ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION
WORK PLAN

124 VICTORY HIGHWAY
PAINTED POST, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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May 2007

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ATTACHMENTS

1.0 Introduction

This document presents a site investigation work plan for soils and groundwater with suspected residual contamination that may have been released from a former underground storage tank presumed to have contained petroleum products. The goal of the investigation is to identify the presence or absence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) exceeding New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) guidance. The site investigation to be performed under this work plan is voluntary; notwithstanding, the work plan has been developed in accordance with the Draft Division of Environmental Remediation Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (NYSDEC 2002).

2.0 Site History

On June 8, 2006 T&K Realty, LLC ("T&K") purchased the former Painted Post Car Mart property (the "Site") which is located at 124 Victory Highway, Painted Post, New York; along New York State Highway Route 415 just west of the intersection of New York State Highway Route 17 (see Figure 1). The property is approximately 10 acres in size and has a concrete block and steel one-story building covering approximately 30,000 square feet (see Figure 2). T&K purchased the Site out of bankruptcy from the Chapter 7 Trustee of Gordon A. Hakes. As part of standard due diligence, T&K hired Bates Consulting, Inc. to perform a Phase I environmental site assessment of the Site. This Phase I report dated July 12, 2005, identified several items that required further investigation. Bates Consulting, Inc. does not perform Phase II environmental site assessments and as such T&K hired Teeter Environmental Services, Inc. ("Teeter") to perform the Phase II. Teeter's initial Phase II report is dated March 13, 2006.

The Phase II report (Teeter, 2006a) and Supplemental Phase II (Teeter, 2006b) provide information on the environmental conditions of several areas of the site; all of which have been adequately evaluated with the exception of the former underground storage tank (UST) area along the east side of the main building. The former UST location remains an "area-of-concern."

The Supplemental Phase II (Teeter, 2006b) included installation of several borings and temporary wells. Boring B-5 was described as being installed in the area identified as "suspected UST area" (or underground storage tank area). According to the report, soil samples were collected from borings using two-inch diameter, 48-inch long hollow steel sampling tubes with acetate liners. Successive samples were collected "to depths of 8 to 12 feet." Specifically, the report states that a soil sample "from an approximate depth of six (6) feet from boring B5 in the suspected UST area" was submitted to Fairway Laboratories, Inc. According to the report, boring B-5 was converted to a small diameter well and groundwater was pumped "for a short period of time."

Discolored soil was reported for boring B-5 in the four to eight foot sample interval (e.g., more specifically described as having "discoloration from ~6 to 6.4 feet"). In a sample from this interval analytical results indicated 1,2-dichlorobenzene at 17.6 micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg).

Several VOCs were detected above detection limits in the "groundwater" sample from boring B-5 as shown in the table below.

Teeter Supplemental Phase II Results for Well B-5 Water Sample Analyzed using USEPA Method 8260B	
Compound	**Concentration (µg/kg)**
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	22,800
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	55.4
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	331
1,1-Dichloroethane	51.6
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	10,100
Methylene Chloride	646
Trichloroethene	50.7
Benzene	154
Ethylbenzene	72.4
Naphthalene	91.5
Toluene	792
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	108
Xylenes (total)	424

The Phase II report concludes that it's "apparent from the results that a UST or perhaps a subsurface parts cleaner is or was located near boring B5 and most likely leaked."

On June 19, 2006 a test pit was dug in the vicinity of B5 in an attempt to locate the source of the contamination found in the Phase II ESA (Teeter, 2006c). Mr. Chad Kehoe of the NYSDEC observed the activities. Groundwater was reportedly found at six feet below ground surface; no tank was found; and using visual and organic vapor meter screening --no volatile organic vapors were found. A grab sample labeled "Excavation (Bottom)" was taken from the base of this excavation and analyzed using method SW846/8260B VOCs and SW846/8270C SVOCs. The analysis was performed by Eastern Laboratory Services and revealed no constituents above the detection limits.

A subsequent letter report from Teeter to T & K Realty, LLC (Teeter, 2006d) identified a PVC well point (boring B-5) as having penetrated the UST. The letter states that on September 7, 2006 a 1,000 gallon UST was uncovered by Keuka Construction Corp. while installing a sewer lateral at the site.

