

J-0033-005B
August 17, 2022

Mr. Mike McCluskey
NHDES – Waste Management Division
PO Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03302-0095

Re: **2022 Annual Groundwater Quality Summary Report
Former Elite Laundry Site
10 Laundry Way, Jaffrey, New Hampshire
NHDES #199908001**

Dear Mr. McCluskey:

On behalf of the Town of Jaffrey and in accordance with Groundwater Management Permit (GWP-199908001-J-001) issued by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES), Tighe & Bond, Inc. has prepared this Annual Groundwater Quality Summary Report for the Former Elite Laundry Site in Jaffrey, New Hampshire (the "Site"). The report summarizes groundwater sampling activities completed in November 2021 and May 2022 at the Site in accordance with the sampling plan approved by NHDES.

The November 2021 groundwater sampling round included the collection of groundwater samples from 31 groundwater monitoring locations, as outlined in the Groundwater Management Permit for the semi-annual sampling frequency. The May 2022 groundwater sampling round involved the collection of groundwater samples from the same 31 monitoring locations as part of the semi-annual sampling frequency, in addition to 14 additional monitoring wells as part of the annual sampling frequency. Monitoring wells included as part of the Groundwater Management Permit (GMP) are listed as follows and are depicted on Figure 1 in Appendix A:

Semi-Annual Sampling Frequency:

Overburden Source Area Wells (2 Wells):

- SH-4 and MW-14

Bedrock Source Area Wells (3 Wells):

- BR-4S, BR-4I and BR-4D

Overburden Downgradient Wells (8 Wells):

- BR-5S, BR-6S, SH-11, SH-12, SH-18S, MW-15S, MW-02R and MW-03

Bedrock Downgradient Wells (18 Wells):

- BR-1D, BR-2D, BR-3I, BR-5I, BR-5D, BR-6I, BR-6D, MW-15I, MW-15D, MW-16D, MW-20, MW-21, MW-22S, MW-22D, MW-23, MW-28, SH-14D and SH-18D

Annual Sampling Frequency:

Overburden Compliance Wells (4 Wells):

- SH-1S, SH-1D, SH-14S and SH-17

Bedrock Compliance Wells (10 Wells):

- MW-17, MW-18, MW-19, MW-24, MW-25, MW-26, MW-27, MW-29, MW-30 and SH-19

Property Location and Description

The Former Elite Laundry Site consists of four abutting parcels of land located at 4, 6 and 10 Laundry Way and 38 Peterborough Street, in Jaffrey, New Hampshire. The parcels are identified as Lot Nos. 292, 290, 290.01 and 293, respectively, on Jaffrey Tax Map No. 238.

In 1999, NHDES assigned Site Number 199908001 to the “Former Bussiere Property,” which is now referred to as the Former Elite Laundry Site at 10 Laundry Way (Lot No. 290.01). In 2008, NHDES Site Numbers 200812023, 200812024, and 200812025 were assigned to Lot No. 290 (6 Laundry Way), Lot No. 292 (4 Laundry Way) and Lot No. 293 (38 Peterborough Street), respectively, for further contaminant plume detection on these properties. NHDES Site Number 199908001 is currently being used for all correspondences associated with the GMP.

Former site structures included a “Former Laundromat” building on Lot No. 293, a “Storage Building” on adjacent Lot No. 292, and a house on Lot No. 290. A “Former Dry Cleaning Building” on Lot 290 was heavily damaged by a vandalism-related fire in October 2001, and was subsequently demolished in 2002 as part of a removal action completed by the EPA. The Town of Jaffrey acquired the 4 lots in October 2004 and were subsequently sold to a private owner.

Abutting the Site to the south (adjacent to the Former Dry Cleaning building) is a former right-of-way for the former Boston & Maine Railroad. The right-of-way is currently a paved pedestrian/bike path. The majority of the properties in the vicinity of the Site are generally mixed commercial and residential uses, with a large housing complex located on Lot No. 285 which is located further south of the Site and the railroad right-of-way (see Figure 1 in Appendix A).

