

# SAMPLING MANUAL LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

# LOVE CANAL SITE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION			
2.0	SITE OVI 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.3.1 2.3.2 2.4 2.4.1 2.4.2	ERVIEW SITE DESCRIPTION REMEDIAL SYSTEMS SITE GEOLOGY OVERBURDEN BEDROCK SITE HYDROGEOLOGY OVERBURDEN BEDROCK	2 3 4 4 5	
3.0	MONITC 3.1 3.2 3.3	PRING PROGRAM HYDRAULIC MONITORING CHEMICAL MONITORING MONITORING SCHEDULE	7 8	
4.0	PREPAR. 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.4.1 4.4.2 4.4.3 4.5	ATION FOR CHEMICAL MONITORING. AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS	9 9 9 10 10 10	
5.0	MONITC 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.6.1 5.6.1.1 5.6.1.2 5.6.1.3 5.7 5.8	DRING PROCEDURES GENERAL PROCEDURES GENERAL HEALTH AND SAFETY WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT WELL PURGING SAMPLE COLLECTION SAMPLE HANDLING AND SAMPLING DOCUMENTATION SAMPLE HANDLING AND SAMPLING DOCUMENTATION SAMPLING DOCUMENTATION FIELD RECORDS SAMPLE COLLECTION LOGS INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION AND USE LOGS SAMPLE CONTAINERS SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	12 13 14 15 16 16 16 17 18 18 18	

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# <u>Page</u>

	5.9	SAMPLE CUSTODY	
	5.9.1	FIELD CUSTODY	20
	5.9.2	TRANSFER OF CUSTODY	21
	5.9.3	SAMPLE SHIPMENT PROCEDURES	21
	5.10	DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES	22
	5.11	WASTE MATERIAL HANDLING	22
	5.11.1	DECONTAMINATION FLUIDS DISPOSAL	22
	5.11.2	GROUNDWATER DISPOSAL	23
	5.11.3	SOLID WASTE	23
6.0	INTERPR	ETING RESULTS	24
7.0	REPORTI	NG	25

#### LIST OF FIGURES (Following Text)

- FIGURE 2.1 SITE PLAN
- FIGURE 2.2 TYPICAL BARRIER COLLECTION SYSTEM CROSS-SECTION
- FIGURE 3.1 HYDRAULIC MONITORING LOCATIONS
- FIGURE 3.2 CHEMICAL MONITORING LOCATIONS

#### LIST OF TABLES (Following Text)

- TABLE 3.1HYDRAULIC MONITORING LOCATIONS
- TABLE 3.2WELL CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION DETAILS
- TABLE 3.3CHEMICAL MONITORING LOCATIONS AND SCHEDULE
- TABLE 3.4SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS
- TABLE 3.5MONITORING SUMMARY

#### LIST OF APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A BORING LOGS AND WELL INSTALLATIONS
- APPENDIX B QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN
- APPENDIX C FIELD PROCEDURES

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the Sampling Manual for the Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Program (LTGMP) for the Love Canal (Site) located in Niagara Falls, New York. The purpose of the LTGMP is to collect hydraulic and chemical monitoring data to demonstrate that the barrier drain system is effective in capturing leachate from the Site and preventing off-Site migration of chemicals. Details and procedures for implementing the LTGMP are presented herein.

#### 2.0 <u>SITE OVERVIEW</u>

### 2.1 <u>SITE DESCRIPTION</u>

The Site is a 70-acre rectangular site bounded by Colvin Boulevard on the north, 99th and 100th Streets to the east, 95th and 97th Streets to the west, and Frontier Avenue to the south. A Site Plan is provided as Figure 2.1.

Operation of the Site was transferred from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC) in April 1995. Effective July 1, 1998, Site responsibility was assigned by OCC to Glenn Springs Holdings, Inc. (GSH), an affiliate of OCC. Beginning October 1, 2008, GSH contracted Conestoga-Rovers & Associates (CRA) to perform operation, maintenance, monitoring, and reporting activities for the Site under direct management of GSH.

## 2.2 <u>REMEDIAL SYSTEMS</u>

Operation of remedial systems to prevent the off-Site migration of chemical contaminants from the Site began in October 1978 with the installation of a barrier drain along the east and west sides of the Southern Sector of the Canal. The barrier drain was later extended to completely encompass the entire area of disposed waste within the Central and Northern Sectors of the Canal. The barrier drain, designed to intercept the shallow overburden lateral groundwater flow, consists of a trench approximately 4 feet wide that varies in depth from approximately 12 to 25 feet depending on location at the Site. Installed within the trench is a perforated vitrified clay tile pipe. The pipe is 6-inch diameter in the Central and Northern Sectors and both 6-inch and 8-inch diameter in the Southern Sector. The pipe is centered in a minimum of 2 feet of uniformly sized gravel, which is overlain with coarse sand extending to the existing ground surface present at the time of construction. Thirty-two lateral trenches, approximately 12 to 19 feet deep, filled with a minimum of 2 feet of gravel and overlain with sand similar to the barrier drain, were dug perpendicular to the barrier drain in the direction of the Canal. The majority of these laterals extend into the disposed waste. The barrier drain is graded from two highpoints, one in the southeast corner and the other in the northeast corner, toward a series of manholes which drain to four pump chambers (PC-1A/PC-2A in the Northern/Central Sector and PC-1/PC-2 in the Southern Sector) where the leachate is collected. The leachate is pumped from the pump chambers to two other pump chambers connected to underground holding tanks (PC-3A in the Northern/Central Sector and PC-3 in the Southern Sector) where it is temporarily stored. The leachate is then pumped to the on-Site Love Canal Treatment Facility (LCTF) where it is treated and discharged to the Niagara Falls Water Board (NFWB) sanitary sewer system under the Site's Significant Industrial User (SIU) Permit #44. The locations of the remedial system components are illustrated on the Site Plan presented as Figure 2.1.

The installation of a 22-acre clay cap over the entire former Canal area was completed in October 1980 following completion of the barrier drain collection system. The purpose of the cap is to reduce infiltration of precipitation. The thickness of the clay cap is a minimum of 3 feet. In 1985, a second (40-acre) cap was installed over the initial clay cap area. The newer cap consists of a 40-mil high density polyethylene (HDPE) liner covered by 18 inches of clean soil and vegetation.

In March 1999, the adjacent 102<sup>nd</sup> Street Landfill Site leachate collection system was connected to the Love Canal Site to facilitate the transfer of leachate from the 102<sup>nd</sup> Street Landfill into Love Canal's pump chamber PC-3 for treatment at the LCTF.

Figure 2.1 shows the layout of the Site, including the location of the barrier drain, the lateral trenches, the collection sumps, and the LCTF. Figure 2.2 is a generalized cross-section of the Site, depicting the general location of the waste materials, the caps, and the barrier drain system.

# 2.3 <u>SITE GEOLOGY</u>

# 2.3.1 <u>OVERBURDEN</u>

The overburden materials at the Site can be classified from ground surface to top of bedrock as:

- i) Thin upper layer of fill and more permeable glacially-derived materials
- ii) Clay unit
- iii) Till unit

The total thickness of the overburden deposits is about 33 feet for the northern and central portions of the Site property and 36 to 39 feet for the southern portion.

Various layers of silty sand and clayey silt (fill) overlie the clay unit and appear to be derived locally although construction debris and industrial wastes such as coarse-grained carbon wastes are also present. The thickness of the silty sand and clayey silt layer ranges from 0 to 20 feet but is generally about 5 feet. The variable

composition at this upper most unit is due in part to the effect of the past activities of excavations and residential development in the Site area.

The glaciolacustrine deposits (clay unit) overlying the till consist of 0 to 31 feet of silty clay. The upper 3 to 8 feet of the silty clay is mostly reddish-brown with dark greyish-brown, greyish-brown and yellowish-brown patches observed. Sandy clay zones were also encountered in the glaciolacustrine deposits.

The glacial till in the vicinity of the Site varies from 0 to 23.8 feet in thickness. At the Canal itself, the till is roughly 14 feet thick in the north decreasing to 4 or 5 feet around Read Avenue and then increasing to 18 feet for most of the area south of Wheatfield Avenue. The till generally consists of reddish brown, silty clay containing from 20 to 60 percent gravel and some cobbles.

# 2.3.2 <u>BEDROCK</u>

Bedrock conditions beneath the Site are typical of those found on a regional scale. The upper surface of the Lockport Formation is relatively smooth and slopes gently to the south. The bedrock surface elevation is about 540 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) beneath the northern and middle portions of the Site and 537 feet AMSL beneath the southern portion. The thickness of the Lockport Formation in the Canal area is reported to range from 162 to 178 feet.

# 2.4 <u>SITE HYDROGEOLOGY</u>

The hydrogeological regime at the Site has been subdivided into five different zones. From uppermost to lowermost, they are:

- i) Shallow Overburden
  - Fill, silty sand, and clay loam
  - Seasonally saturated/unsaturated
- ii) Confining Overburden Material
  - Clay and till overlying the Lockport Dolomite
- iii) Upper Lockport Dolomite
  - Main aquifer located in upper 10-15 feet of formation
  - Horizontal bedding joints that are extensive over a large area
  - Significant vertical fracturing present

- iv) Lower Lockport Dolomite
  - Lower part of formation (maximum 165 feet thick)
  - Bedding joints are the primary groundwater conveyance mechanism
  - Rochester Shale
  - Regional aquitard

# 2.4.1 <u>OVERBURDEN</u>

Hydraulic testing indicated that all zones of overburden materials have relatively low hydraulic conductivities ranging from  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  centimeter per second (cm/s) for the more permeable shallow system to on the order of  $1 \times 10^{-8}$  cm/s for the confining clay/till layer. The relatively impermeable deeper clay and till, in which fractures have not been noted, directly overlie the bedrock and serve to impede the vertical movement of groundwater between the overburden and Lockport Dolomite.

Overburden groundwater table elevations are generally in the range of 568 to 571 feet AMSL. For comparison to the overburden groundwater levels, bedrock groundwater levels range from 560 to 565 feet AMSL. These groundwater levels suggest that a significant downward hydraulic gradient would exist from the overburden to the bedrock if it were not for the relatively impermeable deeper clay and till within the overburden which impedes the vertical movement of groundwater.

# 2.4.2 <u>BEDROCK</u>

The Lockport Dolomite has an average transmissivity on the order of 13.9 square centimeters per second  $(cm^2/s)$  and a storage coefficient of 0.00015. Within the Lockport Dolomite, groundwater is present in bedding joints, vertical joints, and solution cavities. Of these, bedding joints are the dominant mechanisms of groundwater flow. The nearly horizontal bedding joints, which follow the dip of the formation, are usually less than 1/8 inch in size although some have been enlarged by gypsum dissolution. The bedding joints are of much higher permeability than the surrounding bedrock. The bedding joints are fairly continuous in areal extent so that groundwater may flow over long distances within a single bedding joint. Groundwater levels within these joints were found to decrease with depth. Groundwater movement through vertically oriented joints is relatively significant in the top 10 to 15 feet of the formation. In this zone, weathering and dissolution have widened the joints and created a relatively good aquifer at the top of the dolomite. This upper zone is generally considered much more permeable than the remainder of the underlying bedrock.

In general, groundwater flow in the Upper Lockport Dolomite is to the north or northwest away from the Niagara River. The Niagara River is a source of bedrock recharge.

#### 3.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

In order to demonstrate that the barrier drain system is functioning as designed, a hydraulic and chemical monitoring program has been established to measure and record overburden and bedrock groundwater levels quarterly and to collect groundwater samples from the Site for laboratory analysis on an annual basis. Details of the program are provided below.

To adequately monitor the performance of the containment system, alteration of the monitoring program may occur following review of previous hydraulic and/or chemical monitoring data or upon request of the NYSDEC or other regulatory agencies.

# 3.1 <u>HYDRAULIC MONITORING</u>

In order to monitor the effectiveness of the barrier drain system in capturing leachate from the Site and preventing off-Site migration of chemicals, a network of overburden piezometers and overburden and bedrock groundwater monitoring wells have been installed on the Site, along the perimeter of the Site, and in the surrounding community. The hydraulic monitoring program consists of the quarterly measurement of water levels in 92 piezometers located in 6 nested piezometer strings around the Site and 13 groundwater monitoring wells. Table 3.1 summarizes the wells utilized for quarterly hydraulic monitoring. Figure 3.1 presents the hydraulic monitoring locations in relation to the barrier drain.

The alignment of the six nested piezometer strings includes piezometers both within and outside the barrier drain. Therefore, it is possible to determine the hydraulic gradient in relation to the barrier drain system and to establish whether this gradient is inward (toward the barrier drain). An inward gradient indicates that the system is functioning properly, capturing leachate from the Site, and preventing off-Site migration of chemicals.

Information on construction of the wells included in the hydraulic monitoring program is presented in Table 3.2. Boring logs and well installations for the piezometers and observation wells are included as Appendix A.

Procedures for hydraulic monitoring are described in Section 5.3.

## 3.2 <u>CHEMICAL MONITORING</u>

In order to measure and monitor groundwater chemistry at the Site, a selection of monitoring wells is sampled on an annual and biannual basis. The chemical monitoring program consists of 24 overburden and bedrock monitoring wells monitored on an annual basis and an additional 25 overburden monitoring wells monitored on a biannual basis. The 25 biannual wells are divided into two groups, with each group being sampled in alternating years. Group 1 consists of 17 wells measured in odd numbered years. Group 2 consists of eight wells measured in even numbered years. Table 3.3 lists the monitoring wells to be sampled annually and the two groups of additional wells which are sampled biannually. Figure 3.2 presents the chemical monitoring locations in relation to the barrier drain.

Additional wells may be added to the chemical monitoring program at the request of the NYSDEC prior to the start of each annual sampling event.

Groundwater samples are analyzed for Site-specific volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). A complete list of the analytical parameters is presented in Table 3.4.

Information regarding documentation of laboratory processing steps, analytical methodologies, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) protocols, and reporting format is presented in the "Quality Assurance Project Plan – Groundwater Monitoring" (QAPP), presented as Appendix B.

Information on construction of the wells included in the chemical monitoring program is presented in Table 3.2. Boring logs and well installations for the piezometers and observation wells are included as Appendix A.

Procedures for chemical monitoring are described in Sections 5.4 through 5.11.

# 3.3 MONITORING SCHEDULE

As discussed above, the monitoring programs include quarterly rounds of groundwater level measurements at the locations listed in Table 3.1 and annual chemical monitoring at the locations in Table 3.3, as per the prescribed schedule. Quarterly groundwater level measurements are taken in March, June, September, and December of each year. The annual chemical monitoring program occurs during June of each year. A monitoring summary for the Site is provided in Table 3.5.

### 4.0 PREPARATION FOR CHEMICAL MONITORING

Preparation for the annual chemical monitoring should include the tasks detailed in the following sections.

# 4.1 <u>AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS</u>

The following notifications should be made prior to conducting the sampling field work.

Mr. Brian Sadowski New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 270 Michigan Avenue Buffalo, New York 14203-2999 (716) 851-7220

- Notify in writing via email at least 1 week prior to start date
- Notification to be made by project personnel

# 4.2 <u>SAMPLING SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</u>

Sampling supplies and equipment required are listed in the task specific field procedures (FP) included in Appendix C.

# 4.3 <u>EQUIPMENT OPERATION</u>

All project personnel will be trained in the proper use and operation of sampling equipment.

# 4.4 METER CALIBRATION

During field activities, a multi-parameter meter and a turbidity meter are used to obtain measurements of the groundwater (pH, temperature, conductivity, turbidity) in the well. This section provides information on the calibration of these meters to assure accurate and reliable readings are obtained.

# 4.4.1 <u>GENERAL</u>

Each meter to be used should be calibrated to the appropriate calibration reference standard(s) prior to use and in accordance with the manufacturer's directions, guidelines, and specifications. Reference standards must be fresh, untainted, and within the expiration date.

# 4.4.2 <u>MULTI-PARAMETER METER CALIBRATION</u>

A multi-parameter meter (i.e., QED MicroPurge) is used to obtain pH, temperature, and conductivity measurements of the groundwater.

The pH sensor takes a measurement of the available hydrogen ions of a solution. The meter reads on a scale of 0 to 14 with 0 being a very strong acid and 14 being a very strong base. A pH of 7 is neutral. The calibration of this meter is affected by the temperature and age of the reference solution(s).

The specific conductivity sensor measures the conductivity of a liquid, which gives an indication of the presence of dissolved ions in solution. Readings are typically provided on four scales, 0 to 10 micromhos, 0 to 100 micromhos, 0 to 1,000 micromhos, and 0 to 10,000 micromhos.

The temperature sensor measures the temperature of a liquid and is used as an indicator of purging stability. Readings are recorded in degrees Celsius (C).

Manufacturer's information should be consulted prior to calibration and use. Multi-parameter meters require separate calibration of each parameter. The meter is calibrated at the beginning of each day prior to use. Field Procedure 10 (FP-10) and FP-11, contained in Appendix C, describe the procedures to be used to calibrate this meter for pH and specific conductivity, respectively.

# 4.4.3 <u>TURBIDIMETER CALIBRATION</u>

The turbidimeter measures the turbidity (cloudiness) of an aqueous solution. Measurement is made in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), with a higher reading denoting a cloudier sample, which can affect certain volatile organic and metals analyses. A 0.02-NTU reference standard is supplied with the meter, and daily calibration of the meter is recommended when in use. FP-12, contained in Appendix C, presents the procedure for calibration of the turbidimeter used at the Site.

## 4.5 <u>CLEANING REQUIREMENTS</u>

Any equipment which is <u>not</u> dedicated for use in a specific well must be cleaned before being used and between uses. The cleaning procedure at the Site consists of:

- A wash with a biodegradable non-phosphate soap
- A tap water rinse
- A deionized water rinse
- Allow equipment to air dry and wrap in aluminum foil or plastic to avoid contamination of the equipment

FP-06b, contained in Appendix C, more fully describes the cleaning protocols for the Site.

#### 5.0 MONITORING PROCEDURES

The proper collection of water levels and groundwater samples is essential for the Site and, therefore, requires that a consistent set of procedures be followed for each well every time water levels and/or groundwater samples are obtained. Following these procedures will result in the collection of quality data, which is representative of conditions at the Site.

## 5.1 <u>GENERAL PROCEDURES</u>

Certain activities can adversely affect sample quality; therefore, it is imperative that these activities not be done while sampling:

- i) Do not smoke.
- ii) Do not use bug repellents.
- iii) Do not use wasp/hornet spray near a well.
- iv) Do not use aftershaves, cologne, or astringents .
- v) Be aware of wind direction. Do not run vehicle or small engines upwind of a well being sampled.
- vi) Be cognizant of traffic fumes and nearby activities. Suspend sampling if fumes are strong. Make a notation of any such observations in the Groundwater Purge/Sample Record Log.
- vii) Be cognizant that the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) uses herbicides near the wells on the LaSalle Expressway. Suspend sampling if such activities are observed, and make note of type of applications by NYSDOT in the Groundwater Purge/Sample Record Log.
- viii) Do not handle or pour gasoline or fuel oils near a well being sampled.

# 5.2 <u>GENERAL HEALTH AND SAFETY</u>

A Site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been generated and will be reviewed prior to any field activities. A copy of the HASP is available at the LCTF and also upon request.

During collection of groundwater samples, the following health and safety rules should be applied:

- i) Modified Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Level D personal protective equipment (PPE), including safety glasses, full length pants, and industrial quality work boots with steel-toe reinforcement is the minimum required personal safety equipment.
- ii) Hard hats are to be worn in any areas with the potential for objects to fall from overhead.
- iii) Do not eat, drink, or smoke.
- iv) Be aware of potential slip, trip, and fall hazards and uneven terrain.
- v) Be aware of the hazards of working with portable machinery, electrically operated equipment, and gasoline powered equipment.
- vi) Use proper lifting techniques when lifting is required.
- vii) Some sampling takes place along a high speed expressway. Be aware of moving vehicles. High visibility safety vests should be worn when working near high traffic areas. Additionally, two people are required for sampling in high traffic areas necessitating a spotter.
- viii) Groundwater removed during sampling activities should be considered contaminated and handled accordingly (FP-01a).
- ix) Use caution when opening protective covers on wells wasps, hornets, or bees may be present.

#### 5.3 <u>WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT</u>

Once each quarter, water levels are measured at piezometers and monitoring wells at the Site (refer to Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1).

A water level tape will be used for water level measurements in the piezometers and/or wells on Site. FP-02a describes the water level measurement procedures in detail. Water level measurements shall be recorded on the appropriate field sheets with date and time indicated, and water level tapes must be accurate to the nearest 0.01 foot.

## 5.4 <u>WELL PURGING</u>

Prior to sampling each well, the standing water in the well casing and the water surrounding the well screen will be purged so that representative fresh formation water may be sampled. FP-09a describes the purging procedures in detail.

The volume of water in the well will be calculated by subtracting the depth to water from the total depth of the well. This value (the water column length) will then be multiplied by a coefficient which relates the diameter of the well to gallons per linear foot:

- Multiply by 0.163 for a 2-inch diameter well
- Multiply by 0.367 for a 3-inch diameter well
- Multiply by 0.653 for a 4-inch diameter well
- Multiply by 1.47 for a 6-inch diameter well

Purging may be conducted by several methods including a peristaltic pump, an air lift pump, a bladder pump, or hand bailing. Non-dedicated equipment must be decontaminated between wells as described in FP-06a and FP-06b.

Two criteria will be used to determine if a sufficient volume of groundwater has been purged from the well to yield a representative sample.

These criteria are:

- i) The removal of three to five standing well volumes
- ii) If a well goes dry, purge one time to dryness

Unless a well goes dry during purging, a minimum of three well volumes will be removed from each well prior to sampling. During purging, field parameters (pH, specific conductance, temperature, and turbidity) will be measured and recorded. One set of readings will be taken at the start of purging, and an additional set will be taken after removal of each standing well volume. If the field parameters stabilize and remain stable, purging can stop when three well volumes are removed. Field parameters will be considered stable once the following criteria are met:

- i) pH varies by less than 0.5 pH units
- ii) Specific conductance varies by less than 10 percent
- iii) Temperature varies by less than 1°C for two successive measurements

If the field parameters do not stabilize - purging will continue until a maximum of five well volumes have been removed. Sampling will then take place, even if the field parameters have not stabilized. The meters for measuring the field parameters shall be calibrated each morning and whenever deemed necessary by field technicians using the procedures provided in FP-10, FP-11, and FP-12. Periodic recalibration during sampling may be required and should be carried out based on the field technician's knowledge of the Site and experience.

If a well is pumped dry, the well will be allowed to recover a sufficient volume to collect the required samples. The water level measurement tape should be used to verify the well has gone dry, especially when using a peristaltic pump, which has a limited pumping depth. If the well has not gone dry, troubleshoot the pump or switch purging methods.

# 5.5 <u>SAMPLE COLLECTION</u>

After completion of well purging, groundwater samples will be collected. Analytical requirements, sample containers, and laboratory arrangements are discussed in the QAPP (Appendix B).

All samples should be collected using disposable bailers except where dedicated equipment is provided for sampling at an individual well.

Procedures detailing the collection of groundwater samples are presented in FP-04b.

Where a well will not yield the volume of water necessary to immediately fill all required sample containers, as many of the containers as possible will be filled, with the remainder filled as water comes into the well. Samples for VOCs are to be collected within 2 hours of completion of well purging.

Priority of sampling is as follows:

- i) Field parameters
- ii) VOCs
- iii) SVOCs
- iv) PCBs
- v) All others

Sampling of wells on the expressway during "rush hour" should be avoided due to possible effects of vehicle exhaust and safety concerns. Also, if possible, sampling in the rain should be avoided due to potential for cross-contamination from airborne contaminants picked up by the precipitation. Clean wells should be sampled first to prevent potential cross-contamination. Thus, previous analytical results need to be reviewed to determine the order in which wells will be sampled.

# 5.6 <u>SAMPLE HANDLING AND SAMPLING DOCUMENTATION</u>

The information presented in the following sections describes the proper documentation of field activities, sample storage, sample handling, and chain of custody procedures to be used during the annual chemical monitoring program.

# 5.6.1 <u>SAMPLING DOCUMENTATION</u>

Documentation is a critical part of sampling. The validity of samples collected in the field can only be proven through the use of field activity records. Field conditions, collection, and handling of samples, as well as information about each sample collected, will be recorded in the field and stored on a standardized record form (either hard copy or electronic) or in a designated bound project field notebook. This type of documentation along with chain of custody documentation provides a permanent record of all significant activities during a field investigation. All field sheets and logs should be completed using waterproof pens to prevent smudging if the notes get wet in the field or use of a digital pen with associated hard copy or electronic field forms. Once complete, the standardized forms and logs should be signed and dated on the bottom of each page.

#### 5.6.1.1 <u>FIELD RECORDS</u>

The field team will keep field records, including daily logs, sampling events, and field observations in accordance with the QAPP. All field records shall be dated and signed (or initialed) on each page by the person making the entry. Field records will be kept in a secure dry place. Entries must not be made in water-soluble ink. The type of information to be included in field records is:

- i) Date
- ii) Time
- iii) Location
- iv) Weather (temperature, cloud cover, humidity, wind, etc.)
- v) Sample crew
- vi) Work progress
- vii) Control samples
- viii) Delays
- ix) Unusual situations
- x) Well damage
- xi) Departure from established QA/QC field procedures
- xii) Instrument problems
- xiii) Accidents
- xiv) Field calibrations performed during the sampling
- xv) Pertinent health and safety concerns
- xvi) Up/down gradient or clean/contaminated designation
- xvii) Physical condition of well
- xviii) Depth of well (both installed and measured)
- xix) Measuring point elevation
- xx) Depth to water
- xxi) Purge volume
- xxii) Purge time (start/stop)
- xxiii) Recharge time
- xxiv) Time of sample collection
- xxv) Important field observations regarding purge or sample water or conditions related to sample integrity

Additional field sheets may be required dependent on the task; specifics are described in the FPs. Any corrections made to the original entries will be initialed by the observer. Any incorrect entries will be crossed out with a single line using permanent ink and initialed by the observer.

# 5.6.1.2 <u>SAMPLE COLLECTION LOGS</u>

The sampling team shall maintain all sampling logs which record information about each sample collected. The logs will be completed at the time of sampling and will provide documentation to indicate that sampling requirements have been met. In addition to project information and well evacuation data, the following information is also included on the sampling log in accordance with the QAPP:

- i) Physical appearance of samples
- ii) Field observations
- iii) Results of field analyses
- iv) Sampling methods and materials
- v) Constituents sampled
- vi) Split sample and QA/QC sample information
- vii) Sampling personnel

#### 5.6.1.3 INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION AND USE LOGS

Standardized Instrument Calibration Logs for each field instrument will be maintained during all sampling activities to demonstrate properly functioning equipment. Included in the log should be documentation of time of instrument use, operator, and any maintenance performed. Logs for the photoionization detector (PID) will also include daily calibration, type of calibration gas, warm-up time, and lamp type (10.2 eV). This information can be entered onto standardized field data record forms specific to the field instrument.

#### 5.7 <u>SAMPLE CONTAINERS</u>

All samples will be placed in new containers provided by the analytical laboratory then sent to the laboratory for chemical analyses. These bottles will be shipped by overnight courier in clean insulated coolers equipped with bottle custody forms. Packing materials will be used to prevent bottle breakage.

### 5.8 <u>SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION</u>

Sample labels are necessary to identify and prevent misidentification of the samples. The labels shall be affixed to the sample container (not the caps) prior to the time of sampling. The labels shall be filled out in waterproof ink at the time of collection. The labels will include the following information:

- i) Sample number/identification code
- ii) Name/initials of collector
- iii) Date and time of sample collection
- iv) Site name
- v) Project number
- vi) Required analysis
- vii) Type of preservation (if applicable)

A unique sample numbering system will be used to identify each sample collected. An example of a sample identification number is as follows:

Example: WG-9954-081012-AA-XXX

WG	Designates sample type	
	(WG=Groundwater)	
9954:	Project number	
081012:	Date of collection (mm/dd/yy)	
AA:	Sampler initials	
XXX:	Unique sample number or location ID	
	9954: 081012: AA:	

QC samples will also be numbered with a unique well ID, with the exception of matrix spikes and matrix spike duplicates.

#### 5.9 <u>SAMPLE CUSTODY</u>

Sample custody procedures are designed to provide documentation of preparation, handling, storage, and shipping of collected samples. In order to maintain the integrity

of samples, chain of custody procedures will be followed. The chain of custody procedures are designed to ensure that:

- i) The samples are not tampered with
- ii) All persons handling the samples can be traced
- iii) All persons handling the samples are accountable

Samples collected will be the responsibility of identified persons from the time they are collected until they, or their derived data, are incorporated into the final report. Stringent chain of custody procedures will be followed to maintain and document sample possession.

#### 5.9.1 <u>FIELD CUSTODY</u>

The field personnel are responsible for the care and custody of the samples collected until they are personally delivered to the analytical laboratory or entrusted to a courier. Immediately upon collection, the sample will be placed in the laboratory-supplied insulated cooler and chilled with ice to maintain  $<6^{\circ}$ C within the cooler. Packing materials will be used to prevent bottle breakage. Samples which are not shipped to the laboratory on the same day they are collected will be transferred to the on-Site refrigerator at the end of the day's sampling. A custody seal will be placed on the container prior to placement in the refrigerator to ensure the chain of custody is maintained. The interior of the refrigerator will be maintained at  $<6^{\circ}$ C.

Chain of custody forms will be completed to the fullest extent possible prior to sample shipment. These forms will include the following information:

- i) Sample number
- ii) Time collected
- iii) Date collected
- iv) Sample matrix
- v) Number of containers
- vi) Parameters to be tested
- vii) Preservative
- viii) Name of sampler

These forms will be filled out in a legible manner, using waterproof ink, and will be signed by the sampler. Similar information will be provided on the sample label, which is securely attached to the sample bottle. In addition, sampling forms will be used to document collection, filtration, and preparation procedures.

## 5.9.2 TRANSFER OF CUSTODY

The following procedures will be used when transferring custody of samples:

- Samples will always be accompanied by a chain of custody record. When transferring samples, the individuals relinquishing and accepting them will sign, date, and note the time on the record. This record documents sample custody transfer from the sampler, often through another person, to the laboratory. Upon arrival at the laboratory, internal custody procedures will be followed.
- ii) Samples will be packaged properly for shipment and dispatched to the appropriate laboratory for analysis, with a separate custody record accompanying each shipment. Shipping containers will be sealed for shipment to the laboratory. The original record of the chain of custody will be sealed within the shipping container. One copy will be retained with the field records, and a photocopy will be transmitted to the project chemist by the next working day. The method of shipment, courier name, and other pertinent information will be entered in the remarks section of the custody record.

# 5.9.3 <u>SAMPLE SHIPMENT PROCEDURES</u>

The following procedures will be followed when shipping samples for laboratory analysis:

- i) Only shipping containers which meet all applicable State and Federal standards for safe shipment will be used.
- Samples requiring refrigeration will be promptly chilled with ice (in zip-locked bags) to a temperature of <6 C and packaged (with bubble wrap to prevent bottle breakage) in an insulated cooler for transport to the analytical laboratory.</li>
- iii) The shipping containers will be sealed with tape and chain of custody seal. Tape is wrapped around the cooler in two locations (across hinges) and custody seal placed across cooler opening. This allows the receiver to quickly identify any tampering which may have taken place during transport to the laboratory.

- iv) A copy of the field chain of custody document will be placed inside the shipping container in a sealed plastic envelope.
- v) Shipment of all analytical samples will be by commercial or laboratory courier or delivered to the laboratory by the sampler on each day of sampling prior to 8:00 p.m. Samples are to be shipped to the laboratory within 24 to 48 hours of collection.
- vi) Proper documentation will be maintained for shipments by commercial courier.(e.g., waybills or bills of lading). (Note: Most common couriers, e.g., FedEx or UPS, will not sign chain of custody records).

# 5.10 <u>DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES</u>

Decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment at the Site is critical to avoid cross-contamination when this equipment is used at multiple locations at the same or different well locations. All non-dedicated equipment is to be cleaned prior to use in a well and after having been used in any other well.

FP-06a and FP-06b present general decontamination procedures at the Site. As no solvents are used, decontamination fluids can be collected and disposed to the LCTF system.

As described in the QAPP (Appendix B), rinse blanks will be collected from cleaned sampling equipment to validate the effectiveness of the decontamination of that equipment.

#### 5.11 WASTE MATERIAL HANDLING

#### 5.11.1 DECONTAMINATION FLUIDS DISPOSAL

Waste liquids generated from the cleaning of non-dedicated sampling equipment can be disposed of at the LCTF for treatment. Decontamination should be carried out in the designated decontamination bay (first bay) of the Love Canal Drum Storage Facility. Wash water should be disposed of in the trench within the decontamination bay. Where decontamination occurs in the field, wash water should be collected into a 5-gallon pail or can be placed into the overpack drums used to contain groundwater from purging and sampling activities and disposed of within the trench in the decontamination bay.

#### 5.11.2 <u>GROUNDWATER DISPOSAL</u>

All groundwater generated from purging and sampling activities will be discharged to the LCTF for treatment.

Discharge to the LCTF will take place by pouring or pumping the water into the trench in the decontamination bay of the Love Canal Drum Storage Facility. The trench flows into a vault that is pumped through a forcemain to the LCTF.

#### 5.11.3 <u>SOLID WASTE</u>

Solid waste generated during water level monitoring and groundwater sample collection activities will be placed in plastic garbage bags or 55-gallon drums and stored in the Love Canal Drum Storage Facility pending final disposal in accordance with applicable regulations.

#### 6.0 **INTERPRETING RESULTS**

Hydraulic monitoring data will be used to determine the hydraulic gradient in relation to the barrier drain system and to establish whether this gradient is inward (toward the barrier drain). An inward gradient indicates that the system is functioning properly, capturing leachate from the Site, and preventing off-Site migration of chemicals.

The chemical monitoring data obtained from the laboratory will be used as a determination of whether changes in groundwater chemistry over time are occurring. All analytical results will be subjected to QA/QC review to assess the validity of the data. The validated analytical results, provided by the project chemist, will be compared to historical analytical information for the evaluation.

As a majority of the chemical monitoring wells are placed outside the known limits of contamination, the organic chemistry from these wells should be non-detectable at the method detection limits. MW-10135 is located within a known contaminated area and serves as a "Worst Case" well.

#### 7.0 <u>REPORTING</u>

In accordance with the conditions set out in Appendix B of the Consent Judgment between OCC and the State of New York, an annual Periodic Review Report discussing the activities of the previous calendar year (January 1 to December 31) will be prepared for submittal to the NYSDEC.

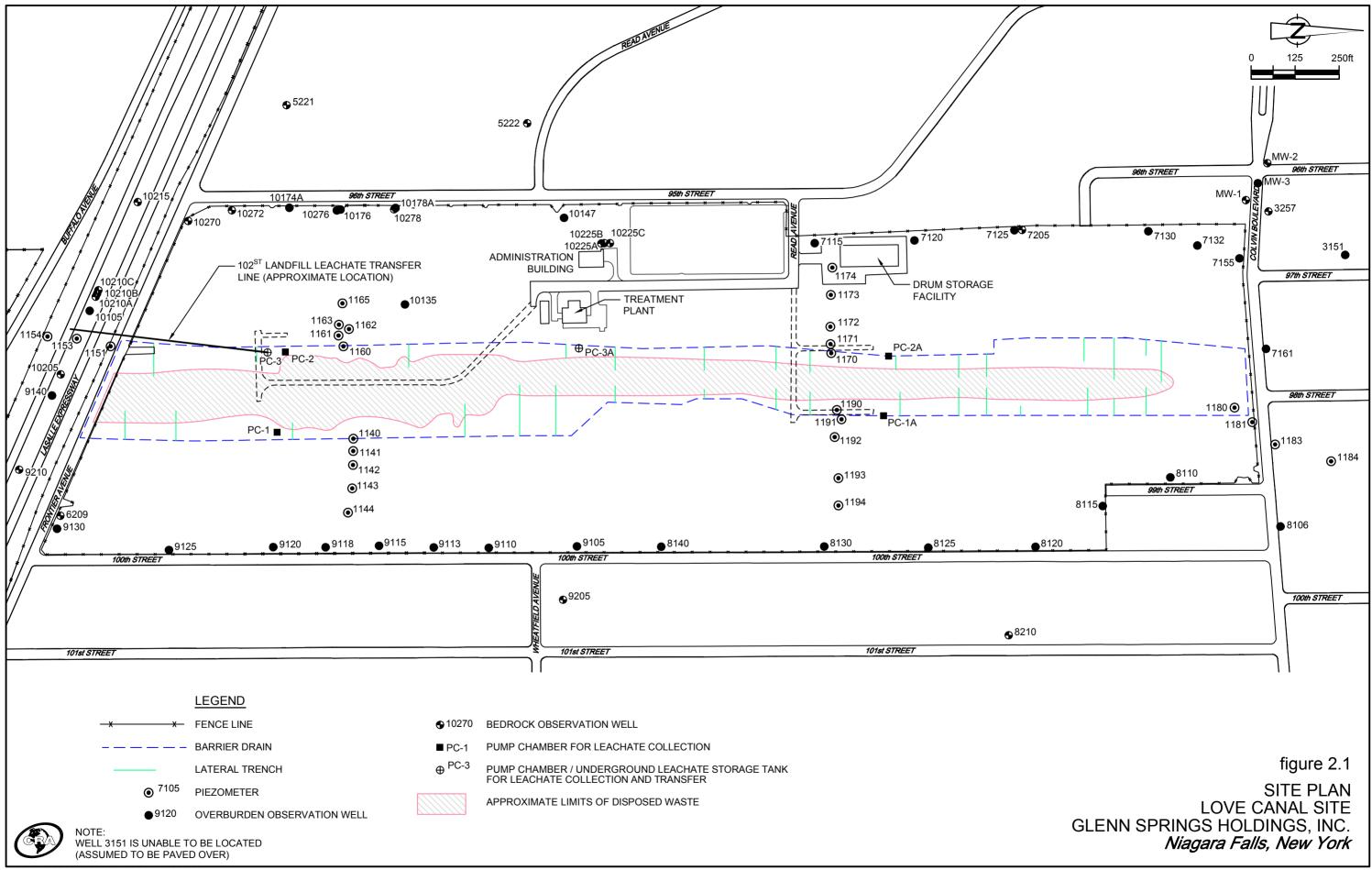
This report is to be submitted on or before March 30 of each year. The report will be provided as hard (paper) copy and in an acceptable digital format (pdf).

