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210 West Sand Bank Road P.O. Box 230 Columbia, IL 62236-0230 618/281-7173 800/733-7173 618/281-5120 FAX LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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To Jason Crompton Site Remediation Program Tepa 1021 Horry Grand Ave. East P.O. Box 19276 Sprink Fled, The G2794-97 Enclosed (X/Under separate cover ())	2. () FOR APPROVAL 3. () AS REQUESTED
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JAN 28 2003 REVIEWER MD	FROM PETE SEZAMA TITLE PM.

The middle sand and gravel aquifers found in the Illinoian Glasford Formation occur as fairly continuous layers in the Radnor and Vandalia Till Members. The middle aquifer serves as a source of water for 55 percent of the farm and domestic wells in the County. The middle aquifer also provides a backup source of water for the cities of Champaign and Urbana. The top of the middle aquifer ranges from about 125 to 175 feet BLS near Champaign/Urbana. The bottom ranges between 175 and 200 feet BLS. The water level of wells finished in the middle aquifer ranges from about 630 feet above MSL around Champaign/Urbana to about 720 feet above MSL in the northwest part of the County. The direction of flow appears to be towards the southwest (Sanderson and Zewde, 1976).

The lower sand and gravel aquifer encountered in the Kansan Banner Formation occurs as thick sand and gravel deposits of the Mahomet bedrock valley. The aquifer within the Mahomet Sand is the most significant aquifer within east-central Illinois, accounting for about 87 percent of municipal groundwater supplies for the County. The groundwater resources of the Mahomet Sand are underdeveloped, especially those overlying the main channel. The lower aquifer can be up to 150 feet thick, depending on proximity to the main channel of the Mahomet bedrock valley. The top of the Mahomet Sand is fairly consistent at 500 feet above MSL. The average width of the valley is about 12 miles in Champaign County. The deposit is composed of clean sand and gravel. However, the deposit becomes more silty towards the valley margins.

The Paleozoic bedrock beneath the glacial deposits provides only small supplies of water from sandstone and limestone beds of the Pennsylvanian formations. The groundwater in Mississippian and older bedrock is too deep and/or too mineralized to be considered a good source of water.

The Illinois American Water Company (IAWC) supplies water from water wells located in the west well field located about three miles west of the site. These wells average about 310 feet in total depth and have between 50 and 100 feet of screen. The wells in the west field produce water from the Mahomet Sand Member. IAWC also has water wells in the north well field located about 1.0 mile northeast of the site. These wells average about 210 feet deep, with screens ranging from 10 to 50 feet in length. The wells produce water from the middle sand and gravel aquifer in the Glasford Formation.

Private and Public Drinking Water Wells in Vicinity

The "EDR Illinois Water Well Report" provides a summary of known water wells within a one-half mile radius of the site. Federal, State, and Public Water supply databases were searched. Twenty-two (22) wells were identified from the State database. There are no public water supply wells

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within the one-half mile radius of the site. A copy of the EDR report is presented in Appendix B.

Champaign/Urbana and the University of Illinois are supplied with water from the IAWC. IAWC supplies water from water wells located in the west well field about three miles west of the MGP site. These wells average about 310 feet in total depth and have between 50 and 100 feet of screen. The wells in the west field produce water from the Mahomet Sand Member.

The IAWC also has water wells in the north well field located about 1.0 mile northeast of the MGP site. These wells average about 210 feet deep, with screens ranging from 10 to 50 feet in length. The wells produce water from the middle sand and gravel aquifer in the Glasford Formation.

2.6 Site Geology

The major geologic units present at the site; in descending order, are the surficial fill layer, the weathered till unit (Wedron), the unweathered till unit (Wedron), and the lower silty sand member of the Glasford Formation. The mappable geologic units found in the shallow subsurface at the site include (in descending order), the Surficial Fill Layer, the Weathered Till Unit (Wedron), the Unweathered Till Unit (Wedron), and a Lower Silty Sand Member of the Glasford Formation.

The geology of the site was interpreted through analysis of the Phase II geologic logs (Appendix D), CSI geologic logs (Appendix I), field notes of the site geologist, grain-size distribution curves and results of physical property testing. Physical property testing was completed during the Phase II investigation and results are summarized in Table 2-2.

2.6.1 Surficial Fill Layer

The surficial fill layer is typically three to four feet thick and covers the entire site. The fill consists of gravelly silt and sand, with cinders, bricks and debris. Much of the fill was placed on the site after demolition of the MGP facilities was completed. Some topsoil encountered may have been classified as fill material based on a dark organic appearance which resembles the known fill on site. Topsoil was also placed over portions of the site where CSI test pits were excavated. The fill is thickest in an isolated area along the northern portion of the site near the railroad tracks.









