Honeywell
5000 Brittonfield Parkway
Suite 700
East Syracuse, NY 13057
315-431-4443
315-431-4777 Fax

June 19, 2009

Mr. Tracy A. Smith, P.E.
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
Remedial Bureau D, 12th Floor
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-7013

Re: Ballfield Site Sub-Slab Vapor Intrusion Sampling
Consent Order # D-7-0002-00-02

Dear Mr. Smith:

This letter report presents the analytical results and findings from the sub-slab vapor intrusion investigation conducted at the Ballfield Site (Site). Sub-slab vapor, indoor air, and ambient air samples were collected in the sole on-Site building on March 18, 2009. This work was performed under the Ballfield Site RI/FS Consent Order #D7-0002-00-02 between the NYSDEC and Honeywell dated April 26, 2000.

Previous Investigations
Two previous investigations for vapor studies were performed on the Site:

- Supplemental RI soil vapor sampling event
- Pre-sampling building survey

Supplemental RI Soil Vapor Sampling
A Supplemental RI vapor study was performed in 2005 that included the collection of soil vapor samples from five locations. These soil vapor samples were collected at the Site to evaluate the potential for vapor intrusion into current or future buildings at the Site. Two samples were collected at each location, one from 8 ft bgs and one from just above the ground water table (approximately 20 ft bgs).

Samples were collected in accordance with the *Draft Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* (NYSDOH, 2005). Samples were collected in 1.0 L Silonite®-coated stainless steel vacuum canisters. Sample flow controllers were calibrated to collect the samples over a 4-hour period. The samples were submitted for analysis by USEPA Method TO-15.

The Supplemental RI soil vapor data were included in the sub-slab vapor intrusion work plan. The concentrations of constituents detected in soil vapor ranged from 0.65 $\mu g/m^3$ to 1,600 $\mu g/m^3$. Petroleum-related compounds detected at the Site included trimethylbenzenes, trimethylpentane, ethyltoluene, benzene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, heptane, hexane, and toluene. Solvents detected at the Site included 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), methylene chloride, tetrachloroethene (PCE), carbon

disulfide, and trichloroethene (TCE). Detected freons included Freon 11 and Freon 12. Detected degradation compounds were 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) and *cis*-1,2-DCE. The fumigants *trans*-1,2-DCE and *trans*-1,3-dichloropropene were also detected.

Other compounds not categorized were chloroform and bromodichloromethane, which were present in the vicinity of an on-Site water main break and resulting ponded area. Chloroform and bromodichloromethane are often associated with chlorinated water.

Pre-sampling building survey
A pre-sampling building survey was conducted on January 9, 2009 to evaluate the physical layout and conditions of the building, identify conditions that may affect or interfere with the sampling, and prepare the building for sampling. Results of the survey have been documented on the building survey log form, including photograph logs (**Appendix A**). Key observations from the building survey were:

- The building is a garage used for vehicle storage by Butler Fence.
- No heating system is present in the garage.
- Anti-freeze and used motor oil were observed in containers in the garage, while gasoline and spray paint were observed in the truck beds.

Sample Collection
This sampling effort was performed on March 18, 2009 in accordance with the work plan provided to the NYSDEC on February 19, 2009 and approved on February 23, 2009. Two sub-slab samples, one indoor air sample, and one ambient air sample were collected on the Site. Sampling locations are presented on **Figure 1**. The sub-slab and indoor air samples were collected from the existing garage on the Butler Fence property, while the outdoor air sample was collected from the perimeter fence. Samples were collected in accordance with the *Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* (NYSDOH, 2006).

For each sub-slab sample, a 3/8-inch hole was drilled to a depth just beneath the bottom of the slab. A 1/8-inch inert tube was inserted into the hole, and the annular space around the tubing was packed with beeswax to prevent infiltration of indoor air into the sample. The sample lines were purged and connected to a 1-liter Silonite®-coated, stainless steel evacuated canister to collect the samples. Each canister was equipped with a laboratory-calibrated flow controller to regulate the flow of air during sampling. The canisters were certified clean by TestAmerica Burlington, who was contracted to do the analysis prior to sample collection.

Prior to sample collection, the canister vacuum gauge readings were recorded in the field log book. The flow controllers were calibrated by TestAmerica Burlington to collect the sub-slab samples over a 4-hour duration. At the end of 4 hours, the vacuum gauge readings were recorded in the field log book. **Appendix B** presents the TestAmerica Burlington chain of custody with the field readings (canister and controller information, start and end pressure readings, and start and end times).

In addition to the sub-slab samples, one indoor air sample and one ambient air sample were collected concurrently in certified clean 1.0 L Silonite®-coated stainless steel vacuum canisters over a 4-hour duration. The samples were collected from between 3 to 5 ft above the ground surface. The canister vacuum pressures were measured and recorded prior to and at the conclusion of the sampling event.

