8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are based on the data collected during these two assessments and are subject to the limitations stated in this report. These conclusions may change if additional information becomes available.

- Between October 1999, and April 2000, overall groundwater elevations in the monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2a, and MW-3 increased between a range of approximately 0.35 feet to 6.39 feet. General groundwater gradient direction was to the south-southeast. Well JHK-1 was dry during the two preceding sampling events.

- Results of the January and April 2000 sampling of the monitoring wells are relatively consistent with the historical data. The general minerals and metal concentrations are below the control limits established for the compounds.

- The reported TOC concentrations for January and April 2000 sampling events were non-detect. TOC concentrations show decreasing trends in the wells.

- As with historical results which shows sporadic presence of low concentration of some organic compounds, the presence of low concentration of TCE in the groundwater sample collected form the upgradient well MW-1 in January 2000 appears to have resulted from laboratory or field contamination; therefore, the results may not be reliable and representative of the groundwater condition. WMI is evaluating added options for dedicated groundwater sampling onward.

- Statistical analysis results indicated that, with the exception of TOC, all quarterly monitoring parameters are within the normal limits. Significant trend is predicted for TOC in well MW-3. This well has shown non-detect for TOC concentrations since July 1999..

- Vadose zone soil vapor samples detected no methane and very low concentrations of some of the organic compounds. The reported concentrations are lower in the deeper probes which appear to suggest that they attenuate with depth.

- Leachate samples have not yet been collected from the LRS sump for laboratory analysis due to the insufficient leachate volume in the sump.