VAPOR INTRUSION MONITORING WORK PLAN

2024-2025 ANNUAL MONITORING

Former Unisys Site – LA Fitness Building
Lake Success, New York
NYSDEC Site ID# 130045

Prepared for:
Lockheed Martin Corporation

Prepared by:
WSP USA E&E PC

December 2024

Submitted to:
Division of Environmental Remediation, NYSDEC Region 1

Revision: 0

Stuart Pearson, PE - Project Manager

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LOCKHEED MARTIN FORMER UNISYS SITE
VAPOR INTRUSION MONITORING WORK PLAN
LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

I certify that I am currently a New York State registered professional engineer and that this Monitoring Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) and the NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York.

Name	Signature	Date
Stuart C. Pearson		12/5/24
Engineer of Record		

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMEC	AMEC E&E, PC
COC	contaminant of concern
DER	Division of Environmental Remediation
DUSR	Data Usability Summary Report
IA	indoor air
Lockheed Martin	Lockheed Martin Corporation
$\mu g/m^3$	micrograms per cubic meter
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
Site	the Former Unisys Site
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSDS	sub-slab depressurization system
SSV	sub-slab vapor
SV	soil vapor
TCE	trichloroethene
Unisys	Unisys Corporation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	volatile organic compound
WSP	WSP USA E&E, PC

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed Martin), WSP USA E&E PC (WSP), has prepared this Vapor Intrusion Monitoring Work Plan for the 2024-2025 annual monitoring program for the LA Fitness building located at 1111 Marcus Avenue in Lake Success, New York. The LA Fitness building is associated with the Former Unisys Corporation (Unisys) Site (Site). The Site was classified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as a Class 2 Site May 1, 1991, in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State (Site No. 130045).

This work plan details the proposed indoor air (IA) sampling during the 2024-2025 heating season, as requested by the NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), including sampling locations, sampling methodologies, standard operating procedures, sample analysis, and reporting requirements.

SECTION 2
SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site occupies 90 acres, including the main former manufacturing building, attached office building, and three smaller buildings, including the former foundry converted to a fitness center (the LA Fitness building), Powerhouse, and the former maintenance garage located south of the main building. A portion of the former maintenance garage currently houses the active sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) for the main building and the former maintenance garage (Main SSDS). The Site location is shown in **Figure 1**. **Figure 2** shows the LA Fitness building, the vacuum influence of the active LA Fitness SSDS in the northwest portion of the building, and the results of the December 2023 indoor air sampling event.

The active LA Fitness SSDS was installed in January 2019 to address the potential for soil vapor intrusion to impact the IA quality in the northwest portion of the LA Fitness building. The active LA Fitness SSDS consists of two extraction points, EP-C5F and EP-E2F (refer to Figure 2), each with a roof-top mounted extraction blower that are controlled from a single control panel.

In 2010, a passive venting system was constructed in the unused partial basement sealed off from the LA Fitness Building. This system consists of a vent pipe and an air inlet pipe, which penetrates the limited basement area along the south/central portion of the LA Fitness Building and extends to the roof. A wind turbine located on the top of the exhaust pipe promotes suctioning of the basement air, which is exhausted to the building exterior. Ambient air is introduced into the basement through an air inlet pipe, which also extends to the roof.

2.2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The New York State Department of Health revised their Soil Vapor / Indoor Air Matrices in May 2017 (NYSDOH, 2017), which lowered the mitigation guidelines for trichloroethene (TCE) sub-slab vapor concentrations from 250 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) for sites that do not have indoor air impacts above 0.25 $\mu g/m^3$ to 60 $\mu g/m^3$for sites that do not have indoor air impacts above

0.2 µg/m^3. As detailed in **Section 2.3**, the November 2017 and March 2018 sub-slab vapor monitoring results indicated that based on the comparisons of indoor air and sub-slab soil vapor (SV) data to the revised NYSDOH Matrices, mitigation was required in the northwest portion of the LA Fitness building.

The objectives and approach for mitigation were presented in the NYSDEC-approved LA Fitness (Northwest Portion) SSDS Design (AMEC, 2018). Construction was completed in January 2019, and commissioning and start-up activities were completed in February and March 2019. This system continues to operate continuously, covering the northwest portion of the building. Commissioning and start-up activities for the LA Fitness Active SSDS were documented in the LA Fitness Northwest Portion Sub-Slab Depressurization System Commissioning Technical Memorandum (AMEC, 2019a).

In February 2024, NYSDOH added additional compounds to its Soil Vapor/IA guidance with the addition of Matrices D, E, and F (NYSDOH, 2024). The additional compounds were reviewed against the most current SSV and IA sampling data, and it was found that the new criteria did not trigger any additional monitoring or remedial requirements.

2.3 PREVIOUS VAPOR INTRUSION SAMPLING

Vapor intrusion investigations began in 2007 at the LA Fitness building with a collection of sub-slab vapor (SSV) and IA samples. In 2008, air samples were collected from the LA Fitness basement to determine if vapor intrusion mitigation was needed. The 2008 basement air sampling results indicated the presence of low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the unoccupied basement space (URS Corporation, 2015). In 2010, a passive venting system was installed within the unoccupied basement area to reduce the likelihood of vapors entering the occupied building. Between 2011 and 2013, two SSV samples (SS-LAC8 and SS-14) were collected, and results indicated no elevated VOC concentrations under the LA Fitness building. Between 2011 and 2014, three IA samples (IA-13, IA-LAC8, and IA-14) were collected, and the results indicated that IA levels of VOCs in the building were below detection limits or at concentrations comparable to ambient air (URS Corporation, 2015).

In 2015, the NYSDEC requested that additional SSV monitoring points be installed in the LA Fitness building. Additional vapor intrusion assessment was performed by comparing eight co-

located IA and SSV samples collected before and after a temporary shutdown of the LA Fitness passive SSDS. This rebound analysis suggested that the passive venting system should be kept in operation in the unused partial basement of the LA Fitness building. On February 8, 2016, 11 SSV, 12 IA, one basement air, one ambient air, and four duplicate samples were collected from the LA Fitness building to evaluate concentrations of VOCs present in IA and SSV. Based on these results, reduced vapor intrusion monitoring was recommended for the 2017 heating season in an email from NYSDEC and NYSDOH dated May 13, 2016.

After that recommendation, the NYSDOH updated the Soil Vapor / Indoor Air Matrices in May 2017 (NYSDOH, 2017). The updates included lower mitigation threshold values for SV. Lockheed Martin provided an addendum to the 2017 sampling event that included installing six new SSV monitoring points (Tetra Tech, 2017). The six new SSV sampling locations were sampled along with four pre-existing sampling locations in November 2017. No IA samples were collected as part of the sampling event. The 2017 supplemental sampling event results indicated four SSV locations with TCE levels above the revised 2017 mitigation threshold of 60 µg/m^3: SS-D3, SS-E2, SS-C7, and SS-D5.

