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FINAL FIELD ACTIVITIES SUMMARY REPORT  
FOR  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD SITE  
WASHBURN, MAINE

WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 95-1L34  
NUS JOB NO. 5312

FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM ACTIVITIES AT  
UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES  
FACILITIES — ZONE I

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FINAL FIELD ACTIVITIES SUMMARY REPORT  
FOR  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD SITE  
WASHBURN, MAINE  
[ Vol. I ]  
WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 95-1L34  
NLS JOB NO. 5312  
CONTRACT NO. 68-01-6699

FOR THE  
REGION I  
WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

NUS CORPORATION  
SUPERFUND DIVISION

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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The NUS Corporation Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) Region I was requested by the Waste Management Division of the Region I U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct a Deletion Remedial Investigation at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site in Washburn, Maine. The work performed by NUS/FIT was authorized under Technical Directive Document (TDD) No. FI-8507-01A, issued in July 1985, and Work Assignment No. 95-1L34, issued in September 1985. Revision of the draft report was authorized under TDD No. FI-8612-1R, issued in December 1986.

In June 1979, three polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) filled transformers were removed from Loring Air Force Base in Limestone, Maine, and deposited in a field at Pinette's Salvage Yard outside the town of Washburn, Maine (see Figure 1-1). At that time, at least two of the transformers were alleged to have ruptured at the salvage yard, spilling their contents onto the ground. The transformers were dismantled and sold for scrap. Figure 1-2 shows the layout of Pinette's Salvage Yard in relation to the surrounding area. Plate 1 in Appendix E provides a plot plan of Roger Pinette's property.

Investigations of the site were conducted by the State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the EPA during the period between 1979 through 1983. As an interim remedial measure, a synthetic cap was placed over the site. The site was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in December 1981, and a Remedial Action Master Plan was developed in 1982 by NUS/Remedial Planning Office (REMPO). The spill and contaminated soil were excavated and removed under an Immediate Removal Action by the EPA during October-November 1983. Following the completion of this removal action, EPA requested in early 1985 that NUS Corporation conduct a Deletion Remedial Investigation to assemble sufficient data to support the deletion of the site from the National Priorities List per the criteria set forth in the proposed amendment to Section 300.66 of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (50FR5862, February 12, 1985) and guidelines outlined in the EPA memorandum of March 1984 (presented in Appendix A).



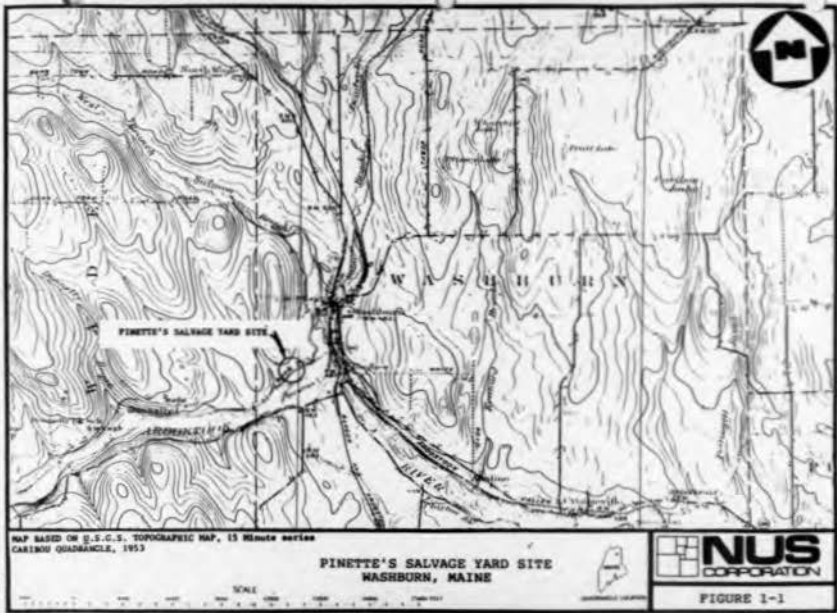


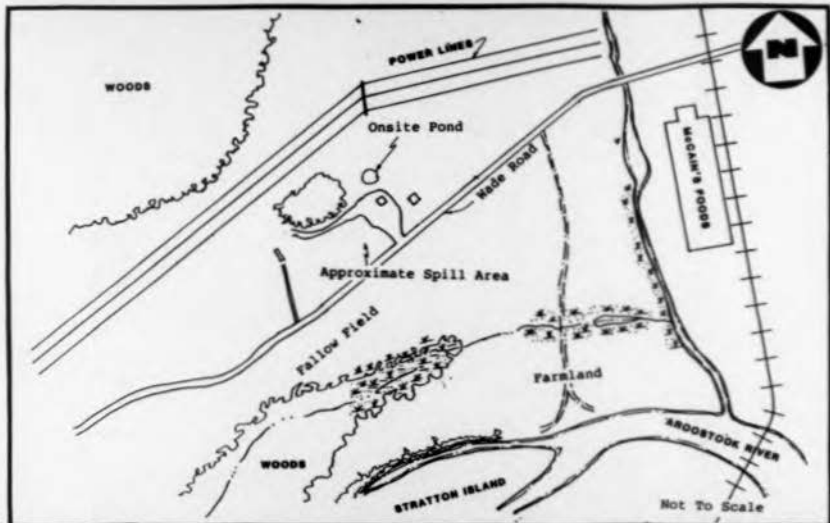
FIGURE 1-1

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1-3

FIGURE 1-2

**VICINITY MAP**  
**PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE, WASHBURN, ME**  
 NOT TO SCALE



FIGURE 1-2

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NUS/FIT received authorization to initiate data collection during July of 1983. Between the period of August 1985 through August 1986, NUS/FIT conducted three rounds of environmental sampling (surface and subsurface soils, surface water, groundwater, and sediment), one geophysical survey, and ground surveying to prepare a sampling grid and a base map. This report summarizes in brief the site description, site chronology, field work conducted by NUS/FIT, and the evaluation of data obtained from the investigations. In support of the field activities, NUS/FIT prepared a Scope of Work Plan, Task Work Plans for each field activity, Health and Safety Plans, and bid specifications. It should be noted that after the results of the first two rounds of sampling were evaluated, EPA determined that the site was not a suitable candidate for deletion from the NPL. This resulted in a shift in the objectives of the remaining portion of the study.

#### 1.1 Site Description

The Pinette's Salvage Yard site is located approximately one mile southwest of the town of Washburn in northern Maine. The site is located on a 12.59-acre property situated along Wade Road (also called Gardiner Creek Road) owned by Roger Pinette (Figure 1-1). The approximate latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates are 46° 46' 46" North and 68° 10' 3" West. The Roger Pinette property is bounded to the south by Wade Road, to the west by the Floyd Drost property, to the northwest by the H.C., F., and P. Corey property, and to the north and the east by the Floyd and Gwendolyn Drost property. The Roger Pinette property is shown on maps 1 and 4, lot 2 of the property maps for the town of Washburn (Town of Washburn, 1976, 1978). Across Wade Road extending towards the Aroostook River, there is a fallow field owned by A.E. Albert Farms.

The study area which was the focus of NUS/FIT's investigations is an area of approximately 150 feet by 160 feet within the Roger Pinette property. The area is situated to the southwest of the garage and extends to the dense vegetation, and southwest of the double row of junked cars extends to Wade Road (Plates 1 and 2). The approximate area of NUS/FIT's investigation is based on information recorded by the EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) in the OSC's Report, various aerial photographs, and site visits.

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The Pinette's Salvage Yard site is a junkyard in which wrecked and old automobiles are brought for dismantling and salvage. The salvage yard is operated by Roger Pinette and his family. During the various field activities conducted by NUS/FIT, it was noted that the salvage yard was operating on an intermittent schedule and had no set hours of operation. The salvage yard consists of a gravel/dirt driveway, the shop garage, numerous junked cars, and two sheds.

In addition to the salvage yard, there are also two residences on the property. On the eastern edge of the property is Mrs. Rita Pinette's (Roger's mother) residence, a garage, and a well house. Along the western edge of the property is a 420 foot dirt road driveway which leads to Roger Pinette's residence and a well house. There are also two ponds onsite: one is located to the west about 200 to 250 feet from the entrance of the driveway, behind the shop garage; the second is located about 480 feet west of the entrance of the driveway and is hidden from view by a stand of alders and other vegetation. Both ponds drain to ditches or culverts which discharge the water across Wade Road onto the hillside south of the site. There is also a Maine Public Service Company (MPSC) right-of-way for high tension lines along the northern edge of the property. Upon entering the site along the driveway leading to the shop garage, there is also a field road (dirt path) which leads between two rows of junked automobiles and towards the MPSC right-of-way. Apart from the residences, the shop garage, and the parked automobiles, the site is covered mostly by vegetative growth including grass, shrubs, and stands of alders.

The properties surrounding the Pinette's property (which consist mostly of residential dwellings) are also well vegetated (based on NUS/FIT site visits and EPIC aerial photographs (1984)). Beyond the trees to the north of the property, the aerial photographs show the presence of large tracts of agricultural land whose crops (potatoes) are harvested and processed in several of the frozen food plants in the area. Across Wade Road to the south lies a shallow field which levels out rapidly and is covered with wild vegetation. Beyond this field is a tract of agricultural land cultivated for growing potatoes. Further to the south is Gardiner Creek which is a tributary of the Aroostook River. Both Gardiner Creek and the Aroostook River flow around Stratton Island (Figures 1-1, 1-2).

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The elevation of the site ranges between 440 feet to 483 feet above mean sea level (MSL) based on the USGS Caribou, Maine quadrangle, 15 minute series topographic map (1933) and a base map prepared by an NUS/FIT subcontractor (NUS/FIT, 1986). Contours mapped for the base map indicate that the site is sloped roughly from the northwest edge of the property across the site towards the southeast edge along Wade Road. A slope of 3 to 6 feet/100 feet (3 to 6% slope) is estimated, indicating a relatively gentle slope. The slope down the hill alongside Wade Road is estimated at 30 feet/100 feet (30%) which constitutes a slope of moderate grade (NUS/FIT, 1986).

The bedrock in this area of Aroostook County has been mapped as being part of the Carys Mills Formation which consists of interbedded pelite and limestone, and/or dolostone (State of Maine, 1985; Maine Geologic Survey, 1978). The pelite (mudstone) is defined as including an indefinite mixture of clay, silt, and sand particles, or includes common forms of sedimentary rocks. The limestone consists of a bedded sedimentary deposit of mainly calcium carbonate. The dolostone is defined as a sedimentary deposit of mainly calcium carbonate and may be composed of fragmental, concretionary, or precipitated dolomite (AGI, 1974). The depth to bedrock is estimated to be between 30 feet to 60 feet below ground surface; further discussion of site-specific stratigraphy is presented below.

The surficial geology of the northeastern region of Aroostook County has been mapped as stream alluvium and glacial till. The stream alluvium is characterized by the presence of sand, gravel, and silt in flat and gently sloping floodplains and stream terraces. The glacial till is characterized by a heterogeneous mixture of sand, silt and clay and may include some boulders. Beds and lenses of variably washed and stratified sediments may also be expected (State of Maine, 1985b). The soil in this region has been mapped as Stetson Gravelly Loam and Machias Gravelly Loam. Both gravelly loams range from being well-drained to moderately well-drained soils which were formed of the same parent material, mainly water-deposited sand and gravel. The permeability of these soils may be slightly impeded as evidenced by the presence of perched water tables or high water tables. The soil has also been classified as being suitable for the growing of hay and pastures, crops (including potatoes) and various softwoods and hardwoods (USS DOA, 1964).

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The aquifers under and near the site consist of sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater streams some 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. The sand and gravel aquifer underlying the Pinette's Salvage Yard has been mapped as being favorable for the development of water supplies with a potential yield of between 10 to 50 gallons per minute (gpm). This aquifer unit consists of alluvial stream bed deposits composed of sandy silt and is coupled to a more productive aquifer (capable of yielding greater than 50 gpm and the nearby Aroostook River (Figure 1-3) (Maine Geological Survey, 1980; USGS, 1972). The residences along Wade Road all depend on private residential wells which are screened in the lower-yielding aquifer. The town of Washburn, however, has three wells which obtain their supply from the more productive aquifer. These three wells provide approximately 400,000 gallons per day to some 400 customers (the exact number of people serviced was not known) (NUS, 1985). Based on information developed by the USGS (1970) from a survey of selected wells in the lower Aroostook River Basin area, the depth to bedrock in the Washburn area ranges from 5 feet to 30 feet. However, a plot of the coordinates of the wells showed the location of the wells to be in the town of Washburn and not along Wade Road (USGS, 1970). During discussions with personnel from McCain's factory (located on Wade Road near Route 164), they indicated that they expected bedrock to be at a depth of 20 to 30 feet, in the vicinity of the Aroostook River (NUS/FIT, 1985b). This implied that the bedrock underlying the Pinette's site (being roughly 30 feet above the river terrace) may be approximately 30 feet to 60 feet below ground surface, and is most likely to be found at a depth of 30 feet to 40 feet.

## 1.2 Site History

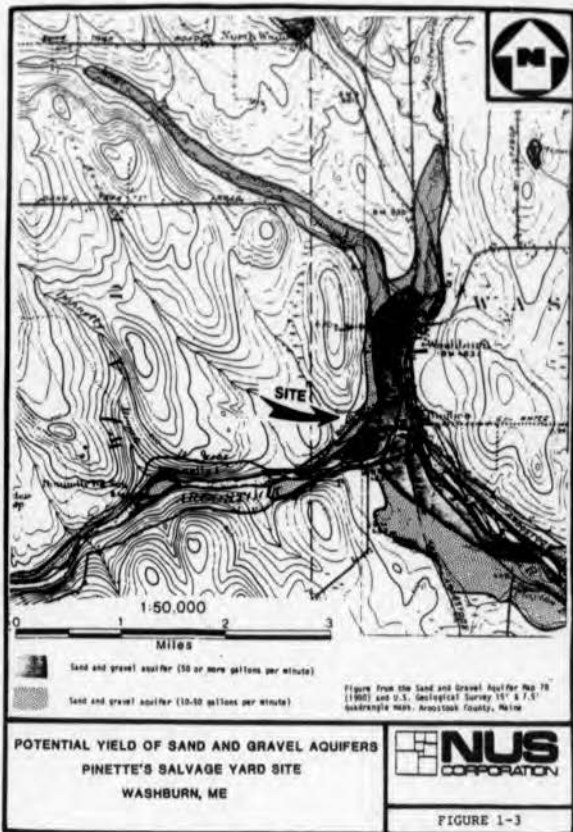
The site history presented below is based on two primary sources of information: the EPA On-Scene Coordinator's report (EPA, 1984a); and the Remedial Action Master Plan prepared by NUS/REMPO (NUS, 1983). These documents provide an overview of the events leading to and following the PCB contamination. The On-Scene Coordinator's report includes a compilation of letters, memoranda and correspondences between the various parties (Maine DEP, EPA, Loring AFB) involved with investigation of the spill and subsequent actions taken. The summary presented in this report will provide a concise history of the key events leading to the spill, ensuing clean-up, and NUS/FIT activities at the site.

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In February 1979, Loring Air Force Base (AFB) - a Strategic Air Command (SAC) base located in Limestone, Maine, contracted with Avon C. Brown, Inc. (an electrical contractor) of Hermon, Maine for the removal and replacement of three old transformers from the central heating plant substation. The transformers were thought to have been of 1940's vintage, weighed 7,000 pounds each and reportedly contained 263 gallons of transformer fluid each (EPA, 1984; NUS, 1983).

Also in February 1979, Warren J. Gibbs (former President of Avon C. Brown, Inc.) contacted Joe Bellanceau (Marcol), an operator of a salvage business in Washburn, Maine, and informed him that he (Bellanceau) could have the transformers at no cost as long as he removed them from the base (EPA memo, undated).

On June 21, 1979, the transformers were removed from the Loring AFB central heating plant substation and placed outside of Loring AFB for removal (Kurr, 1979).

On June 22, 1979, the transformers were loaded and transported by Iver and Kirk Soderberg to Washburn, Maine on the back of a flatbed truck. Two trips were made to Loring AFB for the removal of the transformers. The transformers were then either: 1) alleged to have been pushed from the flatbed truck onto the ground, causing the casings to rupture, thus releasing the contents to the soil or 2) drained of the dielectric fluid which was placed into drums (Kurr, 1979; EPA, undated). The transformers were then dismantled (cut-up) and the metal (copper, steel and iron) sold for scrap. Based on various memoranda generated by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), it is thought that the former president of Avon C. Brown, Inc., Warren Gibbs, may have contracted Iver Soderberg of Caribou, Maine for the use of a flatbed truck for the removal of the transformers (DEP, 1980). It has also been alleged by Mr. Sheldon Richardson, Washburn's Town Manager, that the transformers were brought to Washburn at 4:00 a.m. because the parties involved did not wish to attract any attention (NUS, 1986b).

In November of 1979, the Maine DEP received a call from Logan & Kurr, attorneys for Avon C. Brown, Inc., who requested the assistance of the DEP in investigating



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the potential illegal disposal of transformer fluid which contained PCBs. The DEP initiated their investigation into the matter at this time. During the period of February and March 1980, the DEP received additional calls from other parties regarding the spill and possible exposure through contact with the transformer fluid. Two soil samples were collected by the DEP on April 4, 1980 and the analyses indicated the presence of Aroclor 1260 (a polychlorinated biphenyl) onsite at levels of 30,000 and 38,000 parts per million (ppm) or alternatively 30,000,000 and 38,000,000 parts per billion (ppb). Other soil samples and drinking water samples were also collected by the DEP in August of 1981. These samples also confirmed the presence of trichlorobenzene and Aroclor 1260 (PCB) in the soil. A liquid sample collected from a borehole was analyzed and found to contain approximately an 80% Aroclor 1260 content.

Various communications were sent by the Maine DEP to Loring AFB during the period between 1981 and 1982 requesting financial assistance for the temporary remediation of the contaminated spill. No funding was forthcoming from these requests.

The Maine DEP had contacted the EPA as early as May of 1980 for technical assistance in resolving the spill of transformer fluid at the site. During the period 1982 through 1983, EPA conducted joint investigations with the DEP regarding the spill. In May of 1982, the EPA conducted an inspection of the site and obtained four (4) soil samples. Chemical analyses indicated the presence of Aroclor 1260 at a concentration of up to 22,900 ppm or 22,900,000 ppb (EPA, 1984).

In November of 1982, the EPA notified the DEP that the Pinette's Salvage Yard site had been ranked using the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) and received a score of 39.61. The score allowed the site to be listed on the National Priorities List in December 1982.

The Maine DEP in December of 1982 capped the site with 12 to 14 inches of loamy soil, five overlapping sheets of 10 mil polyethylene (not sealed), and covered with a final layer of 4 to 6 inches of soil. The measure was undertaken to minimize

infiltration of rain water, which could have spread the contaminants. The cap covered an area of approximately 95 feet by 100 feet.

After the field investigations were conducted in 1982, EPA requested that NUS/REMPO of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania develop a Remedial Action Master Plan (RAMP). This report was developed in March 1983 and discussed the collection and compilation of existing data regarding the site, assessed the adequacy of available data, and identified appropriate remedial actions. The RAMP served as the basis for a scoping decision by the EPA.

In October of 1983, the Immediate Remedial Action for the Pinette's Salvage Yard site was authorized by the EPA Region I Regional Administrator. A notification of immediate removal authorization was submitted to the Emergency Response Division of the EPA to commence the removal at the site.

In mid-October of 1983, EPA and various subcontractors were mobilized to the site. Exploratory excavation, sampling and analysis commenced which defined the zone of contamination. Between October 19 through November 9, 1983, approximately 1,046 tons of contaminated soils and assorted debris were excavated and shipped to SCA Chemical Services in Model City, New York. By November 5, 1983, all removal activities had been accomplished and all EPA and subcontractors were demobilized from the site. A target value of 50 parts per million (ppm) in soil was used by the EPA in the removal of contaminated soils. The EPA On-Scene Coordinator's report (EPA, 1984a) provides detailed description of the daily field activities, the various soil sampling locations, results of field analysis for PCBs, and hand-drawn diagrams of excavation areas.

In June of 1984, aerial photographs of the site were taken on an overflight of the area. The photographs were prepared by the Advanced Monitoring Systems Division of the EPA Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory for the EPA Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR) as part of the "Aerial Photographic Atlas, Priority CERCLA Hazardous Waste Sites: EPA Region I" (EPA, 1984b). The photographs also helped to identify the areas of excavation and grading, as well as to identify adjacent areas.

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In the spring of 1985, NUS/REMPO in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania prepared a delisting work plan at the request of the EPA which discussed the tasks necessary to support the deletion of the Pinette's Salvage Yard site from the National Priorities List. After discussion with EPA, it was decided that the NUS/FIT office in Bedford, Massachusetts would conduct the investigations to determine whether the site was a suitable candidate for deletion from the NPL.

In July 1985, a Technical Directive Document was issued to NUS/FIT to initiate the Deletion Remedial Investigation at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site. Contact was initiated with the site owners for access to the site and performance of the field investigations (NUS, 1985).

On August 20, 1985, NUS/FIT personnel conducted the preliminary round of environmental sampling at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site. Nine soil samples, one replicate soil sample, two surface water samples, two tapwater samples, and one blank soil and one blank aqueous sample were collected and analyzed by a Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) contractor, or screened by in-house NUS/FIT chemists. Details of the field activities are discussed in Section 2.1 and Appendix C-1

In October 1985, NUS/FIT personnel conducted ground surveying at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site which allowed a sampling grid to be established over the approximate location of the spill and excavation. Geophysical surveys were also performed using magnetometry and very low frequency (VLF) surveys (NUS, 1985). Data generated by the geophysical surveys are presented in Appendix F, and an evaluation of this data is presented in Section 3.3.

In late October 1985, NUS/FIT conducted the second round of sampling at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site. During this round of sampling, samples were collected of groundwater, surface water, tap water, and subsurface soils. A power auger was used to obtain samples to depths of eight feet, and an AID GC/EC gas chromatograph was employed for field screening of the samples for the presence of PCBs. Details of the field activities are discussed in Section 2.1 and Appendix C-2.

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In the period between November 1985 and May 1986, NUS/FIT met with EPA to discuss the results of the environmental sampling and analyses. The results of the chemical analyses indicated that PCBs (specifically Aroclor 1260) remained onsite in the soil in concentrations which ranged from 103 (approximately) parts per billion (ppb) to 1,400,000 ppb in discrete locations. In addition, EPA had tentatively used a target concentration of 30 ppm of PCBs in soil during the emergency removal process. Because of these factors, and the fact that none of the three deletion criteria (Appendix A) were met, EPA concluded that the site was not a suitable candidate for deletion from the NPL at that time. Once EPA concluded that the site was not to be considered for deletion, the scope of NUS/FIT's investigation was redirected. NUS/FIT would conduct one additional round of sampling to attempt to define the lateral and horizontal extent of residual PCB contamination in the soil, and prepare a summary report of all field activities conducted by NUS/FIT (NUS, 1985).

In May of 1986, NUS/FIT conducted the third round environmental sampling at the Pinette's Salvage Yard. Samples of soil, groundwater and sediments were collected for both Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) analyses and in-house screening. This round of sampling was conducted in order to identify the maximum extent of PCB soil contamination. Details of NUS/FIT field activities are discussed in Section 2.1 and Appendix C-3.

In August of 1986, a surveyor was subcontracted by NUS/FIT to perform surveying of the site and the preparation of base maps for use by the EPA. The base maps prepared are presented in Appendix E.

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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## 2.0 NUS/FIT FIELD ACTIVITIES

All field work conducted by NUS/FIT for the Pinette's Salvage Yard site is discussed in this chapter. The field activities can be defined under three major categories: environmental sampling, surveying, and geophysical surveys. Details are provided in this chapter and in Appendices B, C, D, and E. The results are presented in Chapter 3.0.

### 2.1 Environmental Sampling

Three rounds of environmental sampling were conducted by NUS/FIT personnel at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site. The purpose of the first and two rounds of sampling was to compile data to determine whether the site was a suitable candidate for deletion from the NPL. The third round of sampling was meant to further define the lateral and vertical extent of onsite contaminants, once EPA decided that the site was not a suitable candidate for deletion.

The preliminary round of sampling was conducted on August 20, 1985 to obtain both surficial and subsurface soil samples that would be analyzed to determine whether any PCB contaminants or other hazardous wastes remained onsite. This data was intended to supplement information obtained from various agencies and file searches. Sample locations were selected based on an evaluation of available data (OSC's report, NUS/REMPO work plans), and on the expected migration of contaminants from the original spill area based on the site topography. It should be noted that no reliable information regarding the sampling locations or excavations could be found in the OSC's report as surveyed base maps were not prepared during the Immediate Removal Action. The sample locations selected included the drainage ditches bordering the site, the marshy area near Gardiner Creek, the onsite pond, and several onsite locations. For the first sampling round, samples were collected from each sampling location for both in-house and CLP analyses. Because of the amount of time anticipated for CLP analyses, the in-house screening results were used to provide NUS/FIT with preliminary information for

planning future field activities. Upon arrival at the site a reconnaissance was conducted which identified areas of stressed or sparse vegetation (in contrast to the rest of the site which supported abundant growth). Samples were obtained from these areas as well.

Nine soil samples and one replicate were obtained by hand augering to a depth of about twelve (12) inches. The hand auger removed the surface soils from each sampling location. Samples were collected using stainless steel trowels and scoops which were carefully decontaminated prior to use and between sampling locations. Using this method of soil collection, some limitations are present. Some debris may unavoidably fall from the walls of the augered borehole, to the bottom of the borehole. The analyses of a sample may include some materials from shallower depth (up to one foot). Surface water samples were collected from the onsite pond and from the marshy area near the site. Tap water samples were obtained from wells serving two private residences. Neither resident (F. Drost and R. Pinnette) knew the type of construction or depth of wells. The F. Drost faucet was opened for approximately 15 minutes (to flush the line) prior to sampling. Rita Pinnette's line was not flushed prior to sampling as she indicated that her water supply was very low. Figures 2-1a and 2-1b identify the approximate sampling locations. Table 2-1 presents a listing of the samples collected during the preliminary sampling round for CLP analysis in-house screening. All work was conducted in accordance with reviewed and approved Work Plan D-583-8-5-3 (9/85) and NUS Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) 9.0, 10.0 and 11.0, Revision 0. The trip report provides a detailed discussion of the site activities conducted, and is presented in Appendix C-1.

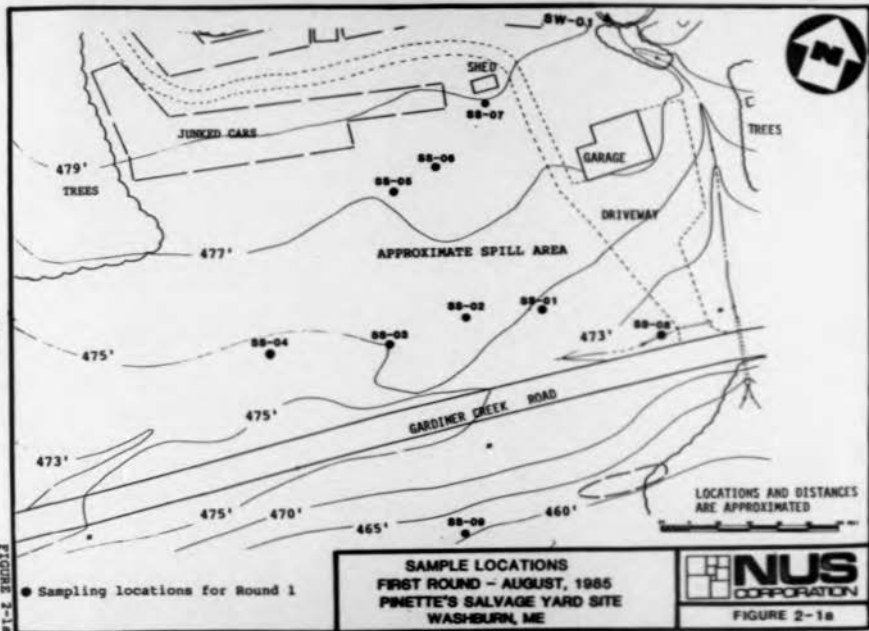
NUS/FIT conducted the second round of environmental sampling in the period of October 28-31, 1985. This sampling round was planned using information obtained from the preliminary round of sampling results, the EPA OSC's report (EPA, 1984), and the aerial photographs prepared by EPA OERR (1984). The sampling locations selected were discussed with the EPA project officer and a detailed written technical approach and sampling rationale were submitted in correspondence

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2-3

FIGURE 2-1a

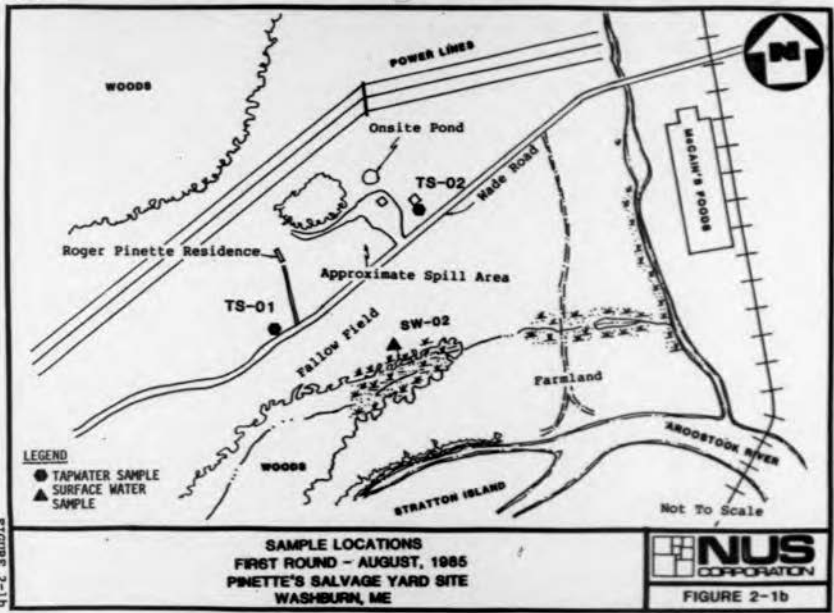
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FIGURE 2-1b

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TABLE 3-1  
 PIQUETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
 PRELIMINARY SAMPLING ROUND - MS/PTT  
 SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES AND IN-HOUSE SCREENING

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	CLP Traffic Report No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	CLP Analyzed <sup>(1)</sup>	In-House Screening <sup>(2)</sup>
55-01	13313	AC747	8/20/83	Near Wade Road	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-02	13316	AC748	8/20/83	Near Wade Road	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-03	13317	AC749	8/20/83	Near Wade Road	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-04	13318	AC730	8/20/83	Near Wade Road	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-05	13319	AC731	8/20/83	Bare patch	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-06	13321	AC733	8/20/83	Bare patch	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-07	13322	AC734	8/20/83	Bare patch in front of shed	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-08	13323	AC733	8/20/83	Drainage ditch	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-09	13324	AC734	8/20/83	Across Wade Road on hillside	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
55-09B	13320	AC732	8/20/83	55-03 duplicate	soil	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
5W-01	13325	AC743	8/20/83	Crucifix pond near garage	surface water	Ext	VDA, Inorg.
5W-02	13326	AC744	8/20/83	Marsh area near field	surface water	Ext	VDA, Inorg.
T3-1	13313	AC738	8/20/83	F. Drost's home	tap water <sup>(2)</sup>	Ext	VDA, Inorg.
T3-2	13342	AC739	8/20/83	Rita Piquette's home	tap water <sup>(2)</sup>	Ext	VDA, Inorg.
Lex.	13341	AC760	8/19/83	Blank	aqueous	Ext	VDA, PCB, Inorg.
Lex.	13329	AC737	8/19/83	Blank	soil	Ext	VDA, Inorg.

(1) Ext = Semi-volatiles and PCBs/pesticides  
 (2) Tap Water = Samples obtained from residential wells

(3) VDA = Volatile Organic Compounds  
 PCBs = PCB  
 Inorg = Inorganic Ion

PIQUETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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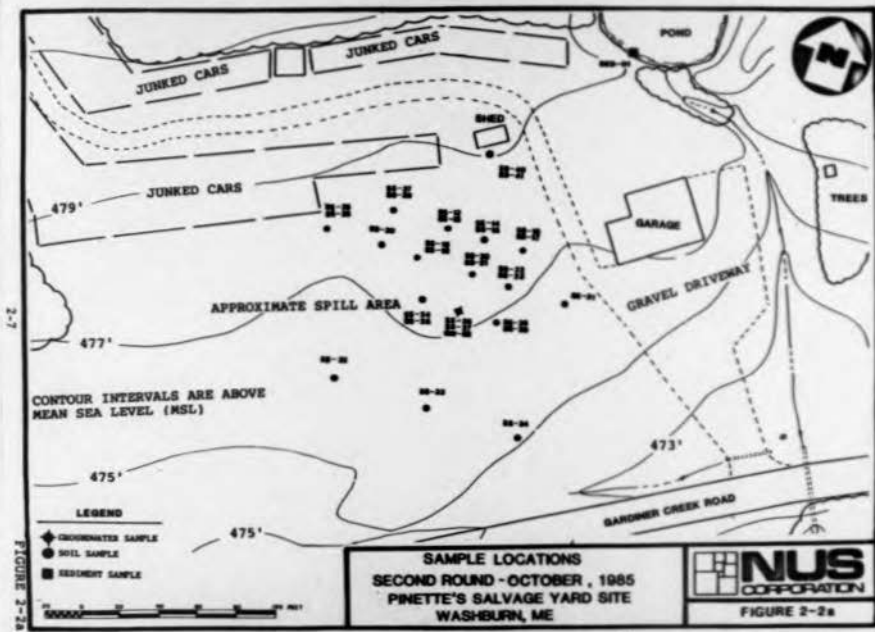
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C-583-11-5-71 (dated 10/25/83) which is presented in Appendix B-1. For the second sampling round, only a few samples were collected for in-house screening because of the numerous samples being collected for full Hazardous Substance List (HSL) analyses by CLP laboratories. Before the sampling was conducted, NUS/FIT conducted ground surveying at the site on October 16, 1983 and established a sampling grid based on magnetic north (discussed in later text). Specific sample locations were staked and flagged with fluorescent tape. Figures 2-2a and 2-2b identify the sampling locations, Table 2-2a presents a listing of samples collected for CLP analysis and Table 2-2b lists the samples collected for NUS/FIT in-house screening. For samples collected shallower than at a three-foot depth, the sample location was first cleared using a shovel. Then a cleaned spade and scoop were used to collect the samples in appropriate containers. A power auger was used to obtain soil samples from depths down to eight feet. The power auger was used to remove soil and stones above the desired sample depth. This was performed by holding the power auger and auger string steady at the desired depth, and allowing the loose dirt to travel to the surface along the auger flights as the auger was operated. The auger string would then be brought to the surface, and cleaned of all extraneous soil matter. The auger string was then inserted into the borehole, and augered into the desired depth a few turns. The string is then withdrawn and brought to the surface where samples were collected in the appropriate containers. It should be noted that the method used to advance the depth of the borehole may result in loose soil particles falling to the bottom of the borehole. Disturbances such as these are unavoidable. However, the quantity of soil collected at the desired depth would tend to dominate the total quantity collected. Every effort was made to ensure that cross-contamination was minimized. An AID GC/EC gas chromatograph was used in the field to screen soil samples for the presence of Aroclor 1260. This field screening approach allowed laboratory sample slots to be reassigned for CLP analyses for more meaningful samples. All work was conducted in accordance with reviewed and approved Work Plan D-583-10-5-11 (10/83) which was sent to EPA under correspondence C-583-11-5-71. Work conducted under the second sampling round is discussed in detail in the trip report presented in Appendix C-2.



