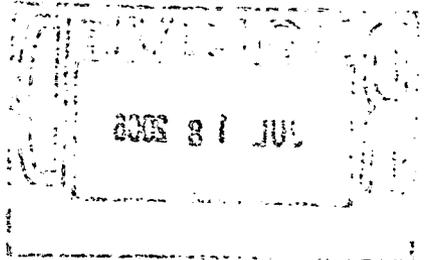


Comment No.	Comment	Response
<b>Colorado Department of Public Health &amp; Environment Comments</b>		
<b>General Comments</b>		
1	<p>Comment on Sections 4 and 5 – According to these Sections (Introductions) they each “define the current nature and extent of” groundwater (in Sec 4) and surface water and sediment (in Sec 5) “analytes of interest (AOIs) at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS or site) after the accelerated actions are complete.” If this is intended to show the actual conditions after completion of accelerated actions, then why is “old” data being utilized that was gathered prior to completion of activities? At least some of the data presented does not reflect current site conditions. However, although the information presented may be appropriate as a basis for identifying historical AOIs it does not appear to always be appropriate for current conditions. In addition, each of these discussions should also include a brief recognition of changes that may occur, and results of previous modeling that has identified expected changes that may occur now that all accelerated actions are complete. This should also include a discussion of at least some of the potential concerns that could be caused by these changes. This could include concerns with the higher groundwater levels and potential increases in groundwater flow from or through areas with known or potential contamination, emergence of new springs with potential changes in direction of groundwater and contaminate flow (especially where deep building structures have been removed, which previously prevented or modified groundwater flow paths), the expected reduction of surface water flow now that all structures have been removed, etc.</p>	<p>The text will be revised by deleting the word “current” and the phrase “after the accelerated actions are complete.” The nature and extent represents the most recently available data available at each sampling location, which for surface water is from the time period January 1, 2000 to July 31, 2005. For sediments, historical data (i.e., pre-2000) were used to identify AOIs where more recent data are not available. However, please recall that targeted surface water and sediment sampling was performed in 2005, including pond sediment sampling, to provide additional surface water and sediment data to support data adequacy requirements. New Sections 5.3 and 5.4 were added that discuss data quality objectives, data sources, and summary surface water and sediment statistics.</p> <p>Presentation of changes that may occur is not appropriate in the nature and extent evaluation. Potential changes that may occur and their uncertainties are discussed in Section 8.0 (former Section 7.0) Contaminant Fate and Transport. No change made.</p> 

2	General comment for sediment and surface water AOI designations – Please add discussion as to why AOIs were retained when they do not exceed the background levels. Why were they retained rather than removed utilizing professional judgment?	None of the detected surface water or sediment analytes were retained if all of their analytical results were less than or equal to the background mean + 2 standard deviations (M2SD). Surface water Screening Step 2 (Figure 5.4) and Sediment Screening Step 2 (Figure 5.23) are designed to remove analytes whose results are all less than or equal to background.
	<b>Specific Comments</b>	
3	Section 5.2 – It is stated that the information is provided in Table 5.1. However, there should also be a reference to the locations being provided on Figures 5.1 and 5.2.	Text will be added at the end of the first paragraph in Section 5.2 that references Figures 5.1 through 5.3. The revised text reads “Surface water data have been collected from 404 locations (Figure 5.1) and sediment data from 369 locations (Figure 5.2 in four drainage basins (Figure 5.3) that include Rock Creek, Walnut Creek (including the McKay Ditch), Woman Creek, and Lower Smart Ditch.”
4	Table 5.1 – It would be helpful to provide a column that identifies the sampling rationale for each of these station/locations. That is, WWTP influent or effluent, storm drain effluent, foundation drain effluent, stream sample, pond sample, specific IHSS sample, etc.	While it may be helpful to understand the sampling rationale for each of the surface water and sediment sampling locations, it is not necessary for understanding the nature and extent of surface water and sediment contamination. No change made.
5	Table 5.2 – It is suggested that a review of the data provided in this table be performed to modify the data to remove the inappropriate numbers that have unrealistic (in)significant figures. This would apply to numbers such as 7.8897978, 103.92488, 0.0187389, 44941.685, etc. Filling this table with excessive insignificant data is confusing and makes comprehension of the information difficult. This appears to be a problem with the “Background M2SD” and “Frequency of Detection (%) Above the Background M2SD” data. As such, please provide this data with appropriate reduction in significant figures.	The data presented in Table 5.4 (former Table 5.2) will be revised so that the numbers are presented in scientific notation with 3 significant digits.
6	Section 5.4.1.4, Step 4 – It would be helpful to provide further	The text in Section 5.5.4 (former Section 5.4.1.4), 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph

	discussion on how this screening step is performed to properly remove a contaminant for the AOI list. Specifically what is the basis for the 1% determination? Is this 1% of all of the analysis for this analyte from the whole site? Or 1% of the analysis from a specific sampling location? Or from a stream segment, or pond? Based on the premise for this step, there needs to be some clarification if contamination that may be coming from a specific site has or has not been eliminated because this one locale may not be significant to the site as a whole.	will be revised to clarify that the one percent (1%) frequency of detection screen is based on all site-wide analytical results for each surface water analyte for the period between January 1, 2000 and July 31, 2005 (Screen Step 4 Figure 5.4).
7	Section 5.4.1.5 and Figure 5.4, Step 5 – Please expand this discussion to address if this step is utilized to retain analytes as well as eliminate them. As discussed in this section, and shown in Figure 5.4, following the process as identified would conceivably remove contaminants that should actually be retained (per the 1% discussion).	The text will be revised in Section 5.5.5 (former Section 5.4.1.5) to clarify that process knowledge or professional judgment was used to retain or eliminate an analyte as an AOI. Figures 5.4 and 5.23 will also be revised to indicate that an AOI was retained or eliminated based on process knowledge and/or professional judgement.
8	Figure 5.4 – Please provide the reference for Note 2. As is there are two 1's and one 3, but no 2. Is Note 2 supposed to be for Step 2?	The footnote reference for Screen 2 will be revised to reference Footnote “b”.
9	Section 5.5.1.3 – Please provide the rationale for this discussion as it appears to be the same rationale as discussed in Step 1 and does not conform to the rationale as shown in Figure 5.4 (see Section 5.5) or 5.24 (human health rather than WRW).	Step 3 in Section 5.6.3 (former Section 5.5.1.3) is not the same as Step 1 discussed in Section 5.6.1. Step 1 determines whether a WRW PRG is available for a particular analyte. If a WRW PRG is not available the analyte is eliminated from further evaluation. Step 3 compares the remaining analytes to their respective WRW PRG value. No change made.
10	Section 5.5.1.4 – Please check this out because it does not agree with the process as set out in Figure 5.4, which indicates this should be step 5 rather than 4.	The text in Section 5.6.4 (former Section 5.5.1.4) for sediment screening agrees with the sediment screening process depicted on new Figure 5.23 (former Figure 5.24). It appears that the reader may have incorrectly compared the sediment text (former Section 5.5.1.4) with the surface water screening process (Figure 5.4). No change made.

<p>11</p>	<p>Section 5.5 – Please modify this discussion to properly identify the relevant tables and figures. It is our understanding that the appropriate tables and figures should be Fig 5.24 (not 5.4), Table 5.7 (not 5.3), and Table 5.6 (not 5.2). Also, is there some relevance to the % occurrence, as this does not appear to be a concern evaluated in Fig 5.24?</p>	<p>The text will be revised to reference the correct tables and figures.</p> <p>The frequency of detection is used to determine whether a sediment analyte is an AOI (see Section 5.6.4 [former Section 5.5.1.4] and Figure 5.23 [former Figure 5.24]). Per agreement with the RFCAs parties, sediment analytes whose frequency of detection above the WRW PRG is less than 1 percent are eliminated from further evaluation as AOIs.</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>Section 5.5.2, 5.5.2.5, and Table 5.7 – Please provide a more definitive discussion as to why aluminum was eliminated as an AOI when it is identified as an AOI for surface water. How can the issue with water quality be addressed if it is not identified as an AOI in sediment or soil? If aluminum is considered as a natural rather than RFETS generated substance in the soil and sediment, then the high levels seen in the water should also be considered natural and not an AOI. This seems somewhat inconsistent. Also, please correct the last sentence, as it appears to be discussing “surface water constituents” rather than sediment.</p>	<p>Aluminum was eliminated as a sediment AOI because it effectively represents “Total Aluminum.” Dissolved aluminum was identified as a surface water AOI. Comparison of these two analyte “filtration states” is not appropriate. It is also noted that the only occurrence of dissolved aluminum above the surface water standard is from the former Building 779 footing drain outfall. Effluent from this former footing drain is not representative of natural surface water quality. Furthermore, the building and footing drain has been decommissioned and is no longer discharging effluent. No change made.</p> <p>The sentence will be revised to refer to WRW PRG instead of surface water standard.</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>Section 5.6.3.1, Methylene Chloride and Vinyl Chloride – Please provide an explanation for the M2SD discussion/identification for these VOCs.</p>	<p>The text in Section 5.7.3.1 (former Section 5.6.3.1) concerning Methylene Chloride and Vinyl Chloride will be revised by deleting the reference to M2SD and adding a reference to surface water standard.</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>Sections 5.6.3.1 – 5.6.3.4 – Please modify these discussions to properly identify the current configuration “after the accelerated actions are complete” for the appropriate locations discussed. This is of interest since all of the buildings have been demolished and the drains/outfalls removed and/or</p>	<p>The text in Sections 5.7.3.1 through 5.7.3.4 (former Sections 5.6.3.1 through 5.6.3.4) will be revised to indicate that the footing drain outfalls and buildings are described as “former footing drain outfalls and former buildings.” The former building references are retained to provide a historical reference</p>

