachment A illustrate interpreted water level contours from August 2006 to November 2007, and they do not illustrate this component of flow to the south. This change in interpretation appears to be due to the discontinued data collection at MWS-201 (near the pond) rather than an actual change in flow conditions.

Groundwater flow patterns could potentially be influenced by water levels in Pequawket Pond. The Five-Year Review (September 2008) indicates that surface topography is generally flat, varying in elevation between 460 ft and 465 ft NGVD which is approximately 4 to 6 ft above the average water level of Pequawket Pond at the southern limit of the Site. The pond level is controlled by New Hampshire Water Resources Board via a downstream dam, and the Five-Year Review (September 2008) indicates that annual fluctuations up to 5 ft in the water level of the pond have been reported. However, the absence of water levels collected along the pond edge in the water level events illustrated in Attachment A makes it difficult to determine the extent to which changes in elevation of the pond might influence groundwater flow patterns.

It is also noted that water levels are measured at very few wells west of Hobbs Street, leaving uncertainty in the groundwater flow pattern in this area.

Contaminant Concentration Trends

GeoTrans developed updated figures of concentration versus time for selected monitoring wells, listed below, with concentration data through August 2008:

- EW-13/EW-13B
- MWS-205
- MW-7/MW-3008 (includes TCE)
- MW-3010
- MW-211 (includes TCE)
- MW-3003
- MW-5003
- PZ-4002

Those figures are included as Attachment D (note that some of these figures have the concentrations on logarithm scale, and others have the concentrations on linear scale). These wells were selected because they help illustrate the effects of the P&T and excavation remedies on contaminant transport at the site.

EW-13 and replacement well EW-13B are located within the source area and historically exhibited high concentrations (e.g., 1,1,1-TCA approximately 10,000 ug/L through April 2003 and 4,000 ug/L through August 2003). In the fall of 2003 the source area was excavated and P&T was subsequently conducted from the backfilled trench using EW-13B as an extraction well. Concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA declined sharply by the next sample in January 2004 and continued to decline to below 10 ug/L. A similar trend is observed for 1,1-DCE. P&T was discontinued in December 2005 and concentrations remained low at EW-13B, presumably due to contamination removed from this area by the excavation.

MWS-205 is approximately 100 ft north of the western portion of the source area, in an area where the underlying silt is shallow (approximately 14 feet bgs) and within the northerly groundwater flow path from this western portion of the source area (in the absence of remedy pumping). Concentration of 1,1,1-TCA was approximately 3,000 ug/L in 1992 and began declining when P&T began in Fall 1993, and declines continued through April 2004 (after source area excavation and P&T modification). The P&T modification greatly increased the extent of the capture zone and modified groundwater flow directions in the area of MWS-205. Increases in the 1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE concentrations through November 2005 (during pumping at EW-13B) are likely the result of “pulling back” contamination through the area of MWS-205 toward EW-13B or an otherwise similar change in the direction of contaminant transport caused by the remedy extraction. Concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA remained below the cleanup level of 200 ug/l, but concentrations of 1,1-DCE increased above the cleanup level of 7 ug/l. Concentrations then began decreasing again when P&T was discontinued in December 2005, such that concentrations of both 1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE were below cleanup levels in the last two samples (June 2006 and August 2006). No samples have been collected from MWS-205 since August 2006. Given the observed trends, in the absence of pumping it is expected that future concentrations at this well would continue to decrease, or stabilize below cleanup levels.

MW-7 (which was removed in 2003) and MW-3008 (which was installed in a similar location in 2005) are located east of the source area, along the drain where water discharges from the shallow sand aquifer. Concentrations were initially high (e.g., 1,1,1-TCA above 10,000 ug/L) but decreased immediately after P&T began in 1993. Concentrations then dropped and fluctuated (e.g., 1,1,1-TCA fluctuated between approximately 200 ug/L and non-detect) through 2003. The fluctuations were over a period that was approximately three to five years and did not appear to be seasonal. Given the proximity of MW-7 to an extraction well (EW-08), the fluctuations mostly likely resulted from variations in P&T extraction rates. Concentrations declined to non-detect when the source area P&T system underwent modification in Fall 2003, but concentrations have been slowly rising (as measured in MW-3008) since P&T was discontinued in 2005. 1,1,1-TCA concentrations appear to plateau at a lower concentration (e.g., under 100 ug/L) than previous peaks during original P&T operation, but 1,1-DCE concentrations (about 100 ug/L) appear to be higher than previous peaks during original P&T operation. The recent concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA are below cleanup levels but the recent concentrations of 1,1-DCE are above cleanup levels. These recent concentrations may represent a new equilibrium based on residual contaminant mass beyond the excavation limits (which represents a reduced source term than previously existed, particularly for 1,1,1-TCA).

MW-3010 is located northeast of the source area and was installed in early 2005. Results from this well indicated low or undetectable concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE during operation of the

P&T system and then a timely increase in concentrations after P&T was discontinued in December 2005. Concentrations continued to rise or remain elevated for approximately one year and then decreased through early 2008. An increase was again noted in mid-2008 in MW-3010, but it is unclear if this trend will continue, level off, or will decrease. The concentration trend at MW-3010 is similar to that of MW-7/MW-3008 since early 2005. Because of their proximity to the source area they are good indicators of the concentration levels migrating from the eastern portion of the source area. History suggests that concentration trends at these two wells react quickly to P&T from EW-13B if it is re-started. The currently observed concentrations may be representative of a new equilibrium based on reduced mass in the eastern portion of the source area.

MW-211 is one of the furthest points to the west and is screened from approximately 31 to 41 feet below ground surface. This location is unique in that it is the only location at the site where TCE concentrations exceeded the concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE. The trends in the three contaminants are similar, so it is expected that they generally derived from the same location. TCE concentrations were approximately 1,500 ug/L in 1992 before P&T. When P&T began in 1993 TCE concentrations decreased to less than 65 ug/L. 1,1-DCE and 1,1,1-TCA had lower initial concentration in 1992 and decreased to undetectable concentrations in 1996 and 2000, respectively. TCE did not decrease to undetectable concentrations until April 2004, which was after P&T discontinued in the vicinity of MW-211 and also after source area excavation and P&T modification. It is noteworthy that all of the wells directly between the source area and this well had lower or undetectable concentrations of site contaminants than those observed at MW-211. It appears likely that impacted groundwater flow from the source area (which leaches to the bottom of the sand from the underlying silt) is controlled by the topography of the underlying silt layer and that the troughs in this silt layer direct impacted ground water flow north toward MWS-205, then west to MW-3003, and then either west toward MW-211 or northwest toward the MW-112/108 cluster (which also was historically impacted).

MW-3003, PZ-4002, and MW-5003 are located north and west of the source area. MW-3003 is located approximately 150 feet northwest of EW-13B and is located in the area where the underlying silt is deep (approximately 50 feet below ground surface). PZ-4002 is located approximately 200 feet north of the source area and is located in the area where the underlying silt is shallow (approximately 11 feet below ground surface). MW-5003 is located approximately 300 feet northwest of EW-13B and is located in the area where the underlying silt is deep (approximately 50 feet below ground surface). Two predominant flows path from the source area appear to be to the north toward MW-205 and then continuing either to the north or to the west from MWS-205 to the three above-mentioned wells. Concentrations in MW-3003 have consistently risen since the discontinuation of P&T whereas concentrations at PZ-4002 have consistently decreased since the discontinuation of P&T. The sampling record at MW-5003 is too short to determine a relation to remediation efforts given that sampling began in June 2007 and concentrations have increased and then decreased. It is likely that contamination at MW-3003 (and points further downgradient) will reach a temporary high and then begin decreasing. MW-3003 appears to have been on the fringe or immediately beyond the capture zone associated with the enhanced P&T system in the source area and likely had stable or decreasing concentrations during pumping. In the absence of pumping it is reasonable that contamination previously within the capture zone can now migrate to MW-3003. Monitoring wells MW-3004, MW-3005, and MW-3006 (which are directly between the source area and MW-3003) are not impacted, but concentrations at MWS-205 appear to be significantly influenced by remedial activities. The concentration trends at MW-3003 may therefore follow those at MW-205 (with some delay to account for contaminant transport). The concentrations at MWS-205 originally increased due to enhanced P&T in the source area, which is perhaps a result of being located within the capture zone and contamination being “pulled back” from other parts of the plume. However, in the absence of pumping concentrations are declining, and as groundwater migrates from MWS-205 toward MW-

3003, concentrations in MW-3003 will also likely decline. 1,1,1-TCA concentrations at MWS-205 reached a peak of 143, ug/L in June 2005, therefore concentrations at MW-3003 would be expected to remain below this level (assuming MWS-205 and MW-3003 are along the same flow path).

In summary, the concentration trends at the above wells show direct influence from site remediation activities. The latest data suggest the following:

- declining concentrations in immediate area of the excavation (i.e., at EW-13B)
- concentrations in wells downgradient of the western portion of the source area (e.g., MWS-205) beginning to show the signs of cleaner water flushing through the area
- concentrations in wells further downgradient to the west (e.g., MW-3003) slowly rising, perhaps as residual low-level contamination is being flushed from the historic capture zone (however, concentrations would be expected to stabilize and then ultimately decline in the future as a result of the excavation)
- concentrations in wells immediately to the east or northeast of the eastern portion of the source area slowly rising after the discontinuation of P&T but perhaps leveling off, possibly indicating a new equilibrium based on residual contamination beyond the previous excavation.

Plume Stability with Respect to Statistical Analysis

It appears that the plume is not stable as a result of remedial measures that have occurred and/or changed over time. Remedy pumping clearly had an impact on concentrations (such as at MWS-205 and MW-7), and the excavation of the source material also had a significant impact on concentration (such as at EW-13B). Subsequent elimination of pumping appears to also be having an impact on concentrations (e.g., declining concentrations at MWS-205, and rising concentrations at MW-3003, which is located further downgradient than MWS-205, until cleaner water reaches that location).

To the extent that further changes in remedy do not occur, additional sampling will ultimately provide trends under more steady conditions. There may be some variation in groundwater flow conditions over time due to natural conditions and/or changes in pond levels, but those variations should have relatively minor impacts relative to the major changes that have occurred previously (e.g., start P&T, excavate the source, terminate P&T).

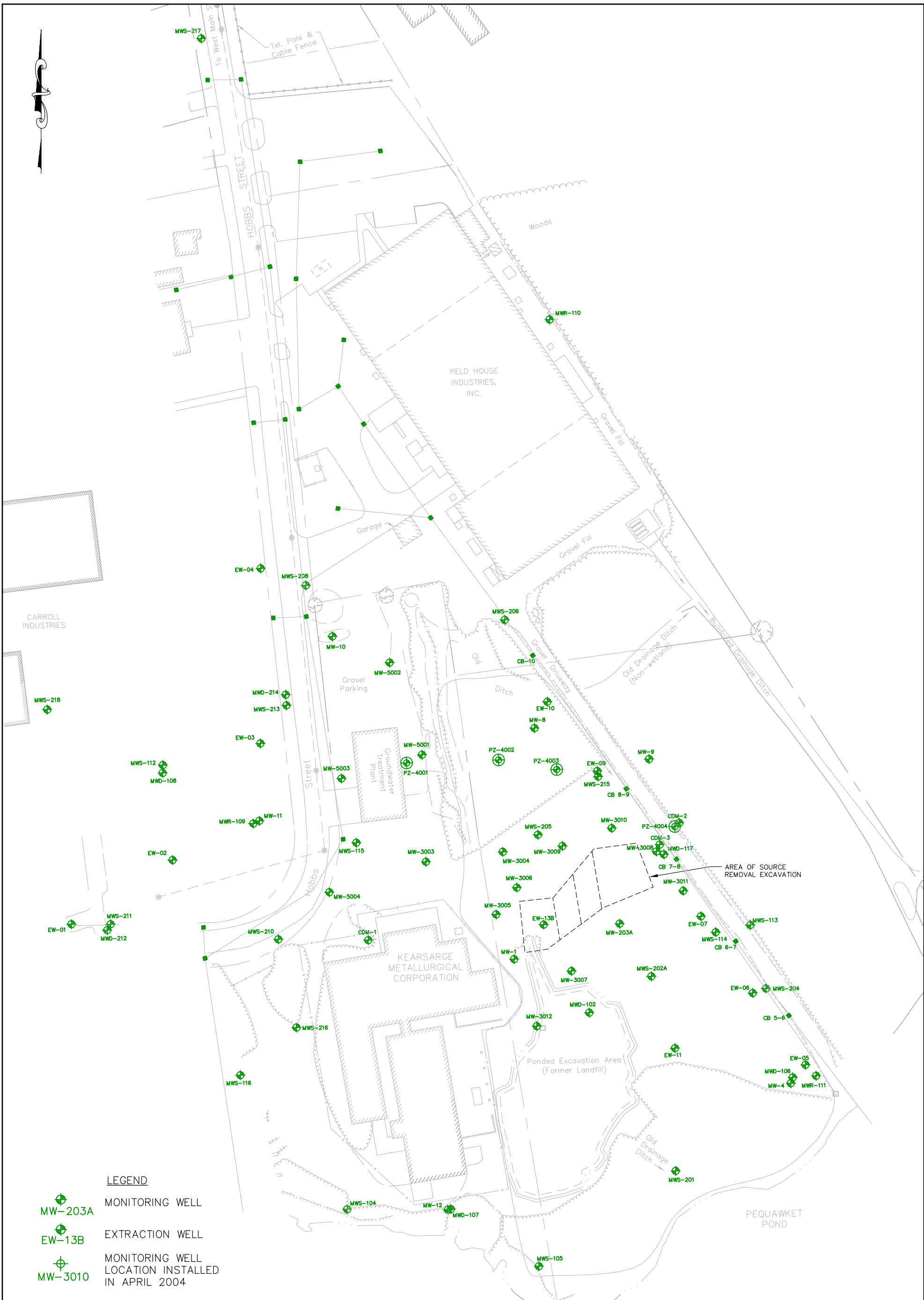
Based on the conceptual model discussion provided above, it is likely that one of two outcomes will occur in the future:

- Concentrations will gradually decline to below cleanup levels at all locations, due to the mass removal associated with the source area excavations (though some short-term increases may occur while the system adjusts to the non-pumping condition); or
- Concentrations will generally decline over time (though some short-term increases may occur while the system adjusts to the non-pumping condition) but may stabilize above cleanup levels at some locations due to a continuing source associated with materials left in place beyond the previous excavation.











Given that the system is still adjusting to the excavation and the termination of P&T, it is not possible to determine which of the above outcomes will occur. At least several more years of monitoring is likely necessary, under relatively stable conditions, to determine if the previous excavation extent was sufficient to prevent groundwater concentrations from stabilizing above cleanup levels.

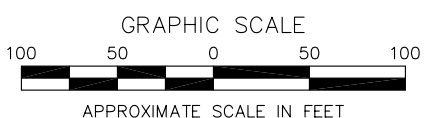
Attachment A:

**Figures from the Weston report “Draft Final Post-Source Removal
Data Evaluation Report” (4/21/08)**



LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELL
-  MW-203A
-  EXTRACTION WELL
-  EW-13B
-  MONITORING WELL
-  LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  MW-3010
-  PIEZOMETER LOCATION
-  INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  PZ-4003



SITE PLAN

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
 KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
 CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

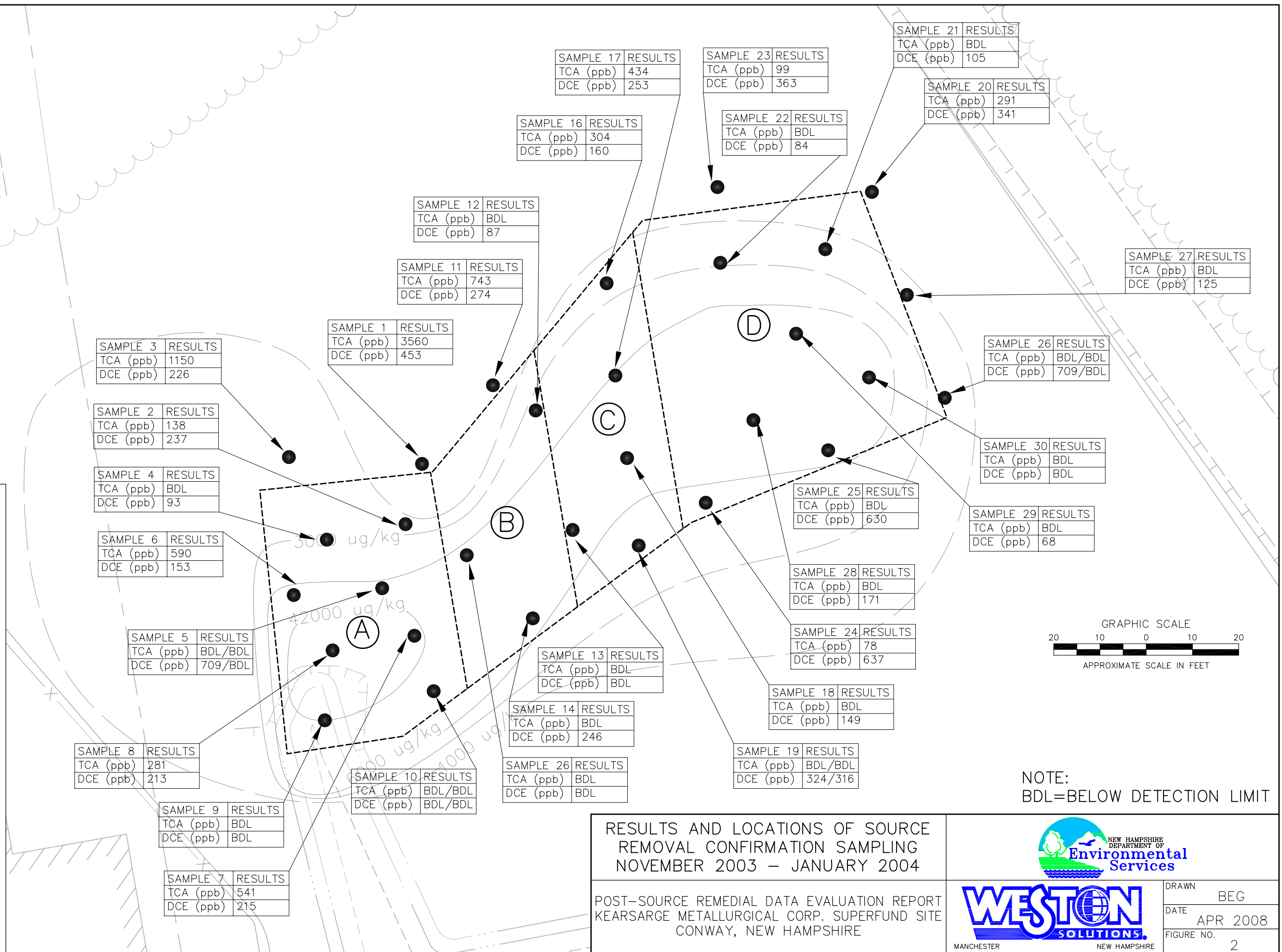


DRAWN	BEG
DATE	APR 2008
FIGURE NO.	1

M:\Design\DWG\KRSARGE\2008\Post-Source Rmvl Data Eval - OLD FIGS converted to NEW BASE\FIG 2.dwg, Layout1, 4/4/2008 10:34:43 AM, GIRARDEB, 1:1

