PASSARETTI GEOLOGICAL &
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.
P.O. BOX 4515
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY
TELE: 518-584-5122
FAX: 518-581-1960

August 26, 2002

Mr. Robert Murray
R. J. Murray Co., Inc.
4021 State Street
Schenectady, NY 12309-0052

RE: Sulzer Turbosystems

Dear Mr. Murray,

As you are aware, Passaretti Geological has been retained to review several reports regarding the above referenced site. The following letter report briefly describes these reports and the results of four groundwater monitoring well samples that were obtained on July 11, 2002.

William L. Going & Associates, Inc completed the most recent report for Louis Del Signore. (May 2, 1996). **Figure 1** is a copy of Going's 1996 map modified from EA Engineering's 1991 map. Going's report appeared to provide a comprehensive document search, including but not limited to the work of EA Engineering, PC (1991) and RUST (1994). Furthermore in 1996, Going installed several soil borings and submitted both soil (9 samples) and groundwater (13 samples) for analysis by EPA Method 8021 (22 samples in total). He encountered volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in shallow groundwater samples on the downgradient edge of the property in four (4) of the nine (9) new borings that he had installed. These borings, as identified on Going's Figure 1 include borings E, G, H and I. Only one area (Boring E-located downgradient of the current leach field as shown on Going's Figure 1) had a compound that slightly exceeded current groundwater standards. The compound was chlorobenzene at a concentration of 6.5 parts per billion (ppb). The current standard for this compound is 5.0 ppb. The other compounds detected in this boring and in the remaining three borings were below NYSDEC's standards. W. L. Going further reports that in 1991 EA Engineering had identified six (6) locations where petroleum compounds and/or solvents had exceeded NYSDEC standards. RUST (1994) had identified three (3) locations with compounds that exceeded the standards, and Going (1996) identified only one (1) location. It appears, as Going's opinion states, that the compounds were naturally attenuating. This is by both groundwater movement and by biological and chemical degradation. As such, he concluded, barring no additional spills, that "there is no significant impairment or significant environmental liability at the subject property at the present time" (Going, W. L. 1996).

On July 11, 2002, personnel from Passaretti Geological performed a limited site walkover of the exterior of the property with the intent of identifying groundwater monitoring wells that would be viable for sampling, while simultaneously looking for surficial signs of environmental concerns. Four monitoring wells were identified as viable for sampling (MW-1S, MW-1D, MW-4D?, and MW-5D). The identification of MW-4D is questioned in that the location appeared to be southwest of the northwest catch

PASSARETTI GEOLOGICAL &
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.
P.O. BOX 4515
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY
TELE: 518-584-5122
FAX: 518-581-1960

basin as opposed to due east as indicated on Figure 1. Based on a previous determination of groundwater flow to the north, the identified wells included one shallow upgradient well, one deep upgradient well and two deep downgradient wells. Note that no shallow downgradient wells were available for sampling at the time of this limited investigation. The only downgradient wells available were MW-4D and MW-5D, both which are completed at approximately 50 feet below grade with ten feet of well screen. As such, they were intended to detect solvents that "sink" verses lighter petroleum compounds (e.g., benzene). W. L. Going had found compounds in shallow borings H and I on this eastern side of the property. Also note that all of these wells are located on the eastern parcel; none are located on the western parcel where Going had identified compounds in shallow borings E and G and one compound that exceeded NYSDEC standards in E.

Groundwater sampling commenced on July 11, 2002 by first removing the expandable plugs from each of the four wells. Water levels within the wells were subsequently allowed to equilibrate to atmospheric conditions. After equilibration, depth to water measurements were obtained from each of the monitoring wells. The volume of water in the casing was subsequently determined, and three well volumes were evacuated using dedicated, disposable bailers. The wells were then allowed to recharge prior to sample collection. Groundwater samples were placed into pre-preserved laboratory supplied sampling vials containing hydrochloric acid, placed on ice, and delivered to Phoenix Environmental Laboratories in Manchester, CT. The samples were analyzed for the abbreviated list of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including methyl tertiary butyl ether (MtBE) via EPA Method 502.2 and by NY 310-34. The latter test is a relatively recent analyses used by NYSDOH as a reportedly more sensitive test for the presence of ketones and petroleum. The results (attached) indicate that no compounds were detected above the laboratory detection limit in either test in the four monitoring wells sampled on July 11, 2002.

