REVISED PHASE III – REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN FOR AREAS SOUTH OF THE RACEWAY

OXFORD PAPER MILL 21 CANAL STREET LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS

RTN 3-2691

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTR	ODUCTION	1
2.0	BACK	KGROUND	1
2	.1 Site	E DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION	1
2	.2 Ow	NERSHIP HISTORY AND HISTORIC PAPER MILL ACTIVITIES	3
2	.3 Pre	VIOUS RESPONSE ACTIONS AND ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES	3
2	.4 Rec	GIONAL AND SITE SPECIFIC	
C	GEOLOG	Ү5	
2	.5 NAT	fure and Extent	6
2	.6 Sel	ECTION OF REMEDIATION GOALS	8
3.0	IDEN	TIFICATION OF REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES	9
3	.1 Des	CRIPTION OF REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES	9
3	.2 Init	IAL SCREENING OF REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES	9
4.0	EVAL	UATION OF FEASIBLE REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES	. 10
4	.1 No	Further Action-Institutional Controls	. 10
	4.1.1	Effectiveness	. 11
	4.1.2	Short Term and Long Term Reliability	. 11
	4.1.3	Difficulty in Implementing Alternative	. 11
	4.1.4	Cost of the Alternative	. 11
	4.1.5	Risks of the Remedial Action Alternative	. 11
	4.1.6	Benefits of the Alternative	. 12
	4.1.7	Timelines of Alternative	. 12
	4.1.8	Relative Effectiveness of the Alternative upon Non-Pecuniary Interests	. 12
	4.1.9	Summary of Detailed Evaluation	. 12
4	.2 Son	L EXCAVATION WITH OFF-SITE DISPOSAL	. 12
	4.2.1	Effectiveness	. 13
	4.2.2	Short Term and Long Term Reliability	. 14
	4.2.3	Difficulty in Implementing Alternative	. 14
	4.2.4	Cost of the Alternative	. 14
	4.2.5	Risks of the Remedial Action Alternative	. 15
	4.2.6	Benefits of the Alternative	. 15
	4.2.7	Timelines of Alternative	. 15
	4.2.8	Relative Effectiveness of the Alternative upon Non-Pecuniary Interests	. 15
	4.2.9	Summary of Detailed Evaluation	. 15
4	.3 CON	JTAINMENT BARRIER OVER TRANSFORMER NO. 6 / COURTYARD AREA	. 16
	4.3.1	Effectiveness	. 16
	4.3.2	Short Term and Long Term Reliability	. 16
	4.3.3	Difficulty in Implementing Alternative	. 17
	4.3.4	Cost of the Alternative	. 17
	4.3.5	Risks of the Remedial Action Alternative	. 17
	4.3.6	Benefits of the Alternative	. 19

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	4.3.7 4 3 8	Timelines of Alternative	. 18
	4.3.8 4.3.9	Summary of Detailed Evaluation	. 19 . 19
5.0	SELE	CTION OF THE FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE	. 19
6.0	PROJ CONO	ECTED SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEPTUAL DESIGN	.20
7.0	LIMI	TATIONS	. 21
REI	FEREN	VCES	. 22

List of Figures

- Figure 1 Site Locus Map
- Figure 2 Site Plan Depicting Areas North and South of Raceway
- Figure 3 South Area Site Plan
- Figure 4 MASS GIS Map

List of Tables

- Table 2-1Summary of All Remaining Site Soil Analytical Data (Sub-Basement and
Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area)
- Table 2-2Summary Statistics, South Area Soil Minimum and Maximum
Concentrations for Remaining Site Soils
- Table 2-3Summary Statistics, South Area Groundwater Minimum and Maximum
Concentrations
- Table 3-1
 Initial Screening of Remedial Action Alternatives

List of Appendices

- Appendix A Conceptual Design for the Areas South of the Raceway
- Appendix B Shadley Associates; Lawrence Gateway Park, Contaminated Soil Relocation Grading Plan and Volume Calculation
- Other Provided in the Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment for Areas South of the Raceway

List of Acronyms

AUL	Activity and Use Limitation
COL	City of Lawrence
COPCs	Contaminants of Potential Concern
CSA	Comprehensive Site Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPH	extractable petroleum hydrocarbons
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GIS	Geographic Information System
HSO ₃	sulfurous acid
IWPA	Interim Wellhead Protection Area
MADEP	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

MCP Massachusetts Contingency Plan

List of Acronyms (Continued)

MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
MHD	Massachusetts Highway Department
MIBK	methyl isobutyl ketone
NaOH	sodium hydroxide
Na ₂ S	sodium sulfide
OPM	Oxford Paper Mill
OHM	Oil and/or Hazardous Materials
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
RAM	Release Abatement Measure
RAO	Response Action Outcome
RTN	Release Tracking Number
S&W	Stone & Webster Massachusetts, Inc.
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Revised Phase III Remedial Action Plan is to address the results and effects of the Revised Phase III Remedial Action Plan for Areas North of the Raceway discussed in Sections 4 and 4.3 that is being submitted simultaneously with this plan and to perform an evaluation of remedial action alternatives to address contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) for a portion of the Oxford Paper Mill (OPM) (the Site) in Lawrence, Massachusetts. The general site location is depicted on Figure 1 and the entire site is depicted on Figure 2. This Phase III is for the areas south of the raceway at the OPM (see Figure 3). This Phase III was conducted by Stone & Webster Massachusetts, Inc. (Stone & Webster or S&W), a Shaw Group Company, in accordance with the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP), 310 CMR 40.0850, on behalf of the City of Lawrence (COL), the owner of the OPM property. OPM has been assigned release tracking number (RTN) 3-2691 by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP), to whom this report will be provided.

Since polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are the significant contaminants of concern on the south side and asbestos is the contaminant of concern driving the risk on the north side, the Site has been split into a north side and a south side for purposes of a Phase II and Phase III report. PCBs also are the contaminant of concern for the sediments found in the raceway, which transects the Site, and are being dealt with by GenCorp (property abutter). These three areas will be combined in a final Response Action Outcome (RAO) for the entire site.

The objectives of the Phase III evaluation are to identify and evaluate remedial action alternatives and technologies that would be reasonably likely to achieve a level of no significant risk, and to select a remedial action alternative that will result in a Permanent or Temporary Solution for areas south of the raceway. The contents of this report provide detailed descriptions of each of the selected remedial alternatives with a final recommendation for the most appropriate technology to achieve the remedial goals established for areas south of the raceway at the OPM.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and General Information

The former OPM Site, Release Tracking Number 3-2691, is located on approximately three acres of land in Lawrence, Massachusetts, immediately northwest of the intersection of Canal Street and the Spicket River (refer to the Site Locus Map attached as Figure 1). A small portion of the OPM is also located north of Canal Street on the eastern bank of the Spicket River (an urban surface water body that abuts the OPM). The OPM is transected by a raceway, which discharges to the Spicket River. All nine buildings (Building Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 1A, and 28) that once occupied the south side of the OPM have been demolished and removed off-site. The majority of the Site has been backfilled with 15 feet or greater of clean fill (except for an area of approximately 30 feet from the raceway where the clean fill slopes down to the raceway) prior to

the proposed bridge construction (discussed below). Buildings north of the raceway were demolished in the 1970s. Oxford Paper ceased operations at the Site in the mid-1970s. The COL took ownership of the property in 1983.

Site Subject Area – South of Raceway

The area south of the raceway (the Site) is in an area of commercial development within downtown Lawrence, Massachusetts. The property at one time contained buildings that were once part of a paper mill. Currently, the property does not contain any buildings due to the demolition activities conducted by Massachusetts Highway Department (MHD) in order to develop the property for the relocation of Canal Street and the placement of a bridge over the Spicket River, which ultimately will help revitalize the downtown area of Lawrence. The area south of the raceway contains vegetation that includes trees around the perimeter. The south side of the Site is bounded to the north by the raceway, to the east by the Spicket River, to the west by a commercial parking lot, and to the south by Canal Street. Access to the property is partially restricted by fencing along the south and west boundaries. However, the Site can be accessed from the raceway and Spicket River. A Site Plan for the area south of the raceway is presented in Figure 3.

Properties surrounding the OPM are used for commercial, institutional, and industrial purposes. GenCorp, Inc. (GenCorp), the Everett Mills property, and Union Street are west of the Site. Canal Street and the North Canal are south of the OPM beyond which there are other historic mill buildings. The Spicket River is north and east of the Site. The Lawrence General Hospital is beyond the Spicket River to the north. The Everett Mills property is currently used for commercial purposes. The GenCorp facility, which was formerly occupied by Bolta Products and used for manufacturing rubber and plastic products, is currently vacant. The GenCorp facility was used most recently for manufacturing plastics and vinyl coated fabrics; polyvinyl chloride, resins, methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were used as part of these manufacturing operations.

Based on a review of the Massachusetts Geographic Information System (GIS) map, (refer to Figure 4), the OPM is not within an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) or Zone II. Mr. Madden at the Lawrence Water Department indicated that the COL obtains its water from the Merrimack River. Water is drawn from one well in the Merrimack River; this well is located in the river at the foot of Ames Street (i.e., at the intersection of Ames Street, Water Street, and Riverside Drive), approximately one and one-half miles west and cross gradient of the OPM. The city's reservoir is approximately one and one-half miles northeast of the OPM on Ames Hill. According to Mr. Madden, several car washes and only one residence have private water supply wells in the city. The closest private well is at a car wash approximately one mile from the OPM. Based on a review of Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards (314 CMR 4.00), the Spicket and Merrimack Rivers are Class B surface water bodies (i.e., designated as habitat for fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife, and for primary and secondary contact recreation).

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the COL, Massachusetts (Community Panel Number 250087 0002B), the northwestern portion of the OPM is within Zone A17 (i.e., an area of 100-year flood) and portions of the north and

southeastern areas of the Site are within Zone B (i.e., an area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year flood).

2.2 Ownership History and Historic Paper Mill Activities

HMM Associates conducted a preliminary site assessment in 1992, which summarized the history of the OPM. The following information is drawn from the HMM report (HMM, 1992). The HMM report states that paper making had been conducted on the Site for 135 years, first under the name Russell Paper Company, then Champion International, Oxford, Ethyl, and finally Pleasant Valley Paper Mills. Operations ceased completely in 1974. The COL took ownership of the OPM in 1983.

Pulping of the wood chips was done by the "soda and sulphite" chemical process, which produced a foul odor (HMM, 1992) and typically used a base (lime or sodium hydroxide) plus sulfurous acid (HSO₃). Another pulping process, called the kraft chemical pulping process, uses sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and sodium sulfide (Na₂S), and may have also been used at the Oxford Site. The process was most likely conducted in steel digesters under steam pressure. Some papers were coated with clay, which was stored in silos that were once present on the property. Buildings identified on the Sanborn maps include the "soda pulp mill", the "chemical mill" (No. 15), a machine building, (No. 3), and a building containing "beating engines" and a "rotary bleacher" (No. 6). Bleaching of pulp may have been done using chlorine or hypochlorite. An open coal bin, boiler room, and "black ash room" are also identified on some Sanborn maps. Note that building numbers, arrangements, and uses changed over the years according to the Sanborn maps.

Contaminants that may be present on the Site, due to former paper mill operations, include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) from coal, coal ash, and other combustion operations, chlorinated organic compounds that may have been formed during pulp bleaching operations, and sulfides from chemical pulp residues. The chlorinated organic compounds and sulfides would most likely have been released to surface water and air, as opposed to soil, because they are associated with mill operations that involved water discharges (to the raceway most likely) and air emissions (sulfur compounds and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from stacks and process tanks). In addition, underground storage tanks contained fuel oils and therefore, petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) may be present in soil and groundwater. Transformers containing PCBs have historically been present on-site.

2.3 **Previous Response Actions and Assessment Activities**

In order to prepare the Site for construction of a relocated Canal Street and bridge over the Spicket River, MHD has assumed the responsibility to conduct environmental assessment activities associated with the area south of raceway. These activities include the demolition of site buildings, disposal of contaminated and uncontaminated demolition debris associated with these buildings, decontamination of the basements of site buildings and backfill with structural material in anticipation of bridge construction, removal of PCB-contaminated transformers and

soils contaminated by PCBs released from various transformers on-site, and final grading for the area south of the raceway.

In August 2006, S&W prepared a Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) Report for areas south of the raceway that was submitted to the MADEP along with the Phase III report and a conceptual design Phase IV report. The purpose of the Phase II CSA was to develop a field program to fill gaps in data necessary to characterize the source, extent, and migration pathways of oil and/or hazardous material (OHM), and the risk or harm posed to health, safety, and public welfare. The Phase II CSA includes a Method 3 Human Health Risk Characterization. The Method 3 Risk Characterization assumes limitations to future Site use for anything other than use as a bridge crossing and passive park. As part of the final grading for the Site, residual soils containing elevated levels of COPCs will be covered with at least 15 feet of clean fill. As defined in the MCP, these soils are considered to be "isolated" from exposure.

The Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area has elevated PCB concentrations and is located on the eastern portion of the Site. This area was covered with 15 feet or greater of clean fill and according to the MCP, the soils located in this area are considered to be "isolated" from exposure.

The MCP (310 CMR 40.0924(2)(b)(3)) defines the following depths as exposure points for the following receptors and activities.

- a. Surficial Activity (0-3 feet)
- b. Utility/maintenance worker (0-6 feet); and
- c. Construction worker (0-15 feet)

In the Risk Characterization Work Plan for the South Side, a soil interval of 0-0.5 feet was determined to be appropriate for the Site trespasser and passive park user. Therefore, as defined in the MCP, all impacted soils are considered to be "isolated" from exposure and there are no complete exposure pathways for impacted soils. The risk characterization showed that there is no complete exposure pathway to groundwater for human receptors. The risk characterization also concluded that a condition of No Significant Risk to public welfare and safety exists at the Site.

Overall, a condition of No Significant Risk has been achieved based on the final Site grade and the proposed future intended use of the Site as a passive park with a bridge built over the Site as part of the Spicket River Bridge Project. An Activity and Use Limitation (AUL) will be implemented at the Site to maintain a condition of No Significant Risk restricting the use of the Site to a bridge and passive park.

As property owner, the COL has responsibility to ensure that the property is sufficiently remediated to satisfy all regulatory requirements and allow for its intended use. This included conducting all necessary environmental assessment and remediation activities that were not dealt with by MHD and GenCorp. To date, the COL, represented by S&W, has conducted

environmental assessment activities for soil conditions below building basements (Building Nos. 1-6, and 28) and the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area on the OPM site.

Environmental assessment work at the OPM site is being conducted under two separate Release Abatement Measure (RAM) plans, one by Stone & Webster and the other by MHD. S&W's RAM Plan deals with soils under the sub-basements and basements of site buildings as well as elevated PCBs contaminated soils in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area. MHD's RAM Plan deals with the demolition of site buildings that were south of the raceway, disposal of contaminated and uncontaminated demolition debris associated with these buildings, decontamination of the basements of site buildings and backfill with structural material in anticipation of bridge construction, removal of PCB-contaminated transformers and soils contaminated by PCBs released from these transformers, and final grading for the southern portion of the site.

2.4 Regional and Site Specific Geology

Based on the soil survey for the northern part of Essex County, Massachusetts, the overlying surficial deposits consist primarily of loamy soils formed over compact glacial till. Two drumlins are located near the Site, including Prospect Hill to the northeast and a smaller hill located to the northwest. The thickness of glacial till is often on the order of 15 to 20 feet, although thicknesses of up 175 feet have been observed in the drumlin area (Eckenfelder, Inc., 1998).

According to the GenCorp Phase II Groundwater Model Report prepared by Eckenfelder, Inc. in 1998, bedrock underlying the OPM site lies within the Merrimack Belt lithotectonic zone. Major faults further subdivide the Merrimack belt into individual tectonic zones – each of which has a different and distinct lithology. Furthermore, the OPM site is located north of the Clinton-Newbury fault, which is accompanied by a series of many smaller faults and associated disrupted geologic strata. The bedrock lithology consists of a series of meta-sedimentary rock types of the Berwick formation. The encountered bedrock of the OPM site is composed of phyllite, argillite, and quartzite with minor amounts of calcareous metagraywacke and schist (Eckenfelder, Inc., 1998).

The area south of the raceway is relatively flat. The western portion of the Site is at a higher elevation than the eastern portion. The average elevation of the Site is approximately 30 feet above mean sea level (msl).

The soils onsite are part of Urban Land, which consists of nearly level to moderately steep areas where the soils have been altered or obscured by urban works and structures. The site soils are part of the Paxton-Woodbridge-Monatauk association where the area is nearly level to steep, well drained and moderately well drained, loamy soils formed over compact glacial till (Soil Survey of Essex County, Massachusetts Northern Part, 1981).

The geology on the south side of the OPM was assessed through a subsurface boring program. Based on observations of the split spoon samples, the general geologic profile was found to consist primarily of an assemblage of loamy and sandy soils. The mixture of differing sediment sizes indicates that the materials are not well sorted, and are consistent with glacial deposits. The soil borings also revealed similar conditions of differing amounts of loam, sand and gravel with coal ash, bricks, and debris encountered throughout the area south of the raceway.

Bedrock was not encountered on the south side of the OPM. Bedrock coring was not conducted as part of the Phase II CSA. Soil borings were advanced from 0 to 28 feet below ground surface (bgs).

2.5 Nature and Extent

The following section of this report provides a summary of the nature and extent of the contamination that has been identified for areas south of the raceway at the OPM. A detailed description of the nature and extent of site contamination is presented in Section 6.0 of the Phase II CSA dated August 2006, prepared by Stone & Webster. In general, contamination in subbasement soil (0 to 6 feet below basement floors (bbf)) consisted of extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH) carbon fraction ranges, PAHs, metals, and PCBs. However, confirmatory sampling showed concentrations below the MCP Method 1 Standards in soil below Buildings Nos. 2 (lead) and 3 (EPH), indicating that these contaminants were removed. Confirmatory sampling for both of these areas was completed after excavation operations were done to determine if these contaminants were removed. PCB contamination exists below the eastern portion of Building No. 6 and throughout the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area. PAH contamination in sub-basement soils south of the raceway are attributed to coal and coal ash that was used as fill material for this area and are considered exempt from the MCP. PAHs are considered background in areas south of the raceway due to the detection of all PAHs in soil samples at concentrations less than the corresponding MADEP background levels for fill material. Some PAH contaminated soil has been removed from the site when the lead, PCB, and EPH removal activities took place. A detailed description of the rationale is provided in Section 5.6 of the August 2006 Phase II CSA Report.

<u>Soil</u>

For screening purposes, the analytical results for soils were compared to applicable MCP Standards. Building sub-basement soil and Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area samples were compared to Method 1 Cleanup Standards. Results of the Phase II CSA established that Method 1 Standards were exceeded in sub-basement soils of Building Nos. 2, 3, and 6 as well as soil samples collected in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area of the OPM. Table 2-1 presents the remaining site soil samples collected during all site investigations and are compared to the applicable Method 1 Standards for areas south of the raceway.

Specifically, below Building Nos. 2, 3, and 6 concrete basement floors (0 to 6 feet), subbasement soils contained concentrations of PAHs, metals (namely arsenic and lead), and PCBs above applicable MCP Standards. PAHs are considered to be background and are attributed to the coal ash fill material. Building Nos. 2, 3, and 6 soil data collected from all site investigations are presented in Table 5-1 of the Phase II CSA. The remaining site soil data from these

investigations are presented in Table 2-1. The laboratory analytical reports for Building Nos. 2, 3, and 6 soil data are presented in Appendices C, D, and G of the Phase II CSA. PCB contaminated soils also are present above both the EPA action level and Method 1 Standards in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area. Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area soil data collected from the Phase II CSA are also summarized in Table 2-1. The laboratory analytical reports for the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area soil data are presented in Appendix I of the Phase II CSA. Asbestos samples were not collected during sub-basement investigations by Stone & Webster. However, soils south of the raceway contain asbestos and are being dealt with under MHD has removed asbestos contaminated soils and debris during the MHD's contract. demolition process of all site buildings. MHD has also removed soil for the COL after it was determined to be contaminated through S&W investigations. A summary of minimum and maximum statistics for sub-basement and Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area soils analytical data for soils remaining on-site are presented in Table 2-2. This table was generated from data presented in Table 2-1 and Table 1 of the Method 3 Risk Characterization for the south area Phase II CSA.

As mentioned in the Method 3 Risk Characterization in the Phase II CSA (Section 8.0), soils that are located at a depth of 15 feet or greater are defined under the MCP as being "isolated" from exposure. All soils located beneath the basement and sub-basement of the former site buildings and soils located below the Building No. 6 / Courtyard Area are considered "isolated" from exposure (except for an area of approximately 30 feet from the raceway where the clean fill slopes down to the raceway).

Due to the information provided above and the removal of contaminated soil beneath the subbasement and basement floors of former paper mill buildings by MHD for the COL, as determined by the confirmatory sampling conducted by S&W, the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area is the only portion of the Site where significant contamination exists. The total volume of impacted soil in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area is approximately 1,000 cubic yards. This impacted area is also regulated by the EPA's Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA).

Groundwater

Based on the groundwater sampling conducted by S&W in April and May of 2005 in and around the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area, it is apparent that the PCB concentrations present are above the GW-3 MCP Method 1 clean-up standard $(0.3\mu g/L)$. The laboratory analytical reports for the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area groundwater data are presented in Appendix I of the Phase II CSA. The PCB contaminated groundwater is confined to the boundaries of the transformer pit. As determined by S&W's modeling efforts (Section 7.5 of Phase II CSA), the residual PCB soil concentrations are expected to degrade or remain in the general area of the releases. Therefore, the fate and transport evaluation has revealed that PCB contaminated groundwater is not expected to significantly migrate from the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area and does not need to be remediated. A summary of minimum and maximum statistics of PCB groundwater concentrations for monitoring wells located in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area is presented in Table 2-3.

2.6 Selection of Remediation Goals

Selection of an appropriate and cost-effective remedial action plan requires the development of remediation goals based upon site-specific data. The MCP calls for selection of remedial action alternatives that reduce, to the extent feasible, the overall mass of contaminants in the environment to background levels, and therefore favors active removal or recovery alternatives over containment only. The goal for the areas south of the raceway is to achieve a permanent solution through an RAO.

Stone & Webster has identified the following remediation goals and some of the remedial action alternatives that may be capable of achieving each goal.

Remediation Goals	Activities to Attain the Remediation Alternative	Potential as or Feasible as a Remediation Goal?
Perform response actions on the entire south side to achieve background or approaching background conditions for a Class A-1 RAO.	 Excavation and disposal of 23,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil at the Site 	No
Perform response actions only on portions of the Site to attain of condition of no significant risk for a Class A-2 RAO, without land use restrictions.	 Excavation and disposal of all contaminated Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area soils Phytoremediation Enhanced Bioremediation Soil Flushing 	No No No No
Perform response actions to create a condition of no significant risk with the implementation of an Activity and Use Limitation and a Class A-3 RAO, which would limit land use to current utilization.	 Excavation and disposal of 1,000 cubic yards of contaminated Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area soils On-site stabilization/solidification Enhanced Bioremediation Phytoremediation Soil Flushing 	Yes No No No
Perform response actions to create a condition of no significant risk with the implementation of an Activity and Use Limitation, OHM material in soil located at a depth greater than 15 feet from ground surface, and a Class A-4 RAO, which would limit land use to current utilization.	 Placement of clean fill to form a 15 foot barrier between the OHM and the ground surface On-site stabilization/solidification Enhanced Bioremediation Phytoremediation Soil Flushing 	Completed No No No No
Perform response actions for a Temporary Solution or a Class C RAO.	Institutional Controls	Yes

Based on the results of the site assessment activities and risk characterization, Stone & Webster has selected three remediation goals, as identified in the table, to achieve an RAO at the Site. The first goal is the performance of response actions to attain a condition of no significant risk without the need for an AUL. The second goal is the reduction of exposure to contaminant

concentrations in soil through soil removal or barrier to attain a condition of no significant risk with the implementation of an AUL. The third remediation goal would be to perform response actions to attain a Temporary Solution. The results of the Phase III will determine the appropriate remediation goal for the site based on a review of the pros and cons of remediation alternatives.

3.0 IDENTIFICATION OF REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES

Remediation technologies are available to address the presence of EPH carbon fraction ranges, PAHs, metals, and PCBs in south area soil matrixes at the OPM. Each of these can be considered a stand-alone technology or as part of an integrated remedial approach. As part of the Phase III evaluation, several alternatives were identified and screened based on effectiveness, reliability, implementability and cost to implement. Based on these factors, appropriate alternatives will be selected for detailed evaluation.

3.1 Description of Remedial Action Alternatives

Remedial action alternatives for areas south of the raceway include in-situ and ex-situ treatment, In-situ treatment involves treatment of containment and other miscellaneous options. contaminated soil in place onsite. This does not involve removing soils. In-situ treatment includes the following technologies: enhanced bioremediation, phytoremediation, and soil Ex-situ treatment involves treatment of contaminated soils after they have been flushing. removed from ground. Ex-situ treatment includes: chemical extraction. the solidification/stabilization, separation, soil washing, and chemical reduction/oxidation. Containment would not involve extensive excavation activities and/or off-site removal and would consist of in place capping of contaminated areas on site. Other options include excavation and disposal of contaminated soils, institutional controls or no further action with institutional controls. Descriptions of these remedial alternatives are provided in Table 3-1.

3.2 Initial Screening of Remedial Action Alternatives

As presented in Table 3-1, Stone & Webster has performed an initial screening of the applicable remediation technologies to select remedial action alternatives for detailed evaluation. During the initial screening, a technology was considered feasible if the technology was reasonably likely to achieve a Permanent Solution pursuant to the MCP and achieve the remedial goals set for areas south of the raceway at a reasonable cost. The screening of alternatives indicated that:

- Enhanced bioremediation, solidification/stabilization, and separation do not adequately address all of the contaminants of concern at the site;
- Phytoremediation is not feasible due to the amount of time it would take to remediate the site; and
- Soil flushing, chemical extraction, soil washing, and chemical reduction/oxidation are not feasible due to the extremely high costs and the availability of other options that are less

expensive.

Therefore, the initial screening identified three remedial technologies that are feasible for areas south of the raceway at the OPM and need further evaluation to determine the most appropriate action. The three possible remedial actions are: (1) no further action with institutional controls; (2) soil excavation and off-site disposal; or (3) a soil containment barrier – the placement of 15 feet or greater of clean fill to separate the OHM and the final site ground surface. An evaluation of these feasible remedial actions is presented in Section 4.0.

4.0 EVALUATION OF FEASIBLE REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES

The following section discusses and compares the three remedial action alternatives chosen from the initial screening: no further action, soil excavation and off-site disposal, and a soil containment barrier – the placement of 15 feet or greater of clean fill to separate the OHM from the ground surface. Prior to bridge construction on the south side of the OPM, 15 feet or greater of clean fill will be placed throughout the area for the final site grade. According to the Phase II Report, the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area is one area that must be addressed in order to achieve one of the three remediation goals selected for areas south of the raceway at the OPM.

Note that the revised Phase III Plan for the North Area which is being submitted simultaneously with this plan presents two new remediation alternatives. This is further discussed in Section 4.3. One alternative is the containment/capping of the Wedge Area and North Area after excavation, transportation and disposal of 1,855 cubic yards of asbestos contaminated soil from the north area off-site. The other alternative is the containment/capping of the Wedge area, North Area and an additional area south of the Wedge Area and adjacent to the raceway after excavation and relocation of 1,855 cubic yards of asbestos contaminated soil in the north area.

Each technology is described in detail with site specific information explaining how it would be applied to achieve site cleanup goals. The general effectiveness, implementability, and estimated cost of each technology are then presented.

4.1 No Further Action - Institutional Controls

No further action is used on sites where remedial actions are either not necessary or not possible. This alternative often relies on the presence of permanent structures and/or institutional controls (such as fencing). No further action often relies on natural degradation of contaminants of concern.

Selection of the no further action alternative for areas south of the raceway at the OPM was elected for further evaluation as a base alternative. With this selection, the contaminated media located throughout the site would remain in place, and fencing would be installed and maintained completely surrounding areas that may pose an imminent hazard and/or risk to the public. A Class C RAO, which is not a permanent solution, would be completed for the site and periodic maintenance reports would be required to indicate that the effectiveness of the fencing remained. Additional sampling would be required and eventually a Permanent Solution would

have to be achieved through the performance of response actions because COPCs at the site do not readily undergo natural attenuation.

4.1.1 Effectiveness

A no further action alternative would not be effective as a Permanent Solution, but rather as a temporary solution because a condition of no significant risk would not be reached by this alternative. No further action would not eliminate any contamination, but would rather reduce potential exposure to the contaminants of concern. Also, the entire south area will be used as an area to support a bridge as well as a passive park in the future and the area currently does not have the means to separate the contaminants of concern from the future construction and maintenance workers, and park users. Installing a fence around the area would not allow the space to be used as a park in the future.

4.1.2 Short Term and Long Term Reliability

No further action would be reliable as a short term solution as long as the fences remained in good repair and were periodically checked. For the long term this solution is not reliable because a permanent solution has not been achieved and the contaminants of concern do not undergo significant natural attenuation. No contamination would be removed in this process and a level of no significant risk would not be reached for areas south of the raceway at the OPM.

4.1.3 Difficulty in Implementing Alternative

Minimal work would be required to install additional fencing, and therefore would not be difficult to implement.

4.1.4 Cost of the Alternative

Minimal work would be required, and therefore this option would involve minor additional costs for the installation of fencing around sections of areas that are currently not fenced or for the installation of new permanent fencing. Periodic site visits would be required to assess the condition of the fences and to ensure that certain areas of the site remain inaccessible. A maintenance schedule would have to be developed and the execution of the schedule would have to be monitored. The cost of a new permanent fence around the entire south area would range from \$35,000 to \$45,000. The cost of maintenance (assuming 8 hours a day four times a year for 10 to 20 years at \$60/hour) would be \$20,000 to \$40,000. The cost of the five year evaluation would be \$20,000 and additional costs for one of the other alternatives. Therefore, the cost of this option would range from \$75,000 to \$105,000.

4.1.5 Risks of the Remedial Action Alternative

Due to the presence of PCBs located in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area as well as the area not being controlled by an engineered barrier, the no further action alternative would not permanently eliminate risk for areas south of the raceway at the OPM and therefore only a Class

C RAO, Temporary Solution could be obtained. This alternative will disrupt the intended use of the property for areas south of the raceway and additional remedial actions would be required within five years.

4.1.6 Benefits of the Alternative

No further action would be the least cost for the owner and would include minimal work.

4.1.7 Timeliness of Alternative

No further action will not require additional time and is immediately implementable. This alternative would not eliminate any source of OHM from the Site.