Mr. Doug Gross of Gross Construction, a subcontractor to the general contractor, Keuka Construction, reported finding the tank and well point. Gross Construction reportedly removed the tank using an excavator, reportedly under the supervision of David Teeter of Teeter Environmental. The report also states that "the top of the tank was approximately 1 ½ feet below the groundwater surface."

The letter goes on to say that the tank was "penetrated by the drive point of the drill rig used to sample soil and install the monitoring well" and since the boring was terminated at eight feet below ground surface "the tank bottom was not penetrated". Based on this information, the screened interval of well B-5 consisted of the contents in the tank.

Furthermore, the Teeter letter also states that "Some residual product from the UST was released into the excavation during removal." There is no reference in the Teeter letter of a vacuum truck being deployed to empty the tank of its contents before removal. Sorbent pads were used to cleanup the residual product in and around the excavation. The letter states that on September 8, 2006, Mr. Teeter "removed the pads and disposed of them in an on-site roll-off container."

A water sample from the excavation was analyzed for VOCs using USEPA Method 8260B. The results are as follows.

Teeter October 27, 2006 Results for Pit Water
Water Samples Analyzed using USEPA Method 8260B

Compound	Concentration (µg/kg)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	50
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3(J)
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND<10
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	4(J)
Methylene Chloride	ND<10
Trichloroethene	ND<10
Benzene	ND<10
Ethylbenzene	ND<10
Naphthalene	ND<10
Toluene	2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND<10
Xylenes (total)	ND<10

(J) Estimated value

The report states that after tank removal, the residual product in the UST was "minimal" and was collected using sorbent pads. The pads were collected by Teeter and the tank was reportedly transported by Teeter to Upstate Machinery in Tioga Center, New York (Palmerton 2007a).

2.1 Assessment of Prior Work

The puncturing of a former underground storage tank and the mishandling of the tank during removal resulted in the following:

- A "soil" sample collected in February 2006 from a "layer from 6 to 6.4 feet in boring B5" was likely contaminated by the contents of the tank and not representative of the soil from that depth; and

- A "groundwater" sample collected in February 2006 by Teeter that contained high levels of VOCs was likely a sample of the tank contents contained inside the 1000 gallon steel tank and not representative of groundwater at the sample location.

2.1.1 Historical Soil Samples

Two soil samples were reported to be collected from boring B-5 on February 16, 2006. The driller's subsurface log record in the Teeter Phase II report shows that the first sample was collected using a sample interval of "0-4" feet which means that the sampler was driven from ground surface to a depth of four feet below ground surface. The log also shows that the amount of material recovered from the 4-foot long sample tube was only 24 inches of "rounded gravel FILL" with no "unusual odors."

The second sample is reported to be from four feet below ground surface (e.g., from where the first sample ended) to eight feet below ground surface. The sample recovery for this sample indicates that only 12 inches of material was recovered (or only twenty-five percent of the sample core tube length).

The material classification for the second sample is "similar material" (e.g. rounded gravel) and "moist to wet at ~6 feet. No unusual odors. Discolored soil from ~6 feet to 6.4 feet." The subsurface log was recorded by David Teeter and the driller is listed as Keith Skow of Chamber Environmental Group.

Only the second sample (from 4 to 8 feet) was analyzed for volatile and semi-volatile compounds. The sample was found to have 1,2-dichlorobenzene at a level of 17.6 µg/kg.

Later, after discovery of the underground storage tank, photographs and eye witnesses indicate that the Geoprobe® sample point had penetrated the tank in the course of well installation. It's likely that the pull-down force of the drill unit first dented the tank before puncturing it. The PVC well was found protruding from the tank and the tank was severely dented where the probe point came into contact with the tank.

It is apparent that the soil sample taken from this location was contaminated as a result of the puncture of the tank since the sample tube would have extended from a minimum of two feet to a maximum of four feet into the tank.

2.1.2 "Groundwater" Sample

Following installation of the small diameter PVC well at boring location B-5 the February 2006 report states that "groundwater" was pumped out of the well "for a short period of time" and then collected for analysis. The total volume collected was reported to be 1.4 liters. Since the well point was installed in the tank (unknown at the time); the fluids collected were from inside the tank and not groundwater. Therefore, the "groundwater" sample from B5 is not representative of groundwater, but is representative of the tank's contents.