During the March 2018 sampling event, TCE results for SS-D3 and SS-D5 were above the revised 2017 mitigation threshold; the result for SS-C7 was below the threshold; and SS-E2 was not sampled.

The 2019 SSV/IA sampling event was completed in March 2019 following the commissioning and start-up of the LA Fitness active SSDS. Since system startup, annual vapor intrusion sampling has been completed and documented in annual reports (AMEC, 2019b, 2020b, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024a). IA concentrations of TCE and tetrachloroethene (PCE) were below the NYSDOH Indoor Air Matrices and Air Guideline values of 2 µg/m^3 and 30 µg/m^3, respectively during each sampling event. The following provides a summary of other notable findings:

2018-2019 Heating Season

- NYSDEC and the NYSDOH approved discontinuing SSV sampling and modifying the annual vapor intrusion monitoring. IA sampling is only required in areas not mitigated by the LA Fitness Active SSDS.

2019-2020 Heating Season

- LA Fitness underwent extensive renovation activities during winter, including new flooring and walls that employed various adhesives, finishes, and paints.
- Some of the air sample analysis results included traces of these construction-related products, including methylene chloride, acetone, 2-propanol (aka isopropyl alcohol), 2-butanone (aka MEK), toluene, and xylenes.
- Low levels of methylene chloride below the mitigation threshold were detected in all IA samples; however, this compound was suspected to be the result of the construction activities (AMEC, 2020b).

2020-2021 Heating Season

- Renovations continued at LA Fitness during the spring and summer, including new flooring, turf installation, and new exercise equipment.
- The results of some of the air sample analysis included traces of construction-related products, including acetone, acetic acid (methyl ester), 1,1-difluoroethane (aka Freon 152a), 1,4-dioxane, 2-propanol (aka isopropyl alcohol), 2-butanone (aka MEK), carbon disulfide, chloroform, toluene, and xylenes.

2021-2022 Heating Season

- There were no detections in indoor air samples of NYSDOH regulated compounds that deviated significantly from the ambient air sample results except for methylene chloride at 32 $\mu g/m^3$, a component of many construction-related products. The detection did not exceed the NYSDOH guideline of 60 $\mu g/m^3$. However, the source of the higher detection in this sample is uncertain.

2022-2023 and 2023-2024 Heating Seasons – No Unusual Findings

Based upon the December 2023 sampling event and performance of the LA Fitness active SSDS, it was recommended that the LA Fitness IA sampling continue for the 2024-2025 heating season in areas not mitigated by the LA Fitness active SSDS to confirm that exposures are not occurring in the other parts of the building not influenced by the SSDS.

SECTION 3
SAMPLING OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGIES

3.1 INDOOR AIR SAMPLING

The purpose of the 2024-2025 heating season vapor intrusion sampling at the LA Fitness Building is to determine if exposures are occurring in the other parts of the building not mitigated by the LA Fitness active SSDS. Nine IA samples from areas outside the influence of the LA Fitness active SSDS, plus two duplicates, will be collected from the LA Fitness building while the passive vent and active mitigation system are operational. Additionally, one basement IA sample (IA-12) and one ambient air sample will be collected during the sampling event. These locations are summarized in **Table 1** and illustrated in **Figure 3**.

3.1.1 Sample Collection

Fitness International, the owner of LA Fitness, and KeyPoint Partners, the property manager, will be notified before sample collection, and access will be coordinated with the on-site LA Fitness manager. NYSDEC/NYSDOH will be notified at least seven days prior to sampling activities. Samples will be collected using individually-certified SUMMA canisters over 8 hours per NYSDOH Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (NYSDOH, 2006), the draft Quality Assurance Project Plan (WSP, 2024b), and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) SSDS-26 – Indoor and Ambient Air Sampling. Sampling will be conducted while the active SSDS is operational. All samples will be collected under normal working conditions with the windows and doors closed (except as necessary for entering and leaving the building); the heating, ventilation, and cooling systems operating under conditions representative of the heating season with the LA Fitness active SSDS operational, in accordance with the guidance of Sections 2.7.3 and 2.11 of the NYSDOH Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (NYSDOH, 2006). Sampling professionals will periodically check that the sampling canisters are not relocated during the sample collection period. To avoid potential disruption of the sampling effort, cautionary signs will be placed

adjacent to each canister requesting that the canister not be touched. If a canister is found to have been relocated, the sample will be rejected.

3.1.2 Field Inspection and Documentation

During the sampling event, the following inspection and documentation activities will be completed:

1. Reconnaissance of the LA Fitness building in the vicinity of the sampling locations, including any indications of recent construction activities.
2. Recording of atmospheric temperature and barometric pressure readings measured by a portable weather gauge at the beginning and end of the sampling event.
3. Identification and documentation of any materials used by tenants that could represent a potential background source.
4. Recording of operating conditions for the LA Fitness Active SSDS (e.g., flow, vacuum for both extraction points).

The Attachment SOP SSDS-26-01 – Indoor Air/Ambient Air Sample Collection Log is included in **Appendix A**. The NYSDOH "IA Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory" form (NYSDOH, 2006) included in **Appendix B** will be used to document observations, data, and field activities.

SECTION 4
LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND DATA VALIDATION

Sampling professionals will collect the sample canisters for analysis at the end of each sampling day and arrange for shipment to the laboratory. Samples will be submitted to a New York State accredited laboratory for analysis using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method TO-15 (modified) with a low-level scan to ensure that laboratory reporting limits as specified in the NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (SVI Guidance) are achieved.Samples will include analyses for Freon 22 and Freon 115. A list of analytical parameters is provided in **Table 2**; this list is consistent with previous sampling events. A list of data quality objectives to be followed is provided in **Appendix C**.

WSP will maintain custody of the canisters during each sampling event. A chain of custody will be created following the completion of each sample on a form provided by the laboratory. Information on the chain of custody form will be checked against the sample labels before sample packaging and shipment. Upon transfer of custody, the chain of custody form will be signed (including date and time) by the sampler and the laboratory receiving the samples. Chain of custody forms received by the laboratory will be signed and dated by the receiving laboratory representative.

WSP will validate sample results for the quality assurance/quality control parameters per New York State Analytical Services Protocol Category B/USEPA Level IV data deliverables. The objective of this data validation is to identify any questionable or invalid laboratory measurements. The Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be prepared using this project's applicable State and site-specific documents. One DUSR will be prepared for each sample data package or group issued by the designated laboratory for the vapor intrusion sampling event. The sample validation will be completed within four weeks of receipt of sample results from the laboratory. Once validated, WSP will submit the data to the NYSDEC in an electronic data deliverable in the NYSDEC-required format.

SECTION 5
REPORTING

5.1 REPORTING

After completing the fieldwork and validating all analytical data, WSP will generate updates to all sampling results tables, letters to the property owners and tenants, and an Annual Monitoring Report. Draft analytical data will be provided to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH as soon as it is available, along with completed Product Inventory and Building Questionnaire forms..

