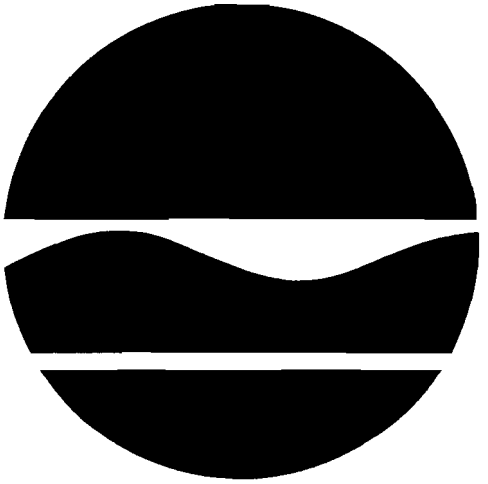
Manfred Schulte

Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York
Site No. 1-30-047

PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

December 1999



Prepared by:

Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

MANFRED SCHULTE SITE
Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York
Site No. 130047
December 1999

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) is proposing a remedy for the Manfred Schulte inactive hazardous waste site. The site is listed as a class 2 site in NYSDEC's Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. A class 2 site is one that is considered to present a significant threat to the public health and the environment. A spill or spills into an on site drywell resulted in the disposal of a hazardous waste, tetrachloroethene, a dry cleaning solvent also known as perchloroethene or PCE. Some of this contamination migrated from the site to surrounding areas, including off site groundwater. These disposal activities resulted in the following significant threats to the public health and/or the environment:

- *a significant threat to human health and the environment associated with this site's contravention of groundwater standards in a sole source aquifer.*

During the course of the investigation a removal action, known as an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM), was undertaken at the Manfred Schulte site in response to the threats identified above. IRMs are conducted at sites when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the RI/FS. The IRM undertaken at this site included removal of contaminated soil from within and beneath the on site drywell. This contaminated soil was the source of the groundwater contamination.

Based upon the success of the above IRM, the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment. Therefore, No Further Action is proposed as the remedy for this site. The Manfred Schulte site appears to contribute very little, if any, to the continued contamination of nearby public water supply wells by PCE and trichloroethene (TCE).

This contamination represents a significant threat to human health if not mitigated. As a result treatment of the water supply by the Water Authority of Western Nassau is has been required to mitigate the impact on the water supply wells. The water supply wells are routinely monitored for purity and quality

by the Nassau County Department of Health. Therefore, use of the groundwater in the area is not considered an exposure pathway of concern. An additional investigation will be conducted to determine and address the source of contamination to the public water supply wells.

This Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) identifies the preferred remedy and discusses the reasons for this preference. The NYSDEC will select a final remedy for the site only after careful consideration of all comments received during the public comment period.

The NYSDEC has issued this PRAP as a component of the citizen participation plan developed pursuant to the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) and 6 NYCRR Part 375. This document is a summary of the information that can be found in greater detail in the Remedial Investigation Report, available at the document repositories.

To better understand the site and the investigations conducted, the public is encouraged to review the project documents at the following repositories:

New Hyde Park Public Library
1420 Jericho Turnpike
New Hyde Park, NY 11040-4684
(516) 354-1413
Hours: M,W 10am-7pm,
Tu, Th, F 10am-5:30pm, Sat 10am-3pm

NYSDEC Reg. 1
SUNY - Building 40
Stony Brook, NY 11790
(631) 444-0240
Hours: M-F 8:30am-4:45pm

The NYSDEC seeks input from the community on all PRAPs. A public comment period has been set from December 21, 1999 to January 25, 2000 to provide an opportunity for public participation in the remedy selection process for this site. A public meeting is scheduled for January 13th at the New Hyde Park School, on New Hyde Park Road two blocks north of Jericho Turnpike in New Hyde Park, beginning at 7:00 p.m.

At the meeting, the results of the investigation and IRM at the site will be presented along with a summary of the proposed remedy. After the presentation, a question and answer period will be held, during which you can submit verbal or written comments on the PRAP.

The NYSDEC may modify the preferred alternative or select another based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on the alternative identified here.

Comments will be summarized and responses provided in the Responsiveness Summary section of the Record of Decision. The Record of Decision is the NYSDEC's final selection of the remedy for this site. Written comments may be sent to Mr. Robert Filkins at the above address.

SECTION 2: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Manfred Schulte Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site, site number 130047, is an active dry cleaning facility located at 405 Jericho Turnpike in the Village of New Hyde Park, Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County (see Figure 1). The 0.3 acre site is on

the north side of Jericho Turnpike, approximately 100 feet east of Hillside Boulevard.

Located on the property is a two story building occupied by the dry cleaners, doing business as T&S Cleaners. Two other businesses, Schneider's Technical Instruments, Corp. and Home Respiratory Equipment, Inc., share the ground floor. The building's second floor consists of five residential apartment units.

SECTION 3: SITE HISTORY

3.1: Operational/Disposal History

During the 1980's, tetrachloroethene, a dry cleaning solvent also known as perchloroethene or PCE, was reportedly stored in two 1000 gallons tanks located in the basement of the building. The PCE was transferred via pipes which began above grade outside the building and ended at the basement tanks. The primary source of contamination was a drywell located in a paved alleyway next to the building in the vicinity of both the pipes and a stairway to the basement. It is thought that PCE entered the drywell as a result of a spill during a transfer of PCE to or from the basement.

3.2: Remedial History

In March of 1985 the New Hyde Park Building Department, responding to a complaint of odors emanating from the site, found that a PCE spill had entered the drywell in the alleyway on site. The site was then referred to the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDOH). An April 1985 water sample taken from the drywell revealed significant contamination with PCE and it's breakdown products.

At NCDOH's direction, two 1000 gallon storage tanks were removed from the basement of the dry cleaners in July 1985. Contaminated soil and sediment were removed from the drywell in two stages, in November 1985 and February 1986. During the latter removal soil was excavated 10 to 15 feet below the bottom of the drywell. The bottom of the drywell is 12 feet below ground surface.

In May 1986, two shallow on-site monitoring wells, MW-1 and MW-2, were installed by a consultant hired by the property owner. Well MW-1 was installed through the center of the drywell and MW-2 about ten feet south of the drywell. Groundwater taken from each of these wells was found to be contaminated with PCE in excess of 30,000 parts per billion (ppb). The standard for PCE is 5 ppb in groundwater.