ELEVATION OF BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION
 A = 446
 B = 446
 C = 448
 D = 448

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH
1	SW	11
2	BT	16
3	SW	11
4	BT	16
5	BT	16.5
6	BT	16
7	BT	16
8	BT	16
9	SW	11
10	SW	11
10 DUP	SW	11
11	SW	13
12	BT	16
13	BT	16
14	SW	13
15	BT	17
16	SW	12
17	BT	14
18	BT	14.5
19	SW	12
19 DUP	SW	12
20	SW	12.5
21	BT	14
22	BT	14
23	SW	12
24	SW	12.5
25	SW	12.5
26	SW	12.5
26 DUP	SW	12.5
27	SW	12.5
28	BT	14
29	BT	14
30	BT	14



SAMPLE 3 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 1150
DCE (ppb) 226

SAMPLE 2 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 138
DCE (ppb) 237

SAMPLE 4 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 93

SAMPLE 6 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 590
DCE (ppb) 153

SAMPLE 5 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL/BDL
DCE (ppb) 709/BDL

SAMPLE 8 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 281
DCE (ppb) 213

SAMPLE 9 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) BDL

SAMPLE 7 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 541
DCE (ppb) 215

SAMPLE 1 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 3560
DCE (ppb) 453

SAMPLE 11 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 743
DCE (ppb) 274

SAMPLE 12 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 87

SAMPLE 16 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 304
DCE (ppb) 160

SAMPLE 17 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 434
DCE (ppb) 253

SAMPLE 13 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) BDL

SAMPLE 14 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 246

SAMPLE 26 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) BDL

SAMPLE 23 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 99
DCE (ppb) 363

SAMPLE 22 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 84

SAMPLE 25 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 630

SAMPLE 28 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 171

SAMPLE 24 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 78
DCE (ppb) 637

SAMPLE 18 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 149

SAMPLE 19 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL/BDL
DCE (ppb) 324/316

SAMPLE 21 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 105

SAMPLE 20 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) 291
DCE (ppb) 341

SAMPLE 27 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 125

SAMPLE 26 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL/BDL
DCE (ppb) 709/BDL

SAMPLE 30 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) BDL

SAMPLE 29 RESULTS
TCA (ppb) BDL
DCE (ppb) 68

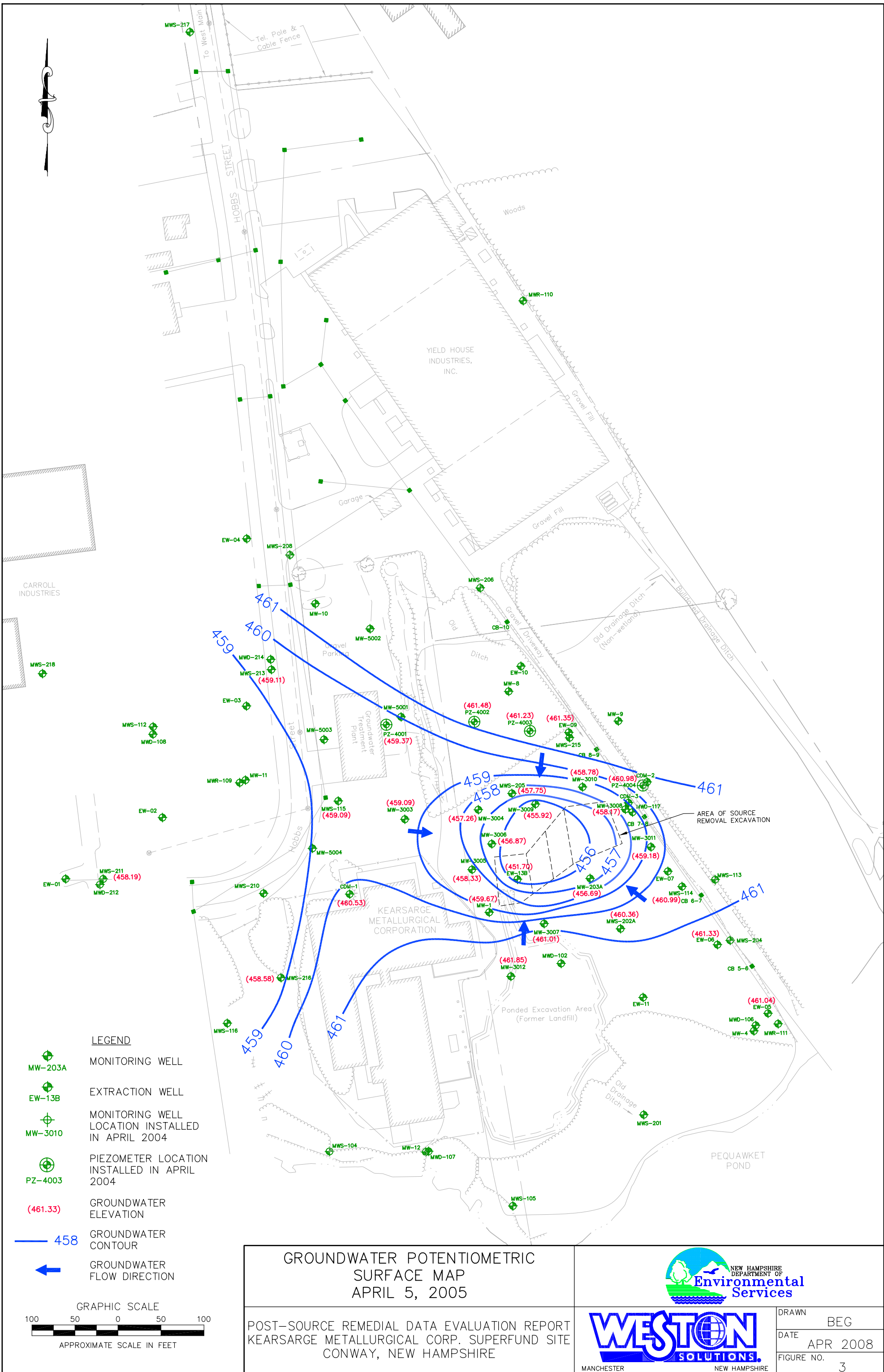
RESULTS AND LOCATIONS OF SOURCE REMOVAL CONFIRMATION SAMPLING NOVEMBER 2003 – JANUARY 2004

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
 KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
 CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE










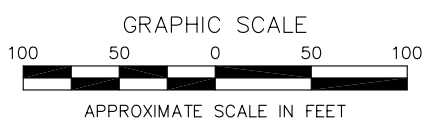
DRAWN: BEG
 DATE: APR 2008
 FIGURE NO.: 2

NOTE: BDL=BELOW DETECTION LIMIT



LEGEND

-  MW-203A MONITORING WELL
-  EW-13B EXTRACTION WELL
-  MW-3010 MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  PZ-4003 PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  (461.33) GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
-  458 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR
-  ← GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION



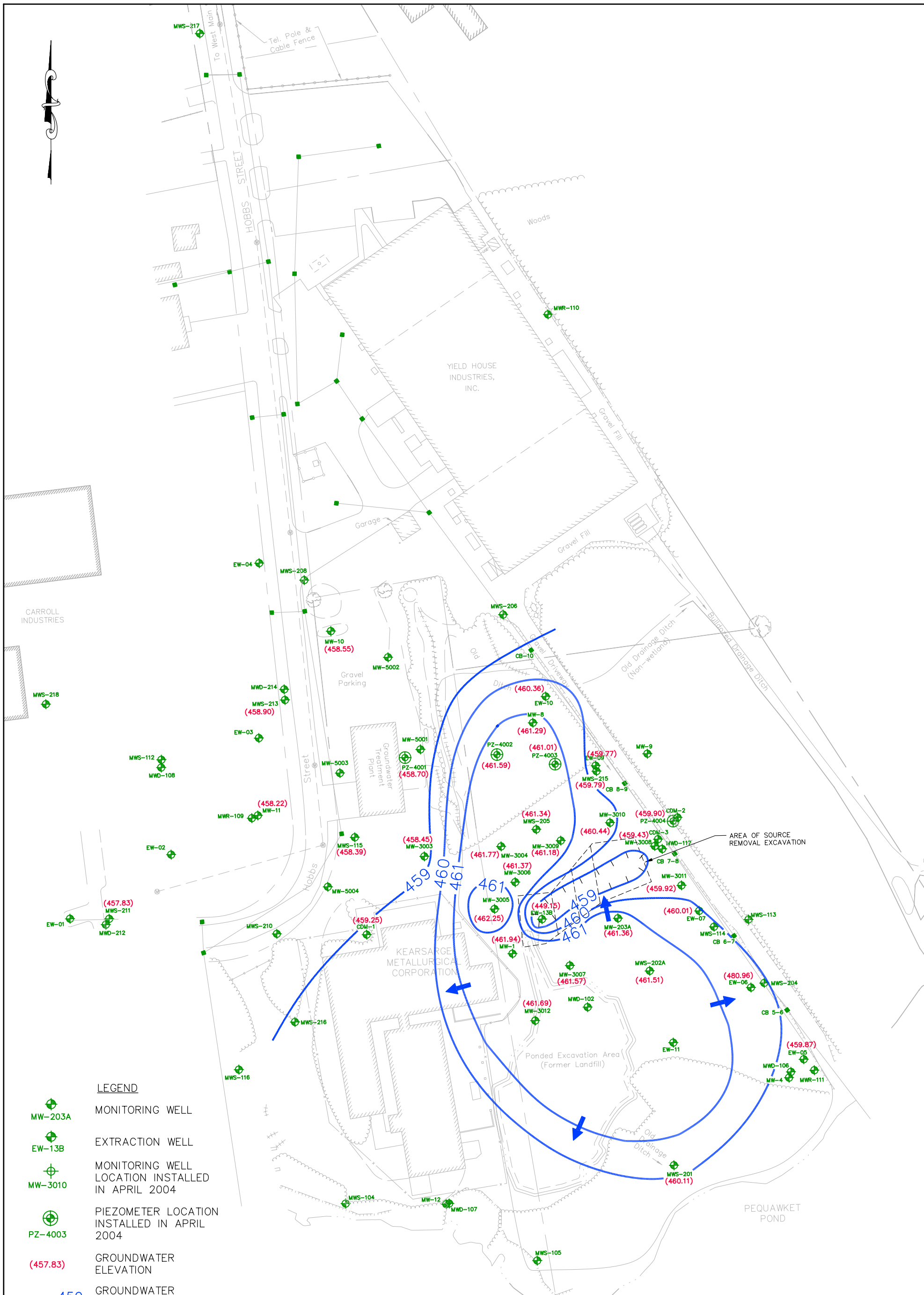
**GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP
APRIL 5, 2005**

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE






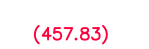



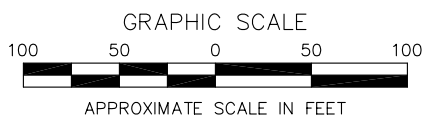
DRAWN	BEG
DATE	APR 2008
FIGURE NO.	3



MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE

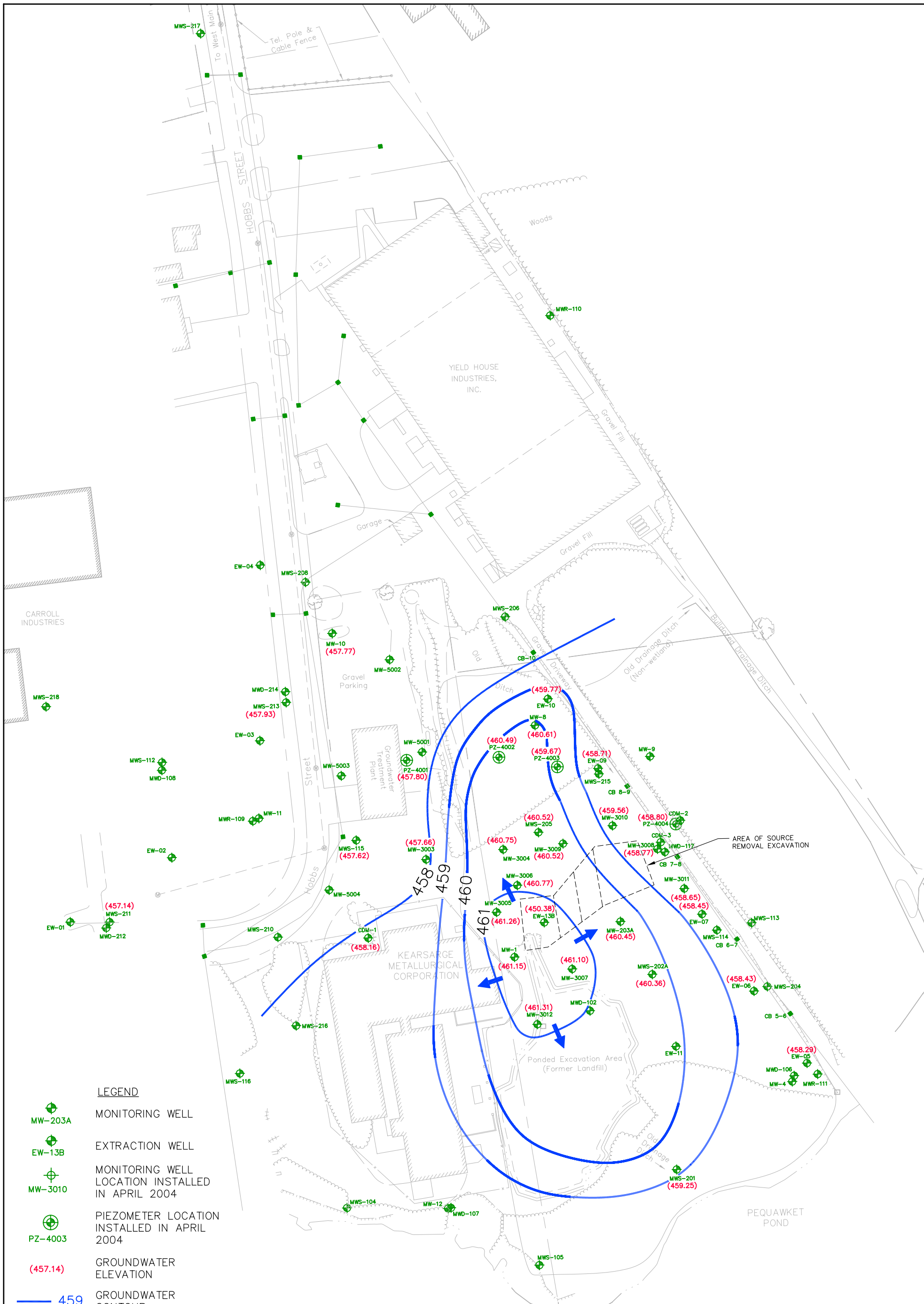


LEGEND








-  MONITORING WELL
-  EXTRACTION WELL
-  MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  (457.83) GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
-  459 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR
-  GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

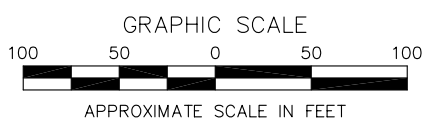


<p>GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP DECEMBER 1, 2005</p>		
<p>POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE</p>		
		<p>DRAWN: BEG DATE: APR 2008 FIGURE NO.: 4</p>



LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELL
-  EXTRACTION WELL
-  MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  (457.14) GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
-  459 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR
-  GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION



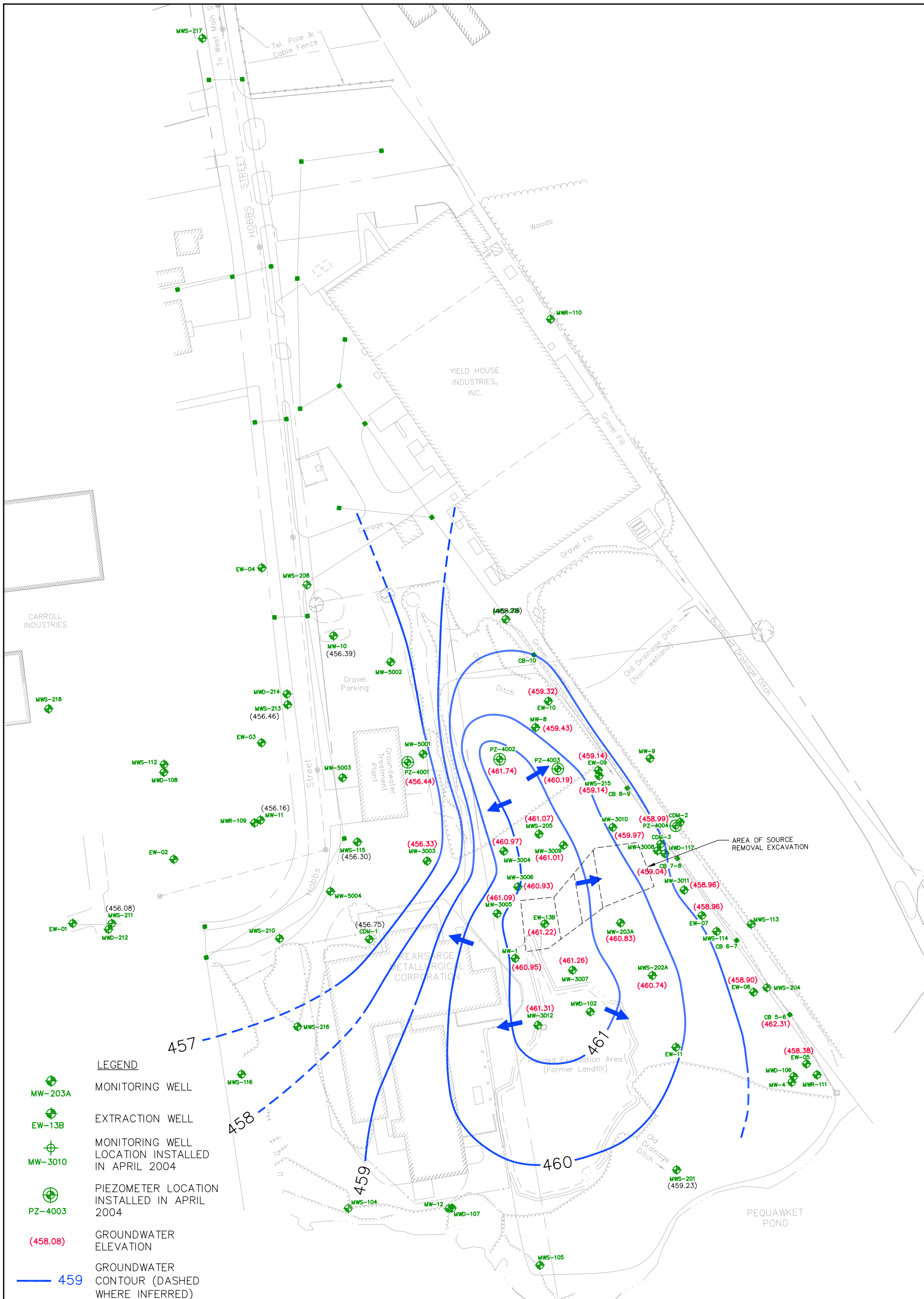
**GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP
DECEMBER 6, 2005**

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE










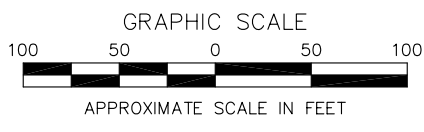
MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE



DRAWN	BEG
DATE	APR 2008
FIGURE NO.	5

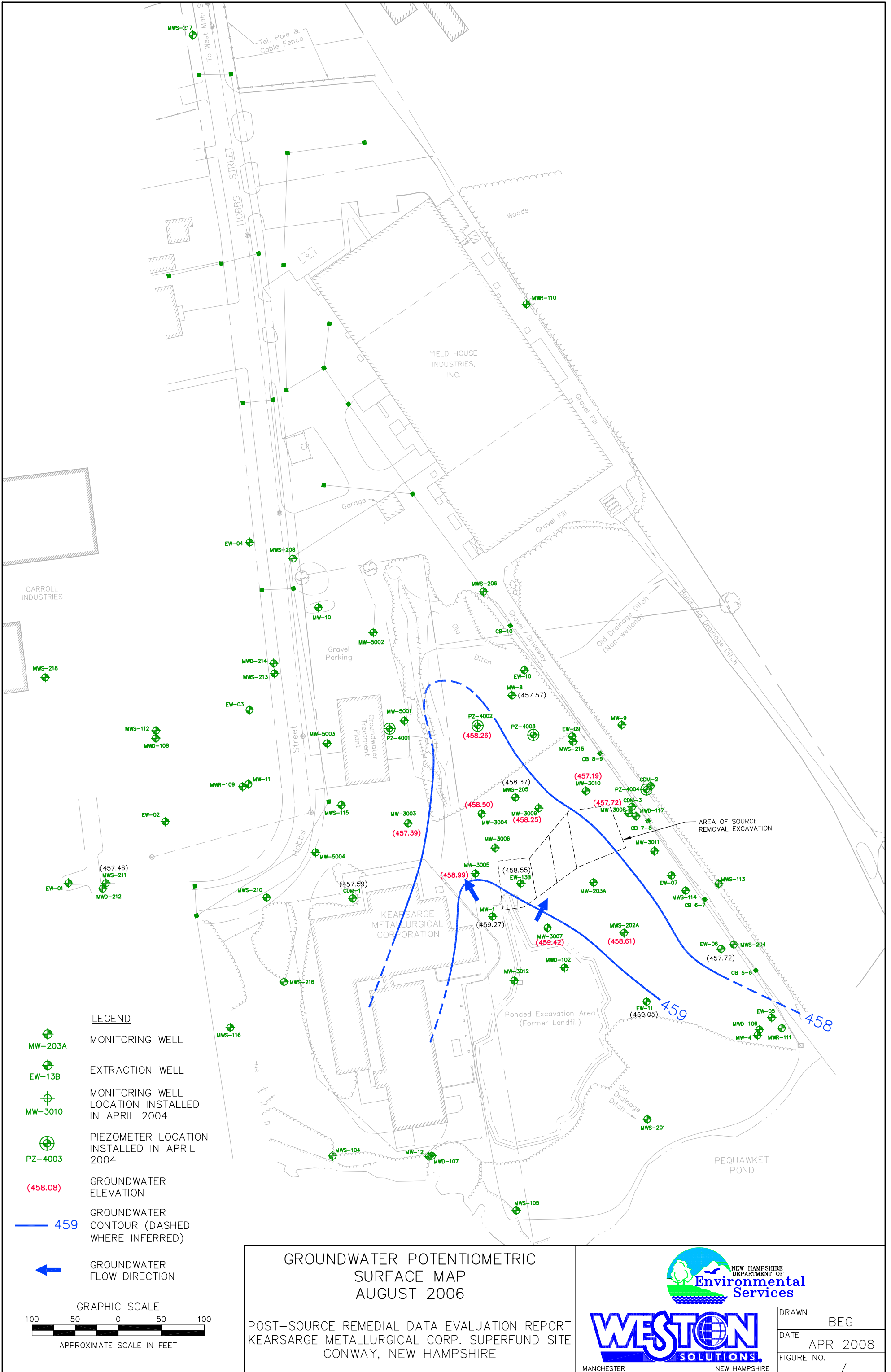


LEGEND








-  MONITORING WELL
-  EXTRACTION WELL
-  MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  (458.08) GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
-  459 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR (DASHED WHERE INFERRED)
-  ← GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

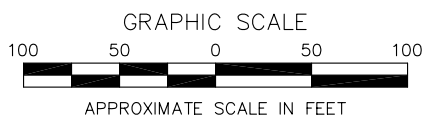




<p>GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP MARCH 2006</p>	
<p>POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE</p>	
<p>DRAWN: BEG DATE: APR 2008 FIGURE NO.: 6</p>	

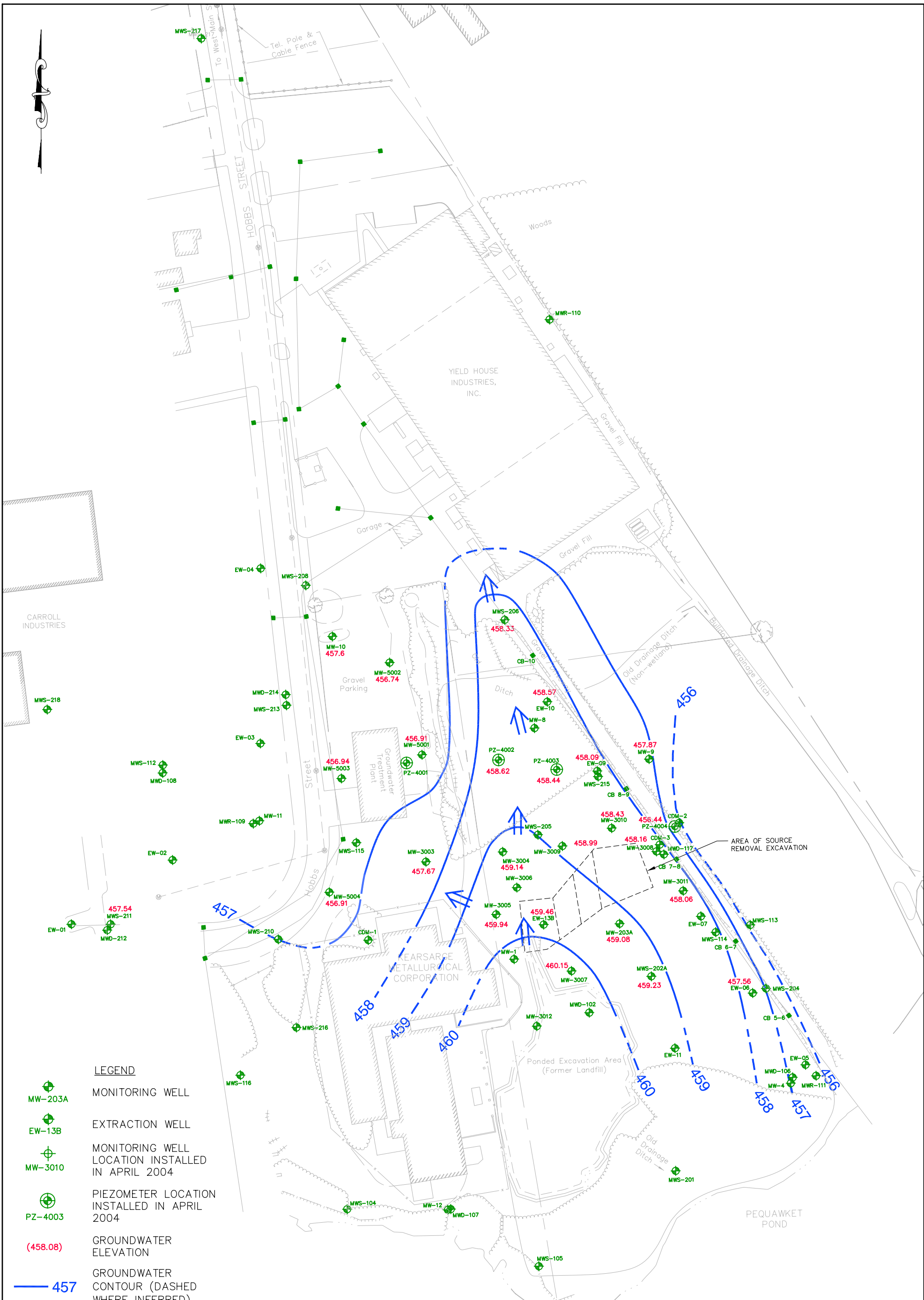


LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELL
-  EXTRACTION WELL
-  MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  (458.08) GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
-  459 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR (DASHED WHERE INFERRED)
-  ← GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION



<p>GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP AUGUST 2006</p>							
<p>POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE</p>							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">DRAWN</td> <td>BEG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE</td> <td>APR 2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FIGURE NO.</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </table>		DRAWN	BEG	DATE	APR 2008	FIGURE NO.	7
DRAWN	BEG						
DATE	APR 2008						
FIGURE NO.	7						



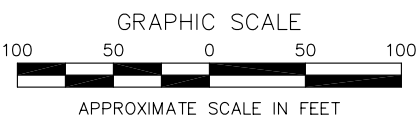
LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL
- EXTRACTION WELL
- MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004

(458.08) GROUNDWATER ELEVATION

— 457 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR (DASHED WHERE INFERRED)

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

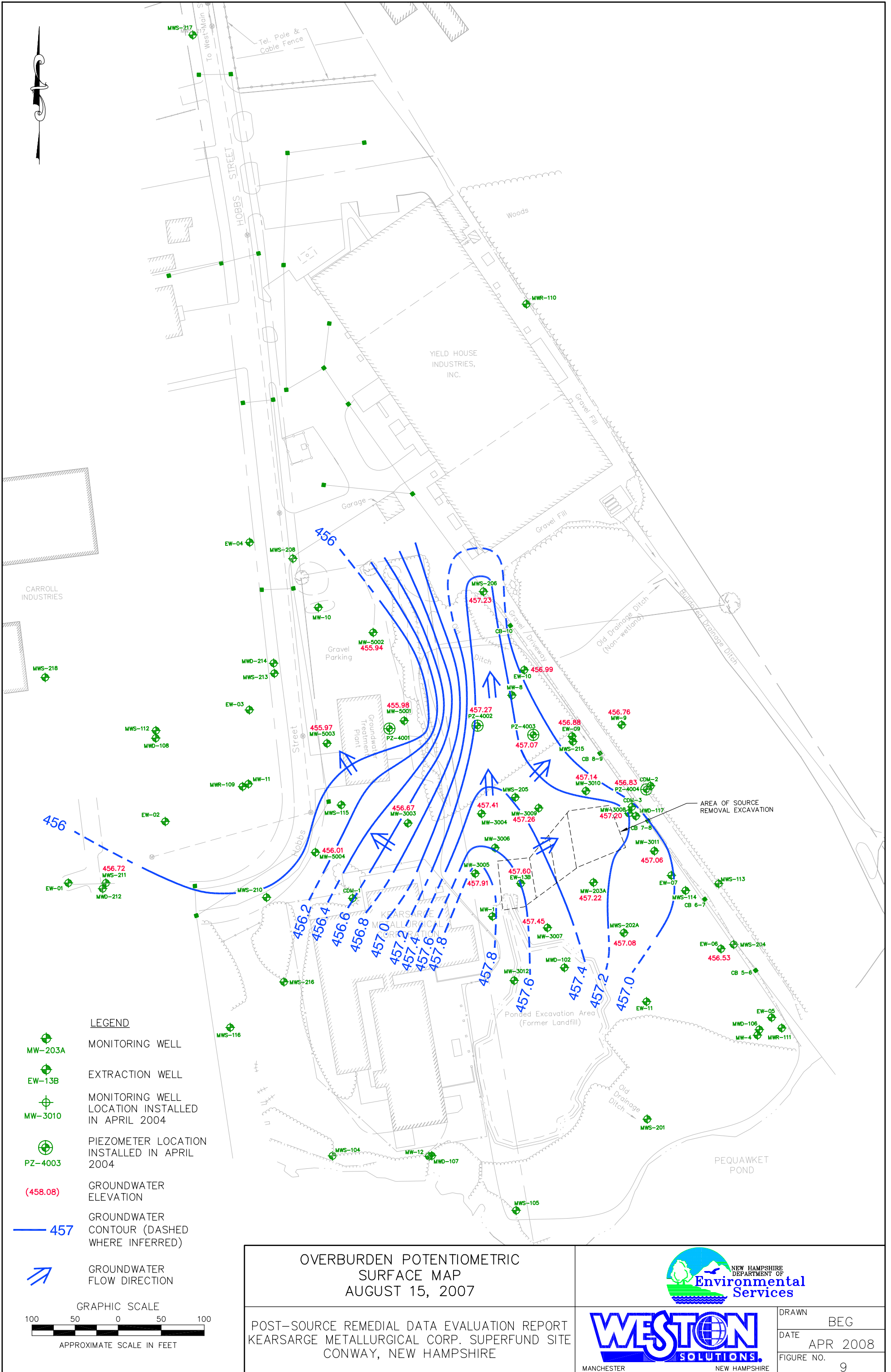


**OVERBURDEN POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP
JUNE 19, 2007**








POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

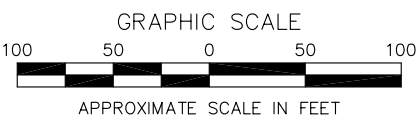


DRAWN	BEG
DATE	APR 2008
FIGURE NO.	8



LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELL
-  EXTRACTION WELL
-  MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  (458.08) GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
-  457 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR (DASHED WHERE INFERRED)
-  GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