5.1.1 Data Presentation

Site figures will be generated that show the IA sample locations and the historical data from each location. For simplicity, the results presented in the figures will be limited to 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, carbon tetrachloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, methylene chloride, PCE, TCE, and vinyl chloride, which are the primary contaminants of concern (COCs); the tables will include all parameters listed in **Table 2**, in units of $\mu g/m^3$. The results of the IA analysis will be presented in tables and a plan-view figure.

5.1.2 Letters to Property Owners and Tenants

Letters will be prepared that summarize the IA sampling results for both the tenant and property owner. The letters will include a site figure that shows the location of the sampling points, and the accompanying table will present the results for each location.

The draft letters will be submitted to the NYSDEC for review and comment; NYSDEC will provide to the NYSDOH. Final letters will be reviewed by both agencies before submittal to the owner and tenant. Submittal of the letters to the owner and tenant will occur within 30 days of data validation pending NYSDEC and NYSDOH review.

5.1.3 Annual Monitoring Report

The Annual Monitoring Report will present and discuss the IA and ambient results to assess COC concentration trends in the LA Fitness building. IA samples will be compared to previous sampling events and NYSDOH Final Guidance for evaluation (NYSDOH, 2006, 2017, 2024).

Observations that may help identify potential background sources that could influence IA and ambient results and identified changes in physical characteristics that may introduce variability from previous sampling events will be presented. The NYSDOH "IA Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory" form (NYSDOH, 2006) will be completed (refer to **Section 3.0**), and pertinent observations will be discussed. Other significant factors to be documented and discussed may include the following:

1. Results from a reconnaissance of infrastructure in the vicinity of the sampling location, including any indications of recent construction.
2. An understanding of the area's current uses, particularly any changes since the last sampling event, such as sensitive populations (e.g., childcare facilities).
3. Identification of any ongoing construction or operations that could influence airflow or introduce potential background sources.
4. Identification of potential preferential pathways for vapor to migrate into the building, including cracks, floor penetrations, or discontinuities in the floor that are visible and evident.
5. Identification and documentation of any materials used by tenants that could represent a potential background source. This information will be used in multiple lines of evidence approach when reviewing the IA and ambient results.
6. A review of the operation and performance of the LA Fitness Active SSDS, and the passive system at LA Fitness before and during the sampling event. This may include information from the maintenance and monitoring tasks of the LA Fitness SSDS operations that could be of importance.

SECTION 6
DATA ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INDOOR AIR DATA ANALYSIS

A comparative analysis of the results of the 2024-2025 heating season IA sampling event and data from past sampling events will be conducted and included in the Annual Monitoring Report to NYSDEC and NYSDOH. The data will be used to assess the existing conditions of indoor air within the LA Fitness building outside of the influence of the LA Fitness Active SSDS and confirm that mitigation continues to not be necessary for these portions of the building to minimize potential exposure associated with vapor intrusion.

The IA data will be analyzed to perform the following:

1. Compare with the appropriate NYSDOH criteria for evaluating vapor intrusion, including a comparison of results with Matrices A/B/C (May 2017 Update) and D/E/F (February 2024 Update) of the NYSDOH Vapor Intrusion Guidance (NYSDOH, 2006).
2. Assess temporal trends for the primary COCs by sampling location, along with the historical data.

SECTION 7
REFERENCES

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URS Corporation, 2015 (July). Soil Vapor Monitoring Report 2015, Former Unisys Facility, Lake Success, New York. WSP, 2024a (March). Draft Indoor Air Annual Monitoring Report

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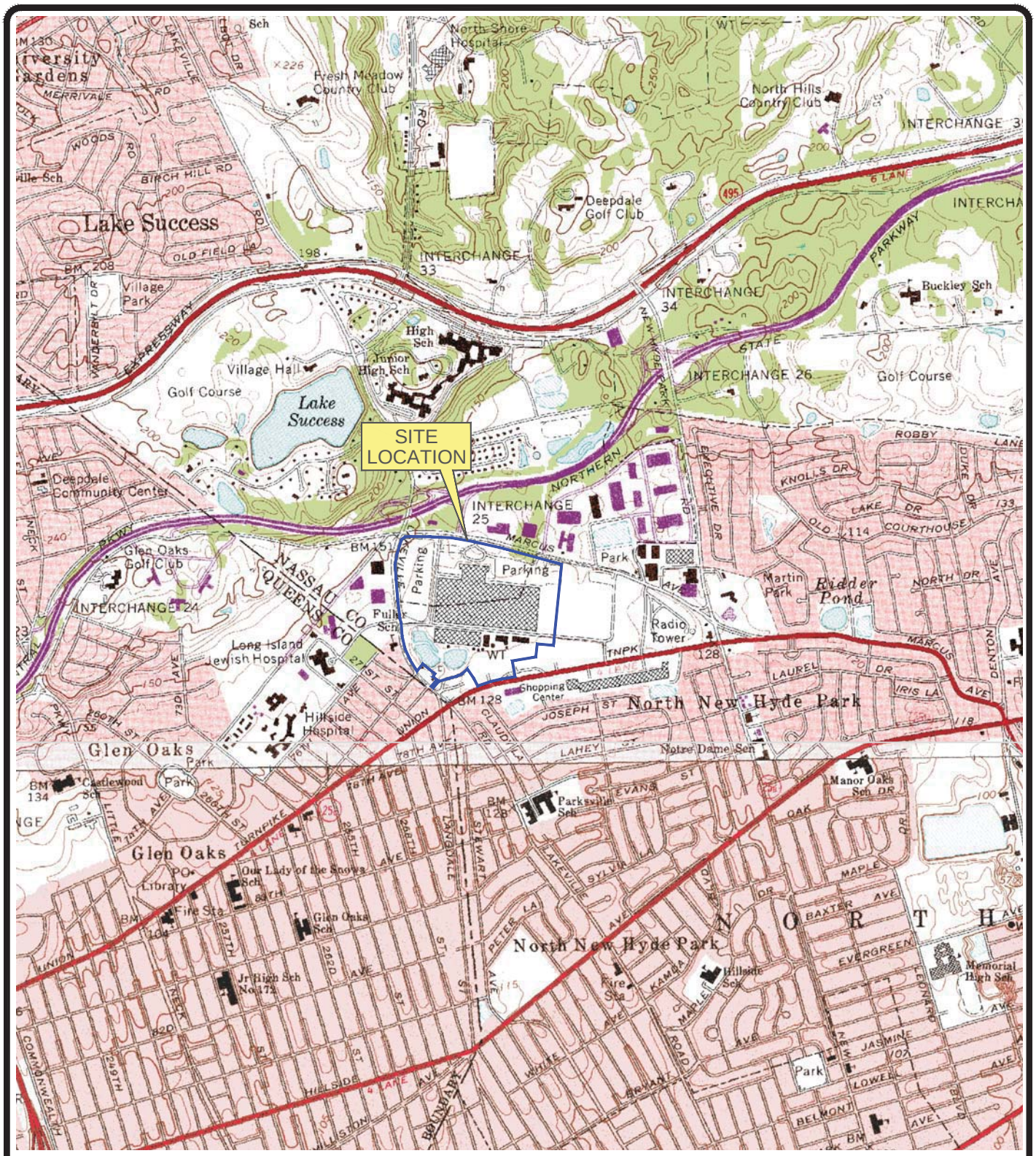
FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location Map
Figure 2 December 2023 Indoor and Ambient Air VI Sampling Results LA Fitness
Figure 3 Proposed 2024-2025 Heating Season IA Samples