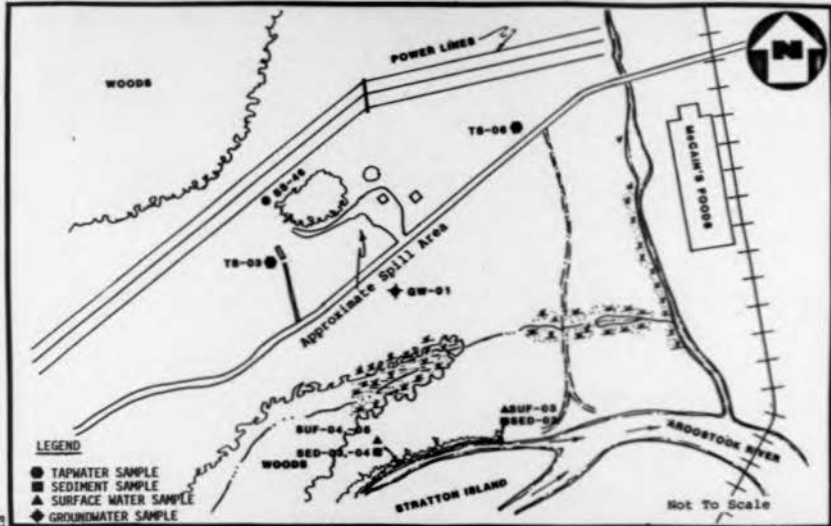
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 FIGURE 2-2a

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- LEGEND**
- TAPWATER SAMPLE
  - SEDIMENT SAMPLE
  - ▲ SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
  - ◆ GROUNDWATER SAMPLE

2-4

FIGURE 2-2b

**SAMPLE LOCATIONS**  
**SECOND ROUND - OCTOBER, 1985**  
**PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE**  
**WASHBURN, ME**



FIGURE 2-2b

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TABLE 2-2a  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
SECOND SAMPLING ROUND - NIS/DTT  
SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	CLP Traffic Report No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis <sup>(1)</sup>
SED-01	13834	AD878 MAB882	10/28/85	Onaite pond	sediment	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SED-02	13831	AD873 MAB879	10/28/85	Gardiner Creek upstream	sediment	VOA, Ext Inorg.
SED-03	13832	AD876 MAB880	10/28/85	Gardiner Creek downstream	sediment	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SED-04	13833	AD877 MAB881	10/28/85	Gardiner Creek Replicate	sediment	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SUF-03	13827	AD874 MAB914	10/28/85	Gardiner Creek upstream	*surface water	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SUF-04	13828	AD872 MAB913	10/28/85	Gardiner Creek downstream	surface water	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SUF-05	13829	AD873 MAB912	10/28/85	Gardiner Creek Replicate	surface water	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SUF-06	13830	AD871 MAB911	10/28/85	Blank	surface water	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SS-31	13835	AD879 MAB883	10/29/85	E-50,2'	soil	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SS-28	13836	AD880 MAB884	10/29/85	SE-20,3-6'	soil	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SS-29	13837	AD881 MAB885	10/29/85	SE-20,8'	soil	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SS-30	13838	AD882 MAB886	10/29/86	W-50,2'	soil	VOA, Ext, Inorg.

- (1) VOA = Volatile organic compound analyses  
Ext = Semi-volatile and PCB/pesticide analyses  
Inorg. = Inorganic ions analyses

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TABLE 2-2a  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
SECOND SAMPLING ROUND - NUS/PIT  
SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES  
PAGE TWO

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	CLP Traffic Report No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis <sup>1</sup>
SS-30R	13840	AD883 MAB888	10/29/85	W-50,2' Replicate	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-34	13839	AD883 MAB887	10/29/85	SE-75,2'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-33	13841	AD884 MAB889	10/29/85	S-75,2'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-32	13842	AD886 MAB890	10/29/85	SW-75,2'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-16	13843	AD887 MAB891	10/29/85	NE-20,5'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-17	13844	AD888 MAB892	10/30/85	NE20,7-8'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-22	13898	AD889 MAB894	10/30/85	E-20,5'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-23	13899	AD890 MAB895	10/30/85	E-20,7'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-26	13900	AD891 MAB896	10/30/85	S-25,5'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-27	13901	AD892 MAB897	10/30/85	S-25,8'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-25	13896	AD893 MAB898	10/30/85	SW-20,7-8'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-25R	13897	AD894 MAB899	10/30/85 Replicate	SW-20,7-8'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.

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TABLE 2-2a  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
SECOND SAMPLING ROUND - NUS/PIT  
SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES  
PAGE THREE

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	CLP Traffic Report No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis <sup>11</sup>
SS-24	13903	AD896 MAB901	10/30/85	SW-20,3'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-12	13905	AD898 MAB903	10/30/85	NW-20,9'	soil	VOA, Ext.
SS-13	13906	AD899 MAB904	10/30/85	NW-20,8'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
GW-01	13902	AD895 MAB900	10/30/85	GW outbreak, other side of hill (southeast of site)	groundwater	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
GW-02	13904	AD897 MAB902	10/30/85	S-25,4-5'	groundwater	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
TS-07	13845	AD865 MAB927	10/30/85	Church Street pump station	tap water	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
TS-08	13846	AD866 MAB928	10/30/85	Hilt Street pump station	tap water	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
TS-06	13847	AD867 MAB929	10/30/85	Margaret Chapman Residence	tap water	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
TS-04	13848	AD868 MAB930	10/30/85	Chapman Wilson Residence	tap water	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
TS-03	13849	AD869 MAB931	10/30/85	Roger Pinette Residence	tap water	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
TS-09	13850	AD870 MAB932	10/30/85	Blank-EPA, Lex.	tap water	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-14	13907	AD900 MAB905	10/31/85	N-20,9'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.

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TABLE 2-2a  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
SECOND SAMPLING ROUND - NUS/PIT  
SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES  
PAGE FOUR

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	CLP Traffic Report No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis <sup>(1)</sup>
SS-15	13908	AD901 MAB906	10/31/85	N-20,7-8'	soil	VOA, Ext Inorg.
SS-46	13909	AD902 MAB907	10/31/85	Background	soil	VOA, Ext Inorg.
SS-45	13910	AD903 MAB893	10/31/85	Blank	soil	VOA, Ext Inorg.
SS-20	13911	AD904 MAB908	10/31/85	Center, 5'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-20R	13912	AD905 MAB909	10/31/85	Center, 5' Replicate	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-21	13913	AD906 MAB910	10/31/85	Center, 8'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-18	13914	AD907 MAB915	10/31/85	W-30, 5'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-19	13916	AD908 MAB916	10/31/85	W-30, 7'	soil	Ext. Inorg.
SS-37	13917	AD909 MAB917	10/31/85	SS-06, 3'	soil	VOA, Ext. Inorg.
SS-39	13918	AD910 MAB918	10/31/85	SS-06, 5'	soil	Ext. Inorg.
SS-36	13919	AD911 MAB919	10/31/85	SS-05, 3'	soil	Ext. Inorg.
SS-38	13920	AD912 MAB920	10/31/85	SS-05, 5'	soil	Ext. Inorg.

(1) VOA = Volatile organic compound analyses  
Ext = Semi-volatile and PCB/pesticide analyses  
Inorg. = Inorganic ions analyses

TABLE 2-2a  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
 SECOND SAMPLING ROUND - NUS/PIT  
 SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES  
 PAGE FIVE

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	CLP Traffic Report No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis <sup>(1)</sup>
SS-35	13921	AD913 MAB921	10/31/85	Potato with background soil	soil	VOA, Ext, Inorg.
SS-40	13922	AD914 MAB922	10/31/85	SS-07, 3'	soil	Ext, Inorg.
SS-41	13923	AD915 MAB923	10/31/85	SS-07, 3'	soil	Ext, Inorg.

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TABLE 2-2b  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
SECONDARY SAMPLING ROUND - NUS/PIT  
SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR IN-HOUSE SCREENING

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis <sup>(1)</sup>
SS-34	13839	10/29/85	SE-75,2'	soil	PCB, Inorg.
SS-18	13914	10/31/85	W-30,5'	soil	PCB, Inorg.
SS-37	13917	10/31/85	SS-06,3'	soil	PCB, Inorg.
SS-36	13919	10/31/85	SS-05,3'	soil	PCB, Inorg.
SS-38	13920	10/31/85	SS-05,5'	soil	PCB, Inorg.
SS-40	13922	10/31/85	SS-07,3'	soil	PCB, Inorg.

- (1) PCB = PCBs Analyses  
Inorg. = Inorganic Ions Analyses

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The third (final) NUS/FIT sampling round at the Pinettes Salvage Yard was conducted during May 19-22, 1986. This round of sampling was conducted in order to define the vertical and lateral extent of contamination at the site. The sampling locations selected were discussed with the EPA project officer and detailed written technical approach and sampling rationale were submitted in correspondence C-583-5-6-58 (dated 5/14/86), which is presented in Appendix B-2. For the third sampling round, soil samples were collected for in-house screening for volatile organic compounds and PCBs. The in-house results would provide for a qualitative analyses while CLP analyses were being conducted. NUS/FIT personnel conducted ground surveying at the site and expanded the sampling grid used in the second round of sampling. The power auger was used again to obtain soil samples at depth, following the method described previously. The AID GC/EC was not used at the site for PCB analysis due to operational problems with the instrument. As a result, a Foxboro Century Systems Organic Vapor Analyzer Model 128 (OVA) was used to monitor for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the breathing zone and in the augered sampling holes. Based on the field work conducted during the second sampling round, it was discovered that on numerous occasions when VOCs were detected by the OVA (when the probe was inserted into an augered borehole), and this corresponded with the detection of Aroclor 1260 on the AID GC/EC in the field. NUS/FIT determined that the VOCs were most likely to be various chlorobenzenes (mono-, di-, tri-) which volatilized upon exposure to the ambient air. The mineral spirits used in the formulation of transformer fluids are mostly tri- and tetrachlorobenzenes, which are blended with Aroclor 1260 (NUS/FIT, 1985c). It is believed that degradation of the tri- and tetrachlorobenzenes, due to high amperages and temperatures (during the transformers' service life) and biodegradation onsite after the spill, have allowed the formation of the simpler and more volatile (i.e., mono- and di-) chlorobenzenes. Therefore, the presence of VOCs served as an indicator of potential PCB presence in the soil. Figures 2-3a and 2-3b identify the sampling locations, while Table 2-3a presents a listing of samples collected for CLP analysis and Table 2-3b lists samples collected for NUS/FIT in-house screening. All work was conducted in accordance with the

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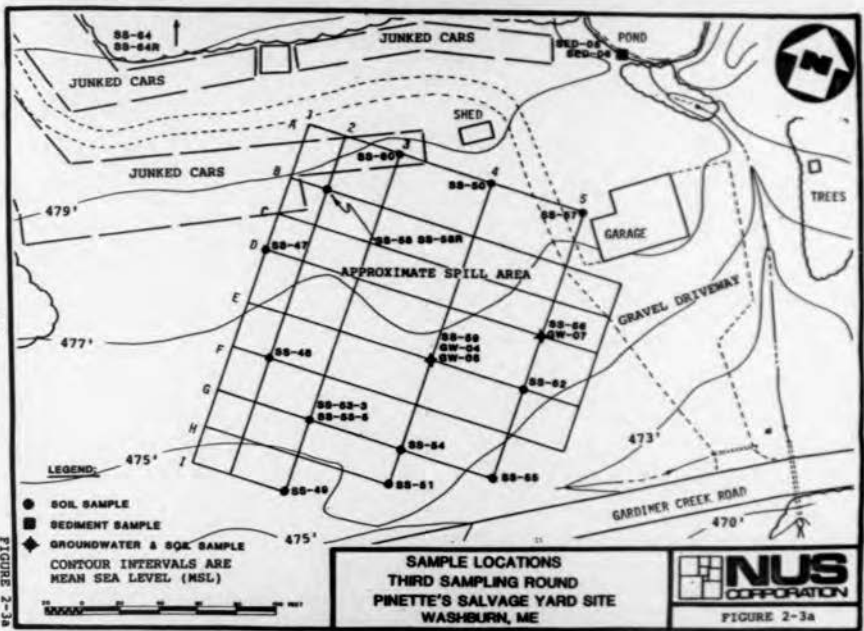


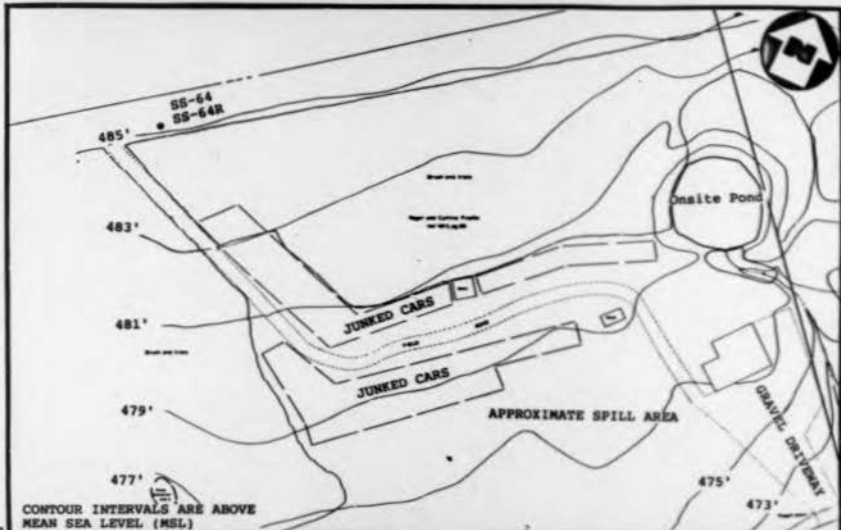
FIGURE 2-3a

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2-17

FIGURE 2-3b

SAMPLE LOCATIONS  
THIRD SAMPLING ROUND MAY, 1986  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
WASBORN, MAINE



FIGURE 2-3b

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TABLE 2-3a  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
 THIRD SAMPLING ROUND - NUS/PIT  
 SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	CLP Traffic Report No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis (1)
55-63	14356	AG104	5/20/86	Blank	soil	VOA, Ext
55-47	14357	AG101	5/20/86	D-1,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-48	14361	AG102	5/20/86	F-2,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-53-3	14362	AG103	5/21/86	G-3,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-49	14360	AG105	5/21/86	I-3,2,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-54-3	14365	AG106	5/21/86	G-4,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-51	14367	AG107	5/21/86	H-4,3' & 5'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-55	14368	AG108	5/21/86	G-5,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-62	14369	AG109	5/21/86	E-5,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
SED-05	14370	AG110	5/21/86	Onsite pond	sediment	VOA, Ext
SED-06	14371	AG11	5/21/86	SED-05 Replicate	sediment	VOA, Ext
55-56	14372	AG112	5/21/86	D-5,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-57	14373	AG113	5/21/86	A-5,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-50	14374	AG114	5/22/86	A-4,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-58	14375	AG115	5/22/86	B-2,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-58R	14376	AG116	5/22/86	55-58 Replicate	soil	VOA, Ext
55-60	14377	AG117	5/22/86	A-3,3'	soil	VOA, Ext
55-64	14378	AG118	5/22/86	Background 3'	soil	VOA, Ext

- (1) VOA = Volatile Organic Compounds  
 Ext = Semi-volatile and PCB/pesticides Analyses

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TABLE 2-3a  
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THIRD SAMPLING ROUND - NUS/PIT  
SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES  
PAGE TWO

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	CLP Traffic Report No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis <sup>(1)</sup>
SS-64R	14379	AG119	5/22/86	Background Replicate	soil	VOA, Ext
SS-39	14381	AG120	5/22/86	E-4, 5'	soil	VOA, Ext
GW-06	14358	AG125	5/22/86	Aqueous blank	aqueous	VOA, Ext
GW-03	14380	AG121	5/22/86	Background, aqueous	aqueous	VOA, Ext
GW-04	14382	AG122	5/22/86	E-4, 5'	aqueous	VOA, Ext
GW-05	14383	AG123	5/22/86	E-4, 5' Replicate	aqueous	VOA, Ext
GW-07	14384	AG124	5/22/86	D-5, 3'	aqueous	VOA, Ext

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TABLE 2-3b  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
THIRD SAMPLING ROUND - NUS/PT  
SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR IN-HOUSE SCREENING

Sample Location No.	Sample No.	Date	Location Description	Media Sampled	Analysis (1)
INS-01	14339	5/20/86	E-1,3'	soil	VOA, PCB
INS-02	14360	5/20/86	E-2,3'	soil	VOA
SS-63	14336	5/20/86	Soil blank	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-47	14337	5/20/86	D-1,3'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-48	14361	5/20/86	F-2,3'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-53-3	14362	5/21/86	G-3,3'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-53-5	14363	5/21/86	G-3,5'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-54	14366	5/21/86	G-4,5'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-51	14367	5/21/86	H-4,3' & 5'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-58	14375	5/22/86	B-2,3'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-60	14377	5/22/86	A-3,3'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-59	14381	5/22/86	E-4,5'	soil	VOA, PCB
SS-49	14364	5/21/86	I-3,2,5'	soil	VOA
SS-54-3	14365	5/21/86	G-4,3'	soil	VOA

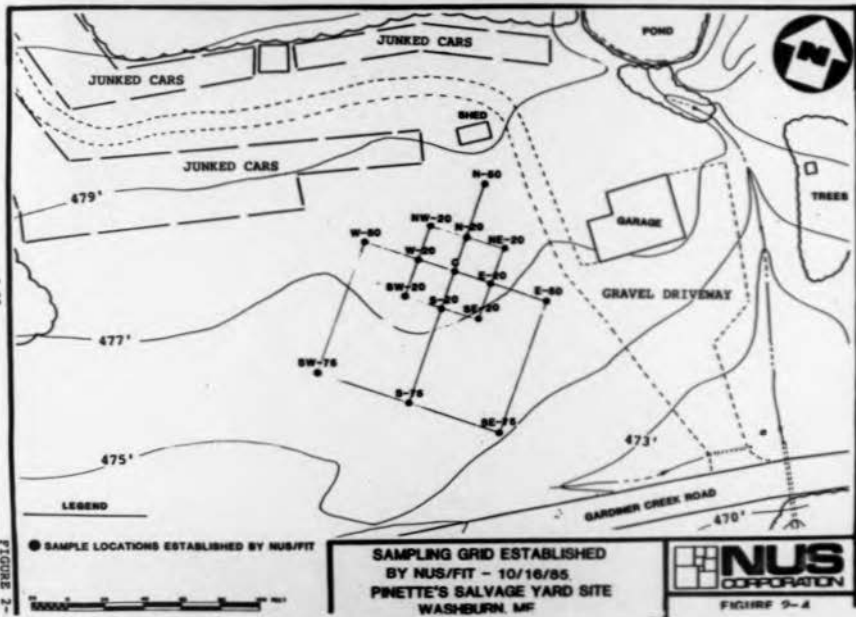
- (1) VOA = Volatile organic compounds analysis  
PCB = PCBs analysis

reviewed and approved Work Plan D-583-5-6-2 (dated 5/15/86). Details of the work conducted by NUS/FIT are discussed in the trip report presented in Appendix C-3.

## 2.2 Surveying

Three rounds of ground surveying were conducted during the investigation of the site. The first two rounds were conducted by NUS/FIT personnel in order to establish sampling grids for the collection of soil samples. The third was conducted by a subcontractor to NUS/FIT. The first surveying round was conducted on October 16, 1985. Figure 2-4 depicts the sampling grid surveyed by NUS/FIT which was used during the sampling in October 28-31, 1985. The sampling grid's center was selected as the approximate center of the spill area based on information provided in the EPA OSC's report (EPA, 1984), EPA OERR aerial photographs, and from site visits. The sampling coordinates are aligned with magnetic north in a grid. Thus, for example, the coordinate NE-20 referred to a location on the grid to the northeast of center, at a 20 foot spacing. The grid served as the reference for the sampling locations for the second sampling round and as the grid used for conducting geophysical surveys.

The second surveying round was conducted by NUS/FIT on May 19, 1986 using the grid previously surveyed; additional points were surveyed, staked, flagged and marked. This grid was used to orient the geophysical surveys. The sampling grid for the third sampling was superimposed over the sampling grid for the second sampling round. The expanded grid, shown in Plate 3, served as the basis for the third environmental sampling round conducted during May 19-22, 1985. The third surveying round was conducted by a subcontractor to NUS/FIT in order to prepare two base maps of the site area and the Roger Pinette property. These are presented in Appendix E. One map (Plate 1) depicts the entire Roger Pinette property with all significant features at a scale of  $1" = 50'$ . The second base map (Plate 2) depicts the approximate spill area with topographic contours and relevant features, at a scale of  $1" = 20'$ . The sampling grid was not surveyed by the subcontractor. However, NUS/FIT has prepared a third map (Plate 3) which superimposes the sampling grid on the base map at a scale of  $1" = 20'$ .



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FIGURE 2-1

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It should be noted that the sampling locations for the first round of sampling are not tied into the sampling grids. These sampling locations for the first round are only approximate and were measured using a measuring wheel and tape, but not surveyed.

Details of the surveying conducted by NUS are presented in two trip reports presented in Appendix C-3 and Appendix D-1.

### 2.3 Geophysical Surveys

NUS/FIT personnel conducted a series of geophysical surveys on October 16, 1985. Using variations of the sampling grid established during the first round of ground surveying (See Figures 2-3, 2-4, and 2-7) the site was traversed using an EDA Instrument PPM-500 Proton Precession Magnetometer, a Geonics EM-16 Very Low Frequency (VLF) unit, and a Geonics EM-16R VLF resistivity unit. These instruments were used to conduct a magnetometry survey, a Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey, and a Very Low Frequency DC (VLF-DC) Resistivity survey, respectively. The magnetometry survey was conducted in order to determine the possible presence of buried ferrous refuse, such as drums, or transformer parts. The VLF-DC resistivity survey was conducted to determine if a layer of clay exists below the site. The VLF-EM survey was conducted in order to lend supporting evidence to both the magnetometry survey and the VLF-DC resistivity survey. All work was conducted in accordance with reviewed and approved work plan no. D-393-10-3-k, dated 10/9/85. Details of the field work are described in the trip report (Appendix C-1).

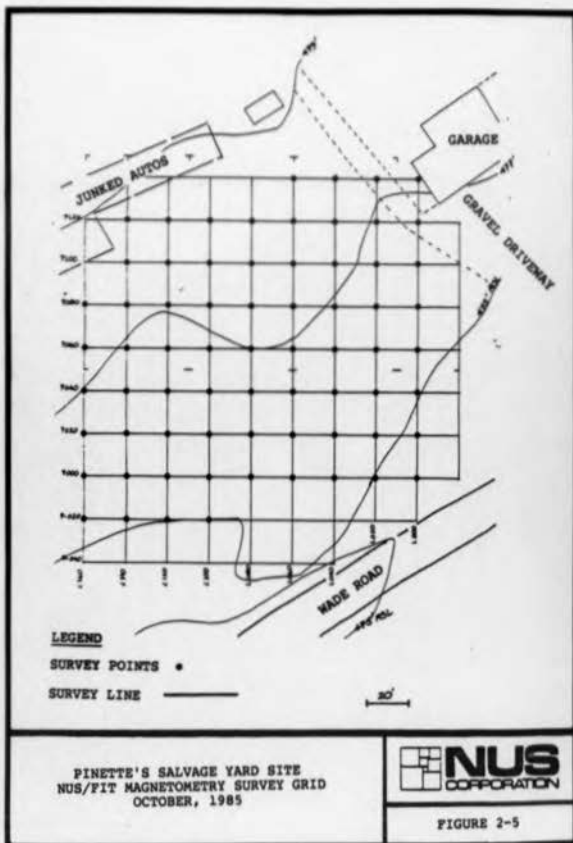
Prior to conducting the magnetometry survey, a base station, consisting of an EDA Instruments PPM-400 Magnetometer set to automatically record total magnetic field intensities every 30 seconds, was established at the bottom of the slope across Wade Road. A magnetic survey using the EDA PPM-500 was then conducted by traversing the site area and recording the intensity of the total magnetic field as well as the vertical magnetic gradient at each position. The traverses were conducted using the surveyed grid (aligned with magnetic north) at intervals of 20

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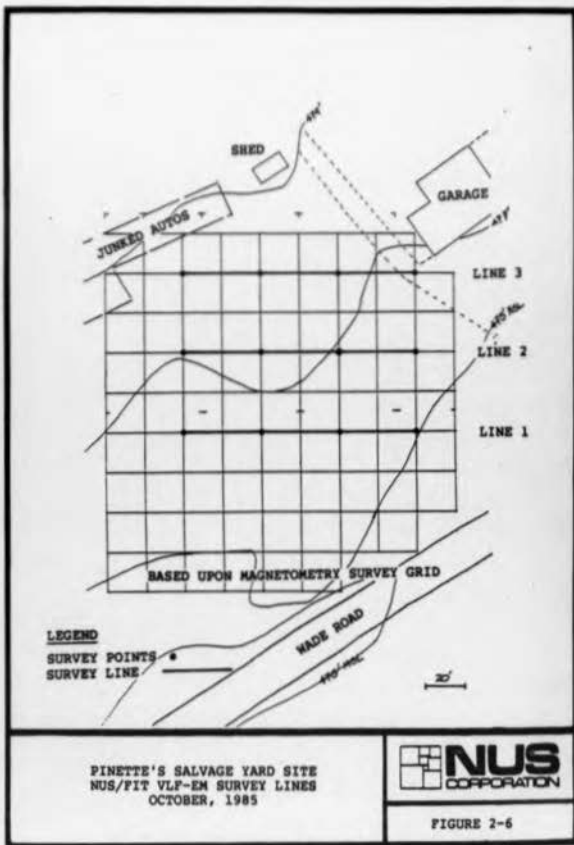


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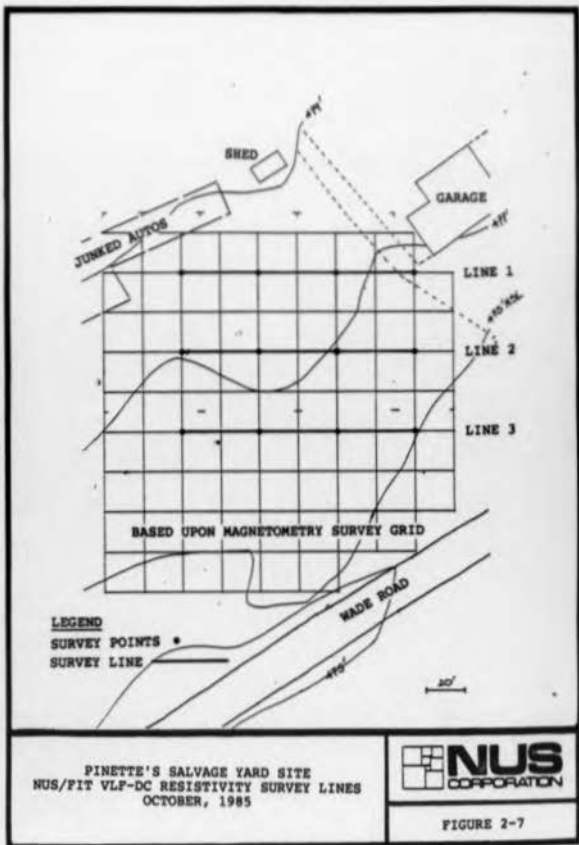


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feet. Figure 2-5 presents the traverses conducted for the magnetometry survey. Data obtained from the base station was used to correct for diurnal variations in the magnetometry survey data.

The VLF-EM survey was conducted also using the bottom of the slope across Wade Road as a background area. Three traverses were made across the site (using the surveyed grid) and are presented in Figure 2-6. The traverses were conducted at intervals of 40 feet, normal to traverses of the magnetometry survey. The Cutler, Maine Very Low Frequency (VLF) transmitting station (24,000 Hz) was used to provide the (VLF) signal for conducting the survey.

After the VLF survey was completed, the Geonics EM-16R was used to conduct a resistivity survey. The purpose of the survey was to provide general information on the thickness and composition of the overburden, and the resistivity of the bedrock. Readings were taken along traverse lines presented in Figure 2-7.

The raw data generated from the geophysical surveys are presented in Appendix F while the interpretation of the results are discussed in Section 3.3.

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### 3.0 RESULTS

The CLP analytical results and NUS/FIT in-house screening results are presented in Appendices H, I and J due to the numerous tables compiled. Section 3.1 discusses the analytical results obtained from CLP laboratories. Evaluation of the volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, PCB/pesticides, and inorganic elements are presented in this chapter for each matrix (medium) sampled. Section 3.2 discusses the presence of Aroclor 1260 onsite, and its extent. Section 3.3 discusses the presence of chlorobenzenes onsite and extent. Section 3.4 discusses the interpretation of the VLF and magnetometry surveys.

A brief description is provided to discuss the data validation process conducted by NUS/FIT of the CLP data, and the limitations of the data.

In-house screening analyses are conducted by NUS/FIT chemists on the following instrumentation: Photovac 10A10 Model 511-06 Gas Chromatograph (PCBs), and Kevex 7000 X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrophotometer (inorganic elements). Screening data in this report serve mainly as a quality control check for samples analyzed under CLP. An in-house review assures compliance with NUS/FIT protocols.

NUS/FIT analytical data obtained via the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) are derived according to EPA Analytical Methods 624 (volatile organic compounds), 625 (semi-volatile organic compounds), and 608 (inorganic elements). Raw analytical data are received by NUS/FIT for quality control review. The initial stage of this review (Level I Data Validation) is conducted in-house by NUS/FIT chemists.

The review process ensures laboratory compliance with all contractual and quality control criteria requirements set forth by EPA. Data may be considered acceptable, approximated ("J") or rejected ("R") as a result of the review. For purposes of this report, rejected data are further categorized with regard to the basis for rejection. Data considered unusable because of blank contamination are

designated "\*\*", while data rejected for non-compliance of other contractual criteria are presented as "\*\*\*". Parameters assessed in a typical NUS/FIT Level I Data Validation include the following: instrument tuning/calibration, sample holding times, surrogate spike recoveries, matrix spike recoveries, duplicates (laboratory and field), and blanks (laboratory and field). Validation of inorganic data requires an additional assessment of standard additions and interference check compounds. NUS/FIT recommendations and raw data are then reviewed and approved or amended by EPA. Results are not released to EPA or other parties until the entire review is completed. All data packages have undergone a Level I Data Validation process performed by the NUS/FIT in-house chemists. These packages have all been subsequently reviewed and approved by EPA Environmental Services Division (ESD).

The full Hazardous Substance List (HSL) is presented in Tables G-1 and G-2 for CLP analyses including volatile and semi-volatile compounds, PCB/pesticides, and inorganic ions. The associated Contract Required Detection Limits (CRDLs) are also presented.

### 3.1 CLP Analytical Results

The results of the CLP analyses for soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater and tapwater samples are discussed in the following sections.

#### 3.1.1 Soils

Soil samples were collected as part of all three NUS/FIT sampling rounds. In the first sampling round, ten (10) soil samples (SS-01 through SS-09, and SS-05R, a replicate) were collected and analyzed by a CLP laboratory for semi-volatile

organic compounds and PCB/pesticides; the analytical results are presented in Tables H-1 through H-3 of Appendix H.

A review of the semi-volatile organic compounds analysis shows that various

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dichlorobenzenes and 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene are present in several locations onsite. Since the samples were collected only to a depth of one foot, it is likely that the contaminants still remain close to the surface across the site. The samples collected at location SS-05, an area of stressed vegetation, contained approximately 246,000 ppb to 367,000 ppb of 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene. This contaminant may very likely be residual of the spill not removed during the removal action. A review of the PCB/pesticides analyses show that Aroclor 1260 is present at SS-05 at approximately 500,000 ppb and in the replicate, SS-05R, at approximately 230,000 ppb, which confirms that transformer fluid still remains in a high concentration onsite. Two compounds (1,4-dichlorobenzene and di-n-butylphthalate) were detected in the replicate sample SS-05R, but not in SS-05. This suggests that the presence of these chemicals may be questionable due to laboratory contamination. In sample SS-08, located in an onsite drainage ditch, numerous semi-volatile compounds were detected including fluoranthenes, phthalates and pyrenes which were not detected in other samples. There are no additional data available to suggest the origin of these compounds.

In samples SS-03 and SS-04, various pesticides (including 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD and 4,4'-DDT) were detected. Their presence may be attributable to usage of pesticides in the agricultural tracts in the area (i.e., aerial spraying). The concentrations ranged from approximately 2.4 ppb to 32 ppb.

Aroclor 1260 was detected in eight of the ten soil samples collected. The highest concentrations were detected at location SS-05 and SS-06, areas of visibly stressed vegetation, where concentrations ranged from approximately 67,000 ppb to 300,000 ppb. This indicates that pockets of PCB contaminated soil remain onsite.

The other samples collected onsite ranged from approximately 29 ppb to 2,000 ppb of Aroclor 1260, indicating low level contamination (less than the target 50,000 ppb (50 ppm) action level used during the Immediate Removal Action). Approximately 103 ppb was detected in sample SS-09, which is situated across Wade Road at the bottom of the slope. Without additional data, the possible presence of a low-level of Aroclor 1260 at location SS-09 cannot be explained.

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During the second sampling round, 53 soil samples were collected and analyzed by a CLP laboratory for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, PCB/pesticides, and inorganics. Results of the analyses are presented in Tables I-1 through I-6 of Appendix I. The analyses of the samples for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected (monochlorobenzene in several samples (55-15, 55-25, 55-25R, 55-26, 55-27) ranging from approximately 8 ppb to 56 ppb. These samples were all collected from the grid area, at depths of five to eight feet below the surface. This suggests that the volatile (and therefore more mobile) components of the chlorobenzenes may have migrated away from the original spill area or volatilized from the surface. Tetrachloroethene was also detected in sample 55-15 at approximately 3 ppb. No other VOCs were detected in any of the remaining samples. The field blank was found to be free of contamination.

An inspection of the semi-volatile organic compound analyses shows that 1,4- and 1,2-dichlorobenzene were detected in seven sample locations (55-18, 55-19, 55-20, 55-25, 55-25R, 55-37, 55-39) ranging from approximately 78 ppb to 820 ppb. Since Aroclor 1260 was detected in the first sampling round, it was likely that various chlorobenzenes would also be present onsite (since both are compounds of transformer dielectric fluids). Dichlorobenzenes were detected primarily in the western portion of the sampling grid. The compound 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene was detected in 23 of the samples (see Appendix I-2), but not in the background samples or the blank. This compound ranged in concentration from approximately 120 ppb to 82,000 ppb. The presence of the trichlorobenzenes again indicates that contaminants from the transformer fluid still remain onsite. Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was found in 20 samples, but may be considered suspect as this compound is a common laboratory contaminant due to its use as a plasticizer for numerous products. Di-ethylphthalate and di-n-butylphthalate were detected only sporadically and their presence may be attributed to their use as plasticizers in various synthetic products that may have been used in collection and analyses of the samples. It should be mentioned that the site was covered for a time with PVC sheets, from which the phthalates may have been leached. The compound 3,3-dichlorobenzidine was detected in two samples at approximately 440 ppb and 960

ppb; it is used as a pigment for inks and plastics. No semi-volatile organic compounds were detected in either the background samples or in the field blank, which indicates that sample handling procedures were effective in maintaining the sample integrity.

A review of the PCB/pesticides shows that the pesticides (insecticides) 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD and 4,4'-DDT were detected in three soil samples (S-22, S-23, S-32). This is probably associated with the agricultural activities surrounding the site.

Aroclor 1260 was detected in 23 of the soil samples (see Table 1-3) at depths varying from three to eight feet below the surface, and in concentrations varying from approximately 5,800 ppb to 1,400,000 ppb. Several localized areas of PCB contamination were identified at grid coordinates N-20, SW-20, SE-20, W-30, and sample locations S5-05 and S5-06. These samples were found to contain significant quantities of Aroclor 1260 (between 400,000 to 1,400,000 ppb) - more than the 50,000 ppb (50 ppm) removal level. Further discussion of the distribution of Aroclor 1260 will be presented in Section 3.2.

A review of the CLP inorganic analyses presented in Table 1-5 of Appendix I shows that in general, there are no anomalous concentrations of inorganic elements present when compared with the background sample, S5-46, and with data compiled by other researchers (Conner and Shacklette, 1975; Rose et. al. 1979).

Arsenic was detected in several soil samples in concentrations ranging from approximately 3.2 ppm to 13 ppm, while no arsenic was detected in the background samples. However, these values do fall into the range for typical arsenic content for soils (Conner and Shacklette, 1975; and Rose et al., 1979).

Cadmium was detected in two samples at a concentration of 3.7 ppm while none was detected in the background. However, this value is within the typical range of soils (Bonn, McNeal and O'Conner, 1979).

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Lead was generally detected in the range of approximately 4.6 ppm to 34 ppm with a background concentration of approximately 11 ppm. The range of lead values detected onsite are within the typical concentrations for soils (Corner and Shacklette, 1975).

Mercury was detected in the range of approximately 0.09 ppm to 0.35 ppm, with a background concentration of 0.09 ppm. The typical soil range for mercury is between 0.02 to 0.2 ppm (Bohn et al, 1979). Five soil sample concentrations may have exceeded this range since the concentrations were approximated during the QC review process. It is not known whether other onsite activities or nearby agricultural activities may have introduced the higher-than-background concentration of mercury to the onsite soil.

Eighteen soil samples were collected during the third sampling round and analyzed by a CLP laboratory for the presence of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, and PCB/pesticides. The results of the analyses are presented in Tables J-1 through J-3 of Appendix J.

When the data was reviewed by NUS/FIT in-house chemists during the data validation process, it was noted that the holding (storage) times for the samples to be analyzed for VOCs had exceeded the allowable contract required holding time by some 41 days. This fact required that volatile organic analysis for certain samples had to be completely rejected as shown in Table J-1 of Appendix J. The table also indicates that VOCs that were detected had to be approximated as well. All VOC values which were determined to be "not detected" are now only approximated as non-detected (N) as a result of the excessive holding times.

The results indicate that chlorobenzene was identified in 3 of the samples in concentrations of approximately 3 ppb to 640 ppb. Its presence can be presumed to be attributed to the degradation products of the trichlorobenzene and tetrachlorobenzene (from the transformer fluid) remaining onsite. In sample SS-62, trichloroethene (approximately 4 ppb) and toluene (approximately 2 ppb) were

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detected in trace level quantities. The field blank was found to have a variety of VOCs present, thus rendering most of the VOC results as approximated. Methylene chloride (1,500 ppb) and acetone (1,000 ppb) are common laboratory contaminants and their presence in the field blank may be an indication of the effects of the prolonged holding time by the CLP laboratory. Other VOCs identified include carbon disulfide (230 ppb), trans-1,2-dichloroethene (3 ppb), chloroform (4 ppb), 2-butanone (330 ppb), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (16 ppb), trichloroethene (25 ppb), benzene (37 ppb), 4-methyl-2-pentanone (28 ppb) and toluene (19 ppb). Again, this may indicate a problem with laboratory procedures which has introduced some of the contaminants into the field blank. NUS/FIT in-house screening results also confirm the presence of chlorobenzene in onsite soils, with a relatively high concentration appearing at grid coordinate G-3. Benzene, toluene and tetrachloroethene have been detected in other soil samples as well.