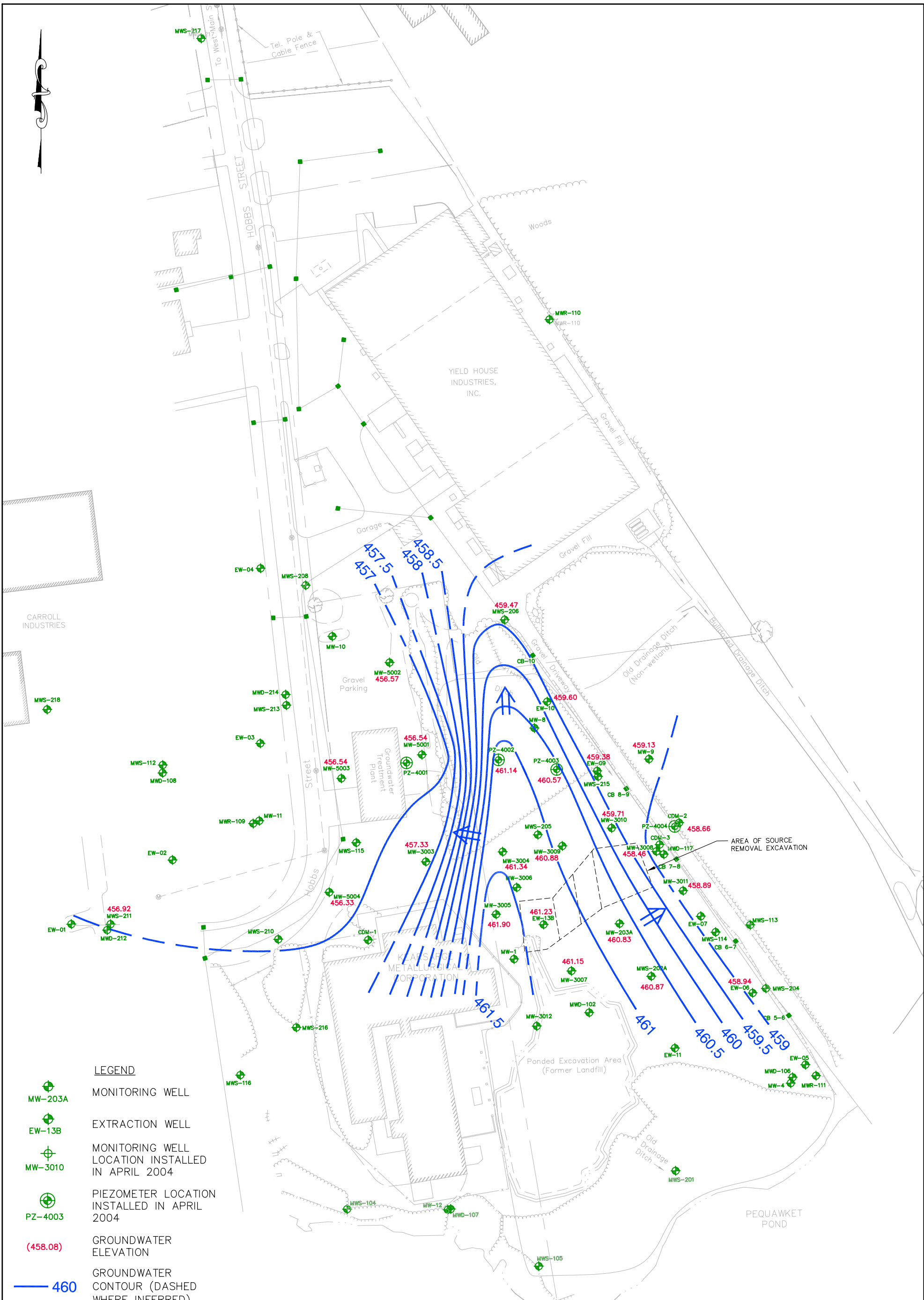


OVERBURDEN POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP
AUGUST 15, 2007








POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

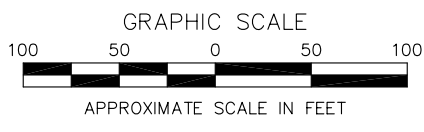




DRAWN: BEG
DATE: APR 2008
FIGURE NO.: 9

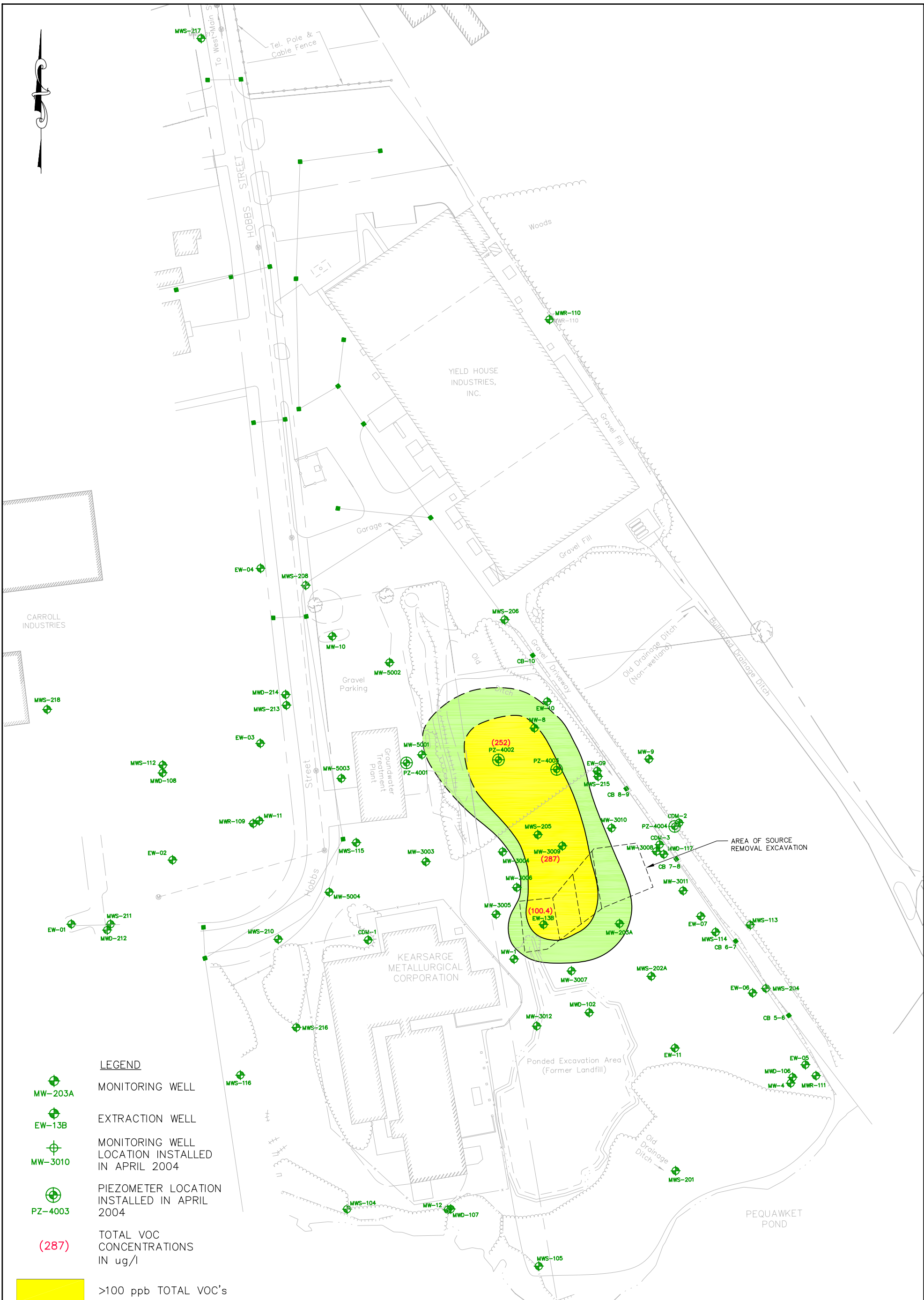


LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELL
-  EXTRACTION WELL
-  MONITORING WELL
LOCATION INSTALLED
IN APRIL 2004
-  PIEZOMETER LOCATION
INSTALLED IN APRIL
2004
-  (458.08)
GROUNDWATER
ELEVATION
-  460
GROUNDWATER
CONTOUR (DASHED
WHERE INFERRED)
-  GROUNDWATER
FLOW DIRECTION



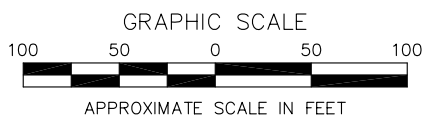
<p>OVERBURDEN POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP NOVEMBER 28, 2007</p>		  MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE	DRAWN BEG
<p>POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE</p>			DATE APR 2008
			FIGURE NO. 10



LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL
- EXTRACTION WELL
- MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004

- (287) TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS IN ug/l
- >100 ppb TOTAL VOC's
- >CLEANUP GOALS



TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER (EXISTING CLEANUP GOALS) AUGUST 2005

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
 KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
 CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE



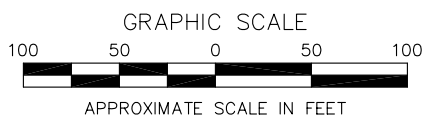
DRAWN: BEG
 DATE: APR 2008
 FIGURE NO.: 11



LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL
- EXTRACTION WELL
- MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004

- TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS IN ug/l
- >100 ppb TOTAL VOC's
- >CLEANUP GOALS

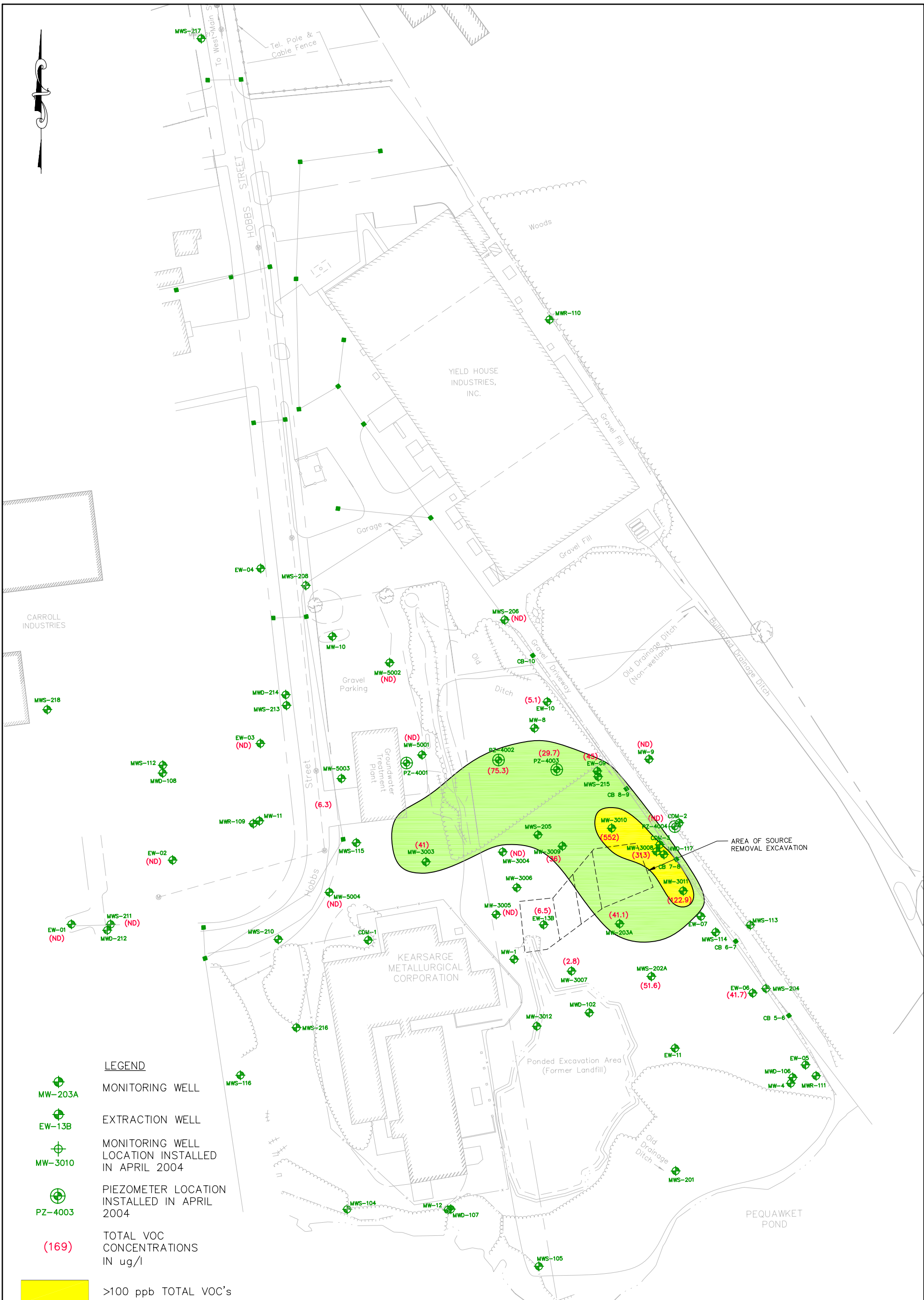


TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER (EXISTING CLEANUP GOALS) AUGUST 2006

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
 KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
 CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE



DRAWN: BEG
 DATE: APR 2008
 FIGURE NO.: 12

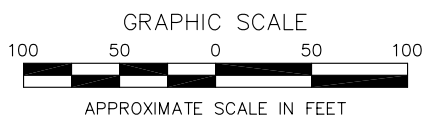


LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL
- EXTRACTION WELL
- MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS IN ug/l

>100 ppb TOTAL VOC's

>CLEANUP GOALS

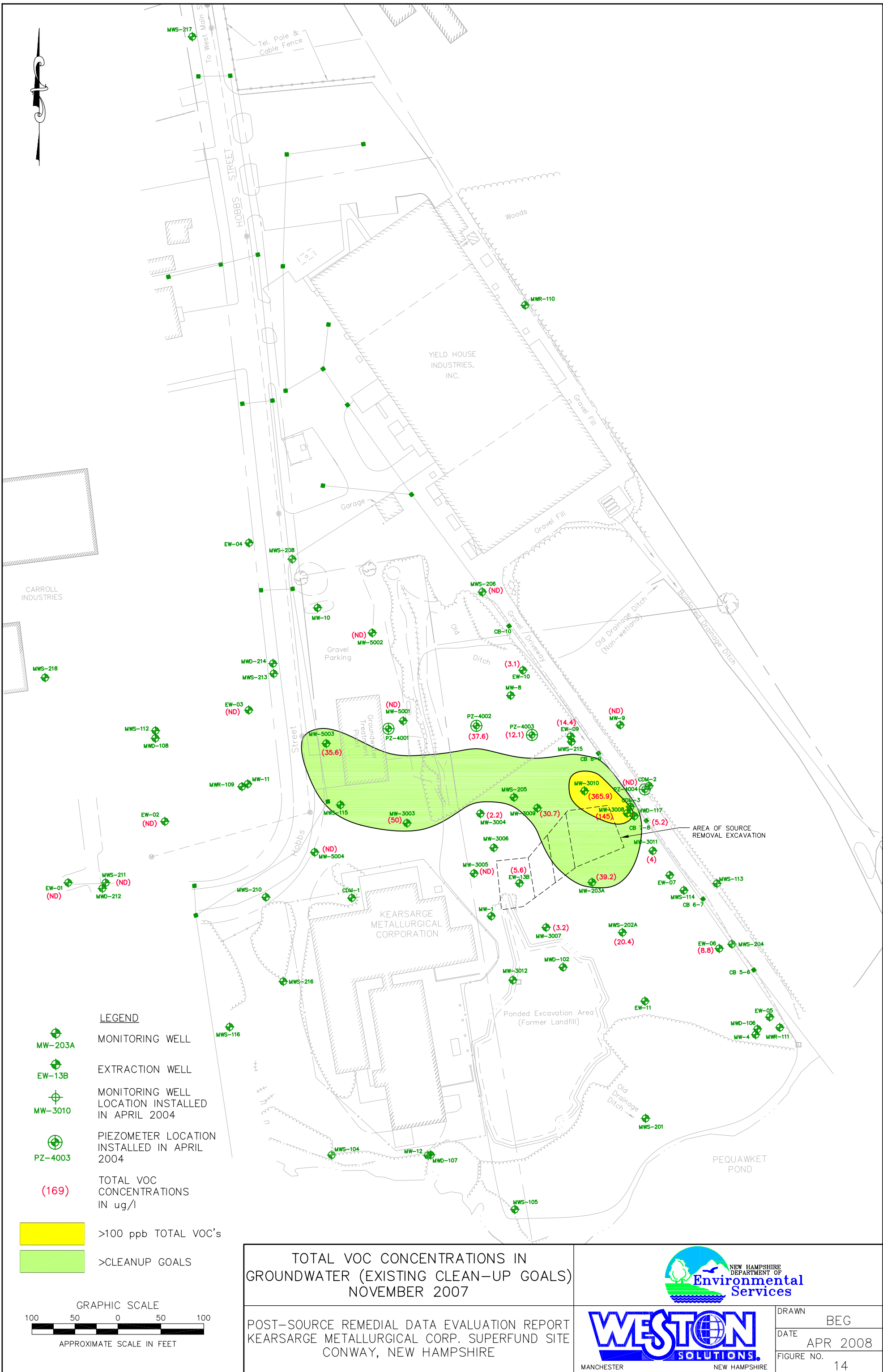


TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER (EXISTING CLEAN-UP GOALS) AUGUST 2007

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
 KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
 CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

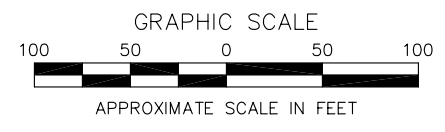


DRAWN: BEG
 DATE: APR 2008
 FIGURE NO.: 13



LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL
- MW-203A
- EXTRACTION WELL
- EW-13B
- MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- MW-3010
- PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- PZ-4003
- (169) TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS IN ug/l
- >100 ppb TOTAL VOC's
- >CLEANUP GOALS