4.1.8 Relative Effectiveness of the Alternative upon Non-Pecuniary Interests

The no further action alternative would not impact current site activities and would allow for the site to remain as is with areas not accessible to the public. The no further action alternative would impact future site activities. This alternative does reduce the overall use and aesthetics of the site. The fences and the inaccessibility of the portions of the property decrease the value gained by not spending money on the remediation.

4.1.9 Summary of Detailed Evaluation

According to the MCP, the goal of the Phase III is the identification, evaluation, and selection of a comprehensive remedial action alternative that will address the identified risk, which is likely to achieve a permanent solution. A detailed evaluation has been conducted in accordance with the requirements specified in 310 CMR 40.0850, which presents the detailed evaluation criteria to be utilized in the comparison of potential alternatives. This remedial alternative does not present a permanent solution for the site, but does have short term merit as a temporary solution due to the minimal cost required.

4.2 Soil Excavation with Off-Site Disposal

Soil excavation with off-site disposal of contaminated media was elected for further evaluation as a remedial action alternative for areas south of the raceway at the OPM. This is a common method of directly removing contaminated material from a site. This remedial action alternative involves removal of media from within areas of contamination with ultimate disposal of contaminated materials to an appropriately permitted off-site disposal facility.

This option has been evaluated for the removal of PCB contaminated soils located in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area that cumulatively presents significant risk for the COL. The volume of contaminated soil to be removed from this area is approximately 1,000 cubic yards. Of the estimated 1,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed under this alternative, approximately 500 cubic yards would consist of TSCA regulated material and another 500 cubic yards of contaminated soil would be generated from the sloping of the side walls in this area. Since this

process physically removes the PCB contaminated soils from the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area, this alternative is usually the quickest method of site remediation. If the site is fully accessible and proper field screening and sampling is conducted, this method also provides the greatest assurance that cleanup levels will be achieved. Restoration of the excavation area(s) would be completed once confirmatory samples have been collected and confirmed to meet site cleanup standards.

The excavation and disposal of the entire south area (approximately 23,000 cubic yards) would allow for the submittal of a Class A-1 RAO without the implementation of an AUL. This would also allow for the Site to achieve background or approach background conditions and ultimately be a permanent solution for the Site. The costs associated with a Class A-1 RAO for areas south of the raceway would be significant. The excavation and disposal of only Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area soils (approximately 1,000 cubic yards) would allow for the submittal of an RAO with the implementation of an AUL if a 15 foot clean fill soil containment barrier were placed between the OHM and the ground surface. Due to the presence of PAHs at locations below the clean backfill throughout the south area at the OPM, an AUL would still be placed on the property. The removal of Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area soils would of Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area soils would not be south area at the OPM, an AUL would still be placed on the property. The removal of Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area soils would reduce the average concentrations of COPCs across the entire south area.

According to S&W's site investigations for areas south of the raceway, soil contamination was determined to be approximately 20 feet bgs from elevation 22 inside the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area. This elevation refers to the elevation during site investigations and does not reflect the final grade for the site. The final grade for the site is approximately at elevation 45.

The activities associated with this alternative are:

- Design of the final landscaping plan for the area after excavation
- Preparation of specifications for performing the work
- Permitting (Conservation Commission, MADEP, etc.)
- Attendance at Town Meetings
- Excavation
- Confirmatory SamplingTransportation and disposal

- Backfill and gradingLandscaping and planting grass, etc.
- Preparation of MADEP Submittals (Release Abatement Measure (RAM) Plan, RAM Completion, RAO, etc.)
- Load and go and stockpile characterization of soil for off-site disposal
- Health and Safety Plan

4.2.1 Effectiveness

If proper field screening and sampling procedures were performed, soil excavation of the entire south area would be the most effective alternative. This is the only alternative that would achieve a permanent solution without the requirement for the implementation of an AUL.

4.2.2 Short Term and Long Term Reliability

Soil excavation is the most reliable of the alternatives both short term and long term, since the mass of contamination would be removed by a proven technology. A level of no significant risk could be reached and concentrations of contaminants would be significantly reduced for areas south of the raceway at the OPM. Excavation and off-site disposal does not require future activities to manage remaining contamination.

4.2.3 Difficulty in Implementing Alternative

Excavation of soils for off-site disposal is complex and requires use of large open areas for stockpiling soils and storing equipment. Off-site disposal of 1,000 cubic yards of Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area material would not be a significant undertaking. Due to the PCB levels in the soils below the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area (greater than 50 ppm), a load and go operation during the excavation of these soils would be achieved rather than stockpiling.

An even greater undertaking would be the off-site disposal of 23,000 cubic yards of all Site soils. Staging areas and disposal facilities that could accept such a large volume of soil would have to be identified. Numerous logistic issues relative to the future land use, as a passive park, would have to be resolved. Overall this would be a difficult undertaking, but no more difficult than any other type of contaminated soil removal project. Also since the possibility of asbestos fibers becoming airborne exists, extensive measures are needed to control asbestos fiber releases to the ambient air. Continuous wetting of soil to prevent asbestos fiber releases into ambient air is needed. Perimeter air monitoring for asbestos is also needed for this remedial alternative. However, extensive measures would be in place and, therefore, this remedial option could be implemented.

4.2.4 Cost of the Alternative

Capital costs for excavation are relatively moderate but could increase significantly with the presence of rocks and old building foundations once excavation activities are underway. There are no operating and maintenance costs associated with excavation. Disposal costs for this alternative would be increased since the majority of the soils located beneath the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area are regulated by the TSCA (concentrations greater than 50 ppm). Even though the volume of soil that would be excavated from the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area is not significant, the price per ton associated with TSCA regulated soils would increase the cost of disposal significantly.

A summary of the costs associated with the excavation/disposal alternative of contaminated soils from the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area is provided in the following table.

Estimated Cost (\$)
\$200,000

Note: A 15% contingency is included in the above costs.

Also there would be additional costs for backfill material for the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area excavation in order to get the area to site grade. An estimated amount for this additional cost is not included in the table above.

4.2.5 Risks of the Remedial Action Alternative

The Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area, which is the area that requires remediation through soil excavation and off-site disposal, is located in an area that the public has no access to on a daily basis. The OPM will be closed to the public during construction activities and therefore the risk of soil excavation/disposal impacting the public would be minimal. However, construction activities would involve exposing workers to contaminated soils through the use of heavy machinery and open excavations on-site. This alternative would require the development and implementation of a site specific health and safety plan to reduce risk (asbestos fibers and PCBs) during the performance of this alternative. The other risk would be of discovering, during construction, more contamination to be removed than currently identified, which could significantly increase the cost.

4.2.6 Benefits of the Alternative

Since contamination would be removed and a condition of no significant risk would be reached, excavation and off-site disposal would be the most beneficial for Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area soils at OPM. Soil excavation and disposal would result in a condition of no significant risk for the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area. An AUL would be required if this area were excavated.

4.2.7 Timeliness of Alternative

If a large enough crew were obtained, the implementation of this project could be completed in approximately one month. The upfront work for the design would most likely take two weeks. The on-going construction work by the MHD on the south side of the OPM would not affect the excavation and disposal work that could be implemented on the areas south of the raceway.

4.2.8 Relative Effectiveness of the Alternative upon Non-Pecuniary Interests

The overall value of the OPM would be increased by this alternative. An AUL would be placed on the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area and the rest of the site.

4.2.9 Summary of Detailed Evaluation

According to the MCP, the goal of the Phase III is the identification, evaluation, and selection of a comprehensive remedial action alternative that will address the identified risk and which is likely to achieve a permanent solution. A detailed evaluation has been conducted in accordance with the requirements specified in 310 CMR 40.0850, which presents the detailed evaluation criteria to be utilized in the comparison of potential alternatives. The excavation/disposal alternative of Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area soils would be effective at achieving a condition of No Significant Risk. Due to high costs associated with excavating and disposing of

TSCA regulated soils in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area, this option would be less beneficial for the project.

4.3 Containment Barrier over Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area

Containment is a remedial action alternative where physical barriers are installed in an effort to prevent further contaminant migration and/or to eliminate potential exposure to contamination. For the entire area south of the raceway as part of this remedial action will be contained under 15 feet or greater of clean fill (except for an area of approximately 30 feet from the raceway where the clean fill slopes down to the raceway) placed by MHD in order to prepare the site for the proposed bridge construction. Containment in this context means a secure soil (clean fill) barrier meeting the requirements applicable to the solid waste regulations.

A Revised Phase III Remedial Action Plan for areas North of the Raceway is being submitted simultaneously with this Phase III plan. The south area, south and adjacent to the raceway is further shown in Shadley Associates Figure, "Contaminated Soil Onsite Capacity" in Appendix B. The alternatives submitted in the Revised Phase III for the North Area are closely entwined with the preliminary design in development by Shadley Associates for the proposed development of the north and south areas as a passive public park. The first alternative would have no affect on the south area. The second alternative would entail excavating areas in the north area and south areas to receive the asbestos contaminated soil that will be excavated in the wedge and north areas. The excavated area in the north would have a volume capacity of 700 cubic yards and the excavated area in the south area would have a volume capacity of 1,160 cubic yards as shown in Appendix B.

These excavated and relocated asbestos contaminated soils would become an integral part of the walkways to be constructed adjacent to the raceway. Estimated costs for relocating approximately 1,155 cubic yards of asbestos contaminated soil and the covering with a geotextile cap to the south area (\$450,000) are accounted for in the Revised North Area Phase III Plan.

It is expected that as a result of relocating some of the asbestos contaminated soil to the south area that a new risk characterization plan will need to be completed to conclude that a condition of no significant risk to public welfare and safety exists at the Site due to the relocation of the asbestos contaminated soils. Since cost details for the two options under this alternative are provided in the Revised Phase III for the North Side; no cost impacts are provided here.

4.3.1 Effectiveness

By installing a clean fill containment barrier over the entire area south of the raceway, COPCs are isolated from public contact, and further contaminant migration is prevented.

4.3.2 Short Term and Long Term Reliability

The containment barrier for the areas south of raceway is a reliable remedial solution on both a short and long term basis, as long as excavation activities conducted by future construction and utility/maintenance workers do not disturb the contaminated soils found in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area. Containment barrier disturbance is highly unlikely in these areas. The most likely cause of accidental disturbance would be the installation of new utilities or the construction of a new park structure. As a long term measure, this alternative will not be as reliable if maintenance and inspection was not performed; if they are performed it will be very reliable. A conservative measure would be that due to the levels of PCB contamination found in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area, the potential exposures could be managed through the implementation of a Soil Management Plan and Health and Safety Plan during any planned or emergency excavation activities.

4.3.3 Difficulty in Implementing Alternative

There is very little difficulty from the COL's standpoint in implementing this remedial alternative. The clean fill containment barrier alternative would be less difficult to achieve than no further action/institutional controls as well as the excavation only alternative of the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area.

MHD is backfilling the entire area south of the raceway with at least 15 feet of clean fill (except for an area of approximately 30 feet from the raceway where the clean fill slopes down to the raceway) as part of the final site grade from their scope of work. Therefore, the COL would not be responsible for the implementation or costs associated with this remedial option. Due to levels of PCB contamination found in the soils in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area, this alternative would require the development and implementation of a site specific health and safety plan to reduce the risk of contact with the PCBs during the performance of this alternative.

4.3.4 Cost of the Alternative

There would be no capital costs for the COL associated with the placement of the clean fill containment barrier over the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area. This work will be completed by MHD as a part of their scope of work for the project. MHD costs are approximately \$300,000 to backfill the entire area south of the raceway for bridge construction. There would be minimal costs, if any, to the COL associated with maintenance and inspection of the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area once the bridge over the site has been constructed.

A summary of the costs for the COL associated with the clean fill containment barrier remedial alternative for contaminated soils found in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area is provided in the following table.

Containment Barrier Alternative	Estimated Cost (\$)
Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area	\$0

4.3.5 Risks of the Remedial Action Alternative

Two risks are associated with the placement of the clean fill containment barrier in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area. They are 1) the exposure encountered by construction workers and the public during the placement of the containment barrier, and 2) future disruption and integrity of the clean fill containment barrier.

Public and Environmental Risks During Construction

Public health risk is best minimized by closing and/or marking off areas during remediation activities. Exposure risk to contamination and physical hazard risk to construction activities are of key concern, and can be eliminated from the public by closing and/or marking off construction areas. Workers should be properly trained and outfitted with the necessary personal protection equipment to minimize their risks.

Environmental risks are controlled by proper containment of the contaminated materials by dust control and runoff control measures.

Containment Barrier Disruption

As identified above, contamination areas left in place and contained always will be susceptible to future disruption. This is not especially true for the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area, where this area will be the located under the footprint of the bridge over the site. Due to the bridge, there will be greater public restrictions near the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area. Future site facility construction, while not currently planned, may include additional structures or utility work. Other risks associated with the placement of the containment barrier include excessive erosion in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area from bridge and ground run-off which could degrade the clean fill and expose the impacted soils. Although this is highly unlikely but possible, the proper erosion control measures will be in place on the bridge (pipes underneath controlling run-off) and on the ground. If the area around the clean fill containment barrier is maintained, there is little risk associated with this option.

4.3.6 Benefits of the Alternative

Risk reduction at practically no cost to the COL is the primary benefit of the containment barrier remedial option. This is the lowest cost alternative, even lower than the no further action/institutional controls remedial option, which does not eliminate risk. Providing a containment barrier over the contaminated areas in place will always require attention since the contamination remains on site and may present a future human risk.

4.3.7 Timeliness of Alternative

Constructing a clean fill containment barrier over the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area would require very little time. Timing is dictated by MHD's schedule as to when they plan on completely filling in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area. To date they have filled in approximately eight feet over this area and will continue to fill in this area in the near future to reach final site grade.

4.3.8 Relative Effectiveness of the Alternative upon Non-Pecuniary Interests

The overall value of the property would be increased by this alternative because complete use of the site would be gained for passive and bridge construction activities. An AUL would have to be placed on the site and future development of the passive park would be restricted over the containment barrier overlying the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area. Due to the current and projected use of the site as a passive park/bridge footprint, the implementation of an AUL would not have a significant impact on the projected utilization of the park.

4.3.9 Summary of Detailed Evaluation

According to the MCP, the goal of the Phase III is the identification, evaluation, and selection of a comprehensive remedial action alternative that will address the identified risk and which is likely to achieve a permanent solution. A detailed evaluation has been conducted in accordance with the requirements specified in 310 CMR 40.0850, which presents the detailed evaluation criteria to be utilized in the comparison of potential alternatives. One option for containment was evaluated. The evaluation determined that the placement of the containment barrier is the least expensive remediation option and provides the best fit to institute a Permanent Solution for the entire site.

A selection of an alternative is presented in Section 5.0.

5.0 SELECTION OF THE FINAL REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Three remedial alternatives have been evaluated for areas south of the raceway at the OPM: no further action with institutional controls, soil excavation and off-site disposal, and a soil containment barrier – the placement of 15 feet or greater of clean fill to separate the OHM and the final site ground surface. No further action with institutional controls was evaluated as a baseline; however this would not be effective for areas south of the raceway at the OPM, due to the future use as a passive park. If no further action was conducted for areas south of the raceway at the OPM, contamination would remain on site, exposure to the contamination would still be present and a permanent solution would not be reached.

Due to the level and characteristics of the PCB contamination of the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area soil, the best remedial alternative is the placement of the clean fill containment barrier since it would achieve a permanent solution for this heavily contaminated area. The placement of the containment barrier over the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area as opposed to excavating this area would save the project a significant amount in costs. The significant costs

are due more to the price per ton to transport TSCA regulated soil rather than the volume of soil that would be transported. Based on cost and risk reduction, the containment barrier is the best remedial alternative for not only the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area but for the entire south area.

The table below summarizes the costs, cleanup time, and feasibility associated with all remediation goals for areas south of the raceway.

Remediation Goal	Cost	Cleanup Time	Feasibility
Class A-1 RAO	Significant	6 months	Not Feasible
Class A-2 RAO	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Feasible
Class A-3 RAO, AUL	\$200,000	1 month	Not Feasible
Class A-4 RAO, AUL	\$0	Not Applicable	Feasible
Class C RAO	\$105,000	Less than 3 months	Not Feasible

Based upon the table above, the Class A-4 RAO and AUL option for areas south of the raceway is the best remedial goal for the COL. The costs associated with this remedial goal are being absorbed by MHD as part of their scope of work for preparing the Site for bridge construction. The feasibility, cleanup time, and the cost for this remedial option make it most practical for site closure and the COL. A Class A-2 RAO is not applicable due to the AUL restriction anticipated to be placed on the areas south of the raceway.

6.0 PROJECTED SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

The conceptual design report is attached to this Phase III Remedial Action Plan as Appendix A. The conceptual design encompasses design information pertaining to the areas south of the raceway at the OPM. The purpose of the conceptual design is to provide an overview of the Site use once all of the remediation is complete. The entire site (north and south of the raceway) will be developed into a park and the area south of the raceway will support a newly designed bridge. Canal Street will be relocated to accommodate the new bridge construction. The bridge and passive park is a key part of the revitalization of the downtown area of Lawrence once it is completed. Completion of the work and the submittal of a RAO are anticipated to occur within the next two years.

7.0 LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared for the use of the COL. The observations made and results presented in this report are believed to be representative of current conditions at the time of Stone & Webster's assessment. Any additional information regarding Site conditions or past/current Site use should be brought to Stone & Webster's attention so it may be addressed and incorporated in

the Site study. This information could potentially result in modification of Stone & Webster's conclusions and recommendations.

Stone & Webster is not responsible for the accuracy and veracity of information provided to us by outside parties with respect to areas south of the raceway at the OPM and adjacent properties. This report presents the opinions of Shaw/Stone & Webster Massachusetts Inc. with the respect to the environmental conditions of areas south of raceway at the OPM. The actual determination of compliance of present or former operators of areas south of the raceway at the OPM with federal or state regulations can only be made by the appropriate regulatory agencies. The opinions rendered herein are not intended to imply a warranty or a guarantee and are based solely upon areas south of the raceway at the OPM conditions at the time of our investigation.

Chemical analyses were performed for certain parameters during this assessment. The parameters selected were based upon site knowledge and potential sources. However, chemical constituents not searched for during the studies may be present in soil and/or groundwater at areas south of raceway at the OPM. Chemical conditions reported reflect conditions only at the locations tested at the time of testing and within the limitations of the methods used. Such conditions can differ rapidly from area to area and from time to time. No warranty is expressed or implied that chemical conditions other than those reported do not exist within areas south of the raceway at the OPM.

Negative findings at a test location do not guarantee that the soil or groundwater at a greater depth is free of contaminants because geologic and/or hydrologic conditions may be present that prevents upward diffusion of contaminants from deeper horizons. Additionally, positive findings at a sample location can arise from soil contamination only and do not confirm that the underlying groundwater has been impacted.

REFERENCES

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United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. 1981. Soil Survey of Essex County, Massachusetts Northern Part.

FIGURES









NRS SCORING MAP DATA SOURCES

AQUIFERS: USGS-WRD/MassGIS, 1:48,000. Automated by MassGIS from the USGS Water Resources Div. Hydrologic Atlas series manuscripts. The definitions of high and medium yield vary among basins. Source dates 1977-1988.

SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS: US EPA/MA DEP/MassGIS, various scales. They are defined by EPA as aquifers that are the 'sole or principal source' of drinking water for a given aquifer service area. Last updated May 1996.

NON POTENTIAL DRINKING WATER SOURCE AREAS: DEP-BWSC (Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup). Those portions of high and medium yield aquifers, which may not be considered as areas of groundwater conducive to the locations of public water supplies. Please refer to the MCP guidelines for the definitions of these areas.

DEP APPROVED ZONE II's: MA DEP, 1:25,000. As stated in 310 CMR 22.02 'that area of an aquifer which contributes water to a well under the most severe pumping and recharge conditions that can be realistically anticipated.' Digitized from data provided to DEP in approved hydrologic engineering reports. Data is updated continuously.

INTERIM WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS: DEP-DWS (Division of Water Supply), 1:25,000. These polygons represent an interim Zone II for a groundwater source until an actual one is approved by the DEP Division of Water Supply. The radius of an tWPA varies according to the approved pumping rate. Updated in parallel with the Public Water Supplies data.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES: DEP-DWS, 1:25,000. Community and non-community surface and withdrawal points were field collected using Global Positioning System receivers. The attributes were added from the DEP Division of Water Supply database. Continuously updated.

HYDROGRAPHY: USGS/MassGIS. 1:25,000 USGS Digital Line Graph (DLG) data modified by MassGIS. Approximately 40% of the data was provided by USGS and MassGIS created the remainder to USGS specifications. Source dates 1977-1997.

DRAINAGE BASINS: USGS-WRD/MassGIS, 1:24,000. Automated by MassGIS from USGS Water Resources Division manuscripts with approximately 2400 sub-basins as interpreted from 1:24,000 USGS quadrangle contour lines. 1987-1993. WETLANDS: Umass Amherst RMP/MassGIS, 1:25,000. Includes nonforested wetlands extracted from the 1971-1991 Land Use datalayer, which was photointerpreted from summer CIR photography. Interpretation was not done in stereo. Also includes, in most areas, forested wetlands from USGS Digital Line Graph (DLG) data.

PROTECTED OPEN SPACE: EOEA (Executive Office of Environmental Affairs) MassGIS, 1:25,000. Includes federal, state, county, municipal, non-profit and protected private conservation and outdoor recreation lands. Ongoing updates.

ACECs: DEM, 1:25,000. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern are areas designated by the Secretary of ECEA as having a number of valuable environmental features coexisting. Projects in ACECs are subject to the highest standards of review and performance. Last updated October 1996.

ROADS: USGS/MassGIS/MHD, 1:100,000. MassGIS extracted roads from the USGS Transportation DLG files. MA Highway Dept. updated roads through 1999. MassGIS and MA DEP GIS group further edited this layer. Numbered routes are part of the state, U.S. or Interstate highway systems.

POLITICAL BOUNDARIES: MassGIS/USGS, 1:25,000. This datalayer was digitized by MassGIS from mylar USGS quads. Source date is approximately 1985.

DEP PERMITTED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES: DEP-DSW (Division of Solid Waste), 1:25,000. Includes only facilities regulated since 1971. Data includes sanitary landfills, transfer stations and recycling or composting facilities. Facility boundaries were compiled or approximate facility point locations drafted onto USGS quadrangles and automated by the DEP Division of Solid Waste. Last updated 1997.

NHESP ESTIMATED HABITATS OF RARE WETLANDS WILDLIFE: Polygons show estimated habitats for all processed occurrences of rare wetlands wildlife. Data collected by Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program and compiled at 1:24,000 or 1:25,000 scale. For use with Wetlands Protection Act Only. Effective 1999 - 2001.

NHESP CERTIFIED VERNAL POOLS: Points show all vernal pools certified by NHESP/MADFW (Fisheries and Wildlife) as of June 30, 1999. Data compiled at 1:24,000 or 1:25,000 scale. Effective 1999 - 2001.

Last revised: 2000

TABLES

Table 2-1 - Summary of All Remaining Site Soil Analytical Data (Sub-Basement Transformer No. 6 / Coutyard Area) City of Lawrence - 21 Canal Street RTN 3-2691

