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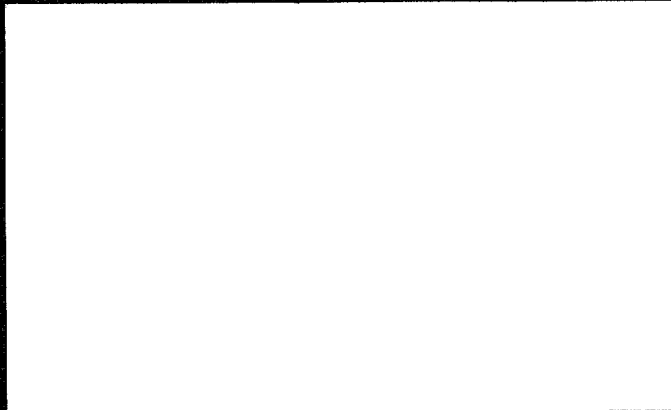
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# **MONITORING REPORTS**

**DATE:**

**2004**

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BROWN AND  
CALDWELL

*Environmental Engineers & Consultants*

**MARCH 2004 GROUNDWATER  
SAMPLING REPORT  
HOBBS, NEW MEXICO FACILITY**

**BJ SERVICES COMPANY, U.S.A.**

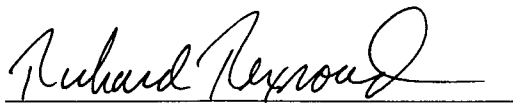
**JULY 16, 2004**

**MARCH 2004 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING REPORT  
HOBBS, NEW MEXICO FACILITY  
BJ SERVICES COMPANY, U.S.A.**

Prepared for

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July 16, 2004

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*"This report was prepared in accordance with the standards of the environmental consulting industry at the time it was prepared. It should not be relied upon by parties other than those for whom it was prepared, and then only to the extent of the scope of work which was authorized. This report does not guarantee that no additional environmental contamination beyond that described in this report exists at this site."*



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Brown and Caldwell conducted a quarterly groundwater sampling event at the BJ Services Company, U.S.A. (BJ Services) facility located at 2708 West County Road in Hobbs, New Mexico on March 29-30, 2004. This report presents a description of the groundwater sampling field activities, a summary and evaluation of the analytical results, and an evaluation of remedial technologies applied at the facility. A groundwater potentiometric surface map and a hydrocarbon distribution map are included.

A layout of the facility is shown in Figure 1. The facility formerly operated an on-site fueling system. The New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) detected evidence of subsurface impact near the former diesel fueling system during an on-site inspection on February 7, 1991. The fueling system was taken out of operation in July 1995. The NMOCD has required a quarterly groundwater monitoring program to assess the concentration of hydrocarbon constituents in groundwater as a result of the diesel fuel release.

A biosparging system was activated in November 1995 and expanded in March/April 1997 and February/March 1998 to remediate soil and groundwater at the former fuel island area of the facility. The biosparging system was deactivated on November 1, 2000 after achieving cleanup goals for groundwater. The confirmation soil sampling program specified in the NMOCD-approved Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the facility was conducted in July 2001. The results of the confirmation soil sampling program were presented to NMOCD in the report for the June 2001 groundwater sampling event. In accordance with the RAP for the facility, four additional groundwater sampling events were conducted following the confirmation soil sampling event. Hydrocarbon concentrations in groundwater samples from applicable monitor wells remained below the target concentrations specified in the RAP during each of these sampling events, so a request to decommission the biosparging system was submitted to N

BJ Services removed three field waste tanks from the facility on March 6-7, 1997. The ongoing groundwater monitoring program was expanded to address both the former fuel island and the former field waste tanks areas of the facility, as directed by NMOCD in correspondence dated January 21, 1999.

Table 1 presents a site chronology detailing the history of investigations into and the remediation of hydrocarbon impacts to soil and groundwater in the areas of the former fueling system and the former field waste tanks at the facility, along with the history of investigations conducted by BJ Services regarding chloride impact to groundwater at and in the vicinity of its facility in Hobbs, New Mexico.