The results described herein are based primarily on the findings of others, and although we believe these findings to be accurate, there are no guarantees. It is our opinion that reasonable due diligence was performed by W. L. Going and utilizing his work, we are in agreement that the site appears to have little remaining environmental concerns. However, as with all commercial sites, there can never be any guarantee that adverse impacts are not present and as such we will not accept any liability if such are found at any time in the future.

If there are any questions regarding the enclosed, or if I can be of any further assistance, kindly contact this office.

Sincerely,

Mary L. Passaretti, MS, REM, CEA
Senior Hydrogeologist

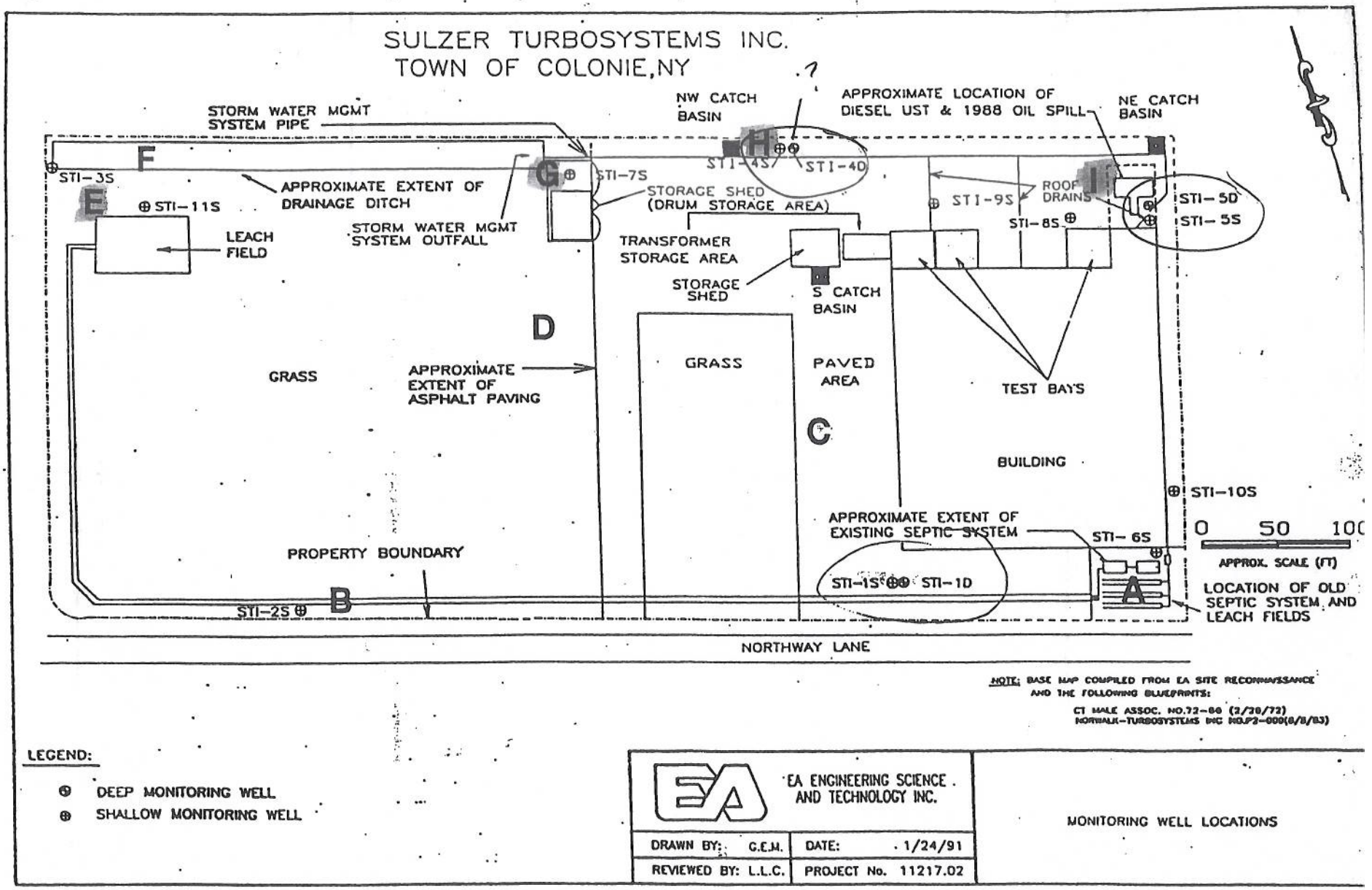

Figure 1. William L. Going & Associates, Inc. Phase II Sampling Locations, 11 April 1996 [site plan adapted from EA Engineering Phase II Investigation, 1991].

PHOENIX

ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac

Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06040
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823

Analysis Report

July 17, 2002

FOR: Attn: Ms. Mary Passaretti
Passaretti Geological
P.O. Box 4515
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	WATER	Collected by:	KH	07/11/02	11:42
Location Code:	PASSARET	Received by:	KJB	07/13/02	9:30
Project Code:		Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG I.D.: GAE24429
Phoenix I.D.: AE24429

Client ID: SULZER MW-1S

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Date	Time	By	Reference
Volatile Drinking Water							
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
2-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
4-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Benzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Bromobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Chlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Ethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Hexachlorbutadiene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Isopropylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
m&p-Xylene	ND	1	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ND	1	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
n-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Naphthalene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
o-Xylene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
sec-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2

Client ID: SULZER MW-1S | Phoenix I.D.: AE24429

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Date	Time	By	Reference
Styrene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
tert-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Toluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Trichloroethene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
QA/QC Surrogates							
% 1,2-Dichlorobenz-d4	106		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Bromofluorobenzene	83		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Dibromofluoromethane	103		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Toluene-d8	74		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Ketones & Petroleum							
Acetone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl isobutyl Ketone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl t-butyl Ether	ND	1	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34

Comments: ND=Not detected BDL = Below Detection Limit RL=Reporting Limit

If there are any questions regarding this data, please call Phoenix Client Services at extension 200.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
July 17, 2002

PHOENIX

ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac

Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06040
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823

Analysis Report

July 17, 2002

FOR: Attn: Ms. Mary Passaretti
Passaretti Geological
P.O. Box 4515