2.1.3 Tank Removal

The underground storage tank was reported to be a 1,000-gallon steel tank having a diameter of four feet. The tank was removed by Gross Construction on September 7, 2006. Given that the tank was penetrated by the Geoprobe® point in February 2006 and was reported to be "1 ½ feet below the groundwater surface" (Teeter, 2006d); it's most likely the tank contained a mixture of groundwater and the tank's pre-puncture contents.

The October 2006 report states that "Some residual product from the UST was release [sic] into the excavation during removal." The tank should have been pumped out prior to removal. There is no reference to the use of a vacuum truck or report of pumping the tank contents prior to removal; only of release into the excavation. The excavation water analysis indicated low levels of volatile organic compounds with the highest level being 1, 2-dichlorobenzene at 50 µg/l.

Post removal confirmation samples are typically required by the NYSDEC to show that residual contamination in the excavation area has been removed or reduced to levels below the NYSDEC guidance values for the compounds of concern. No post removal soil samples were reported.

Also, Mr. Teeter has stated that after the tank was removed, he had to leave the site and when he returned he observed the Gross Construction pumping the tank contents onto the parking lot (Palmerton 2007a).

2.2 Conclusions

The historical data indicate that the prior soil sample and "groundwater" sample collected at boring location B-5 contained VOCs that are not representative of either soil or groundwater conditions, but likely representative of the tank contents.

Furthermore, the post removal tank excavation results did not indicate any significant groundwater contamination. The VOCs detected in the excavation water sample were minor with the highest concentration being 1,2-dichlorobenzene which appears to be the result of spillage from the tank during removal.

3.0 Work Plan Objectives

The work plan objectives are to determine the presence or absence of VOCs and SVOCs, and if present, the concentration of either, if any:

- In soil at the former UST location;
- In soils beneath the newly installed sewer line adjacent to the former UST area;
- In groundwater at the former UST location;
- In groundwater adjacent to the former UST location
- On the blacktop surface adjacent to the former UST area where the UST contents may have been pumped or spilled; and
- In sediment from the east side drainage swale.

This scope of work is for the field investigation of the former UST area using test borings and groundwater monitoring wells. Site maps showing the former UST area, property boundaries, and building foot prints will be used to determine placement of borings and wells.

3.1 Soil Borings

Four soil borings (BN-1, BN-2, BN-3, and BN-4) will be installed. Upon completion each soil boring will be converted to a monitoring well (see Section 3.2). One boring will be installed in the former UST area and three borings will be installed in a triangular pattern with the building wall forming one side of the triangle (see Figure 3 and 4). The sample points will be spaced approximately 20 feet from the center of the former UST excavation. To collect soil samples a 6 ¼-inch diameter hollow stem auger with a 2-inch diameter direct push soil sampling unit will be used for soil borings. As the auger advances down hole, the direct push machine is able to drive tools down the hollow center of the auger to obtain continuous soil cores or discrete soil samples. Borings will be advanced to a depth of approximately 14 feet below ground surface (below the presumed maximum depth of the bottom of the former UST).

Though the borings will extend to a depth of approximately 14 feet below the surface, soil samples will only be collected to the depth of the water table (approximately 6 to 8 feet below surface). The soil will be screened in the field using a photo-ionization device (PID) which will estimate the gross organic vapors in the soil samples. A nominal 2-inch diameter (4-foot length), stainless steel dual cased corer with a new 1.5-inch diameter (4-foot length), hollow plastic liner insert will be used to obtain the soil samples. The corer will be driven down the inside of the hollow stem auger in 4 foot intervals for soil

collection, and the plastic (acetate) liner will be retracted at the surface. A new plastic liner will be used for each sample.

At the former UST area, we anticipate collecting one sample for laboratory analysis from each four foot core; however, the entire soil core will be screened using the PID. If a particular soil section indicates high levels of organic vapors, the sample for analysis will be collected from that section. In the UST area, samples will be analyzed in the laboratory for VOCs using Method 8260 Target Compound List (TCL), plus STARS plus tentatively identified compounds (TICS); and also analyzed for SVOCs using Method 8270 TCL plus TICS.

Field activities, observations and sample data and characteristics will be recorded in a field book during the investigation. Information such as soil color, moisture, grain size, odors, etc will be noted.