A chain-of-custody was completed, and the samples were submitted to TestAmerica Burlington for analysis according to USEPA Method TO-15. Sampling equipment designated for re-use (*i.e.*, drill bits) was decontaminated between each installation. Decontamination of the drill bits included scrubbing in an alconox solution and rinsing with distilled water between the advancement of holes within the building sub-slab.

Analytical Results and Observations
The analytical results for the sub-slab, indoor air, and ambient air samples are presented in **Table 1**. Detected constituents included:

- 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
- 1,3-butadiene
- 2,2,4-trimethylpentane
- 4-ethyltoluene
- benzene
- carbon tetrachloride
- chloroform
- dichlorodifluoromethane
- n-heptane
- n-hexane
- o-xylene
- PCE
- trichlorofluoromethane
- xylenes, m&p
- xylenes, total

Sub-slab results were compared to typical indoor air background levels provided in the *Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* (NYSDOH, 2006). The background levels used in **Table 1** are the 90th percentile data in Appendix C, Table C2: *EPA 2001: Building assessment and survey evaluation (BASE) database, SUMMA® canister method.* Chloroform and dichlorodifluoromethane exceeded typical background levels for both samples. The only other exceedance was trichlorofluoromethane at BF-VI-07. The remaining detected sub-slab concentrations are below the typical background levels.

The indoor air results were compared to the sub-slab and the outdoor air results to identify if the indoor air results could be associated with vapor intrusion, indoor air sources, or outdoor air sources. Of the 12 compounds detected in indoor air, three of them were less than or equivalent to the ambient air results and attributable to outdoor air sources for these compounds. Four other compounds were detected at higher concentrations than sub-slab results and are more likely due to indoor air sources. These indoor air sources are petroleum-related as gasoline and oil are stored in the garage. All other compounds except PCE were observed at concentrations slightly below those for the sub-slab samples but are petroleum-related and attributable to the stored gasoline and oil.

Sub-slab and indoor air PCE concentrations were compared to Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix 2 from *Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* (NYSDOH, 2006). Per Matrix 2, the detected PCE concentrations fell into the "No further action" category.

Conclusion
Based on this sub-slab vapor intrusion investigation, the Butler Fence garage is not impacted by compounds detected below the building slab. Likely sources of indoor air constituents are the gasoline and motor oil within the garage and outdoor air (freons and carbon tetrachloride). PCE was the only compound in indoor air above the sub-slab concentrations and not attributable to indoor air sources or outdoor air. However, the PCE concentrations do not warrant further investigation based

on the NYSDOH decision matrix. Based on these results, the Butler Fence garage does not warrant further investigation.

Please contact Thomas Conklin of O'Brien & Gere at 315-437-6100 or me at 315-431-4443 if you have any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely,

John P. McAuliffe, P.E.
Program Director, Syracuse

Attachments

cc: Mr. Alfred J. Labuz– Honeywell
Brian D. Israel, Esq. – Arnold & Porter
Mr. Robert Nunes – USEPA (4 copies)
Mr. Michael Spera – AECOM
Mr. Richard Jones – NYSDOH
Mr. Geoffrey Laccetti – NYSDOH
Argie Cirillo, Esq. – USEPA (letter only)
Margaret Sheen, Esq. – NYSDEC (letter only)
Mr. Gregg Townsend – NYSDEC, Region 7
Joseph Heath, Esq. (1 copy, 1 electronic)
Mr. Gerry Jamieson – HETF/Onondaga Nation (1 electronic)
Mr. Christopher C. Calkins – O'Brien & Gere
Mr. Thomas L. Conklin – O'Brien & Gere

Table 1
Honeywell
Ballfield Site
Sub-Slab Vapor Intrusion Investigation
Method TO-15 Volatile Organic Compound Data

