ADDITIONAL INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

Ollison Estate

23737 SW Newland Road
Wilsonville, Oregon

Agency Information

ODEQ LUST File Number 03-19-0934

Prepared for:

Estate of David Ollison
Attn: Sandy Wehrman
23737 SW Newland Road
Wilsonville, Oregon 97070

Issued on:

November 6, 2024

EVREN NORTHWEST, INC.
Project No. 114-19002-08

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This

Additional Interim Remedial Action Plan

For the:

Ollison Property
23737 SW Newland Road
Wilsonville, Oregon 97070

Has been prepared for the sole benefit and use of our Client:

Estate of David Ollison
Attn: Sandy Wehrman
23737 SW Newland Road
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Issued November 6, 2024 *by:*

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Limitations. This Additional Interim Remedial Action Plan (Plan) is reflective of site conditions discovered through environmental site assessments. Required actions described in this Plan are consistent with State of Oregon and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality rules, regulations and guidance enforce and available as of the Plan issue date. The Client is advised to check for any updates that may be applicable to a specific scope of work being conducted under this Plan.

No warranties are expressed or implied concerning potential contaminants or environmental media not addressed through sampling and analysis. EVREN Northwest is not responsible for conditions or consequences arising from information not available at the time of Plan preparation. This Plan was prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional practice in the area at this time for the exclusive use of our client and their agents or authorized third parties. No other warranty, either expressed or implied, is made.

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List of Tables and Figures

Tables (in text)

Figures

bgs	below ground surface
Client	Estate of David Ollison
CRBG	Columbia River Basalt Group
DO	dissolved oxygen
DRO	diesel-range organics
ENW	EVREN Northwest, Inc.
FSDS	Field Sampling Data Sheet
GRID	Groundwater Resource Information Database
GRO	gasoline-range organics
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
IRAM	Interim Remedial Action Plan
IDW	investigation-derived waste
ISCO	in-situ chemical oxidation
L/min	liters per minute
µg/L	microgram per Liter
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ORP	oxygen-reduction potential
OWRD	Oregon Water Resources Department
PCS	petroleum-impacted soil
PE	polyethylene
sf	square feet
SLRBCs	screening-level risk-based concentrations
UST	underground storage tank
VOA	volatile organic analysis
VOCs	volatile organic constituents

1.0 Introduction

At the request of the Estate for David Ollison (Client), EVREN Northwest, Inc. (ENW) has prepared this Additional Interim Remedial Action Plan (Plan) for the Ollison property located at 23737 SW Newland Road in Wilsonville, Oregon (subject site; see Figures 1 and 2). This Plan was developed in accordance with applicable Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR 340-122-0010 through -0115) and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) Underground Storage Tank (UST) Cleanup Manual[1] and cleanup guidance[2].

2.0 Recent Environmental History

Three USTs were previously located on the property. Two USTs containing gasoline and diesel motor fuel, respectively, were in a building compound that includes a shop building, greenhouses, and a residence. A third tank contained heating oil, which formerly served the residence on the property. The general site features are provided on the Site Plan on Figure 2. The USTs were likely installed in approximately 1960, when the residence was constructed, and were present on the property in 1976 when the property was purchased by the Ollison's. The USTs were used for non-commercial purposes.

From August 30, 2023, through September 20, 2023, ENW implemented an initial Interim Remedial Action Plan[3] (IRAM) consisting of petroleum impacted soil (PCS) removal and in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) applications at excavation sites EX01 and EX02 in the south-central portion of the subject property (Figure 3). As presented in ENW's IRAM report, approximately 1,194 tons of PCS were removed from EX01, and 63 tons of PCS were removed from EX02 and disposed of at Hillsboro Landfill under Waste Authorization Manager profile #134514OR. EX01 was backfilled after applying 11,130.2 pounds of PersulfOx® and 1,520 pounds of ORC-Advanced® across approximately 2,100 square feet (sf). EX02 was backfilled after applying 495.9 pounds of PersulfOx® and 150 pounds of ORC-Advanced® across 200 sf. These oxidants were supplemented with 120 pounds of RegenOX® Part A and 150 pounds of RegenOX® Part B, which also promote ISCO of petroleum-related volatiles.

