November 21, 2006

James A. Atkinson, CFO Neville Lumber Co., Inc. 73 LaSalle Avenue Buffalo, New York 14214 RECEIVED

NOV \$ 0 2006 NYSDEC REG 9 X REL UNREL

Re:

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment:

Industrial Property; 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY

Dear Mr. Atkinson:

In accordance with our agreement, dated October 17, 2006, Hazard Evaluations, Inc. (HEI) completed a Focused Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) at the above-referenced (subject) site. Both the ESA and this related letter report were completed on behalf of, and for the use of, Neville Lumber Co., Inc. (the "Client") for its reliance in the environmental assessment of the subject site. Use of this ESA report by any other party is strictly prohibited, except by authorization in writing from the Client.

This focused Phase II ESA was completed to address the potential existence of impacted soil and/or groundwater or other impacted media related to former operations at the subject site, as identified in the HEI Phase I ESA, dated October The specific conditions of concern include the potential presence of: 1) Impacted soil and or groundwater (including beneath the site structures) related to the potential presence of hazardous substances historically used on the facility; 2) Impacted soil and groundwater related to the presence of USTs containing various substances at the facility; 3) Impacted soil and groundwater along Plant #1 adjacent to the former gasoline station; 4) PCBs on the stained concrete areas within the buildings; 5) Soil or groundwater contamination at the three outfall locations on the Lake Erie shore to determine the potential presence of regulated wastes or hazardous waste characteristics at these locations; 6) Impacted soil or groundwater adjacent to the drainage piping network to determine if contaminants have historically leaked out of the pipes; 7) Contaminants in the area of the Hydrofluoric Acid etching area in Plant #2, the washing area in Plant #1, painting areas, pickling areas, oil misting area, or other process areas of concern to determine if process chemicals or wastes have impacted the subfloor soil through potential subfloor piping releases (if present) or spills; 8) Impacted soils beneath the former hazardous waste storage area containment pad; 9) Contaminants in media contained in various trenches and/or sumps to determine the presence of regulated wastes or hazardous characteristics; 10) Hazardous or other regulated wastes in the "flammables storage" room; and 11) Interior floor drain discharge locations that are not connected to the public sanitary sewer system. HEI's investigative activities and the associated results of this investigation are described in the following paragraphs, and only reflect the conditions of the subject site within the specific areas of concern investigated.

Test Trench Installation and Sampling/Analysis

Prior to performing any on-site activities, underground utilities were located and marked by contacting DIG-Safe New York. On October 18 and 19, 2006, HEI mobilized two tracked excavators (one large and one mini) for the purpose of installing test trenches at various locations across the site. On October 18, 2006, a total of ten test trenches were installed. At each test trench location, the soil/fill material was observed and described. Soil samples were intermittently collected for headspace screening and/or laboratory analysis depending on observations made.

In general, HEI determined that a slag-type material was buried from the existing ground surface to a depth of several feet below grade in some locations. Significant findings observed on October 18, 2006 included an underground storage tank that was suspected to be the former Toluene tank (Test trench MT-1) for the Plant #2 painting system and numerous discarded drums (which contained unspecified materials) in trench ETP-3. Figure 1 (Attachment 1) presents the approximate test trench locations. The solvent tank encountered appeared to be filled with a sand material; however, a strong odor was present in both the sand material within the tank and the soil directly under the tank (which exhibited a headspace VOCs reading of 3,500 ppm). At the request of the property owner's representative, this excavation was left open for observation by its environmental consulting firm and was secured using safety fence and metal stakes. The soil in the vicinity of drums that were encountered in ETP-3 exhibited limited staining and odor, and waste materials from two of the drums exhibited positive VOCs headspace readings (72.9 ppm and 34 ppm). All drums that had been excavated during the test trench installations were staged on the ground surface and secured by surrounding them with caution tape. At the request of the property owner's representative, further investigative activities were postponed for the day; however, with the exception of MT-1, all other test trenches were backfilled with the removed material (excluding any drums) and compacted with the excavator bucket. Attachment 2 presents HEI's Field Notes which present detailed descriptions of the investigative activities.

On October 19, 2006 a total of fifteen additional test trenches were installed. Notable findings for this date included an area of suspect diesel impacted soil in the vicinity of trench ETP-7, which is adjacent to the former marina building, and an additional group of buried crushed drums at trench ETP-14. All of these test trenches were backfilled with the removed materials and compacted with the excavator bucket.

A total of fifteen samples collected during the test trench activities were selected for analysis and placed in appropriate containers which were sealed, labeled and transported under chain-of-custody procedures to the laboratory for analysis. These samples consisted of three drum waste samples, eleven soil/sediment samples, and one water sample. The samples were analyzed using one or more of the following analytical methods; 1) USEPA Method 8260 (VOCs); 2) USEPA Method 8270 (SVOCs); 3) USEPA Method 8082A (PCBs); 4) Metals

(either RCRA and/or TAL); 5) TCLP RCRA Metals; 6) Ignitability; and/or 7) Corrosivity. Attachment 3 presents HEI's Analytical Summary Tables for the specific analyses for the selected samples.

Soil Boring Installation and Soil Sampling/Analysis

On October 31 and November 1, 2006, a direct-push boring rig was mobilized to install soil borings and temporary piezometers across the subject site in an effort to identify the presence of soil and/or groundwater contamination. A total of thirty-two push borings were installed across the subject site (Figure 1). At each boring location, hollow stem sampling probes were used to obtain discrete soil samples at approximately four foot depth intervals to the bottom of each sampling location. The soil/fill encountered at each sampling location was visually described from the discrete samples obtained. Upon collection, each discrete sample was screened for the presence of VOCs using a portable OVM. After all discrete samples for each boring had been collected, the boring was backfilled with the remaining excavated soil/fill and the boring annulus was filled with concrete patch (if applicable).

In general, the soils across the subject site were observed to consist of various types of fill, including substantial apparent slag, which was underlain by a dense layered silt turning to soft weathered shale. Perched water was observed in a limited number of locations. Evident contamination, including the presence of free product, was observed in SB18, with all three soil samples collected from that boring exhibiting headspace VOCs readings greater than 7,000 ppm (Attachment 2).

A total of ten soil/fill samples from the soil boring activities were selected for analysis and placed in appropriate containers which were sealed, labeled and transported under chain-of-custody procedures to the laboratory for analysis. The samples were analyzed using one or more of the following analytical methods; 1) USEPA Method 8260 (VOCs); 2) USEPA Method 8270 (SVOCs); 3) USEPA Method 8082A (PCBs); 4) Metals (either RCRA and/or TAL); 5) TCLP RCRA Metals; 6) Ignitability; and/or 7) Corrosivity. Attachment 3 presents HEI's Analytical Summary Tables for the specific analyses for the selected samples.

Groundwater Sampling and Analysis

Temporary piezometers were installed within soil borings SB2, SB14 and SB17 to facilitate the collection of unfiltered groundwater samples. All samples were collected with disposable polyethylene bailers, placed in appropriate containers and transported to the laboratory for analysis using USEPA Methods 8260 (TCL+STARS VOCs), 8270 (TCL SVOCs), RCRA Metals, PCBs and pH. Additionally, a sample of the water contained in excavation ETP-14 was collected and submitted for the same analyses. The samples were filtered at the laboratory prior to analysis for the metals extraction.