	plugged.	for the location of contamination.
15	Figures 5.5 – 5.23 – Please check these figures and correct as appropriate, as the Key does not have a blue symbol but the figures do, and the Key has a green symbol but none of the figures have green symbols.	The legend on Figures 5.5 through 5.23 will be revised so that the symbols in the legend match the symbols shown on the map.
16	Section 5.7.3.1-5.7.3.3 – Please modify these discussions to properly identify the current configurations of the locations discussed. Buildings, ditches, pads, etc have generally been reconfigured, removed, excavated, covered, etc.	The text in Sections 5.8.3.1 through 5.8.3.4 (former Sections 5.7.3.1 through 5.7.3.4) will be revised to indicate that the footing drain outfalls and buildings are described as “former footing drain outfalls and former buildings.” The former building references were retained to provide a historical reference for the location of contamination.
<b>Environmental Protection Agency Comments</b>		
	<b>General Comments</b>	
1	The description of nature and extent of contamination for soil, surface water, and groundwater should be provided based on presentation of data and summary statistics (background, means, etc.) as needed. Sections 3, 4 and 5 should be rewritten to present data, figures and maps as obtained from analytical results, without risk interpretation, analytes of interest (AOIs) screening, process knowledge, or comparison to the Wildlife Refuge Worker (WRW) preliminary remediation goals (PRGs). Data should be presented based on detection limits. Please note, thorough comment on the interpretation of data screening is not provided due to the extent to which this comment will affect the revision of the text.	Additional text will be provided in Sections 5.0 and 5.1 describing the approach taken to develop the nature and extent of surface water and sediment contamination. Summary statistics for the RI-Ready data, regardless of whether the analytes are regulated or not, will now be presented in new Table 5.2 for the surface water and new Table 5.3 for sediments in Section 5.4. A summary discussion of the statistics will be provided in Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.2.
2	The data quality objectives (DQOs) associated with the RI/FS are not presented. The accelerated actions were performed based on human health PRGs only, yet data were collected to serve multiple purposes (human health and ecological	New text will be provided in Section 5.3.1 that describes the data quality objectives (DQOs) for the nature and extent of surface water and sediment contamination.

