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November 9, 2012

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL AND FIRST CLASS MAIL

David L. Bimber
Deputy Regional Permit Administrator
Division of Environmental Permits
New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Region 8
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414-9519

Re: *Request for Additional Information*
Finger Lakes, LLC Underground LPG Storage Facility
DEC Facility No. 8-4432-00085
Reading (T), Schuyler County

Dear Mr. Bimber:

This letter is in response to the Department's October 23, 2012 letter. Below are the Department's specific comments and Finger Lakes' responses.

Department Comment 1:

The boring logs for the monitoring wells (MW-22, MW-23, MW-24, MW-25, MW-30, MW-31, MW-32, MW-33 for the east pond and MW-26, MW-27, MW-28, MW-29, MW-43, MW-35, MW-36 and MW-37 for the west pond) presented in the Engineering Report, Appendix B, do not show that the construction of the monitoring wells are adequately screened across the Top of Bedrock weathered/fractured rock zone. Several soil borings logs indicate that the bottom of the boring was identified as Till and further advancement was impeded by auger and/or sampler refusal. Coring was not performed in these wells. Coring is necessary to confirm that bedrock has been encountered, provide a sample to characterize the interval and provide sufficient depth to install a monitoring well capable of monitoring the object zone. Coring will be necessary to complete the construction of all monitoring wells that will monitor the Top of Bedrock weathered/fractured rock zone. These wells must be redrilled, properly completed and sampled, including groundwater elevation and water quality data, before construction begins.

Finger Lakes Response:

It is understood that the Department wants assurance that monitoring wells are screened across the interface of glacial till and the surficial layer/seam of bedrock and that the Department would like those wells installed prior to construction activities. As we discussed with Mr. Domagala, Drawings P4 and P5 with the revision date of September 10, 2012 required the installation of six (6) bedrock wells at each pond site at the onset of construction. In lieu of redrilling the wells referenced in your Comment 1, I understand that the Region will accept the installation of six (6) bedrock wells at each site at the locations identified on Drawings P4 and P5 provided they are screened across the glacial till/bedrock interface, the depth to which will be identified by rock coring. At each of these locations, bedrock will be cored to a depth of 10 feet prior to installation of the wells. Upon identifying bedrock has been cored to this depth, each well will be screened within this bedrock interval and the screen extended up across the interface of bedrock and glacial till. Each well will be installed and completed in accordance with the requirements of Title 6 NYCRR Part 360-2.11(8).

Installation of these wells will commence before construction begins, as requested in your letter. Upon their installation and development, two (2) rounds of baseline water quality samples will be obtained and analyzed for Baseline Parameters per Title 6 NYCRR Part 360 Regulations. In an effort to comply with the intent of your comments, we propose to perform the initial round of sampling prior to initiating construction to capture low (fall/winter) groundwater conditions; however, the second round of sampling for capturing high (spring) groundwater conditions will be performed this spring. While spring conditions will be monitored for indications of high groundwater flow, this second round may coincide during the initial phase of construction; however, this sampling will be conducted well before placing the ponds in service. Following this sequence of sampling and analysis of these wells and again of those installed at higher elevations above the bedrock/till interface, it is our opinion that the background water quality of each pond site will be able to be established prior to placing the ponds in service. While there may be some differences in the analytical results identified in the second round of sampling in the spring, we believe we would still be able to define the project's post-construction environmental monitoring program and establish an environmental monitoring program (including the identification of sampling frequency and analytical requirements acceptable to the Department) that will adequately attest to the groundwater not being impacted by the pond operations. Furthermore, as the ponds have an underdrainage system which intercepts and discharges groundwater to discrete sampling points, monitoring of the groundwater quality at these points, prior to placing the ponds in service, will allow for definition of the background water quality on a macro-scale.

Two (2) monitoring wells, MW2012-38 and -39, were both screened entirely within the sand deposit present along the eastern end of the western pond site. Both of these wells are to remain in place and will continue to be monitored as part of the groundwater monitoring program.

Department Comment 2:

In Appendix F, Section 2.01 Materials, B. The material "approved blast furnace slag" shall not be included in the list of materials.

Finger Lakes Response:

Section 310000 - Earthwork of the project specifications has been modified to delete the use of "approved blast furnace slag." Attached is a replacement specification to be inserted into Appendix J of the Engineer's Report.