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	WATER	Collected by:	KH	07/11/02	11:55
Location Code:	PASSARET	Received by:	KJB	07/13/02	9:30
Project Code:		Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG I.D.: GAE24429
Client ID: SULZER MW-1D Phoenix I.D.: AE24430

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Date	Time	By	Reference
Volatile Drinking Water							
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
2-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
4-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Benzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Bromobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Chlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Ethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Hexachlorbutadiene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Isopropylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
m&p-Xylene	ND	1	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ND	1	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
n-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Naphthalene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
o-Xylene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
sec-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2

Client ID: SULZER MW-1D | Phoenix I.D.: AE24430

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Date	Time	By	Reference
Styrene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
tert-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Toluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Trichloroethene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
QA/QC Surrogates							
% 1,2-Dichlorobenz-d4	109		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Bromofluorobenzene	85		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Dibromofluoromethane	98		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Toluene-d8	72		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Ketones & Petroleum							
Acetone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl isobutyl Ketone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl t-butyl Ether	ND	1	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34

Comments: ND=Not detected BDL = Below Detection Limit RL=Reporting Limit

If there are any questions regarding this data, please call Phoenix Client Services at extension 200.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
July 17, 2002

Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06040
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823

Analysis Report

July 17, 2002

FOR: Attn: Ms. Mary Passaretti
Passaretti Geological
P.O. Box 4515
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	WATER	Collected by:	KH	07/11/02	12:40
Location Code:	PASSARET	Received by:	KJB	07/13/02	9:30
Project Code:		Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG I.D.: GAE24429

Client ID: SULZER MW-4D

Phoenix I.D.: AE24431

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Date	Time	By	Reference
Volatile Drinking Water							
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
2-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
4-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Benzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Bromobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Chlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Ethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Hexachlorbutadiene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Isopropylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
m&p-Xylene	ND	1	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ND	1	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
n-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Naphthalene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
o-Xylene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
sec-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2

