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September 4, 2014

Mr. Michael McLean, Project Manager
Ray Brook Headquarters
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
P.O. Box 296
1115 State Route 86
Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296

Subject: **Field Activities Plan - Phase II Remedial Investigation**
NYSDEC Saranac Lake Gas Company Site; Site Number 516008
MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, P.C. Project No. 3612132271

Dear Mr. McLean:

This Field Activities Plan (FAP) for the Phase II Remedial Investigation (RI) has been prepared by MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, P.C. (MACTEC) in response to Work Assignment No. D007619-23.1 dated July 30, 2014 from the New York State (NYS) Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for the former Saranac Lake Gas Company site (Site) in the Town of North Elba, in Essex County, New York (Figure 1) and in accordance with the April 2011 Superfund Standby Contract between MACTEC and the NYSDEC. This FAP is a companion document to the Final Field Activities Plan for the Saranac Lake Gas Company (MACTEC, 2013).

BACKGROUND

The Saranac Lake Gas Company Site is a former manufactured gas plant (MGP). An RI is being conducted to define the nature and extent of contamination in soil, groundwater, surface water and sediment within three Operable Units (OU) - the Site (OU1), Brandy Brook to Pontiac Bay (OU2), and Lake Flower (OU3). Site Characterization (SC) activities in 2007 and the Phase I RI in 2013 revealed the presence of MGP-related contamination present within OU1 soil and groundwater, OU2 sediment in Brandy Brook east and to a much lesser extent to the west of the Adirondack Scenic Railroad and

Pontiac Avenue, and OU3 sediment from Pontiac Bay, further extending into Lake Flower. This FAP presents a technical scope of work for the Phase II RI being implemented to address data gaps identified during the refinement of the Conceptual Site Model (CSM) using the SC and Phase I RI data. The purpose of the Phase II RI is to further define the horizontal and vertical extent of MGP-related waste that has been released to the environment as a result of past activities on the Site (OU1) and in Brandy Brook (OU2).

For information and descriptions of the Site history, physical setting, Phase I RI scope of work and associated sampling techniques, please refer to the Final Field Activities Plan for the Remedial Investigation, Saranac Lake Gas Company (MACTEC, 2013).

CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

Data obtained by MACTEC during the 2013 RI at the Site was used to update the CSM formulated in the Final Field Activities Plan for the Remedial Investigation, Saranac Lake Gas Company (MACTEC, 2013). The CSM is intended to be dynamic and refined as data is obtained. The CSM is used to focus and modify data gathering activities as well as explain the data in subsequent report writing activities. Field staff collecting samples will evaluate conditions encountered to determine if what is observed in the field is consistent with the CSM. If findings in the field do not support the CSM, then the project team will re-evaluate the sampling approach to ensure that the samples collected meet the project objectives.

Background - The Saranac Lake Gas Company manufactured lighting gas, through the coal gasification process for the Village of Saranac Lake. According to Sanborn insurance maps and photos obtained from the town library, the MGP likely operated until the 1930s or 1940s and included two above ground gas holders, a building housing the purifier and retort (heating) operations, as well as additional areas for coal storage and offices.

Based on the operational age of this MGP site, the most likely method of gas manufacturing was via the Carbureted Water Gas process. In general, this method involved:

- Coal heated in closed retorts in which the coal was prevented from combusting by limiting the oxygen.
- During the heating process steam was injected into the retort and a chemical reaction occurred that produced a flammable gas mixture.

- Liquid petroleum hydrocarbons were sprayed into the hot gas mixture creating addition methane.
- The gas was collected, cooled, and purified before being used.
- Condensed tar (coal-tar) was produced as a by-product.

SC activities in 2007 and Phase I RI in 2013 revealed the presence of MGP-related contamination present within OU1 soil and groundwater, OU2 sediment in Brandy Brook east and to a much lesser extent to the west of the Adirondack Scenic Railroad and Pontiac Avenue, and OU3 sediment from Pontiac Bay, further extending into Lake Flower.

Contaminants of Concern (COC) - The by-products resulting from manufacturing of coal gas contain a number of different chemical constituents that are a cause for concern when left untreated in the environment. The COCs resulting from the MGP process include:

- Coal-tar, which includes polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and more specifically naphthalene (used as an indicator compound). PAHs have been detected at concentrations exceeding NYS standards, criteria, and guidance values (SCGs) in soil, sediment, and groundwater at the Site during field investigations conducted in 2007 and 2013. Of the 13 monitoring wells sampled in 2013, naphthalene was detected above the NYS class GA guidance value in 5 of the 13 wells.
- Light oil which was a secondary by-product of the gasification process which contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes, naphthalene and trimethylbenzenes, collectively referred to as petroleum VOCs. VOCs that have been previously detected at concentrations exceeding NYS SCGs in soil or groundwater at the Site during field investigations conducted in 2007 and 2013 are underlined.
- Phenols in coal-tar acids formed during the cooling of the gas. Low concentrations of phenol were detected in groundwater collected from the Site during the 2007 SC (concentration of 3 micrograms per liter); however, phenols were not detected during the 2013 Phase I RI.
- Purifier box waste which contains complex-cyanide compounds as well as sulfur (which may cause changes in pH). Cyanide was detected at the Site at a concentration of 423 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and sulfide was detected at the Site at a concentration of 27 mg/kg during the 2007 SC. pH values measured during low-flow groundwater sampling in August 2013 ranged from 5.4 to 6.2.
- Metals, resulting from coal ash and purifier waste which may include: aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, vanadium, and zinc. Metals that have been previously detected at concentrations above SCGs in soil or groundwater at the Site during field investigations conducted in 2007 and 2013 are underlined.

In general, coal-tar and associated light oil can exist as a dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL), or a light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL). The VOCs and phenols would tend to dissolve in groundwater, or volatilize in the soil (vadose zone). Metals and cyanide may be mobilized from the purifier waste and coal ash, depending on pH (perhaps affected by the presence of sulfur); the metals may be either insoluble or soluble.

Source Areas - on-site source areas for MGP-related waste include:

- Gas holders – within and around the footprint of the former gas holders;
- Former purifier and retort building;
- Former coal storage area.

Points of Entry - Waste from the MGP process may have been released to the environment through a variety of processes. Coal-tar, one of the byproducts from the coal gasification process, is a dense, oily liquid able to condense out of the gas at various stages during its production, purification and distribution. Historically, coal-tar may have been collected for sale or reuse; however disposal often occurred on and near the site if markets were not available. Also, MGP plants likely had tar/water separators, which sometimes could not fully separate the two liquids. The resulting tar/water emulsion was often discharged to a nearby surface water body.

Onsite gas holders, condensers and/or tar separators may have leaked, and/or product could have been spilled and/or wastes may have been disposed onsite releasing tar and light oil into the soil. Both tar and light oil would tend to sink in the vadose zone. However, once the water table is encountered, the tar would continue to sink but the light oil would float. The VOCs associated with the light-oil would migrate in groundwater in a dissolved phase. Measureable quantities of NAPL (light and dense) were detected in monitoring wells during the RI conducted in August 2013.

Wastes from the purifier box, ash and coal slag from the retort have been disposed onsite. During the 2013 RI, purifier box waste (stained wood chips present with strong olfactory odor) was encountered on the southern portion of the Site (within the fenced in perimeter). Additionally, ash, coal and slag are present on the ground surface on the Site south of the former gas holders. COC associated with these waste would be released via infiltration of precipitation whereby cyanide and metals would be mobilized into the soil and then migrate into the groundwater. The presence of sulfur in the box waste

may result in a reduction of pH which could reduce metals to a soluble state. When these COCs (including metals) come in contact with the water table, migration would occur in a dissolved state coincident with the groundwater flow direction.

The distribution of MGP-related waste in shallow sediment samples collected along Brandy Brook and Pontiac Bay suggests that tar waste may have been directly discharged to Brandy Brook, either via a drainage swale or a discharge pipe. MGP-related waste (coal-tar DNAPL) was also observed in deeper soils (from 7.5 to nine feet below ground surface [bgs]) beneath Brandy Brook. The vertical distribution of contamination appears to be discontinuous (i.e. clean soils were observed between contaminated sediment and contamination observed at seven feet bgs). This suggests that coal-tar DNAPL may possibly be migrating with groundwater.

Hydrogeology and Contaminant Distribution – The soil underlying the site encountered during the 2007 SC and 2013 RI consisted of fluvial sands, medium to fine sands with some silt. Soils at the site were logged continuously to a depth of 40 feet bgs and bedrock was not encountered. A solid point was advanced to refusal with a direct push drill rig in each corner of the Site, to get a better understanding of where a lithological change may be present and/or the elevation of the bedrock surface. Refusal depths encountered ranged from 27 feet bgs to 68 feet bgs on the Site.

Groundwater flow direction was evaluated during the 2013 RI based on the monitoring well network established and a likely groundwater divide at the Site was observed which generally mimics the site topography. A small pond and wetland network south of the soccer field may be a discharge point for groundwater under the southern portion of the Site, and Brandy Brook is the likely a point of discharge for shallow groundwater from the northern portion of the Site.

VOCs, PAHs and metals associated with MGP-waste have been detected in groundwater on the Site at concentrations exceeding NYS standards. Dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons and petroleum related VOCs generally bio-degrade relatively quickly and therefore are not likely to migrate in groundwater great distances. Additionally, PAHs have a high total organic carbon (TOC) Koc (partitioning coefficient) and therefore tend to "stick" to readily available natural carbon within the aquifer matrix, thus even limited migration of PAHs in groundwater would not be expected. TOC has been detected at a concentration of up to 40,000 mg/kg from sediment collected in Brandy Brook during the 2007 SC. The August 2013 analytical data supports limited migration of VOC, while using Naphthalene as

a MGP-related waste indicator compound. Naphthalene concentrations in groundwater rapidly declined from 890 micrograms per liter at the Site (MW-106) to not detected above the reporting limit approximately 150 feet downgradient (MW-104).

The presence of coal-tar in the stream and lake suggests that tar was discharged into Brandy Brook either from a surface source and overland flow, or pipe discharge. Coal-tar is often referred to as a DNAPL material, however, the difference in density is small enough to allow tars to float on surface water for significant periods of time. If coal-tar had been directly discharged to Brandy Brook, floating coal-tar layers would have had the ability to remain stable and transport along with ordinary water flow into Pontiac Bay.

Based on groundwater and stream surface water elevations obtained in August 2013, Brandy Brook appeared to have been a 'loosing stream', or present above the potentiometric groundwater surface. Due to Brandy Brook acting as a loosing stream, the possibility exists that coal-tar that had been directly discharged into the stream could have migrated with the surface water and adhered to the sediment (containing elevated levels of Koc). Seasonal variations in stream water flow, direction and depositional areas (i.e. lesser surface water flow) may allow for the dense phase of the coal-tar to have sunk in the wetland sediment or soil and possibly be transported via groundwater flow.

DNAPL migration within the aquifer would be controlled by gravity (i.e., slope) of the underlying confining surfaces, such as clay or silt layers (till-like material) or perhaps the bedrock surface. In contrast, migration of lighter phase oils that are associated with the coal-tar would tend to follow the hydraulic gradient once the water table was encountered. In areas of likely coal-tar discharge on site (e.g., near the gas holders or the overland discharge point into Brandy Brook), it is likely that the dense phase of the coal-tar has sunk in the aquifer due to observing approximately 0.5 feet of DNAPL product in the bottom of the southern-most groundwater monitoring point on the Site (MW-109).

Surface Water Pathway Migration - Based on data collected to date, MGP-related waste appears to have been discharged either via a drainage swale or a discharge pipe to the Brandy Brook located to the northeast of the Site and the contamination appears to have migrated from Brandy Brook to Pontiac Bay of Lake Flower. Based on the observation of coal-tar saturation observed in deeper soils beneath Brandy Brook (located approximately 250 feet north of the fenced in perimeter) waste

material may also be migrating into groundwater beneath the Brook depending on seasonal groundwater fluctuations.

Exposure Routes and Points - MGP-related contamination above SCGs was documented in groundwater and soil at the Site, in sediment and soil from Brandy Brook, and sediment from Pontiac Bay/Lake Flower based on data collected during the 2007 SC and 2013 RI. Exposure to soils on the Site and groundwater is limited by a locked chain link fence surrounding a portion of the property. Public water is available in the vicinity of the Site, therefore, it is unlikely that contaminated groundwater near the Site is being used for drinking purposes. Brandy Brook extends from the northern portion of the Site and discharges into Pontiac Bay of Lake Flower approximately 2,000 feet downgradient from the Site. Pontiac Bay/Lake Flower serves as a recreational area, as well as an alternate water supply for the Village of Saranac Lake. Direct contact with sediment and ingestion of surface water are potential exposure pathways to humans and the environment.

Data Gaps - Data evaluation as part of the Phase I RI identified the following data gaps:

- The vertical extent of MGP-impacted soil contamination on the Site (OU1) has not been defined;
- The extent of the overburden groundwater contamination above NYS Class GA groundwater standards to the south of the Site has not been determined;
- The extent of MGP-related sediment and soil contamination (horizontal and vertical) in Brandy Brook has not been defined; and,
- Groundwater flow characteristics in the vicinity of Brandy Brook have not been characterized. Fluctuations in the groundwater table elevation based on seasonal precipitation may affect groundwater discharge conditions in relation to Brandy Brook. Depending on the groundwater elevation, the water from the brook may be contributing to groundwater (a 'loosing' stream) or groundwater may be discharging to the brook (a 'gaining' stream). Depending on the groundwater elevation, Brandy Brook may act as a transport mechanism mobilizing groundwater downstream of the site.

PHASE II RI SCOPE OF WORK

The objective of the Phase II RI is to address the data gaps described above. Field activities in support of the Phase II RI and the sampling and analysis plan are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. Planned Phase II RI sample locations are shown on Figure 2.

Access and Clearance

Phase II RI sampling is planned on the Site, in Brandy Brook and in the Town of North Elba right of ways (ROW) along Pontiac Avenue. MACTEC will coordinate access with the NYSDEC and respective property owners. Prior to commencing the field work, Geologic NY (driller) and MACTEC will coordinate utility clearance with Dig Safely of New York (for public property), the Town of North Elba, and the Site property owner to have utilities properly identified.

Site Visit and Scoping Meeting

A Site inspection was conducted on August 12, 2014 with MACTEC, NYSDEC and Geologic NY to evaluate access to the proposed Phase II investigation locations and select an appropriate sampling method. Sample locations were selected and marked with grade stakes and flagging.

OU1 Direct Push Investigation

To further evaluate the nature and extent of MGP waste within OU1, the following activities will be completed with a direct push drill rig:

- Two soil borings will be conducted at locations E-7A and F-9A shown on Figure 2 (identified in the August 2013 investigation) to evaluate the vertical extent of coal-tar. Soils will be logged continuously and discretely for soil characteristics and visual evidence of MGP-related waste following the NYSDEC guidance document "field descriptions of samples for Former Manufactured Gas Plant Site". Sampling will commence at 16 feet (the approximate depth where each boring was previously terminated) and ending at refusal. Refusal depths at the Site are anticipated to range between 30 and 60 feet bgs. Soil samples will not be collected for laboratory analysis.
- Up to seven direct push borings south of MW-109 will be conducted to evaluate horizontal and vertical extent coal-tar contamination. Borings E-13 and F-13 (Figure 2) will be conducted first to a depth of approximately 30 feet bgs. If contamination is encountered at these locations, MACTEC will step out further to the south (D-16, E-16 and I-15); if contamination is not encountered borings will be conducted closer to where previous MGP-related contamination has been detected (E-11 and G-11). Soils will be logged continuously and discretely for soil characteristics and visual evidence of MGP-related waste following the NYSDEC guidance document "field descriptions of samples for Former Manufactured Gas Plant Site". Soil samples will not be collected for laboratory analysis.
- Three monitoring wells (MW-204 through MW-206) will be installed south of the Site to evaluate the extent of contamination in groundwater. The locations of the Phase II monitoring wells will be selected based on soil characteristics and visual and olfactory observations noted

while conducting borings. In areas where LNAPL is suspected or observed (elevated and sustained photoionization detector (PID) responses from soils collected at depths near the water table), monitoring wells screens will be 10 feet in length with two feet of the screen positioned above the water table to intercept potential floating product. In areas in which DNAPL is suspected or observed, monitoring wells will be completed with a 10-foot screen positioned at the bottom of the penetrated unconsolidated aquifer. Exceptions to either case are if confining layers (massive silt or clay) are encountered, the well screens will not be placed in or across that confining layer. Samples will be collected and analyzed for VOC and semi VOCs (SVOCs).

OU2 Direct Push Investigation

Contamination was observed in soils beneath Brandy Brook at depths of up to 9 feet bgs. To evaluate if this deep contamination is prevalent throughout the stream and if contaminants are potentially migrating off site in the groundwater, a direct push investigation will be conducted. The following activities will be conducted:

- Six borings will be advanced in Brandy Brook to approximately 30 feet bgs. Locations SD-200 through 205 (Figure 2) will be spaced at approximately 140 feet from SD-102A and continue toward Brandy Brook Road. A low ground pressure track mounted direct push rig will be used to maneuver in soft, wet conditions present in Brandy Brook. Boring locations that are not readily accessible by the track rig (SD-204 and SD-205) will be advanced using a tripod and portable cathead, via drive and wash technique. Temporary three-inch flush joint casing will be installed and a macrocore or split spoon sampling device will be advanced into the soil to collect an undisturbed representative sample. Soils will be logged continuously and discretely for soil characteristics and visual evidence of MGP-related waste following the NYSDEC guidance document "field descriptions of samples for Former Manufactured Gas Plant Site". Soil samples will not be collected for laboratory analysis.
- Three one-inch monitoring wells will be installed west of Brandy Brook along Pontiac Road to evaluate if groundwater contamination is migrating from Brandy Brook which may pose a vapor intrusion risk to downgradient residences. Two monitoring wells (MW-202 and MW-203) will be installed in the Town of North Elba ROW west of Pontiac Avenue. One monitoring well (MW-201) will be installed in the wetland network associated with OU2 north of the Site, on the western side of the Adirondack Scenic Railroad tracks. Wells will be screened across the water table. Samples will be collected and analyzed for VOC and SVOCs.

Water Level Measurements and Groundwater Sampling

Approximately two weeks after installation and development, groundwater samples will be collected from the six new monitoring wells. Groundwater analytical data will be used to further assess the distribution of MGP-related contamination from the vicinity of the Site. Prior to sampling, water

levels (depth to groundwater) will be measured from the available monitoring well network (see Table 1 for details). Monitoring wells will then be sampled using low-flow sampling procedures and submitted for laboratory analysis.

Investigation Derived Waste

The method of disposing of investigation derived waste generated during the Phase II RI will be based upon whether the wastes (including sediment, soil and groundwater) are considered hazardous or non-hazardous. Media contaminated with MGP-related waste and, or containing sustained PID readings greater than five parts per million will be containerized in United States Department of Transportation approved 55-gallon drums. Drums filled during the Phase II field investigation will be staged on the Site in a temporarily secured area. Transport and disposal of these containers will be arranged by MACTEC on behalf of NYSDEC.

Survey

Upon completion of the Phase II RI field activities, MACTEC's subcontractor will complete a location and elevation survey of the new monitoring wells and location survey of the soil boring locations.

Data Evaluation and Reporting

At the completion of the Phase II field activities, information obtained and data generated will be evaluated and used to update and refine the CSM in support of preparing and submitting the RI/Feasibility Study Report. An EQUIS EDD of validated results will also be submitted.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us at 207-775-5401.

Sincerely,

MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, P.C.

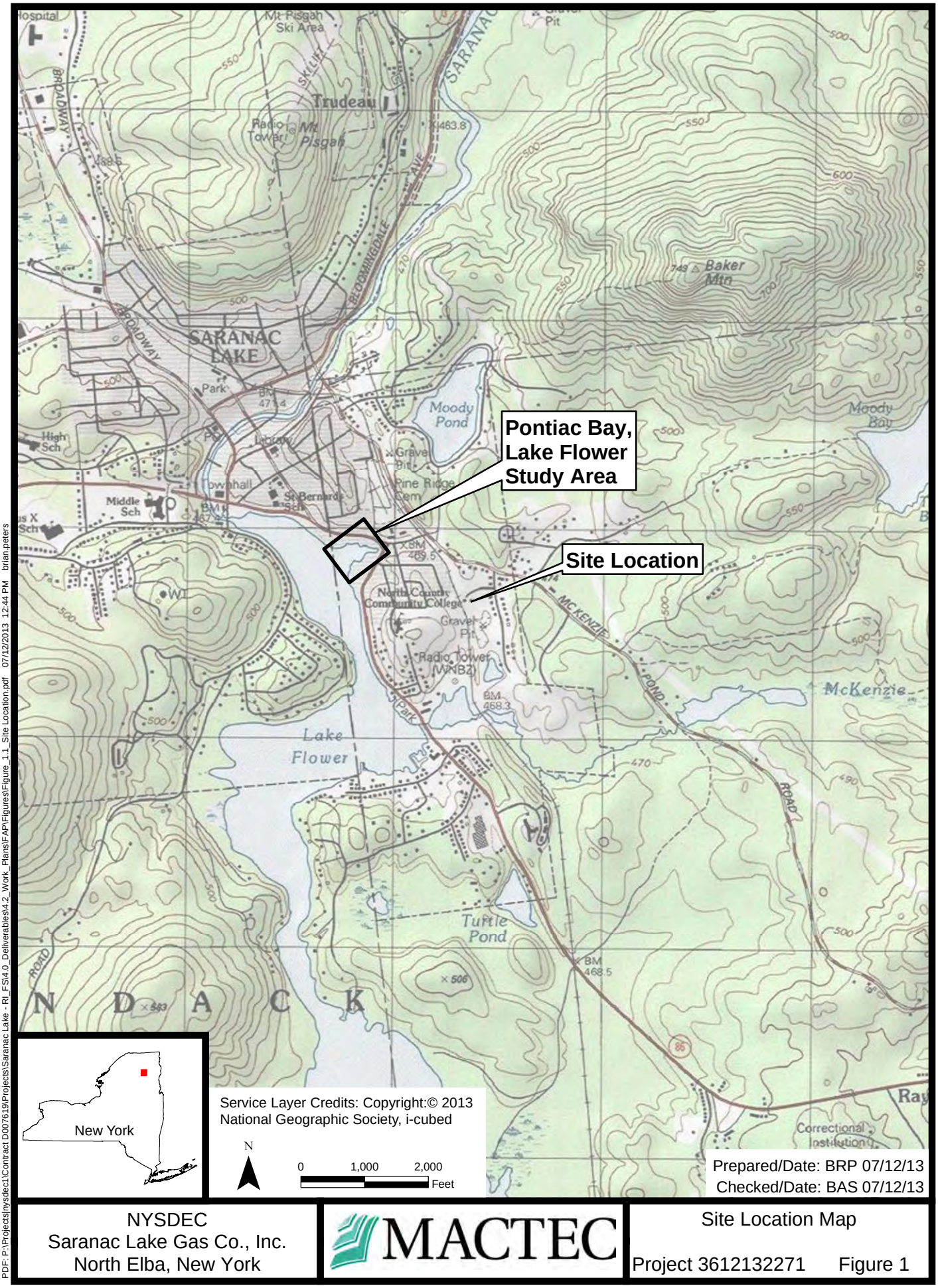
Brandon Shaw
RI Technical Lead

Jayme P. Connolly
Project Manager

REFERENCES

MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, P.C., 2013. Final Field Activities Plan Remedial Investigation for the Saranac Lake Gas Company. Prepared for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, New York. June 2011.

FIGURES



NYSDEC
Saranac Lake Gas Co., Inc.
North Elba, New York

MACTEC

Site Location Map

Project 3612132271 Figure 1

Document: P:\Projects\nysdec1\Contract D007619\Projects\Saranac Lake - RI_FS\4.0_Deliverables\4.5_Databases\GIS\MapDocuments\SiteLocationMap.mxd
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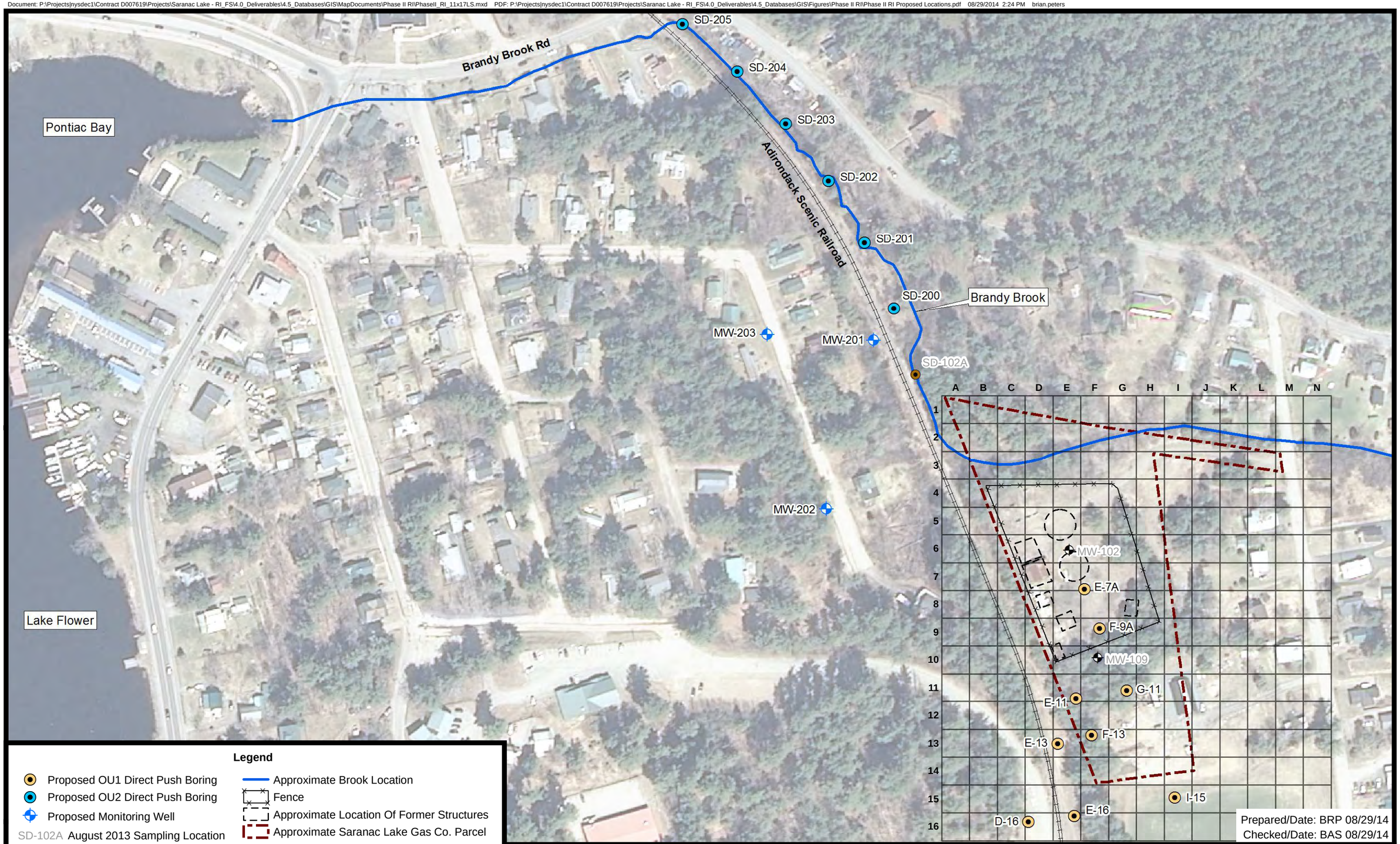

Legend

- Proposed OU1 Direct Push Boring
- Proposed OU2 Direct Push Boring
- Proposed Monitoring Well
- SD-102A August 2013 Sampling Location
- Approximate Brook Location
- Fence
- Approximate Location Of Former Structures
- Approximate Saranac Lake Gas Co. Parcel

N

0 80 160 Feet

Essex County color digital orthoimagery (2009) obtained from New York State GIS Clearinghouse at: http://www.nysgis.state.ny.us

Prepared/Date: BRP 08/29/14
Checked/Date: BAS 08/29/14

NYSDEC Site # 516008
Saranac Lake Gas Co., Inc.
North Elba, New York

MACTEC

Phase II RI Proposed Locations

Project 3612132271 Figure 2

TABLES

Table 1: Proposed Field Tasks, Methodology, and Analytical Program

LOCATION TYPE	LOCATION ID	DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY	RATIONALE	ANALYTICAL
Saranac Lake Gas Company - Phase II Remedial Investigation				
OU1 Direct Push Soil Investigation	The locations are based on 50 foot-sample grid established during the Phase I investigation (actual number of borings completed will be dependent on conditions encountered in the field).	Advance two (2) existing direct push soil boring locations on the Site to refusal (estimated to range between 30 and 60 feet bgs). Up to an additional seven (7) direct push soil borings will be advanced further south of the Site (MW-109) to a depth anticipated to be 30 feet bgs. Soils will be characterized and described using visual observations following the NYSDEC "field descriptions of samples for Former Manufactured Gas Plant Site" sheet.	To further evaluate the horizontal and vertical extent of MGP related impacted soils on the Site (OU1), and to the south of the Site.	No analytical samples are planned.
OU2 Direct Push Soil Investigation	SD-200 through SD-205	Complete six (6) direct push soil borings in the wetland area associated with Brandy Brook (OU2). The OU2 borings will be spaced at equal distances from the Site (SD-102A) to Brandy Brook Road. Soil borings will be advanced to anticipated depths ranging from 25 to 30 feet bgs to further characterize vertical extent of contamination in OU2). Soils will be characterized and described using visual observations following the NYSDEC "field descriptions of samples for Former Manufactured Gas Plant Site" sheet.	Contamination was observed in soils beneath Brandy Brook at depths of up to 9 feet bgs. To further evaluate the horizontal and vertical extent of MGP-related impacted soils in Brandy Brook (OU2). To evaluate if this deep contamination is prevalent throughout the stream and if contaminants are potentially migrating off site in the groundwater a direct push investigation will be conducted	No analytical samples are planned.
Direct Push Monitoring Well Installation	MW-201 through MW-206	Three (3) monitoring wells will be installed hydraulically downgradient from MW-109. Two (2) monitoring wells will be installed along Pontiac Avenue. One (1) monitoring well will also be installed in the wetland network associated with OU2 north of the Site. Monitoring wells will be screened across observed soil contamination (if present); otherwise, screened across the water table (estimate 10 foot screens).	To further evaluate contaminant distribution in groundwater and the potentiometric groundwater surface elevation and flow direction from the vicinity of the Site.	NA
Groundwater Elevation Measurements	MW-101 through MW-110, MW-201 through MW-205, GW-02, GW-11 and GW-14	Synoptic groundwater elevation measurements will be collected from 13 existing and 6 new monitoring wells.	Groundwater elevation measurements will be collected to further evaluate groundwater flow direction and potential contaminant distribution.	NA
Monitoring Well Low-Flow Groundwater Sampling	MW-201 through MW-206	Groundwater samples will be collected from the six (6) newly installed Phase II monitoring wells following USEPA low flow methods.	To further evaluate Site-related contaminant distribution in groundwater from the vicinity of the Site, six (6) low-flow groundwater samples will be collected from the newly installed monitoring wells. Groundwater samples will be analyzed for VOC and SVOCs.	Six (6) groundwater samples for VOC and SVOC analyses.
Monitoring Well and Phase II Sample Location Survey	Phase II RI sampling locations	Licensed surveyor to complete an elevation and location survey of Phase II sample locations	Used to help further evaluate groundwater flow direction at hydraulically downgradient locations from the Site.	NA

Notes:
Refer to QAPjP for Sample Identification
NA = not applicable
VOC = volatile organic compounds, USEPA Method 8260C.
SVOC = semi volatile organic compounds, USEPA Method 8270C.
bgs = below ground surface
RI = Remedial Investigation

Table 2: Proposed Phase II Sample Identification and Analyses

					GW Samples	
Site Type	**Media**	**Location ID**	**Sampling Interval (feet bgs)**	**Sample ID[1]**	**VOCs**	**SVOCs**
Phase II Part 2 Monitoring Well Groundwater Sampling						
Monitoring Well	GW	MW-201	TBD	516008-MW201___	1	1
Monitoring Well	GW	MW-202	TBD	516008-MW202___	1	1
Monitoring Well	GW	MW-203	TBD	516008-MW203___	1	1
Monitoring Well	GW	MW-204	TBD	516008-MW204___	1	1
Monitoring Well	GW	MW-205	TBD	516008-MW205___	1	1
Monitoring Well	GW	MW-206	TBD	516008-MW206___	1	1
TOTAL SAMPLES					6	6

NOTES:
1. Sample ID: 516008 = NYSDEC Site No.; __ represents the 3 digit sample depth bgs be determined in field;
VOCs = Target Compound List Volatile Organic Compounds Method 8260.
SVOC = TCL semi-volatile organic compounds Method 8270.
bgs = below ground surface
TBD = To Be Determined (in the field).
GW = groundwater