Municipal water service is available throughout the site area, and no water supply wells used for drinking water purposes are identified within the general area of the impacted groundwater from the Site. A bedrock production well located to the east of the Site at a service station (Lot No. 316) was reportedly used for car wash operations and not for consumptive purposes. Previous discussions with management personnel at this facility revealed that the Car Wash Well, as it has been referred to over the course of this project, is no longer in service and that the car wash is now supplied with water from the municipal system. Furthermore, discussions with Jaffrey Water Department personnel indicate that the recreational field located across the bike path to the southeast is irrigated with municipally supplied water.

Site History

A commercial laundry/dry cleaning business operated at the Site from approximately 1937 to 1997. Dry-cleaning operations reportedly began in approximately 1946, and initially used “Stoddard Solvent” (a non-chlorinated petroleum hydrocarbon-based solvent), which was later replaced by tetrachloroethene (PCE) around 1960. Commercial dry-cleaning operations were reportedly performed in the southwestern portion of the Former Dry-Cleaning Building, which was equipped with a vapor-recovery unit to condense PCE vapors generated as part of the dry-cleaning process. Sanborn, Head & Associates, Inc. (SHA) reported that a floor drain outfall was located near the southwestern corner of this building. The Former Laundromat Building (located on Lot No. 293) was reportedly used as a commercial (public-access) laundromat beginning in the early 1960s. Dry-cleaning operations were reportedly not performed in this building. The Storage Building (located on Lot No. 292) was reportedly rented out to local businesses for dry goods storage and was also not used for dry-cleaning or for laundromat operations.

Previous investigations led by NHDES and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) identified PCE and other related chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs) as

the primary contaminants of concern in site soils, groundwater, and soil vapor. The primary source of the CVOC contamination was reported to be from the former floor drain outfall located near the southwestern portion of the Former Dry-Cleaning Building. CVOCs were also detected in groundwater samples collected from a network of on- and off-site monitoring wells at concentrations in excess of the GW-1 (AGQS) and GW-2 groundwater standards.

Additional assessment activities and remedial measures previously conducted at the Site between 2009 and 2016 were in general accordance with the Site-Specific QAPP and revised RAP submittals by SHA and Tighe & Bond. The remedial measures consisted of anaerobic bioremediation using Redox-Tech's patented Anaerobic BioChem (ABC) and buffered ABC⁺ which includes zero valent iron (ZVI). Several remedial injection events were completed at source area and downgradient monitoring wells between 2011 and 2014 to promote anaerobic reductive dechlorination of the CVOCs.

Since the approval of the GMP in September 2016, remedial measures conducted at the Site include semi-annual groundwater monitoring in accordance with the Permit, and a limited groundwater pumping event conducted at source area bedrock monitoring well BR-4D in January 2019.

Groundwater Sample Collection and Analysis

During the November 2021 sampling round, completed on November 22 and 23, 2021, Tighe & Bond collected groundwater samples from 30 of the 31 monitoring well locations as part of the semi-annual sampling frequency for analysis of the NHDES Full List of Analytes for Volatile Organics in addition to low-level 1,4-Dioxane analysis. The static water level measurement was also obtained from each location using an electronic water level meter. Groundwater samples were collected using a peristaltic pump and dedicated tubing within each monitoring well. Field parameters were collected from each monitoring well location using a YSI® DSS Pro low-flow cell. Overburden downgradient monitoring well MW-03 was unable to be located and is reported to have been destroyed, which is consistent with previous sampling events. MW-03 was a flush-mounted, shallow groundwater monitoring well located in the rear yard of the 14 Cross Street property in close proximity to the Contoocook River. The well was reportedly destroyed during landscaping work completed prior to 2016 by the current property owner. Due to the close proximity of MW-02R, replacement of monitoring well MW-03 was not deemed necessary.

Groundwater sampling was completed in accordance with documents listed in Env-Or 610.02(e) and in general accordance with USEPA *Low Stress Purging and Sampling Procedure for Collection of Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Wells* (updated September 2017). Upon completion of the groundwater sampling events, the groundwater samples were placed in a clean cooler containing a cold source to maintain a temperature of approximately 4 degrees Celsius until the samples were submitted to Absolute Resource Associates (ARA) of Portsmouth, NH for analysis of the NHDES Waste Management Division Full List of Analytes for VOCs by USEPA Method 8260b as well as low-level 1,4-dioxane analysis.