Media Sampling and Analysis

A total of twelve media samples were collected for laboratory analysis, including: 1) Six wipe samples from oil-stained surfaces within Plant #1 which were submitted for PCBs analysis; 2) One sludge sample from a sump within Plant #1

which was submitted for TCLP RCRA Metals, PCBs and Corrosivity analyses; 3) One sludge sample from an exterior manhole adjacent to Plant #2 which was submitted for TCLP RCRA Metals, PCBs, and Corrosivity analyses; and 4) Four paint samples from interior surfaces of the office building which were all submitted for Total Lead analysis. Figure 2 depicts the media sampling locations.

Floor Drain Survey

HEI utilized sewer tracer smoke to determine the discharge location(s) of several on-site floor drains, trenches or other appurtenances in an effort to determine if any on-site dry-wells existed which would necessitate further testing. Several smoke tests were run for drains in Plant #1 which revealed that the majority of the drains in Plant #1 discharge to a manhole along Hoover Road and ultimately to one of the outfalls along the Lake Erie shore behind Plant #2. One drain located in the southeastern portion of Plant #1 apparently discharges to the local sanitary sewer system located along Lakeshore Road. No additional sampling locations were identified through the smoke testing activities. Figure 2 depicts the floor drain survey results.

Discussion of Results

In general, the laboratory analytical results revealed the presence of numerous types of soil and/or groundwater contamination at the subject site, including chlorinated solvents, volatile organic compounds, diesel fuel and heavy metals. The analytical results were compared to the NYSDEC Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives (RSCOs) as presented in Appendix A of TAGM HWR-94-4046, dated January 24, 1994 (TAGM 4046).

Volatile Organic Compounds

The volatile organic compounds analysis revealed the presence of Target Compounds exceeding the applicable RSCOs in eight of the fourteen soil samples submitted for VOCs analysis. The most notable exceedances included the following: 1,1,1-Trichloroethene [3,980,000 µg/kg (RSCO = 800 µg/kg)] and Toluene [2,600,000 µg/kg (RSCO = 1,500 µg/kg)] in sample SB18 (4'-8'), Naphthalene [31,900 µg/kg (RSCO = 13,000 µg/kg)] in sample the ETP-7 (2.5'), and Toluene [20,300 µg/kg (RSCO = 1,500 µg/kg)] in sample MT-1 (under tank). Other miscellaneous VOCs exceedances were noted in samples collected from SB1 (12'-13.5'), SB10 (8'-10'), SB15 (4'-8'), Drum Waste (A) [ETP-3], and Drums Waste (B) [ETP-3]. Table 1 summarizes the VOCs data (Attachment 3). Attachment 4 presents the Laboratory Analytical Report.

The VOCs detected in the SB18 (4'-8') sample are suspected to be associated with former solvent storage at that location, given the presence of apparent sand tank bedding material encountered in the boring. Compounds detected in the ETP-7 (2.5') sample suggest a former diesel fuel release adjacent to the marina building. Toluene detected in the MT-1 (Under Tank) sample is suspected to be related to the bulk storage of that solvent. The source(s) of the Acetone in the SB1 (12'-13'5), SB10 (8'-10) and SB15 (4'-8') samples is unknown.

Analysis of groundwater (or perched water) samples revealed the presence target parameters exceeding the applicable NYS Groundwater Standards in two of the four samples submitted (Table 2). The SB2 water sample exhibited the presence of 1,1-Dichloroethane at a concentration of 38.9 μ g/l (NYS Groundwater Standard = 5 μ g/l). The ETP-14 water sample exhibited the presence of Xylenes at a concentration of 16.6 μ g/l (NYS Groundwater Standard = 5 μ g/l).

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

The semi-volatile organic compound analysis revealed the presence of Target Compounds exceeding the applicable RSCOs in five of the sixteen soil samples submitted for the SVOCs analysis (Table 3). In general, several SVOCs exceeded the respective RSCOs in ETP-7 (2.5'), ETP-10 (2'-3') and MT-4 (6'-7.5' Under Drain). Additionally, the compound 2-Methylphenol was detected in both the SB18 (4'-8') and MT-1 (Under Tank) samples at concentrations above the RSCO.

The SVOCs detected in the ETP-7 (2.5') sample are apparently also related to the suspect former diesel fuel release adjacent to the marina building. Those detected in the ETP-10 (2'-3') sample, based on field observations, appear to indicate the presence of asphalt-type products. The compounds in the MT-4 (6'-7.5') sample may be related to the perforated drain pipe in that area, but the source(s) is unknown. Finally, the 2-Methylphenol detected in the SB18 (4'-8') sample may also be related to the former solvent storage at that location.

Analysis of groundwater (or perched water) samples for SVOCs did not reveal the presence of any target parameters exceeding the applicable NYS Groundwater Standards (Table 4).

Total & TCLP Metals

The total RCRA metals analysis revealed the presence metal concentrations exceeding Eastern USA Background Levels (as published in TAGM 4046) in twelve of the fifteen soil samples submitted (Table 5). The most notable of these detections included the presence of Chromium [8,140 mg/kg (maximum background = 40 mg/kg)] and Lead [2,750 mg/kg (maximum background = 500 mg/kg)] in Drum Waste (A) [ETP-3]. It should be noted that none of the samples submitted for the TCLP Analysis exhibited metal concentrations exceeding the applicable Hazardous Waste toxicity levels. Two samples were submitted for the metals analysis for the TAL metals list with numerous exceedances of the Eastern USA Background levels being noted in both samples; however, given that the material appeared to consist of slag (likely to have been associated with the Bethlehem Steel operation formerly located just north of the subject site). Such metals levels are not atypical for areas formerly associated with the steel-making operations.

The groundwater sample laboratory analytical results did not reveal the presence of metals exceeding the NYS-Groundwater Standards (Table 6).

PCBs

The laboratory analytical results did not reveal the presence of any PCBs at levels exceeding the Method Detection Limits for the analyses of soil/fill, groundwater, or media samples, with the exception of Wipe Sample #3, which indicated the presence of Aroclor 1260 at a concentration of 1.31 μ g/wipe (Table 7). Given that the objective of collecting wipe samples for this investigation was to simply identify the presence or absence of PCBs at the sample locations, the collection method does not allow for determining compliance with the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) standard for unrestricted use of non-porous surfaces which is <10 μ g/100 cm2 [See 40 CFR Part 761.79(b)(3)(i)(A)].

Corrosivity & Ignitability

The laboratory analytical results did not the reveal that any of soil/fill, groundwater or media samples exhibited the characteristic of Corrosivity (Table 8). The laboratory analytical results for the Ignitability revealed that one sample exhibited the characteristic of Ignitability, with the SB18 (8'-12') sample igniting at 47 °C, which indicates that this material, as sampled, must be managed as a hazardous waste due to the characteristic of Ignitability upon its removal.

