Clinton L.F.

1) Upper Radnor till sd $K = \frac{VI}{n} = \frac{7.87\times10^{-3} \times 3.55\times10^{-3}}{n} = \frac{28\times10^{-6}}{n}$ ft/day

2) L. Radnor till sd $\frac{1.21\times10^{-2} \times 5.27\times10^{-3}}{n} \approx \frac{6\times10^{-4}}{n}$ ft/day ← pick fastest Travel Time

Test... TOT_{100} = Time of Travel for 100'

Calculating

$\frac{6\times10^{-4}\ ft/day \times 365\ d/yr}{n} = 21\times10^{-2}\ ft/yr \approx \frac{.2\ ft/yr}{n} \sim \frac{.2}{.35} = .57$

$Tot_{100} = \frac{100\ ft}{0.57\ ft/yr} \sim 175$ yrs. to go 100 ft...

and 175 yrs > 100 yrs.. so if aq. #2 passes then Aq # 1 passes

Aquifers Not Vulnerable

Worst Case Model: Assume

1) leak is through a 20' penetrating hole to "Upper Aquifer"
2) Flow in target aquifer is driven by local Gradient not a 20' driving head

U. S. Env. Prot. Agency R.5

Hydrogeological Vulnerability

U. Radnor till sand

L. Radnor till sand

S.M. Johnson USEPA 5/19/2010