P E M Environmental Planning & Management, Inc.
1983 Marcus Ave., Suite 109
Lake Success, New York 11042
(516) 328-1194
Fax (516) 328-1381

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Date: 10/18/06	Job No. 26001
Attention: Mr. Carl Hoffman	
Re: Katonah Quarterly Water Monitoring	

TO:

NYSDEC
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-7013

WE ARE SENDING YOU: ■ Included ☐ Under separate cover via _____ the following items:

☐ Shop Drawings ☐ Prints ☐ Plans ☐ Qualifications ☐ Specifications

☐ Copy of Letter ■ Report ☐ _____

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1	10/18/06		*Katonah Quarterly Water Monitoring Report - 1st Quarter*

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☐ For Approval ☐ Approved as submitted ☐ Resubmit _____ Copies for Approval

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☐ For review & comment

REMARKS

If there are any questions, please call me.

COPY TO *File*

SIGNED Edward

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING &
EPM MANAGEMENT, INC.

James Hahn
James J. Hahn Engineering
Putnam Business Park
1689 Route 22
Brewster, NY 10509

October 2, 2006

Dear Mr. Hahn:

Enclosed please find the quarterly monitoring report for the end of the 2nd quarter of 2006 for the Katonah Municipal Well, Town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York (NYSDEC Site ID # 3-60-007).

Please call me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Francesco Portelos
Project Engineer

cc: Kenneth Caffrey, PE, NYSDOH
Carl Hoffman, NYSDEC
William Nixon, Town of Bedford
Paul Kutzy, Westchester County DOH
Damian Duda, USEPA Region 2

GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING
QUARTERLY REPORT
JUNE 2006
KATONAH MUNICIPAL WELL
TOWN OF BEDFORD
WESTCHESTER, NEW YORK
NYSDEC Site ID # 3-60-007

PREPARED FOR:

James J. Hahn Engineering
Millbrook Office Center
Route 22 & Milltown Road
Brewster, New York 10509

PREPARED BY:

Environmental Planning & Management, Inc.
1983 Marcus Avenue, Suite 109
Lake Success, New York 11042

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APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This quarterly groundwater sampling and analysis report has been prepared for the Katonah Municipal Well Site in Katonah, Town of Bedford, New York. This submittal is in accordance with the groundwater monitoring requirements of the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). This report includes the data collection and analysis results of the remedial system operation, for the end of the 2nd quarter of 2006. Sampling of the remedial system was conducted on June 29th, 2006.

2.0 SAMPLE COLLECTION

Environmental Planning & Management, Inc., collected samples on June 29th, 2006. Three sample sets were collected from sampling taps; the raw water sampling tap (RW), the stripper number two effluent sampling tap (STEFF), and the distribution sampling tap (DIST). One field duplicate sample (DUP) of was collected on June 29th, 2006 of the RW sampling tap. Sample locations are shown on Figure 1 - Sampling Tap Location Schematic. Sampling was conducted in accordance with the approved Project Operation Plan.

Samples were labeled at the field location and placed into transport coolers containing ice. A trip blank and chain-of-custody documentation accompanied the samples to the laboratory for analysis. The samples were analyzed by Chemtech , in accordance with CLP methods, for volatile organics (Principal Organic Contaminants), by method 524.2, revision number 3.

3.0 FINDINGS

Table 1 provides a summary of the analytical results for the quarterly water quality monitoring, as well as the applicable NYSDOH Drinking Water Standards and the U.S. EPA clean-up requirement for Tetrachloroethene. As indicated by the laboratory analysis, the treatment system effluent meets the NYSDOH drinking water standards and the USEPA clean-up level of less than one part per billion (ppb) (or non-detectable) for Tetrachloroethene and meets the levels of less than 100 parts per billion for Trihalomethanes.

Tetrachloroethene was detected in the raw water (untreated) sample, RW, at a concentration of 20ug/l (ppb), exceeding the NYSDOH drinking water standard for that compound.

No VOC's were detected in the treated (stripper number 2) water sample, STEFF.