Department Comment 3:

Identification, location and description of potable water supply wells at residential locations have been updated and information was provided at our last meeting, however, these updates have not been included in the most recent submittal.

Finger Lakes Response:

An updated well survey for Palpross, Inc. is attached and should replace the survey form for Palpross, Inc. currently included in Appendix L of the Engineer's Report.

Department Comment 4:

VOC's identified in MW-31 must be noted and provisions must be included in the construction of the basins in order to identify, isolate, characterize and properly dispose of potentially contaminated media.

Finger Lakes Response:

The Earthwork specification referenced above in response to Comment 2 has also been modified to include paragraphs referencing the need to identify, isolate, characterize and properly dispose of potentially contaminated media encountered during excavation/earthwork activities. Included in the revisions will be the need to report the presence of any potentially contaminated media to DEC's Spill Hotline.

Department Comment 5:

The US Salt waste condensate discharge currently is indicated to have a flow of 380 gallons per minute (gpm) to outfall 002. This will change to 230 and 530 gpm during the propane withdrawal/injection season, respectively. In order to ensure that the permittee will be in compliance with the limits in their current SPDES permit, please provide:

a. the chloride concentration (mg/l) in waste condensate for existing conditions at the US Salt plant;
b. the estimated chloride concentration in the waste condensate during both the propane injection/withdrawal season; and
c. the estimated cumulative impact on the chlorides loading at Outfall 002 during both the propane injection/withdrawal seasons.

Finger Lakes Response:

US Salt's SPDES permit requires that chloride that is discharged to the lake be measured in lbs/day. The permit limit is 44,000 lbs/day. US Salt does not monitor and sample the concentration of chloride in its condensate as the condensate comes from multiple operating sources and combines with other operational wastewater (e.g., barometric condenser water, boiler blowdown, and stormwater) before being discharged to Outfall 002.

As illustrated in the schematic attached to our September 12, 2012 letter, an estimated 380 gpm of condensate is currently included in the wastewater that discharges to Outfall 002. When the Finger Lakes storage facility is in operation and during the withdrawal season (September-March), the volume of condensate that eventually goes to Outfall 002 will be reduced to 230 gpm. During the injection season (March-September), the increase in condensate going to Outfall 002 will only be 150 gpm.

In an attempt to better respond to DEC Comment 5, US Salt nonetheless recently performed limited on-site sampling of the condensate system of its A-train evaporator set. Based solely on the limited sampling, US Salt estimates that the typical concentration of chloride in condensate going to the lake is approximately 445 mg/l. At the same time, US Salt's monthly average chloride load in 2012 – as monitored for permit compliance today – has been approximately 34,450 lbs/day, which is well within US Salt's permit limit. US Salt estimates that an additional load of 150 gpm (during the injection season) of chloride with an estimated concentration of 445 mg/l would only add approximately 800 lbs/day of chloride,[1] which remains well below US Salt's existing permit limit. Of course, the chloride load should likely be reduced from the current average by a similar amount during the LPG withdrawal season.

[1] 500 mg/l x 0.216 [150 gpm] x 8.34 [weight of water is 8.34 lbs/gallon] = 801.641

US Salt reiterates that it has the operational flexibility to, and will ensure that its water discharges are managed to, comply with its existing SPDES permit after the Finger Lakes storage facility is placed into operation.

Sincerely,

BOND, SCHOENECK & KING, PLLC

Kevin Bernstein

Kevin M. Bernstein

cc: Lisa Schwartz, Esq. (DEC)
Scott Sheeley (DEC)
Dixon Rollins, P.E. (DEC)
Barry Moon (Finger Lakes)
Frank Pastore/Robert Traver (US Salt)
Finger Lakes LPG Storage, LLC
CT Male Associates
Robert Alessi, Esq.