Soil samples obtained from various depths during the installation of the monitoring wells contained PCE at concentrations up to 0.24 parts per million (ppm). This is less than NYSDEC's recommended soil cleanup objective for PCE of 1.4 ppm. However, shallow soil samples taken during the installation of MW-1 which were not analyzed but were noted to have a "strong solvent odor".

Five additional shallow monitoring wells, MW-3 through MW-7, were installed between 1986 and 1988, one on-site and four off-site (see Figure 2). MW-3, MW-4 and MW-6 were constructed by drilling to approximately

120 feet, taking a groundwater sample, raising the screen approximately 20 feet and sampling again. The well screen was then raised again and sampled in its permanent position at or slightly below the water table, which is 55 to 60 feet below the ground surface in the vicinity of the site. MW-7 was installed by a similar method, but with samples taken only at two depths.

The results of this sampling showed the highest contamination of 1100 ppb of PCE in MW-6 at its shallowest sampling depth (see Table 1). MW-6 is approximately 150 feet from the drywell. At all locations contamination was greatest at the water table and decreased with depth. The greatest contamination found in the 120 foot samples was 7 ppb at MW-3, just slightly above the groundwater standard.

In 1989, the site was listed as a Class 2 site in NYSDEC's Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. A Class 2 site is one which is considered to be a significant threat to the public health or the environment.

The monitoring wells were not sampled again until 1995/96. By that time the maximum concentrations of PCE in groundwater had dropped dramatically. The highest remaining concentration was 115 ppb in MW-7, a slight increase from the 100 ppb detected in that well in 1988. All other wells saw PCE concentrations decrease. The two on-site wells that previously had over 30,000 ppb now were under 28 ppb.

The Manfred Schulte site is located approximately 1000 feet north of a municipal water supply well field owned and operated by the Water Authority of Western Nassau County. This well field consists of two supply wells, N-7649 and N-7650.

Well N-7649 has been impacted by VOC contamination since the 1970's. Prior to 1986 the well was screened between 165 and 205 feet. Between 1977 and 1985 PCE concentrations were as high as 47 ppb, but most sample results were under 10 ppb. Trichloroethene (TCE), which like PCE has a groundwater standard of 5 ppb, was also present. Concentrations of TCE during the 1977 to 1985 time period ranged from 4 ppb to 56 ppb. The well was screened to its current depth of 289 to 340 feet in 1986. Since that time concentrations of TCE in the well have consistently ranged from 100 to 250 ppb (see Table 2). PCE concentrations have ranged from 18 to 31 through the 1990's.

Well N-7650 is screened deeper than N-7649 at 400 to 440 below grade. Concentrations of PCE in this well have remained below the groundwater standard of 5 ppb except for a sample of 8.4 ppb taken in 1990. Since 1991 TCE concentrations have generally been in the 20 to 40 ppb range in this well.

It is important to note that the TCE is that predominant contaminant in the water supply wells. The ratio of TCE to PCE is generally at least 5 to 1 in those wells.

SECTION 4: SITE CONTAMINATION

To evaluate the contamination present at the site and to evaluate alternatives to address the significant threat to human health or the environment posed by the presence of hazardous waste, the NYSDEC has recently conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

4.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site.

The RI was conducted between July 1997 and February 1999. A report entitled Remedial Investigation Report - Manfred Schulte Site (October 1999) has been prepared which describes the field activities and findings of the RI in detail.

The RI included the following activities:

- *Groundwater flow modeling to determine locations for monitoring wells*
- *Subsurface soil sampling in the vicinity of the drywell*
- *Installation of eight monitoring wells*
- *Sampling of new and previously existing monitoring wells*
- *Geoprobe groundwater sampling*
- *Hydropunch groundwater sampling*
- *Ambient air sampling; and*
- *Surveying and mapping*

To determine which media (soil, groundwater, etc.) contain contamination at levels of concern, the RI analytical data was compared to environmental Standards, Criteria, and Guidance values (SCGs). Groundwater, drinking water and surface water SCGs identified for the Manfred Schulte site are based on NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values and Part V of NYS Sanitary Code. For soils, NYSDEC TAGM 4046 provides soil cleanup objectives for the protection of groundwater, background conditions, and health-based exposure scenarios. Guidance values for evaluating contamination in sediments are provided by the NYSDEC "Technical Guidance for Screening Contaminated Sediments". Guidance values for evaluating ambient air concentrations are provided by the "NYSDOH Tetrachloroethene Ambient Air Criteria Document".

Chemical concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb), parts per million (ppm), and micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m^3) for air samples. For comparison purposes, where applicable, SCGs are provided for each medium.

4.1.1 Nature of Contamination:

As described in the RI Report, many soil, groundwater and air samples were collected at the Site to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. PCE, one of a category of contaminants known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), is the only contaminant found to exceed SCGs in groundwater either on-site or in monitoring wells downgradient of the site. During recent testing three other VOCs, toluene, 1,2-dichloroethene (DCE), and trichloroethene, were found to slightly exceed SCGs in groundwater samples taken at various depths at a side gradient location that would not have been impacted by the Schulte site.

Neither of the soil samples taken near the drywell exceeded SCGs for any VOC.

4.1.2 Extent of Contamination

Table 3 and Figure 3 summarize the extent of contamination for the contaminants of concern in groundwater and compares the data with the SCGs for the Site. The following are the media which were investigated and a summary of the findings of the investigation.

Soil

Subsurface soil samples were taken in the vicinity of the drywell in order to determine whether the soils were acting as a continuing source of groundwater contamination. A soil boring was completed immediately downgradient of and as close to the drywell as possible. Soil samples were taken from 15 to 17 feet, the approximate depth of the drywell bottom, and from 53-57 feet, just above the water table. The samples were analyzed for VOC contamination. Neither of the samples exceeded the SCGs for volatiles in soils.

Groundwater

Groundwater samples were taken via monitoring wells, Geoprobe, and Hydropunch sampling between July 1997 and February 1999. Geoprobe and Hydropunch are direct push methods of obtaining groundwater samples from varying depths at a given location, which may or may not result in the installation of a permanent monitoring well there. PCE was the only compound detected above SCGs in any of the on-site or downgradient groundwater samples. The SCGs for PCE in groundwater is 5 ppb.