	evaluation). The DQOs for the RI/FS determine whether existing data are adequate to evaluate human health and the environment. Please present RI/FS DQOs relevant to current site conditions and discuss how DQOs are met.	
3	Section 1.0 presents an appropriate summary of potential contamination sources. However, the nature and extent sections do not adequately present the historical information to describe residual contamination. Please revise the nature and extent for each media in terms of how the data represent and characterize the historical sources. In general, there is relevant and significant information presented on figures that has not been interpreted and discussed in the text in sufficient detail. Please revise the text to reference and interpret key figures that are currently in text figures or on the CD.	Section 1.0 provides a discussion of the accelerated actions performed at RFETS. The nature and extent of contamination sections present data, where available, after the accelerated actions were completed. It is not appropriate to include a discussion of the accelerated actions completed at RFETS or their associated cleanup goals in a discussion of the nature and extent of contamination.
4	Presentation of interpretive findings, such as comparison to PRGs, should be provided in a separate chapter that would serve as a bridge between the extensive risk assessments presented in Appendix A and the RI/FS. This chapter should present a risk evaluation and a summary of both human health and ecological risks. Rather than presenting two executive summaries, one for the RI and one for the Comprehensive Risk Assessment (CRA), the Executive Summary currently presented in the CRA should be eliminated. The information from the CRA Executive Summary should instead be presented in the CRA Summary following the Fate and Transport section of the RI.	Per agreement with the RFCA parties, no change needs to be made to Section 5.0 in response to this comment. Additional text will be provided in Sections 5.0 and 5.1 describing the approach taken to develop the nature and extent of surface water and sediment contamination. Summary statistics for the RI-Ready data regardless of whether the analytes are regulated or not will now be presented in new Table 5.2 for surface water and new Table 5.3 for sediment in Section 5.4. A summary discussion of the statistics will be provided in Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.2.  A new Section 7.0 will be written that provides a summary of the Comprehensive Risk Assessment.
5	The data source subsections in Sections 3.0 through 5.0 describe a process used for extracting and filtering data records from the Soil/Water Database (SWD). As indicated in the previous comment, risk assessment practices (e.g., use of one	Use of one half the reported detection limit value is consistent with EPA's 2002 Guidance for Comparing Background and Chemical Concentrations in Soil for CERCLA Sites (EPA 540-R-01-003, OSWER 9258.7-41, September 2002). It is assumed

	<p>half the detection limit) should not be used for reporting nature and extent of contamination. The descriptions presented in the data source sections have not clearly defined the SWD or presented the process used for extracting and filtering data from SWD. It is requested that a general description of the SWD, general definitions (e.g., data records, versus data points, versus sampling locations), and a concise presentation of the data 'filtering' process (as presented in the previous response to comments dated July 30, 2005) be provided in the discussion of the data used in the RI. The Data Source sections for each media should be revised to provide a concise description of the total amount of records included in the SWD, records eliminated based on the 'filtering' process, and records retained for use. The comprehensive data set that was used and data eliminated should then be presented on a disk for the record.</p>	<p>that this guidance can also be applied to constituent concentrations in surface water and sediment. This reference will be added to Section 5.4.</p> <p>Section 5.3.2 will be modified to add language describing SWD, the process for extracting and filtering data from SWD and a definition for data record in relation to sampling location. No definition for data point will be provided as this term was not used in the nature and extent evaluation sections.</p> <p>A summary of the data filtering process will be provided in Section 5.3.2 Data Source, referencing Appendix A, Volume 2, Attachment 2 for the detailed list of filters.</p> <p>Data that did not meet data quality filters is included on CD-ROMs in the RI/FS Report, Attachments 1 and 2 for site-wide surface water and sediment.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>For Sections 3.0 through 5.0, it is indicated that data adequacy and data quality are presented in Appendix A, Volume 2 Attachments 2 and 3. It is then indicated that a data quality assessment (DQA) is included in Attachment 2 to each section (which is presented on a CD ROM). It is not clear why two different DQA sections are referenced for the same dataset.</p> <p>The RI should be revised to clarify and present one comprehensive RI data set used to document nature and extent of contamination and its associated DQA. Nature and Extent and Fate and Transport should be evaluated based on all data. The CRA should then be presented as a relevant sub-set of comprehensive RI dataset.</p>	<p>One comprehensive RI-Ready data set is used as the starting point for all RI evaluations, including the CRA.</p> <p>The DQA in Appendix D, Volume 2 will be modified based on EPA comments.</p>