The laboratory analytical results of the November 2021 sampling round indicated that no VOC compounds were detected at concentrations exceeding the ambient groundwater quality standards (AGQS) in samples collected from monitoring locations at or within the Groundwater Management Zone (GMZ) boundary with the exception of tetrachloroethene (PCE) at monitoring wells MW-15I, MW-15D, MW-16D and MW-28 and trichloroethene (TCE) at monitoring wells MW-15I and MW-28, as further discussed below. Concentrations of VOCs did not exceed the AGQS at locations beyond the GMZ boundary with the exception of PCE at monitoring wells MW-15I and MW-15D and TCE at monitoring well MW-15I during the November 2021 sampling event.

During the May 2022 sampling round, completed on May 24 through 27, 2022, Tighe & Bond collected groundwater samples from 43 of the 45 monitoring wells as part of the annual sampling program for analysis NHDES Full List VOCs via EPA Method 8260 in addition to low-level 1,4-Dioxane analysis. In addition, the static water level measurement was recorded at each monitoring well location. As stated previously, overburden downgradient well MW-03 was previously destroyed prior to 2016 and therefore not sampled. In addition, a groundwater sample was not collected from monitoring well SH-1D as the monitoring well was reportedly destroyed in the summer of 2019 as a result of the re-grading of the gravel parking lot area by the property owner.

Groundwater samples collected as part of the May 2022 sampling event were collected in the same manner used during the November 2021 sampling event. Upon completion of the groundwater sampling event, samples were submitted to ARA of Portsmouth, NH for analysis of the NHDES Waste Management Division Full List of Analytes for VOCs by USEPA Method 8260b as well as low-level 1,4-dioxane analysis.

Laboratory analytical results of the May 2022 sampling round indicate that no VOCs were detected at concentrations exceeding the AGQS in samples collected from monitoring locations at the perimeter or beyond the GMZ boundary with the exception of PCE at monitoring wells SH-17, MW-15I, MW-18 and MW-28 in addition to TCE at monitoring wells SH-17, MW-15I and MW-28, as further discussed below.

A summary of recent and historic VOC groundwater analytical results are presented in Tables 1 through 5, respectively, in Appendix B.

Groundwater Elevation and Flow Direction

Groundwater was encountered at depths ranging from approximately 1 to 21 feet below ground surface during the November 2021 and May 2022 monitoring events. Based upon previous static water level measurements and data collected from the most recent monitoring event, overburden groundwater flow was calculated to be in a north - northwesterly direction and bedrock groundwater flow was estimated to also be in a north - northwesterly direction, which is generally consistent with historical flow directions at the Site.

Groundwater flow in the deep bedrock aquifer has been estimated to flow a similar direction to the overburden and shallow/intermediate bedrock aquifers, however a secondary flow component exists to the west of the Contoocook River, which suggests a flow direction to the northeast. A summary of groundwater gauging and elevation data in addition to recorded field parameters collected from the most recent monitoring event is presented in Table 1 in Appendix B. A time-series plot illustrating certain VOCs in source area and downgradient monitoring wells have been included in Appendix C. Groundwater Contour and Contaminant Distribution Maps for the overburden, shallow/intermediate, and deep bedrock aquifers are provided in Appendix D.

Groundwater Analytical Results

The Site Plan included as Figure 3 in Appendix A illustrates groundwater monitoring locations and the GMZ boundary. Table 1 in Appendix B summarizes the laboratory analytical results of the May 2022 sampling event. Table 2 summarizes the laboratory analytical results of historical sampling rounds. Tables 3, 4 and 5 in Appendix B summarize current and historical analytical results of monitoring wells located within the overburden, shallow/intermediate bedrock, and deep bedrock aquifers, respectively. Copies of the laboratory analytical reports for the November 2021 and May 2022 sampling rounds are included in Appendix E.