Conclusions

The observations and laboratory analytical results for the test trench installation activities revealed the presence of four conditions that are likely to mandate remedial activities. First, the excavation adjacent to the Toluene tank at the southwest corner of Plant #2 exhibited solvent-impacted soil beneath the tank at concentrations exceeding applicable NYSDEC RSCOs. Second, the discarded drums buried in the vicinity of Plant #2 that were encountered at locations ETP-3 and ETP-14 (and likely extending beyond those limits) represent improperly disposed regulated solid wastes that will need to be removed for off-site disposal. Although the waste samples collected from some drums that were analyzed during this ESA did not identify any that would clearly be characterized as hazardous waste, based on other site conditions encountered the potential exists that hazardous wastes could be encountered in other drums that may be uncovered during future remedial activities. Third, limited remediation in the vicinity of MT-4 (6'-7.5') [Under Drain] will need to be performed given that several SVOCs compounds exceeded the applicable RSCOs. Finally, the diesel impacted soil adjacent to the former marina building at location ETP-7 exhibited both nuisance characteristics (i.e. staining & odor) and RSCO exceedances and will require appropriate remediation. Given the objectives and limitations of this ESA, the lateral and vertical extents of these impacted areas have not been defined.

The observations and laboratory analytical results for the soil boring installation activities revealed the presence of two additional conditions that are likely to mandate remedial activities. First, soil exhibiting high levels of VOCs was detected at boring location SB18 adjacent to Plant #1 near Hoover Road. HEI suspects that a former solvent UST may have existed in this location due to the sand bedding material encountered in the boring. A NYSDEC determination will need to be obtained to determine if remedial wastes related to this area of concern

are considered hazardous, especially given that the soil sample submitted from this boring location exhibited a hazardous characteristic for Ignitability. It should be noted that once the impacted material is removed from the ground it may no longer exhibit this characteristic; however, other hazardous waste codes may apply related to waste lists, etc. Second, the soil/fill in the location of SB15, which was installed adjacent to a rumored waste disposal vault located in the Plant #1 building, exhibited nuisance characteristics, although NYSDEC RSCOs were not exceeded for the sample collected from this boring.

The media sampling results revealed only one issue of potential concern, with one PCB Aroclor (1260) being detected in Wipe Sample #3 at a concentration of 1.31 μ g/wipe. This sample collected on the concrete floor underneath an electrical appurtenance. As stated above, given that the objective of collecting wipe samples for this investigation was to simply identify the presence or absence of PCBs at the sample locations, the collection method does not allow for determining compliance with the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) standard for unrestricted use of non-porous surfaces which is <10 μ g/100 cm2 [See 40 CFR Part 761.79(b)(3)(i)(A)]. HEI recommends removal and disposal of the stained concrete surface in this area as a precautionary measure given the relatively small area that it encompasses.

A limited number of target parameters were detected in groundwater/perched water at the subject site. Given the overall absence of shallow groundwater at the subject site, HEI does not currently anticipate the need for any groundwater remediation at the subject site; however, limited treatment of perched water may be necessary during UST or drum removal activities, and further investigative or remedial activities may reveal that the underlying water table may have been impacted at some location on-site.

Summary

Based on data and information obtained during this Focused Phase II ESA, soil contamination and buried regulated wastes were encountered within several areas of this large former industrial site. The levels of some parameters detected indicate that several segregated, but significant, sources of contamination are likely, especially for the Toluene and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane identified adjacent to Plant #1, the Toluene identified adjacent to Plant #2, and the apparent diesel release adjacent to the marina building. In addition, a limited number of buried drums, some still containing limited amounts of unknown waste materials, were identified southwest of Plant #2. The possibility also exists that additional on-site investigative or remedial activities may reveal other areas of contamination either under the floor of the buildings or just outside the walls of the buildings where process wastes may have been released on a small scale through poor management practices.

HEI suggests that the conditions encountered within the areas of concern at the subject site represent historic releases that appear to be reportable to the NYSDEC Region 9 office by the current site owner. However, even if the reporting requirement is not triggered, the conditions encountered as described above appear to warrant at least limited excavation and removal remedial procedures to be completed by the owner/operator of the subject site. Concern exists with respect to whether some contaminants may have migrated off-site to the north or west into Lake Erie, and if so, to what extent. HEI recommends that if the Client still considers pursuing the purchase of the subject site, contact with the NYSDEC Region 9 office should be made to explore Brownfields Cleanup Program options for remediation in accordance with the proposed 6 NYCRR Part 375 regulations set to become effective during January 2007, as participation in such a program may provide significant tax incentives associated with the remediation of the property. One additional concern related to this site contamination that may need to be addressed is the potential applicability of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 47 (March 2005) of Financial Accounting Standard 143 that addresses the potential liability of potential and existing environmental management costs.

The information presented above should adequately summarize HEI's investigative efforts and results regarding the various environmental concerns at the subject site. If you have any questions regarding the contents of this letter report, please contact me directly.

Very truly yours,

HAZARD EVALUATIONS, INC.

C. Mark Hanna, CHMM

President

Attachments
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Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; TCL & STARS Volatile Organics 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates Table 1

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		=	E	=	=	=	r	n	Trichlorofluoromethane
	п	=	2	=	E		E	п	Trichloroethene
	4	2	n	=	F	£		a	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
800	u	=	3,980,000	=		£	=	11.5	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,400	=	2	=	=	=	=	£	=	Tetrachloroethene
600	E			=	E	£		n	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
100		=	=	=	F	=	2	=	Methylene Chloride
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300		e e		=	п	9.75	E	17.2	Chloroform
NA	a	=	r.	=	=	=	=	E	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
NA	=	2	n	-	=	=	E		Chloromethane
1,900	п	n	p	E	и	E	"	n	Chloroethane
600	z	=	2	F	n	£	ı	п	Carbon Tetrachloride
NA	a	п		E	n	n	n	r.	Bromoform
NA	=	=	2	n n	E	п	E.	n	Bromomethane
NA	£	п	и	a	1	=	п	1	Bromodichloromethane
Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)	Drum Waste (B) (ETP-3)	Drum Waste (A) (ETP-3)	SB18 (8'-12')	SB15 (4'-8')	SB10 (8'-10')	SB3 (4'-6')	SB2 (8'-10) & (0'-4')	SB1 (12'-13.5')	Analytical Parameter

Notes: Results from USEPA Method 8260 for Volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).
 NA = Not Applicable
 means compound not detected above Method Detection Limit (MDL).

Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; TCL & STARS Volatile Organics 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates Table 1 (continued)

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Top 20 TICs	Methyl tert-butyl Ether	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Naphthalene	p-IsopropyItoluene	Isopropylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	tert-Butylbenzene	sec-Butylbenzene	n-Butylbenzene	Vinyl acetate	Carbon Disulfide	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	2-Hexanone	2-Butanone	Acetone	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Styrene	Xylenes	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Chlorobenzene	Analytical Parameter
3,405	и	n		п	п	E.	n	=	п	a	E	a	×	E	2	310	T.	, z	я	36.1	u	19.0	n	и	SB1 (12'-13.5')
253	u	R	=	=	E	=		=	a	E.	=	=		ĸ	n	.=	=	£		*		F	F	u	SB2 (8'-10) & (0'-4')
220	ı	E .	F	=	=	=				ı	E	£	=	=	=	92.4	=	=	=	=	E	=		=	SB3 (4'-6')
28.3	11	=	E	=	=	=	a a		*		=	=	=		=	544	=	=	2	2	2	=	æ	п	SB10 (8'-10')
193		n	a	=		=		=	=	=	E	=	=	=	=	261	E E	=	n	=	=	=	E	£	SB15 (4'-8')
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1,349	=	155	450	п	**		п	=	2	=	=	=	F	2		1,170	=	n	a	£	2,557	445	276	=	Drum Waste (B) (ETP-3)
10,000	120	3,300	10,000	13,000	10,000	2,300	3,700	10,000	10,000	10,000	NA	2,700	1,000	NA	300	200	8,500	1,600	7,900	NA	1,200	1,500	5,500	1,700	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8260 for Volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).
2) NA = Not Applicable
3) " means compound not detected above Method Detection Limit (MDL).

Table 1 (continued)
Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; TCL & STARS Volatile Organics October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY

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Benzene " "	Vinyl Chloride	Trichlorofluoromethane	Trichloroethene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Methylene Chloride	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,2-Dichloropropane	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	Dibromochloromethane	Chloroform	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	Chloromethane	Chloroethane	Carbon Tetrachloride	Bromoform	Bromomethane	Bromodichloromethane	Analytical Parameter
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2	E	E	£	=	=	=	=	R	E.	P	=	a	n	E	E	=	=	=	E	=	=	÷	E	P		MT-4 (6'-7.5') Under Drum
2	=	=	2	=	E	=	E	E	F	=			a	=	2		=	=	2	=	=	=	2	=	ц	MT-6
20.7	2	=	a	E.	n		£	=	•	=	E	n	R	E	n	£.	=		2		я	n n	*	=	n	МТ-8 (3'-6')
60	200	NA	700	NA	800	1,400	600	100	300	300	N _A	300	NA	400	100	200	NA	300	NA	NA	1,900	600	NA	NA	NA	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)

Notes: Results from USEPA Method 8260 for Volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).
 NA = Not Applicable
 means compound not detected above Method Detection Limit (MDL).

Table 1 (continued)
Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; TCL & STARS Volatile Organics October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY

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2.2	692.2		=	п	=	221,850	£	a .	Top 20 TICs
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		2	=	n	=	600		F	p-Isopropyltoluene
		=	n	=	2	647	=		Isopropylbenzene
		=	z.	=	E	1,790	2		n-Propylbenzene
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	=	=	=	r.	=		=	z.	4-Methyl-2-pentanone
		=	n	=	=		2	e e	2-Hexanone
	a	*	=	ı,	E.	n	£	2	2-Butanone
		=	n	=	u		a	п	Acetone
		=			ŧ	a	ī	2	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
	p.	=	n	2	a		=		1,3-Dichlorobenzene
		£	н		£		п	п	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
	=	=	2	=	=	R	=	=	Styrene
	=	=	n	=	=	270	F	=	Xylenes
		n	20.2	20,300	ı.	n	a	22.1	Toluene
	=	=	п	a	a	£	=	£	Ethylbenzene
	=	E	н	r	п	F	=	п	Chlorobenzene
3)	(3'-6')	(3'-6')	(6'-7.5') Under Drum	(Under Tank)	(Under Drums)	(2.5')	Drums (±6') (ETP-3)	Waste (C) (ETP-3)	Parameter
8 Recommended Soil	MT-8	MT-6	MT-4	MT-1	ETP-14	ETP-7	Below	Drum	Analytical

Notes: Results from USEPA Method 8260 for Volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).
 NA = Not Applicable
 means compound not detected above Method Detection Limit (MDL).

Table 2 Groundwater Sample Analytical Results; TCL & STARS Volatile Organics 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 19 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical Parameter	SB2	SB14	SB17	ETP-14	Water Quality Standards
					(See note)
Bromodichloromethane	11	и	u	¢;	5*
Bromomethane	u	и	ti .	tt	5*
Bromoform		и	u	и	5*
Carbon Tetrachloride	u	16	16	а	5
Chloroethane	£5	n	et	u	50
Chloromethane	46	ш	ti	u	5*
2-Chloroethyl vinyl Ether	11	u	u	и	5*
Chloroform	и	1.6	u	u	7
Dibromochloromethane	£1	"	u	и	5
1,1-Dichloroethane	38.9	и	tt	и	5
1,2-Dichloroethane	u	и	ıı	u	5
1,1-Dichloroethene	tt.	u	ıı	ee	5
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	46	"	și.	u	5
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	41	u	н	ıı	5
1,2-Dichloropropane	11	ıı	и	II.	1
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	11	u	"	"	5
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	44	u	и	и	5
Methylene Chloride	16	a	и	и	5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	u	"	и	и	5
Tetrachloroethene	и	14	u ,		5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	4.62	41	и	11	5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	u	и	u	и	1
Trichloroethene	41	u	££	и	5
Trichlorofluoromethane	11	u	£1	61	5*
Vinyl Chloride	41	ıı	a	u	2
Benzene	u	и	ıı	и	1.0
Chlorobenzene	и	и	rt	íı	5
Ethylbenzene	u	и	и	3.00	5
Toluene	и	44	и	ti .	. 5
Xylenes	и	át	11	16.6	5
Styrene	44	66	tt	11	5*
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ıı	41	41	11	3
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	\$6	u	et	ŧſ	3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	56	"	ee	и	3
Acetone	11	14	tt	41	50
2-Butanone	11	4	ıı	41	50
2-Hexanone	66	и	tt		5*
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	и	££	tt	ti .	50
Carbon Disulfide	tt.	41	41	44	50
Vinyl Acetate	st	66	11	и	5*

- Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8260 for Volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/l).
 - 2) " means compound not detected above MDL.
 - 3) Water Quality Standards from either TOGS 1.1.1 or TAGM 4046.
 - 4) * means assumed POC.

Table 2 (continued) Groundwater Sample Analytical Results; TCL & STARS Volatile Organics 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 19 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical Parameter	SB2	SB14	SB17	ETP-14	Water Quality Standards (See note)
n-Butylbenzene	u	u	и	11	5*
Sec-Butylbenzene	tt.	lt.	и	41	5*
Tert-Butylbenzene	u	EE	tt.	4	5*
n-Propylbenzene	tt	46	£1	"	5
Isopropylbenzene	££	41	ŧŧ	££	50
p-isopropylbenzene	ıı	tt	te	ec	5*
Naphthalene	u	u	11	и	5*
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	u	ıs	"	ti .	7
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	и	u	16	41	5
Methyl tert-butyl Ether	££	и	££	u	5
Top 20 TICs	5.41	u	ţţ	u	NA

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8260 for Volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/l).

2) " means compound not detected above MDL.

3) Water Quality Standards from either TOGS 1.1.1 or TAGM 4046.

4) * means assumed POC.

Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; Semi-volatile Organics 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates Table 3

14 OF MIDE			 						Dipenzo(a,n)anthracene
30,400	=	2	2002	:	:	=	2	:	2-Menlymaphinaterie
36,700	£	7	ena	=	=	=	£		2-Methylpanhthalene
6,200	2	:	=	£	F	£	Ē	=	Dibenzofuran
NA	=	=	£	a		2		2	Benzyl alcohol
4,400	=	=	£	ı a	=	=		2	Isophorone
NA	п	£	=	e e	=	2	=	=	n-Nitrosodimethylamine
NA	ı.	a	=	=	=	=	E	=	n-Nitrosodiphenylamine
NA	n.	=	=			=	£	=	n-Nitrosodinpropylamine
NA		2	=	n n	=	n	=	=	Hexachlorobutadiene
NA A	=	2	2	ı.	=		=	=	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
NA	=	2			ı.	=	E	=	Hexachloroethane
410	ĸ		E	u	2	=			Hexachlorbenzene
NA		=	E.	n	=	F	=	=	2-Chloronaphthalene
50,000	990	=	1,280	579	u	ı.	=	n	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate
50,000	=	=		=	2	n		=	Di-n-octylphthalate
8,100	E	*	=	E	=	E	g	=	Di-n-butylphthalate
50,000	=		=	=	11	Ε		æ	Butylbenzylphthalate
2,000		ĸ	ı	n n	п	a	п		Dimethylphthalate
NA	и	п	n	r.	и	u	п	п	Diethylphthalate
400	E.	n	u	ı	п	ĸ	u	u	Chrysene
1,100	4	a	n	2	a	=	2	п	Benzo(k)fluoranthene
50,000	*	u	r	u	E	п	n	n	Benzo(g,h,l)perylene
1,100	tt	=	E	и	n	п	n	a	Benzo(b)fluoranthene
61 or MDL		£	z	u	c c	a	n	п	Benzo(a)pyrene
224 or MDL	п	u	ĸ	и	11	п	a	2	Benzo(a)anthracene
50,000		и	n	п	u		r	tt	Anthracene
50,000		п	u	u.	=	11	=	E	Acenaphthene
Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)	Drum Waste (C) (ETP-3)	Drum Waste (B) (ETP-3)	Drum Waste (A) (ETP-3)	SB18 (4'-8')	SB15 (4'-8')	SB10 (8'-10')	SB3 (4'-6')	SB2 (8'-10) & (0'-4')	Analytical Parameter

Notes: Results from USEPA Method 8270 for Semi-volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).
 Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds RSCO.
 NA means Not Applicable.
 MDL means Method Detection Limit.
 means compound not detected above MDL.

Table 3 (continued)
Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; Semi-volatile Organics October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY

The second of th

Analytical Parameter Fluoranthene Fluorene Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene Naphthalene Phenanthrene Pyrene Acenaphthylene 1 2-Dichlorchenzene	(8°-10) & (0°-4°) & (0°-4°)	(4.5SB3	(8'-10')	(4'-8')	SB18 (4'-8')	Drum Waste (A) (ETP-3) " 1,620 705 475	Drum Waste (B) (ETP-3)	Drum Waste (C) (ETP-3)	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046) 50,000 NA 13,000 50,000 41,000 7 900
Acenaphthylene		=			E	" "	2	£	41,0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		2	a	æ	=	n		u	7,900
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	=		п	E	=	r.	"	п	1,600
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	a	F	ű	E	=	n	u		8,500
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		t t	n.	ı.	ı.	n	п	п	3,400
Nitrobenzene	31	r	2	e e	'n	*	u	и	200 or MDL
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ш	£	. "	u	п	п	n	n	NA
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	£	u	ı.	n	u	ĸ	и	ı,	1,000
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	2	и	n	ĸ		и	п	=	NA
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	и	ů	r	=		п		2	NA
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	п	E	£	c c	*	£	×	=	NA
4-Bromophenylphenylether		п	=	#		2	=	r	NA
4-Chlorophenylphenylether	п	н	£	п	ĸ	t	a	=	NA
Benzidine	ĸ	u	£	и	и	F	n	n	NA
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	n	*	п	u	u	п	r.	n	NA
4-Chloroaniline	2	**	4	u	n	ű	u	п	220 or MDL
2-Nitroanaline	r.	n	=	ı		ı.	r	£	430 or MDL
3-Nitroaniline	t	r	u			n	n	=	
									500 or MDL

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8270 for Semi-volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).
2) Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds RSCO.
3) NA means Not Applicable.

4) MDL means Method Detection Limit.5) " means compound not detected above MDL.

Table 3 (continued)
Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; Semi-volatile Organics 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8270 for Semi-volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).	30 134	Benzoic acid " " " " "	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol " " " " "	2,4-Dinitrophenol " " " " "	4-Nitrophenol " " " " "	2-Nitrophenol " " " " " "	2,4-Dimethylphenol " " " " " "	4-Methylphenol " " " " "	2-Methylphenol " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol " " " " " "	Pentachlorophenol " " " " " " "	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol " " " " " "	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol " " " " " " "	2,6-Dichlorophenol " " " " "	2,4-Dichlorophenol " " " " " "	2-Chlorophenol " " " " " "	Phenol " " " " " "	(0'-4') (ETP-3)	Parameter (8'-10) & (4'-6') (8'-10') (4'-8') (4'-8') Waste	
	,380 19,530	E	z.	n	=	n.	n	z	n n	=	r	n		2	n.	n	u.	-3) (ETP-3)	ا ا	
	53,730			z	п	, a	ŧ	2	n	E	=	=	E	=	2	=	. "	(C) (ETP-3)	Waste	
	500,000	NA	NA	200 or MDL	100 or MDL	330 or MDL	Na	900	100 or MDL	240 or MDL	1,000 or MDL	NA	100	NA	400	800	30 or MDL	(TAGM 4046)	Soil Cleanup	

2) Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds RSCO.3) NA means Not Applicable.

4) MDL means Method Detection Limit.5) " means compound not detected above MDL.

Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; Semi-volatile Organics 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates Table 3 (continued)

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14 or MDL	ıı		2,330	a a	r.	п	=	u	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
36,400	п	u			Ε	п	3,400	п	2-Methylnaphthalene
6,200	=		t			25,700	3,280	-	Dibenzofuran
NA		£	R	=	=	п	=	п	Benzyl alcohol
4,400	F	=	2	=	=	F	2	n	Isophorone
NA	=	n	=	2	n	=	n n		n-Nitrosodimethylamine
NA	ı,	=		=	=	=			n-Nitrosodiphenylamine
NA	=	. =	2	=		=	E .	ı.	n-Nitrosodinpropylamine
NA	=	=	2	-	n		E	n	Hexachlorobutadiene
NA	=		e	=	E	n	a	r.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
NA	2	e e		E	n		F	=	Hexachloroethane
410	e e	=	a	=	=	=	2	=	Hexachlorbenzene
NA	=	=	n	=			2		2-Chloronaphthalene
50,000	E	R	n		=			525	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate
50,000	n	=	n n	=	=	=			Di-n-octylphthalate
8,100	£	=	n		=	=	я	=	Di-n-butylphthalate
50,000	n	E	п	ı.	=	u.	a.	E	Butylbenzylphthalate
2,000	п	=	r		=	п	F	ı.	Dimethylphthalate
NA	r.	=	=		n		#	=	Diethylphthalate
400			9,550	=	=	4,930	1,770	=	Chrysene
1,100		2	5,310		E	1,860	=	=	Benzo(k)fluoranthene
50,000	и	=	4,610	n	F	2,460	2,030	£	Benzo(g,h,l)perylene
1,100	11	=	6,040	×		3,340	=	12	Benzo(b)fluoranthene
61 or MDL	11	R	6,750	F		3,070	2,110	=	Benzo(a)pyrene
224 or MDL	F	n	9,270	n	*	5,030	1,810	12	Benzo(a)anthracene
50,000	=	=	5,230	n	=	11,700	=	1	Anthracene
50,000	e	п	п	ıı	u	15,300	2,340	g	Acenaphthene
Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)	(3'-6')	(3'-6')	M1-4 (6'-7:5') Under Drain	MI-1 (Under Tank)	ETP-14 (Under Drums)	(2'-3')	(2.5')	Drums (±6') (ETP-3)	Analytical Parameter
		·	M. A	7. 1.	1	1	1	7	A h. di l