Seven Geoprobe groundwater samples were taken at the water table from locations 200 to 800 feet downgradient (southwest) of the site in July 1997 (Figure 4). Six of these seven samples exceeded the SCG for PCE, the highest concentration being 46 ppb at GP-1, almost directly across the Jericho Turnpike from the Schulte site.

On-site shallow wells MW-1 and MW-2S, each approximately 60 feet deep, contained 13 ppb and 32 ppb of PCE respectively, a large decrease from the 30,000 ppb and 45,000 ppb detected in 1986. The other two on-site wells, shallow well MW-3 and deep well MW-2D, 114' deep, were below SCGs.

Of the off-site wells, only shallow well MW-7S exceeded SCGs due to impacts from the Schulte site. MW-7S contained 44 ppb in July 1997 and 11 ppb in February 1999.

The MW-10 well pair, a side gradient location which would not have been contaminated by the Schulte site, was also found to have contamination by VOCs above SCGs. MW-10D, 116 feet deep, contained 31 ppb of TCE and an estimated 5 ppb of DCE. The SCG for both TCE and DCE is 5 ppb. MW-10MS is 193 feet deep and had 99 ppb of TCE. This side gradient well is the only monitoring well in this investigation which contained TCE, the primary public water supply contaminant, above groundwater standards.

None of the groundwater samples from the remaining five off-site monitoring wells, shallow well MW-9S, deep wells MW-7D and MW-9D, and the upgradient background

shallow/deep pair of MW-8S and MW-8D, exceeded SCGs. Figure 6 is a cross section from the site to the public supply wells showing the groundwater contamination found at the various locations and depths along that line.

During the drilling of MW-2D, MW-7D, MW-9D and MW-10MS groundwater samples were taken at various elevations via Hydropunch before the well reached it's completed depth. Of these samples the only sample containing contamination above SCGs attributable to the Schulte site was MW-2D with 44 ppb of PCE at a depth of 60 feet. This Hydropunch sample was taken at approximately the same depth as the permanent screened interval of adjacent well MW-2S. The Hydropunch sample and MW-2S contained similar levels of contamination.

Hydropunch samples taken during drilling of MW-10MS contained 11 ppb of toluene (SCG of 5 ppb) at depths of both 64 feet and 84 feet. At 104' the sample contained 44 ppb of TCE, an estimated 8 ppb of benzene (SCG of 1 ppb), and an estimated 7 ppb of DCE. At 144 feet groundwater contained an estimated 5 ppb of TCE and at 164 feet it contained 6 ppb of DCE.

Air

At the request of NYSDOH, air monitoring was conducted in the basement, first floor, second floor apartments, and adjacent to the Schulte site. Outdoor concentrations of PCE vapors were low (max 13 ug/m^3). Average concentrations of PCE in the basement of the dry cleaners, where PCE was previously stored, were 476 ug/m^3.

Concentrations of PCE vapors in air on the first and second floor are likely due to the ongoing operation of the dry cleaners and, possibly, activities in the technical instrument shop. Active facilities cannot be addressed under the inactive hazardous waste disposal program but will be addressed by the appropriate County and/or State regulatory agencies. Therefore, the evaluation of any potential impacts from these vapors is beyond the scope of this document. The air sampling results showed the first floor averaged 1850 ug/m^3, with the highest concentrations in the technical instruments shop and the dry cleaners itself. Lower concentrations were found in the respiratory supply business.

PCE concentration in the second floor apartments averaged 356 ug/m^3. PCE concentrations in the second floor apartments exceed the New York State Department of Health guideline for tetrachloroethene in indoor air at 100 ug/m^3. The Nassau County Department of Health will survey the dry cleaner and adjacent technical instrument shop to determine the source of the PCE. The owner of the establishment causing the elevated levels must then correct the situation or hire a consultant for assistance.

4.2 Summary of Human Exposure Pathways:

This section describes the types of human exposures that may present added health risks to persons at or around the site. A more detailed discussion of the health risks can be found in Section 6 of the RI Report.

An exposure pathway is how an individual may come into contact with a contaminant. The five elements of an exposure pathway are

1) the source of contamination; 2) the environmental media and transport mechanisms; 3) the point of exposure; 4) the route of exposure; and 5) the receptor population. These elements of an exposure pathway may be based on past, present, or future events.

At the Schulte site no pathways are known to exist and it is considered unlikely any would be completed in the future. Potential pathways which were evaluated include:

- **Ingestion:** Groundwater in excess of drinking water standards is present both on and off-site. However, no contamination in excess of groundwater standard that can be attributed to the site was found in the deeper, 110-120 foot monitoring wells. No private water supply wells are known to exist in the area and the public water supply wells are screened at a minimum of 289 feet. It is considered highly unlikely the low concentrations of PCE in the shallow groundwater would ever reach the depth of the public supply wells. Even if it were to reach that depth, water from the public is treated to remove VOCs such as PCE. Therefore the risk of human exposure to PCE by ingestion of groundwater is negligible.

- **Inhalation:** For the reasons explained above, no one is likely to come into contact with contaminated groundwater. If they were to come in contact, the risk of exposure via inhalation would be minimal due to the low concentration of PCE.

- **Dermal Contact:** Again, for the reasons explained under ingestion the risk of contact to contaminated groundwater is very low, and the risk of exposure due to such a contact is minimal due to low concentrations of contaminants.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

The Potential Responsible Parties (PRP) for the site, documented to date, include Mr. Manfred Schulte, the owner/operator of the dry cleaners on site.

The PRPs declined to implement the RI/FS at the site when requested by the NYSDEC. After the remedy is selected, the PRPs will again be contacted to assume responsibility for the remedial program. If an agreement cannot be reached with the PRPs, the NYSDEC will evaluate the site for further action under the State Superfund. The PRPs are subject to legal actions by the State for recovery of all response costs the State has incurred.