Results of post-initial IRAM quarterly monitoring suggest that PCS removal followed by PersulfOx® and ORC-Advanced® applications in the base of remedial excavations EX01 and EX02 altered redox (oxidation-reduction) of the shallow ground water zone to conditions favorable for ISCO, i.e., aerobically-enhanced attention, of dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons and related volatile organic constituents (VOCs). Gasoline-range organics (GRO), with some overlap as diesel-range organics (DRO), and some related VOCs have been detected in monitoring wells MW02 through MW05 at concentrations greater than screening level risk-based concentrations (SLRBCs). Current data suggests a trend of decreasing GRO, benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-TMB, 1,3,5-TMB, and total xylenes with some likely seasonal ground-water variation. Ground water plume morphology suggests a broad ground water plume comprised of dissolved GRO and related VOCs extending from remedial excavation EX01 northward toward MW03

[1] http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/docs/tanks/USTCleanupManual.pdf

[2] http://www.deq.state.or.us/pubs/reports.htm#cuguidance

[3] ENW, December 27, 2022. *Interim Remedial Action Plan,* Ollison Estate, 23737 SW Newland Road, Wilsonville, Oregon: Prepared for the Estate of David Ollison.

(Figure 3). Ground water sampling data suggests the dissolved contaminant plume is approximately centered near MW02 and may underlie the southwest corner of the residence and the east end of the shop. Based on current groundwater monitoring results, dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations near the residual source area (near monitoring well MW02) has been depleted and is no longer at concentrations that will continue to enhance aerobic degradation of residual GRO and related VOCs. The purpose of this Plan is to provide additional oxidizing agents (electron receptors) to the area around monitoring well MW02 to further enhance the natural degradation of GRO and related VOCs in residual impacted ground water in this area of the subject site.

3.0 Site Description

Description and Location. The subject site is in a rural residential zoning district in unincorporated Clackamas County 3.8 miles northeast of Wilsonville, Oregon. The subject site is rectangular in shape and covers 4.74-acres on the west side of SW Newland Road. Most of the site is used for agricultural use or undeveloped. A residence, a detached garage/shop building, a greenhouse, and two sheds are located in the southern portion of the site. Domestic water is provided by an on-site water well, which recently replaced a second, older well that was abandoned in June 2023.[4] Surrounding land use is a mix of low-density residential and agricultural use.

Geographic Setting. The subject site is in the prominent uplands' northeast of Wilsonville in the northern portion of the Willamette Valley. The site lies at an elevation of approximately 520 feet above mean sea level at its highest point and slopes moderately to the northeast with a drop in elevation of approximately 50 feet across the site. The headwater of an unnamed creek is the closest surface water body to the subject property. It lies several hundred feet to the west of the site and flows north-northeast to the Tualatin River.

Regional Geologic Setting. The site is in the Portland Basin. The Portland Basin is a low-lying area between the Oregon Cascade Range to the east and the Portland Hills and Tualatin Mountains to the west, and the Chehalem Mountains / Pete's Mountain to the south. The Columbia and Willamette Rivers are the principal rivers within the basin. The Portland Basin is underlain by fluvial and flood deposits of the Columbia River and Willamette River and their tributaries. Though flood lava flows of the Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG) are the basement rocks in the basin, such flows have been uplifted to form topographic highs such as the Chehalem Mountains and its eastern extension Pete's Mountain.

During the middle Miocene (approximately 17 to 6 million years ago), numerous tholeiitic flood lava flows erupted from long linear fissure systems in northeastern Oregon, eastern Washington, and western Idaho. Many individual flood lava flows were of sufficient size and volume to have reached western Oregon through a gap in the Cascade Range, and some flows spread into the central Willamette Valley and even reached the Pacific Ocean. The site is mapped as Sentinel Bluffs Member (Tgsb) flows of the Grande Ronde Basalt of the Yakima Basalt Subgroup of CRBG.[5] Tgsb flows consist of blocky to columnar-jointed and locally entablature/colonnade jointed light- to dark-gray basalt with vesicular flow tops. Weathered basalt surfaces are greenish gray to pale gray.

