

**SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM**

**LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.  
26 PRECISION DRIVE FACILITY  
SHIRLEY, NEW YORK 11967**

**JANUARY 2018**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Purpose of Report.....	1
2.2	Site Details.....	1
2.3	Previous Investigations/Site Work.....	2
2.4	Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE).....	2
<b>3.0</b>	<b>SSDS PILOT TEST .....</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1	SVE Pilot Test Design.....	2
3.2	SVE at VW-1 & VW-2, 5/20/14 12:00 – 14:00 .....	3
<b>3.3</b>	<b>SVE Pilot Test Results .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>SYSTEM DESIGN .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>INSTALLATION DETAILS.....</b>	<b>5</b>

**SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM**

**LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.  
26 PRECISION DRIVE FACILITY  
SHIRLEY, NEW YORK 11967**

**JANUARY 2018**

**LIST OF FIGURES**

FIGURE 1	SITE LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 2	SITE PLAN – LOCATIONS OF INDOOR AIR AND SUB-SLAB VAPOR SAMPLES
FIGURE 3	SITE PLAN - AREA OF WORK – SHEET 1 OF 7
FIGURE 4	SSDS DESIGN DETAILS – SHEET 2 OF 7
FIGURE 5	SSDS PIPE INSTALLATION DETAILS – SHEET 3 OF 7
FIGURE 6	EQUIPMENT LAYOUT M1 – SHEET 4 OF 7
FIGURE 7	P & ID – SHEET 5 OF 7
FIGURE 8	P & ID-2 – SHEET 6 OF 7
FIGURE 9	ELECTRICAL PLAN – SHEET 7 OF 7

**LIST OF TABLES**

TABLE 1	JANUARY 2011 SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING RESULTS
TABLE 2	FEBRUARY 2012 SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING RESULTS
TABLE 3	JANUARY 2013 SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING RESULTS
TABLE 4	NYSDOH DECISION MATRIX
TABLE 5	PILOT TEST DATA SUMMARY

## SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM

LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.  
26 PRECISION DRIVE FACILITY  
SHIRLEY, NEW YORK 11967

JANUARY 2018

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

H2M architects + engineers (H2M) was retained by Luitpold Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Luitpold) to install a sub-slab depressurization system to address sub-slab soil vapor contamination, including 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), Tetrachloroethene (PCE) and 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE), at 26 Precision Drive in Shirley, NY.

Implementation of a sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) was selected as the mitigation remedy following a pilot test conducted at the site in May 2014. Due to low soil permeability, as confirmed during this pilot test, the SSDS required a soil vapor extraction blower. A remediation system was designed by H2M and approved by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) on February 4, 2016. The Town of Brookhaven Planning Department approved the SSDS project on August 10, 2017. A Town of Brookhaven Building Permit 17B119335 was issued on October 17, 2017. Construction of the SSDS began on December 7, 2017 and was completed December 21, 2017. System startup and inspection was performed by the Town of Brookhaven Building Department on January 10, 2018.

### 2.0 BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to document the SSDS pilot test, system design, and installation of a soil vapor extraction blower installed at the Luitpold Pharmaceuticals, Inc. facility (Site).

#### 2.2 Site Details

The Site is located at 26 Precision Drive in Shirley, New York. The property is situated on the south side of the Long Island Expressway and to the east of the nearest intersection of Precision Drive and Upton Road. The site includes office space, a lunch room and warehouse.

The subject property is bordered by industrial and commercial properties to the south and west, a densely wooded area to the east and the Long Island Expressway to the north. The hydraulic gradient in the area is approximately south-southeasterly. Groundwater at the subject property is approximately 38 feet bgs. A site location map is provided as **Figure 1**. A partial site plan is provided as **Figure 2**.

### **2.3 Previous Investigations/Site Work**

Air samples were collected in January 2011, February 2012 and January 2013 from nine locations depicted on the attached Figure 2 (Locations of Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Soil Vapor Samples). Sub-slab air sample locations are depicted in red and indoor air sample points are depicted in green. Two (i.e., north and south) ambient air samples were also collected in conjunction with the indoor air/sub-slab soil vapor sampling. Based on the results of these samples, an area of concern (AOC) was established around SS-1 to be used for the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

### **2.4 Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE)**

SVE is an established in-situ technique in which the volatilization of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is induced in the soil and the constituents are removed in the extracted vapor. The removal rate of VOCs by SVE may be controlled by one or more of the following processes: advection, volatilization, desorption and diffusion. During SVE, as air is drawn through the soil pore space, VOCs volatilize and are carried to extraction wells via advection. This removal induces further volatilization from the impacted soils. Impacted areas that are not in direct contact with the advective air flow rely on diffusion of VOCs toward zones of enhanced air flow. The contemplated SVE system consisted of one vacuum extraction well screened horizontally through the proposed treatment zone, which is located from 0 to 2 feet below the concrete slab.

### **3.0 SSDS PILOT TEST**

The objective of the SSDS pilot test was to evaluate Site-specific design parameters for an SSDS system. The primary parameters to be determined for the SVE system are the soil permeability, radius of influence, operating vacuum and vapor extraction flow rates.

The SVE pilot test was conducted to establish the radius of influence (ROI) and final system design parameters such as extraction well vacuum and air flows. The SVE pilot test was conducted over a one day period on May 20, 2014 using a skid mounted SVE system provided by Product Recovery Management (PRM). The SVE pilot system included a 10 HP regenerative blower with variable frequency drive to provide vacuum for the soil vapor extraction well. A digital manometer was used to gauge vacuum pressure at each of the vacuum monitoring locations.

### **3.1 SVE Pilot Test Design**

The SVE pilot test utilized one vertical SVE well (SVE-1). SVE-1 was located in the northwest parking lot. The Luitpold facility is of slab on grade construction. Sub grade soils in the parking lot were used to represent the sub-slab soils beneath the building. The vapor extraction well was constructed of 2-

inch diameter Schedule 40 PVC well casing with a two-foot length of #20 slot screen set at 2 feet bgs. The vapor extraction point was bedded with pea gravel and sealed with bentonite at the surface.

The two vacuum monitoring wells were constructed with 2-inch diameter Schedule 40 PVC well casing with two-foot lengths of #20 slot screen set at 2 feet bgs. Vacuum monitoring well VW-1 and VW-2 were installed approximately 5 and 10 feet away from the vapor extraction well, respectively.