Client ID: SULZER MW-4D

Phoenix I.D.: AE24431

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Date	Time	By	Reference
Styrene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
tert-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Toluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Trichloroethene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
QA/QC Surrogates							
% 1,2-Dichlorobenz-d4	111		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Bromofluorobenzene	74		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Dibromofluoromethane	107		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Toluene-d8	87		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Ketones & Petroleum							
Acetone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl isobutyl Ketone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl t-butyl Ether	ND	1	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34

Comments: ND=Not detected BDL = Below Detection Limit RL=Reporting Limit

If there are any questions regarding this data, please call Phoenix Client Services at extension 200.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
July 17, 2002

Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06040
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823

Analysis Report

July 17, 2002

FOR: Attn: Ms. Mary Passaretti
Passaretti Geological
P.O. Box 4515
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	WATER	Collected by:	KH	07/11/02	12:32
Location Code:	PASSARET	Received by:	KJB	07/13/02	9:30
Project Code:		Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG I.D.: GAE24429
Client ID: SULZER MW-5D Phoenix I.D.: AE24432

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Date	Time	By	Reference
Volatile Drinking Water							
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
2-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
4-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Benzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Bromobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Chlorobenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Ethylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Hexachlorbutadiene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Isopropylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
m&p-Xylene	ND	1	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ND	1	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
n-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
n-Propylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Naphthalene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
o-Xylene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
sec-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2

Client ID: SULZER MW-5D

Phoenix I.D.: AE24432

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Date	Time	By	Reference
Styrene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
tert-Butylbenzene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Tetrachloroethene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Toluene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Trichloroethene	ND	0.5	ug/L	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
QA/QC Surrogates							
% 1,2-Dichlorobenz-d4	110		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Bromofluorobenzene	72		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Dibromofluoromethane	111		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
% Toluene-d8	72		%	07/16/02		RM	502.2/524.2
Ketones & Petroleum							
Acetone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl isobutyl Ketone	ND	10	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34
Methyl t-butyl Ether	ND	1	ug/L	07/15/02		DRC	NY310-34

Comments: ND=Not detected BDL = Below Detection Limit RL=Reporting Limit

If there are any questions regarding this data, please call Phoenix Client Services at extension 200.

Phyllis Shiller

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
July 17, 2002

PHOENIX

ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac

Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06040
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823

QA/QC Report

July 17, 2002

QA/QC Data

SDG I.D.: GAE24429

QA/QC Batch Sample No: AE23961 (AE24429, AE24430, AE24431, AE24432)

Parameter	Blank	LCS %	MS Rec %	MS Dup Rec %	RPD
Drinking Water Volatiles					
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND				
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND				
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND				
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND				
1,1-Dichlorethene	ND		130	130	0.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND				
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND				
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND				
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND				
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	ND				
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND				
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND				
1,2-Dibomoethane (EDB)	ND				
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND				
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND				
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND				
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND				
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND				
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND				
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND				
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND				
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND				
2-Chlorotoluene	ND				
4-Chlorotoluene	ND				
4-Isopropyltoluene	ND				
Benzene	ND		113	117	3.5
Bromobenzene	ND				
Bromochloromethane	ND				
Bromodichloromethane	ND				
Bromoform	ND				
Bromomethane	ND				
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND				
Chlorobenzene	ND		102	105	2.9
Chloroethane	ND				
Chloroform	ND				
Chloromethane	ND				
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND				
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND				

QA/QC Data

SDG I.D.: GAE24429

Parameter	Blank	LCS %	MS Rec %	MS Dup Rec %	RPD %
Dibromochloromethane	ND				
Dibromomethane	ND				
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND				
Ethylbenzene	ND				
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND				
Isopropylbenzene	ND				
Methyl t Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ND				
Methylene Chloride	ND				
n-Butylbenzene	ND				
Napthalene	ND				
o-Xylene	ND				
p- and m- Xylene	ND				
Propylbenzene	ND				
sec-Butylbenzene	ND				
Styrene	ND				
tert-Butylbenzene	ND				
Tetrachloroethylene	ND				
Toluene	ND		85	89	4.6
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ND				
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND				
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND				
Trichloroethylene	ND		97	100	3.0
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND				
Vinyl Chloride	ND				
%4-Bromofluorobenzene (Surrogate)	83		86	85	1.2

Comment: LFB was analyzed with this batch instead of MS/MSD

If there are any questions regarding this data, please call Phoenix Client Services at extension 200.