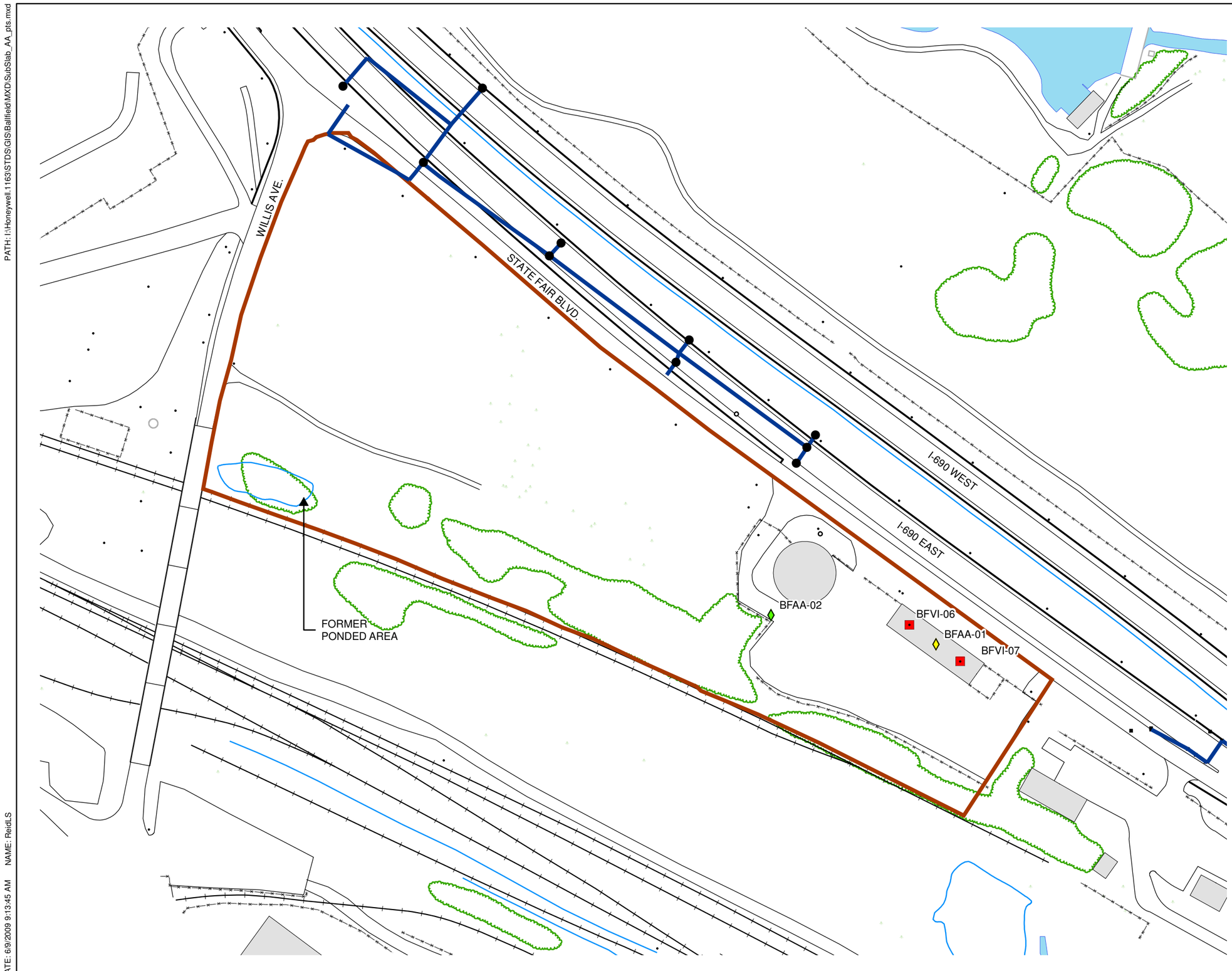
Parameter Name	NYSDOH Background Levels Indoor Air[1]	Field Sample ID Location Sample Date Sample Type Units	BF-0013-01 BFVI-06 03/18/2009 Sub-Slab	BF-0013-02 BFVI-07 03/18/2009 Sub-Slab	BF-0013-04 BFAA-01 03/18/2009 Indoor Air	BF-0013-05 BFAA-02 03/18/2009 Ambient Air
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	20.9	µg/m3	1.1U	1.1UJ	0.22U	0.22U
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	NA	µg/m3	1.4U	1.4UJ	0.27U	0.27U
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	<1.5	µg/m3	1.1U	1.1UJ	0.22U	0.22U
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	<0.7	µg/m3	0.81U	0.81UJ	0.16U	0.16U
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	<1.4	µg/m3	0.79U	0.79UJ	0.16U	0.16U
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	<1.5	µg/m3	1.5U	1.5UJ	0.31U	0.31U
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	<0.9	µg/m3	0.81U	0.81UJ	0.32U	0.32U
1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (TOTAL)	NA	µg/m3	0.79U	0.79UJ	0.16U	0.18U
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	<1.6	µg/m3	0.92U	0.92UJ	0.37U	0.37U
1,2-DICHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE	NA	µg/m3	1.4U	1.4UJ	0.28U	0.28U
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	3.7	µg/m3	0.98U	3.4J	0.93	0.39U
1,3-BUTADIENE	<3.0	µg/m3	2.4	1.1UJ	0.18U	0.18U
2,2,4-TRIMETHYLPENTANE	NA	µg/m3	0.93U	0.93UJ	1.1	0.24
4-ETHYLTOLUENE	3.6	µg/m3	1.6	2.2J	0.98	0.20U
ALLYL CHLORIDE	NA	µg/m3	1.6U	1.6UJ	0.25U	0.25U
BENZENE	9.4	µg/m3	3.2	2.5J	3	0.93
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	NA	µg/m3	1.3U	1.3UJ	0.27U	0.27U
BROMOETHENE	NA	µg/m3	0.87U	0.87UJ	0.35U	0.35U
BROMOFORM	NA	µg/m3	2.1U	2.1UJ	0.41U	0.41U
BROMOMETHANE	<1.7	µg/m3	0.78U	0.78UJ	0.31U	0.31U
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	<1.3	µg/m3	1.3U	1.3UJ	0.5	0.63
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	NA	µg/m3	1.7U	1.7UJ	0.34U	0.34U
CHLOROETHANE	<1.1	µg/m3	1.3U	1.3UJ	0.21U	0.21U
CHLOROFORM	1.1	µg/m3	[17]	[7.3J]	0.20U	0.20U
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<1.9	µg/m3	0.79U	0.79UJ	0.16U	0.16U
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<2.3	µg/m3	0.91U	0.91UJ	0.18U	0.18U
CYCLOHEXANE	NA	µg/m3	1.0U	2.0UJ	0.62U	1.4U
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	16.5	µg/m3	[22]	[64J]	2.8	2.4
ETHYLBENZENE	5.7	µg/m3	1.8U	0.87UJ	1.8U	0.61U
METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	11.5	µg/m3	1.8U	1.8UJ	0.14U	0.14U
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	10	µg/m3	1.7U	1.7UJ	2.8U	2.8U
N-HEPTANE	NA	µg/m3	5.3	5.7J	0.90U	0.45U
N-HEXANE	10.2	µg/m3	1.8U	4.6J	3.3	1.2U
O-XYLENE	7.9	µg/m3	2.6	0.87UJ	2.5	0.43U
TETRACHLOROETHENE	15.9	µg/m3	12	9.5J	0.53	0.27U
TOLUENE	43	µg/m3	9.8U	5.7UJ	9.4U	6.0U
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	NA	µg/m3	0.79U	0.79UJ	0.16U	0.18U
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<1.3	µg/m3	0.91U	0.91UJ	0.18U	0.18U
TRICHLOROETHENE	4.2	µg/m3	1.1U	1.1UJ	0.21U	0.21U
TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	18.1	µg/m3	11	[19J]	1.3	1.7
VINYL CHLORIDE	<1.9	µg/m3	0.51U	0.51UJ	0.20U	0.20U
XYLENES, M & P	22.2	µg/m3	4.3	2.2UJ	6.5	1.3U
XYLENES, TOTAL	NA	µg/m3	6.9	0.87UJ	8.7	1.7