SOURCES: U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES (NY)
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HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD1927, VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD1929
LATITUDE: 040° 45' 22.07"N, LONGITUDE: 073° 41' 53.55"W

0 2000 4000
SCALE IN FEET

PROJECT:	**Lockheed Martin Corporation Former Unisys Site**
LOCATION:	**Lake Success, New York**
TITLE:	**SITE LOCATION MAP**

wsp	APPROVED	EW	FIGURE 1
	DRAFTED	BH	
	PROJECT#	3617187442	
	DATE	9-28-18	

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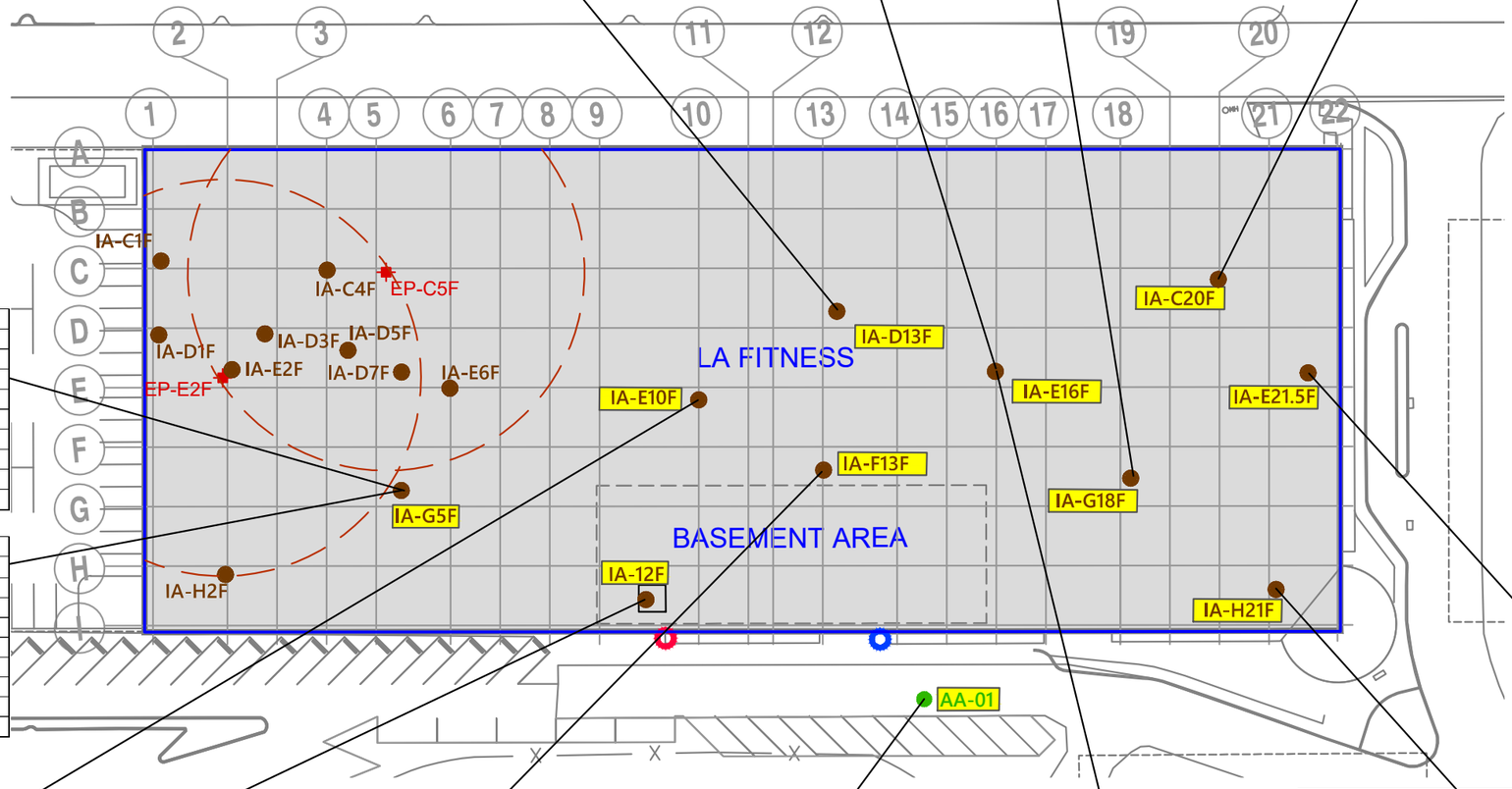
Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-D13
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.84 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.85 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.47 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.84 U
Methylene chloride	0.38 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.9
Trichloroethene	0.84 U
Vinyl chloride	0.81 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-E16
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.78 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.8 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.47 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.78 U
Methylene chloride	0.4 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.8
Trichloroethene	0.78 U
Vinyl chloride	0.75 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-G18
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.79 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.8 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.43 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.79 U
Methylene chloride	0.41 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.9
Trichloroethene	0.79 U
Vinyl chloride	0.76 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-C20
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.76 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.78 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.43 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.76 U
Methylene chloride	0.36 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.8
Trichloroethene	0.76 U
Vinyl chloride	0.73 U



Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-DUP-1 (IA-G5)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.85 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.87 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.44 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.85 U
Methylene chloride	0.41 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.9
Trichloroethene	0.85 U
Vinyl chloride	0.82 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-G5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.86 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.87 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.41 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.21 J
Methylene chloride	0.43 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.8
Trichloroethene	0.66 J
Vinyl chloride	0.83 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-E10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.84 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.85 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.44 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.84 U
Methylene chloride	0.41 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.7
Trichloroethene	0.84 U
Vinyl chloride	0.81 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-12
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.91 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.92 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.46 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.91 U
Methylene chloride	0.37 J
Tetrachloroethene	2.2
Trichloroethene	0.87 J
Vinyl chloride	0.87 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-F13
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.88 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.9 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.45 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.88 U
Methylene chloride	0.47 J
Tetrachloroethene	2.1
Trichloroethene	0.12 J
Vinyl chloride	0.85 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) AA-01
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.8 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.82 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.43 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.8 U
Methylene chloride	0.42 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.8
Trichloroethene	0.8 U
Vinyl chloride	0.77 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-DUP-2 (IA-E16)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.8 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.82 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.45 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.8 U
Methylene chloride	0.6 J
Tetrachloroethene	2
Trichloroethene	0.8 U
Vinyl chloride	0.77 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-H21
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.78 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.8 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.4 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.78 U
Methylene chloride	0.62 J
Tetrachloroethene	2.2
Trichloroethene	0.78 U
Vinyl chloride	0.75 U