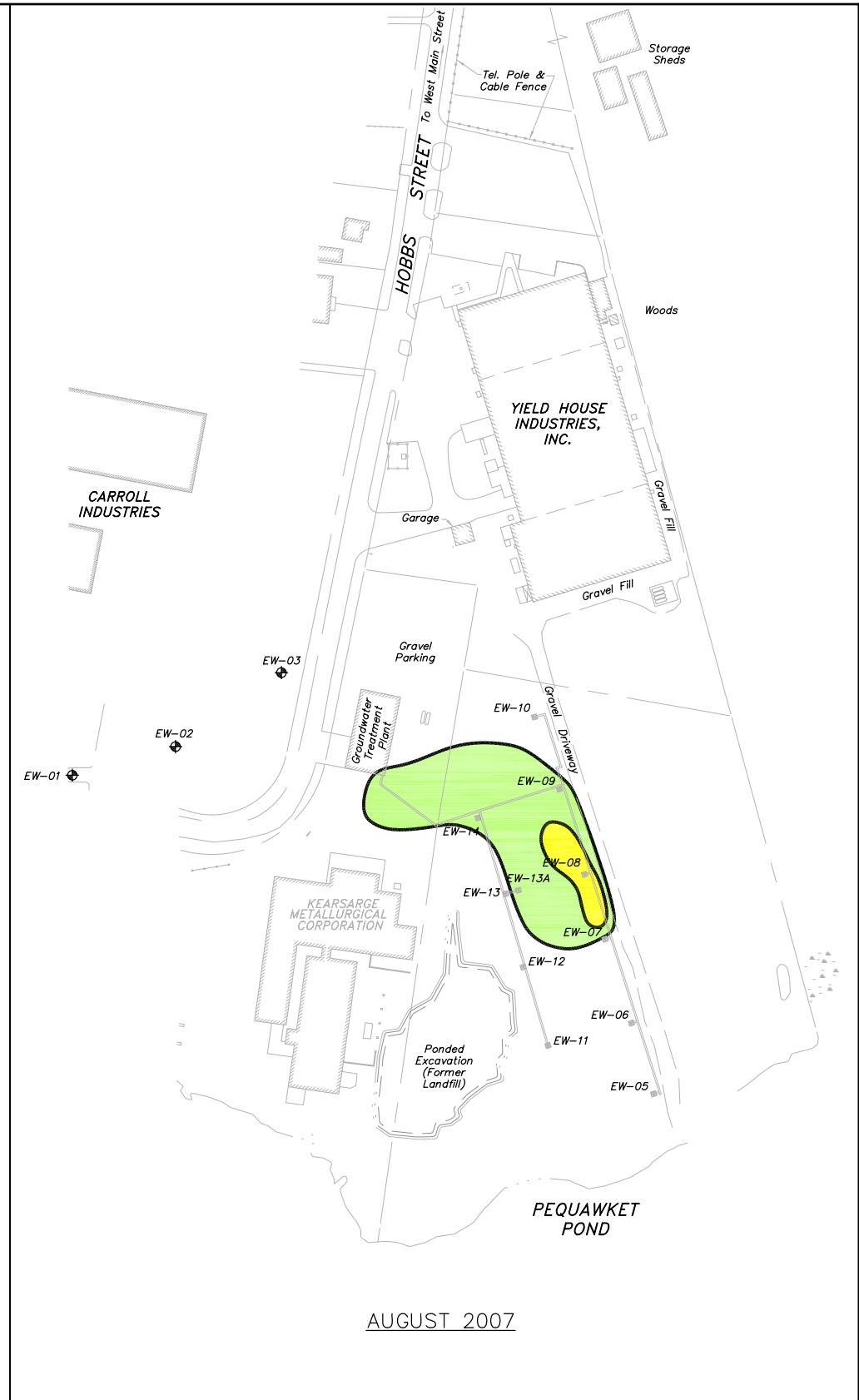
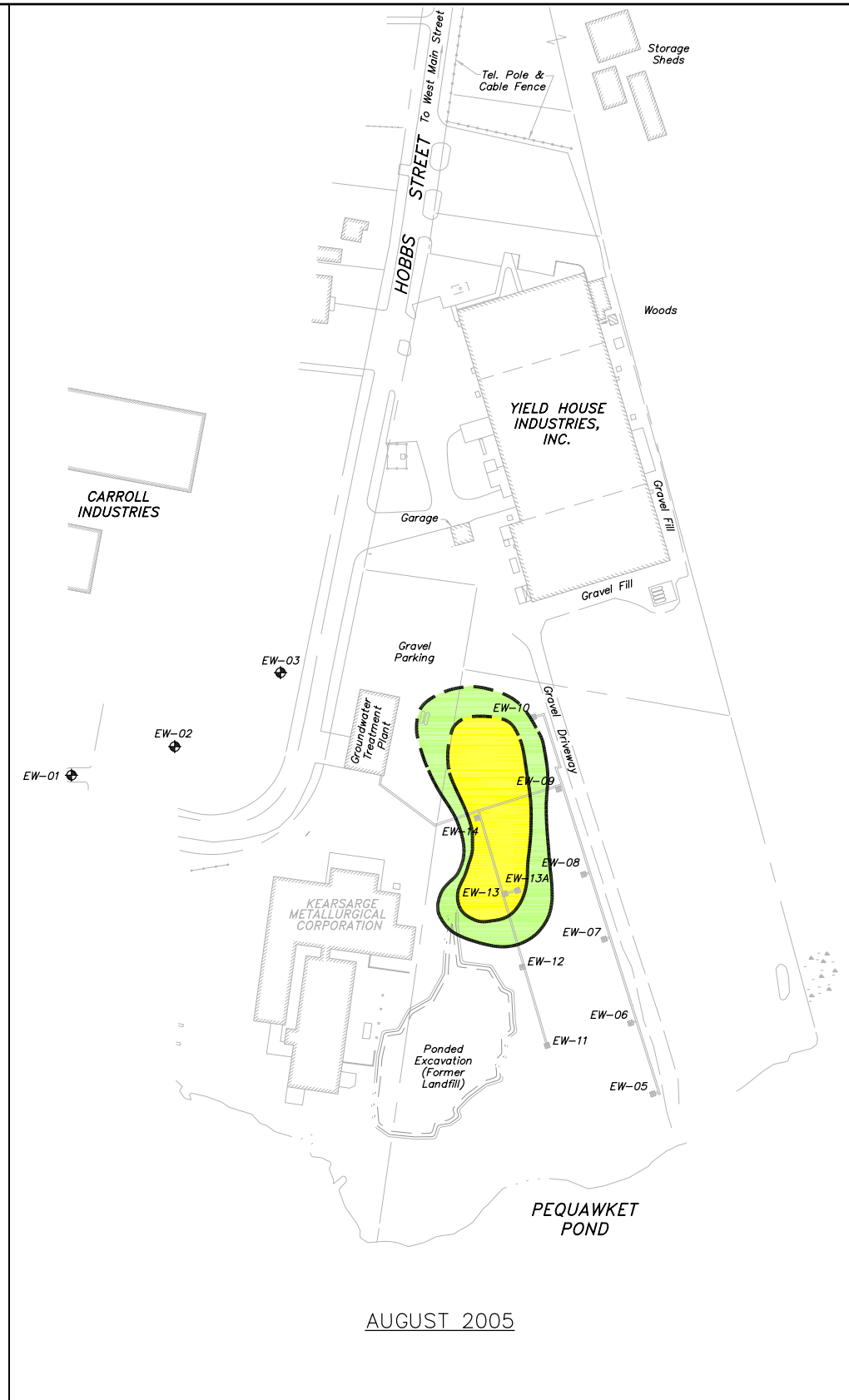
TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER (EXISTING CLEAN-UP GOALS) NOVEMBER 2007

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
 KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
 CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

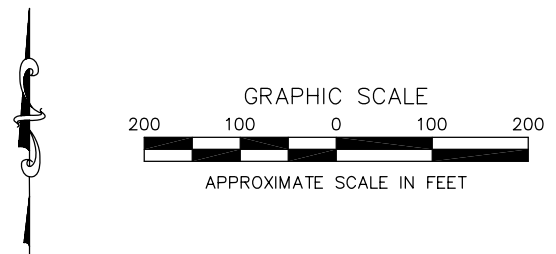


DRAWN: BEG
 DATE: APR 2008
 FIGURE NO.: 14

M:\Design\DWG\KRSARGE\2008\Post-Source Rmvl Data Eval - OLD FIGS converted to NEW BASE\FIG 15.dwg, Layout1, 4/21/2008 1:25:14 PM, MURROT, 1:1



LEGEND		CLEANUP GOALS	
	>10,000 ppb TOTAL VOC's	1,1,1-TCA	200 ppb
	>1,000 ppb TOTAL VOC's	1,1-DCA	3650 ppb
	>100 ppb TOTAL VOC's	1,1-DCE	7 ppb
	>CLEANUP GOALS	1,2-DCA	5 ppb
		TCE	5 ppb



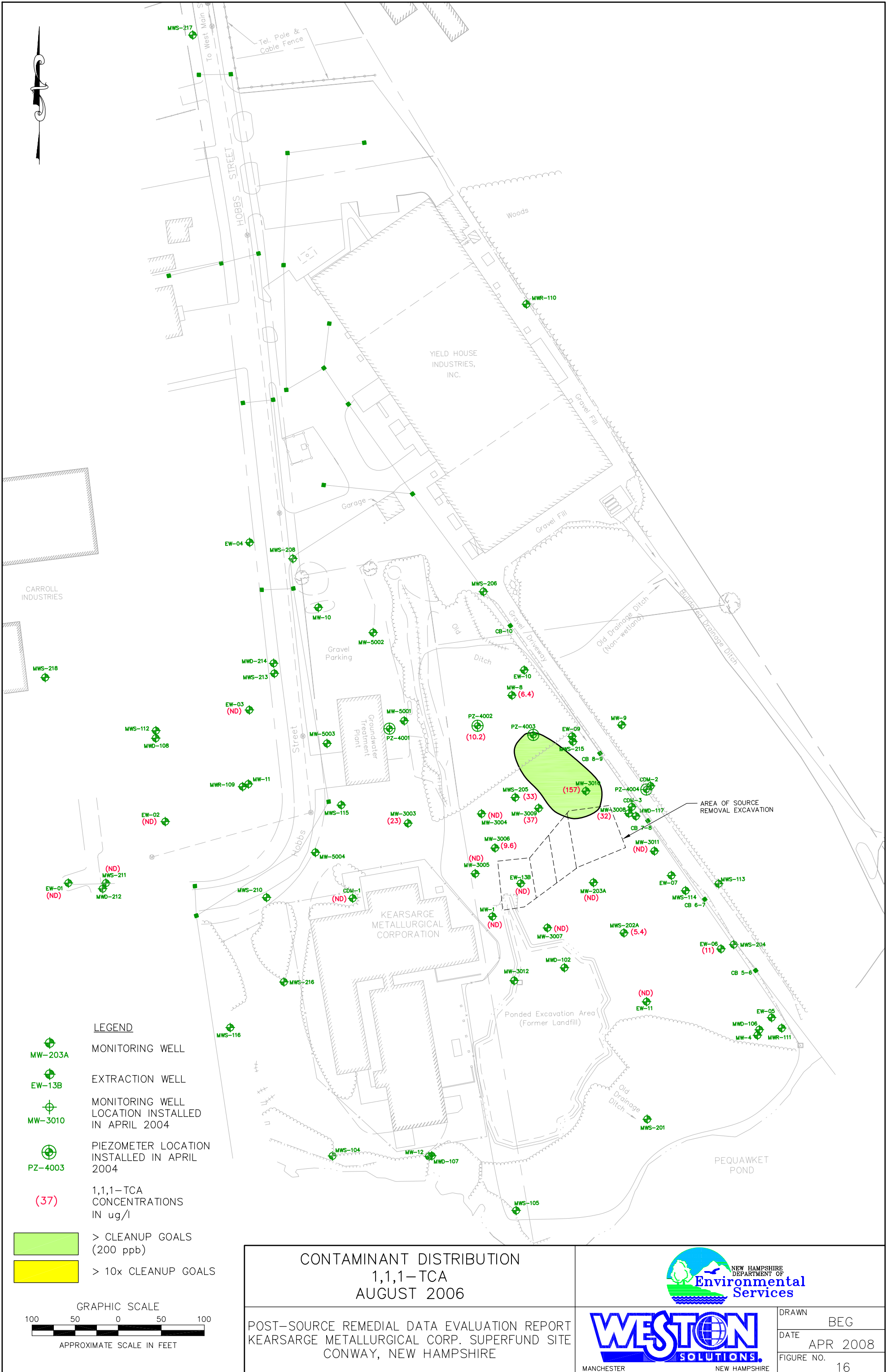
HISTORIC TOTAL VOC CONCENTRATIONS
IN GROUNDWATER
(EXISTING CLEANUP GOALS)

POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT
KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE
CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF
Environmental Services

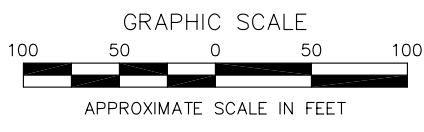
DRAWN: BEG
DATE: APR 2008
FIGURE NO.: 15