NOTES:

[1] = Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (NYSDOH, 2006) 90th percentile data in Appendix C, Table C2: EPA 2001: Building assessment and survey evaluation (BASE) database.

U - denotes result was below the detection limit; J - estimated value; NA - not available; [ ] - Exceeds at least one indoor air background

FIGURE 1



N

LEGEND

- BALLFIELD SITE

SAMPLE TYPE

- INDOOR AIR
- AMBIENT AIR
- SUB-SLAB VAPOR

HONEYWELL
BALLFIELD SITE
SUB-SLAB VAPOR
INVESTIGATION
GEDDES, NEW YORK

SUB-SLAB, INDOOR, AND AMBIENT SAMPLE LOCATIONS

0 75 150 300
Feet

JUNE 2009
1163.37353

O'BRIEN & GERE

PATH: I:\Honeywell.1163\STDS\GIS\Ballfield\MXD\SubSlab_AA_pts.mxd
NAME: ReidLS
DATE: 6/9/2009 9:13:45 AM

APPENDIX A

Building Survey Log Form

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE AND BUILDING INVENTORY
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

This form must be completed for each residence involved in indoor air testing.

Preparer's Name Jeffrey E. Banikowski Date/Time Prepared 1/9/09; 1530

Preparer's Affiliation O'Brien & Gere Engineers Phone No. 315-437-6100

Purpose of Investigation Ballfield Site, Vapor Intrusion Investigation

1. OCCUPANT: NONE

Interviewed: Y / N

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____

County: _____

Home Phone: _____ Office Phone: _____

Number of Occupants/persons at this location _____ Age of Occupants _____

2. OWNER OR LANDLORD: (Check if same as occupant ___)

Interviewed: (Y) / N

Last Name: Austin First Name: Michael

Address: 536 State Fair Blvd

County: Onondaga

Home Phone: ——— Office Phone: 315-422-8410

NOTE: MR. Austin stated that he owns Butler Fence.

3. BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

Type of Building: (Circle appropriate response)

Residential	School	Commercial/Multi-use
Industrial	Church	(Other: GARAGE)

If the property is residential, type? (Circle appropriate response)

Ranch	2-Family	3-Family
Raised Ranch	Split Level	Colonial
Cape Cod	Contemporary	Mobile Home
Duplex	Apartment House	Townhouses/Condos
Modular	Log Home	Other:_____

If multiple units, how many? _____

If the property is commercial, type?