SECTION 310000 - EARTHWORK

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

A. Site Restoration: Section 310101.

B. Rock Removal: Section 312316.

C. Topsoil: Section 329120.

D. Seeding: Section 329219.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

A. The following terms have the meanings ascribed to them in this Article, wherever they appear in this Section.

1. Earth Excavation: The removal of all surface and subsurface material not classified (as rock as defined below).
2. Rock: Limestone, sandstone, shale, granite, and similar material in solid beds or masses in its original or stratified position which can be removed only by blasting operations, drilling, wedging, or use of pneumatic tools, and boulders with a volume greater than 1.0 cu yd. Concrete building foundations and concrete slabs, not indicated, with a volume greater than 1.0 cu yd shall be classified as rock.
   a. Limestone, sandstone, shale, granite, and similar material in a broken or weathered condition which can be removed with an excavator or backhoe equipped with a bucket with ripping teeth or any other style bucket shall be classified as earth excavation.
   b. Masonry building foundations, whether indicated or not, shall be classified as earth excavation.
3. Subgrade Surface: Surface upon which subbase or topsoil is placed.
4. Subbase: Subbase course Type 2 which is placed for access roads.
5. Maximum Density: The dry unit weight in pounds per cubic foot of the soil at "Optimum Moisture Content" when determined by ASTM D 1557 (Modified Proctor).
6. Structures: Buildings, footings, foundations, retaining walls, slabs, tanks, mechanical and electrical appurtenances, or other man-made stationary features constructed above or below the ground surface.
7. Landscaped Areas: Areas outside of embankments.
8. Unauthorized Excavation: The removal of material below required elevation indicated on the Drawings or beyond lateral dimensions indicated or specified without specific written direction by the Engineer.
9. Grading Limit Line (Shown on Drawings): Limits of grading, excavations and filling required for the work of this contract. Unless specifically noted otherwise, the Grading Limit Line and Contract Limit Line will be considered the same.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. Filter Fabric: Manufacturer's catalog sheets, specifications, and installation instructions.

B. Samples: Submit samples as follows. Take the samples in the presence of the Director's Representative, and submit to the Engineer the laboratory test results for gradation, proctors and soundness tests, when required. These tests will be performed in accordance with ASTM standards, shall be performed and signed by a certified soils laboratory, and will be submitted as part of the original submittal. At a minimum the samples taken will be of the following quantities:
   1. Run-of-Bank Sand & Gravel: 40 – 50 lb.
   2. Subbase Course Type 2: 50 – 60 lb. (Two Samples).
   3. Crushed Stone: 30 lb. (Each Gradation).

C. Quality Control Submittals:
   1. Excavation Procedure: Submit a lay out drawing or detailed outline of intended excavation procedure for the Director's information. This submittal will not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for the successful performance of intended excavation methods.
   2. Subbase Materials: Name and location of source and the DOT Source Number. If the material is not being taken from an approved DOT source the results of the gradation and soundness tests performed by an ASTM certified soils laboratory will be required.
   3. Other Aggregates: Name and location of source and soil laboratory test results.

1.4 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Cold Weather Requirements:
   1. Excavation: When freezing temperatures are anticipated, do not excavate to final required elevations for concrete work unless concrete can be placed immediately.
   2. Backfilling: If backfill is being placed during freezing temperatures the backfilling operations will be monitored by the Engineer and the following procedures will be followed:
      a. Frozen ground will be removed in its entirety from beneath the area of fill placement.
      b. The fill material placed will consist of on-site soils excavated from areas of cut or imported run-of-bank sand & gravel and shall be free of all frozen chunks that exceed four inches in size. Material transported to the project site shall only consist of material excavated from below the frost depth..
      c. At the end of the work day, the area of fill placement will be covered with insulated blankets, or left unprotected. Other means of protection (hay, wood chips, etc.) may also be used for protection provided it is approved by the Engineer.
      d. Following work day, remove the insulated blankets and/or strip the area of all frozen material as specified previously.
      e. Upon establishing the subgrade elevations, protect the grades with insulated blankets or place additional material that will adequately insulate the exposed earth surface from frost. This additional fill or protective material will be stripped just prior to pouring concrete.