WESTON SOLUTIONS
MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE

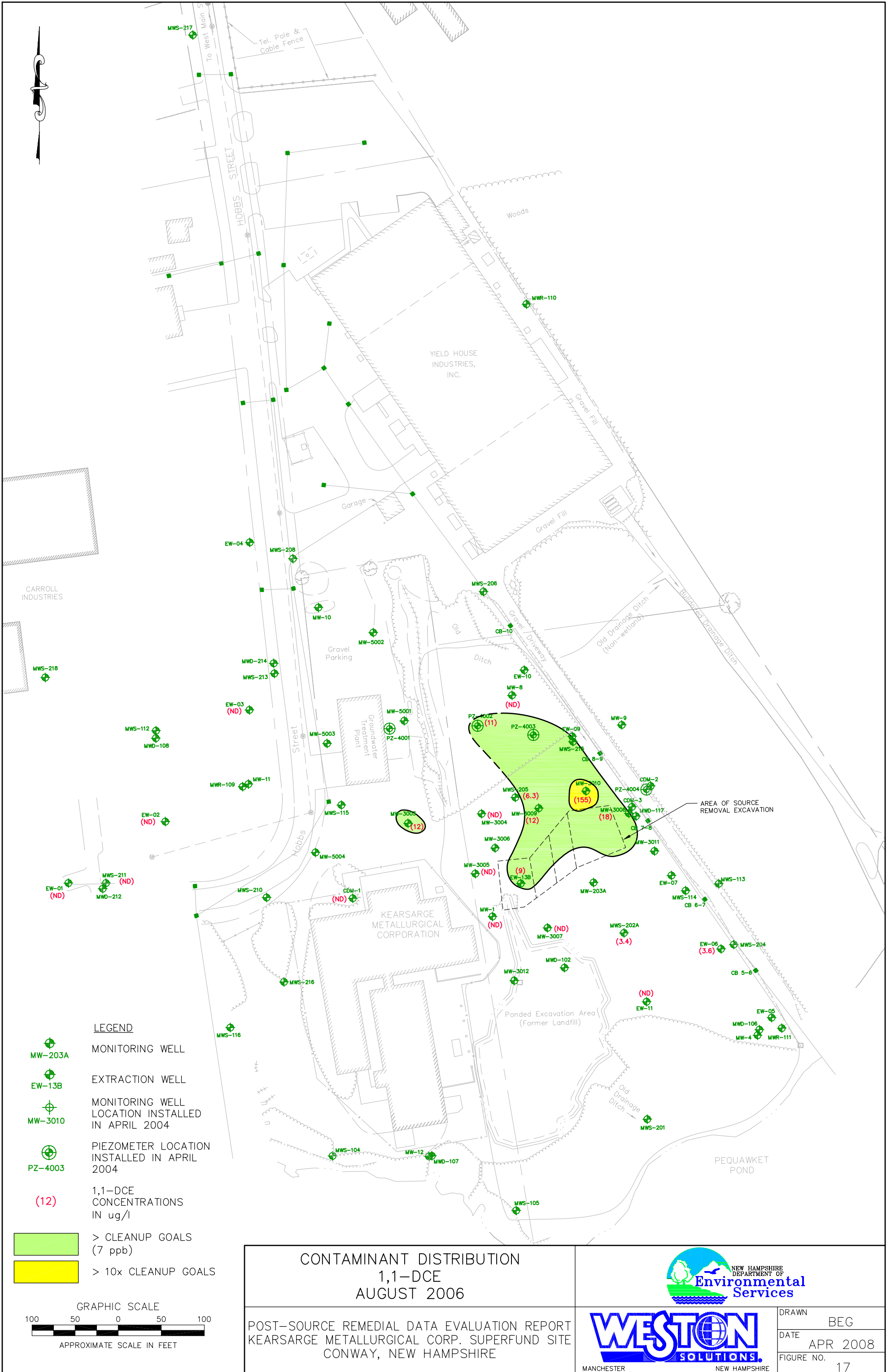


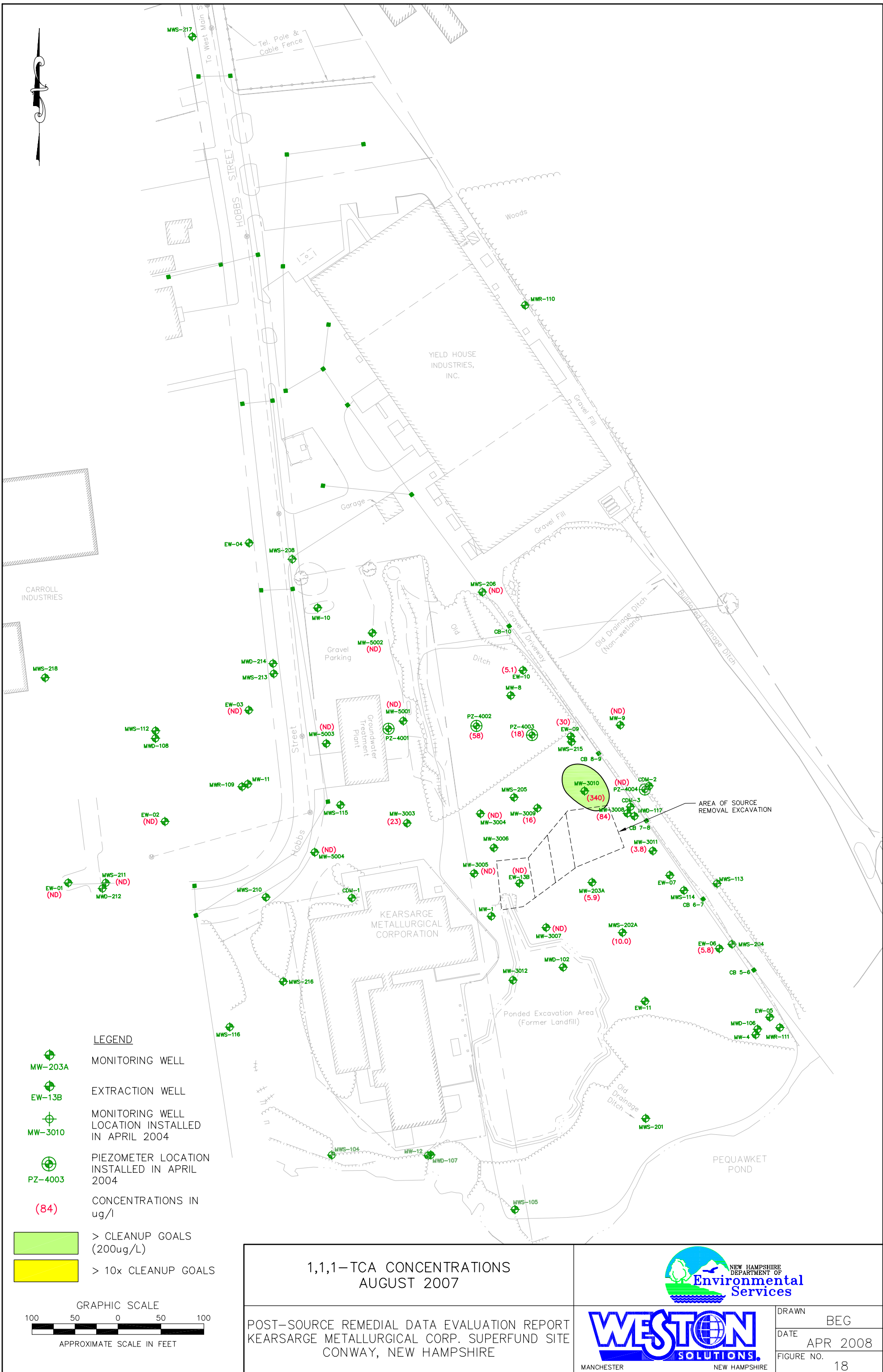
LEGEND

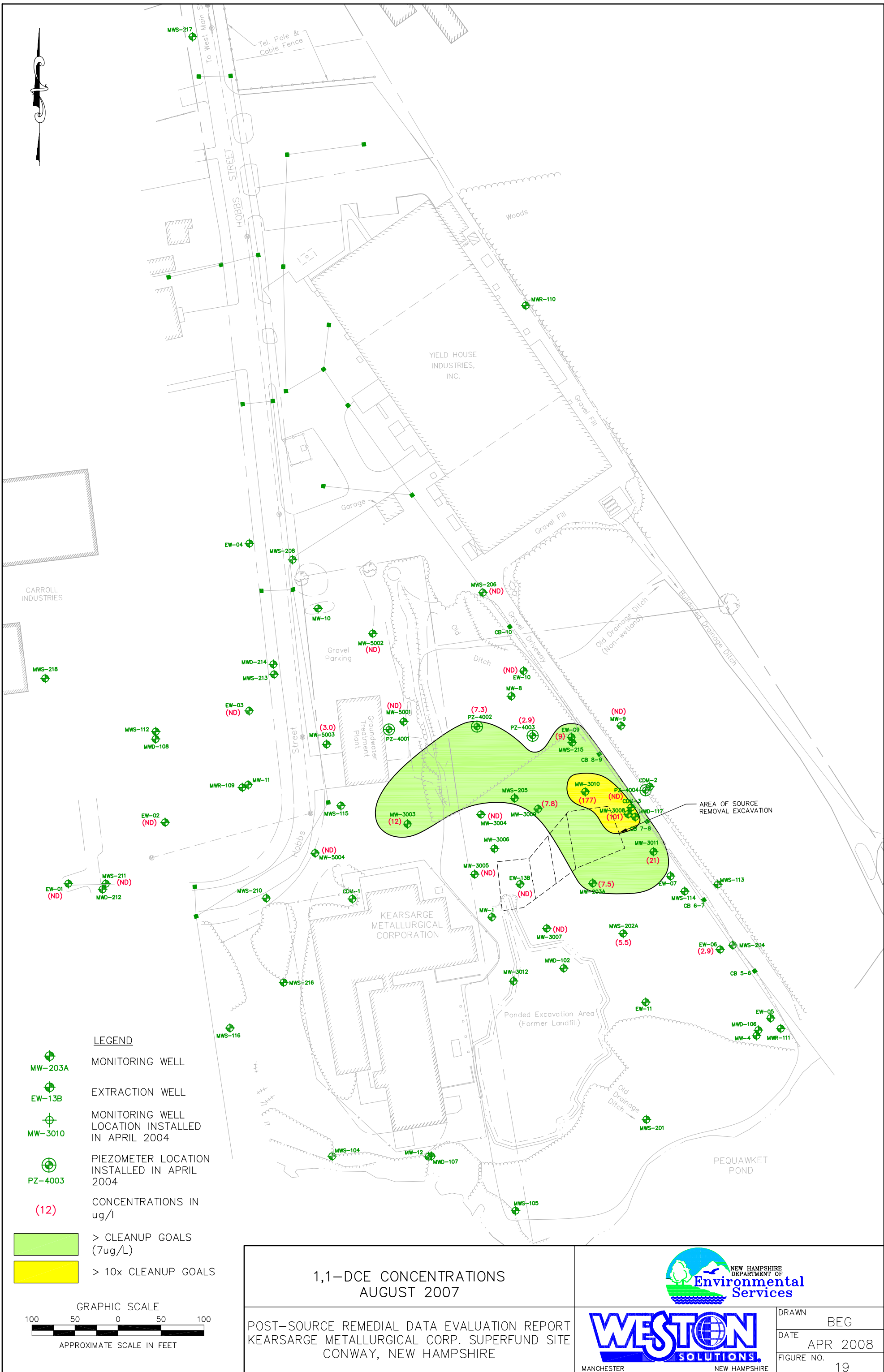
- MONITORING WELL
- MW-203A
- EXTRACTION WELL
- EW-13B
- MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- MW-3010
- PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
- PZ-4003
- (37) 1,1,1-TCA CONCENTRATIONS IN ug/l
- > CLEANUP GOALS (200 ppb)
- > 10x CLEANUP GOALS








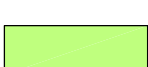

<p>CONTAMINANT DISTRIBUTION 1,1,1-TCA AUGUST 2006</p>	
<p>POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE</p>	
<p>MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE</p>	<p>DRAWN: BEG DATE: APR 2008 FIGURE NO.: 16</p>

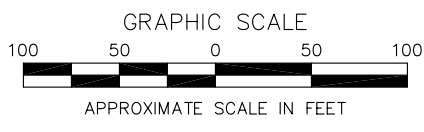




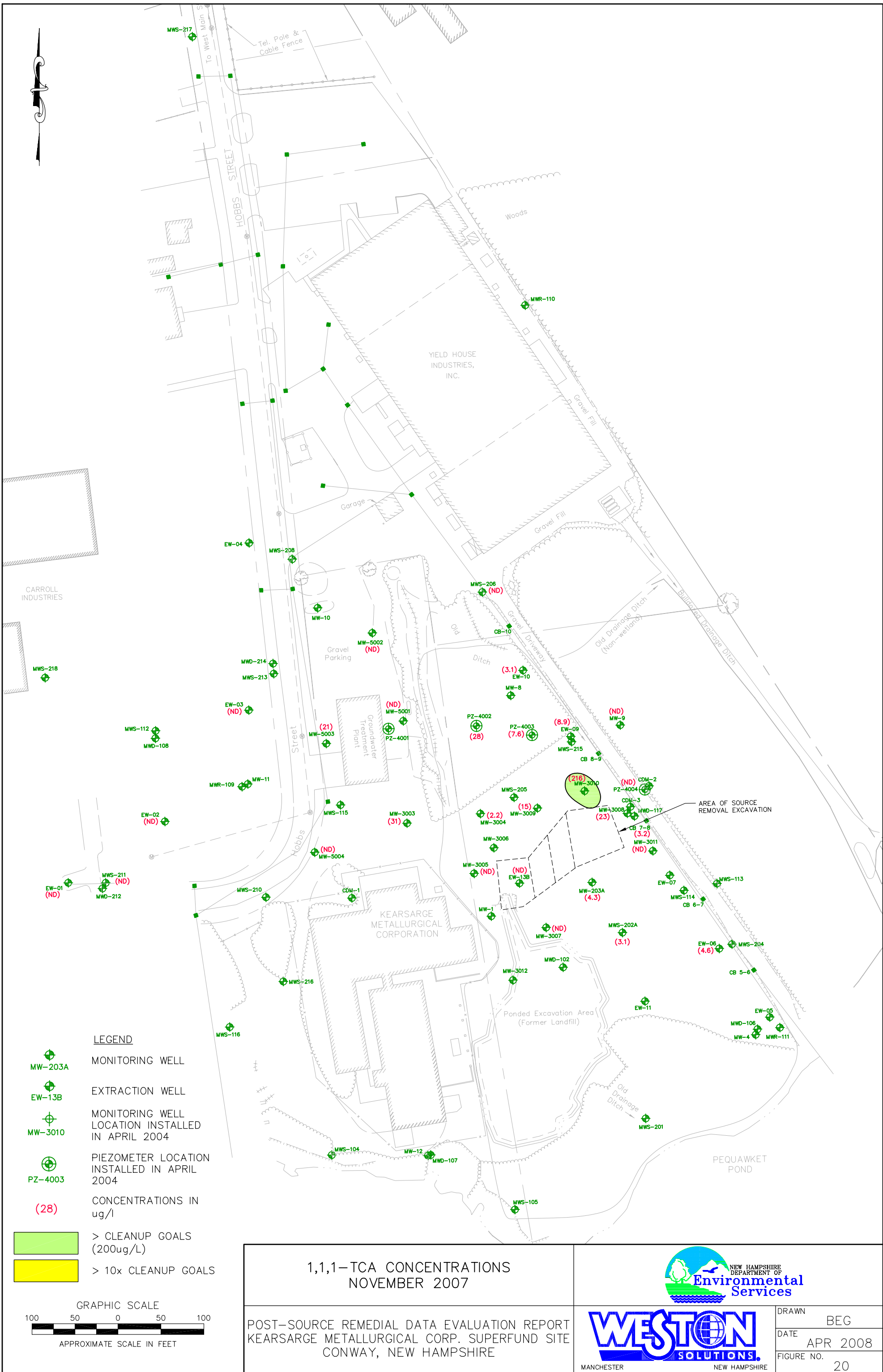


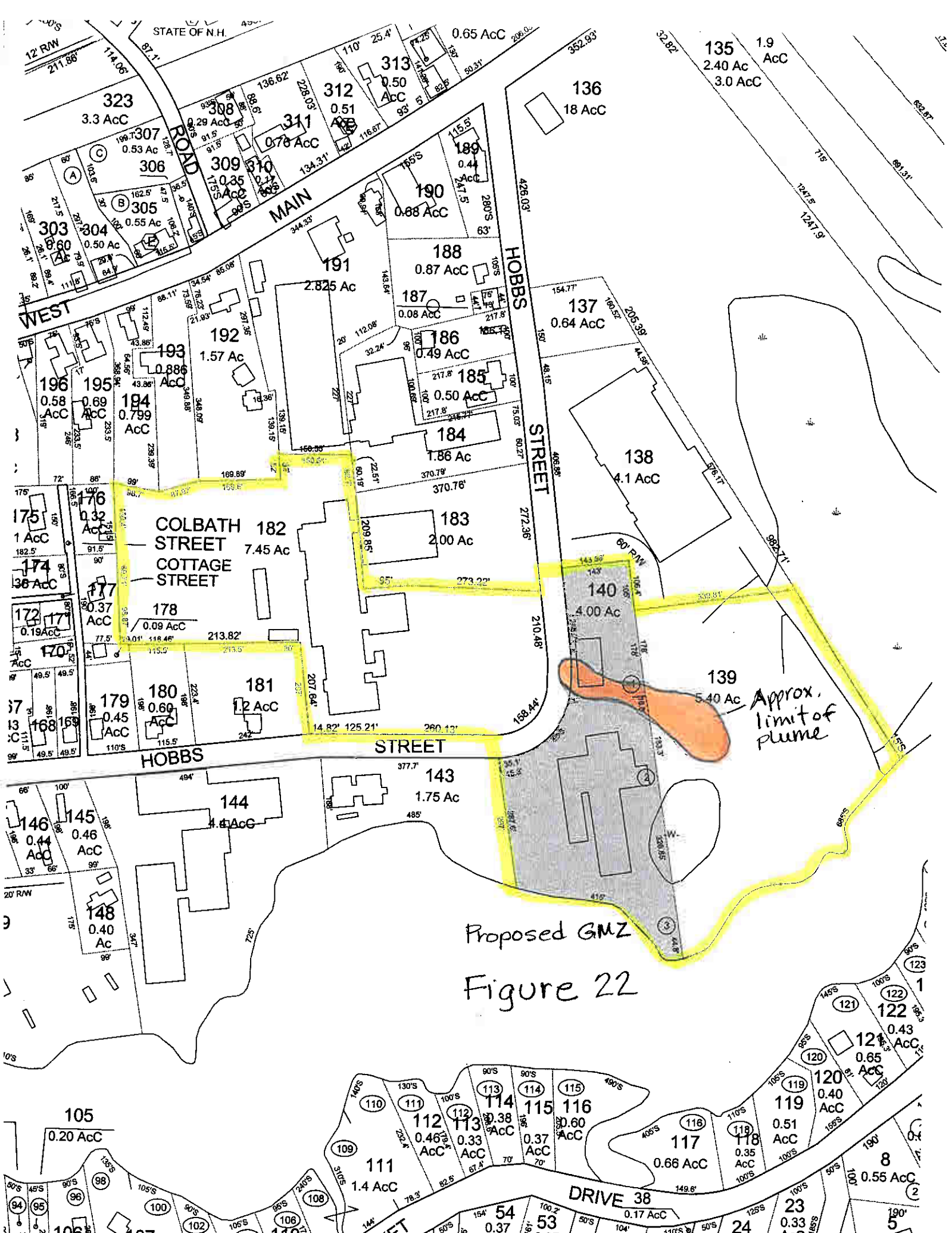
LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELL
-  EXTRACTION WELL
-  MONITORING WELL LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  PIEZOMETER LOCATION INSTALLED IN APRIL 2004
-  CONCENTRATIONS IN ug/l
-  > CLEANUP GOALS (7ug/L)
-  > 10x CLEANUP GOALS



<p>1,1-DCE CONCENTRATIONS AUGUST 2007</p>		
<p>POST-SOURCE REMEDIAL DATA EVALUATION REPORT KEARSARGE METALLURGICAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE</p>		
		
		<p>DRAWN: BEG DATE: APR 2008 FIGURE NO.: 19</p>

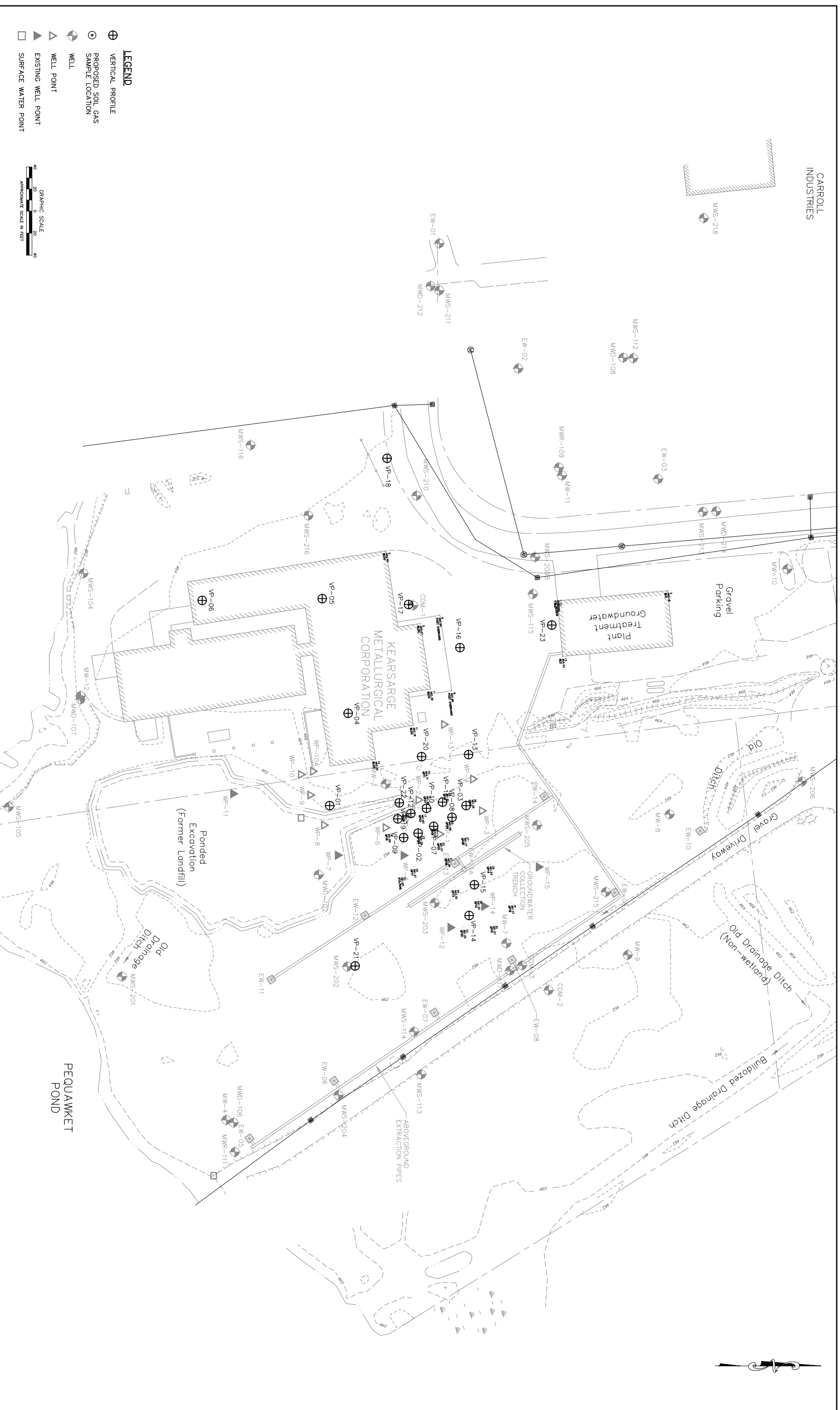




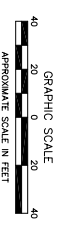
Proposed GMZ
Figure 22

Attachment B:

Vertical Profile Figures from Appendix C of the Weston report “Draft Final Post-Source Removal Data Evaluation Report” (4/21/08)



- LEGEND**
- ⊕ VERTICAL PROFILE
 - ⊙ PROPOSED SOIL GAS SAMPLE LOCATION
 - ⊚ WELL
 - ▲ WELL POINT
 - ▲ EXISTING WELL POINT
 - SURFACE WATER POINT

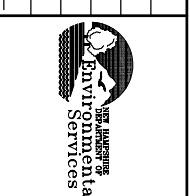


NO.	DATE	APPR.	REVISION

NHDES
 KMC SUPERFUND SITE
 CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

WESTON SOLUTIONS
 NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHECKED	DATE	CLIENT APPROVALS	DATE
DES. ENGR.			
PROJ. ENGR.			
PROJ. MGR.			
APPROVED		ISSUED FOR	DATE



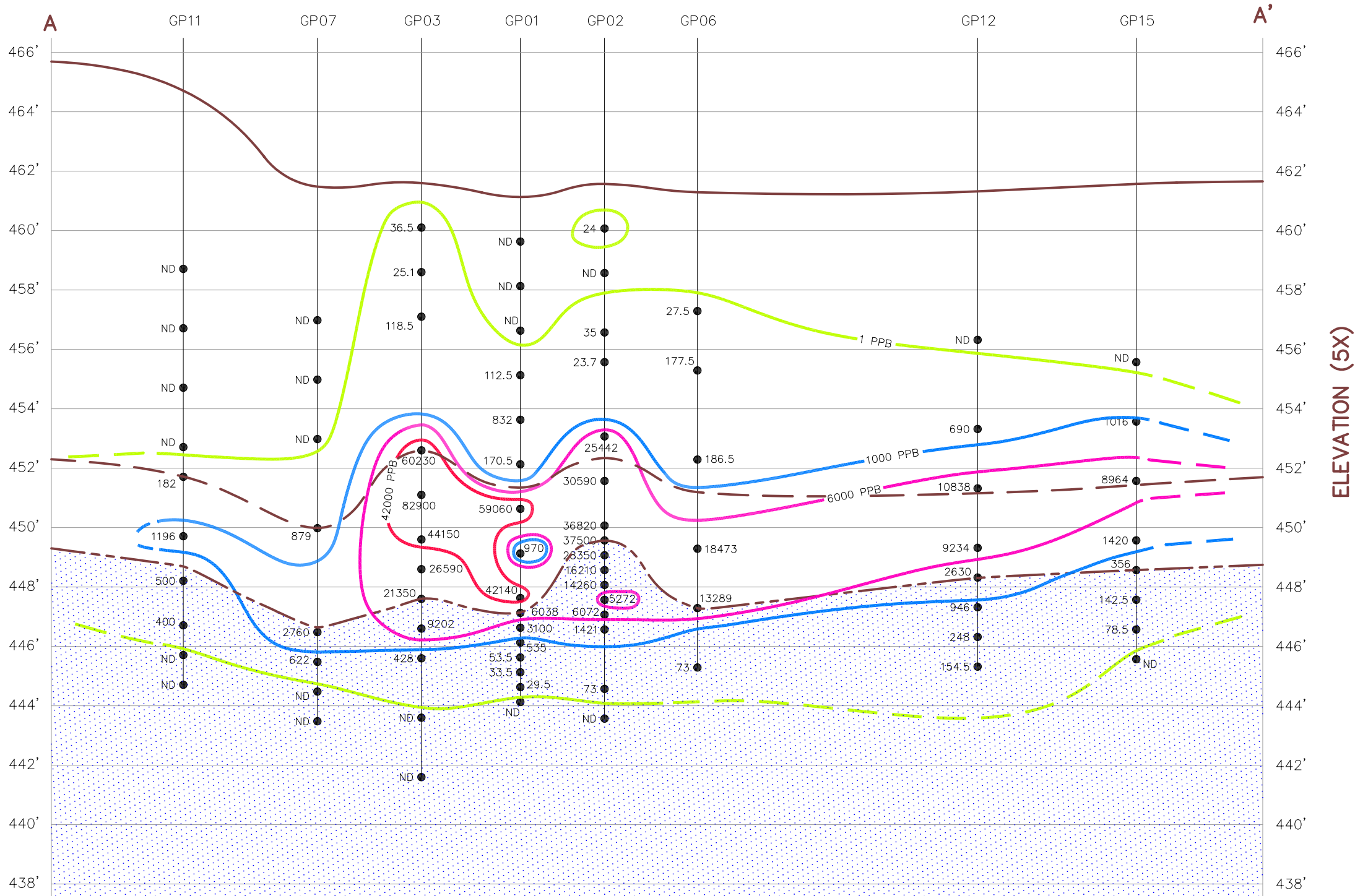
VERTICAL PROFILING LOCATIONS

DRAWN BY: BEG
 DATE: AUG 2002
 SCALE: AS SHOWN

NO. NO.: 01395-022-007
 DATE: 01/31/2003
 DWG. NO.: FIG. 1
 SHEET: 1 OF 1
 REV. NO.:

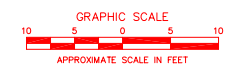
Attachment C:

Vertical Profile Figures from Appendix D of the Weston report “Draft Final Post-Source Removal Data Evaluation Report” (4/21/08)



LEGEND

- 1.40 ● VOC SAMPLE WITH TOTAL VOC CONC. (UG/L)
- APPROXIMATE ELEVATION OF TOP OF GREY SILT AQUITARD
- GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION
- APPROXIMATE ELEVATION OF TOP OF TAN SILT AQUITARD



M:\Design\DWG\KRSARGE\GEOPROBE\cross section A-A' _v2.dwg, Layout1, 09/08/2003 06:01:28 PM, gjrardab, 0.5:1

NO.	DATE	APPR.	REVISION

NHDES
KMC SUPERFUND SITE
CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

WESTON SOLUTIONS
NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHECKED	DATE	CLIENT APPROVALS	DATE
DES. ENG.			
PROJ. ENG.			
PROJ. MGR.			
APPROVED			
APPROVED		ISSUED FOR	DATE

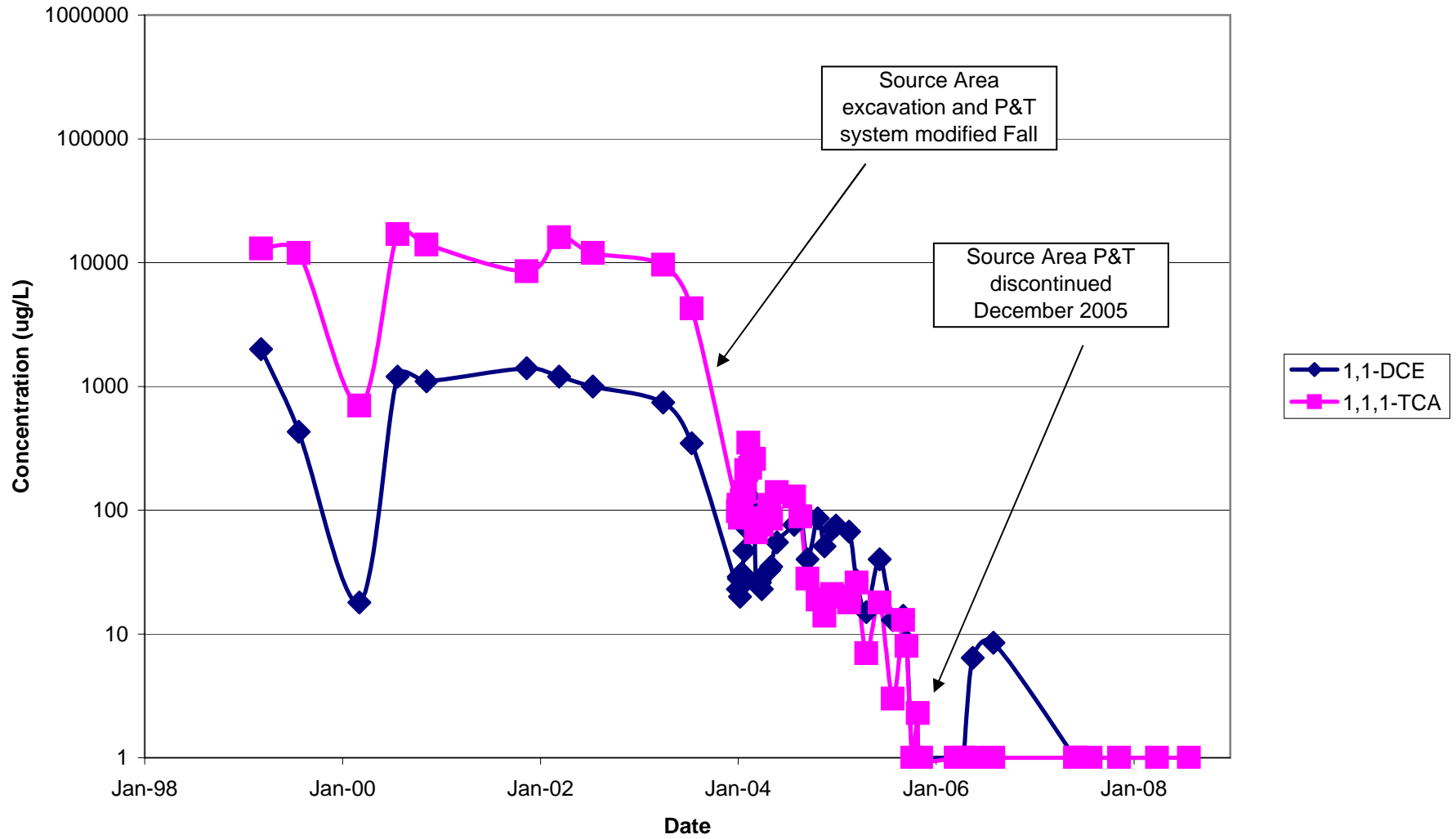


CROSS SECTION A-A'			
DRAWN	BEG	DATE	DEC 2002
SCALE	AS SHOWN	W.D. NO.	01395-022-007
DWG. NO.	FIG. 7	REV. NO.	
SHT.		OF	

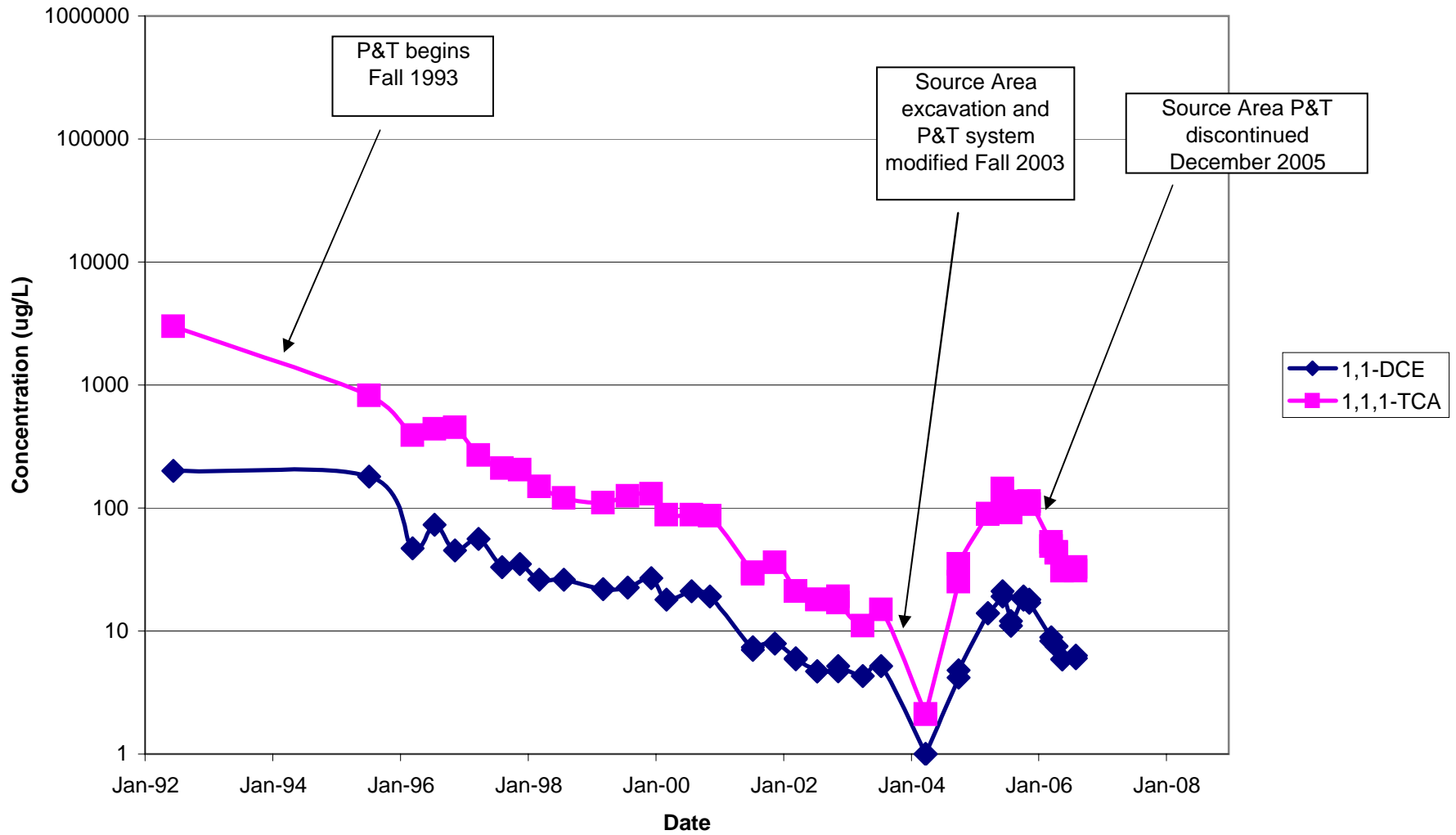
Attachment D:

**Figures by GeoTrans of Concentration Versus Time
for Selected Monitoring Wells**

1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE Concentration Trends at EW-13/13B

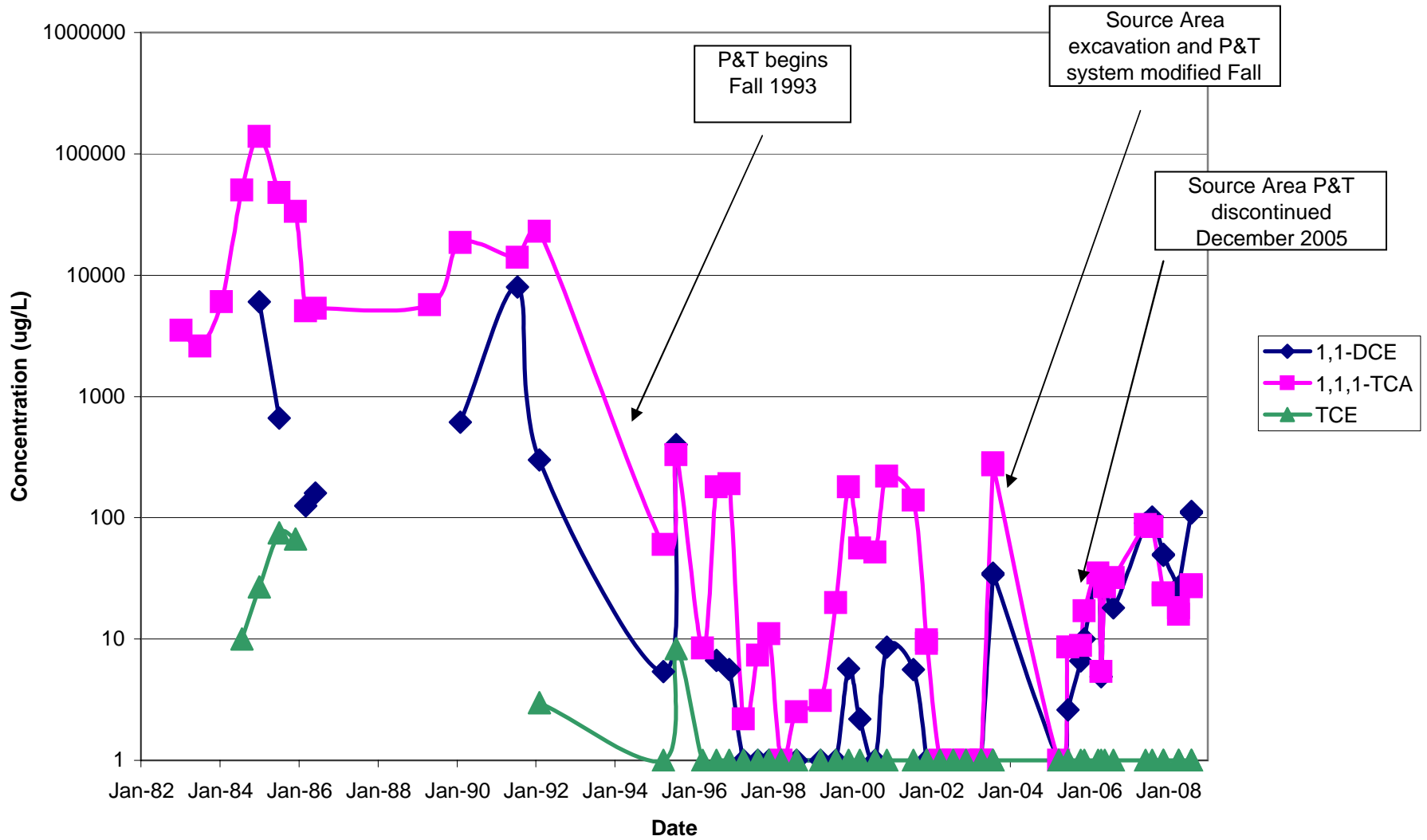


1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE Concentration Trends at MWS-205

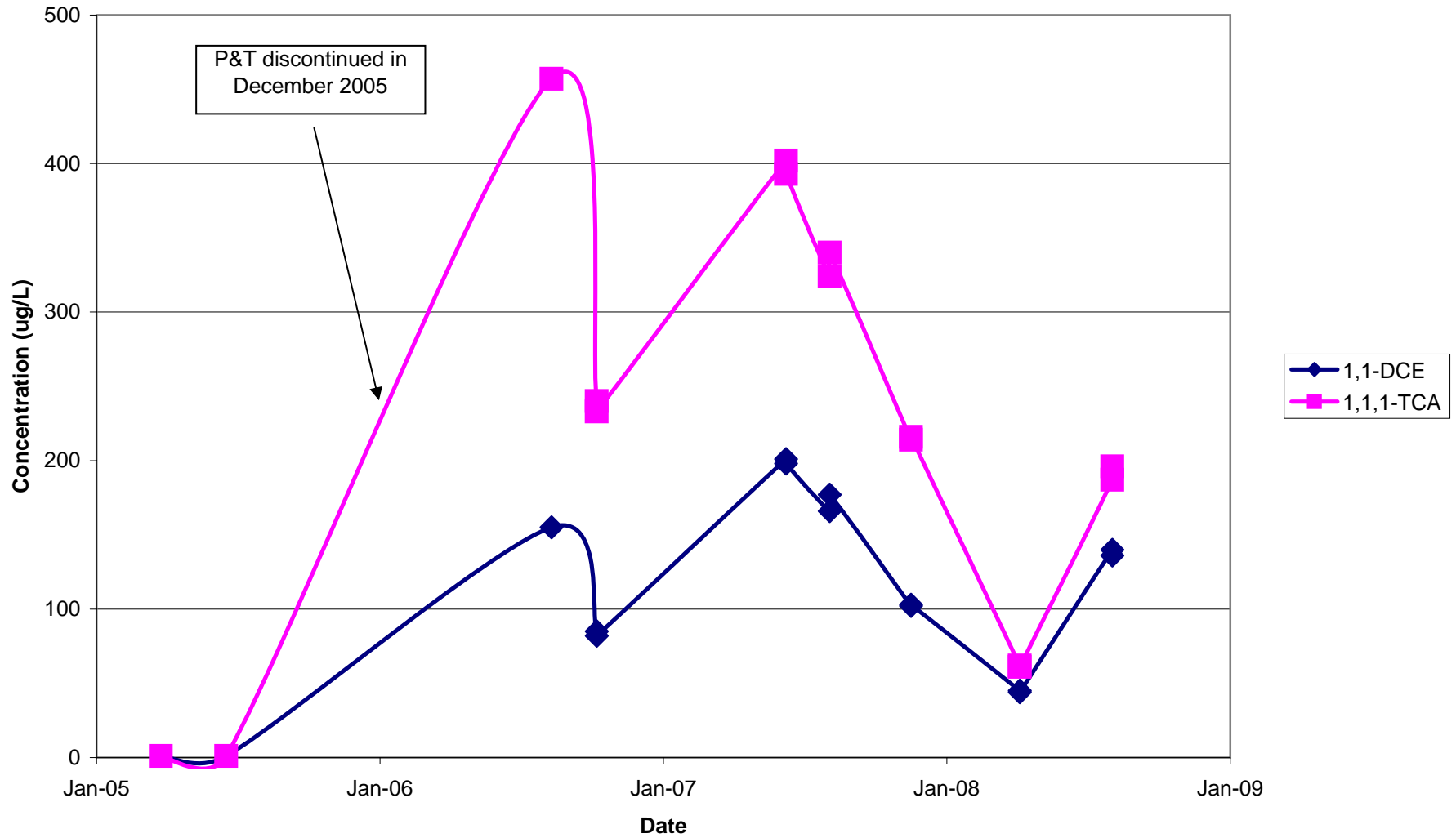


1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE Concentration Trends at MW-7/MW-3008

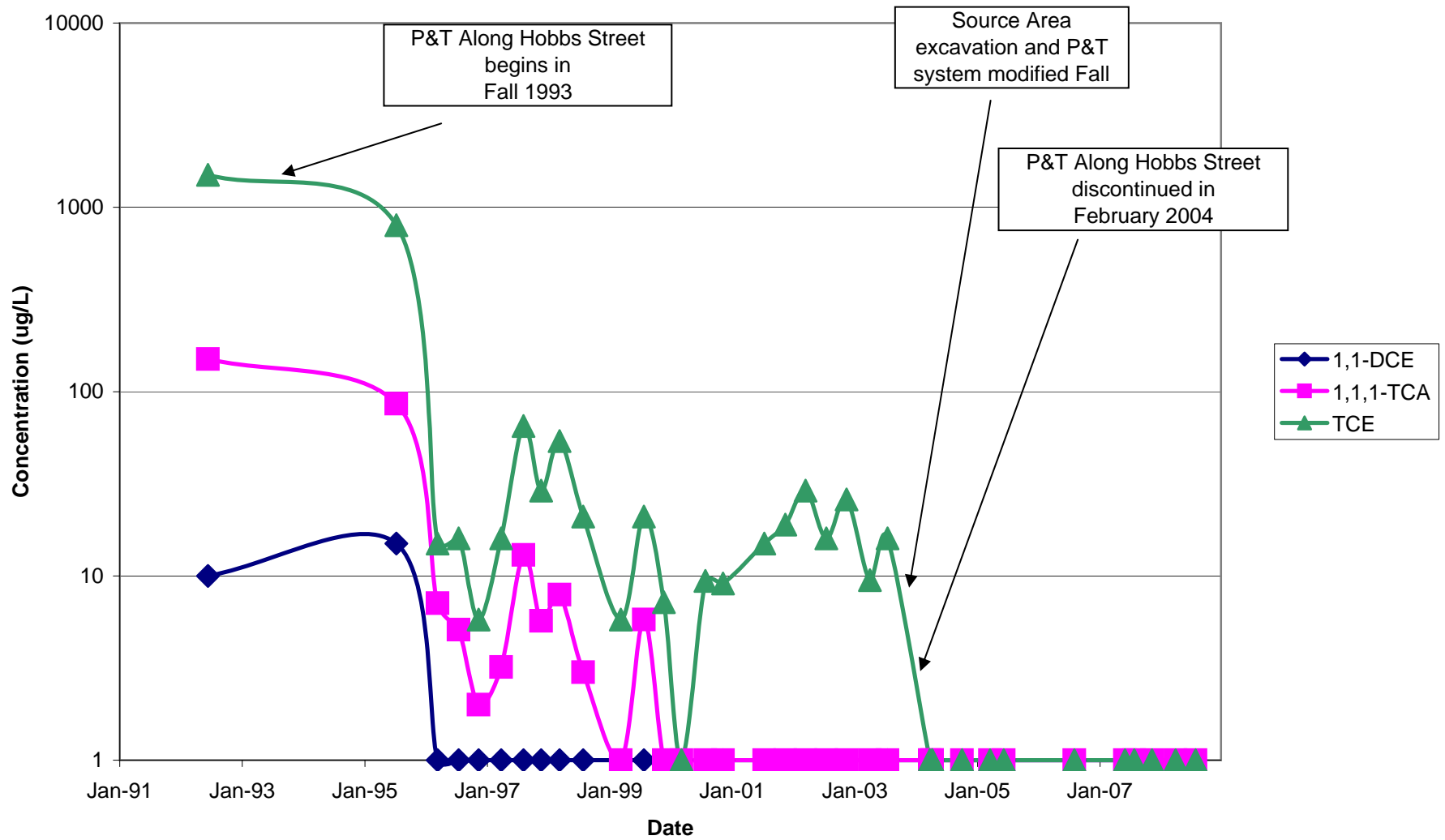
MW-3008 since April 2005



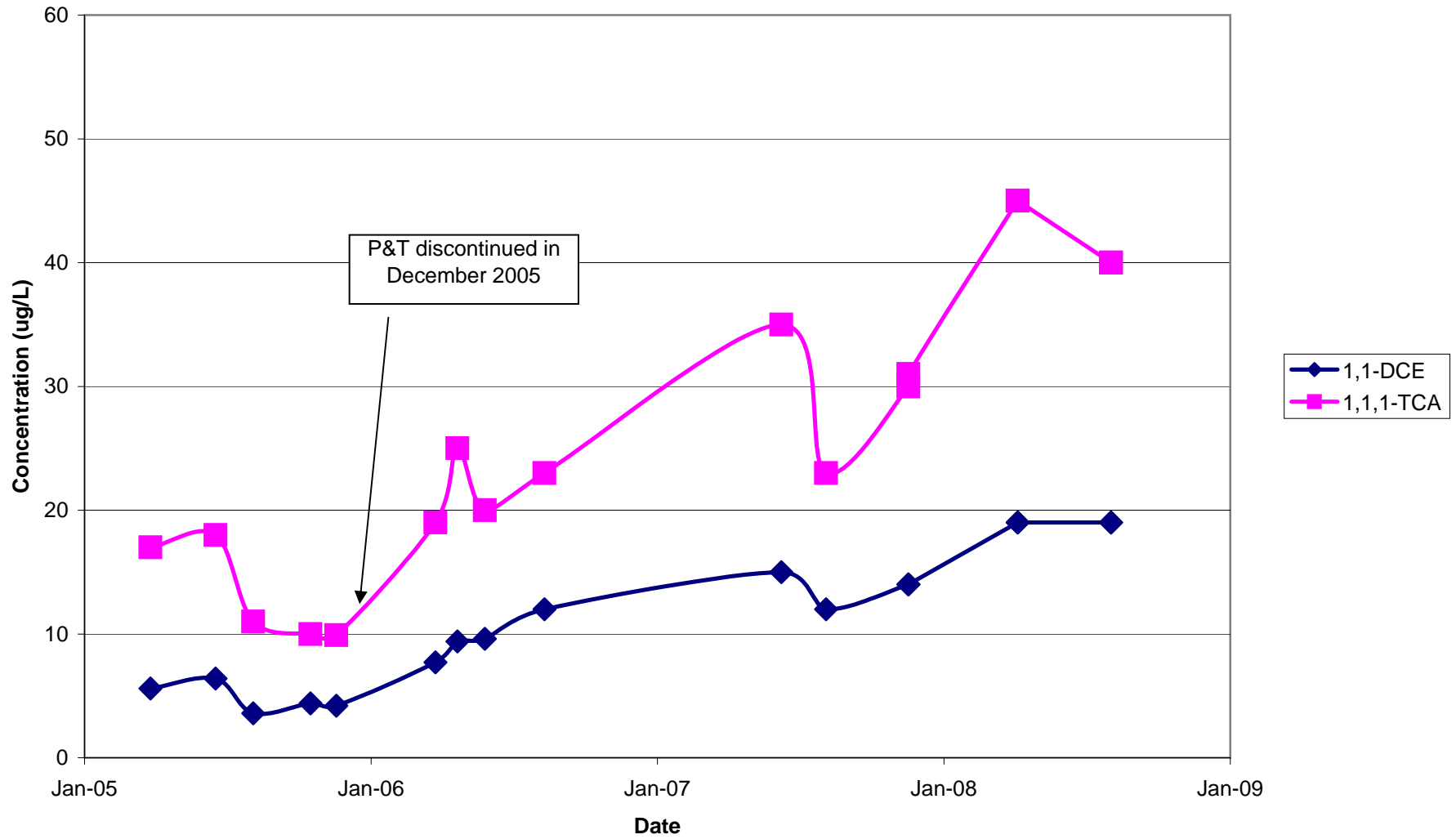
1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE Concentration Trends at MW-3010



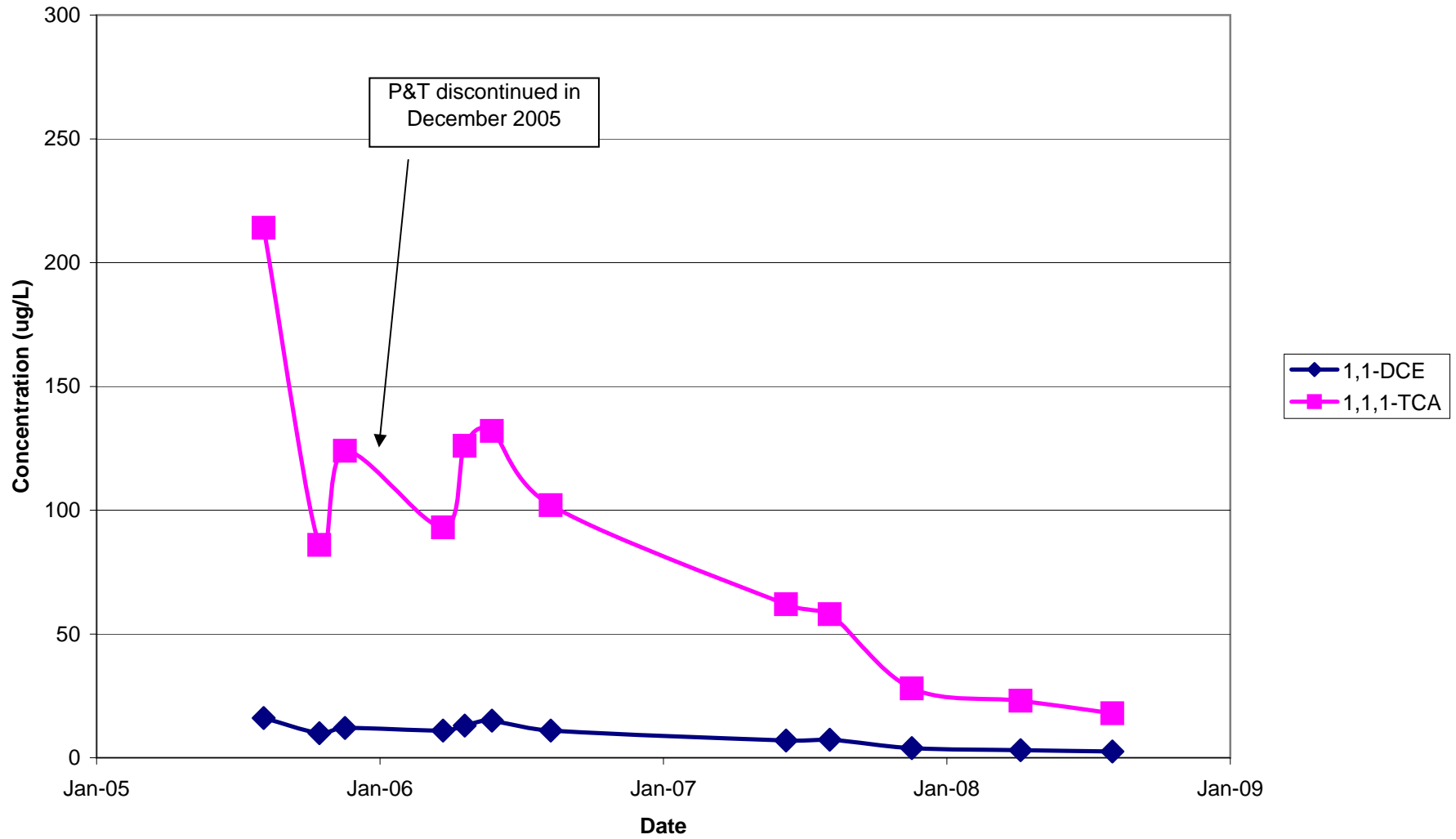
1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE Concentration Trends at MW-211



1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE Concentration Trends at MW-3003



1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE Concentration Trends at PZ-4002



1,1,1-TCA and 1,1-DCE Concentration Trends at MW-5003