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iample ID	Method 1	B-1-	+1-1 B-1-1 DUP			8-1-2		B-1-3	В	1-4	B-1-4 E	DUP	8-1	5	B-1-5		B-1-6		8-1-7	_	TP2-1	1102-0	TP2-2	TP2-3		B-1		-1	B-1		B-2		8-3		B-3		5	8-5	, T	8-6		8-7
	Standards	(0-0.	5)	(0-0.5	5)	(0-0.5')		0-0.5')	(0-0	5)	(0-0.	5)	(0-0.)	5)	(0-2')		(0-2')		(0-0.5	7	(5' bgs)		(4° bgs)	(4' bgs	9)	(0-0.5')	(0.	5-2')	{2-4		(0-2')		(0-0.5')	(4-6')	(0-0	15')	(4-6	0	(0-0.5')		(0-0.5')
ate Sampled	5-3 GW-2/GW-3	8/9/	и.	8/9/0	1	8/9/01	1	3/9/01	6/9	/01	8/9/0	01	6/9/6	n.	8/9/01		8/9/01	1	8/9/01		3/6/04		3/8/04	3/8/04	4	5/7/01	5/	7/01	5/7/0		5/7/01		5/7/01	5	7/01	5/7/	/01	5/7/0	4	5/7/01		5/7/01
Sampling Company		S&	<u>* </u>	Sav	<u> </u>	S&W		SAW		w I	561	~	541	Y	Sew		Saw	<u> </u>	SAW		Saw	_	Saw	S&W		S&W	<u> </u>	sw I	Sav		<u></u>		SAW	┈┼╼╴┊	1 W3	56	<u> </u>	560	heida	Saw	-+-	Saw
Analytes															-									┼──┼						-+-				+	┼─┤		_				\rightarrow	+
		Result	QL	Result.	QL R	esuit (QL Resu	* <u>Q</u>	Result	<u>QL</u>	Result	QL	Result	QL Re	suit (<u>R</u>	esuit	<u>ar</u> i	Result	<u>G</u> L	Result		SLE DL	Result	OL Re	sunt <u>Ot</u>	Result	QL	Result	QL R	esuit	<u>QL</u> <u>R</u>	esuit Qi	Resul	<u>a</u>	Result	્વા	Result	QLI	Result	QL Res	at or
Metals									_						_			_								_				. · · [—					
					<u>_</u>			+			10	-+			-	-				<u> </u>	10		. 	-		-	-		417		AIT			-			⊢ −− †	-	-+	MT		
Arsenic	5.000 / 5.000	19		19	-	NT .	30		43		NT		67		. 		NT	-	120	- 1	NT		n l	NT		a l	NT	·	NT		NT		NT		+ +	NT NT	-+	NT	\pm	NT	2	6
Berytium	3/3	0.3U	0.30	0.3U	0.30	NT	0.20	1 0.20	0.29	·	NT		0.2U	0.20 N	т		NT		0.2U	0.20	NT	N	π	NT	1	π	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	\Box	NT		NT .	0.	3
Cadmium	30 / 30	0.3U	0.30	0.3U	0.30	NT	0.20	1 0.2	0.20	0.20	NT		02U	0.20 N	Ţ.,		NT		0 <i>2</i> U	0.20	NT	N	<u>π</u>	NT	<u> </u>	π	NT		NĨ		NT	· /	NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	0.2	<u>1U 0.20</u>
Chromium	200/200	12	····-	13			21	<u>+</u> -	12		NT		32	N			NT	<u> </u>	25		NT			NT					NT		NT .		NT		┼╌╴╽	NT	┝──┤			NT	18	<u> </u>
Lead Selenirum	800 / 800	10	1.0	5.5 1U	1.0		10	1.0	10	1.0	NT	- 1	10	1.0 N	Ť		NT		10	1.0	NT	1.4 I I	<u>π</u>	NT	1.2 . 1		NT	1.	NT		NT		NT			NT		NT		NT	2	U 2.0
Silver	200/200	10	1.0	10	1.0	NT	10	1.0	1.2		NT		10	1.0 N	π		NT		3.3		NT	N	π	NT	1	π	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	11	J 1.0
Zinc	5,000 / 5,000	24		26		NT	44	-	94		NT		38	N	π		NT	·	45		٨Т		π	NT		n 📃	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT	2/	4
Mercury	30/30	0.06U	0.06	0.06U	0.06	NT ·	0.05	0.0	5 0.068		NT		0.049		<u>r</u>		NT		0.078		NT		<u>а </u>			<u>π </u>			NT		NT		NT	NT	┦──┨	NT	⊢+	_NT	<u> </u>	<u>NT</u>	<u> </u>	30 0.05
Polychiomated Binbern/s - PCRs				<u> </u>	<u> </u>			+-	+												\rightarrow	-	+	+			+	1						-	+	<u> </u>	┢━━━╋	I		\rightarrow	+	+
																							_																			
Aroclor-1016	212	U	0,130	U	0.130	U 0	0.110 U	0.11	0 U	0.110	U	0.100	NT		1 0	110		0.110	U	0.110	NT	Ň	त –	NT		U 0.1	10 U	0,110	U.	0.120		0.110	U 0.1	10 U	0.110	U	.0.130		0.110	<u><u> </u></u>	.110 U	1 0.120
Arocior-1254	2/2		0.130		0.130		110 0	0.11		0.110	U U	0.100	NT		<u>í l</u> å	110	<u>u</u>	0.110	U I	0.110	NT					U 0.1		0.110	- 11	0.120		0.110	0 01		0.110		0.130	- <u>u</u>	0.110		.110 U	J 0.120
Alucioi-1280	212		0.100	Ť	0.100	- 		+	<u> </u>		l				-		-		-				-	+ ** +	_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				-		<u> </u>					<u> </u>		÷	····	-
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs									· · .					· .						· ·													_1_									
															╤╌╂╌		107					-+-		+ +													┣──┥		_		<u> </u>	0.090
Acetone	700 / 900	0.0051	0.050	NI		NT NT		0.14			NT		- ŭ	0.140	r l	+	NT	-+	NT		NT .	-+-	<u>a .</u>		-	<u>и</u> п			NT				NT			NT	\vdash	NT	+	NT		0.000
Chioroform	10/300	U	0.0025	NT		NT	Ū	0.14	IO NT		NT		U	0.140 N	π		NT		NT		NT	Ň	л —	NT		π	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	1	J 0.004
Ethylbenzene	2,500 / 500	ប	0.0025	NT		NŤ	ย	0.14	KO NT		NT		ย	0.140 1	n		NT		NT		NT .		ग	NT		श	NT		N٢	-	NĨ		NT	NT	_	NT		NT		NT		J 0.004
Trichloroethene (TCE)	2/2,000	NT		NT		NT	NT NT	<u> </u>	NT		NĬ		NT		<u>π</u>	·	NT		NT		NT	- ! *	<u>vr</u>	NT		<u>ντ</u>			NT		NT		NT			NT	┢╾╌┥	NŤ	┢━━━╋╋		<u> </u>	
Polyaromatic Hydrocarboas (PAH)						+	<u> </u>	+									-	+		-+	.	+		+												H	\vdash		<u> </u>			+-
																			_								1															
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	U	8.440	U	0.440	NT	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.4	10 U	0.370	NT	\square	U	0.360	<u>n</u>		NT		U	0.370	NT	- !	NT	NT		VT	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	· · · ·	. NT	┝──┦	NT	┢╧╋	NT		J 0.360
	5,000 / 5,000	1 11	0,440		0.440	NT	- U	0.4	0 1	0.370	NI			0.360 1	<u>π</u>	-+-	NT		0.26	0.370	NT		wr i			N1	1 NT	+	NI NI		NT		NT 1		1	NI		NT NT	⊢ +	NT	-+	0.380
Benzo(bifluorantiene	300/300	Ū	0.440	Ŭ	0.440	NT.	- Ū	0.4	10 U	0.370	NT		Ū	0,360 1	π		NT	-+	0.37	0.370	NT	- 1	NT	NT		и.	NT	1	NT		NT		NT TH	<u></u>	· · ·	NT		NT		NT	-1-	U 0,380
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	· U ·	0.440	U	0.440	NT	U U	0.4	10 U	0,370	NT		U	0.360	a i		NT		U.	0.370	NT	1	NT I	NT		NT TR	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		J 0.380
Benzo(g.h.f)perylene	2,500 / 2,500	U ·	0.440	<u> </u>	0.440	NT ·	· U	0.4	10 U	0.370	NT	<u> </u>	ឋ	0.360	<u>π</u>	_	NT		U	0.370	NT		NT	I NT			NT	1	NT		NT		NT .			NT		NT	⊢	NT		J 0.380
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30		0.440	U I	0.440	NT		0.4		0.370	NT		บ ย	0.360 1	.		NT	-+	0.23	0.370	NT	- ;	NT I				NT		NT		NT T		NT	NT	-	NT	╂───┦	NT	\leftarrow	NT	\rightarrow	U 0.380
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	U	0.440	U U	0,440	NT	<u> </u>	. 0.4	10 U	0.370	NT		U	0.360	π		NT		U"	0.370	NT		NT	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	-	NT		NT		NT		U 0.380
Fluoranthene	5,000 / 5,000	ម	0.440	U	0.440	NT	U	0,4	10 U	0.370	NT	· 1	U	0.360 1	π		NT		0.46	0.370	Nî		NT	NT	1	NT .	NT		NŤ	-	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		J 0.380
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	300/300	·U	0.440	<u> </u>	0,440	NT	U	0.4	10 U	0.370	NT NT		U	0.360	<u>n</u>		NT		<u>u</u>	0,370	NT			NT			NT NT	-	NT		NT		NT		<u> </u>	NT	\square	NT	┟───╂	NT	'	J 0,380
Naphthalene	40/3,000	U 11	0.440	<u> </u>	0.440		- U	0.4	10 0	0.370	NI		U	0.360	VT I		NT		0.26	0.370	NT		NT	NT NT	-	NT		+	NT		NT		NT	N	-	NT	+	NT NT	<u> </u>	NT	-+-;	U 0.380
Pyrene	5,000 / 5,000	Ū	0.440	U.	0.440	NT	U	0.4	10 U	0.370	NT		U	0.360	UT I		NT		0.37	0,370	NT	1	NT	NT		NT	NT	·	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		U 0.380
								_							_			_																					\square	\rightarrow	<u> </u>	
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)	l	<u> </u>			ŀ		_	+		+	 						{	-+			<u> </u>	+	_	┨┉┉┨							-+					<u> </u>			┢──╊			-
Co-Cte Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	U	4.3	. U	4.4	υl	4.1 U	3.	7 U	3.6	U	3.6	NT		υt	3.8	U	3.7		3,6	NT		NT	NT		U 3	7 0	3.7	U	3,8	65	3,8	U a	.7 26	3.8	_11	4.5	4.0	3.5		3.7	U 3.9
C19-C36 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	U	4.3	U	4.4	93 ·	4.1 U	3.	7 Ų	3.6	U	3.6	NT		U	3.8	U	3.7	U	3.6	NT		NT	NT		U S	.7 9.1	3.7	12	3.8	\$200	3.8	U 3	.7 53	3.8	22	4.5	U	3.5	Ü	3.7	U 3.9
C11-C22 Aromatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	U.	4.3	0	4.4	62	<u>4,1 U</u>	3.	7 9.1	3.6	6.0	3.6	NT			3.8	<u>v</u>	3.7	7.4	3,6	NT		NT	NT		11 3	7 22	3.7	31	3.8	480	3.8	4,8 3	.7 190	3.8	33	4.5	8.0	3.5	5.0	37 1	3,9
Acenaphthene	5,00074,000		0.4	0	04		0.4 U		4 0	0.4		0.4	NT		0	0.4	u l	0.4	11	0.4	NT		NT				4 0	0.4		0.4		04		4 12	0.4		0.4	U U	0.4		0.4	U 0.4
Anthracene	5,000 / 5,000	ŭ	0.4	U	0.4	0.46	0.4 U	0	4 U	0.4	· U	0.4	NT		U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	NT		NT	NT		UO	4 0	0.4	U	0.4	ů İ	0.4	U C	4 27	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Benzo(a)antiracene	300/300	U	0.4	U	0.4	1.3	0.4 U	0	4 U	0,4	U	0,4	NT		U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	NT	1	NT	NŤ		U O	.4 0.62	0.4	12	0.4	U	0.4	υι	.4 6.1	0,4	U	0,4	_ U	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	U	0,4	U	0,4	1.7	0.4 U	0.	<u>4 U</u>	0.4	<u> </u>	0.4	NT		U	0.4	<u>U</u>	0.4	<u>v</u>	0.4	NT			NT		<u>U</u> 0	4 0.81	0.4	1.0	0.4	<u>U</u>	0.4	UC	4 5.3	0.4		0.4	0	0.4	<u> </u>	0.4	0.4
Benzo(b)iluoranthene Benzo(o tri linendene	300/300	U U	0.4	U U	0.4	1.1	0.4 0		4 U	0.4	1 1	0.4	NT		ü 	0.4	╦┼	0.4	 +	0.4	NT		NT	NT I			<u>, 0.94</u> 4 U	0.4	0.45	0.4		0,4		4 19	0.4	1 U	0.4			-	0.4	U 0.4
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	Ť	0.4	U	0.4	0.79	0.4	1 0	4 U	0.4	U	0.4	NT		ŭ	0.4	U	0.4	U	0,4	NT		NT	NT		u o	A 0,46	0.4	0.62	0.4	U	0.4	UC	4 2.0	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Chrysene	40/40	U	0.4	ับ	0.4	1.3	0.4 U	1 0.	4 U	0.4	U	0.4	NT		ប	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	NT		NT	NT		U O	.4 0.73	0.4	1.1	0.4	U	0.4	U	4 5.5	0.4	U	0.4	υ.	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	U U	0.4	U.	0.4	U	0.4 U		4 U	0.4	U U	0.4	NT	· · · · · · · · ·	<u>u</u>	0,4	<u>u</u>	0.4		0.4	NT		NT	NT		U	4 0	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	0 0	4 0.7	2 0.4	+ U	0.4	U	0.4	<u></u>	0.4	U 0.4
It-Noraninene	5,000/5,000	1 11	0.4	11		4	0.4 0		4 1	0.4	1	04	NT		.	0.4	U I	0.4	U I	0.4	NT		NT	NT		10 I O	- 14 4 11	0.4	1 <u>1</u>	0.4	<u>u</u>	0.4	.	4 14	0.4		0.4	<u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u>	0.4	-+	0.4	U 0.4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	300/300	Ť	0.4	Ū	0.4	0.93	0.4		4 U	0.4	ŤŬ	0.4	NT		u	0,4	U	0.4	U I	0.4	NT		NT	NT		U O	4 U	0.4	0.39	0.4	Ū	0.4	U	4 24	0.4	1 0	0.4	Ū	0.4	- u T	0.4	U 0.4
2-Methylnaphthalene	2,000 / 1,000	U	0.4	U	0.4	υİ	0.4 U	.0	4 U	0.4	U	0.4	NT		U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	NĨ	1	NT	NT		U 0	.4 U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	.4 U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Naphthalene	40/3,000	U	0.4	บ	0.4	U	.0.4 U	0	4 U	0.4	U	0.4	NT		U I	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	NT		NT	NT	1-	U O	.4 U	0.4	U	0.4	<u>v</u>	0.4	0 0	4 0	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	<u>U</u>	0.4	U 0.4
Phenanthrene.	2,500 / 100		0.4	10	0.4	0.44	0.4 1		4 U 4 U	0.4	1	0.4	NT	-	<u>u</u>	0.4	U U	0.4		0.4	NT		NT			0 0	4 0.62	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.59	0.4		4 13	0.4	10	0.4		0.4	 +-	0.4	0 0.4
r yiele	3,00013,000	<u> </u>	1 T'' 1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	~				1		ii_			-					- 1	···· 1										· · · ·		1			1 -	المتتسع			

All concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg

U = Not Detected

U = Not Detected UJ = Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J = Countition is approximate due to limitations identified in the quality NT = Not Tested bgs = below ground surface btg = below transformer pit grade

Table 2-1 Con't - Summary of All Remaining Site Soil Analytical Data (Sub-Basement Transformer No. 6 / Coutyard Area) City of Lawrence - 21 Canal Street RTN 3-2691

·	: .																																										
Sample 10 Method 1 B-9 Standards (0-0.5')					. 1	B.41	3	D 40		2.12	1 .	<u>, 1</u>	D 44		Q.45	<u>. </u>	0_164 1	T GIT	P-17		R.12	- Bui	Iding No. 3 P-19	R.4	ឲវាព្រ [ា]	P -4	n I	R_94		B-22		8-23	R	25	8-7	6	B-27	, 	B-2*	3 1	B-29	—	B-30
Sample ID	Method 1 Standards	В (0-1	9 (5)	8-1 (0-0	.5)	8-11 (0-0.5		0-12 (0-0.51) 4	1-13 1-0.5°)	(0-0)	ເສງ	د-ت 1.0-0)		(0-0.5	- 	2-10AL (0-0.5	5)	(0-0.5')		(0-0.5')		(0-0.5')	(0	+0.57)	(0-0)	.5)	(0-0.5	7	(0-0.5')		0-0.5')	(0.0	1.57)	(0-0.	5)	(0-0.5	5)	(0-0,5	n I	(0-0.5')	1 0	3-0 <i>.5</i>)
Date Sampled	5-3 GW-2/GW-3	5/7	/01	5/7/	10	5/7/0	i	5/7/01		7/01	5/7	101	5/7/0	1	5/7/0	1	5/7/0	1	5/7/01		5/7/01		5/7/01	5	77/01	577	01	\$/7/Q	1	5/7/01		5/7/01	5/7	/01	5/7/	01	5/7/01	4	5/7/01	1	5/7/01	. 5	17/01
Sampling Company		S8	<u>w</u>	S&	w.	S&V	<u></u>	S&W		S&W	58	w	S&V	<u> </u>	\$&W	<u> </u>	S&V	<u></u>	S&W	<u> </u>	SAW		S&W	5	S&W	\$8	<u>w (</u>	S&W		S&W	-	SAW	50	W I	5&	<u> </u>	S&W	- +	Saw	<u>-</u> +	<u></u>		<u>3077</u>
							·	+									+							1						·	+-	1					+	-+				+-	++
Analytes		Result	OL I	Result	a	Result	QL Re	suit	QL Resul	L QL	Result	QL	Result	aLI	Result	QL I	Result	QL F	Result (A Res	sunt Q	L Res	ut QL	Result	<u>a</u>	Result	<u>GF</u>	Result	QL I	tesuit Q	Res	A QL	Result	QL	Result	<u>or</u>	Result	<u>a</u> r	Result	QL P	<u>(esuit O</u>	<u>* Res</u>	<u>a</u> QL
Metals		<u>,</u>																_						-												1.							<u> </u>
								_									_					-		1					_					·			 +			-+	NT	-	+
Arsenic	20/20	NT		7.7		NT			NT		NT		NT		37	-+	36		NT		.	N	r	NT	1.	99		NT	-	NT			85		NT		NT	-	26		NI	NT	
Banum Benyfium	3/3	NT		0.33		NT	- 1	VT I	NT		NT		NT		0.4		0.35		NT	Ň	π	N	F	NŤ		0.34		NT		NT	NT	-	0.4		NT		NT		0.39		NT	NT	
Cadmium	30/30	NT		0.2U	0.20	NT		TI I	NT		NT		NT		0 <i>2</i> U	0.20	0.2U	0.20	NT	N	n 👘	N	r :	NT		0.41		NT		NT	NT	I	0.35		NT		NT	<i>`</i>	0.3U	0.30	NT		
Chromium	200/200	NT		37		NT	<u> </u>	NT _			NT		TM		26		20		NT	<u> N</u>		- N		NT		24		NT		NT			29		NT	<u> </u>	NT		13		NT NT		+
Lead	300/300	NT	{	22	20	NT				-	NT		NT	- 1	10	1.0	10	1.0	NT	N	.	N	T	NT		10	1.0	NT		NT	- NT		10	1.0	NT		NT		20	2.0	NT	NT	
Silver	200/200	NT		10	1.0	NT		NT	NT	-	N	÷	NT		10	1.0	10	1.0	NT	N	त	N	т	NT		10	1.0	NT		NT	N		10	1.0	NT	• . :	NT		10	1.0	NT	NT	
Zinc	5,000 / 5,000	NT		48		NT	1	NT	NT.		NT		NT		120		43		NT	N	<u>п. </u>	. N	T	NT		92		NT		NT	. <u>N</u> T	<u> </u>	67	·	NT		NT	<u>+</u> _	73		NT		
Mercury	30/30	NT .		0.06		NT	!	NT .	<u>NT</u>	<u> </u>	NT		NT	-+	0.31	-+	0.079			N	<u>п</u>	• N			-	0.45		NT	-	NI .			0.2		- 141			<u> </u>	0.070	0.07		-	
Departmented Phylosoph, DCDr			┝──┤						_	+		┝╼╼╋		-	-	+	+						-	+	1					-1-	+		1										
- DIVORDING CON DEFICINES - F. VOS																																	1										
Aroctor-1016	2/2	U	0.110	U	0.120	U	0.140	U G	0.110 U	0.110	U	0.100	U	0,130	U	0.110	<u> </u>	0.110	U 0.	120 1	0.1	20 L	0.110	U U	0.110	<u> </u>	0.120	<u>v</u>	0.120	U 0.1	20 U	0.110	U	0.130		2.3	<u> </u>	0.120	<u>-u</u> -1	0.150	1 1	120 0	0.100
Aroclor-1254	2/2	U 	0.110	<u>U</u>	0.120	<u> </u>	0.140	0 0	0.110 U	0.110	+	0,100	U 1) (0.130	u l	0.110	<u>v</u>	0.110	U 0.	120 0	0 0.1	20 1	0.110		0.110	U U	0.120	.	0.120	U 01	20 1	0.110	U	0.130	U	2.3	.	0.120	Ŭ	0.150	U 0.	120 U	0.100
Arodor-1260	212		0,110		0.120		0.140	` †`		1 4.110	Ť		<u> </u>		-				<u> </u>			-	1			1									a								
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs																																						-	-+		-+		
													477			0.050		0.050		<u> </u>							0.056		-+	NT			1 11	0.058	NT		-NT	i		0.057	MT -		
Acetone	700 (000	NT		U 11	0.056	NT					NI		NT	· •	0.035	0.006	U.19 U	0.068	NT		<u>ग</u>		T		+	0.035	0.0026	NT		NT	N		0.016	0.0029	NT		NT		u t	0.0033	NT	NT	
Chiconform	10/300	NT		Ŭ	0.0028	NT		NT	INT	-	NT		NT		0.0031	0.0028	Ū	0.0034	NT		at	N	T	NT	1	0.031	0.0028	NT		NT	I N	-	U	0.0029	NT		NT		U	0.0033	NT	NT	
Ethyberzene	2,500/500	NT		Ū	0.0028	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		0.003	0.0028	U	0.0034	NT	N	ग	N	T _	NT		0.003	0.0028	NT		NT	N	_	U	0.0029	NT		NT	⊢ –∔	<u> </u>	0.0033	NT	NT	
Trichloroethene (TCE)	2/2,000	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	<u>-</u>	<u>π</u> [N	<u>म</u>	NT		NT		NT		NT				ļ	NT		- <u>NI</u>	⊢ −+	<u></u>	÷.	NI		
Patrone de la Janeiro (DALI)								-								-+		\rightarrow					-	+	+	+					+-	-	+	<u> </u>				-+	\rightarrow				+
Polyarolinauc Hydrocarbons (PArt)								+							· · · ·								-			1												\square	=			_	
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	NT		บ	0,400	NT	Ť.	NT	NT		NT		NT		U	0.380	0.21	0.390	NT	N	۹ĩ –	N	Π	NT	1	U	0.380	NT		NT	N		U	0.370	NT		NT NT	┢╍╍╊		0.500	NT		+
Anthracene	5,000/5,000	NT		U	0.400	NT		NT				┨	NT		0 1	0.380	0.7	0.390	NT				ir i		<u>-</u>	0.91	0.380	NI	-	NT				0.370	NI		NT	\vdash	.	0.500	NT		
Benzo(a)anthracene	300/300	NI		U U	0.400	NT		NT	N	+	NT		NT		0.28	0.380	2.3	0.390	NT		1		π	NT		0.28	0.380	NT		NT	N	r	1	0.370	NT		NT		U	0.500	NT	N	
Berzoloriuszaminene	3,000 / 3,000	NT		0.22	0.400	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		0.23	0.380	1.8	0.390	NT	N	T	N	π	NT		0.23	0.380	NT		NT	N	r	U	0.370	NT		NT	\square	U	0.500	NT	NT	
Benzo(g.h.l)perylene	2,500/2,500	Nĩ		U	0.400	NT		NT	· NĨ		NT		NT		U	0.380	1,1	0.390	NT.		T		<u>n </u>	NT	-	U	0.380	NT		NT	N		1 0	0.370	NT		NT	┢──╋	<u> </u>	0.500	NT		
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	NT		0.24	0.400	NT		NT					NT		0.31	0.360	2.3	0.390	NU				<u>а</u>			0.31	0.380	NT	-+	NT			1 0	0.370	NT		NT		-ŭ t	0.500	NT	- N	
Chrysene Dihaamu'a blaathracene	40740	NT		U U	0.400	NT		NT			NT		NT	+	U	0.380	0.5	0.390	NT		NT T		स	NT		- U.	0,380	NT		NT	N	r T	U	0.370	NŤ		NT		U	0.500	NT	N	ſ
Fluoranthene	5,000 / 5,000	NT		0.25	0.400	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		0.53	0.380	4.2	0.390	NT	1	NT	. 1	n	NT		0.53	0.380	NŤ		NT	N	r 📃	0.24	0.370	NT		NT		U	0,500	NT	N7	4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	300 / 300	NT	[U	0.400	NT		NT	NT		NT		NĨ		<u>U</u>	0.380	1.2	0.390	<u>NT.</u>		NT	-	n n	NT		<u> </u>	0.360	NT		NT	N			0,370	NT		NT	┢──┼		0.500	NT		
Naphthalene	40/3,000	NT		<u> </u>	0.400	NT .	┢──┼┈	NT .	NT	_			NT		0.36	0.380	3.0	0.390					<u></u>		1	0.36	0.380	NT	-+	NT		; _	0.2	0.370	NT		NT	+	-ŭ-	0.500	NT	N	r – – – –
Phonanthrene	2,500/100	NI		0.29	0.400	NT		NT	NT	-	NT		NT		0.45	0.380	3.6	0.390	NT		NT	- 1	π	NT		0,45	0,380	NT		NT	N	T	0.23	0.370	NT		NT		U	0.500	NT	N	
																								1	_									ļ	· · · · ·			┢═┟					┥┛
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)								\square														-				 	1	\vdash					+	<u> </u>	 		 	\vdash			+		
	E 000 / E 000			52	30	14	45	45	38 47	3.8	- U	37	110	43		3.8	4.6	3.7	6.2	4.0 14	400	39	U 3.8	υ	3.8	U	3,8	U	38	UA	3 4	2 3.8	14	4.4	24	20	U.	4.0	U	5.0	42	4.0 U	3.5
C ₂ -C ₁₅ Alightics Hydrocarbons	5.000/5.000	27	19	6.5	3.9	16	4.5	7.2	3.8 5.0	3.8	Ū	3.7	85	4.3	29	3.8	82	3.7	13	4.0 2	800 ;	39 1	13 3.8	15	3.8	45	3.8	59	38	89 4	.1 21	0 3.8	310	4.4	400	20	8.0	4.0	11	5.0	8.1	4.0 U	2 3.5
C11-C22 Aromatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	170	19	10	3.9	40	4.5	5.7	3.8 11	3.8	U	3.7	73	4.3	6.8	3,8	9.6	3.7	7.8	4.0 4	500	39 1	4 3.8	13	3.8	66	3.B	520	38	69 4	.1 5	2 3.8	320	4.4	830	20	6.6	4.0	6.8	5.0	4.9	4.0 6	1 3.5
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	U	1.9	U	0.4	U	0.5		0.4 U	0.4	4	0.4	<u>.</u>	0.4	<u></u>	0.4	<u> </u>	0.4	<u><u> </u></u>	0.4			0 0.4		0.4	<u> </u>	0,4	57	3.7	0 0				0.4	38	1,9		0.4	-	0.5	<u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u>	04 1	0.3
Acenaphthylene	2,500/1,000	1 32	1.9		0.4	<u>u</u>	0.5	$\frac{1}{1}$	04 0	0.4	- 	0.4	U	0.4	-ŭ	0.4	U U	0.4	U I	0.4	u i	1.9	U 0.4	1 U	0.4	0.59	0.4	16	3.7	Ŭ C	14 1	0,4	Ū	0.4	10	1.9	U	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.4 V	0,3
Anthracene Berzo/alanthracene	300/300	16	1.9	Ŭ	0.4	U	0.5	Ū	0.4 U	0.4	Ū	0.4	0,6	0.4	U	0.4	0.39	0.4	U	0.4	7.6 :	19	U 0.4	U	0.4	1.7	0.4	34	3.7	2.3 0	1.4 L	0.4	Q.91	Q.4	40	1.9	U	. 0.4	Ų	0.5	U	0.4 U	0.3
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	11	1,9	0.41	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.4 0.5	1 0.4	Ü	0.4	0.53	0.4	U	0,4	0.44	0.4	U	0.4	U :	<u>1.9</u>	U 0.4	U	0.4	1.7	0,4	30	3,7	2.4 (14 1	1 0.4	1.0	0.4	17	1.9	. 0	0.4	<u> </u>	0.5	<u> </u>	0.4 U	0.3
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	12	1.9	0.46	0.4	U	0.5	<u>u</u>	0.4 0.6	0.4	U	0.4	0.56	0.4	U 1/	0.4	0.5	0.4		0.4	<u>u :</u>	19		U	0.4	1.8	0.4	37	3.7	32 0			1.0	04	12	1.9		04		0.5	-;;+ '	0.4 1	0.3
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2,500/2,500	2.9	1.9		0,4	<u> </u>	0.5	1 1	0.4 0	0.4		0.4	- 11	0.4	- U	0,4	u	0.4	-ŭ l-	0.4	u.	3.9	U 0.4	1 0	0.4	0.84	0.4	14	3.7	1.5	14 0	1 0.4	Ť	0.4	15	1.9	U U	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.4 1	0.3
Chrysene	40/40	12	1.9	υ	0.4	U	0.5	ΰt	0.4 0.3	8 0.4	Ū	0.4	0.55	0.4	U	0.4	0.39	0,4	U	0.4	12 :	3.9	U 0.4	U	0.4	1.5	0.4	28	3.7	2.2 0	0,4 U	1 0.4	0.75	0.4	41	1.9	U	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.4 U	0.3
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	U	1.9	U	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.4 U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0,4	ប	0.4	U	0.4	U :	3.9	U 0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	3.7	U).4 1	0.4	U	0,4	3.9	1.9	U	0.4	<u> </u>	0.5	<u> </u>	0.4	0.3
Fluoranthene	5,000 / 5,000	40	1.9	0.52	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.4 0.6	7 0.4	U	0.4	1.3	0.4	U	0.4	0.81	0.4	<u> </u>	0.4		3.9 0	.56 0.4	0.59	0,4	3.8	0.4	85	37	4.7	2.4 0.	39 0.4	1.1	0.4	79	1.9		0.4		0.5	 +'	04 0	0,3
Fluorene	5,000 / 4,000	1 1	1.9	<u> </u>	0.4		0.5	<u>u</u>	0.4 0	0.4		0,4	0.48	0.4		0.4	. U	0.4	υ	0.4	<u><u></u></u>	3.9	U 04		0.4	0.63	0.4	11	3.7	1.5	0.4	1 0.	τυ	0.4	18	1.9	Ŭ	0.4	U	0.5	Ū	0.4 1	0.3
Ingeno(1,2,3-co)pyrens	2.000/1000	- 3 3 U	1.9	U U	0.4	0.56	0.5	U	.0.4 U	0.4	U	0.4	0.68	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	24	3.9	U 0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	3.7	U	1.4 1	J 0.4	U	0.4	U	1.9	U	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.4 l	i 0.3
Naphthalene	40 / 3,000	U	1.9	U.	0,4	U.	0.5	U	0,4 U	0.4	υ	0,4	0,51	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	17	3.9	U 0.4	U	0.4	. U	0.4	U	3.7	U	3.4 () 0.4	U	0,4	U	1.9	U	0,4	U	0.5	<u> </u>	0.4 1	/ 0.3
Phenanthrene	2,500 / 100	5.9	1.9	U	0.4	υ	0.5	U	0.4 U	0.4	IJ	0.4	1.7	0.4	Ų.	0,4	U 0.70	0.4	U I	0.4	22	3.9 0	43 0.4	0.5	0.4	3,0	0.4	84	3.7	3.0			0,69	0.4	35	1.9	<u>u</u>	0.4	- <u>u</u>	0.5		0.4	0.3
IP/mon	5.000/5.000	1 36	1 1.9	0.53	E 0.4	1 U	1 0.5	v 1	U.4 E U.8	+ U.4	- I V	1 9.4	പ	1 0.4	·. •	v.4	¥.19	. v.+ 1	. × I	~ 1		~• F V		ີ່ພະຫາ	1	0.7	1	1 ** 1	1		··· I '					1	4	1					

All concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg U = Not Detocted UU = Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J = Quantitation is approximate due to finitations identified in the quality oo NT = Not Tested bgs = below ground surface bg = below transformer pit grade
																						Building N	b 3								•		·								à	
	Method 1	B-1	31	B-32	,	B-32 DU	p l i	3-33	В-3	4	B-36		8-36	Bia	x6 .	B-3	6	B-37	1	B-38		8-38	<u>I</u> в-3	8 -	B-38		B-39	В	40 T	8-4	41	8-4	3	B-43 DL	P	B-44		8-44	1	8-45		B-47
andvo in	Standards	(0-0	ສາ	(0-0.5	5	(0-0.5)) (0	H0.57)	(0-0.	รา	(0-0.5		(0.5-2)	(2-4	6)	(4-6		(0-0.5		(0-0.5	5 I	(0.5-2')	(2-4	5	(4-6')	- I +	(0-0.5')	. (0-	0.5)	(0-0	5)	(0-0.5	5	(0-0.5	, L.	(0-0.5	5	(0.5-2		(0-0.5')		(0-0.5')
ate Samoled	S-3 GW-2/GW-3	5/7	/01	5/7/0	1	5/7/01	5	/7/01	5/7/0	01	5/7/0	i	5/7/01	517/	01	5770	n .	5/7/01		5/7/01	i	5/7/01	5/7/	н	5/7/01	-	5/7/01	50	//01	5/7/	101	5/7/0	a	5/7/01	r 🖡	5/7/0	t	5/7/01		5/7/01		5/7/01
ampling Company		58	w	S&W	1	S&W	\$	S&W	SAV	N L	S&W	<u> </u>	S&W	S&	w	S&V	<u>v i</u>	S&W		S&W		S&W	561	N	S&W		S&W	s	sw	58	w [S&V	<u>ر</u> ا	S&W		S&W		S&W		S&W		S&W-
																				_							·															
Analytes						·				· .]									_								_	<u> </u>				_		_			_				_	
	•	Result	민	Result	QLE	Result	OL Resul	<u>t ar</u>	Result	요	Result	의 1	<u>Resuit QL</u>	Result	요	Result	QL	Result		lesuit	<u>QL</u> <u>R</u>	sunt QL	Result	으니	Result	QL Res		Result	9 1	Result	<u> </u>	lesul .	<u>QL</u> <u>R</u>	esult	<u> 94 6</u>	Result	<u>QL 1</u>	Result	<u> OF I B</u>	esual Q	L Be	ᄤᆜᅋᅴ
Metais														<u> </u>	· · ·			_	_	-					<u> </u>		· ·														_	
	00.100			107	<u> </u>						<u></u>		67	50				NT	-+-	25		_			70			76				25	 ,	мт :		12	-	10		17		
rsenic	5 000 / 5 000	0.0		NT NT		NT		+	NT NT	-+	02 01		NT	NT		NT		NT		58	<u> </u>	<u>а</u>	1		NT	NT NT		69	┼──┼	30		200		NT		56		44	-	58	· N	
evien	3/3	0.34		NT.		NT	NT	+		<u> </u>	0.30	0.30	NT	NT		NT		NT		0.53		<u>π</u>	NT		NT	N		0,48	1 1	0.4		0.44		NT	- 1-	0.27		0.33).38	Ň	τ
admium	30/30	0.2U	0.20	NT		NT	NT	1	NT		0.33		NT	NT		NT	÷	NT.	- 1	0.41		π	NT		NT	N		0.2U	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.2U	0.20	NT		0.41		0.33		0.31	N	r
hromium	200/200	25		NŤ		NT	NT	·	NT		26		NĨ	NT		NT	1	NT		15		ग।	NT		NT	N		16		15		23		NT		40		32		29	N	
ead	300/300	4.8		NT		NT.	NT		NT		310		NT	NT		NT		NT		71	· ·	जा 📃	NT		лт	<u>N</u>	r	8.0		13		100		NT .	_	20		45		33	N	<u> </u>
elenium	800 / 800	10.	1.0	NT	<u> </u>	NT	NT.	1	NT		62	!	NT	NT		NT		NT	-	.10	1.0		NT		NT		<u> </u>	10	1.0	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80			10	1.0	10	1.0	10 1	.0 N	<u> </u>
iver	200/200	10	1.0	NT		NT		+			20	2.0		NI	· · ·	NI		NT.	-+	10 1	1.0	NI			NI			10	1.0	0.80	0.80		0.80		-+	10	1.0	60	-10	10 1	<u>N U.</u>	<u></u>
inc	5,000/5,000	<u>61</u>	0.06	MT		NI I		-1			81		MT			NI NT		MT		a 21					NI		-	13	0.05	46	0.05	00				0.056		0.12	_	111		╞╌╌┥
ercury	30730	0.050	0.00	- <u>er</u>	-			1	 "" 														1 1					1.000	+ ••••• +					<u> </u>	-			<u> </u>			<u> </u>	
Polychlorinated Binherwis - PCRs		<u> </u>					1	+	1	-+				1		1	1	-		-	-	1	1 1	. 1			1-	-					<u> </u>		1						1	
rockr-1016	212	U	0.110	. U.	0.110	UO	0.120 U	0.11	0 U	0.140	U	0.140	NT	NT		NT		U	120	U	0.120	T	NT		NT	U	0.14	40 U	0.110	U	0.120	U	0.110	U (0.310	Ú	0.210	U.	0.220	U 0.1	110 1	J 0.110
rockr-1254	2/2	ម	0.110	U	0.110	U O	0.120 U	0.11	0 0	0.140	U	0.140	NT	NT		NT		UI	0.120	U	0.120	NT	NT		NT		0.14	40 U	0.110	U.	0.120	U	0.110	U	0.310	U	0.210	U I	0.220	U 0.1	110 1	/ 0.110
rocior-1260	2/2	U	0.110	U	0.110	0 0	0.120 U	0.11	0 0	0.140	U	0.140	NT	NT		NT		<u>u</u> (0.120	UI	0.120	NT I	NT	-	NT	10	0.14	40 U	0.110	<u>U.</u>	0.120	0	0.110	0 1	0.310	U	0.210	<u> </u>	0.220	U 0.1	110	0.110
					<u> </u>	-		+		\rightarrow		-+-		╉──┤					-+		-	_	+		ļ		_	-	╉┻╌┨		├		-+			<u> </u>						─┼── ┦
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs		 		·					+ +																		_		+						-+				- 1-	· ·		+
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.12	0.084	NT		NT	.NT		-I NT		0 12	0.058	NT	NT		NT		NT	-+-	0 1	0.082	NT	NT		NT		, –	- 	0.068	22	0.054	u	0.060	U	0.058	02	0.054	NT		0.2 0.0	064 N	π
	700 / 900	U	0.0042	NT		NT.	NT				U	0.0029	NT	NT		NT		NT		U C	0.0041	NT	NT		NT	N	r	Ū	0.0034	U	0,0027	Ū	0.003	U	0.0029	U	0.0027	NT		ບ 0.0	027	a 🗖
Noroform	10/300	·υ	0.0042	NT		NT	NT	1	NT		U	0.0029	NT	NŤ		NT		NT		0.091 0	0.0041	NT	NT		NT	N	ī l	0.013	0.0034	0.0045	0.0027	U	0.003	U I	0.0029 (0.0029	0.0027	NT		U 0.0	1027 N	π
thytenzene	2,500/.500	U.	0.0042	NT		NT	NT		NT		U	0.0029	NT	NT		NT		NT		U	0.0041	NT	NT		N	N	τ	U	0.0034	U	0.0027	U	0.003	U 10	0.0029	υ	0.0027	NT	. 1	U 0.0	027 1	۲ <u> </u>
richloroethene (TCE)	2/2,000	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	Ň	Ť	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	^	<u> </u>
															_																 											<u> </u>
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)								<u> </u>	_ _					-	· · · ·												_	-							<u> </u>				<u> </u>			+
	E 000 1 4 000	l	0.540			AUT		-				0.000	AT	NT.		MT		MT			0.400	NT	NT		AT		╤╋╌		0.380	11	0.390		0.810	11 3	15		0.360	NT		11 D	380 0	
Acenaphilitene	5,000/4,000	1 <u></u>	0.510	NT		NT			NT		<u>.</u>	0.490	NT	NT		NT		NT		ŭ l	0.490	NT	NT		NT		`	0.21	0.380	U	0.380	Ū,	0.810	13	1.5	-ŭ -	0.360	NT		U O	360 1	i
Henzola lanthracene	300/300	1-0-	0.510	NT		NT		+	NT		0.54	0.490	NT	NT		NT		NT		0.54	0.490	NT	NT		NT	N	֠-	0,72	0.380	Ŭ	0.360	Ú I	0.810	3.0	1.5	0.28	0.360	NT		0.33 0.	380 1	π
Benzohhlupranhene	300/300	U.	0.510	NT		NT	NT		NT		0.54	0.490	NT	INT		NT		NT		0.54	0.490	NT	NT		NT	N	T I	0.66	0.380	U	0.380	U	0.810	2.8	1.5	0.32	0.360	NT		0.28 0.	380 ł	π
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000/3,000	U	0.510	NT	- I	NT	NT	-	NT		0.66	0.490	NT	NT		NT		NT ·		0.66	0.490	NT	NT		NT	N	r į	0.54	0.380	U	0,380	U	0.810	3.0	1.5	0.23	0.360	NT		0.28 0.	380	IT :
Benzo(g.h.I)perviene	2,500 / 2,500	ម	0.510	NŤ		NT	· NT		NT		0.26	0.490	NT	พเ		NĨ		NT		0.26	0.490	NT	TΛ		NT	N	т	0.34	0.380	U	0.380	U.	0.610	1.0	1.5	U	0.360	NT		U 0.	380	π
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	<u>U ·</u>	0.510	NT		NT	NT		NT		0.55	0.490	NT	NT	ļ	NT		NT	_	0.55	0.490	NT	NT		NT	N	<u>r</u>	0.7	0.380	U.	0,380	U	0.810	2.9	15	0.27	0.360	NT I		0.28 0.	380	<u></u>
Chrysene	40 / 40	<u>u</u>	0.510	NT		NT	IN T				0.61	0,490	NT	NT		NT		NT		0.61	0.490	NT	NT		NT	N		0.73	0,380	0.19	0.380	<u>v</u>	0.810	31	15	0.33	0,360	NI		0.35 0.	360 1	<u>и</u>
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	<u> </u>	0.510	NI			NI	·	NI NI		0	0.490	MT		1	N		NI NT	-	074	0.490				NT				0.360		0.300	0.50	0.810	57	15	0.67	0.360	NT	<u> </u>	059 0	380 1	
-luoraninene	300/300	11	0.510	NT		NT		-	NT		0.29	0.490	NT	NT		NT		NT		0.29	0,490	NT	NT		NT		,	0.37	0.380	ŭ	0.380	U	0.810	1.1	1.5	U	0.360	NT		U 0.	380 1	
Nanhhalene	40/3.000	Ū.	0.510	NT	-	NT	NT		NT		U	0.490	NT	NT		NT		NT	-	U	0.490	NT	NT		NT	N	n l	U	0.380	U	0,380	U	0.810	U	1.5	U	0.360	NT		U 0.	.380 1	n
Phenanitivene	2,500 / 100	U	0.510	NT		NT ·	N		NT		0.59	0.490	NT	NT	1	NŤ		NT		0.59	0,490	NT	NT		NT	N	π I	0.76	0.380	ម	0.380	U	0,810	4.0	1.5	0.45	0,360	N٣		0.45 0.	380	π
Pyrane	5,000 / 5,000	υ	0.510	NT		NT	NT		NT		0.72	0.490	NT	NT		NT		NT	T	0.72	0.490	NT	NT		NT	, N	τ Γ	1.1	0.380	U	0.380	0.49	0.810	4.5	15	0.39	0.360	NT		0,38 0.	.380	n
		1					- 1							1											μŢ				4		+								ļ			
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)	·	<u> </u>	 	┝╌╌┥			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	⊢ ∔					1		∤		_			<u> </u>	-				<u> </u>	_		<u> </u>	┨──┤-						-+				<u> </u>	
	C 000 15 000		1 20				20 11	- - -		16			NT	NT	1	NT		42	41	47	3.0		NT		- MT			8 63	1 28	85	40		37	12	38	70	36		38	u l	3.8	U 39
C. C. Alighance Hydrocarbons	5,000/5,000	1500	3.0	21	3.0	95	39 14		129	45	120	4.0	NT	NT	 	NT	<u> </u>	7.8	4.1	26	3.8	NT	NI		NT			.8 4.5	3.8	380	4.0	66	3.7	7	3.8	42	3,6	5 1	3.8	23	3.8	1.1 3.9
Cup-Cup Ampretures Hydrocarbons	5,000/5,000	350	3.6	53	3.8	19	3.9 21	3.6	120	4.5	150	4.9	NT	NT	<u> </u>	NT.		11	41	32	3.8	NT	NT		NT		4 4	.8 22	3.8	120	4.0	120	3.7	150	3.8	26	3.6	62	3.8	13	3.8	14 3.9
Acenapishene	5.000 / 4.000	U	0.4	Ū	0,4	U	0.4 U	0.4	ι U	0.4	U	0.5	NT	NT	1	NT		U	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT	1	NT		U 0).5 U	0.4	U	0.4	0.7	0.4	U.	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	υ	0.4	U 0.4
Acenaphthylene	2,500/1,000	U	0.4	υ	0.4	U	0.4 U	0.4	t U	0.4	υ	0,5	NT	NŤ		NT		ម	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT		NT		U O.	.5 ป	0.4	U	0.4	ป	0.4	0.39	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Anthracene	5,000 / 5,000	U	0.4	0.52	0.4	U	0.4 U	0.4	ιU	0.4	U	0.5	NT	NT		NT		U	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT		NT		U D).5 U	0.4	U	0.4	1.7	0.4	1.1	. 0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	<u>U 0.4</u>
Benzo(a)anthracene	300/300	U	0.4	3.2	0.4	0.85	0.4 0.8	5 0.4	0.95	0.4	3.1	0.5	_NT	NT	<u> </u>	NT		U	0.4	1.1	0.4	NT	INT		NT			0,5 <u>U</u>	0.4	0.41	0.4	32	0.4	42	0.4	<u> </u>	0.4	<u> </u>	0.4		0.4	0 0.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	. U	0.4	2.9	0.4	0.81	0,4 0.8	3 0,4	1. 14	0.4	1.9	0.5			<u> </u>	NT			0.4	1.0	0.4	NT	NT NT		NT			5 0	0.4	0.41	0.4	2.9	0.4	4.1	0.4	<u></u>	0.4	<u></u>	0.4		0.4	0 04
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	1	0,4	3.0	0.4	0.82	0.4 0.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	3.7	0.5	NT			ATT ATT	\vdash		0.4	12	0.4	NT I			NT 1				0.4	0.53	0.4	3.5	0.4	15	0.4		04	<u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u>	0.4	0	0.4	U 0.4
Lienzo(g,h,l)perylene	2,50012,500		0.4	1.1	0.4	042	04 0			0.4	1.4	0.0	NT	NT	+	NT		U U	0.4	0.52	0.4	NT	NT		NT			15 1	0.4	10.40		1.2	0.4	1.9	0.4	ŭ l	0,4	- č l	0.4	Ŭ l	0.4	U 0.4
Chrysene	40/40	1	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.77	0.4 0.7	8 0	4 1.6	0.4	27	0.5	NT	NT	1			Ū	0.4	1.0	0.4	NT	NT	1				Dis U	0.4	Ū	0.4	.3.1	0.4	3.9	0.4	U	0.4	υ	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Diberzo(a, h)anthracene	30/30	1 Ū	0.4	U	0.4	- u l	0.4 U		4 U	0.4	0,52	0.5	NT	NT	1	NT	1	U	0.4	U T	0.4	NT	NT	1	NT		u o	มร ย	0.4	Ū	0.4	U	0.4	0.44	0,4	U	0.4	υ	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Fluoranthene	5,000/5,000	Ū	0,4	5.0	0.4	1.4	0.4 1.	5 0.	4 2.9	0.4	U	0.5	NT	NT	1	NT		U	0.4	2.1	0.4	NT	NT		NT	0	83 0	0.5 U	0,4	0.9	0.4	7.0	0.4	8.1	0.4	0.53	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U 0.4
Fluorene	5,000/4,000	U	0.4	U.	0.4	υ	0.4 U	0.	4 ND	0.4	U	0.5	NT	NT		NT		U	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT		NT		U O).5 U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0,4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	ย 0.4
Indeno(1,2,3-od)pyrene	300 / 300	U	0.4	1.4	0.4	U	0.4 U	0,	4 0.57	0.4	1.5	0.5	NT	NT		NT	1	U.	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT		NT		υο	0.5 U	0.4	U	0.4	12	0.4	1.8	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	υ,	0.4	<u>U 0.4</u>
2-Methylnaphthalene	2,000 / 1,000	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4 U	0.	4 . U	0.4	U	0.5	NT	NT	ļ	NT	[U	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT		NT		0 0	0,5 U	0.4	U U	0.4	U	0.4	<u>v 1</u>	0.4		0.4	U	0.4		0.4	0.4
Naphthalene	40/3,000	U U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4 U	0.	4 0	0,4	U	0.5	NT	NT	.		 	<u> </u>	0,4	U I	0.4	NT	NT 1 1/T	<u> </u>				U 20	0.4		0.4	U	0,4	42	0.4	0.70	0.4	- 1	- 4	<u>v</u>	0.4	0 0.4
Phenanthrene .	2,500/100		0.4	22		12	0.4 0.9	3 0.	4 1.9	0.4	1.9	0.5	NI		1		1		0.4	1.3	0.4	NT -			NI		97.0	15 1	0,4	0.76	0.4	0.8 6.6	0.4	7.9	0.4	0.35	0.4		0.4	ŭ	0.4	U 0.4
Pypene	E,00075,000		1 0.4	4.4	V.T	14	- V-1 1/	~ } 0.4	- 1	1 0.4	0.0			1		1 191	1				¥.~ 1		1			÷ ۴			1 1	1	1 *** 4							~				- 1

Ali concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg U = Not Detected UJ = Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J = Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified in the quality cor NT = Not Tested bgs = below ground surface blg = below transformer pit grade ntrol review

						Suiding N	la. 3					· · · · ·					· · ·								Building	3 No. 3 C/	onfirmatory	/ Samoling					_							•		· · ·
Sample 10	Method 1		48	6-	48	B-48		B-48	- В-	9	B-4 (1	0	B-4 (2		3-4 (3)	B-4	(4)	8-4 (5)	8-4 (6	5)	8-4 (7)	B-4	(8)	B-4	(9)	B-4 ((10)	B-4 (1	1)	B-4 (12)	B	24 (1)	B-1	24 (2)	B-24	(3)	B-24 ((4)	B-24 (5)	- 1	B-24 (6)
	Standards	(0-0	.5')	(0.5	5-2)	(2-4')		(4-6')	(0-0	5)	"(4" bg	s)	(4' bgs		4' bgs)	(41	bgs)	(4' bg	s)	(4' bg:	s)	(4' bgs)	(4')	bgs)	(41	ogs)	(4'b	gs)	(4' bo	rs)	(4' bgs)	(1	bgs}	(1	'bgs)	(1° b	gs)	(1' bg	(21	(1° bgs)		(1' bas)
Date Sampled	\$-3 GW-2/GW-3	5/7	/01	5/7	/01	5/7/01	1 .	5/7/01	517/	ы	6/3/0	2	6/3/02		6/3/02	6/3	/02	6/3/0	2	6/3/02	2	6/3/02	6/3	V02	6/3	f02	6/3/	02	6/3/0	2	6/3/02	5/	10/02	5/	10/02	5/10	/02	5/10/	0Z	5/10/02		5/10/02
Sampling Company		S&	w	Sa	w I	S&W		S&W	S&	w	S&W	<u> </u>	S&W		S&W	58	w I	S&V		S&W		S&W	58	W	<u>s</u> 8	W	S&	w I	S&V	¥	S&W	1 8	&W.		6W	· 58	w [S&V	v I	S&W		S&W
									1				· 1										4	. · ·					_				<u></u>									
Analytes		Barra		Borth		Port *	0 8-		Barra		Barra		Parte		*	Barra		Part 2	0	-			Bons		Barra		- Dora		Para			N Darris				Dana		Daria		2051		asat O
		Kesui	¥4.	r cesus	┝╩┥	Result		1	<u>rtesur</u>	<u>u</u>	riesust I	<u><u> </u></u>	Nesuk	<u>ul Kes</u>	<u>* 1 44</u>	<u>rtesur</u>	<u></u>	riesuiti	<u> </u>	10528	분		<u>nesuit</u>	<u> </u>	<u>resul</u>	<u>u</u>	<u>rtesza</u>		rtesux	<u> SF 1 B</u>	<u></u>	A Kesu	╞╩	Kesuk		<u>Rissur</u>		<u>Nexu</u>		COLA	<u>we 1</u>	
Metals					┝──╂			-			·	+				-				- 1													+	+								
Arsenic	20/20	65	†	8,9		6.2	7.	5	14		NT	- +	NT .	NĨ	-	NT	t	NT		NT		NT	ТИ		NT		TM		NT		л 	NT	1	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT		NT		NT
Barium	5,000 / 5,000	130		NT		NT	N		73		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT .	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT
Beryfium	3/3	0.2U	0.20	NT		NT	N	r I	0.3		NT		NT	Nī		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT I	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT
Cadmium	30/30	0.72		NT	$ \downarrow \downarrow$	NT	N	r	0.37		NT		NT	Ň		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		ŃT	. .]	NT]	NT		NT I	NT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT
Chromlum	200/200	55		NT	├ ───- 	NT	N	<u> </u>	26		NT		NT		<u> </u>	NT NT	┝╍╍╸╊	NT		NT	·	NT	NT				NT NT		NT				+	NT	↓	NT		NT		NT		NT
Lead	300/300	150	<u>├</u> {	NT		NI			170	10	NT		NT			NI NT	┝┈┥	NI		NT			NI NT		IN I		NT NT	├						NI	┨───┤	NI		NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT
Silver	200 / 200	10	1.0	NT		NT	N	r l	10	1.0		-+	NT			NT		NT	-	NT		NT	NT	. ·	NT		NT	<u> </u> −	NT		NT	NT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT	+	NT
Zinc	5,000 / 5,000	84		NT		NT	N	г	74		NT		NT	N		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT
Mercury	30/30	0.4		NT		NT	N	г	0.39		NT		NT	N		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT
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Polychioringted Biphenvis - PCBs					ļļ			<u> </u>			!				1							<u> </u>	1	 	-			<u> </u>							1		 					
1	2/2	1	0.120	AIT.		MT				0.120		0.115		108 11	-		0.100		0.107		0.155	11 0 499		0.114		0.117		0.100	т. Т	0.110			0.14	+	0.120		0.120		0.120		110	11 0.110
Andros 1254	2/2		0.120	NT	<u> </u>	NT		÷ I	- U	0.120	- i l	0.115	U I	108 1	0.109	l u	0.109	u l	0.107	U I	0.155	U 0.120	U U	0,111	1 11	0.117		0.106	u	0.110		111 1	0.110		0.120	- U	0.120	- ŭ l	0.120	U G	110	U 0.110
Arocior-1260	2/2	Ū	0.120	NT		NT	- N	T I	Ű	0.120	Ü	0.115	U.L	0.108 U	0.109	Ū	0.109	U	0.107	U	0.155	U 0.120	Ū	0.111	Ū	0.117	U	0.106	U	0.110	U 0.	111 U	0.11	Ū	0.120	U	0.120	U	0.120	U O	110	U 0.110
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Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs														- T - I				1		1													·									
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Acetone	700 /			NT NT	↓ − ↓	NT		<u> </u>		-1	NT		NT I	N		I NT	┞	NT		NT			NT NT	<u> </u>	I NT	1	I NT	┞──┤	NT			NT	-	NT ATT		NT			-	NT	-+	NT
Chiamform	10/300	NT	<u> </u>	NIT	 	NT				├	NT		NT			NT	┨			NT -		NT	NI			<u> </u>			NT				- <u>-</u>		1			NT		NT		NT
Ethybenzene	2,500 / 500	NT		NT	† 1	NT	N N	Ť	NT		NT	-	NT	N	-	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	1	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	1	NT	1	NT		NT		NT
Trichloroethene (TCE)	2/2,000	NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT		NT	N		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT
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Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)										T						1	Į						4	1			1	Į]					1		1	<u> </u>			$ \vdash \downarrow$			
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Anthracene	5,000/5,000	NT		NT		NT		÷	11		NT		NT		-	NT		NT	- 1	NT		NU	NT NT	1 .	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	NT	1.	NT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT
Benzo(a)anthracene	300/300	NT	1	NT		NT	N	π	NT		NT	. 1	NT			NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	1	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	ТИ		NT	1 .	NT		NT		NT		NT
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	NĽ		Nĭ		NT [.]	N	т	NT		NT		NT	N		NT		NT		NT		NT .	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	·	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	NT		NT		NT	N	Π	NT		NT		NT	N		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	1	TM	1	NT		N٢		NT	NT	-	NT	1	NT	ļ	NT		NT		NT
Benzo(g,h,l)perviene	2,500/2,500	NT		NT.	1-1	NT	N	п	NT		NT		NT	N		I NT	Į	NT		NT		NT	NT 1 NT	+	NT	<u> </u>			NT		NT AT	NT	+-	NT		NT	┠───┤	NT		NT		NT .
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	NI NT		NI NT	+		N	n I	NI NT	┝─┦	NT		NI				┨───┨	NT		NT		NT	NI NT						NI		NT			NI NT	+			NT NT	├	NT		NT
Diberzo(a.h)antitracene	30/30	NT		NT		NT		ī -	NT NT		NT		NT	N I	-	NT		NT	-+	NT		NT	NT	1	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	NT	-		1	NT		NT	├ <u>├</u> -	NT		NT
Fluoranthene	5,000 / 5,000	NT	1	NT		NT	N	п	NT		NT		NT	N		NT		NT	1	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	1	NT		NT		NĨ		NT
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	300/300	NT		. NT		NT	. N	Π	NT		NT		NT	N	r I	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		N		NT		NT		NT
Naphthalene	40/3,000	NT		NT	4	NT	N	Π	NT		ТИ		NT	N	_ _	NT]	NT		NT		NT	NT	1	NT	1	NT	_	NT		NT	NT	• • •	INT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT
Phenanthrene	2,500/100				-		N	<u></u>		ļ	NT		NT	- N			├ ───┤	NT		NT ANT	<u> </u>	NE	N		NT NT		NT NT		NT		NT		· ·	NT NT				NI	┣──┨-	NI NT	_+	NI SAT
ryrene	5,000/5,000		1	<u> - [™]-</u>	1			<u>"-</u> [+				-								···		+		 	1 ~~		- 141				+	-	1	<u> ""-</u>	1	<u> </u>	+			
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)		1		t				+							-	1							1-	1	1	1	1						1		1	1				-+		
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Cp-C18 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000/5,000	U	3.9	NT		NT	N	п :	U	4.0	NT.		NT	N		NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	·	NT		NT	4.0.	3.9	6.7J	3.8	NT		15J	4.1	NT		UJ 4.0
C19-C29 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000/5,000	U U	3.9	NT			N	<u>n</u>	15	4.0	NT			N		NT	Į	NT		NT		NT	NT	1	NT	 	NI	 	NT		NT -	150	3.9	280	3.8			880		NT		210 4.0
G11-G22 Aromatics Hydrocarbons	5,000/5,000	125	3.9	NI NT				"		4.0	NI		NT	<u> </u>			┨╼╼╼┥	NT				NT	NI NT	1	NI				- nt NT		NT 1	16	3,9	1 04	04		 	140		NT	-+	-U 0.4
Acenachthylene	2,500/1,000	tõ	0.4	NT	- 	NT	·····	ir 🗌	υ	0.4	NT		NT			INT	1	NT		NT		NT	NT	1	TN	1	INT	1	NT	<u> </u>	NT	ŤŬ	0.4	ίťΰ	0.4	NT		Ū	0.4	NT		ย 0.4
Antinracene	5,000/5,000	Ū	0.4	NT		NT		π	Ū	0.4	NT		NT	N	r L	NT		NT		NT		NT	INT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT	Ū	0.4	U	0.4	NT		U	0.4	NT		U 0.4
Benzo(a)anthracene	300/300	U	0.4	NT		NT	1	π	U	0.4	Nĭ		NT	N	r I	NT		NT	I	NT		NŦ	NT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT	U	0,4	U	0.4	NT		U	0.4	NT		U 0.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	0.54	0.4	NT	· · ·	NT	ħ	ព 🗌	U	0.4	NT		NT	Ň	<u></u>	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	<u> </u>	NT	1.	NT		NT	U	0.4	U	0.4	NT		U	0.4	NT		U 0.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	U	0.4	INT		NT		<u>n</u>	<u>U</u>	0.4	NT NT		NT	N	<u>, </u>	NT	11	NT		NT		NT 1	NT	 	NT	1	I NT	 	NT	<u> </u>	NT	<u> </u>	0.4	<u> </u>	0.4	NT	 	U	0.4	NT		<u>U 0.4</u>
Benzo(g.h.f)perylene	2,500/2,500		0.4	NI				<u></u>	- <u>- </u>	0.4	NI		NI					NI NT	<u> </u>	NI:		NT	NI NF	+	N		NI	-	NT		NT		0.4		0.4					NT		0 0.4
Chrysene	40/40	ŤŬ	0.4	NT	1	NT			U U	0.4	NT		NT		-	NT.		NT	├── ┠	NT		NT	- NT	1	NT	+	1 NT		NT		NT	ΞŪ	0.4		0.4	NT		Ŭ	0.4	NT		U 0.4
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	Ū	0.4	NT N	1	NT		π —	Ū	0.4	NT		NT		τ	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	NT	1	NT	1	NT	1	NT		NT	Ū	0.4	i Ū	0.4	NT		U	0.4	NT		U 0.4
Fluoranthene	5,000/5,000	U	0.4	NT		NT		ग	U	0.4	Nĭ		NT	N	г	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	U	0.4	0.56	6.4	NT		1.1	0.4	NT		U 0.4
Fluorene	5,000 / 4,000	U	0.4	NT		NT	1	งก	U	0.4	NT		NT	N	r i	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	U	0.4	i U	0.4	NT		U	0.4	NT		U 0.4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)oyrene	300/300	U	0.4	NT	-	NT	1	<u>π</u>	U	0.4	NT		NT	N		NT	1	NT	┝─── ╄	NT		NT	I NT	1	NŤ	4	NT NT	 	NT	<u> </u>	NT	U	0.4	u u	0.4	NT NT		U	0.4	NT		U 0.4
2-Methyinaphthaiene	2,000 / 1,000		0,4					<u>ин</u> ат і		0.4	NI MT		NT		+ +	NI NT	.	NI	┝━━╉	NI	· · ·]	NT		+	NI			· • · · · · ·	NI NT	┝╌╌┨╴			0.4		0.4		 	- 11 -		NT	-	10 L U.4
Phenanthene	2,500/100	0	0.4	NT	1	NT 1		.	· U	0.4	NT		NT			NT	1	NĨ	╞╍╌╼╂	NT		NT	NT	+	NT	1	NT	1	NT		NT	- ü	1 04		0.4	NT	1	0.74	0.4	N	-+	U 0.4
Pyrene	5,000/5,000	0.57	0.4	NT	1	NT		vi -	Ū	0,4	NT		NT	N	r 📘	NT		NT		NT		NT	ŃT	1	NT	1	NT	1	NT		NT	Ŭ	0.4	r Ú	0.4	NT		0,7	0.4	NT		U 0.4
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All concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg

All concentrations and quantilation limits expressed in U = Not Detected UJ = Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J = Quantilation is approximate due to limitations ider NT = Not Tested bgs = below ground surface bg = below ground surface tions identified in the quality l cevieu