### **3.2 SVE at VW-1 & VW-2, 5/20/14 12:00 – 14:00**

The SVE test was operated for approximately two hours at SVE-1 to achieve steady state influence in the monitoring wells. A 10 hp regenerative blower, GAST R7100R-50, was utilized for the SVE pilot test. This blower generates airflows ranging from 275-420 cfm at vacuums ranging from 40 - 100 in-wc. A blower vacuum level of 95 in-wc was immediately achieved at the site with no need for dilution air. This corresponded to approximately 280 scfm.

Vacuum readings were collected at 2 wells approximately every 15-20 minutes as shown in **Table 5** utilizing a set of Dwyer Magnehelic gauges covering a total range from 0.001 to 1 in-wc. SVE at this point yielded a low radius of influence. As indicated in **Table 5**, a vacuum at SVE-1 of 98-inches of water yields between .000-inches of water and 0.006-inches of water at a distance of 10 ft (VW-2). A vacuum at SVE-1 of 98-inches of water yields between 0.166-inches of water and 0.19-inches of water at a distance of 5 ft (VW-1).

### **3.3 SVE Pilot Test Results**

Reasonable vacuum influences (>0.2 in-wc) were observed in monitored well VW-1 located 5 ft from the extraction well. Vacuum influences generally increased/decreased with distance at a proportional rate. As detailed in the SVE pilot test data summary included in **Table 5**, vacuum influence ranged from 0.00 – 0.19 in-wc. This data yields a reasonable radius of influence (ROI) to be 0-5 ft.

## **4.0 SYSTEM DESIGN**

Based on the pilot test results, a full-scale SSDS system was designed utilizing a conservative SVE radius of influence of 5 ft. These numbers were set lower to aid a permanent system in achieving proper vacuums and pressures throughout the area of concern taking into consideration the tightness of the sub-slab soils. The SVE system consists of one soil vapor extraction point, piping, vacuum blower, and SVE manifold all packaged into a turnkey treatment building. A copy of the SSDS design is included as **Figure 3** through **Figure 6**.

Post mitigation confirmation testing to verify the performance of the SVE system and coverage of the area will be discussed and identified in the System Vapor Sampling Plan. NYSDEC DAR-1 is a policy to provide guidance for the control of toxic ambient air contaminants in New York State. DAR-1 is used to determine the Environmental Rating and control requirements for all criteria and non-criteria pollutants regulated under 6NYCRR Part 212. Initial environmental ratings are assigned to the contaminant of concern and then compliance with the Short-term Guidance Concentration (SGC) and Annual Guidance Concentration (AGC) is evaluated. Analysis indicated the concentration of PCE exhausted from the mitigation system did not exceed the SGC, but was 110% of the AGC. Emissions will be reduced with carbon control by operating the system utilizing two granulated activated carbon drums in series prior to exhausting the vapors. Calculations for the DAR-1 analysis are included in **Appendix A**.

#### **4.1 SVE Enclosure**

- 3' x 5' x 8' high aluminum frame enclosure with double front doors for access and maintenance.
- Enclosure has passive wall vents for ventilation
- Exhaust fan
- Temperature switch
- Magnehelic Pressure gauge on inlet and discharge flow
- Control panel mounted on exterior of enclosure
- All electric was overseen by \_\_\_\_\_
- Exhaust has 5' of steel pipe for heat dissipation

#### **4.2 SVE Blower**

- Gast 7100-50 XP 10 HP regenerative blower
- Exhaust has 5' of steel pipe for heat dissipation

#### **4.3 Moisture Separator**

- PRM Model MS-60 moisture separator which has a Dwyer V8 flow switch to detect low flow condition in the event of SVE failure.

#### **4.4 Carbon Drums**

- (2) PRM VP-55 vapor carbon vessels, each with 170 lb reactivated GAC Vapor Phase Carbon
- Sample port before, between, and after carbon drums

#### **4.5 Piping**

- 4" slotted PVC installed approximately 12" below existing concrete slab into the existing subbase.
- Pipe bedding consists of approximately 18" of washed pea gravel.

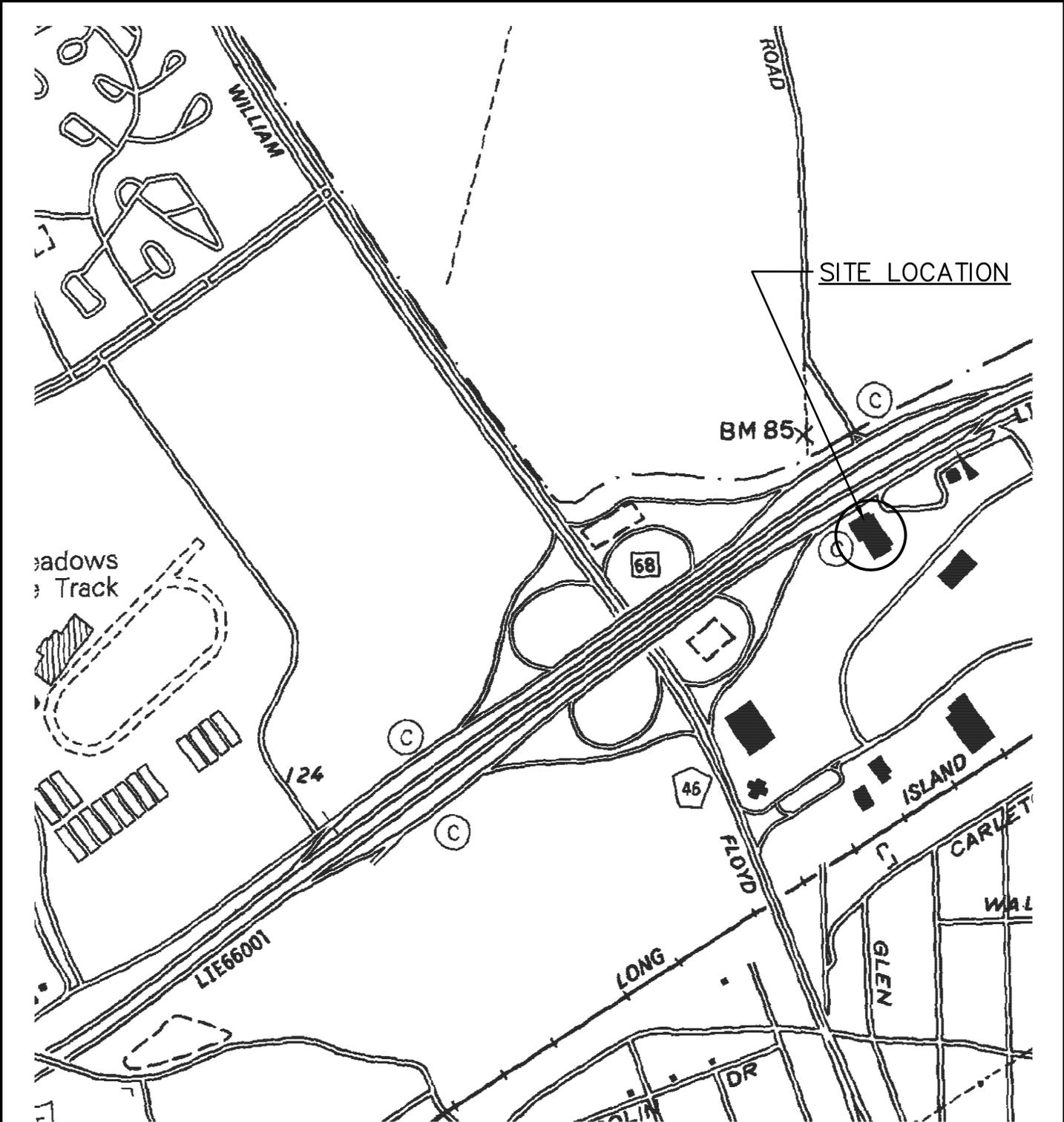
## 5.0 INSTALLATION DETAILS

- 12/7 Fully packaged Air Sparge System provided by Product Recovery Management (PRM) delivered and secured into place on concrete pad in the southeastern corner of the subject property.
- 12/8 – 12/11 Electricians installed a dedicated ~250' x 1" conduit to a 2-pole 50-amp breaker connecting the system to the building panel.
- 12/12 – 12/13 Saw cutting concrete pad.
- 12/14 Jackhammer concrete, dig out soil. Concrete and soil stockpiled outside – Sampled and disposed of by Brookside.
- 12/15 Lay pea gravel and install piping in trench.
- 12/19 Inspection of piping completed.
- 12/21 Backfilled and pour concrete.
- 12/29 – 12/30 Stonehard application of epoxy to concrete.
- 1/10 System startup – Field pressure test confirmed negative (>-5 psi) sub slab pressure. Town of Brookhaven inspection completed.

The SSDS was installed in accordance with the NYSDEC and NYSDOH approved plans. The installation was approved by the Town of Brookhaven. A pressure field test has proven that the sub-slab soil vapors in the area of SS-1 are being mitigated.

## FIGURES

---



# SITE LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1" = 2,000'



architects + engineers

Melville, NY  
Parsippany, NJ

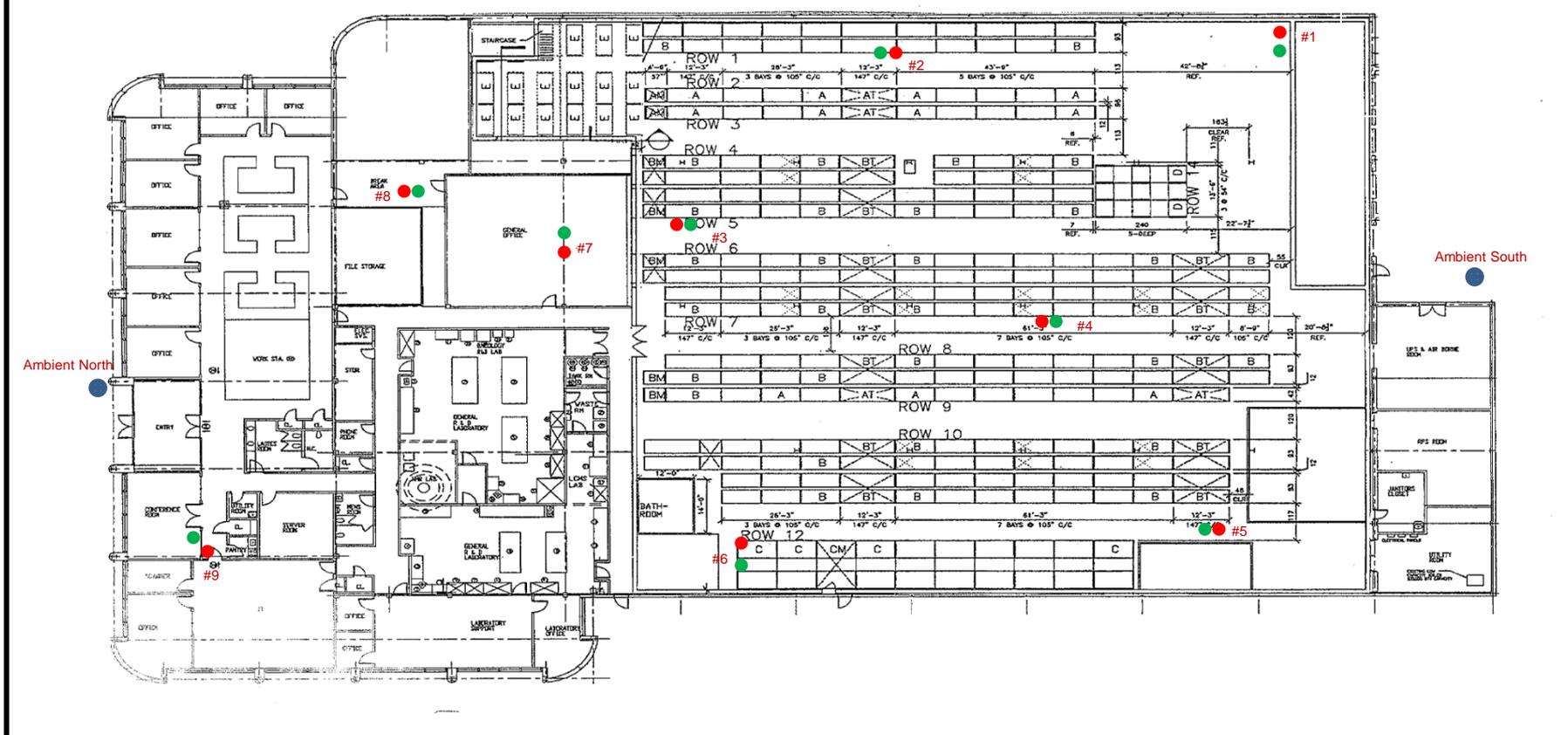
FIGURE 1

LUIT1401

● Sub-slab sample point

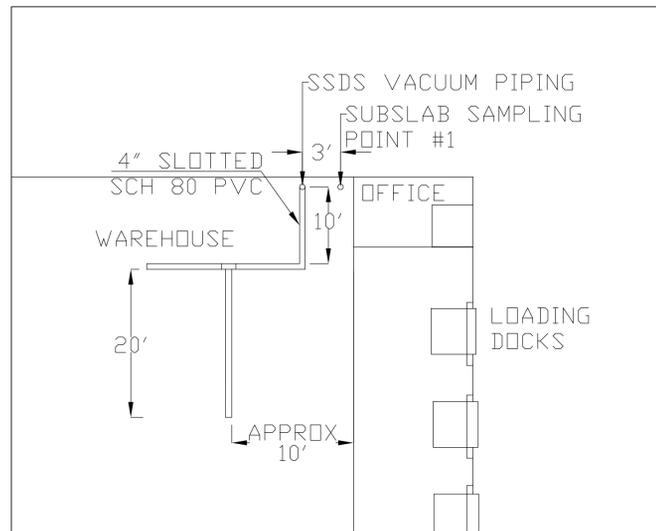
● Indoor air sample point

All locations are approximate.

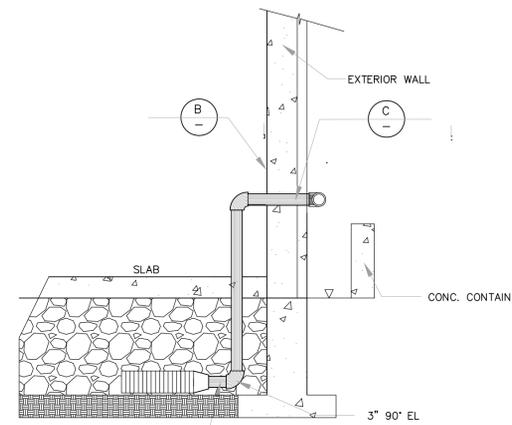


**Figure 2.0**  
Site Plan  
Locations of Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Vapor Samples  
H2M Project No. LUIT13-01

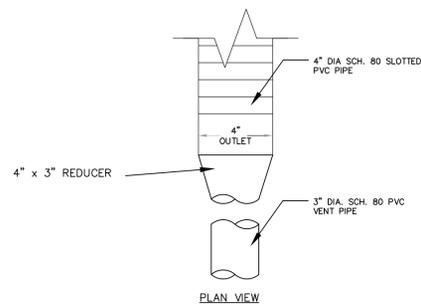




PLAN VIEW OF SUB-SLAB SAMPLING POINT #1

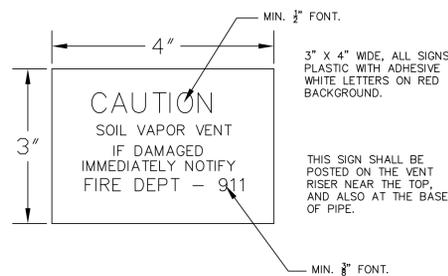


PROFILE VIEW SECTIONS A,B,C



NOT TO SCALE  
TRANSITION FITTING

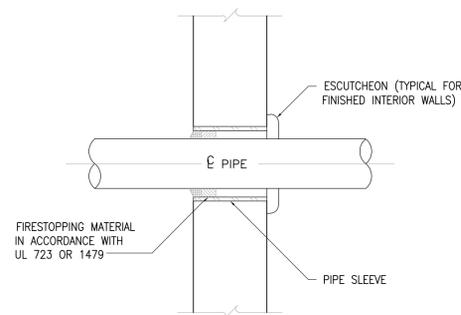
**A**



VENT RISER STICKER

**B**

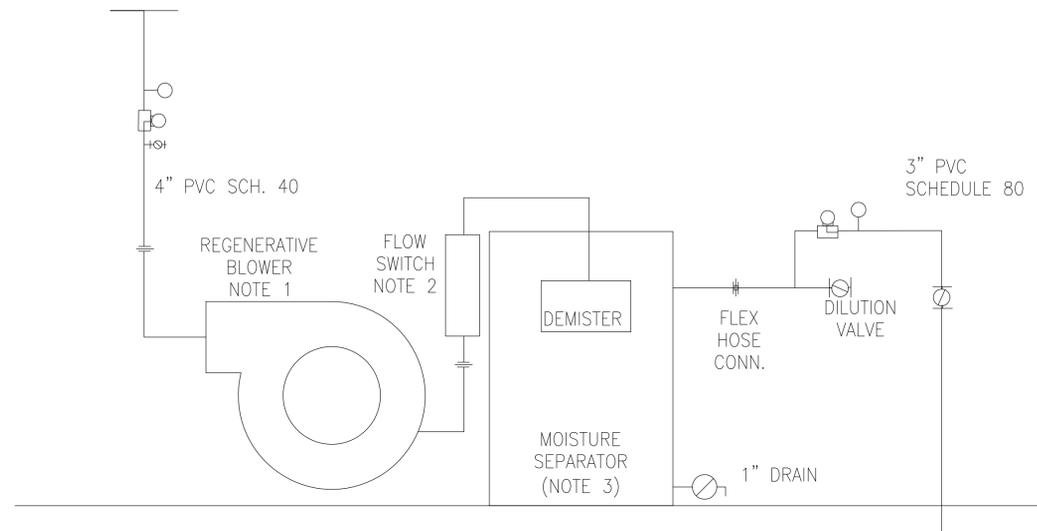
NOT TO SCALE



WALL PENETRATION DETAIL

**C**

NOT TO SCALE



**NOTE 1:**  
 MANUFACTURER: GAST  
 MODEL #: R7100R-50  
 TYPE: 10 HP REGENERATIVE BLOWER  
 ELECTRIC: 26.5-24/12  
 MAX VACUUM: 110" H2O  
 MAX FLOW: 425 CFM  
 DETAILS: EXPLOSION PROOF W/ THERMAL PROTECTION

**NOTE 2:**  
 MANUFACTURER: DWYER OR EQUIVALENT  
 MODEL #: L6EPB-B-S-3-0  
 CONTACTS: 1 NORMALLY OPEN, 1 NORMALLY CLOSED, 1 COMMON  
 MATERIALS: BRASS  
 DETAILS: SHUT DOWN AS IN THE EVENT OF SVE FAILURE.

**NOTE 3:**  
 MANUFACTURER: GEOTECH OR EQUIVALENT  
 MODEL #: 2130000  
 CAPACITY: 38 GALLONS  
 DETAILS: HIGH LEVEL SWITCH REQ'D

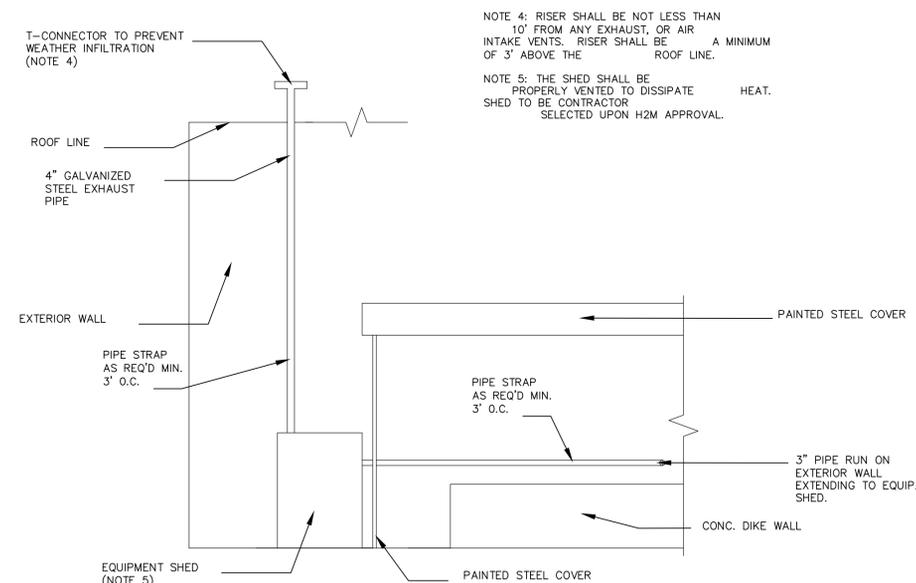
**NOTES ON SVE SYSTEM OPERATION:**  
 SVE BLOWER WILL PROVIDE OUTDOOR VISUAL INDICATION OF SYSTEM FAILURE AND/OR OPERATION.  
 ALL SVE SYSTEM DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS ARE SUBJECT TO FIELD MODIFICATIONS/ALTERATIONS THAT WILL MEET OR EXCEED ORIGINAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS.

SVE PIPING CONNECTING EXTRACTION PIT IS WITHIN BUILDING UNTIL FLOOR PENETRATION IN EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURE.  
 GEOTECH GECM CONTROLLER OR EQUIVALENT USED TO OPERATE SVE. CONTROL BOX IS NOT EXPLOSION PROOF AND MUST BE MOUNTED IN A NON-HAZARDOUS LOCATION.  
 ALL EQUIPMENT TO BE WITHIN ENCLOSURE SUBJECT TO ENGINEER APPROVAL.

SYSTEM LEGEND

- PRESSURE OR TEMPERATURE GAUGE
- ⊘ BALL VALVE
- FLOWMETER
- PITOT TUBE
- ≡ UNION

REGENERATIVE BLOW SYSTEM



EXTERIOR PROFILE VIEW

CONSULTANTS:

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	2014-10-01	SSDS DESIGN

PROJECT #:	SEAL
DATE:	OCTOBER 2014
DESIGNED BY:	PRL
DRAWN BY:	JML
CHECKED BY:	PRL
REVIEWED BY:	PRL

CLIENT  
**LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.**

**26 PRECISION DRIVE  
 SHIRLEY, NEW YORK 11967**

CONTRACT

STATUS  
**SSDS DESIGN**

SHEET TITLE  
**SSDS DESIGN DETAILS**

SHEET #  
**SHEET 2 OF 7**

CONSULTANTS:

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	2014-10-01	SSDS DESIGN

PROJECT #	SEAL
DATE:	MAY 2014
DESIGNED BY:	PRL
DRAWN BY:	JML
CHECKED BY:	PRL
REVIEWED BY:	PRL

CLIENT  
**LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.**

**26 PRECISION DRIVE  
SHIRLEY, NEW YORK 11967**

CONTRACT

STATUS  
**SSDS DESIGN**

SHEET TITLE  
**SSDS PIPE INSTALLATION  
DETAILS**

SHEET #  
**SHEET 3 OF 7**

**NOTES**

- A. CRACK-WELD. AFTER SAW CUTTING OR REMOVING EXPANSION MATERIAL ALONG RE-POUR, USE LEAF BLOWER OR VACUUM TO INSURE THAT THE CREATED CRACK IS CLEAN AND READY FOR PLUGGING. USE PRODUCT #4900 CRACK-WELD EPOXY AS SUPPLIED BY VERSATILE BUILDING PRODUCTS  
<HTTP://WWW.GARAGECOATINGS.COM/>, 20420 SOUTH SUSANA ROAD, CARSON, CA 90810, TEL (310) 632-6211, WWW.GARAGECOATINGS.COM. MIX BUCKETS A + B. APPLY CRACK-WELD MATERIAL WITH A CAULKING GUN, OR MIX WITH #60 SILICA SAND AT A RATIO OF 3:1 SAND TO EPOXY, AND APPLY WITH A PUTTY KNIFE.
- B. APPLY PRODUCT #4195 PENETRATING EPOXY, AT 4 MIL THICKNESS (250 SQUARE FEET MAXIMUM PER GALLON).
- C. APPLY COLOR COAT "WHISPER GRAY" OR OTHER PER OWNER.
- D. APPLY PRODUCT #5073 CLEAR COAT.

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

VAPOR-STOP PRIMER is a 100% solids pigmented epoxy sealer designed for use over concrete to eliminate moisture vapor emissions and increase adhesion of subsequently applied systems.  
**COVERAGE RATES AND PACKAGING**

VAPOR-STOP PRIMER 250-400 ft2/Kit Sold in 1.5-Gallon Unitized Kit  
**SUBSTRATE REQUIREMENTS**

Concrete  
Concrete shall be structurally sound and stable. Concrete shall be free of dust, dirt, grease, contamination, surface laitance, and other potential bond-breaking substances that could impair adhesion. All cracks, gouges, and other surface defects need to be addressed prior to coating installation. Substrate and ambient temperatures must be above 50°F (10°C) during installation of coating. Relative humidity should not exceed 65% during installation of the coating. Environmental conditions must not be near the dew point during installation of the coating. Concrete must be mechanically profiled and prepared by shot-blasting, grinding, water-jetting, or other means of scarification to produce a Concrete Surface Profile (CSP) between #2 and #4, according to International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI) Guideline No. 03732  
Other Substrates  
Consult with a Versatile Building Products representative for recommendations over other substrates.  
**STEP 1) INSTALLATION OF VAPOR-STOP PRIMER**

(Note: Cure time is effected by environmental conditions. Do not force dry. High humidity and/or low temperatures can cause haziness and blushing in the coating. Material has a pot-life of 30 minutes based on an insulated 200 gram mass at a starting temperature of 77°F. Warning: Large masses of mixed and/or heated material will have a shorter pot-life.)  
Mixing  
Mix 2 parts by volume VAPOR-STOP PRIMER A-Component with 1 part by volume VAPOR-STOP PRIMER B-Component for 2-3 minutes using a jiffy-type mixing blade at no less than 400rpm. Transfer mixed material to a second mixing vessel and mix an additional 30 seconds to ensure that material along the sides of the first mixing vessel have been properly incorporated into the mixture.  
Application  
Apply mixture to the substrate using a brush, roller, or squeegee at a uniform coverage rate of 150-250 ft2 per mixed gallon. Use spiked shoes when walking into wet material.  
Subsequent Coats  
Additional coats and techniques may be needed to obtain the desired results for MVT. VAPOR-STOP may allow MVT bubbling during the drying process due to high MVT in substrate. Consult with a Versatile Building Products representative for recommendations to achieve specific results.  
Cure Times  
Coating can typically accept light foot traffic in 8-16 hours, vehicular traffic with pneumatic tires in 36-48 hours. Full cure occurs in 5-7 days.  
**STEP 2) CLEANUP**

Immediately cleanup splatter marks and tools with lacquer thinner. Clean hands and exposed skin with mild soap and water, and/or citrus based hand-cleaner.

**ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS**

- Do not force dry
- Coverage rates may vary
- Mask all areas that need protection
- Always wear protective clothing and equipment as required by OSHA and as necessary
- Read Material Safety Data Sheets before commencing work
- Store material at 50-70°F to prevent shortened pot-life due to excessive heat
- Coating may amber under exposure to ultraviolet light

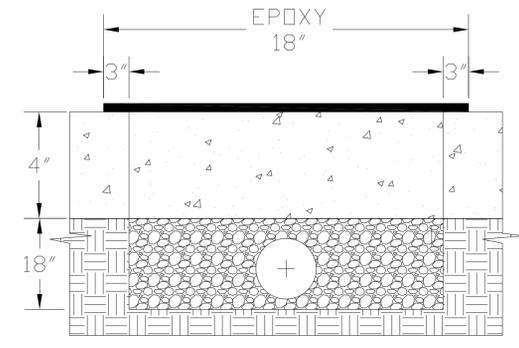
**REPAIR OF CRACKS FROM 1/16 " TO 1/4 "**

Preparation  
Locate all cracks to be treated and mark with chalk if necessary prior to proceeding. Using a 3/8" V-Shaped crack chaser, grind open the cracks. Remove all loose debris, dust, contamination, and bond-breaking material by vacuuming, pressure washing, and/or blowing with compressed air.  
Crack must be free of standing water before proceeding. 4900 can be applied to visually damp concrete.  
Mixing  
Mix 4900 Crack Weld A-Component with 4900 CRACK-WELD B-Component at ratios listed on label for 2-3 minutes using a jiffy-type mixing blade at no less than 400rpm. Transfer mixed material to a second mixing vessel and mix an additional 30 seconds to ensure that material along the sides of the first mixing vessel has been properly incorporated into the mixture. The pot-life of the material is ~1 hour in small masses at 70°F. Do not mix more material than can be used within the pot-life.  
Application  
Apply mixture into the crack by pouring from a cup or bakers bag. Keep the material filled to the top as it drains into the crack. If the crack continues to take in the epoxy past a reasonable point based on the crack's volume, stop filling, and allow the material in the crack to gel for 2-4 hours, then make a second pass in the same manner to top-off the crack. Sprinkle silica sand onto the top of the epoxy while it is still tacky as necessary to produce a bonding surface for topping such as cementitious overlays.  
Clean-Up  
Clean up tools and splatter with lacquer thinner. Clean hands and exposed skin with a citrus-based hand cleaner.  
Cure Times  
4900 Crack Weld will cure to a dry to touch state in 4-8 hours, a hardened state within 8-20 hours, and full cure in 5-7 days.

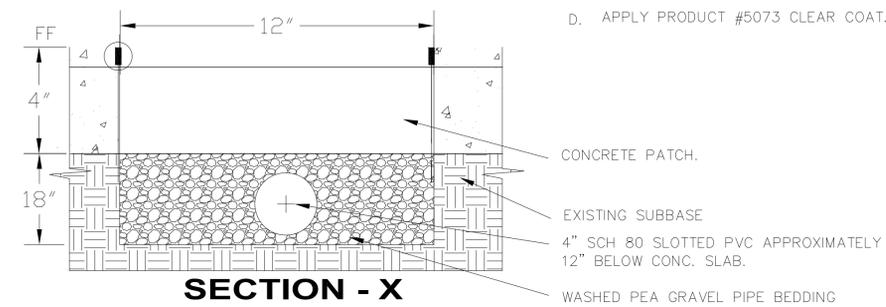
**ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS**

- Do not force dry
- Coverage rates may vary
- Mask all areas that need protection
- Always wear protective clothing and equipment as required by OSHA and as necessary
- Read Material Safety Data Sheets before commencing work
- Store material at 50-70°F to prevent shortened pot-life due to excessive heat
- These materials are intended for use in substrates and environments >45°F.

