Questions from Monica Ott and Dave's answers:

1. For the Trent Ave. to Greene St. section, there were two separate assumptions that had to be considered in an attempt to deal with the unknown concentration of the groundwater that enters the lower part of this section. In the second assumption, that the "groundwater inflow represents a new source of water", what homolog concentrations were used for the calculations?

Text has been modified to say "groundwater inflow represents a new source of water **with no PCBs**."

2. In the Inconsistencies section of the memo, there is discussion of the theory of how lower chlorinated homologs could be more likely to leave the stream due to having a "greater fraction in the dissolved phase". How were the suspended solids and organic carbon data used to test this? Are there known sorption rates of PCBs on solids/carbon and then the dissolved phase was back-calculated? This is probably stuff that other people are aware of and I'm just catching up.

You're not the only one with that question. Text has been revised to say "This theory was tested by reviewing the suspended solids and organic carbon data for the Trent Ave. Bridge station, and calculating the expected percentage of PCBs in the dissolved phase for each of the homologs **using literature values for homolog-specific partition coefficients**."

3. Follow-up question to the one above…how much TSS and OC data is there? I assume we measured TSS and OC on all the PCB samples taken at Trent Ave. but thought I'd ask.

TSS and OC were measured on every sample at every station.

4. Final question, the second to last paragraph in the conclusion talks about the inconsistency with the 2014 and 2015 homolog patterns between Greene St. and the USGS Gage. How many samples were there at these locations each year?

Eight concentration samples at Greene in 2014 and five in 2015. The memo now notes that the absence of Greene St. flow measurements in 2014 (such that river flows had to be estimated from groundwater model results) may be a cause of the inconsistency.