Business Type(s) GARAGE

Does it include residences (i.e., multi-use)? Y / (N) If yes, how many? _____

Other characteristics:

Number of floors 1 Building age APPROX. 12YRS

Is the building insulated? Y / (N) How air tight? Tight / Average / (Not Tight)

4. AIRFLOW

Use air current tubes or tracer smoke to evaluate airflow patterns and qualitatively describe:

Airflow between floors

N/A (NOT APPLICABLE)

Airflow near source

N/A

Outdoor air infiltration

Outdoor air filtration is largely through the 13 overhead bay doors and 2 side entry doors.

Infiltration into air ducts

N/A

5. BASEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS (Circle all that apply)

a. Above grade construction:	wood frame	concrete	stone	brick
b. Basement type:	full	crawlspace	slab	other _____
c. Basement floor:	concrete	dirt	stone	other _____
d. Basement floor:	uncovered	covered	covered with _____	
e. Concrete floor:	unsealed	sealed	sealed with _____	
f. Foundation walls:	poured	block	stone	other _____
g. Foundation walls:	unsealed	sealed	sealed with _____	
h. The basement is:	wet	damp	dry	moldy
i. The basement is:	finished	unfinished	partially finished	
j. Sump present?	Y / N			
k. Water in sump?	Y / N / not applicable			

Basement/Lowest level depth below grade: _____(feet)

Identify potential soil vapor entry points and approximate size (e.g., cracks, utility ports, drains)

NONE

6. HEATING, VENTING and AIR CONDITIONING (Circle all that apply)

Type of heating system(s) used in this building: (circle all that apply – note primary)

Hot air circulation	Heat pump	Hot water baseboard	
Space Heaters	Stream radiation	Radiant floor	
Electric baseboard	Wood stove	Outdoor wood boiler	Other _____

The primary type of fuel used is:

Natural Gas	Fuel Oil	Kerosene
Electric	Propane	Solar
Wood	Coal	

Domestic hot water tank fueled by: _____

Boiler/furnace located in:	Basement	Outdoors	Main Floor	Other_____
Air conditioning:	Central Air	Window units	Open Windows	None

Are there air distribution ducts present? Y / (N)

Describe the supply and cold air return ductwork, and its condition where visible, including whether there is a cold air return and the tightness of duct joints. Indicate the locations on the floor plan diagram.

N/A

7. OCCUPANCY

Is basement/lowest level occupied? Full-time Occasionally Seldom Almost Never

Level	**General Use of Each Floor (e.g., familyroom, bedroom, laundry, workshop, storage)**
Basement	
1st Floor	vehicle storage
2nd Floor	
3rd Floor	
4th Floor	

8. FACTORS THAT MAY INFLUENCE INDOOR AIR QUALITY

a. Is there an attached garage? Y / N NOTE: THE BUILDING IS A GARAGE.

b. Does the garage have a separate heating unit? Y (N) / NA

c. Are petroleum-powered machines or vehicles stored in the garage (e.g., lawnmower, atv, car) (Y) / N / NA Please specify refer to pictures

d. Has the building ever had a fire? Y / (N) When? _____

e. Is a kerosene or unvented gas space heater present? Y / (N) Where? _____

f. Is there a workshop or hobby/craft area? Y / (N) Where & Type? _____

g. Is there smoking in the building? (Y) / N How frequently? UNKNOWN

h. Have cleaning products been used recently? Y / (N) When & Type? _____

i. Have cosmetic products been used recently? Y / (N) When & Type? _____

j. Has painting/staining been done in the last 6 months? Y (N) Where & When? _____

k. Is there new carpet, drapes or other textiles? Y (N) Where & When? _____

l. Have air fresheners been used recently? Y (N) When & Type? _____

m. Is there a kitchen exhaust fan? Y / N If yes, where vented? _____

n. Is there a bathroom exhaust fan? Y / N If yes, where vented? _____

o. Is there a clothes dryer? Y / N If yes, is it vented outside? Y / N

p. Has there been a pesticide application? Y (N) When & Type? _____

Are there odors in the building? Y (N)
If yes, please describe: _____

Do any of the building occupants use solvents at work? Y (N)
(e.g., chemical manufacturing or laboratory, auto mechanic or auto body shop, painting, fuel oil delivery, boiler mechanic, pesticide application, cosmetologist

If yes, what types of solvents are used? _____

If yes, are their clothes washed at work? Y (N)

Do any of the building occupants regularly use or work at a dry-cleaning service? (Circle appropriate response)

Yes, use dry-cleaning regularly (weekly) (No)
Yes, use dry-cleaning infrequently (monthly or less) Unknown
Yes, work at a dry-cleaning service