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8270 for Semi-volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).
 Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds RSCO.
 NA means Not Applicable.
 MDL means Method Detection Limit.
 means compound not detected above MDL.

Table 3 (continued) Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; Semi-volatile Organics October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY

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S. Charles

4-Nitroanaline " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3-Nitroaniline	2-Nitroanaline	4-Chloroaniline	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Benzidine	4-Chlorophenylphenylether	4-Bromophenylphenylether	bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Nitrobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Acenaphthylene	Pyrene	Phenanthrene	Naphthalene	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Fluorene	Fluoranthene	rarameter (E
8270 for s	=	2	=	=	2	=	2	2	=	=	P	=	п	=	2	2			=	2		=	2	=	(±6') (ETP-3)
Semi-volat	a	=	2	=	=	=	£		2	=	=	=			•	=	=	=	4,700	15,300	20,000	1,850	5,920	4,940	(2.5)
iles. All res	2		2	=	=		Ξ		п	£	п	#	и	п	3	=	=	Ξ	19,400	18,500	=	2,380	27,300	32,300	(2-3)
ulte in nob (=			ı,	e e		=	=	=	=	=			п	=	2	F	=		=	=	=	n	(Under Drums)
in/ka)	2	£		=	п	п	r.	=	=	=	=	=	2	e.	=	R	ı	=	534	471	æ	=	=	695	Tank)
=	=	=	E	=	E.		a	=	E	E	n	ı	=	ı.	a		ĸ	2,070	18,400	18,000	=	4,480	2,020	33,000	(6'-7.5') Under Drain
	2	=	2	E	=		p	a	п	T.				=	=	=	=	=	=	a	2	=	п	2	(3'-6')
	п	=	a	F	=		2	=	=	=	z		п	п	=	E	=	E	E		E	=	=	#	(3'-6')
NA	500 or MDL	430 or MDL	220 or MDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	NA	200 or MDL	3,400	8,500	1,600	7,900	41,000	50,000	50,000	13,000	NA	50,000	50,000	Objective (TAGM 4046)

Notes: Results from USEPA Method 8270 for Semi-volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).
 Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds RSCO.
 NA means Not Applicable.

4) MDL means Method Detection Limit.5) "means compound not detected above MDL.

Table 3 (continued)
Selected Soil Sample Analytical Results; Semi-volatile Organics
3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY
October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

S. C. C.

Analytical	Below	ETP-7	ETP-10	ETP-14	MT-1	MT-4	MT-6	MT-8	Recommended
Parameter	Drums (+6')	(2.5')	(2'-3')	(Under	(Under	(6'-7.5')	(3'-6')	(3'-6')	Soil Cleanup Objective
	(ETP-3)		:	,		Onder Drain			(TAGM 4046)
Phenol	п	a	ĸ	и	a	u	£	u	30 or MDL
2-Chiorophenol	п	u	ĸ	a	E.	n		=	800
2,4-Dichlorophenol	п	=	E	u	£	п		n	400
2,6-Dichlorophenol	u	'n	4	п	п	2	F	×	NA
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	æ	#	n	и	"	=	н	н	100
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ı	r	п	п	=	r.	п	и	NA
Pentachlorophenol	=	E	n	н	u	n	u	п	1,000 or MDL
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	E	#	и	ŧ	u		n		240 or MDL
2-Methylphenol	=	и	£	п	647	n	n	и	100 or MDL
4-Methylphenol	=		п	a.		п	п	n	900
2,4-Dimethylphenol	r.	#	=	=	13	n	n	н	Na
2-Nitrophenol		=	2		п		=	E	330 or MDL
4-Nitrophenol	п	=	=	2	=	=	=	п	100 or MDL
2,4-Dinitrophenol	=	E	=			E	n	п	200 or MDL
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol		=	e	=	=	ıı		n	NA
Benzoic acid		п	n n	æ	n	п	=	n	NA
Top 20 TICs	4,155	298,420	22,920	2,090	31,570	11,450	1,613	25,386	500,000
Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8270 for Semi-volatiles; All results in ppb (ug/kg).	od 8270 for	Semi-volat	iles: All rest) daa ni stlu	ua/ka)				

Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds RSCO.
 NA means Not Applicable.
 MDL means Method Detection Limit.
 means compound not detected above MDL.

Table 4
Groundwater Sample Analytical Results; Semi-Volatile Organics
3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY
October 19 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical Parameter	SB2	SB14	SB17	ETP-14	Water Quality Standards
Tarameter					(see notes)
Acenaphthene	и	Įt.	££	ſſ	20
Anthracene	11	ŧ	и	u	50
Benzo(a)anthracene	££	ıc	u	tt	0.002
Benzo(a)pyrene	ıı	I C	41	tt	0.002
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ıı	44	u	11	0.002
Benzo(ghi)perylene	44	41	66	65	5
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	et.	ii	tt .	u	0.002
Chrysene	ıı	15	tt	æ	0.002
Diethylphthalate	ee	46	u	Ľ.	50
Dimethylphthalate	ıı	11	a	11	50
Butyl benzyl phthalate	tt	11	ıı	II.	50
Di-n-butylphthalate	tt	11	ıı	и	50
Di-n-octylphthalate	tt	и	41	tt	50
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	£t.	tt	u	и	5
2-Chloronaphthalene	и	et	tt .	45	10
Hexachlorobenzene	ıı	tt.	и	и	0.04
Hexachloroethane	ıı	"	и	tt.	5
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	и	ű	"	и	5
Hexachlorobutadiene	и	ıı	ti.	и	0.5
N-Nitrosodinpropylamine	и	и	и	и	NA
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ű	ti.	и	44	1
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	tt	u	и	tt	1
Isophorone	ıı	ű	ti .	tt.	50
Benzyl Alcohol	tt.	н	ii	ıı	NA
Dibenzofuran	11	u	£¢ .	c:	5
2-Methylnaphthalene	и	и	tí	41	5*
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	er.	ec	st	и	50
Fluoranthene	£I	и	££	fr	50
Fluorene	it	££	u	41	50
ndeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	и	46	"	и	0.002
Naphthalene	46	II.	4	te	10
Phenanthrene	· ·	41	и	64	50
Pyrene	u	"	11	11	50

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8270 for SVOCs; All results in ppb (ug/l).

2) NA means Not Applicable.

3) " means compound not detected above MDL.

4) Water Quality Standards from either TOGS 1.1.1 or TAGM 4046.

5) * = Assumed NYSDEC POC which, if verified, would have a standard of 5 μg/l.

Table 4 (continued) Groundwater Sample Analytical Results; Semi-Volatile Organics 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 19 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical Parameter	SB2	SB14	SB17	ETP-14	Water Quality Standards (see notes)
A	u u	"	R STATE OF THE STA	u u	20
Acenaphthylene		tt.	ti.	u	3
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	"		41		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1,3-Dichlorobenzene		ıı	и		3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	и	41	и	и	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	u	u	LL .	и	5
Nitrobenzene	u	ı,	"	ti	0.4
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	u	u u			5
2,6-Dinitrotoluene			и		5
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	u	tr			1
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	"	ıı	41		NA
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	ű	et	14		5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	tt.	11	"	и	NA NA
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		ű.	u	u	NA
Benzidine	u		и	££	NA
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	ŧı	и	"	tt .	5
4-Chloroaniline	tí	14	и		5
2-Nitroanaline	и	и	"	μ	5
3-Nitroanaline	"	tt	u	14	5
4-Nitroanaline	u	í.	u	и	5
Phenol	п	tt.	41	II	1
2-Chlorophenol	61	"	41	u	1
2,4-Dichlorophenol	"	"		"	1
2,6-Dichlorophenol	u	и	u	16	1
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	tt	"	ít.	ıı	1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	a	н	tt.	. "	1
Pentachlorophenol	и	"	и	и	1
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	ti .	и	41	tt.	50
2-Methylphenol	4	и	и	u	5
4-Methylphenol	41	и	и	4	50
2,4-Dimethylphenol	u	и	a	u	1
2-Nitrophenol	u	a	te	и	5
4-Nitrophenol	45	ıı	"	ε¢	5
2,4-Dinitrophenol	u	и	"	41	1
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	It	ti .	14	и	NA
Benzoic acid		și .	16	ч	NA
Top 20 TICs	14	и		10.6	NA

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8270 for SVOCs; All results in ppb (ug/l).

2) NA means Not Applicable.

3) " means compound not detected above MDL.

4) Water Quality Standards from either TOGS 1.1.1 or TAGM 4046.

5) * = Assumed NYSDEC POC which, if verified, would have a standard of 5 μg/l.

3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates Soil Sample Analytical Results; RCRA Metals (Total)

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NA	3.60	11		2.09			Silver
0.1-3.9	E	=	E	4.43	=		Selenium
0.001-0.2	E	R	R	¤	0.0414	E	Mercury
200-500	695	13.1	22.6	4.49	16.7	17.7	Lead
1.5-40	202	13.7	30.5	20.9	14.7	12.8	Chromium
0.1-1.0	11.0	E	2 15	F	3.36	=	Cadmium
15-600	178	20.4	39.7	226	46.8	54.7	Barium
3-12*	27.7	6.78	6.11	4.00	6.36	9.45	Arsenic
Background Levels (TAGM 4046)	(4'-12')	(4'-8')	(4'-8')	(0'-4')	(8'-10')	(8'-10') & (0'-4')	Parameter
Eastern USA	SB22	SB18	SB15	SB13	SB10	SB2	Analytical

NA	3.07	4.39	7.40	3.85	1.51	3.04	7.69	5.31	15.1	Silver
0.1-3.9	E	2	=	=	2		=	=		Selenium
0.001-0.2	0.0922		=	=			2		0.0324	Mercury
200-500	260	64.9	323	63.7	57.0	102	51.0	77.4	2750	Lead
1.5-40	39.5	20.3	70.7	42.9	15.3	82.8	47.2	54.0	8140	Chromium
0.1-1.0	1.31	5.64	4.63	1.41	и	1.33	1.64	1.80	3.52	Cadmium
15-600	112	107	152	72.5	58.4	92.3	84.9	91.2	212	Barium
3-12*	8.35	6.98	23.5	11.1	6.54	21.0	6.12	9.44	5.85	Arsenic
(TAGM 4046)			Under Drain	Tank	Drums	(± 6') (EPT-3)	(C) (ETP-3)	(B) (ETP-3)	(A) (ETP-3)	
Background Levels	(3'-6')	(3'-6')	(6'-7.5')	Under	Under	Drums	Waste	Waste	Waste	Parameter
Eastern USA	MT-8	MT-6	MT-4	MT-1	EPT-14	Under	Drum	Drum	Drum	Analytical

Notes: 1) All results and Standards expressed in mg/kg.

2) " means compound not detected above MDL

3) Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds the TAGM 4046 Standard.

Table 5 (continued)
Soil Sample Analytical Results; RCRA Metals (TCLP)
3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY
October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

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Silver	Selenium	Mercury	Lead	Chromium	Cadmium	Barium	Arsenic	Analytical Parameter
		=	, *			0.250		SB2 er (8'-10') & (0'-4)'
						ő		20,00
я	n	=	=	0.053	=	0.238	r.	SB13 (0'-4')
п	и	F	2	=	=	a		SB15 (4'-8')
11	=	u	ı,	n	=	0.343	п	SB18 (4'-8')
ı.	ı	н	0.767	=	0.357	0.354	**	SB22 (4'-12')
n	=	£	=	=	=	п	u	Plant #1 Sump Pits
u		22	£	=	=	=	u	Plant #2 Manhole (Exterior)
u	. 4	£	E	0.126	п	1.84	n	Drum Waste (A) (ETP-3)
п	E	n	=	2	ĸ	1.31	4	Drum Waste (B) (ETP-3)
5.0	1.0	0.2	5.0	5.0	1.0	100.0	5.0	Hazardous Toxicity Level 6 NYCRR 371

n
n n
n n
п
1.42 1.59
n n
Drain
(6'-7.5') (3'-6')
MT-4 MT-6

Notes: 1) All results and Standards expressed in mg/l.
2) " means compound not detected above MDL

Table 5 (continued) Soil Sample Analytical Results; TAL Metals 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical	ETP-1	MT-3	Eastern USA Background Levels
Parameter	(1') Reddish Fill	(4'-8') Slag	(TAGM 4046)
Aluminum	8,570	10,500	33,000
Antimony	20.2	12.5	NA
Arsenic	41.0	29.3	3 - 12
Barium	101	173	15-600
Beryllium	0.915	1.07	0 - 1.75
Cadmium	10.6	19.5	0.1 - 1
Calcium	55,900	39,500	130 - 35,000
Chromium	235	245	1.5 - 40
Cobalt	13.7	11.7	2.5 - 60
Copper	160	190	1 - 50
Iron	239,000	116,000	2,000 - 550,000
Lead	311	453	500 (Metropolitan)
Magnesium	14,100	9,120	100 - 5,000
Manganese	8,270	3,050	50 - 5,000
Mercury	0.6497	0.858	0.001 - 0.2
Nickel	113	58.5	0.5 - 25
Potassium	1,010	2,100	8,500 - 43,000
Selenium	st	tt.	0.1 - 3.9
Silver	18.2	9.52	NA
Sodium	192	496	6,000 - 8,000
Thallium	¢t	rı.	NA
Vanadium	103	28.8	1 - 300
Zinc	1,930	3,080	9 - 50

Notes: 1) All results and Standards expressed in mg/kg.

2) " means compound not detected above MDL3) Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds the TAGM 4046 Standard.

Table 6
Groundwater Sample Analytical Results; RCRA Metals - Filtered 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY
October 19 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical Parameter	SB2	SB14	SB17	ETP-14	6NYCCR 703.6 Groundwater Standards
Arsenic	7	6	6	7	25
Barium	90	178	479	86	1,000
Cadmium	ts	u	ee	ει	5
Chromium	LE	es	22	11	50
Lead	5	5	9	tt	25
Mercury	it .	и	u	"	0.7
Selenium	ec	"	и	ts .	10
Silver	ės –	ıı	ti	ec .	50

Notes: 1) All results and Standards expressed in µg/l.

- 2) " means compound not detected above MDL
- 3) Shaded results indicate concentration exceeds the NYCCR Title 6, Part 703.6 Groundwater Standards.

Table 7
Soil Sample Analytical Results; PCBs
3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY
October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical Parameter	SB2 (8'-10') & (0'-4')	SB10 (8'-10')	SB15 (4'-8')	SB18 (4'-8')	Plant #1 Sump Pits	Plant #2 Manhole Exterior	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)
Aroclor 1016	44	46	u	tt.	"	и	1.0
Aroclor 1221	и		u	"	и	ec	1.0
Aroclor 1232	u	"	ıı	45	и	ét .	1.0
Aroclor 1242	и	sc .	u	"	"	u	1.0
Aroclor 1248	а	16	11	et	и	t.	1.0
Aroclor 1254	66	"	u	££	"	u	1.0
Aroclor 1260	"	ıı	u	66	"	61	1.0
Total PCBs	u	и	и	ti .	41	££	1.0

Analytical Parameter	Drum Waste (A) (ETP-3)	Drum Waste (B) (ETP-3)	Drum Waste (C) (ETP-3)	Below Drums (±6') (ETP-3)	ETP-10 (2'-3')	ETP-14 (Under Drums)	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)
Aroclor 1016	41	"	ш	и	ıı	и	1.0
Aroclor 1221	tt.	и	ш	u	tt	**	1.0
Aroclor 1232	и		и	и	и	tt.	1.0
Aroclor 1242	и	и	u	ш	и	££	1.0
Arocior 1248	"	и	ţţ	и	ıı	ıı	1.0
Aroclor 1254	ti .	u	tt	(t	"	u	1.0
Aroclor 1260	II.	£6	ti .	u	"	и	1.0
Total PCBs	ıı	"	"	"	"	LI.	1.0

Analytical Parameter	MT-1 (Under Tank)	MT-3 (4'-8') Slag	MT-4 (6'-7.5') Under Drain	MT-6 (3'-6')	MT-8 (3'-6')	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)
Aroclor 1016	41	u	и	"	"	1.0
Aroclor 1221	44	и	и	11	u	1.0
Aroclor 1232	et	и	EE	u	ii .	1.0
Aroclor 1242	11	н	ε.	и	и	1.0
Aroclor 1248	tt	££	££	£1	u	1.0
Aroclor 1254	и	II	tt	**	t(1.0
Aroclor 1260	ıı	41	tı	н	41	1.0
Total PCBs	11	41	u	н	41	1.0

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8082 PCBs; All results in ppm (mg/kg).

2) " means compound not detected above MDL.

3) Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds the TAGM 4046 Standard.

Table 7 (continued) Groundwater Sample Analytical Results; PCBs 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 19 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical Parameter	SB2	SB14	SB17	ETP-14	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)
Aroclor 1016	44	и	и	41	1.0
Aroclor 1221	££	и	ıı	и	1.0
Aroclor 1232	41	и	tt	"	1.0
Aroclor 1242	tt	ч	41	tt	1.0
Aroclor 1248	41	и	41		1.0
Aroclor 1254	41	u	er	и	1.0
Aroclor 1260	ú	18	<u> </u>	u	1.0
Total PCBs	и	ш	"	u	1.0

Table 7 (continued) Wipe Sample Analytical Results; PCBs 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 31, 2006 Sampling Date

Analytical Parameter	Wipe 1	Wipe 2	Wipe 3	Wipe 4	Wipe 5	Wipe 6	Recommended Soil Cleanup Objective (TAGM 4046)
Aroclor 1016	11	££	и	u	u	ti .	NA
Aroclor 1221	16	41	¢.	u	и	ci.	NA
Aroclor 1232	51	и	EE	"	u	EE	NA
Aroclor 1242	£¢.	tt	££	rt.	u	86	NA
Aroclor 1248	££	11	t.	tt.	ct	п	NA
Aroclor 1254	££	41	u	41	ιι	££	NA
Aroclor 1260	и	"	1.31	tt.	и	u	NA
Total PCBs	ii .	"	1.31	ıı	£¢.	41	NA

Notes: 1) Results from USEPA Method 8082 PCBs; All results in ppm (mg/kg).

2) " means compound not detected above MDL.

3) Shaded results indicates concentration exceeds the TAGM 4046 Standard.

Table 8 Soil Sample Analytical Results; PH 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 18, 19, 31 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical	SB1	SB2	SB10	SB15	SB18	Hazardous Corrosivity
Parameter	(12'-13.5')	(8'-10') & (0'-4')	(8'-10')	(4'-8')	(4'-8')	Level
рН	9.21	8.44	7.63	6.63	8.22	< 2 or >12.5

Analytical Parameter	Plant #1 Sump Pits	Plant #2 Manhole (Exterior)	SB30 (8'-12')	Drum Waste (A) (ETP-3)	Hazardous Corrosivity Level
рН	9.68	9.18	10.05	7.93	< 2 or >12.5

Analytical	Drum	Drum	Below	ETP-14	Hazardous Corrosivity
Parameter	Waste (B)	Waste (C)	Drums	Under	Level
	(ETP-3)	(ETP-3)	(±6')	Drums	
			(ETP-3)		
рH	7.96	9	8.35	8.6	< 2 or >12.5

Analytical	MT-1	MT-4	MT-6	MT-8	Hazardous Corrosivity
Parameter	Under	(6'-7.5')	(3'-6')	(3'-6')	Level
	Tank	Under			
		Drain	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
рН	8.54	8.45	8.34	7.47	< 2 or >12.5

Notes:

- 1) All results and Standards expressed in SU.
- 2) Shaded result indicates pH above the Hazardous Corrosivity Level.

Groundwater Sample Analytical Results; PH 3774 Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY October 19 & November 1, 2006 Sampling Dates

Analytical Parameter	SB2	SB14	SB17	ETP-14	Hazardous Corrosivity Level
рН	7.20	8.00	10.82	7.46	< 2 or >12.5

Notes:

- 1) All results and Standards expressed in SU.
- 2) Shaded result indicates pH above the Hazardous Corrosivity Level.

Attachment 1

Figures