The report will include the following information:

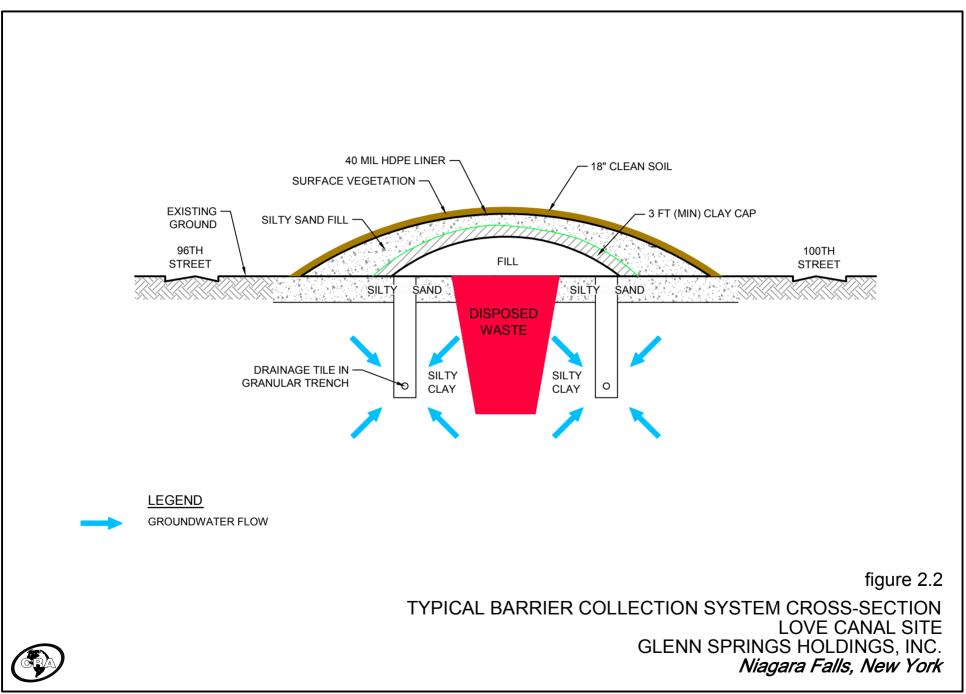
- i) A discussion of the major activities occurring at the Site during the reporting period
- ii) A summary of the operation of the barrier drain and treatment system, including monthly average flows and any major problems, equipment repairs, and/or changes in the operation of the system
- iii) A summary of the findings of the four rounds of hydraulic monitoring, including hydrographs demonstrating hydraulic gradients
- iv) A summary of the chemical monitoring program, including a listing of the wells sampled, a discussion of the analytical results, and a comparison of the analytical results to historical Site chemistry
- v) Tables listing the water level measurements, the analytical results by well, and the monthly treatment plant flows
- vi) A conclusion regarding the overall effectiveness of the remedial systems at the Site
- vii) The Institutional and Engineering Controls Certification submittal signed by a representative of GSH and signed and stamped by a Professional Engineer (PE) or a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP)

Separate annual report requirements applicable to hazardous waste generation, transportation, and storage are also required, as per the appropriate regulations. Any spill events that may occur must also be reported according to the appropriate regulations.

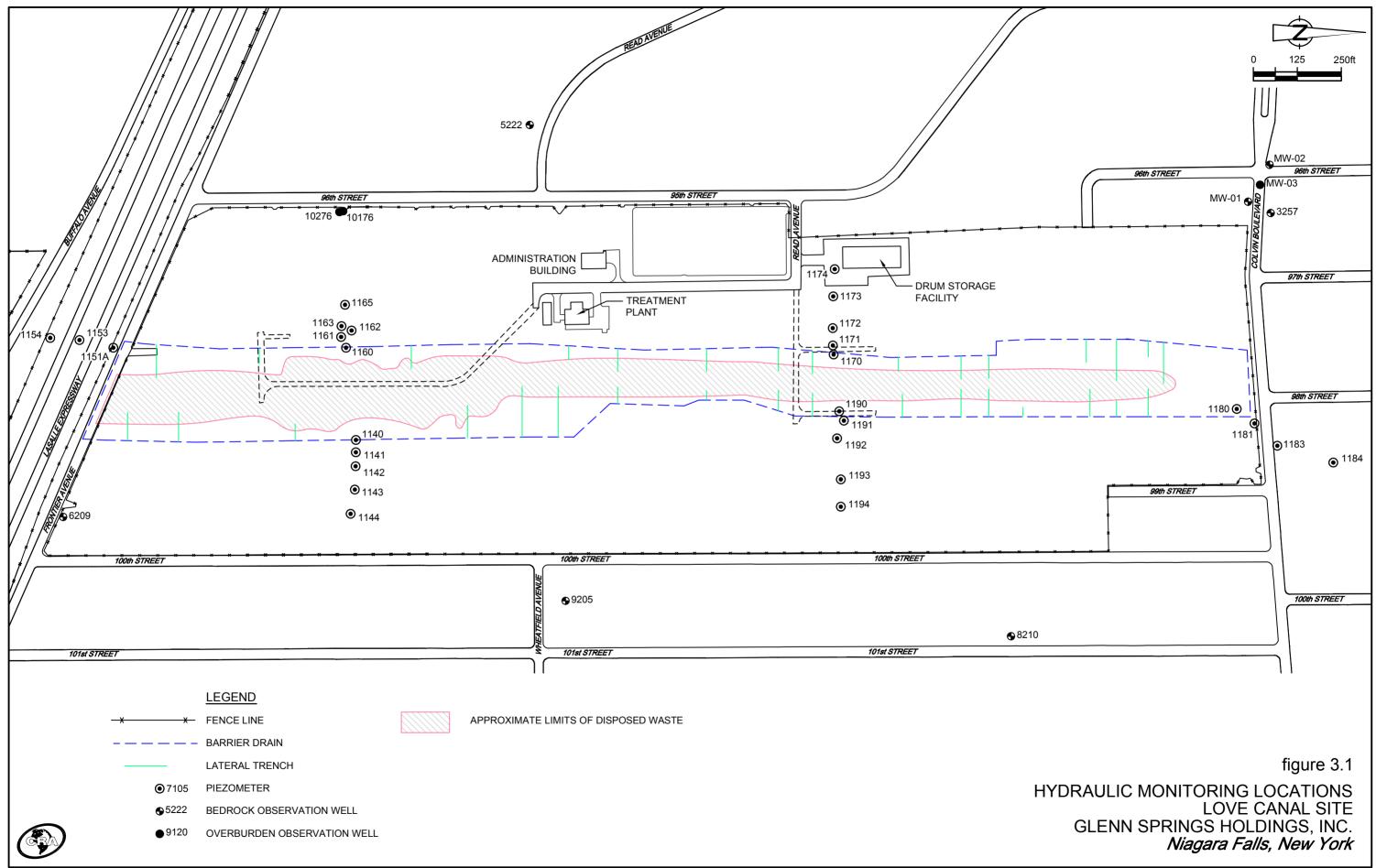
FIGURES



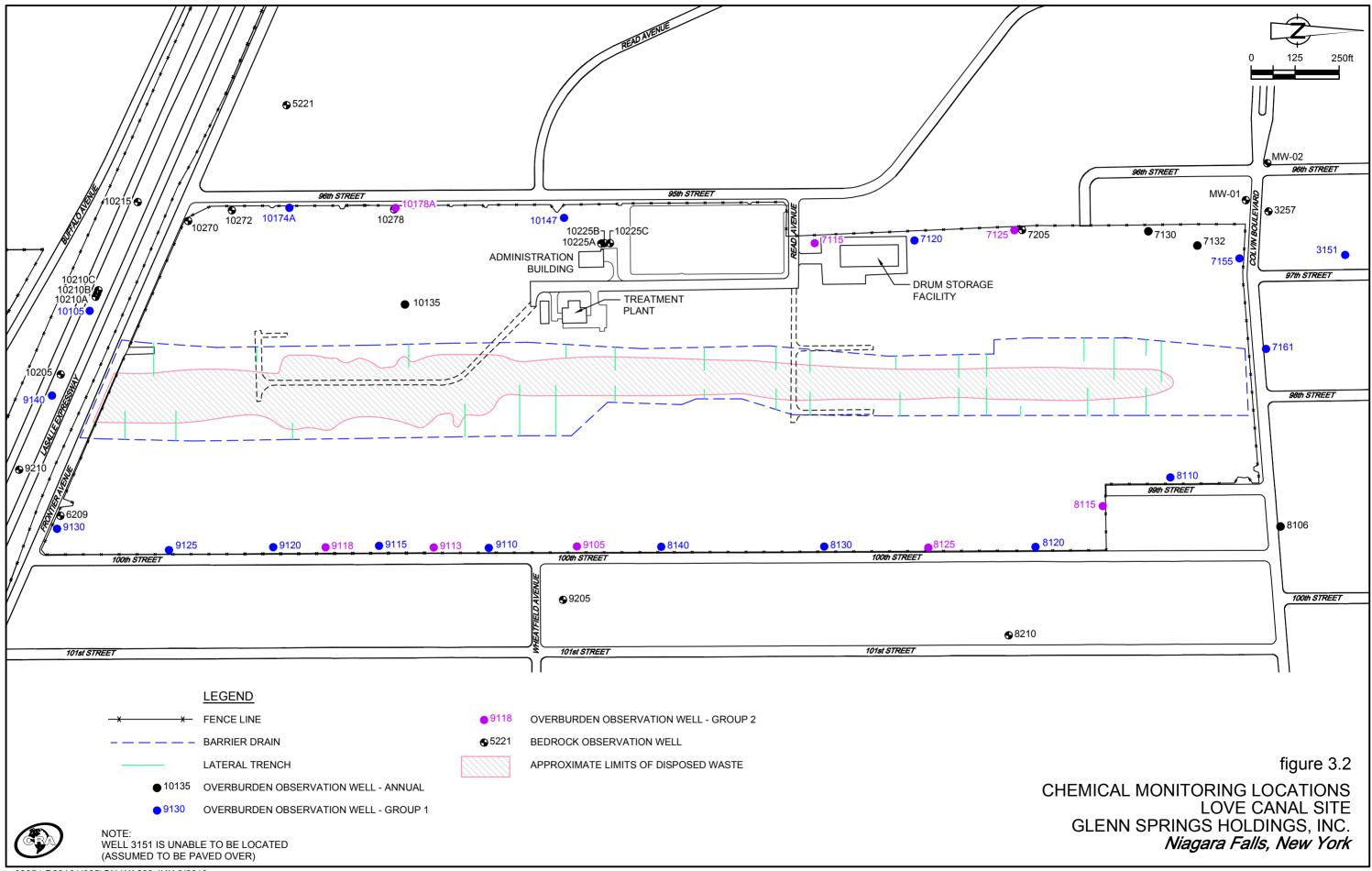
09954-D23101(025)GN-WA001 JUN 3/2013



09954-D23101(025)GN-WA002 JUN 3/2013



09954-D23101(025)GN-WA004 JUN 3/2013



<sup>09954-</sup>D23101(025)GN-WA003 JUN 3/2013

TABLES

#### TABLE 3.1

	Geologic	Top of Riser
Piezometer	Zone	Elevation
Identification	Monitored	(feet AMSL)
North Sector Wells		
1170A	А	584.12
1170B	В	583.97
1171A	А	582.84
1171B	В	583.30
1171C	В	582.76
1172A	А	581.58
1172B	В	581.61
1172C	В	581.63
1173A	А	577.96
1173B	В	578.28
1173C	В	578.34
1173D	С	578.48
1174A	D	573.24
1174B	С	573.47
1174C	В	573.78
1174D	В	573.86
1180A	А	582.06
1180B	В	581.93
1180C	С	582.80
1181A	А	576.29
1181B	В	576.69
1181C	С	576.65
1190A	А	585.84
1190B	В	585.67
1191A	В	584.41
1191B	В	584.35
1191C	В	584.67
1192A	А	582.91
1192B	В	582.91
1192C	С	583.30
1193A	А	579.42
1193B	В	578.93
1193C	В	579.08
1193D	С	578.94
1194A	А	577.88
1194B	В	577.48
1194C	В	578.02
1194D	С	578.19

Piezometer Identification	Geologic Zone Monitored	Top of Riser Elevation (feet AMSL)
South Sector Wells		
1140A	В	582.92
1140B	А	582.98
1141A	В	581.28
1141B	А	581.47
1142A	C/D	579.75
1142B	В	579.63
1142C	А	579.67
1143A	С	577.37
1143B	В	576.98
1143C	В	576.54
1143D	А	577.14
1144A	D	577.69
1144B	С	577.25
1144C	В	577.72
1144D	А	577.59
1160A	С	584.51
1160C	С	584.24
1161A	А	582.54
1161B	В	582.62
1161C	В	582.64
1161D	С	582.55
1161E	В	583.70
1162A	С	580.84
1162C	С	581.60
116 <b>2</b> D	А	582.14
1163A	В	580.84
1163B	С	580.89
1163C	С	580.85
1163D	D	580.92
1165A	В	583.70
1165B	С	583.64
1165C	С	583.68
1165D	D	583.71
10176A*	В	576.64
10176B*	В	576.80
10176C*	В	576.85
10176D*	А	579.98
10276*	-	577.04

Piezometer Identification	Geologic Zone Monitored	Top of Riser Elevation (feet AMSL)
Frontier Avenue and LaSalle Expre	ssway	
1151A	А	577.52
1151B	В	577.57
1151C	С	577.75
1151D	D	577.84
1153A	А	577.44
1153B	В	576.64
1153C	В	577.36
1153D	С	577.18
1153E	С	576.37
1154A	А	572.69
1154B	В	573.48
1154C	В	573.59
1154D	С	573.24
Colvin Boulevard Area		
1183A	А	572.84
1183B	С	572.74
1183C	С	572.82
1183D	D	572.79
1184A	А	571.11
1184B	В	570.79
1184C	С	571.19
1184D	D	571.11
Other Wells		
6209*	BR	577.55
5222*	BR	576.80
8210*	BR	573.36
9205*	BR	574.38
3257*	BR	572.38
MW-01*	BR	572.09
MW-02*	BR	571.64
MW-03*	Ι	571.25

#### Notes:

- A = Glacial till.
- B = Lower soft silty clay.
- C = Upper stiff silty clay (fractured clay).
- D = Upper fractured stiff clay or fill.
- BR = Bedrock.
- I = Installed in sewer bedding.
- \* = Observation well.
- = Information not available.
- AMSL = Above mean sea level.

#### WELL CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION DETAILS LOVE CANAL SITE GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS, INC. NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Well Number	Top of Riser Elevation (AMSL)	Ground Elevation (AMSL)	Well Type	Zone Monitored	Depth of Well (feet)	Casing Diameter (inches)	Well Diameter (inches)	Well Material
3257	572.38	-	Bedrock	BR	29.4	4	2	PVC
5221	-	-	Bedrock	BR	42.6	4	4	BI
6209	577.55	-	Bedrock	BR	42.0	-	2	-
7205	576.77	574.1	Bedrock	BR	48.0	4	2	SS
8210	573.36	573.7	Bedrock	BR	43.8	4	2	SS
9205	574.38	574.5	Bedrock	BR	48.7	3	2	SS
9210	581.43	582.4	Bedrock	BR	82.3	4	2	SS
10205	577.59	578.4	Bedrock	BR	54.3	4	2	SS
10210A	576.12	577.2	Bedrock	BR	217.0	4	2	SS
10210B	576.50	577.1	Bedrock	BR	140.3	4	2	SS
10210C	576.18	577.1	Bedrock	BR	84.0	4	2	SS
10215	576.92	578.2	Bedrock	BR	59.4	4	2	SS
10225A	576.6	574.5	Bedrock	BR	205.0	4	2	SS
10225B	576.49	574.4	Bedrock	BR	137.7	4	2	SS
10225C	576.97	574.7	Bedrock	BR	62.5	4	2	SS
10270	575.86	574.5	Bedrock	BR	47.0	N/A	2	SS
10272	577.32	-	Bedrock	BR	47.7	-	2	SS
10278	575.82	-	Bedrock	BR	47.0	-	2	SS
MW-01	572.09	-	Bedrock	BR	36.9	12	4	BI
MW-02	571.64	-	Bedrock	BR	37.0	12	4	BI
7130	576.21	574.3	Overburden	A/B	27.0	4.25	2	SS
7132	576.94	574.6	Overburden	А	28.0	4.25	2	SS
8106	572.04	573.1	Overburden	A/B	17.0	4.25	2	SS
10135	582.3	577.1	Overburden	A/B	29.5	4.25	2	SS
3151	-	-	Overburden	-	25.1	-	2	-
7120	577.44	575.0	Overburden	A/B	30.3	4.25	2	SS
7155	576.15	573.2	Overburden	A/B	25.6	4.25	2	SS
7161	571.96	573.0	Overburden	A/B	21.7	4.25	2	SS
8110	578.97	576.5	Overburden	A/B/C	24.0	4.25	2	SS
8120	575.97	573.6	Overburden	A/B	27.0	4.25	2	SS
8130	578.08	574.6	Overburden	A/B	29.1	4.25	2	SS
8140	577.77	574.7	Overburden	A/B	31.0	4.25	2	SS
9110	576.43	573.9	Overburden	A/B	24.0	4.25	2	SS
9115	576.96	574.0	Overburden	A/B/C	17.9	4.25	2	SS
9120	576.54	574.2	Overburden	A/B	20.5	4.25	2	SS
9125	576.08	573.5	Overburden	A/B	23.9	4.25	2	SS
9130	575.31	574.3	Overburden	A/B	30.5	4.25	2	SS
9140	577.82	578.9	Overburden	A/B	29.0	4.25	2	SS
10105	576.54	577.3	Overburden	A/B	29.5	4.25	2	SS
10147	575.29	574.4	Overburden	A/B	28.0	4	2	SS

#### WELL CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION DETAILS LOVE CANAL SITE GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS, INC. NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Well Number	Top of Riser Elevation (AMSL)	Ground Elevation (AMSL)	Well Type	Zone Monitored	Depth of Well (feet)	Casing Diameter (inches)	Well Diameter (inches)	Well Material
10174A	576.56	-	Overburden	-	11.71	4	2	SS
7115	578.24	574.7	Overburden	A/B	31.0	4.25	2	SS
7125	576.94	574.3	Overburden	A/B	24.5	4.25	2	SS
8115	577.54	574.6	Overburden	A/B	28.5	4.25	2	SS
8125	577.54	573.6	Overburden	A/B	27.5	4.25	2	SS
9105	576.76	573.9	Overburden	A/B	29.4	4.25	2	SS
9113	575.82	573.4	Overburden	А	34.0	4.25	2	SS
9118	576.17	574.1	Overburden	А	35.5	4.25	2	SS
10178A	574.55	-	Overburden	-	11.01	4	2	SS

Notes:

А	= Glacial till.
В	= Lower soft silty clay.
С	= Upper stiff silty clay (fractured clay).
D	= Upper fractured stiff clay or fill.
BR	= Bedrock.
-	= Information not available.
AMSL	= Above mean sea level.
SS	= Stainless steel.
PVC	= Polyvinyl chloride.
BI	= Black Iron.

#### CHEMICAL MONITORING LOCATIONS AND SCHEDULE LOVE CANAL SITE GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS, INC. NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Annual Wells	Biannu	al Wells
	Overburden Wells	Overburden Wells
Bedrock Wells	Group I	Group II
3257	3151	7115
5221	7120	7125
6209	7155	8115
7205	7161	8125
8210	8110	9105
9205	8120	9113
9210	8130	9118
10205	8140	10178A
10210A	9110	
10210B	9115	
10210C	9120	
10215	9125	
10225A	9130	
10225B	9140	
10225C	10105	
10270	10147	
10272	10174A	
10278		
MW-01		
MW-02		

#### **Overburden Wells**

Notes:

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Group I wells are to be measured in odd years (i.e., 2013). Group II wells are to be measured in even years (i.e., 2014).

#### SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS LOVE CANAL SITE GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS, INC. NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

#### Volatile Organic Compounds

1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethene 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloropropane 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) (MEK) 2-Hexanone 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone) (MIBK) Acetone Benzene Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Bromomethane (Methyl bromide) Carbon disulfide Carbon tetrachloride Chlorobenzene Chloroethane Chloroform (Trichloromethane) Chloromethane (Methyl chloride) cis-1,2-Dichloroethene cis-1,3-Dichloropropene Dibromochloromethane Ethylbenzene Methylene chloride Styrene Tetrachloroethene Toluene trans-1,2-Dichloroethene trans-1,3-Dichloropropene Trichloroethene Vinyl acetate Vinyl chloride Xylenes (total)

#### SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS LOVE CANAL SITE GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS, INC. NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

#### Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1.3-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane) (bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether) 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol 2,4-Dimethylphenol 2,4-Dinitrophenol 2,4-Dinitrotoluene 2,6-Dinitrotoluene 2-Chloronaphthalene 2-Chlorophenol 2-Methylnaphthalene 2-Methylphenol 2-Nitroaniline 2-Nitrophenol 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 3-Nitroaniline 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol 4-Chloroaniline 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether 4-Methylphenol 4-Nitroaniline 4-Nitrophenol Acenaphthene Acenaphthylene Anthracene Benzo(a)anthracene Benzo(a)pyrene Benzo(b)fluoranthene Benzo(g,h,i)perylene Benzo(k)fluoranthene Benzoic acid Benzyl alcohol bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether

#### SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS LOVE CANAL SITE GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS, INC. NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

#### Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds - Continued

bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) Butyl benzylphthalate (BBP) Chrysene Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Dibenzofuran Diethyl phthalate Dimethyl phthalate Di-n-butylphthalate (DBP) Di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP) Fluoranthene Fluorene Hexachlorobenzene Hexachlorobutadiene Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Hexachloroethane Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene Isophorone Naphthalene Nitrobenzene N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine N-Nitrosodiphenylamine Pentachlorophenol Phenanthrene Phenol Pyrene

#### **Polychlorinated Biphenyls**

Aroclor-1016 (PCB-1016) Aroclor-1221 (PCB-1221) Aroclor-1232 (PCB-1232) Aroclor-1242 (PCB-1242) Aroclor-1248 (PCB-1248) Aroclor-1254 (PCB-1254) Aroclor-1260 (PCB-1260)

#### SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS LOVE CANAL SITE GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS, INC. NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

#### Pesticides

4,4'-DDD 4,4'-DDE 4,4'-DDT Aldrin alpha-BHC alpha-Chlordane beta-BHC delta-BHC Dieldrin Endosulfan I Endosulfan II Endosulfan sulfate Endrin Endrin ketone gamma-BHC (lindane) gamma-Chlordane Heptachlor Heptachlor epoxide Methoxychlor Toxaphene

#### MONITORING SUMMARY LOVE CANAL SITE GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS, INC. NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Frequency	Activity	Table/Reference	Number of Monitoring Locations	Field Procedure	Report Section	Analytical Parameter Suite/Comment
Quarterly	Hydraulic Monitoring	Table 3.1	105	FP-02a	3.0	See Figure 3.1
Annual	Chemical Monitoring	Tables 3.3 and 3.4	$41^{1}/32^{2}$	FP-04b	3.0	VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, Pesticides/See Figure 3.2
Annual	Report	NA	NA	NA	7.0	Data, Evaluations, Review of System Operations,
						Institutional and Engineer Controls Certification

#### Notes:

1

- odd years (i.e., 2013)
- even years (i.e., 2014)
- VOCs Volatile organic compounds.
- SVOCs Semi-volatile organic compounds.
- PCBs Polychlorinated biphenyls.

APPENDIX A

BORING LOGS AND WELL INSTALLATIONS

# LOVE CANAL REMEDIAL PROJECT TASK V-C

# IMPLEMENTATION OF A LONG-TERM MONITORING PROGRAM

## APPENDIX H: BORING LOGS AND WELL INSTALLATIONS

JUNE 1987



## FINAL REPORT

prepared by E.C. JORDAN CO.

for DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE ALBANY, NEW YORK IMPLEMENTATION OF A LONG-TERM MONITORING PROGRAM LOVE CANAL REMEDIAL PROJECT APPENDIX H - BORING LOGS

PREPARED BY

E. C. JORDAN CO.

JUNE 1987

FOR

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DIVISION OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE ALBANY, NEW YORK

NORMAN H. NOSENCHUCK, P.E., DIRECTOR

#### CONTENTS

The logs are arranged in the following sequence of groups.

- 1. Perimeter overburden borings and wells, including the sewer borings (SB).
- 2. Nested piezometers.
- 3. Bedrock wells.

1007.

1.

 $\{\hat{e}_i\}_{i=1}^{n}$ 

4. Canal wells (CW); swale borings (SW); berm well (BRM-10); and disposal pit (DP) explorations.

KEY TO SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

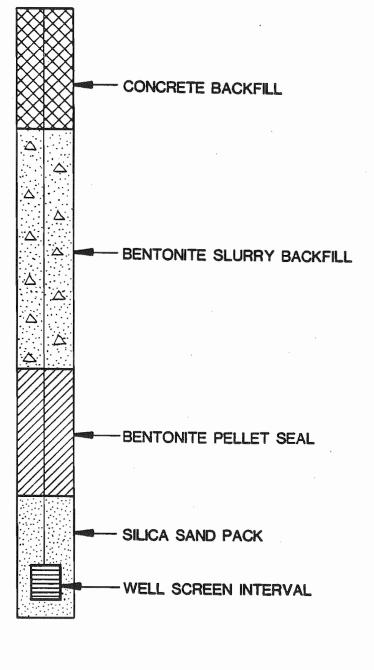
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CDARSE GRAINED SOLLS (major portion retained on No. 200 sieve) includes [1] clean gravels: [2] silvey or clayey gravels: and [1] silvey, clayey or gravelly gands. Consistency is rated according to standard penetration resistance. FINE GRAINED SOILS (major portion passing No. 200 signe): Includes (1) inorganic and organic silts and clyve; (2) gravelly, sandy or silty clays; and (3) clayer silts. Con-sistency is rated according to shearing strennth, as indi-cated by penetrometer readings, vane test, or by triaxiel test. TERMS DESCRIPTING CONDITION, CONSISTENCY AND HARDNESS Standard Penetration Resistance in Blows/Fr. Shear Strangth (kaf) Percent by Nelsha 4.00 and higher less than 0.25 0.23 to 0.53 0.50 to 1.90 1.00 to 2.00 2.00 to 4.00 19 10 20 20 co 35 0 to 4 0 to 13 15 to 50 \$ to 10 Over 50 11 to 30 JL to 50 SIZE PROPORTEUS Siley, Sandy or Gravally Cescriptive Tera Descriptine Tern Madlun dense <u>Cesignetton</u> Vary loose Very stiff Very dense Vary soft Little \*\*\* 5056 Lossa Stiff Dense 3010 C372 Hard ∷eli-graded gravels, gravel-sund mixturas, little or no fines Silty gravels, gravei-send-silt mixcures Ordanic clays of medium to high pissticity, dryanic slits Foorly-rraded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, ilttie of no fines Zeat and other highly pryanic soils Inorganic siles, micaceous or diacomaceous fine sandy of allry motis, elastic siles Inorganic clava of high plas-ricity, fat clays Inorgants eiles and very fine sands, rock flour, siley or clayer fine sands, ar clayer siles with slint plastolty Poorly-graded mands, cravelly sand, "ittle or no "ines Jrganic sults and crganic silty clays of low clasticity Clayey gravals, gravel-sand-clay mixtures Inorganic tlays of low to madium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, slity clays, lean clays Hell-gradet sanda, gravelly sands, littie or no fines TYPICAL HAUSS clayer sanis, sand-clay mixeuros מנורני המחלם, ששחליםוורי מנונינים UNIFIED SCIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM GROUP SUYBOLS 3 16 ប្ល 넝 2 궝 2 Ğ 8 15 n, Vi 늵 đ Ð 3 (Little or no fines) (Little or no (Land) (Appreciable argunt of fines ltiguic limit craatar than 301 Mighly presents solis Clean gravels (Appreciable mount of fines uravels with dines Clean sands 以下1175、 多月11天功 日日115、 多月11天功 SLITE AND CLAYS (Eiguid limit lass than 50) Stits and clays MAJOR DIVISIONS (;;cra than half of coarse faction is largar t siou d siou bizel 5.84148 (1.1046 Chan Charte Charte Charte Fraction Fracti Gravels titare than nals of terestat te teres teres teres teres teres teres teres 5191744 5191744 80118 F104 9521783 50118 01011

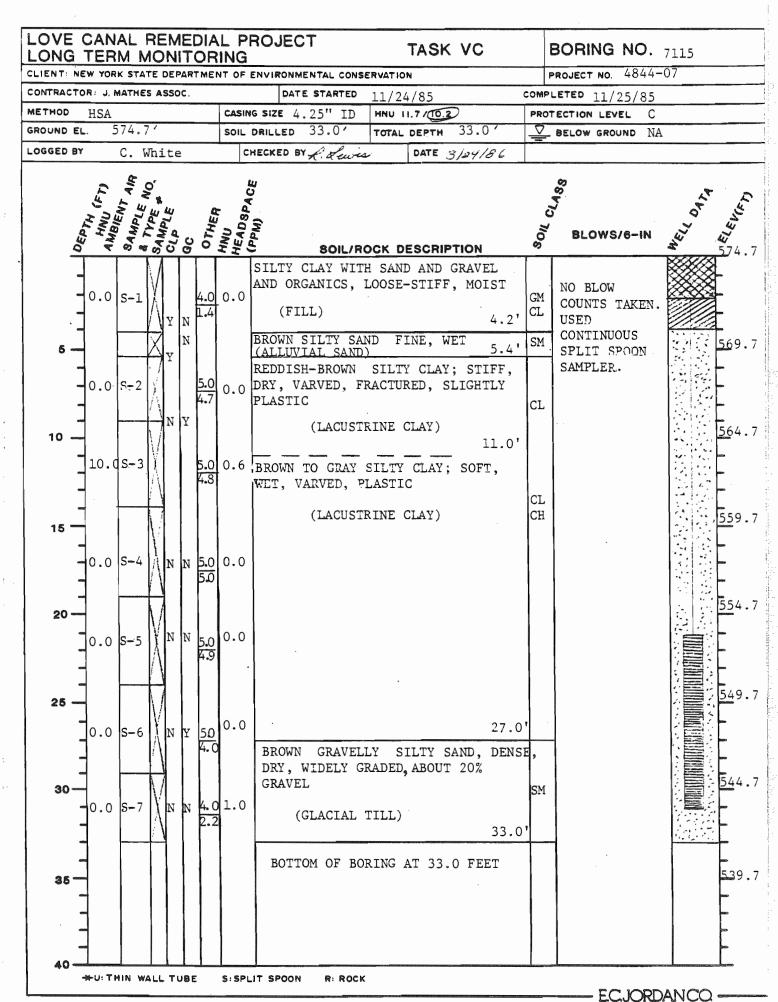
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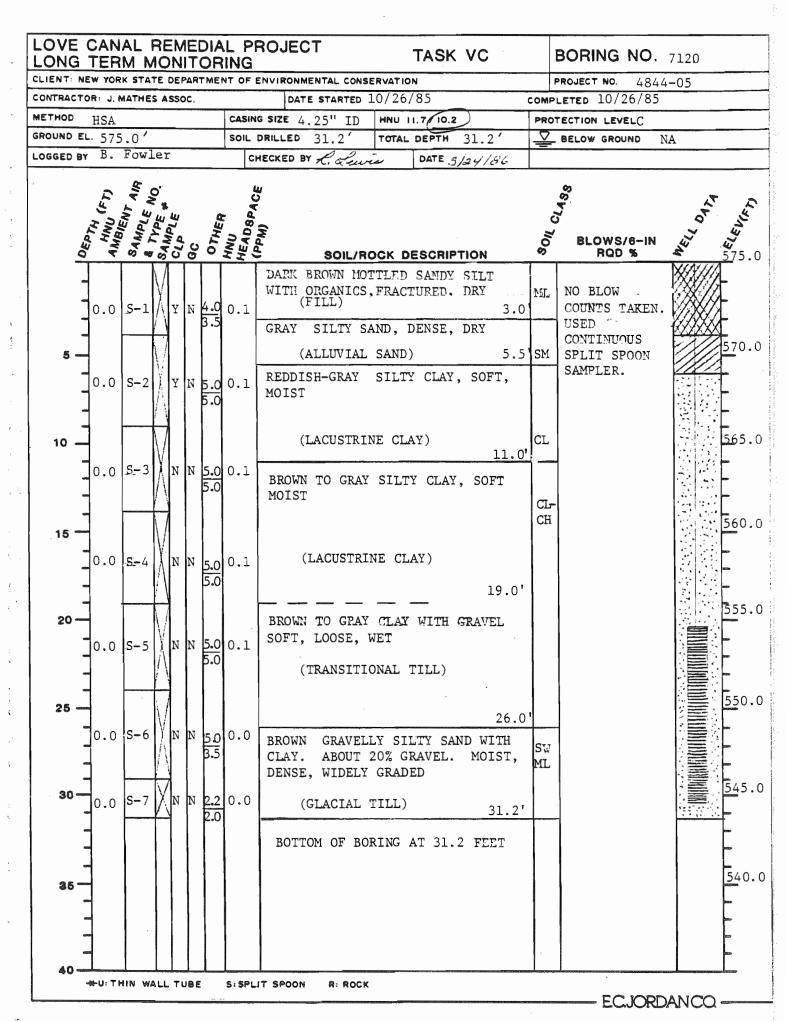
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ONTRACTO	for any state of the	Contraction of the second second	_			MEN	TOF	INVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROJECT NO.	
ETHOD H		AINES	5 A 3	300			CARIN	DATE STARTED 10/26/85         COMPLETED 10/2           SIZE 4.25" ID         HNU 11.7/0.2         PROTECTION LEVE	
ROUND EL	and the second second	21						DRILLED 26.5' TOTAL DEPTH 26.5'	
OGGED BY			er						TO NA
									NAME OF THE OTHER PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE OTHER PROPERTY OF THE OTHER PROPERTY OF THE OTHER
DED	AMBIES	SAMPLE NO	SAMPLE	CLP LE	C	OTHER	HEADSPACE	SOIL/ROCK DESCRIPTION	6-IN 19 574
-		S <del>.</del> 1	$\bigvee$				0.1	BROWN, SANDY SILT WITH ORGANICS, MOIST, STIFF (FILL) 2.0' ML NO BLOW	
		J-T	Ŋ			2,5	0.1	BROWN SILTY SAND, FINE, DRY, DENSE (ALLUVIAL SAND) 4.0' SM USED CONTINUO	
5 —		S <del>-</del> 2	٧l,	Y	N	5.0	0.0	REDDISH-BROWN MOTTLED SILTY CLAY, SPLIT SP STIFF, DRY, FRACTURED, VARVED SAMPLER.	00N 569
			$\mathbb{N}$		2	5.0		(LACUSTRINE CLAY) CL	
- 10 —			$\bigvee$					11.0'	564
-		<b>S-</b> 3	Ŵ	N	N .	5.0 5.0	0.0	BROWN-GRAY SILTY CLAY, SOFT, MOIST, VARVED, PLASTIC	
			$\left  \right $					(LACUSTRINE CLAY)	559
	0.0	<b>S-</b> 4		N	N	5.0 5.0	0.0		
20			$\square$						554
-	0.0	S <del>~</del> 5	$\mathbb{N}$	N	N	5.0 3.5	0.0	21.5' BROWN SANDY, CLAY WITH GRAVEL, WET, SOFT 23.5'	
- 25 —	0.0	S-6	M	N		3.0	0.0	BROWN GRAVELLY SILTY SAND WITH CLAY, MOIST, DENSE. ABOUT 20% GRAVEL, WIDELY GRADED (GLACIAL TILL)	549
-								BOTTOM OF BORING AT 26.5 FEET	
30 —								1	544
		-							
- 35 —									
-									
_	1		1						-