Analyte	Result (ug/m3) IA-E21.5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.81 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.82 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.45 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.81 U
Methylene chloride	0.41 J
Tetrachloroethene	1.8
Trichloroethene	0.81 U
Vinyl chloride	0.78 U

LEGEND

- IA-H21F — INDOOR AIR SAMPLE LOCATION
- EP-C5F — ACTIVE EXTRACTION POINT
- ESTIMATED MINIMUM RADIUS OF INFLUENCE (80 FEET)
- PASSIVE VENT EXHAUST
- PASSIVE VENT INLET
- AA-01 — AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE LOCATION
- DENOTES LOCATIONS SAMPLED IN 2023

NOTES:

1. U = NOT DETECTED AT THE REPORTED DETECTION LIMIT.
   J = ESTIMATED VALUE.
2. SAMPLE LOCATION IA-12F IS WITHIN THE SEALED AND UNOCCUPIED BASEMENT AREA.

0 60 120
SCALE IN FEET

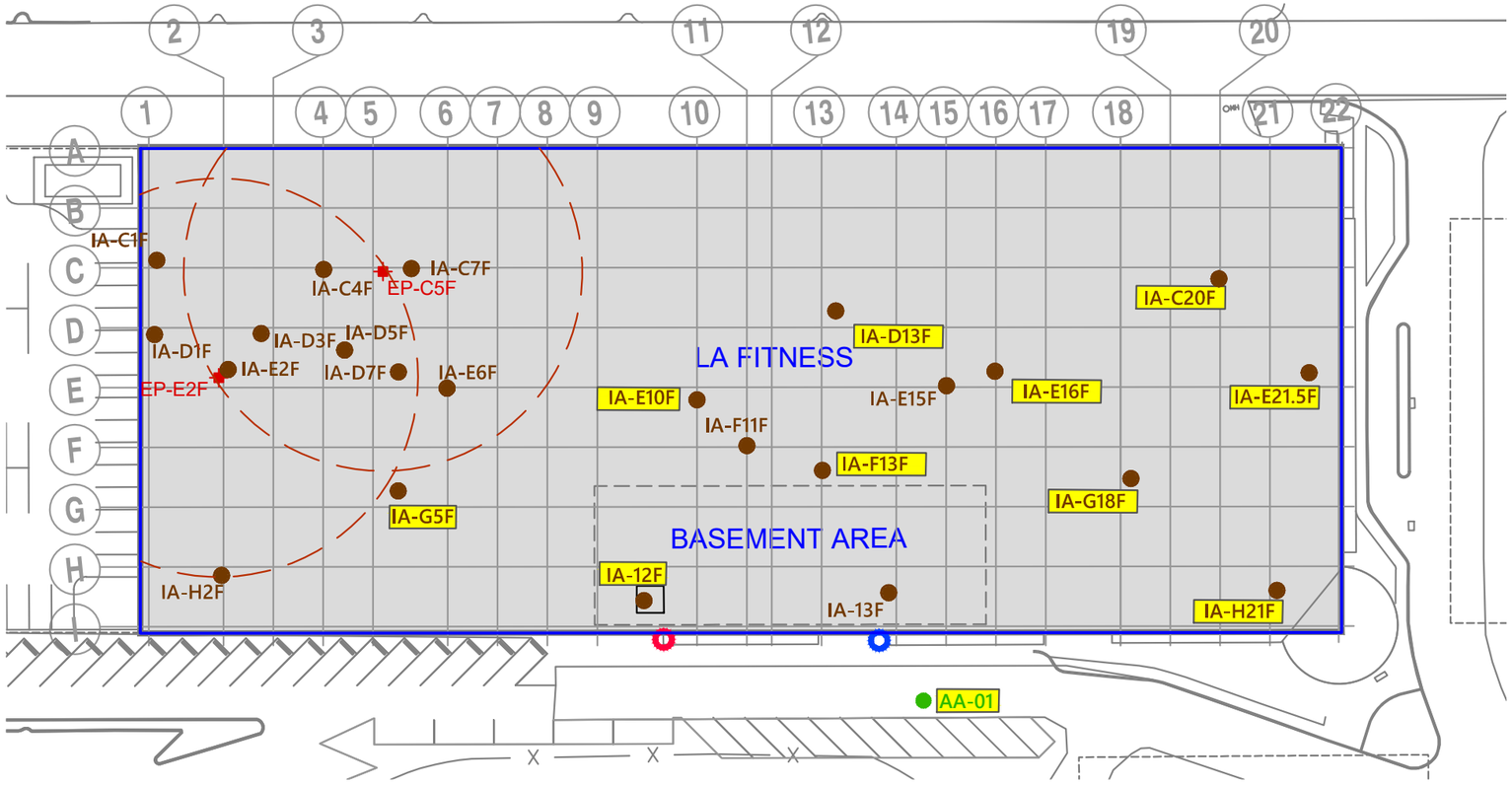
TITLE: **DECEMBER 2023 INDOOR AND AMBIENT AIR VI SAMPLING RESULTS LA FITNESS**

LOCATION: **Former Unisys Site, Lake Success, New York**

APPROVED	EMP
DRAFTED	WJW
PROJECT#	3617227567
DATE	08/23/24

FIGURE 2

FILE NAME: C:\Users\USWW720065\OneDrive - WSP O365\Projects\Lockheed\3617187448 - LA Fitness SSDS\8.0 Drawings\SV Monitoring Plan\Figure 2 - DECEMBER 2023 VI SAMPLING RESULTS LA Fitness.dwg PLOT DATE: Fri, 23 Aug 2024



LEGEND

- IA-H21F — INDOOR AIR SAMPLE LOCATION
- EP-C5F — ACTIVE EXTRACTION POINT
- ESTIMATED MINIMUM RADIUS OF INFLUENCE (80 FEET)
- PASSIVE VENT EXHAUST
- PASSIVE VENT INLET
- AA-01 — AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE LOCATION
- DENOTES PROPOSED 2024-2025 HEATING SEASON SAMPLE LOCATION

NOTES:

1. SAMPLE LOCATION IA-12F IS WITHIN THE SEALED AND UNOCCUPIED BASEMENT AREA.

0 60 120

SCALE IN FEET

TITLE:	PROPOSED 2024-2025 HEATING SEASON IA SAMPLES
LOCATION:	Former Unisys Site Lake Success, New York