3.2 Monitoring Wells

Monitoring wells will be installed in the soil borings subsequent to the completion of each boring. One monitoring well will be installed at the former UST location in boring BN-1 (MW-1). Three monitoring wells (MW-2, MW-3 and MW-4) will be installed in a triangular pattern approximately twenty feet from the former tank location in borings BN-2, BN-3, and BN-4, respectively (see Figure 4). This pattern will provide an outer limit that would not be likely to show VOCs in groundwater if the tank spill was recent, limited and localized. Soil and groundwater samples will be collected at these locations to evaluate subsurface conditions and the potential extent of VOCs. Rotary auger drilling with continuous sampling will be used to advance boreholes prior to installing 2-inch diameter PVC well screen and riser pipe (see Section 3.1).

The monitoring wells are intended to penetrate up to five feet below the base of the former UST excavation. The top of the tank was estimated to have been located five feet below grade, and the tank was four feet in diameter, placing the bottom of the tank nine feet below the surface. In order to reach five feet below the base of the UST excavation the monitoring wells are expected to be installed at a maximum depth of approximately 14 feet below ground surface. The screened section of the well will be placed so as to straddle the water table, estimated to be six feet below grade.

The depth to water will be measured prior to purging or sampling. Three well volumes, if possible, will be purged from each well using dedicated bailers and the wells will be allowed to recover before sampling. When sampling, water will be taken directly from the dedicated bailer to 40-ml vials. Water samples will be analyzed in the laboratory for VOCs using Method 8260 TCL plus STARS plus TICS; and for SVOCs using method 8270 TCL plus TICS.

3.3 Sewer Bedding Material

A new sewer line was being installed at the time the former UST was discovered. The sewer line was completed and is now adjacent to the former UST location. In order to determine if the tank contents spilled or leaked and migrated along the sewer line; the line will be uncovered a short distance away from the former UST location in a down gradient direction and a sample of the bedding material beneath the line will be collected for laboratory analysis using the split spoon soil sampler.

The material will be collected and analyzed for VOCs using Method 8260 TCL plus STARS plus TICS, and for SVOCs using Method 8270 plus TICS.

3.4 Surface Sample

The former UST contents and water from the former UST excavation were reportedly discharged (using a pump) to the parking lot surface in the vicinity of the UST excavation.

An effort will be made by visual identification and eye witness accounts to determine the exact location of discharge, if any. If residual soil/sediment material remains in sufficient quantity, it will be sampled. Otherwise a sample of the blacktop and residual (if any) will be collected and analyzed. The sample will be analyzed using Method 8260 TCL plus STARS plus TICS.

3.5 Drainage Channel Sediment

A review of the site, topography and other physical features present at the time of dewatering the excavation suggests that water discharge to the local surface area is not likely to have traveled as far as the drainage channel along the eastern property line.

However, a sediment sample will be collected from the drainage channel, in a location down gradient from the area the surface water allegedly discharged during the pumping of the tank contents by Gross Construction and observed by Teeter (see Figure 4). A low flow depositional area will be selected for collecting a sediment sample. The sediment sample will be analyzed using Method 8260 TCL plus STARS plus TICS and Method 8270 TCL plus TICS.

3.6 Laboratory Analysis

Samples chosen for analysis will be chilled with ice and transported in a cooler to a certified analytical laboratory under chain of custody protocols. The laboratory performing the analysis will be; Columbia Laboratories, Rochester, New York, or Life Sciences Laboratories, East Syracuse, New York.

The soil, surface sediment, and drainage sediment samples will be analyzed using Method 8260 Target Compound List (TCL) plus STARS plus TICS and Method 8270 TCL plus TICS. See Table 1 for a more detailed description of analysis methods.

Groundwater samples will be analyzed for VOCs using USEPA Method 8260 TCL plus STARS plus TICS; and semi-volatile compounds using USEPA method 8270 plus TICS.

4.0 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The following general QA procedures apply:

- All data must be documented on field data sheets or within site logbooks.
- All instrumentation must be operated in accordance with operating instructions as supplied by the manufacturer, unless otherwise specified in the work plan.
- Equipment checkout and calibration activities must occur prior to sampling/Operation and they must be documented.

Quality Control (QC) samples will be collected at a rate of approximately 10% of the sample number which will be duplicate samples.