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	TEF	<u>M N</u>	<u>10</u>	N	ITC	<u> </u>	ING							SK V	C		BORING NO.		
CONTRACT						ME	NTOF	ENVIR			RTED		- December of the second				PROJECT NO. 484		
THOD					•.		CASIA	6 \$17			' ID		11.7				LETED 10/25/		
ROUND E		4.34						DRILL	And the second second					н 28.			TECTION LEVEL C		No. of Concession, Name
OGGED BY																Ě	BELOW GROUND	NA	
	ь.	rowi	er			<i>.</i>		ALCKE		A:	Lew	es	DATI	E 3/2	4166				
4	AMBU (FT)	SAMPLE NO	AMPE * 0	SLP LE	JC D	OTHER	HNU HEADSPACE	PPM) WAY								Soll CI	BLOWS/6-IN RQD %	Fil Da	× 14 14 574
7	Ì		N.	Ť			620	DAR	KB					NT TU	SAND,		RUUS		$\overline{\mathbf{x}}^{5/4}$
-			VI					MOI	ST.	ST	IFF	(FT)	LT.)	WIIN	-	ML	NO BLOW		<u>X</u> -
-	0.0	S-1	$ \Lambda $	Y	N	Ν	0.1	BRO	WN 1	MOTT	LED	SILT	עדק <u>Y</u>	E SAN	2.0 D, DRY		COUNTS TAKE	1. 1888	×-
-			$\square$	Y	Ν	İ		UNI	FOR	MLY	GRAD	ED (	ALLUV	IALS	AND 3.5	SI!	USED		×
-			A														CONTINUOUS		569
5 —			V					RED	סדכ	H_BI		STT	ייס איז	AV C	TIFF,		SPLIT SPOON		4
-	0.0	S <del>_</del> 2		Ν	Ν	N	0.1	DRY	, F	RACT	TURED	VA	RVED	лı, S	,		SAMPLER.		-
-			$\Lambda$						,			,							·
-	1		$\square$					(LA	CUS	TRIN	IE CL	AY)				CL		1.1	
10 —			1																564
,0		] [	Υ																
-	0.0	S-3	A	Ν	N	N	0.1								12.0				
•			$\langle A \rangle$									SIL	TY CL	AY, S	OFT				
-								WET	, P1	LAST	IC								
15 -			N/					(7	סזזר			A 37 \							559
	0.0	S-4	Y	N	N	N	0.1	LA	-05.	IKIN	ECL	AI)				CH CL			
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-			/ N																
-	1		$\square$					BROI	NI:	SH-R	ED (	CLAY	WITH	GRAV	EL,				
20 —			VI					ICOT	ר ז	TC T					20 51				554
-	0.0	S5	Å	Ν	N .	Ν	0.1	GRA	EL1	LY S	AND,	WET,	LOOS	E, KI	DELY				<b>. -</b>
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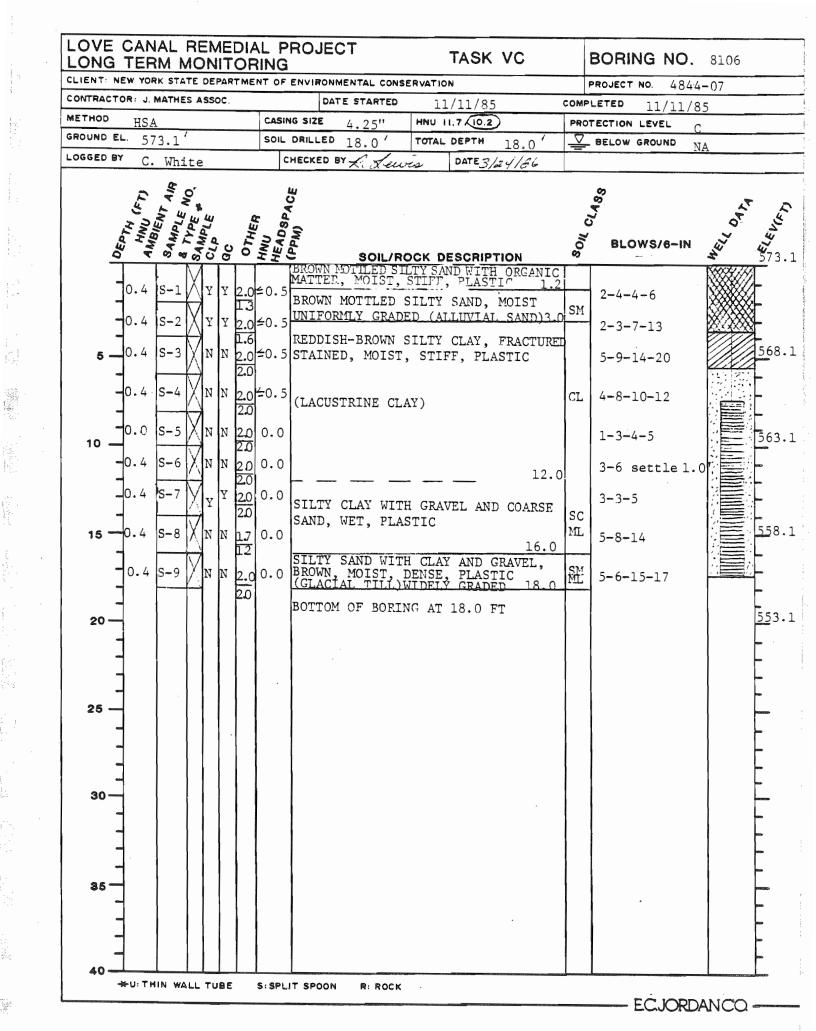
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ONG	TER	MN	10	NI	T(	DR	ING	ROJECT			ASK VO	ر 		BORING NO.		
						MEN	NT OF E	INVIRONMENTAL			100107			ROJECT NO. 4844.		
ONTRACTO	R: J. N	ATHE	S AS	SSO(	C.			DATE STAR			/30/85			ETED 10/30/	85	
ROUND EL	HSA							5 SIZE 4.2			7 (10.2)	~ /		ECTION LEVEL C		
		73.2					CHECKED BY Lewin DATE 3/24/180						<u> </u>	BELOW GROUND NA		
OGGED BY	В.	For	wle	er			C1	IECRED BY	lewes	<u> </u>	DATE 3/29	1/86	0000-aa 24450-affa Tribasteri			
)EP.	AMBIC	SAMPLE NO	AMP.	SLP LE	JC D	OTHER	HNU HEADSPACE			CK DE	SCRIPTIO	N	Son CIA	BLOWS/6-IN	MELL OATA	ELEVIEN
Ť			Ñ	Y	N	T		BROWN SAND					ML	NO BLOW	SHULL	1
-		•	$\left  \right\rangle$		- 1	I						1.0		COUNTS TAKEN		ł
-	0.0	S-1	À				0 0	BROWN SILT	Y SAN.	D, FL V CRA	NE, DRI DED		SM	USED		F
-	0.0	0-1	ľN		N	4.0	0.0	BROWN SILT DENSE, UNI (ALLUVIAL	SAND)	- 01VA		4.0		CONTINUOUS		Ĩ
-				ч				BROWN MOTT						SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER.	XX//	568
5 —			V					STIFF, DRY				C				T
	0.0	<b>S-</b> 2	14.5		N	5.d	0.0	(LACUSTRIN	-				CL			Γ
1						5.0		(LACOSIKIN	E CLA	.1)						
10																563
-			ŀ						PP	-		11.0				_
-	0.0	S-3	臣	N	N	5 D	2.0	BROWN TO G	RAY S	ILTY	CLAY, SC	FT,	CH-			-
-			$\left  \right\rangle$			5.0		WET, PLASI	IC, V	ARVED	I		CL			-
~			$\square$					(TACUSTRIN		v١						558
15								(LACUSTRIN	E ULA	)		16.0				
•**	0.0	<b>S</b> -4	12.00	N	N	5 D	0.0				-	10.0				
-			4			5.0		SOME SAND					CL			
-	1							SOFT, WET,	PLAS	TIC						
20	]															553
20		ļ	Ŋ									21.5				
-	0.0	S-5	Ă	Ν	Ν	5.0	2 0	REDDISH-BI	NUN S	YT.TY	SAND WT	TH SOME				
~	4					3.5	2.0	GRAVEL, TH					1			-
-								MOIST, DEN			GRADED,	,	SM ML			548
25 —	•		N.	1		-		ABOUT 20%	GRAVE	EL						-
-	0.0	S-6		Ν		3.0			GLACIA	ידידי ד	T )	26.9				-
-	-		+-	1		3.0								1		-
-	-							BOTTON	1 OF B	BORING	AT 26.9	9 FT				
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LOVE CANAL REMEDI. LONG TERM MONITOR	RING		TASK VC	•	BORING NO.	
CLIENT: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMI		ATE STARTED	11/12/85	COM	PROJECT NO. 484 PLETED 11/12	4-07
METHOD	CASING SIZE	4.25"	HNU 11.7 (10.2)		OTECTION LEVEL	
GROUND EL. 573.0'				and the second		JA
LOGGED BY C. White		BY & Lewi				
-0.0 \// Y	0.0 MOI	WN MOTTLED ST, SOFT, F	SANDY SILT, PLASTIC (TOPSOI OTTLED SILTY CL PLASTIC	L)2.0	COUNTS TAKEN. USED CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON	и 13 5 5 5 68.
- 0.0 S-2    N N 5.	0.0 (LA	CUSTRINE CI	AY)	CI	SAMPLER.	563.
- 0.0 S-3    N Y <u>5.</u> 	VAR	VED, MOIST,	OTTLED SILTY C SOFT, PLASTIC	CI		558
20 0 0 5-5 1 N V 2	0.0 3 RED GRA SLI	VEL AND CLA GHTLY PLAST	SILTY SAND WITH AY, MOIST, SOFT FIC	, so MI		
20 0.0 S-5 / N Y 2.		ACIAL TILL	) ING AT 21.7 FT	21.7	-	
						548
			·			

three constants are used in



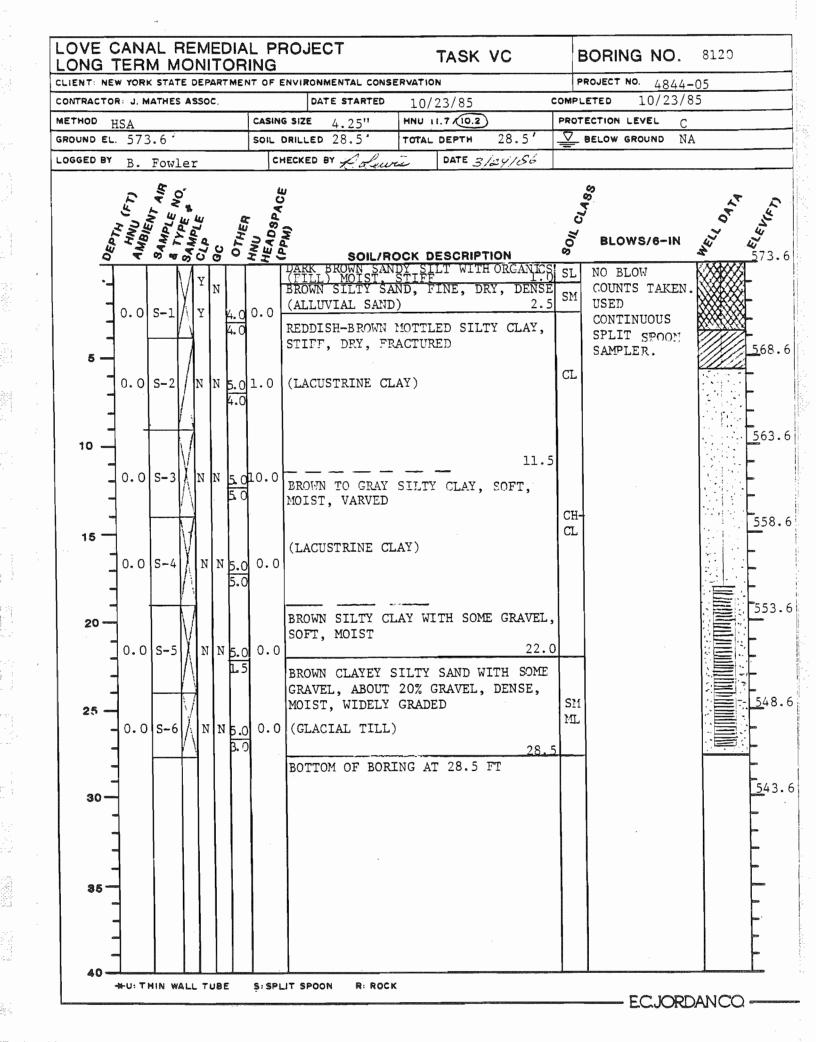
LONG TERM MONITORI	NG	TASK VC		BORING NO.	
CLIENT: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMEN	T OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSE	RVATION	P	ROJECT NO. 4844-07	7
CONTRACTOR: J. MATHES ASSOC.	DATE STARTED		COMPL	11/0/02	
METHOD HSA	CASING SIZE 4.25"	HNU 11.7 10.2		ECTION LEVEL C	The state of the s
57015	SOIL DRILLED 27.0	TOTAL DEPTH 27.0	$\leq$	BELOW GROUND NA	
LOGGED BY S. Waite	CHECKED BY R. Lew	LA DATE 3/24/86		t Matana any any any ana amin'ny fanana amin'ny fanana amin'ny fanana amin'ny fanana amin'ny fanana amin'ny fa	
DEPTH HNU (FT) AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE NO. SAMPLE NO. SAMPLE * CLPLE OTHER	WOVER (Waa) SOIL/RC	OCK DESCRIPTION	<sup>3</sup> 0/ Cr 2	BLOWS/6-IN	EL 013 576
	LINER DEPTH	1.3		X	
- 0.0 S-1 Y 1.7	0.0 BROWN MOTTLED SA IC MATTER, UNIF HARD, PLASTIC	NDY SILT WITH ORGAN- ORMLY GRADED, MOIST	, SM	9-15-14-6	
		ENSE, NON-PLASTIC	SM	6-8-8-8	571
- 0.0 S-3 X Y Y	0.0 (ALLUVIAL SANI REDDISH-BROWN MOIST, STIFF,	MOTTLED SILTY CLAY		3-4-14-20	
	0.0 0.0 (LACUSTRINE CI	AV )	CL	8-16-22-25	566
- 0.0 S-6 N N 2.0		13.0		3-4-4-6	
- 0.0 S-7 N N 2.0	0.0 BROWN TO GPAY S	 ILTY CLAY, WET, SOFT,	CL	1-1-2-4	561
150.0 S-8 N N 2.0 0.0 L6	0.0 (LACUSTRINE CI	LAY) 16.0		3-2-4settle6"	
- 0.0 S-9 И И <u>2.0</u>		TH TRACES OF SAND ET-MOIST, STIFF,	CL	1-2-2-4	
20 - 0.0 S-10 N N	1.0			2-3-7settle6"	556
-0.0 S-11 N N	1.0 (LACUSTRINE CI	LAY)23.0		3-10-7-15	
- 0.0 S-12 N N	CLAY AND SOME	AND WITH TRACE OF GRAVEL, WIDELY	SM ML	5-10-9-15	551
- 0.0 <mark>5-13</mark> / й и	(GLACIAL TILL)			5-8-20-32	
- - - - -	NOTE: PENETRA RATIO N	ING AT 27.0 FT ATION/RECOVERY NOT RECORDED LO - S-13			

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LONG TERM MONITOR		TASK VC		BORING NO.	And and a second se
CONTRACTOR: J. MATHES ASSOC.	DATE STARTED			PROJECT NO. 4844	
	T	10/24/85		PLETED 10/24/8	35
ROUND EL. 574.6'	CASING SIZE 4.25"	HNU 11.7 10.2		TECTION LEVEL C	
	SOIL DRILLED 29.2	TOTAL DEPTH 29.2		BELOW GROUND NA	ł
OGGED BY B. Fowler	CHECKED BY A Leur	DATE 3/24/86			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SILTY SANDY CL ORGANICS (FILL) BROWN SILTY SA FORMLY GRADED, BROWN SILTY CL FRACTURED 0.0 (LACUSTRINE CL BROWN TO GRAY VARVED, WET, P REDDISH-BROWN GRAVEL, SLIGHT BROWN SILTY SA	11.0 SILTY CLAY, SOFT, LASTIC 16.5 SILTY CLAY WITH LY STIFF, MOIST 20.0 ND WITH SOME GRAVE F, DRY, WIDELY ABOUT 20 GRAVEL 29.2	H CL SM CL CL CL CL CL	BLOWS/6-IN NO BLOW COUNTS TAKEN. USED CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER.	569. 559. 554. 554.
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Construction of the second 
LIENT: NEW YOR	IK STATE DEPARTME	NT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONS	ERVATION	PROJECT NO. 48	44-05
ONTRACTOR: J.I	MATHES ASSOC.	DATE STARTED	10/16/85	COMPLETED 10/16	/85
HETHOD HSA		CASING SIZE 4.25"	HNU 11.7 (10.2)	PROTECTION LEVEL	С
ROUND EL. 57	73.6'	SOIL DRILLED 28.0'	TOTAL DEPTH 28.0 '	BELOW GROUND	NA
OGGED BY B.	Fowler	CHECKED BY L. Leu	122 DATE 3/24/86		
DEPTH AHNU (FT)		BROWN SANDY SI (FILL) ORGANIC	OCK DESCRIPTION LT WITH CLAY AND S. MOIST, STIFF 1.	0 ML ( 11 10 1(	ини 1373.
- 0.0 - 0.0	S-1 Y N 2.0 L.8 S-2 N N 1.5	3 0	ND, FINE, DRY, DENS ) 2. SILTY CLAY, STIFF	E         4-11-12-14           5         SM           10-14-12	
<b>5</b> - 0.0	S-3 Y N 2.5	1.5 FRACTURED (LACUSTRINE CL	.AY)	CL 6-14-15-21-	26
-	S-4   N N 2.5 2.5			4-17-23-29-	·29
-	S-5 / N N 2.5		11.		
-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	SILTY CLAY, SOFT	2-1-2-2-2	558
-	S-7 / N N 2.5 S-8 / N N 2.5		LAY)	CH- WOH-1-1-1-2 CL WOH/1.5'-1-	
<b>20</b> 0.0	S-9 / N N 2.5	5 0.0		WOH/1.5'-2-	-1
	S-10 N N 2.5	0.0 REDDISH-BROWN	22. SILTY CLAY WITH SAN	WOH-1-1-1-2	
25 - 0.0	S-11 N N 2 :	AND GRAVEL, SO	26.	0 WOH-2-2-8-3	10 548
- 0.0	S-12/NN N 2.0		ND WITH GRAVEL, MOIS ) DENSE, WIDELY GRADI ING AT 28.0 FT		
30 <del></del> -		WOH = WEIGHT (	OF HAMMER		543
35					
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LOVE C										<i>.</i>			TAS	<u> </u>	С			G NO.		
CLIENT: NE				1		MEN	IT OF		1 <sup>11</sup> 1 - 111 - 11 - 1				N 10 1 1 1 1					<b>o</b> . 4844 <b>-</b>		
CONTRACTO		ATHE	S AS	SOC	з.		1			E STAR			15/85	Contract of the local division of the local			LETED	10/15/	19. 11. 1. March 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19.	
	SA		. (					NG SIZE		4.25"	444-444 *******************************		11.7 /10	State of Sta	2 0/	2001		EVEL C/D	and the state of the second	
GROUND EL		574.6				'		DRILL		30.2			DEPTH		30.2'	<u> </u>	BELOW G	ROUND NA		
LOGGED BY	в.	Fow	Jle <sup>.</sup>	r			C	HECKE	DB	IY £.5	teur	وشر	DATE	3/0	24186					
DEPT	ANBIEL	MPLE NO	YPE "U.	P		OTHER	HNU HEADSPACE	M) TUE								<sup>3</sup> 0 <sub>11</sub> Cr.	S S BLOW	/S/6-IN	K 04 24	(L.J.) 4.0
J DE	4	ي م ه	SA.	5	မီ	õ	N W N	E DOT	TKI	SOI	LIRC		ESCR		)N	ő		0/0	N VALV	<b>5</b> 74.6
-	0.0	S-1	M	Y	N		0.0	7FIJ	Ľ)	SANDY MOIS	T, SII	TIFF	IH UN	GAN I	LCS 1.0	ML	3-8-10	)-16		-
	0.0		$\square$			2.0				SILTY UNIF				DRY,	,	SM	12-11-			
_			()			1.5	1	(ALI	JUV	IAL S	AND)	)			4.5				VIXIII	569.
5 —	0.0	<b>S-</b> 3	Å	Y		2.5 2.0		BROV STI	JN FF,	MOTTL DRY,	ED S FR4	ILTY ACTUR	CLAY ED	, . ,		CL	7-12-8	3-14-22		-
-	0.0	S-4	X	N	N	2.5	0.0										5-10-1	15-18-24		
- 10 -	0.0	S-5	M	N	1 F		0.1		205	STRINE	. CLF	YY)			11.0		6-8-12	2-15-14		<u>5</u> 64.
-	0.0	S-6	$\overline{\mathbb{X}}$	N	N		0.1			TO GR VARV				Z, SC		CH-	2-3-2-	-4-5		
-	0.0	<b>S-</b> 7	$\overline{\mathbb{N}}$	N		2.0 2.5	0.2									CL	1-1-1-	-2-3		559.
_		S-8	H			2.0			cus	STRINE	CL4	4Y)					WOR/2			
-	0.0	5-0	$\mathbb{A}$		1 F	2.0	-										WUIA/ 2	,0 -1		
20	0.0	<b>S-</b> 9	Щ	N		2.5 2.0										CL	WOR/2	.0'-1		554.
	0.0	S-10	Ņ	Ν		2.5 2.0	0.1										WOR/2	.0'-2		nazov
25 —	0.0	s–11	$\mathbb{N}$	Ν	N		0.1								26.0		WOR/2	.0'-1		<u>54</u> 9.
	0.0	S-12	2	N	N	2.0	0.1	SOF	Τ,						L, 28.0		WOR/1	.3'-3-4-	7	
30 —	0.0	<u>S-13</u>	3	N	N	1.5 1.7	0.0	SIL ABO (GL	ΓΥ UT ACI	SAND 20% G IAL TI	WITH SPAVI	EL,	TE GR DENSE	AVEL , MO	İST 30.2	SM ML	7-13-	39		544.
-						1./		BOT	TON	M OF E	BORII	NG AI	: 30.:	2 FT						
-								WOR	=	WEIGH	IT O	F ROI	)S							
35-																				

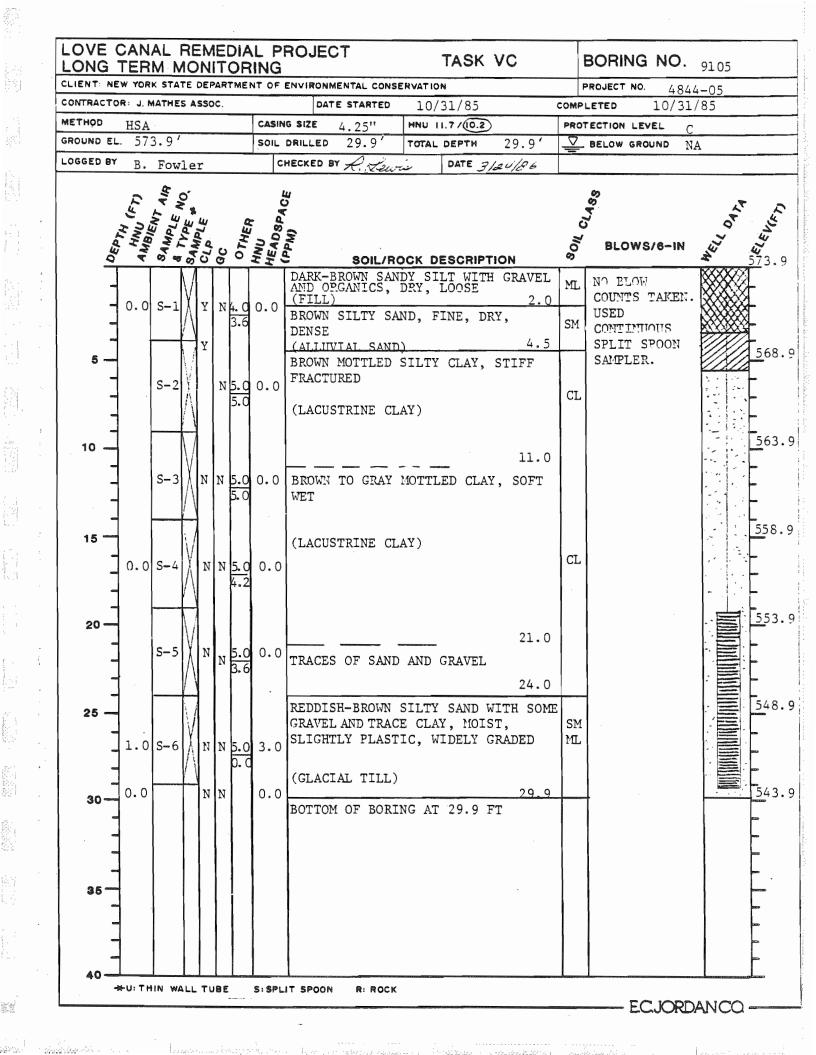
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	ANAL REMEDIA		TASK VC	BORING NO.	8140
		NT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONS	ERVATION	PROJECT NO. 484	4-05
ONTRACTOR	R: J. MATHES ASSOC.	DATE STARTED	10/14/85	COMPLETED 10/14/	
AETHOD	HSA	CASING SIZE 4.25"	HNU 11.7 (0.2)	PROTECTION LEVEL	С
ROUND EL.	574.7 <sup>′</sup>	SOIL DRILLED 32.0	TOTAL DEPTH 32.0	BELOW GROUND	IA
OGGED BY	B. Fowler	CHECKED BY A Leur	ria DATE 3/24/86		
- DEPTL		0 1 BROWN SILTY CI	OCK DESCRIPTION LAY WITH ORGANICS,	<b>BLOWS/6-IN</b>	Net 1974.
-		(FTTT)	, STIFF 2.0	CL	
	3.5 S-2 Y Y N 2.5 LO	0.1 BROWN SILTY SA	AND, FINE, DRY	SM 7-13-10-12-15	
5	0.0 S-3 X Y N 2.5			7-12-11-13-15	5 569
-			CLAY, STIFF, DRY,		VIXIII <del>x</del>
-	0.0 S-4 N N 25	FRACTURED		CL 15-21-24-19-2	20
-	20	(LACUSTRINE CI	LAY)		
10 _	0.0 S-5 NN 2.5	1.0		18-21-21-19-1	4 564
			11.0		
-	0.0 S-6 N N 2.5	1.0 BROWN TO GRAY	CLAY, SOFT, MOIST	CH-7-4-2-2-2	
- 15 — -	0.0 S-7 N N 2.5	0.0 (LACUSTRINE CI	LAY)	CL WOH-1-2-1-2	559
-	0.0 S-8 N N 2.5	0.0		WOH/2.0'-2	
20	0.0 S-9 N N 2.5	0.0		WOH/2.0'-2	
-	0.0 S-10 N N 2.5	Ţ	23.5	WOH/2.0'-2	
25 —	0.0 S-11 X N N 2.5	CDATET COET	LAY, SOME SAND AND	WOH/2.0'-1	
-	0.0 S-12/N N 2.5	0.0	28.0	WOH-1-12-45-	60 E
30 -	0.0 <u>S-13 X</u> N N <u>1.0</u>	SILTY SAND WIT	TH TRACE OF CLAY AND, DENSE, WIDELY	SM 58-100 ML	544
-		(GLACIAL TILL)			
35		WOH = WEIGHT	OF HAMMER		539
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		A DIAI	E DE	PAR	TME	NT OF	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	1	PROJECT NO. 4844-	05
ONTRACT	DR: J.M	ATHES	ASS	oc.			DATE STARTED 10/13/85	COMP	LETED 10/13	
ETHOD	HSA					CASIN	IG SIZE 4.25" HNU 11.7 10.2	PRO	TECTION LEVEL C	/
ROUND EI	- 51	<u>73.9'</u>				SOIL	DRILLED 24.5' TOTAL DEPTH 24.5'		BELOW GROUND NA	
OGGED BY	<u></u> В.	. Fow	ler			C	HECKED BY L. Lewis DATE 3/24/86			
050	0 AMBIC	1 8 TVALE NO	A CLARE	N GC	OTHER		SOIL/ROCK DESCRIPTION BROWN SANDY SILT WITH ORGANICS (FILL) MOIST, STIFF 1.0	<sup>3</sup> 0 <sub>1</sub>	BLOWS/6-IN	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
-	0.0	S-2	N N	Y	2.5	0.4	BROWN MOTTLED SILTY FINE SAND WITH TRACE ORGANICS, DRY, DENSE, NON-PLASTIC	SM	5-8-9-8-6	
5		S-3			2.5		(ALLUVIAL SAND) 5.0 REDDISH-BROWN SILTY CLAY, MOIST SLIGHTLY PLASTIC, STIFF, FRACTURES		5-8-8-11-16	568.
- - 10 —	0.0	s-4	и // // N		2.5		(LACUSTRINE CLAY)	CL	7-11-15-24-26 6-11-16-17-15	563.
-	0.0	s-6	N	N	2.5 25 25	0.0	REDDISH-GRAY SILTY CLAY, WET SOFT, PLASTIC	СН	2-2-2-2-2	
- 15 -		S-7	N X	N	25 25	0.2	(LACUSTRINE CLAY)	CL	1-2-2-2-2	558.
	0.0	{	X			0.0	19.0 BROWN SILTY SAND WITH SOME GRAVEL AND TRACE OF CLAY, MOIST, DENSE,	SM	1-2-2 1-1-3-24	- - - 553.
-	0.0	S-10	<u>,</u>			0.0	WIDELY GRADED (GLACIAL TILL) 24.5	ML	18-37-51-46-	
25							BOTTOM OF BORING AT 24.5 FT		103	<u>54</u> 8.
35										

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ONG								RONME	INTAL CO	NSFRV		SK V			BORING NO.		
NTRACT			I II I A A II - A					1	STARTE			) F			LETED 11/6/		
ETHOD	HSA			4		CASIN	IG SIZ	<b>E</b> 4	· 25 <sup>**</sup>		11/6/8 10 11.7 <i>6</i>	And the second s			11/0/0	<u>35</u>	
OUND E	L. 57	4.0'				SOIL	DRIL	LED	19.5 '		TAL DEP		9.5'			JA	
GGED B	۲S.	Wait	:e						A. X.		DAT	E 3/24			1		
Des	ANNU (FT)	SAMPLE AL	SAMPLE "O	- GC	OTHER	Pacad	BPM) (Wdd)		SOIL	ROC	DESC	RIPTIOI	١	son c,	BLOWS/6-IN	HE CONT	
-	0.0	S-1	Д¥		22	0.0	WI PL	TH O ASTI	RGANI( C	C MAT	TER, S	SOFT,	2.3	Pt	3-3-3-4		1.
- 5		S-2	X n V Y	·	2.2 2.2		UN	IFOR		RADED	N SILI , MOIS	Y SANI T,	AND	SM	2-4-4-6-5		, 569
-	3.0	S-3	Å	N	2.5 2.5	2.0			IAL S.	Name and Address of the Owner o		AV	7.3.		4-9-16-20-26		
	0.0	S-4	Xn	N	2.5 2.5	0.0	ST	IFF,	FRAC	TURED		AY, MC	9.5		9-15-16-19-18		
-		S-5	$\Theta$		2.5	0.0								CL	3-2-3-3-4		
40	0.0	S-6	XN	N	25 2.5	1.0	(L.	ACUS	TRINE	CLAY	)		15.0		1-2-4-4-5		559
15	0.0	<b>S-</b> 7	Ň	Ν	2.5 0.5	1.0	RE BR( (GL SI	ACIA	H-RROL COBBLE L TILL SAND V	<u>) MOI</u>	LTY CI IFORMI ST,DEN GRAVEI	SE,SL.	H SOME ED, PLÁSTI	CL	-NO BLOW COUNTS		
20 —	0.0	S-8	X	N	2.5 2.5	1.0	CO MO (G	BBLE IST, LACI	S, BRO DENSE	DWN E, SL	UNIFOF IGHTLY	MLY GH PLAST	ADED,	ML	RECORDED FOR S-7 AND S-8		<u>5</u> 54
							BO		OF BC	DRING	AT 19	••5 FT					
25															•		549
30																	-544 -
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35-																	
40 —				-													

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ONG	CANAL REMEDI	RING	TASK VC		BORING NO.	9120
		ENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CON			PROJECT NO. 4844-	05
	OR: J. MATHES ASSOC.	DATE STARTED	20/22/05	COMP	LETED 10/12/	
THOD	HSA	CASING SIZE 4.25	HNU 11.7/0.2		TECTION LEVEL	
	L. 574.2'	SOIL DRILLED 21.0	TOTAL DEPTH 21.0		BELOW GROUND NA	
OGGED BY	B. Fowler	CHECKED BY R. Te	wis DATE 3/24/86	-		
0r.	CPTH (FT) HNU (FT) AMBLENT AIR 8 AMPLE NO, 8 AMPLE NO, 5 AMPLE & CLPLE GC	HNU HEADSPACE (PPM) SOITIOS	ROCK DESCRIPTION	<sup>8</sup> 0 <sub>11 C.</sub>	BLOWS/6-IN	WELL ONTA
abijoun	0.0 S-1 XY N LO	0.0 (FILL) SANPYT	SILT WITH ORGANICS		6-7	TRADER
-	0.0 S-2 N N 25	BROWN SILTY S	SAND, DRY, DENSE, NIFORMLY GRADED	SM	5-8-10-13-14	
5	0.0 S-3 Y N 25	5 1.3 (ALLUVIAL SAN 5 REDDISH-BROWN	ND) 4.	.5	5-10-8-12-18	569
-	0.05-4 N N 2.	50.6 STIFF, DRY, 1	FRACTURED	CL	5-11-15-22-32	
10	0.0 S-5 N N 2.	5	11.	. 0	5-11-16-18-15	564
-	0.0 S-6 N N 2.5	10.0 I	Y CLAY, SOFT, MOIST CLAY)	CH-	2-3-4-3-5	
15	0.0 S-7 N N 2.5			CL	1-1-2-2-2	
-	3.0 S-8 X N N 2.5	5 20	18.	0	WOR-7-18-42-7	
- 20	3.0 <u>s-9 X</u> y n <u>n.</u>	5 GRAVEL, DRY, (GLACIAL TILL	CLAYEY SILT WITH FRACTURED, DENSE	ML SC	50-75-REFUSAI	554
-						
25 —		WOR = WEIGHT	OF RODS			549
-						
30 —						
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35 -						

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LOVE								ROJECT	TA	SK VC		E	BORING NO.	9125	
	0.000			_				ENVIRONMENTAL CONSE	RVATION			P	ROJECT NO. 4844-	15	
CONTRACTO	R: J. I	ATHE	S A	sso	C.			DATE STARTED	10/11	/85	c	OMPL	ETED 10/11/3		
METHOD .	ISA						CASIN	G SIZE 4.25"	HNU 11.7 K		1	PROT	ECTION LEVEL C		
GROUND EL		3.5	1		* 13		SOIL	DRILLED 26.0'	TOTAL DEP	гн 26.	0 4		BELOW GROUND NA	017 - Ograd Older og av 107 -	
OGGED BY		For		r			c	HECKED BY A. Lewie	a DAT	E_3/24/	and the second se				
	(FT)	LE ALA	С <sup>,</sup> 4	ų		Q	20.00					c' s	8	04rd	V. K. Y.
DER			SAMO	T	9C				OCK DESC			<i>\$0%</i>	BLOWS/6-IN	A CONTRACTOR	47 573.
_	0.0	S-1	X	Y	Ν	1.0	1.0	DARK BROWN SAN	DY SILT DRY	VITH O	ANICS	11	7-10		
41	0.0	S-2	X	N	N	0.3 2.5 1.7	1.0	BROWN SILTY SA UNIFORMLY GRAD	ED	SE, DR		SP	5-6-9-10-11		
5 —	0.0	S-3	X	Y	N	2.5 2.5	0.0	(ALLUVIAL SAND REDDISH-BROWN STIFF, FRACTURE	SILTY CL.			CL .	4-7-11-13-17		568.
-	0.0	S4	X	N	N	2.0 2.0	0.0						4-9-15-18-20		
- 10	0.0	<b>S-</b> 5	X	N		2.0 2.0	0.0	REDDISH-GRAY S		 Y, WET	9.0	CL	4-7-9-10-8		563.
-	0.0	S <b>-</b> 6	X	N	N		0.0	PLASTIC, SOFT (LACUSTRINE CL	AY)				2-2-2-2-2		-
15	0.0	S-7	X	N	N	2.0 2.0	0.0				-		2-3 18"SETTLE		558.
60 20	0.0	S-8	X	N	N	2.0	0.0	·			18.0	CL	2-2 20"SETTLE		
20	0.0	S-9	X	N	N	2.0 1.0	1.0	TRACES OF SAND	AND GRA	VEL	20.5		4-10-24-34 6" SETTLE		553
-	0.0	S-10	X	N	N	2.5 L0	0.0	BROWN SILTY FI MOIST, DENSE,				SM ML	34-40-50-63- 44		
25	0.0	S-1.	ľ	N	N	2.5 1.0	0.0	WIDELY GRADED (GLACIAL TILL)					15-24-52-29- 54 REFUSAL		.548
								BOTTOM OF BORI	NG AT 26	.0 FT					
- 30 —															<u>5</u> 43
															-
35 -															
-				,											
40 -															

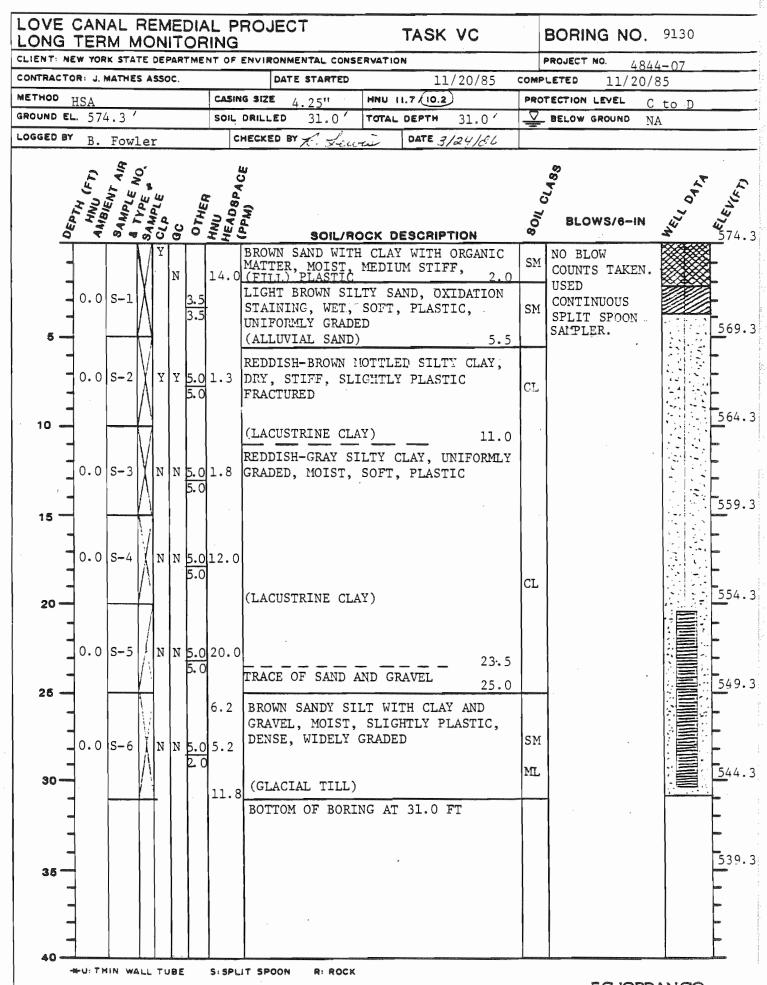
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LOVE CANAL REMEDIA		BORING NO. 9140
CLIENT: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMEN	IT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	PROJECT NO. 4844-07
CONTRACTOR: J. MATHES ASSOC.	DATE STARTED 11/23/85 C	OMPLETED 11/23/85
METHOD HSA	CASING SIZE 4.25" HNU 11.7/10.2	PROTECTION LEVEL C
GROUND EL. 578.9'	SOIL DRILLED 29.5' TOTAL DEPTH 29.5'	BELOW GROUND NA
LOGGED BY B. Fowler	CHECKED BY L. Lawis DATE 3/24/36	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
DEPTH HNU (FT) ANBIENT AIR SAMPLE NO. SAMPLE NO. SAMPLE CLPLE OTHER	SOIL/ROCK DESCRIPTION	8 BLOWS/6-IN 44 578.9
-0.0 S-1 X N N 3.5 -0.0 S-2 X N N 5	0.0 BROWN TO GRAY SAND, SILT, CLAY AND GRAVEL, MOIST, LOOSE, WIDELY GRADED	NO BLOW COUNTS TAKEN. USED CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER.
	0.0 8.2 BROWN SILTY FINE SAND UNIFORMLY GRADED 9.5	SP 568.9
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.0 REDDISH-BROWN SILTY CLAY, MOIST, STIFE FRACTURES SILCHTLY	CL
15 0.0 S-7 N N 5.0	0.0 (LACUSTRINE CLAY)	563.9
0.0 S-8 N N	0.0 REDDISH-GRAY SILTY CLAY, SOFT, WET, PLASTIC	CL
$20 - 0.0   S-9     N   N   \frac{5.0}{5.0} = 0.0   S-10     N   N   \frac{5.0}{5.0} = 0.0   S-10     N   N   S-10     N   N   S-10     N   N   S-10     N   N     S-10     N   N     S-10     N   N     S-10     N     N     S-10     S-10     S-10     N     N     S-10	0.0	
<b>25</b> - 0.0 S-11 N N 5.0	23.5 0.0 TRACES OF GRAVEL 26.5	553.9
- <u>-</u> <u>5.0</u> - <u>5-12</u> - <u>5-13</u>	REDDISH-BROWN SILTY SAND WITH SOME GRAVEL, TRACE COBBLES, MOIST, DENSE, SLIGHTLY PLASTIC (GLACIAL TILL)	SM ML 548.9
	BOTTOM OF BORING AT 29.5 FEET	
35		543.9
SCOTTIN WALL TOBE	S:SPLIT SPOON R: ROCK	