APPROVED	EMP	FIGURE
DRAFTED	WJW	3
PROJECT#	3617227567	
DATE	08/23/24	

wsp

FILE NAME: C:\Users\USWW720065\OneDrive - WSP O365\Projects\Lockheed\3617187448 - LA Fitness SSDS\8.0 Drawings\SV Monitoring Plan\Figure 3 - Proposed December 2023-2024 Heating Season IA samples.dwg PLOT DATE: Fri, 23 Aug 2024

TABLES

Table 1 Summary of Proposed Indoor Air Samples LA Fitness
Table 2 Summary of Soil Vapor Chemicals of Concern to be Analyzed by Modified USEPA TO-15 Methods

TABLE 1

Summary of Proposed Indoor Air Samples for LA Fitness
Former Unisys Site, Lake Success, New York

Location	Indoor Air Sample	Duplicate	Ambient Air Sample
IA-G5F	IA-G5	IA-DUP	
IA-E10F	IA-E10		
IA-D13F	IA-D13		
IA-F13F	IA-F13		
IA-E16F	IA-E16	IA-DUP	
IA-G18F	IA-G18		
IA-C20F	IA-C20		
IA-E21.5F	IA-E21.5		
IA-H21F	IA-H21		
IA-12F	IA-12		
AA			AA-01
PROPOSED SAMPLE COUNT:	**10**	**2**	**1**

Note: Only locations not within the influence of the LA Fitness Northwest Portion SSDS will be included in the 2024-2025 Indoor Air monitoring. IA = Indoor Air, AA = Ambient Air

TABLE 2

Summary of Soil Vapor Chemicals of Concern to be Analyzed by Modified USEPA TO-15 Methods
Former Unisys Site, Lake Sucess, New York

CAS	Compound
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane**
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene*
75-37-6	1,1-Difluoroethane
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene+
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane
76-14-2	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (Freon 114)
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene*
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
540-59-0	1,2-Dichloroethene, Total
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene+
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
540-84-1	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (isooctane)+
306-83-2	2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (Freon 123)
78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)
591-78-6	2-Hexanone
67-63-0	2-Propanol (Isoproppyl Alcohol)
107-05-1	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone
67-64-1	Acetone
71-43-2	Benzene+
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane
75-25-2	Bromoform
74-83-9	Bromomethane
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride*
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon 22)
75-00-3	Chloroethane
67-66-3	Chloroform
74-87-3	Chloromethane

TABLE 2

Summary of Soil Vapor Chemicals of Concern to be Analyzed by Modified USEPA TO-15 Methods
Former Unisys Site, Lake Sucess, New York

CAS	Compound
76-15-3	Chloropentafluoroethane
98-82-8	Cumene
110-82-7	Cyclohexane+
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 120)
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene+
142-82-5	Heptane+
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
110-54-3	n-Hexane+
79-20-9	Methyl Acetate
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether
108-87-2	Methylcyclohexane
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride**
91-20-3	Naphthalene+
100-42-5	Styrene
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene**
108-88-3	Toluene+
79-01-6	Trichloroethene*
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane
76-13-1	Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride***
95-47-6	o-Xylene+
179601-23-	m,p-Xylenes+
76-15-3	Chloropentafluoroethane (Freon 115)

Legends:

µg/m^3:	micrograms per cubic meter
*:	Compounds listed in soil vapor/indoor air matrix A; minimum reporting limit will be 0.20 µg/m^3 for indoor air and 1 µg/m^3 for sub-slab soil vapor
**:	Compounds listed in soil vapor/indoor air matrix B; minimum reporting limit will be 1 µg/m^3 for indoor air and 1 µg/m^3 for sub-slab soil vapor
***:	Compounds listed in soil vapor/indoor air matrix C; minimum reporting limit will be 0.20 µg/m^3 for indoor air and 1 µg/m^3 for sub-slab soil vapor
+:	Compounds listed in soil vapor/indoor air matrix D, E, and F; minimum reporting limit will be less than the lowest applicable indoor air criteria in each matrix table.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – SOP-SSDS-26 – Indoor and Ambient Air Sampling
Appendix B - NYSDOH IA Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory
Appendix C - Data Quality Objectives

APPENDIX A

SOP SSDS-26 – INDOOR AND AMBIENT AIR SAMPLING

SOP Owner:	Amec E&E, PC
SOP No.:	SSDS-26
Revision No.	03
Revision Date:	8/17/2021
Revision By:	ZRP
Approved By:	ERC

Lockheed Martin Corporation
SOP SSDS-26 – Indoor and Ambient Air Sampling

Description

Procedure for collecting indoor air samples.

Abbreviations

COC	Chain of Custody
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
Hg	Mercury
PID	Photoionization Detector
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSDS	Sub-Slab Depressurization System

Required Tools/Equipment

- Level D PPE
- SUMMA® Canisters
- Flexible Tubing (1/4-inch)
- Stainless Steel "T" Fitting
- Portable Vacuum Pump (100 to 200 mL/min)
- Tracer Gas (Helium)
- Adjustable Wrench
- Portable Weather Meter
- Chain of Custody Forms/Sample Collection Log

NOTE: ACCESS TO BUILDING TENANT SPACES MUST BE COORDINATED WITH THE BUILDING MANAGEMENT VIA THE 30-DAY LOOKAHEAD PRIOR TO COMPLETING THE PRESSURE MONITORING.

Indoor and Ambient Air Sampling

1. One ambient air sample will be collected during each day of indoor air sampling.

2. Duplicate samples will be collected at 10% frequency of total indoor air samples.

3. The indoor air sample locations are presented in the approved Indoor Air and Vapor Intrusion Monitoring Work Plan.

4. The indoor air samples will be collected in 6-liter, individually certified stainless SUMMA® canisters. The samples will be collected through 8-hour flow controllers with in-line particulate filters and vacuum gauges.

5. Sampling personnel should not handle hazardous substances (such as gasoline), permanent marking pens, wear/apply fragrances, or smoke cigarettes before and/or during the sampling event.

Initiation of Sample Collection

1. Obtain the following information using a portable weather meter and record on the sample log: wind speed and direction, ambient temperature, barometric pressure, and relative humidity. If portable weather meter is not available, obtain this information from a nearby weather station..

2. For each sample location, place the SUMMA® canister on a surface 3 to 5 feet above ground or floor surface. If the canister will not be overseen for the entire sampling period, secure the canister as appropriate (e.g., locks and chain, caution tape).

3. Record sample point location, Summa canister serial number, gauge ID and flow controller number in the field notebook, sample collection log, and COC form.

4. Remove the brass dust cap from the SUMMA® canister. Attach the flow controller with in-line particulate filter and vacuum gauge (leave swage-lock cap on the vacuum gauge during this procedure) to the SUMMA® canister with the appropriate-sized wrench. Tighten with fingers first, then gently with the wrench.