QC samples will include one duplicate water sample, one duplicate soil sample and one rinsate blank taken from soil sampling equipment. QC samples will be labeled so that the analytical laboratory is unaware that they are QC samples. One type of quality control sample specific to the field decontamination process is the rinsate blank. The rinsate blank provides information on the effectiveness of the decontamination process employed in the field. When used in conjunction with field blanks and trip blanks, a rinsate blank can detect contamination during sample handling, storage and sample transportation to the laboratory. QC samples will be analyzed for Method 8260 TCL plus STARS plus tics; and method 8270 TCL plus TICS. See Table 1 and Table 2 for a more detailed description of analytical methods and QA procedures.

Equipment Decontamination

Augers, split-spoon samplers, sample mixing buckets, mixing spoons, and core trays shall be steam cleaned prior to initial use. During the drilling and sampling, the split spoon samplers, sample mixing buckets, mixing spoons and core trays shall be washed in a solution of distilled water and a low-phosphate detergent and triple rinsed in distilled water prior to re-use. Augers, split-spoon samplers, sample mixing buckets, mixing spoons and core trays shall be steam cleaned prior to use in another borehole.

Groundwater samples will be collected using dedicated bailers. Soil samples will be collected using clean disposable acetate core liners.

5.0 Health and Safety

When working with potentially hazardous materials, follow U.S. EPA, OSHA and specific health and safety procedures. The site health and safety plan should be reviewed with specific emphasis placed on the protection program planned for the well sampling tasks. Standard safe operating practices should be followed such as minimizing contact with potential contaminants in both the vapor phase and liquid matrix through the use of respirators and disposable clothing.

For volatile organic contaminants:

- Avoid breathing constituents venting from the well.
- Pre-survey the well head-space with an FID/PID prior to sampling.
- If monitoring results indicate organic constituents, sampling activities may be conducted in Level C protection.
- At a minimum, skin protection will be afforded by disposable protective clothing.

Physical hazards associated with well sampling are:

- Lifting injuries associated with pump and bailer retrieval; moving equipment.
- Use of pocket knives for cutting discharge hose.
- Heat/cold stress as a result of exposure to extreme temperatures (may be heightened by protective clothing).
- Slip, trip, fall conditions as a result of pump discharge.
- Restricted mobility due to the wearing of protective clothing.

Investigation-Derived Waste

Auger soil cuttings will contained in DOT-approved 55 gallon drums. Purge water from monitoring wells will be collected in a DOT-approved 55 gallon drum. The wastes will be characterized by the analytical results and will be properly manifested and disposed of in an appropriate disposal facility. Manifests and related disposal documentation will be included as part of the final site investigation report. Personal protection equipment and trash will be double bagged and placed in a DOT-approved container.

Survey

A survey will be made of the former UST area. The locations and elevations of groundwater monitoring wells will be made in order to calculate the groundwater flow direction. Horizontal control will be to the nearest foot and vertical control will be to the nearest 0.01 feet.

6.0 Report

Our preliminary conclusion is that the VOC and SVOC contamination, if any, is limited and localized. The analytical results and field data will determine the extent and degree of soil and groundwater potentially impacted by VOCs and SVOCs, if any.

A letter report will be prepared that will provide analytical results, a description of the field efforts, and field data collected and disposal documentation of investigation related wastes.

References

(NYSDEC, 2002) New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, *Draft DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, December 2002*.

(Teeter 2006a) Teeter Environmental Services, Inc., *Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Report, March 13 2006.*