## 2.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Brown and Caldwell purged and sampled seven monitor wells (MW-5, MW-10, MW-11A, MW-12D, MW-14, MW-15, and MW-16) at the facility on March 30, 2004 to evaluate concentrations of dissolved-phase hydrocarbons and NMQCC constituents in groundwater. The monitor well locations are shown in Figure 1. The following subsections describe the field activities conducted by Brown and Caldwell during the current groundwater sampling event and present the results from the associated groundwater analyses.

### 2.1 Groundwater Sampling Activities

Groundwater level measurements were obtained from all monitor wells at the facility prior to purging and sampling the wells listed above. Groundwater levels were measured to the nearest 0.01 foot with an electronic water-level indicator. Current and historical groundwater elevation data for each well are presented in Table 2. The groundwater elevation data presented in Table 2 indicate that groundwater levels have continued to decline in monitor wells at the facility since late 1995. A groundwater elevation map for March 29, 2004 is presented in Figure 2. The groundwater elevation data indicate that the groundwater flow direction is to the east/northeast, with hydraulic gradient ranging from 0.005 foot/foot (ft/ft) in the western portion of the facility to 0.009 ft/ft in the eastern portion of the groundwater monitoring area.

Monitor wells MW-5, MW-12D, and MW-16 were purged with a submersible pump and previously unused down-hole tubing until groundwater stabilization occurred. The remaining wells were purged with previously

temperature were collected during purging of these wells. Ferrous iron and dissolved oxygen concentrations were measured in groundwater from all monitor wells upon conclusion of purging activities. Field parameter readings were recorded on the groundwater sampling forms included in Appendix A and are summarized in Table 3.

Groundwater samples were obtained directly from the discharge line of the submersible pump or by pouring recovered water from a bailer into laboratory-prepared, clean glass or plastic containers, sealed with Teflon<sup>®</sup>-lined lids, labeled, and placed on ice in an insulated cooler for delivery to Southern Petroleum Laboratory in Houston, Texas for analysis using standard chain-of-custody procedures.

Field measurement equipment was decontaminated prior to and following each use. Decontamination procedures consisted of washing with distilled water and a non-phosphate detergent, then rinsing with distilled water. Purge and decontamination waters were discharged to an on-site water reclamation system at the BJ Services facility.

## **2.2 Results of Groundwater Analyses**

Groundwater samples from monitor wells MW-5, MW-10, MW-11A, MW-12D, MW-14, MW-15, and MW-16 were analyzed for the following parameters using the indicated analytical methodologies:

- Chloride (Method 325.3);
- BTEX (Method 8021B);
- TPH-D (Method 8015B);
- Nitrate, Sulfate, Fluoride

- RCRA metals, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium (Method 6010B)/7470A.

TPH-G was not analyzed this quarter due to an insufficient supply of sample containers. Current and cumulative analytical results for BTEX constituents and TPH-D are presented in Table 5. Figure 3 presents a hydrocarbon distribution map for March 30, 2004. All BTEX concentrations measured in groundwater during the current sampling event are less than applicable NMWQCC standards.

Nitrate, sulfate, dissolved methane, and alkalinity data were used to evaluate mechanisms for natural attenuation of hydrocarbons at the facility. Current and historical results for nitrate, sulfate, and dissolved methane analyses performed on groundwater samples from monitor wells MW-5, MW-10, MW-11A, MW-12, and MW-12D are presented in Table 6.

The laboratory analytical reports and chain-of-custody documentation for groundwater samples collected during the current sampling event are provided in Appendix B.



### **3.0 EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL TECHNOLOGIES**

Evaluations of remedial technologies applied at the former fueling system and former field waste tanks areas of the BJ Services facility in Hobbs, New Mexico are presented in Sections 3.1 and 3.2, respectively. Section 3.3 presents an evaluation of chloride impact to groundwater at and in the vicinity of the facility.

#### **3.1 Biosparging System at the Former Fueling System Area**

Brown and Caldwell recommended installation of a biosparging system at the former fueling system area of the facility in a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) submitted to the NMOCD in May 1994. The NMOCD approved the RAP on August 11, 1994. The biosparging system was installed in August 1995, with expansions completed in April 1997 and March 1998. Operation of the biosparging system resulted in substantial decreases in hydrocarbon concentrations in former fueling system area monitor wells. In accordance with the RAP, confirmation soil sampling activities were conducted at the former fueling system area in July 2001 to verify the effectiveness of the biosparging system in remediating vadose zone soils. The analytical results for these soil samples, as discussed in the report for the June 2001 groundwater sampling event, indicated that remediation goals for soil in this area had been achieved.