Is there a radon mitigation system for the building/structure? Y (N) Date of Installation: _____
Is the system active or passive? Active/Passive

9. WATER AND SEWAGE N/A

Water Supply:	Public Water	Drilled Well	Driven Well	Dug Well	Other: _____
Sewage Disposal:	Public Sewer	Septic Tank	Leach Field	Dry Well	Other: _____

10. RELOCATION INFORMATION (for oil spill residential emergency) N/A

a. Provide reasons why relocation is recommended: _____

b. Residents choose to: remain in home relocate to friends/family relocate to hotel/motel

c. Responsibility for costs associated with reimbursement explained? Y / N

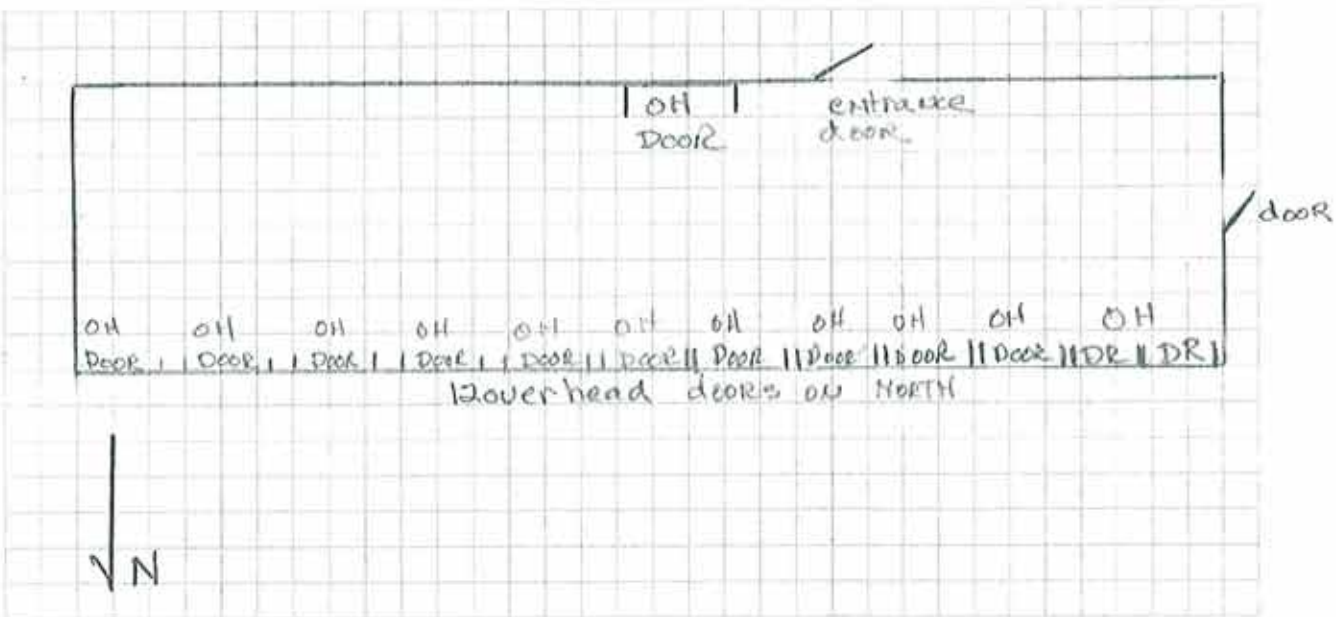
d. Relocation package provided and explained to residents? Y / N

11. FLOOR PLANS

Draw a plan view sketch of the basement and first floor of the building. Indicate air sampling locations, possible indoor air pollution sources and PID meter readings. If the building does not have a basement, please note.

Basement:

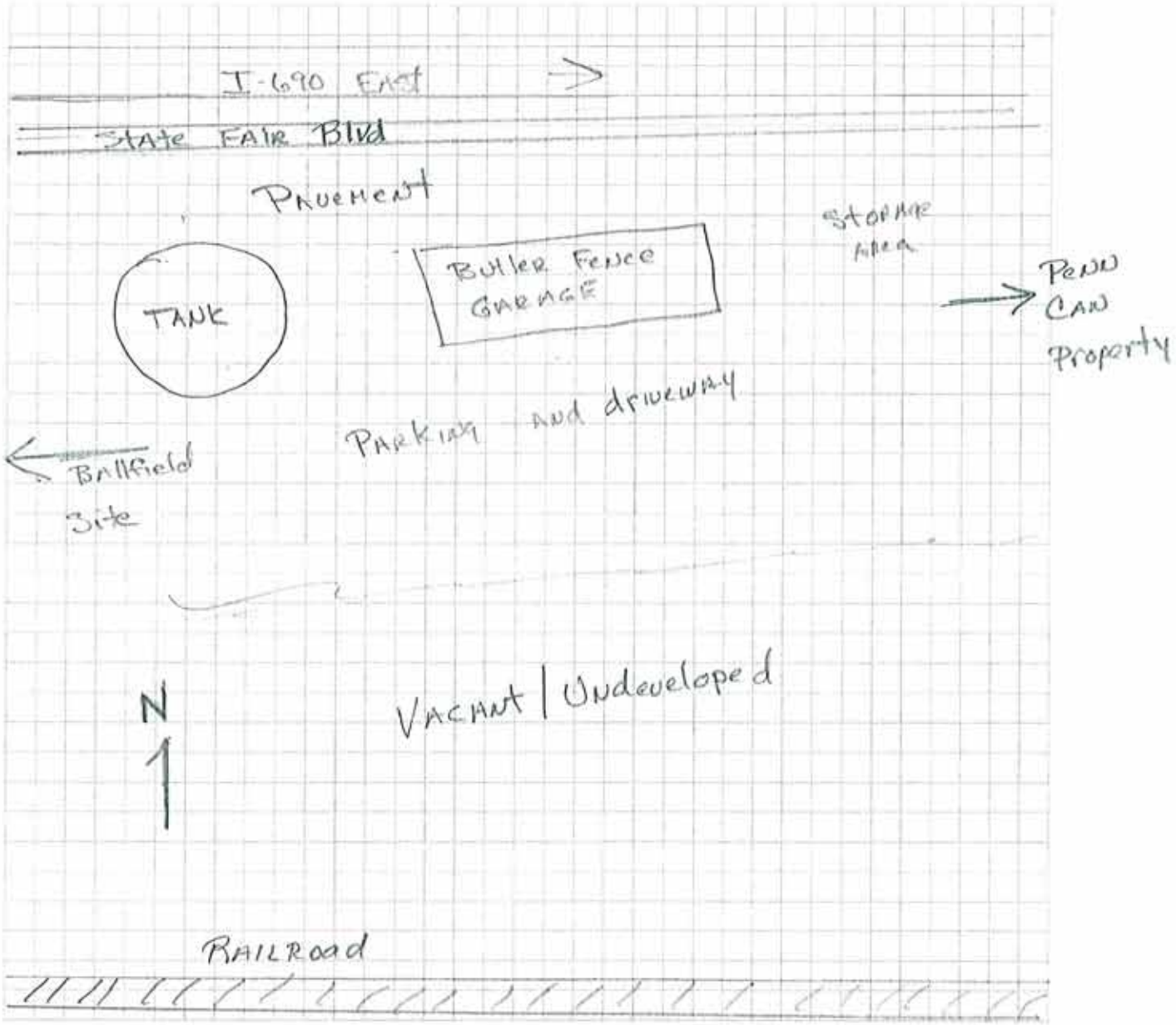
First Floor:



12. OUTDOOR PLOT

Draw a sketch of the area surrounding the building being sampled. If applicable, provide information on spill locations, potential air contamination sources (industries, gas stations, repair shops, landfills, etc.), outdoor air sampling location(s) and PID meter readings.

Also indicate compass direction, wind direction and speed during sampling, the locations of the well and septic system, if applicable, and a qualifying statement to help locate the site on a topographic map.



Property is located on the Syracuse West Quadrangle 7.5 minute series. See attached copies.

13. PRODUCT INVENTORY FORM

Make & Model of field instrument used: _____

List specific products found in the residence that have the potential to affect indoor air quality.

Location	Product Description	Size (units)	Condition*	Chemical Ingredients	Field Instrument Reading (units)	Photo ** Y / N
GARAGE	Anti-freeze	gal	FAIR	ETYLENE GLYCOL	—	Y
TRUCK BED	GASOLINE	gal	GOOD	HYDROCARBONS	—	Y
TRUCK BED	SPRAY PAINT	1 oz	Good	BUTANE, PROPANE, ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS	—	Y
GARAGE	Used MOTOR OIL	—	POOR	HYDROCARBONS	—	Y

* Describe the condition of the product containers as **Unopened (UO), Used (U),** or **Deteriorated (D)**
** Photographs of the **front and back** of product containers can replace the handwritten list of chemical ingredients. However, the photographs must be of good quality and ingredient labels must be legible.

Butler Fence Garage
State Fair Blvd
Syracuse, NY

Description

The Butler Fence garage is approximately 160 ft long and 40 ft wide. It is situated on a 2.5 acre parcel in the City of Syracuse, NY. The garage is constructed on an 8 inch thick reinforced concrete slab. The steel posts that support the building rest directly on the slab. Michael Austin, owner of Butler Fence, was interviewed and stated that the building is about 12 years old. The building is used for vehicle and equipment storage. There is very limited storage of materials that would confound indoor air testing (oil, gas, and paint). These materials can be easily moved from the building.