A review of the semi-volatile organic analyses shows that 1,3-, 1,4- and 1,2-dichlorobenzenes were detected in four soil samples (SS-48, SS-53, SS-59, and SS-62) in the range of approximately 56 ppb to 1,300 ppb. Also, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene was detected in five soil samples (SS-48, SS-50, SS-53, SS-54, and SS-59) in the range of approximately 140 ppb to 3,600 ppb. These compounds are not unexpected given the degradation of transformer dielectric fluid remaining onsite. The compounds butylbenzylphthalate and di-n-butylphthalate are plasticizers and may have been introduced during sample handling and processing phases, and are present in only two soil samples at low concentrations. The background soil sample, its replicate, and the field blank were found to be free of any semi-volatile organic compounds.

Several pesticides have been detected in seven soils samples (SS-48, SS-49, SS-53, SS-54, SS-56, SS-57, and SS-62) in the PCB/pesticides analyses. Specifically, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, and 4,4'-DDD were detected at locations across the site. It is likely that the agricultural activities in the surrounding areas and subsequent surface runoff may have introduced the pesticides onsite. The PCB Aroclor 1260 was detected in six of the soil samples (SS-48, SS-50, SS-54, SS-58, SS-58R, and SS-



39) collected ranging in concentrations from 210 ppb to 1,300,000 ppb. The samples were originally selected to identify a boundary around the highly contaminated soil samples that were discovered during the second round of sampling. The results of the analyses have identified several locations free of contaminants or with low level concentrations of Aroclor 1260. No Aroclor 1260 was detected in the background sample and its replicate, or the field blank.

### 3.1.2 Sediment

Sediment samples were collected during the second and third rounds of sampling. Samples SED-01 through SED-04 from the second sampling round were analyzed for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, PCB/pesticides, and inorganic constituents; the analytical results are presented in Tables 1-7 through 1-10, Appendix 1. Samples SED-05 and SED-06 were collected during the third sampling round and analyzed for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds and PCB/pesticides. The analytical results are presented in Tables 3-6 and 3-7, Appendix 3. No volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in samples SED-01 through SED-04. All VOC analyses for the third sampling round have been rejected by the NUS/FIT data validation process because the contract required holding time was exceeded by 41 days by the CLP laboratory.

In the semi-volatile organic compounds analyses, several compounds were detected in sediment samples SED-01 through SED-04. Several phthalates have been identified including di-n-butylphthalate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and di-n-octylphthalate. The concentrations range from approximately 39 ppb to 470 ppb. Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was present in all four samples in concentrations ranging approximately 57 pb to 470 ppb. These compounds are widely used as plasticizers and may have been introduced through the use of disposable or butyl rubber gloves in sample handling/analyses. The bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is also a common laboratory contaminant. Two compounds (di-n-butylphthalate and fluoranthene) were detected in sample SED-03 but not detected in the replicate sample, SED-04. The presence of these two compounds is questionable because the compounds were detected in sample SED-03, but not in the replicate. No semi-volatile compounds were detected in samples SED-05 or SED-06.

Aroclor 1260 was detected at a concentration of 9,100 ppb in sample SED-01 (Table I-9), which was obtained from the edge of the onsite pond (situated behind the garage). However, CLP analyses for samples SED-05 and SED-06 (Table J-7) (replicate samples from the same location) detected Aroclor 1260 at concentrations of 0 ppb and 380 ppb, respectively. The results suggest that Aroclor 1260 may be present in the sediment; however, the concentrations of Aroclor 1260 in the three samples do not show good agreement and may require confirmation through additional sampling or that the Aroclor 1260 is present but unevenly distributed.

### 3.1.3 Surface Water

Surface water samples were collected by NUS/FIT during the first and second sampling rounds. During the first round, samples SW-01 and SW-02 were collected, and the results of the CLP semi-volatile organic and PCB/pesticides analyses are presented in Tables H-5 and H-6 in Appendix H. The results indicate that no semi-volatile organic compounds were detected in the samples, but trace quantities of the pesticide Aldrin (0.02 ppb approximately) were detected in SW-01 taken from the onsite pond. In all likelihood, the presence of Aldrin may be attributable to the agricultural activities to the north and upslope of the site.

In the second round of sampling, surface water samples SW-03 through SW-05 were collected from Gardner Creek (which is the branch of the Aroostook River closest to the site). CLP analytical results for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, PCB/pesticides, and inorganic compounds are presented in Tables I-11 through I-14, Appendix I. No volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, or PCB/pesticides were detected in any of the surface water samples. The inorganics analyses identified trace quantities of mercury (approximately 0.38 to 0.73 ppb) in these samples. These concentrations do not exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) which would be applicable should the surface water be used as a potable water supply.

The other inorganic elements (including calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese,

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potassium and sodium) present in samples SW-03 through SW-05 occur in concentrations below those detected in the tapwater samples. Samples SW-03 through SW-05 also have inorganic concentration levels in the range of values presented in the Maine Basic Data Report No. 3 (USGS, 1970) which lists the inorganic element content for groundwater from private and municipal wells in the lower Aroostook River Basin.

### 3.1.A Groundwater

Groundwater samples were collected by NUS/FIT during the second and third rounds of sampling. Samples GW-01 (groundwater outbreak) and GW-02 (grid location 5-25), collected during the second round were analyzed by the CLP laboratory for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, PCB/pesticides, and inorganics; the analytical results are presented in Tables I-15 through I-18, Appendix I. The VOC chlorobenzene was detected in both samples, at approximately 130 ppb. The presence of chlorobenzenes is expected since the transformer fluid deposited onsite consisted of a blend of tri- and tetrachlorobenzenes and Aroclor 1260, and the chlorobenzenes may have degraded to simpler forms (VOCs). The semi-volatile compound bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in trace quantities (approximately 6 ppb - 22 ppb). This compound is considered a common laboratory contaminant due to its use as a plasticizer for many synthetic products (including disposable gloves, polyethylene, etc.). In sample GW-02 (obtained from a hole dug by the power auger) many dichlorobenzenes and trichlorobenzenes were detected. Again, their presence may be attributed to the transformer fluid remaining onsite. Trace quantities of the pesticides Alpha-BHC and Aldrin were detected in sample GW-01, obtained from a groundwater breakout across Wade Road. It may be inferred that the presence of pesticides is the result of agricultural activities in the areas surrounding the site. No PCBs were detected in either sample.

Samples GW-03 through GW-06 were collected during the third sampling round and analyzed by the CLP for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds and for PCB/pesticides. The NUS/FIT data validation process identified that all volatile organic compound results for non-detected compounds had to be rejected for

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excessive holding times (some 41 days past the allowable contract required holding times). The VOC chlorobenzene was detected at concentrations of approximately 160 ppb and 130 ppb for samples GW-04 and GW-05, respectively, which were replicate background samples. The sampling locations selected as background were situated in a remote location of Roger Pinette's property where it would have been unlikely for the transformers to have been brought. Because of the good agreement in the replicate samples for the chlorobenzene concentrations, these analyses are considered to be reliable; this suggests that chlorobenzenes may have migrated to this location from the original spill area.

The results of the semi-volatile analyses indicate the presence of 1,3-, 1,4-, and 1,2-dichlorobenzene and 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene in samples GW-04 and GW-05, but not in the blank. Since GW-04 and GW-05, replicate samples collected at location E-4 at a depth of five feet, show good analytical agreement, it is likely that the dichlorobenzenes and trichlorobenzenes are derived from the residues of the transformer dielectric fluid which may be present. In addition, di-n-butylphthalate was detected in GW-04, but not in its replicate GW-05; this suggests that the approximate 12 ppb concentration of the compound may not be valid because of possible laboratory contamination during handling and processing.

In sample GW-07, pesticides were detected in trace quantities including: approximately 0.32 ppb of 4,4'-DDE, approximately 0.85 ppb 4,4'-DDD, and approximately 0.59 ppb of 4,4'-DDT. The onsite presence of pesticides may be attributable to nearby agricultural activities.

No semi-volatile or PCB/pesticide compounds were detected in the background sample, GW-03. PCBs were not detected in any groundwater samples collected onsite.

### 3.1.5 Tapwater Results

Tapwater samples were collected during the first two rounds of environmental sampling. Five (5) tapwater samples were collected from residences on and near

the Pinette's Salvage Yard site, and another two from the town of Washburn municipal supply wells. Tables 2-1a and 2-2a identify the tapwater samples collected as well as the sample sources. The results of the CLP analyses are presented in Tables H-7 and H-8 in Appendix H, and in Tables I-19 through I-22 in Appendix I.

Samples TS-01 and TS-02, collected during the first sampling round, were analyzed by the CLP laboratory for both semi-volatile organic compounds and PCB/pesticides. No organic compounds were detected in either sample.

Samples TS-03, TS-04, and TS-06 through TS-09, collected during the second sampling round, were analyzed for all Hazard Substance List (HSL) organic and inorganic compounds. No volatile or semi-volatile organic compounds were detected in any of these tapwater samples. The pesticide 4,4'-DDT was detected at a level of 0.22 ppb in TS-06, the Margaret Chapman residence. There are no standards or guidelines for allowable concentrations of 4,4'-DDT in drinking water. A review of the inorganic analytical results (presented in Table I-22 of Appendix I) indicates that mercury has been detected in concentrations at or above the 2 ug/l

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) in the Church Street (5.4 ug/l Hg) and the Hilt Street (3.4 ug/l Hg) pumping stations. These stations provide water for the town of Washburn. Manganese has been detected at levels near to or above the National Secondary Drinking Water Standards (for aesthetics -odor, taste) at Church Street (48 ppb) and Hilt Street (56 ppb). The excess manganese may present objectionable odor characteristics. Manganese has also been detected in the Roger Pinette tapwater sample (TS-05) at a concentration of approximately 43 ppb, which may affect the aesthetic quality of the water supply.

While there are no federal standards for drinking water quality for inorganic substances such as calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium, the tapwater concentrations listed in Table I-22 are within the range of inorganic levels in groundwater typical of Aroostook County (USGS, 1970). The comparison was made between chemical analyses presented in the Maine Basic Data Report No. 5 (Prescott, 1970) and the CLP results presented in Table I-22.

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### 3.2 Occurrence of PCBs - Aroclor 1260

Analytical data has been compiled for Aroclor 1260 in the three rounds of soil sampling conducted by NUS/FIT at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site. The CLP data for all three rounds of PCB/pesticides analyses has been reviewed by NUS/FIT in-house chemists through a Level I data validation process, and review and approved by EPA Environmental Services Division (ESD).

The approach taken to evaluate the data consisted of plotting the Aroclor 1260 concentrations in soil on a map relative to Mean Sea Level (MSL), and determine whether there are specific patterns in the distribution of the contaminants. First, all sample depths were normalized relative to Mean Sea Level. As an example, a sample collected at grid location F-3 at a depth of three feet has a normalized elevation of 472' MSL (or 473' at surface minus 3' depth). The data have been combined and plotted, and are presented in Plate 4 covering elevations from 469' MSL through 478.5' MSL.

In Plate 4, it should be noted that the sampling locations (SS-01 through SS-09) for those of the first round of sampling should only be considered as approximate ( $\pm$  10 ft) due to the methods used to locate distances (tape and measuring wheel). Locations and distances for the second and third sampling can be considered to be accurate to  $\pm$  2 feet (as transit and rod, with tape were used).

A review of the data presented on Plate 4 shows that there are several areas where high concentrations of Aroclor 1260 remain in the soil. Three apparent sources of contamination can be readily identified: an area between locations W-30 and SS-03 which had maximum concentrations of 1,350,000 ppb and 1,300,000 ppb, respectively; the area surrounding grid location SS-20 with a maximum concentration of 1,200,000 ppb; and at grid location A-4 which had 1,300,000 ppb of Aroclor 1260. Examination of the map also shows secondary sources which may also be present including: 870,000 ppb at grid location B-4; 1,100,000 ppb at SW-20; and 180,000 ppb at NE-20.

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Combining analytical data where Aroclor 1260 was not detected, a border surrounding the areas of contaminated soil can be easily discerned on Plate 4. This seems to indicate that the PCBs may not have migrated significantly in a lateral direction since the time of the removal action. The areas of high concentrations correspond with the approximate spill area identified in sketches in the On-Scene Coordinator's report (based on approximate distance of the spill area to Wade Road).

It should also be noted that approximately 2,200 ppb of Aroclor 1260 had been detected in soil at location 5S-08. It may be possible that the PCB concentration at 5S-08 is an isolated occurrence and of no consequence since it is less than the target of 50,000 ppb (50 ppm) used during the removal action.

An examination of Plate 4 also shows that within a radius of approximately 75 feet, using location 5E-20 as the origin, the Aroclor 1260 is present in concentrations ranging from non-detected (ND) to 1,400,000 ppb.

Where data was available, the concentrations of PCBs at different depths for the same sample location were compared. It was found that at a specific sampling location, the concentration of Aroclor 1260 decreased with increasing depth. This may be expected since Aroclor 1260 tends to adsorb to organic material (such as humic soil) and to clay, which is abundant at the site. As the Aroclor 1260 migrated vertically, the concentration appears to decrease.

The depth to which Aroclor 1260 may have migrated is at least 469' MSL (eight feet below ground surface) at location 5E-20, where soil was found to contain 790,000 ppb. The PCB contamination may exist for a few feet below this depth. Available literature suggests that Aroclor 1260 has a strong affinity for clay (Pal et al., 1980). Therefore, the clay may impede the vertical migration of Aroclor 1260 on the site, as the clay was usually encountered during sampling by NUS/FIT at a depth of four to six feet below the surface.

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### 3.3 Occurrence of Chlorobenzenes

As part of the analyses for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, analyses for the presence of chlorobenzenes ( mono-, di-, and tri- ) were performed for these samples. Analytical results for the soil samples are presented in Appendices H, I, and J. This data has been plotted on a base map and is presented in Plate 5. For each sampling location, the highest values detected at that location for chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene (1,2; 1,3; and 1,4), and trichlorobenzene were plotted to provide a graphic depiction of contaminant distribution.

An examination of Plate 5 shows that mono- and dichlorobenzene were generally detected in an area bounded by rows G and B, and by columns 2 and 5 of the expanded sampling grid. Within this area, the mono- and dichlorobenzenes were sporadically distributed. A comparison of this data with the distribution of Aroclor 1260, shown in Plate 4, shows that there is not a good correlation between the presence of the mono- and dichlorobenzenes and that of the Aroclor 1260.

An examination of the presence of trichlorobenzenes presents a different picture. In almost all cases the presence of trichlorobenzenes corresponded with the presence of Aroclor 1260 during the three sampling rounds. Because the Aroclor 1260 was dissolved in the trichlorobenzene to formulate the transformer fluid, it is likely that the two compounds will be present at any location. The information on Plate 5 also suggests that the chlorobenzenes have not migrated at a faster rate than the Aroclor 1260 since the presence of chlorobenzenes has been accompanied by the presence of Aroclor 1260, but the converse is not true. Plate 5 also depicts sampling locations beyond which chlorobenzenes are not detected analytically. This also aids in defining the extent of the chlorobenzene presence.

### 3.4 Magnetometry and VLF Survey Interpretation

On October 16, 1985 a magnetometry survey, a Very Low Frequency -



Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey, and a Very Low Frequency - Direct Current (VLF-DC) resistivity survey were conducted at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site. The instruments used for these surveys were an EDA Proton Precession magnetometer (PPM-300), a Geonics EM-16 VLF unit, and a Geonics EM-16R VLF-DC resistivity attachment.

Data from the total field magnetometry survey were electronically corrected for diurnal variations of the Earth's magnetic field using the base station's continuous record. The corrected data were plotted and contoured using a 50 gamma/meter contour interval (see Figure 3-1). Data from the vertical magnetic gradient survey were plotted and contoured using a 50 gamma/meter contour interval (see Figure 3-2). The 50 gamma contour interval utilized in the total field survey was chosen to delineate the smallest anomaly discernible above peak background noise values (peak magnetic drift recorded at base station equaled 26.7 gammas at 10/46/23, on 10/16/87) and was based upon a grid spacing of 20 feet. The smallest anomaly acceptable was calculated as having an amplitude of 50 gammas. Any anomaly smaller than this would not be detected at more than one station since magnetic

intensity decreases radially as a function of  $1/d^3$  (where  $d$  equals the distance from the sensor to the source).

The contour map of the total magnetic field was checked against the contour map of the magnetic vertical gradient to insure that areas with high density contour lines coincided with areas with high vertical gradients. Once a satisfactory total field map was derived, anomalous areas were isolated and examined.

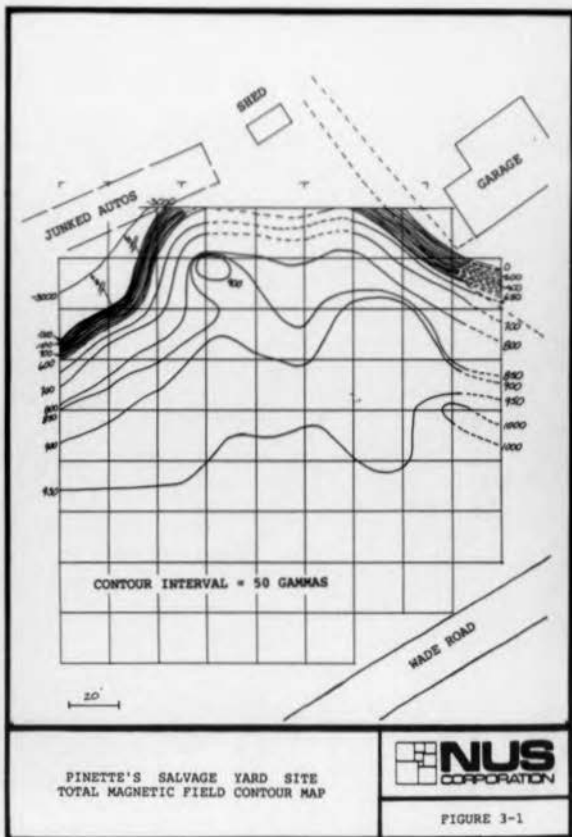
Three areas of anomalous readings were identified. Two of these areas lie in the northwest and northeast corners of the grid, within 50 feet of documented man-made interferences such as a garage (northeast) and a line of junked automobiles (northwest). One other slight variation in the magnetic field was measured near station L000, P060. This anomaly can be attributed to the presence of the NUS/FIT vehicle parked in the area adjacent to the station. No unattributable anomalies were identified in the survey area; thus the presence of significant quantities of buried ferrous material is not indicated.

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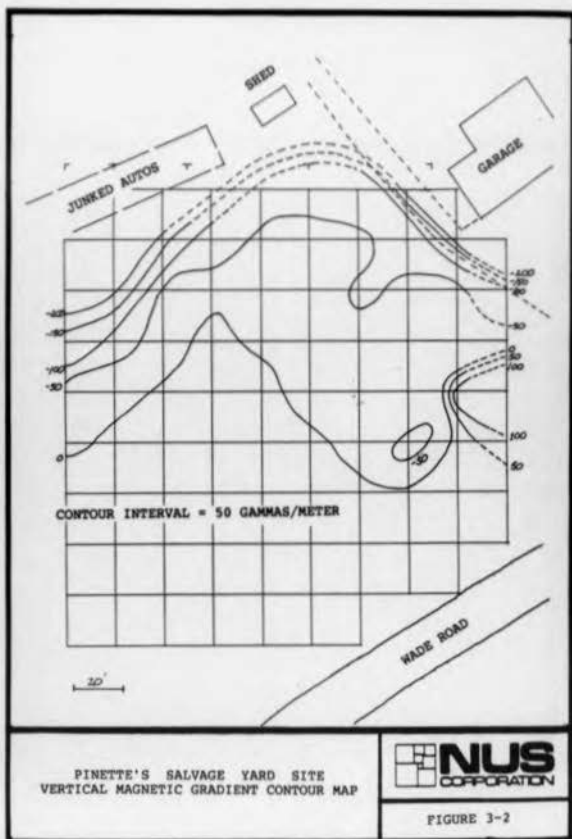


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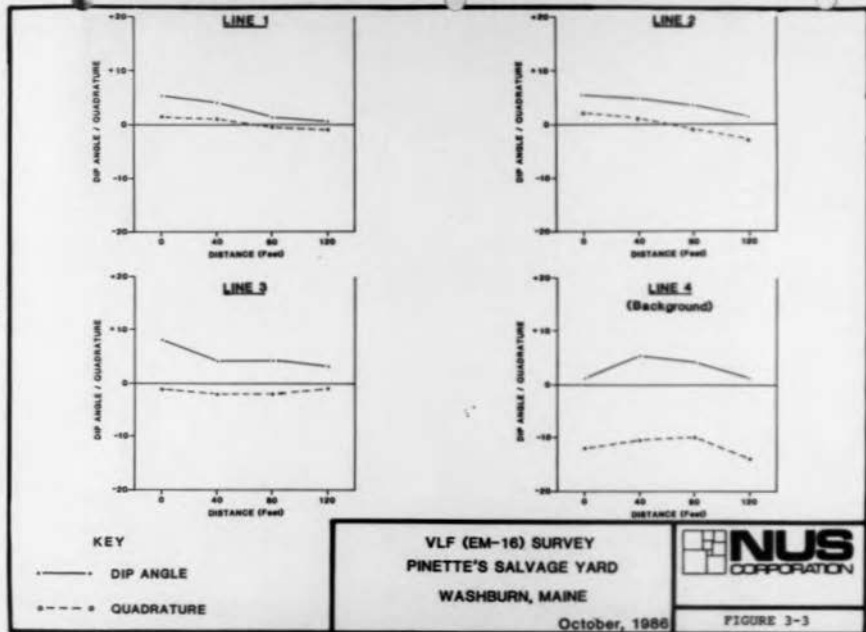
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Data obtained from the VLF-DC resistivity survey were deemed unusable due to additional information obtained during the subsequent subsurface soil sampling activities, and the review of test pit excavation information derived from the OSC's report. Evidence from these two sources suggest that the stratigraphy in the area could not be modelled using currently existing two layer case which is used in the interpretation of VLF-DC resistivity data.

Data obtained from the VLF-EM survey supported the conclusions drawn from the magnetometry survey interpretations. The quadrature and dip angle components were plotted directly as percentages of the total field (see Figure 3-3). No significant fluctuations were recorded in either component. This indicates that no lateral changes in ground conductivity exist, and no massive buried conductors were identified under the survey area. The VLF-EM data supports the interpretation that no significant quantities of metal are buried beneath the site.



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#### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The field activities conducted by NUS/FIT during the period of August 1983 through August 1986 served to identify the extent of contaminants which remain onsite as well as identifying the migration of the contaminants into environmental media other than soil.

In general, the EPA emergency removal action conducted in October 1983 removed the bulk of spilled dielectric transformer fluid and grossly contaminated soil. However, Aroclor 1260 contamination and various chlorobenzenes are still present onsite. Several localized sources of Aroclor 1260 remain with the maximum concentration detected at 1,400,000 ppb. The extent of contamination lies within a 0.7 acre area. Examination of the Aroclor 1260 data shows that the area with significant Aroclor 1260 presence (greater than 50 ppm (50,000 ppb)) lies within a radius of some 40 to 50 feet centered about grid location C-4. The depth to which the contamination exists was only partially defined. This was in part due to the use of a Li'l Beaver 8 horsepower auger unit which, because of the length of auger flights and power, attained a typical borehole depth of up to eight feet. The unit was specifically selected because of its cost effectiveness for augering multiple boreholes. In terms of the lowest elevation actually reached by NUS/FIT, this was 469 feet MSL (8 feet below surface) at location SE-20. This depth at which the PCB was detected should be construed as approximate due to the potential transfer of soil particles from higher elevations to the bottom of the borehole during augering. At this location, Aroclor 1260 was detected at 780,000 ppb. Other samples from the same elevation had between 110,000 ppb to 130,000 ppb of Aroclor 1260. It is likely that the Aroclor 1260 has penetrated to a greater depth based on the significant concentrations present, and migration through percolation or permeation. The third sampling round helped to define the lateral extent of Aroclor 1260 presence at the site. Plate 4 shows locations where Aroclor 1260 was not detected. The graphic representation of Aroclor 1260 indicates that the contamination has remained for the most part within the approximate spill area as identified in the OSC's report. The strong affinity of Aroclor 1260 to clay and organic material may be a significant reason for the slow migration of these PCBs.

During the field sampling, it was noted that the overburden between the surface and approximately three to four feet below surface consisted mainly of till, clayey soil, and assorted cobbles. This made for extremely difficult augering and retrieval of samples even with the power auger. At approximately four to five feet, a layer of clay was usually encountered which was vertically continuous to a depth of at least eight feet. Based on test pit excavation conducted by EPA during the Immediate Removal Action, the clay may be a continuous layer laterally. The clay layer may be eight feet thick based on the OSC's report. The clay may serve as a relatively impermeable barrier for the migration of Aroclor 1260 due to the PCB's affinity for adsorbency onto clay particles. However, PCBs may exhibit a lateral movement on top of the clay should there be a perched water table present above the clay or in the vadose zone. Determination of the presence of the water table was beyond the scope of this Field Investigation.

Results of the volatile and semi-volatile analyses also indicate that various chlorobenzenes (mono-, di-, and tri-) which remain onsite, and may be migrating at a similar rate as the Aroclor 1260. The presence of chlorobenzenes is usually accompanied by the presence of Aroclor 1260, and this may serve as a good indicator for the indirect detection of PCBs in the field (for transformer and capacitor related spills). Pesticides were also detected in the soil at various locations; 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT and 4,4'-DDD were detected. These may be attributed to agricultural activities surrounding the site and subsequent runoff, or from aerial spraying of pesticides which may have carried over.

No inorganic elements were detected at concentrations greater than background or typical concentrations with the exception of mercury, identified in five sample locations. The highest concentration of mercury detected was 0.35 ppm whereas a typical range in Aroostook County soil is 0.02 to 0.2 ppm (Bohn et al, 1979).

Results of the analyses of sediment sampling indicate that no VOCs were detected and some semi-volatile organic compounds were detected (phthalates). Aroclor 1260 may be present in the banks of the onsite pond as analytical results indicated the potential presence of the PCB. However, there was not good agreement in one



set of replicate samples and further sampling may be warranted.

The surface water samples indicated the presence of the pesticide Aldrin in the onsite pond. Samples from Gardiner Creek were found to be free of HSL organic contaminants. Some mercury was present in the creek, but below the MCL level for Drinking Water Standards.

Various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds and pesticides have been detected in groundwater. In all likelihood, the chlorobenzenes may have migrated into the groundwater onsite, but in low concentrations (less than 200 ppb). No PCBs were detected in the groundwater.

For the tapwater samples, no contamination by Aroclor 1260 or chlorobenzenes were detected. However, the pesticide 4,4'-DDT was detected in the Margaret Chapman residence sample at 0.22 ppb. No other organic compounds were found. Mercury was detected in the Town of Washburn pumping stations at or above the 2 ug/l Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Mercury-based fungicides on agricultural land in the area might account for this; however, no information has been found to suggest this and additional research would be required.

Other inorganic ions in the tapwater samples were within the range typical for groundwater for the Aroostook River Basin (USGS, 1970).

Results of the NUS/FIT magnetometry VLF-EM surveys suggest that the no large quantities of metallic materials are buried under the survey area. The stratigraphy underlying the site was not adequately characterized by the VLF-DC resistivity survey. Therefore, the presence of a clay layer underlying the site, depth to water table, and the depth to bedrock remain undetermined.

The field activities conducted by NUS/FIT have provided analytical and subsurface data useful in defining the extent of PCB contamination at the site. Since EPA has expressed interest in continuing additional field investigations at the site, the following recommendations are presented to enhance future activities:

- 0 Groundwater monitoring wells should be installed in the overburden in order to identify the gradient of flow of groundwater. During drilling, split spoon samples should be obtained from the overburden to further characterize the stratigraphy of the site. Also, the drilling should be conducted to confirm depth to bedrock.
  
- 0 NUS/FIT recommends that conventional electrical resistivity soundings be conducted at the site to determine the depth to the water table and to identify the existence and dimensions of a clay layer under the site.
  
- 0 The AID GC/EC is recommended for use in the field as a screening tool for identification of PCBs. Should more resolution be desired, a balance may be utilized so that the sample may be weighed and the concentration quantified. The presence of PCBs down to 1,000 ppb (1 ppm) may be detected under optimal conditions.
  
- 0 Because of problems encountered by NUS/FIT in the use of instrumentation in the field, it is recommended that additional columns (spares) for the AID GC/EC be available for any extended field work. The use of a field laboratory could also prove useful for future screening activities. Some of the problems may have been alleviated if an AC power source was available for the AID GC/EC during the transport period, as well as a supply of Zero air gas.
  
- 0 The Lit' Beaver power auger (8 horsepower model) has proven useful in field applications for sampling. However, for future drilling and sampling, it is highly recommended that narrow diameter (1 1/2" or 2") auger flights be used rather than 4" diameter flights. This will allow for easier augering (due to lower frictional resistance) and penetration to greater depths.

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- 0 NUS/FIT recommends the use of monitoring equipment (HNu or OVA) to detect volatile compounds such as mon-,di- and trichlorobenzenes as indicators for PCB presence when conducting additional field activities.
  
- 0 The performance of an Endangerment Assessment may be useful in defining whether this site may pose any potential hazards to the public or the environment.

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- 27) U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service 1964. Soil Survey Aroostook County, Maine, Northeastern Part, Series 1958, No. 27, April, 1964.
- 28) U.S.G.S., 1953. Topographic Map. Caribou, Maine Quadrangle 15 Minute Series.
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- 30) U.S.G.S 1972 Groundwater Favorability and Surficial Geology of the Lower Aroostook River Basin, Maine. Hydrologic Investigation Atlas HA-443, 1972.

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**APPENDIX A**

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APPENDIX A

Interim Procedures For Deleting Sites From  
The National Priorities List






UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAR 27 1984

OFFICE OF  
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Interim Procedures for Deleting Sites from the National  
Priorities List  
FROM:   
Lee N. Thomas  
Assistant Administrator  
TO: Regional Administrators  
Regions I-X

INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires that the National Priorities List (NPL) be revised at least annually. Along with the addition of new sites to the NPL, EPA has contemplated that revisions would include deletions from the active NPL list to indicate sites that have been cleaned up or that have been determined not to present a health, welfare, or environmental hazard. This memorandum sets forth deletion criteria and interim procedures for making such deletion revisions to the NPL.

The interim approach to deletions, which will be conducted for the next update of the NPL (expected in August 1984), is to establish a "deletion category" on the NPL. Although part of the NPL, this category will be explicitly denoted as containing sites that have satisfied one of the deletion criteria and hence been deleted from the active NPL. This mechanism for deletion is being used in light of the fact that the National Contingency Plan (NCP) currently restricts expenditure of Fund monies to sites on the NPL. The deletion category mechanism, because it denotes deletions without actually removing the site completely from the NPL, will allow EPA to return to a site and expend Fund monies as warranted for operation and maintenance costs, continued monitoring, or correction of any failures of the remedy even though the site has been "deleted."

The first group of deletions, since they will be proposed in the next update of the NPL, will be made pursuant to the same Federal Register notice and comment procedures that we use for placing sites on the NPL. The update notice in the Federal

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Register will present a list of sites proposed for deletion, and request public comment for a period of sixty days. After the comment period, EPA will evaluate the comments, arrive at final decisions on the proposed deletions, and publish a list of the deleted sites in the Federal Register.

We are considering alternatives to the various procedures presented here, and may implement changes in this guidance if experience with the first group of deletions supports any alternatives. For example, it may be that the Federal Register notice and comment procedures conducted for addition of sites is more complex than is necessary for the deletion of sites. Consequently, we are considering the possibility of more streamlined administrative procedures for deletion decisions that arise after this first group, including possible delegation to the Regions. Also under consideration is the possibility of amending the WCF to provide that Fund monies may be spent on NPL sites even after they have been deleted, in order to allow deleted sites to be removed from the list entirely. In addition, documentation requirements may be expanded or adjusted to relate precisely to the types of deletion situations that arise. EPA probably will present these or other alternatives in the first deletion proposal scheduled for August 1984.

Although deletion recommendations may be forwarded to Headquarters at any time, deletion recommendations for the August 1984 update must be received by Headquarters by June 1, 1984. This means that the advance notice to the public (see below) must commence by mid-April. Please note that instructions for adding new sites for the August 1984 update will be issued in the near future. Regions are encouraged to coordinate closely with Headquarters program staff prior to submitting deletion recommendations to ensure that documentation is adequate but not duplicative, and to facilitate Headquarters concurrence. As the number of sites that are potentially eligible for deletion increases, it is important that we develop a process that establishes a strong technical basis and adequate documentation for such decisions.

The decision to delete a site will be based on whether the site meets one of three general deletion criteria reflecting either cleanup of the site or the fact that the site does not present a significant risk. In order to determine whether one of the criteria have been met, EPA will determine if the designed remedy has been implemented and is performing properly, including whether monitoring results, if any, confirm the adequacy of the remedy. Alternatively, if the site has been determined not to present a health risk even though cleanup has not been prescribed or performed, the deletion decision will be based on the study by which that determination was reached.

The deletion criteria and interim procedures for deletion described herein are not intended to establish specific monitoring requirements or performance criteria. These site-specific parameters are incorporated into the design of individual remedial actions at each site in the form of post-closure monitoring, operation and maintenance plans, and remedy performance validations.

#### DELETION CRITERIA

Regions can recommend deletion of a site from the current NPL at any time after consultation with the State or after a State has specifically requested the deletion. A site can be deleted when one or more of the following deletion criteria has been met:

- 1) EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that responsible parties have completed all appropriate response actions.
- 2) EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that all appropriate Fund-financed response actions have been completed and that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate.
- 3) Based on a remedial investigation, EPA has determined that the facility poses no significant threat to public health, welfare, or the environment and, therefore, construction of remedial measures is not appropriate.

These criteria, which have been adjusted slightly since they were first formulated by the Agency, are the only deletion criteria EPA has developed to date. As explained in the preamble to the NPL, however, these criteria constitute guidance, not regulations. They could be revised or supplemented if experience indicates that other factors should be taken into account. At this time, however, it appears that these three criteria are adequate.

#### INTERIM PROCEDURES

##### Advanced Notification

EPA Regional Offices should initiate the recommendation to delete a site from the NPL after it has been determined that the site meets one or more of the deletion criteria.

Subsequent to discussions with Headquarters program staff, but before the deletion recommendation is transmitted to Headquarters, the Regional Office of Public Affairs/Superfund Community Relations Coordinator will prepare a notification state-

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ment to announce the Agency's intent to propose a site deletion. The notification statement should be provided to the local community, state and local officials, appropriate Federal agencies such as the Center for Disease Control and the U.S. Coast Guard, and enforcement personnel from the Office of Regional Counsel so that they are aware of EPA's intent to delete the site and are given an opportunity to comment on the proposed action. The Regional Counsel should inform the State Attorney General and other concerned agencies (e.g., State or Federal courts, U.S. Department of Justice, as appropriate) of the deletion proposal. A copy of the notification statement should be sent to the Headquarters' Hazardous Site Control Division (WH-548E).

The notification statement will be distributed to interested local residents, local and State officials, and other Federal agencies two weeks prior to the beginning of a three week comment period. The Regions will use the responsiveness summary format provided by Headquarters to summarize comments. A responsiveness summary of the comments will be a required component of the deletion recommendation and will be sent to individual commentors and other interested parties. Based on the comments received in response to the notification statement, Regions may elect to delay forwarding the deletion recommendation until the issue(s) raised can be resolved.

The notification statement will provide the dates of the comment period, the location in the community of relevant documents for review and the name and address of a Regional contact where comments may be sent. Public meetings may also be held by the Region during this period. The notification statement should indicate that a second opportunity to comment will be provided during the 60-day public comment period following proposal in the Federal Register, if the site is formally proposed for deletion. Notice of this 60-day public comment period will be mailed to the local press, State and local officials, appropriate Federal agencies, and interested community residents.

The notification statement should also include a description of the Agency's close out plan for the site. The close-out plan should delineate the operation and maintenance procedures that will be implemented and the monitoring program. In addition, the notification statement should indicate that even though a site is deleted, EPA will retain the authority to spend money on deleted sites that require additional work.

Management Process (See Attachment)

Subsequent to the receipt of public comments in response to the advanced notification statement and the preparation of the response summary, the Regional Administrator should transmit the deletion recommendation to the Assistant Administrator for Solid

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Waste and Emergency Response (AA, OSWER) for formal concurrence. Headquarters review and concurrence procedures will be directed by the Hazardous Site Control Division (HSCD), Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR). For sites which involve complex technical aspects, Headquarters may request assistance from the Regions in the form of a technical briefing.