B. Handling of Potentially Contaminated Media:
   1.) Monitoring Well MW-31: Baseline analysis of groundwater samples identified the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOC's).
   2.) If during the construction in the vicinity of MW-31 or at any other location, subjective evidence of potentially contaminated media (including groundwater and/or soil) is encountered, it shall be immediately reported to the NYSDEC Spill Hotline (518) 457-7362.
   3.) Upon identification of potentially contaminated media, samples of such media shall be secured for environmental laboratory analysis AOBE.
   4.) Any contaminated media shall be isolated, characterized and properly disposed of at a waste disposal facility permitted to accept such media.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

A. Run-of-Bank Sand & Gravel: Sound, durable, sand, gravel, stone, or blends of these materials, free from organic and other deleterious materials. Comply with the gradation requirements specified below:

Sieve		Percent Passing
Sieve Size	Size opening (mm)	
4 inch	101.6	100
No. 40	0.425	0-70
No. 200	0.075	0-15

B. Subbase Course Type 2: Stockpiled crushed ledge rock. Comply the gradation and material requirements specified below:

Sieve		**Percent Passing**
Sieve Size	Size opening (mm)	
2 inch	50.8	100
1/4 inch	6.35	25-60
No. 40	0.425	5-40
No. 200	0.075	0-10

1. Magnesium Sulfate Soundness Test: 20 percent maximum loss by weight after four test cycles.
2. Plasticity Index: The plasticity index of the material passing the No. 40 mesh sieve will not exceed 5.0.
3. Elongated Particles: Not more than 30 percent, by weight, of the particles retained on a 1/2 inch sieve will consist of flat or elongated particles. A flat or elongated particle is defined as one which has its greatest dimension more than three times its least dimension.

C. Suitable Material (Fill and Backfill): On-site soils excavated from areas of cut. Maximum particle size shall not exceed 12 inches. NOTE: Material containing cinders, industrial waste, sludge, building rubble, land fill, muck, and peat shall be considered unsuitable for fill and backfill, except topsoil and organic silt may be used as suitable material in landscaped areas provided it is placed in the top layer of the subgrade surface.

D. Rip Rap: Fine, Light, Medium or Heavy Stone Filling that complies with DOT Article 620-2.02 for stone filling.

E. No. 1 Coarse Aggregate: Crushed Stone that complies with material requirements of DOT Article 703-02 and meets the following gradation:

Sieve		**Percent Passing**
Sieve Size	Size opening (mm)	
1 inch	25.4	100
1/2 inch	12.7	90-100
1/4 inch	6.35	0-15

F. No. 1A Coarse Aggregate: Crushed Stone that complies with material requirements of DOT Article 703-02 and meets the following gradation.

Sieve		Percent Passing
Sieve Size	Size opening (mm)	
1/2 inch	12.7	100
¼ inch	6.35	90-100
1/8 inch	3.18	0-15

G. No. 2 Coarse Aggregate: Crushed Stone that complies with material requirements of DOT Article 703-02 and meets the following gradation:

Sieve		Percent Passing
Sieve Size	Size opening (mm)	
1-1/2 inch	38.1	100
1 inch	25.4	90-100
1/2 inch	12.7	0-15

2.2 GEOTECHNICAL FABRICS

A. Filter Fabric (GeoTextile):
   1. Drainage and Erosion Control: Propex 401 & 601, Maccaferri MacTex MX140 & MX155, Mirafi 140N & 160N, Fiberweave 403 & 404 or equivalent..
   2. Heavy duty non-woven geotextile drainage fabric for installation beneath the textured 60 mil HDPE geomembrane: Mirafi 180N (24 oz/SY) or equivalent. Interface friction testing shall be performed and reported by the General Contractor in accordance with Section 014529.1

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 CLEARING AND GRUBBING

A. Clear and grub the Site within the Grading Limit Line (GLL) of trees, shrubs, brush, other prominent vegetation, debris, and obstructions except for those items indicated to remain. Completely remove stumps and roots protruding through the ground surface.

B. Fill depressions caused by the clearing and grubbing operations in accordance with the requirements for filling and backfilling, unless further excavation is indicated.

3.2 EXCAVATION

A. Excavate earth as required for the Work.

B. Install and maintain all erosion and sedimentation controls during all earthwork operations as specified on the Contract Drawings or as directed by local officials. If the erosion and sedimentation controls specified by the local officials are more stringent than those specified on the Contract Drawings contact the Engineer.

C. Maintain sides and slopes of excavations in a safe condition until completion of backfilling. Comply with Code of Federal Regulations Title 29 - Labor, Part 1926 (OSHA).
   1. Trenches: Deposit excavated material on one side of trench only. Trim banks of excavated material to prevent cave-ins and prevent material from falling or sliding into trench. Keep a clear footway between excavated material and trench edge. Maintain areas to allow free drainage of surface water.