SECTION 6: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIAL GOALS AND PROPOSED ACTION

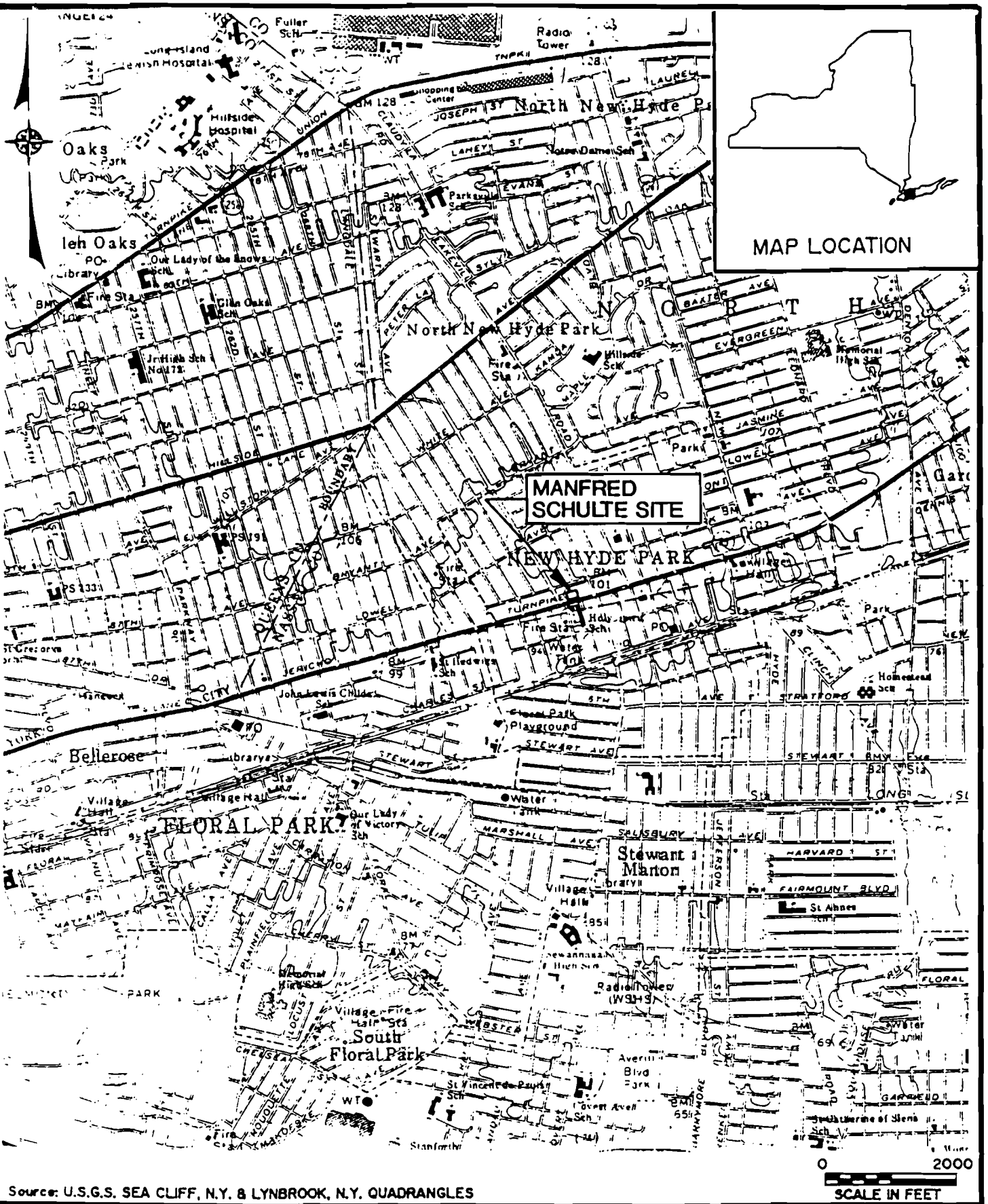
The selected remedy for any site should, at a minimum, eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to the public health or the environment presented by the hazardous waste present at

the site. The State believes that the remediation completed under the IRM, which is described in Section 3.2 Remedial History, would accomplish this objective.

Based upon the results of the investigations and the removal action that have been performed at the site, the NYSDEC is proposing no further action, other than continued monitoring, as the preferred remedial alternative for the site. The Department would also reclassify the site from a Class 2 to a Class 4 on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. A Class 4 classification means the site is properly closed but requires continued management.

It appears that the Manfred Schulte site does not contribute significantly, if at all, to the contamination in the nearby public supply wells. The water from the supply wells has consistently contained 150 to 250 ppb of total volatiles in recent years. The groundwater plume acting as the source of that contamination would need to be many times more concentrated due to the dilution that occurs in wells pumping up to 1,200 gallons per minute. The maximum concentration of PCE contaminated groundwater related to the site was only 44 ppb. The maximum concentration of TCE, the predominant contaminant in the public supply wells, in groundwater contaminated by the site was only 2 ppb. Both of these maximums were found in shallow groundwater at the water table. The deeper monitoring wells at and downgradient of the site, approximately 110 feet deep (about 200 feet above the screened interval of the shallower water supply well), contained maximums of 0.8 ppb of TCE and 0.7 ppb of PCE. Therefore, there is no evidence indicating contamination from the Schulte site is reaching the public water supply wells.

Since the remedy results in untreated hazardous waste remaining at the site, a long term semi-annual groundwater monitoring program is proposed. Semi-annual groundwater sampling will continue until contaminant concentrations in groundwater decrease sufficiently to allow the program to be terminated. It is anticipated this will take 5 to 10 years. The present worth cost of such a program is estimated to be $126,425, assuming a sampling duration of 10 years. This proposed remedy would also require an additional investigation to be conducted by NYSDEC in cooperation with NYSDOH to determine the source of the contamination impacting municipal supply wells N-7649 and N-7650. This investigation would include the installation and sampling of monitoring wells into the water bearing unit in which the municipal supply wells are screened, known as the Magothy aquifer, at locations upgradient of the municipal supply wells.