Subsequent to concurrence on the Regional deletion recommendation, the AA, OSWER, will recommend to the Administrator through the formal Red Border Review process that the site be proposed for the deletion category of the NPL. After considering the comments received during the 60-day public comment period following proposal in the Federal Register, the AA, OSWER will recommend to the Administrator the publication of the decision to place the site in the deletion category.

#### Contents of Deletion Recommendation

The information contained in the Region's deletion recommendation will be used by Headquarters to perform a concurrence evaluation and establish an adequate and documented basis for a deletion decision. Adequate documentation will be essential given the variety of public and private parties potentially interested in deletion decisions. The documentation requirements are essentially identical to those established for rulemaking on NPL site additions. The majority of the required information can be provided by submitting existing documents.

The deletion recommendation will consist of a brief overview memorandum and supporting documents that will be placed in the Agency's docket. Presently, the Agency's final decision for deletion from the NPL will be conducted in Headquarters. Therefore, a docket supporting the deletion decision will be maintained both in Headquarters and the Regions.

The overview memorandum should discuss several key points to support site deletion, including the following:

- Narrative summary briefly describing the site and the implemented remedy, including a site chronology describing the sequence of remedial response steps and associated expenditures.
- Description of how the site qualifies for one or more of the deletion criteria. The description should include a brief summary of monitoring results and validation of remedy implementation and performance contained in the task or progress reports, or final technical reports accompanying the overview memorandum or referenced as being in Headquarters.

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- Certification that the State and Enforcement personnel of the Office of Regional Counsel have been consulted concerning the intent to delete the site.
- Certification that the Region has provided the local community with an advance public notification and three week comment period on the Agency's intent to propose the site for deletion and the Agency's plans for closing out the site.
- Bibliographic references to any additional pertinent information in the regional file that is not included in deletion recommendation documents submitted to Headquarters (these documents are described below).

In addition to the brief overview memorandum, the deletion recommendation must include various supporting documents to be placed in the Agency's docket for the deletion decision. Most of the documents described below will already be in Headquarters and, therefore, such documents need only be referenced. Those which are not already in Headquarters must be submitted with the overview memorandum.

The necessary documents will vary depending upon the deletion criterion and the type of project (Federal, State, or responsible party). Therefore, the minimum requirements for various criteria are provided below:

Deletion Criterion #1. In order to qualify for this criterion, a site must have been cleaned up by a responsible party.

- Federal Enforcement Lead. For more recent Federal enforcement lead projects, documentation should include the enforcement feasibility study defining the remedy, the Enforcement Record of Decision (EROD), and the task or progress reports indicating that the remedy has been implemented and is performing properly. If more than one EROD was developed, the equivalent documents will be required for each EROD. In addition, any special provisions of the EROD(s) requiring further action must be addressed.

For older Federal enforcement lead projects (no EROD), documentation should include a copy of the responsible party cleanup protocol, along with any EPA or State comments concerning the protocol, and task or progress reports sufficient to show that the protocol was followed. Documentation should also include a copy of an EPA study or an EPA review of a responsible party study or documents used by the Regions to make the determination that the remedy has been implemented and is performing properly and that no further cleanup is appropriate. The EPA review or study could be funded via REN/FIT or TES.

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- **State Enforcement Lead.** Documentation should include the State feasibility study (if one has been prepared), a copy of the responsible party cleanup protocol, along with any EPA or State comments concerning the protocol, and task or progress reports sufficient to show that the protocol was followed and the remedy has been implemented and is performing properly and that no further cleanup is appropriate. If the State has not prepared a feasibility study that meets EPA standards, documentation should include a copy of an EPA or State study, or an EPA or State review of a responsible party study or documents used by the Regions to determine that the remedy has been implemented and is performing properly and that no further cleanup is appropriate. The EPA review or study could be funded via REM/FIT or TES.
- **Federal Facilities.** Documentation should include a copy of the appropriate Federal Agency's feasibility study (if one has been prepared), a copy of the Agency's cleanup protocol, along with any EPA or State comments concerning the protocol, and task or progress reports sufficient to show that the protocol was followed and the remedy has been implemented and is performing properly and that no further cleanup is appropriate. If the Federal agency has not prepared a feasibility study that meets EPA standards, documentation should include a copy of an EPA or State study, or an EPA or State review of a Federal agency's study or documents used by the Regions to make a determination that the remedy has been implemented and is performing properly and that no further cleanup is appropriate. The EPA review or study could be funded via REM/FIT.

**Deletion Criterion 1.** In order to qualify for this criterion, a site cleanup must have been conducted by the State under a negotiated Cooperative Agreement or by EPA under a Superfund State Contract.

**Cooperative Agreement.** The final technical report from the State, approved by EPA, must be included. This report must describe the State's operation & maintenance (O&M) responsibilities. In addition, the documentation should include the feasibility study, the Record of Decision (ROD), and the task or progress reports indicating that the remedy has been implemented and is performing properly. If more than one ROD was developed, the equivalent documents will be required for each ROD. In addition, any special provisions of the ROD(s) requiring further action must be addressed.

- Superfund State Contract. Documentation should include the feasibility study, the ROD, and the task or progress reports indicating that the remedy has been implemented and is performing properly. If more than one ROD was developed, the equivalent documents will be required for each ROD. In addition, any special provisions of the ROD(s) requiring further action must be addressed.

Deletion Criterion #3. In order to qualify for this criterion, EPA must have selected the "No Action" alternative based on a determination that a site's present condition poses no significant threat to public health, welfare or the environment.

- "No Action" Alternative Was Selected. Documentation should include the remedial investigation (or the equivalent EPA-approved investigation) which demonstrates that the release will pose no significant threat to public health, welfare or the environment. In cases where a remedial investigation/feasibility study was prepared, the Region should enclose the ROD or EROD recording approval of the "no action" alternative.

Deletion Criteria #1, #2, and #3. In addition to the criterion specific requirements described above, the documentation supporting the deletion decision must cover the following (Note: the first three items below may be omitted if the required information is provided in the ROD or EROD):

- Post-Closure Monitoring. Documentation should include a description of the EPA or State monitoring plan and how the results confirm the reliability and performance of the remedy. For Criterion #3, the monitoring plan should identify how monitoring will detect any release prior to significant impact. In instances where no monitoring will be required under Criterion #3, an explanation as to how that determination was made will suffice. For projects using standard remedies, preliminary results demonstrating effects of the remedy may be available within 1 to 2 months. However, more complex treatment systems may require 6 or more months to confirm the reliability and performance of the remedy. If post-closure monitoring is judged to be unnecessary, a justification must be included.
- Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan. Documentation should include a statement that State or responsible party O&M assurances have been met, a description of the O&M, a schedule for its implementation, and identification of the source of future funding.



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- Regional Counsel consultation. Documentation should include a summary of their position or relevant correspondence on the proposed deletion.
- Responsiveness Summary. Documentation should include a summary of the response from the local community, State and local officials, and other Federal agencies to EPA's proposal to delete the site from the NPL and the site close-out plan. The assessment should be in the responsiveness summary format provided by Headquarters and be based on the response to the advance notification statement of EPA's intention to propose the site for deletion. If the community, individuals, or Agency response indicates a strong disagreement with the deletion, justification for proceeding with the deletion proposal should be provided.

If there are any specific questions concerning these procedures, please contact Scott Parrish (FTS-382-5632).

cc: Superfund Coordinators, Regions I-X  
Director, Ofc. of Emergency & Remedial Resp., Reg. II  
Director, Hazardous Waste Mgmt. Div., Region III  
Director, Air & Waste Mgmt. Div.,  
Regions IV, VI, VII & VIII  
Director, Waste Mgmt. Div., Regions I & V  
Director, Toxics & Waste Mgmt. Div., Region IX  
Director, Air & Waste Division, Region X

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ATTACHMENT  
Interim Procedures for Deleting  
Sites from the NPL

Regional Responsibilities

- Determine if site meets one or more deletion criteria.
- Notify local community, State and local officials, and appropriate Federal agencies of intent to delete. In order to meet the June 1 deadline (below), notification statements should be issued by April 15.
  - Notification statement should include:
    - dates of 3 week comment period
    - location of relevant documents
    - address of Regional contact for comments
    - statement that formal 60-day public comment period will follow proposal in Federal Register if decision is made to propose the site for deletion
    - site close out plan (OSW and long-term monitoring program)
- Mail copy of notification statement to HSCD.
- Using the responsiveness summary format provided by Headquarters, Regions will respond to individual commentors and other interested parties.
- Notify Enforcement personnel from Office of Regional Counsel.
- Transmit deletion recommendation from Regional Administrator to AA, OSWER. In order to have a deletion recommendation proposed in the August 1984 update, complete documentation must be received by June 1.
- HSCD may request Regional briefing on technically complex sites.
- Maintain public docket for deletion decision.

Headquarters Responsibilities

- HSCD conducts review and concurrence process.
- Review and concurrence from the following offices:
  - Office of Waste Program Enforcement (OWPE)
  - Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring (OECM)
  - Office of General Counsel-Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OCG-SWER)

- Following review and concurrence, HSCD prepares Federal Register notice recommending deletion to AA, OSWER through OERR.
- AA, OSWER concurs and forwards Federal Register notice to Administrator via Red Border review process.
- Deletion recommendations proposed in Federal Register.
- Public comments received during 60-day comment period.
- HSCD conducts response to comments and prepares final deletion decision for AA, OSWER through OERR.
- AA, OSWER concurs and forwards deletion decision to Administrator via Red Border review process.
- Deletion decision printed in Federal Register.
- Maintain public docket for deletion decision.

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**APPENDIX 8**

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APPENDIX B

B-1 Second Round Sampling Plans

B-2 Third Round Sampling Plans

**NUS CORPORATION**  
**SUPERFUND DIVISION**

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-583-11-5-71

TO: DAVID FRASCA/US EPA I

DATE: OCTOBER 25, 1985

FROM: LIYANG CHU *L. Chu*

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SUBJECT: SECOND ROUND SAMPLING FOR  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION  
Work Assignment No. 95-IL34  
Reference No. 5312  
Project No. ME035A

NUS Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) Region I intends to conduct a second round of sampling at the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site located at Washburn, Maine to support the Remedial Investigation (RI) tasked under Work Assignment No. 95-IL34. The sampling is expected to be conducted during the period of October 28 through 31, 1985. This sampling plan presents a brief synopsis of the Background of the site, the proposed Scope of Work, and a detailed Technical Approach section. Quality Assurance (QA) procedures and guidelines are delineated in the NUS Corporation Superfund QA Program Manual and applicable guidelines which will be implemented are discussed under the technical approach section. This sampling plan is presented in the Attachment to this correspondence. A standardized NUS health and safety plan will also be prepared and submitted under separate cover.

LC/mth

Attachment

cc: R. Dinitto  
B. Buckley  
T. Plant  
V. Tillinghast  
D. Smith/EPA I

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ATTACHMENT  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
 SECOND ROUND SAMPLING PLAN

BACKGROUND

Three transformers filled with Pyranol Dielectric Fluid (Aroclor 1260, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) were decommissioned from Loring Air Force Base, located in Limestone, Maine in June of 1979, and deposited at the Pinette's Salvage Yard near Washburn, Maine. At that time, the transformers were alleged to have ruptured and released the dielectric fluid into the soil. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection investigated the spill and requested assistance from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In December 1982, the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site was listed on the National Priorities List, and a Remedial Action Master Plan was developed in 1983. An Immediate Removal Action was implemented during the fall (October-November) of 1983 by the EPA which consisted of sampling, analysis, and excavation of the spill area. The contaminated soil (approximate dimensions 40' x 40' x 2') was excavated and removed to an off-site licensed hazardous waste facility. Details of the Immediate Removal Action can be found in the EPA On-Scene Coordinator's (OSC) Report.

NUS/FIT I was tasked under Technical Directive Document (TDD) No. FI-8507-01A to prepare a revised work plan and Optional Form (OF)-60, and to initiate a RI to determine whether the site can be recommended for deletion from the National Priority List. Work Assignment No. 95-1L34 was authorized by the EPA to implement the revised work plan, and continue all activities leading to the acquisition of site data. NUS/FIT I performed an initial site survey and collected various soil and aqueous samples during the preliminary sampling round in the period of August 19-21, 1985. Results of this initial sampling round served to assist in the selection of potential sampling locations for the second round of sampling. Figures 1 and 2 show the approximate location of the site and various site features.

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NUS/PIT I also conducted site surveying and geophysical surveying at Pinette's Salvage Yard on October 16, 1985. The site survey and geophysical surveying established a grid system, which served as a frame of reference for the subsequent geophysical surveying and will also assist the proposed soil sampling. Figure 3 shows the grid system established in relation to the site.

#### SCOPE

NUS/PIT I will conduct a second round of sampling for soil, surface water, tap water, and sediment samples at the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site and surrounding locations. The purpose of this sampling round is to obtain soil and aqueous samples to:

- Characterize the extent of any remaining PCBs (if any) which were not removed in the 1983 Removal Action, and other contaminants in the soil within the site area. The presence of other soil contaminants such as volatile organics, chlorinated hydrocarbons, metals, and pesticides may be detected since the site is a salvage yard.
- Characterize the presence of PCBs (if any) and other contaminants in the groundwater and sediment due to migration of potential contaminants.
- Determine the extent of the clay stratum underlying the spill area. The clay was identified in the OSC's Report and is present at least below the excavated area. Additional drilling on site will allow for confirmation of the clay stratum.
- Determine whether surface waters (i.e., Aroostook River) contain any contamination as the result of surface runoff from the site area.

The samples collected will be analyzed by NUS in-house chemists as part of the screening process, and by Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) contractors for more detailed quantitative analyses. The in-house analyses will provide information regarding the presence of volatile organics, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and PCBs (Aroclor 1260). Samples collected for CLP analyses will be analyzed for volatiles, extractables, metals, pesticides and PCBs.



This data will contribute to the NUS Risk Assessment which will be conducted as a portion of the Deletion RI study.

A tentative itinerary of the planned sampling activities to be conducted at the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site is as follows:

Day 1: All necessary sampling equipment, sample containers, coolers, health and safety equipment, decontamination equipment, power auger, water, sample blanks, and monitoring equipment will be mobilized by one team to Presque Isle, Maine.

A second team will leave Boston via air transportation and arrive at Presque Isle at noon, and proceed to the site. An initial site reconnaissance will be conducted using Level C respiratory protection. Air monitoring instrumentation will also be used during the reconnaissance. The field crew will then be familiarized with the site and surrounding areas for subsequent sampling. As necessary, the grid pattern established during the October 16 visit may be expanded. Surveying equipment (Brunton compass, tape) will be used to shoot additional lines or establish additional points.

Day 2: The power auger will be employed to obtain soil samples from on-site and off site locations. A chemist will be operating a Foxboro Century Systems Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA) Model 128 in the GC mode to field screen samples for organic volatiles. An Analytical Instruments Development, Inc. (AID) GC/EC gas chromatograph will also be employed to field screen for potential PCB presence in the soil. All samples will be collected in accordance with approved NUS Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) No. 10.0, Revision 0. All equipment decontamination, chain-of-custody, sample handling and packaging will be performed in accordance with SOGs Nos. 21.0, Revision 0 and 22.0, Revision 0. Additional details are provided in the technical approach section. At the end of the day, all chain-of-custody forms are to be completed, samples tagged and logged, and packed in coolers for shipment to CLP contractors. The sealed coolers will be shipped from Presque Isle, Maine via Federal Express to the contract laboratories. At the end of the day, all equipment and personnel will be decontaminated, all activities documented, and equipment removed from the site.

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**Day 3:** Subsurface soil sampling will continue until all planned soil sampling have been completed. Concurrently, tap water samples, surface water samples, and groundwater samples (from outbreak) will be obtained. Again, all applicable NUS SOGs will be followed in the performance of tasks. At the end of the day, all equipment and personnel will be decontaminated, all activities documented, and all equipment removed from the site. Samples destined for shipment will be processed and brought to the Presque Isle Federal Express office for shipment. Details are provided in the technical approach section.

**Day 4:** The equipment van will be demobilized back to NUS/Bedford, along with two field crew members. The remainder of the field crew will return to NUS/Boston via air transportation. Samples collected for in-house screening will be sent to the EPA's Lexington Laboratory facility. Drinking water samples will be delivered to the EPA for volatile organic analyses. The balance of the Hazard Substance List (HSL) analyses will be completed by designated CLP laboratories.

#### TECHNICAL APPROACH

#### SITE RECONNAISSANCE

Upon arrival at the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site, a command post and a decontamination station will be established. Two members of the field crew will perform the site reconnaissance using Level C respiratory protection, and Level C protective clothing. The team will traverse the site using an HNu Systems PI101 Photoionization Detector to monitor for volatile organic compounds in the ambient air, and a Mini-alert Radiation Meter to monitor for the presence of radioactivity.

Background readings will be taken for off-site locations prior to entering site area. The decontamination station and "clean area" will also be monitored for both volatile organics and radioactivity. All readings shall be recorded in the field logbook.

After the reconnaissance has been completed, a decision will be made by the site Health and Safety Officer to either maintain Level C respiratory protection or

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downgrade to Level D. The Site Safety Officer shall document in the field logbook any decisions to this effect. The Site Safety Plan shall be implemented during the course for all field activity. Decontamination of personnel and equipment will be performed in accordance with the Site Safety Plan.

Tap water samples will be obtained from residences surrounding the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site. Each tap water sample will be collected in two (2) 44 ml vials for VOAs, in two (2) 80 ounce amber glass bottles, and one (1) 1 liter polyethylene container for EPA analyses. No CLP analyses will be conducted as HSL analyses will be conducted by the EPA at the New England Regional Laboratory (NERL) in Lexington, MA.

Tap water sampling shall be conducted in accordance with NUS SOG No. 11.0, Revision 0. The water lines shall be flushed for a period of not less than 15 to 30 minutes to assure that fluid samples being collected have not been contaminated by the service lines or holding tanks. Samples and sampling locations shall be noted in the field logbook, and supplemented by photo documentation. All tap water samples shall be collected as grad samples.

Tap water samples are expected to be collected from the Roger and Cindy Pinette residence, the Donald Thompson's residence, Wayne Sheehy's residence, and the Margaret Chapman's residence. These are all residences adjacent to the site. In addition, two samples are also expected to be obtained from the town of Washburn wells. A background sample will also be collected. The NUS/FIT Region I samplers will try to identify the depth of each well and any other relevant information regarding the source of the groundwater. Previously, tap water samples have been obtained from the Floyd Drost, Jr. residence and the Rita Pinette residence (analytical results are pending).

#### SURFACE WATER SAMPLING

Surface water samples are expected to be collected during the second sampling effort. Samples shall be collected in two (2) 44 ml VOA vials for volatile organic analyses, in two (2) 80 ounce amber glass bottles for extractable analyses. These

samples shall be shipped to the designated CLP laboratories for analyses. For in-house analyses, one (1) 44 ml VOA vial shall be collected. All surface water sampling shall be conducted in accordance with NUS SOG No. 9.0 and No. 46 and Revision 0 respectively. All samples shall be grab samples.

One upstream and one downstream sample shall be collected from the Gardiner Creek branch of the Aroostook River including one duplicate sample. Based on the topography, the probable entry path of runoff contaminants to Gardiner Creek will be identified and then specific upstream and a downstream sampling locations will also be identified. Sampling locations shall be documented in the project logbook along with photo documentation.

#### GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Two groundwater outbreaks have been identified during previous sampling efforts. The outbreaks seem to be seasonal in nature and may be present during this sampling round. The approximate locations of the two locations are identified in Figure 2. Groundwater samples will be obtained to ascertain whether the shallow aquifer underlying the site had experienced any contamination. Based on the production of the groundwater outbreaks, the sampling team shall attempt to collect two (2) 44 ml VOA vials, two (2) 80 ounce glass bottles, one (1) 1 liter polyethylene bottle and one (1) 44 ml VOA vial shall be filled per in-house screening. In addition, a duplicate and a blank shall be prepared. If the outbreaks do not produce any significant quality of fluid, the sampling will be omitted.

Groundwater sampling shall be conducted in accordance with NUS SOG No. 8.0, Revision 0. If sampling scoops or containers are used to obtain any groundwater from outbreaks, then the sampling tools shall be decontaminated prior to use and between each sampling location.

#### SEDIMENT SAMPLING

Sediment samples are expected to be collected from the bank of the on-site pond, and from the approximate locations where the surface water samples are to be

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collected. For CLP analyses, one (1) 44 ml VOA vial, two (2) 8 ounce (white cap w/teflon liner) jars, and one (1) 8 ounce (black cap) glass jar shall be filled. In addition, one (1) 44 ml VOA vial and one (1) 8 ounce (white cap) jar shall be filled for in-house screening analyses. A duplicate sample shall also be obtained. NUS SOG No. 10 and No. 46 Revision 0 shall be complied with for sediment sampling at the site. Sediment samples shall be obtained by means of grab sampling. Stainless steel scoops or containers shall be employed to collect the sediments. Again, all sampling tools shall be decontaminated prior to use and between each sampling location. All sampling locations shall be noted in the project logbook and supplemented by photo documentation.

#### SOIL SAMPLING

Soil sampling to be conducted in support of the deletion RI will provide quantitative data regarding the potential presence of volatiles, PCBs, inorganics, and pesticides. Thirty subsurface samples are expected to be collected during the second round of sampling along with one background sample, three duplicates (one per ten samples), and one "blank" for CLP analyses. A gas powered auger will be employed to auger to the various sampling depths and retrieve soil samples with coring bits.

Selection of sampling locations and depths were based on the information developed in the EPA On-Scene Coordinator's (OSC) report, the preliminary round of sampling performed by NUS/PIT, aerial photographs prepared by EPIC, site visits and surveys, and estimated migration rates of PCBs (see Appendix A). In developing the sampling strategy, the need for the identification of the original spill area and excavation was realized. A review of the OSC's report showed that the site was never surveyed nor were to-scale maps prepared. However, sufficient detail in several hand drawn maps allowed for a good approximation of the extent of the excavation area. Examination of the aerial photographs (prepared in June, 1984) showed areas of soil disturbance and vehicle tracks, thus giving a clear interpretation of the former spill area, excavation and backfill. The preliminary sampling round in-house screening analyses identified locations of potential PCB presence, specifically sampling locations SS-05, SS-06, and SS-07. SS-05 and SS-06

were areas of stressed vegetation identified during the initial site reconnaissance while SS-07 was situated near the shed where the remains of transformers were found in 1983 by the EPA (all transformer parts have been removed). The site visits by NUS allowed for a detailed examination of the site area and confirmation of the OSC's report and the aerial photographs.

An estimation of the PCB migration rate across the site (see Appendix A) showed that a maximum migration of 9 feet vertical and 30 feet horizontal may be expected based on a vertical travel rate of 1 ft/yr and a horizontal travel rate of 3 ft/yr from the origin of the spill area. A nine point grid (40ft x 40ft) was surveyed and superimposed over the approximate location of the spill area, and expanded to include additional sampling points. Because the topography of the site is such that the runoff would travel across the site in a south/southeasterly direction, the additional sampling locations were established in the southeast region beyond the nine point grid. The nine point grid (sampling locations center, N-20, NE-20, E-20, SE-20, S-20, SW-20, W-20 and NW-20) is oriented to magnetic north for ease of surveying and subsequent measurements that may be made.

For the nine grid sampling locations, two grab samples per sampling location shall be collected; one at 3 feet (depth of excavation), and the second sample at either 7 feet or 9 feet based on field screening of soil specimens for PCBs. The AID GC/EC gas chromatograph will be used to screen 1 gram specimens for PCBs. If the AID GC/EC indicates PCB presence, a second sample shall be collected (other than the 3 feet sample). A decision flowchart is provided in Appendix B showing the various steps involved in sampling to a depth of 9 feet for the area below the spill and excavation area. Through the use of the AID GC/EC as a screening tool, only a limited number of samples need to be collected while providing meaningful selections for CLP analyses.

For SS-05, SS-06, and SS-07, samples have been previously taken at the 1 foot depth. One grab sample shall be collected based on analysis of the AID GC/EC. A borehole shall be augered to a depth of 2 feet and a 1 gram specimen screened in the AID. If nothing is detected, the hole shall be deepened to 6 feet and another specimen screened. If the results are positive, a sample shall be collected.

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For sampling at the locations designated as N-30, W-30, E-30, SE-75, S-75, SW-75, S-95, SE-95, and SE-95 one can expect that only through surface runoff would it be likely for PCBs to travel this distance from the spill area. Therefore, it may be assumed that PCBs deposited in these locations would tend to remain near the surface due to the high sorption coefficient of PCB to soil particles. A specimen shall be taken at a depth of 2 feet and screened. If results are positive, a grab sample will be collected. If the results are negative, a deeper depth specimen may be taken and tested. If PCB presence is detected, a sample shall be collected. If no PCBs are detected, the results shall be documented and the augering ended.

The sampling of soil shall be conducted in accordance with NUS SOG No. 10.0, Revision 0. Duplicate soil samples shall be collected per NUS SOG No. 46, Rev. 0. All auger bits stainless steel scoops, and other utensils shall be decontaminated in accordance with the Site Safety Plan prior to use and between each location. Sampling locations also shall be photo documented.

#### CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY

Chain-of-custody for each sample collected shall be maintained during the course of sampling activities. Primarily, NUS SOG No. 42, Revision 0 shall be followed in order to maintain traceability of all samples. A sample identification tag shall be completed and attached to each sample container with all relevant information completed. For each sample, a NUS sample card will also be completed, with the unique number from this card being transferred to the sample identification tag. A Chain-of-custody form shall also be completed in the field which will serve as a record of samples collected, contents of shipment, dates and times of any custody transfers, and signatures of parties relinquishing and receiving the samples. One field party member shall be designated the On-Site Documentation Coordinator, and will assure that all documentation is adequately prepared and compiled.

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SAMPLE HANDLING, PACKAGING AND SHIPPING

Due to the time constraints of shipping to the designated CLP laboratory for proper analyses and to avoid overrunning the allowable sample holding time, it is expected that shipment of samples will be conducted in the field at the end of each working date or at the start of the next working date. NUS SOG Nos. 21.0, Revision 0 and 22.0, Revision 0 shall be complied with.

Beyond the chain-of-custody requirements, sample preservation procedures shall be implemented. In particular, all VOA samples shall be preserved with a 7,000 ppm 100 microliters of a mercuric chloride ( $HgCl_2$ ) solution while metals samples are preserved with nitric acid ( $HNO_3$ ) to a pH of less than two. As samples are collected and labelled, they shall be wrapped in plastic bags and stored inside ice filled coolers.

When the coolers have been packed for shipment to the CLP laboratory, a "blind" chain-of-custody form, and a traffic report (organic, inorganic, high hazard) shall be enclosed with the shipment. In addition, an airbill shall accompany each shipment sent as this shall be required by the carrier. A CLP sample tracking record will also be maintained in the field, and returned to the FIT CLP sample coordinator at the NUS/Bedford, MA office.

APPENDIX A

After the initial spill during June 1979, a period of approximately 6 1/2 years elapsed before the excavation in November, 1983. Soil contamination was found at a depth of approximately five feet. An approximation of the downward vertical migration of the Aroclor 1260 is 1 ft/yr.

Using the 1 ft/yr vertical migration rate, one can expect that any remaining PCB would have traveled vertically 2 ft by October, 1985. Based on the EPA OSC's Report, the spill area was excavated to 5-7 feet, one can approximate that any remaining PCBs may be found at a depth of 7-9 feet.

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Horizontal migration can also be approximated in the same fashion; the excavation of the spill area extended to 20 feet from the origin of the spill area (to encompass detectable PCBs) thus providing a horizontal migration rate of approximately 3ft/yr (20ft/6 2/3yr). Using this value, one can estimate that PCBs could have migrated another 10 feet by October, 1985.

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
PROPOSED SOIL SAMPLING LOCATION

TABLE 1

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Analyses</u>
TS-03	tap water	R. Pinette's tap	HSL
TS-04	tap water	D. Thompson's tap	HSL
TS-05	tap water	W. Sheehy's tap	HSL
TS-06	tap water	M. Chapman's tap	HSL
TS-07	tap water	Washburn well	HSL
TS-08	tap water	Washburn well	HSL
TS-09	blank	EPA Lexington	HSL
TS-10	duplicate	duplicate	
TS-11	tap water	background	
SUP-03	surface water	upstream, Gardiner Creek	HSL
SUP-04	surface water	downstream, Gardiner Creek	HSL
SUP-05	duplicate	downstream, Gardiner Creek	HSL
SUP-06	blank	blank	HSL
GW-01	groundwater outbreak	near phone pole	HSL
GW-02	groundwater outbreak	near access road	HSL
GW-03	duplicate	duplicate	HSL
GW-04	blank	EPA Laboratory	HSL
✓ SED-01	sediment	on-site pond	HSL
✓ SED-02	sediment	upstream, Gardiner Creek	HSL
✓ SED-03	sediment	downstream, Gardiner Creek	HSL
✓ SED-04	duplicate	downstream, Gardiner Creek	HSL

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TABLE I  
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<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Analyses</u>
SS-11	soil	N-30	HSL
SS-12	soil	NW-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-13	soil	NW-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-14	soil	N-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-15	soil	N-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-16	soil	NE-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-17	soil	NE-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-18	soil	W-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-19	soil	W-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-20	soil	center Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-21	soil	center Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-22	soil	E-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-23	soil	E-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-24	soil	SW-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-25	soil	SW-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-26	soil	S-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-27	soil	S-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-28	soil	SE-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-29	soil	SE-20 Ƴ depth	HSL
SS-30	soil	W-30	HSL
SS-31	soil	E-30	HSL
SS-32	soil	SW-75	HSL
SS-33	soil	S-75	HSL
SS-34	soil	SE-75	HSL
SS-35	soil	SSE-75	HSL
SS-36	soil	SS-03	HSL
SS-37	soil	SS-06	HSL
SS-38	soil	S-93	HSL
SS-39	soil	SE-93	HSL
SS-40	soil	SSE-93	HSL

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TABLE I  
PAGE THREE

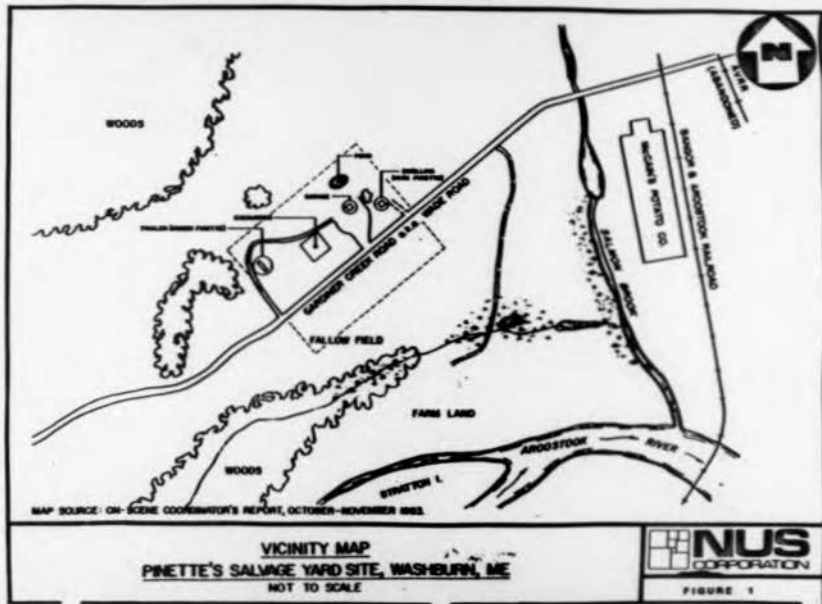
<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Analyses</u>
SS-41	soil	F. Drost, Jr. property	HSL
SS-42	duplicate	duplicate	HSL
SS-43	duplicate	duplicate	HSL
SS-44	duplicate	duplicate	HSL
SS-45	blank	NU5	HSL
SS-45	soil	SS-07	HSL

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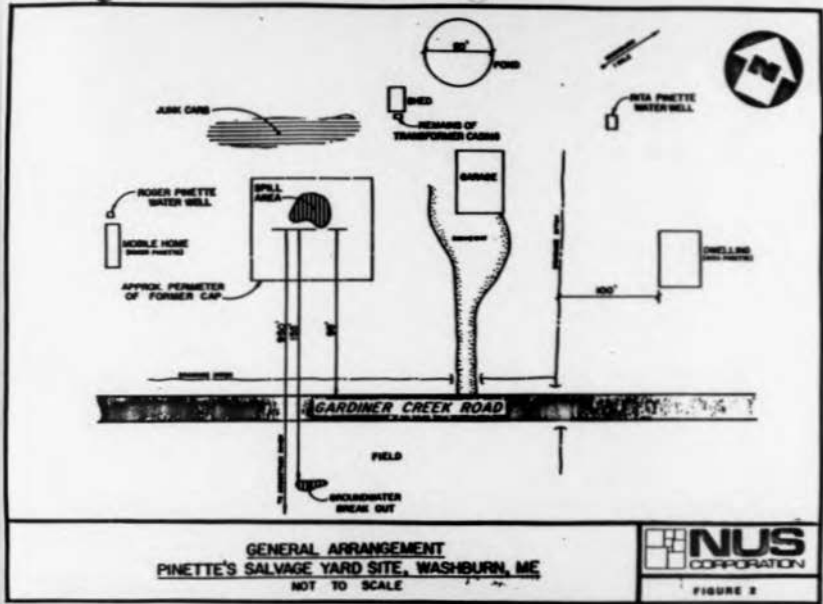
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NUS CORPORATION  
SUPERFUND DIVISION

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-583-3-6-58

TO: JOHN RENDALL/EPA DATE: MAY 14, 1986

FROM: LIYANG CHU COPIES: FIVE

SUBJECT: THIRD SAMPLING ROUND FOR THE PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
REMEDIATION INVESTIGATION  
Work Assignment No. 95-1L34  
Reference No. 5312.03

As discussed in our meeting of April 22, 1986 at NUS Corporation, a third round of sampling will be conducted at the Pinette's Salvage Yard site in order to obtain additional analytical data to determine the lateral and vertical extent of PCB contamination at the site. The field sampling proposed has tentatively been scheduled for the week of May 19, 1986.

Attached with this correspondence is the proposed Scope of Work with a detailed technical approach section. Quality Assurance (QA) procedures and requirements are delineated in the NUS Corporation Superfund QA Program Manual, NUS/FIT Region I Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) and the applicable procedures which will be implemented are discussed under the technical approach section.

LC/r/r

Attachment

cc: R. DiNitto  
B. Buckley  
T. Plant  
V. Tillinghast  
D. Smith/EPA | Boston

Reviewed and approved by: *R. DiNitto*

Date: R. DINITTO, RPM  
5/18/86

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## ATTACHMENT

Pinette's Salvage Yard Site  
Third Round Sampling PlanBACKGROUND

The Pinette's Salvage yard site is a National Priority List (NPL) site situated approximately one mile southwest of the Town of Washburn, Maine, along Gardiner Creek Road, and is currently an automobile salvage yard.

Three transformers filled with Pyranol Dielectric Fluid (Aroclor 1260, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)) were decommissioned from Loring Air Force Base, located in Limestone, Maine in June 1979, and deposited at the Pinette's Salvage Yard near Washburn, Maine. At that time, the transformers were alleged to have ruptured and released the dielectric fluid into the soil. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection investigated the spill and requested assistance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In December 1982, the Pinette's Salvage Yard site was listed on the National Priority List, and a Remedial Action Master Plan was developed in 1983. An Immediate Removal Action was implemented during the fall (October-November) of 1983 by the EPA which consisted of sampling, analysis, and excavation of the spill area. The contaminated soil (approximate dimensions 40' x 40' x 2') was excavated and removed to an offsite licensed hazardous waste facility. Details of the Immediate Removal Action can be found in the EPA On-Scene Coordinator's (OSC) Report. Figure 1 shows the location of the site.

The NUS Corporation/Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) was authorized by the Waste Management Division of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Technical Directive Document (TDD) No. FI-8307-01A and Work Assignment No. 95-1L34 to conduct a Deletion Remedial Investigation of the Pinette's Salvage

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Yard site. NUS/FIT has collected samples in two previous rounds of sampling (one in August, 1985, and one in October, 1985) and obtained analytical data regarding volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile compounds (including pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls), and inorganic contaminants. Results of the analyses are presented in other correspondences to the EPA by NUS/FIT. PCBs have been detected in concentrations of up to 1,400,000 ppb in the soil.

#### SCOPE

NUS/FIT will conduct a third round of sampling of soil, sediment and groundwater at the Pinettes Salvage Yard site and surrounding locations. The purpose of this sampling round is to

- Characterize the areal and vertical extent of PCBs which remained in the soil following the immediate removal action conducted by the EPA.
- Characterize the presence of contaminants in the groundwater which were identified in the previous sampling round.

The samples collected will be analyzed by NUS in-house chemists as part of the screening process, and by the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) contractors for more detailed analyses. In-house screening will provide information regarding the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), chlorinated hydrocarbons, and PCBs (Aroclor 1260). Samples collected for CLP analyses will be analyzed for VOCs, semi-volatile compounds, pesticides and PCBs.