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LONG TERM					ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION		PROJECT NO. 1944			
CONTRACTOR: J. MAT					DATE STARTED 11/21/85		COMPLETED 11/22/85			
METHOD HSA				CASIN	NG SIZE 4.25" HNU 11.7/(0.2)		PROTECTION LEVEL C to D			
GROUND EL. 577.	3′			SOIL	DRILLED 30.3' TOTAL DEPTH 30.3'		BELOW GROUND NA			
LOGGED BY B. FO	wler				HECKED BY R. Lewis DATE 3/24/66			7		
						L				
Ē	Š.			č	<u>ע</u>		87	7.		
H L L L L L	E E E	ц	a	40		,	S.	8		
DEPTH ANNU (FT) ANBENT AN	NY NY	4,0	TH	VU AD	(Well	<i>n</i> o	BLOWS/6-IN	WELL ON THE PLAN		
0 4 0	800	20	, o ;	ĨĨ,	SOIL/ROCK DESCRIPTION	65	1	\$ 57		
- 150-	$\Lambda$				BROWN TO BLACK MOTTLED SANDY SILT WITH CLAY AND ORGANIC MATTER,	T ·	NO BLOW			
_ 200 S-	1 X Y	Υ	4.0	0.1	WITH CLAY AND ORGANIC MATTER,	MI.	COUNTS TAKEN.			
POSSIBI MOISTU	LE /\[		4.0		FRACTURED, MOIST, STIFF, PLASTIC (FILL)		USED CONTINUOUS			
	4			)	(FILL) 4.5		SPLIT SPOON	TKIN 57		
5 —	$\Lambda$			1	BROWN SILTY FINE SAND WITH TRACES	s	SAIPLER.	572		
- 20- S-	2	YY	5.0 5.0	0.1	OF GRAVEL, MOIST, LOOSE, NON-	SP				
30	$\Lambda$		5.0		PLASTIC, UNIFORMLY GRADED					
				)	(ALLUVIAL SAND) 8.5	_	-			
10	17			)	REDDISH-BROWN MCTTLED SILTY CLAY			567		
	$  \rangle $				VARVED, MOIST, STIFF, FRACTURED	CL				
_0-1 s-	3	I N	5.0 5.0	0-1	SLIGHTLY PLASTIC					
-	$ \langle \rangle $		1.1		(LACUSTRINE CLAY) 14.0					
								2121-20		
15	N/				REDDISH-GRAY SILTY CLAY, WET,			562		
-0-1 s-	4	I N	5.0	0-1	SOFT, PLASTIC					
-	$ \Lambda $		5.0	, )	1					
j [	V V									
20					(LACUSTRINE CLAY)	CL		557		
	$ \rangle $									
0-1 S-	5   N	N	5.0 5.0	0-1						
-	$\langle \Lambda \rangle$		Б. О	, )						
				. )						
25 —	NA				25.0		_	552		
-0-1 s-	6    N	JN	15.0	<u>0-1</u>	BROWN SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL,					
-			2.0	<u> </u>	MOIST, DENSE, SLIGHTLY PLASTIC,	SM				
-	$\langle \rangle$			1	WIDELY GRADED	ы				
30 - 5-	7 X		1.5		(GLACIAL TILL) 30.5			547		
			0.5	,	BOTTOM OF BORING AT 30.5 FT		-	Contrast of Contrast		
-				)	BUILDE OF BORING AL JUIJ IT					
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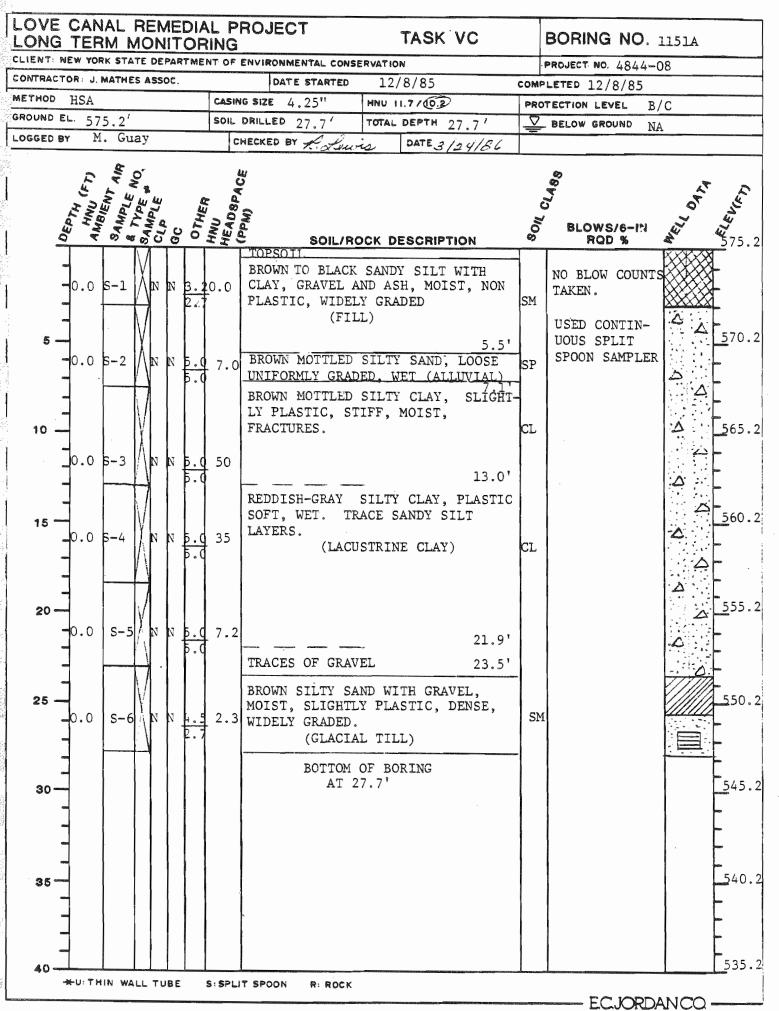
LIENT: NE	W YOR	IK STA	TE D	EP/	ARTM	ENT	OFE	INVIRONMENTAL CONSE	ERVATION		F	PROJECT NO. 4844-	-08	
ONTRACTO	R: J. I	MATHE	S AS	so	с.			DATE STARTED	11/23/8		OMP	LETED 11/23/8	35	
	HSA							S SIZE 4.25"	HNU 11.7 10.2		PROTECTION LEVEL C			
ROUND EL		7.1	′			5		DRILLED 29.8	TOTAL DEPTH		$\leq$	BELOW GROUND NA	1	
OGGED BY	H.	.P. K	Krał	n			СН	ECKED BY K Lew	Ta DATE 3	124/86				
DEPT	AMANU (FT)	SAMPLE ALP	SAMPI - NO	CLP LE	GC 0+	HAN.	HEADSPACE	SOIL/R	OCK DESCRIPT		Son Cr	BLOWS/6-IN	MEL ON STATE	
-		$\triangleright$	17		T	T		BOOT: AIR		1 4		NO BLOW		
-	0.0	S-1	A.	Y	N Le Le		).1	BROWN SILTY S GRADED, MEDIU (FILL	UM DENSE, DR	MLY	SP	COUNTS TAKEN. USED CONTINUOUS		
5	0.0	<b>S-</b> 2	1 V I	Y	Y 50	1	0.6	CLAY, SILT AN MOIST, NON-PL LOOSE	ND SANDS WIT	H GRAVEL	CL	SAMPLER.	572	
-			$\langle \rangle$		5.	0		(FILL	L)	8.0	SM			
- - 10	0. <u>0</u>	S-3		N	N 5.(	-	500	REDDISH-BROWN STIFF, SLIGHT FRACTURES		, MOIST,	CL		56	
-	i		$\backslash$		5.	9		(LACUSTRINE (	CLAY)	13.0				
-  15	0.0	S-4		N	N 5.		4.5	REDDISH-GRAY PLASTIC, SOFT	T	WET,		-	56	
					5.	0		(LACUSTRINE (	CLAY)	19.0	CL			
20	0.0	S-5		N	N <u>5 (</u> 4.	_	J.3	SILTY CLAY W GRAVEL, WET,						
-			+1	[]			t	SILTY SAND W	ITH TRACES		<b> </b>	1		
25 —	0.0	) S-6		N	N <u>5</u> . 2.	.0 .7	0.1	AND CLAY, AB MOIST, SLIGH WIDELY GRADE (GLACIAL TIL	BOUT 20% GRAV HTLY PLASTIC ED	VEL,	SM ML		55	
	0.0	) <mark>S-7</mark>	, X	N	ү <u>г</u> .	ů 0	0.1	BOTTOM OF BO	DRING AT 29.	8 FT		-		
- - 35														
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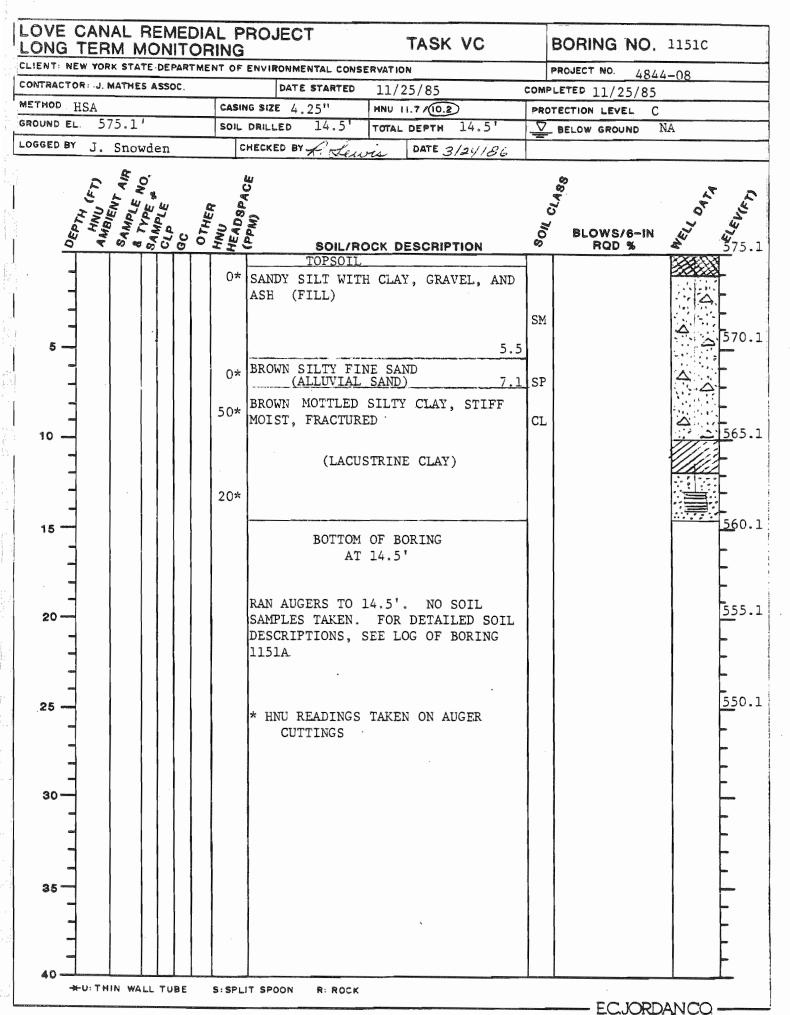
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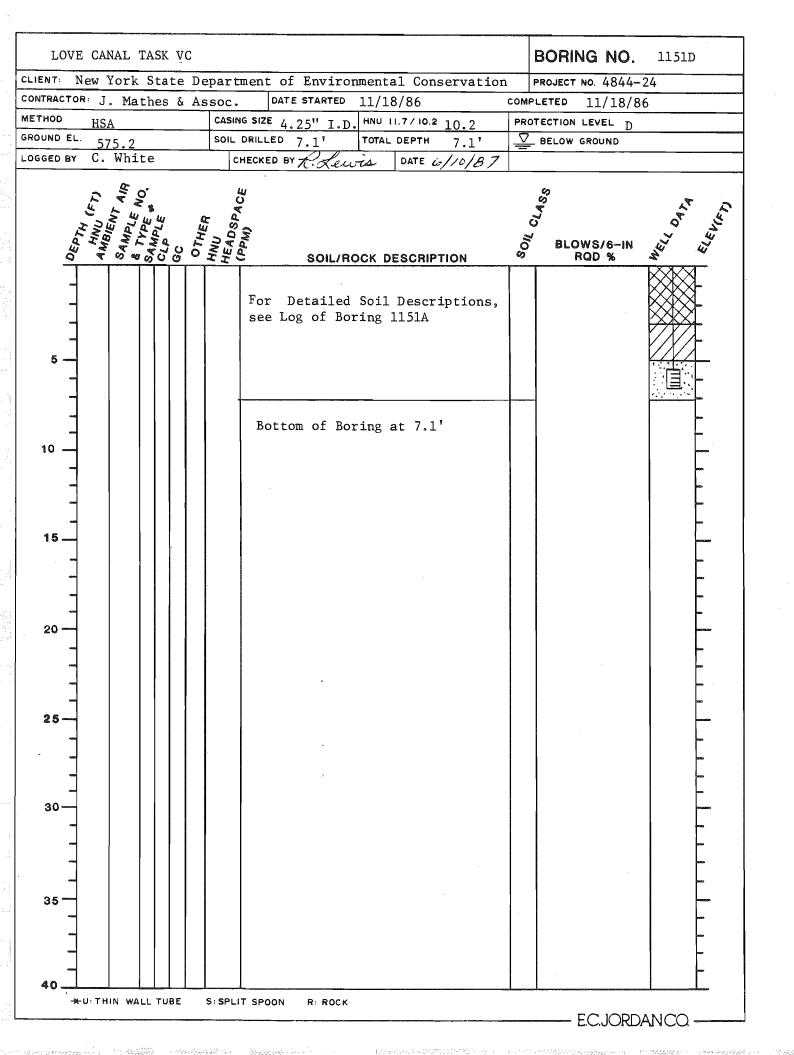
LONG TE	ANAL REMEDIA	ING		TASK V	C	BORING NO.	1151B			
	YORK STATE DEPARTME	NT OF E		RVATION		PROJECT NO. 4844-08				
	J. MATHES ASSOC.	I	DATE STARTED	11/24/85	co	DMPLETED 11/24/85				
METHOD HSA			\$IZE 4.25"	HNU 11.7/ 10.2		ROTECTION LEVEL B				
GROUND EL.	575.2'	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	RILLED 18.7 '		L8.7'	BELOW GROUND N	A			
OGGED BY	M. Guay	СН	ECKED BY A. Lew	DATE 3/2	4186					
0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	AMBIENT AN AMBIENT AN BAMPLE NO BAMPLE NO CLAPLE NO CLAPLE	15*	ANDY SILT WITH SH (FILL) ROWN FINE SILT	Y SAND. VIAL SAND) SILTY CLAY,	0.5	P	<b>ν</b> <b>ν</b> <b>ν</b> <b>ν</b> <b>ν</b> <b>ν</b> <b>ν</b> <b>ν</b>			
		1*	BOTTOM	CUSTRINE CLAY OF BORING 18.5'	7) C	L	555.			
30		s D 1	AN AUGERS IO I AMPLES TAKEN. ESCRIPTIONS, S 151A. HNU READINGS CUTTINGS	FOR DETAILEI EE LOG OF BOF	) SOIL RING					

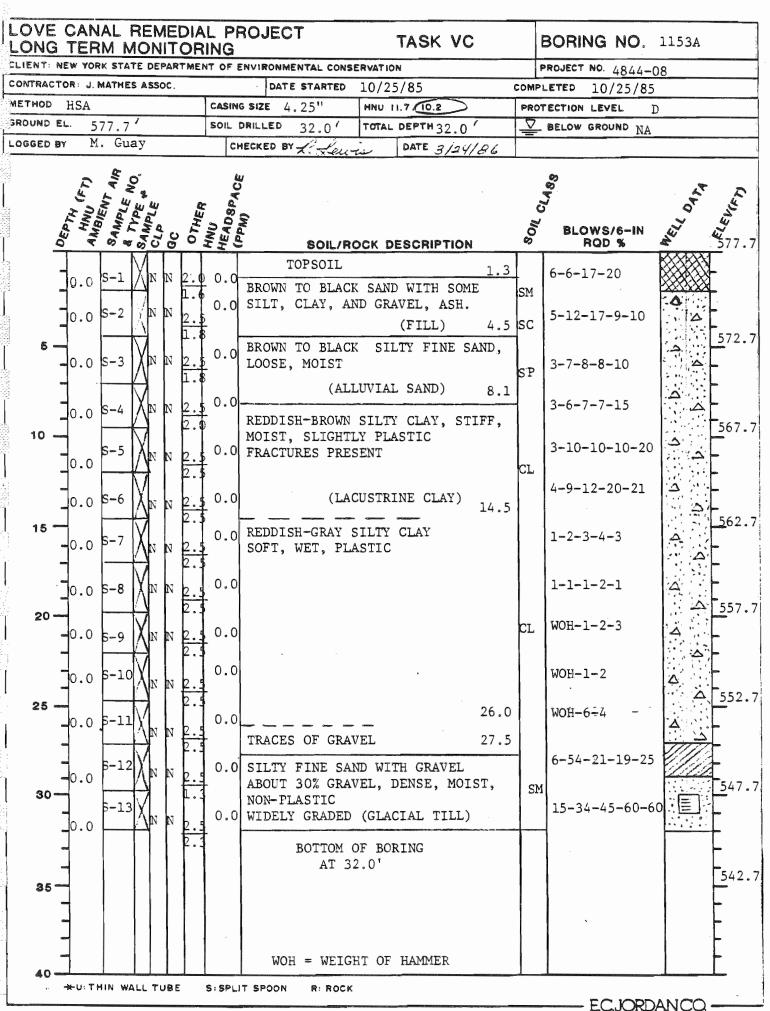
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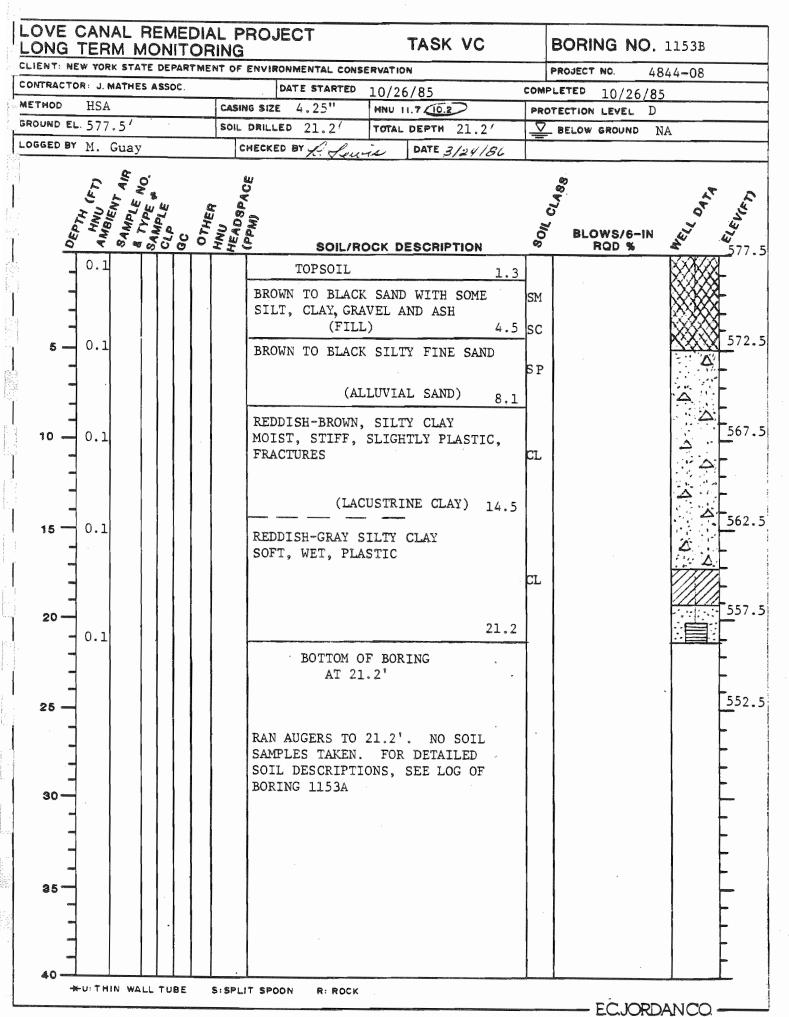
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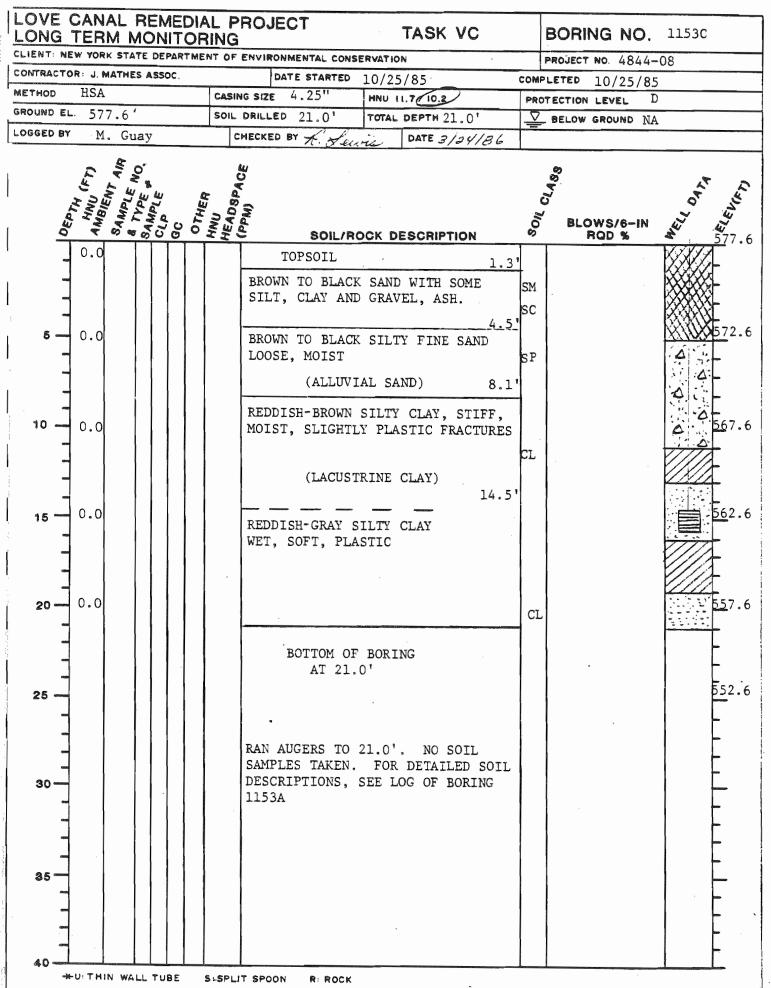






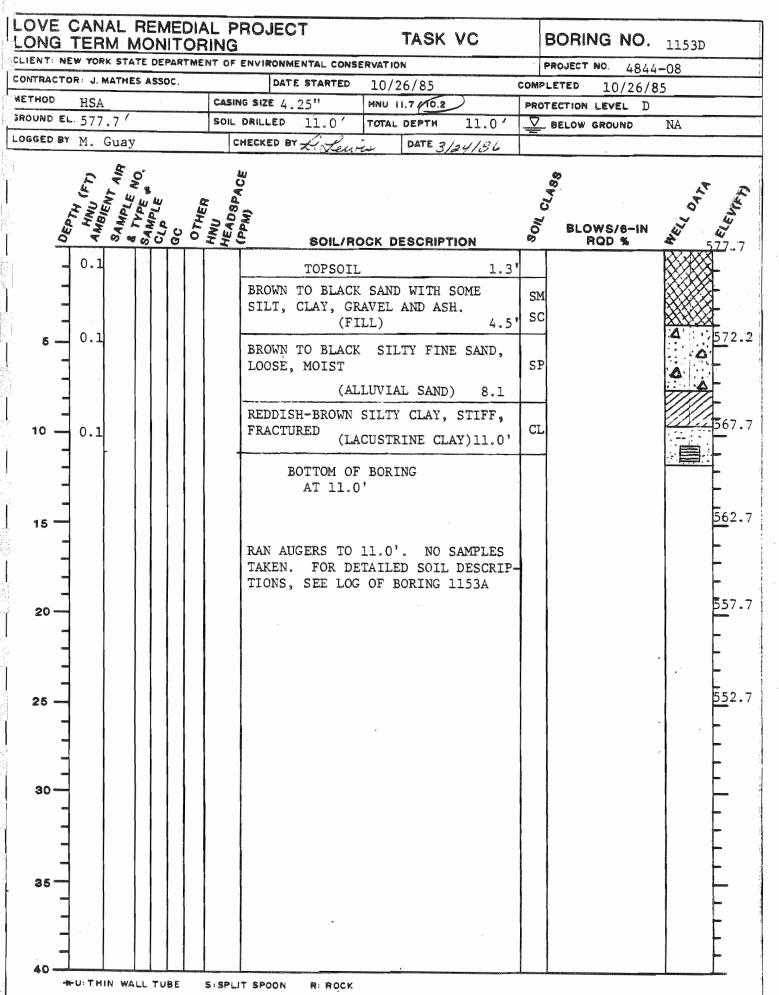


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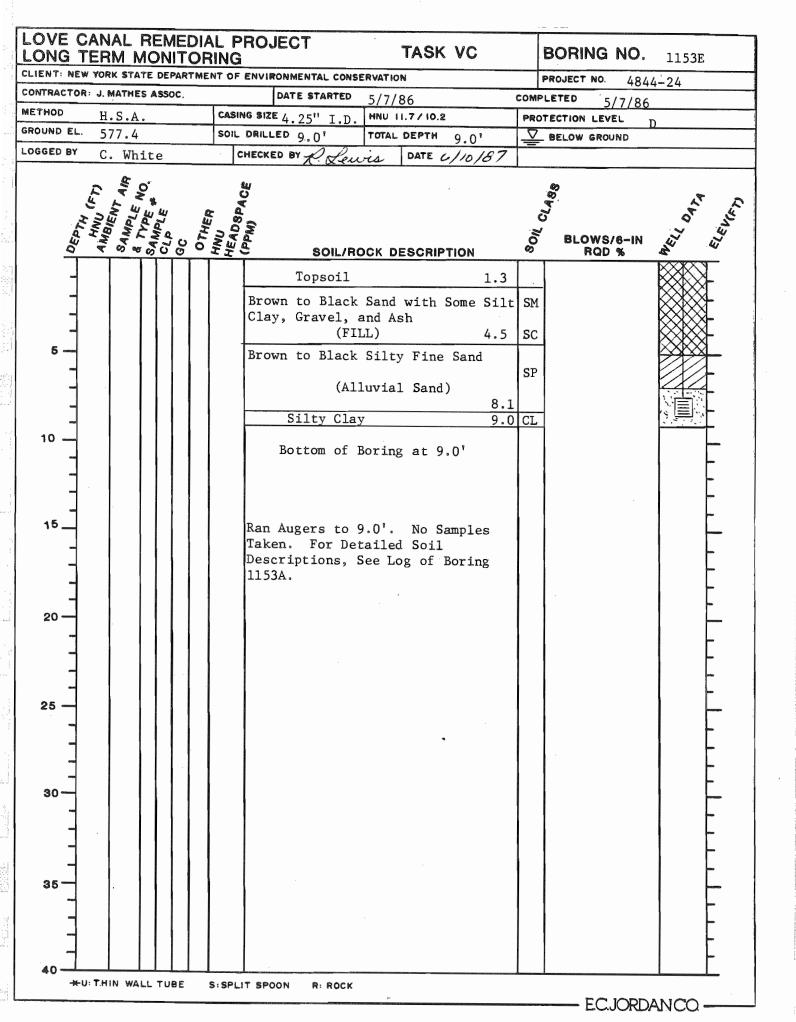
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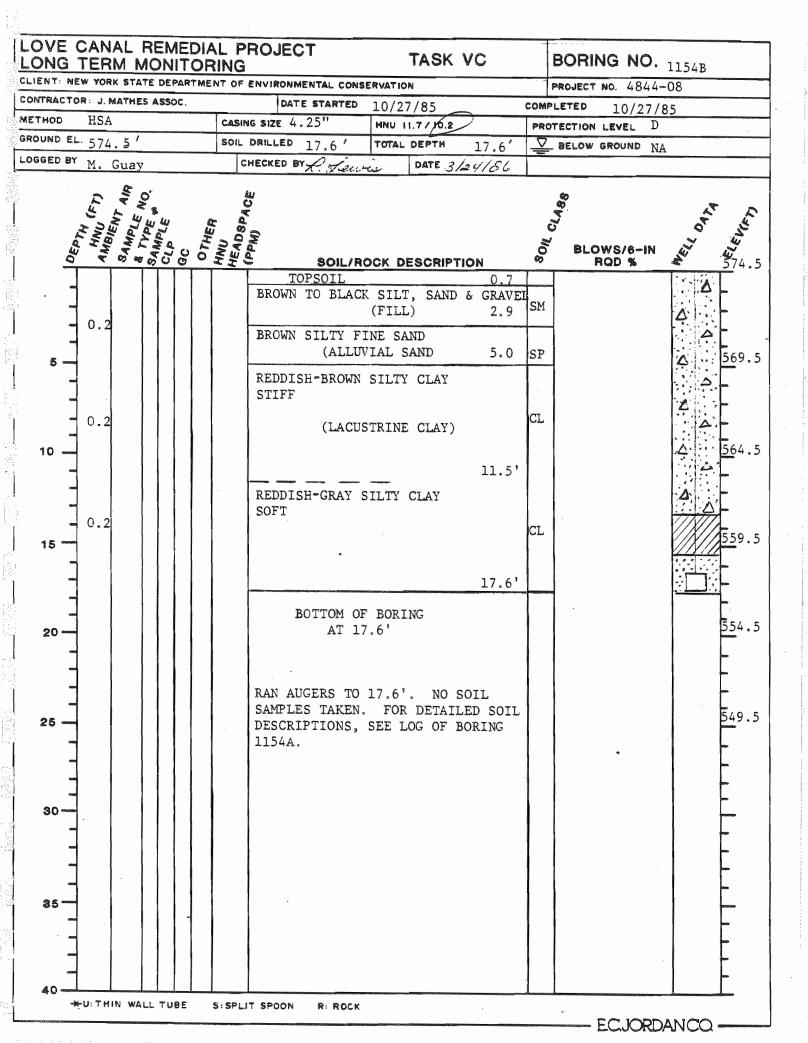
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LOVE C LONG T	ERM M	<u>01</u>	<u>11 T</u>	OR	ING				K VC		BORING NO.	1154A		
The second s	And and a second se	2000 Sec. 100	TMEN	IT OF	ENVIRON	MENTAL CONS	ERVATION		1	PROJECT NO. 4844-	08			
CONTRACTOR		ASS	oc.			DA	TE STARTED	10/27/85		COMPLETED 10/28/85				
METHOD HS	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second				CASI	NG SIZE	4.25"	HNU IL. TIC	1.2	PROTECTION LEVEL D				
GROUND EL.	574.6'				SOIL DRILLED 29.0 ' TOTAL DEPTH 29.0 '					$\overline{\mathbf{\nabla}}$	BELOW GROUND NA			
LOGGED BY	J. Pete	rs	on		CHECKED BY L'Lewis DATE 3/34/86						an an an an an an an an an an an an an a			
DEPTH	AMBIENT AMBIENT 8AMPLENC & TYPE NO.	CI DIE	gc GC	OTHER	HEADBRA	(PPM) ACE	SOIL/R	OCK DESCR	IPTION	<sup>s</sup> on C.	BLOWS/6-IN RQD %	MEL ON JA		
		Λ		1 1	1.0		TOPSOIL		0.7'	1				
5	S-1 S-2	N	N N	2.5 1.5 2.5 1.8	0.8 0.6	GRAVEI BROWN	L, MOIST, (Fİ , SILTY F , UNIFORM	SILT, SAN WIDELY GR LL) INÉ SAND, LY GRADED LUVIAL SAN	ADED 2.9" MOIST,		1-4-9-11-12 3-4-11-9-9			
8	s-3 s-4	7	N	2.0	0.6	STIFF	SH-BROWN 1 , MOIST, S	MOTTLED SI LIGHTLY PL	LTY CLAY	CL	4-6-6-9-12 4-7-10-13-16	Δ-		
10 	S-5	K		2.5		REDDT	antitututa distance das	CUSTRINE C - ILTY CLAY,	11.5'		3-4-6-3-4	<u>5</u> 62		
	S-6 S-7			$\frac{2.5}{2.5}$	0.6		PLASTIC	,	,	CL	N.A. 1-1-1-2-2	۵ ۵ <u>۵</u> 559		
-	S-8	N		$\frac{2.2}{2.3}$	0.6						WOH-2-2	<b>Δ</b> <b>Δ</b> 554		
20 -	S-9 .4 S-10			2.5 2.5 2.5		TRACES	S OF GRAV	 EL	21.5'		WOH-1 WOH-1-5	4		
<b>25</b> - 0	.4 S-11		N	2.2	0.4	GRAVE	L. About , SLIGHTL / GRADED.	SILTY SAN 20% GRAV Y PLASTIC, LACIAL TIL	EL. DENSE,	SM	4-10-20-27-102 38-64-65-65-84	549		
30-				1.5		BOTI	Contraction of the local division of the loc	RING AT 29				<u>54</u> 4		
35						4.0' H NAL BO GROUTH	FROM ORIG	ABANDONED FACE DUE T	G. ORIGI- AND					
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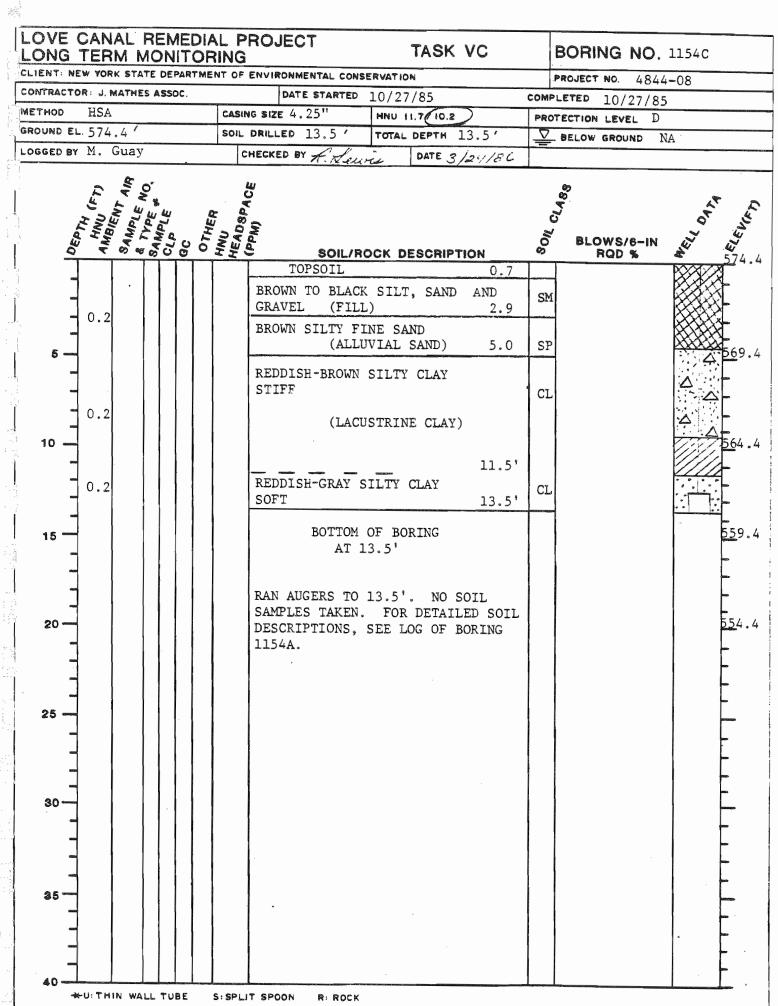
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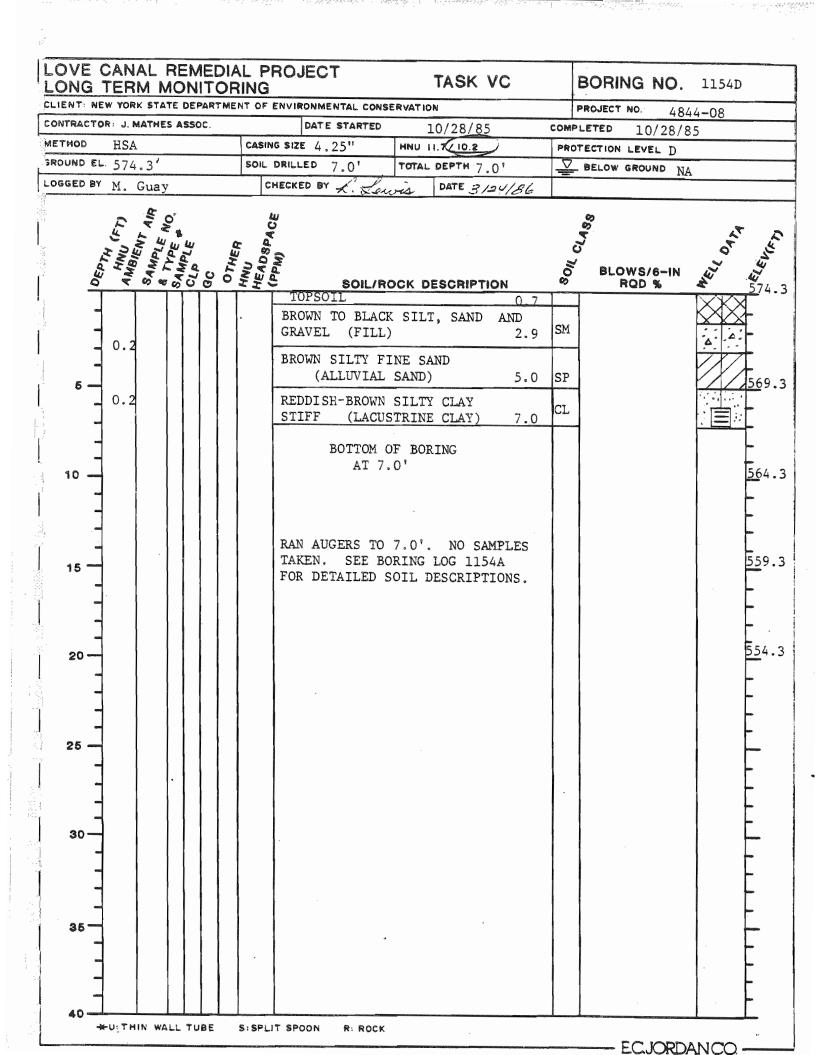
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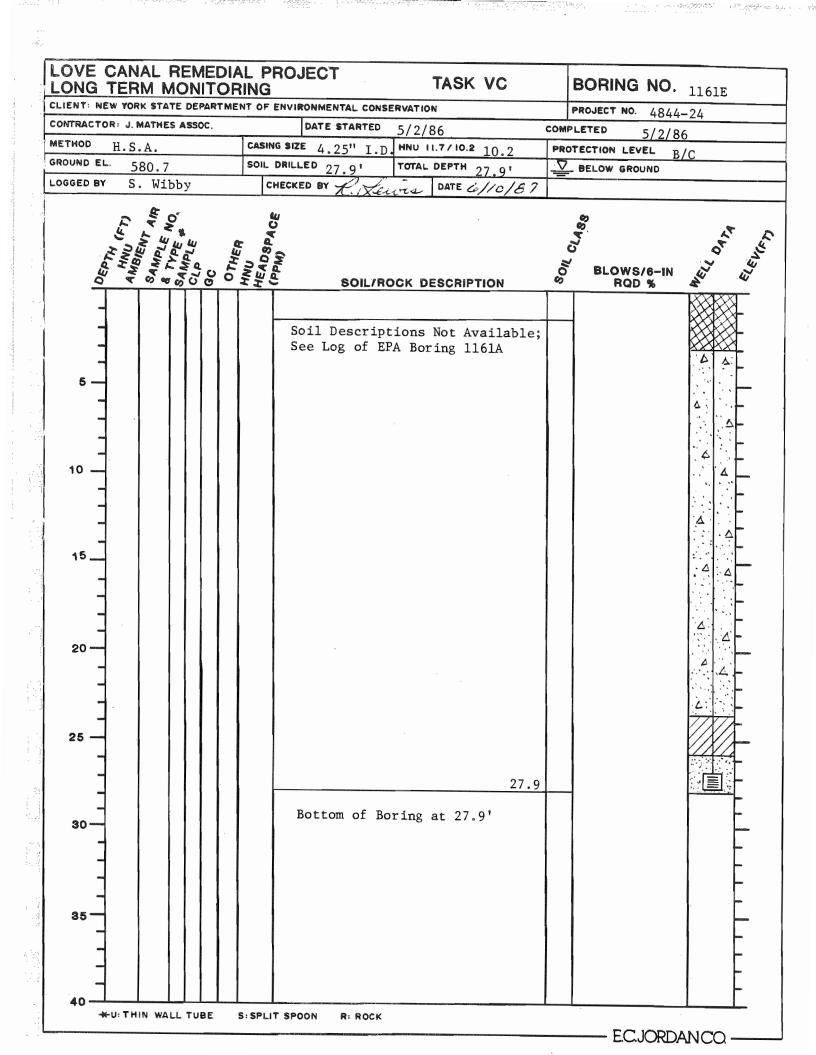