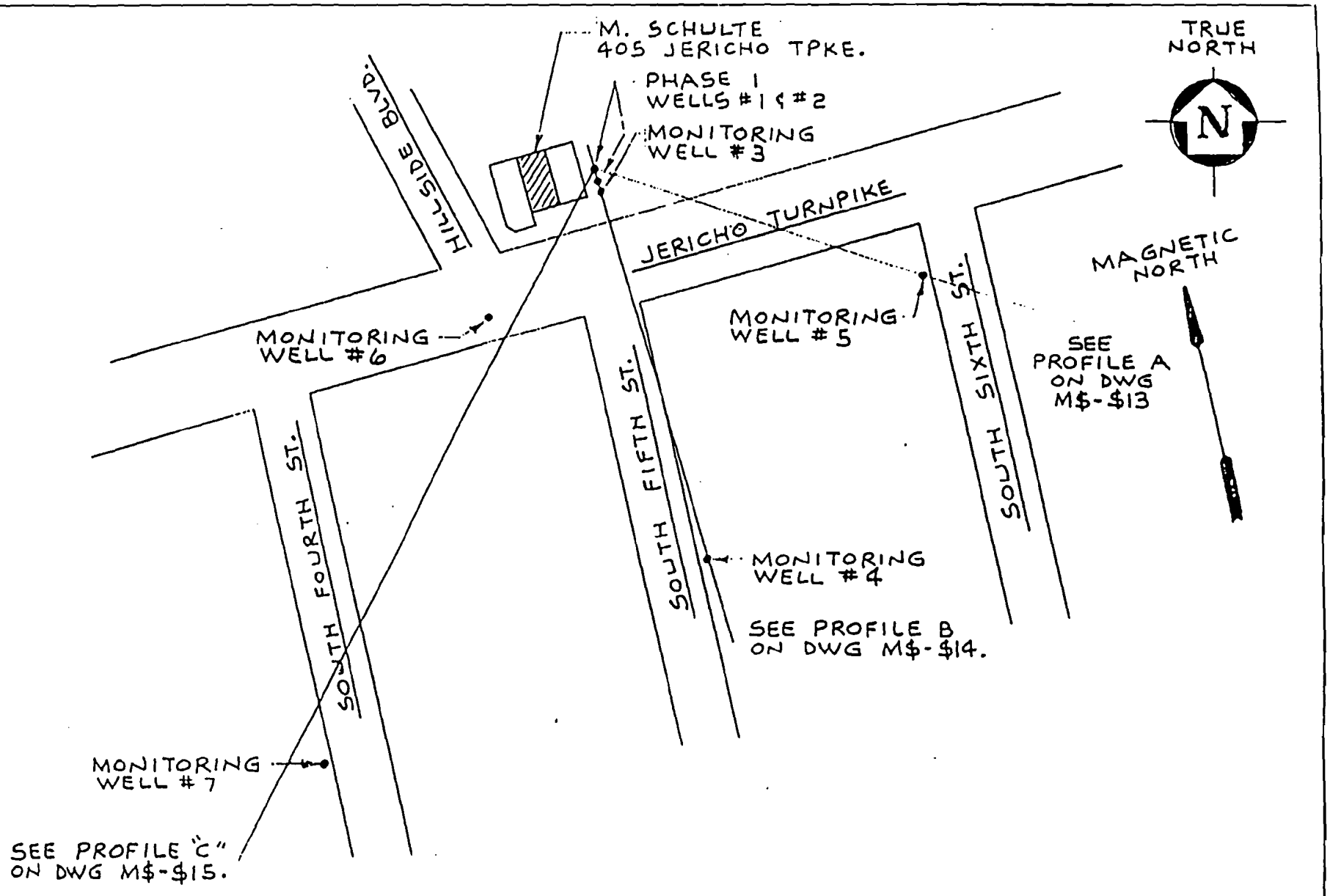
Source: U.S.G.S. SEA CLIFF, N.Y. & LYNBROOK, N.Y. QUADRANGLES