A tentative itinerary of the planned sampling activities to be conducted is as follows:

Day 1: All necessary sampling equipment, health and safety equipment, and monitoring equipment will be mobilized to Presque Isle, Maine. A

second team will depart Boston via air transportation and arrive at Presque Isle at noon, and proceed to the site. An initial site reconnaissance will be conducted using Level C respiratory protection. Air monitoring instrumentation will also be used during the reconnaissance. As necessary, the grid pattern established during the October 1983 visit may be expanded. Surveying equipment (Transit, stadia and tape) will be used to shoot additional lines or establish additional points.

- Day 2-3: The power auger will be employed to obtain soil samples from onsite and offsite locations. A chemist will be operating a Foxboro Century Systems Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA) Model 128 in the GC mode to field screen samples for volatile organic compounds. An Analytical Instruments Development, Inc. (AID) GC/EC gas chromatograph will also be employed to field screen for potential PCB presence in the soil. All samples will be collected in accordance with approved NUS Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) No. 10.0, Revision 0. All equipment decontamination, chain-of-custody, sample handling and packaging will be performed in accordance with SOGs Nos. 21.0, Revision 0 and 22.0, Revision 0. Additional details are provided in the technical approach section. At the end of the day, all chain-of-custody forms are to be completed, samples tagged and logged, and packed in coolers for shipment to CLP contractors. The sealed coolers will be shipped from Presque Isle, Maine via Federal Express to the contract laboratories. At the end of each day, all equipment and personnel will be decontaminated, all activities documented, and equipment removed from the site.

- Day 3 or 6: The equipment van will be demobilized back to NUS/Bedford, along with two field crew members. The remainder of the field crew will return to NUS/Bedford via air transportation. Samples collected for in-house screening will be sent to the EPA's New England Regional

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Laboratory in Lexington, Massachusetts. The balance of the Hazard Substance List (HSL) analyses will be completed by designated CLP laboratories.

#### TECHNICAL APPROACH

##### SITE RECONNAISSANCE

Upon arrival at the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site, a command post and a decontamination station will be established. Two members of the field crew will perform the site reconnaissance using Level C respiratory protection, and Level C protective clothing. The team will traverse the site using an HNu Systems PI101 Photoionization Detector to monitor for volatile organic compounds in the ambient air, and a Mini-alert Radiation Meter to monitor for the presence of radioactivity.

Background readings will be measured for offsite locations prior to entering site area. The decontamination station and "clean area" will also be monitored for both volatile organic compounds and radioactivity. All readings shall be recorded in the field logbook.

##### GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Groundwater samples will be obtained to ascertain whether the shallow aquifer underlying the site contains detectable contamination. Based on the discharge of the groundwater sampling locations, the sampling team shall attempt to collect for each sample two (2) 44 ml VOA vials, and two (2) 80 ounce glass bottles for CLP volatile and semi-volatile organics analyses. One (1) 44 ml VOA vial shall be filled for in-house volatile organic compounds screening. In addition, replicates should be collected and blanks shall be prepared.

Groundwater sampling shall be conducted in accordance with NUS SOG No. 8.0, Revision 0, as applicable. If sampling scoops or containers are used to obtain any groundwater from outbreaks, then the sampling tools shall be decontaminated prior to use and between each sampling location. In general, it is anticipated that a

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cleaned (with methanol and distilled water) 4 oz. bottle shall be lowered into the augered borehole on a copper wire to retrieve the groundwater samples. All groundwater samples shall be filtered to remove the suspended clay particles.

Three groundwater samples will be collected from approximately 4-5 feet below surface level from holes augered by NUS/FIT during soils sampling. It is expected that some of the holes augered will intersect the perched layer of groundwater in the shallow aquifer.

#### SOIL SAMPLING

Soils samples will be collected during the third round of sampling to aid in the determination of the horizontal and vertical extent of the presence of PCBs. Fourteen (14) samples will be collected along with 1 blank, 2 replicates, and 1 background sample. These samples will be analyzed by CLP laboratories for volatile organic compounds and for semi-volatile compounds. In addition, 9 samples and 1 blank sample will be collected for in-house analyses. A gas powered auger will be employed to auger to the various sampling depths and to retrieve soil samples. All precautions shall be taken to prevent the exhaust from the power auger from contaminating the VOC samples.

Figure 2 shows the soil sampling locations for the first and second sampling second sampling rounds. Figure 3 identifies the proposed sampling locations for the third sampling round. The samples to be collected are also identified in Table 1.

Figure 2 shows an extended sampling grid which will cover an area of approximately 180' x 170', using the sampling grid shown in Figure 2 as the basis. Samples will be collected from locations A-2, B-2, C-2, D-2, E-2, F-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, F-6, I-6, D-6, C-6 and E-4. These sample locations constitute approximately the perimeter of the area where the presence of PCBs have been identified in the previous NUS/FIT sampling rounds. The sample locations should aid in the identification of the areal extent of the presence of PCBs. The remainder of the soil samples shall be used to identify quantitatively where PCBs are not present thus indicating areas free of PCB contamination.

Sample depths will be dependent on conditions in the field, and screening results obtained from the Model 128 OVA and the AID GC/EC. In general, a borehole will be augered to a depth of 3 feet, and the OVA will be used to detect the presence of volatile organic compounds (i.e. chlorobenzene). Should the presence of volatile organic contaminants be detected, a one-gram sample will be obtained and analyzed in the AID GC/EC. If the presence of PCBs is confirmed, a grab sample would be collected for CLP analyses. The AID GC/EC Gas Chromatograph will also be used to screen additional samples in the field from sample locations other than those identified in Table 1. This will allow NUS/FIT to compile a listing of locations of PCB presence on a qualitative basis, which would also be confirmed by CLP analyses.

Soil sampling shall be conducted in accordance with NUS SOG No. 10.0, Revision 0. Replicate soil samples shall be collected per NUS SOG No. 46, Rev. 0. All auger stems, stainless steel scoops, and other utensils shall be decontaminated in accordance with the Site Safety Plan, and prior to use and between each location. Photographs will be taken of each sampling location. The sampling team shall attempt to collect one (1) 44 ml septum VOA vial per soil sample for CLP volatile organic compounds analyses. One (1) 16 oz. (black cap) clear glass jar shall be used for collecting soil for CLP semi-volatile analyses. In addition, one (1) 44 ml VOA vial and one (1) 4 oz. (black cap) clear glass jar shall be used to collect soils for in-house volatiles and PCBs analyses, respectively. All sampling locations shall be staked with fluorescent flagging and photodocumented.

#### SEDIMENT SAMPLING

One sediment sample and a replicate shall be collected from the bank of the onsite pond. For CLP analyses, one (1) 44 ml septum VOA vial and one (1) 16 oz. (black cap) jar shall be filled. In addition, one (1) 44 ml septum VOA vial and one (1) 4 oz. (black cap) clear glass jar shall be used to collect sediment samples for in-house volatile organic compounds and PCB screening analyses, respectively. Stainless steel scoops and spatulas (cleaned prior to use) shall be employed to obtain the sediment samples.

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY

Chain-of-custody for each sample collected shall be maintained during the course of sampling activities. Primarily, NUS SOG No. 21, Revision 0 shall be followed in order to maintain traceability of all samples. A sample identification tag shall be completed and attached to each sample container with all relevant information completed. For each sample, a NUS sample card will also be completed, with the unique number from this card being transferred to the sample identification tag. A chain-of-custody form shall also be completed in the field which will serve as a record of samples collected, contents of shipment, dates and times of any custody transfers, and signatures of parties relinquishing and receiving the samples.

SAMPLE HANDLING, PACKAGING AND SHIPPING

Shipment of samples will be conducted in the field at the end of each working date or at the start of the next working date to the designated CLP Laboratory. NUS SOG Nos. 21.0, Revision 0 and 22.0, Revision 0 shall be complied with.

Sample preservation procedures also shall be implemented. In particular, all VOA samples shall be preserved with 100 microliters of a 7,000 ppm mercuric chloride ( $HgCl_2$ ) solution. As samples are collected and labelled, they shall be wrapped in plastic bags and stored inside ice filled coolers.

When the coolers have been packed for shipment to the CLP laboratory, a "blind" chain-of-custody form, and a traffic report (organic, inorganic, high hazard) shall be enclosed with the shipment. In addition, an airbill shall accompany each shipment sent as this shall be required by the carrier. A CLP sample tracking record will also be maintained in the field, and returned to the FIT CLP sample coordinator at the NUS/Bedford, MA office.

Samples collected for NUS in-house analyses will also be preserved in the same manner as the previously described samples.

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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SAMPLING LOCATIONS  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE

TABLE I

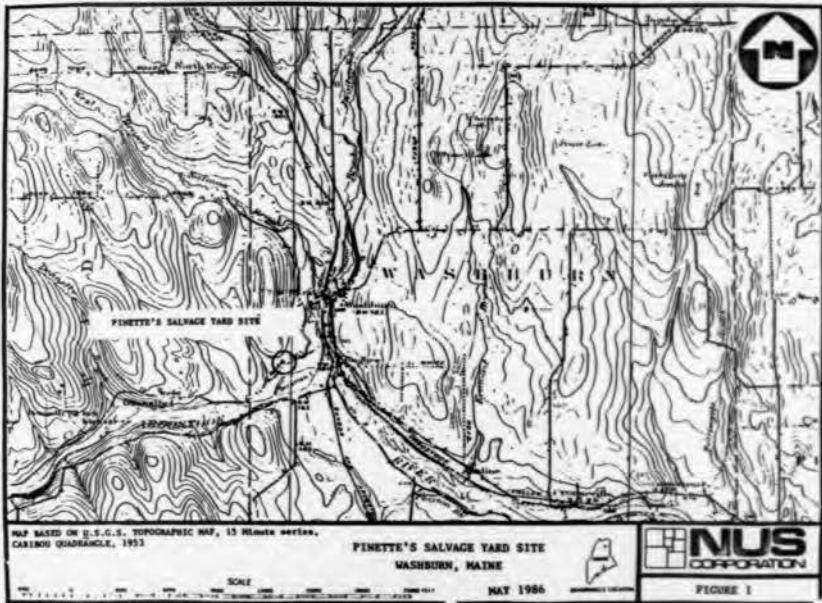
<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Sample Location</u>	<u>Analyzes</u>
1.	SS-47	VOA, EXT
2.	SS-48	VOA, EXT
3.	SS-49	VOA, EXT
4.	SS-50	VOA, EXT
5.	SS-51	VOA, EXT
6.	SS-62	VOA, EXT
7.	SS-53	VOA, EXT
8.	SS-54	VOA, EXT
9.	SS-55	VOA, EXT
10.	SS-56	VOA, EXT
11.	SS-57	VOA, EXT
12.	SS-58	VOA, EXT
13.	SS-59	VOA, EXT
14.	SS-60	VOA, EXT
15.	SS-61	Replicate
16.	SS-62	Replicate
17.	SS-63	NUS Blank
18.	SS-64	Background
19.	Sed-05	onsite pond
20.	Sed-06	Replicate
21.	GW-03	onsite grid (littered)
22.	GW-04	onsite grid (littered)
23.	GW-05	onsite grid (littered)
24.	GW-06	blank
25.	GW-07	Replicate

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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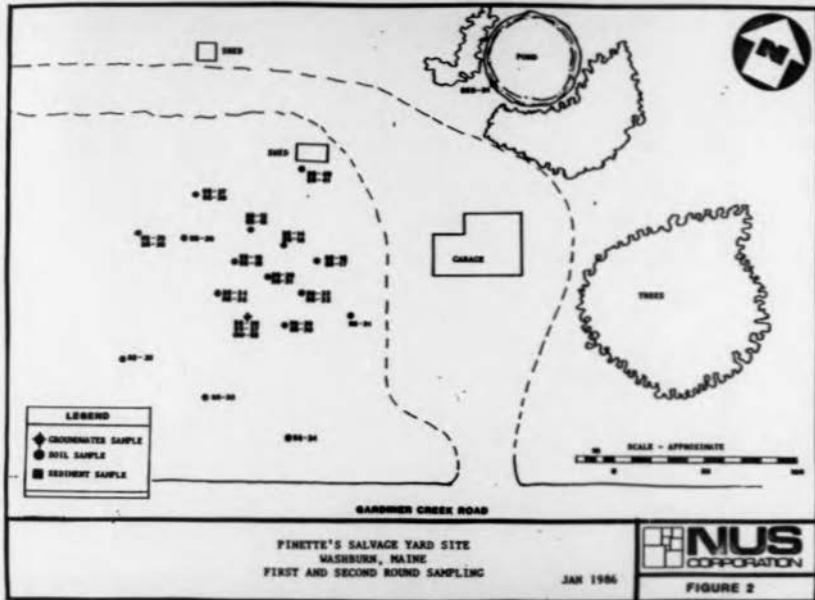
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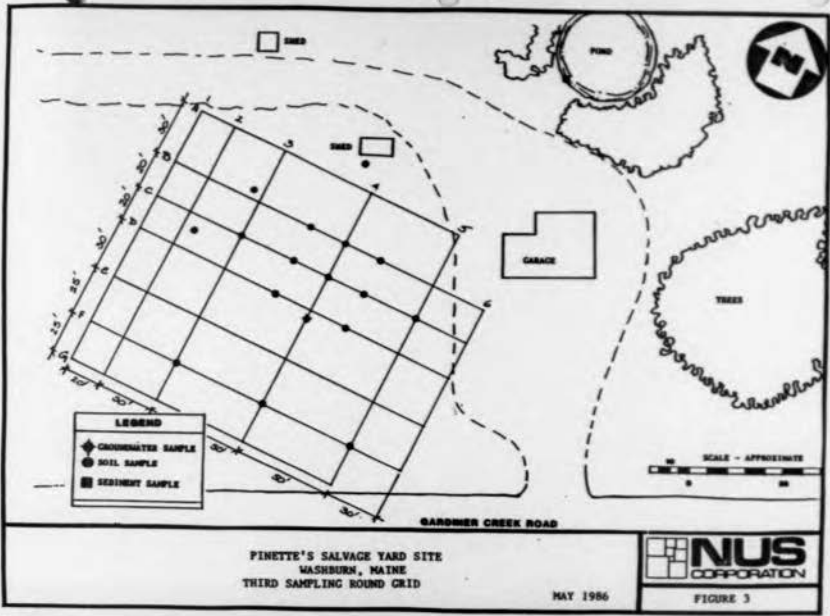


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**APPENDIX C**

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APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING TRIP REPORTS

- C-1 PRELIMINARY SAMPLING ROUND  
AUGUST 19-21, 1985
- C-2 SECOND SAMPLING ROUND  
OCTOBER 28-31, 1985
- C-3 THIRD SAMPLING ROUND  
MAY 19-23, 1986

**NUS CORPORATION  
SUPERFUND DIVISION**

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-583-10-5-28

TO: DAVID FRASCA/EPA DATE: OCTOBER 4, 1983  
 FROM: LIYANG CHU *LC* COPIES: FILE  
 SUBJECT: TRIP REPORT: PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
PRELIMINARY SAMPLING ROUND AUGUST 19-21, 1983  
 TDD No. F1-4507-01A  
 Reference No. 5300ME03PR

NUS Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) Region I conducted a preliminary sampling round at the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site near Washburn, Maine, on August 20, 1983 to obtain soil, surface water, and tap water samples. Results of the field investigation are discussed in this trip report. NUS/FIT I personnel who participated in this investigation included Liyang Chu, Project Manager; Hans Krahn, Assistant Project Manager; and Nick Varoutsos, Chemist. Mr. David Frasca, EPA RSPO, attended as an observer and assisted the field team.

NUS/FIT I mobilized all sampling and monitoring equipment, health and safety equipment, and personnel from Bedford, Massachusetts to Caribou, Maine on August 19, 1983, and were met by Mr. Frasca. On August 20, 1983, the sampling team met briefly with Cindy Pinette (Mrs. Roger Pinette), and then entered the site. The field team established a command post and decontamination station on the driveway entering the site (see Fig. 1). The following sequence of events occurred:

- The weather condition was cool (12° C), overcast, light rain, and humid. No wind was noted.
- Gordon Fuller (Augusta, Maine) and Carl Allen (Presque Isle, Maine) of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection arrived on-site and observed briefly the field activities, and departed in 45 minutes.
- H. Krahn and L. Chu conducted a site reconnaissance using Level C protective clothing and respiratory protection. A HNu Systems P101 photoionization detector was used to monitor for volatile organics, while a mini-alert radiation detector was employed to monitor for radioactivity. The reconnaissance started from the driveway, moved north towards the pond, turned west past the two aisles of junked cars, followed a foot path about 30 feet, and finally traversed in a criss-cross pattern the spill area. No volatiles or radiation were detected. Two areas of stressed vegetation were noted (subsequently identified as SS-05 and SS-06 sampling locations).
- Based on the Site Safety Officer's judgement, respiratory protection was downgraded to Level D.

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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MEMO TO: DAVID FRASCA  
OCTOBER 8, 1985-PAGE TWO

- The field team then entered the site and used a hand auger to obtain sub-surface soil samples in accordance with NUS Standard Operating Guideline No. 10, Revision 5. Soil samples were collected in 44 ml VOA vials, in 8 oz and 2 oz containers. Table 1 lists the samples obtained and sample identification number. In total, ten locations were sampled with samples obtained for field screening, in-house screening, and CLP analyses. Eight samples were obtained from the site, one from a drainage ditch, and one sample from a level area at the base of the hill across Gardiner Creek Road.
- At sample location 55-05, a solvent-like odor was noted. The HNu indicated a reading of <1 ppm in the breathing zone and a reading of 30 ppm when the probe was inserted into the hand augered hole. Field screening of the sample in the Foxboro Century Systems Organic Vapor Analyzer Model OVA-128 used in the GC mode indicated the presence of unidentified volatile organics.
- During the course of field sampling, Mrs. Rita Pinette (local resident) and Mr. Floyd Drost, Jr. (local resident) arrived separately and observed the sampling process. L. Chu spoke briefly with Mrs. Pinette regarding NUS and EPA's activities. Mr. Frasca spoke with Mr. Drost, and assured him that a tap water sample would be obtained from his well.
- Stakes were set at each sampling location and flagged with fluorescent tape, and the sampling locations measured linearly with respect to a reference point (See Figure 1).
- Surface water samples were collected in 80 oz jugs from the pond located on the site, and from a marshy area located south of Gardiner Creek Road near the potato fields. Tap water samples were also obtained from the F. Drost, Jr.'s residence and the R. Pinette's residence. Table 1 lists the samples obtained and all pertinent information.
- After all field sampling had been completed, all containers were checked for proper identification, recorded on Chain of Custody form nos. 0287 and 0288. The containers were then sealed in insulated coolers. All equipment were decontaminated using methanol and clean water rinses. Disposable coveralls and gloves were bagged and removed from site. All equipment and materials were then demobilized from the site.

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MEMO TO: DAVID FRASCA  
OCTOBER 4, 1983-PAGE THREE

D-283-9-5-2

- There were no significant deviations from the draft work plan (TDD No. P1-8307-01A) except as noted below:
  - No sediment samples were obtained from the drainage ditches as they were dry and wild grass had overgrown the ditches. One hand augered soil sample (SS-08) was obtained.
  - The groundwater outbreak indicated the draft work plan was not sampled as it seems to flow on a seasonal basis, and there were no signs of an outbreak found near the Pinette's Salvage Yard. However, a soil sample (SS-09) was obtained near the approximate location of the outbreak based on plan sections developed in the NUS/REMPO draft work plan (June, 1983) and the EPA On-Scene Coordinator's Report.
  - No tap water sample was obtained from the Roger and Cindy Pinette's residence as Cindy Pinette stated that her well pump was not operating at that time.

The water line at the Rita Pinette's residence was not flushed prior to obtaining a sample as indicated in SOG 11, Revision 0 as Mrs. Pinette indicated that her holding tank was low. The sampling team did manage to obtain an 80 oz bottle sample for CLP analyses for extractables.

Several site observations were noted and are listed below:

- Based on background research, NUS/FIT I has determined that Cindy and Roger Pinette are the current owners of the site having purchased the lot from Mrs. Rita Pinette in June, 1983.
- There are no remains of the transformer casing near a shed as indicated in previous reports.
- There are two sheds on the site rather one.
- No groundwater outbreak was found due south of the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site as indicated in previous reports, as this may be a seasonal outbreak. However, another groundwater outbreak was found on August 21, 1983 by D. Frasca and L. Chu near an unpaved road due east of the site.

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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C-583-10-3-28

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OCTOBER 4, 1983-PAGE FOUR

- In general, the site was heavily overgrown with vegetation consisting of wild grass, goldenrod and dandelions except for areas where traffic has crossed over. A horse was tethered to a stake on the former spill area and cropped the grass with no apparent signs of illness.

LC/mth

cc: R. DiNitto  
B. Buckley  
G. Furst  
H. Krahn  
T. Plant  
D. Smith/EPA

Reviewed and Approved by:

*R. DiNitto*  
R. DiNitto/RPM

Date:

*10/4/83*

C-5

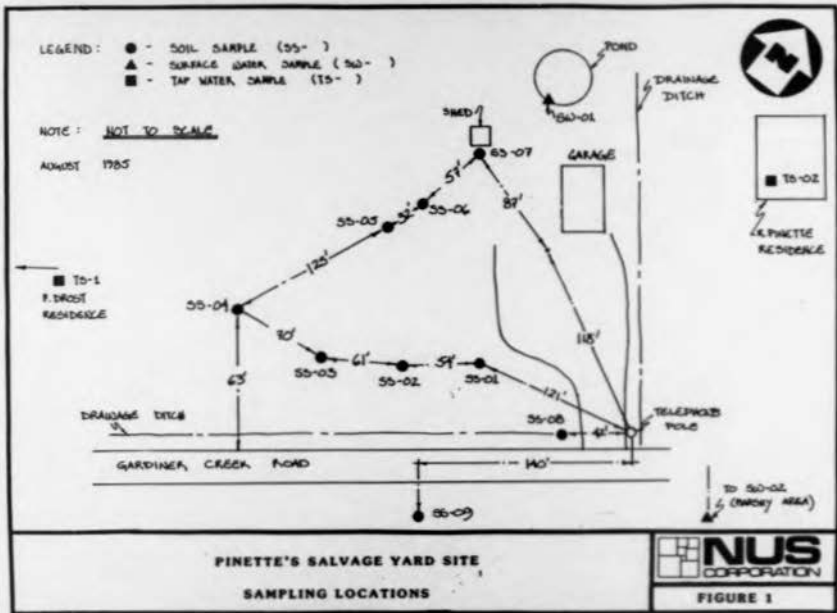
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TABLE I  
PHNETT'S SALVAGE YARD SITE SAMPLING

Sample Location	Sample No.	Time (hrs)	Medium	Depth (in.)	Sample Source	Analyses	Comments
SS-01	13515	1043	soil	6	near roadway	VOA, Metals, PCB	Grab Samples
SS-02	13516	1053	soil	6	near roadway	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SS-03	13517	1117	soil	6	near roadway	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SS-04	13518	1130	soil	8-9	near roadway	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SS-05	13519	1147	soil	9	haze patch	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SS-06	13521	1240	soil	6	haze patch	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SS-07	13522	1300	soil	6	haze patch near first shed	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SS-08	13523	1322	soil	6	drainage ditch	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SS-09	13524	1353	soil	6	bottom of NEI, across road	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SS-09R	13520	1157	soil	12	haze patch	VOA, Metals, PCB	"
SW-01	13525	1530	surface water	-	pond on-site	VOA, Metals, EXT	HgCl <sub>2</sub> 13-16 ppm in VOA HNO <sub>3</sub> pH < 2 in metals
SW-02	13526	1530	surface water	-	marsh area standing water	VOA, Metals, EXT	HgCl <sub>2</sub> 13-16 ppm in VOA HNO <sub>3</sub> pH < 2 in metals
TS-1	13503	1333	tap water	-	F. Dract, Jr.'s residence	VOA, Metals, EXT	HgCl <sub>2</sub> 13-16 ppm in VOA HNO <sub>3</sub> pH < 2 in metals
TS-2	13542	1600	tap water	-	R. Finetta's residence	VOA, Metals, EXT	HgCl <sub>2</sub> 13-16 ppm in VOA HNO <sub>3</sub> pH < 2 in metals
LEX	13530		soil	-	EPA Lab.	VOA, Metals	
LEX	13532		distilled water	-	EPA Lab.	VOA	HgCl <sub>2</sub> 13-16 ppm in VOA HNO <sub>3</sub> pH < 2 in metals

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PHNETT'S SALVAGE YARD  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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**NUS CORPORATION  
SUPERFUND DIVISION**

**INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE**

C-583-1-6-21

TO: **DAVID FRASCA/EPA** DATE: **JANUARY 6, 1986**  
 FROM: **LIYANG CHU** COPIES: **FILE**  
 SUBJECT: **TRIP REPORT FOR THE SECOND ROUND OF SAMPLING AT THE PINETTES  
 SALVAGE YARD SITE OCTOBER 28-31, 1985**  
 Work Assignment No. 95-1L34  
 Reference No. 5312.02  
 Project No. 312

The NUS Corporation Region I Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) conducted a second round of sampling at the Pinettes Salvage Yard Site near Washburn, Maine on October 28-31, 1985. The sampling was conducted in order to identify whether any potential contaminants may be present in the soil of the Pinettes Salvage Yard Site, in the drinking water of nearby residences, and in the surface water and sediments of the Gardiner Creek Branch of the Aroostook River. Results of the activities performed are discussed in this transmittal. NUS/FIT personnel who participated in the field sampling effort included: L. Chu, Project Manager; V. Tillinghast, Asst. Project Manager; N. Demorest, Geologist; H. Colby, Engineer; and D. Dumont, Chemist and Site Safety Officer (SSO). Mr. David Frasca, EPA RSPO, was also present and assisted the NUS field crew during the second round of sampling.

All sampling equipment, Health and Safety equipment, and personnel were mobilized on October 28, 1985 from NUS/Bedford, MA to Presque Isle, Maine. The NUS/FIT team arrived at the Roger and Cindy Pinette residence at 1:30 hours on October 28, 1985, and notified their daughter (Mr. and Mrs. Pinette were not available at that time) of NUS' intended site activities (Mrs. Pinette had been previously notified on October 23, 1985).

Sampling locations are shown on Figures 1 and 2.

The major events and activities associated with the second round of sampling are listed as follows:

October 28, 1985

- Weather conditions were 5°C, partly cloudy to overcast skies, snow flurries with wind speed of 20-25 mph from the northwest.

Surface water sampling was conducted at two locations of the Gardiner Creek Branch of the Aroostook River (one upgradient, one downgradient) for CLP analysis. Surface water samples were collected in 44ml septummed VOA vials, 1 liter polyethylene bottles, and in 80 oz. amber glass bottles. One upgradient sample (SUF-03), one downgradient (SUF-04), one downgradient duplicate (SUF-05) and one blank were packed and shipped to the designated EPA Contract Laboratory. Aqueous samples collected for inorganics analysis (metals) were filtered using a glass Pyrex funnel lined with Whatman #41 filter paper. The VOA samples were preserved with mercuric chloride (HgCl<sub>2</sub>), the samples in 1 liter

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MEMO TO DAVID FRASCA  
 JANUARY 6, 1986-PAGE TWO

polyethylene bottles were preserved with  $\text{HNO}_3$  to a pH of less than 2.0, and all samples containers were packed in ice. Samples collected and analysis to be performed are listed in Table 1.

October 29, 1985

- Weather conditions were 0-5°C, sunny with wind from the NW at 20 mph.
- An initial site reconnaissance was conducted by L. Chu and V. Tillinghast using a Foxboro Century Model 128-OVA Organic Vapor Analyzer in the survey mode. The site reconnaissance started at the garage, followed the path leading to the on-site pond, turned and proceeded along the two rows of junked cars, traversed the open field, and returned to the origin. No volatiles compounds were detected above background levels. Level D respiratory protection was recommended by the Site Safety Officer.
- Sediment samples were collected from the same upgradient and downgradient locations as for surface water sampling. One upstream sediment (SED-02), one downstream sediment (SED-03), and one duplicate downstream sediment sample (SED-04) were collected, labeled, and logged on the chain of custody form.
- Initial problems were encountered in starting the power auger and the portable generator. The power auger operated smoothly once the engine RPM was stabilized. An AC power source was obtained by connecting Romex wire and a junction box to Mrs. Rita Pinette's circuit panel. The AC power source was used to operate the AID GC/EC Gas Chromatograph which screened soil samples in the field for PCB contamination. The AID GC/EC did not attain its optimum operating temperature ( 220°C) until late in the day. However, samples were screened in the AID GC/EC though longer retention times on the column were required.
- Soil samples collected included SS-28, SS-29, SS-30, SS-31, SS-30 (dup), SS-34, SS-32, SS-16, and SS-33. The samples were collected in 44ml septum VOA vials, 8 oz. jars, and 4 oz. jars. Sample preservation consisted of keeping the vessels chilled with ice.
- The first hole drilled was at location No. E-50 and no odors were noted. At SE-20, a definite odor was noted and the OVA detected volatile organics at a 15 ppm level above background. Level D respiratory protection was upgraded to Level C by the Site Safety Officer. All work was completed for the day, equipment decontaminated, and demobilized from the site. The AC power source was disconnected.
- The AID GC/EC was connected to an AC outlet at the hotel overnight in order to maintain the proper operating temperature of the instrument.

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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MEMO TO DAVID FRASCA  
JANUARY 6, 1986-PAGE THREE

October 30, 1985

- Weather conditions upon arrival were 4-5°C, cool, cloudy and overcast, wind approximately 10-15 mph from northwest.
- The power line was reconnected to R. Pinette's residence, with the AID GC/EC in use.
- Tapwater samples were collected by a 2-person crew and included locations TS-03, TS-04, TS-06, TS-07, TS-08, and TS-09. Table 1 lists the sampling locations and analysis to be performed.
- Level C Respiratory Protection was used for all soil sampling.
- Soil samples were collected and tagged. Soil samples collected included SS-17, SS-22, SS23, SS-26, SS-25, SS-25 dup, SS-24, SS-12, and SS-13. Two groundwater samples were also collected: GW-01 and GW-02.
- Using the OVA in a screening mode, volatile organics were detected at the following sampling locations when the OVA probe inserted into the augered hole just below surface level: 200 ppm at E-20, 3; 600 ppm at E-20, 7-8; 40 ppm at S-25, 7-8; 120 ppm at SW-20, 3; 800 ppm at SW-20, 7-8; 30 ppm at NW-20, 3-7; and 1-2 ppm at NW-20, 8.
- A reporter (John Zanger) and a cameraman from a local television station at Presque Isle, arrived on-site at 13:15 hours. They interviewed D. Frasca, EPA RSP0, and filmed on-site activities. Mr. Zanger and his associate departed from the site at 14:00 hours.
- Work was completed, equipment decontaminated and replaced, and demobilized from the site at 16:30 hours. The AC power line was disconnected for the evening.

October 31, 1985

- Weather conditions were 4-5°C, partly sunny, with wind of 10 mph from the northwest.
- The AC power line was reconnected to Mrs. Pinette's circuit panel.
- The power auger was used to collect samples SS-14, SS-15, SS-46, SS-20, SS-20 dup., SS-21, SS-18, SS-19, SS-37, SS-39, SS-36, SS-38, SS-40 and SS-41. Sample locations for each sample collected and analyses to be performed by CLP are detailed in Table 1.

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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JANUARY 6, 1986-PAGE FOUR

- Volatile organic compounds were detected using the OVA in a screening mode. The concentrations detected and locations at which they were detected are as follows: 10 ppm, center- $\nabla$  depth; 40 ppm at center,  $\nabla$  depth; 1000 ppm W-30,  $\nabla$  depth and <1000 ppm at SS-06,  $\nabla$  depth. No volatile organics were detected at the N-20 and SS-07 sampling locations.
- One flora sample (a potato tuber) was obtained from the field across Gardiner Creek Road, crushed and blended with soil obtained from a background location. The sample was prepared and labelled as soil sample No. SS-35 for CLP analysis.
- Originally, soil sample SS-35 was planned as a sample to be obtained from location SE-75. A specimen of soil was obtained from a 2' depth, and screened on the AID GC/EC. The presence of Aroclor 1260 was not detected. A decision was made that the sample slot could be used for a more meaningful location. The potato was obtained from a field which is downgradient (for surface runoff) of the site. Analyses of the sample would show whether there has been any PCB uptake (this is considered highly unlikely).
- Upon completion of all work, all samples were packed, all equipment decontaminated, loaded into the NUS van and demobilized from the site area. The power line was removed from Mrs. Pinette's circuit board. A nominal sum was paid to Mrs. Pinette for use of 16 kw-hr of electricity.

All work was conducted in accordance with the NUS Task Work Plan No. D-383-10-5-11 with the exception of the following:

- Sample Nos. SS-18 and SS-19 were collected at a sampling location 30 ft. west of the center of the grid rather than 20 ft. due to difficult drilling conditions at the 20 ft. location. Large cobbles and rocks prevented the auger bit from penetrating greater than 2-3 depth.
- Sample Nos. SS-26 and SS-27 were collected at a location of 25 ft. south of the center rather than the planned 20 ft. because of cobbles and stones.
- Sample No. SS-35 was a sample prepared using a potato collected from a nearby field. No sample was collected at location SW-75 as screening of a specimen on the AID GC/EC indicated that no PCBs were present.

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JANUARY 6, 1986-PAGE FIVE

- Sample Nos. SS-38, SS-39, and SS-40 were collected at SS-05, ♀; SS-06, ♀; and SS-07, ♀. Samples were at locations S-95, SE-95, and SSE-95 since specimens screened on the AID GC/EC indicated that PCBs were not present.
- Sample No. SS-41 was taken at location SS-07, ♀ rather than on F. Drost property.
- Sample No. SS-46 was taken as a background sample rather than at location SS-06.
- Soil sample No. 11 was omitted from the sampling sequence.