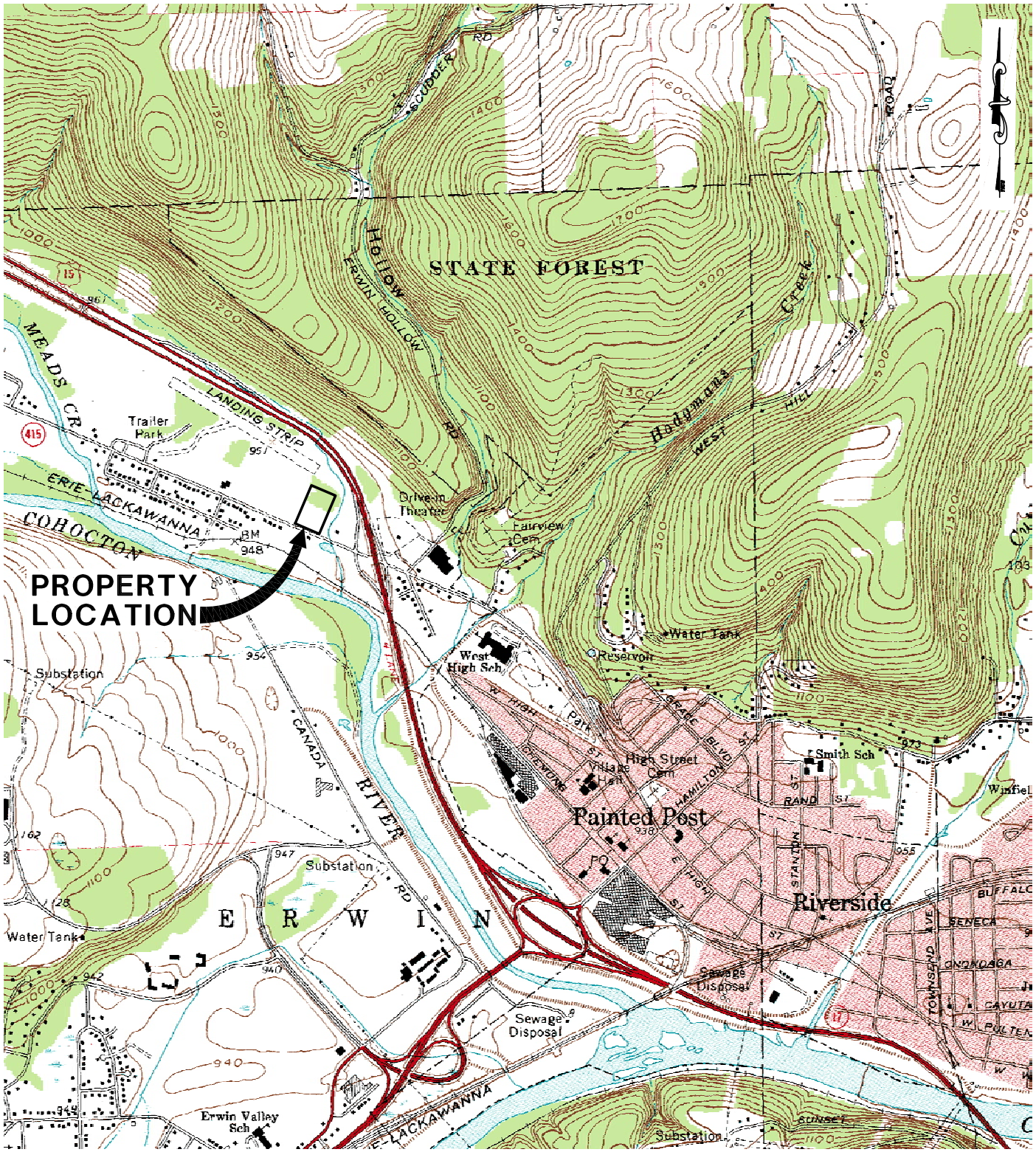
(Teeter 2006b) Teeter Environmental Services, Inc., *Supplemental Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, March 27 2006.*

(Teeter 2006c) Teeter Environmental Services, Inc., *Soil and Sediment Excavation, August 13, 2006.*

(Teeter 2006d) Teeter Environmental Services, Inc., *UST Removal and Excavation Sampling NYSDEC Spill #0470187, October 27 2006.*

(Palmerton 2007a) *Personal Communication between David Palmerton and David Teeter, February 13, 2007.*

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MIN. TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE – CORNING, NEW YORK, 1969, PHOTOINSPECTED 1976.