Following the confirmation soil sampling activities, hydrocarbon concentrations in groundwater remained below target cleanup goals for four successive quarters. In accordance with the RAP for the facility, a request to decommission the biosparging system was submitted to the NMOCD in the June 2002 Groundwater Sampling and Biosparging System Closure Report.

Plume behavior is the primary evidence of natural attenuation. Secondary evidence of natural attenuation can be obtained by collection and evaluation of data relating to the concentrations of indigenous electron acceptors such as dissolved oxygen, nitrate, sulfate, and carbon dioxide. A plume is shrinking when the rate of hydrocarbon loading from a source area is less than the rate of natural degradation of hydrocarbons. Plume shrinkage in the absence of aggressive remediation is indicative of the occurrence of natural attenuation processes. Conversely, a plume is expanding if the rate of hydrocarbon loading from a source area is greater than the rate of natural degradation of hydrocarbons through natural attenuation processes.

The former field waste tanks in the eastern portion of the facility were removed in March 1997. Concentrations of total BTEX in monitor wells in this area have been generally stable or declining subsequent to removal of these tanks. Sporadic increases in total BTEX concentrations between quarterly sampling events have been observed in monitor wells in this area since March 1997, however. These increases may be attributed to sporadic loading rates from the vadose zone in excess of the rate of natural attenuation in the area. The following subsections present primary and secondary evidence of natural attenuation of hydrocarbons in groundwater at the former field waste tanks area of the facility.

### **3.2.1 Primary Evidence**

The benzene concentration in monitor well MW-10 has decreased from a maximum of 1.3 mg/L in August 1995 (prior to removal of the field waste tanks) to less than the NMWQCC standard of 0.01 mg/L for benzene in the 13 applicable groundwater sampling events from December 2000 to March 2004. Benzene has not been detected in monitor well MW-10 since September 2001, a span of nine consecutive quarterly groundwater sampling events. Concentrations of toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes in monitor well MW-10 were non-detect during

Benzene concentrations at the monitor well MW-11/11A location have generally decreased from a maximum of 0.970 mg/L in December 1996 (prior to removal of the field waste tanks). There was no detectible concentration of benzene in monitor well MW-11A during the current sampling event. Benzene concentrations in MW-11A have been less than the NMWQCC standard for benzene during 11 of the 12 groundwater sampling events conducted from June 2001 through March 2004, including the last five consecutive quarterly groundwater sampling events. Concentrations of toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes in monitor well MW-11A have been at low to typically non-detectable concentrations since March 1998. Detectable concentrations of TPH-D in monitor well MW-11A have ranged from 0.28 mg/L to 2.2 mg/L. TPH-G concentrations have been less than 1 mg/L throughout the monitoring history of well MW-11A.

Concentrations of each BTEX constituent at the monitor well MW-12/12D location have been below analytical detection limits for the past 12 sampling events. TPH-D has not been detected at this location since September 2002, and TPH-G has not been detected since June 2001.

### **3.2.2 Secondary Evidence**

The following lines of geochemical evidence can also be used to suggest that intrinsic bioremediation (an important natural attenuation mechanism) of dissolved-phase hydrocarbons is occurring in the area of the former field waste tanks.

1. Dissolved oxygen may be utilized as an electron acceptor during intrinsic bioremediation. Dissolved oxygen

monitor wells relative to non-impacted wells at the facility (see the June 2001 Groundwater Sampling Report for BJ Services Hobbs, New Mexico Facility, for example).

2. Nitrate may be utilized as an electron acceptor during intrinsic bioremediation after dissolved oxygen is depleted. Therefore, nitrate concentrations may be depressed in areas where intrinsic bioremediation is occurring.

Nitrate was detected at a concentration of 2.6 mg/L in background monitor well MW-5 during the current sampling event. Although minimal to no hydrocarbon impact was detected at former field waste tanks area wells MW-10, MW-11A, and MW-12D during the current sampling event (see Table 5), nitrate was detected in monitor well MW-10 and MW-11A at respective concentrations of 0.25 mg/L and 1.9 mg/L; nitrate was not detected in monitor well MW-12D. The depressed to non-detectable nitrate concentrations observed during the current sampling event at former field waste tanks area wells MW-10, MW-11A, and MW-12D relative to the background nitrate concentration at the facility are likely due to residual effects of hydrocarbons in these areas.

3. When dissolved oxygen and nitrate are depleted, anaerobic microbes that utilize other electron acceptors may become active. Ferrous iron is the reduction product of ferric iron, a common electron acceptor. Therefore, ferrous iron concentrations should increase in areas where intrinsic bioremediation is occurring.

Ferrous iron concentrations in former field waste

6. Microbes produce fatty acids as a byproduct during degradation of hydrocarbons. These fatty acids react with carbonate mineral substrates to release carbonate into solution, causing alkalinity of groundwater to increase. Elevated alkalinity therefore suggests that natural attenuation of hydrocarbons is occurring.

Background monitor well MW-5 displayed an alkalinity of 214 mg/L during the current sampling event. Alkalinity was measured at respective concentrations of 582 mg/L and 378 mg/L in former field waste tanks area monitor wells MW-10 and MW-11A in March 2004. The elevated alkalinity values in monitor wells MW-10 and MW-11A may be a result of intrinsic bioremediation of residual hydrocarbons in these areas.

In conclusion, current nitrate and historic dissolved oxygen data suggest that these electron acceptors have been utilized during intrinsic bioremediation processes in the vicinity of the former field waste tanks area of the facility. Data for ferrous iron also indicates utilization of ferric iron as an electron acceptor in this area of the facility. Alkalinity data provide further evidence of natural attenuation of hydrocarbons at the former field waste tanks area.

### 3.3 Chloride Evaluation

Figure 4 presents a map of chloride distribution in groundwater for March 30, 2004 (see Table 4). The data presented in Figure 4 suggests that the former field wastes tanks at the BJ Services facility may have served as a source of chloride impact to groundwater within the facility, based on exceedances of the NMWQCC chloride standard of 250 mg/L in this area. Previous groundwater sampling conducted by BJ Services at the on

3,400 mg/L whereas chloride concentrations in the area of monitor wells MW-14 and MW-15, which are located further east within the BJ Services facility, ranged from 119 mg/L to 368 mg/L.

Off-site monitor well MW-16 has been sampled five times since its installation in May 2003, with chloride concentrations in the well ranging from 753 mg/L to 983 mg/L. During the post-May 2003 time period, chloride concentrations in wells at the BJ Services facility have remained generally consistent with previous chloride data. The elevated chloride concentrations detected in monitor well MW-16 suggest the presence of a separate, off-site source of chloride impact to groundwater east of the BJ Services facility. The data presented in Figure 4 demonstrate that chloride impact associated with the former field waste tanks is limited to within the boundaries of the BJ Services facility and that the concentration of chloride in off-site monitor well MW-16 would not exceed 250 mg/L if there was no off-site source of chloride impact.

Brown and Caldwell provided further evidence of this off-site source of chloride impact to groundwater in the report for the December 2003 groundwater sampling event, based on a search of NMOCD files relating to permitted oil & gas exploration and production activities in the area, and supplemented by historical aerial photographs depicting industrial development in the vicinity. Brown and Caldwell also presented the results of a water well search that indicated no current groundwater usage within 1 mile downgradient of the facility.

Based on these findings and as confirmed on the basis of chloride data from the current groundwater sampling event, further investigation by BJ Services into the occurrence of chloride at and in the vicinity of its Hobbs, New Mexico facility is unwarranted.



## **4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following conclusions and recommendations are based on information obtained during the March 2004 and previous groundwater sampling events at the BJ Services Hobbs, New Mexico facility.

### **4.1 Conclusions**

- Operation of the biospraying system installed in the area of the former fuel island at the facility has successfully remediated soil and groundwater impacts to meet performance requirements specified in the RAP for this portion of the facility.
- The substantial reduction in hydrocarbon concentrations in the vicinity of the former field waste tanks is attributable to natural attenuation of hydrocarbons, based on generally decreasing hydrocarbon concentrations in applicable monitor wells over time and as substantiated by geochemical data. Current benzene concentrations in all former field waste tanks area monitor wells have remained less than the NMWQCC standard of 0.01 mg/L for benzene. Benzene concentrations in all former field waste tanks area monitor wells have been less than the NMWQCC benzene standard of 0.01 mg/L during each of the last five quarterly groundwater sampling events.
- The chloride concentrations measured in on-site downgradient monitor wells MW-14 and MW-15 during the current groundwater sampling event are less than the NMWQCC standard of 250 mg/L. The chloride concentration in monitor well MW-16 exceeds the NMWQCC chloride standard, however. Elevated chloride concentrations in groundwater east of the BJ Services facility are apparently attributable to one or more off-site sources. In the absence of these apparent sources, chloride impact attributable to the onsite source would be less than the NMWQCC standard of 250 mg/L in the area to the east of the BJ Services facility.

- Given that chloride impact to groundwater attributable to the BJ Services facility at concentrations exceeding the NMWQCC standard of 250 mg/L is limited to the BJ Services facility and there is no current downgradient usage of groundwater within 1 mile of the facility, BJ Services should discontinue sampling and analysis pertaining to chloride impact to groundwater within the uppermost aquifer at and in the vicinity of its Hobbs, New Mexico facility.
- Given that BJ Services has demonstrated compliance with regard to hydrocarbon impacts at the former fuel island and former field waste tanks source area and with regard to chloride issues, granting of overall site closure by NMOCD, with no additional groundwater monitoring activities, is recommended.
- No additional groundwater monitoring activities should be performed while NMOCD evaluates the current and previously submitted closure requests.

## DISTRIBUTION

March 2004 Groundwater Sampling Report  
BJ Services Company, U.S.A.  
Hobbs, New Mexico

July 16, 2004

Final Distribution as follows:

1 copy to: State of New Mexico  
Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department  
Oil Conservation Division  
1220 South Saint Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