Laboratory analytical results for the November 2021 and May 2022 sampling rounds indicate that no VOCs were detected at concentrations exceeding the AGQS in samples collected from monitoring wells at the perimeter of or beyond the GMZ with the exception of the following:

Table 1: Summary of AGQS Exceedances for GMZ Boundary Wells

November 2021		May 2022	
Well ID	Contaminant of Concern	Well ID	Contaminant of Concern
MW-15I	PCE at 18 µg/L	SH-17	PCE at 5 µg/L (at AGQS)
	TCE at 6 µg/L		TCE at 5 µg/L (at AGQS)
MW-15D	PCE at 5 µg/L (at AGQS)	MW-15I	PCE at 17 µg/L
MW-16D	PCE at 6 µg/L		TCE at 6 µg/L
MW-28	PCE at 200 µg/L	MW-18	PCE at 17 µg/L
	TCE at 56 µg/L	MW-28	PCE at 21 µg/L
			TCE at 5 µg/L (at AGQS)

It should be noted that the AGQS exceedances at monitoring wells MW-16D, MW-18 and the MW-15 triplet existed at the time of the original GMZ application, and no notable concentration increases have occurred. Monitoring well SH-17 had previous PCE and TCE concentrations slightly below the AGQS and current concentrations remain consistent at or slightly above the AGQS. Monitoring well MW-28 previously had PCE and TCE concentrations above the AGQS. Current concentrations show a significant reduction in contaminants of concern to values at or slightly above the AGQS. It should be noted that monitoring wells MW-16D and MW-28 are within the GMZ and are located approximately 200 feet and 120 feet from the eastern and western GMZ boundaries, respectively. Concentrations of CVOCs in downgradient perimeter bedrock monitoring wells MW-17, MW-26, MW-27, MW-29 and MW-30, remain below the AGQS.

An evaluation of other compounds of concern detected in groundwater from historical and current sampling events are as follows:

- 1,4-Dioxane was reported in groundwater samples during both the November 2021 and May 2022 events. During the November 2021 sampling event, 1,4-Dioxane was reported in monitoring well BR-5D (1.1 µg/L) above the AGQS of 0.32 µg/L. During the May 2022 sampling event, 1,4-Dioxane was reported in monitoring wells BR-4I (0.29 µg/L) and MW-20 (0.30 µg/L) which are both below the AGQS of 0.32 µg/L. The source of 1,4-Dioxane at these locations is not known and analytical results of 1,4-Dioxane show a decrease in concentrations in source area and downgradient monitoring wells.
- Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was first discovered during the November 2016 sampling event. During the November 2021 sampling event, THF was reported in groundwater monitoring wells BR-5D (74 µg/L) and MW-21 (13 µg/L) below the applicable AGQS of 154 µg/L. No detectable levels of THF were reported in any of the groundwater samples from the May sampling event. The source of THF in groundwater is still unknown at this time and will continue to be monitored in subsequent sampling events.

Groundwater Contaminant Distribution Observations

Historical sampling and analytical results indicated the presence of chlorinated VOCs in groundwater collected from monitoring wells located within and downgradient of the source

area. The primary COCs detected in groundwater within the defined GMZ are PCE and its degradation byproducts TCE, cis- and trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (DCE) and vinyl chloride. A discussion of historical and current contamination trends observed in monitoring wells set within the overburden aquifer, shallow/intermediate bedrock aquifer, and deep bedrock aquifer as part of the GMP is presented below. Figures 4, 5, and 6 in Appendix A depict current contaminant distributions and AGQS exceedances in monitoring wells within the overburden, shallow/intermediate, and deep aquifer zones.

Overburden Aquifer

Under the current GMP, 14 overburden monitoring wells are included in the sampling program. Monitoring wells SH-4 and MW-14, located within the source area, have historically exhibited the highest concentrations of CVOCs above AGQS. Overburden source area monitoring wells have shown an overall decrease in concentrations since November 2020 or have exhibited dechlorination and reduction of PCE.

Groundwater analytical results for downgradient overburden monitoring wells indicate that PCE and its degradation byproducts are fluctuating around the AGQS. Analytical results of overburden compliance groundwater monitoring wells indicate VOCs have not been detected above the laboratory reporting limits since 2018, with the exception of monitoring well SH-17. Historical AGQS exceedances at monitoring well SH-17 existed at the time of the original GMZ application, and concentrations remain slightly variable around the AGQS with no notable increase in concentrations. Based on these data, VOCs in the overburden aquifer have decreased and are stable.