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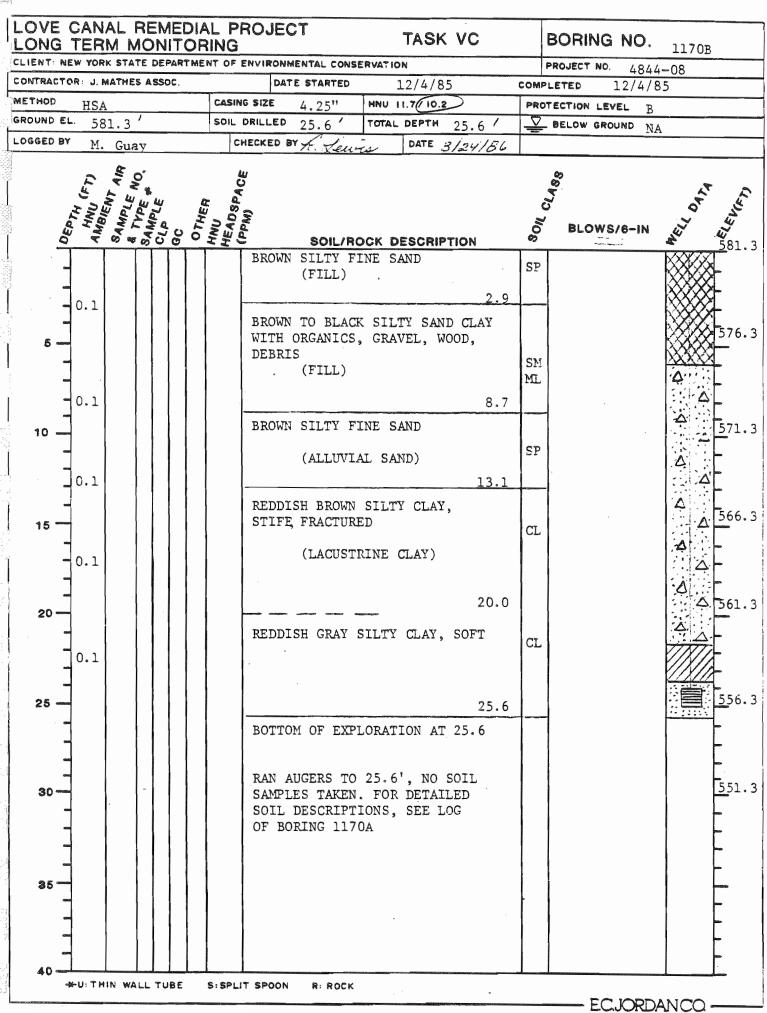
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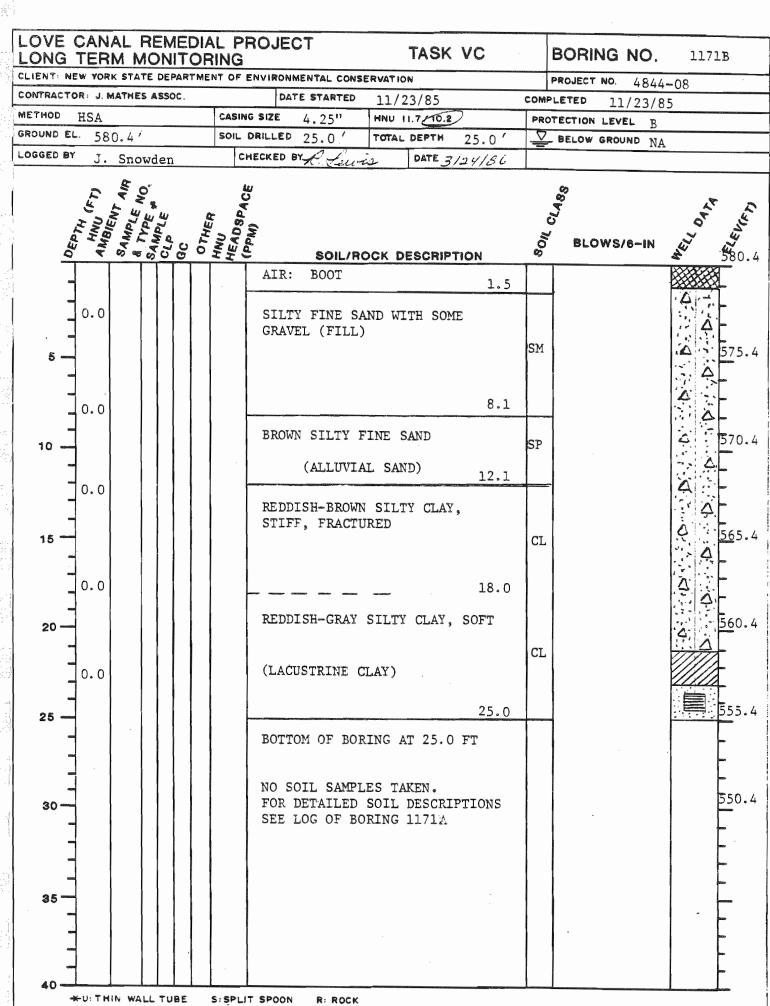


OVE CANAL REMEDIA		BORING NO. 1170A					
LIENT: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMEN	TO FENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	PROJECT NO. 4844-08					
CONTRACTOR: J. MATHES ASSOC.	12/4/82	DMPLETED 12/4/85					
HETHOD HSA		PROTECTION LEVEL B/C					
GROUND EL. 581.2		BELOW GROUND NA					
OGGED BY M. Guay	CHECKED BY A. Lewis DATE 3/24/86						
DEPTH (FT) ANBLENT AIR SAMPLENT AIR & TYPE NO. SAMPLE CLPLE GC OTHER	U V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	BLOWS/6-IN 14 581.					
$\begin{array}{c c} 0.0 \\ \text{S-1} \\ \end{array} \\ N \\ N \\ 1.5 \\ \end{array}$	BROWN SILTY FINE SAND, LOOSE,	SP NO BLOW COUNTS TAKEN.					
50.0 S-2 N N <u>5.0</u> 0.3.9	0.0 (FILL)	SM SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER.					
100.0 S-3 // N N 5.0	8.7 BROWN SILTY FINE SAND WITH GRAY STAINS, LOOSE, MOIST, NON-PLASTIC, UNIFORMLY GRADED (ALLUVIAL SAND) 13.1	SP					
15 - 0.0 S-4 N N 5.0 	REDDISH-BROWN SILTY CLAY, DRY TO MOIST, STIFF, SLIGHTLY PLASTIC, FRACTURED (LACUSTRINE CLAY)	CL					
$\frac{20}{5.0} = 0.0 \text{ s}_{-5} \text{ N N } \frac{5.0}{5.0}$	0.0 REDDISH-GRAY SILTY CLAY, WET, SOFT, PLASTIC	CL					
$25 - 0.0 S - 6 N N \frac{5.0}{5.0}$	0.0	∆ 556 ▲					
30 0.0 S-7 N N 5.0	0.0						
35 0.0 S-8 N N 4.5	35.1 BROWN SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL, ABOUT 15% GRAVEL, DENSE, WET SLIGHTLY PLASTIC (GLACIAL TILL) BOTTOM OF EXPLORATION AT 37.4'	SM					
40	S:SPLIT SPOON R: ROCK	E.C.JORDANCO					

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LOVE ( LONG							ROJECT	TAS	SK VC		Ē	BORING NO.	1171 <u>A</u>	
CLIENT: NE		STAT				INT OF	INVIRONMENTAL CONSE					ROJECT NO. 4844-	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER WANTED.	
CONTRACTO		ATHES	S AS	soc		1	DATE STARTED	11/22/8		c	OMPLETED 11/22/85			
	HSA		,				5 SIZE 4.25"	HNU 11.20	A DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE PARTY.			ECTION LEVEL B		
GROUND EL	5/	30.2					DRILLED 37.3	TOTAL DEPT	57	.3	¥	BELOW GROUND NA		
OGGED BY	J.	Snor	wde	n			ECKED BY A. Lew	DAT DAT	E 3/24/	8.6				
DEAL	AMBIE	SAMPLE NO	SAMPLE .	2 472	OTHER 0	HNU HEADSPACE	Soil/RC	OCK DESCI	RIPTION	1	Son Cr	BLOWS/6-IN	MELL DAY	580
_		>	$\square$				AIR: BOOT			1.5		NO BLOW		
5	0.0		ޤ V		1.1	0.0	BROWN SILTY F GRAVEL, DRY TO UNIFORMLY TO V (FILL)	) MOIST, VIDELY GF	NON-PI		SP SM	COUNTS TAKEN. USED CONTINUOUS SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER.	4	57.5
-	0.0	S-2		NN	2.1	0.0	(1 LLL.			8.1		SAR LER.	3	
	0.0	S-3		1 8	N <u>5.0</u> 5.0	0.0	BROWN SILTY FI LOOSE, NON-PLA GRADED (ALLU		IFORM		SP	·		<u>5</u> 70
	0.0	S-4		N I	N 4.8	<u>3</u> 0.0	REDDISH-BROWN STIFF, SLIGHT FRACTURED				CL	- -	A 4	5.65
20	0.0	s <b>-</b> 5		N	N 5.	0.0	REDDISH-GRAY SOFT, PLASTIC (LACUS)	SILTY CLA		18.0 Г,	CL		4 4	- 560
	0.0	S-6		N	N 5.	<u>0</u> 0.0				•			<b>0</b>	555
30	0.0	S-7		N	N <u>5</u> ,	.0 .0				32.1			0. V	- 550 -
- 85	0.0	S-8		N	N 4	<u>.0</u> 0.0	TRACES OF GRA BROWN SILTY S ABOUT 20% GRA DENSE, MOIST	AND, SOM	E GRAV	34.6 EL, ADED,	SM			545
40	- 			· · ·	PF	C. CD.	BOTTOM OF BOR	ING AT 3						54 C



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A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF	ERM MONIT			BORING NO. 11710				
	J. MATHES ASSOC.	MENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION		PROJECT NO. 4844-24				
AETHOD		DATE STARTED 5/2/86		COMPLETED 5/2/86				
ROUND EL.	H.S.A.	CASING SIZE 4. 25" I.D. HNU 11.7/10.210.2 TI	And in case of the local division of the loc	TECTION LEVEL B/C				
OGGED BY	580.2	SOIL DRILLED 30.6' TOTAL DEPTH 30.6'		BELOW GROUND				
OGGED BI	L. Hoyt	CHECKED BY R. Lewis DATE 6/10/87						
DEPTH	AMBLENT SAMPLENT SAMPLENO SAMPLENO SAMPLENO CLPLE CLPLE	HUNCK DESCRIPTION	Son C.	BLOWS/6-IN	EL.			
_		Air: Boot 1.	5		I			
5 1 1		Silty Fine Sand with Some Gravel (FILL)						
_			•	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-			
10		Brown Silty Fine Sand			†			
		(Alluvial Sand)	SP					
_		(MIIdVIAI Sald) 12	.1					
-		Reddish-Brown Silty Clay, Stiff,			L			
15 - -		Fractured 18	CL					
20		Reddish-Gray Silty Clay, Soft	CLI	<b>A</b>				
-			01.1		-			
4					F			
25 — -		(Lacustrine Clay)						
-					1			
					1			
30-		30	. 6					
-					L			
-		Bottom of Boring at 30.6'						
35		No Soil Samples Taken. For Detailed Soil Descriptions, See Log of Boring 1171A.						
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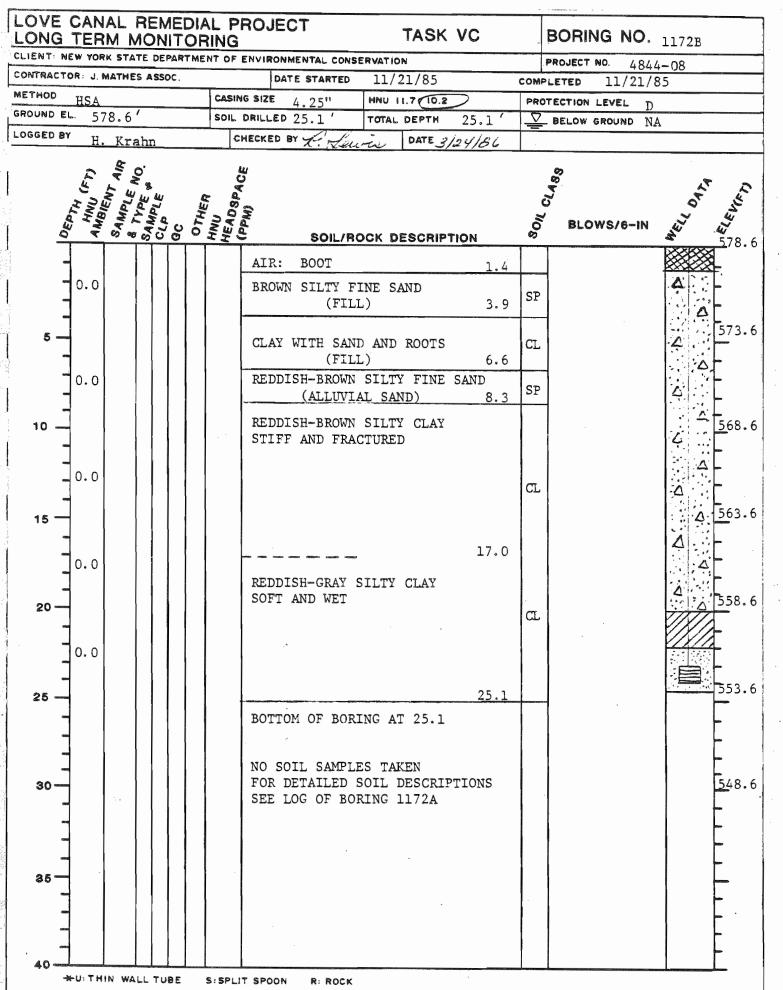
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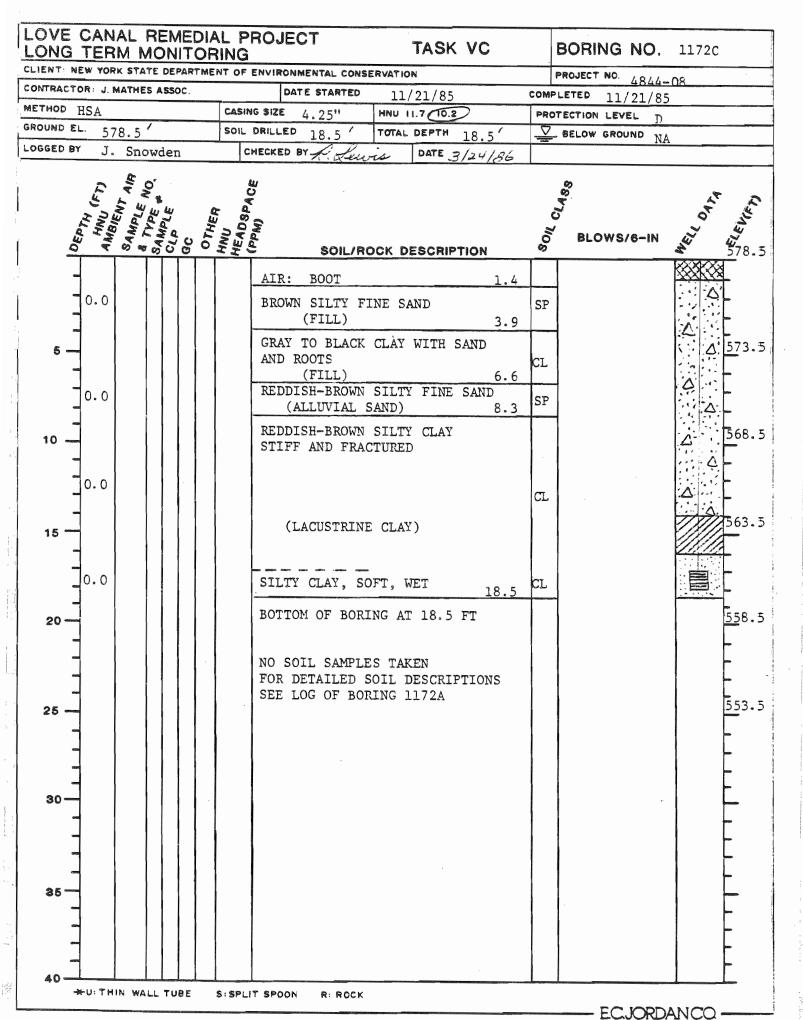
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OVE CANAL REMEDIAL		TASK VC	BORING NO. 1172A PROJECT NO. 4844-08 COMPLETED 11/21/85					
	T OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSER	RVATION						
ONTRACTOR: J. MATHES ASSOC.	DATE STARTED	11/20/85						
ETHOD HSA	CASING SIZE 4.25"	HNU 11.7/(0.2)	PROTECTION LEVEL C					
ROUND EL. 578.5		TOTAL DEPTH 35.1'	BELO	W GROUND NA				
H. Krahn	CHECKED BY - Leur	a DATE 3/24/86						
DEPTH HNU (FT) AMBRENT AIR BAMPLE NO, SAMPLE NO, SAMPLE NO, CLPLE GC OTHER	WOVEL SOIL/RO		<sup>8</sup> 0 <sub>11</sub> c <sub>l</sub> 48 <sub>5</sub> w	LOWS/6-IN	MELL OATA			
	AIR: BOOT	1.4		DI OU				
0.0 <u>S-1</u> N N <u>1.5</u>	0.0 BROWN SILTY FI DRY, UNIFORMLY	INE SAND, LOOSE,	COUN	BLOW TS TAKEN. CONTINU-	000000			
5 _ 0.0 S-2 N N 5.0	GRAY TO BLACK AND ROOTS	CLAY WITH SAND		SPLIT ON SAMPLER.	573			
		(FILL) 6.6 SILTY FINE SAND, ASTIC UNIFORMLY AL SAND) 8.3	SP					
<b>10</b> $-$ 0.0 S-3 $\mathbb{N} \mathbb{N} \frac{5.0}{4.9}$		SILTY CLAY, STIFF,	CL		A 568			
<b>15</b> -0.0 S-4 N N <u>5.0</u> -	0.3 REDDISH-GRAY S WET, PLASTIC	17.0 SILTY CLAY, SOFT,			<ul> <li>▲</li> <li>▲</li> <li>▲</li> <li>▲</li> <li>▲</li> <li>▲</li> <li>▲</li> </ul>			
20 - 0.0 S-5 N N 50	2.0	TRINE CLAY)	CL					
25 - 0.0 S-6 N N <u>5.0</u> - 0.0 S-6	0.2 TRACES OF GRAV	26.0 VEL AND SAND						
30-0.0 S-7 N N 50	0.2	32.4	CL		A 34			
0.0 S-8 N N 22 35	0.3 BEDDISH-BROWN GRAVEL, ABOUT MOIST, SLIGHTI GRADED (GLACIA BOTTOM OF BORI	SILTY SAND, SOME 20% GRAVEL, DENSE, LY PLASTIC, WIDELY AL TILL)	SM		54			
	BUITON OF BUR.	1944 IN 1974 IN 1944			53			

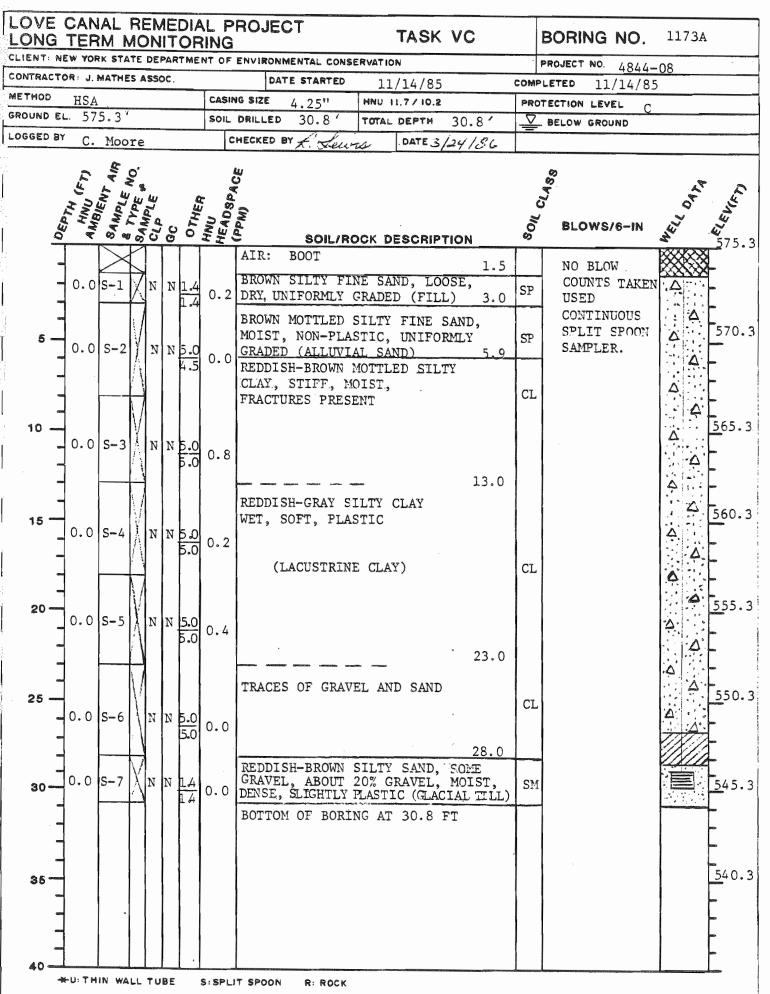
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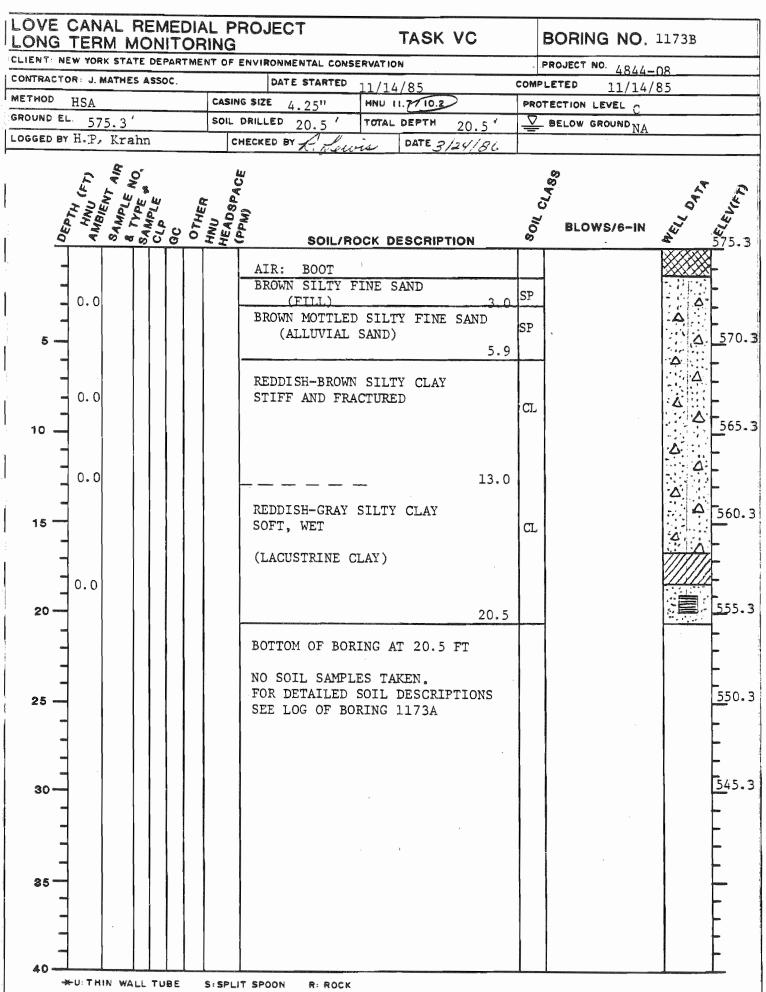
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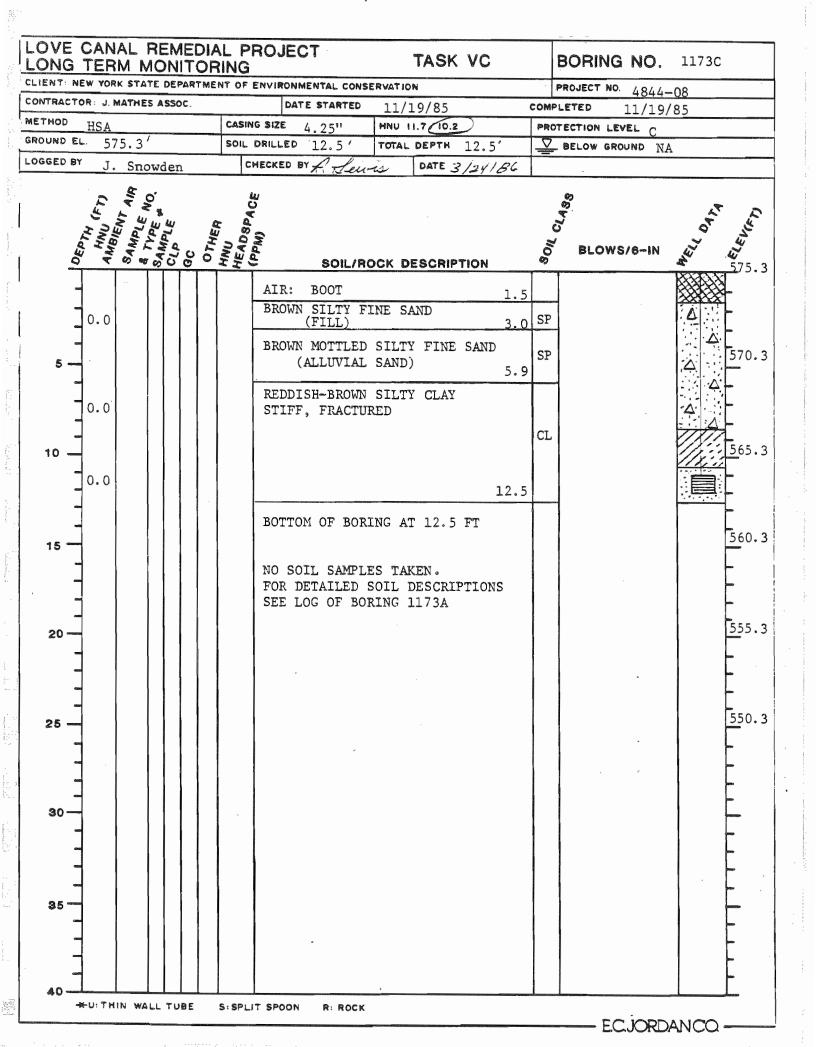
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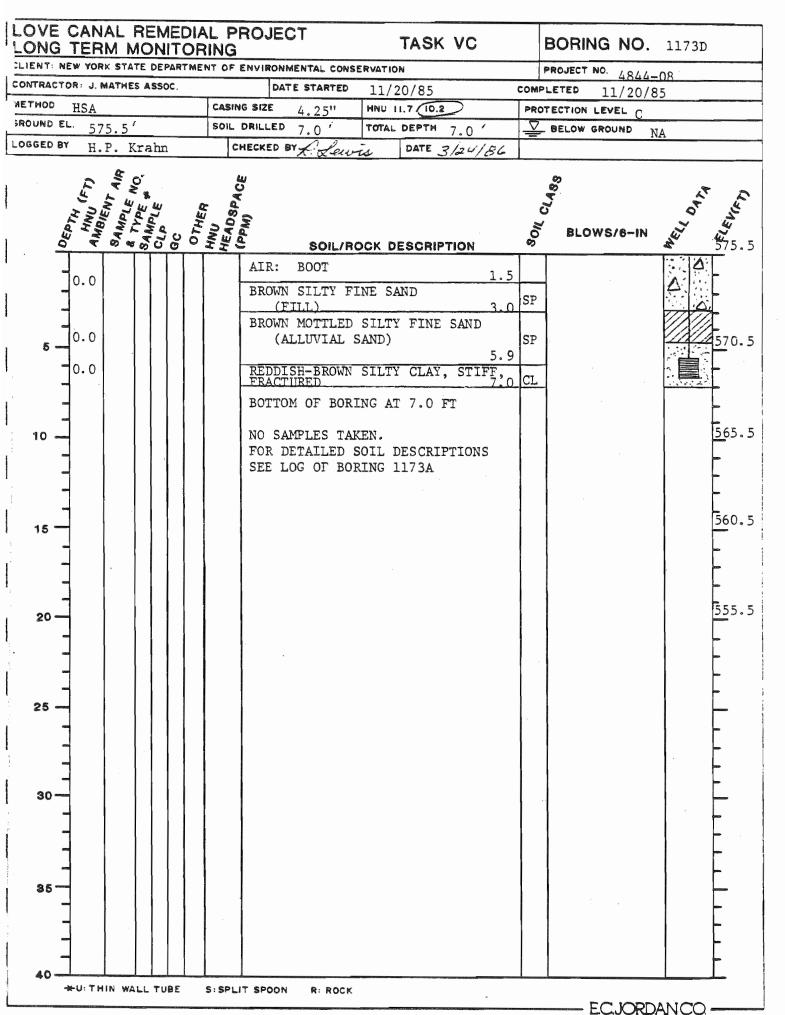
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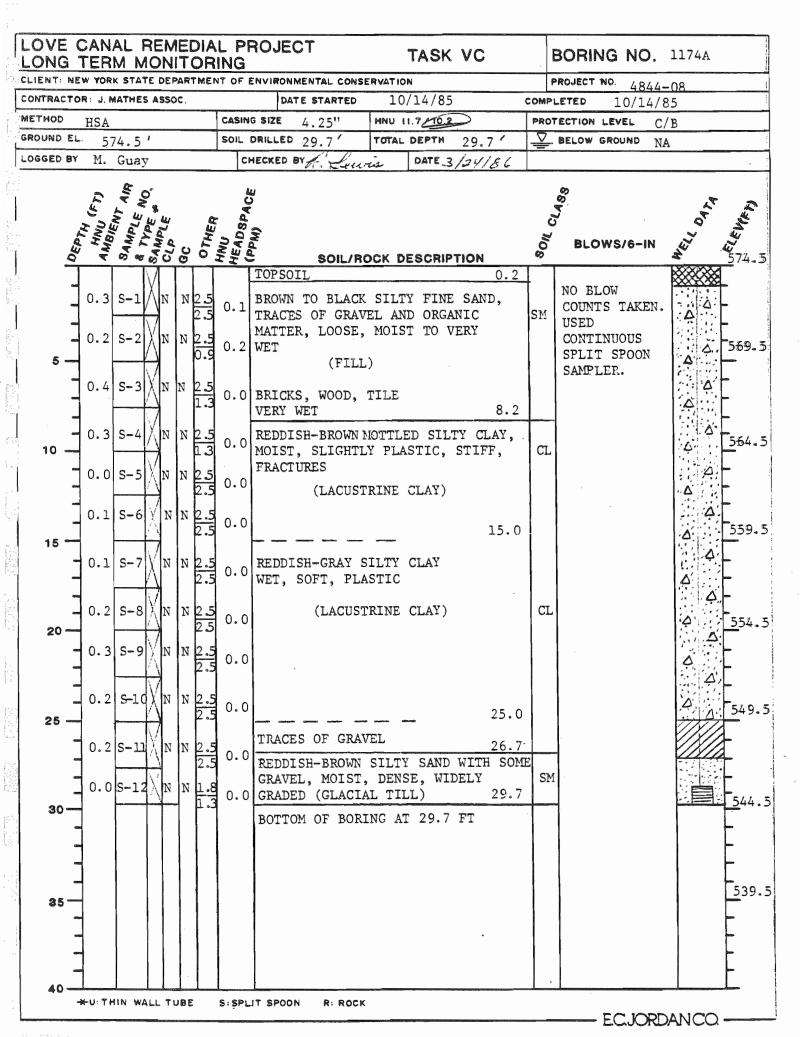
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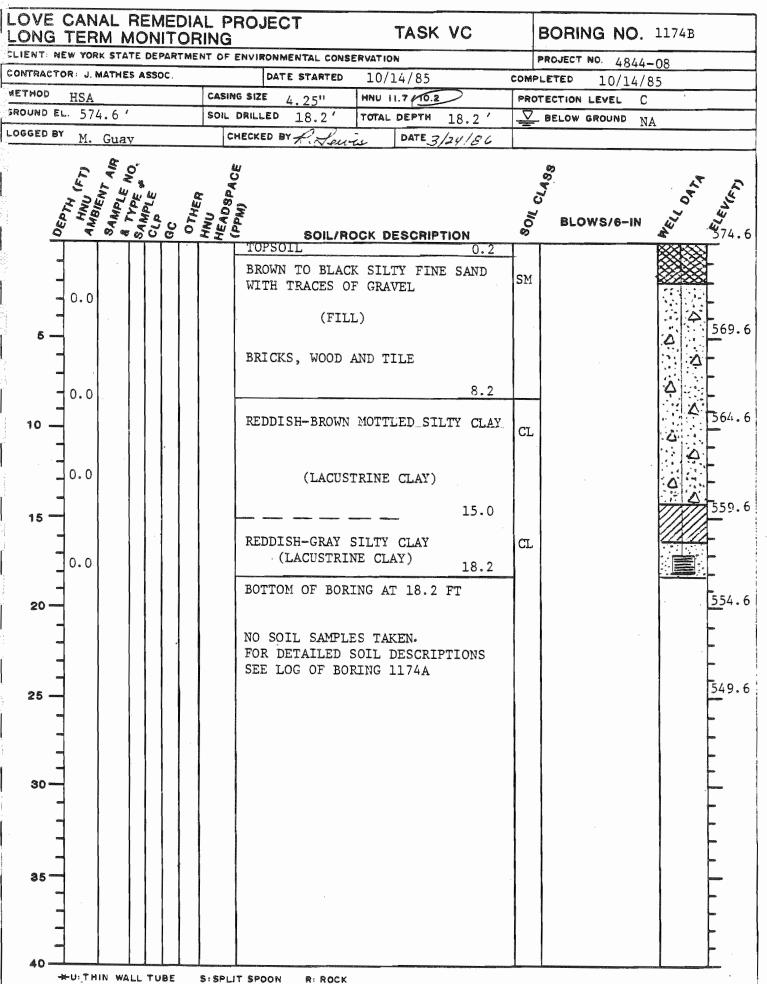
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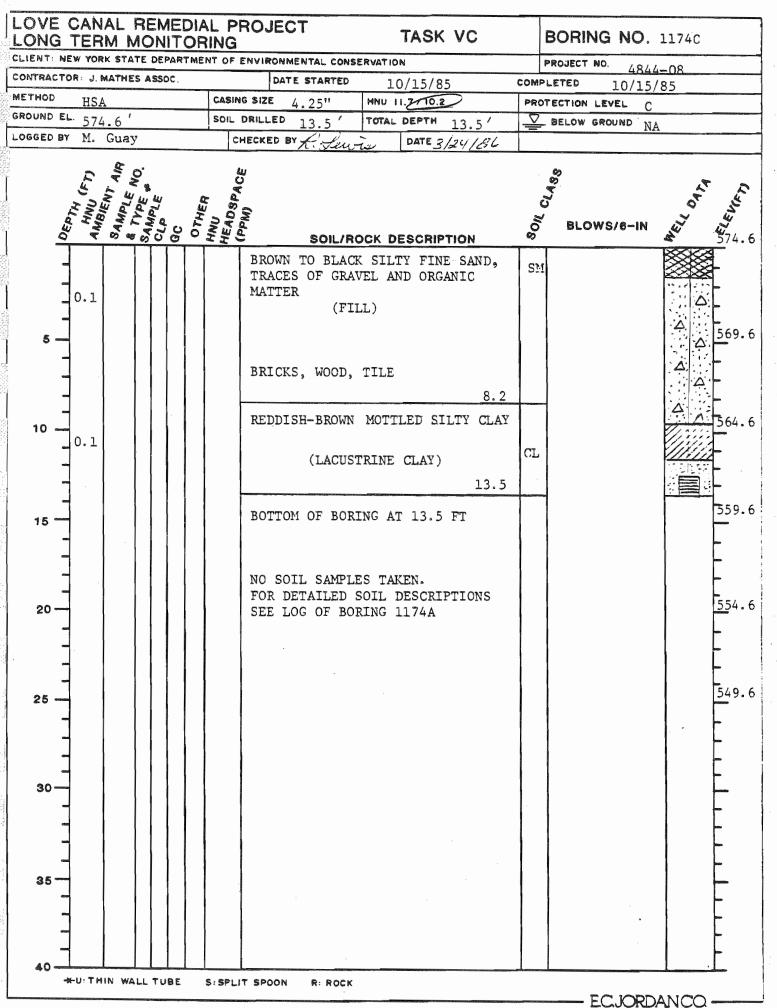
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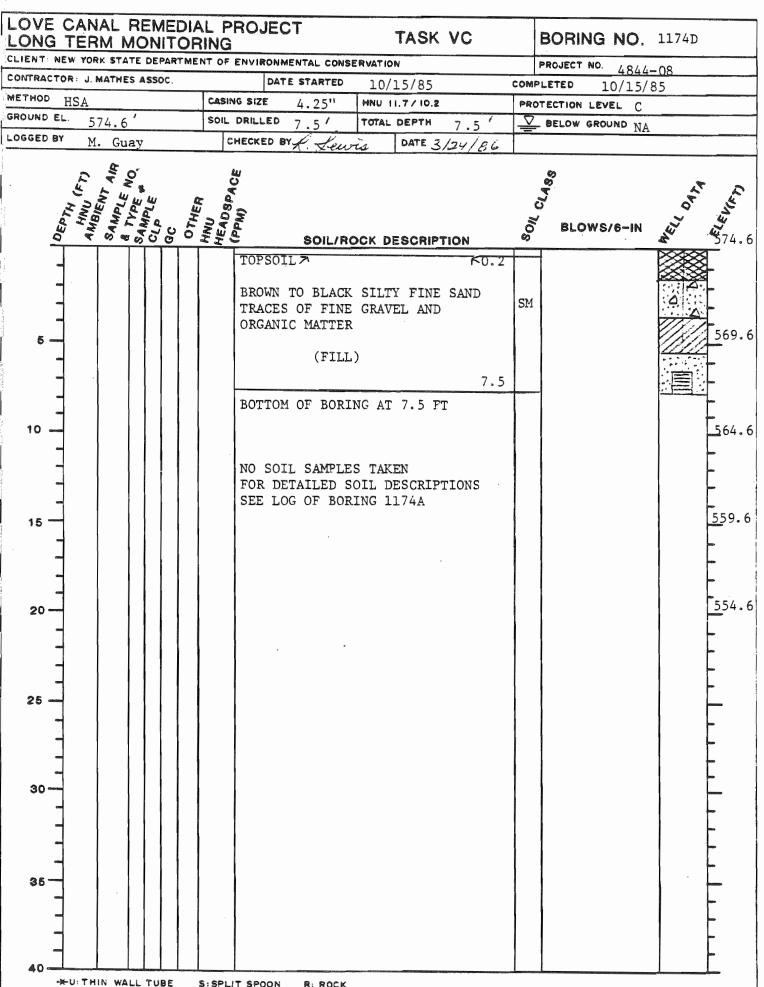