	<p>The DQA discussion lacks sufficient detail. Please see the EPA's DQA comments below (page 6 through 9) on the Appendix A, Volume 2, Attachment 2. These comments are also relevant to the DQA on CD in the RI Attachment 2. Please include the DQA into the text of the Final RI/FS document.</p>	
7	<p>Section 5.0 on Surface Water does not clearly reflect the objective that surface water quality is supposed to meet Colorado Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) standards everywhere on site, not just at the POCs (where compliance will be measured). To identify where water data have met WQCC standards, and locations where they may have not been met, the data must be discussed in terms of concentrations in the discrete water bodies and/or segments of water bodies.</p> <p>Sediment data have only been presented in terms of the WRW (human health), without reference to potential effects associated with aquatic ecological receptors. Sediment concentrations should be presented and reviewed to address potential for effects to aquatic resources. Sediment concentrations should also be reviewed in the context of the co-located surface water at locations or segments where WQCC standards are not being met (to evaluate whether there may be continuing sources of contamination).</p>	<p>The nature and extent of surface water presented in Section 5.0 considers site-wide surface water quality (not surface water quality at a POE or POC) by comparing the surface water quality data to the lowest surface water quality standard and filtration state (i.e., total [unfiltered] and dissolved [filtered]). These data are then screened and categorized as discussed in Sections 5.5 and 5.7, respectively, to identify AOIs. All analytes that have a surface water standard for the appropriate filtration state were mapped and are presented in Figures 5.5 through 5.22 or in Attachment 1, Figures A1.1 through A1.138. All of these data are mapped on a site-wide basis. For reference, stream segments and water bodies are shown on these figures. No change made.</p> <p>No RCRA/CHWA or CERCLA regulation or guidance requires a screen to an ESL concentration to define the extent of contamination. Sediment nature and extent was defined by comparing the sediment results to the WRW PRG. All sediment analytes with a WRW PRG are mapped and are included in Section 5.0 as Figures 5.24 through 5.28 and Attachment 2, Figures A2.1 through A2.189. Furthermore, all sediment analyte results were also compared to the M2SD, where applicable, which is generally less than the ESL. Comparison of the sediment results to ESLs is presented in the CRA, Appendix A, Volume 2, Attachment 3, Figures A3.41 through A3.48. No change made.</p>
8	<p>Sections 4.0 and 5.0 present water data but do not provide an</p>	<p>Although Section 5.0 specifically states that comparisons to</p>

	<p>indication as to whether the results are filtered or non-filtered. Please revise the sections to elaborate on sampling methodology (e.g, purging, filtering, filter size), and water data presented in these sections should be identified as total or dissolved. It should be ensured that the appropriate type of sample result (e.g., total vs dissolved) are presented and used in comparisons to MCLs and/or surface water quality standards, as appropriate.</p>	<p>background and standards are made for samples with equivalent filtration states (i.e., total [unfiltered] and dissolved [filtered]), additional text will be added to appropriate sections (e.g., new Section 5.4) as necessary to further clarify that comparisons to background and standards were only made for samples with the same filtration state.</p>
9	<p>In Sections 3.0 through 6.0, Attachment 2 (attached CD), Data Quality Assessment, the text states, “The nature and extent of soils report for the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) has been prepared in accordance with the CRA Methodology.” The statement is not clear since the CRA Methodology was designed based on the assumption that the nature and extent of IHSSs (or other sources) was conducted as part of source characterization. While it is accurate to state that CRA Methodology was developed jointly with the regulatory agencies using the consultative process, the RI/FS text should not confuse the objective for data adequacy for the CRA versus the objective of data adequacy for the RI/FS. The data adequacy objective for the CRA was to determine if data were adequate for performing the risk assessment, not whether the nature and extent of contamination was established for the site. Please clarify the statement for this and the other data quality assessments provided as attachments to the Nature and Extent sections.</p>	<p>Revised Section 5.3.3 will be clarified to identify the data adequacy objectives for the nature and extent of surface water and sediment contamination.</p> <p>Revised Section 5.3.3 concludes that the data used in the RI are adequate to define the nature and extent of surface water and sediment contamination. The nature and extent of contamination section (considering the DQOs) demonstrates that the data are adequate to define the nature of surface water and sediment contamination at the site and that the extent of surface water and sediment contamination is bound downgradient.</p>
10	<p>In Sections 3.0 through 5.0, Attachments 1 and 2, the figures may need to be revised based on previous comments. EPA would like to schedule a meeting to discuss potential options for presenting data on figures. The attached disks will need an index and figures should be titled, to prevent having to review</p>	<p>A figure index will be provided for the figures included in Section 5.0 Attachments 1 and 2.</p>