D. Stockpile excavated materials classified as suitable material where directed, until required for fill. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles for proper drainage as approved by the Engineer.

E. Excavation for Structures: Conform to elevations, lines, and limits indicated. Excavate to a vertical tolerance of plus or minus 1 inch. Extend excavation a sufficient lateral distance to provide clearance to execute the Work.

F. Pipe Trenches and/or Bell and Spigot Pipe Trenches: Open only enough trench length to facilitate laying pipe sections. Unless otherwise indicated on the Drawings, excavate trenches approximately 24 inches wide plus the outside pipe diameter, equally divided on each side of centerline. Cut trenches to cross section, elevation, profile, line, and grade indicated. Accurately grade and shape trench bottom for uniform bearing of pipe.
   1. Trench in Rock: Excavate an additional 6 inches below bottom of pipe for pipe bedding material.

G. Piping (other than Bell and Spigot): Provide sufficient trench width for installation and to accommodate special backfill when specified

H. Open Swales: Cut swales to cross sections and grades indicated.

I. Unauthorized Excavations: Unless otherwise directed, backfill unauthorized excavation with compacted suitable material.

J. Notify the Engineer upon completion of excavation operations. Do not proceed with the Work until the excavation is inspected and approved. Inspection of the excavation by the Engineer will be made on 3 working days notice.

3.3 DEWATERING

A. Prevent surface and subsurface water from flowing into excavations and trenches and from flooding the site and surrounding area.

B. Do not allow water to accumulate in excavations or trenches. Remove water from all excavations immediately to prevent softening of foundation bottoms and soil changes detrimental to the stability of subgrade. Furnish and maintain pumps, sumps, suction and discharge piping systems, and other system components necessary to convey the water away from the Site until underdrain system is completed and operational.

C. Convey water removed from excavations, and rain water, to collecting or run-off area. Cut and maintain temporary drainage ditches and provide other necessary diversions outside excavation limits. Do not use trench excavations as temporary drainage ditches.

D. Provide temporary controls to restrict the velocity of discharged water as necessary to prevent erosion and siltation of receiving areas.

3.4 PLACING FILTER FABRIC

A. Place and overlap filter fabric in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, unless otherwise shown.

B. Cover tears and other damaged areas with additional filter fabric layer extending 3 feet beyond the damage.

C. Do not permit traffic or construction equipment directly on filter fabric.

3.5 PLACING FILL AND BACKFILL

A. Surface Preparation of Fill Areas: Strip topsoil, remaining vegetation, and other deleterious materials prior to placement of fill. Prior to placement of fill, smooth out and compact areas where wheel rutting has occurred due to stripping or earthwork operations.

B. Excavations: Backfill as promptly as practicable, but only after approval by the Engineer.

C. Place backfill and fill materials in layers not more than 12 inches thick in loose depth unless otherwise specified. Before compaction, moisten or aerate each layer as necessary to facilitate compaction to the required density. Do not place backfill or fill material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or covered with ice. Do not use material containing rocks over six inches in diameter.
   1. For Open Graded Stone/Clean Stone (No. 1 crushed stone, No. 2 crushed stone, etc.) with thickness in excess of six inches: Material must be wrapped in separation fabric.

D. Prevent wedging action of backfill against structures by placing backfill uniformly around structure to approximately same elevation in each layer.

E. Plastic Pipe in Trenches: Place cushion material a minimum of six inches deep under pipe, 12 inches on both sides, and 12 inches above top of pipe. Complete balance of backfill as specified.

3.6 COMPACTION

A. All materials with exception of open graded stone (No. 1 Crushed Stone, No. 2 Crushed Stone, etc.):
   1. Compact each layer of fill and backfill to 95 percent of the material's maximum dry density and at a moisture content at or within three percent below the optimum moisture content as determined by ASTM 1557 (Modified Proctor).
   2. If a compacted layer fails to meet the specified percentage of maximum density, the layer will be recompacted and retested. If compaction cannot be achieved the material/layer will be removed and replaced. No additional material may be placed over a compacted layer until the specified density is achieved.