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	Matheatt		m 1	0.04/0	<u>, </u>	B.04 (0)		(10)	P-24 (14)		(12)	É ar /		35 (2)	P 95	21	B.35 (4)	D.9C		8.42	sunding No.	3 Confirmat	ory Sampling	(3) I	B.40		8.49.69		R-48 (4)	P.46 (*	2)	B-46 (3)		46 (4)	R.44	6 (6) I	R.48/	(6)	B-46 (7)	R-44	6 (8)
sample ID	Method 1 Standards	6-24 (1' b	(/) (fs)	6-24 (8 (1' bas)	ζ Ι	a-24 (9) (1'.bas)	6-24	(10)	8-24 (17) (1'bas)	6-24 (11)	(12) pds)	0-35 ((0.5" bo	n) E 18) (C	-√⊃(2) .5′basì	6-35 ((0,5 b	as)	a-⊲⇒(4) (0.5'bots)	6-35 (0)	(+) 004* 5'bgs)	(0.5°bd	15)	0.5' bas)	(0.5 ⁻⁴²	. (0) bos)	B-42 ((0.5° b	(*) (s)	(0.5 bas)		0.5'bqs)	(0.5' be	(3)	(د) مرتب (0,5' bgs)	1 (0.	.5 bgs)	(0.5	bgs)	(0.5° b	gs}	(0.5 bgs)	(0.5	bgs)
Date Sampled	\$-3 GW-2/GW-3	5/10	102	5/10/02		5/10/02	5/10	0/02	5/10/02	5/1	0/02	5/10/0	2	/10/02	5/10/0	2	5/10/02	5/	10/02	5/10/0	2	5/10/02	5/10	102	5/10/	02	5/10/02		6/3/02	6/3/02	2	6/3/02	e	13/02	6/3	<i>V</i> 02	6/3/0	2	6/3/02	6/3	/02.
Sampting Company		S&	W	S&W		S&W	58	w	S&W	l se	w I	S&W		S&W	S&V		S&W		8W	S&W		S&W	<u></u>	w l	S&V	<u>v 1</u>	S&W		S&W	S&W		S&W		S&W	58	W I	<u>58W</u>	<u></u>	S&W		æ
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Arsenic	20/20	NT		NT	N	п	NT		NT	NT		NT	N	·	NT	· 1	NT	NT		NT		T	NT		NT		NT	N	<u>т </u>	NT		<u>π.</u>	NT		NT	<u> </u>	NT	<u> </u>	<u>NT </u>	<u>NT</u>	ļ
Barium	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT	-	<u>п</u>	NT	┞╴╉	NT	NT		NT	N		NT		NT			NT		WT I	NT		NT			N		NT	<u> </u>	<u>भा</u> ज	NT	+		+		<u> </u>			
Beryllium Cadmirm	3/3	NI		N1.				2	NT			NT		-	NT			I NT		NT		NT ·	NT		NT		NT		<u>τ</u>	NT		"	NT	+	NT	++	NT	·	NT	NT	
Chromium	200/200	NT		NT		n l	NT		NT	NT		NT	N		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	NT		NĨ		NT	N	T	NT		n l	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	
Lead	300/300	NĨ		NT	N	п	NT		NT	- NT		NT	N		NT		ЛТ	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	·	NT	N	т	NT		T	NT		NT		<u>Nĩ.</u>	<u> </u>	NT	NĨ	⊢
Selenium	800 / 800	NT		NT	N	<u>स ।</u>	NT		NT	NT		NT	<u> </u>		TM		NT		1	NT		NT	NT		NT			<u> </u>	<u>п</u>	NT .		<u>.</u>	NT	+	NT .			-+	<u>AT</u>		
Silver	200/200	NT		NT		<u>и</u>		╉╴╂	NI	NI	┝━╍╍╍╋	NT I	N					NI		NI	-	NI L	NI		NI I				╬╾┨╌╌	NI		<u></u>	NT		NT	╂──┩		+			·
Mercury	30/30	NT		NT		<u>"</u>	NT	┼─┼	NT	NT		NT	- N		NT		NT	NT	+ - +	NT		NT	NT		NT	-	NT	- N	π	NT		vi l	NT		NT		NT		лт	NT	
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Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs														1-					1													_		1		╂───┦	{∤	<u></u>			/∎
Amelia: 4058	2/0	15	0.120	<u></u>	110	1 0.44	·	0 1 10	11 0 120	<u> </u>	0.110	NT	A7	-	NT	-+	NT	NT	+	NT			NT		NT		NT		1 0114	┨╼╦╌┨╴	0.111		112 11	0.111	1 0	0.111	<u>├</u>	0.107	U 01	11 U	0.109
Angelor-1010	2/2	υ	0.120		0.110	U 0.11		0.110	U 0.120	Ŭ	0.110	NT	N	-	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	"NT		NT		NT	0.1	79 0.114	U	0.111	U 0	.112 U	0.111	U	0.111	U	0.107 0	.168 0.11	1 U	0.109
Aractor-1260	2/2	U	0.120	U	0.110	U 0.11	0 U	0,110	U 0.120	U	0.110	NT	N	r i	NT		ЛТ	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	1	J 0.114	U	0.111	υα	.112 U	0.111	U	0.111	U.	0.107	U 0.11	11 U	0.109
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Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs			┠┣			-		+			┠	<u> </u>			+			+	+	╞╼┯╾╂╸										+		···-		-	+	+	├───†		+		├
Acstone		NT		NT	- 1-	<u>a </u>	NT		NT	NT		NT	N	r	NT		NT	NT	1	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		r 🗌	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	NĨ	
Benzene	700 / 900	NT		NT	1	π	NT		NT	NT		N	Ň	r	Nĩ		NT	NT		NT	-	NT	NT		NĨ		NT	N	រា	NT		NT	NT		NT	\perp	NT	'	NT	NT	L
Chlaraform	10/300	NĨ		NT		<u>и</u>	NT	1 1	NT	NT		NT	N	<u> </u>	NT		NT			NT			NT		NT				<u>.</u>	NT		NT I	NT		NT	+		<u> </u>	NT .		
Ethylbenzene	2,500/500	NE	├					╀╴╏			$\left \right $		N	-		-+		NI NT		NI			NI.					-	<u>п</u>						NT NT	+			NT	NT	
	212,000				-+	<u> </u>					i	<u> </u>					<u></u>		1		-+	<u> </u>					···	<u> </u>	<u></u>			<u> </u>			1				_		
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)																								·				·				_				\square					
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Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	NI		NT				+ +	NT			NT			NT	<u> </u>	NT		+	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	-	.	T NT		NT	NT		NT	<u>+</u>	NT		NT	NT	
Benzo(a)anthracene	300/300	NT		NT		wir	NT		NT	NT		NT	N	T .	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		ग	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		Nĩ	NT	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	N		NT		NT	NT		NT	NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT	NT		NT ·		NT	NT		NT		NT	•	л	NT		NĨ .	NT		NT	- '	NT		NT	NT	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	NT		NT	N	T .	NT I		NT		<u> </u>	NT		NT	NT		NT	┠┨	NT -								NT	'			NI		
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2,500/2,500	N1 NT		NT				+ +		INI	+	NT		<u>.</u>	NT NT		NT		-	NT			NT		NT		NT		<u>π</u>	NT		NT	NT	+	NT	+	NT		NT	1 NT	
Chrysene	40 / 40	NT	11	NT		NT TI	NT		NT	NT		NT	N	τ	NT		NT	NT	1	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		ग	NŤ		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	
Dibanzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	NT		NT		NT	NĨ		NT	NT		NT	N	τ	NT	_	NT	1NT	1	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	!	গ	NT.		NT	NT		NĨ	_ '	NT	<u> </u>	NT	· NT	
Fluoranthene	5,000 / 5,000	NT	-	NT		NT	NT NT		NT	NT	┨	NT	N	<u>-</u>	NT		NT	NT NT	+	NT ST					NT	<u> </u>	NT		<u>भा</u>				NT			<u>+'</u>				N1 NT	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrane	300/300		┼╍╍┥			NT	NT	┼─┤			┟╌╍┤	NT		t l	NT		NT			NT	÷ [·		NT		NT		NT		vir L	TN		NT	NT	+	NT	† '	NT	-+	NT	NT	<u> </u>
Phenanthrene	2,500 / 100	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	NT		NT	N	τ	NT		NT	NT	1	NT		NT	NT	1	NT		NĨ	1	NT I	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	
Pyrene	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	NT		NT	N	Ŧ	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	NT	1	NT		NÎ	1	NT	NT		NT	N	-	NT	_	NT		NT	N	Į
The state of the second s			╉╾╍╇					+			╂╌╌╌┨				┼──┤			+	+	┠───┤					 					+ +		╾╧╉	-+			+'	╋┻┩	/			<u>+</u> ───
Expansions (EPH)		1	╋	<u></u>				╌┼╌╌┥		1		-+			†				<u>+</u>																	1					
Cg-C16 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	NT		10J	3.6	NT	4.5J	4.0	NT	NT		7.3J	3.9 1	J 6.4	44)	19	22J 8.	9 37J	18	w I	4.0	UJ 3.9	ູ່ປາ	3,9	UJ	4.0	บม	3.6	NT .	NT	·	NT .	ТИ		NT		Nî		NT	NT	
C ₁₉ -C ₃₅ Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	NT		420	3.8	NT	130	4.0	NT	NT	<u> </u>	300	3.9 1	6.4	2900	19	2701 8.	9 630	18	7.4	4.0	U 3.	16	3.9	31	4.0	6.9	3.8			<u> </u>	NT I	NT			 '					<u> </u>
C11-C22 Aromatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	NT NT	.	92	3.8		25	4,0	NI	NI NT	┟──┤		3.8 1	0.4	090	1.9	1 0	9 1000 9 1 11	18 18	10	0.4	U 0.	4.3	0.4	8./	0.4	*	0.4				NT	NT		NT	+'	NT	t	NT	NT	1
Acenaphthylene	2,500 / 1.000	NT	╁╍╍╂	Ŭ	0.4	NT	Ť	0.4	NT	NT	1 1	U	0.4	0.6	Ū	1.9	U O.	• (U	1.8	U	0.4	U 0.	4 0	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	את	л		NT	NT	-	NT		NT		NT	NT	
Anthracene	5,000 / 5,000	NT		ป	0.4	NT	្រប	0.4	NT	NT		U	0.4 1	0.6	IJ	1,9	U 0.	9 U	1.6	U	0.4	U 0.	4 ป	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4 1	NT	NT		NT	NT		NT	1	NT	<u> </u>	NT	NT	<u> </u>
Benzo(a)anthracena	300/300	NT	I	0.61	0.4	NT	U	0.4	NT	TM	ļļ	U	0.4 1	0.0	ų.	1.9	U O.	<u> </u>	1.6	0.92	0.4	<u>U 0.</u>	4 <u> </u>	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4		NT		NT	<u>NT</u>	_	NT NT			⊢−−−−	NT		
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30		╉╧╍╍╋	0.84	0.4		- U·	0.4	NI	NT	┼───╉	U 0.4 ·	0.4 1	4 0.6		1.9	<u>u 0</u>		1.8	0.62	0.4	<u>v 0.</u>	4 13	0.4	1 U U	0.4	U I	0.4	NT -			NT			NT	+	NT		NT	NT	+
Benzo(c)nucrananene	2,500/2.500	NT	┼─┼	0	0.4	лт –	10	0.4	NT	NT	┼──┤	U U	0,4	1 0.6	t ü	1.0	ŭ l o	0 U	1.8	U	0.4	UÓ	4	0.4	Ŭ	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT		NT	NT		NT	1	NT		NT	NT	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000/3,000	NT		U	0.4	ΝΤ	U	0.4	NT	NT		U	0.4	j 0.6	U	1.9	U 0.	9 U	1.8	υ	0.4	U 0.	4 . U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	ļ
Chrysene	40 / 40	NT		0,57	0.4	NT .	บ	0.4	NÏ	NT		0,4	0,4 1	4 0.6	U	1.9	U 0.	9 U	1.8	0.98	0.4	U 0.	4 U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	NT .	NT		NI	NT		NT	- 	NT NT	┢━━━╋╋	NT	- NT	<u> </u>
Dibenzo(e,h)enthracene	30/30	TM	╉┻╌╇	<u> </u>	0.4		<u></u>	0.4	NT	NT	+ +	<u>v</u>	0,4 N	0.6		1.9	U 0	9 U	1.8	0.55	0.4	0 0.	4 1	0.4	1 0	0.4		0.4							NT	+	NT	i	NT	NI	
าณจาสกับอาง	5,000/5,000	NT	╂╂	- 1	0.4	NT	- u	0,4	NT	NT		<u> </u>	0.4	J 0.6	1 U	1.9	U O	9 U	1.8	1 1	0.4	U D	4 0	0.4	U	0.4	Ŭ	0.4	NT	NT		NT	NT		NT	1	TN		NT	NT	1
Indeno(1.2,3-cd)pyrene	300/300	NT		U I	0.4	NT	U U	0.4	NT	NT		U	0.4 0.	73 0.6	U	1.9	UO	9 U	1.8	0.69	0.4	U 0.	4 U	0.4	U.	0.4	U	0.4	NT	NT		NT	TM		NŤ		NT		NT	NT	
2-Methyinaphthalene	2,000 / 1,000	NT		U	0.4	NT	U	0.4	NT	NT		Ű	0.4	J 0.6	U	1.9	U 0.	9 U	1.8	U	0.4	U 0.	4 U	0,4	U	0.4	U	0.4	ทา	NT		NI	NT		TM	<u> </u>	NT		NT	NT	+
Naphthaiene	40/3,000	NT	41	U	0.4		<u> </u>	0.4	NT	NT	┨	0.54	0.4	0.0		1.9		9 1 1	1.8		0.4		4 0	0.4		0.4	U 11	0.4				NT			NT	+		<u> </u>	NT I		} ──┤
Prenantitione	2,500/100	NT NT	╉╼╍╼╉	0.69	0.4	NT	Ηŭ	0.4	NT	NT	┫	0.34	0.4 1	7 0.8		1.9	U 0		1.8	1.5	0.4	0 0	4 0	0.4	1-0-	0.4	Ŭ 🕇	0.4	NT	NT		NT	Ń		INT	+	NT		NT	NT	1

All concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg U = Not Datected UJ = Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J = Cuantitation is approximate due to limitations identified in the quality control review NT = Not Tested bgs = below transformer pit grade

• • • •			F																·	B	kuikding No.	3 Confirmato	ry Samplin	ş						-			1									
Sample ID	Method 1	B-46	(9)	8-46 (10)	B-4	46 (11)	B-46 (1	12)	B-46 (13)	B-46	(14) B-46	14) -Confirm	B-46	(15)	B-46 (16)	8-46 (17)	8-46	(16)	B-46 (1	9)	B-46 (20)	B-46	(21)	B-46 ((22)	8-46 (23)	1 6	-46 (24)	8-46	(25)	B-48 (26)	B-	6 (27)	B-46	(28)	B-46 (29	} [6	46 (30)	8-46	(31)	B-46 (32)
	Standards	(0.5')	bgis)	(0.5' bgs)	(0.	.5° bgs)	(0.5° ba	75)	(0.5 bgs) .	(0.5	bgs) ().5' bgs)	(0.5	bgs)	(0.5 bgs		(0.5 bgs)	(0.5	bgs)	(0,5° bg	(S)	(0.5' bgs)	(0.5')	ogs)	(0.5° b	grs) ·	(0.5' bgs)	1 0	0.5' bgs)	(0.5	bgs)	(0.5' bgs)	(0.	5' bgs)	(0.51	bgs)	(0.5° bgs)) [(),5' bgs)	(0.51	gs)	(0.5 bgs)
Jate Sampled	5-3 GW-2/GW-3	6/3/ SA	W2	6/3/02 SRW		58W	SX10	2	58W	- 6/3 S	AU2	SRW *	52	W -	6/3/UZ		6/3/02 S&W	53	w	6/3/02 S&W	2	6/3/02 S&W	5/3/	⁰²	6/3/0 Sau	N2	6/3/02 SRW	1	6/3/02 StW	- 6/3	102 W	5/3/02 S&W		(3/02 Seven	6/3/	02	5/3/02 SAW		5/3/02 S&W	6/3/ SE	92 N	5/3/02 SRW
		1 1		1	1	1	I T		1	1			<u> </u>	1			1					1	1		1	<u> </u>	1	+	1			<u> </u>		1			<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Analytes												_																						1.								
		Result		<u>esunt QL</u>	Resul	ᄟ	Result	QL Res	<u>sutt QL</u>	Result	<u>QL</u> Res	<u> </u>	Result	연	Result	<u>or i b</u>	esuti QL.	Result	요니	Result	<u>QL</u> <u>R</u> e	suit QL	Result		Result	요 물	esut Q	<u>Res</u>	ult <u>QL</u>	<u>Result</u>	QL B	<u>esult Q</u>	L Resul	. <u></u>	Result	<u>or</u>	Result	QL Res	W DL	Result	<u>QL</u> B	<u>esuit QL</u>
Metals		┨───┤		_	+		┨					- <u> </u>	+ 1			-			╏╴╶┼╸	<u> </u>			! 					_				<u></u>								<u></u>		
Arsenic	20/20	NT		NT I	T NT		NT	N	π	NT	м		NT		NT	-+-	אד	NT		NĨ		r l	NT		NT		NT	1	r l	NT		NT	NT	+	NT		NT	- N		NT		NT -
Barium	5,000 / 5,000	NŤ		NT	NT		NT .	N	π	NT	N		NT		NT		NT	NT_		NT	,	π	NT		NT		NT	N	r l	NT		NT	NT	1.	NT		NT	N	·	NT		NT
Berylikum	3/3	ЛТ		NT	TIM	1	NT	N	π	NT	N		NT	·	TIM		NT	NT ·		NT		Π	NT		NT		NT	N		NT		NT	NT	1	NT		NT	N	_	NT		NT
Cedmium	30/30									NT.	N		NT				NT .		┣━━┼	NT I			NT		NT	-+	NT I			NT				-	1 NT		NT	<u> N</u>	_	NT		NT
Leed	300/300	NT		NT	NT	+	NT	N	нт — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	NT	N	.	NT		NT	-	NT	NT		NT		π	NT		NT		NT		r I	NT		NT	NT	1.	NT		NT	N		NT		NT
Selanium	800 / 800	NT		NT	NT		NŤ	N	त –	NT	N	· ·	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		π	NT		NT		NT	N	r	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	N		NT		NT
Säver	200 / 200	NT		NT	NT	_	NT	N	π	NT	N	·	NT		NT		NT	TM		NT ·	·	π.	NT		Nĭ		NT	N.	r l	NT		NT	NT		NŤ		NT	N	r	NT		NT
Zinc	5,000 / 5,000	NT			I NT	-	<u>। भग</u>		<u></u>	NT	N N		NT		NT		NT .			NT			NT				NT ·	N 10		NT	···· •				NT				<u> </u>	NT		
Mercury	30730	-		<u></u>					<u>"- </u>	1 11		- - -	- ni		<u></u>				1			<u></u>	1 1		<u></u>	-	<u></u>	1 1				<u>N1 </u>	101							<u> </u>		N1
Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs						1									1																						<u> </u>					
						-	<u> </u>			1																																
Aroctor-1016	2/2 .	0 426	0.103	1 0.11	0 0 0 1	0.112		0.109 1	U. [0.101	107	0.108 0	0.114	1 0	0.109	<u> </u>	111	U 0.102	<u> </u>	0.111	U 10	0.109	0 10.105	1	0.103	<u> </u>	0.111	0 0.1	05 0	0.110		0,114	U 0.1	126 U	0.113		0,109		097 1	0,124		0.108	U 0.115
Aroctor-1260	2/2	U U	0.103	U 0.11	io u	0.112	1-01	0.109 1	0.101	U	0.108 U	0,114	U -	0.109	U O	111	U 0.102	υ	0.111	U I	0.109	0.105	U	0.103	ŭ	0.111	U 0.	05 1	0.11	t ü	0.114	U 0.1	126 U	0.113	t ů	0.109	- v tr	.097 0	0.124	l ü l	0.105	U 0.115
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Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs												_			•		•								.		-							1						_		
				NT 1	- . 		┼╦┼				·			 					╏╼╍┠		_	-	+							+ 177			-	- <u> </u>	- \ \			- .	<u> </u>	NT		
Berzene	700 / 900	NT		NT			NT		a	NT	N N	r l	NT	\vdash	NT			NT NT	┞╌╴┠	NT			NT		NT		NT		<u>'</u>	N					NT		NT	N	r	NT	-	NT
Chloroform	10/300	NT		NT	NT	-	NT	N	ज ि	NT	N N	r l	NT		NT	- †	NT	NT	+	NT		त ।	NT	{	NT		NT	N	T	NT		NT	NT	-	NT		NT			NT		NT
Ethylbenzene	2,500 / 500	NT		NT	TM	· .	NT	N	NT	NT	N	ri.	ΝT		NT .		TM	NT		NT		श ।	NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	N	T	NT		NT
Trichloroethene (TCE)	2/2,000	ΝΤ	ļļ	NT		<u> </u>	NT .		<u>ग (</u>	NT	. <u>N</u>	「 <u> </u>	NT	<u> </u>	<u>. NT</u>		<u>.NT</u>	TM	 	NT	<u> </u> '	π	NT		NT		NT	N	τ	NT		NT	NT	_	NT		NT	N	r I	NT		NT
Balummentia Muttas arbans (BAM)						- · ·	+ +		_		┨───┤───			\vdash				<u> </u>	╉━╾╉					┞──┤						+	┝╌╞╴			+			┍━━━╋╋					
Porvaionalie Hydrocarbons (PPAH)					-				-										1+			-	1								+		-	1			<u> </u>					
Aconaptithene	5,000 / 4,000	NT		NT	NT		NT		νī	NT	N	r 🦾	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		π	NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	N	г	NT		NT
Anthracene	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT		_	.NT		<u>ur</u>	NT			NT		NT I		NT	NT.	↓↓	NT		<u>π</u>	NT	!	NT		NT	N	<u>T</u>	NT		NT		- 	NT		NT	N	<u>r </u>	NT		NT
Benzo(a)enthracene Benzo(b)texpresibene	3007300	NT		NT		-			NT È	NI			NT		NT	-	NT	NT	+	NT		α π	NT NT		NI NT ·		NT				╞──┼	NT					NT	N		NI	·	NT
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	NT	-	NT	NT	-	NT	1	NT	INT	N N	-	NT	+	NT		NT	NT	1-1	NT .		गा ∕	NT		NT		NT		T	NT		NT	NT	-	NT N		NT	N	T	NT		NT
Ben2o(g.h.l)perylens	2,500 / 2,500	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	NT	м	Г	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		গা	NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT .	মা		NT		NT	N	T .	NT		MT
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	NT		NT		<u> </u>	NT I		NT .	NT	N		NT NT		NÎ	\rightarrow	NT	NT	+	NT.		<u>π</u>	NT		NT I		NT	N	T .	NT IT		NT [*]			NT I	ļ	NT	N	τ	NT		NT
Chrysene	40/40	NT				-				NI			NT		NT		NT		╂╂	NT		<u>чг I</u>	NI		NI	\vdash	NT	N	r			NT				<u> </u>	NI		$\frac{1}{7}$	NI		NT
Fluorarthene	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT	.NT		NT		NT	NT	N	r i	NT		NT	-	NT	NT	++	NT		NT I	NT		NT		NT	- N	π	NT		NT	NT	-	NT		NT	N	T I	NT		NT
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	300 / 300	NT		NT	NT		NT	•	NT	NT	N	r 🔤	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT T	NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT
Naphthalene	40/3,000	NĨ		NT	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT	NT			NT		NT		NT	NT	1	NT	_	গা	NT		NT		NT .	N	Π.	NT	<u> </u>	NT	N	<u> </u>	NT		NT	N N	<u></u>	NT	-	
Phenanthrene	2,500 / 100	NI	\vdash				NT NT			NT	N		NT	╄──╄	NT	-+						NT	NT		NT		NT .			NT NT		NT	NT NT		NT		NT			NT		NT
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				<u> </u>		-	++			1			1		- <u></u>	-		1	1 1		- -	<u> </u>	<u></u>			├ ──┼	<u> </u>			+		-		+	+ "		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	+ ""		
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)																																			1							
	F 000 - 5 005		└──┼			_	┼╦┤		-	-				<u> </u>			ATT -]					-			4.			<u>⊢ _</u>		<u>_ </u>		┝──┤-	
CerCus Alighetics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	NI NT										r i	NI		NI				+ +	NI			NT		NT	┞──┼	NT I			N		NT			NI NT		NI			NI NT		NI
C ₁₁ -C ₂₂ Aromatica Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT		r l	NT		NT	NT	1 1 - N	i l	NT	11	NT		NT	NT	++	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		π	NT	<u> </u>	NT	- NT	+-	NT	1	NT		÷	NT		NT
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	NT		NT	NT	r i	NT	1	NT	NT	N	T ·	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		TI	NT		NT		NT	N	n i	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	1	п	NT		NT
Acenaphthylene	2,500 / 1,000	NT	┞──┼	NT	NT		NT	!	NT	NT	N	Ţ	NT		NT		NT	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	N	Π	NT		NI	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT		π	NT	 	NT
Anthracene Reprov(a)anthracene	5,000 / 5,000	NI	┟┉┉┨	NI											NI		NI	NI		NT .					NT	┞──┼	NT		<u>n</u>		╉┉╍┊┠╸	NT				 i			τ 	NI		NI
Bonzo(a)ovrene	30/30	NT		NT	INT	r l	NT		NT	NT		.	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT	NT	11	NT			NT		NT	┠──╁	NT		<u>"</u>	NT NT		NT			INT	<u> </u>	NT .		π	NT		NT
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	NT		NT	NT	r	NT	1	NT	NT	N	T	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	N	π	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	•	π	NT		NT
Benzo(g.h,i)perylene	2,500 / 2,500	NT		NT	NT	r	NT		NT	NT	N	T	NT		NT	T	N	NI		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	N	π	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	*	n 🗌	NT		NT
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	NT.	╞╴┼	NT	N1				NT	NT	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	NT	┨	NT .		NT	NT	┼─┼	NT		NT	NT NT		NT	┟╧╍╍╋	NT		<u></u>	NT NT	┼──┼	<u>भा</u>	NT		NT	 				NT	┞╴┼	NT
Citysene	40/40		╂╂-	NT	NT NT		NT		NT	NT		<u></u>	INI NT		NT		NT -		╣──┤	NT	-	NT	NI	<u>⊢</u> -	NI NT	├	NT		ar l	ATT ATT	┨───┨-	NT				1			<u>т</u>	NI	<u>}</u>	NT
Fluoranthene	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT	NT	r 1	NT		NT	INT		τ	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT	NT	+	NT		NT	NT		NT	<u> </u>	NT	-+;	π	. NT		NT	N1	-	NT	1	NI		n l	NT		NT
Fluorene	5,000 / 4,000	NT		NT	N	r	NT	1	NT	NT		τ.	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	11	π	NT		NT	N		NT		NT		π	NT		NT
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	300 / 300	N	↓	NT	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT	NT	8	т	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	1	π.	NT		NT	N		NT	1	NT	1	π	NT		NT
2-Methylnaphthalene	2,000 / 1,000	NT	+	NT			NT		NT	NT.		-	NT NT	<u></u> }}	NT							NE			NT	┞	NT	-1	11 [°]	NT NT	┼┈┈╀	NT			NT NT	<u> </u>		!!		NT	┨───┤	NT
Phenanthrana	2,500 / 100	NT	<u>}</u> }	NT			NT		NT		<u>+</u> +-;	++-	NT		NT	-+	NT	NT	++	NT		NT -	NT		NT NT	╞──┼	NT		"	NT NT	╉╌╂╴	NT				1	NT		π		┟╌╌┠	NT
Ругеле	5,000/5,000	NT		NT	NT	r 📘	NT		NT	NT		T	NT	1-1	NT		NT	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT		NT		α	NT		NT			NT		NT		π	NT		NT
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All concentrations and quan U = Not Detected UJ = Sample-specific detect

limit is approximat ive to Lir

UJ = Sample-specific detection inm J = Quantitation is approximate due NT = Not Tested bgs = below ground sufface btg = below transformer pit grade

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				Building	3 No. 4			Building	No.5																	Building N	40.6			-													
iample D	Method 1	B-4	-1	B⊣	4-2 :	B-4-	-3	8-5	-1	B-6-	1A	B-6	-2	B-6-	δ	B-6-	s .	B-6-6	6 ľ	B-6-1	7	8-6-6	8	8-6	5-9 ·	B-6-	10	B-6- 1	1	B-6-1	2	8-6-1	3	B-6-13 E	DUP	8 -6	-14	B-6-1	15	8-6-15 C	JUP	B-6-1	6
	Standards	(0-0	.57)	(0-0).57)	(0-0.5	5)	(0-0)	.5)	. (0-0.	.57	(0-0)	து [(0-0.5	5)	(0-2	ן מ	(0-2	ן ו	(0-0.5	n [(0-0.5	57)	(0-0.	1.5")	(0-0.)	5)	(0-0.5	5)	(0-0.5	ן מ	(0-0.5	5)	(0-0.5	5).	(0-0	.5)	(0-0.5	5)	(0-0.5	n	(0-0.5	5)
Jate Sampled	S-3 GW-2/GW-3	6/20	V01	6/20	101	6/20/	/01	8/9/	01	7/21	A03	7/10	/01	7/10/0	01 -	7/10/	01	7/10/0	31	7/10/0	21	7/10/0	01	7/10	101	7/10/	/01	7/10/	1	7/21/0	3	7/21/0	33	7/21/0	03	7/22	2/03	7/22/	33	. 7/22/0	J3	7/22/0	33
Sampling Company		58	<u>w</u>	58	w	S&V	w I	S&	w I	S&	w	S&	w I	S&V	<u>v 1</u>	S&V	<u>v</u>	S&W		S&V	2. I	S&W	<u>v 1</u>	S&	W]	S&V	<u> </u>	S&V	<u> </u>	S&W	<u></u>	S&V	v . I	SEV	<u>۲</u>	\$8	w l	S&V	<u></u>	S&W	<u></u>	S&V	<u> </u>
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Metals										1								1	1																			T					
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menin	20/20	9.0		NT		72	_	51		NT		9.9		6.8		NT		NT		3.9		NT		11		NT		18		NT		9.25	1.16	12.6	1.17	NT.		7.35	1.16	6.34	1.27	NT	
Bañim	5 000 (5 000	21		NT	l t-	38		67		NT		40	-+	120		NT		NT		30	_	NT		52		NT		34	-	NT		412	1.16	37	1.17	NT		48.3	1.16	53.1	127	NT	
Revelism	3/3	0.35		NT	<u> </u>	0.211	0.30	0.21	0.20	NT		0.20	0.20	0.70	0.70	NT		NT		074	-+	NT		0.26		NT		0.21	0.20	NT		0.736	0.231	0.293	0.234	NT		u	0.232	u	0.254	NT	
Cadmium	90/30	0.311	0.30	NT		0.311	0.30	0.211	0.20	NT		0.211	0.20	0.46		NT		NT		021	0.20	NT		0.27		NT		021	0.20	NT		U	0.231	11	0 234	NT		U U	0 232	- 1	0.254	NT	
Chomism	200/200	24		NT		22	<u> </u>	32		NT		24		47	-	NT		NT	- 1	38		NT		38		NT		51		NT		48.2	1 16	33.5	1 17	NT		332	1 16	35.3	127	NT	
and	300/300	45		NU		51		- 11		NT		24		540		NT		NT		69	-	NT .		74		NT		110		NT		6.68	1 16	107	1 17	NT		35.3	1.16	32.5	1.27	NT	
Poloska	900 / 900	414	10	NT			10		10	MT			۰. ۴n	311	30	NT	- 1	NT		411	10	NT		21	20	NT I		10	10	NT		11	1.16		117	NT		11	1 16		1 27	NT	
	200/200	415	1.0	NT	┥───┤੶	-10	+0		10	MT.					20	NT		1			10	MT	-+		20	<u>ыт</u>			10	NT 1	· · · •	<u> </u>	1 16	 +	1 17	NT		<u> </u>	1.10	 +	1 27	NT	·
	2007200	10	1.0	NT		26		29	1.0	NT		- 52		190		NT	<u> </u>	ATT I		28	-1.9	NT		100		NT	-	74		NT		52	5.70		5.88	NT		63.6	- 58	73.1	634	NT	
	3,00713,007	0.0511	0.05	NT		0.0511	0.05	0040		ACT				0.06		ATT		NT.		0.0511	0.05	NT				MT		26	-	ATT	-+-	0.061	0.040	0.122	0.057	NT		0.818	0.047	0741	0.040	NT	
Mercury	30130	0.050	0.05			0.050	0.05	0.049		191		- 0.3	\rightarrow	0.80		111	-	NI		0.000	0.05	<u></u>		0.0	1	141		4.0		RI I	_	0.001	0.049	0.120	0.007	141		9.610	0.047	- 0.741	0.040		
		1			┟┈╾┼	 +								 +											⊢ – 1					 +		·								<u> </u>	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	-
Polychiofinated Biphenyls - PCBs				i	┢──╆				····										Į.															<u> </u>				ł					
		- <u>.</u>		. <u></u>		<u> </u>				L. I																		1		+		+						 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Aroclor-1016	2/2	U U	0.130	<u> </u>	0.150	<u>.</u>	0.130	<u> </u>	0.110	<u>-</u>	0.114		0.120	N		<u>u</u> 1	0.260	<u>v</u>	0.120	<u> </u>	0.110	U	0.110	<u>_u</u>	0,340	U	0,130	<u>v</u>	0,120	<u>u</u>	0,113	0	0.107	<u> </u>	0.105	<u> </u>	0.112	<u> </u>	0.106	<u></u>	0.106	<u> </u>	0,101
Aroclor-1254	2/2	0	0.130	<u> </u>	0.150	<u> </u>	0.130	<u> </u>	0,110	U U	0.114	<u>u</u>	0.120	NT			0.260	<u>v</u>	0.120	U	0.110	U	0.110	<u>u</u>	0.340	U	0.130	<u> </u>	0.120	<u>v</u>	0.113	U	0.107	<u>- <u>v</u> </u>	0.105	<u> </u>	0.112	<u> </u>	0.106	<u> </u>	0.106	<u> </u>	0.101
Aroclor-1260	2/2	<u> </u>	0.130	U	0.150	U	0.130	U	0.110	U.	0.114	U	0,120	NT		U I	0.260	U	0.120	<u> </u>	0.110	U	0.110	U	0,340	U	0,130	0.18	0.120	U	0.113	U	0.107	U	0.105	U	0.112		0.106		0.106	<u> </u>	0,101
				<u> </u>														1															<u> </u>		. :		l						i
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs		1		I					·		l						l.	l									L									· ·							
																																			· 1			<u> </u>					
Acetona		ម	0,066	NT		NT .		U	2.8	NT'	· ·	NT		0.2	0.065	NT		NT		U	0.054	NT		U	0.084	NT		U	0,059	NT		0.65J	0.068	0.31J	0.047	ŃT		·U	0.044	U	0.058	NT	
Benzene	700 / 900	U	0.0033	NĨ		NT		U	0.140	NT		NT		U	0.0032	NT		NT		υ	0.0027	NT		U	0.0042	NT		υį	0.003	NT		U	0.003	U	0.002	NT		ย	0.002	U	0.003	NT	
Chioroform	10/300	U	0.0033	NT		NT		ĉ	0.140	NT		NT		0.01	0.0032	NT		NT		υ	0.0027	NT		U	0.0042	NT		·U	0,003	NT		0.01	0.003	800.0	0.002	NT		U	0.002	U	0.003	NT	i
Ethylbenzene	2,500 / 500	U	0.0033	NT		NT	1	U	0,140	NT		NT		U	0.0032	NT		NT		υţ	0.0027	NT		U	0.0042	NT		U.	0.003	NT		Ú	0.003	υ	0.002	NT		U	0.002	U	0.003	NT	, i i
Trichiomethene (TCE)	2/2,000	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NΓ		NT		NT		Û	0.003	U	0.002	NT		U	0.002	ប	0.003	NT	
		1															_	· · · ·															\neg					\square					
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)																	- 1						-								- 1												
																																		1	. 1	t							
Acenanithene	5.000/4.000	ย.	0.440	NT	11	U -	0.450	U	0.360	NT		U	0.400	NT		NT		NT	· .	U	0.370	NT		υ	1.1	NT		U	0.400	NT		·U	0,183	U	0,160	NT		U	0.160	U	0.190	NT	
Anfiracene	5.000/5.000	Ŭ	0.440	NT	1	Ū.	0.450	U	0.360	NT	. 1	U	0.400	NT		NT		NT		U	0,370	NT		U	11	NT		U	0.400	NT		υ	0.180	U	0.180	NT		U Í	0.180		0.190	NT	
Renzo(s)enthracene	300 (300	1 ii	0.440	I NT	tt	11	0.450	11	0.360	NT		- U	0.400	NT		NT		NT		- ii	0.370	NT		11	11	NT		u l	0.400	NT		U I	0.180	U I	0.180	NT		0.19	0.180	U	0.190	NT	
Benta(b)(termethete	300 (300	1 ŭ	0.440	NT		n l	0.450	11	0.360	NT			0.400	NT		NT		NT	f		0.370	NT		- 11	11	NT		- ŭ	0.400	NT		<u> </u>	0 180	- ŭ	0 180	NT		0.151	0 180	u	0.190	NT	
Percellon and an an a	3,000/3,000	1 <u>.</u>	0.440	MT	1	- ŭ	0.450		0.360	NT		ii ii	0.400	NT		NT		NT			0.370	NT		ŭ	11	NT		- ii	0.400	NT		n l	0 180	- i l	0 180	NT		0.151	0 180	<u>u</u>	0.190	NT	
Desta (a la Desta form	3,00073,000	1	0.440		1	. 1	0.450		0.260	ALT	{		0.400	MT		NT		MT		<u> </u>	0.370	NT			1.1	MT	 	- ŭ	0.400	NT	- +	ii l	0 180	-ř	0 180	NT		11	0.180		0.190	NT	
Destal galage and a second	2,00012,000	1 ii	0.440	ATT NT		<u> </u>	0.450	. U	0.360	MT	<u>├</u> ──┤		0.400	NT NT	- 1	NT		NT		-ř 1	0.370	MT	- 1	ň	11	NT		U U	0.400	NT		U U	0.180	<u> </u>	0.180	INT		0.181	0.180		0.190	NT	
Senzo, a pyrene	30730		0.440	NT	┟──┟		0.450		0.000	NT		<u>v</u>	0.400	MT		AFT		NT	+	,	0.370	MT				NT			0.400			-ŭ	0.100	- ŭ l	0.100	MT		0.191	0.180	<u> </u>	0.100	NT	
	40740	l X	0.440	114	+	<u>.</u>	0.450		0.300	111			0.400	- 1				NT 1		- <u></u> -	0.070					MT			0.000				0.100		0.100	MT		0.100	0.100	_ <u>_</u>	0.180	NT	
Dibertzola,njanukaterie	30730	<u> </u>	0.440	161			0.450		0.300				0.000	NT		MT I		10		- <u></u>	0.370					MT	+ +	<u> </u>	0.400		· · · · ·	. .	0.100		0.100	MT		0.01	0.100		0.100	NT	
Philoranthene	5,00075,000		0.440	NI	<u> </u>		0.450		0,360	NI		. U	0.400	NT I				N1		.	0.070	17			1.1	NI			0.400	NT		<u></u>	0,100	<u> </u>	0,100	NI		0.42.0	0.100	0.113	0.190		
Indeno(1,2,3-od)pyrene	300/300	<u> </u>	0,440	NI			0.450	0	0.360	NI			0.400	NI		NI 1		- 14			0.370	NI		<u> </u>	1.1	NI	!──┼		0,400	17			0.180		0.180				0.100		0,190		├
Naphthalene	40 / 3,000	-	0.440	NI	┦		0.450	U	0,360	NI		<u>U</u>	0,400	NI		NI		NL		<u>U</u>	0.370	NI		U	1.1	NI	┨ ┨		0.400	NIL .	<u> </u>		0,180		0.180	N1	···		0,180	_ <u>_</u>	0.190		<u></u>
Phenantbrene	2,500/100	<u> </u>	0.440			<u> </u>	0.450	U	0.360	NT	<u> </u>		0.400	NI		NI		NI		<u> </u>	0.3/0	NI		U	1.1	NI	┨	U U	0,400	NI		· U	0.180		0.180	NI			0.180		0.190		<u> </u>
Pyrene	5,000 / 5,000	1 1	0.440	1 NT	1 1	U	0.450	U	0.360	NT	 	U	0,400	NÍ		NT	<u>į</u>	NT		U	0,370	N		6	1.1	NT	┞Ì	·U	0.400	NT		U	0.180	<u> </u>	0.180	1 NT	[0.391	0.180	0.13J	0,190		╞───┤
		1	1	1					ļ		i d					_		· 1	_	·																			→	ہے			┢──┥
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)		1	<u> </u>	I	1 1				L		J	· · ·	L4														⊢			-	-+						<u> </u>	$ \square$	<u> </u>	ļ	j	╞───┤	↓ i
	·		1	<u> </u>					I												· · · ·																		$ \longrightarrow $		<u> </u>	ļ	↓
C ₈ -C ₁₆ Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	<u> </u>	4.4	1 0	4.9	ាម	4.5	U	3.8	5.5	3.8	U	4.0	NT		5.8	4.3	<u> </u>	3.8	<u> </u>	3.7	4.3	3.8	62	8.4	6,9	4.4	ប	4.0	U	3.7	U	3.5	U	3.5	<u>. U</u>	3.7	U	3.6	<u> </u>	3.7	<u> </u>	3.6
C ₁₉ -C ₃₆ Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	<u> </u>	4.4	U	4.9	U	4.5	U	3.8	11.6	3,8	17	4.0	NT		180	4.3	75	3.8	67	3.7	130	3.8	1800	8.4	.18	4.4	U	4.0	5.8	3.7	<u> </u>	3.5	<u> </u>	3.5	U_U_	3.7	7.7	3.6	8.0	3.7	17	3.6
C11-C22 Aromatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	U.	4.4	6.3	4.9	U	4.5	U	3.8	11.5	3.8	7.4	4.0	NT		73	4.3	41	3.8	26	3.7	53	3.8	1500	8,4	12	4.4	U	4.0	24.5	3.7	U	3.5	U	3.5	U	3.7	13.3	3.6	8.6	3.7	10.5	3.6
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	U	0.4	u	0.5	υ	0.5	ບ	0.4	U	0.38	U	0.4	NT		U	0.4	υ	0.4	U.	0.4	U	0.4	IJ	.0.8	U	0.4	ប	0.4	U	0.37	U	0.35	U	0.35	U	0.37	1.54J	0,36	ບປ	0.37	<u> </u>	0.36
Acenaphthylene	2,500 / 1,000	U	0.4	U	0.5	U	0,5	U	0.4	Ú	0.38	ប	0.4	NT		ប	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.8	U	0.4	U.	0.4	ប	0.37	ប	0.35	U	0.35	U	0.37	υ	0.36	<u> </u>	0.37	U	0.36
Anthracene	5,000 / 5,000	U	0.4	ម	0.5	U	0.5	υ	0.4	U	0.38	U	0.4	NT		U	0,4	U	0.4	บ	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.8	U.	0.4	U	0.4	0.38	0.37	IJ	0.35	U	0.35	U	0.37	U	0.36	U I	0.37	<u> </u>	0.36
Benzo(s)anthracene	300/300	ย	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.5	U	0.4	U	0.38	บ	0.4	Nĩ		U	0.4	U	0.4	ŧ,	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.8	ប	0.4	U	0.4	0.59	0.37	U	0.35	υ	0.35	U.	0.37	0.59	0.36	U	0.37	<u> </u>	0.36
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	U	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.5	U	0.4	U	0.38	υ	0.4	NT		U	0.4	U	0,4	U	0,4	U	0.4	ប	0.8	บ	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.37	U	0.35	υT	0.35	U	0.37	0.49	0,36	U	0.37		0.36
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	υ	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.5	U	0.4	U	0.38	U	0,4	NT		U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	Ð	0.4	ย	0.8	U	0.4	U	0.4	0.63	0.37	Ų	0.35	U	0,35	U	0.37	U	0.36	U	0.37		0.36
Senzo(g.h.l)perviene	2,500/2.500	U	0.4	U	0.5	U	0.5	U	0.4	U	0.38	U	0.4	NT	5. L	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.4	ម	0.8	U U	0.4	Ü	0.4	U	0.37	U	0.35	U	0.35	υ	0.37	U	0.36	U	0.37	U	0.36
Benzofkihuoranthene	3,000 / 3.000	Ū	0.4	Ū	0.5	υ	0.5	บ	0.4	U	0.38	U	0.4	NT		υ	0,4	U	0.4	. U	0.4	U	0.4	U	0.8	U	0.4	U	0.4	υİ	0.37	U	0,35	U	0.35	U	0.37	0.43	0.36	U	0.37	U	0.36
Chrysene	40/40	1 ū	0.4	1 u	0.5	Ū I	0.5	υ	0.4	Ū	0.38	U	0.4	NT		U	0.4	υİ	0.4	U	0.4	. U 1	0.4	U	0.8	U	0,4	U	0,4	0.57	0.37	U	0.35	υ	0.35	U	0.37	0.59	0.36	U	0.37		0.36
Diberzo(a b)antiwacene	30/30	1 u	04	Ťŭ	0.5	. U 1	0.5	ŭ	04	Ŭ	0.38	- u		NT		U I	0.4		0.4	U	0.4	- U	0.4	Ú Ú	0.8	U U	0.4	U	0,4	U I	0.37	υ	0.35	U	0.35	l u	0.37	U	0.36		0.37		0.36
Ciana thana	500(500	1	1 04	1 11	1 05	, 1	05	ا آ	04	1 - ň -	0.34	11		NT		⊢÷ i	04	- ŭ l	0.4	U	0.4	U I	04	- 41	0.8		04	11	0.4	1.24	0.37	U I	0.35	1	0.35	1 ii	0.37	1,161	0.36	111	0.37		0.38
r subrandirand	5,00075,000	1- <u></u>	1	1	1 20	. 1	0.5	L ii	0.4	1 ñ	0.70	1		NT			0.4	 +	0.4	- <u></u>	04	- <u>u</u>	04	11	0.8	11	04		0.4	11	0.37	, 1	0.35	ti l	0.35	1	0.97	11	0.36		0.37		0.36
rear and	0,0019,000	- 	0.4	+	1 00		0,5	- <u></u>	0.4	1	0.00	L.		MT		<u>⊢≓</u> -†	04	- <u></u> -	04		04	-i l	04	1 ii	0.0	11	04	1	04	, l	0.37	. 1	0.35	<u>- i l</u>	0.95	1	0.37	<u> </u>	0.96	<u> </u>	0.37	l i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	0.36
nindenio(1,2,3-00)pyrenie	3007300	-	0.4	1	0.0		0.0		0.4	1 	0.30	1		MT			0.4		0.4	.			04	, i	0.0	- 			0.4	<u></u>	0.37	<u></u>	0.25	- 1	0.95	1	0.01		0.30	-	0.07		0.00
2-Menyinaphinalene	2,000/1,000	<u> </u>	0.4	1	0.5		0.5	- <u>?</u> -	0.4	<u> </u>	0.38		0.4	NI							. 0.4		0.4						0.4	<u> </u>	0.3/		0.33		0.35	<u>+-<u>ö</u></u>	0.37	┟╴╩╌┙	0.00	<u>_</u>	0.01	<u> </u>	0.00
Naphthalene	40/3,000	- <u>- </u> -	0.4	<u>+</u>	0.5	<u> </u>	0.5	<u> </u>	0.4	U U	0.38		0.4	NI	<u> </u>		<u><u>u</u>.4</u>	-8-1	0.4		0.4		<u>u.4</u>		0.8		0,4		0.4		0.5/		0.35	21	0.35	1	0.37	<u> </u>	<u>U.90</u>	<u> </u>	0.5/	<u> </u> /	0.00
Phenantivene	2,500 / 100	1 "	0.4	i n	0.5	U	0.5	U U	0.4	U.	0.38	U	0.4	NT			0.4	<u> </u>	0.4	<u> </u>	0.4		0.4		0.8	<u> </u>	0.4	0	0.4	1.34	0.37		0,35	<u> </u>	0,35	<u> .u</u>	0.37		0.36	<u> </u>	0.37	لينا	0.36
Pyrene	1 5.000 / 5.000	a 11	1 04		0.5	- 11 - 6	05	1 11	1 04		1 0 38		1 0.4	NT			U,4	U 1	U,4	U	U.4	U 1	1 1/4		1 0.8		1 0,4 1		0.4	1.12 1	0.37 1	U I	0.35		0.35	1 10	1 0.37	1 0.77	0.36	, UJ 7	0.37	4 U '	1 0.36

All concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg

All concentrations and quantitation timus expressed in mgrkg U = Not Detected UJ = Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J = Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified in the NT = Not Tested

bgs = below ground surface big = below transformer pit grade

· · · · ·	··· · ·								Padding N	10.29		·																	0.26	0.7					<u> </u>					-	1.1.1.1 (The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second		
Sample (D	Method 1	B-24	T	B-24	3-2	B-2	28-3	DI	ip1	B.28	4	R-28-	5	B-28-	5	DUP2		B1.5		B1-0.5	-	R1-14.5	81.10	5 1	B1-10 5 T		R2.4	-	B2-9 F		ner/Count	Parte Area		82.5	<u> </u>	3-10		15	P3 40	<u> </u>	845		84.05
	Standards	(0-0	5)	(0-0	5)	(04	0.5)	(0-0	1.57)	(0-0,	5)	(0-0.5	5	(0-0.5		(0-0.5%		(5' bim)		9,5' bto		4.5' (10)	(19.5 b	ta)	(19.51	sta)	62-≎ (5 bte)	1,	02-9.5 9.5' b(n)	(14.5)	e.a btm)	62-20 (20' htm		83-5 (5' bira)	63	3-10 1' bin'	B3-1	in l	53-19 (10-51-1	~ ta)	84-5 (5' He-N		64-9.5
Data Sampied	8-3 GW-2/GW-3	7/20	/05	7/20	V05	712	0/05	7/20	0/05	7/20/	05	7/20/0	15	7/20/0	6	7/20/05		9/3/04		9/3/04		8/3/04	9/3/04	4	9/3/0	н" .	9/3/04	1	9/3/04	9/3/0	ж.	8/3/04	' [.	9/3/04	9/	3/04	9/3/	/04	9/3/0	4	8/3/04		9/3/04
Sampling Company		S&	w l	S&	w	S	sw	58	w .	S&\	N L	S&W	<u> </u>	S&W		S&W		S&W		S&W		S&W	S&W	1	S&V	v I	S&W		S&W	S&V	v	S&W		S&W	s	8.W	S&	w	S&W		Saw		S&W
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Analytes			~			D								<u> </u>				_			_											_				ļ							
Matala		Kesia	<u></u>	<u>Result</u>	<u></u>	Result		Result	<u>a</u>	Result	ᅋ	Result	말니	<u>tesut</u>	<u>QL H</u>			esuat i	<u>OL Re</u>				Result	≗	Result	<u>_9L </u>	Result (<u>백 연</u> .	<u>Resut</u>		esuit (<u>H Re</u>	백 연	Result	<u>ar</u>	Result	<u>_gr</u>	Result	<u>QL</u> <u>B</u>	क्षां (<u>AL Res</u>	# <u>_</u> &
Melas																	<u> </u>							+		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			┦──┤						<u> </u>	+						
Arsenic	20/20	NT		4.8	1.3	NT		NT		NT		13	32	NT		NT -		NT		π			NT		NT		NT	1 10	r	NT		NT I			NT	+	NT	_	NT.		NT		
Barium	5,000/5,000	NT		20	1.3	NT		NT		NT		1100	3.2	NT		NT		NT	N N	π	N	r l	NT		NT		NT	N		NT		NT	N		NT		NT 1		NT		NT		
Berythum	3/3	NT		U	0.25	NT		NT		NT		U	0.64	NT		NT		NT		π	N	r.	NT		NT		NT	N	r	NT	_	NT	N	r l	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	
Cadmium	30/30	NT		<u> </u>	0.25	NT		NT		NT		U I	0.64	NT		NT		NT	N	π	NT	τ	NT	i	NT		NT	N	1	NT		NT	N	r 📔	NT		NT		NT		NT	NT	<u>ر</u>
Chromium	200/200	NT		351	1.3	NT		NT	╏───┨	NT		14J	32	NT		NT			N	T	. NT		NT		NT		NT	N	<u> </u>	NŤ	_	NT	. N	<u>r </u>	NT	1 ·	NT		NT		NT	N	1
Selenium	800/800	NI. NT		3.7	1.3			N) NT		NI		140	32	MT		NT				<u>.</u>	NI NI	[NT		NT		NT			NT	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>r</u>	NT	-		— +	NT		NT	N1	
Silver	200/200	NT		ω I	1.3	NT	1	NT		NT		w	32	NT		NT		NT		<u>и</u> п			NT	+	NT		NT	N		NT						+	NI NT	 -	NI				
Zinc	5,000/5,000	NT		17J	6.3	NT		NT		NT		180J	16	NT		NT		NT		π·	N	T I	NT		NT		NT	N	r l	NT		NT		-	- NT	+	I NT		NT		NT		
Mercury	30/30	NT		U	0.027	NT		NT		ΝĨ		0.16	0.16	NT		NT		NT	· N	π	N	r I	NT		NT		NT	N	г	NT	1	NT	N	г	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	N	1
									II					.	_																												
Polychiorinated Biphenyls - PCBs					<u> </u>				∤∤	-+			<u> </u>								_								·	\square						-j	4	jT					
Amphor-1016	, 2/2		0 110		0.100	<u> </u>	0.100	f1	0 110	<u> </u>	0 110		0 120		0.110		100 -		120	<u>. </u> .	540 0.0	11 040	┝┈╄	0.140		0.400		220	-	╎╷╎		<u> </u>		-		+	┨╌╌┨			0.100			
Araclor-1254	2/2	U	0.110	Ŭ l	0.100	U U	0.100	U	0.110	,	0,110	-ŭ	0.120	0.74	0.110	0.67 0	100	<u>u</u> u	120		540 31	6 110		0.110		0.100	11 10	230 1	0.120	<u>├-::-</u>	0.110	<u>0</u> 0. 11 0.	110 1	0.1		0.120	+	0.110		0.100 0	11 1 1	130 0.42	<u>2 0,110</u>
Arocior-1260	212	U	0.110	0.52	0.100	U	0.100	ប	0.110	υ	0.110	U	0,120	U	0.110	UO	100	39J	6.0 29	001	540 35.	J 5.3	0.721	0.110	1.6J	0.100	2.31 0	230 U	0.120	0.331	0.110	U la	110 1	0.1	10 1.21	0.120	1.5.	0.110	ŭ	0.100	273 2	2.5 29	J 5.7
												1																								1							
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs																					·													:				\square					
Anathan	·	AT			0.060	1 107		NT				+										-		-+					_				-		<u> </u>	-		⊢∔				_	
Benzene	700/900	NT	· · ·	8	0.200	NT	1 .	NT	1 1	NT			0 130	NT		NT I	-			n		$\frac{1}{7}$	NI		NI	+	NT	- N						[_		—		r	NT		NT I	NT 100	<u>_</u>
Chioroform	10/300	NT		U	0.0026	NT		NT		NT		Ŭ	0.130	NT		NT		NT	-	. –	INT	T	· NT	-	NT		NT	- N		NT		NT	N	T	NT	+		+	NT		NT		╆┽╾╾┥
Ethylbenzene	2,500 / 500	NT		U	0.0026	NT		NT		NT		U	0.130	NT		NT		NT		π	NT	T I	NT		NT		NT	N	r i 👘	NT		NT	N	T	NT	1	NT	t	NT		NT	N	r l
Trichloroethene (TCE)	2/2,000	NT .		U	0.0026	NT		NT		NT		0.46	0.130	NT		NT		NT		Π.	N	T I	NT		NT		NT	N	F	NT		NT	N	T L	NT	1	N٢		NT		NT	N	<u>r</u>
						<u> </u>						<u> </u>					_	-						\rightarrow										<u> </u>		4							
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	·· · · · · · · · · · ·																			+						<u> </u>								_ _		1		i					
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	NT		U	0.170	NT		NT		NT		υ	0.200	NT		NT		NT	— ,	a 	N	T	NT		NT		NT	- N	r	NT		мт	N	r		+	I NT	/t	• NT		NT	N	
Anthracone	5,000 / 5,000	NT		U.	0.170	NT		NT		NT		0.25	0.200	NT		NT		NT		π	N	τ	NT		NT	- 1	NT	N	r —	NT		NT		. .	NT	+	NT	-+	NT	_	NT	N	
Benzo(a)anthracene	300/300	NT		U	0.170	NT		NT		NT		0.74	0.200	NT		NT		NT	,	ส	N	T.	NT		NT		NT	Ň	τ	NT		NT	N N	T	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	N	t
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	NT		U	0.170	NT		NT		NT		0.72	0.200	NT		NT		NT		π	_ N1	Τ.	NT		NT		NT	N	r	NT		NT	N	Ţ	NT		NT	\Box	٨T ·		NT	N	r
Benzolk Kikionanthene	3,000/3,000	NT			0.170			NT		NT		0.43	0.200	NT		NT		NT		ar i			NT	1	NT		NT	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	NT		NT	N	T	NT		NT	 	NT		NT	N	<u>-</u>
Benzo(a)ovrene	2,30072,300	NT			0.170			NT	<u> </u>	NT	·	0.22	0.200	NT		NT.				<u>π</u>		} 			NI		NI	N	<u> </u>			NT 1	N		NT	- 	I NT I	┢━━━╋	NT		NT	N	<u>-</u>
Chrysene	40/40	NT	- 1	Ŭ	0.170	NT		NT		NT		0.79	0.200	NT		NT	-	NT		πt		<u>;</u>	NT		NT		NT		T T	NT		NT		, 	NT	+	NT	r+	NT			N	╧╋╋
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	NT		U	0.170	NT		NT		NT		0.13J	0.200	NT		NT		NT		ता	N	т	NT		NT		NT	N	T	NT		NT -	N	T	INT	1	NT	-+	NT		NT	N	
Fluoranthene	5,000 / 5,000	NT		U	0.170	NT_	<u> </u>	NŤ		NT		1.6	0,200	NT		NT		NT	<u> </u>	ग	N.	т	NT		NT		NT	N	г	NT		NT	N	T I -	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	r T
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	300/300	NT		<u> </u>	0.170	NT		NT		NT		0.24	0.200	NT	_	NT		NT .		ग	N	r	NT		NT		NT	N	r	NT		NT		τ.	NT		NT	$ \rightarrow $	NT		NT	N	ſ
Phenanthrana	2 500 (100	NI NT		0	0.170			NI NT		NI		-0	0.200	MI		NI	_	NT	-+:	<u></u>	1 N				NT I		NT	N		NT		NT	N	T I	NT		NT I	<u> </u>	NT		NT	N	
Pyrene	5.000/5.000	NT		U U	0.170	NT		NT		NT		12	0.200	NT		NT			;	; +			NT NT				NT							÷		<u>∔</u> —		i+	NI	-+	NI AT		<u></u>
																						1							·				-+"	-		1	++	t			 +-	- <u> </u> -	+++
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)												·]						1	i									_															
C. D. African Materia 1	F 400 / F 400		<u>-</u> -			<u> </u>		<u> </u>			_				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	_		_]	<u> </u>				· []							\rightarrow	1							
Contractions Alignments	5,000/5,000		3.7	U 11	3.4		3,4	1 11	3.6	0.1J	3.6	4	4.0		3.4	0	3.4				N				NT					NT NT				<u>. </u>		+		┢───┤	NT			N	<u>_</u>
C ₅₁ -C ₂₂ Aromatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5.000	52	3.7	7.4	3.4	1 U	3.4	U U	3.6	16	3.6	25	4.0	ü l	3.4	u	3.4	NT		u l	- N	<u></u>	NT I	├	NT 1	-+	NT	N	; 	IN I			-	++		+		⊢ −+					╧┼──┤
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	U	0.37	U	0.34	U	0.34	U	0,36	U	0,36	U	0.4	U	0.34	UC	1.34	NT		π	N	г	NT		NT	· · [NT	N	T	NT		NT	-+;	Ť –	NT	1	NT	(+	NT		NT TR	N N	m
Acenaphthylene	2,500 / 1,000	U	0.37	U	0,34	U.	0.34	ប	0.36	ម	0.36	U	0.4	υ	0.34	U O	3.34	NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT		NT	N	τ	NT		NT	•	т	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	N	т
Anthracene	5,000 / 5,000	0.65	0.37	U	0.34	U	0.34	U	0.36	U	0.36	0.53	0.4	U I	0.34	U	1.34	NT		NT .	N	<u>.</u>	NT		NT		л	N	T	NT	Ţ	NT	N	τ	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	1
Berrorahanse	300/300	1.1	0.37	<u> </u>	0.34	<u> </u>	0.34	<u> </u>	0.36	1	0.36	0.97	0.4	- <u></u>	0.34		0.34				. N	π [π	I NT		NT	 	NT	N	T	I NT		NT	- 1	<u>r </u>	NT	 		<u>↓ </u>	NT		NT	. N	<u> </u>
Benzo(b)Ruoranthene	300/300	0.82	0.37	U U	0.34		0.34	<u></u>	0.36		0.36	0.66	0.4	· II	0.34	~ ?	1.34	NT I						\vdash	-NI		NI	- N	; 			NT I	-	<u>.</u>		+		┟───┼	NT		NI	<u> </u>	<u></u>
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2,500 / 2,500	0.43	0.37	U	0.34	Ū.	0.34	Ŭ	0.36	U.	0.36	ย	0.4	Ť	0.34	Ū l	0.34	NT	-	vī l	N	a l	NT		NT		NT		÷			NT				1		┟───┼	NT		NT		<u></u>
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	0.69	0.37	·U	0.34	U	0.34	U	0.36	U	0.36	0.76	0.4	U	0.34	U	0.34	NT		NT I	N	n.	NT		ТИ		NT	N	т	NT		NT		π	NT	1	NT	<i>┌</i> ──†	NT		NT	N N	π
Chrysene	40/40	1.1	0,37	U	0.34	U	0.34	U	0.36	U	0.36	1.0	0.4	U	0.34	UI	0.34	NT	1	NT I	N	ព	NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	π
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	U	0.37	U	0.34	U	0,34	U.	0.36	U	0.36	U	0.4	U	0,34	U	0.34	NT		NT .	N	π	NT		NT		NT	N	T	NT		NT	N	т .	NŤ		NT		ŇŤ		NT	N	π
Huoranthene	5,000/5,000	2.4	0.37	<u> </u>	0.34	<u> </u>	0.34	U	0.36	<u></u>	0.36	2.3	0.4		0.34	0 0	0,34	NT		NT .	N	<u></u>	NT	\square	NT		NT	N	<u> </u>	NT		NT			NT	- 	INT	↓	NT		NT	N	<u>-</u>
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)ovrene	300/300	- <u></u>	0.37	<u> </u>	0.34	<u>+-∺</u> -	0.34		0.36	11	0.36		0.4	.	0.34	<u></u>	1.34	NT					I NT	 			NT	N	τ 					<u></u>				↓ ‡	NT		MT -	N	<u></u>
2-Methylnaphthalene	2,000/1,000	Ŭ	0.37	U	0.34	T u	0.34	U	0.36	Ŭ	0.36	Ŭ	0.4	ŭ	0.34	ŭ l	0.34	NT			N 10	π	NT	<u>⊢</u>	NT NT		NT		<u>.</u>	NT		NT		.				┟──┤	NT ·		NT I		_
Naphthalene	40/3,000	U	0.37	U	0,34	U	0.34	U	0.36	U	0.36	Ŭ	0.4	U	0.34	Ū	0.34	NT	-+-	NT	- N	π	INT		NT		NT	N	τ T	NT		NT		π	NT	+	NT	<u>├</u> ╂	NT		NT		
Phonanthrene	2,500 / 100	2.4	0.37	U	0.34	U	0.34	U	0.36	U	0.36	2.0	0.4	U	0.34	U (0.34	NT		NT	N	π	NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT		म ि	NT	1	NT		NT		NT	N	π
Ругале	5,000 / 5,000	2.5	0.37	U	0,34	U U	0.34	U	0.36	บ	0.36	2.3	0.4	υl	0.34	U (0.34	NT		NT T	N	п	NT		NT	. 1	NT	N	Т	NT	1	NT	1	त ि	Nĩ	1	NT		NT		NT	N	а

All concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg $U \approx Not Detected$

U = Not Usedoou UJ = Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J = Cuantition is approximate due to limitations identified in the quality or NT = Not Tested bgs = below ground surface big = below transformer pit grade

	· · · · •										<u> </u>				····			-		Build	ing No. 51	motom	er / Courti	ani Anea			<u></u>		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••									<u> </u>					
	Nothed 4	84.	15	B4.10	15	B6.4	5 1 6	35-4 5 01	192	85.0	85	ii I	R5-19		SB-1-5	58	-1-15	SR-	2.5	SB-2	15	SR-2-2	5	011P2	,	S8-4-9	. 1	SB-6-5	s	B-7-5	SB-7	-15	SB-	15	SB-8-	15	SB-9-	5	SB-9-15		SB-9-25	10	UP1
ample L/	Standards	- 64- (15')	ta)	(19.5')	bta)	(4.5' bi	an l	(4.5' bta	0	(9' b(a)	(14')	τα)	(19' 54		(5' btg)	(15	' Mg)	(5'b	(p)	(15' b	(9)	(25' btg	a)	(24' big		(5' btg		(5 btg)	(5	tatg)	(15 1	btg)	(5 b	(a)	(15° bi	(g)	(5' big	a)	(15' btg)	1. 7	(25' btg)	(2	5 btg)
ate Sampled	S-3 GW-2/GW-3	9/3/	04	9/3/0	н [9/3/04	۴ I	9/3/04	″	9/3/04	9/3/	04	9/3/0		3/24/05	3/	24/05	3/23	/05	3/23/	oś	3/23/0	5	3/23/0	5	3/22/0	5	3/22/05	3/	21/05	3/21	/05	3/21	105	3/21/0	5	3/21/0	15	3/21/05		3/21/05	35	21/05
ampling Company		Sal	N	S&Y	v I	S&W		S&W		SAW	58	<u>N</u>	S&W		S&W	s	&W	58	w	S&\	<u>v. I</u>	S&W		S&W	· ·	S&W		S&W		iaw i	S&	w	\$81	<u> </u>	S&V	<u>/</u>	S&W	<u></u>	S&W		S&W	s	&W .
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Analytes										_						1						_	_		_				1.					_								<u> </u>	
		Result	<u>QL</u> [Result	<u>QL</u> <u>R</u>	<u>tesuit</u>	<u>QL</u> <u>R</u>	esuit	OL Res	<u> 백</u> <u>억</u>	Result	<u> 97 1</u>	Result	QL Res	<u>* 9</u>	Result	<u> </u>	<u>Result</u>		Result	<u>ar li</u>	Result		Result	<u>QL E</u>	Result	QL Re	જ્યાર ગા	Resu	<u> </u>	Result	<u>QL</u>	Result		Result	<u>QL</u> E	<u>tesuit</u>	<u> or 15</u>		L Rea	<u>al ar</u>	Result	
Metals						<u> </u>							-+		+									_			-		+		.									+-	+		+
		NT		NT		<u>ыт</u> -		NT			NT		NT I		1 15	NT	+	NT		NT		NT		NT		38	17 N		NT	+	- NT		55	15	NT		NT	-+	NT		<u> </u>	NT	+ −−− 1
Ansenic Jarium	5000/5000	NT		NT		NT		NT	N		NT		NT	22	1.5	INT		NT		NT		NT		NT		29	1.7 N	π	NT		NT		19J	1.5	NT		NT		NT	NT	~ †	• NT	
Bervlium	3/3	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	r l	NT		NT	U	0.3) NT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT		U	0.34 N	π 🗌	NT		NT		U	0.31	NT		NT		NT	TA		NT	
Cadmium	30/30	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	r I	NT		NT	U	0.3	I. NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		1.1	0.34 N	व	NT		NT		U	0.31	NT		NT		NT	ТИ		NT	
Chromium	200/200	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	<u>, </u>	NT.		NT	21	1.5	NT	·	NT	. ·	. NT		NT		NT		24	1.7 N	17	NT		NT		21	1.5	NT		NT		NT	NT	_		
ead	300/300	NT		NT.		NT	_	NT	N	<u>r</u>	NT		NT .	10	1	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		4.0	<u>1.7 N</u>	<u>m</u>			NT		3.3	1.5	NI		NI I	_	NT		<u> </u>		++
Selenium	800/800	NI		NI I		NI		NI.	N		- NI		NI I		-1-13					NT		NT		NT			17 K	<u>.</u>			NT			1.0	MT		NT	-+-	NT				1
Zine	5000/5000	NT		NT		NT	.	NT	N		NT		NT	20	7.	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT		NT		NT		92	8.5 N	a	NT		NT		26	7.7	NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT	NT		INT	
Mercury	30/30	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	r l	NT		NT	Ū	0.1	INT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT	_	U	1.095 1	त –	NT	1	NT		U	0.10	NT		NT		NT	NT		NT	
																	1											1															
Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs							-									1																									_ <u> </u>	_	+
										-			_		+	-	1	<u> </u>						<u>.</u>					+	0.000		0.110	<u> </u>	0.100							-		0.400
Arocior-1016	2/2		4200	0.31	0.100		0.110	0 0	120	0,12	0 1.8J	0.100		<u>50 U</u>	+ 1.2	1 0	1.1	1.0	0.110		22		0.110	<u></u>		11	62			0.690	11	0.110	11	0.120	u l	0.110	ö l	0.120	11 0	210 1	0.11		0.100
Aroclor-1254	2/2	250001	4200	221	21	<u>u</u>	0.110	0.23 0	120 0.6	BJ 0.12	120	10	610.1	50 1	1.1	11	1.1	1.5	0.110	360	22	2.1 0	0.110	210	11	610	62 1	10 12	11	0,690	0.49	0.110	1.6	0.120	1.1	0.110	0.36	0.120	2.6 0.	210 0.1	3 0.11	0 0.11	0.100
1044-1200		2																	·					_																			
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs								·									1		<u> </u>							[_													
												· ·				·	1	1						_			_		1											<u> </u>		<u> </u>	+
Acetone		NT		NT		NT		NT	N	<u>r </u>	NT		NT	N		<u></u>	-	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT .	NT	- 	NT		NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT	+	NT		<u></u>		+
Benzene	700/900			NT		NT	· · ·	NT		<u>, , ,</u>	NI		N)	N				NI		NI		NT		NT		NT			NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	\rightarrow	NT		-+		
Ethyberzete	2 500 (500	NT		NT		NT		NT	. N	<u>,</u>	NT		NT		-	NT NT	+	NT		NT		NT		NT	+	NT		NT T	- NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	N		NT	+
Trichioroethene (TCE)	2/2.000	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	τ	NT		NT	N	r I	NT	1	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	1	NT.	NT		л		NT		NT		NT		NT	N		NT	
· · ·													Î				1																· .									\square	
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)				_										_		- 	· · ·	<u> </u>	$ \vdash $											•								<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u></u>		41
							·					┝━━╋		···			1				0.000		0.490		0.690				10 11	0.000		0.190		0.000		0.100					+ 1015		- 0.190
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	NI NT	· · ·			NT	—	ME		<u>+</u> +			NI I		02		+···	1- <u>0</u>	0.180		0.190		0.180	11 1	0.180		0.210	0 02		0.230	- <u>.</u>	0.160	-ř-	0.220	<u>.</u>	0.160	ŭ	0.220	u lo	190 U	0.19		0.180
Renzolalantivacene	3007300	NT	· 1	NT		NT		NT		T I	INT	\vdash	NT		0.2	O NT	+	U U	0.180	Ū	0.190	Ū I	0.180	Ū U	0.180	Ū I	0.210	U 02	10 U	0.230	Ū	0,160	Ū	0.220	U	0.180	U	0.220	UIO	190 U	0.19	o · U	0,160
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT.		0.2	NT N		U	0.180	υ	0.190	υ	0.160	υİ	0.180	U	0.210	U 0.2	10 U	0.230	U	0.180	U	0.220	U I	0.180	υ.	0.220	υo	190 U	0.19	o U	0.180
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	т	NT		NT		0.2	X9. NT	-	U	0.180	U	0,190	U	0.180	U	0.180	U	0.210	บ 0.2	10 U	0.230	U	0.180	U	0.220	U	0,180	U	0.220	<u> </u>	<u>190 U</u>	0.19	0 0	0.180
Benzo(g.h.i)perylene	2,500 / 2,500	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	T L	NT	 	NT		0.2	NT O		U	0,180	U	0.190	<u> </u>	0.180	U	0.180	U	0.210	U 0.2	10 U	0.230	U	0.160	·U	0.220	<u>U</u>	0.180	<u>.</u>	0.220	<u><u>v</u> 0</u>	190 U	0.19		0.180
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	NT NT		NT .		NT		NT			NT		NI AT		0.2			1 U	0.180		0.190	<u></u>	0,180	<u>u</u>	0,180	0	0.210	0 02	10 0	0.230	0 (1	0.180		0.220	<u>.</u>	0.160		0.220	11 10	190 0	0.19		0.180
Obertria blattercore	40740					NT		NT	N	.	NT	┝╍╋	พา		0.2		+	- ŭ	0.180	U	0.190	u l	0.160	ŭ †	0.180	Ŭ	0.210	U 0.2	10 U	0.230	Ŭ	0.180	U	0.220	Ŭ	0.160	Ŭ	0.220	<u> </u>	.190 U	0.19	v v	0.180
Fluoranthene	5.000/5.000	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	T	NT		NT		0.2	NT NT	1	U	0.180	U	0.190	U	0.180	υ	0.160	U	0.210	U 02	10 U	0.230	U	0.180	U	0.226	υ	0.180	υ	0.220	UO	.190 U	0.19	οU	0,180
Indeno(1,2,3-od)pyrene	300/300	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	τ	NT		NT		0.2	XO NT		U	0.180	U	0.190	U	0.180	U	0.180	U	0.210	U 0.2	10 U	0.230	U	0.160	U	0.220	U	0.180	U	0.220	υo	190 U	0.19	<u>v</u> u	0.180
Naphthalene	40/3,000	NT		NT		NT.		NT .	N	т	NT		NT	ŧ	0.2	10 NT		U	0,160	Ų.	0,190	Ð	0.180	U	0.180	U	0.210	U 0.2	10 U	0.230	U	0.180	U	0.220	U	0.180	U	0.220	UO	<u>190 U</u>	0.19	<u>0 U</u>	0.180
Phenanthrene	2,500 / 100	NT		NT	!	NT		NT	N	Τ	NT	↓	NT		0.2	X NT		U U	0.160	U	0.190	0	0.180	<u> </u>	0.180	<u> </u>	0.210	<u>U 0.2</u>	10 U	0.230	U U	0.180	U	0.220	<u> </u>	0.180	<u> </u>	0.220	<u>u 10</u>	190 0	0.19		0.180
Pyrene	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT		NT	· -	NT		<u></u>	NT	┨┣	NT		0.2	20 N.T	+	<u> </u>	0.160	0.14J	0.190	<u> </u>	0,180	<u> </u>	0.180		0.210	0 0.2	10 0	0.230	–	0.180		0.220	<u> </u>	0,180	<u> </u>	0.220		190 0	0.19	<u> </u>	0.100
Extractable Patroleum Hudowartwork (EPH)		}	┝──╊				-	-		-		 -			-	+	1							-	- +	-										- 1		+	-	+	+		++
Calacable / Calacan Histocal Cold (C. 11)		1		-							1															_													1				1
Cg-C18 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT		NT		NT	N	π	NT		NT		J 4	I NT		บ	3.6	35	3.6	U	3.7	25	3.7	U	4.2	U 4.	3 U	4.6	U	3.6	U	4.4	U	3.6	U	4.4	U	<u>3,7 U</u>	3.7	/ U	3.6
C19-C38 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT		NT		NT	•	nr	NT		NT	1	4.	<u>I NT</u>	- 	<u> </u>	3,6	85	3.8	U I	3.7	30	3.7	53	42	7.1 4.	3 U	4.6	U.	3.6	U	4.4	U	3.6	U	4.4	U	37 0	37	<u> </u>	3,6
C ₁₁ -C ₂₂ Aromatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT		NT		NT .	N	π	NT ·		NT	_	4		· _ ·	U U	3.6	23	3.8	<u>.</u>	3.7	11	3.7	18	42	72 4	3 0	4.6	U	3.6		44		3.6		4.4	<u>U</u>	17 0	3.7		3.6
Acenzphthene	5,000/4,000	NT		NT		NT		NT				┨╼╌┨	NI I			1 NI 1 NT			0.36		0.38		0.37		0.37	<u>u</u>	0.42	U U.	13 U 13 U	0.40	1 11	0.36	<u>. ×</u>	0.44	- <u>1</u>	0.36	<u>.</u>	0.44	.	37 1	0.3		0.36
Acenaphinykene	2,50071,000			NT		NT		NT		<u>н</u>	NT		NT I			I NT		U.	0.36	U U	0.38	-ŭ l	0.37	ů †	0.37	Ŭ	0.42	U D	43 U	0.46	U	0.36	U	0.44	Ū,	0.36	Ū	0.44	Ŭ i	1.37 1	1 0.3	a U	0.36
Benzo(a)anthracane	300/300	NT		NT		NT		NT		n l	NT		NT		1 0.	1 NT		U	0.36	U	0.38	U	0.37	U	0.37	U	0.42	U 0.	43 U	0.46	U	0,36	U	0.44	U	0.36	U	0.44	U I	1.37 L	1 0.3	7 U	0.36
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	NT		NT		NT		NT	1	π	NT		NĨ) 0,	1 NT	-	U	0.36	U	0.38	U	0.37	U	0.37	U	0.42	U 0.	13 U	0.46	. U	0.36	υ	0.44	U	0.36	U	0.44	ម	1,37 1	0.3	7 U	0.36
Benzo(b)fiuoranthene	300 / 300	NT		NT	l l	NT		NT		π	NT		NT	i i	1 0	I NT		U	0.36	U	0.38	U	0.37	U	6.37	U	0.42	U 0.	13 U	0.46	U	0.36	U	0.44	<u>u</u>	0.36	U	0.44	0 0	.37 1	0.3	<u>/ U</u>	0.36
Benzo(g,h.l)perylene	2,500/2,500	NT		NT		NT		NT	!	<u>m</u>	NT		NT		J <u>0</u> ,	1 NT		<u> </u>	0.36		0.38	0	0.37	<u> </u>	0.37	<u> </u>	0.42	<u>U 0.</u>	<u>13 U</u>	0,46		0.36		0.44		0.36		0.44	0 0	37 0	0,3		0.36
Berzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000 / 3,000	NT ATT		NT NT	┝╌╴┨╴			NI		" -		┨───┨	NT			1 NT		1-:	0.36	- U	0.38		0.37		0.37	U I	0.42	<u>u</u> 0.	13 U	0.46	+	0.30	0	0.44	- .	0.36	ü l	0.44			1 0.3	, † †	0.36
Chrysene	40740		┨	NT		NT		NT		<u></u>		┼──┼	NT					1 ŭ	0.36	- ŭ	0.38	ü t	0.37	ŭ t	0.37	U I	0.42	Ua	is u	0.46	U U	0.36	υ	0.44	ŭ l	0.36	U I	0.44	Ŭ.	37	1 0.3	7 1 0	0.36
Fluxantherie	5,000/5.000	NT		NT	├──- <u></u> ┠`	NT		NT		er i	INT	1-1	NT		1 0.	I NT	1	U	0.36	U	0.38	U	0.37	U U	0.37	U	0,42	U 0.	43 U	0.45	U	0.36	U	0.44	U	0.36	U	0.44	U	1.37 1	J 0.3	7 U	0.36
Fluorens	5,000 / 4,000	NT	11	NT		NT		NT		π	NT		NT	. 1	s 0.	I NT		IJ	0.36	U	0.38	U	0.37	U	0.37	U	0.42	U O.	43 U	0.46	ប	0.36	U	0.44	U	0.36	U	0.44	U	1.37 1	1 0.3	π υ	0.36
Indeno(1,2,3-od)pyrens	300/300	NT		NT		NT		NT		π	NT		NT		J 0.	NT NT		U	0.36	Ð	0.38	U	0.37	U	0.37	U.	0.42	Ų 0.	43 U	0.46	U	0.35	U	0.44	U	0.36	U	0.44	U	1.37 (1 0.3	7 U	0.38
2-Methylnaphthalene	2,000 / 1,000	. NT]	NT.		NT		NT		π	NT.	↓ ↓	NT	_	1 0	II NT		<u> </u>	0.36	<u> </u>	-0.38	<u>u</u>	0.37	U U	0.37	U	0.42	<u>U 0.</u>	<u>(3</u> U	0.46	U	0,36		0.44	<u> </u>	0.36	U	0.44	<u></u>	37	0.3	<u>. .</u>	0.36
Naphthalene	40/3,000	I NT	┨──┤	NT	┝──╀-	NT		NT		<u>.</u>	NT NT	+	NT		<u>. </u>	H NT	+		0.36		0.38		0.37	.	0.37		0.42	<u>v 0</u>	43 1 11	0.46	1 11	0.36	10	0.44	-	0.36	<u></u>	0.44	0	137 L			0.36
Prenauthrene	2,5007100			NI	┝──╊	NT	 +	NT			NT NT	┼──┼	NT					1	0.30	- u	0.30	u	0.37	Ŭ I	0.37	ŭ	0.42	U 0	43 1	0.46	۱ŭ.	0.36	1 ŭ	0.44	ŭ	0.36	Ŭ	0.44	ŭ l	3.37	1 02	<u>, </u>	0.36

All concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg U = Not Detected

UJ = Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J = Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified in the quality control review NT = Not Tested

bgs = below ground surface btg = below transformer pit grade

	-																										
												Build	ing No.61	Transform	mer/Cou	rtyard Are	a .										_
ample ID	Method 1	SB-1	10-5	\$B-16	1-15	\$8-10	1-25	SB-1	1-5	SB-11	1-15	Dt	IP	SB-1	1-25	SB-1	2-5	SB-12	-15	S8-12	2-25	S8-1	13-5	SB-1	3-15	SB-13	-25
	Standards	(13')	bgs)	(23 1	ygs}	(33' b	gs)	(5° b	(g)	(151	stg)	(15'	blg)	(25'	btg)	(5' b	tg)	(15° E	rtg)	(25' 1	rtg)	(5° t	(ph	(15	otg)	(25' b	(g)
ate Sampled	\$-3 GW-2/GW-3	5/11	1/05	5/11	/05	5/11	(05	5/10	/05	5/10	/05	5/10	105	5/10	V05	5/11	05	5/11/	05	5/11	105	5/10	V05	5/10	/05	5/10/	05
ampling Company		S&	w 1	S&	W.	5&1	w l	Så	W	S&	w _	Sã	W I	<u>58</u>	W	S&	<u>~ 1</u>	S&l	<u>// 1</u>	56	«	S&	<u>w</u>	58	<u></u>	S&V	¥
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Analytes	·												_	- 1	~						~			D			~
	-	Result	<u> 01</u> i	Result	<u>_9L</u>	Result	<u></u>	Result	<u>_Q</u>	Resur	<u>9</u> L	Result	<u> </u>	Result	<u> 44</u>	Result	<u></u>	Result	<u>- 94</u>	Result	<u></u>	Result	<u></u>	Result	<u>~</u>	CESUR.	<u>~</u>
Metals					· ·														-+						· · ·		
	20 (20	MT		NT		NT		NT		NT	- 1	NT		NT		NT		NT	+	NT		44	15	NT		NT	
	5,000 / 5,000	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		ŃT	· · ·	18	1.5	NT		NT	
ervitico	3/3	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		พา		NT		NT		U	0.30	NT		NT	
admium	30/30	NT		NT		NT		NŤ		NT		NŤ		NT		NT		NT	-	NT		U	0.30	N ۲		NT	
Thromium	200/200	NT		NŤ		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		18	1.5	NT		זא	
ead	300 / 300	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		42	1.5	NT		NT	
elenium .	800/800	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	1	NT			1.5	NT		NT	
Silver	200/200	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT NT		NT		NI		NI		NE		NI			1.5	NI MT		NT	
	5,000/ 5,000	NI		N1 NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		u i	0.029	NT ·		NT	
Aercury	30730												-					~					0.02.0				
Polychiorinated Biohenvis - PCBs																	-										
																						. · ·					
Aroclor-1016	2/2	ພ	0.130	UJ .	0.120	ш	0.110	UJ UJ	0.130	IJ	0.120	w	0.110	uj 🛛	0.220	เม	2.3	w	0.570	យ	0.110	uu I	0.620	IJ	0.210	w	0.550
Aroclor-1254	2/2	U	0.130	U	0.120	U	0.110	U	0.130	U	0.120	U	0.110	U	0.220	U.	2.3 .	U 47	0.570	U	0.110	U	0.620	U	0.210	0	0.550
Aroclor-1260	2/2	0.90	0,130	0.13	0.120	U.	0.110	1,6	0.130	U	0.120	0.25	0.110	3,4	0.220	46	23	4.9	0.5/0	0.6	0.110	10	0.620	3,3	0210	1.6	0.000
Valetia Omeria Cranada VOC							· · · · ·																			\rightarrow	
VORTINE OTGRINE COMPOGINGS - VOUS		t							\vdash																· ·	-	
Acetone		INT	.	NT		Nĩ		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NŤ		NT		NT		NT		NT	
Benzene	700/900	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	
Chloroform	10/300	NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT		NT	L	NT		NT		NT	
Ethylbertzene	2,500 / 500	NT	ļ	NT.		NT		NT		NĨ		NT		NT	ļ	NT		NT		NT	<u> </u>	NT		NT		NT	
Trichloroethene (TCE)	. 2/2,000	NT	ļ	NT.		NT		NT		NT		Ní	· · ·	NI.	ļ	NI		Ní	·	NI				NI		-NI	
Patrometric Hudencerbane (PALS)			<u> </u>													-									· ·		-
Polyarolizace Typrocarboxis (PAT)													·		l	<u> </u>											
Acenaphthene	5,000 / 4,000	U	0.210	U	0,200	U	0.170	υ.	0.220	U	0.190	U	0.190	U	0.190	U	0.210	U	0.190	U	0.190	U	0.210	U	0.180	U	0.180
Antinacene	5,000 / 5,000	U	0.210	υ	0.200	บ	0.170	u	0.220	U	0.190	U	9,190	Ų	0.190	υ	0.210	U	0.190	. U	0.190	U	0,210	U	0.180	U	0.180
Benzo(a)anthracene	300/300	U	0.210	U	0.200	U	0,170	U	0.220	U	0.190	<u> </u>	0.190	ម	0.190	U.	0.210	<u> </u>	0.190	. U	0.190	U	0.210	U	0.180	U	0.180
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300/300	U	0.210	U	0.200	ับ เ	0.170	<u> </u>	0.220	U	0.190	U.	0.190	<u> </u>	0.190	<u>l U</u>	0.210	U	0.190	<u> </u>	0.190	0	0.210	<u>. u</u>	0,180	<u>.</u>	0,180
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000/3,000		0.210		0.200		0.170	<u> </u>	0.220		0.390		0.190	10	0.190		0.210	11	0.190		0.190	1	6 210	.0	0.180		0.100
Benzo(g,n,i)peryiene	2,30012,300	l ü	0.210	<u>-</u>	0.200		0.170	1 <u>u</u>	0.220	ŭ	0.190	1 U	0.190	Ŭ	0.190	Ŭ	0.210	U	0.190	Ŭ	0,190	- U	0.210	Ŭ	0,180	Ŭ	0,180
Chrysene	40/40	1 ŭ	0.210	1 ŭ	0,200	Ŭ	0.170	Ŭ	0.220	Ū	0,190	1 Ū	0.190	U	0.190	U	0.210	Ū	0.190	U	0.190	Ŭ	0.210	U	0.180	U	0.180
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	30/30	U	0.210	U	0.200	U	0.170	U	0.220	บ	0.190	U	0.199	U	0.190	υ	0.210	U	0.190	U	0.190	U	0,210	U	0.180	U	0.180
Fluoranthene	5,000 / 5,000	U	0.210	U	0.200	U	0.170	U	0.220	บ	0.190	U	0.190	U	0.190	U	0.210	U	0.190	ម	0,190	U	0.210	บ	0.180	U	0.160
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)oyrene	300 / 300	U	0.210	U	0.200	U	0.170	U	0.220	U	0.190	U	0.190	U.	0,190	U	0.210	U	0.190	U	0.190	U	0.210	U	0.180	U	0.160
Naphthalene	40/3,000	U	0.210	U	0.200	<u> </u>	0.170	V	0.220		0.190	<u> </u>	0,190		0.190	<u> </u>	0.210	<u> </u>	0.190	<u> </u>	0,190	1	0.210	1 0	0.180		0.180
Phenanthrene	2,500 / 100	<u>l</u>	0.210	<u></u>	0.200		0.170		0.220		0.190	1 0	0.190		0.190	1 .	0.210		0.190		0.190		0.210		0.100	<u></u>	0.180
гунаю	3,00013,000	╎╵	0.210	⊢ "	0.200	<u>├</u>	0.170	<u> </u>	<u>v.c.v</u>	۲	1	† <u> </u>		Ĭ	1	١Ť	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	·····	1 20100		1	Ť			
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (FPH)		1	 	ŀ			1	1	1		t	1			1	1	1	1	1		1			1			
	·	1																			•						
Cp-C18 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	~ U	4.2	U	4.0	ีย	3.5	U	4.3	Ų	3.8	U	3.8	U	3.7	Ų	4.1	5.6	3.8	U	3.9	6.1J	4.2	72	3,7	5.4	3.6
C19-C38 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	U	42	U	4.0	1 <u>v</u> .	3.5	6,6	43	U U	3.8	U	3.8	U	3.7	U	4.1	6.0	3.6	<u> </u>	3,9	<u> </u>	42	6.3	3.7	72	3.6
C11-C22 Aromatics Hydrocarbons	5,000 / 5,000	U	4.2	U.	4.0	<u>u</u>	3.5	8.7	4.3	6.1	3.8	6.5	3.8	5.4	3.7	<u> </u>	4,1	<u>u</u>	3.8	11	3.9	6.5	42	10	3.7	7.9	3.6
Acenaphthene	5,000/4,000		0.42		0.4	<u> </u>	0.35	1	0.43		0.38	1 11	0.38		0.37	1	0.41	1 11	0.36		0.39	1 10	0.42	· u	0.37	ü	0.36
Acetagene	5 000 / 5 000	11	0.42	1 ŭ	0.4	1 U	0.35	υ	0.43	l ŭ	0.38	1 U	0.38	Ū	0.37	1 ŭ	0.41	Ū	0.38	U	0.39	υ	0.42	U	0.37	Ŭ	0.36
Benzolajandhracene	300 / 300	Ŭ	0.42	U	0.4	Ū	0.35	1 ū	0.43	U	0.38	U	0.38	U	0.37	U	0.41	U	0.38	ย	0.39	Ū	0.42	U	0.37	U	0.36
Benzo(a)pyrene	30/30	U	0.42	U	0.4	U	0.35	U	0.43	U	0.38	U	6.38	U	0.37	U	0.41	U	0.38	U	0.39	U	0.42	U	0.37	U.	0.36
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	300 / 300	U	0.42	U	0.4	U	0.35	Ų	0.43	U	0.38	U	0.38	U	0.37	U	0.41	Ų.	0.38	U	0.39	υ.	0.42	U	0.37	<u> </u>	0.36
Benzo(g,h,f)perylene	2,500/2,500	U	0.42	U	0.4	U	0.35	U	0.43	U	0.38	U U	0.38	<u>.</u>	0.37	<u>u</u>	0.41	U U	0.38	<u> </u>	0.39	104	0.42	<u> </u>	0.37	<u> </u>	0.36
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,000/3,000	<u></u>	0.42	0	0.4	<u>+ °</u> -	0.35	<u>+ "</u>	0.43		0.38	1	0.38	<u> </u>	0.37	1 11	0.41		0.38	<u> </u>	0,39	1.	0.42	 	0.37		0.36
Chrysene	40/40	1	0.42		0.4	1	0.35	1	0.43	1	0.30	1 11	0.00	1 11	0.37	1 1	0.41	1	0.38	1 10	0.39	1 1	0.42	0	0.37	i i	0.36
Fuorantitiene	5,000/5.000	Ťŭ	0.42	t ŭ	0.4	t u	0.35	t ŭ	0.43	U U	0.38	ŤŬ	0,38	U U	0.37	ŤŬ	0.41	ŬŬ	0.38	t ü	0.39	ŤŪ	0.42	Ū	0.37	Ū	0.36
Fluorene	5,000/4,000	U	0.42	U	0.4	U	0.35	U	0.43	υ	0,38	U	0.38	U	0.37	U	0.41	U	0.38	U	0.39	U	0.42	U	0.37	U	0.36
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	300/300	U	0.42	U	0.4	U	0.35	ย	0.43	U	0.38	U	0,38	U	0,37	U	0.41	U	0.38	1. U	0.39	U	0.42	U	0.37	U	0.36
2-Methylnaphthalene	2,000 / 1,000	U	0.42	U	0.4	U	0.35	U	0.43	U	0.38	U	0.38	U U	0.37	U	0.41	U	0.38	1 10	0,39	U	0.42	U	0.37	U	0.36
Naphthalene	40/3,000	<u> </u>	0.42	<u> </u>	0.4	U	0.35	U U	0.43	l u	0.38	1 0	0.38	1.0	0.37	1 <u>"</u>	0.41	1	0.38	1 1	0.39		0.42	U U	0.37		0.36
Phenanthrene	2,500 / 100	<u> </u>	0.42	<u> </u>	0.4	1	0.35	1 11	0.43	1 11	0.38	1	0.36	1	0.3/	1.11	0.41	1	0.38	1	0.39	1	0.42	1 <u>1</u>	0.37	11	0.36
L. Arene	000,010,000		4 9.42		1 0.4		1 0.00	1 4	1 9.70		1 0.00	1 .			1	1 ×	1				1 4.44						

All concentrations and quantitation limits expressed in mg/kg U = Not Detected

U = Not Detected UJ => Sample-specific detection limit is approximate J => (Cuantidiation is approximate due to limitations identified in the o NT = Not Tested bgs = below ground sufface btg = below transformer plt grade



Table 2-2 Soil Minimum and Maximum Concentrations for Remaining South Area Soils Areas South of the Raceway - City of Lawrence RTN 3-2691

	South Area (Sub-Basement an	d Transformer #6 / Courtyard Area)
	Minimum	Maximum
Analytes	mg/kg	<u>mg/kg</u>
Matala	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
<u>ivietais</u>		
Arsenic	2.3	67
Barium	16	1100
Beryllium	ND	0.53
Cadmium	ND	1.1
Chromium	12	55
Lead	3.7	540
Selenium	ND	6.2
Silver	NU	3.3
Merculo	1/ ND	180
		0.0
Polychlorinated Binhenvis - PCBs	········	
Aroclor-1016	NÐ	2.4
Aroclor-1254	ND	1.07
Aroclor-1260	ND	25,000
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Acetono	AID AID	
Renzene		2.2
Chloroform	ND ND	0.035
Ethylbenzene	ND	0.003
Trichloroethene (TCE)	ND	0.46
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)		
Acenaphthene	<u>ND</u>	0.21
	ND	1.3
Benzo(b)fueranthene	NU ND	3.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND	2.0
Benzo(g.h.l)perviene	ND	11
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	2.9
Chrysene	ND	3.1
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	ND	0.5
Fluoranthene	ND	5.7
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND	1.2
Naphinalene	ND	0.26
Prienanuriene	ND	4.9
I yierie	NB	4.5
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)		
Cp-C18 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	ND	1400
C19-C38 Aliphatics Hydrocarbons	ND	2900
Cu-Con Aromatics Hydrocarboos	Nn	4500
Acenaphthene	NO	10
Acenaphthylene	ND	1.8
Anthracene	ND	16
Benzo(a)anthracene	ND	40
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND	45
Benzo(g,h,l)perylene	ND	12
Benzo(k)iluoranthene	ND ND	15
Univsene	NU	41
Eluoranthene		3.9
Fluorene	NO NO	25 8.5
Indeno(1.2.3-cd)ovrene	ND	0.J 18
2-Methyinaphthalene	ND	24
Naphthalene	ND	17
Phenanthrene	ND	84
Pyrene	ND	82