[4] ENW, July 6, 2023 (Draft). *Water Well Abandonment (CLAC 78034)*, Ollison Estate, 23737 SW Newland Road, Wilsonville, Oregon: Prepared for: Estate of David Ollison.
[5] Wells, R.E. and others, 2020. *Geologic Map of the Greater Portland Metropolitan and Surrounding Region, Oregon and Washington*: U.S. Geological Society Scientific Investigations Map 3443, Map Scale 1:63,360.

Subsurface conditions encountered in soil borings completed during prior investigation of the subject site[6] consisted of basalt fragments and multi-colored interstitial fine-grained sediments. These materials are consistent with the upper weathered zone of the underlying Tbsg. Borings encountered silts, sands and basalt with orange, red, yellow, and brown clayey weathered materials, including weathered and fractured basalt rock to the maximum depth explored of 8.3 m (27.5 ft) below ground surface (bgs). Sediments are interpreted as highly weathered Tgsb which underlie the area.

The driller's log obtained from the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) Groundwater Resource Information Database (GRID) for the 440-ft deep old on-site domestic well (CLAC 19644) installed in August 1994 identified 13 feet of brown clay followed by 30 feet of gray-brown decomposed basalt underlain by soft to hard gray and gray-brown basalt to the maximum depth drilled of 440 feet bgs. The old well was abandoned in June 2023 (CLAC 78034).[7] The driller's log for the 420-ft deep new domestic well (CLAC 74697) installed in January 2019 identified a similar lithology with 13 ft of brown clay, followed by 15 ft of brown weathered basalt underlain by gray-brown and green fractured and broken basalt with intermittent porous brown and red basalt (interflow) zones.

Ground Water. The regional ground aquifer from which local wells derive their water occurs at depths below 300 feet. According to the OWRD-GRID, ground water in the old onsite water well (CLAC_19644) was obtained from a fractured basalt layer at 400- to 435-ft bgs. Driller's notes from the log for the new on-site well (CLAC_74697) describe the productive aquifer from 329 to 420 feet bgs within a fractured porous basalt layer. Static water was reported at 329 feet at the time of drilling.

During the FSI,[6] ENW encountered a shallow water-bearing unit within the near-surface weathered basalt zone. Saturated soil was encountered at between 4-10 ft bgs with ground water stabilizing in temporary well points at depths ranging from 15-27 ft bgs. Depth to ground water in the old domestic well was measured at 291 ft bgs.

Onsite ground water monitoring wells are completed across a shallow water-bearing unit beneath the site. The shallow ground water table is underlain by the near-surface weathered basalt zone. Static water levels at the site have ranged from approximately 12 to 28 feet bgs, and shallow ground water flow direction has been semi-circuitous, towards the north-northeast, east, and south-southeast.

[6] ENW, May 11, 2022. *Focused Site Investigation*, Ollison Property, 23737 SW Newland Road, Wilsonville, Oregon, Agency Information: ODEQ LUST File Number 03-19-0934, Prepared for: Estate of David Ollison, Attn: Sandy Wehrman, 23737 SW Newland Road, Wilsonville, OR 97070.

[7] ENW, July 17, 2023. *Water Well Abandonment (CLAC 78034)*, Ollison Estate, 23737 SW Newland Road, Wilsonville, Oregon, Prepared for: Estate of David Ollison, 23737 SW Newland Road, Wilsonville, OR 97070.

4.0 Objectives and Overview of Proposed of Work

This Plan presents proposed additional intermediate remedial actions and then outlines an approach to bring the site to regulatory closure through a communicative and iterative process designed to focus work in an efficient, timely and cost-effective manner.

Objectives. The remedial action objectives for the site are to:

1) Reduce potential migration of contaminants to offsite properties (via ground water).
2) Reduce contaminant concentrations to levels where risk-based regulatory closure can be completed without engineering controls.