B. Open graded Stone (No. 1 crushed stone, etc): Place material in maximum twelve inch lifts. Each lift shall be raked smooth and compacted through several passes of a walk behind vibratory roller. Compaction Testing is **not** required.

3.7 GRADING

A. Rough Grading: Trim and grade area within the Grading Limit Line and excavations outside the limit line, required by this Contract, to a level of four inches below the finished grades indicated unless

otherwise specified herein or where greater depths are indicated. Provide smooth uniform transition to adjacent areas.

B. Finish Grading: Finish surfaces free from irregular surface changes, and as follows:
   1. Grassed Areas: Finish areas to receive topsoil to within 1 inch above or below the required subgrade surface elevations.
   2. Roads: Place and compact subbase material as specified. Shape surface of areas to required line, grade and cross section, with the finish surface not more than 1/2 inch above or below the required subbase elevation.

C. Spread approved topsoil directly upon prepared subgrade surface to a depth measuring 4 inches after natural settlement of the topsoil has occurred in areas to be seeded or to receive sod. Place to greater depth when necessary to adjust grades to required elevations.
   1. Approved existing topsoil within the Grading Limit Line may be used. Provide additional topsoil from outside sources as required.

D. Finish topsoil surface free of depressions which will trap water, free of stones over 1 inch in any dimension, and free of debris.

3.8 RESTORATION

A. Restore roads, lawns, and other exterior surfaces damaged during performance of the Work to match the appearance and performance of existing corresponding surfaces as closely as practicable.

B. Topsoil and seed or sod damaged lawn areas outside the GLL and new lawn areas inside the GLL. Water as required until physical completion of the Work.

3.9 DISPOSAL OF EXCESS AND UNSUITABLE MATERIALS

A. Transport excess and unsuitable materials, including materials resulting from clearing and grubbing and removal of existing improvements, to spoil areas on Client property designated by the Client, and dispose of such materials as directed.

3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Compaction Testing: Compaction testing will be performed by the Engineer to ascertain the compacted density of the fill and backfill materials. Compaction testing will be performed on a frequent basis to ascertain that the compaction specification is being met but at a frequency of no fewer than 9 tests per acre per lift. If a compacted layer fails to meet the specified percentage of maximum density, the layer shall be re-compacted and will be retested. No additional material may be placed over a compacted layer until the specified density is achieved.

3.11 PROTECTION

A. Protect graded areas from traffic and erosion, and keep them free of trash and debris.

END OF SECTION

C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.

WATER WELL SURVEY

Please answer the following questions as completely as possible: CONTACT: DARON HAVENS

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: PALPROSS INC. / LP TRANSPORTATION

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING FORM: JERRY KRAUS

ADDRESS (Please include box number and street address):

3875 NYS ROUTE 14A

WATKINS GLEN, NY 14891

DO YOU HAVE A WELL ON YOUR PROPERTY? YES ✓ NO

IF YES, HOW MANY? 1 (Please continue with questionnaire.)

IF NO, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:

WELL LOCATION (Please give approximate location of well or wells on property i.e., front yard, 15' from house): ~~APPROX 50' WEST OF DRIVEWAY, 200' FROM 14A.~~

In Furnace room of building

APPROXIMATE DEPTH OF WELL: TBD

LENGTH & DIAMETER OF CASING Length TBD Diameter 8"

STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT SCREENED (Is well finished in bedrock or sand and gravel)

Unknown

APPROXIMATE AGE OF WELL: 39 yrs

USE OF WELL (Please indicate all uses of well water i.e. domestic, agricultural, commercial, etc.): Commercial, domestic

STATIC WATER LEVEL (What is the approximate depth of water in the well and/or what is the pump intake setting?): Unknown

C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.

WELL YIELD (Please estimate the maximum amount of water you could pump from your well in gallons per minute or gallons per day.): Unknown - Has never run dry -

PERCEIVED WATER QUALITY (Please indicate if your water is hard, soft, cloudy, etc., or has a noticeable odor. Also please indicate if you treat your water for any of the above conditions): clear - Sulfur

PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Jerry - the site plan you have is for the original building erected in 1973. That building burned and was replaced in 1988. hence the current location of the well.

k:\groups\environm\forms\waterwellsurvey.doc