MS - Matrix Spike
MS Dup - Matrix Spike Duplicate
RPD - Relative Percent Difference
LCS - Laboratory Control Sample

Phyllis Shiller

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
July 17, 2002

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PETROLEUM IDENTIFICATION NY 310-34

LAB ID NUMBER: AE24429

☑ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample does not show a pattern indicative of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to #2 fuel oil. Using #2 fuel oil as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline. Using gasoline as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to kerosene. Using kerosene as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of low level petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline at a level less than 10 micrograms per Liter if measured as gasoline.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample indicates the presence of low level hydrocarbons often associated with petroleum product contamination similar to #2 fuel oil at a concentration less than 50 micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline. Using gasoline as a standard, the concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____ micrograms per Liter. The chromatographic pattern for this sample appears to show predominately the water-soluble portion of gasoline. This, as well as the effects of weathering, can explain the relatively low concentration of gasoline reported (compared to the concentration of MTBE) when calculated against a freshly prepared gasoline standard.

☐ The purge and trap GC-PID (5022) and GC-FID (Ketones-Fuel) analyses detected a number of unidentified peaks in addition to the target compounds listed on this report.

PETROLEUM IDENTIFICATION NY 310-34

❒ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. The pattern indicates a fuel oil heavier than #2 fuel oil or may be a weathered #2 fuel oil. Using #2 fuel oil as a standard, an estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

❒ The Hydrocarbon Scan Method (310-13) and the purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracings for this sample indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. An exact match with a reference standard was not possible. However, using #2 fuel oil as a standard, an estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____ micrograms per Liter.

Analyst: Robert K Catlin Date: 7/16/02

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PETROLEUM IDENTIFICATION NY 310-34

LAB ID NUMBER: AE24430

☑ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample does not show a pattern indicative of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to #2 fuel oil. Using #2 fuel oil as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline. Using gasoline as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to kerosene. Using kerosene as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of low level petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline at a level less than 10 micrograms per Liter if measured as gasoline.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample indicates the presence of low level hydrocarbons often associated with petroleum product contamination similar to #2 fuel oil at a concentration less than 50 micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline. Using gasoline as a standard, the concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____ micrograms per Liter. The chromatographic pattern for this sample appears to show predominately the water-soluble portion of gasoline. This, as well as the effects of weathering, can explain the relatively low concentration of gasoline reported (compared to the concentration of MTBE) when calculated against a freshly prepared gasoline standard.

☐ The purge and trap GC-PID (5022) and GC-FID (Ketones-Fuel) analyses detected a number of unidentified peaks in addition to the target compounds listed on this report.

PETROLEUM IDENTIFICATION NY 310-34

❒ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. The pattern indicates a fuel oil heavier than #2 fuel oil or may be a weathered #2 fuel oil. Using #2 fuel oil as a standard, an estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

❒ The Hydrocarbon Scan Method (310-13) and the purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracings for this sample indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. An exact match with a reference standard was not possible. However, using #2 fuel oil as a standard, an estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____ micrograms per Liter.

Analyst: Paul K Cattin Date: 7/16/02

PETROLEUM IDENTIFICATION NY 310-34

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. The pattern indicates a fuel oil heavier than #2 fuel oil or may be a weathered #2 fuel oil. Using #2 fuel oil as a standard, an estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The Hydrocarbon Scan Method (310-13) and the purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracings for this sample indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. An exact match with a reference standard was not possible. However, using #2 fuel oil as a standard, an estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____ micrograms per Liter.