Additional objectives for the work are:

- To perform the work efficiently and cost-effectively, minimizing interference with onsite operations.
- To perform the work in a safe manner for technical personnel and site residents / operations.
- To document information and data generated in a professional manner that is valid for the intended use.

Overview. This Plan presents the details of proposed immediate remedial measures at the assumed residual source (area proximate to monitoring well MW02) and then outlines planned next steps, the details of which will be based on the findings of the implemented remedial actions.

The following general tasks are planned:

1. Pre-field activities.
2. Additional Intermediate Remedial Measures:
    a. Apply a chemical fixing and oxidation agent to the area around monitoring well MW02 to provide additional ground-water treatment and oxidation to further enhance ongoing remediation of residual petroleum-impacted ground water in this area of the subject site.
    b. Upon completion, prepare a comprehensive report that documents the implementation of this Plan.
3. Ongoing post-interim action monitoring and possible additional interim actions:
    a. Continue quarterly ground water monitoring and reporting.
    b. Recommendations for additional remedial actions (if needed / appropriate).
4. Residual Risk Assessment (as proposed in the initial IRAM work plan) to include:
    a. Reassessment of the magnitude and extent of known residual impacts in soil and ground water.
    b. Results of a beneficial land and water use survey.
    c. Results of a residual risk assessment.
    d. When appropriate, based on site conditions, request regulatory site closure.

Details of the tasks listed above (with the exception of Task 4, which was presented in the original IRAM work plan) are presented in the following sections.

5.0 Pre-Field Activities

The following activities will be completed prior to beginning fieldwork:

- Obtain written approval of this Plan from ODEQ.
- Update the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) to address potential environmental and physical hazards associated with the proposed field activities. A copy of the updated site-specific HASP will be presented to all ENW field personnel and their subcontractors. A tailgate safety meeting will be conducted with all site workers, prior to the start of any work.
- Locate utilities in the area of work. At least 48 hours prior to the start of subsurface activities, proposed work locations will be marked with white paint and One-Call Utility Notification Service will be notified. In addition, a private underground utility locator will be contracted to mark subsurface utilities and clear work locations.

6.0 Immediate Remedial Measures

6.1 Additional Chemical Oxidation with Fixation and Enhancement of Natural Attenuation

An additional chemical oxidant (PetroFix®, which includes a mix of ammonium sulfate and sodium nitrate as part of a proprietary electron acceptor blend that also include activated carbon) will be injected into two areas of the site (site figure 3).

1. Area 1. Approximate 400 SF area around monitoring well MW02. Approximately 3,600 pounds of PetroFix® will be injected between approximately 12- and 25-feet depth. The 3,600 pounds of PetroFix® will be mixed with 2,579 gallons of water and evenly injected throughout the treatment interval into 16 injection points spaced approximately five feet on center.
2. Area 2. Approximate 400 SF area around monitoring well MW03. Approximately 2,800 pounds of PetroFix® will be injected between approximately 12- and 25-feet depth. The 2,800 pounds of PetroFix® will be mixed with 2,723 gallons of water and evenly injected throughout the treatment interval into 16 injection points spaced approximately five feet on center.

As a note, ranges of chemical injections will be adjusted by the onsite geologist based on observations during the drilling process. PetroFix® will be obtained from Regenesis, the manufacturer. Storage, mixing, and chemical injections will follow manufacturer instructions.

The evaluation of effectiveness of this additional chemical oxidation as way of enhancing natural attenuation at the site will be documented in regular monitoring reports.

6.2 Continued Ground Water Monitoring

Ground water samples will continue to be collected from monitoring wells MW01 through MW05. Prior to purging, depth to water and well completion depth will be measured using a water level indicator in all five (5) wells. The depth to water will be recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot in all wells on the sample collection form for ground water sampling.

6.2.1 Purging

The monitoring wells will be purged using dedicated polyethylene (PE) tubing and a peristaltic pump. During purging, water-quality indicator parameters [pH, temperature, specific conductance, oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), and DO] will be monitored using a water quality meter (e.g., Horiba U52 or InSitu AquaTroll 500) equipped with a flow-through cell and recorded on a field sampling data sheet.