MANFRED SCHULTE SITE
NEW HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

Dvirka and Bartlucci CONSULTING ENGINEERS

SITE LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

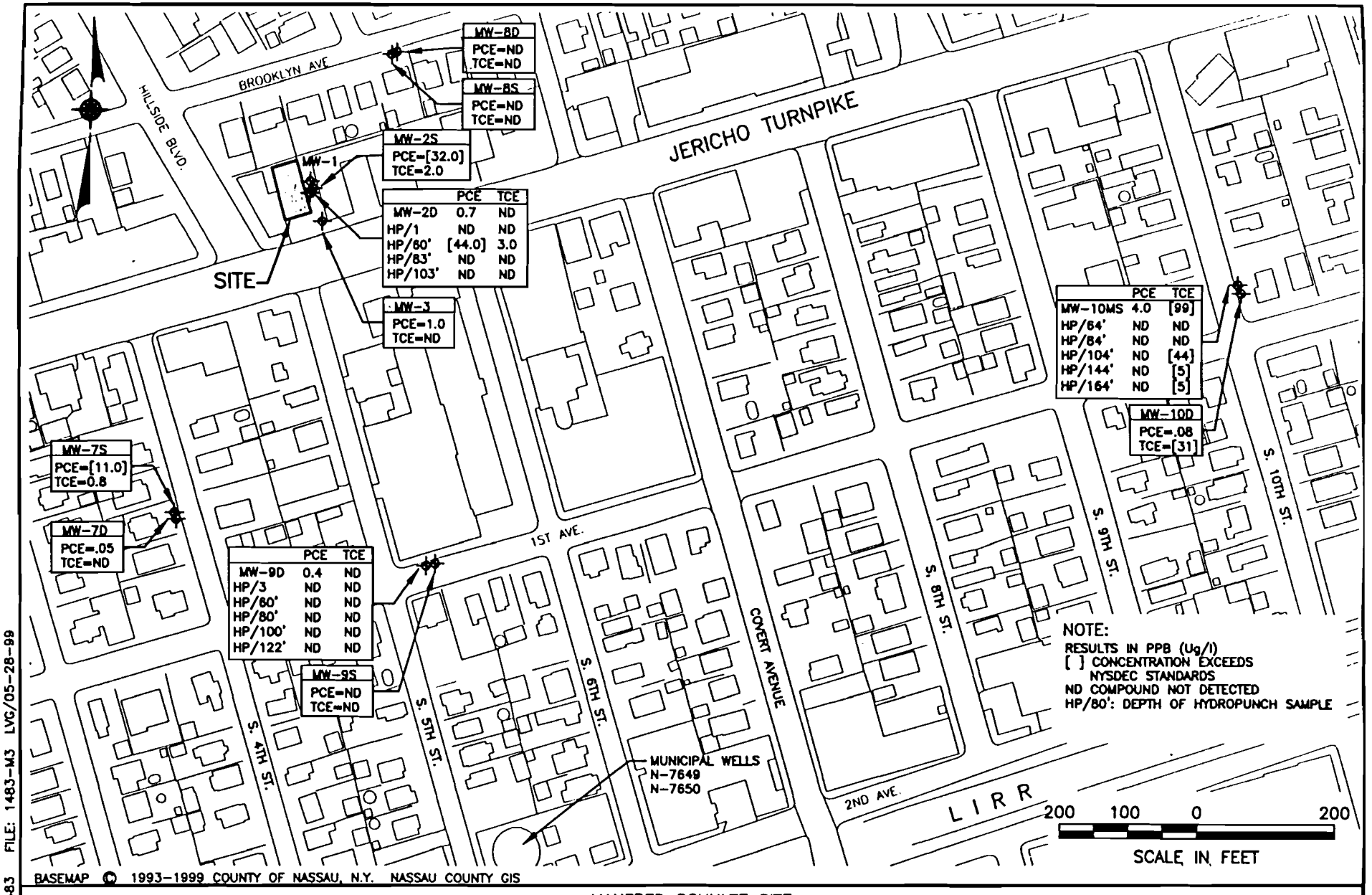


WELL LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1"=100'

FOR: M. SCHULTE
405 JERICHO TPKE. NEW HYDE PARK
BY: DONNELLY ENGINEERING
DATE: APRIL 5, 1988 DWG M$-$12

Figure 2



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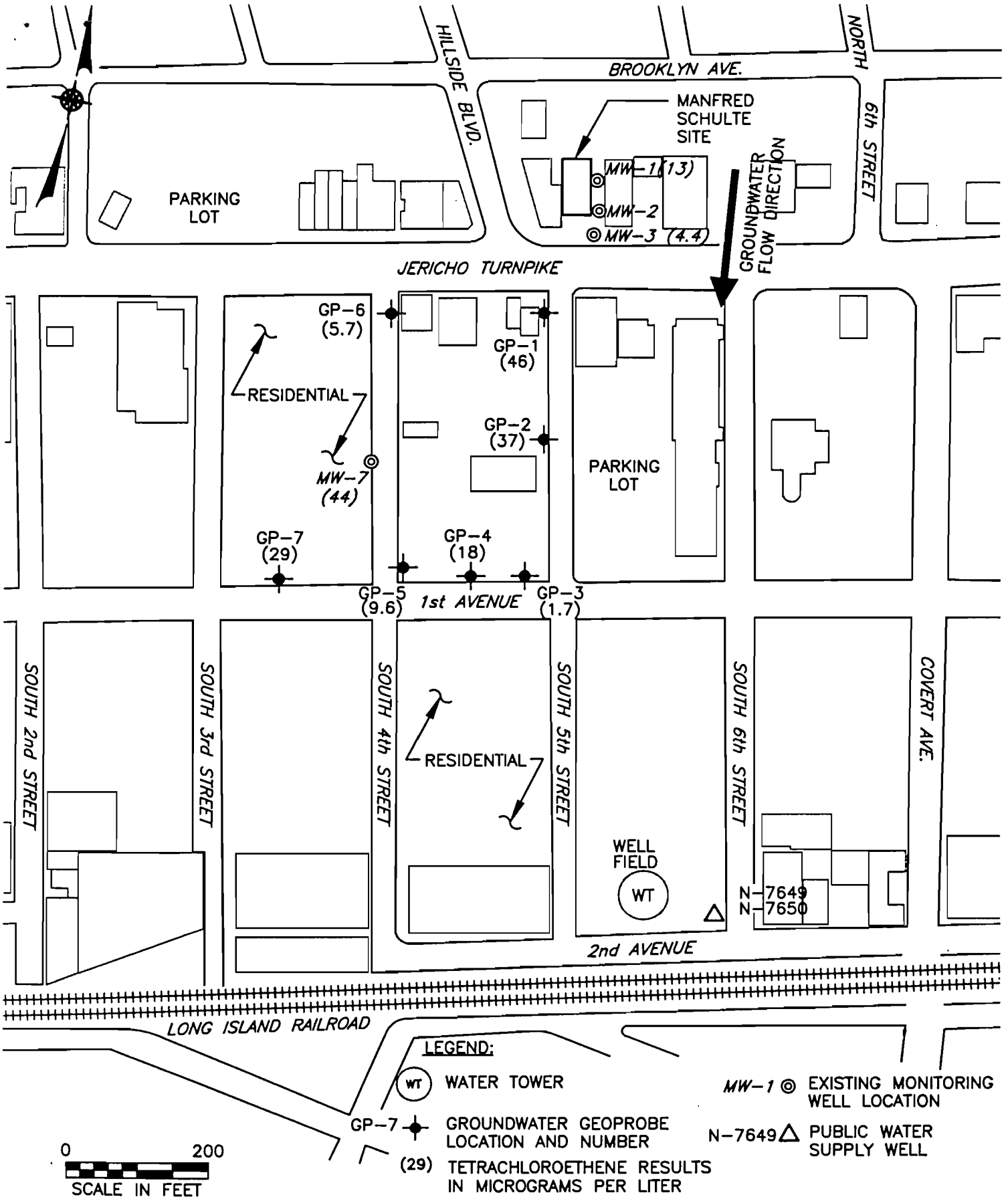
MANFRED SCHULTE SITE
NEW HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE) AND TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE) RESULTS IN GROUNDWATER
DECEMBER 1998-FEBRUARY 1999

Figure 3

Dvirka and Bartilucci
Consulting Engineers
A Division of William F. Cosulich Associates, P.C.