Attention: Mr. Wayne Price

1 copy to: State of New Mexico  
Oil Conservation Division, Hobbs District Office  
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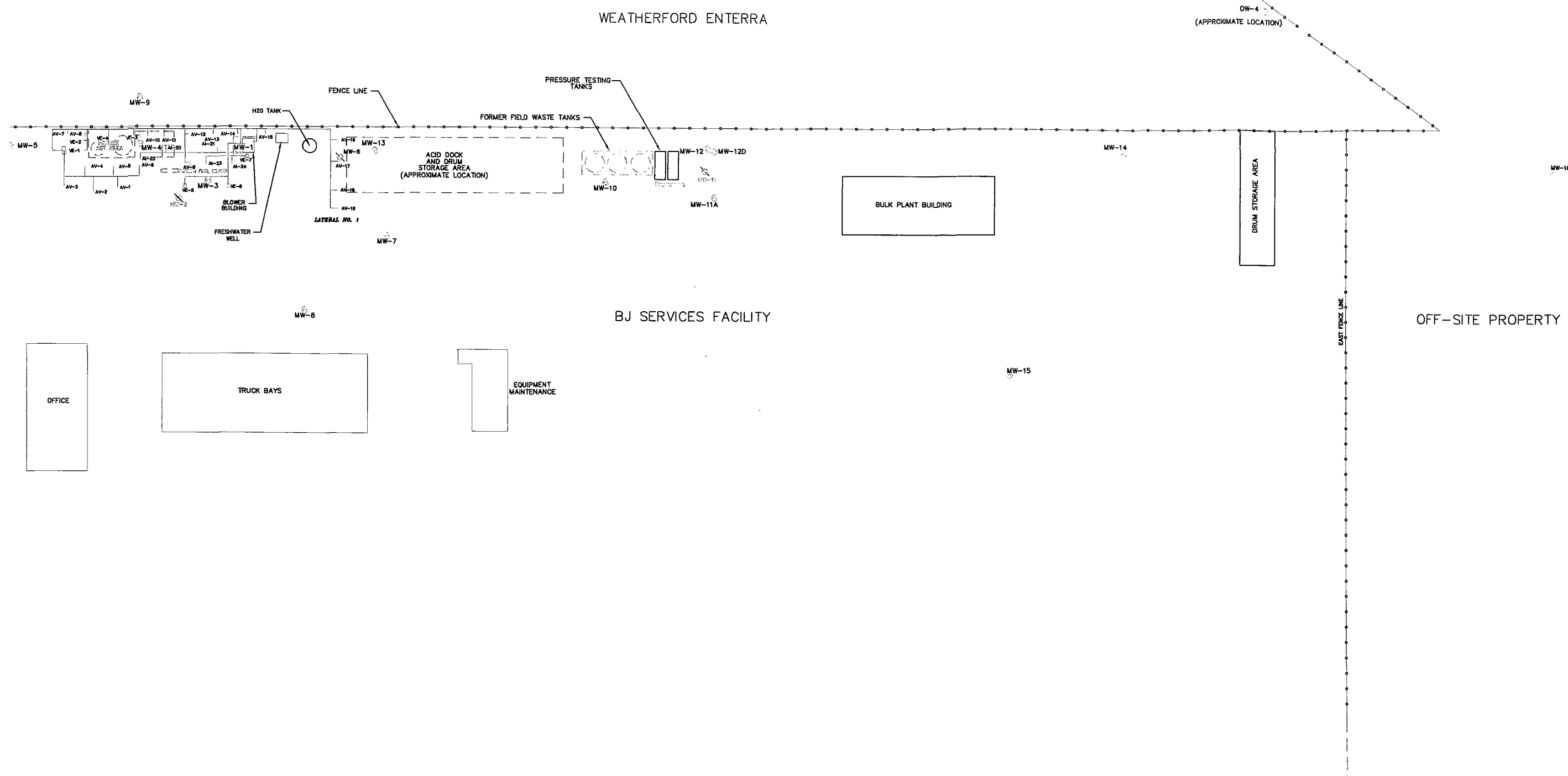
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## FIGURES