Generally, the following protocol will be followed:

- Measure the water level and record on the Field Sampling Data Sheet (FSDS).
- Slowly lower the PE tubing into the monitoring well until the intake end is centered in the screened portion of the monitoring well.
- Connect the discharge line from the peristaltic pump to a flow-through cell. Direct the discharge line from the flow-through cell to a container to contain the purge water during the purging and sampling of the monitoring well.
- Initial pumping at a low flow rate (0.1 to 0.5 liters per minute [L/min]) and check water level to ensure total drawdown is less than 10 cm (or 0.3 feet), otherwise lower the pumping rate.
- Measure the discharge rate of the pump with a graduated cylinder and a stopwatch. Record both depth to water and flow rate on FSDS every three (3) to five (5) minutes.
- Purge a minimum of one (1) tubing volume (including volume of water in pump and flow cell) prior to recording water-quality indicator parameters (dissolved oxygen, specific electrical conductance, pH, ORP and temperature). Note, ORP may not always be an appropriate stabilization parameter, and will depend on site-specific conditions. However, readings will be recorded as a double check for oxidizing conditions. The stabilization criterion is based on three successive readings of water quality field parameters, as referenced below:
    - pH +/- 0.1
    - Temperature +/-0.1 °C
    - Conductivity +/- 3% µS/cm
    - ORP (oxygen-reduction potential) +/- 10mV
    - Turbidity +/- 10%
    - DO (dissolved oxygen) +/- 10%

6.2.2 Ground Water Sampling

Ground water well sampling will begin immediately following purging, or as soon as enough water is available for sampling. Ground water samples will be collected using a decontaminated peristaltic pump with dedicated PE tubing. To prevent degassing during sampling, the pump will be adjusted to a low flow rate. Clean Nitrile gloves will be worn when collecting each sample.

Sample data will be recorded on the FSDS, including sample number and time collected, and the observed physical characteristics of the sample (e.g., color, visual turbidity, etc.) and other data that may be important in the evaluation of sample quality. The water sample will be discharged slowly and carefully into volatile organic analysis (VOA) containers to prevent aeration; each VOA will be filled so that no

headspace remains. VOA sample containers will be checked for air bubbles by turning the bottle upside down, tapping it lightly to make air bubbles move to the bottom of the sample VOA. If air bubbles are observed in any of the VOAs, the container will be re-topped off with fresh sample (refilled, once only, or a new container used).

The samples will be labeled as follows:

- Sample Designation, or Identification
- Date and time of collection
- Project number
- Preservation (if applicable).

Samples will be immediately placed in cooled storage until they are delivered to Friedman & Bruya, Inc. of Seattle, Washington. The samples will be analyzed according to the Analysis Plan shown in Table 6-1. Sample containers, preservatives, and holding times for each analytical method are provided in Table 6-2.

Table 6-1. Proposed Analytical Plan

Analytical Method	Constituents	Ground Water
NWTPH-Gx	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) – Gasoline-range quantification (GRO)	All
NWTPH-Dx	TPH – Diesel- and/or Residual-range quantification (DRO and/or RRO, respectively)	All
EPA 5032\8260B	RBDM volatile constituents: • Benzene • Toluene • Ethylbenzene • Xylenes (total) • Naphthalene • 1,2-dichloroethane (EDC) • 1,2-dibromoethane (EDB) • methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE) • 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (1,2,4-TMB) • 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (1,3,5-TMB) • Isopropylbenzene • n-propylbenzene	All
EPA 8270	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	All samples with DRO > 100 µg/L
EPA 6010	Select metals (aluminum, calcium, and manganese)	MW02 and MW03
EPA 375.3	Sulfate	MW02 and MW03
EPA 353.1	Nitrate	MW02 and MW03

µg/L = micrograms per liter

Table 6-2. Analytical Protocol

Analyte(s)	Analytical Method	Container and preservative	Holding time	Preservation
Ground Water:				
GRO-related VOCs	EPA Method 8260	40-ml Teflon cap VOA containers, no headspace	14-days	Ice & HCl
PAHs	EPA Method 8270	1-L Amber Bottle with Teflon-lined cap	7-days	Ice
GRO	NWTPH-Gx	40-ml Teflon cap VOA containers, no headspace	14-days	Ice & HCl
DRO	NWTPH-Dx	500-ml Amber bottle with Teflon-lined cap	14-days	Ice & HCl
Sulfate	EPA Method 375.3	250-ml PE bottle	14-days	Ice
Nitrate	EPA Method 353.1	250-ml PE bottle	14-days	Ice
Indicators (data collected during temporary well-point purge)	ORP	per instrument instructions	Field	
	Dissolved Oxygen	per instrument instructions	Field	
	pH	per instrument instructions	Field	
	Temperature	per instrument instructions	Field	
	Conductivity	per instrument instructions	Field	

6.3 Investigation-Derived Waste Storage and Disposal

Potentially impacted investigation-derived waste (IDW) will be generated during well monitoring. All IDW, including purge water, will be placed in Department of Transportation-approved 55-gallon drums. All containers will be properly sealed/covered and labeled. Analytical data from ground water sampling will be used to profile the water IDW for disposal.

7.0 Reporting

7.1 Comprehensive Report

Upon completion of implementation of this Plan a comprehensive report will be prepared that documents the remedial action and includes appropriate supporting materials.

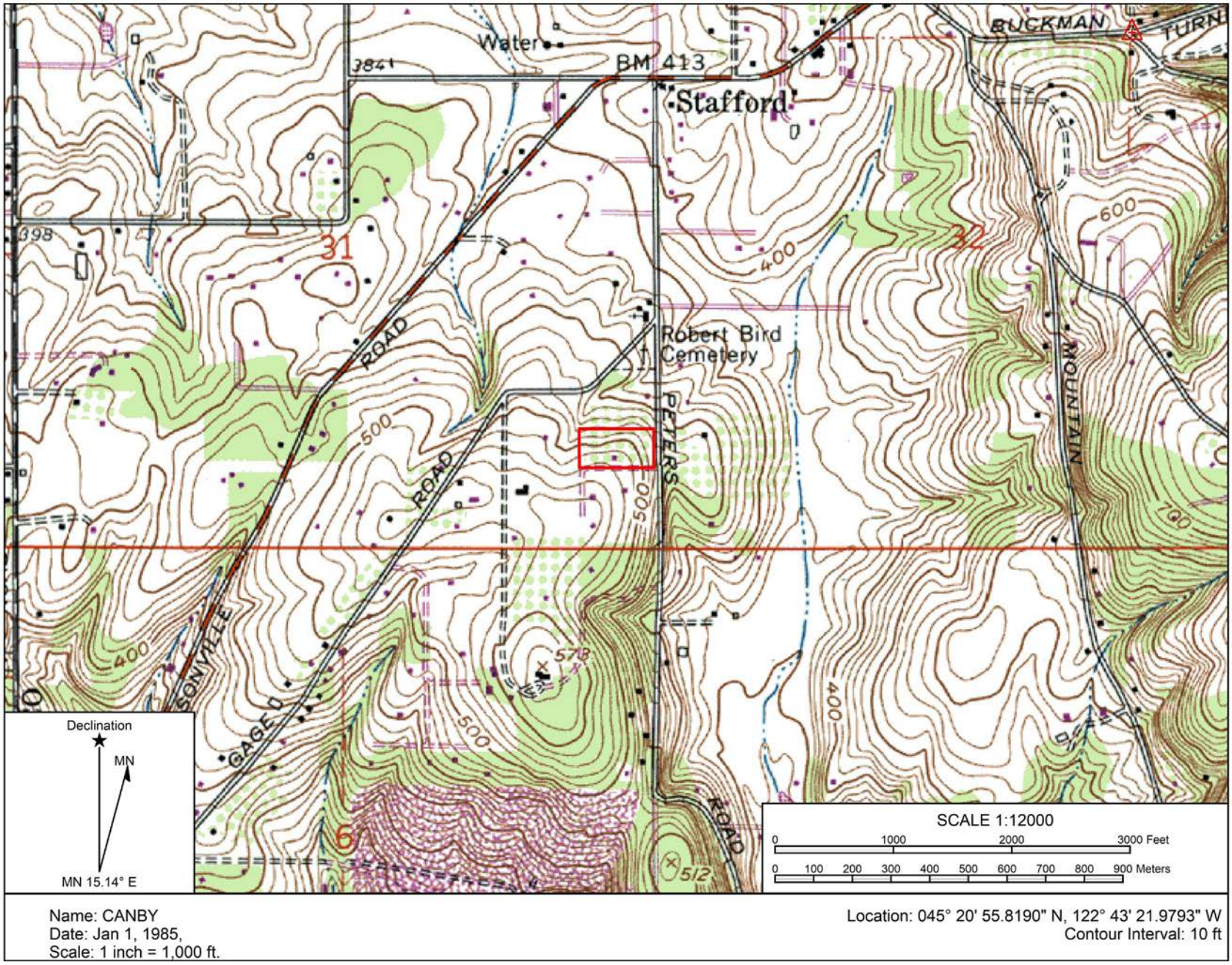
7.2 Future Planned Actions

Using data evaluated as part of progress reporting, ENW may submit additional work plans as additional addendums to the IRAM to provide details of proposed additional work.

8.0 Project Schedule

ENW is prepared to initiate Pre-Field Activities upon ODEQ approval. The start of field activities will be dependent on subcontractor and material availability. Field activities should also be coordinated in a manner that considers Client seasonal access needs, and weather.

Figures



EVREN NORTHWEST	Date Drawn: 5/11/2022 CAD File Name: 114-19002-fig1sv_map Drawn By: CLR Approved By: LDG	Ollison Property 23737 SW Newland Road Wilsonville, Clackamas County, Oregon	**Site Vicinity Map**	Project No. 114-19002 Figure No. **1**

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
H. ROMER	E.BRUGGEMAN	L. GREEN	114-19002(v01)
07/05/2023	10/04/2023	10/04/2023	

LEGEND:

- SUBJECT BUILDINGS
- SUBJECT PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK LOCATIONS (REMOVED)
- DOMESTIC WELL
- DECOMMISSIONED DOMESTIC WELL
- MONITORING WELL LOCATION

NOTES:

1. BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH MAP DATED 2022 AND BOTH UAI AND ENW FIELD NOTES.
2. ALL BUILDING, STREET, AND FEATURE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
3. SYMBOLS REPRESENT LOCATION AND DO NOT ALWAYS REPRESENT EXACT SHAPE, SIZE, OR ORIENTATION.