LC/rtr

Reviewed and approved by:

*[Signature]*  
K. DINIEN, RPM

Date:

*[Signature]*  
1/6/86

cc: B. Buckley  
T. Plant  
V. Tillinghast  
D. Smith/ EPA

C-12

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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**TABLE I  
PINNETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
SECOND ROUND SAMPLING SAMPLE SUMMARY**

Date	Sample location	Sample ID Number	Medium	Sample Source	Analyses	Comments
10/28/85	SUF-03	13827	Surface Water	Gardiner Creek	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/28/85	SUF-04	13828	Surface Water	Gardiner Creek	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/28/85	SUF-05 Dup	13829	Surface Water	Gardiner Creek	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/28/85	SUF-06	13830	Blank	EPA, Lexington	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SED-01	13834	Sediment	On-site Pond	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SED-02	13831	Sediment	Gardiner Creek	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SED-03	13832	Sediment	Upstream Gardiner Creek	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SED-04 Dup	13833	Sediment	Downstream Downstream Duplicate	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-31	13835	Soil	E-50, 2' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-28	13836	Soil	SE-20, 5-6' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-29	13837	Soil	SE-20, 8' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-30	13838	Soil	W-50, 2' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-30 Dup	13840	Soil	W-50, 2' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-34	13839	Soil	SE-75, 2' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-33	13841	Soil	S-75, 2' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-32	13842	Soil	SW-75, 2' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/29/85	SS-16	13843	Soil	NE-20, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-17	13844	Soil	NE-20, 7'-8' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-22	13898	Soil	E-20, 9' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-23	13899	Soil	E-20, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-26	13900	Soil	S-25, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-27	13901	Soil	S-25, 8' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab

2

1578

100 PLS

PINNETTES SALVAGE YARD  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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**TABLE I**  
**PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE**  
**SECOND ROUND SAMPLING SAMPLE SUMMARY PAGE TWO**

Date	Sample Location	Sample ID Number	Medium	Sample Source	Analyses	Comments
10/30/85	SS-25	13896	Soil	SW-20, 7'-8" Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-25 Dup	13897	Soil	SW-20, 7'-8" Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-24	13903	Soil	SW-20, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-12	13905	Soil	NW-20, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	SS-13	13906	Soil	NW-20, 8' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	GW-01	13902	Groundwater	Bottom of slope, across road	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	GW-02	13904	Groundwater	S-25, 4-7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	
10/30/85	TS-07	13845	Tapwater	Church St. Pump Station	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	TS-08	13846	Tapwater	Hill St. Pump Station	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab, Dup for TS-07
10/30/85	TS-06	13847	Tapwater	Chapman Residence	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	TS-04	13848	Tapwater	Chapman Wilson Residence	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/30/85	TS-03	13849	Tapwater	Roger Pinette Residence	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/25/85	TS-09	13850	Blank	EPA-Lexington	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/28/85	SS-45	13910	Blank Soil	NUS	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-20	13911	Soil	Center, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-20 Dup	13912	Soil	Center, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-21	13913	Soil	Center 8' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-18	13914	Soil	W-30, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-19	13916	Soil	W-30, 7' Depth	EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-37	13917	Soil	SS-06, 7' Depth	EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-39	13918	Soil	SS-06, 7' Depth	EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-36	13919	Soil	SS-05, 7' Depth	EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-38	13920	Soil	SS-05, 7' Depth	EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-35	13921	Soil	Potato/Background	EXT, Metals	
10/31/85	SS-40	13922	Soil	SS-07, 7' Depth	EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-41	13923	Soil	SS-07, 7' Depth	EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-14	13907	Soil	N-20, 7' Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-15	13908	Soil	N-20, 7'-8" Depth	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab
10/31/85	SS-46	13909	Soil, Background	Edge of property	VOA, EXT, Metals	Grab

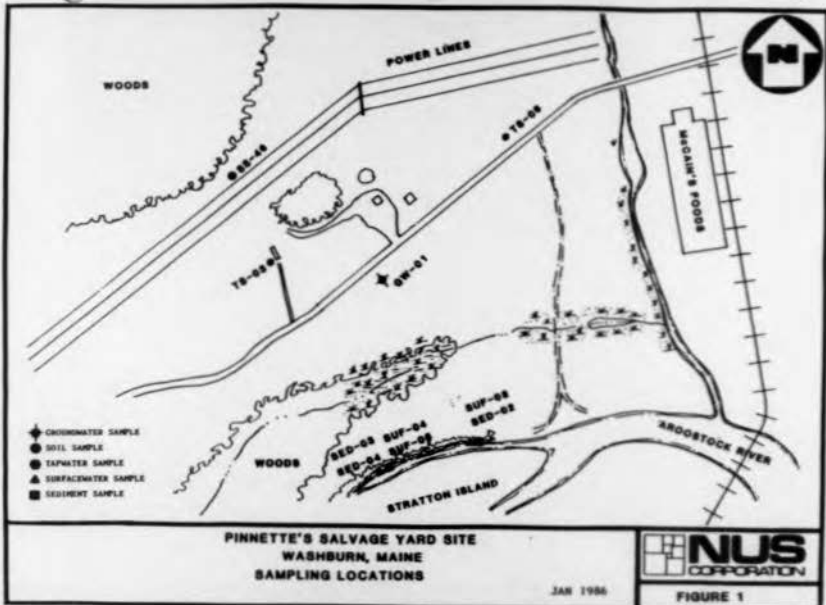
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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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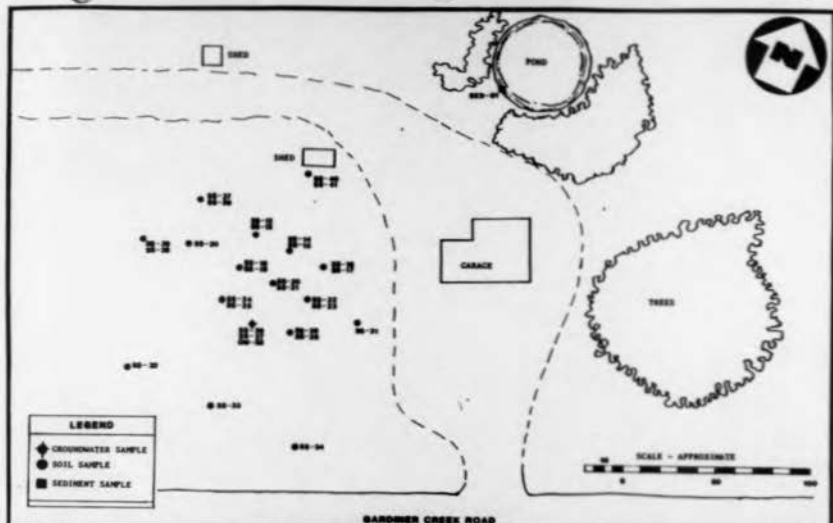
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**LEGEND**

⊕	GROUNDFWATER SAMPLE
●	SOIL SAMPLE
■	SEDIMENT SAMPLE

**PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
WASHBURN, MAINE  
ON-SITE SAMPLING LOCATIONS**

JAN 1986



**FIGURE 2**

0-14

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NUS CORPORATION  
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INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-583-9-6-83

TO: RICHARD WILLEY/EPA DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 1986  
 FROM: LIYANG CHU CORES: FILE  
 SUBJECT: TRIP REPORT FOR THE THIRD ROUND OF SAMPLING  
AT THE PINNETTS SALVAGE YARD, MAY 19-23, 1986  
 Work Assignment No. 95-1L34  
 Reference No. 5312

The NUS Corporation Region I Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) conducted a third round of sampling at the Pinnetts Salvage Yard site near Washburn, Maine on May 19-23, 1986. The sampling was conducted in order to obtain additional analytical data that would assist in determining the lateral and vertical extent of PCB contamination at the site. Subsurface soil, groundwater and sediment samples were collected for this purpose. NUS/FIT personnel who participated in the field sampling effort included: L. Chu, Project Manager; H. Colby, Engineer; K. Jones, Chemist; M. Meyers Lee, Chemist - Site Safety Officer and K. O'Neill, Chemist. Mr. John Rendall, EPA RSPO, was also present and assisted the NUS field crew during this field sampling round.

A sampling grid was surveyed and staked, and is shown in Figure 1. The sampling locations for all samples collected are shown in Figure 2.

The major events and activities associated with the third round of sampling are listed as follows:

May 19, 1986

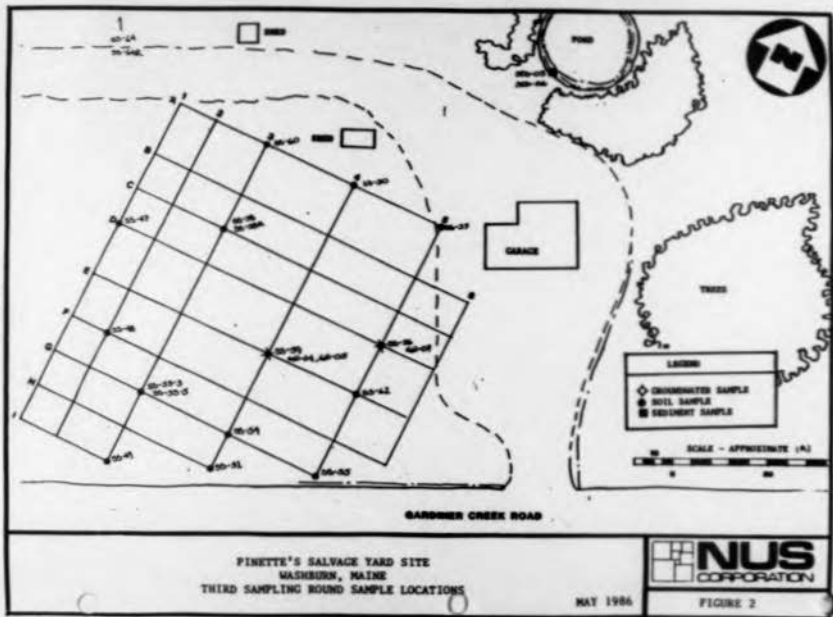
- All sampling equipment and personnel were mobilized from NUS/Bedford to Presque Isle, Maine. One team transported all equipment, supplies and necessary instrumentation via ground transportation. A second team arrived onsite at 1320 in order to survey a sampling grid.
- Weather conditions upon arrival were 15°C, wind of 5 to 10 mph from the northwest, and cloudy with overcast skies.
- A sampling grid was established using a transit and rod with all data recorded in the field logbook. A total of nine locations were surveyed using magnetic north and the sampling grid from the second sampling round as references. The surveyed locations were staked and identified. At 1630, all surveying activities were completed and all equipment and personnel were demobilized from the site. Figure 1 presents the sampling grid established on this date.

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PINETTS SALVAGE YARD  
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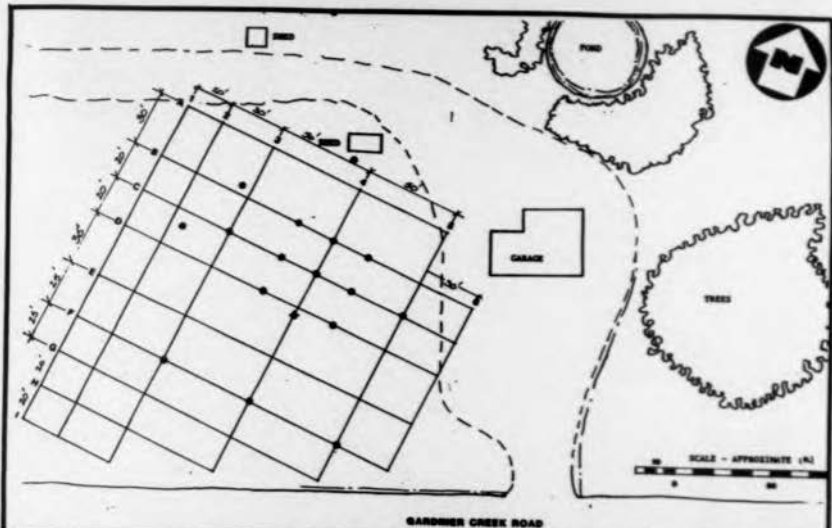
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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
 WASHBURN, MAINE  
 THIRD SAMPLING ROUND SAMPLE GRID

MAY 1986



FIGURE 1

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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C-583-9-6-83

MEMO TO: RICHARD WILLEY  
 SEPTEMBER 24, 1986-PAGE TWO

- At 2200, the AID GC/EC Gas Chromatograph was inspected, and connected to the bottle of carrier gas. Electric power was supplied to the AID GC/EC by an AC outlet at the hotel. This allowed the instrument to warm up to and maintain a proper operating temperature for the next day's service.

May 20, 1986

- Weather conditions of 10°C, rain, wind of 5 mph from northwest, and overcast skies.
- An AC power source was established by connecting Romex wire and a junction box to Mrs. Rita Pinette's residential electrical outlet.
- Background levels of 1 ppm of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected using the Foxboro Century Systems Model 128 Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA) (serial no. 30201).
- Problems were encountered with the AID GC/EC for the entire day, and screening of soil samples could not be conducted.
- A set pin in the main drive shaft of the power auger was damaged. Three new tapped holes and set screws were installed by a local machinist. The repaired auger handle was re-installed and augering continued. Approximately three hours were required to obtain new set screws and locate the services of a machinist.
- Soil samples collected included SS-47 and SS-48 for CLP analyses. Two 44ml septum VOA vials and one 4 oz jar were used for each sample. Soil samples INS-1 and INS-2 were collected for in-house screening analyses using one 44 ml septum VOA vial and one 4 oz jar from each sample collected. Sample preservation consisted of keeping the sampling containers chilled with ice in coolers.
- All work conducted under Level D condition, using protective clothing and gear described in Task Work Plan D-583-3-6-2.
- At the end of the day, all equipment was decommissioned and decontaminated. The AC power source was disconnected.

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PINETTES, SALVAGE YARD  
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C-583-9-6-83

MEMO TO: RICHARD WILLEY  
 SEPTEMBER 24, 1986-PAGE THREE

May 20, 1986 (continued)

- The AID GC/EC was connected to an AC outlet at the hotel overnight in order to maintain proper operating temperature of the Instrument.
- All sampling tools (stainless steel scoops and scapulas) and auger flights were decontaminated between each sampling location. The equipment was scrubbed with an Alconox solution, rinsed with water, sprayed with methanol, and final rinsed.

May 21, 1986

- Weather conditions were 5 to 6°C, overcast, light drizzle with rain, winds of 5 mph with gusts to 10 mph.
- A background reading of 0 ppm was noted on the Foxboro Century Model 128 Organic Vapor Analyzer.
- Upon arrival onsite, a decontamination zone, a sample staging area and a command post was established. The AC power source was reconnected.
- Using the power auger, soil samples were collected from SS-53, SS-49, SS-54, SS-51, SS-55, SS-62, SS-36 and SS-57, sediment samples SD-05 and SD-06 were collected from the pond situated onsite.
- Using the OVA in a screening mode, volatile organic compounds were detected at levels above background at the following locations: 10 ppm at G-3, 3; 30 to 60 ppm (possible carryover) at G-3, 3; 4 ppm at H-3 (no samples collected); 2 ppm at I-3, 2; 15 ppm at G-4, 3; 30 ppm at E-5, 3; 20 to 30 ppm at E-5, 3; and erratic readings at D-5, 3. The OVA failed after being used at D-5 due to a lack of hydrogen gas supply.
- Level C respiratory protection was used during the collection of soil samples.
- Roger and Cindy Pinette both came onsite during NUS/PIT's field activities. Roger Pinette spoke briefly with John Rendall/EPA RSPO about the activities that NUS/PIT and EPA were conducting.

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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C-583-9-6-83

MEMO TO: RICHARD WILLEY  
 SEPTEMBER 24, 1986-PAGE FOUR

May 21, 1986 (continued)

- After all field work were completed for the day, all equipment and materials were decontaminated in accordance with the Work Plan D-583-5-6-2. The AC power line was disconnected for the evening.
- Operating problems with the AID GC/EC (damaged column or detector) prevented the field screening of samples for PCBs. Apparently, impurities and other organic contaminants have coalesced within the column since the internal heater was not operating.

May 22, 1986

- Upon arrival, weather conditions were 10 to 13°C, wet, light drizzle to rain, overcast, with wind between 0 to 3 mph.
- Using the power auger, soil samples were retrieved from 55-50, 55-58, 55-60, 55-59, and 55-64. Aqueous samples were obtained from GW-03, GW-04, GW-05 and GW-07. Two 44 ml septum VOA vials and two 80 oz bottles were used to hold each aqueous sample for volatile organics and semi-volatiles analyses, respectively.
- No readings were detected on the OVA (a small quantity of hydrogen gas was available for resupplying the OVA).
- At the end of the day, all equipment was decontaminated and decommissioned. The AC power line was disconnected from the Rita Pinette residence, and a nominal sum was paid to Mrs. Pinette for the use of power.

All work was conducted in accordance with Task Work Plan No. D-583-5-6-2, with the exception of the following:

- The AID GC/EC was not functioning properly and therefore was not used for the screening of soil samples in the field. It is suspected that either a malfunctioning column or detector was responsible for the AID GC/EC's operating problem. A recommendation for future field work is that a spare column be carried by the field crew. However, it is not possible that a spare detector be carried as a major overhaul of the instrument is necessary for its replacement.

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE VAND  
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C-583-9-6-83

MEMO TO: DON SMITH  
 SEPTEMBER 24, 1986-PAGE FIVE

- The samples to be collected and sample locations as identified in the Task Work Plan were modified in the field due to site conditions and an examination of the topography. Samples actually collected and their respective locations are presented in Table 1 and 2.
- While the Task Work Plan proposed the filtering of groundwater samples for the analyses of PCBs, this was not performed based on site conditions. During the retrieval of groundwater samples, it was noted by the NUS/FIT samplers that there seemed to be a significant amount of suspended clay particles and fines in the samples. Filtering of the sample would have taken an inordinate amount of time. Upon examination of the potential use of the groundwater by nearby residences, it would be more likely that some suspended matter (with adsorbed PCBs) would be ingested. Thus, a realistic analysis would be to include suspended materials rather than removing them through filtration.

LC/mtb

Reviewed and approved by:

  
 R. DINITTO, RPM

Date:

9/24/86

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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TABLE 1  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
 NUS/PIT THIRD SAMPLING ROUND  
 SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sample Location</u>	<u>Sample ID Number</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Sample Source</u>	<u>Analyses</u>	<u>Comments</u>
3/20/86	SS-63	14356	soil	soil blank	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/20/86	SS-47	14357	soil	D-1, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/20/86	SS-48	14361	soil	F-2, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-53-3	14362	soil	G-3, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-53-5	14363	soil	G-3, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-49	14364	soil	I-3, 2.7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-54	14365	soil	G-4, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-51	14367	soil	H-4, 3-3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-55	14368	soil	G-5, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-62	14369	soil	E-5, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SED-05	14370	sediment	on site pond	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SED-06	14371	sediment	replicate	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-56	14372	soil	D-3, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/21/86	SS-57	14373	soil	A-3, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	SS-50	14374	soil	A-4, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	SS-58	14375	soil	B-2, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	SS-58R	14376	soil	B-2, replicate	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	SS-60	14377	soil	A-3, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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TABLE I  
 PRNETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
 NUS/PYT THIRD SAMPLING ROUND  
 SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR CLP ANALYSES  
 PAGE TWO

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sample Location</u>	<u>Sample ID Number</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Sample Source</u>	<u>Analyses</u>	<u>Comments</u>
3/22/86	SS-6A	14378	soil	background, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	SS-6AR	14379	soil	background replicate, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	SS-59	14381	soil	E-4, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/20/86	GW-06	14358	aqueous	blank (EPA, Lex.)	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	GW-03	14380	aqueous	background	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	GW-04	14382	aqueous	E-4, 3' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	GW-05	14383	aqueous	GW-04 replicate	VOA, EXT	Grab
3/22/86	GW-07	14384	aqueous	D-3	VOA, EXT	Grab

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PRNETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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TABLE 2  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE  
 NUS/PIT THIRD SAMPLING ROUND  
 SAMPLE SUMMARY FOR NUS/PIT IN-HOUSE ANALYSES

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sample Location</u>	<u>Sample ID Number</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Sample Source</u>	<u>Analyses</u>	<u>Comments</u>
5/20/86	SS-63	14356	soil	soil blank	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/20/86	SS-47	14357	soil	D-1, 7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/20/86	INS-01	14359	soil	E-1, 7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/20/86	INS-02	14360	soil	E-2, 7' depth	VOA	Grab
5/20/86	SS-48	14361	soil	F-2, 7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/21/86	SS-33	14362	soil	G-3, 7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/21/86	SS-33	14363	soil	G-3, 7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/21/86	SS-49	14364	soil	I-3, 2.7' depth	VOA	Grab
5/21/86	SS-34	14365	soil	G-4, 7' depth	VOA	Grab
5/21/86	SS-34	14366	soil	G-4, 7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/21/86	SS-31	14367	soil	H-4, 3-7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/22/86	SS-38	14375	soil	B-2, 7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/22/86	SS-60	14377	soil	A-3, 7' depth	VOA, EXT	Grab
5/20/86	GW-06	14358	aqueous	blank, EPA, Lex.	VOA	Grab
5/22/86	GW-04	14382	aqueous	E-4, 7' depth	VOA	Grab
5/22/86	Gw-07	14384	aqueous	D-3	VOA	Grab

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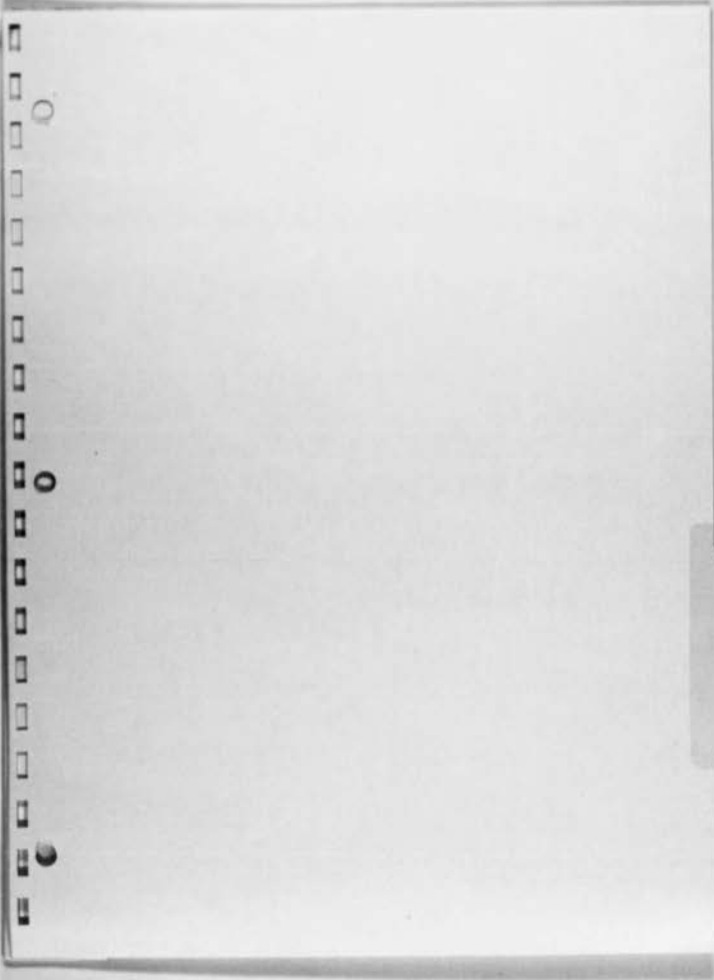
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**APPENDIX D**



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APPENDIX D

Trip Report for Ground Surveying and  
Geophysical Surveys

**NUS CORPORATION  
SUPERFUND DIVISION**

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-583-11-5-100

TO: DAVID FRASCA/EPA  
FROM: LIYANG CHU *L. Chu*  
DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 1985  
COPIES: FILE

SUBJECT: TRIP REPORT FOR GROUND SURVEYING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS  
AT THE PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD SITE-OCTOBER 15-16, 1985  
Work Assignment No. 93-1L34  
Reference No. MEO3PR  
Project No. 531201

The NUS Corporation Region I Field Investigation Team (NUS/PIT) conducted ground surveying and geophysical surveys at the Pinette's Salvage Yard Site near Washburn, Maine on October 16, 1985. Results of the activities performed are discussed in this trip report. NUS/PIT personnel who comprised the field team included: Liyang Chu, Project Manager; Bob Ross, Hydrologist, and Joe Baldyga, Geologist. Mr. David Frasca, EPA RSPO, attended as an observer, and assisted the field team.

All surveying and geophysical equipment, health and safety equipment, and personnel were mobilized on October 15, 1985 to Presque Isle, Maine. The NUS/PIT Field Team entered the site on October 16, 1985 and established a command post and decontamination station. The following events and activities occurred:

- Weather conditions were generally cool (10°C) and sunny.
- L. Chu and D. Frasca performed the initial site reconnaissance using Level C protective clothing and respiratory protection. An HNU Systems PI 101 Photoionization Detector was used to monitor for volatile organics. The reconnaissance started in the driveway, went along the junk cars, traversed the field in the excavation area and returned to the driveway. Because no volatiles were detected, the respiratory protection was downgraded to Level D based on the prevailing conditions.
- After examination of the excavation area, it was decided that a 40' x 40' sampling grid would be surveyed and staked over the area, and aligned with magnetic north. The origin point was selected, a stake was marked and planted, and a Gurley Model 100A Transit was situated on a tripod over the stake. With the aid of a leveling rod, a 100 foot long measuring tape, and a 200 foot long tape, lines were shot 40' due north, 40' due west, and to several features including the shed and garage. The northeast corner was then located, along with the center of the grid. All corners and center of the grid were staked, flagged, marked and recorded. The transit was then moved to the center of the grid and realigned with magnetic north. Lines were then shot to 7.5' due south, to the southeast and southwest corners at 90.1 feet (33.7° declination), to 50' due north, to 50' due east, and to 50' due west of the center (see Figure 1). All points were staked, flagged, and marked.

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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C-583-11-5-100

MEMO TO DAVE FRASCA  
NOVEMBER 26, 1983-PAGE TWO

- A magnetometry survey was performed across the site area using EG&G Geometrics G-836 Proton Precession Magnetometers to measure the intensity of the local magnetic field at the site. A total of nine traverses were made across the site area at 20 foot spacing. Intensities of the local field strength were recorded. All work was performed in accordance with NUS SOG No. 31, Rev 0.
- After the completion of the magnetometry survey, the very low frequency (VLF) Survey was conducted. A Geonics EM-16 unit was used to perform the initial traverse of three lines at 40 feet spacing. The Cutler, Maine Transmitting Station was used to provide the Very Low Frequency signal needed for conducting the survey. A background line was run across the street from the site at the base of the hill. After the VLF Survey was completed, a Geonics EM-16R unit was used to traverse the same lines and background line. All data were recorded and work conducted in accordance with NUS SOG, No. 49, Rev 0.
- The approximate locations of traverse lines are shown in Figures 2 and 3.
- After completion of work, all equipment was decontaminated in accordance with the NUS Site Safety Plan and demobilized from the site.

All magnetometry and VLF data are currently under review and interpretation of the data will be presented in a later submittal. Work was conducted under Work Plan No. D-583-10-5-4.

LC/rtr

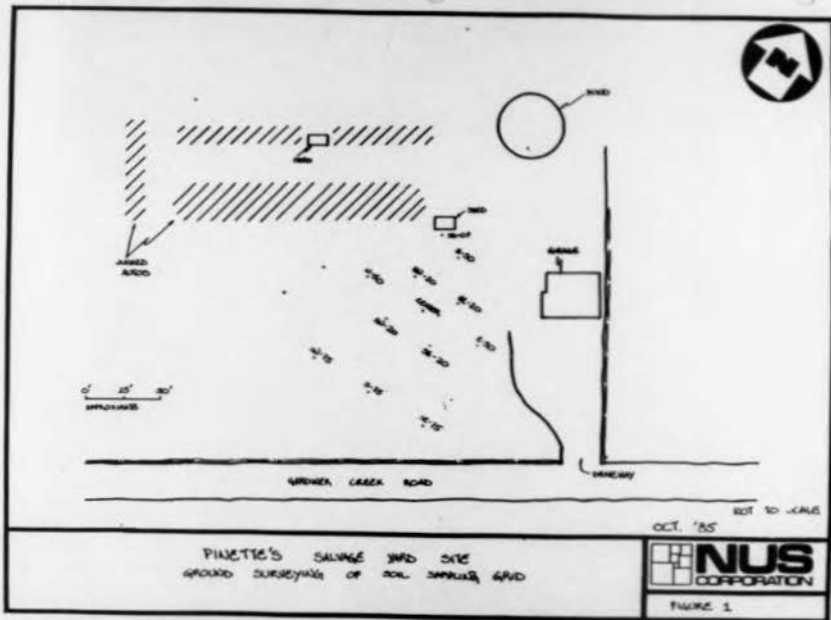
cc: B. Buckley  
T. Plant  
V. Tillinghast  
D. Smith/EPA I

Reviewed and approved by:

*R. DiNitto*  
R. DiNitto, RPM

Date:

*11/28/83*



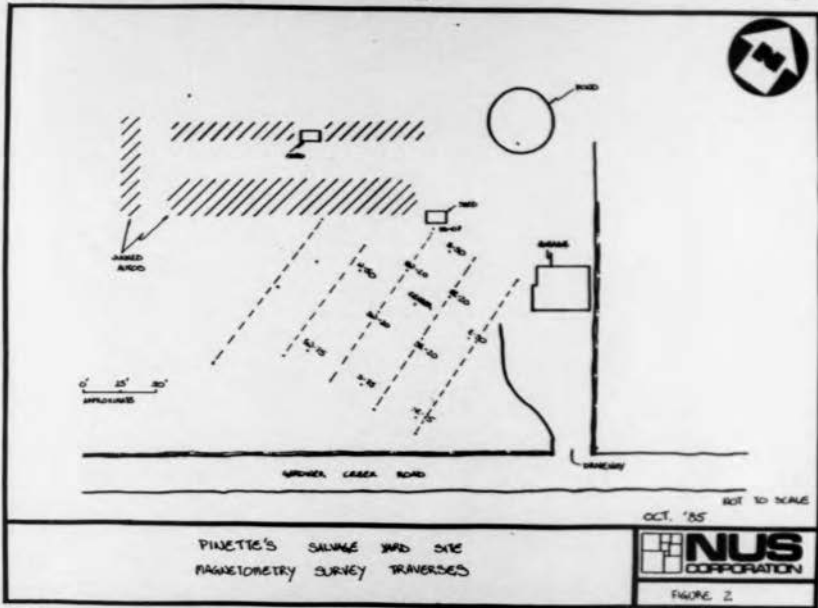
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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

PLS 001

1596

D-5



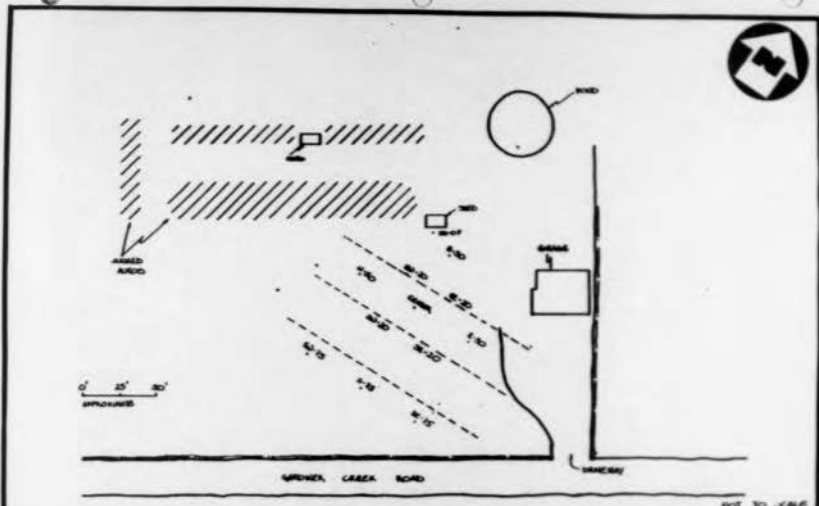
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D-6



PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD ONE  
VLF SURVEY TRAVERSES

OCT. '85

NOT TO SCALE

**NUS**  
CORPORATION

FIGURE 3

1598

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**1599**

**APPENDIX E**

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APPENDIX E IS PROVIDED  
IN VOLUME II OF THE REPORT

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**1600**

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**1601**

**APPENDIX F**

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

**PIS 001**

APPENDIX F

- F-1 Pinette's Salvage Yard, NUS/FIT VLF Survey  
A) EM-16  
B) Resistivity/EM-16R
- F-2 Pinette's Salvage Yard, NUS/FIT  
Magnetometer Data

**1602**



TABLE F-1  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
NUS/FIT VLF SURVEY

A) EM-18

PROJECT NO. MF03PR PAGE 1 OF 2  
DATE 10/16/95 SITE Pinette  
OPERATOR S. Ross/J. Balhyga GRID 1  
STATION Cutter, Maine

LINE	STATION	IN PHASE	*DIP ANGLE	+ FILTERED READING	-	OUT OF PHASE	REMARKS
2	1	+ 9.5	5.4			+ 3	
				17.5			
2	2	+ 8.0	4.6			+ 1	NE corner of 40' grid
				14	- 9.5		
2	3	+ 6.0	3.4			- 1	
				8			
2	4	+ 2.0	1.1			- 3	
1	1	+ 9	5.1			+ 1.5	
				16			
1	2	+ 7	4			+ 1	
				9	- 13		
1	3	+ 2	1.1			- 0.5	
				3			
1	4	+ 1	.5			- 1	
3	1	+ 14	8			- 1	
				21			
3	2	+ 7	4			- 2	NE corner of 40' grid
				14	- 9		
3	3	+ 7	4			- 2	
				12			
3	4	+ 5	3			- 1	
4	1	+ 2.0	1.1			- 12.0	Background NE of grid across the street
				11			
4	2	+ 9.0	5.1			- 10.5	
				16	- 2		
4	3	+ 7.0	4			- 10.0	
				9			
4	4	+ 2.0	1.1			- 14.0	

\* Dip Angle = arctan (In Phase/100)

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

PIS 001

1603

TABLE F-1  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
 NUS/FIT VLF SURVEY

B) RESISTIVITY/EM-10R

PROJECT NO. 71E03PR PAGE 2 OF 2  
 DATE 10/14/86 SITE Pinette's  
 OPERATOR R. Ross/J. Balfiga GRID 1  
 STATION Cutter, ME

LINE	STATION	RESISTIVITY	MULTIPLIER	PHASE ANGLE	REMARKS
1	1	3.5	x 100 = 350	17	VLF unit at NE corner of 40' grid
1	2	4.0	x 100 = 400	18	
1	3	4.0	x 100 = 400	16	
1	4	4.0	x 100 = 400	18	
2	4	4.0	x 100 = 400	18	
2	3	3.5	x 100 = 350	17	
2	2	3.5	x 100 = 350	20	
2	1	5.0	x 100 = 500	17	
3	1	5.0	x 100 = 500	17	
3	2	3.5	x 100 = 350	18	
3	3	4.5	x 100 = 450	16	
3	4	5.0	x 100 = 500	15	
4	1	12	x 100 = 1200	12	Background line across street from site
4	2	16	x 100 = 1600	13	
4	3	20	x 100 = 2000	14	
4	4	16	x 100 = 1600	12	

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PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

PIS 001

1604

TABLE F-2 Magnetometry Base Station Data

Time	Total Field	Active Digits	Change	Reading No.
10:27:13	56339.9	339.9	0.0	1.0
10:27:43	56340.7	340.7	0.8	2.0
10:28:13	56340.4	340.4	-0.3	3.0
10:28:43	56340.7	340.7	0.3	4.0
10:29:13	56340.2	340.2	-0.5	5.0
10:29:43	56340.8	340.8	0.6	6.0
10:30:13	56340.0	340.0	-0.8	7.0
10:30:43	56340.2	340.2	0.2	8.0
10:31:13	56339.8	339.8	-0.4	9.0
10:31:43	56339.5	339.5	-0.3	10.0
10:32:13	56340.7	340.7	1.2	11.0
10:32:43	56340.1	340.1	-0.6	12.0
10:33:43	56340.8	340.8	0.7	13.0
10:33:43	56340.8	340.8	0.0	14.0
10:34:13	56339.8	339.8	-1.0	15.0
10:34:43	56339.2	339.2	-0.6	16.0
10:35:13	56339.4	339.4	0.2	17.0
10:35:43	56339.6	339.6	0.2	18.0
10:36:13	56340.3	340.3	0.7	19.0
10:36:43	56340.9	340.9	0.6	20.0
10:37:13	56340.0	340.0	-0.9	21.0
10:37:43	56340.7	340.7	0.7	22.0
10:38:13	56340.7	340.7	0.0	23.0
10:38:43	56340.9	340.9	0.2	24.0
10:39:13	56341.9	341.9	1.0	25.0
10:39:43	56338.8	338.8	-3.1	26.0
10:40:13	56342.5	342.5	3.7	27.0
10:40:43	56341.7	341.7	-0.8	28.0
10:41:13	56341.0	341.0	-0.7	29.0
10:41:43	56341.4	341.4	0.4	30.0
10:42:13	56341.6	341.6	0.2	31.0
10:42:43	56341.1	341.1	-0.5	32.0
10:43:13	56340.8	340.8	-0.3	33.0
10:43:43	56342.0	342.0	1.2	34.0
10:44:13	56342.0	342.0	0.0	35.0
10:44:43	56342.7	342.7	0.7	36.0
10:45:13	56331.9	331.9	-10.8	37.0
10:45:43	56343.1	343.1	11.2	38.0
10:46:13	56342.9	342.9	-0.2	39.0
10:46:43	56316.2	316.2	-26.7	40.0
10:47:13	56342.3	342.3	26.1	41.0
10:47:43	56341.1	341.1	-1.2	42.0
10:48:13	56341.6	341.6	0.5	43.0
10:48:43	56341.0	341.0	-0.6	44.0
10:49:13	56341.3	341.3	0.3	45.0
10:49:43	56341.3	341.3	0.0	46.0
10:50:13	56343.2	343.2	1.9	47.0
10:50:43	56342.2	342.2	-1.0	48.0
10:51:13	56342.7	342.7	0.5	49.0
10:51:43	56342.8	342.8	0.1	50.0
10:52:13	56342.5	342.5	-0.3	51.0
10:52:43	56343.5	343.5	1.0	52.0
10:53:13	56342.9	342.9	-0.6	53.0
10:53:43	56344.2	344.2	1.3	54.0
10:54:13	56343.0	343.0	-1.2	55.0

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PIS 001

1905

TABLE F-2 Magnetometry Base Station Data

Time	Total Field	Active Digits	Change	Reading No.
10:54:43	56344.3	344.3	1.3	56.0
10:55:13	56344.2	344.2	-0.1	57.0
10:55:43	56344.0	344.0	-0.2	58.0
10:56:13	56345.0	345.0	1.0	59.0
10:56:43	56345.0	345.0	0.0	60.0
10:57:13	56345.5	345.5	0.5	61.0
10:57:43	56345.2	345.2	-0.3	62.0
10:58:13	56344.5	344.5	-0.7	63.0
10:58:43	56344.4	344.4	-0.1	64.0
10:59:13	56343.9	343.9	-0.5	65.0
10:59:43	56345.0	345.0	1.1	66.0
11:00:13	56343.7	343.7	-1.3	67.0
11:00:43	56345.6	345.6	1.9	68.0
11:01:13	56345.0	345.0	-0.6	69.0
11:01:43	56330.0	330.0	-15.0	70.0
11:02:13	56345.6	345.6	15.6	71.0
11:02:43	56345.2	345.2	-0.4	72.0
11:03:13	56344.6	344.6	-0.6	73.0
11:03:43	56345.2	345.2	0.6	74.0
11:04:13	56346.2	346.2	1.0	75.0
11:04:43	56345.8	345.8	-0.4	76.0
11:05:13	56346.1	346.1	0.3	77.0
11:05:43	56345.1	345.1	-1.0	78.0
11:06:13	56345.8	345.8	0.7	79.0
11:06:43	56337.0	337.0	-8.8	80.0
11:07:13	56345.3	345.3	0.3	81.0
11:07:43	56345.6	345.6	0.3	82.0
11:08:13	56346.5	346.5	0.9	83.0
11:08:43	56346.1	346.1	-0.4	84.0
11:09:13	56346.7	346.7	0.6	85.0
11:09:43	56344.5	344.5	-2.2	86.0
11:10:13	56345.8	345.8	1.3	87.0
11:10:43	56344.9	344.9	-0.9	88.0
11:11:13	56345.9	345.9	1.0	89.0
11:11:43	56346.4	346.4	0.5	90.0
11:12:13	56345.9	345.9	-0.5	91.0
11:12:43	56345.6	345.6	-0.3	92.0
11:13:13	56346.5	346.5	0.9	93.0
11:13:43	56345.2	345.2	-1.3	94.0
11:14:13	56346.2	346.2	1.0	95.0
11:14:43	56346.9	346.9	0.7	96.0
11:15:13	56344.7	344.7	-2.2	97.0
11:15:43	56346.4	346.4	1.7	98.0
11:16:13	56346.1	346.1	-0.3	99.0
11:16:43	56345.2	345.2	-0.9	100.0
11:17:13	56344.3	344.3	-0.9	101.0
11:17:43	56345.4	345.4	1.1	102.0
11:18:13	56344.7	344.7	-0.7	103.0
11:18:43	56344.8	344.8	0.1	104.0
11:19:13	56344.8	344.8	0.0	105.0
11:19:43	56344.7	344.7	-0.1	106.0
11:20:13	56344.3	344.3	-0.4	107.0
11:20:43	56345.1	345.1	0.8	108.0
11:21:13	56343.7	343.7	-1.4	109.0
11:21:43	56344.6	344.6	0.9	110.0