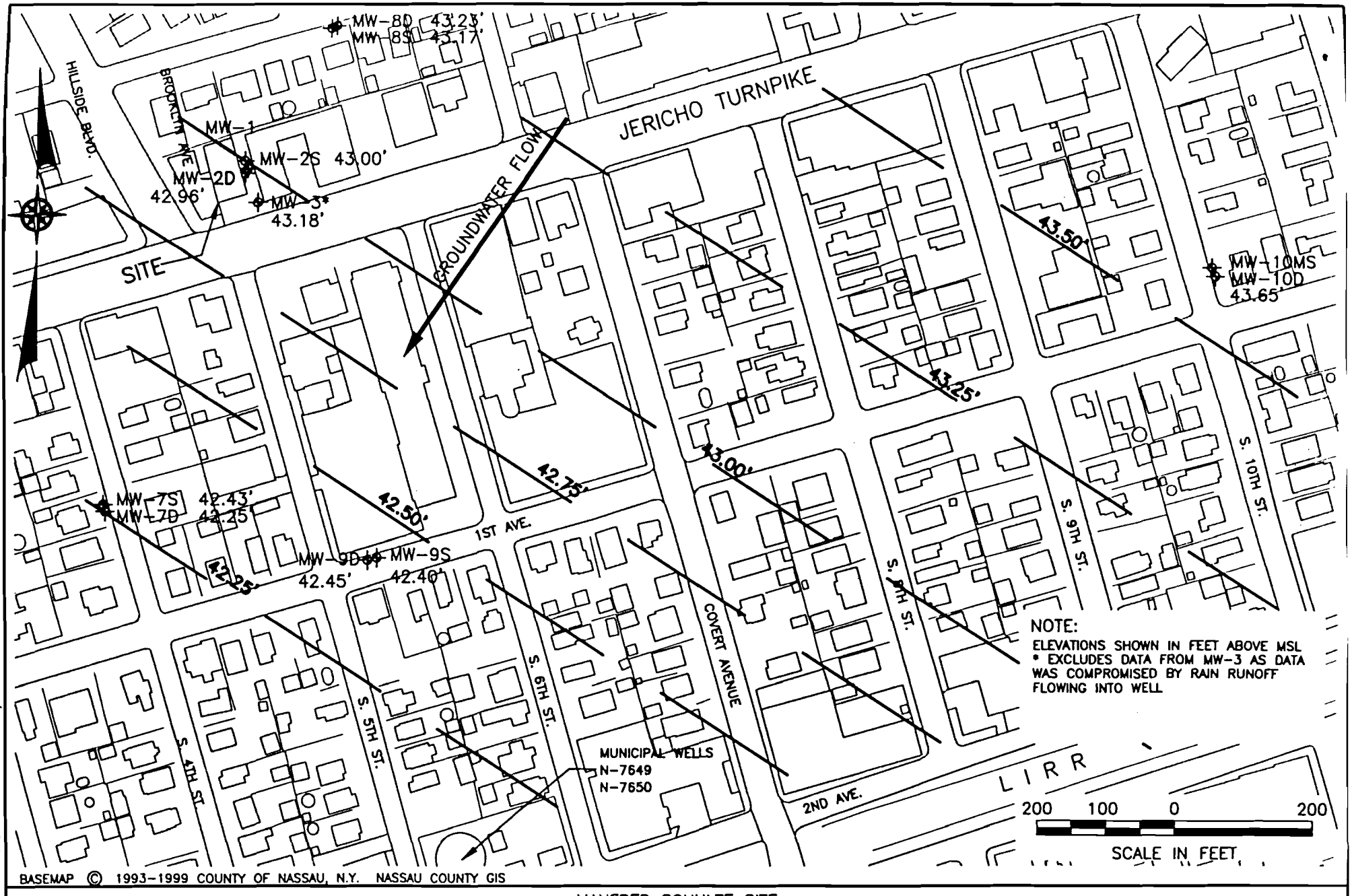


MANFRED SCHULTE SITE
NEW HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

TETRACHLOROETHENE IN GROUNDWATER RESULTS
JULY 1997

Figure 4

Dvirka and Bartilucci
Consulting Engineers
A Division of William F. Cosulich Associates, P.C.



MANFRED SCHULTE SITE
NEW HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

GROUNDWATER CONTOURS AND FLOW DIRECTION, UPPER GLACIAL AQUIFER
FEBRUARY 2, 1999

Figure 5

Dvirka and Bartilucci
Consulting Engineers
A Division of William F. Cosulich Associates, P.C.

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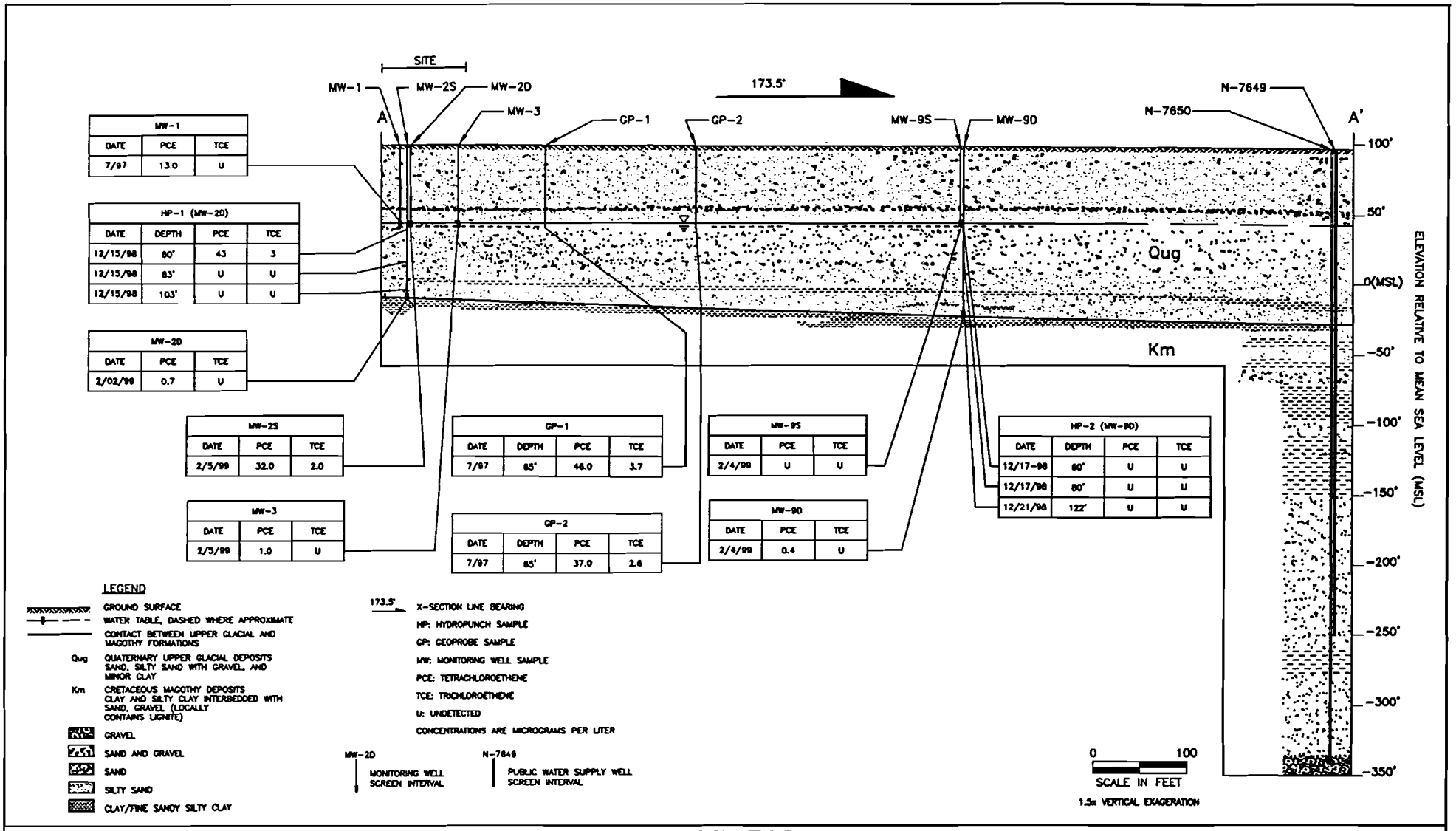