Analyst: Paul R Cattlin Date: 7/16/02

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PETROLEUM IDENTIFICATION NY 310-34

LAB ID NUMBER: AE24431

☑ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample does not show a pattern indicative of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to #2 fuel oil. Using #2 fuel oil as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline. Using gasoline as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to kerosene. Using kerosene as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of low level petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline at a level less than 10 micrograms per Liter if measured as gasoline.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample indicates the presence of low level hydrocarbons often associated with petroleum product contamination similar to #2 fuel oil at a concentration less than 50 micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline. Using gasoline as a standard, the concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____ micrograms per Liter. The chromatographic pattern for this sample appears to show predominately the water-soluble portion of gasoline. This, as well as the effects of weathering, can explain the relatively low concentration of gasoline reported (compared to the concentration of MTBE) when calculated against a freshly prepared gasoline standard.

☐ The purge and trap GC-PID (5022) and GC-FID (Ketones-Fuel) analyses detected a number of unidentified peaks in addition to the target compounds listed on this report.

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PETROLEUM IDENTIFICATION NY 310-34

LAB ID NUMBER: AE24432

☑ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample does not show a pattern indicative of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to #2 fuel oil. Using #2 fuel oil as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline. Using gasoline as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to kerosene. Using kerosene as a standard, the estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of low level petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline at a level less than 10 micrograms per Liter if measured as gasoline.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample indicates the presence of low level hydrocarbons often associated with petroleum product contamination similar to #2 fuel oil at a concentration less than 50 micrograms per Liter.

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample shows the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination similar to gasoline. Using gasoline as a standard, the concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____ micrograms per Liter. The chromatographic pattern for this sample appears to show predominately the water-soluble portion of gasoline. This, as well as the effects of weathering, can explain the relatively low concentration of gasoline reported (compared to the concentration of MTBE) when calculated against a freshly prepared gasoline standard.

☐ The purge and trap GC-PID (5022) and GC-FID (Ketones-Fuel) analyses detected a number of unidentified peaks in addition to the target compounds listed on this report.

PETROLEUM IDENTIFICATION NY 310-34

☐ The purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracing for this sample indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. The pattern indicates a fuel oil heavier than #2 fuel oil or may be a weathered #2 fuel oil. Using #2 fuel oil as a standard, an estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____micrograms per Liter.

☐ The Hydrocarbon Scan Method (310-13) and the purge and trap GC-FID chromatographic tracings for this sample indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. An exact match with a reference standard was not possible. However, using #2 fuel oil as a standard, an estimated concentration of petroleum hydrocarbon is calculated at _____ micrograms per Liter.

Analyst: Paul R Cotton Date: 7/16/02

Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O. Box 370, Manchester, CT 06040
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823

Client Services (860) 645-8726

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

DATE RCVD:

Customer: Pass. Geol. Project: Sulzer Project P.O.:

Address: Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Report To: M. Passarelli Phone #: ( )

Invoice To: " " Fax #: ( )

Client Sample – Information – Identification

Sampler's Signature: X K Hedge Date: 7/11/02

Item #	Customers Sample Ident	Sample Matrix	Date	Time	502.2 ABC only	310-34	VOA VIALS PL( ) GL( )	HNO_3 ( ) ML	PL( ) GL( ) $+N_aOH$ ( ) ML	PL( ) GL( ) AS TS ( ) ML	$GL + H_2SO_4$ ( ) ML	Field Filtered $+ HNO_3$ ( ) ML	Bacteria Bottle ML	PHOENIX SAMPLE #
·	mw-1S	H_2O	7/11	11:42	✓	✓	4							24429
·	mw-1D	/		11:55	✓	✓	4							24430
·	mw-4D	/		12:40	✓	✓	4							24431
·	mw-5D	H_2O	7/11	12:32	✓	✓	4							24432

Item #	Relinquished by:	Accepted by:	Date:	Time:
	K Hedge	Eric M. Kelley	7/12/02	1452
		KB	7/13	9:30

Comments: please send results to PASS. Geol. please

6°

STANDARD TAT

Standard lab turnaround is 10 working days. Accelerated turnarounds are always available. Check with office on prevailing surcharge. ACCELERATED TURN-AROUND TIME REQUESTED: ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5 working days.