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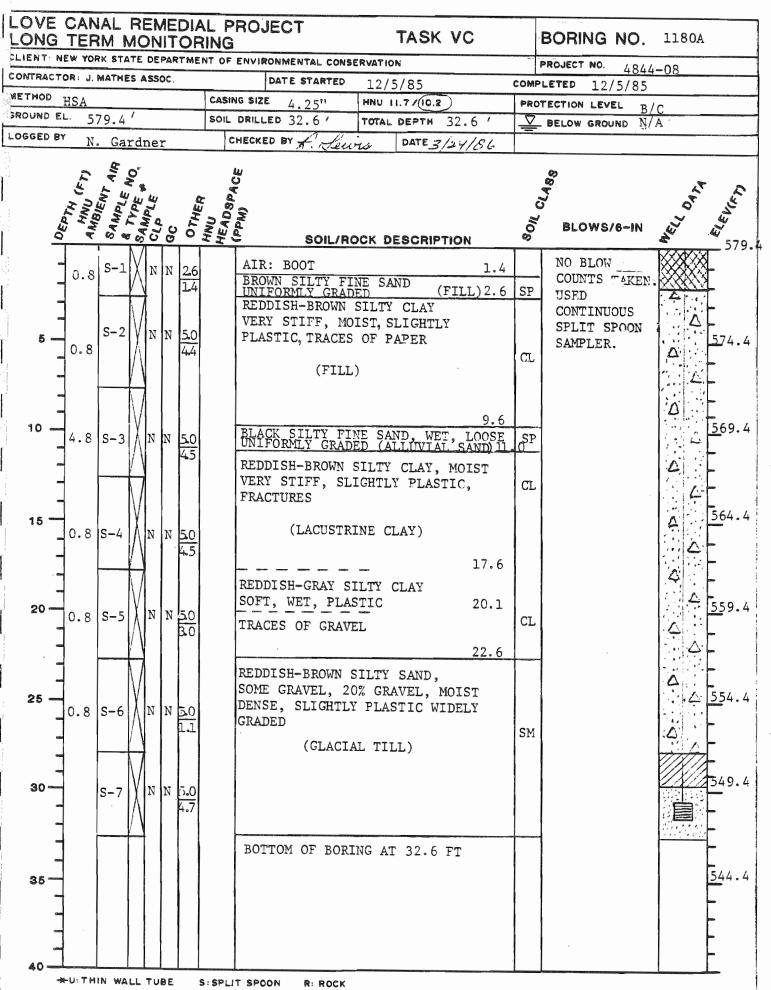
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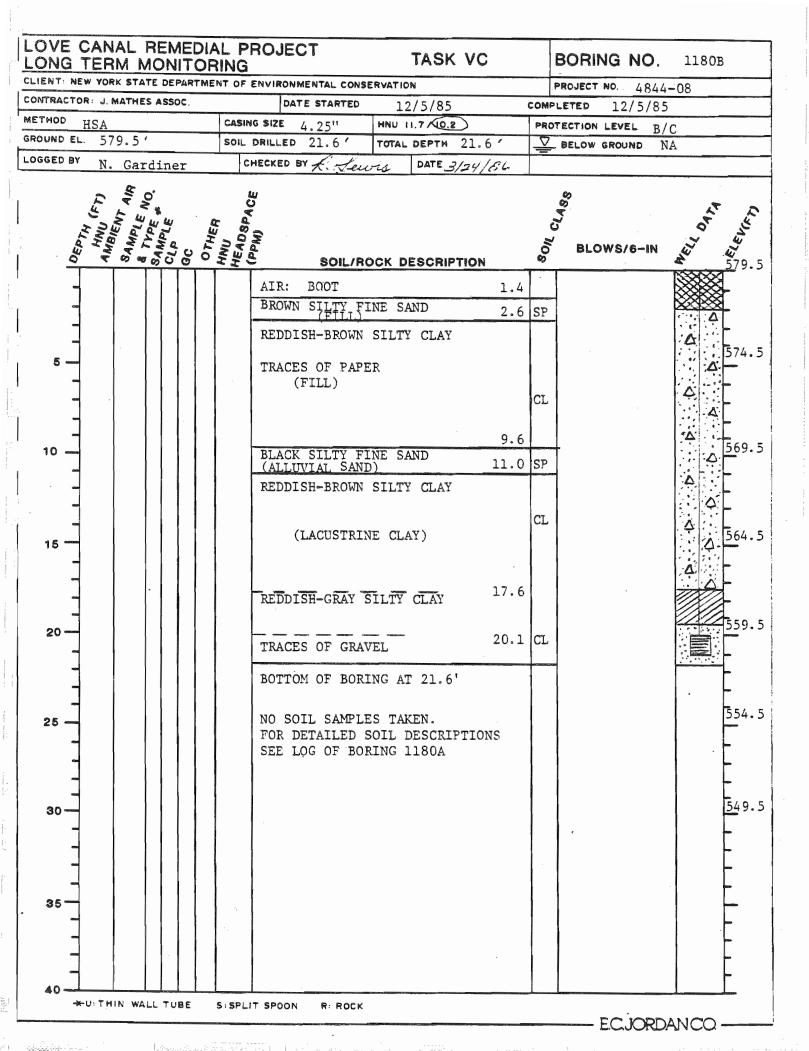


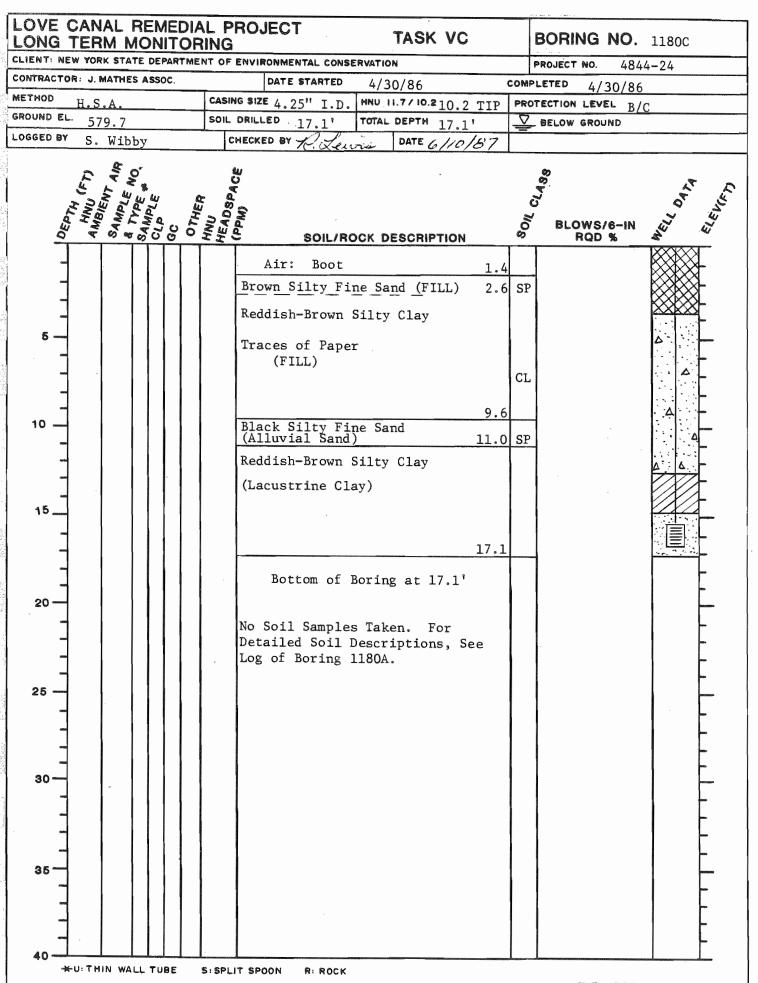
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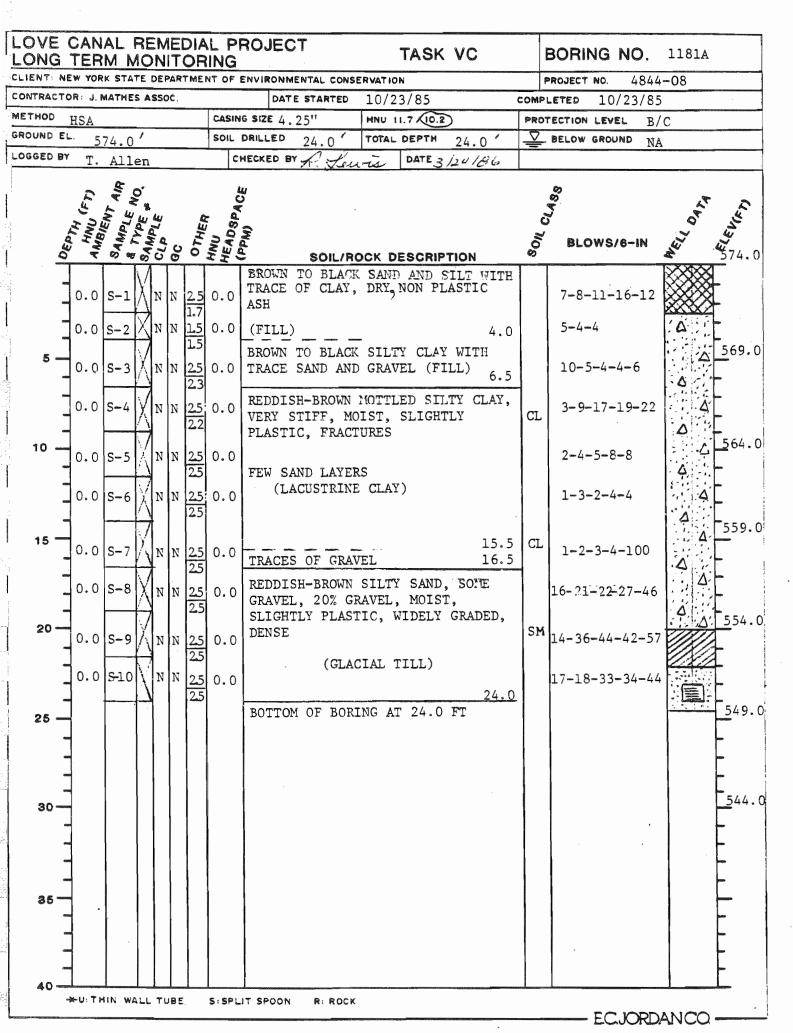
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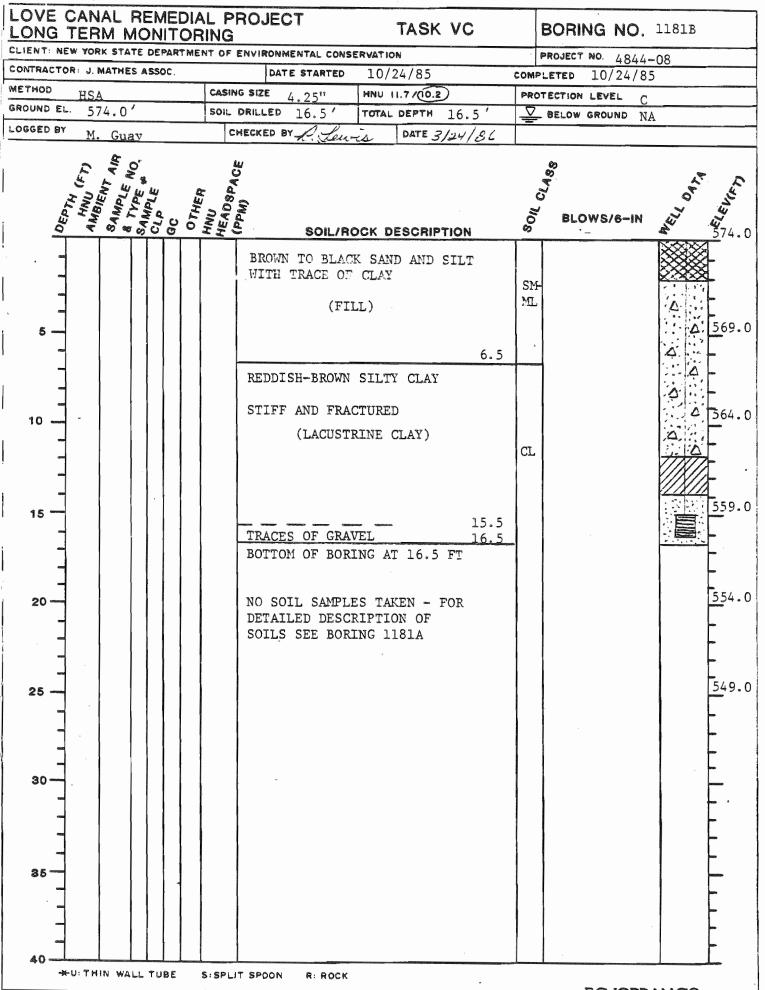
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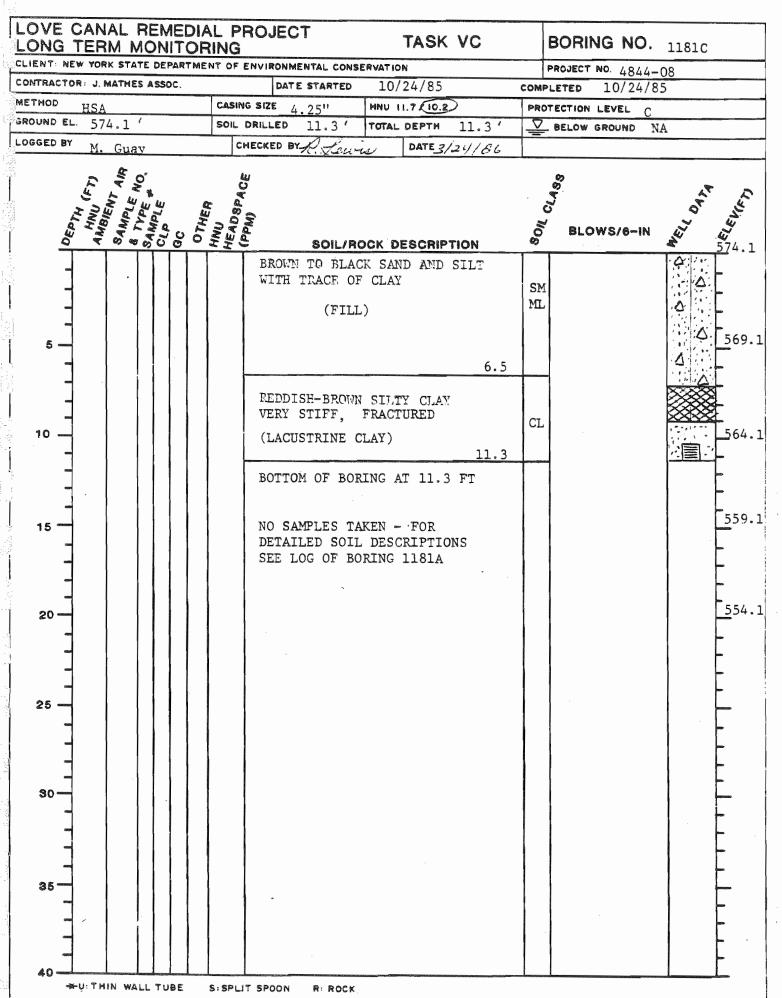
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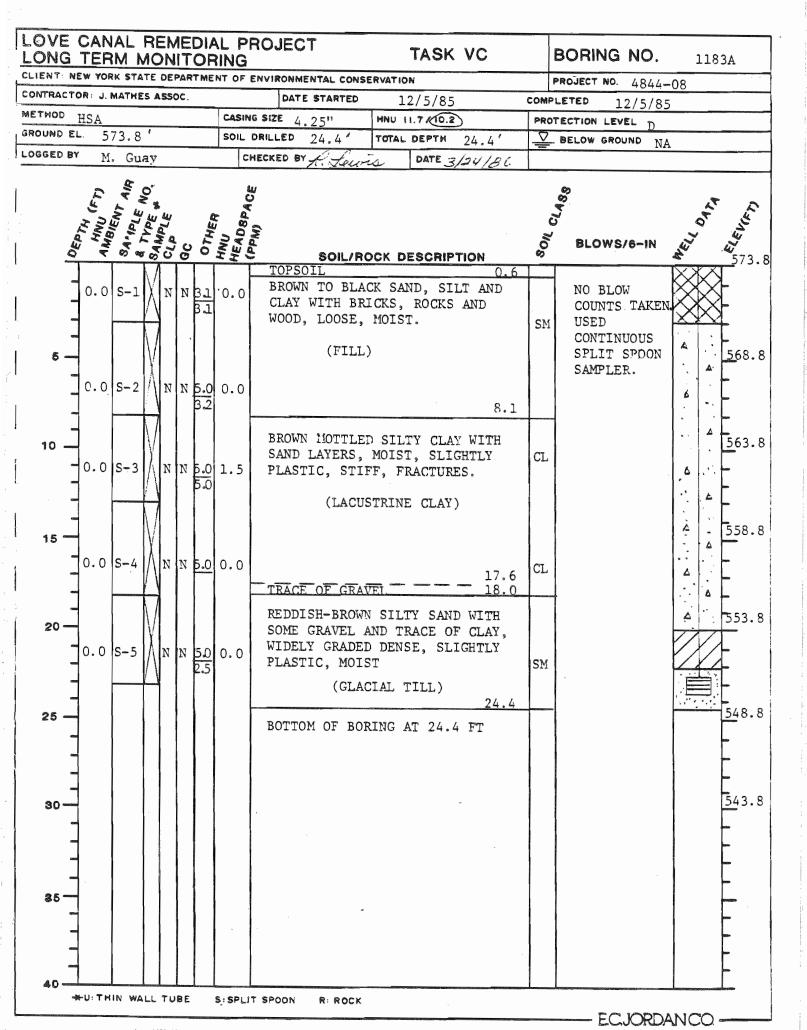
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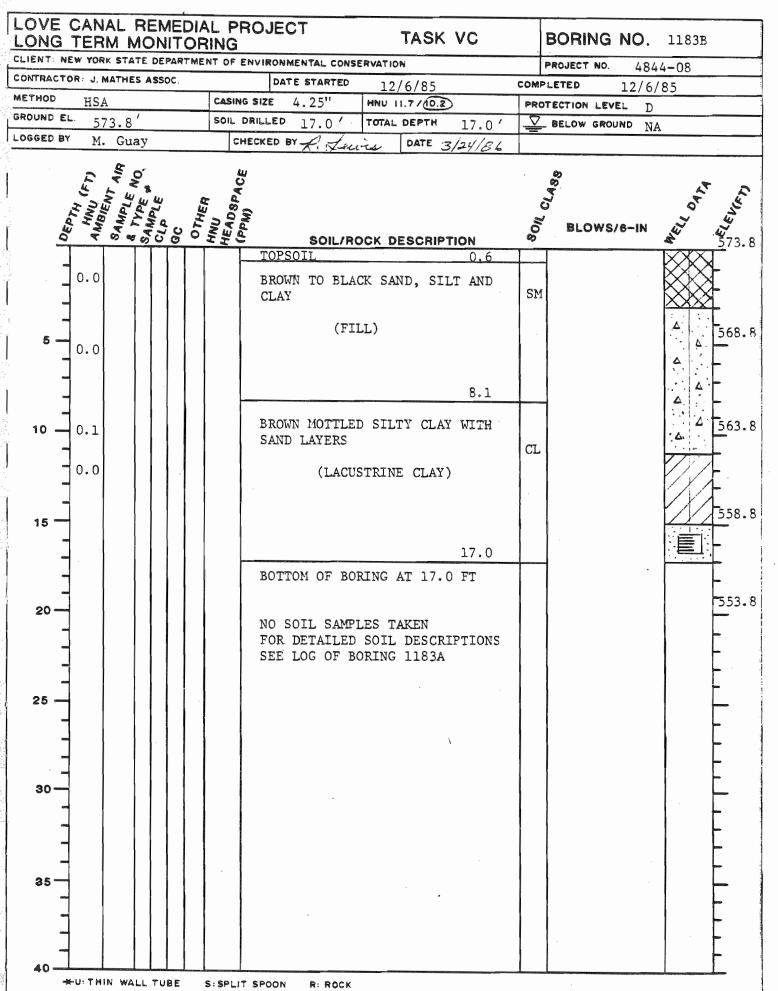


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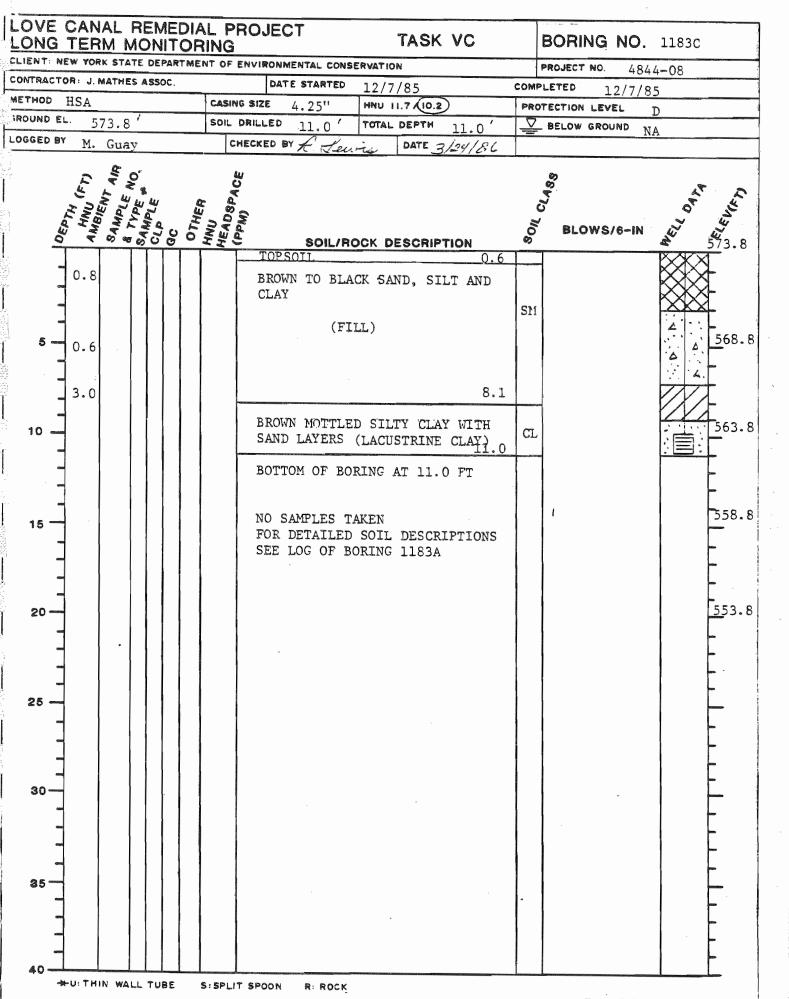


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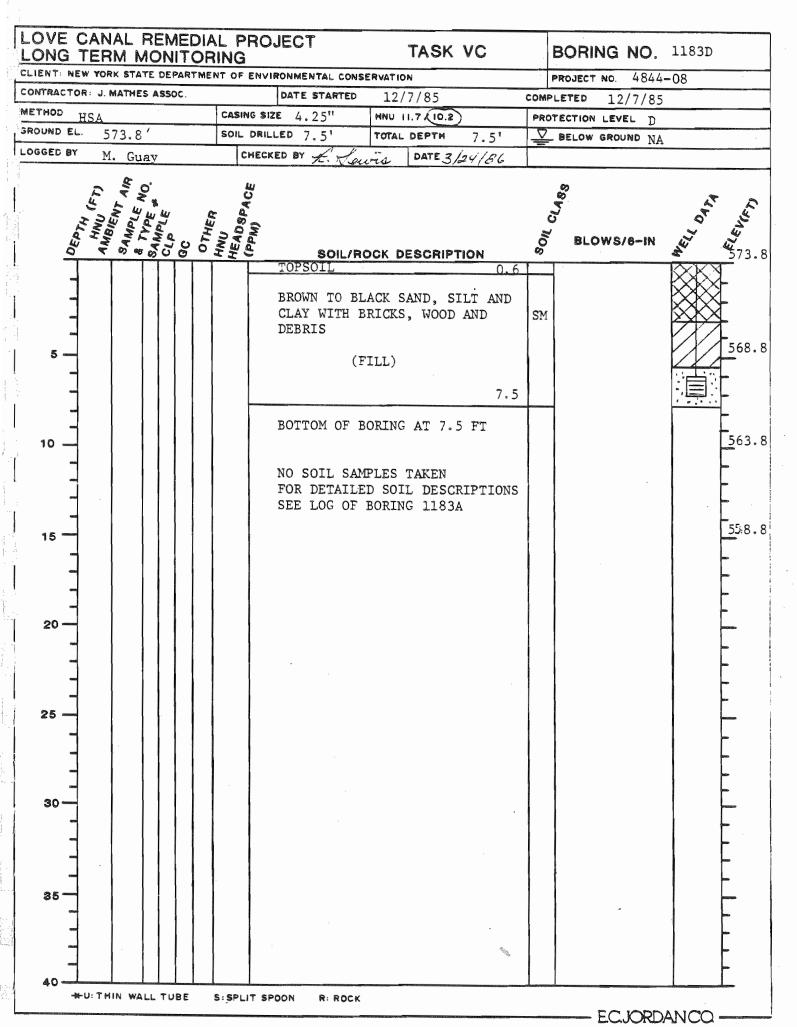


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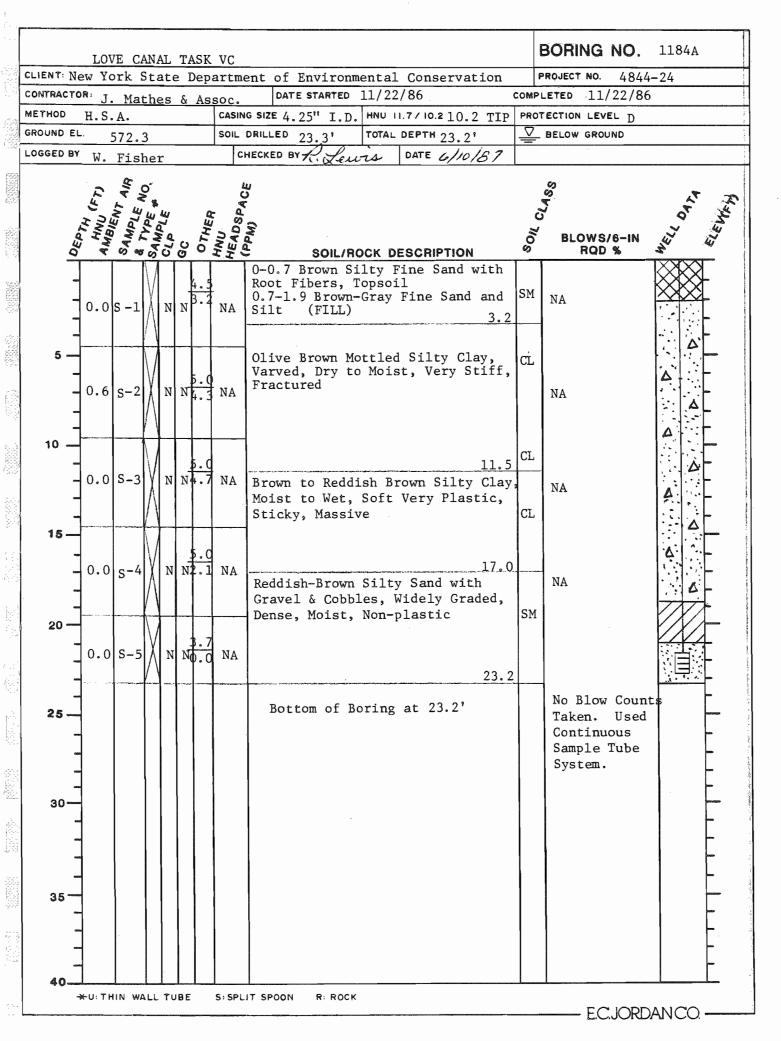
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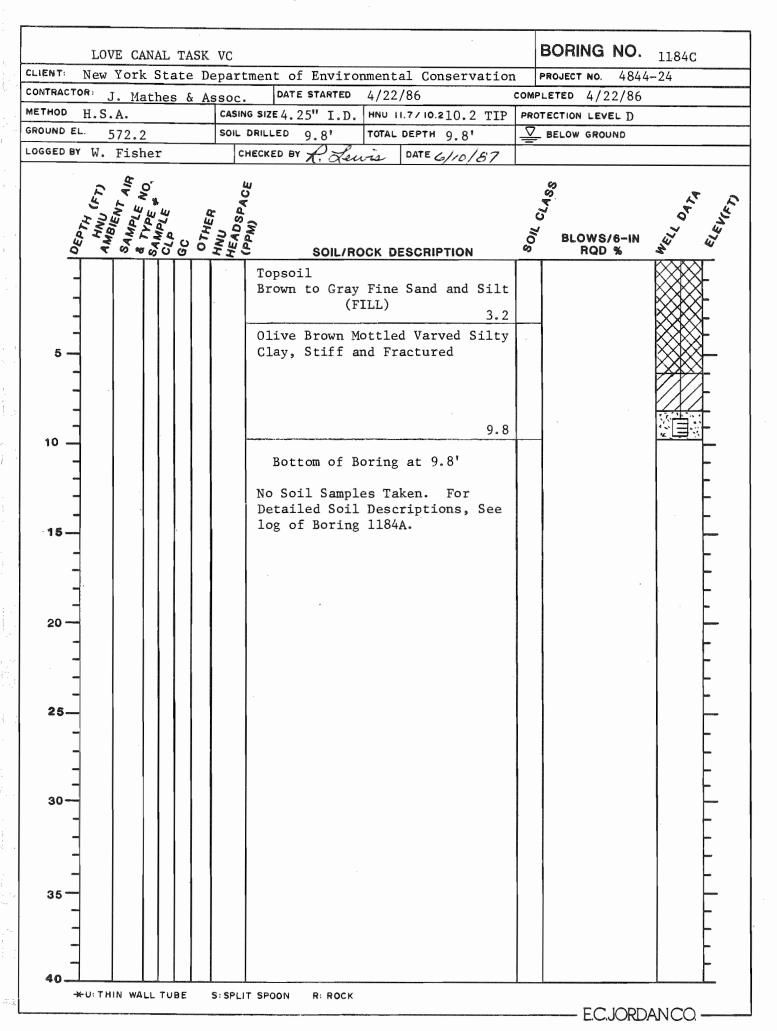
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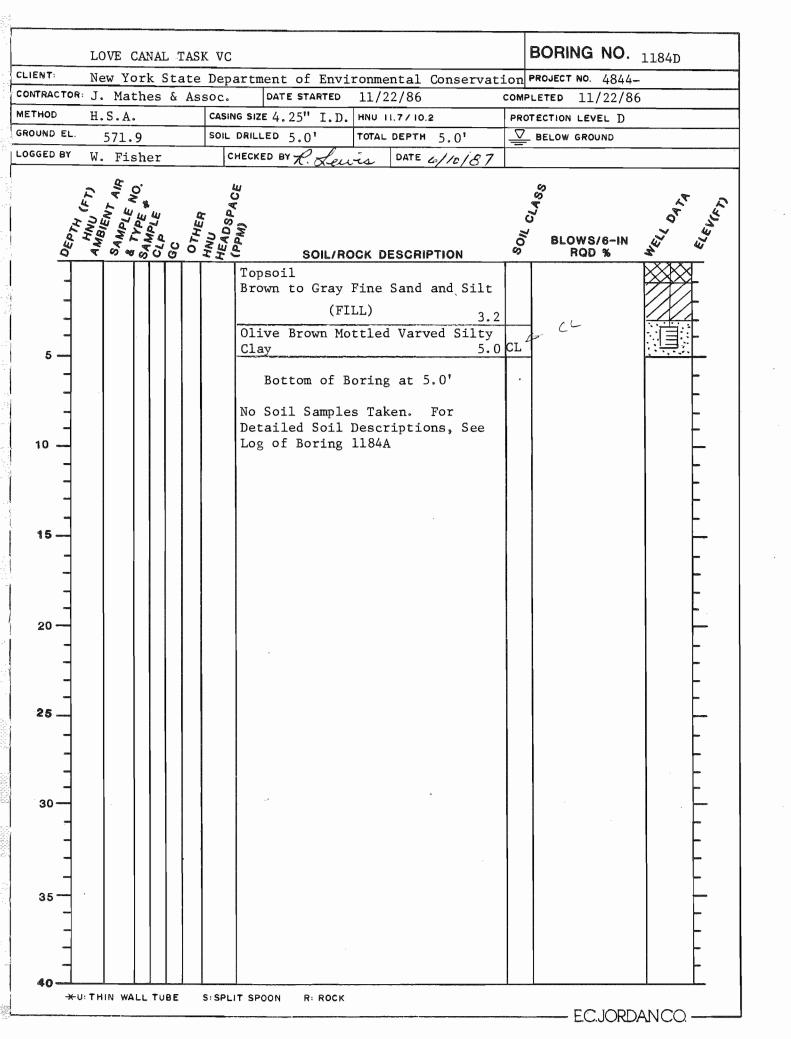
LOVE CANAL - I	ASK VC Department of Environmental Conservation	<b>BORING NO.</b> 1184B <b>PROJECT NO.</b> 4844-26
ONTRACTOR: J. Mathes &		COMPLETED 11/22/86
ETHOD H.S.A.	CASING SIZE 4.25" I.D. HNU 11.7/10.2 10.2 TIP	
ROUND EL. 571.9	SOIL DRILLED 15.5' TOTAL DEPTH 15.5'	BELOW GROUND
OGGED BY C. White	CHECKED BY R. Lewis DATE 6/10/87	
DEPTH HNU (FT) AMBLENT ALR SAMPLE NO. SAMPLE NO. SAMPLE & CLPLE CLPLE	HINN HINN HINN HINN HINN HINN SOIL/ROCK DESCRIPTION	BLOWS/6-IN
	Topsoil Brown to Gray Fine Sand and Silt (FILL)	SM SM
- 5	Olive Brown Mottled Varved Silty Clay; Fractured	
		CL
	11.5 Brown to Reddish Brown Silty Clay	
15	Soft, Moist to Wet	
	Bottom of Boring at 15.5'	
20	No Soil Samples taken. For Detailed Soil Descriptions, see log of Boring 1184A.	
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30		
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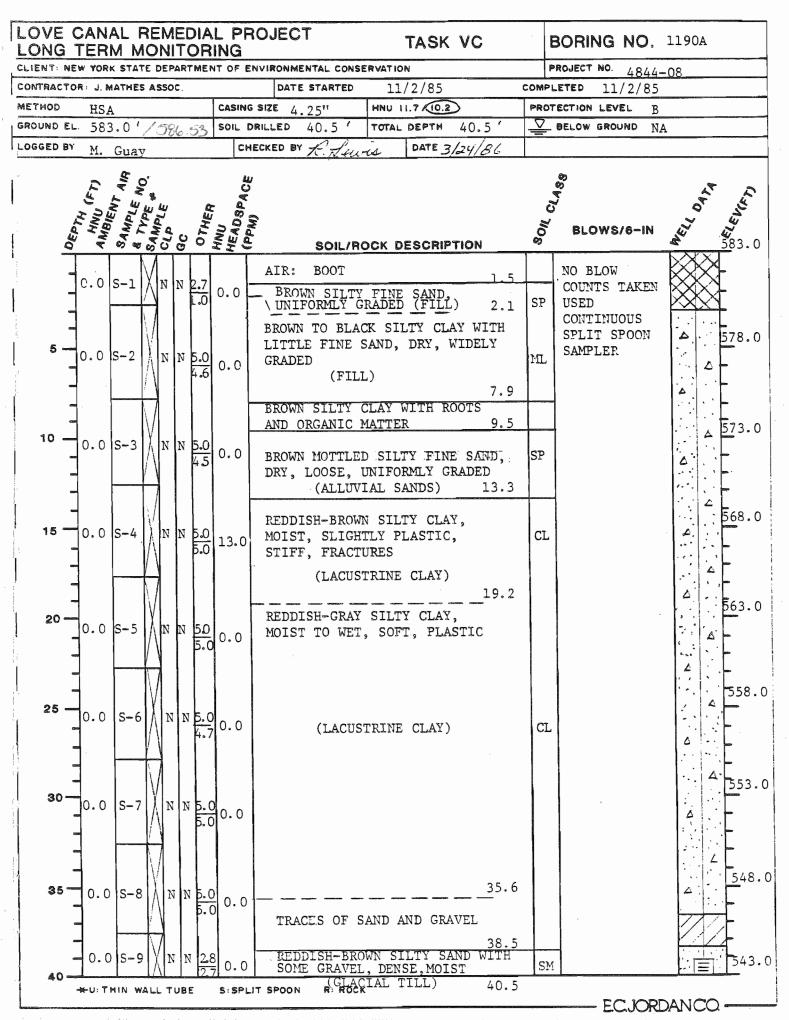