Butler Fence Storage Tank
State Fair Blvd
Syracuse, NY

Description

The Butler Storage tank is located approximately 100 ft west of the Butler Fence garage on the same property. The tank is 100 ft in diameter and used exclusively for equipment and product storage. The tank floor is constructed of welded steel plates. The building is being used for product (fencing) and equipment storage. There is limited chemical storage in the tank (paints, anti-freeze, and windshield washer fluid). No subslab or indoor air testing of the tank is warranted due to its construction and usage.

ATTACHMENT A

Photograph Log:
Butler Fence Garage and Storage Tank

ATTACHMENT A-1

Photograph Log:
Butler Fence Garage

Photo 1: View of the exterior of the Butler Fence garage. The garage is 160 ft x 140 ft and is slab on-grade; the grounds are used for parking and storage. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 2: View of the front of the Butler Fence garage and 12 overhead doors. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 3: View of the rear of the Butler Fence garage (overhead and entrance doors). Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 4: View of the Butler Fence garage interior (12 overhead doors and no interior partitions). Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 5: View of the Butler Fence garage interior looking west. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 6: View of the Butler Fence garage flooring; no cracks were observed. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 7: View of the electrical panels in the Butler Fence garage; electric service is the only utility in the grage. It is not heated or cooled. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 8: View of a container of oil in the garage that possibly originated from an oil change. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 9: View of one of several gas tanks stored in a truck bed in the garage. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 10: View of marking paint stored in a truck bed in the garage. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 11: View of one of several containers of antifreeze stored in the Butler Fence garage.
Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 12: View of a typical vehicle stored in the garage; note the generator and air compressor.
Date: 1/8/2009.

ATTACHMENT A-2

Photograph Log:
Storage Tank

Photo 1: View of the storage tank on the Butler Fence property; the storage tank is 100 ft in diameter. Date: 1/8/2009.

Photo 2: View looking southwest of the storage tank. Date: 1/9/2009.

Photo 3: View of the double doors that provide the only access to and egress from the storage tank. Date: 1/9/2009.

Photo 4: View of the welded steel tank storage tank floor. Date: 1/9/2009.

Photo 5: View of the storage tank interior showing product and equipment storage. Date: 1/9/2009.

Photo 6: View of the spiral roof supports and columns of the storage tank. Date: 1/9/2009.

Photo 7: View of items stored on shelving near the double doors, including paint, antifreeze, washer solvent , oil, and sunscreen. Date: 1/9/2009.

APPENDIX B

TestAmerica Burlington COC with Field Readings

TestAmerica Burlington
30 Community Drive
Suite 11
South Burlington, VT 05403
phone 802-660-1990 fax 802-660-1919

Canister Samples Chain of Custody Record

TestAmerica Analytical Testing Corp assumes no liability with respect to the collection and shipment of these samples

Client Contact Information	Project Manager: Tom Conklin	Samples Collected By: EBR, CWS	1 of 1 COCs
Company: O'Brien & Gere	Phone: 315-437-6100		
Address: 5000 Brittonfield Pkwy	Email:		
City/State/Zip: E. Syracuse, NY 13057			
Phone:	Site Contact:		
FAX:	STL Contact:		
Project Name:	**Analysis Turnaround Time**		
Site:	Standard (Specify) X		
PO #	Rush (Specify)		

Sample Identification		Sample Date(s)	Time Start	Time Stop	Canister Vacuum In Field, "Hg (Start)	Canister Vacuum in Field, "Hg (Stop)	Flow Controller ID	Canister ID	TO-15	TO-14A	EPA 3C	EPA 25C	ASTM D-1946	Other (Please specify in notes section)	Sample Type	Indoor Air	Ambient Air	Soil Gas	Landfill Gas	Other (Please specify in notes section)
BFVI-06	BF-0013-01	3/18/09	1116	1519	-29.5	-5.0	3239	4786	X											
BFVI-07	BF-0013-02		1117	1456	-29.5	~0	3301	4383	X											
BF-FD-0013	BF-0013-03		1117	1456	-30	-9.0	4188	4221	X											
BFAA-01	BF-0013-04		1118	1455	-29	~0	2939	4787	X											
BFAA-02	BF-0013-05		1114	1521	-29	-5.0	4532	2567	X											
BF-TB-0013	BF-0013-06		—	—	—	—	—	2955	X											

Temperature (Fahrenheit)			
	Interior	Ambient	
Start			
Stop			

Pressure (inches of Hg)			
	Interior	Ambient	
Start			
Stop			

Special Instructions/QC Requirements & Comments:

Samples Shipped by:	Date/Time:	Samples Received by:	
Samples Relinquished by:	Date/Time: 3/18/09 1610	Received by:	
Relinquished by:	Date/Time:	Received by:	

Lab Use Only Shipper Name: Opened by: Condition: