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John Piston
Project Manager
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation, Region 7
615 Erie Blvd. West
Syracuse, New York 13204-2400

CONSTRUCTION

Subject:
Vapor Intrusion Investigation Report
Miller Duva Site, Taft Road, Clay, NY
NYSDEC Site # 734051

Date:
March 6, 2007

Dear Mr. Piston:

Contact:
Timothy Miller, P.E.

On behalf of the General Electric Company (GE), please find attached the Vapor Intrusion Investigation Reports for 5020, 5022, 5024 and 5026 Platinum Drive, located adjacent to the above referenced site. The investigation was completed during December 2006.

Phone:
315.671.9535

Email:
timothy.miller@arcadis-us.com

If you have any questions or comments regarding this matter, please contact me at 315.671.9535.

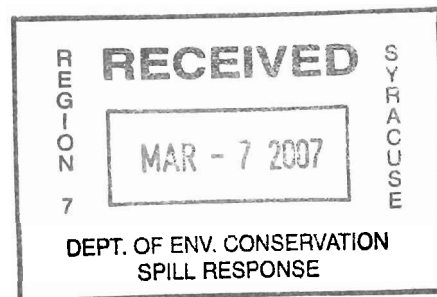
Our ref:
B0020896

Sincerely,

ARCADIS of New York, Inc.

Timothy E. Miller, P.E.
Senior Engineer I

Copies:
Steven R. Meier, GE



Imagine the result



Mr. Leslie Shaul
5022 Platinum Drive
Liverpool, NY 13090



Subject:

Results of Indoor Air Sampling and Basement Sump Sampling
5022 Platinum Drive, Clay, NY. (NYSDEC Site #734051)

Dear Mr. Shaul:

On behalf of the General Electric Company (GE), BBL Environmental Services, Inc. (BBLES, now known as ARCADIS of New York, Inc. [ARCADIS BBLES]) has prepared this letter to report the findings of the indoor air and basement sump water sampling performed at your residence between December 18 and December 19, 2006.

Background

In May 1989, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in the basement sump water at 5022 Platinum Drive and three other nearby houses. In response to these results, GE installed a groundwater collection and treatment system at the Miller/Duva Site (Site) to mitigate additional off-site migration of VOCs. GE also installed indoor air mitigation measures at the basement sump of each residence to inhibit VOCs in groundwater from affecting indoor air quality. The air mitigation measures included sealed sump enclosures with power ventilation fans to the outside atmosphere. Cracks and openings in the basements were also sealed. The basement sumps discharge water to the groundwater treatment system at the Site.

In 1990 and 1992, GE collected indoor air samples at your house and analyzed them for VOCs. GE continues to inspect the sump ventilation system quarterly and analyze the water within your sump annually.

On August 25, 2005, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) requested GE complete a vapor intrusion evaluation in the area of the Site to determine if VOCs in groundwater are affecting indoor air quality. GE submitted a Vapor Intrusion Work Plan to the NYSDEC on May 10, 2006 and implemented the work plan on May 22, 2006 (outside the normal heating season). The results of the May 22, 2006 event were reported to you on June 23, 2006.

GE performed additional indoor air sampling activities on December 18, 2006 (during the heating season) to verify the May 2006 results, and results are presented below.

Imagine the result

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6723 Towpath Road
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CONSTRUCTION

Date:
March 5, 2007

Contact:
Timothy E. Miller, P.E.

Phone:
315.671.9535

Email:
timothy.miller@arcadis-us.com

Our ref:
B0020896

As specified in the work plan, prior to collecting indoor air samples, an inventory of chemicals stored within your house was prepared to evaluate potential effects on indoor air from obvious household products, because many household products contain VOCs and can affect indoor air quality. Subsequently, air samples were collected in your basement and first floor, and also in your back yard to evaluate ambient air quality near your house. A water sample was also collected from your basement sump to evaluate groundwater quality beneath your house that could possibly affect indoor air quality via vapor intrusion. The results from this study are summarized below.

Sump Water Sampling

Table 1 provides the results of the sampling and compares it to the results of the sump water samples collected over the last 10 years. Only those VOCs that have been historically detected in the sump water over time are shown on the table. VOCs including chloroform, cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) and trichloroethene (TCE) were detected in your basement sump water on December 19, 2006.

Air Sampling

VOCs detected in the indoor air samples were compared to the VOCs detected within the basement sump water and the outdoor air sample to evaluate if the VOCs are potentially a result of groundwater contamination, VOCs detected outside and/or possible indoor sources. Table 2 provides the air sample results that are summarized below.

Outdoor Air Sampling

The outdoor air sample contained 12 different VOCs. These same VOCs were also detected in the basement and first floor samples and their presence in ambient air could have influenced the indoor air sampling results.

Basement Sample

The basement air sample contained 18 different VOCs. None of these VOCs were detected in the basement sump water. As noted, twelve of these VOCs were also detected in the outdoor air sample.

First Floor Sample

The first floor air sample contained 17 different VOCs. None of these VOCs were detected in the basement sump water. As noted, twelve of these VOCs were also detected in the outdoor air sample.

Summary

- Many factors could affect indoor air quality including household construction materials, household products and activities, outside air quality and environmental conditions such as groundwater quality.
- Three VOCs, chloroform, cis-1,2-DCA, and TCE, were detected in the basement sump water. Chloroform has not been historically analyzed for in the basement sump water. Sump water quality continues to be below NYSDEC groundwater standards, demonstrating the long-term effectiveness of the on-site remedial activities.

VOCs detected in the basement and first floor air samples were not detected in the basement sump water sample.

- The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) developed action levels for TCE and tetrachloroethene (PCE) within indoor air. PCE concentrations did not exceed the NYSDOH action levels. TCE concentrations were non-detect and therefore did not exceed the NYSDOH action level. Mitigation measures are in place and will continue to be operated.

If you have any health-related questions, please contact Henrietta Hamel at NYSDOH 315.426.7627. Other questions can be directed to John Piston at NYSDEC 315.426.7411 or to me at 315.671.9535.

Sincerely,

ARCADIS of New York, Inc.



Timothy E. Miller, P.E.
Sr. Engineer I

Copies:

Steven Meier, GE
John Piston, NYSDEC
Henrietta Hamel, NYSDOH

TABLE 1
VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION
MILLER/DUVA SITE

SUMMARY OF SUMP WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

Compound	Standards or Guidance Value (ug/l)	Concentration (µg/l)											
		Platinum Drive Residence 5022 (Shaul)											
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	23-May-06	19-Dec-06
Acetone	50 G	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 J	5 U
Chloroform	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 U	4.8
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 U	1 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 U	1 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 U	1 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	5	1.8	5 U	3.2	1.3	0.81 J	1 U	0.53 J	0.32 J	1 U	1 U	0.53 J
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	3 U	1 U	5 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Trichloroethene	5	13	5.8	2.6 J	10	5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.0	1 U	0.59 J
Toluene	5	3 U	1 U	5 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	3 U	1 U	5 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Tetrachloroethene	5	3 U	0.25 J	5 U	0.34 J	0.26 J	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	1 U	1 U

Notes:

1. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) SW-846 Method 8260.
2. Concentrations reported in micrograms per liter (µg/L).
3. G = Guidance value.
4. U - Indicates that the compound was not detected; the associated value is the sample quantitation limit (detection limit).
5. J - Indicates an estimated value.
6. NS = Not sampled due to lack of water in the sump.
7. NA = Not analyzed.
8. ND = Not detected.
9. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. located in Amherst, New York.
10. Shaded values indicate that the constituent was detected at a concentration greater than the associated sample detection limit.

TABLE 2

VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION
MILLER/DUVA SITE

SUMMARY OF AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

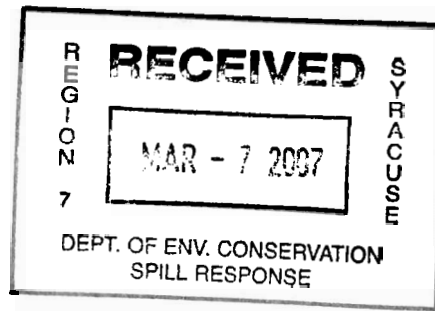
Constituent	Base5022		1stF5022		Amb5022	
	25-May-06	19-Dec-06	25-May-06	19-Dec-06	25-May-06	19-Dec-06
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.65	0.51	0.71	0.65	< 0.22	<0.22
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 0.69	<0.27	< 0.69	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 0.55	<0.22	< 0.55	<0.22	< 0.22	<0.22
1,1-Dichloroethane	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
1,1-Dichloroethene	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
1,2-Dibromoethane	< 0.77	<0.31	< 0.77	<0.31	< 0.31	<0.31
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.81	<0.32	< 0.81	<0.32	< 0.32	<0.32
1,2-Dichloroethene	NA	<0.16	NA	<0.16	NA	<0.16
1,2-Dichloropropane	< 0.92	<0.37	< 0.92	<0.37	< 0.37	<0.37
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	< 0.70	<0.28	< 0.70	<0.28	< 0.28	<0.28
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	< 0.20	<0.20
1,3-Butadiene	< 1.1	<0.18	< 1.1	<0.18	< 0.44	<0.18
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	1.3	2.5	1.3	2.6	< 0.19	<0.19
3-Chloropropene	< 0.63	<0.25	< 0.63	<0.25	< 0.25	<0.25
4-Ethyltoluene	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	< 0.20	<0.20
Benzene	6.4	5.1	6.7	5.1	0.21	0.89
Bromodichloromethane	< 0.67	<0.27	< 0.67	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27
Bromoethene	< 0.87	<0.35	< 0.87	<0.35	< 0.35	<0.35
Bromoform	< 1.0	<0.41	< 1.0	<0.41	< 0.41	<0.41
Bromomethane	< 1.9	<0.35	< 1.9	<0.31	< 0.78	<0.31
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.94	0.75	0.82	0.88	0.82	0.75
Chloroethane	< 1.3	<0.21	< 1.3	<0.21	< 0.53	<0.21
Chloroform	0.63	<0.20	0.68	<0.20	< 0.20	<0.20
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.40	<0.16	0.25	<0.16
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 0.45	<0.18	< 0.45	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18
Cyclohexane	0.93	1.2	1	1.2	< 0.14	0.16
Dibromochloromethane	< 0.85	<0.34	< 0.85	<0.34	< 0.34	<0.34
Dichlorodifluoromethane	15	14 J	11	12 J	3.3	4.0 J
Ethylbenzene	4.3	4.3	4	4.3	< 0.17	0.22
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	0.5	0.43	0.4	<0.14	< 0.14	<0.14
n-Heptane	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.5	< 0.16	0.29
n-Hexane	7.8	7	7	6.7	< 0.28	0.95
Tetrachloroethene	< 0.68	0.39	< 0.68	0.38	< 0.27	<0.27
Toluene	28	53 D	28	75 DJ	1.1	1.2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 0.45	<0.18	< 0.45	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18
Trichloroethene	0.35	<0.21	0.30	<0.21	0.31	<0.21
Trichlorofluoromethane	4.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.0
Vinyl Chloride	< 0.51	<0.20	< 0.51	<0.20	< 0.20	<0.20
Xylene (m,p)	16	16	16	15	0.41	0.48
Xylene (o)	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.2	< 0.17	0.30
Xylene (total)	22	21	22	21	0.42	0.78

Notes:

1. Samples collected by BBL Environmental Services, Inc.
2. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency Compendium Method TO-15.
3. Concentrations reported in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³).
4. < - Indicates that the compound was not detected; the associated value is the sample quantitation limit (detection limit).
5. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. located in Burlington, Vermont.
6. Shaded values indicated that the constituent was detected at a concentration greater than the associated sample detection limit.
7. J - Estimated value. Value is below practical quantitation limit.
8. D - Concentrations identified from analysis of the sample at a secondary dilution.
9. NA - Not analyzed.



Mr. Brian Wanzer
5020 Platinum Drive
Liverpool, NY 13090



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6723 Towpath Road
Syracuse
New York 13214-0066
Tel 315.449.3105
Fax 315.446.5807
www.arcadis-us.com

Subject:

Results of Indoor Air Sampling and Basement Sump Sampling
5020 Platinum Drive, Clay, NY. (NYSDEC Site #734051)

CONSTRUCTION

Dear Mr. Wanzer:

On behalf of the General Electric Company (GE), BBL Environmental Services, Inc. (BBLES, now known as ARCADIS of New York, Inc. [ARCADIS BBLES]) has prepared this letter to report the findings of the indoor air and basement sump water sampling performed at your residence between December 18 and December 19, 2006.

Date:

March 5, 2007

Contact:

Timothy E. Miller, P.E.

Phone:

315.671.9535

Email:

timothy.miller@arcadis-us.com

Our ref:

B0020896

Background

In May 1989, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in the basement sump water at 5020 Platinum Drive and three other nearby houses. In response to these results, GE installed a groundwater collection and treatment system at the Miller/Duva Site (Site) to mitigate additional off-site migration of VOCs. GE also installed indoor air mitigation measures at the basement sump of each residence to inhibit VOCs in groundwater from affecting indoor air quality. The air mitigation measures included sealed sump enclosures with power ventilation fans to the outside atmosphere. Cracks and openings in the basements were also sealed. The basement sumps discharge water to the groundwater treatment system at the Site.

In 1990 and 1992, GE collected indoor air samples at your house and analyzed them for VOCs. GE continues to inspect the sump ventilation system quarterly and analyze the water within your sump annually.

On August 25, 2005, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) requested GE complete a vapor intrusion evaluation in the area of the Site to determine if VOCs in groundwater are affecting indoor air quality. GE submitted a Vapor Intrusion Work Plan to the NYSDEC on May 10, 2006 and implemented the work plan on May 22, 2006 (outside the normal heating season). The results of the May 22, 2006 event were reported to you on June 23, 2006.

Imagine the result

GE performed additional indoor air sampling activities on December 18, 2006 (during the heating season) to verify the May 2006 results, and results are presented below.

As specified in the work plan, prior to collecting indoor air samples, an inventory of chemicals stored within your house was prepared to evaluate potential effects on indoor air from obvious household products, because many household products contain VOCs and can affect indoor air quality. Subsequently, air samples were collected in your basement and first floor, and also in your back yard to evaluate ambient air quality near your house. A water sample was also collected from your basement sump to evaluate groundwater quality beneath your house that could possibly affect indoor air quality via vapor intrusion. The results from this study are summarized below.

Sump Water Sampling

The sump water sample was analyzed for numerous VOCs by EPA Method 8260. Table 1 provides the results of the sampling and compares it to the results of the sump water samples collected over the last 10 years. Only those VOCs that have been historically detected in the sump water over time are shown on the table. VOCs were not detected in your basement sump water on December 19, 2006.

Air Sampling

VOCs detected in the indoor air samples were compared to the VOCs detected within the basement sump water and the ambient air sample to evaluate if the VOCs are potentially a result of groundwater contamination, VOCs detected outside and/or possible indoor sources. Table 2 provides the air sample results that are summarized below.

Outdoor Air Sampling

The outdoor air sample contained twelve different VOCs. These same VOCs were also detected in the basement and first floor samples and their presence in ambient air could have influenced the indoor air sampling results.

Basement Sample

The basement air sample contained 17 different VOCs. None of these VOCs were detected in the basement sump water. As noted, twelve of these VOCs were also detected in the outdoor air sample.

First Floor Sample

The first floor air sample contained 17 different VOCs. None of these VOCs were detected in the basement sump. As noted, twelve of these VOCs were also detected in the outdoor air sample.

Summary

- Many factors could affect indoor air quality including household construction materials, household products and activities, outside air quality and environmental conditions such as groundwater quality.
- Site-specific VOCs continue to be non-detect within the basement sump water sample, demonstrating the long-term effectiveness of the on-site remedial activities.
- The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) developed action levels for trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene within indoor air. These VOCs were not detected in indoor air samples and therefore did not exceed the NYSDOH action levels. Mitigation measures are in place and will continue to be operated.

If you have any health-related questions, please contact Henrietta Hamel at NYSDOH 315.426.7627. Other questions can be directed to John Piston at NYSDEC 315.426.7411 or to me at 315.671.9535.

Sincerely,

ARCADIS of New York, Inc.



Timothy E. Miller, P.E.
Senior Engineer I

Copies:

Steven Meier, GE
John Piston, NYSDEC
Henrietta Hamel, NYSDOH

Tables

TABLE 1
VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION
MILLER/DUVA SITE

SUMMARY OF SUMP WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

Compound	Standards or Guidance Value (ug/l)	Concentration (µg/l)											
		Platinum Drive Residence 5020 (Wanzer)											
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	23-May-06	19-Dec-06
Acetone	50 G	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	5 U
Chloroform	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	3 U	1 U	5 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Trichloroethene	5	3 U	1 U	5 U	0.26 J	0.68 J	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U
Tetrachloroethene	5	3 U	0.72	5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	1 U	1 U

Notes:

1. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) SW-846 Method 8260.
2. Concentrations reported in micrograms per liter (µg/L).
3. G = Guidance Value.
4. U - Indicates that the compound was not detected; the associated value is the sample quantitation limit (detection limit).
5. D - This flag identifies all compounds identified in an analysis at the secondary dilution factor.
6. J - Indicates an estimated value.
7. NA = Not analyzed.
8. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. located in Amherst, New York.
9. Shaded values indicate that the constituent was detected at a concentration greater than the associated sample detection limit.

TABLE 2

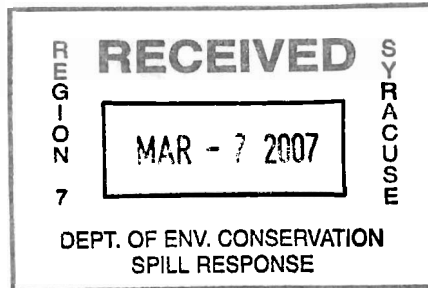
**VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION
MILLER/DUVA SITE**

SUMMARY OF AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

Constituent	Base5020		1stF5020		Amb5020	
	25-May-06	19-Dec-06	23-May-06	19-Dec-06	23-May-06	19-Dec-06
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.29	<0.22	0.22	<0.22	< 0.22	<0.22
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 0.27	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 0.22	<0.22	< 0.22	<0.22	< 0.22	<0.22
1,1-Dichloroethane	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
1,1-Dichloroethene	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
1,2-Dibromoethane	< 0.31	<0.31	< 0.31	<0.31	< 0.31	<0.31
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.32	<0.32	< 0.32	<0.32	< 0.32	<0.32
1,2-Dichloroethene	NA	<0.16	NA	<0.16	NA	<0.16
1,2-Dichloropropane	< 0.37	<0.37	< 0.37	<0.37	< 0.37	<0.37
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	< 0.28	<0.28	< 0.28	<0.28	< 0.28	<0.28
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.43	0.64	0.36	0.49	< 0.20	<0.20
1,3-Butadiene	1.7	3.1	1.8	3.3	< 0.44	<0.18
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.75	1.5	0.61	1.3	< 0.19	<0.19
3-Chloropropene	< 0.25	<0.25	< 0.25	<0.25	< 0.25	<0.25
4-Ethyltoluene	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	< 0.20	<0.20
Benzene	2.8	5.1	2.9	5.1	0.21	0.77
Bromodichloromethane	< 0.27	<0.27	0.32	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27
Bromoethene	< 0.35	<0.35	< 0.35	<0.35	< 0.35	<0.35
Bromoform	< 0.41	<0.41	< 0.41	<0.41	< 0.41	<0.41
Bromomethane	< 0.78	<0.31	< 0.78	<0.31	< 0.78	<0.31
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.69	0.75	0.69	0.82	0.82	0.75
Chloroethane	< 0.53	<0.21	< 0.53	<0.21	< 0.53	<0.21
Chloroform	1.1	0.78	1.4	0.88	< 0.20	<0.20
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.44	<0.16	0.18	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 0.18	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18
Cyclohexane	0.24	0.27	0.14	0.25	< 0.14	0.18
Dibromochloromethane	< 0.34	<0.34	< 0.34	<0.34	< 0.34	<0.34
Dichlorodifluoromethane	11	11 J	5.4	6.9 J	3.3	3.9 J
Ethylbenzene	1.7	2.9	1.9	3.1	< 0.17	0.20
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	< 0.14	<0.14	< 0.14	<0.14	< 0.14	<0.14
n-Heptane	0.7	1.1	0.98	1.1	0.18	0.33
n-Hexane	0.99	1.3	0.74	1.2	< 0.28	1.4
Tetrachloroethene	< 0.27	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27
Toluene	14	29 D	14	30 D	1.1	1.1
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 0.18	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18
Trichloroethene	0.97	<0.21	0.33	<0.21	< 0.21	<0.21
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0
Vinyl Chloride	< 0.20	<0.20	< 0.20	<0.20	< 0.20	<0.20
Xylene (m,p)	4.8	7.8	4.8	6.9	0.35	0.56
Xylene (o)	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.3	< 0.17	0.20
Xylene (total)	6.5	10	6.5	9.6	0.35	0.78

Notes:

1. Samples collected by BBL Environmental Services, Inc.
2. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency Compendium Method TO-15.
3. Concentrations reported in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³).
4. < - Indicates that the compound was not detected; the associated value is the sample quantitation limit (detection limit).
5. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. located in Burlington, Vermont.
6. Shaded values indicated that the constituent was detected at a concentration greater than the associated sample detection limit.
7. Bold constituents and or values indicate that the constituent was detected in the sump water sample.
8. J - Estimated value. Value is below practical quantitation limit.
9. D - Concentrations identified from analysis of the sample at a secondary dilution.
10. NA - Not analyzed.



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www.arcadis-us.com

Mr. Frederick Scullin
5026 Platinum Drive
Liverpool, NY 13090

Subject:

Results of Indoor Air Sampling and Basement Sump Sampling
5026 Platinum Drive, Clay, NY. (NYSDEC Site #734051)

CONSTRUCTION

Dear Mr. Scullin:

On behalf of the General Electric Company (GE), BBL Environmental Services, Inc. (BBLES, now known as ARCADIS of New York, Inc. [ARCADIS BBLES]) has prepared this letter to report the findings of the indoor air and basement sump water sampling performed at your residence between December 18 and December 19, 2006.

Date:
March 5, 2007

Contact:
Timothy E. Miller, P.E.

Phone:
315.671.9535

Email:
timothy.millier@arcadis-us.com

Our ref:
B0020896

Background

In May 1989, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in the basement sump water at 5026 Platinum Drive and three other nearby houses. In response to these results, GE installed a groundwater collection and treatment system at the Miller/Duva Site (Site) to mitigate additional off-site migration of VOCs. GE also installed indoor air mitigation measures at the basement sump of each residence to inhibit VOCs in groundwater from affecting indoor air quality. The air mitigation measures included sealed sump enclosures with power ventilation fans to the outside atmosphere. Cracks and openings in the basements were also sealed. The basement sumps discharge water to the groundwater treatment system at the Site.

In 1990 and 1992, GE collected indoor air samples at your house and analyzed them for VOCs. GE continues to inspect the sump ventilation system quarterly and analyze the water within your sump annually.

On August 25, 2005, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) requested GE complete a vapor intrusion evaluation in the area of the Site to determine if VOCs in groundwater are affecting indoor air quality. GE submitted a Vapor Intrusion Work Plan to the NYSDEC on May 10, 2006 and implemented the work plan on May 22, 2006 (outside the normal heating season). The results of the May 22, 2006 event were reported to you on June 23, 2006.

GE performed additional indoor air sampling activities on December 18, 2006 (during the heating season) to verify the May 2006 results, and results are presented below.

Imagine the result

As specified in the work plan, prior to collecting indoor air samples, an inventory of chemicals stored within your house was prepared to evaluate potential effects on indoor air from obvious household products, because many household products contain VOCs and can affect indoor air quality. Subsequently, air samples were collected in your basement and first floor, and also in your back yard to evaluate ambient air quality near your house. A water sample was not collected from your basement sump due to a lack of water within the sump. The results from this study are summarized below.

Sump Water Sampling

Due to a lack of water in the basement sump, a sump water sample could not be collected. However, Table 1 provides the results of the sump water samples collected over the last 10 years. Only the VOCs that have been historically detected in the sump water are shown on the table. Water samples were collected in 1996 and 2001 through 2005, and VOCs were not detected in any of those sump water samples.

Air Sampling

VOCs detected in the indoor air samples were compared to the VOCs historically detected within the basement sump water and the ambient air sample to evaluate if the VOCs are potentially a result of groundwater contamination, VOCs detected outside and/or possible indoor sources. Table 2 provides the air sample results that are summarized below.

Outdoor Air Sampling

The outdoor air sample contained 12 different VOCs. These VOCs, with the exception of 1,2-dichloroethene and cis-1,2-dichloroethene, were also detected in indoor air. The presence of these VOCs in the outdoor air could have influenced indoor air sample results.

Basement Sample

The basement air sample contained 20 different VOCs. None of these VOCs were detected in the basement sump water during the 1996 and 2001 through 2005 sampling events. As noted, ten of these VOCs were also detected in the outdoor air sample.

First Floor Sample

The first floor air sample contained 19 different VOCs. None of these VOCs were detected in the basement sump water during the 1996 and 2001 through 2005 sampling events. As noted, ten of these VOCs were also detected in the outdoor air sample.

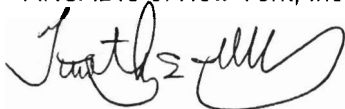
Summary

- Many factors could affect indoor air quality including household construction materials, household products and activities, outside air quality and environmental conditions such as groundwater quality.
- Historically site-specific VOCs have not been detected in the basement sump water.
- Ten VOCs detected in the basement and first floor air samples, were also detected in the ambient air sample.
- The New York State Department of Health developed action levels for trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE) within indoor air. PCE concentrations did not exceed the NYSDOH action levels. TCE concentrations were non-detect and therefore did not exceed the NYSDOH action level. Mitigation measures are in place and will continue to be operated.

If you have any health-related questions, please contact Henrietta Hamel at NYSDOH 315.426.7627. Other questions can be directed to John Piston at NYSDEC 315.426.7411 or to me at 315.671.9535.

Sincerely,

ARCADIS of New York, Inc.



Timothy E. Miller, P.E.
Sr. Engineer I

Copies:

Steven Meier, GE
John Piston, NYSDEC
Henrietta Hamel, NYSDOH

Tables

TABLE 1
VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION
MILLER/DUVA SITE

SUMMARY OF SUMP WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

Compound	Standard (ug/l)	Concentration (µg/l)										
		Platinum Drive Residence 5026 (Scullin)										
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	3 U	NS	NS	NS	NS	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	NS
Trichloroethene	5	3 U	NS	NS	NS	NS	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	NS
Toluene	5	3 U	NS	NS	NS	NS	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	NS
Tetrachloroethene	5	3 U	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	0.5 U	NS
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	NA	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NS
Methylene Chloride	5	NA	NS	NS	NS	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NS

Notes:

1. Sump at Residence 5026 was not sampled in 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2006 due to lack of water in the sump.
2. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) SW-846 Method 8260.
3. Concentrations reported in micrograms per liter (µg/L).
4. U - Indicates that the compound was not detected; the associated value is the sample quantitation limit (detection limit).
5. NS = Not sampled due to lack of water in the sump.
6. NA = Not analyzed.
7. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. located in Amherst, New York.

TABLE 2

**VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION
MILLER/DUVA SITE**

SUMMARY OF AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

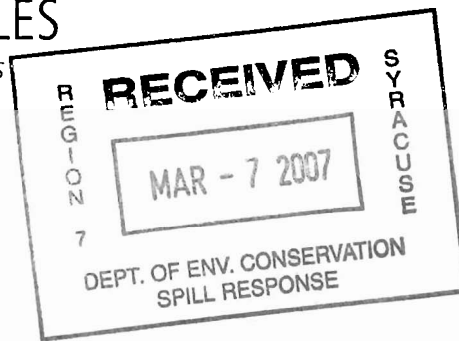
Constituent	Base5026		1stF5026		Amb5026	
	26-May-06	19-Dec-06	26-May-06	19-Dec-06	26-May-06	19-Dec-06
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.6	1.3	0.82	1.5	< 0.22	<0.22
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	< 0.69	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27	< 0.27	<0.27
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 0.55	<0.22	< 0.22	<0.22	< 0.22	<0.22
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.57	0.34	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
1,1-Dichloroethene	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
1,2-Dibromoethane	< 0.77	<0.31	< 0.31	<0.31	< 0.31	<0.31
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.81	<0.32	< 0.32	<0.32	< 0.32	<0.32
1,2-Dichloroethene	NA	<0.16	NA	<0.16	NA	0.32
1,2-Dichloropropane	< 0.92	<0.37	< 0.37	<0.37	< 0.37	<0.37
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	< 0.70	<0.28	< 0.28	<0.28	< 0.28	<0.28
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	7.9	3.4	1.1	2.8	0.31	<0.20
1,3-Butadiene	< 1.1	<0.18	< 0.44	<0.18	< 0.44	<0.18
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2.6	1.0	0.51	0.93	0.33	<0.19
3-Chloropropene	< 0.63	<0.25	< 0.25	<0.25	< 0.25	<0.25
4-Ethyltoluene	12	4.9	1.9	4.4	0.54	<0.20
Benzene	5.1	3.2	1.2	3.0	0.73	0.70
Bromodichloromethane	< 0.67	0.39	0.46	0.80	< 0.27	<0.27
Bromoethene	< 0.87	<0.35	< 0.35	<0.35	< 0.35	<0.35
Bromoform	< 1.0	<0.41	< 0.41	<0.41	< 0.41	<0.41
Bromomethane	< 1.9	<0.31	< 0.78	<0.31	< 0.78	<0.31
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.88	0.75	0.82	0.88	0.75	0.88
Chloroethane	< 1.3	<0.21	< 0.53	<0.21	< 0.53	<0.21
Chloroform	1.6	1.4	1.8	3.1	< 0.20	<0.20
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.40	<0.16	0.29	<0.16	< 0.16	0.34
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 0.45	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18
Cyclohexane	2.5	1.3	0.89	1.5	0.15	<0.14
Dibromochloromethane	< 0.85	<0.34	< 0.34	<0.34	< 0.34	<0.34
Dichlorodifluoromethane	8.4	8.4 J	4.3	7.9 J	3.4	4.2 J
Ethylbenzene	5.6	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.4	<0.17
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	1	0.25	0.18	<0.14	< 0.14	<0.14
n-Heptane	3.9	2.0	1.3	1.9	0.34	0.25
n-Hexane	6.7	3.9	1.5	2.9	0.67	0.49
Tetrachloroethene	< 0.68	<0.27	0.56	0.33	< 0.27	<0.27
Toluene	31	22 D	8.3	21 D	2.2	0.75
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.40	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16	< 0.16	<0.16
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	< 0.45	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18	< 0.18	<0.18
Trichloroethene	0.21	<0.21	0.41	<0.21	< 0.21	<0.21
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.1
Vinyl Chloride	< 0.51	<0.20	< 0.20	<0.20	< 0.20	<0.20
Xylene (m,p)	20	13	4.3	14	1.2	0.40
Xylene (o)	6.5	4.3	1.3	4.2	0.48	0.19
Xylene (total)	26	17	6.1	18	1.7	0.61

Notes:

1. Samples collected by BBL Environmental Services, Inc.
2. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency Compendium Method TO-15.
3. Concentrations reported in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³).
4. < - Indicates that the compound was not detected; the associated value is the sample quantitation limit (detection limit).
5. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. located in Burlington, Vermont.
6. Shaded values indicated that the constituent was detected at a concentration greater than the associated sample detection limit.
7. J - Estimated value. Value is below practical quantitation limit.
8. D - Concentrations identified from analysis of the sample at a secondary dilution.
9. NA - Not analyzed.



Mr. Robert Dawley
5024 Platinum Drive
Liverpool, NY 13090



ARCADIS of New York, Inc.
6723 Towpath Road
Syracuse
New York 13214-0066
Tel 315.449.3105
Fax 315.446.5807
www.arcadis-us.com

Subject:

Results of Indoor Air Sampling and Basement Sump Sampling
5024 Platinum Drive, Clay, NY. (NYSDEC Site #734051)

CONSTRUCTION

Dear Mr. Dawley:

On behalf of the General Electric Company (GE), BBL Environmental Services, Inc. (BBLES, now known as ARCADIS of New York, Inc. [ARCADIS BBLES]) has prepared this letter to report the findings of the indoor air and basement sump water sampling performed at your residence on December 18 and December 19, 2006.

Date:
March 5, 2007

Contact:
Timothy E. Miller, P.E

Phone:
315.671.9535

Email:
timothy.miller@arcadis-us.com

Our ref:
B0020896

Background

In May 1989, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in the basement sump water at 5024 Platinum Drive and three other nearby houses. In response to these results, GE installed a groundwater collection and treatment system at the Miller/Duva Site (Site) to mitigate additional off-site migration of VOCs. GE also installed indoor air mitigation measures at the basement sump of each residence to inhibit VOCs in groundwater from affecting indoor air quality. The air mitigation measures included sealed sump enclosures with power ventilation fans to the outside atmosphere. Cracks and openings in the basements were also sealed. The basement sumps discharge water to the groundwater treatment system at the Site.

In 1990, 1992 and 1996, GE collected indoor air samples at your house and analyzed them for VOCs. Based on the results of the 1996 samples, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) issued a letter to the previous owner of your property stating that the results did not indicate evidence of impacts to indoor air as a result of VOCs from the Site. GE continues to inspect the sump ventilation system quarterly and analyze the water within your sump annually.

On August 25, 2005, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) requested GE complete a vapor intrusion evaluation in the area of the Site to determine if VOCs in groundwater are affecting indoor air quality. GE submitted a Vapor Intrusion Work Plan to the NYSDEC on November 23, 2005 and implemented the work plan on March 14, 2006. The results from the March 14, 2006 event were reported to you on April 13, 2006.

Imagine the result

Based on the March 14, 2006 Vapor Intrusion Investigation results, GE conducted air mitigation system improvements at 5024 Platinum Drive. These improvements included the following:

- Lowering the sump pump intake to the maximum depth below the basement slab.
- Caulking all areas on the sump enclosure to eliminate ambient air from entering the sump.
- Installing 1-inch-diameter flex hose approximately 16 feet into the east and south laterals.

GE performed additional indoor air sampling activities on December 18, 2006 (during the heating season) to determine the results of the air mitigation system improvements.

As specified in the work plan, prior to collecting indoor air samples, an inventory of chemicals stored within your house was prepared to evaluate potential effects on indoor air from obvious household products, because many household products contain VOCs and can affect indoor air quality. Subsequently, air samples were collected in your basement and first floor, and also in your back yard to evaluate ambient air quality near your house. A water sample was also collected from your basement sump to evaluate groundwater quality beneath your house that could possibly affect indoor air quality via vapor intrusion. The results from this study are summarized below.

Sump Water Sampling

The sump water sample was analyzed for numerous VOCs by EPA Method 8260. Table 1 provides the results of the sampling and compares it to the results of the sump water samples collected over the last 10 years. Only those VOCs that have been historically detected in the sump water over time are shown on the table. Eight VOCs were detected in your basement sump water on December 19, 2006, including: cis-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1-dichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, and vinyl chloride.

Air Sampling

VOCs detected in the indoor air samples were compared to the VOCs detected within the basement sump water and the ambient air sample to evaluate if the VOCs

are potentially a result of groundwater contamination, VOCs detected outside and/or possible indoor sources. Table 2 provides the air sample results that are summarized below.

Outdoor Air Sampling

The outdoor air sample contained 11 different VOCs. These same VOCs were also detected in the basement and first floor samples and their presence in ambient air could have influenced indoor air sampling results.

Basement Sample

The basement air sample contained 17 different VOCs. Eleven of these VOCs were also detected in the outdoor air sample. Only TCE was detected in both the basement air sample and the basement sump water.

First Floor Sample

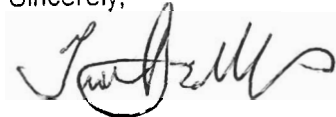
The first floor air sample contained 17 different VOCs. Eleven of these VOCs were also detected in the outdoor air sample. None of the 17 VOCs were detected in the basement sump water.

Summary

- Many factors could affect indoor air quality including household construction materials, household products and activities, outside air quality and environmental conditions such as groundwater quality.
- Eight VOCs were detected in the basement sump water; some of these VOCs have also been detected in groundwater at the site. Sump water quality continues to improve demonstrating the long-term effectiveness of the on-site activities.
- Eleven VOCs detected in the basement and first floor air samples, were also detected in the ambient air sample.
- The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) developed action levels for TCE and tetrachloroethene (PCE) within indoor air. TCE concentrations did not exceed the NYSDOH action levels. PCE concentrations were non-detect and therefore did not exceed the NYSDOH action level. Mitigation measures are in place and will continue to be operated.

If you have any health-related questions, please contact Henrietta Hamel at NYSDOH 315.426.7627. Other questions can be directed to John Piston at NYSDEC 315.426.7411 or to me at 518.862.2711.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Miller', written over a light gray rectangular background.

Timothy E. Miller, P.E.
Senior Engineer I

Copies:

Steven Meier, GE
John Piston, NYSDEC
Henrietta Hamel, NYSDOH

Tables

TABLE 1
VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION
MILLER/DUVA SITE

SUMMARY OF SUMP WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

Compound	Standards (ug/l)	Concentration (µg/l)												
		Platinum Drive Residence 5024 (Dawley)												
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	14-Mar-06	23-May-06	19-Dec-06
Chloroform	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	1 U	1 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	230	160 E	290	390	230	1 U	630	660	390	300	200	240 D	200 D
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	2.5	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	3 U	3	18	10	15	1 U	43	39	26	13	3.5 J	6.1	4.2
Trichloroethene	5	170	85 E	240 E	420	200	1 U	520	540	370	260.0	69.0	190 D	110 D
Toluene	5	3 U	1U	5 U	3.2 U	1.6 U	1 U	0.33 J	6.8 U	3.5 U	3.5 U	5 U	1 U	1 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	0.82 J	1 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	1 U	1 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	5	2.7	5 U	5.4	3.5	1 U	10	17	8.6	6.4	2.9 J	3.9	1 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	1 U	1 U
1,1,-Dichloroethene	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	1.5	1.7
Ethylbenzene	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	1 U	1 U
Methyl-t-Butyl-Ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	1 U	1 U
Methylene Chloride	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 U	1 U	1 U
Tetrachloroethene	5	6	2.5	7.5	8.7	6.2	0.5 U	25	19	15	12	6.0	10	8.0
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	74	44
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl Chloride	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2
Total Xylene	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15 U	3 U	3 U

Notes:

1. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) SW-846 Method 8260.
2. Concentrations reported in micrograms per liter (µg/L).
3. U - Indicates that the compound was not detected; the associated value is the sample quantitation limit (detection limit).
4. D - Indicates that the compound was identified in an analysis at a secondary dilution factor.
5. J - Indicates an estimated value.
6. NS = Not sampled due to lack of water in the sump.
7. NA = Not analyzed.
8. ND = Not detected.
9. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. located in Amherst, New York.
10. Shaded values indicate that the constituent was detected at a concentration greater than the associated sample detection limit.

TABLE 2

VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION
MILLER/DUVA SITE

SUMMARY OF AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

Constituent	Base5024		1stF5024		Amb5024	
	14-Mar-06	19-Dec-06	14-Mar-06	19-Dec-06	14-Mar-06	19-Dec-06
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.41	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.27	<0.27	<0.27	<0.27	<0.27	<0.27
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16
1,2-Dibromoethane	<0.31	<0.31	<0.31	<0.31	<0.31	<0.31
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.19	<0.32	0.34	<0.32	<0.16	<0.32
1,2-Dichloroethene	NA	<0.16	NA	<0.16	NA	<0.16
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.18	<0.37	<0.18	<0.37	<0.18	<0.37
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	<0.28	<0.28	<0.28	<0.28	<0.28	<0.28
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.98	0.88	1.0	1.4	<0.20	<0.20
1,3-Butadiene	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.98	1.7	1.0	2.7	0.21	<0.19
3-Chloropropene	<0.13	<0.25	<0.13	<0.25	<0.13	<0.25
4-Ethyltoluene	2.8	2.2	3.1	3.6	0.20	<0.20
Benzene	3.5	3.2	3.8	5.1	0.64	0.77
Bromodichloromethane	<0.27	<0.27	0.58	0.87	<0.27	<0.27
Bromoethene	<0.17	<0.35	<0.17	<0.35	<0.17	<0.35
Bromoform	<0.41	<0.41	<0.41	<0.41	<0.41	<0.41
Bromomethane	<0.31	<0.31	<0.31	<0.31	<0.31	<0.31
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.88	0.88	1.1	0.82	0.75	0.88
Chloroethane	<0.21	<0.21	<0.21	<0.21	<0.21	<0.21
Chloroform	1.4	1.2	2.7	3.9	<0.20	<0.20
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	3.8	<0.16	0.56	<0.16	0.3	<0.16
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18
Cyclohexane	0.89	0.86	1.3	1.3	<0.14	<0.14
Dibromochloromethane	<0.34	<0.34	<0.34	<0.34	<0.34	<0.34
Dichlorodifluoromethane	12	9.9 J	4.2	4.7 J	3.5	4.2 J
Ethylbenzene	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.6	<0.17	0.18
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	0.18	<0.14	<0.14	<0.14	<0.14	<0.14
n-Heptane	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.7	<0.16	0.49
n-Hexane	3.1	3.9	3.5	4.6	0.32	0.53
Tetrachloroethene	0.38	<0.27	<0.27	<0.27	<0.27	<0.27
Toluene	15 D	14	21 D	32 D	1.7	0.94
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16	<0.16
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18	<0.18
Trichloroethene	1.8	0.44	<0.21	<0.21	<0.21	<0.21
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Vinyl Chloride	<0.10	<0.20	<0.10	<0.20	<0.10	<0.20
Xylene (m,p)	8.3	7.4	10.0	12	0.61	0.52
Xylene (o)	3.3	2.7	4.0	4.3	0.18	0.21
Xylene (total)	13.0	10	15.0	17	0.83	0.74

Notes:

1. Samples collected by BBL Environmental Services, Inc.
2. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds using United States Environmental Protection Agency Compendium Method TO-15.
3. Concentrations reported in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m3).
4. < - Indicates that the compound was not detected; the associated value is the sample quantitation limit (detection limit).
5. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. located in Burlington, Vermont.
6. Shaded values indicated that the constituent was detected at a concentration greater than the associated sample detection limit.
7. Bold constituents and or values indicate that the constituent was detected in the sump water sample.
8. J - Estimated value. Value is below practical quantitation limit.
9. D - Concentrations identified from analysis of the sample at a secondary dilution.
10. NA - Not analyzed.