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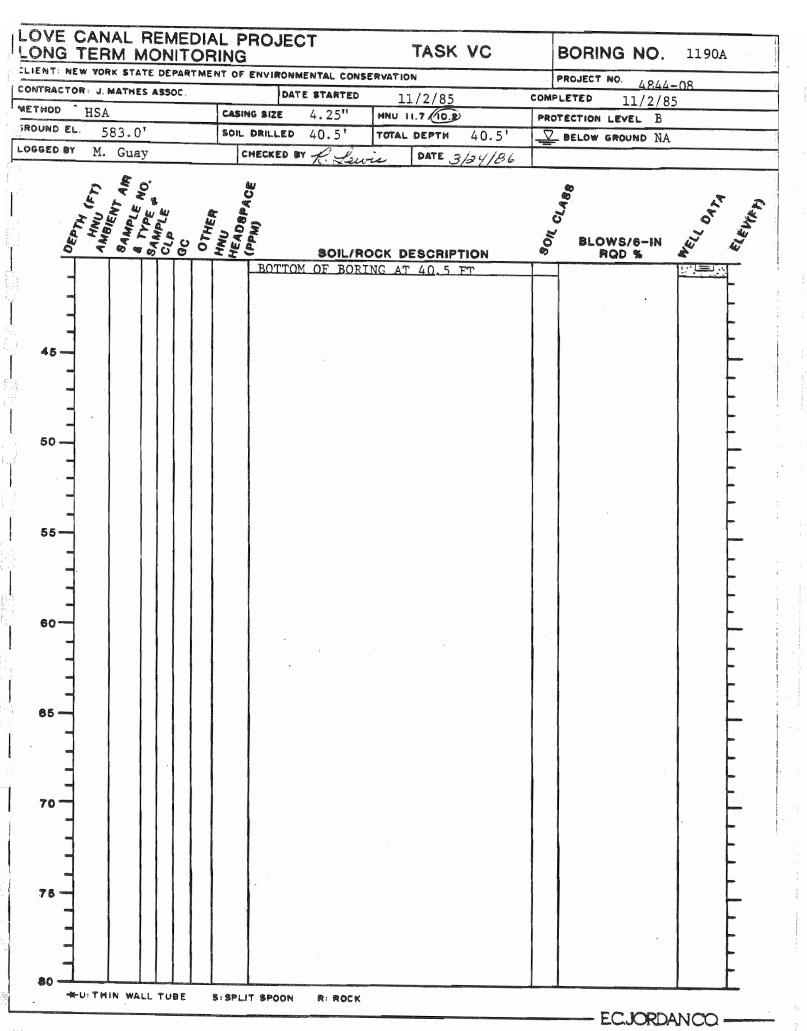
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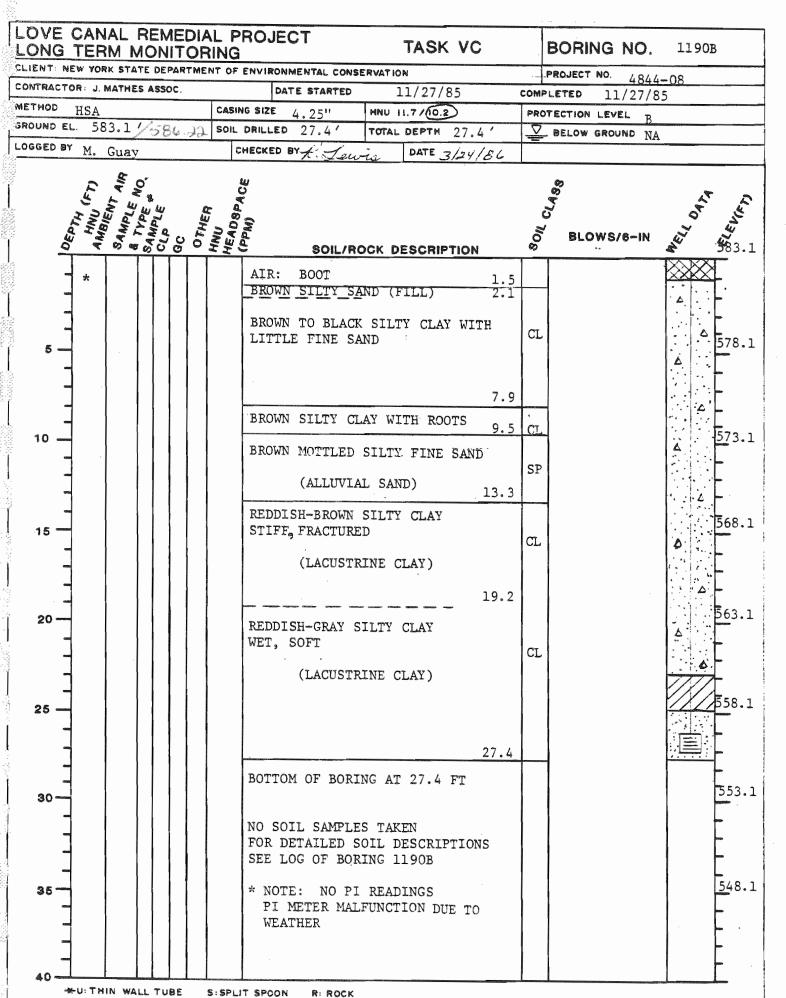
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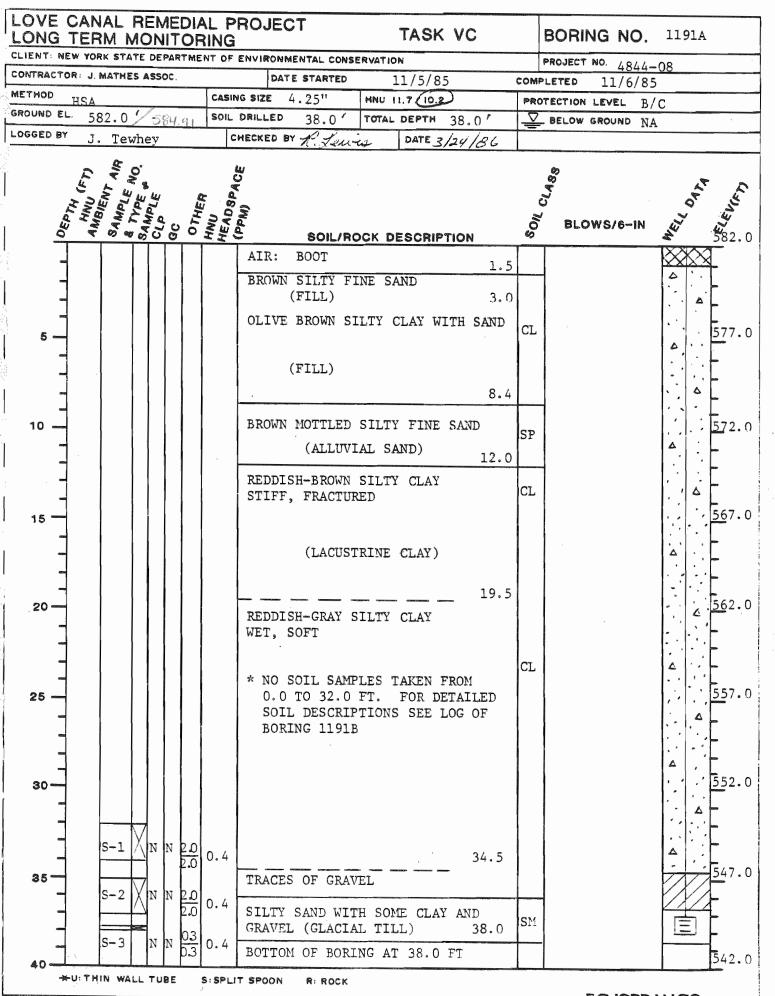
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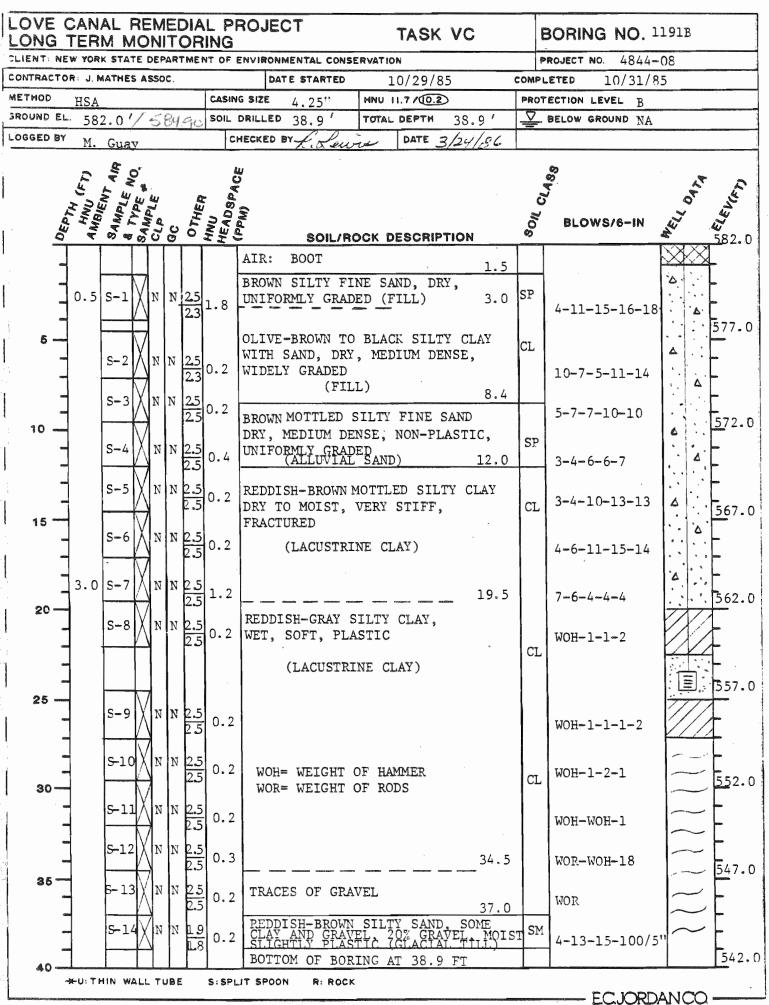
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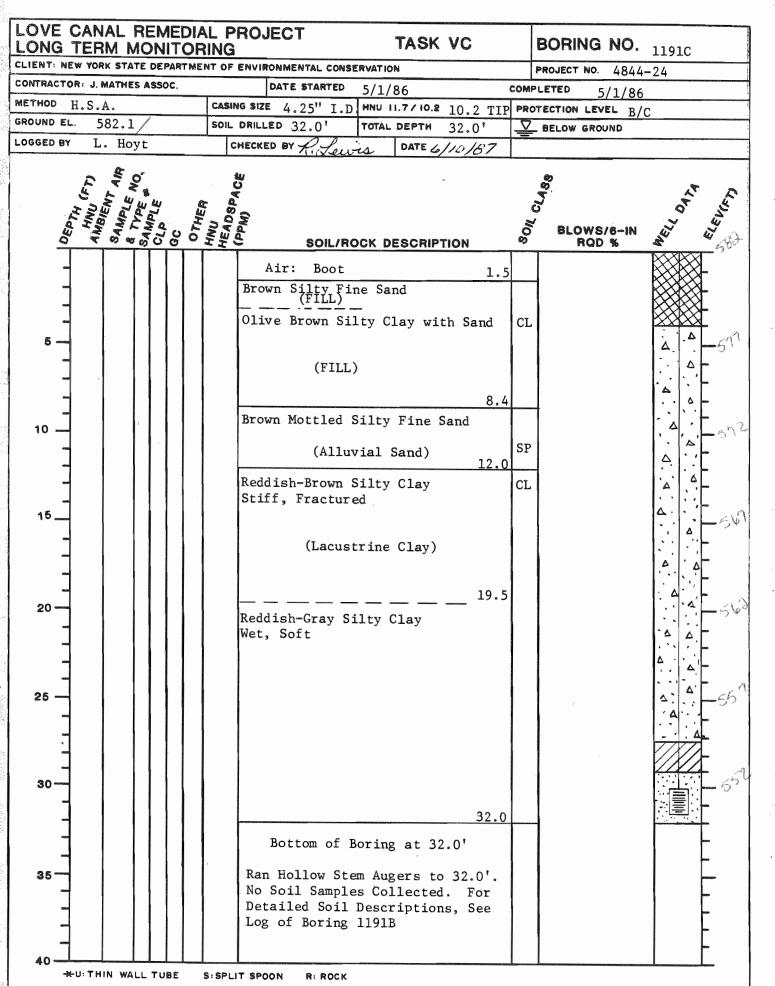
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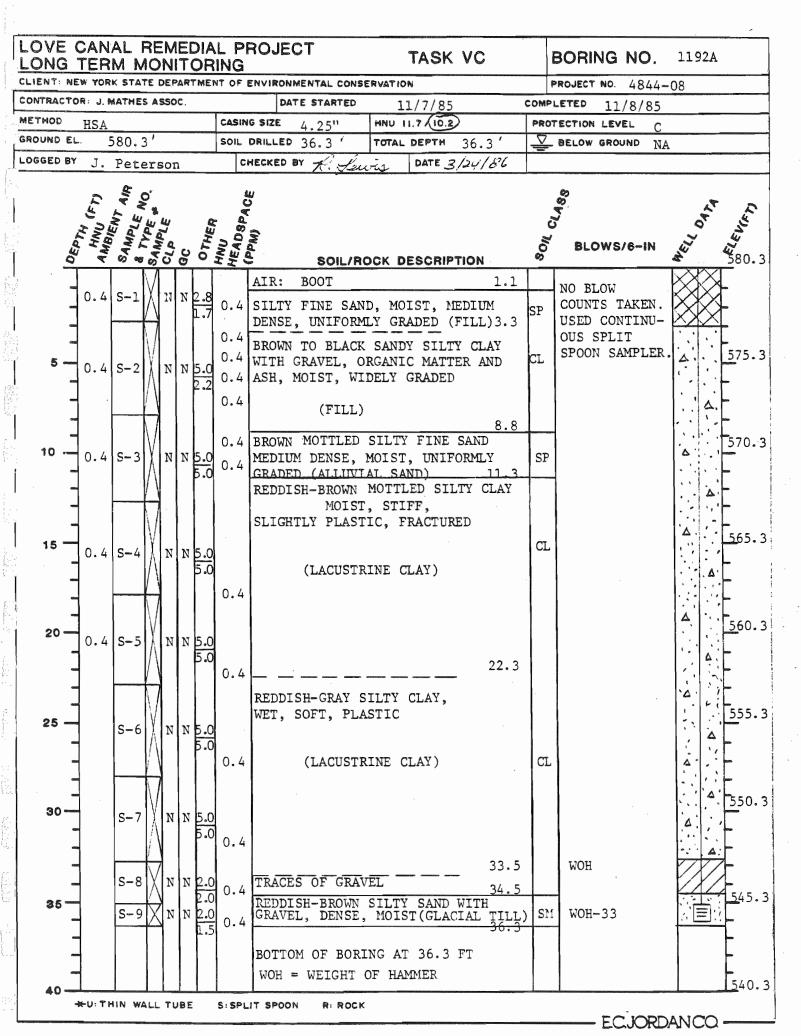


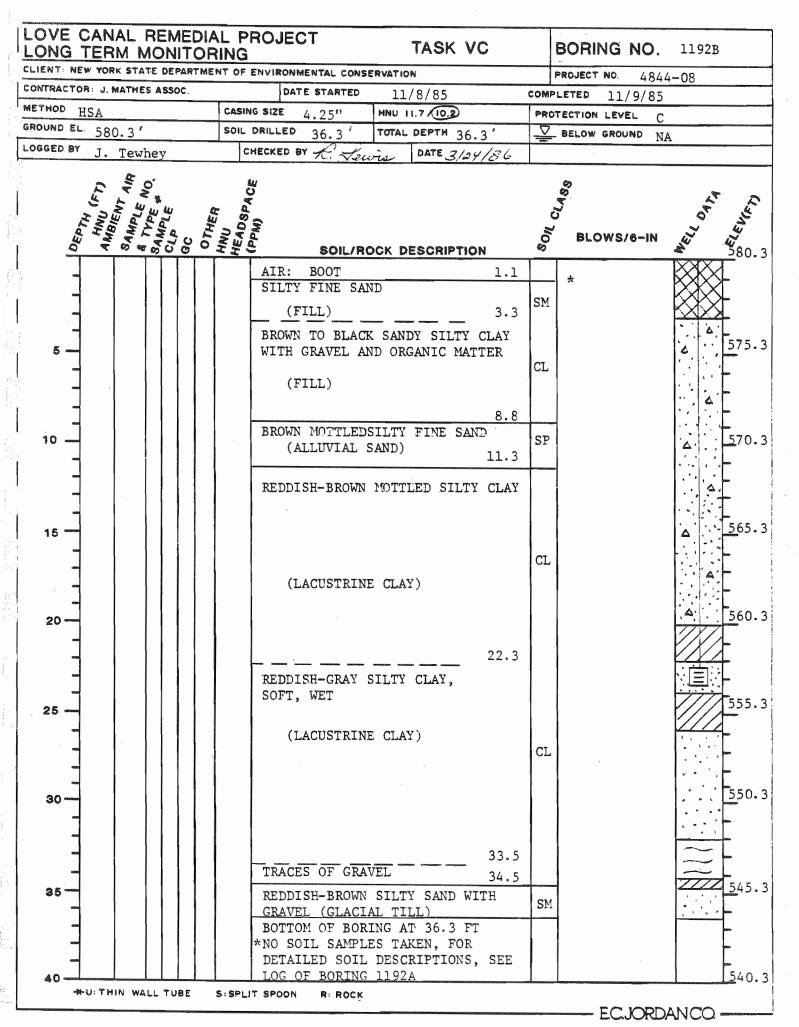
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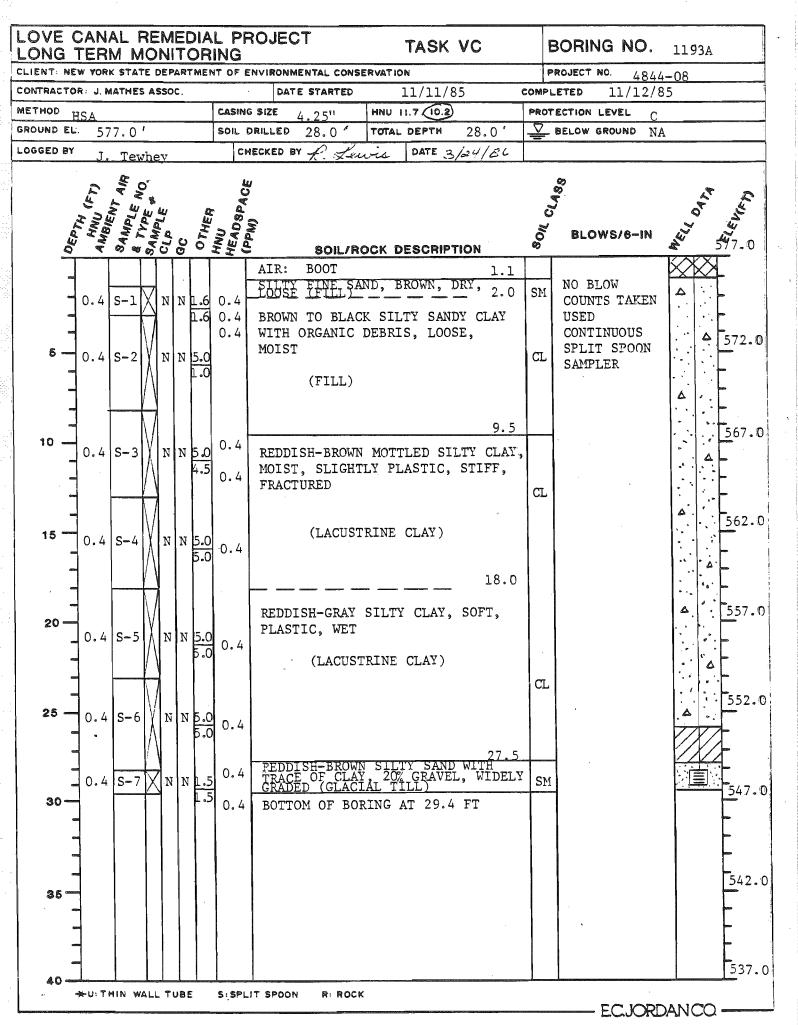
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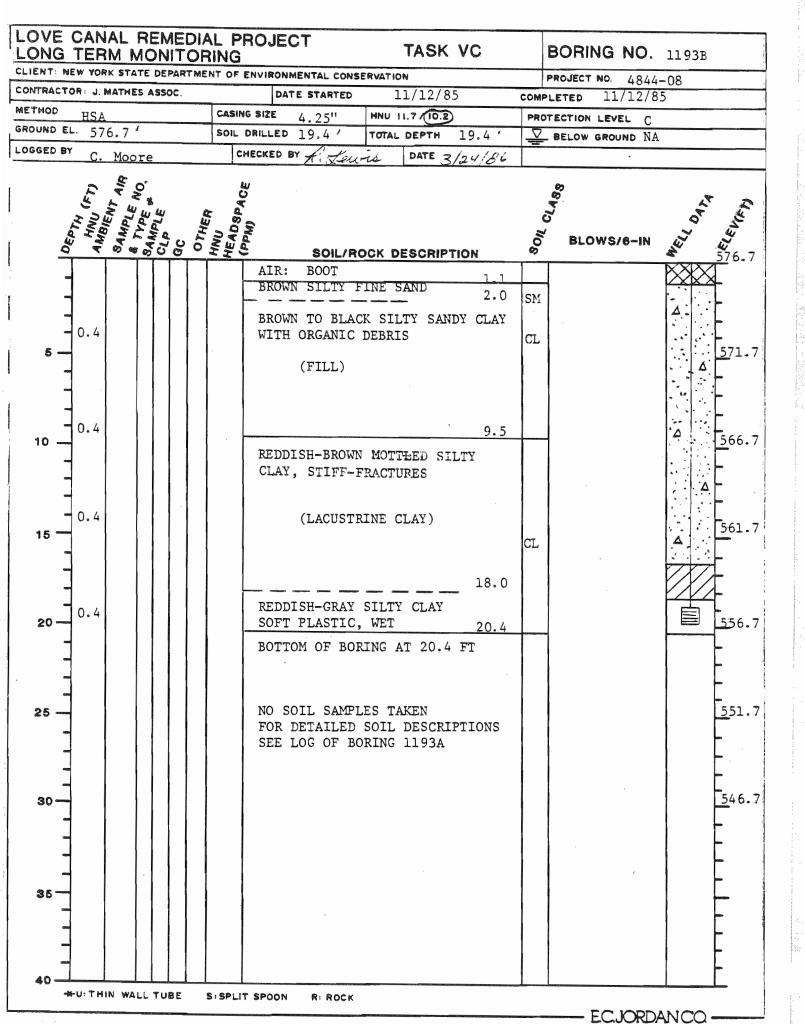
ONG TERM MONITO	RING TASK VC	BORING NO. 11920					
ONTRACTOR: J. MATHES ASSOC.		PROJECT NO. 4844-08					
ETHOD HSA		OMPLETED 11/10/85					
ROUND EL. 580.4'	CASING SIZE         4.25"         HNU II.7 (10.2)           SOIL DRILLED         20.0'         TOTAL DEPTH         20.0'	PROTECTION LEVEL C					
OGGED BY J. Tewhey		BELOW GROUND NA					
O* ICHICY	CHECKED BY A. Jeure DATE 3/24/86						
DEPTH HNU (FT) AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE NO, SAMPLE NO, SAMPLE NO, CLPLE CLPLE	W S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	88 10 BLOWS/6-IN 14 580.4					
	BROWN SILTY FINE SAND (FILL) 3.3						
5	BROWN TO BLACK SANDY SILTY CLAY WITH GRAVEL (FILL)	CL 575.					
	8.8						
10	BROWN MOTTLED SILTY FINE SAND, (ALLUVIAL SAND) 11.3	SP 570.					
	REDDISH-BROWN MOTTLED SILTY CLAY, STIFF						
15 -	(LACUSTRINE CLAY)	CL 6 565.					
20	BOTTOM OF BORING AT 20.0 FT	<u>5</u> 60.					
25	NO SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN FOR DETAILED SOIL DESCRIPTIONS SEE LOG OF BORING 1192A	555.					
30		<u>-</u> 550.					
35							
-							

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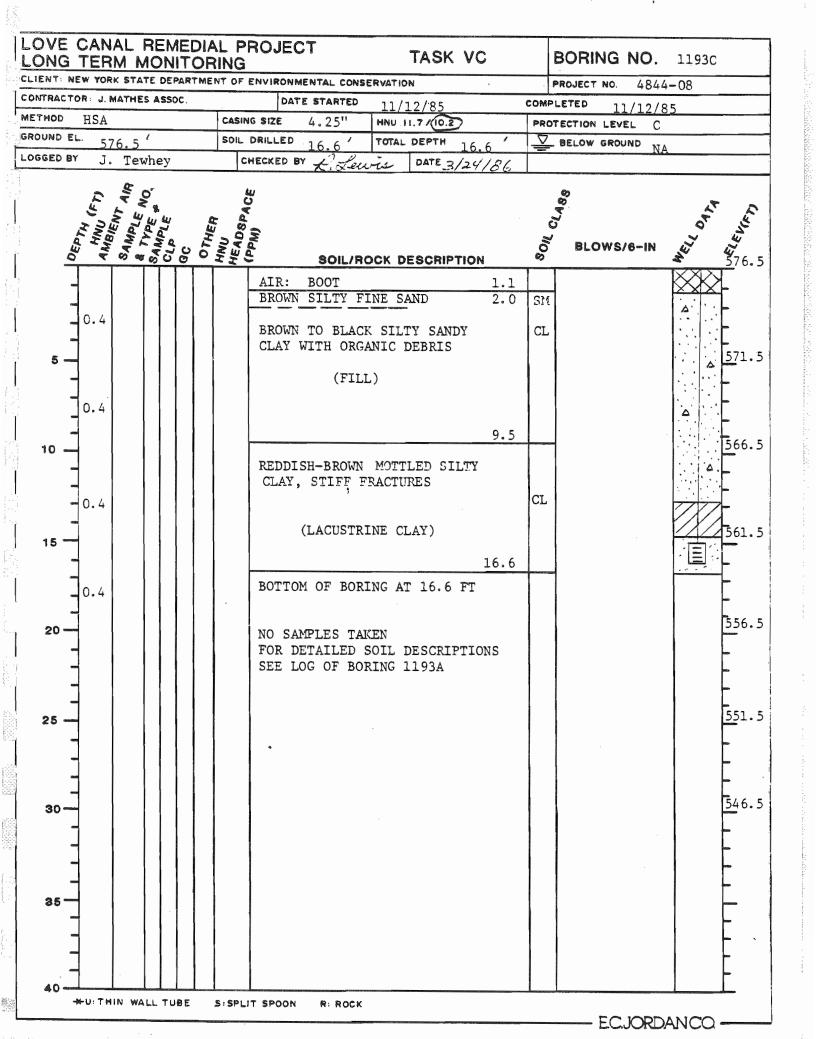
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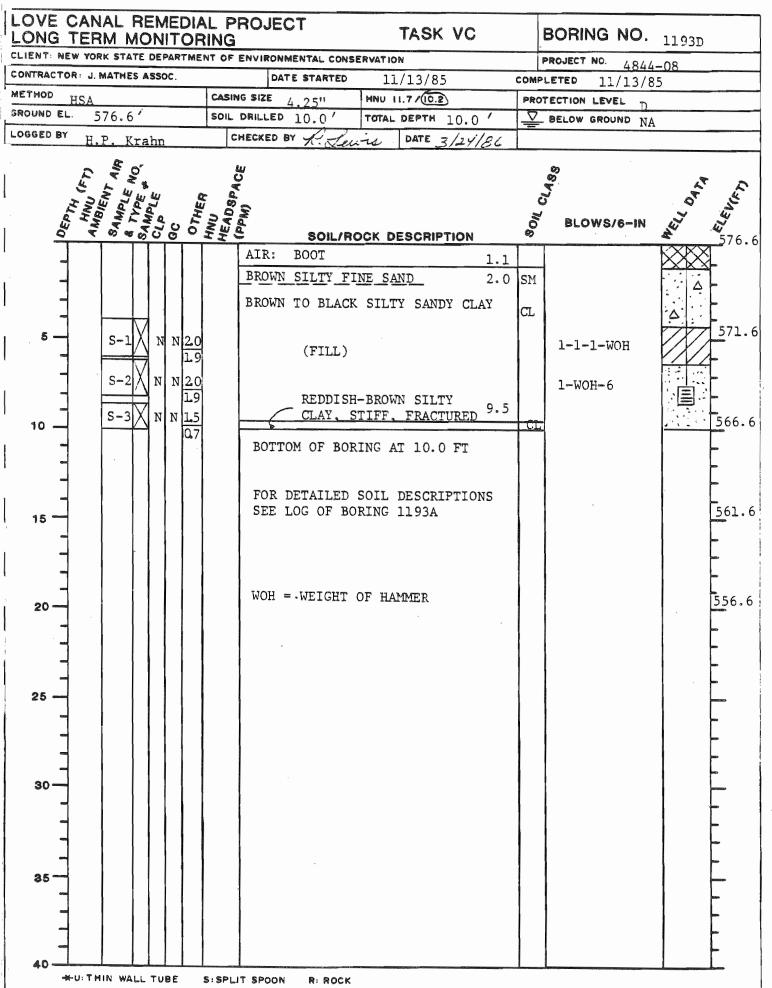


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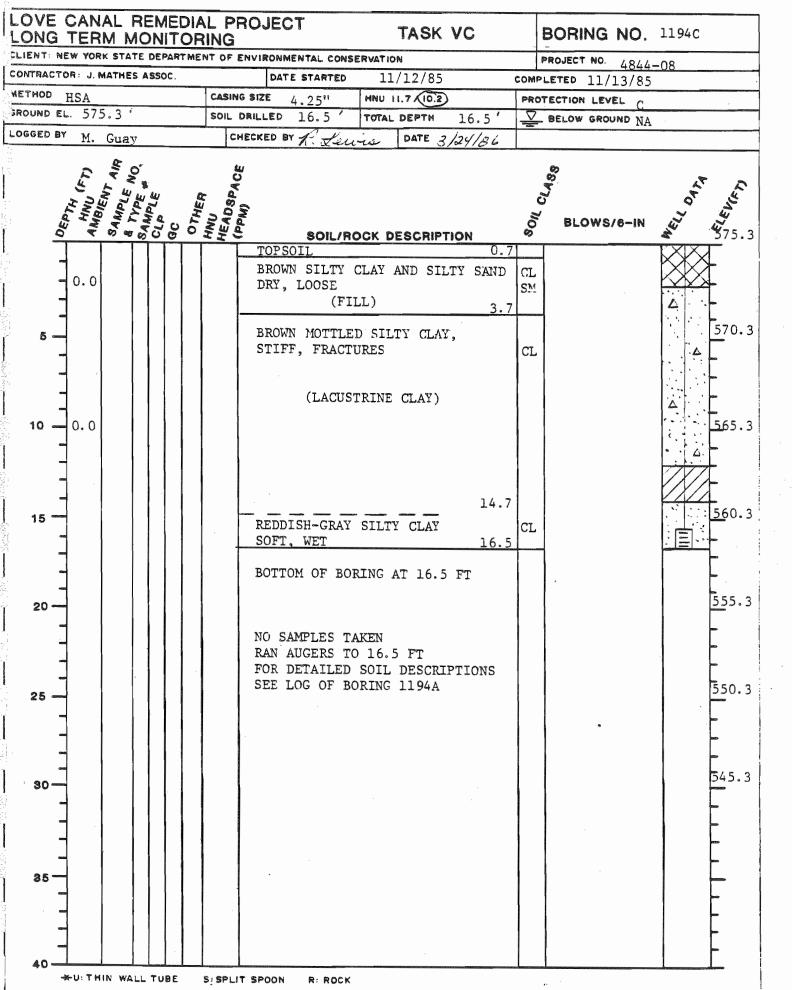


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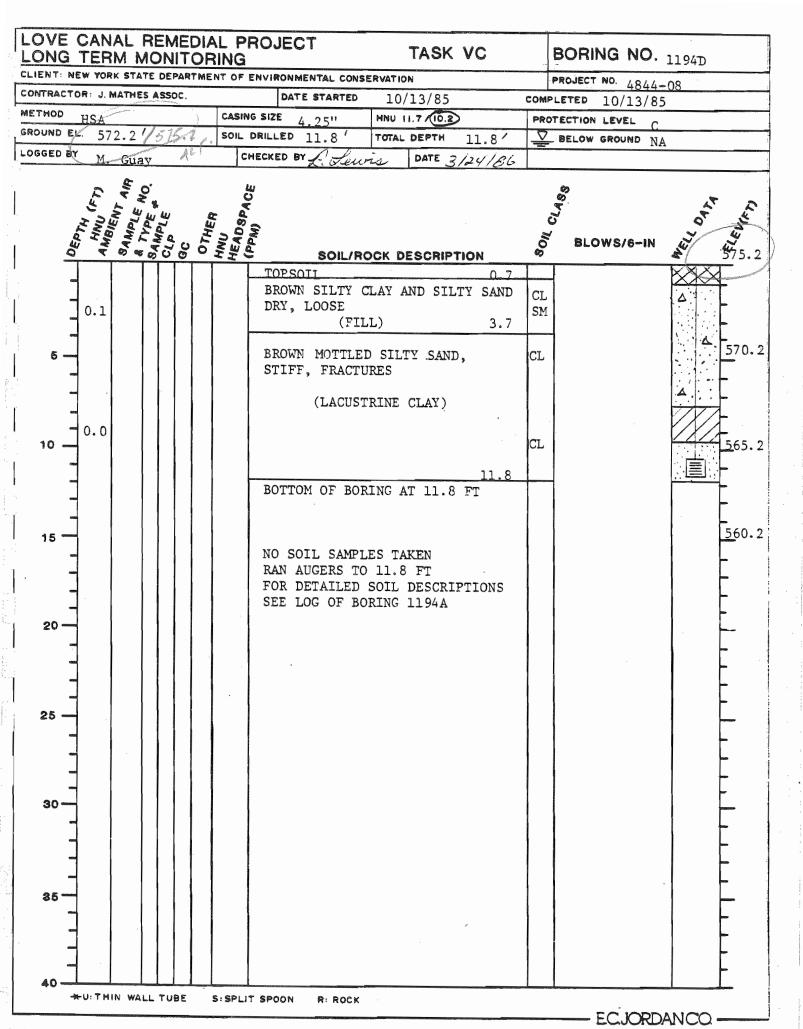
CONTRACTOR	A 12 March 10 March 1	CTAT								TASK \			BORING NO.			
	LIENT: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTM						ENVIRONM	ENTAL CON	SERVATIO	N		PROJECT NO. 4844-08				
METHOD H	ì:J.N∀	ATHES	ASS	oc.			DAT	E STARTED	10/	11/85		COMPL	ETED 10/11/85		*****	
	SA		,			CASIN	G SIZE	4.25"	HNU I	1.7 (10.2)		PROT	ECTION LEVEL C/	B		
GROUND EL.	51	75.3	<u> </u>				DRILLED	31.0 /		DEPTH	31.0′	2	BELOW GROUND NA			
LOGGED BY	М.	Guay	7			C1	HECKED BY	A. Lei	vis	DATE 3/	24/86					
DEPTH	AMBIES	SAMPLE NO	SAMPLE	dc 7	OTHER	HEADSPACE		SOIL/F	OCK D	ESCRIPTI	ON	<sup>son ci</sup>	න ව BLOWS/6-IN	MELL OALA	575.	
	- 1	s-1	$\Lambda$	N		0.5	TOPSO				0.7			XXX		
]		3-1	$\Delta^{\mathbb{N}}$		0.9	0.5	BROWN	SILTY C	LAY A	ND SILTY	SAND	CL	6-11-37	$\otimes$	-	
	0.5	S-2	MN	N		0.5	DRY, I	LOOSE, N (FILL		ASTIC	3.7	SM	10-11-12-10			
δ_(	0.5	s-3	N	N	2.0	0.5		MOTTLED SLIGHI		CLAY, 1	MOIST		2-2-3-5		<u>57</u> 0.	
	0.5	S-4	$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$	N		0.5	FRACTI					CL	2-6-9-11	5	-	
	0.5	S-5	М	N	2.0	4.5		(LACU	STRINE	E CLAY)			2-4-4-8		E.C.F	
10	0.5	S-6	N	N	1.0 2.5	0.5							1-3-6-10-18		565.	
-			$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$		25									Δ	-	
15	), 5		Ň		2 <u>.5</u> 25	0.5					14.7		2-2-3-3-3		360.	
-		5-8	M		2.5 2.5	0.5		SH-GRAY WET, PL		CLAY, V	ERY		WOH-WOH-1-2-3			
-	×4 -	5-9	X N	N	2.5 2.5	0.5	-	ŗ	ð				WOH-1-2-2-2		-	
20	1	5-10	N	N	2 <u>5</u> 2.5	0.5		(LACU	STRINE	CLAY)		CL	WOH-WOH-1-2-2	· · · · · · · · ·	<u>55</u> 5.	
		s-11/		N	2.5	0.5							WOH-WOH-1-2-2	2	-	
25 -	ŀ		7		2.5								₩UII <sup></sup> ₩UII <sup></sup> <b>1</b> <i>2</i> -2		550.	
-		5–12	N	N	2.5 2.5	0.5				SAND T	-	<u> </u>	WOH-3-2-1-2		annungen Staan	
-	10	5-13	N	N	25	0.5				VEL, VE DELY GRA		SM ML	WOH-2-6-7	Ì.		
30-	2	5-14	N	N	$\frac{1.3}{1.3}$	0.5		(GLAC	IAL TI	LL)	31.0		3-4-50 REFUSAL		545.	
							BOTTOM	I OF BOR	ING AT	31.0 F			REFUSAL			
							WOH =	WEIGHT	OF HAI	1 ER					540.	
35-															-	
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40															535.	