ND - Not Detected

Table 2-3 South Area Minimum and Maximum Groundwater Concentrations Areas South of the Raceway - City of Lawrence RTN 3-2691

	South Area (Transfo	rmer #6 / Courtyard Area)
Analytes	Minimum yg/L	Maximum <u>ug/L</u>
Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs		
Aroclor-1016 Aroclor-1260	ND ND	<u>3.1</u> 4.0
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)		
C ₉ -C ₁₈ Aliphatics Hydrocarbons C ₁₁ -C ₂₂ Aromatics Hydrocarbons	130 ND	1400 290

ND - Not Detected

Table 3-1 Initial Screening Matrix of Remedial Action Alternatives Areas South of the Raceway, Lawrence, MA City of Lawrence

REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE	DESCRIPTION	LIMITATIONS	FEASIBILITY	CLEANUP TIME	COST	SELECTED FOR DETAILED EVALUATION
IN-SITU TREATEMENT						
Enhanced Bioremediation	The activity of naturally occurring microbes is stimulated by circulating water-based solutions through contaminated soils to enhance in situ biological degradation of organic contaminants. Nutrients, oxygen, or other amendments may be used to enhance biodegradation and contaminant desorption from subsurface materials. Typically used for petroleum hydrocarbons.	 High concentrations of heavy metals are likely to be toxic to microorganisms. Cleanup goals may not be attained if the soil matrix prohibits contaminant-microorganism contact. Bioremediation slows at low temperatures. The circulation of water-based solutions through the soil may increase contaminant mobility and necessitate treatment of underlying ground water. 	Not feasible for remediation of heavy metals.	1-3 years	Average	No
Phytoremediation	Phytoremediation is a set of processes that use plants to clean contamination in soil, ground water, surface water, sediment, and air.	 Depth of treatment zone is determined by plants used in phytoremediation. In most cases, it is limited to shallow soils. High concentrations of hazardous materials can be toxic to plants. Seasonal treatment technology. The technology is still in the demonstration stage. Transfer of contaminants across media possible (i.e. soil to air) Requires extensive maintenance (planting, fertilizing, and watering). May expose ecological habitat. 	Not feasible due to the duration needed to achieve site cleanup levels and maintenance required.	More than 3 years	Average	No
Soil Flushing	Water, or water containing an additive to enhance contaminant solubility, is applied to the soil or injected into the ground water to raise the water table into the contaminated soil zone. Contaminants are leached into the ground water, which is then extracted and treated.	 Low permeability or heterogeneous soils are difficult to treat. Surfactants can adhere to soil and reduce effective soil porosity. The potential of washing the contaminant beyond the capture zone and the introduction of surfactants to the subsurface concern regulators. The technology should be used only where flushed contaminants and soil-flushing fluid can be contained and recaptured. Aboveground separation and treatment costs for recovered fluids can drive the economics of the process. 	Not feasible due to high costs and difficulty in containing groundwater at areas south of the raceway at the OPM.	1-3 years	High	No

Table 3-1 Initial Screening Matrix of Remedial Action Alternatives Areas South of the Raceway, Lawrence, MA City of Lawrence

REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE	DESCRIPTION	LIMITATIONS	FEASIBILITY	CLEANUP TIME	COST	SELECTED FOR DETAILED EVALUATION
EX-SITU TREATMENT						
Chemical Extraction	Waste contaminated soil and extractant are mixed in an extractor, dissolving the contaminants. The extracted solution is then placed in a separator, where the contaminants and extractant are separated for treatment and further use.	 Some soil types and moisture content levels will adversely impact process performance. Organically bound metals can be extracted along with the target organic pollutants, which restricts handling of the residuals. Traces of solvent may remain in the treated solids; toxicity of the solvent is an important consideration. Capital costs can be relatively high and the technology may be more economical at larger sites. Meeting highly stringent heavy metals criteria may prove uneconomical. 	Not feasible due to high costs.	1-3 years	High	No
Solidification/Stabilization	Contaminants are physically bound or enclosed within a stabilized mass (solidification), or chemical reactions are induced between the stabilizing agent and contaminants to reduce their mobility (stabilization).	 Depths of contaminants may limit some types of application processes. Certain wastes are incompatible with variations of this process. Treatability studies are generally required. Reagent delivery and effective mixing are more difficult than for ex-situ applications. The solidified material may hinder future site use. Confirmatory sampling can be more difficult than for ex-situ treatment. Eliminates exposure to leachable contaminants but not total concentrations. 	Not feasible due to nature of the use of the site as a protected open space (passive park) and does not prevent exposure to total concentrations.	Less than 1 year	Average	No
Separation	Separation techniques concentrate contaminated solids through physical and chemical means. These processes seek to detach contaminants from their medium (i.e., the soil, sand, and/or binding material that contains them).	 High clay and moisture content will increase cost. Gravity separation processes rely on a difference in the solids and liquid phase densities. Specific gravity of particles will affect settling rate and process efficiency. Additionally, settling velocity is dependent on the viscosity of the suspending fluid, which must be known to estimate process efficiency and to size equipment. Special measures may be required to mitigate odor problems, resulting from organic sludge that undergoes septic conditions. Successful in treating halogenated SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and selected halogenated VOCs. 	Not feasible for remediation of PAHs and heavy metals.	Less than 1 year	Average	No
Soil Washing	Contaminants sorbed onto fine soil particles are separated from bulk soil in an aqueous-based system on the basis of particle size. The wash water may be augmented with a basic leaching agent, surfactant, pH adjustment, or chelating agent to help remove organics and heavy metals.	 Complex waste mixtures (i.e. metals with orgaincs) make formulating washing fluid difficult. The aqueous stream will require treatment at demobilization. Additional treatment steps may be required to address hazardous levels of washing solvent remaining in the treated residuals. 	Not feasible due to high costs and nature of the use of the site (passive park).	Less than 1 year	High	No
Chemical Reduction/Oxidation	Reduction/oxidation chemically converts hazardous contaminants to non-hazardous or less toxic compounds that are more stable, less mobile, and/or inert. The oxidizing agents most commonly used are ozone, hydrogen peroxide, hypochlorites, chlorine, and chlorine dioxide.	 Incomplete oxidation or formation of intermediate contaminants may occur depending upon the contaminants and oxidizing agents used. The process is not cost-effective for high contaminant concentration because of the large amounts of oxidizing agent required. Oil and grease in the media should be minimized to optimize process efficiency. 	Not feasible due to high costs.	Less than 1 year	High	No

Table 3-1 Initial Screening Matrix of Remedial Action Alternatives Areas South of the Raceway, Lawrence, MA City of Lawrence

REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVE	DESCRIPTION		LIMITATIONS	FEASIBILITY	CLEANUP TIME	COST	SELECTED FOR DETAILED EVALUATION
CONTAINMENT							
Soil Containment Barrier (15 foot or greater barrier between the OHM and the final site ground surface)	Soil Containment barriers are used for contaminant source control.	•	A Soil Containment Barrier by itself cannot prevent the horizontal and vertical flow of ground water through the waste. Isolates the ground surface from the OHM to provide no exposure points	Feasible	1 week	Low, if any at all	Yes
OTHER							
Excavation and Disposal	Contaminated material is removed and transported to permitted off-site treatment and disposal facilities. Pretreatment may be required.	•	 Generation of fugitive emissions and/or asbestos fiber release to the ambient air may be a problem during operations. The distance from the contaminated site to the nearest disposal facility with the required permit(s) will affect cost. Depth and composition of the media requiring excavation must be considered. Disposal options for certain waste may be limited. 	Feasible	1 month	Average	Yes
No Further Action / Institutional Controls	Contaminated material is left in place. Fencing is installed around areas that showed risk.	• • •	Existing conditions won't change. Fences enclose large portions of the park. Trespassers still exposed to risk.	Feasible	Less than 3 months	Low	Yes

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Conceptual Design for the Areas South of the Raceway

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN FOR THE AREAS SOUTH OF THE RACEWAY

OXFORD PAPER MILL 21 CANAL STREET LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS

RTN 3-2691

Prepared for:

Office of Planning & Development City of Lawrence 147 Haverhill Street Lawrence, Massachusetts 01840

Prepared by:

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August 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION
2.0	BACKGROUND
2.1 2.2	SITE DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION
3.0	CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
3.1 3. 3. 3.	AREAS SOUTH OF THE RACEWAY 5 1.1 Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area 5 1.2 Results 6 1.3 Erosion Control 6
3.2	BRIDGE DESIGN
4.0	FUTURE PLANS FOR THE SITE7
4.1	NORTH SIDE7
4.2	POTENTIAL RACEWAY DESIGN7
REFE	RENCES8

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site Locus Map
Figure 2	Site Plan Depicting Raceway and Areas South of Raceway
Figure 3	South Area Site Plan
Figure 4	Cross Section of the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area (North to South Profile)
Figure 5	Cross Section of the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area (West to East Profile)
Figure 6	Profile Transect Lines Across the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area
Figure 7	MHD Boring Plan for Proposed Bridge in Lawrence, Canal Street Over the
	Spicket River, MHD Drawing No. L-04-051

List of Tables

 Table 1
 Amount of Fill Placed Over the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area Soil Borings

List of Acronyms

AUL	Activity and Use Limitation
COL	City of Lawrence
COCs	Contaminants of Concern
CSA	Comprehensive Site Assessment
LFR	Levine-Fricke
MADEP	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
MCP	Massachusetts Contingency Plan
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
MHD	Massachusetts Highway Department
MIBK	methyl isobutyl ketone
msl	mean sea level
NASDI	North American Site Developers
OHM	Oil and/or Hazardous Materials
OPM	Oxford Paper Mill
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
RAO	Response Action Outcome
RTN	Release Tracking Number
S&W	Stone & Webster Massachusetts, Inc.
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Oxford Paper Mill (OPM) in Lawrence, Massachusetts consists of the north side, south side and the raceway. This conceptual design encompasses design information pertaining to the areas south of the raceway at the OPM (the Site). The purpose of this conceptual design is to provide an overview of the Site use once all of the remediation is complete. The general site location is depicted on Figure 1 and the entire site is depicted on Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the area that is covered by this conceptual design (areas south of raceway). This conceptual design for the areas south of the raceway was conducted by Stone & Webster Massachusetts, Inc. (Stone & Webster or S&W), a Shaw Group Company, on behalf of the City of Lawrence (COL), the owner of the OPM property. OPM has been assigned release tracking number (RTN) 3-2691 by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP). This conceptual design supports the submittal of the Phase II and Phase III reports for the south side.

The entire site (north and south of the raceway) will be developed into a park and the area south of the raceway will support a newly designed bridge. Canal Street will be relocated to accommodate the new bridge construction. The bridge and passive park is a key part of the revitalization of the downtown area of Lawrence once it is completed. The City of Lawrence is seeking to redevelop this property as part of the Lawrence Gateway Initiative (LGI). The LGI is a comprehensive, coordinated redevelopment plan to help revitalize the City of Lawrence.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are the significant contaminant of concern (COC) for soils found in the former Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area on the south side of the raceway. S&W has completed environmental investigations and remedial actions for the elevated PCBs found in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area. This area is the focus for the conceptual design on the south side of the raceway. The area contains elevated PCBs that will be located under 15 feet or greater of clean fill in preparation for bridge construction and is also in the vicinity of the bridge abutment in the bridge design.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and General Information

The former OPM Site, Release Tracking Number 3-2691, is located on approximately three acres of land in Lawrence, Massachusetts, immediately northwest of the intersection of Canal Street and the Spicket River (refer to the Site Locus Map attached as Figure 1). A small portion of the OPM is also located north of Canal Street on the eastern bank of the Spicket River (an urban surface water body that abuts the OPM). The OPM is transected by a raceway, which discharges to the Spicket River. All nine buildings (Building Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 1A, and 28) that once occupied the south side of the OPM have been demolished and removed off-site. The majority of the Site (area south of the raceway) has been backfilled with 15 feet or greater of clean fill (except for an area of approximately 30 feet from the raceway where the clean fill slopes down to the raceway) prior to the proposed bridge construction. Buildings north of the raceway were demolished in the 1970s. Oxford Paper ceased operations at the Site in the mid-1970s. The COL took ownership of the property in 1983.

Conceptual Design Boundaries

The areas south of the raceway (the Site) are in an area of commercial and industrial development within downtown Lawrence, Massachusetts. The areas south of the raceway at one time contained buildings that were once part of a paper mill. The raceway was constructed and used as a power source for generation for some of the Site buildings and it also was used as a means fire protection and as a power source for the Site buildings. Currently, the property does not contain any buildings due to the demolition activities conducted by Massachusetts Highway Department (MHD). The OPM contains vegetation that includes trees around the perimeter. The conceptual design area is bounded to the north by the south raceway wall, to the east by the Spicket River, to the west by a commercial parking lot, and to the south by Canal Street. Access to the property is partially restricted by fencing along the south and west boundaries. A Site Plan for the raceway and the areas south of the raceway is presented in Figure 3.

GenCorp, Inc. (GenCorp), the Everett Mills property, and Union Street are west of the Site. The GenCorp facility, which was formerly occupied by Bolta Products and used for manufacturing rubber and plastic products, is currently vacant. The GenCorp facility was used most recently for manufacturing plastics and vinyl coated fabrics; polyvinyl chloride, resins; methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were used as part of these manufacturing operations. The Everett Mills property is currently used for commercial purposes.

Canal Street and the North Canal are south of the OPM beyond where there are other historic mill buildings. The Spicket River is north and east of the Site. The Lawrence General Hospital is beyond the Spicket River to the north.

At the completion of remedial activities, a Class A-4 Response Action Outcome (RAO) and Activity and Use Limitation (AUL) will be implemented for areas south of the raceway in order to maintain a condition of No Significant Risk restricting the use of the Site to a bridge and passive park. GenCorp will complete the remediation of the raceway and S & W on behalf of the COL will provide a design and manage the installation of a geotextile cap on the north side. Since the most significant COC on the north side is asbestos, and the COC on the south side is PCBs, the Phase II and Phase III reports have been separated for each side of the site. S&W will prepare a final RAO report for the entire site.

2.2 Previous Response Actions and Assessment Activities

In order to prepare the Site for construction of a relocated Canal Street and bridge over the Spicket River, MHD has assumed the responsibility to conduct environmental assessment activities associated with the area south of raceway. These activities include the demolition of site buildings, disposal of contaminated and uncontaminated demolition debris associated with these buildings, decontamination of the basements of site buildings and backfill with structural material in anticipation of bridge construction, remove PCB-contaminated transformers and all soils contaminated by PCBs released from various transformers on-site, and final grading for the area south of the raceway.

As part of the preparation for bridge construction, residual soils containing significantly elevated levels of COCs will be covered with at least 15 feet of clean fill throughout the entire south side of the raceway (except for an area of approximately 30 feet from the raceway where the clean fill slopes down to the raceway). As defined in the MCP, these soils are considered to be "isolated" from exposure.

The Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area is an area with elevated PCB concentrations regulated by the Toxic and Substance Control Act (TSCA) and is located on the eastern portion of the Site. This area will be covered with at least 15 feet of clean fill as part of bridge construction and according to the MCP, the soils located in this area are considered to be "isolated" from exposure. The site elevations showing the amount of clean fill placed over the environmental boring locations advanced during site investigations are presented in Table 1. At least 15 feet or greater of clean fill will be placed over the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard in preparation for bridge construction.

3.0 CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

3.1 Areas South of Raceway

The areas south of the raceway will be developed into an area that will support the placement of a bridge and a passive park. The bridge and passive park will help revitalize the downtown area of Lawrence once it is completed. Canal Street will be relocated to accommodate the new bridge construction. In preparation of these future plans, there are areas that must be fully restored.

MHD has assumed the responsibility to conduct environmental assessment activities associated with the areas south of raceway. North American Site Developers (NASDI), was the contractor hired by the MHD to excavate any PCB and/or other Oil and/or Hazardous Materials (OHM) that was present onsite. After NASDI completed the souh side excavations, they backfilled and resloped the area to the current elevations as shown in the cross sections Figures 4 and 5. As determined by the confirmatory sampling conducted by S&W, the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area is the only portion of the Site where significant contamination exists. The total volume of impacted soil in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area is approximately 1,000 cubic yards. This impacted area is regulated by EPA's TSCA.

Once bridge construction is underway, five feet of additional soil will be placed on top of the existing site grade (elevation 45) to bring the south side elevation to approximately 50 feet above mean sea level (msl) in this area. Refer to Figures 4 and 5.

3.1.1 Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard Area

The Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area is located on the southeastern portion of Building No. 6 (refer to Figure 3). A release from a transformer in the Building No. 6 Courtyard Area is the source of PCB contamination for this area. As part of the Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) and site remediation goals, additional assessment activities (monitoring well construction / soil borings) in the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area were conducted to

determine the nature and extent of PCB contamination in this area. These activities were done based on sampling results from S&W and Levine-Fricke (LFR) sampling event on September 3, 2004. This sampling event was conducted by advancing into transformer pit / courtyard soils to target depths with hollow stem augering. Additional assessment activities conducted by S&W (March and May 2005) included PCB soil sampling from soil borings that were advanced by using an ATV drilling rig with hollow stemmed augers and a sonic drilling rig mounted on a truck. A detailed description of the nature and extent of site contamination is presented in Section 6.0 of the Phase II CSA prepared by Stone & Webster.

3.1.2 Results

In general, PCB contamination exists below the eastern portion of Building No. 6 and throughout the Transformer No. 6 / Courtyard area. In the former Transformer No. 6 Courtyard Area, several soil borings were advanced and analyzed for PCB contamination. With the exception of soil borings SB-6, SB-11, and SB-12, PCB contaminated soils are either below the concentration limit of 1.0 ppm or there will be at least 15 feet of clean fill on top of PCB contaminated soil greater than 1 ppm. According to MCP regulations, soils that have 15 feet of clean soil placed over the top are considered "isolated" from any exposure and can be left in place. Additional soil / fill will be placed over areas of concern which are where SB-6, SB-11, and SB-12 are located in to meet MADEP requirements. A North-South Cross Section as well as a West-East Cross Section displays locations of SB-6, SB-12, and SB-11 as well as approximate amount of fill that needs to be placed over these areas to meet MCP regulations. The results of PCB concentrations along with current elevations before bridge design as well as new elevations after bridge design are shown in Table 1.

To satisfy MADEP requirements, the method of remediation and also the most cost effective means chosen is to place at least five feet of additional clean fill on top of the areas of concern that are already covered with 15 feet of clean fill and hence the contaminated soil in the area will be "isolated" from any potential exposure.

3.1.3 Erosion Control

Presently, the area has been graded and sloped 2:1. With the addition of more soil near the abutment of the bridge, a retaining wall or some other means may be needed to help stabilize the slope. A physical barrier like a retaining wall would prevent soil from transporting away from this area, thus preventing ongoing maintenance requirements.

3.2 Bridge Design

In an effort to help revitilize the City of Lawrence, the OPM will be converted into a passive park to enhance the quality of the Canal Street area. Along with the park, a newly designed bridge will be constructed by the MHD. This bridge will cross over former Building No.28, over the Spicket River and onto the south side of the OPM where it will meet the relocated Canal Street. This bridge will be erected in order to provide a link between I-495S and Lawrence's downtown industrial and commercial centers.

As needed in typical bridge cnstruction, structural supports will be placed in order to help support the weight of the overlying bridge. Two abutments will be constructed underneath the bridge. One abutment will be located where former Building No. 28 was located (approximately 105 feet in length) and the other will be placed on the south side west of the Spicket River, approximately 80 feet in length (See Figure 7).

4.0 FUTURE PLANS FOR ENTIRE SITE

4.1 North Side

Once the bridge is constructed and Canal Street is relocated, the entire north side will be turned into a passive park. The wedge area, which is part of the north side, contained contaminated soils there were recently removed down to elevation 18 as part of the remediation goals for the site. Remediation efforts for the remainder of the north side of the site are ongoing. S&W plans to place an additional three feet of clean fill over the north side as part of the construction of a geotextile cap to remediate the site. This will ensure that the asbestos contaminated soil beneath the cap is isolated from the public and the potential exposure pathway is minimized.

4.2 Potential Raceway Design

The site is divided into two sections, the south side and the north side. Cutting through these two areas is a raceway that flows west to east and empties into the Spicket River that flows north to south (Figure 2). The raceway is located at an elevation of approximately 18 feet above msl. It was constructed to supply water for power generation and manufacturing purposes for a number of the Site buildings and used secondary as a means of fire protection.

Sediments in the raceway are presently PCB contaminated. GenCorp is responsible for remediating the material that is located in the raceway including but not limited to sediment that may or may not be PCB contaminated.

Once the cleanup of the raceway is completed, it is anticipated that clean fill will be backfilled in this area to build up the elevation and to follow the current topography of the north and south sides, 50 feet above msl. The backfilled area is anticipated to span from the top of slope of the wedge area on the north side to the top of slope of the final site grade (elevation 50) on the south side. It is anticipated that at least 2 inches of top soil and hydro-seed be put down to stimulate the growth of vegetation. Trees and shrubs will also be planted to further restore the site into a future passive park.

REFERENCES

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Stone & Webster Massachusetts, Inc. (S&W), 2006. Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment for Areas South of the Raceway.

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. 1981. Soil Survey of Essex County, Massachusetts Northern Part.

FIGURES









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TABLES

Highlighted areas would have less than 15 feet of fill according to original bridge design

Boring Location	Elevation @ Boring (ft)	Elevation Below Fill (ft)	Elevation Below Fill (ft)	Total PCB Concentration (ppm)
		Original Bridge Design	New Bridge Design	
a	D- 7	17	22	41.4
-	5 - 9.5	21.5	26.5	2,900
	9.5 - 14.5	26.5	31.5	35.5
	14.5 - 19.5	31.5	36.5	1.6
B-2	0-5	22.6	28.6	2.3
	5 - 9.5	27.1	33.1	DN
	9.5 - 14.5	32.1	38.1	0.33
	14.5 - 20	37.6	43.6	ND
B-3	0-5	22.6	28.6	ND
	5 - 10	27.6	33.6	1.2
	10 - 15	32.6	38.6	1.5
	15 - 19.5	37.1	43.1	ND
B-4	0 - 5	19.2	28.2	27.8
	5 - 9.5	23.7	32.7	29.4
	9.5 - 15	29.2	38.2	25,000
	15 - 19.5	33.7	42.7	22.3
B-5	0 - 4.5	22.7	28.7	0.23
	9 - 14	22.2	38.2	121.8
	14 - 19	37.2	43.2	610
SB-1	0 - 5	18.8	24.8	15
	5 - 15	28.8	34.8	11
SB-2	0 - 5	19.2	28.2	1.5
	5 - 15	29.2	38.2	360
	15 - 25	39.2	48.2	2.1
SB-4	0-5	18.3	28.3	610
SB-6	0 - 5 10 10 10	13.5	18.5	110
SB-7	0-5	22.7	28.7	11
	5 - 15	32.7	38.7	0.49
SB-8	0-5	17	22	1.6
	5 - 15	27	32	1.1
SB-9	0-5	22.6	28.6	0.36
	5 - 15	32.6	38.6	2.6
	15 - 25	42.6	48.6	0.13
SB-10	0-5		\$	6.00 1000
	0 = 10 15 - 25	20	22	ND SI SI
OB 44				
	5 - 15	19.4	24.4	0.25
	15 - 25	29.4	34.4	3.4
SB-12		13:9	18:9 million and 19:9 million and 19:00 million and 19:00 million and 19:00 million and 19:00 million and 19:00	
	5 - 15	23.9	28.9	4.9
	15 - 25	33.9	38.9	0.6
SB-13	0-5	20.1	25.1	10
	5 - 15	30.1	35.1	3.3
	15 - 25	40.1	45.1	8./

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORTS FOR THE PHASE III – AREAS SOUTH OF THE RACEWAY ARE PROVIDED IN THE PHASE II REPORT

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORTS FOR THE PHASE III REPORT WERE PROVIDED FOR THE MADEP AND EPA SUBMITTALS Appendix B

Shadley Associates; Lawrence Gateway Park, Contaminated Soil Relocation Grading Plan and Volume Calculation


001		1
	APPROXIMATE TOTAL CONTAMINATED SOIL RELOCATION AREA "A" (NORTH OF RACEWAY)	944 CY
	APPROXIMATE TOTAL CONTAMINATED SOIL RELOCATION AREA "B" ("PENINSULA")	911 CY
	TOTAL	1855 CY

UP TO THE BOTTOM OF THE CAP (CAP DEPTH IS 3' UNDER LANDSCAPED AREAS AND 1' UNDER PAVEMENT).

2

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Lawrence Gateway Park

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SA PROJECT NUMBER: 2007.31

SCALE: AS SHOWN DRAWN BY: WC

REVIEWED BY: PS

DATE: JANUARY 6, 2009 SHEET TITLE:

CONTAMINATED SOIL RELOCATION





APPROXIMATE STORAGE CAPACITY (NORTH OF RACEWAY) 700 CY APPROXIMATE STORAGE CAPACITY (SOUTH OF RACEWAY) 1160 CY 1860 CY

WWRIA 85 Railroad Avenu Haverhill, MA 01835

Shadley Associates 1710 Numerina Ann. P 751/872.05 Lenington, MA (2420) F 151/862-26 Water Addition, Journal Statem

Lawrence Gateway Park

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SA PROJECT NUMBER: 2007.31

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWN BY: WC REVIEWED BY: PS

DATE: JANUARY 6, 2009

SHEET TITLE: CONTAMINATED SOIL ONSITE CAPACITY



Shadley Associates, P.C.

EARTHWORK CALCULATIONS

Project: Lawrence Gateway Park Status: Design Development Date: 1/6/2009

SUMMARY

Project Earthwork: 2,776 CY NET FILL (existing contours to proposed contours less surface treatments)

Estimated volume of contaminated soil to be relocated onsite: 1,854 CY Capacity of site for contaminated soil: 1,860 CY Contaminated soil calculations are included within the Project Earthwork figure above

Existing grade to finished grade, not including surface treatment sections (depths)	CY			
Net Earthwork Elevation 35 and above (FILL)	947			
Net Earthwork Below Elevation 35 (FILL)	4,707			
Total Project Earthwork (NET FILL)	5,654			
Finished Surface Treatment Depths	SF	Depth In Feet	CF	CY
Bituminous Concrete	7,348	1.25	9,185.00	340.19
Cement Concrete	2,304	1.00	2,304.00	85.33
Unit Pavers	9,451	2.00	18,902.00	700.07
Seeded Areas	77,202	0.50	38,601.00	1,429.67
Planted Areas	3,730	2.00	7,460.00	276.30
Steps	628	2.00	1,256.00	46.52
Total Surface Treatment Depths				2,878.07
Total Project Earthwork Less Surface Treatments (NET FILL)	2,776			þ

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1730 Massachusetts Avenue

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EARTHWORK CALCULATIONS FOR CONTAMINATED SOIL

Project: Lawrence Gateway Park

Status: Design Development

Date: 1/6/2009

SUMMARY

CONTAMINATED SOIL RELOCATION	QTY	UNIT
Approximate Contaminated Soil Removal Area "A" (north of raceway)	944	CY
Approximate Contaminated Soil Removal Area "B" ("peninsula")	911	CY
Total Contaminated Removal	1,855	CY
CAPACITY TO CONTAIN CONTAMINATED SOIL		
Approximate Storage Capacity North of Raceway	700	CY
Approximate Storage Capacity South of Raceway	1,160	CY
Total Contaminated Soil Capacity	1,860	CY
SUMMARY		
Need to Find Additional Capacity for Contaminated Soil	-5	CY

EARTHWORK CALCULATIONS Shadley Associates							
Project: Status:	Lawrence Gateway Par Design Development	k					
Date:	1/6/2009						
Note: Calculations below are based on the difference between the existing contours							
and proposed contours per the Grading Plan dated 9/29/08.							
	Cut (SF) Fill (SF) Net (SF) Net CF						
-	Contour Number 47	0	1,852	1,852	1,852	69	
-	Contour Number 46	0	4,639	4,639	4,639	172	
-	Contour Number 45	170	8,058	7,888	7,888	292	
	Contour Number 44	24,549	3,958	20,591	20,591	763	
	Contour Number 43.5	0	19,081	19,081	9,541	353	
·····	Contour Number 43	18,036	3,938	14,098	14,098	522	
•	Contour Number 42	15,534	3,943	11,591	11,591	429	
·	Contour Number 41	12,849	4,594	8,255	8,255	306	
·	Contour Number 40	10,165	4,761	5,404	5,404	200	
	Contour Number 39	6,984	6,835	149	149	6	
	Contour Number 38	3,994	13,065	9,071	9,071	336	
	Contour Number 37	1,410	15,327	13,917	13,917	515	
•	Contour Number 36	102	23,903	23,801	23,801	882	
	Contour Number 35	154	15,109	14,955	14,955	554	
	Contour Number 34	199	11,254	11,055	11,055	409	
	Contour Number 33	213	10,244	10,031	10,031	372	
	Contour Number 32	184	10,045	9,861	9,861	365	
	Contour Number 31	106	9,659	9,553	9,553	354	
-	Contour Number 30	100	10,843	10,743	10,743	398	
	Contour Number 29	47	9,968	9,921	0 9,921	367	
	Contour Number 28	265	9,220	8,955	8,955	332	
	Contour Number 27	339	8,618	8,279	8,279	307	
	Contour Number 26	437	8,496	8,059	8,059	298	
	Contour Number 25	395	7,904	7,509	7,509	278	
	Contour Number 24	374	7,112	6,738	6,738	250	
	Contour Number 23	327	6,739	6,412	6,412	237	
	Contour Number 22	292	6,527	6,235	6,235	231	
	Contour Number 21	0	5,797	5,797	5,797	215	
•	Contour Number 20	0	4,739	4,739	4,739	176	
•	Contour Number 19	0	3,099	3,099	3,099	115	
•	Contour Number 18	0	90	90	90	3	
	Total Fill Total Cut					7,876 2,225	
	Net Fill					5,650	
	Fill 35 and above Cut 35 and above Net Fill 35 and above					3,173 <u>2,225</u> 947	
	Fill 34 and below Cut 34 and below Net Fill 34 and below					4,707 <u>6</u> 4,707	
	Contaminated Cut Non contaminated cut				1,759	<u>65</u> 2,160	