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MANFRED SCHULTE SITE
NEW HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION AND
GROUNDWATER SAMPLE RESULTS SUMMARY

Figure 6

Dvirka and Bartilucci
Consulting Engineers
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Table 1

HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA

MANFRED SCHULTE SITE

LOCATION AND DEPTH	DATE	PCE (ug/l)	TCE (ug/l)	DCE (ug/l)	VINYL CHLORIDE (ug/l)	METHYLENE CHLORIDE (ug/l)
MW-1 (70')	5/8/86	30,000	180	320	ND	9
MW-2 (70')	5/8/86	45,000	270	400	ND	12
MW-3 (80')	8/1/86	300	6	10	ND	ND
(100')	8/1/86	240	5	7	ND	5
(120')	8/1/86	7	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-4 (73')	8/11/86	7	ND	ND	ND	ND
(100')	8/11/86	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
(120')	8/11/86	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-5 (70')	8/1/86	7	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-6 (69')	1987	1,100	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
(94')	1987	81	UNK	ND	ND	ND
(114')	1987	6	UNK	ND	ND	ND
MW-7 (60')	1988	100	UNK	ND	ND	ND
(95')	1988	23	UNK	ND	ND	ND

ug/l: Micrograms per liter
ND: Not Detected
UNK: Unknown

Table 2

HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA
MUNICIPAL SUPPLY WELLS N-7649 AND N-7650

WELL NO. N-7649 Depth: 340 feet			WELL NO. N-7650 Depth: 440 feet		
DATE	**PCE (ug/l)**	**TCE (ug/l)**	**DATE**	**PCE (ug/l)**	**TCE (ug/l)**
11/18/77	6	4	11/18/77	ND	10
12/18/78	2	11	12/11/78	ND	14
10/26/79	2	11	11/20/79	ND	15
2/11/81	6	20	2/10/81	ND	15
2/14/82	6	37	1/7/82	ND	12
4/14/83	47	11	3/15/83	1.00	25
5/19/83	12	56	1/23/84	NT	31
9/5/84	2	41	3/14/84	1	34
3/13/85	9	14	5/30/85	3	70
4/23/86	NT	118	4/21/86	NT	58
7/29/86	3	250	7/29/86	3	7
4/13/87	2	110	4/13/87	3	66
1/20/88	8	150	1/15/88	4	68
4/3/89	6	130	3/31/89	4.9	41
2/2/90	18	160	1/3/90	8.4	67
2/6/91	19	140	2/14/91	1.4	26
2/4/92	18	130	2/5/92	1.2	27
2/8/93	20	160	2/8/93	ND	6.1
2/1/94	21	160	6/15/94	1	18
2/6/95	31	210	2/22/95	1.6	39
2/13/96	21	160	4/18/96	0.8	15
8/13/97	24	220	8/29/97	0.6	27
2/6/98	21	140	5/27/98	1.6	20
8/6/98	26	160	9/16/98	ND	2.8
2/10/99	22	120	1/13/99	ND	4.0
6/9/99	25	110	7/7/99	0.7	38

NT: Not Tested
ND: Not Detected
Source: Nassau County Department of Health
*Both wells provide raw water, which is treated with air stripping and chemical treatment.

Table 3
Nature and Extent of Volatile Organic Compound Contamination
July 1997 - February 1999

MEDIUM	LOCATION	CONTAMINANT OF CONCERN	CONCENTRATION (ppb)	SCG (ppb)
Groundwater	MW-1	Tetrachloroethene	13	5
	MW-2S	Tetrachloroethene	32	5
	MW-7S	Tetrachloroethene (7/97 sample) Tetrachloroethene (2/99 sample)	44 11	5
	MW-10S (side gradient)	Trichloroethene 1,2-Dichloroethene	31 5	5 5
	MW-10MS (side gradient)	Trichloroethene	99	5
Geoprobe Groundwater	GP-1	Tetrachloroethene	46	5
	GP-2	Tetrachloroethene	37	5
	GP-4	Tetrachloroethene	18	5
	GP-5	Tetrachloroethene	9.6	5
	GP-6	Tetrachloroethene	5.7	5
	GP-7	Tetrachloroethene	29	5
Soils from boring MS-SB-1	15'-17' depth	Tetrachloroethene	1 (estimated)	1400
	53'-57' depth	Tetrachloroethene	Not detected	1400