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

PIS 001

1906

TABLE F-2 Magnetometry Base Station Data

Time	Total Field	Active Digits	Change	Reading No.
11:22:13	56344.6	344.6	0.0	111.0
11:22:43	56344.4	344.4	-0.2	112.0
11:23:13	56345.3	345.3	0.9	113.0
11:23:43	56345.0	345.0	-0.3	114.0
11:24:13	56343.8	343.8	-1.2	115.0
11:24:43	56344.7	344.7	0.9	116.0
11:25:13	56342.3	342.3	-2.4	117.0

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PIS 001

1607

TABLE F-2 Corrected Field Magnetometry Data

Line	Position	Total Field	Gradient
0	0	55975.5	4.6
0	20	55969.8	2.2
0	40	55970.5	1.3
0	60	56056.2	113.1
0	80	55842.2	-42.5
0	100	55778.9	-34.2
0	120	55309.8	-261.9
0	140	53694.9	-1201.3
20	140	55015.5	-214
20	120	55694.9	-69
20	100	55921.6	-25.8
20	80	55917.9	-12.7
20	60	55937.3	-1.9
20	40	55930.7	-57
20	20	55986.3	4
20	0	55983.4	5.4
40	0	55981.4	5.8
40	20	55971.1	3.5
40	40	55950.9	-1.2
40	60	55932.2	-2.6
40	80	55956.1	0.9
40	100	55932.1	-71.1
40	120	55820	-44.5
40	140	55606.2	-74.1
60	140	55678.2	-71.3
60	120	55781.8	-25.3
60	100	55826	-16.5
60	80	55899.7	-2.6
60	60	55940.7	-7.3
60	40	55976.5	6.1
60	20	55971.8	4.7
60	0	55980.8	6.2
80	0	55979.8	5.7
80	20	55981.5	4.9
80	40	55971.4	3.5
80	60	55943.4	3.7
80	80	55901.4	-1
80	100	55871.6	-2.8
80	120	55824.8	-35.6
100	120	55914.5	-88.6
100	100	55831.8	-13.5
100	80	55913.6	14.2
100	60	55928	2.4
100	40	55950	3.5
100	20	55965.4	4.7
100	0	55976.5	5.4
100	-20	55983.8	6.1
120	-20	55979.6	5.6
120	0	55977.2	6.3
120	20	55966.1	4.5
120	40	55943.8	2.6
120	60	55911.2	0.1
120	80	55833.7	-9.7
120	100	55689.6	-34
120	120	55616.5	-158.2

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1608

TABLE F-2 Corrected Field Magnetometry Data

Line	Position	Total Field	Gradient
140	120	52041.1	-1137.6
140	100	56115.5	-201.3
140	80	55749.7	-57.9
140	60	55864.2	-19.2
140	40	55930.2	0.7
140	20	55961.7	4.7
140	0	55975.7	6
140	-20	55982	5.3
160	-20	55982.2	5.2
160	0	55975.9	4.6
160	20	55964.7	3.5
160	40	55937.8	-0.2
160	60	55873.3	-11.9
160	80	55619.7	-122

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1609

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**16 10**

**APPENDIX G**

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**1611**

APPENDIX G

COMPOUNDS INCLUDED IN THE CONTRACT  
LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSES

- G-1 ORGANICS ANALYSIS AND CONTRACT  
REQUIRED DETECTION LIMITS (CRDL)
- G-2 INORGANICS ANALYSIS AND CONTRACT  
REQUIRED DETECTION LIMITS (CRDL)

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TABLE G-1  
COMPOUNDS INCLUDED IN CLP ORGANICS ANALYSIS  
AND CONTRACT REQUIRED DETECTION LIMITS (CRDL)

<u>Volatile Organics</u> Compound	Aqueous CRDL (ppb)	<u>Pesticides/PCBs</u> Compound	Aqueous CRDL (ppb)
Chloromethane	10	Alpha-BHC	0.05
Bromomethane	10	Beta-BHC	0.05
Vinyl Chloride	10	Delta-BHC	0.05
Chloroethane	10	Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05
Methylene Chloride	5	Heptachlor	0.05
Acetone	10	Aldrin	0.05
Carbon Disulfide	5	Heptachlor epoxide	0.05
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	Endosulfan I	0.05
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	Dieldrin	0.10
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	4,4'-DDE	0.10
Chloroform	5	Endrin	0.10
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	Endosulfan II	0.10
2-Butanone	10	4,4'-DDD	0.10
1,1,1-Tetrachloroethene	5	Endrin Aldehyde	0.10
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	Endosulfan Sulfate	0.10
Vinyl Acetate	10	4,4'-DDT	0.10
Bromodichloromethane	5	Methoxychlor	0.50
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	Endrin ketone	0.10
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	Chlordane	0.50
Trichloroethene	5	Toxaphene	1.0
Dibromochloromethane	5	Aroclor-1016	0.50
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	Aroclor-1221	0.50
Benzene	5	Aroclor-1242	0.50
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	Aroclor-1248	0.50
2-Chloroethylvinylether	10	Aroclor-1254	1.0
Bromoform	5	Aroclor-1260	1.0
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10		
2-Hexanone	10		
Tetrachloroethene	5		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5		
Toluene	5		
Chlorobenzene	5		
Ethylbenzene	5		
Styrene	5		
Total Xylenes	5		

PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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1612

TABLE G-1  
COMPOUNDS INCLUDED IN CLP ORGANICS ANALYSIS  
AND CONTRACT REQUIRED DETECTION LIMITS (CRDL)  
PAGE TWO

<u>Semivolatile (Base/Neutral/Acid) Organics</u>			
Compound	Aqueous CRDL (ppb)	Compound	Aqueous CRDL (ppb)
Phenol	20	Acenaphthene	20
bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	20	2,4-Dinitrophenol	100
2-Chlorophenol	20	4-Nitrophenol	100
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	20	Dibenzofuran	20
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	20	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	20
Benzyl Alcohol	20	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	20
1,2-Dichlorophenol	20	Diethylphthalate	20
2-Methylphenol	20	6-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	20
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	20	Fluorene	20
4-Methylphenol	20	4-Nitroaniline	100
N-Nitroso-Di-n-Propylamine	20	4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	100
Hexachloroethane	20	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	20
Nitrobenzene	20	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	20
Isophorone	20	Hexachlorobenzene	20
2-Nitrophenol	20	Pentachlorophenol	100
2,4-Dimethylphenol	20	Phenanthrene	20
Benzoic Acid	20	Anthracene	20
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	20	Di-n-Butylphthalate	20
2,4-Dichlorophenol	20	Fluoranthene	20
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	20	Pyrene	20
Naphthalene	20	Butylbenzylphthalate	20
4-Chloroaniline	20	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	40
Hexachlorobutadiene	20	Benzo (a) Anthracene	20
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	20	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	20
2-Methylnaphthalene	20	Chrysene	20
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	20	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	20
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	20	Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	20
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	100	Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	20
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	Benzo (a) Pyrene	20
2-Nitroaniline	100	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	20
Dimethyl Phthalate	20	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	20
Acenaphthylene	20	Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	20
		3-Nitroaniline	100

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TABLE G-2

ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN CLP INORGANICS ANALYSIS  
AND CONTRACT REQUIRED DETECTION LIMITS (CRDL)

Inorganic Element	Aqueous CRDL (ppb)	Inorganic Element	Aqueous CRDL (ppb)
Aluminum	200	Magnesium	5000
Antimony	60	Manganese	15
Arsenic	10	Mercury	0.2
Barium	200	Nickel	40
Beryllium	5	Potassium	5000
Cadmium	5	Selenium	5
Calcium	5000	Silver	10
Chromium	10	Sodium	5000
Cobalt	50	Thallium	10
Copper	25	Tin	40
Iron	100	Vanadium	50
Lead	5	Zinc	20

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**APPENDIX H**

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APPENDIX H

NUS/FIT Preliminary Sampling Round  
-Analytical Data

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**TABLE H-1  
PINNETT'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT BOUND I SAMPLING  
NUS/PIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
(VALUES BY RELATIVE UNITS)**

Sample Location Sample Number Detection Limit Reference	55-01		55-02		55-03		55-04		55-05		55-06		55-07		55-08		55-09		Blank	
	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	13519	
Tentatively Identified Compound	Aqueous Detection Limit (ppb)		N/Standard Peak Height																	
	Benzene	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichloroethene	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	2.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	4.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	12.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
m-Xylene	9.0	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o-Xylene	7.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coeluters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Unidentified Peaks			3	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	2							

- = not detected

NOTE: The above results are from NUS/PIT in-house headspace screening technique using a Photovac ISA10 Gas Chromatograph. Data are not quantifiable due to the limitations of the headspace technique and are therefore reported as a percentage of an aqueous control standard. Percentages must be interpreted as plus or minus a 30 % range. Coeluters represent the following group of compounds which generally can not be distinguished in screening: 1,1-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, chloroform and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The presence of one or more of these may be indicated.

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PINNETT'S SALVAGE YARD  
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TABLE N-2  
 PHNET'S SALVAGE YARD - MOBILE BOUNDARY SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SOLUBLE RESIDUES  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	55-01	55-02	55-03	55-04	55-05	55-06	55-04	55-05	55-06	55-07	55-08	55-09	Blank
Sample Number	13515	13516	13517	13518	13519	13520	13521	13522	13523	13524	13525	13526	13529
Traffic Report Number	AC767	AC768	AC769	AC770	AC771	AC772	AC773	AC774	AC775	AC776	AC777	AC778	AC779
					Replicate	Replicate							
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)												
Phenol	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	813	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	18,400	-	-	-	-	2403	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	1,600	-	1103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2003	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	330	-	1603	473	-	204,000	347,000	2,100	-	-	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1403	-
Phenanthrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	12,400	-	-	-	-	2303	-
Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2003	-
Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3,5-Dichlorobenzidine	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1403	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
bio(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Chrysene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1903	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1603	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1103	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1603	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	873	-
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1103	-
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
% Moisture	8.8	10.9	12.9	15.9	16.9	15.9	13.7	7.4	31.9	27.8	5.4	-	-

- - indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \*
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Notes: For all samples, individual sample CRDL = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100/100 - % Moisture). Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples. In addition, detection limits for samples AC769 and AC770 should be multiplied by 60, reflecting their analysis as medium samples.

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PHNET'S SALVAGE YARD  
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**TABLE R-3  
PNETTES SALVAGE YARD - MISSYI BOUND 1 SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM ELP1 ANALYSIS  
POLYCYCLOIC SOIL RESIDUES  
VALUES IN PPM**

Sample Location	SS-01	SS-02	SS-03	SS-04	SS-05	SS-05R	SS-06	SS-07	SS-08	SS-09	Blank
Sample Number	13313	13316	13317	13318	13319	13320	13321	13322	13323	13324	13325
Traffic Report Number	AC74	AC78	AC79	AC730	AC731	AC732	AC733	AC734	AC735	AC736	AC737
	Replicate			Replicate							
Compound	CRDL µg/g										
Alpha-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aldrin	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dieldrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
p,p'-DDE	4.0	-	163	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
p,p'-DDD	4.0	-	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
p,p'-DDT	4.0	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlordane	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaphene	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1014	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	40.0	793	793	-	500,000	230,000	47,000	2,000	2,000	103	-
Dilution Factor	1	1	2	1	100	2,000	1,000	40	40	1	1
Mixture	8.8	10.8	13.9	13.9	16.9	15.8	13.7	7.4	31.9	27.8	3.4

- - - indicates compound was not detected  
 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample CRDL = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100(100 - % Moisture)

Values in samples AC731-AC735 were also confirmed on GC/MS.

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TABLE H-4  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND I SAMPLING  
NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
VOLATILE ORGANIC SURFACE WATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location Sample Number	SW-01 13525	SW-02 13526	Blank 13532
Tentatively Identified Compound	Detection Limit (ppb)		
Benzene	1.0	-	-
Trichloroethene	1.0	-	-
Toluene	3.0	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	2.0	-	-
Chlorobenzene	11.0	-	-
Ethylbenzene	18.0	-	-
m-Xylene	15.0	-	-
o-Xylene	11.0	-	-
Coeluters	-	-	-
No. of Unidentified Peaks	2	3	-

- = not detected

NOTE: The above results are from NUS/FIT in-house headspace screening technique using a Photovac 10A10 Gas Chromatograph. Data are not quantifiable due to the limitations of the headspace technique and are therefore reported as a percentage of an aqueous control standard. Percentages must be interpreted as plus or minus a 30 % range. Coeluters represent the following group of compounds which generally can not be distinguished in screening; 1,1-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, chloroform and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The presence of one or more of these may be indicated.

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TABLE H-3  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PTT ROUND 1 SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SURFACE WATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SW-01	SW-02	Blank
Sample Number	13525	13526	13561
Traffic Report Number	AC745	AC746	AC760
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)		
Phenol	10	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-
Benzoic Acid	50	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	-	-
Diethylphthalate	10	-	-
Phenanthrene	10	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	-	-
Fluoranthene	10	-	-
Pyrene	10	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzidine	10	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	10	-	-
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	-	-
Chrysene	10	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	10	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	10	-	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	10	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	10	-	-
Indeno(1, 2, 3-cd)Pyrene	10	-	-
Dibenz(a, h)Anthracene	10	-	-
Benzo(g, h, i)Perylene	10	-	-
Dilution Factors	1	1	1
-	- indicates compound was not detected		
3	- quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)		
*	- value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review		
**	- value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review		
CRDL	- contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)		

Note: Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples.

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TABLE H-4  
 PNETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND 1 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 PCB/PESTICIDE SURFACE WATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SW-01	SW-02	Blank
Sample Number	13523	13526	13541
Traffic Report Number	AC743	AC746	AC760

Compound	CRDL (ppb)			
Alpha-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05	-	-	-
Heptachlor	0.05	-	-	-
Aldrin	0.05	0.023	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.05	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	0.05	-	-	-
Dieldrin	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDE	0.10	-	-	-
Endrin	0.10	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDD	0.10	-	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	0.10	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDT	0.10	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	0.05	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	0.10	-	-	-
Chlordane	0.5	-	-	-
Toxaphene	1.0	-	-	-
Aroclor-1016	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	1.0	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	1.0	-	-	-

Dilution Factor:                    1            1            1

- -        indicates compound was not detected
- J        -        quantitation is approximate due to quality control review  
           (data validation)
- \*        -        value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality  
           control review
- \*\*        -        value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in  
           quality control review
- CRDL    -        contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain  
           sample detection limit)

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TABLE H-7  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND 1 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC TAP WATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	TS-1	TS-2	Blank
Sample Number	13513	13562	13561
Traffic Report Number	AC758	AC759	AC760

Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)	TS-1	TS-2	Blank
Phenol	10	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	50	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	10	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	10	-	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	*	-	-
Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-
Pyrene	10	-	-	-
3,5-Dichlorobenzidine	10	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	10	-	-	-
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	*	-	-
Chrysene	10	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	10	-	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	10	-	-	-
Indeno(1, 2, 3-cd)Pyrene	10	-	-	-
Dibenz(a, h)Anthracene	10	-	-	-
Benzo(g, h, i)Perylene	10	-	-	-

Dilution Factor:	1	1	1
------------------	---	---	---

- - indicates compound was not detected
- - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

Note: Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples.

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TABLE H-8  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND 1 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 PCB/PESTICIDE TAP WATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	T5-1	T5-2	Blank
Sample Number	13513	13542	13541
Traffic Report Number	AC758	AC759	AC760

Compound	CRDL (ppb)			
Alpha-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05	-	-	-
Heptachlor	0.05	-	-	-
Aldrin	0.05	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.05	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	0.05	-	-	-
Dieldrin	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDE	0.10	-	-	-
Endrin	0.10	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDD	0.10	-	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	0.10	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDT	0.10	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	0.05	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	0.10	-	-	-
Chlordane	0.5	-	-	-
Toxaphene	1.0	-	-	-
Aroclor-1016	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	1.0	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	1.0	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:		1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- ] - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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**APPENDIX I**

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APPENDIX I

NUT/FIT Second Sampling Round  
-Analytical Data



-IF-

**TABLE 3-11**  
**PHETT'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT BOXING 8 SAMPLING**  
**CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLPI) ANALYSIS**  
**VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS**  
**(VALUES IN PPB)**

Sample Location	SS-12	SS-13	SS-14	SS-15	SS-16	SS-17	SS-18	SS-20	SS-20R	SS-21	SS-22	SS-23	SS-24	
	1905	1906	1907	1908	18A3	18A4	1914	1911	1912	1913	1896	1899	1903	
Traffic Report Number	AD876	AD899	AD900	AD901	AD887	AD888	AD907	AD908	AD903	AD906	AD889	AD890	AD891	
Volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)	Replicate							Replicate					
		Chloromethane	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromomethane	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vinyl Chloride	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chloroethane	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Methylene Chloride	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acetone	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carbon Disulfide	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chloroform	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2-Butanone	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vinyl Acetate	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bromo-chloromethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trichloroethene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dibromochloromethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Benzene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bromoform	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2-Hexanone	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tetrachloroethene	5	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Toluene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chlorobenzene	5	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ethylbenzene	5	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Styrene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Xylenes	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dilution Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

- - Indicates compound was not detected  
 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

Notes: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL ÷ Dilution Factor × 100/100 = % Moisture.  
 Data has undergone a NUS/PIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

1927

PLS 001

PHETT'S SALVAGE YARD  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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TABLE 1-1  
 PNETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUSPIT BOUND # SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE TWO

Sample Location	55-25	55-25R	55-26	55-27	55-28	55-29	55-30	55-30R	55-31	55-32	55-33	55-34	55-37
Sample Number	13876	13897	13900	13901	13836	13837	13838	13890	13833	13842	13841	13839	13917
Traffic Report Number	AD873	AD876	AD891	AD892	AD880	AD881	AD882	AD883	AD879	AD886	AD885	AD887	AD890
	Replicate	Replicate					Replicate	Replicate					
Volatiles Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)												
Chloromethane	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromomethane	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chloroethane	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methylene Chloride	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Acetone	10	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	*
Carbon Disulfide	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chloroform	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-Butanone	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinyl Acetate	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromochloromethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromodorm	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-Heptanone	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	5	233	73	363	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Styrene	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Xylenes	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected  
 \* quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100(100 - % Moisture)  
 Data has undergone a NUSPIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

1928

PLS 001

PNETTES SALVAGE YARD  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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TABLE I-1  
 PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND 8 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM ECLPI ANALYSIS  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE THREE

Sample Location	1921	1909	1910
Sample Number	AD913	AD902	AD903
Traffic Report Number			
Volatile Organic Compound	CRDL		
	(ppb)		
Chloromethane	10	-	-
Bromomethane	10	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	10	-	-
Chloroethane	10	-	-
Methylene Chloride	5	*	*
Acetone	10	*	*
Carbon Disulfide	5	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-
Chloroform	5	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-
2-Butanone	100	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	-	-
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	-	-
Vinyl Acetate	10	-	-
Bromo-chloromethane	5	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	-	-
Trans-1,4-Dichlorocyclohexane	5	-	-
Trichloroethane	5	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	5	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	-	-
Benzene	5	-	-
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	-	-
Bromoform	5	-	-
2-Hexanone	10	-	-
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	-	-
Tetrachloroethane	5	-	-
Toluene	5	-	-
Chlorobenzene	5	-	-
Ethylbenzene	5	-	-
Styrene	5	-	-
Xylenes	5	-	-

Dilution Factor:

- - indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100/100 - % Moisture.  
 Data has undergone an NUS/PIT quality control review. EPA approval is pending.

1929

PLS 001

PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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**TABLE 1-2  
PNETT'S SALVAGE YARD - RESUIT ROUND 3 SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SOLS RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPM)**

Sample Location	SS-12	SS-13	SS-14	SS-15	SS-16	SS-17	SS-18	SS-19	SS-20	SS-20R	SS-21	SS-22	SS-23
Sample Number	13903	13904	13907	13908	13913	13914	13916	13918	13919	13912	13913	13916	13919
Traffic Report Number	AD898	AD899	AD900	AD901	AD887	AD888	AD967	AD908	AD904	AD905	AD906	AD889	AD890
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)												
Phenol	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	3603	-	2303	-	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	3803	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	330	6403	6703	73,0003	7,9003	2,9003	6,0003	6703	-	1,4003	2,1003	-	-
Diethylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	943	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,4003	-	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,7-Dichlorobenzidine	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9603	-	-	-
Benzo(a)anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nit(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	330	803	-	-	2103	3603	3303	1103	-	393	413	-	883 1203
Chrysene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- - Indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Notes: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100/100 - % Moisture). Data has undergone an NUSPIT quality control review. EPA approval is pending. Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples.

1991

PLS 100

PINETT'S SALVAGE YARD ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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TABLE 1-2  
PINNETTS SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PTT ROUND 2 SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPM)  
PAGE TWO

Sample Location	SS-24	SS-25	SS-29L	SS-26	SS-27	SS-28	SS-29	SS-30	SS-30R	SS-31	SS-32	SS-33
Sample Number	13903	13896	13897	13900	13901	13836	13837	13838	13860	13833	13842	13861
Traffic Report Number	AD896	AD893	AD896	AD891	AD892	AD880	AD881	AD882	AD883	AD879	AD886	AD884
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)	Replicate	Replicate					Replicate	Replicate			
Phenol	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	7103	8203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	330	78,0003	3,9003	3,9003	1,9003	1203	82,0003	53,0003	2,3003	6,9003	-	-
Diethylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,7-Dichlorobenzidine	660	-	-	4403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
bio(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	330	-	893	2703	813	413	-	2203	22036	-	783	2,9003
Chrysene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1603
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:	10	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected  
 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 1003(100 x % Moisture).  
 Data has undergone an NUS/PTT quality control review; EPA approval is pending. Refer to Appendix C for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples.

1 E 91

100 PLS

PINNETTS SALVAGE YARD  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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TABLE 1-2  
 PINETT'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND 8 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE THREE

Sample Location	SS-34	SS-36	SS-37	SS-38	SS-39	SS-40	SS-41	SS-35	SS-44	SS-45	Bkgrd	Bkgrd	Blank
Sample Number	13839	13919	13917	13920	13918	13922	13923	13921	13909	13910			
Traffic Report Number	AD883	AD911	AD909	AD912	AD910	AD914	AD913	AD913	AD902	AD903			
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL												
	(ppb)												
Phenol	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	3623	-	3503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	330	1,9003	10,0003	3903	6,3003	8703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,7-Dichlorobenzidine	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ba(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	330	703	-	-	-	632	723	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chrysene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	330	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10

- - Indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \*\* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Notes: For all samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 1003/100 = % Moisture.  
 Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending. Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples.

13917

PLS 001

PINETT'S SALVAGE YARD  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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TABLE I  
**PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUSPVT BOUND B SAMPLING**  
**CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS**  
**PCB/PSTIC/PCB SOX, RESULTS**  
**(VALUES IN PPM)**

Sample Location	55-22	55-13	55-18	55-13	55-16	55-17	55-18	55-19	55-20	55-20	55-21	55-22	55-23
Sample Number	13603	13604	13607	13608	13605	13604	13616	13616	13611	13612	13613	13616	13609
Traffic Report Number	AD898	AD899	AD900	AD901	AD887	AD888	AD907	AD908	AD908	AD903	AD906	AD889	AD890
Compound	CRDL (ppb)												
Alpha-BHC	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beta-BHC	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Delta-BHC	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Heptachlor	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aldrin	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Heptachlor Epoxide	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Endosulfan I	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dieldrin	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
γ,γ-DDE	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Endrin	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	180	"
Endosulfan II	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
γ,γ-DDD	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	200	"
Endrin Aldehyde	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	200
Endosulfan Sulfate	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
γ,γ-DDT	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	220	70
Methoxychlor	20.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Endrin Ketone	4.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chlordane	20.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Toxaphene	40.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aroclor-1514	20.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aroclor-1221	20.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aroclor-1232	20.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aroclor-1262	20.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aroclor-1248	20.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aroclor-1254	40.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aroclor-1260	40.0	7,600	3,800	870,000	410,000	180,000	130,000	230,000	110,000	9,300	6,200	"	"
Dilution Factors	10	20	1,000	400	200	500	200	200	50	10	1	1	2

- indicates compound was not detected
  - 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
  - \*\* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
  - \*\*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100V/100 = % Moisture.  
 Data has undergone a NUSPVT quality control review. EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE I-3  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PTT BOUND 2 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 PCB/PESTICIDE SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPS)  
 PAGE TWO

Sample Location	SS-24	SS-25	SS-29R	SS-26	SS-27	SS-28	SS-29	SS-30	SS-30R	SS-31	SS-32	SS-33	
Sample Number	13663	13836	13837	13900	13901	13834	13837	13838	13840	13875	13842	13841	
Traffic Report Number	AD856	AD893	AD894	AD891	AD892	AD880	AD881	AD882	AD883	AD879	AD886	AD884	
		Replicate	Replicate					Replicate	Replicate				
Compound	CRDL (ppb)												
Alpha-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Delta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heptachlor	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aldrin	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heptachlor Epoxide	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Endosulfan I	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dieldrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
γ-CDD	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	
Endrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Endosulfan II	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
γ-CDD	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	
Endrin Alderhyde	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Endosulfan Sulfate	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
γ-CDDT	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	
Methoxychlor	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Endrin Ketone	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chlordane	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Toxaphene	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aroclor-1014	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aroclor-1221	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aroclor-1232	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aroclor-1242	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aroclor-1248	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aroclor-1254	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aroclor-1260	40.0	1,100,000	91,000	68,000	26,000	*	1,200,000	790,000	1,400,000	1,300,000	*	38,000	
Dilution Factors		1,000	100	100	20	10	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	5	10	200

- - - indicates compound was not detected  
 J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100/(100 - % Moisture).  
 Data has undergone an NUS/PTT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE I-3  
 PINNETT'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PTT ROUND 8 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 PCB/PESTICIDE SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE THREE

Sample Location	SS-34	SS-36	SS-37	SS-38	SS-39	SS-40	SS-41	Bgrd	Bgrd	Blank
Sample Number	13839	13919	13917	13920	13918	13922	13923	13921	13909	13910
Traffic Report Number	AD885	AD911	AD909	AD912	AD910	AD914	AD913	AD913	AD902	AD903
Compound	CRDL (ppb)									
Alpha-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aldrin	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dieldrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDE	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDD	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDT	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlordane	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaphene	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1016	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1228	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	40.0	*	1,300,000	430,000	810,000	380,000	*	*	*	*
Dilution Factor	1	2,000	1,000	2,000	200	5	1	5	10	20
-	- indicates compound was not detected									
-	- quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)									
*	* value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review									
**	** value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review									
CRDL	CRDL - contract required detection limit									
Note:	Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100)/(100 - % Moisture). Data has undergone an NUS/PTT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.									

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**TABLE I-4  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
NUS/PIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
PCB SOIL RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPM)**

Sample Location Sample Number	SS-18 13914	SS-34 13839	SS-36 13919	SS-37 13917	SS-38 13920	SS-40 13922
Tentatively Identified Compound	Detection Limit (ppm)					
Aroclor 1242	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor 1248	0.5	●●	-	●●	●●	●●
Aroclor 1254	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Unidentified Peaks	-	-	-	-	-	-

- = Not Detected
- = low concentration (<1 ppm)
- = medium concentration (1-50 ppm)
- = high concentration (>50 ppm)

NOTE: The above results are from NUS/PIT in-house screening using an Analytical Instrument Development Corporation (AID) Model 511-06 Gas Chromatograph. All results are reported in ranges because they represent the end product of a screening micro-extraction technique. Standards are run for only three PCB compounds. Unidentified peaks could represent extractable compounds other than PCBs.

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TABLE 1-3  
 PHNETT'S SALVAGE YARD - MOUNTAIN ROAD 8 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLPI) ANALYSIS  
 INORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)

Sample Location	SS-12	SS-13	SS-19	SS-15	SS-16	SS-17	SS-18	SS-19	SS-20	SS-20R	SS-21	SS-22	
Sample Number	13903	13906	13907	13908	13909	13911	13914	13916	13917	13912	13913	13908	
Traffic Report Number	MAB903	MAB904	MAB905	MAB906	MAB909	MAB912	MAB913	MAB914	MAB908	MAB909	MAB910	MAB904	
Inorganic Element	Average CRDL (ppm)												
Aluminum	1,1353	14,299	20,240	14,368	15,959	19,353	21,575	19,727	18,011	16,723	15,337	17,293	20,718
Antimony	60	-	-	-	-	472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	10	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	13
Barium	200	(74)	(93)	(51)	(64)	(81)	(102)	(82)	(80)	-	-	(75)	(68)
Beryllium	5	-	-	-	-	(2.11)	(2.20)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcium	5	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-
Calcium	5,8053	11,253	8,165	(2,8373)	8,100	(2,9413)	3,9893	(2,2853)	15,190	(2,8363)	3,6603	15,109	(2,6793)
Chromium	10	36	48	35	31	52	30	42	39	36	30	36	33
Cobalt	30	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(17)	(22)	(17)	(16)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(14)
Copper	21	352	363	305	352	222	183	-	193	363	163	273	263
Iron	8963	32,038	38,389	33,075	32,578	35,653	42,178	35,557	32,996	31,579	31,381	35,264	36,792
Lead	803	122	122	132	122	172	172	232	122	162	132	122	202
Magnesium	5,000	8,790	10,383	8,630	8,137	7,696	10,185	8,299	9,738	6,166	6,676	9,812	7,173
Manganese	3622	7852	8752	6022	11,322	1,4922	1,1712	1,0582	8032	6132	6952	7982	9162
Mercury	0.2	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.30	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.16
Nickel	1332	632	862	682	672	482	692	632	672	392	612	722	612
Potassium	5,000	(1,320)	(2,668)	(820)	(1,214)	(922)	(1,204)	(909)	(1,717)	(844)	(633)	(1,639)	(1,283)
Selenium	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver	632	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Sodium	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thallium	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin	40	-	-	(172)	(152)	-	-	-	-	(122)	(112)	-	-
Vanadium	50	432	492	452	412	322	362	622	462	412	432	302	482
Zinc	2162	732	852	792	742	892	872	1052	862	782	722	762	872

( ) - indicates element was detected above the instrument detection limit but below the CRDL  
 - - indicates element was not detected  
 \* - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

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TABLE 1-3  
 PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - MSLVIT ROUND 8 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM ICLPI ANALYSIS  
 INORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE TWO

Sample Location	SS-23	SS-24	SS-25	SS-23R	SS-26	SS-27	SS-28	SS-29	SS-30	SS-30R	SS-31	SS-32	
Sample Number	13899	13903	13896	13897	13900	13901	13876	13837	13838	13865	13855	13862	
Traffic Report Number	MAB895	MAB901	MAB886	MAB899	MAB876	MAB897	MAB884	MAB885	MAB886	MAB888	MAB883	MAB890	
Inorganic Element	Replicate			Replicate	Replicate				Replicate	Replicate	Replicate		
	Aspmu CRDL (ppb)												
Aluminum	1,133	17,465	14,918	13,100	12,246	21,556	16,230	18,167	20,115	17,780	21,030	19,138	18,602
Antimony	60	-	-	-	-	(312)	-	-	(313)	-	-	293	-
Arsenic	10	-	7.0	-	0.20	-	-	(5.5)	(3.6)	8.8	7.8	6.3	8.2
Barium	200	(60)	(72)	(51)	-	(90)	(66)	(30)	(90)	(63)	(22)	(62)	(71)
Beryllium	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.9)	(1.8)	(2.2)	-	-
Cadmium	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcium	3,823	(7,649)	3,227	9,914	11,818	(3,381)	12,228	2,363	7,606	(2,902)	2,893	(2,167)	(2,976)
Chromium	10	37	38	30	28	42	35	41	46	36	43	35	32
Cobalt	30	(14)	(12)	(18)	(18)	(22)	(18)	(14)	(20)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(14)
Copper	25	-	343	292	292	193	402	303	313	165	173	213	205
Iron	892	36,620	33,386	26,181	25,725	39,639	30,531	32,733	36,950	33,391	40,343	33,482	33,448
Lead	802	7.23	163	6.42	102	7.33	6.72	193	133	122	163	202	163
Magnesium	3,000	8,393	7,621	4,784	4,759	9,332	8,601	7,464	9,364	8,132	9,261	7,106	7,127
Manganese	363	763	1,043	733	733	923	393	763	633	973	1,303	773	1,293
Mercury	0.2	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.23	0.23
Nickel	133	43	63	93	60	93	61	33	70	33	32	43	43
Potassium	3,000	(1,460)	(633)	(1,172)	(877)	(1,156)	(1,833)	(794)	(2,142)	(832)	(966)	(862)	(863)
Selenium	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver	43	**	**	**	**	(6.22)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Sodium	3,000	-	-	-	-	2,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thallium	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanadium	30	393	443	373	(303)	483	403	493	493	493	333	463	473
Zinc	2103	713	813	663	393	803	703	893	793	713	783	933	823

( ) - indicates element was detected above the instrument detection limit but below the CRDL  
 - - indicates element was not detected  
 \* - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

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TABLE 1-3  
 PNETT'S SALVAGE YARD - HUS/PT ROUND 2 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 INORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE THREE

Sample Location	SS-33	SS-34	SS-36	SS-37	SS-38	SS-39	SS-40	SS-41	Bkgd	Bkgd	Bknd	
Sample Number	13841	13839	13919	13917	13920	13918	13922	13923	13921	13909	13910	
Traffic Report Number	MAB289	MAB287	MAB919	MAB917	MAB920	MAB918	MAB922	MAB923	MAB921	MAB907	MAB993	
Inorganic Element	Aqueous CRDL (ppb)											
Aluminum	1,1353	17,994	17,699	17,970	22,477	15,213	26,146	18,940	18,100	13,100	16,870	11,801
Antimony	40	323	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	10	7.8	8.0	(3.8)	-	-	-	(5.2)	-	-	-	-
Barium	200	(611)	(37)	(81)	(108)	(71)	(116)	(196)	(30)	-	(67)	(94)
Beryllium	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	5	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcium	3,8052	3,4243	(2,2643)	3,4003	6,853	10,820	5,4662	(2,3702)	(2,1352)	(2,1222)	(2,4342)	26,321
Chromium	10	32	36	37	48	32	31	40	35	26	35	26
Cobalt	30	-	(18)	(19)	(25)	(48)	(21)	(19)	(11)	-	(22)	-
Copper	25	-	132	203	223	23	342	312	182	-	(223)	212
Iron	8903	34,328	37,496	36,000	39,826	36,110	46,779	39,535	33,490	26,360	34,032	29,098
Lead	803	143	123	122	122	112	142	233	342	142	112	132
Magnesium	5,000	7,657	9,395	8,330	10,560	7,870	11,390	9,080	8,735	6,360	7,794	7,656
Manganese	3402	8,342	1,7923	3032	9923	4962	1,4602	6,4602	1,8102	4352	3072	1,5202
Mercury	0.2	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.24	(0.09)	0.19	(0.09)	0.21	0.21
Nickel	1352	332	342	712	812	382	902	672	322	352	672	(202)
Potassium	5,000	(706)	(911)	(1,387)	(2,238)	(1,499)	(1,793)	(773)	(900)	(3,115)	(873)	(1,718)
Selenium	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver	432	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	(5.12)
Sodium	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thallium	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin	40	-	-	(132)	-	-	-	(182)	-	-	(132)	-
Vanadium	30	402	402	512	362	472	772	492	362	(362)	412	(202)
Zinc	2102	792	682	782	972	682	1092	982	792	672	682	932

( ) - indicates element was detected above the instrument detection limit but below the CRDL  
 - - - indicates element was not detected  
 J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

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PNETT'S SALVAGE YARD  
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TABLE I-6  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
 NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
 INORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)

Sample Location Sample Number	SS-18 13836	SS-28 13920	SS-34 13839	SS-36 13919	SS-37 13917	Blank -
Inorganic Element	Detection Limit (ppm)					
Aluminum	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antimony	50	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	14	-	-	-	-	-
Barium	14	370	265	265	335	370
Bromine	16	-	-	-	-	20
Cadmium	50	-	-	-	-	-
Calcium	67	970	1,770	828	543	>4,000
Chromium	67	-	-	-	85	85
Cobalt	63	-	-	-	-	-
Copper	63	78	78	80	70	108
Iron	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	33	43	43	63	43	38
Magnesium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manganese	67	1,208	373	>4,000	400	923
Mercury	33	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	63	-	-	-	-	-
Potassium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	16	-	-	-	-	-
Silver	50	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thallium	33	-	-	-	-	-
Tin	50	-	-	-	-	-
Vanadium	67	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc	63	208	100	93	108	300

- = not detected

NA = not analyzed

NOTE: The above results are from NUS/FIT in-house screening using a Kevex 7000 X-ray Fluorescence Spectrophotometer (XRF). Results are qualitative and indicate the presence of elements. Each concentration was determined by comparison to control standards and must be interpreted as plus or minus a 30% range.

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TABLE I-7  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC SEDIMENT RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SED-01	SED-02	SED-03	SED-04	Blank
Sample Number	13834	13831	13832	13833	13910
Traffic Report Number	AD878	AD875	AD876	AD877	AD903
	Replicate		Replicate		
Volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)				
Chloromethane	10	-	-	-	-
Bromomethane	10	-	-	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	10	-	-	-	-
Chloroethane	10	-	-	-	-
Methylene Chloride	5	*	*	*	*
Acetone	10	*	*	*	*
Carbon Disulfide	5	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	-	-	-	-
Chloroform	5	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-
2-Butanone	10	-	-	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	-	-	-	-
Vinyl Acetate	10	-	-	-	-
Bromodichloromethane	5	-	-	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	-	-	-	-
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-	-
Trichloroethene	5	-	-	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	5	-	-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-
Benzene	5	-	-	-	-
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-	-
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	-	-	-	-
Bromoform	5	-	-	-	-
2-Hexanone	10	-	-	-	-
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	5	-	-	-	-
Toluene	5	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	5	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	5	-	-	-	-
Styrene	5	-	-	-	-
Total Xylenes	5	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1	1	1

- - Indicates compound was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For sediment samples, individual sample CRDL = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100)/(100 - % Moisture). Data has undergone a NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE I-B  
 PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SEDIMENT RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SED-01	SED-02	SED-03	SED-04	Blank	
Sample Number	13834	13831	13832	13833	13910	
Traffic Report Number	AD878	AD875	AD876	AD877	AD903	
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)	Replicate		Replicate		
Phenol	330	-	-	-	-	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	
Benzoic Acid	1,600	-	-	-	-	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	
Diethylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	
Phenanthrene	330	-	-	-	-	
Di-n-Butylphthalate	330	-	3403	-	-	
Fluoranthene	330	-	573	-	-	
Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	660	-	-	-	-	
Benzo(a)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	330	4703	2303	573	3703	
Chrysene	330	-	-	-	-	
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	330	-	393	-	-	
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	
Benzo(a)Pyrene	330	*	*	*	*	
Indeno(1, 2, 3-cd)Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	
Dibenz(a, h)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	
Benzo(g, h, i)Perylene	330	-	-	-	-	
Dilution Factor:		1	1	1	1	10
-	-	Indicates compound was not detected				
J	-	quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)				
*	-	value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review				
**	-	value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review				
CRDL	-	contract required detection limit				

Note: For sediment samples, individual sample CRDL = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100) / (100 - % Moisture). Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples. Data has undergone a NUS/PIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.



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TABLE I-9  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
PCB/PESTICIDE SEDIMENT RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SED-01	SED-02	SED-03	SED-04	Blank
Sample Number	13834	13831	13832	13833	13910
Traffic Report Number	AD878	AD875	AD876	AD877	AD903
Compound	CRDL (ppb)		Replicate	Replicate	
Alpha-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor	2.0	-	-	-	-
Aldrin	2.0	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	2.0	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	2.0	-	-	-	-
Dieldrin	4.0	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDE	4.0	-	-	-	-
Endrin	4.0	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	4.0	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDD	4.0	-	-	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	4.0	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	4.0	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDT	4.0	-	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	20.0	-	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	4.0	-	-	-	-
Chlordane	20.0	-	-	-	-
Toxaphene	40.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1016	20.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	20.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	20.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	20.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	20.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	40.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	40.0	9,100	-	-	*
Dilution Factors:	20	10	10	50	20

- - indicates compound was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \*\* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Notes: For sediment samples, individual sample CRDL = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100) / (100 - % Moisture). Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE I-10  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
INORGANIC SEDIMENT RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPM)

Sample Location		SED-01	SED-02	SED-03	SED-04	Blank
Sample Number		13834	13831	13832	13833	13910
Traffic Report Number		MAB882	MAB879	MAB880	MAB881	MAB893
		Replicate		Replicate		
Inorganic Element	Aqueous CRDL (ppb)					
Aluminum	1,1353	9,261	22,681	16,176	17,046	11,901
Antimony	60	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	10	-	-	-	-	-
Barium	200	-	(81)	-	(91)	(94)
Beryllium	5	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	5	-	-	-	-	-
Calcium	5,8053	(1,8233)	10,417	(2,9903)	(2,6443)	(26,321)
Chromium	10	42	47	27	37	24
Cobalt	50	(14)	(15)	-	-	-
Copper	25	-	233	-	363	213
Iron	8803	32,293	42,401	24,513	26,062	24,098
Lead	803	1213	152	163	833	153
Magnesium	5,000	6,048	11,936	6,409	6,710	7,416
Manganese	3403	2563	1,0183	4013	3513	1,5233
Mercury	0.2	0.26	0.18	0.32	0.31	0.21
Nickel	1353	423	983	863	413	(243)
Potassium	5,000	(543)	(1,783)	(954)	(902)	(1,718)
Selenium	5	-	-	-	-	-
Silver	433	**	**	**	113	(5,13)
Sodium	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Thallium	10	-	-	-	-	-
Tin	40	-	123	-	-	-
Vanadium	50	413	533	533	(383)	(203)
Zinc	2103	603	963	903	1373	953

- ( ) - indicates element was detected above the instrument detection limit but below the CRDL  
 - - indicates element was not detected  
 J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

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TABLE I-11  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
VOLATILE ORGANIC SURFACE WATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SUP-03	SUP-04	SUP-05	Blank
Sample Number	13827	13828	13829	13830
Traffic Report Number	AD874	AD872	AD873	AD871
		Replicate	Replicate	
Volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)			
Chloromethane	10	-	-	-
Bromomethane	10	-	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	10	-	-	-
Chloroethane	10	-	-	-
Methylene Chloride	10	*	*	-
Acetone	11.23	-	-	-
Carbon Disulfide	10	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-
Chloroform	5	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-
2-Butanone	10	-	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	-	-	-
Vinyl Acetate	10	-	-	-
Bromodichloromethane	5	-	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	-	-	-
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-
Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	5	-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-
Benzene	5	-	-	-
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	-	-	-
Bromoform	5	-	-	-
2-Hexanone	10	-	-	-
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	5	-	*	-
Toluene	5	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	5	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	5	-	-	-
Styrene	6.13	-	-	-
Total Xylenes	5	**	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

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TABLE I-12  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SURFACE WATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SUF-03	SUF-04	SUF-05	Blank
Sample Number	13827	13828	13829	13830
Traffic Report Number	AD874	AD872	AD873	AD871
		Replicate	Replicate	
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)			
Phenol	12.53	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	50	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	10	-	-	20
Phenanthrene	10	-	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-
Pyrene	10	-	-	-
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	20	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	10	-	-	-
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	-	**	-
Chrysene	10	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	143	-	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	113	-	-	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	113	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	123	-	-	-
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	143	-	-	-
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	173	-	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	133	-	-	-
Dilution Factor		1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

Note: Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples.

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TABLE I-13  
 PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PTT ROUND II SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 PCB/PESTICIDE SURFACE WATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SUP-03	SUP-04	SUP-05	Blank
Sample Number	13827	13828	13829	13830
Traffic Report Number	AD874	AD872	AD873	AD871
	CRDL (ppb)	Replicate	Replicate	
Alpha-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05	-	-	-
Heptachlor	0.05	-	-	-
Aldrin	0.05	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.05	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	0.05	-	-	-
Dieldrin	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDE	0.10	-	-	-
Endrin	0.10	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDD	0.10	-	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	0.10	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.10	-	-	-
4,4'-DDT	0.10	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	0.5	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	0.10	-	-	-
Chlordane	0.5	-	-	-
Toxaphene	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1016	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	0.5	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	1.0	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	1.0	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1	1

- - Indicates compound was not detected  
 J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

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TABLE I-14  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
INORGANIC SURFACE WATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SUP-03	SUP-04	SUP-05	Blank	
Sample Number	13827	13828	13829	13830	
Traffic Report Number	MAB914	MAB913	MAB912	MAB911	
Inorganic Element	CRDL (ppb)	Replicate	Replicate		
Aluminum	200	2193	4032	3083	227
Antimony	60	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	10	-	-	-	-
Barium	200	-	-	-	-
Beryllium	5	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	5	-	-	-	-
Calcium	5,000	16,750	15,340	15,150	(1,161)
Chromium	10	-	-	-	-
Cobalt	30	-	-	-	-
Copper	25	-	-	-	-
Iron	100	1183	1732	1702	176
Lead	5	6.03	6.03	6.63	16
Magnesium	5,000	(2,698)	(2,719)	(2,691)	-
Manganese	15	253	5563	2703	68
Mercury	0.2	0.493	0.383	0.753	-
Nickel	40	(383)	(383)	(303)	(27)
Potassium	5,000	(518)	(516)	(520)	-
Selenium	5	**	-	**	-
Silver	10	**	113	**	-
Sodium	5,000	(4,134)	(4,679)	(4,422)	-
Thallium	10	-	-	-	-
Tin	40	-	-	-	-
Vanadium	50	-	-	-	-
Zinc	20	223	403	1003	42

- ( ) - indicates element was detected above the instrument detection limit but below the CRDL
- - indicates element was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

TABLE I-15  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC GROUNDWATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	GW-01	GW-02	Blank
Sample Number	13902	13904	13830
Traffic Report Number	AD895	AD897	AD871

Volatle Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)			
Chloromethane	10	-	-	-
Bromomethane	10	-	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	10	-	-	-
Chloroethane	10	-	-	-
Methylene Chloride	5	*	*	-
Acetone	10	*	*	-
Carbon Disulfide	5	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	-	-	-
Chloroform	5	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-
2-Butanone	10	-	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	-	-	-
Vinyl Acetate	10	-	-	-
Bromodichloromethane	5	-	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	-	-	-
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-
Trichloroethene	5	-	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	5	-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	-	-	-
Benzene	5	-	-	-
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	-	-	-
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	-	-	-
Bromoform	5	-	-	-
2-Hexanone	10	-	-	-
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	5	-	-	-
Toluene	5	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	5	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	5	-	-	-
Styrene	5	-	-	-
Total Xylenes	5	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:		1	1	1

- - Indicates compound was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)
- Note: Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE I-16  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC GROUNDWATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	GW-01	GW-02	Blank
Sample Number	13902	13904	13830
Traffic Report Number	AD895	AD897	AD871
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)		
Phenol	10	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	283
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	107
Benzoic Acid	30	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	-	1503
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	-	283
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	30	-	83
Diethylphthalate	10	-	20
Phenanthrene	10	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	-	-
Fluoranthene	10	-	-
Pyrene	10	-	-
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	20	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	10	-	-
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	63	223
Chrysene	10	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	10	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	10	-	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	10	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	10	*	*
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	10	-	-
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	10	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	10	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

Note: Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples. Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.



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TABLE I-17  
PINNETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
PCB/PESTICIDE GROUNDWATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPM)

Sample Location	GW-01	GW-02	Blank
Sample Number	13902	13904	13830
Traffic Report Number	AD893	AD897	AD871
Compound	CRDL (ppb)		
Alpha-BHC	0.05	0.07	-
Beta-BHC	0.05	-	-
Delta-BHC	0.05	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05	-	-
Heptachlor	0.05	-	-
Aldrin	0.05	0.025	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.05	-	-
Endosulfan I	0.05	-	-
Dieldrin	0.10	-	-
α,α'-DDE	0.10	-	-
Endrin	0.10	-	-
Endosulfan II	0.10	-	-
α,α'-DDD	0.10	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	0.10	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.10	-	-
α,α'-DDT	0.10	-	-
Methoxychlor	0.5	-	-
Endrin Ketone	0.10	-	-
Chlordane	0.5	-	-
Toxaphene	1.0	-	-
Aroclor-1016	0.5	-	-
Aroclor-1221	0.5	-	-
Aroclor-1232	0.5	-	-
Aroclor-1262	0.5	-	-
Aroclor-1248	0.5	-	-
Aroclor-1254	1.0	-	-
Aroclor-1260	1.0	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	20	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

Notes: Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review, EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE I-18  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
INORGANIC GROUNDWATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	GW-01	GW-02	Blank	
Sample Number	13902	13904	13830	
Traffic Report Number	MAB900	MAB902	MAB911	
Inorganic Element	CRDL (ppb)			
Aluminum	200	4,358	3,445	227
Antimony	60	-	-	-
Arsenic	10	-	-	-
Barium	200	-	(95)	-
Beryllium	5	-	-	-
Cadmium	5	-	-	-
Calcium	5,000	17,820	142,100	(1,161)
Chromium	10	11	15	-
Cobalt	50	-	-	-
Copper	25	-	-	-
Iron	100	5,194	5,557	176
Lead	5	123	123	16
Magnesium	5,000	(2,923)	13,120	-
Manganese	15	382	8,8303	68
Mercury	0.2	0.54	-	-
Nickel	40	(243)	(383)	(27)
Potassium	5,000	(1,745)	(2,313)	-
Selenium	5	-	-	-
Silver	10	**	**	-
Sodium	5,000	7,274	6,002	-
Thallium	10	-	-	-
Tin	40	-	(18)	-
Vanadium	30	(203)	(343)	-
Zinc	20	673	1043	42

- ( ) - indicates element was detected above the instrument detection limit but below the CRDL
- - indicates element was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

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TABLE I-19  
 PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
 EPA - NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL LABORATORY ANALYSIS  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC TAP WATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	TS-03	TS-04	TS-06	TS-07	TS-08	Blank
Sample Number	13849	13848	13847	13845	13846	13850
Traffic Report Number	AD869	AD868	AD867	AD865	AD866	AD870
	Replicate		Replicate			
Volatile Organic Compound	Detection Limit (ppb)					
Chloromethane	6	-	-	-	-	-
Bromomethane	2	-	-	-	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	4	-	-	-	-	-
Chloroethane	4	-	-	-	-	-
Methylene Chloride	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	1	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	1	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethene Isomers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chloroform	1	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon Tetrachloride	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bromodichloromethane	1	-	-	-	-	-
2-Dichloropropane	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trichloroethene	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	4	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	-	-	-	-	-
Benzene	2	-	-	-	-	-
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bromoform	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	1	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acrolein	30	-	-	-	-	-
Acrylonitrile	30	-	-	-	-	-
Acetone	15	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon Disulfide	1	-	-	-	-	-
2-Butanone	15	-	-	-	-	-
Vinyl Acetate	3	-	-	-	-	-
2-Hexanone	3	-	-	-	-	-
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	1	-	-	-	-	-
Styrene	2	-	-	-	-	-
Xylenes	2	-	-	-	-	-

- = not detected

Note: Analyses conducted on GC/MS at EPA's New England Regional Laboratory (NERL) in Lexington, Massachusetts.

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TABLE I-20  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC TAP WATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	TS-03	TS-04	TS-06	TS-07	TS-08	Blank
Sample Number	13849	13848	13847	13845	13846	13850
Traffic Report Number	AD869	AD868	AD867	AD865	AD866	AD870
	Replicate		Replicate			
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)					
Phenol	10	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	30	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	10	-	-	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrene	10	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzidine	20	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	10	-	-	-	-	-
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	-	-	-	-	-
Chrysene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	10	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Indeno(1, 2, 3-cd)Pyrene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Dibenz(a, h)Anthracene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(g, h, i)Perylene	10	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

Note: Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples.

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TABLE I-21  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
PCB/PESTICIDE TAP WATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	TS-03	TS-04	TS-06	TS-07	TS-08	Blank
Sample Number	13849	13848	13847	13845	13846	13850
Traffic Report Number	AD869	AD868	AD867	AD865	AD866	AD870
Compound	CRDL (ppb)			Replicate	Replicate	
Alpha-BHC	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Aldrin	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Dieldrin	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDE	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDD	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDT	0.10	-	0.223	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Chlordane	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaphene	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1016	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor		1	1	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
  - J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
  - \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
  - \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

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TABLE I-22  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
INORGANIC TAP WATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	TS-03	TS-04	TS-06	TS-07	TS-08	Blank
Sample Number	13849	13848	13847	13845	13846	13850
Traffic Report Number	MAB931	MAB930	MAB929	MAB927	MAB928	MAB932
				Replicate	Replicate	
Inorganic Element	CRDL (ppb)					
Aluminum	200	*	*	*	*	736
Antimony	60	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	10	-	-	-	(8)	-
Barium	200	(119)	-	-	-	-
Beryllium	5	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	5	-	-	-	-	-
Calcium	5,000	49,560	64,660	78,020	74,150	73,880 (965)
Chromium	10	-	-	*	-	(9.6)
Cobalt	50	-	-	-	-	-
Copper	25	27	25	26	-	-
Iron	100	*	*	*	-	(773)
Lead	5	-	-	-	3963	-
Magnesium	5,000	24,160	13,830	15,230	10,150	9,552 (314)
Manganese	15	433	-	-	483	563
Mercury	0.2	-	-	5.43	3.43	-
Nickel	40	*	*	*	-	(21)
Potassium	5,000	(624)	(614)	1,066 (873)	(574)	-
Selenium	5	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	-
Silver	10	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium	5,000	7,585	5,329	6,114	9,022	5,864
Thallium	10	-	-	-	-	-
Tin	40	-	-	-	(23)	(17)
Vanadium	50	(21)	-	-	-	640
Zinc	20	*	*	*	*	*

- ( ) - indicates element was detected above the instrument detection limit but below the CRDL
- - indicates element was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

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APPENDIX J

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APPENDIX J

NUS/FIT Third Sampling Round

-Analytical Data



**TABLE 3-1**  
**FINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT BOUND BY SAMPLING**  
**CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAMS ECLP ANALYSIS**  
**VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS**  
**(VALUES IN PPM)**

Sample Location	SS-87	SS-88	SS-89	SS-90	SS-91	SS-93	SS-94	SS-95	SS-96
Sample Number	14357	14361	14364	14376	14367	14362	14365	14368	14372
Traffic Report Number	AG101	AG102	AG105	AG114	AG107	AG103	AG106	AG108	AG112
Volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)								
Chloromethane	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Bromomethane	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Vinyl Chloride	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Chloroethane	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Methylene Chloride	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acetone	10	*	*	**	*	*	*	**	*
Carbon Disulfide	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Chloroform	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2-Butanone	10	**	*	**	*	**	**	**	**
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Vinyl Acetate	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Bromodichloromethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,2,3-Dichloropropane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Trichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Dibromochloromethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Benzene	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Bromodane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2-Hexanone	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Tetrachloroethene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Toluene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Chlorobenzene	5	**	33	**	**	**	6403	**	483
Ethylbenzene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Styrene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Xylenes	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Dilution Factor:		1	1	1	1.2	1.2	2	1.2	1.2

- - indicates compound was not detected  
 \* - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \*\* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review  
 \* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100)/(100 - % Moisture).  
 Data has undergone an NUS/PIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE 2-1  
 PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PIT ROUNO BI SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE TWO

Sample Location	SS-37	SS-38	SS-38R	SS-39	SS-40	SS-42	Digrd	Digrd	Blank
Sample Number	18373	18375	18376	18381	18377	18369	18378	18379	18376
Traffic Report Number	AG113	AG115	AG116	AG120	AG117	AG109	AG118	AG119	AG108
	Replicate	Replicate					Replicate	Replicate	
Volatile Organic Compound	CRDL								
	(ppb)								
Chloromethane	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Bromomethane	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Vinyl Chloride	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Chloroethane	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Methylene Chloride	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acetone	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000
Carbon Disulfide	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2503
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	33
Chloroform	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	83
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2-Butanone	10	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	3383
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	183
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Vinyl Acetate	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Bromo-chloromethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Trichloroethene	5	**	**	**	**	83	**	**	**
Dibromo-chloromethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Benzene	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Bromoform	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2-Hexanone	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Tetrachloroethane	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Toluene	5	**	**	**	**	23	**	**	**
Chlorobenzene	5	**	**	**	**	1303	**	**	883
Ethylbenzene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Styrene	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Xylenes	5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Dilution Factor: 1.2 1 1 1.3 1 1.2 1 1 1 1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- ] - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \*\* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100/100 - % Moisture.  
 Data has undergone an NUS/PIT quality control review; FPA approval is pending.

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PLS 100

PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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**TABLE 3-2  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND III SAMPLING  
NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
(VALUES IN RELATIVE UNITS)**

Sample Location			SS-47	SS-48	SS-49	SS-53-3	SS-53-5	SS-56-3	SS-56-5	SS-58
Sample Number			14357	14361	14364	14362	14363	14365	14366	14375
Detection Limit Reference	A	B	B	B	A	B	B	A	A	A
Tentatively Identified Compound	Aqueous Detection Limit (ppb)		% Standard Peak Height							
Benzene	1.0	0.4	-	-	12	37	33	7	17	-
Trichloroethene	0.7	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	1.2	1.3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	1.1	1.4	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	3.3	4.5	-	95	-	10,000	5,952	169	548	-
Ethylbenzene	2.9	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
m-Xylene	3.1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o-Xylene	4.0	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coeluters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Unidentified Peaks			2	2	2	2	2	-	3	1

- = not detected

X = detected; semi-quantitation is not possible

NOTES: The above results are from NUS/FIT In-house headspace screening technique using a Photovac 10A10 Gas Chromatograph. Data are not quantifiable due to the limitations of the headspace technique and are therefore reported as a percentage of an aqueous control standard. Percentages must be interpreted as plus or minus a 30% range. Coeluters represent the following group of compounds which generally can not be distinguished in screening: 1,1-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, chloroform, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The presence of one or more of these may be indicated.

1991

100 PLS

PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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TABLE 3-2  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND III SAMPLING  
 NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN RELATIVE UNITS)  
 PAGE TWO

Sample Location Sample Number Detection Limit Reference			SS-59	SS-60	SS-61	INS-01	INS-02	Blank
	A	B	14381	14377	14367	14359	14360	14356
Tentatively Identified Compound	Aqueous Detection Limit (ppb)		% Standard Peak Height					
	Benzene	1.0	0.4	X	-	X	-	-
Trichloroethene	0.7	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	1.2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	1.1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	3.3	4.5	169	-	226	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	2.9	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
m-Xylene	3.1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
o-Xylene	4.0	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coeluters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Unidentified Peaks			-	2	-	2	2	-

- = not detected  
 X = detected; semi-quantitation is not possible

NOTES: The above results are from NUS/FIT in-house headspace screening technique using a Photovac 10A10 Gas Chromatograph. Data are not quantifiable due to the limitations of the headspace technique and are therefore reported as a percentage of an aqueous control standard. Percentages must be interpreted as plus or minus a 30% range. Coeluters represent the following group of compounds which generally can not be distinguished in screening: 1,1-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, chloroform, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The presence of one or more of these may be indicated.

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PINETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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TABLE 3-3  
 PRETTIE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PVT ROUND 02 SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location Sample Number Traffic Report Number	SS-47 14337 AG101	SS-48 14361 AG102	SS-49 14369 AG105	SS-50 14376 AG114	SS-51 14387 AG107	SS-53 14352 AG103	SS-56 14365 AG106	SS-55 14368 AG108	SS-56 14372 AG112	SS-57 14373 AG113
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)									
Phenol	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	3703	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	330	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	330	-	-	2703	-	1403	780	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	330	-	2903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butylbenzylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,4-Dichlorobenzidine	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Is(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chrysene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected  
 ? - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)  
 \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review  
 \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review  
 CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100)/(100 - % Moisture).  
 Refer to Appendix C for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples. Data has undergone an NUS/PVT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD  
 PRETTIE'S SALVAGE YARD

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TABLE 3-3  
PINNETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - HUS/PIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SOL. RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPM)  
PAGE TWO

Sample Location	55-58	55-58R	55-59	55-60	55-62	Blgd	Blgd	Blank
Sample Number	18375	18376	18381	18377	18369	18378	18379	18356
Traffic Report Number	AG113	AG116	AG120	AG117	AG109	AG118	AG119	AG108
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL	Replicate	Replicate			Replicate	Replicate	
	(ppb)							
Phenol	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	670	1,300	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-	790	-	-	-	-
Benzoic Acid	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	330	-	-	3,600	-	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	330	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butylbenzylphthalate	330	2803	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Is(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chrysene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeno(1, 2, 3-cd)pyrene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dilution Factor: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \*\* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Notes: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100/(100 - % Moisture). Refer to Appendix C for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples. Data has undergone a HUS/PIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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PINNETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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TABLE 3-4  
**FINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - HUS/PIT BOUND BY SAMPLING**  
**CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM RCL/P ANALYSIS**  
**PCB/PESTICIDE SOIL RESULTS**  
**(VALUES IN PPM)**

Sample Location	SS-47	SS-48	SS-49	SS-30	SS-31	SS-33	SS-36	SS-39	SS-36	SS-37	SS-38	SS-38B
Sample Number	18357	18361	18368	18376	18367	18362	18365	18368	18372	18373	18375	18376
Traffic Report Number	AG101	AG102	AG103	AG118	AG107	AG103	AG106	AG108	AG112	AG113	AG115	AG116
Compound	CRDL (ppb)											
Alpha-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aldrin	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dieldrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
p,p'-DDE	4.0	-	32	36	-	37	41	-	43	36	-	-
Endrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-
p,p'-DDD	4.0	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Alderlyde	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
p,p'-DDT	4.0	-	-	32	-	-	47	-	-	81	-	-
Methoxychlor	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlordane	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaphene	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1014	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	40.0	-	210	-	1,300,000	-	900	-	-	-	2,600	4,400
Dilution Factor	1	1	1	1	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	10	10

- - Indicates compound was not detected
- 1 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100/(100 - % Moisture).  
 Data has undergone an HUS/PIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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FINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD  
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TABLE C  
 PNETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PVT ROUND III SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 PESTICIDE SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE TWO

Sample Location	SS-39	SS-40	SS-42	Blgd	Blgd	Blank
Sample Number	14361	14377	14389	14378	14379	14356
Traffic Report Number	AG120	AG117	AG109	AG118	AG119	AG104
	CRDL		Replicate		Replicate	
Compound	(ppb)					
Alpha-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Alin	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Dieldrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
γ,γ-DDD	4.0	-	43	-	-	-
Endrin	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
γ,γ-DDD	4.0	-	86	-	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
γ,γ-DDT	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Chlordane	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaphene	40.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1016	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	40.0	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	40.0	3,200	-	-	-	-

Dilution Factor 10 1 1 1 1 1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- ± quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review

CRDL - contract required detection limits

Notes: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = CRDL ÷ Dilution Factor × 1000/100  
 - % Moisture. Data has undergone a NUS/PVT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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PNETTES SALVAGE YARD  
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**TABLE 3-5  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND II SAMPLING  
NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
PCB SOIL RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPM)**

Sample Location Sample Number		SS-47 14357	SS-48 14361	SS-53-3 14362	SS-53-5 14363	SS-54-3 14365	SS-54-5 14366	SS-58 14375
Tentatively Identified Compound	Detection Limit (ppm)							
Aroclor 1248	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor 1254	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	0.04	●	●●	-	-	●●	●	●
No. of Unidentified Peaks	-	2	4	8	4	1	3	2

- = Not Detected
- = low concentration (<1 ppm)
- = medium concentration (1-50 ppm)
- = high concentration (>50 ppm)

NOTE: The above results are from NUS/FIT in-house screening using an Analytical Instrument Development Corporation (AID) Model 511-06 Gas Chromatograph. All results are reported in ranges because they represent the end product of a screening micro-extraction technique. Standards are run for only three PCB compounds. Unidentified peaks could represent extractable compounds other than PCBs.

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TABLE 3-5  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND III SAMPLING  
 NUS/FIT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
 PCB SOIL RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPM)  
 PAGE TWO

Sample Location Sample Number		SS-39 14381	SS-60 14377	SS-61 14367	INS-01 14359	Blank 14356
Tentatively Identified Compound	Detection Limit (ppm)					
Aroclor 1248	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor 1254	0.08	-	-	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	0.04	●●	●	-	●	●
No. of Unidentified Peaks	-	-	-	-	-	1

- = Not Detected
- = low concentration (<1 ppm)
- = medium concentration (1-50 ppm)
- = high concentration (>50 ppm)

NOTE: The above results are from NUS/FIT in-house screening using an Analytical Instrument Development Corporation (AID) Model 511-06 Gas Chromatograph. All results are reported in ranges because they represent the end product of a screening micro-extraction technique. Standards are run for only three PCB compounds. Unidentified peaks could represent extractable compounds other than PCBs.

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TABLE 3-6  
PINETTES SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PTT ROUND III SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SEDIMENT RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SED-05	SED-06	Blank
Sample Number	14370	14371	14356
Traffic Report Number	AG110	AG111	AG104
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)	Replicate	Replicate
Phenol	330	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	330	-	-
Benzoic Acid	1,600	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	330	-	-
Diethylphthalate	330	-	-
Phenanthrene	330	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	330	-	-
Fluoranthene	330	-	-
Pyrene	330	-	-
Butylbenzylphthalate	330	-	-
3,4-Dichlorobenzidine	660	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	330	-	-
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	330	-	-
Chrysene	330	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	330	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	330	-	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	330	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	330	-	-
Indeno(1, 2, 3-cd)Pyrene	330	-	-
Dibenz(a, h)Anthracene	330	-	-
Benzo(g, h, i)Perylene	330	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For sediment samples, individual sample detection limit = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100)/(100 - % Moisture). Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples. Data has undergone an NUS/PTT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE 3-7  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND III SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 PCB/PESTICIDE SEDIMENT RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	SED-05	SED-06	Blank
Sample Number	18379	18371	18336
Traffic Report Number	AG110	AG111	AG104
	Replicate	Replicate	
Compound	Detection Limit (ppb)		
Alpha-BHC	2.0	-	-
Beta-BHC	2.0	-	-
Delta-BHC	2.0	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	2.0	-	-
Heptachlor	2.0	-	-
Aldrin	2.0	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	2.0	-	-
Endosulfan I	2.0	-	-
Dieldrin	4.0	-	-
4,4'-DDE	4.0	-	-
Endrin	4.0	-	-
Endosulfan II	4.0	-	-
4,4'-DDD	4.0	-	-
Endrin Aldehyde	4.0	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	4.0	-	-
4,4'-DDT	4.0	-	-
Methoxychlor	20.0	-	-
Endrin Ketone	4.0	-	-
Chlordane	20.0	-	-
Toxaphene	40.0	-	-
Aroclor-1016	20.0	-	-
Aroclor-1221	20.0	-	-
Aroclor-1232	20.0	-	-
Aroclor-1242	20.0	-	-
Aroclor-1248	20.0	-	-
Aroclor-1254	40.0	-	-
Aroclor-1260	40.0	580	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1

- - indicates compound was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit

Note: For soil samples, individual sample detection limit = (CRDL x Dilution Factor x 100)/(100 - % Moisture). Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending

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TABLE 3-8  
 PNETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND III SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC GROUNDWATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	GW-03	GW-04	GW-05	GW-07	Blank
Sample Number	14380	14382	14383	14384	14358
Traffic Report Number	AG121	AG122	AG123	AG124	AG125
	Replicate		Replicate		
Volatile Organic Compound	CRDL (ppb)				
Chloromethane	10	**	**	**	**
Bromomethane	10	**	**	**	**
Vinyl Chloride	10	**	**	**	**
Chloroethane	10	**	**	**	**
Methylene Chloride	5	*	*	*	6
Acetone	10	*	*	*	**
Carbon Disulfide	5	**	**	**	**
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	**	**	**	**
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	**	**	**	**
Chloroform	5	**	**	**	**
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**
2-Butanone	10	**	**	**	**
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	**	**	**	**
Vinyl Acetate	10	**	**	**	**
Bromodichloromethane	5	**	**	**	**
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	**	**	**	**
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	**	**	**	**
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	**	**	**	**
Trichloroethene	5	**	**	**	**
Dibromochloromethane	5	**	**	**	**
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	**	**	**	**
Benzene	5	*	*	*	5
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	**	**	**	**
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	10	**	**	**	**
Bromoform	5	**	**	**	**
2-Hexanone	10	**	**	**	**
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	10	**	**	**	**
Tetrachloroethene	5	**	**	**	**
Toluene	5	**	**	**	**
Chlorobenzene	5	**	1603	1303	**
Ethylbenzene	5	**	**	**	**
Styrene	5	**	**	**	**
Total Xylenes	5	**	**	**	**
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1	1	1

- indicates compound was not detected
- J quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)
- Note: Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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TABLE 3-9  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/PTT ROUND III SAMPLING  
 NUS/PTT IN-HOUSE SCREENING  
 VOLATILE ORGANIC GROUNDWATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location Sample Number	GW-03	GW-06	GW-05	GW-07	Blank
	14380	14382	14383	14384	14358
Tentatively Identified Compound	Replicate		Replicate		
	Detection Limit (ppb)				
Benzene	0.5	-	-	-	-
Trichloroethene	0.6	-	-	-	-
Toluene	1.6	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene	1.3	-	-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	2.3	-	113	-	22
Ethylbenzene	5.5	-	-	-	-
m-Xylene	5.5	-	-	-	-
o-Xylene	10.3	-	-	-	-
Coeluters	-	X	-	-	X X
No. of Identified Peaks	2	2	-	2	-

- = not detected  
 X = detected, semi-quantitation is not possible

NOTE: The above results are from NUS/PTT in-house headspace screening technique using a Photovac 10A10 GAs Chromatograph. Data are not quantifiable due to the limitations of the headspace technique and are therefore reported as a percentage of an aqueous control standard. Percentages must be interpreted as plus or minus a 30% range. Coeluters represent the following group of compounds which generally can not be distinguished in screening: 1,1-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, chloroform and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The presence of one or more of these may be indicated.

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TABLE 3-10  
PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND III SAMPLING  
CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC GROUNDWATER RESULTS  
(VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	GW-03	GW-04	GW-05	GW-07	Blank
Sample Number	14380	14382	14383	14384	14358
Traffic Report Number	AG121	AG122	AG123	AG124	AG125
		Replicate	Replicate		
Semi-volatile Organic Compound	CRDL				
<hr/>					
Phenol	10	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	723	89	35
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	290	380	120
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	-	333	643	18
Benzoic Acid	30	-	-	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	-	840	1,200	140
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	30	-	-	-	-
Dimethyl Phthalate	10	-	-	-	35
Diethylphthalate	10	-	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	10	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	-	123	-	-
Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-	-
Pyrene	10	-	-	-	-
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	20	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Anthracene	10	-	-	-	-
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	-	-	-	-
Chrysene	10	-	-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	10	-	-	-	-
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-	-
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	10	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)Pyrene	10	-	-	-	-
Indeno(1, 2, 3-cd)Pyrene	10	-	-	-	-
Dibenzo(a, h)Anthracene	10	-	-	-	-
Benzo(g, h, i)Perylene	10	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:		1	8	7	1

- indicates compound was not detected
- J - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

Note: Refer to Appendix G for the complete list of semi-volatile organic compounds analyzed for in these samples. Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

TABLE 3-11  
 PINETTE'S SALVAGE YARD - NUS/FIT ROUND III SAMPLING  
 CONTRACT LABORATORY PROGRAM (CLP) ANALYSIS  
 PCB/PESTICIDE GROUNDWATER RESULTS  
 (VALUES IN PPB)

Sample Location	GW-03	GW-04	GW-05	GW-07	Blank
Sample Number	14380	14382	14383	14384	14358
Traffic Report Number	AG121	AG122	AG123	AG124	AG125
	Replicate		Replicate		
Compound	CRDL (ppb)				
Alpha-BHC	0.05	-	-	-	-
Beta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-	-
Delta-BHC	0.05	-	-	-	-
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor	0.05	-	-	-	-
Aldrin	0.05	-	-	-	-
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.05	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan I	0.05	-	-	-	-
Dieldrin	0.10	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDE	0.10	-	-	0.523	-
Endrin	0.10	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan II	0.10	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDD	0.10	-	-	0.857	-
Endrin Aldehyde	0.10	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.10	-	-	-	-
4,4'-DDT	0.10	-	-	0.993	-
Methoxychlor	0.5	-	-	-	-
Endrin Ketone	0.10	-	-	-	-
Chlordane	0.5	-	-	-	-
Toxaphene	1.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1014	0.5	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1221	0.5	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1232	0.5	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1242	0.5	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1248	0.5	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1254	1.0	-	-	-	-
Aroclor-1260	1.0	-	-	-	-
Dilution Factor:	1	1	1	1	1

- - Indicates compound was not detected
- 3 - quantitation is approximate due to quality control review (data validation)
- \* - value rejected due to blank contamination as identified in quality control review
- \*\* - value rejected due to other contractual requirements identified in quality control review
- CRDL - contract required detection limit (multiply by dilution factor to obtain sample detection limit)

Notes: Data has undergone an NUS/FIT quality control review; EPA approval is pending.

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