GRAPHIC SCALE:

0 2000' 4000'

P: EPB
4/5/07
PALM/WIP/PAINTED POST/PPSL1.DWG

124 VICTORY HIGHWAY
PAINTED POST, NEW YORK

SITE LOCATION MAP

THE PALMERTON GROUP, LLC.
319 WEST SECOND STREET
EAST SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13057

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2
SITE MAP

LEGEND:

APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE

▲ B3 SOIL BORING (2/20/06)

◮ B2 SOIL BORING (3/17/06)

NOTES:

1. BASE MAP DIGITIZED FROM NYSGIS CLEARINGHOUSE 2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND FROM TEETER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FIGURE ENTITLED "SITE MAP", DATED 10/25/06.
2. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

0 80' 160'

GRAPHIC SCALE

124 VICTORY HIGHWAY
PAINTED POST, NEW YORK

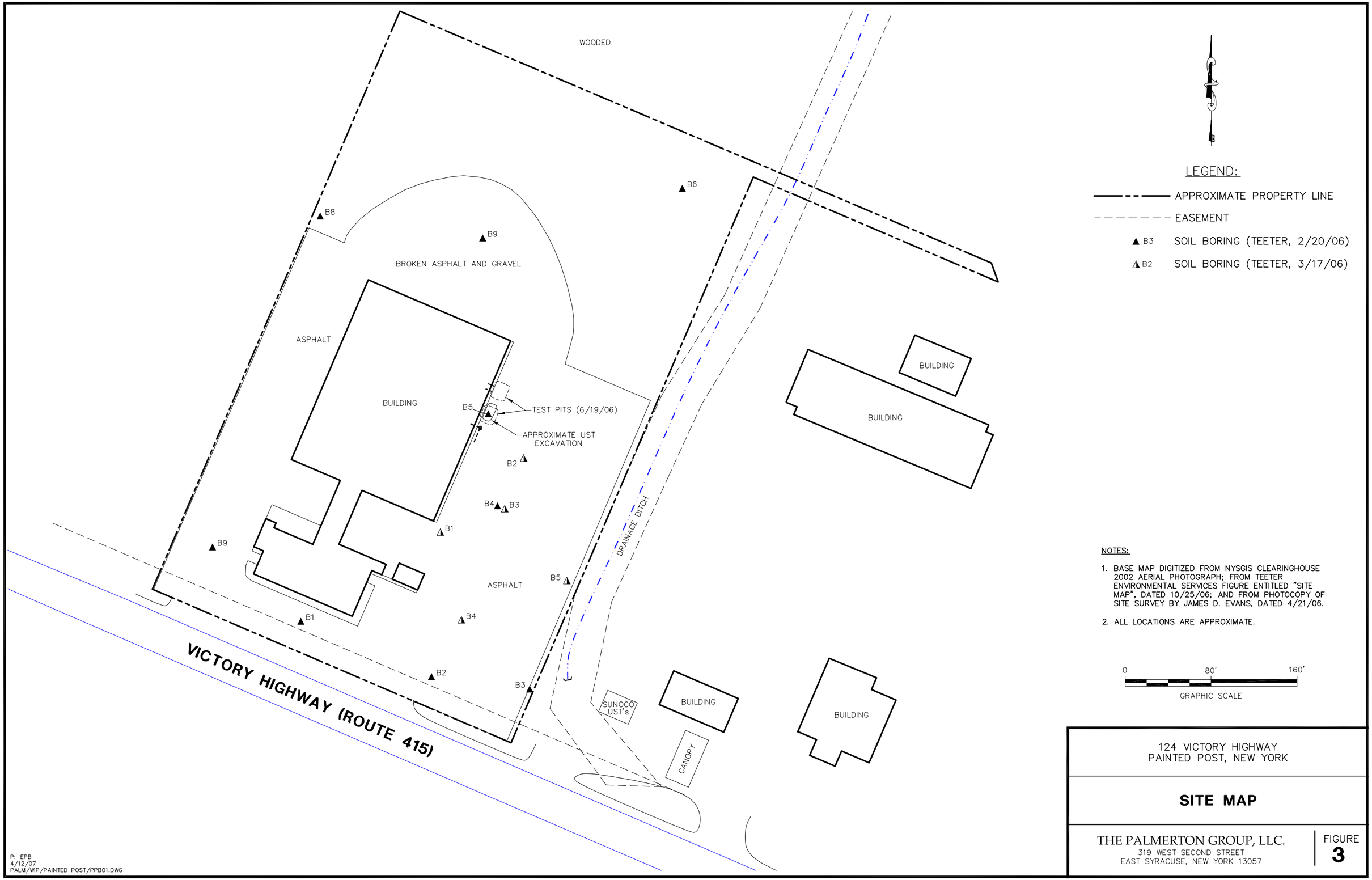
SITE MAP

THE PALMERTON GROUP, LLC.
319 WEST SECOND STREET
EAST SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13057

FIGURE **2**

P: EPB
4/5/07
PALM/WIP/PAINTED POST/PPB01.DWG

FIGURE 3
SITE MAP



124 VICTORY HIGHWAY
PAINTED POST, NEW YORK

SITE MAP

THE PALMERTON GROUP, LLC.
319 WEST SECOND STREET
EAST SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13057

FIGURE 3

P: EPB
4/12/07
PALM/WIP/PAINTED POST/PPB01.DWG

FIGURE 4
PROPOSED MONITORING WELL
AND SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS

BUILDING

B5

TEST PITS (6/19/06)

APPROXIMATE UST EXCAVATION

APPROXIMATE SEWER LINE LOCATION

B2

ASPHALT

B4

B3

B1

BUILDING

B5

B4

STORM SEWER DISCHARGE

DRAINAGE DITCH

LEGEND:

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT
- B4 SOIL BORING (TEETER, 2/20/06)
- B2 SOIL BORING (TEETER, 3/17/06)
- PROPOSED MONITORING WELL
- PROPOSED SEWER BEDDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION
- PROPOSED SURFACE SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
- PROPOSED SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION

NOTES:

1. BASE MAP DIGITIZED FROM NYSGIS CLEARINGHOUSE 2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH; FROM TEETER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FIGURE ENTITLED "SITE MAP", DATED 10/25/06; AND FROM PHOTOCOPY OF SITE SURVEY BY JAMES D. EVANS, DATED 4/21/06.
2. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

0 30' 60'

GRAPHIC SCALE

124 VICTORY HIGHWAY
PAINTED POST, NEW YORK

PROPOSED MONITORING WELL AND SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS

THE PALMERTON GROUP, LLC.
319 WEST SECOND STREET
EAST SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13057

FIGURE 4

P: EPB
4/12/07
PALM/WIP/PAINTED POST/PPB03.DWG

TABLE 1
ANALYTICAL METHODS SUMMARY

Table 1
Analytical Methods Summary

Location	Matrix	# of Samples	Analytes	Method	Holding Time	Preserv	Volume
Soil Borings	Soil	8	TCL & TICs	8270C	7d Extr 40d anal	None	4oz
	Soil	8	TCL,STARS, TICs	8260B	14 d	None	2oz
Groundwater	Water	4	TCL & TICs	8270C	7d Extr	Na2S2O3	1000 ml
	Water	4	TCL, STARS, TICs	8260B	14 d	Na2S2O3 HCL pH<2	2-40 ml
Sewer Line Bedding	Soil	1	TCL & TICs	8270C	7d extr 40d anal	None	4 oz
	Soil	1	TCL, STARS, TICs	8260B	14 d	None	2 oz
Surface Sample	Soil	1	TCL, STARS, TICs	8260B	14 d	None	2 oz
Drainage Channel	Sediment	1	TCL, STARS, TICs	8260B	14 d	None	2 oz
	Sediment	1	TCL, TICs	8270C	14 d	None	2 oz

Total Number of Samples (Including QA)

Soil:
8270C: 26
8260B: 13
Water:
8270C: 6
8260B: 6

Note: Samples to be delivered to lab within 2 days of sampling
All samples to be kept at 4 degrees C. until received by lab

TABLE 2
QUALITY ASSURANCE SUMMARY

Table 2
Quality Assurance Summary

Location	Method	Container Type	Duplicates	MS/MSD	Trip Blks	Equip. Blks
Soil Borings	8270C	Glass Soil Jar	1	1	0	1
	8260B	Glass Soil Jar	1	1	1	1
Groundwater	8270C	Amber Jar	1	1	0	0
	8260B	40 glass vials	1	1	1	0
Sewer Bedding	8270C	Glass Soil Jar	0	0	0	0
	8260	Glass Soil Jar	0	0	0	0
Surface Sample	8260B	Glass Soil Jar	0	0	0	0
Drainage Channel	8260	Glass Soil Jar	0	0	0	0

Note: Trip Blanks should accompany all samples requiring 8260 analysis
Duplicate samples should be labeled so lab is unaware they are duplicates
MS/MSD locations should be selected in the field and additional sample Volume taken