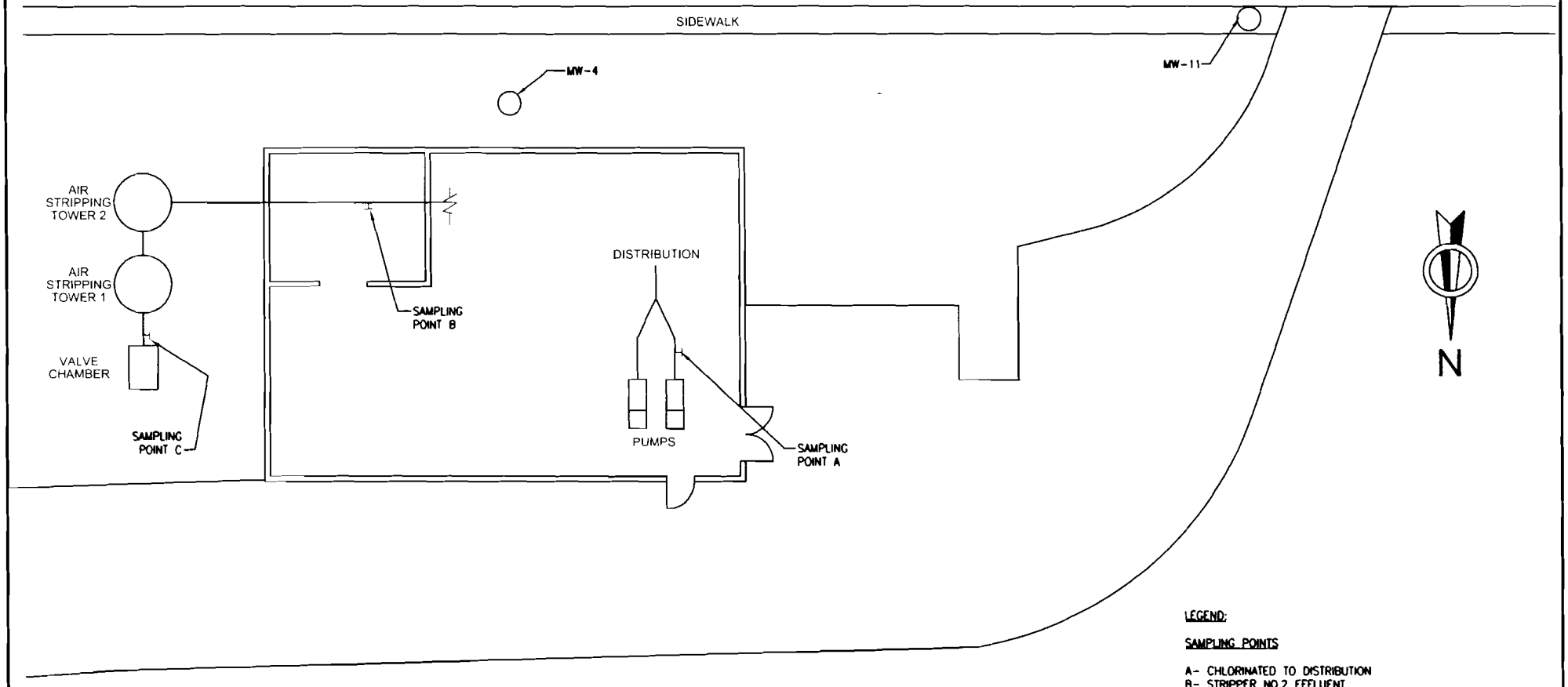
Two VOC's, Dibromochloromethane and Bromodichloromethane were found in the distribution water sample, DIST, at concentrations of 3.4ppb and 1.7ppb respectively. These values are well below the NYSDOH drinking water standards.

No VOC's were detected in the trip blank water sample, TB.

Analytical results found in DUP, a duplicate sample of the Raw Water sample, RW, are similar.

Refer to Table 1 for a summary of the groundwater analysis results for volatile organic compounds (VOC's). Table 1 reflects the detectable concentration values which have been qualified as a result of data validation. Refer to Appendix A for the data validation report which details the changes in the detectable concentration values discussed above.

The PCE concentration in the Influent (raw water) has decreased over the last sampling event (see Figure 2). To date, the PCE level in the raw water samples is not of significant concern, since the treated water and distribution water samples continue to exhibit non-detectable or insignificant concentrations of PCE. However, changes in PCE levels will continue to be closely monitored.



PEM ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & MANAGEMENT, INC.
1983 MARCUS AVENUE
SUITE 109
LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK 11042

DRAWN BY:	AMR	DATE:	06/23/04
CHECKED BY:	EW	FILENAME:	KATONAH
APPR'VD BY:	ASG	SCALE:	NOT TO SCALE
PATH:	C:\AMR\BEDFORD\KATONAH\22001DWGS		

CLIENT:
KATONAH MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

TITLE: SIMPLIFIED SAMPLING LOCATION SCHEMATIC

PROJECT LOCATION: KATONAH MUNICPAL WATER SYSTEM
KATONAH, NEW YORK

FIG. 1

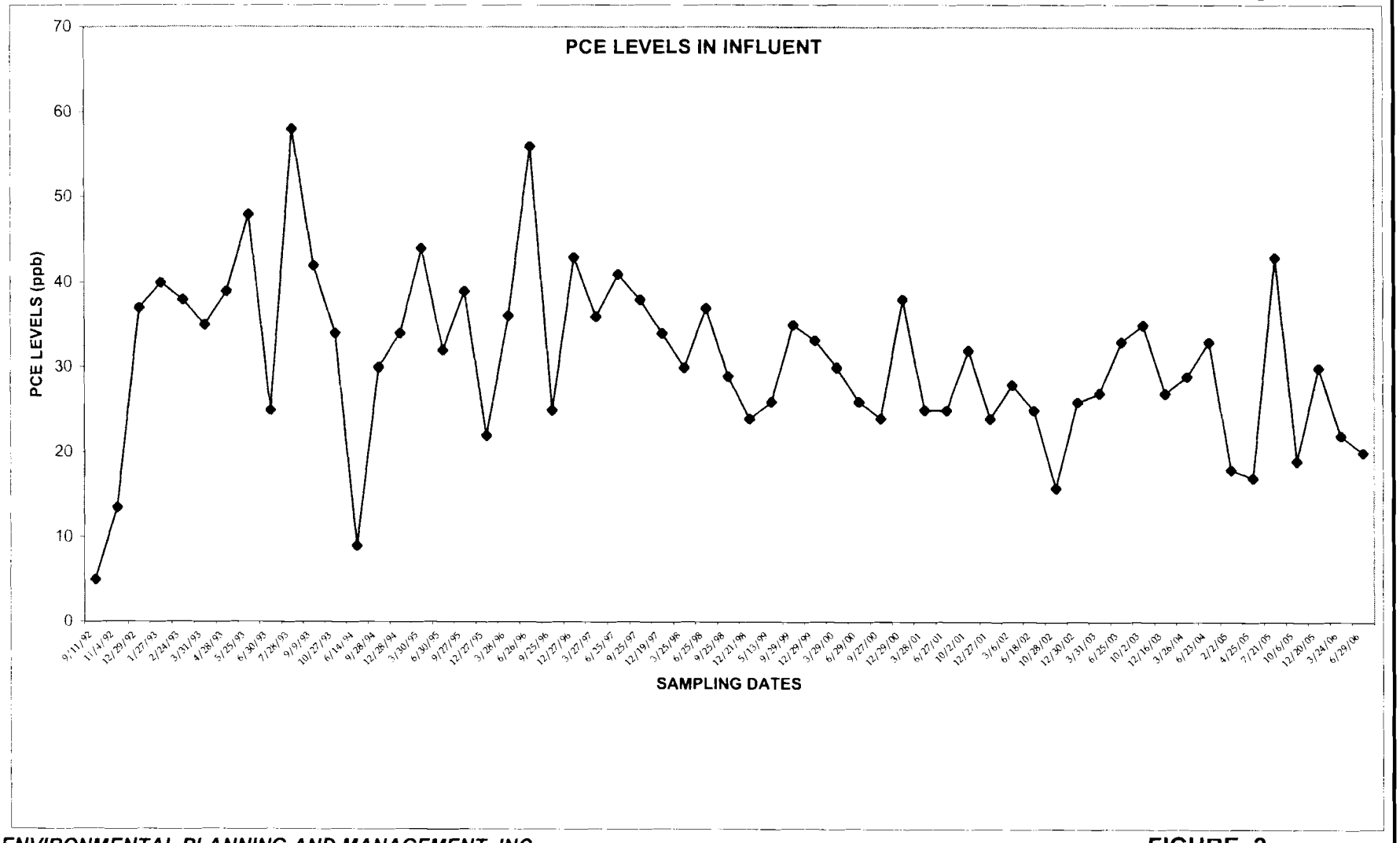
SHEET 1 OF 1

Table 1 - SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY ANALYTICAL RESULTS
KATONAH MUNICIPAL WELL
October 2005

Date Collected	6/29/2006					
Sample Location	Raw Water (Influent)	RW DUP	STEFF (Treated Water)	DIST (Distribution Water)	TB (Trip Blank)	NYSDOH\ USEPA Standard
Volatile Organic Compounds (ppb)						
Tetrachloroethene	20J	20	0.16U	0.16U	0.16U	5/1*
Trichloroethene	0.5J	0.6J	0.15U	0.15U	0.15U	5
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.7J	0.7J	0.12U	0.12U	0.12U	5
Methylene Chloride	0.3J	0.3J	0.3J	0.3J	0.3UJ	5
Dibromochloromethane	0.17U	0.17U	0.17U	3.4	0.17U	50
Bromodichloromethane	0.17U	0.17U	0.17U	1.7	0.17U	50

* 1 ppb is the USEPA cleanup standard for the site
1 - Determined undetect following data validation
☐ Level exceeds the USEPA/NYSDOH standard
U Denotes detection limit/not detected
J Denotes an estimated value
N Presumptive evidence of a compound
R Determined unusable following data validation
NS No standard
B Denotes Detection in the Field Blank as well.

KATONAH MUNICIPAL WELL - PCE LEVELS



ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT, INC.

FIGURE 2

4.0 FUTURE ACTIONS

Water quality monitoring will continue to be conducted quarterly at the treatment system influent, stripper number 2 effluent, and distribution entry point. Groundwater monitoring well samples will be collected bi-annually.

The next sampling event, the end of the third quarterly event for year fifteen, is tentatively scheduled for the end of September 2006.

APPENDIX A

Katonah Municipal Well Site
Data Validation
Groundwater Quality Monitoring
Quarterly Report - June 2006

Samples Collected by Environmental Planning & Management, Inc.
Samples Analyzed by Chemtech

Data Validation Performed by:

Andrea Schuessler
Environmental Chemist

DATA VALIDATION REPORT #1

VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSES

WATER SAMPLES

Katonah Water Sampling 2nd Quarter 2006 Project

Lab Project No. X3544

Sampling Date of June 29, 2006

PREPARED FOR:

Environmental Planning & Management, Inc.
1983 Marcus Avenue
Suite 109
Lake Success, New York 11042

September 2006

PREPARED BY:

ChemWorld Environmental, Inc.
14 Orchard Way North
Rockville, Maryland 20854

(301) 294 - 6144

Katonah Water Sampling 2nd Quarter 2006 Project
Data Validation Report #1: Volatile Organic Analyses

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Appendices

DATA VALIDATION SUMMARY #1: VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSES
WATER SAMPLES

Katonah Water Sampling 2nd Quarter 2006 Project

Lab Project No. X3544

Sampling Dates of June 29, 2006

INTRODUCTION

This Data Validation Summary Report for organic analyses was generated for 4 water samples, 1 Trip Blank and the associated quality control samples for Lab Project No. X3544. Sampling activities were conducted in support of the field investigation for the Katonah Water Sampling 2nd Quarter 2006 Project. The analytical laboratory work was performed by CHEMTECH Laboratories, Mountainside, NJ.

Analytical testing was performed for Volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method 524.2 by Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS). This report provides a summary of data acceptability and deviations in accordance with the **USEPA Region II Standard Operating Procedure for the Validation of Organic Data Acquired Using Method 524.2 (October 2001)**; and the appropriate method from the **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Analytical Service Protocols (ASP)**, where applicable and relevant.

1.0 VOLATILE ORGANICS BY GC/MS

The following items/criteria were reviewed, as method appropriate:

- Completeness of Data Package
- Chain-of-Custody Forms
- Holding Times from Verified Time of Sample Receipt (VTSR)
- Surrogate Recovery
- Matrix Spike / Matrix Spike Duplicates (MS/MSD)
- Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)
- Calibration (Initial and Continuing)
- Blanks (Method and Field)
- GC/MS Instrument Performance Check
- Internal Standards
- Field Duplicates (Table 1)
- Compound Identification and Quantitation

All items above were generated within acceptable Quality Control (QC) specifications with deviations detailed as follows. All data reviewed is considered to be valid and usable with the appropriate qualifiers, as noted on the data summary forms in Appendix A and within the following text.

1.1 Holding Times

All holding times were met within the acceptable time frame of 10 days from Verified Time of Sample Receipt (VTSR) for the preserved water samples.

1.2 Surrogate Recovery

All surrogate recovery was found to be generated within the acceptable limits for 4-Bromofluorobenzene and 1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4.

1.3 MS/MSD and LCS

One MS/MSD sample set using project sample RW and one LCS were analyzed for Lab Project No. X3544. Acceptable accuracy (percent recovery) and precision (relative percent difference (RPD)) were generated for the QC samples, with the following exceptions.

Acetone generated low recovery at 48% and 44% for the MS/MSD (Limit 65-147), with Tetrachloroethene generating a high RPD at 40% (Limit 20%). In addition, Acetone generated low recovery for the LCS at 60% (Limit 70-130). The project samples were qualified as 'UJ', estimated, for the non-detectable results for Acetone. Positive results for this compound were not detected in the project samples. Sample RW was qualified as 'J', estimated, for the positive result for Tetrachloroethene, due to poor precision for the MS/MSD sample set.

1.4 Calibration

All initial and continuing calibrations were performed within acceptable limits for the GC/MS analyses, with the exceptions as noted below. Review items included average Relative Response Factors (avgRRF), limit of ≥ 0.05; Percent Relative Standard Deviation (% RSD), limit of 20%; Relative Response Factors (RRF), limit of ≥ 0.05; and Percent Difference (% D), limit of 30%.

Initial Calibration, 6/14/2006:

Eight Volatile compounds generated avgRRF's at or above 0.01 but below 0.05. The compounds included: tert-butyl alcohol, Acrylonitrile, Acetone, 2-Butanone, t-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene, Propionitrile, Tetrahydrofuran and 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane. The project samples were qualified as 'UJ', estimated, for the non-detectable results for the compounds noted. Positive results were not detected for the affected compounds. In addition, Iodomethane generated an RSD of 39.8%. Positive results were not detected for this compound, therefore, qualification was not required.

Continuing Calibration, 7/10/2006 at 12:46:

The same compounds noted above generated RRF's at > 0.01 but < 0.05 for the associated continuing calibration. Additional qualification of the data set was not required.

1.5 Blanks

1.5.1 Field Blanks

One Trip Blank was collected on 6/29/06 and analyzed for volatiles by Method 524.2. Methylene Chloride was detected in the Trip Blank at 0.3 ug/L. A limit of ten times this result was used for review and qualification of the associated water samples. The Methylene Chloride sample results found to be less than the respective field blank limit and reported at less than the Contract Required Quantitation Limit (CRQL) and were qualified as 'U', not detected, at the CRQL.

1.5.2 Method Blanks

One method blank was analyzed by Method 524.2 for Volatile organics for the water samples. Acetone was detected in the Method Blank at 3.9 ug/L. A limit of ten times this result was used for review and qualification of the associated water samples. The Trip Blank sample, only, was qualified as 'U', not

detected for Acetone, due to the compound's presence at less than 10 times the method blank result and being reported over the CRQL. Acetone was not detected in the remaining project samples.

1.6 GC/MS Instrument Performance Check

Instrument performance was generated within acceptable limits and frequency for Bromofluorobenzene (BFB).

1.7 Internal Standards

The internal standard Fluorobenzene generated acceptable area counts and retention time variation for all of the project samples.

1.8 Field Duplicates

Samples RW and DUP were collected as the field duplicate water samples and analyzed for Volatiles. Acceptable precision (Relative Percent Difference) was generated for all of the volatiles for the duplicate pair. A limit of 20% was used to evaluate RPD. However, it should be noted that 1,1,2-Trichloroethane generated a slightly high RPD at 28.6%. The calculated RPD for the duplicate pair ranged from 0% to 28.6%. Table 1 attached includes the calculated RPD's for the duplicates.

1.9 Compound Identification

GC/MS qualitative analyses are considered to be acceptable for the data set. Retention times and mass spectra were generated within appropriate quality control specifications.

1.10 Compound Quantitation and Reported Detection Limits

GC/MS quantitative analyses are considered to be acceptable. Sample dilutions, internal standards, and response factors were found to be within acceptable limits.