5. Connect the extra brass dust cap included with the sample equipment to the open end of the flow controller. Tighten the dust cap. Test the integrity of the SUMMA® canister by performing a leak test as follows:

    a. Open the canister with the brass dust cap connected to the end of the flow controller. If the pressure gauge indicates ZERO pressure loss, the canister has passed the leak test. If a drop in pressure is noted during the leak test, the integrity of the canister is inadequate. Send the canister back to the laboratory, indicating on the COC that the canister did not pass the leak test.

6. Label the SUMMA® canister with the sample location identifier and date of collection. Record the date of collection in the following designation: four-digit year,

two-digit month, and two-digit day (e.g. IA-E2_20190202).

7. Once the canister has passed the leak test, close the canister and remove the brass dust cap from the end of the flow controller. Open the SUMMA® canister valve to initiate sample collection. Record the date and local time (24-hour basis) of valve opening in the field notebook, sample collection log, and COC form.

8. If the canister does not have an initial vacuum of 29 inches of Hg (+/- 2 inches), then the SUMMA® canister is not appropriate for use and another canister should be used. If another canister is required, repeat steps 2 through 6 of this SOP as necessary.

Termination of Sample Collection

1. Arrive at the Summa canister location at least 30 minutes prior to the end of the sampling interval (e.g., 8-hour).

2. Stop collecting the sample when the canister vacuum is less than 10 inches of Hg with a final target of approximately 6 inches of Hg (leave some vacuum in the canister to provide a way to verify that the canister does not leak before it reaches the laboratory).

3. Record the final vacuum reading. Stop collecting the sample by closing the canister valve. Record the date and local time (24-hour basis) of valve closing in the field notebook, sample collection log, and chain of custody (COC) form. Additionally, record the parameters outlined in step 1 of this SOP.

4. Remove the particulate filter and flow controller from the canister, re-install brass plug on canister fitting, and tighten with wrench.

5. Package the canister and flow controller in the shipping container supplied by the laboratory for return shipment to the laboratory. The SUMMA® canister does not require preservation with ice or refrigeration during shipment.

6. Complete the appropriate forms and sample labels as directed by the laboratory (e.g., affix card with string).

7. Complete COC form and place requisite copies in shipping container. Close shipping container and affix custody seal to container closure. Ship to laboratory via overnight carrier (e.g., Federal Express) for analysis.

Safety Considerations

- Follow all associated procedures as outlined in the HASP.

Associated SOPs

- SOP SSDS-25 – Sub-Slab Soil Vapor Sampling
- SOP SSDS-27 – Helium Tracer Gas Leak

Attachments

Attachment SOP SSDS-26-01 Indoor Air Ambient Air Sample Collection Log

SOP Owner:	Amec E&E, PC
SOP No.:	SSDS-26
Revision No.	02
Revision Date:	04/16/2019
Revision By:	EAW
Approved By:	ERC

Lockheed Martin Corporation

Attachment SOP SSDS-26-01 – Indoor Air/Ambient Air Sample Collection Log

		Indoor Air/Ambient Air Sample Collection Log	
		Sample ID:	
Client:		Sampling Depth:	
Project:		Time and Date of Installation:	
Location:		Miscellaneous Equipment:	
Project #:		Moisture Content:	
Samplers:			

Instrument Readings

Date	Time	Canister Vacuum (a) (inches of Hg)	Temperature (°F)	Relative Humidity (%)	Air Speed (mph)	Barometric Pressure (inches of Hg)	PID (ppb)

(a) Record canister information at a minimum at the beginning and end of sampling

SUMMA Canister Information:

Size (circle one):	1 L 6 L
Canister ID:	
Flow Controller ID:	
Notes:	

Leak Test Information (if applicable):

General Observations/Notes:

Appendix B
NYSDOH IA Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE AND BUILDING INVENTORY
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

This form must be completed for each residence involved in indoor air testing.

Preparer's Name _____ Date/Time Prepared _____

Preparer's Affiliation _____ Phone No._____

Purpose of Investigation_____

1. OCCUPANT:

Interviewed: Y / N

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____

County: _____

Home Phone: _____ Office Phone: _____

Number of Occupants/persons at this location _____ Age of Occupants _____

2. OWNER OR LANDLORD: (Check if same as occupant ___)

Interviewed: Y / N

Last Name: _____First Name: _____

Address: _____

County: _____

Home Phone: _____ Office Phone: _____

3. BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

Type of Building: (Circle appropriate response)

Residential	School	Commercial/Multi-use
Industrial	Church	Other: _____

If the property is residential, type? (Circle appropriate response)

Ranch	2-Family	3-Family
Raised Ranch	Split Level	Colonial
Cape Cod	Contemporary	Mobile Home
Duplex	Apartment House	Townhouses/Condos
Modular	Log Home	Other:_____

If multiple units, how many? _____

If the property is commercial, type?

Business Type(s) _____

Does it include residences (i.e., multi-use)? Y / N If yes, how many? _____

Other characteristics:

Number of floors_____ Building age_____

Is the building insulated? Y / N How air tight? Tight / Average / Not Tight

4. AIRFLOW

Use air current tubes or tracer smoke to evaluate airflow patterns and qualitatively describe:

Airflow between floors

_____

_____

_____

Airflow near source

_____

_____

_____

Outdoor air infiltration

_____

_____

_____

Infiltration into air ducts

_____

_____

_____

5. BASEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS (Circle all that apply)

a. Above grade construction:	wood frame	concrete	stone	brick
b. Basement type:	full	crawlspace	slab	other _____
c. Basement floor:	concrete	dirt	stone	other _____
d. Basement floor:	uncovered	covered	covered with _____	
e. Concrete floor:	unsealed	sealed	sealed with _____	
f. Foundation walls:	poured	block	stone	other _____
g. Foundation walls:	unsealed	sealed	sealed with _____	
h. The basement is:	wet	damp	dry	moldy
i. The basement is:	finished	unfinished	partially finished	
j. Sump present?	Y / N			
k. Water in sump?	Y / N / not applicable			

Basement/Lowest level depth below grade: _____(feet)

Identify potential soil vapor entry points and approximate size (e.g., cracks, utility ports, drains)

_____

_____

6. HEATING, VENTING and AIR CONDITIONING (Circle all that apply)

Type of heating system(s) used in this building: (circle all that apply – note primary)

Hot air circulation	Heat pump	Hot water baseboard	
Space Heaters	Stream radiation	Radiant floor	
Electric baseboard	Wood stove	Outdoor wood boiler	Other _____

The primary type of fuel used is:

Natural Gas	Fuel Oil	Kerosene
Electric	Propane	Solar
Wood	Coal	

Domestic hot water tank fueled by: _____

Boiler/furnace located in:	Basement	Outdoors	Main Floor	Other_____
Air conditioning:	Central Air	Window units	Open Windows	None

Are there air distribution ducts present? Y / N

Describe the supply and cold air return ductwork, and its condition where visible, including whether there is a cold air return and the tightness of duct joints. Indicate the locations on the floor plan diagram.

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. OCCUPANCY

Is basement/lowest level occupied? Full-time Occasionally Seldom Almost Never

Level	**General Use of Each Floor (e.g., familyroom, bedroom, laundry, workshop, storage)**
Basement	_____
1st Floor	_____
2nd Floor	_____
3rd Floor	_____
4th Floor	_____

8. FACTORS THAT MAY INFLUENCE INDOOR AIR QUALITY

a. Is there an attached garage? Y / N

b. Does the garage have a separate heating unit? Y / N / NA

c. Are petroleum-powered machines or vehicles stored in the garage (e.g., lawnmower, atv, car) Y / N / NA Please specify_____

d. Has the building ever had a fire? Y / N When?_____

e. Is a kerosene or unvented gas space heater present? Y / N Where? _____

f. Is there a workshop or hobby/craft area? Y / N Where & Type? _____

g. Is there smoking in the building? Y / N How frequently? _____

h. Have cleaning products been used recently? Y / N When & Type? _____

i. Have cosmetic products been used recently? Y / N When & Type? _____

j. Has painting/staining been done in the last 6 months? Y / N Where & When? _____

k. Is there new carpet, drapes or other textiles? Y / N Where & When? _____

l. Have air fresheners been used recently? Y / N When & Type? _____

m. Is there a kitchen exhaust fan? Y / N If yes, where vented?_____

n. Is there a bathroom exhaust fan? Y / N If yes, where vented?_____

o. Is there a clothes dryer? Y / N If yes, is it vented outside? Y / N

p. Has there been a pesticide application? Y / N When & Type?_____

Are there odors in the building? Y / N
If yes, please describe: _____

Do any of the building occupants use solvents at work? Y / N
(e.g., chemical manufacturing or laboratory, auto mechanic or auto body shop, painting, fuel oil delivery, boiler mechanic, pesticide application, cosmetologist

If yes, what types of solvents are used? _____

If yes, are their clothes washed at work? Y / N

Do any of the building occupants regularly use or work at a dry-cleaning service? (Circle appropriate response)

Yes, use dry-cleaning regularly (weekly) No
Yes, use dry-cleaning infrequently (monthly or less) Unknown
Yes, work at a dry-cleaning service

Is there a radon mitigation system for the building/structure? Y / N Date of Installation: _____
Is the system active or passive? Active/Passive

9. WATER AND SEWAGE

Water Supply: Public Water Drilled Well Driven Well Dug Well Other: _____

Sewage Disposal: Public Sewer Septic Tank Leach Field Dry Well Other: _____

10. RELOCATION INFORMATION (for oil spill residential emergency)

a. Provide reasons why relocation is recommended: _____

b. Residents choose to: remain in home relocate to friends/family relocate to hotel/motel

c. Responsibility for costs associated with reimbursement explained? Y / N

d. Relocation package provided and explained to residents? Y / N

11. FLOOR PLANS

Draw a plan view sketch of the basement and first floor of the building. Indicate air sampling locations, possible indoor air pollution sources and PID meter readings. If the building does not have a basement, please note.

Basement:

First Floor:

12. OUTDOOR PLOT

Draw a sketch of the area surrounding the building being sampled. If applicable, provide information on spill locations, potential air contamination sources (industries, gas stations, repair shops, landfills, etc.), outdoor air sampling location(s) and PID meter readings.

Also indicate compass direction, wind direction and speed during sampling, the locations of the well and septic system, if applicable, and a qualifying statement to help locate the site on a topographic map.

13. PRODUCT INVENTORY FORM

Make & Model of field instrument used: _____

List specific products found in the residence that have the potential to affect indoor air quality.

Location	Product Description	Size (units)	Condition*	Chemical Ingredients	Field Instrument Reading (units)	Photo** Y / N

* Describe the condition of the product containers as **Unopened (UO), Used (U),** or **Deteriorated (D)**
** Photographs of the **front and back** of product containers can replace the handwritten list of chemical ingredients. However, the photographs must be of good quality and ingredient labels must be legible.

Appendix C
Data Quality Objectives

ALS Environmental/SIMI VALLEY DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES

METHOD	ANALYTE	CAS No.	MATRIX	MDL	MRL	UNITS
TO-15 Scan	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Air	0.066	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Air	0.074	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Air	0.054	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	Air	0.078	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	Air	0.074	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,1-Difluoroethane	75-37-6	Air	0.26	0.5	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	Air	0.13	1.1	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	Air	0.074	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	Air	0.10	1.1	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	Air	0.062	0.52	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC 114)	76-14-2	Air	0.084	0.52	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	Air	0.079	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	Air	0.059	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	Air	0.075	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	Air	0.074	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	Air	0.083	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	Air	0.11	0.51	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	Air	0.077	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	Air	0.088	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	Air	0.080	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Air	0.082	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	Air	0.063	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (isooctane)	540-84-1	Air	0.08	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (CFC 123)	306-83-2	Air	0.24	0.5	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	2-Butanone (MEK)	78-93-3	Air	0.11	1.0	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	2-Hexanone	591-78-6	Air	0.066	1.1	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol)	67-63-0	Air	0.22	1.0	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	3-Chloro-1-propene (Allyl Chloride)	107-05-1	Air	0.072	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	4-Ethyltoluene	622-96-8	Air	0.085	0.55	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1	Air	0.073	1.1	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Acetone	67-64-1	Air	1.2	5.3	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Benzene	71-43-2	Air	0.077	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	Air	0.077	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Bromoform	75-25-2	Air	0.11	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Bromomethane	74-83-9	Air	0.074	0.51	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	Air	0.16	1.1	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	Air	0.074	0.52	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	Air	0.071	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Chlorodifluoromethane (CFC 22)	75-45-6	Air	0.25	0.5	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Chloroethane	75-00-3	Air	0.066	0.52	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Chloroform	67-66-3	Air	0.071	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Chloromethane	74-87-3	Air	0.086	0.52	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Chloropentafluoroethane	76-15-3	Air	0.23	0.5	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Cumene	98-82-8	Air	0.077	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	Air	0.15	1.1	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	Air	0.070	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	75-71-8	Air	0.087	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Air	0.075	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Heptane	142-82-5	Air	0.13	0.52	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Air	0.11	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	n-Hexane	110-54-3	Air	0.11	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	Air	0.24	0.5	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	1634-04-4	Air	0.063	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	Air	0.26	0.5	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	Air	0.15	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Naphthalene	91-20-3	Air	0.13	0.55	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Styrene	100-42-5	Air	0.086	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	Air	0.069	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Toluene	108-88-3	Air	0.065	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Trichloroethene	79-01-6	Air	0.072	0.53	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	Air	0.081	0.52	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	76-13-1	Air	0.076	0.54	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	Air	0.057	0.51	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	m,p-Xylenes	179601-23-1	Air	0.14	1.1	µg/m3
TO-15 Scan	o-Xylene	95-47-6	Air	0.077	0.53	µg/m3