**STEP #4**

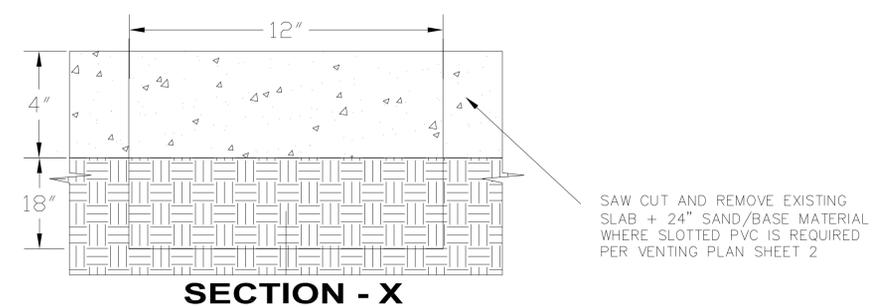


**STEP #3**



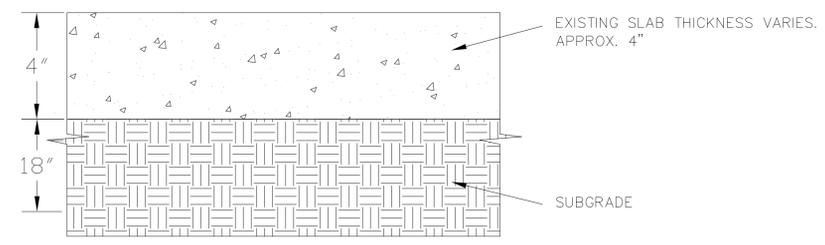
**SECTION - X**

**STEP #2**



**SECTION - X**

**STEP #1 (EXIST.)**



**SAWCUT REPAIR**

**A**

**EPOXY REPAIR SPECIFICATIONS**

**B**









## TABLES

---

TABLE 1  
LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS  
20-Jan-11  
SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (ug/m<sup>3</sup>)

Sample ID	EPA Target Indoor Air Concentrations	AQ-1	AQ-2	AQ-3	AQ-4	AQ-5	AQ-6	AQ-7	AQ-8	SS-1	SS-2	SS-3	SS-4	SS-5	SS-6	SS-7	SS-8	Ambient North	Ambient South
Date of Collection	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011	1/20/2011
Volatile Organic Compounds	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		ND	535	376	332	129	72.8	226	201	38	ND	ND							
1,2-Dichloroethene		ND																	

**QUALIFIERS**

B: Compound was found in the method blank as well as the sample  
 U: Compound was analyzed for but not detected at the detection limit shown.  
 J: Compound was found at a concentration below the detection limit, value estimated  
 E: Concentration exceeds instrument calibration range; value estimated.  
 D: Result taken from analysis at a secondary dilution.  
 U\*: Result qualified as non-detect based on validation criteria

**NOTES**

GV: Guidance Value  
 ST: Standard  
 NA: Not Analyzed  
 █: Parameter exceeds Standard/Guidance Value  
 NS: Not Sampled  
 J\*: Result qualified as estimated based on validation criteria

TABLE 2  
LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS  
9-Feb-12

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (ug/m<sup>3</sup>)

Sample ID	EPA Target Indoor Air Concentrations (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	AQ-1	AQ-2	AQ-3	AQ-4	AQ-5	AQ-6	AQ-7	AQ-8	AQ-9	SS-1	SS-2	SS-3	SS-4	SS-5	SS-6	SS-7	SS-8	SS-9	Ambient North	Ambient South	
		2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012	2/9/2012
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	246	219	59.9	83.3	51.5	204	121	14.2	115	< 1.09	< 1.09	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.42	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37	< 1.37
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane		< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	13	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53	< 1.53
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.5	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09	< 1.09
1,1-Dichloroethane	500	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	7.77	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81
1,1-Dichloroethene	200	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	13.6	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79	< 0.79
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	200	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48	< 1.48
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	6	< 0.983	1.13	< 0.983	< 0.98	< 0.983	< 0.983	< 0.983	< 0.98	1.13	< 0.98	4.38	< 0.98	7.72	7.08	9.34	7.57	< 0.98	13.4	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98
1,2-Dibromoethane	0.11	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54	< 1.54
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	200	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.94	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81	< 0.81
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis)		< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793
1,2-Dichloroethene (trans)		< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793	< 0.793
1,2-Dichloropropane	4	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane		< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.4	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40	< 1.40
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	6	< 0.983	< 0.98	< 0.983	< 0.98	< 0.983	< 0.98	< 0.983	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	1.33	< 0.98	2.26	2.36	3.15	2.51	< 0.98	4.33	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	110	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20
1,3-Dichloropropene (cis)		< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908
1,3-Dichloropropene (trans)		< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908	< 0.908
1,3-Hexachlorobutadiene		< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13	< 2.13
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	800	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20	< 1.20
Acetone	350	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	< 0.475	5.61	< 0.475	2.68	6.32	3.82	37.1	3.78	3.42	
Benzene	3.1	< 0.64	< 0.639	< 0.639	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.639	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	< 0.64	0.74	< 0.64	< 0.64
Bromodichloromethane	1.4	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34	< 1.34
Bromoform	22	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	< 2.07	2.79	< 2.07	< 2.07
Bromomethane	5	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78	< 0.78
Carbon disulfide	700	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.623	< 0.623	< 0.623	< 0.623	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.62	< 0.623	< 0.62	5.61	< 0.62	< 0.62
Carbon tetrachloride		< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26	< 1.26
Chlorobenzene	60	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92	< 0.92
Chloroethane	10,000	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.53
Chloroform		< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	2.83	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	0.977	< 0.98	< 0.98	< 0.98	1.42	< 0.98	< 0.98
Chloromethane	24	0.702	0.764	0.785	0.764	0.76	0.744	0.785	0.76	0.76	< 0.41	< 0.41	0.475	< 0.413	< 0.41	< 0.41	< 0.413	< 0.41	< 0.413	< 0.41	0.661	0.72
Dibromochloromethane	1	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	< 1.70	3.07	< 1.70	< 1.70
Dichlorodifluoromethane		1.63	1.73	1.83	1.78	1.83	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.68	< 0.99	< 0.99	1.68	< 0.99	< 0.99	< 0.99	< 0.99	< 0.99	< 0.99	1.73	0.989	1.58
Ethylbenzene	22	1.35	2.3	1.35	1.48	1.56	< 0.869	< 0.869	< 0.87	1.87	< 0.87	< 0.87	0.912	0.912	1.04	0.99	0.956	< 0.87	8.21	< 0.87	< 0.87	< 0.87
Methyl butyl ketone		< 0.819	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82
Methyl ethyl ketone		0.678	0.85	0.885	0.796	0.914	< 0.59	< 0.59	< 0.59	0.767	< 0.59	< 0.59	0.944	< 0.590	< 0.59	0.94	< 0.59	< 0.59	2.77	< 0.59	< 0.59	< 0.59
Methyl isobutyl ketone		< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	< 0.82	0.984	< 0.82	< 0.82
Methyl tert-butyl ether	3,000	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72	< 0.72
Methylene Chloride	52	1.75</																				