	several hundred maps in order to find a particular map (e.g., to determine if carbon tetrachloride has been tested or detected in the LHSU). Please provide an index of figures and refer to appropriate figures in the text.	
	<b>Specific Comments</b>	
11	<p><b>Page 5-1, Section 5.2.</b> This section describes the surface water monitoring program at Rocky Flats. The description and Table 5.1 do not indicate what parameters are monitored. Please clarify in the text and table to specify what parameters are monitored.</p> <p>In addition, it is not clear whether surface water stations and monitoring requirement are based on the RFCA Surface Water Action Levels or some other objectives. Please clarify. It should also be clarified how locations and parameters can be established prior to the completion of the risk assessment, which would identify where the potential for risks would be located.</p>	<p>The text will be revised to indicate which surface water analytes have been monitored. New Section 5.3.1, Data Quality Objectives, also discusses the surface water analytes monitored (Section 5.3.1.1). Table 5.1, however, will not be modified, as the analytes at a particular station varied over time depending on the objectives of the monitoring program.</p> <p>The surface water monitoring program locations and analytes were determined through the consultative process with the RFCA parties. All locations and analytes currently monitored were agreed to by the RFCA parties and are presented in the FY2005 Integrated Monitoring Plan (IMP). This is discussed in Sections 5.2 and 5.3. No change made.</p>
12	<p><b>Page 5-5, Section 5.4.1.1.</b> As indicated in the General Comments, the AOI screening should not be used for characterizing Nature and Extent of contamination. Please note that constituents that do not have a surface water standard should not be eliminated in the nature and extent section.</p>	<p>Per agreement with the RFCA parties, no change needs to be made to Section 5.0 in response to this comment. Additional text will be provided in Sections 5.0 and 5.1 describing the approach taken to develop the nature and extent of surface water and sediment contamination. Summary statistics for the RI-Ready data regardless of whether the analytes are regulated or not are now presented in new Table 5.2 for surface water and Table 5.3 for sediment in Section 5.4. A discussion of the summary statistics is provided in Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.2.</p>
13	<p><b>Figures 5.1 and 5.2.</b> These figures are individual maps for surface water locations and for sediment locations. Please indicate where samples of surface water and sediments are co-located.</p>	<p>Figures 5.1 and 5.2 are the same scale and can be overlaid to show where surface water and sediment samples are co-located. No change made.</p>

14	<b>Figures 5-5 through 5-23.</b> Many locations throughout the figures are shown with a blue dot, but its meaning is not identified. Please provide a legend explaining the meaning of a blue-colored dot.	The legend colors on Figures 5.5 through 5.23 will be corrected to be consistent with the locations shown on these figures.
<b>U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Comments</b>		
<b>General Comments</b>		
1	In the Nature and Extent sections, where possible, maps should incorporate “Krieking” maps instead of sample point maps. This will be easier for the public to understand. And it infers that there are contiguous levels, not just spots. This is most important in the soil and groundwater sections.	Per agreement with the RFCA parties, kriging is not required for Section 5.0 Nature and Extent of Surface Water and Sediment Contamination. No change made.
2	When discussing VOCs in surface soil, surface water, and sediment, there should be a discussion of volatilization along with the statement that they are not AOIs in those media.	The determination of AOIs in the nature and extent evaluations is strictly based on comparison of analyte concentrations to standards or risk-based WRW PRGs. If an analyte passes the screening process shown of Figure 5.4 (surface water) or Figure 5.23 (sediment) it is designated an AOI. The fate of AOIs is not discussed in the nature and extent evaluation. AOI fate and transport is discussed in detail in Section 8.0 (former Section 7.0) Contaminant Fate and Transport. No change made.
<b>Specific Comments</b>		
3	<b>Section 5.1, page 5-1, first paragraph</b> – A historical look at surface water and sediment needs to be done too. As has been brought up in several meetings that surface water and sediment is not a static system and changes over time. What is being looked at and analyzed is the nature and extent at the time of sampling.	Surface water AOIs are evaluated “historically” in Section 8.0 (former Section 7.0) Contaminant Fate and Transport. Time-series graphs of each surface water AOI are prepared to show the change in analyte concentration with time. These graphs provide a basis for further interpretation of the surface water AOIs at representative surface water monitoring locations.  The nature and extent presentations do provide an evaluation of the nature and extent of each analyte with a standard or WRW PRG at the time of sampling. Data presented on the figures are categorized by sampling period (1991-1994, 1995-1999, and

		2000-2005) and represent the most recently available result for a particular sample location. Presentation of the data this way allows the reader to visually recognize the temporal basis for each analytes' extent. No change made.
--	--	---