APPENDIX B
LABORATORY ANALYSIS SUMMARY REPORT

CHEMTECH 284 Sheffield Street, Mountainside, NJ 07092 (908) 789-8900 Fax: (908) 789-8922 www.chemtech.net

Sample ID		RW	DUP	DIST	STEFF	TB
Lab Sample Number		X3544-01	X3544-03	X3544-04	X3544-05	X3544-06
Sampling Date		06/29/06	06/29/06	06/29/06	06/29/06	06/29/06
Matrix		WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
Dilution Factor		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Units		ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
COMPOUND	CAS #					
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.06 U	0.06 U	0.06 U	0.06 U	0.06 U
Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.07 U	0.07 U	0.07 U	0.07 U	0.07 U
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	0.07 U	0.07 U	0.07 U	0.07 U	0.07 U
Bromomethane	74-83-9	0.23 U	0.23 U	0.23 U	0.23 U	0.23 U
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.09 U	0.09 U	0.09 U	0.09 U	0.09 U
tert-Butyl Alcohol	75-65-0	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U
Diethyl Ether	60-29-7	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.08 U	0.08 U	0.08 U	0.08 U	0.08 U
Allyl Chloride	107-5-1	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.46 U	0.46 U	0.46 U	0.46 U	0.46 U
Acetone	67-64-1	1.1 U	1.1 U	1.1 U	1.1 U	13 B
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	1634-04-4	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
Methyl acrylate	79-20-9	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	0.3 J	0.3 J	0.3 J	0.3 J	0.3 J
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.99 U	0.99 U	0.99 U	0.99 U	0.99 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
2,2-Dichloropropane	594-20-7	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.7 J	0.7 J	0.12 U	0.12 U	0.12 U
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.6 J	0.16 U	0.16 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
t-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110-57-6	0.45 U	0.45 U	0.45 U	0.45 U	0.45 U
1,1-Dichloropropene	563-58-6	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U
Isopropyl Ether	108-20-3	0.18 U	0.18 U	0.18 U	0.18 U	0.18 U
Propionitrile	107-12-0	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21 U	0.21 U	0.21 U	0.21 U	0.21 U
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	0.5 J	0.6 J	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.62 U	0.62 U	0.62 U	0.62 U	0.62 U
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	0.45 U	0.45 U	0.45 U	0.45 U	0.45 U
1-Chlorobutane	109-69-3	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.17 U	0.17 U	1.7	0.17 U	0.17 U
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	108-10-1	0.90 U	0.90 U	0.90 U	0.90 U	0.90 U
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.32 U	0.32 U	0.32 U	0.32 U	0.32 U
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U
Toluene	108-88-3	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U
t-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.4 J	0.3 J	0.18 U	0.18 U	0.18 U
1,3-Dichloropropane	142-28-9	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	0.81 U	0.81 U	0.81 U	0.81 U	0.81 U
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	0.17 U	0.17 U	3.4	0.17 U	0.17 U
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	20	20	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
m/p-Xylenes	126777-61-2	0.29 U	0.29 U	0.29 U	0.29 U	0.29 U
o-Xylene	95-47-6	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
Styrene	100-42-5	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
Bromoform	75-25-2	0.17 U	0.17 U	2.2	0.17 U	0.17 U

Bromobenzene	108-86-1	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.18 U	0.18 U	0.18 U	0.18 U	0.18 U
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.20 U	0.20 U	0.20 U	0.20 U	0.20 U
n-propylbenzene	103-65-1	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U	0.15 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U	0.17 U
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	0.12 U	0.12 U	0.12 U	0.12 U	0.12 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	96-12-8	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.13 U
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U	0.14 U
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U
Total Confident Conc. VOC		21.9	21.9	8.2	0.3	13.3
Total TICs		0	0	0	0	0

Qualifiers

U - The compound was not detected at the indicated concentration.

J - Data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria. The result is less than the quantitation limit but greater than zero. The concentration given is an approximate value.

B - The analyte was found in the laboratory blank as well as the sample. This indicates possible laboratory contamination of the environmental sample.

P - For dual column analysis, the percent difference between the quantitated concentrations on the two columns is greater than 40%.

* - For dual column analysis, the lowest quantitated concentration is being reported due to coeluting interference.

NR - Not analyzed