**TABLE 4  
LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS  
NYSDOH DECISION MATRIX**

**SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (ug/m<sup>3</sup>)**

	1			2			3			4			5		
Sample ID	AQ-1	SS-1	NYSDOH	AQ-2	SS-2	NYSDOH	AQ-3	SS-3	NYSDOH	AQ-4	SS-4	NYSDOH	AQ-5	SS-5	NYSDOH
Date of Collection	1/24/2013	1/24/2013		1/24/2013	1/24/2013		1/24/2013	1/24/2013		1/24/2013	1/24/2013		1/24/2013	1/24/2013	
Volatile Organic Compounds	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )		(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )		(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )		(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )		(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 1.09	589	MONITOR	< 1.09	194	MONITOR	< 1.09	86.6	NFA	< 1.09	53.5	NFA	< 1.09	66.1	NFA
Carbon tetrachloride	< 1.26	< 1.26	IDENTIFY												
Tetrachloroethene	3.26	67,100	MITIGATE	2.58	279	MONITOR	1.76	604	MONITOR	< 1.36	463	MONITOR	2.03	187	MONITOR
Trichloroethene	< 1.07	1,850	MITIGATE	< 1.07	< 1.07	IDENTIFY									

	6			7			8			9			Ambient North	Ambient South
Sample ID	AQ-6	SS-6	NYSDOH	AQ-7	SS-7	NYSDOH	AQ-8	SS-8	NYSDOH	AQ-9	SS-9	NYSDOH		
Date of Collection	1/24/2013	1/24/2013		1/24/2013	1/24/2013		1/24/2013	1/24/2013		1/24/2013	1/24/2013		1/24/2013	1/24/2013
Volatile Organic Compounds	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )		(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )		(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )		(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )		(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	(ug/m <sup>3</sup> )
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 1.09	159	MONITOR	< 1.09	78	NFA	< 1.09	7.8	NFA	< 1.09	107	MONITOR	< 10.9	< 10.9
Carbon tetrachloride	< 1.26	< 1.26	IDENTIFY	< 1.26	< 1.26	IDENTIFY	< 1.26	< 1.26	IDENTIFY	< 1.26	< 1.26	IDENTIFY	< 1.26	< 1.26
Tetrachloroethene	3.26	167	MONITOR/MITIGATE	3.26	46.6	IDENTIFY	< 1.36	1.42	NFA	1.56	496	MONITOR	< 1.36	< 1.36
Trichloroethene	< 1.07	< 1.07	IDENTIFY	< 1.07	< 1.07	IDENTIFY	< 1.07	< 1.07	IDENTIFY	< 1.07	< 1.07	IDENTIFY	< 1.07	< 1.07

TABLE 5  
 LUITPOLD PHARMACEUTICALS  
 20-May-14  
 PILOT TEST DATA SUMMARY

Time	Vac Pressure at Extraction Well SVE-1 (in-wc)	Vacuum Influence (in-wc) VW-1 (5 ft)	Vacuum Influence (in-wc) VW-2 (10 ft)	Discharge Flow SCFM
12:00	-95	-0.150	0.000	280
12:15	-95	-0.155	0.000	280
12:30	-95	-0.152	-0.004	280
12:45	-86	-0.120	0.000	305
13:00	-98	-0.190	-0.006	278
13:15	-98	-0.190	-0.006	278
13:30	-98	-0.190	-0.006	278
13:45	-97	-0.181	-0.006	279
14:00	-97	-0.170	-0.006	279
14:15	-97	-0.166	-0.005	279

|

**APPENDIX A**

---



Recycle Bin



Internet Explorer



Windows Media Player



DAR-1

**AirGuide-1**

**VIEW OUTPUT FILE**

NEW FILE : LUIT1401B Page Number 1

EMISSION POINT	APP TYPE	DATE	CONTAMINANTS	How Entered
LUIT	P POINT	10 29 15	1	Added

Press < **Enter** > to continue **VIEWING** new file:  
 Type "**X**" and then Press < **Enter** > to **EXIT** and RETURN to **FILE EDITOR**.



Recycle Bin



Internet Explorer



Windows Media Player



DAR-1

```

c:\ AirGuide-1
-----
UNCAP STACK          LUIT          LUIT
EMISSION POINT : LUIT  LUIT          P    DATE : 10/29/15

STACK PARAMETERS
Height Above Structure :          3.    feet
Stack Height :                   23.    feet
Inside Diameter :                 4.    inches
Exit Temperature :                125.  degrees fahrenheit
Exit Velocity :                   3000.00 feet/second
Exit Flow Rate :                   100.00 ACFM

STACK LOCATION & BUILDING DIMENSIONS
Shortest Distance
From Building To Property Line :    275.  feet
Building Width :                    275.  feet
Building Length :                   160.  feet
Direction Building Length is Facing : 90.0  degrees
UTME :                               670306. meters
UTMN :                               4523782. meters
UTM ZONE :                            18

Press < ← Enter > if all data is OK: _
Type ANY CHARACTER and then Press < ← Enter > if you want to change data.

```



Recycle Bin



Internet Explorer



Windows Media Player



DAR-1

**AirGuide-1**

CONTAMINANT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY OF DAR-1 ANALYSIS 10/29/15  
 Page 1

CAS NUMBER	AGC ug/m3	SHORT-TERM	CAVITY	POINT or AREA SOURCE	
		MAXIMUM <Cav, Pt, Area> % OF SGC	ACTUAL ANNUAL % OF AGC	POTENTIAL ANNUAL % OF AGC	ACTUAL ANNUAL % OF AGC
00127-18-4	1.00000000	5.3719	0.0000	110.1230	110.2654
SUMMARY TOTALS		5.3719	0.0000	110.1230	110.2654

END OF FILE: Type "X" and Press Enter to EXIT : \_



c:\ AirGuide-1