N

APPROXIMATE SCALE

0 50 100 FEET

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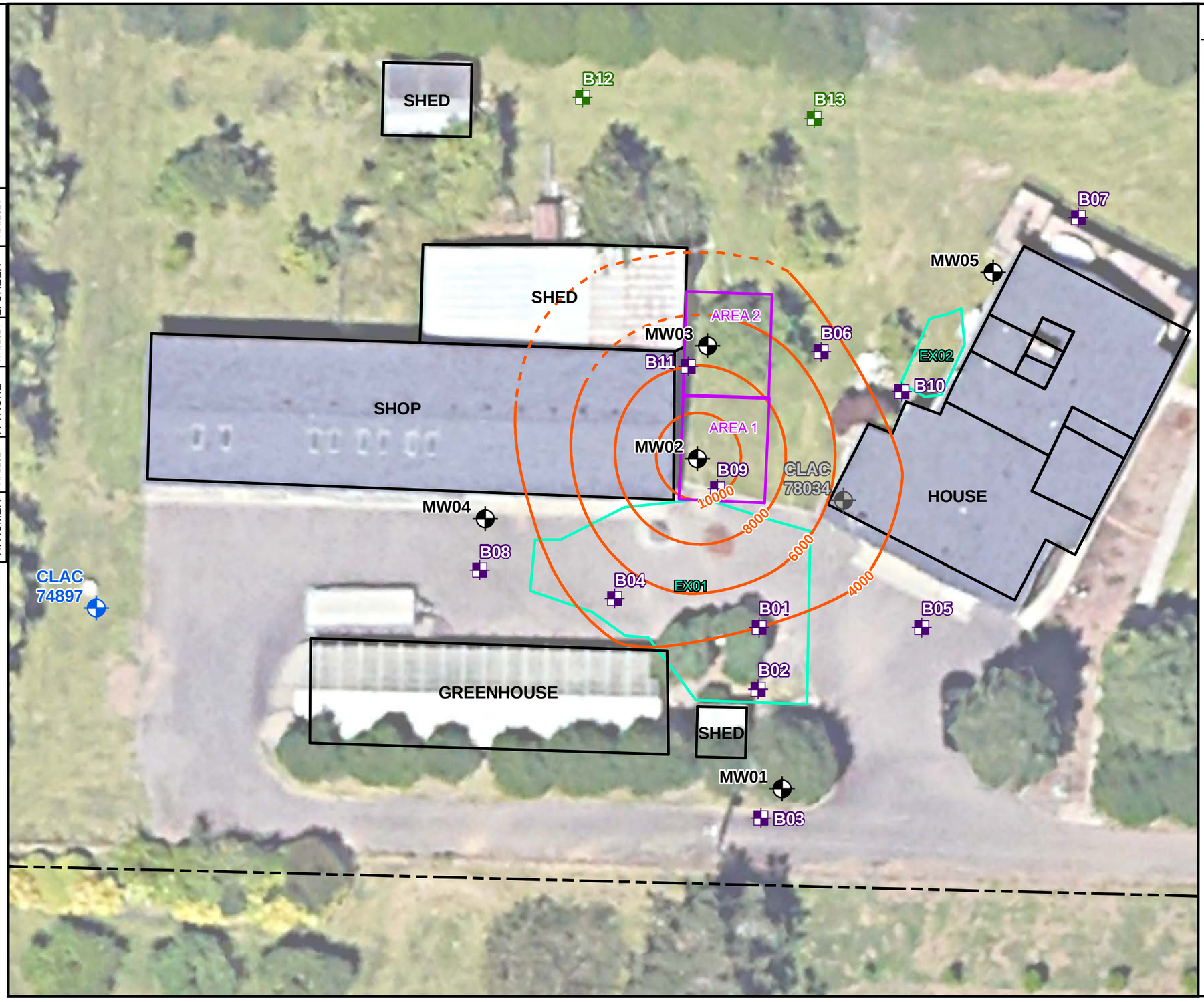
FIGURE 2

SITE PLAN

OLLISON PROPERTY
23737 SW NEWLAND ROAD
WILSONVILE, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON

DRAWING NUMBER	114-19002(V02)
APPROVED BY	L. GREEN 11/4/2024
CHECKED BY	P. TRONE 11/4/2024
DRAWN BY	H. ROMER 11/4/2024



LEGEND:

- SUBJECT PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- SUBJECT BUILDINGS
- EXCAVATION
- GRO ISOPLETH-CONCENTRATIONS (µG/L) (DASHED WHERE ESTIMATED)
- DECOMMISSIONED DOMESTIC WELL
- DOMESTIC WELL
- MONITORING WELL
- ENW ASSESSMENT BORING LOCATION
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY BORING LOCATION

NOTES:

1. BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH MAP DATED 2023 AND ENW FIELD NOTES.
2. ALL BUILDING, STREET, AND FEATURE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
3. SYMBOLS REPRESENT LOCATION AND DO NOT ALWAYS REPRESENT EXACT SHAPE, SIZE, OR ORIENTATION.

0 12.5 25 50

Feet

N

EVREN NORTHWEST INC.
environmental natural resource consultants

FIGURE 3

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES

OLLISON PROPERTY
23737 SW NEWLAND ROAD
WILSONVILE, OREGON