Shallow/Intermediate Bedrock Aquifer

Under the current GMP, 15 groundwater monitoring wells set within the shallow and intermediate bedrock aquifer are included in the sampling program. Groundwater monitoring wells BR-4S and BR-4I, located within the source area, have historically exhibited the highest concentrations of CVOCs above AGQS. Shallow and intermediate bedrock source area monitoring wells have shown a slightly variable but overall decrease in concentrations which is believed to be attributed to the previous remedial injection events. Historical and current analytical results from downgradient shallow and intermediate bedrock groundwater monitoring wells indicate that PCE and its degradation byproducts remain above the AGQS. Shallow and intermediate bedrock wells that exhibit exceedances of the AGQS have been delineated to within the GMZ boundary with no VOCs detected in the downgradient perimeter compliance monitoring wells. Similar to the overburden groundwater aquifer, water quality of the shallow and intermediate bedrock aquifer indicates decreasing concentrations and a stable contaminant plume.

Deep Bedrock Aquifer

Under the current GMP, 16 groundwater monitoring wells within the deep bedrock aquifer are included in the sampling program. Groundwater monitoring well BR-4D, located within the source area, has historically exhibited the highest concentrations of CVOCs above AGQS across the entire monitoring well network. Deep bedrock source area monitoring well BR-4D has shown a significant reduction in CVOCs and exhibits a decreasing concentration trend for contaminants of concern. Between 2019 and 2022, monitoring well BR-4D showed a significant reduction of PCE, likely the result of previous remedial injection events, biodegradation, and a dedicated source area pumping event completed in 2017. Historical and current analytical results from cross-gradient and downgradient deep bedrock groundwater monitoring wells indicate that PCE and its degradation byproducts remain at or slightly above the AGQS.

Deep bedrock groundwater monitoring well MW-28, which showed an increasing concentration trend in 2019 and 2021, currently exhibits decreasing concentrations of PCE and TCE to levels

at or approaching the AGQS. Exceedances of AGQS in the deep bedrock aquifer have been delineated to within the GMZ boundary at downgradient perimeter compliance monitoring wells with the exception of monitoring well MW-18. As previously noted, AGQS exceedances at monitoring well MW-18 existed at the time of the original GMZ application, and no notable concentration increase has occurred. Similar to the overburden and shallow/intermediate bedrock aquifers, water quality of the deep bedrock aquifer indicates a stable contaminant plume area generally consistent with groundwater flow and direction and has shown an overall decreasing concentration trend throughout the monitoring period of the GMP.

Updated Conceptual Site Model and Evaluation

CVOCs have been consistently detected in groundwater at the Site since 1999 due to a historical release of PCE from the former dry-cleaning operation. The primary source of the CVOC contamination was reported to be from the former floor drain outfall located near the southwestern portion of the Former Dry-Cleaning Building. PCE from the floor drain outfall migrated vertically through overburden soils to the groundwater table, and into bedrock fractures, penetrating the shallow, intermediate and deep bedrock aquifers. Historically, concentrations of PCE and related degradation products exceeding the AGQS have been detected in groundwater samples collected from several monitoring wells on-site in the direct vicinity of the former source area. Historical groundwater analytical results indicate the highest concentrations of CVOCs have been detected in source area wells BR-4S, BR-4I, and BR-4D (proximal to the floor drain outfall). TCE, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (DCE), trans-1,2-DCE and vinyl chloride, which are breakdown byproducts of PCE, were also present at elevated concentrations, demonstrating that natural biodegradation is occurring.

In general, CVOC concentrations across the Site exhibit a decreasing concentration trend since completion of remedial additive injection activities in 2014. The observed distribution of CVOCs in overburden groundwater is generally consistent with transport from the former on-site CVOC source area with groundwater flow; in that transport is principally to the north, northeast, and northwest, as indicated by the findings of previous site investigations and the detection of CVOCs at concentrations above GW-1 (AGQS) Standards. A time-series plot illustrating PCE and associated breakdown products in select on-site source area wells and downgradient monitoring wells are included in Appendix C.

As noted in previous Site Investigation Reports, groundwater flow within the overburden monitoring well network is predominately to the north with some deviations to the northeast and northwest. This is supported by the detection of CVOCs in off-site wells BR-5S, BR-6S, SH-11, SH-12, SH-17 and SH-18S.