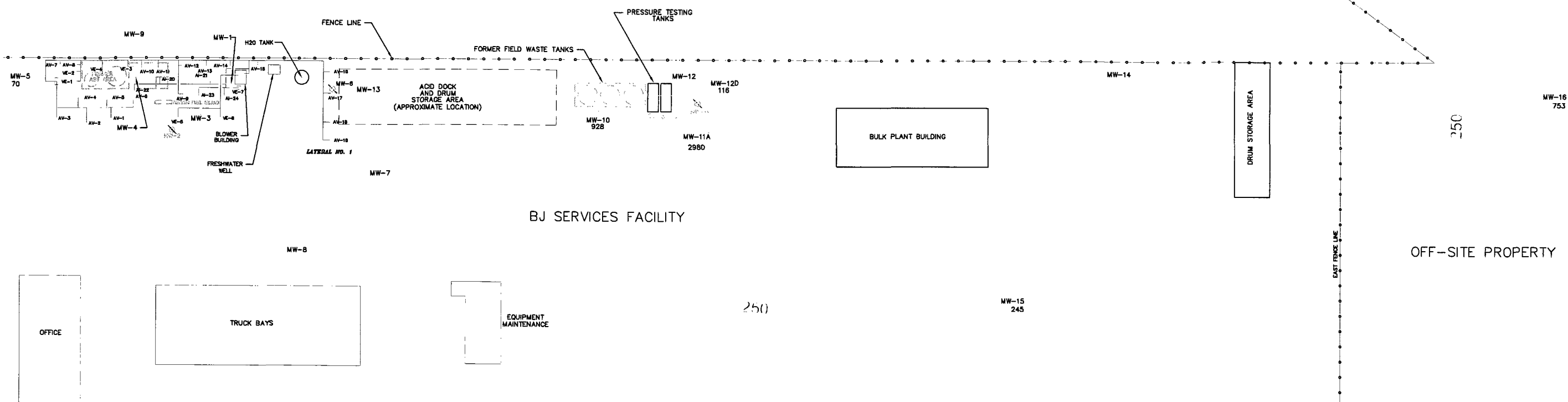








WEATHERFORD ENTERRA



Tables

TABLES

**Table 1**  
**Site Chronology**  
**BJ Services Company, U.S.A.**  
**Hobbs, New Mexico**

| Date                         | Activity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| February 7, 1991             | The New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) conducted an on-site inspection, including sampling of the on-site fresh water well.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| August 6, 1991               | The NMOCD requested submittal of an investigation work plan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| September 5, 1991            | Roberts/Schornick and Associates, Inc. (RSA) submitted Technical Work Plan for soil and groundwater investigation to the NMOCD.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| November 15, 1991            | The NMOCD approved the Technical Work Plan submitted by RSA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| December 16, 1991            | RSA sampled the fresh water well. The analytical results were submitted to the NMOCD.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| February 21, 1992            | Western sampled the fresh water well. The analytical results were submitted to the NMOCD.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| July 29 -<br>August 10, 1992 | Brown and Caldwell conducted a soil and groundwater investigation according to the approved Technical Work Plan. The investigation included drilling and sampling nine soil borings, sampling six hand-augured soil borings, installation and sampling of five monitor wells, and sampling of the fresh water well. |
| October 12, 1992             | Brown and Caldwell submitted a Soil and Groundwater Investigation Report to the NMOCD.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| December 2, 199              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |























**Table 2**  
**Cumulative Groundwater Elevation Data**  
**Hobbs, New Mexico Facility**  
**BJ Services Company, U.S.A.**

| Monitor Well | Top-of-Casing Elevation (MSL) | Date Measured | Depth to Groundwater (feet) | Free Product Thickness (feet) | Groundwater Elevation (MSL) | Comments |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| OW-4         | 3,644.06                      | 7/2/1999      | 58.18                       | 0.00                          | 3,585.88                    | (8)      |
|              |                               | 9/14/1999     | 58.63                       | 0.00                          | 3,585.43                    |          |
|              |                               | 12/9/1999     | 58.92                       | 0.00                          | 3,585.14                    |          |
|              |                               | 3/9/2000      | 59.19                       | 0.00                          | 3,584.87                    |          |
|              |                               |               |                             |                               |                             |          |

**Table 3**  
**March 30, 2004 Field Screening Results for Groundwater Samples**  
**Hobbs, New Mexico Facility**  
**BJ Services Company, U.S.A.**

| Monitor Well | Cumulative Liters Removed | pH   | Temperature (°C) | Conductivity (umhos/cm) | Redox (mV) | Dissolved Oxygen (meter) (mg/L) | Dissolved Oxygen (Hach kit) (mg/L) | Ferrous Iron (mg/L) |
|--------------|---------------------------|------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| MW-5         | 4.0                       | 6.92 | 18.86            | 1,055                   | -92        | 6.18                            | 3.5                                | 0                   |
| MW-10        | 1.9 <sup>(1)</sup>        | 7.22 | 19.32            | 4,441                   | -91        | -1.06                           | 0                                  | 10                  |
| MW-11A       | 3.8 <sup>(1)</sup>        | 6.94 | 18.80            | 9,674                   | -82.3      | -0.46                           | 0                                  | 10                  |
| MW-12D       | 5.0                       | 7.18 | 19.69            | 1,132                   |            |                                 |                                    |                     |





















**Table 6**  
**Current and Historical Nitrate, Sulfate, and Dissolved Methane Data for Monitor Wells MW-5,**  
**MW-10, MW-11A, MW-12, and MW-12D**  
**Hobbs, New Mexico**  
**BJ Services Company, U.S.A.**

| Well | Date      | Nitrate <sup>(1)</sup> (mg/L) | Sulfate <sup>(1)</sup> (mg/L) | Dissolved Methane (mg/L) |
|------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| MW-5 | 3/23/1998 | 3.87                          | 190                           | < 0.0012                 |
|      | 3/9/1999  | < 0.1                         | 195                           | < 0.0012                 |
|      | 6/10/1999 | 4.73                          | 209                           | < 0.0012                 |
|      | 9/14/1999 | 4.3                           | 210                           | < 0.0012                 |
|      | 12/9/1999 | 4.2                           | 210                           | < 0.0012                 |







































































































