The distribution of CVOCs in bedrock groundwater is generally consistent with the apparent migration of CVOCs in the overburden groundwater to the north, northeast and northwest. This distribution of contaminants is relatively consistent with the lower potentiometric surface observed in bedrock wells from the south to north within the GMZ. As indicated on Tables 4 and 5, and on the graphs in Appendix C, the general trend in CVOC concentrations in bedrock aquifers observed since the remedial additive injections appears to be decreasing to concentrations approaching the AGQS or remain stable in source-area and downgradient monitoring wells with the exception of well SH-14D. Furthermore, monitoring wells exhibiting PCE concentrations above the AGQS generally exhibit one or more breakdown products of PCE (e.g., TCE, cis-1,2-DCE and/or VC) at elevated concentrations. This information suggests that previous chemical injections and the intrinsic process of reductive dichlorination have been, and continue to be, successful in the reduction of CVOCs throughout the GMZ. Future groundwater sampling will help further establish contaminant trends in source area wells.

It should also be noted that groundwater flow through monitoring well BR-4D appears to be limited (low transmissivity) based on the observation of red dye that remains in this well.

During the dye-tracer study completed as part of the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) in the 2010 timeframe, red-dye was injected in BR-4D but was never detected (visually and analytically) in other downgradient monitoring wells. Given the previous dye-tracer results and red dye still being visible in BR-4D suggests that contaminant migration through the deeper bedrock fracture intercepted by BR-4D may be very limited or not occurring. Given these observations, the well appears to have intersected a fracture that has trapped the CVOCs and associated dye. CVOC concentrations in this well are also not consistent with other nearby wells, however recent analytical results from November 2021 and May 2022 indicate significant decreases in CVOC concentrations. Levels of PCE and TCE were detected at historically low concentrations in monitoring well BR-4D during the most recent May 2022 sampling event. In addition, vinyl chloride was detected in BR-4D at a historic high concentration during the May 2021 sampling event, supporting that degradation of PCE is occurring in this well.

Based on the recent groundwater sampling event completed in May 2022, overburden monitoring wells with exceedances of the GW-2 groundwater standards include wells SH-4, SH-7, SH-11, BR-6S, MW-13 and MW-14. Exceedances of category GW-2 in groundwater samples is considered by NHDES to be a potential source of vapors to indoor air and triggers the evaluation of a potential indoor air exposure pathway (when identified in groundwater within 100 feet vertically or horizontally of an occupied building).

In accordance with conditions of the GMP, indoor air sampling was performed in March 2018 at 27 Cross Street and 36 Peterborough Street (see Figure 1 for locations). CVOCs were not detected in indoor air at these two locations. Per the GMP, the next indoor air sampling round will be performed in winter of 2022/2023.

Based on the surface water sampling previously conducted, no historical exceedances of surface water quality standards as defined by NHDES Surface Water Quality Regulations (Env-Ws 1700) have been identified. Surface water sampling is not required as part of the current GMP.

The Town of Jaffrey retained ownership of the Former Elite Laundry Site in 2004 and has since sold the parcels to a private owner and remains the Responsibly Party. The Town currently meets the requirements of Env-Or 606.20, *Financial Assurance* and Env-Or 606.21, *Financial Assurance Mechanisms*.

Recommendations

Based on the available historical information and data collected in 2022, Tighe & Bond recommends continued monitoring of groundwater at the Site in accordance with the GMP. Continued monitoring is recommended based on the current concentrations of CVOCs in source area and downgradient monitoring wells above applicable AGQS, GW-2 exceedances in select overburden monitoring wells in proximity to occupied buildings and structures and observed exceedances of the AGQS at select boundary compliance monitoring wells.

If you have questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at MTTrovato@tighebond.com or (508) 471-9629 or SWozniakowski@tighebond.com or (603) 294-9679.

Very truly yours,

TIGHE & BOND, INC.



Michael T. Trovato
Project Environmental Scientist

Scott Wozniakowski, PG
Project Manager

Appendices: Appendix A – Figures
Appendix B – Table 1 – Current Groundwater Analytical Results
Table 2 – Historical Groundwater Analytical Results
Table 3 – Overburden Groundwater Analytical Results
Table 4 – Shallow/Intermediate Bedrock Groundwater Results
Table 5 – Deep Bedrock Groundwater Analytical Results
Appendix C – CVOC Trend Graphs
Appendix D - Contaminant Distribution and Groundwater Contour Maps
Appendix E - Analytical Laboratory Reports

Copy: Jo Anne Carr, Town of Jaffrey, 10 Goodnow Street, Jaffrey, NH 03452

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