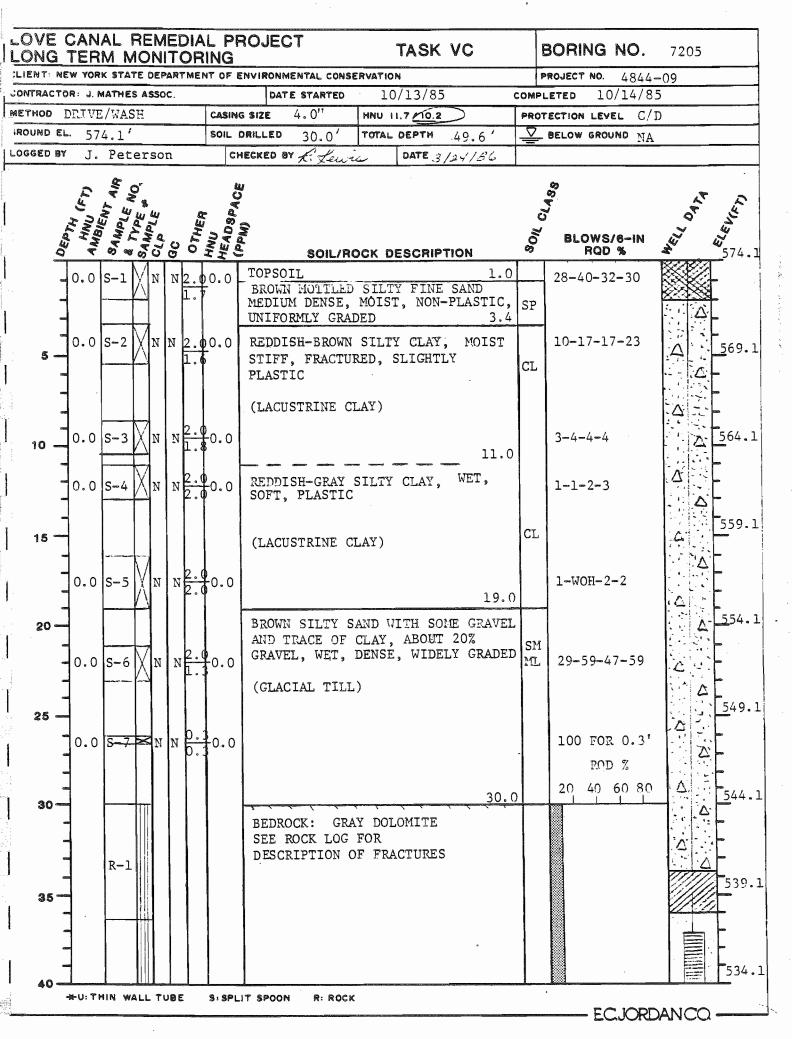
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UND EL					DRILLED 21 2	HNU 11.7/10.2	the state of the s		CTION LEVEL C/	D
GED BY	575	<u>.3</u> Guay			<u> </u>	TOTAL DEPTH			ELOW GROUND NA	
	11.	Guay	Concernance and		2 2 2	DATE 3/	24/86			
Dra	AMBIENTH	SAMPLE NO. SAMPLE NO. SAMPLE	GC OTHE	HNU HEADSPACE		OCK DESCRIPTIO		<sup>8</sup> 01 CLASS	BLOWS/6-IN	MELL ONTA
			ĪT		TOPSOIL		0.7			
-					BROWN SILTY	CLAY AND SILTY	SAND			
-	0.4							CL SM		
-	*				(FI)	/ بلات	3.7			
5					BROWN MOTTLE					<b>4</b> 570
-					STIFF, FRACTI	JRES				
-										
¢										
-					(LACUST	RINE CLAY)		CL		
10 —										£ 565
-										•
-										
_										
15 —							14.7			<b>▲</b> 560.
10					REDDISH-GRAY					-
đa					SOFT, WET			CL		
ome										XX-
-										
20 —					(LACUSTI	RINE CLAY)	21.3			555.
ate							61.J			
Ģ					BOTTOM OF BOI	RING AT 21.3				
25 —						AKEN. RAN AUG	ERS			550.
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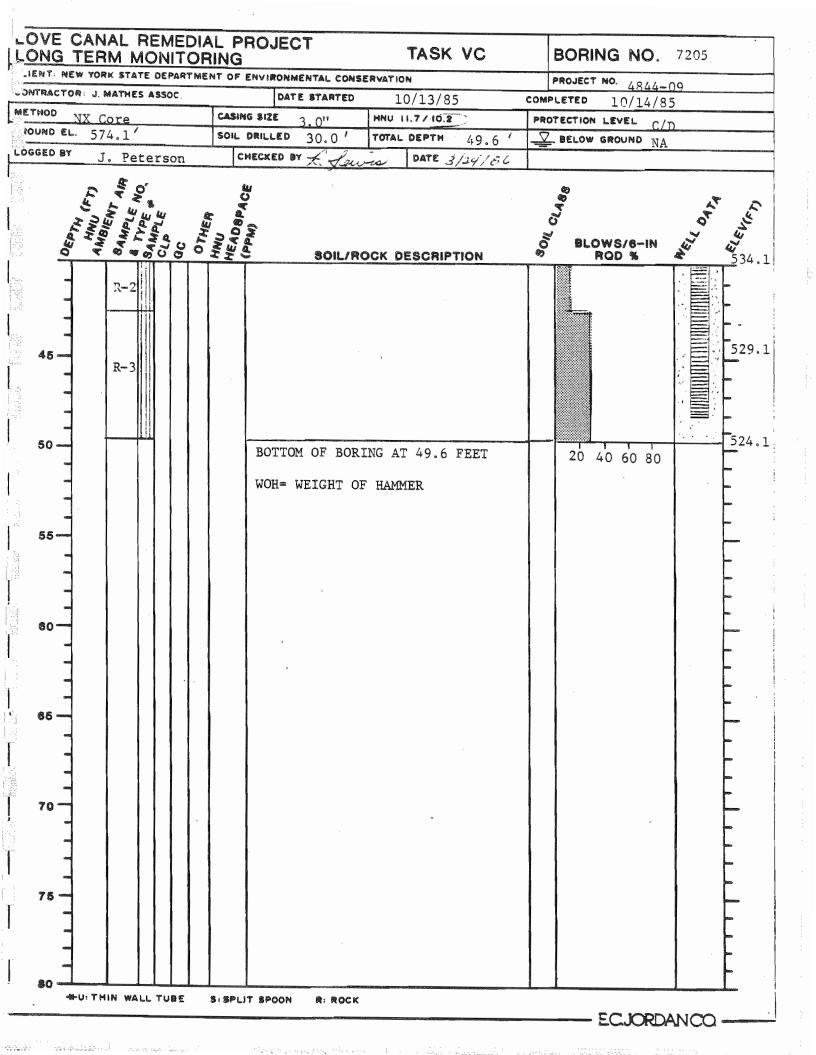
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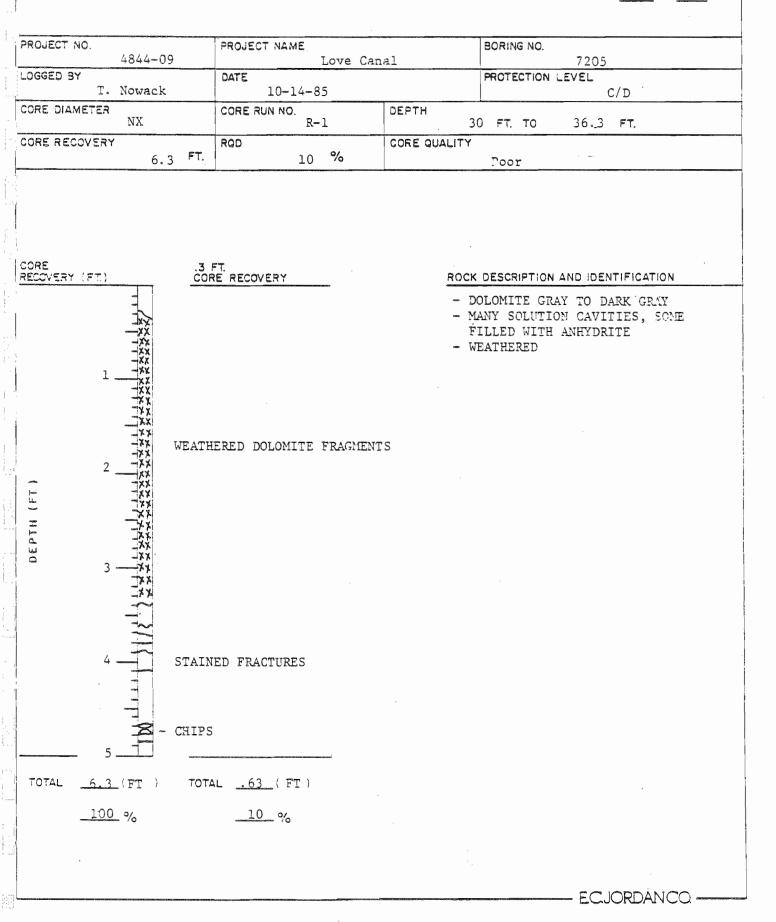


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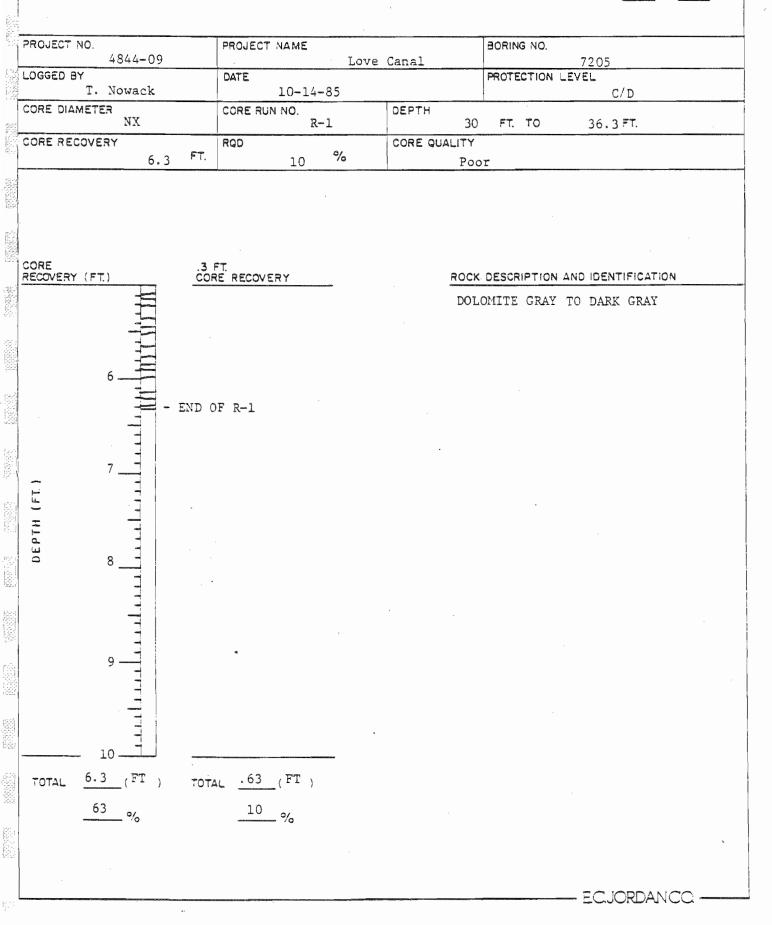
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SHEET 1 OF 2



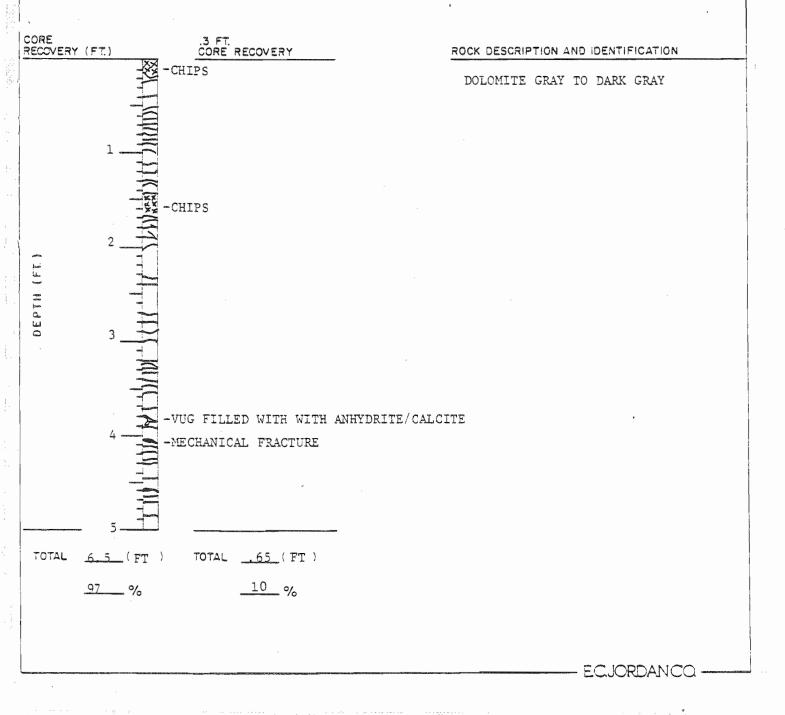
SHEET 2 OF 2



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SHEET 1 OF 2

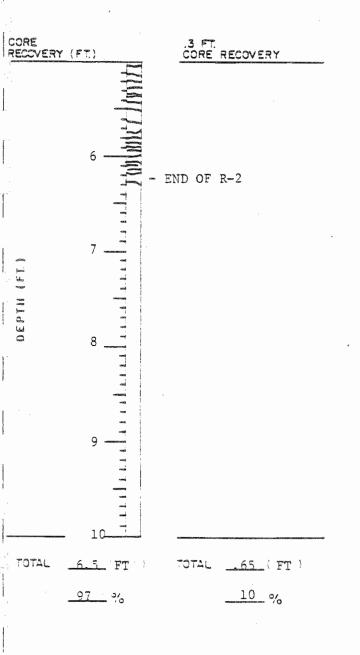
 PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Canal	7205
LOGGED BY T. Nowack	DATE 10-14-85	PROTECTION LEVEL C/D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO. R-2 DEPTH 36.	3 FT. TO 42.8 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 6.3 FT.	RGD CORE QUALITY	Poor



SHEET 2 OF 2

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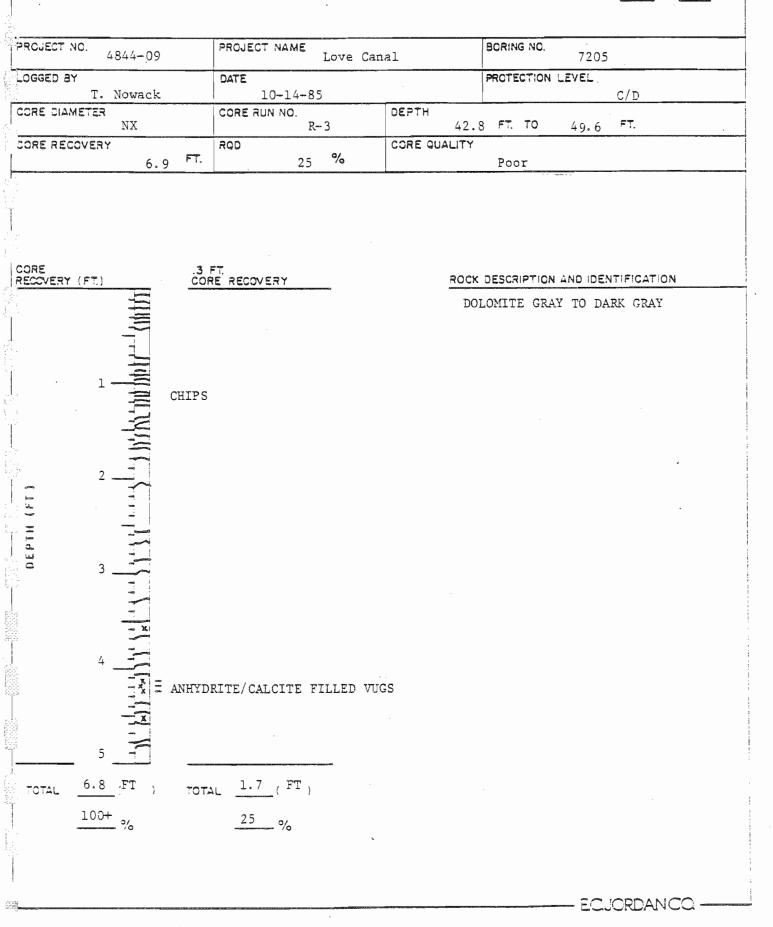
PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love_C	anal 7205
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
T. Nowack	10-14-85	C/D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-2	36.3 FT. TO 42.8 FT.
DORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
6.3 <sup>FT.</sup>	10 %	Poor



#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

DOLOMITE GRAY TO DARK GRAY

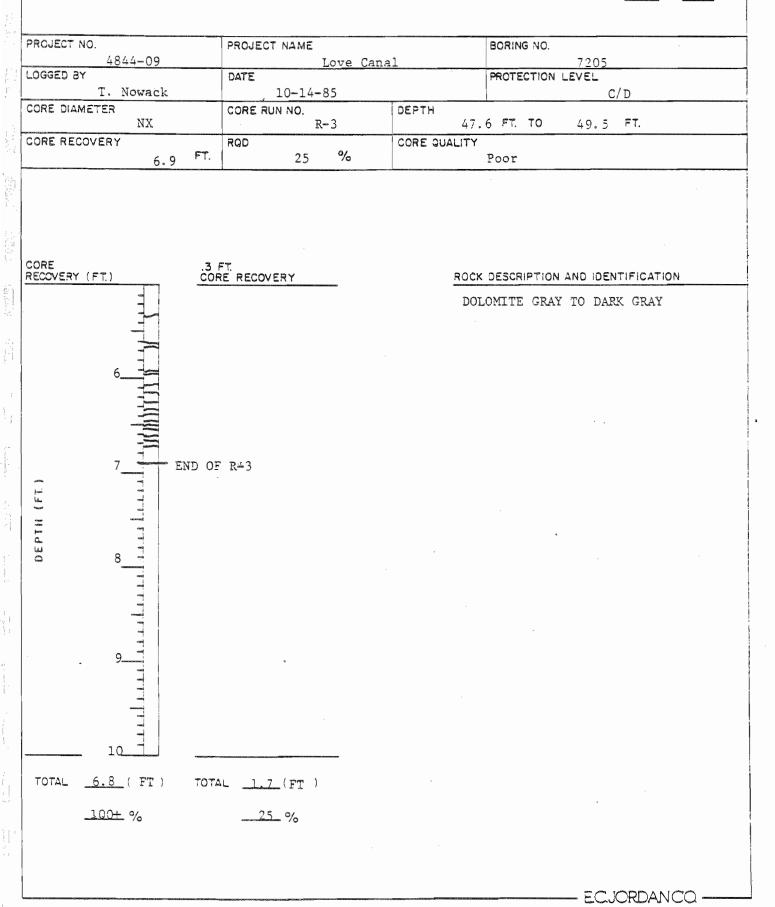
SHEET 1 OF 2



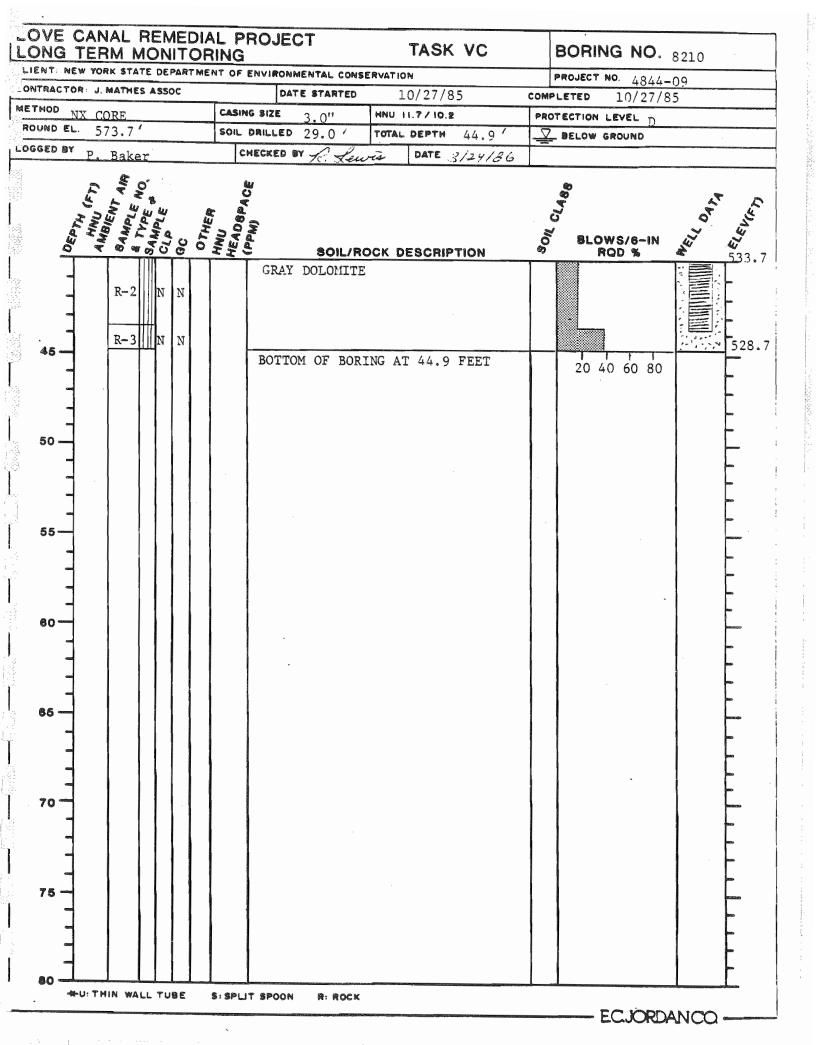
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SHEET 2 OF 2



LONG	TER	<u>M M</u>	<u> </u>	ITC	DR	ING	ROJECT	TASK	VC		BORING NO.	8210			
	AND TAKEN OF COMPANY		And in case of the local division of the loc		MEN	T OF	ENVIRONMENTAL CONS	ERVATION		ß	PROJECT NO. 4844-	-09			
CONTRACTO	an a share and the same operations		47.51.11.1.1	эс. <sup>-</sup>		1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000	DATE STARTED	10/27/85	COMP	MPLETED 10/27/85					
COLUMN TYLE AND IN COLUMN TWO IN CASE		E/WAS	H			CASIN	GSIZE 4.0"	HNU 11.7 10.2	$\geq$	PROTECTION LEVEL					
ROUND EL		3.7 1					DRILLED 29.0 '	TOTAL DEPTH		BELOW GROUND NA					
LOGGED BY	Ρ.	Bake	r	,		c	HECKED BY A Lin	DATE :	124/36			n na saya ngana paganan na kana ngana na			
DEP	AMBIC	<u> </u>	CLAMPLE	ГТ	T	HEADBPACE	TOPSOIL	DCK DESCRIP	0.3	<sup>3</sup> 0 <sub>1</sub> C	BLOWS/6-IN RQD %	<sup>4</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>			
		S-1 S-2				0.2	BROWN SILTY FI MEDIUM DENSE, (ALLUVIAL SAND	UNIFORMLY (	GRADED	SP	2-5-7-11	Δ Δ 568.			
5	0.2		Y		ι. β		REDDISH-BROWN STIFF FRACTURE PLASTIC	SILTY CLAY	5.5 MOIST,	CL	4-17-21-23	Δ Δ 563.			
	0.2	S-3	<pre>N</pre>	N 22	2.0	0.2	(LACUSTRINE CL REDDISH-GRAY S PLASTIC, SOFT	ILTY CLAY,	12.0 WET,		WOH-WOH-2	Δ 558.			
20 —	0.2	S-4	И		2.0	0.2	(LACUSTRINE CL	AY)	22.0	CL	WOH-WOH-2	Δ 553.			
- 25	0.2	S-5	N	NZ	2.0	0.2	BROWN SILTY SA AND CLAY, ABOU SLIGHTLY PLAST	T 20% GRAVE	L, MOIST,	SM ML	2-7-11-14	<u>5</u> 48.			
- 30		S-6	N T	NC		0.2		DOLOMITE	29.0		11-28-50 RQD % 20 40 60 80	<u>5</u> 43.			
35 -		R-1 R-2					SEE ROCK LOGS 1 OF FRACTURES	FOR DESCRIP	TION			538. 533.			
		N WALL					T SPOON R: ROCK			Contractor of the local division of the loca		and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second			

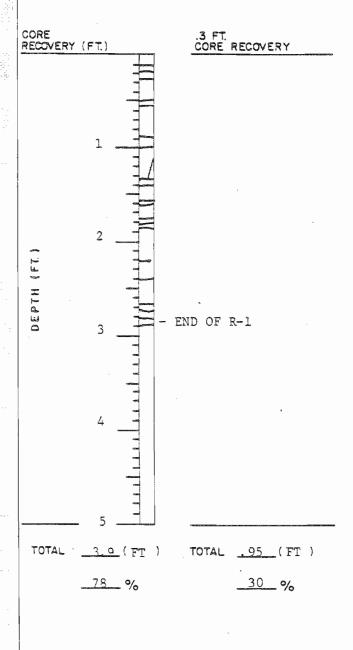


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SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO. 484	4-09		PROJECT NAME Love Ca	inal	BCRING NO. 8210
LOGGED BY P. Bak	er/S.	Waite	DATE 10-27-85		PROTECTION LEVEL D
CORE DIAMETER	X		CORE RUN NO. R-1	DEPTH 29.8	FT. TO 33.7 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	2.9	FT.	RQD 30 %	CORE QUALITY	Poor
			30 .0		



#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

-DOLOMITE GRAY -WEATHERED GYPSUM VUGS

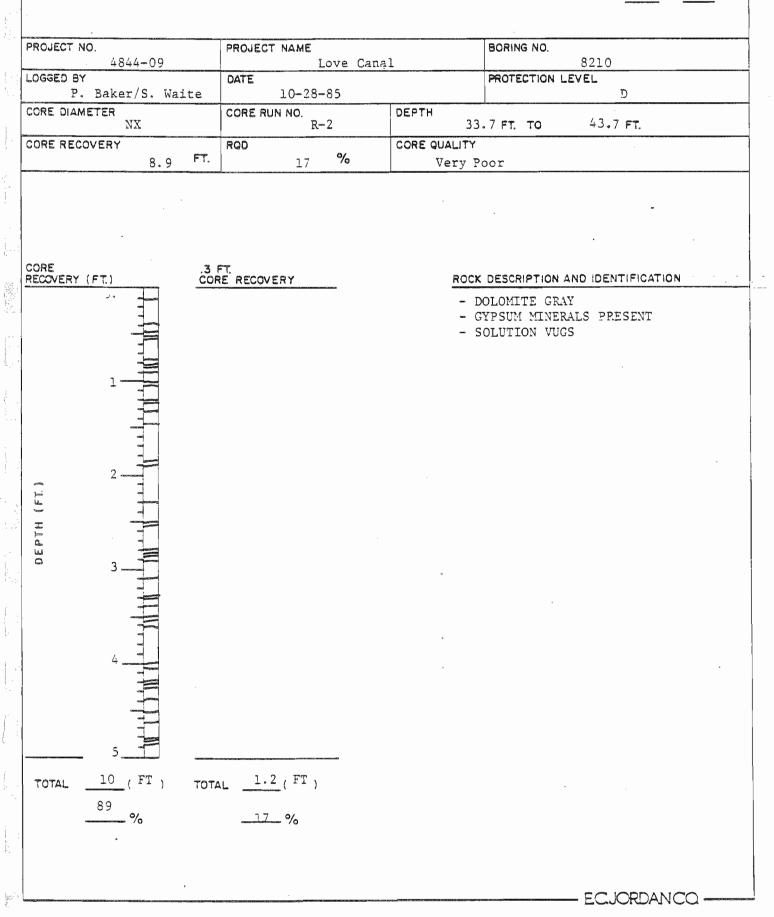
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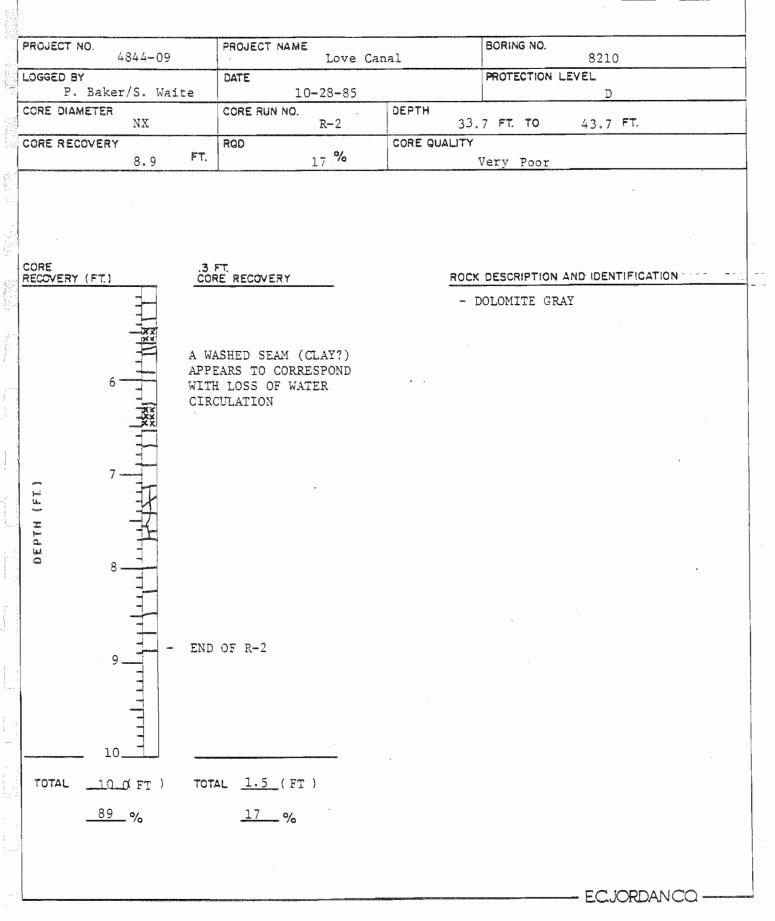
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SHEET 1 OF 2



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SHEET 2 OF 2



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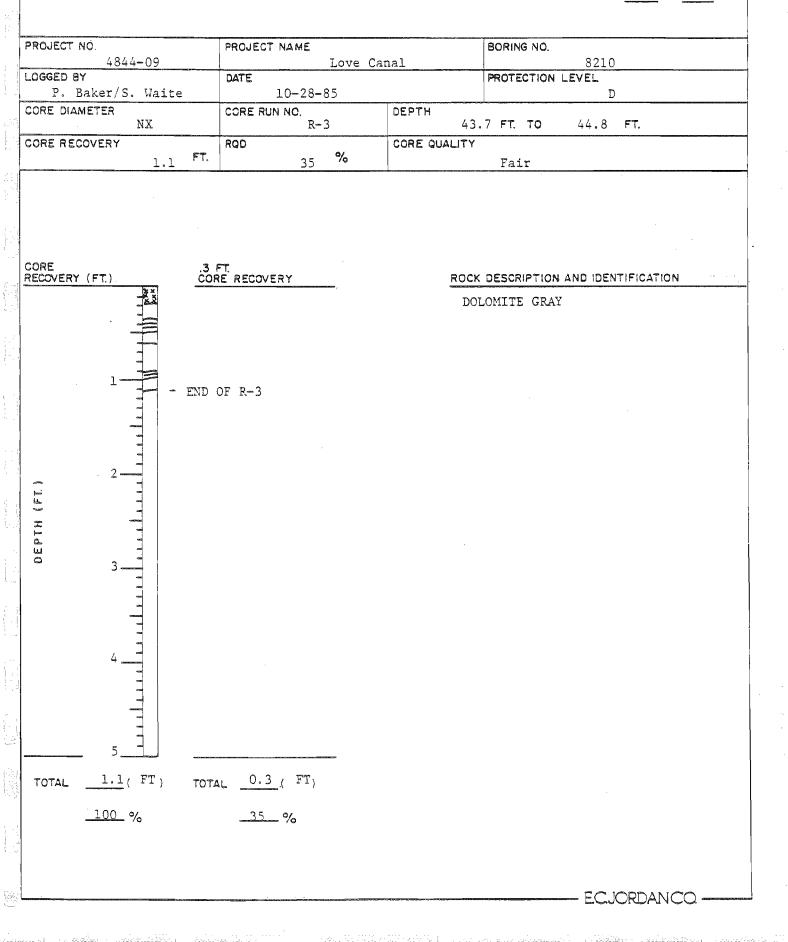
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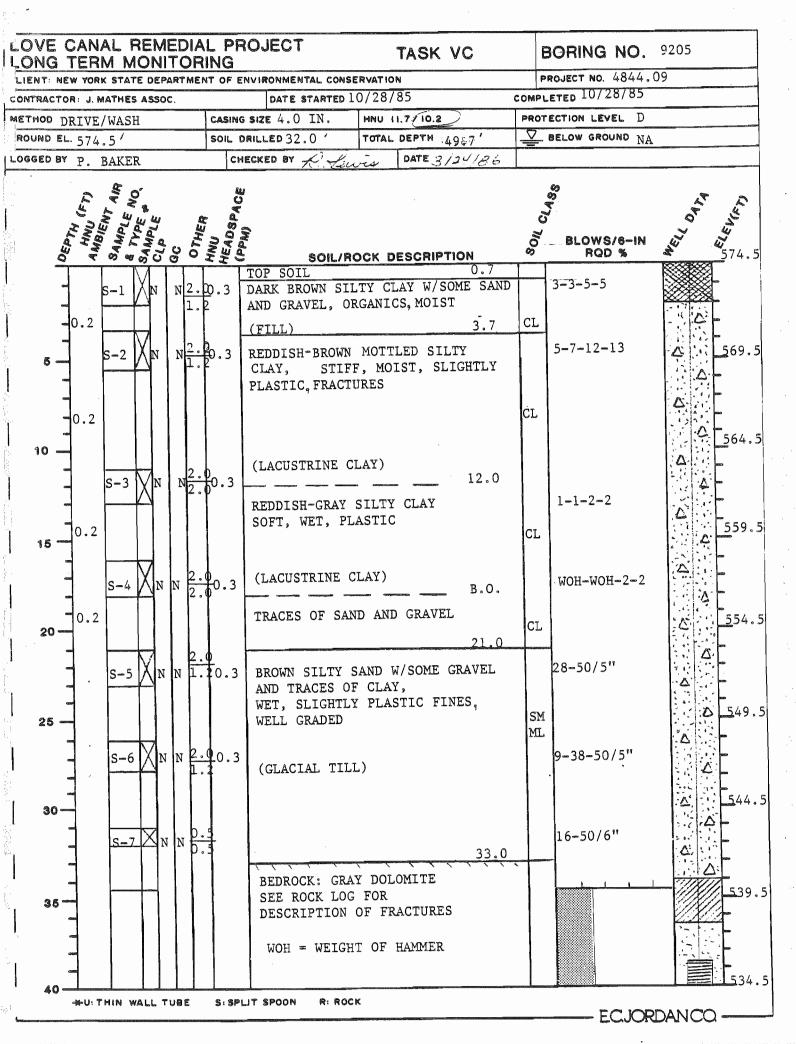
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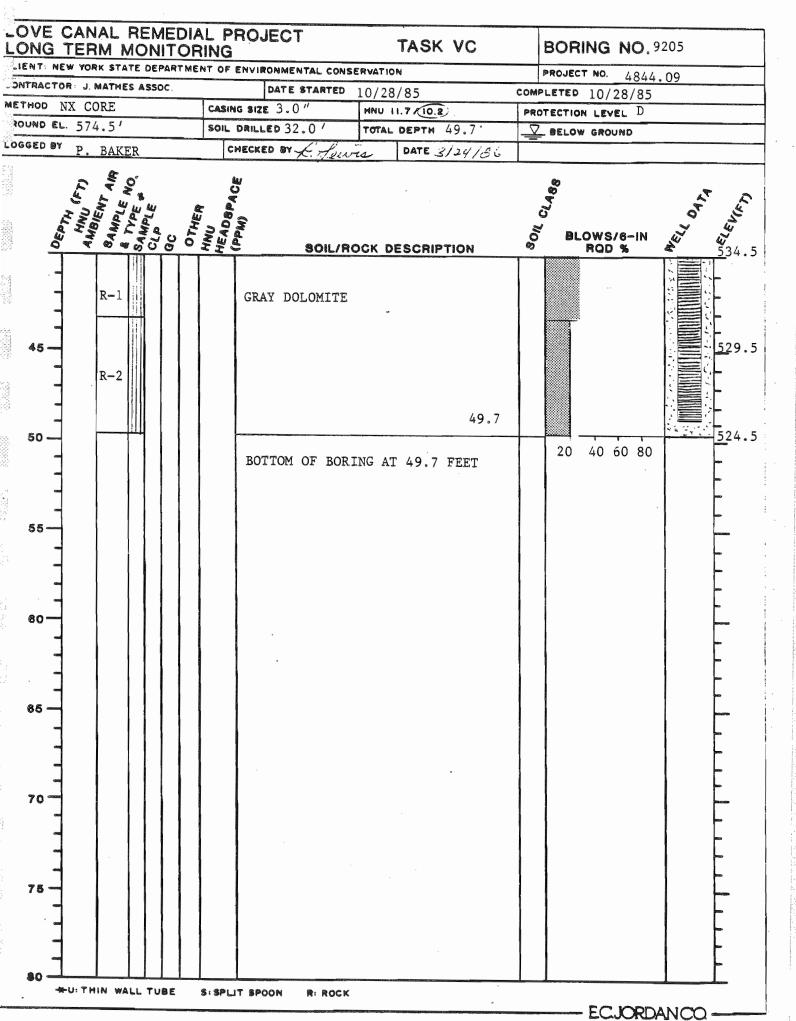
SHEET 1 OF 1

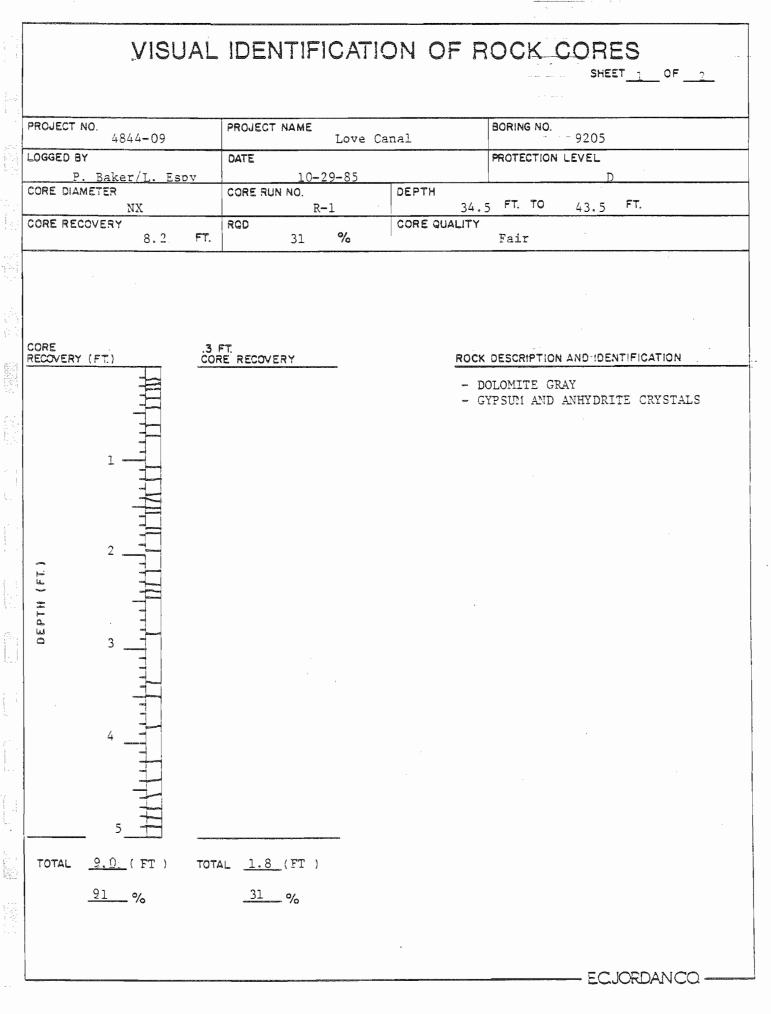




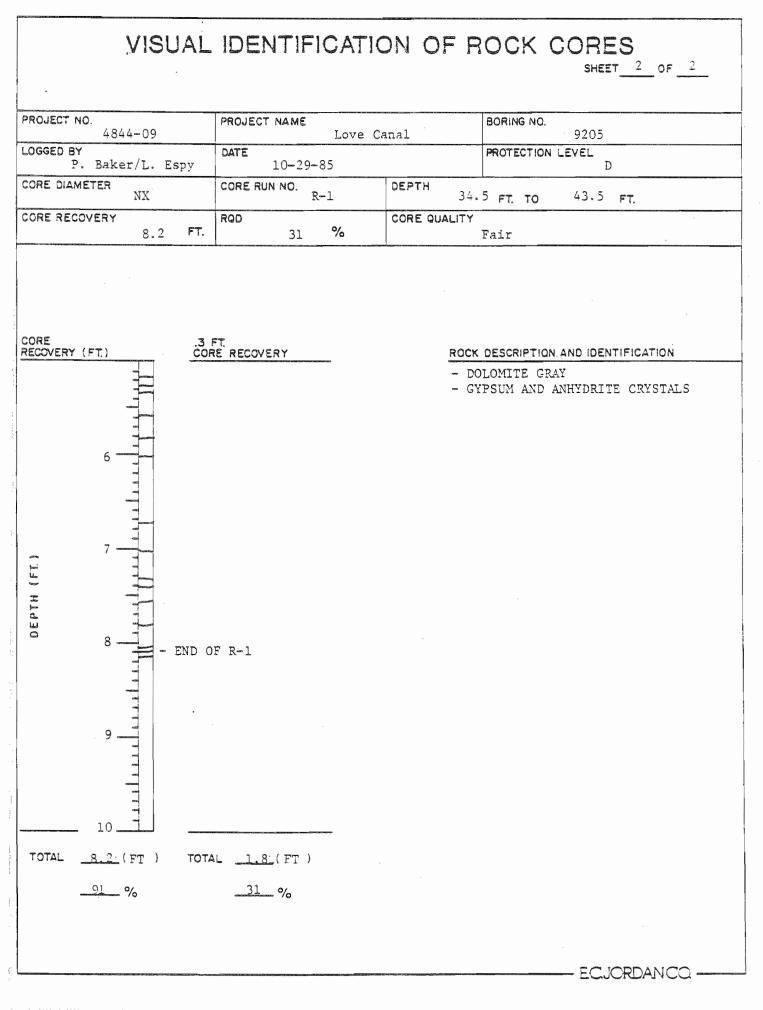
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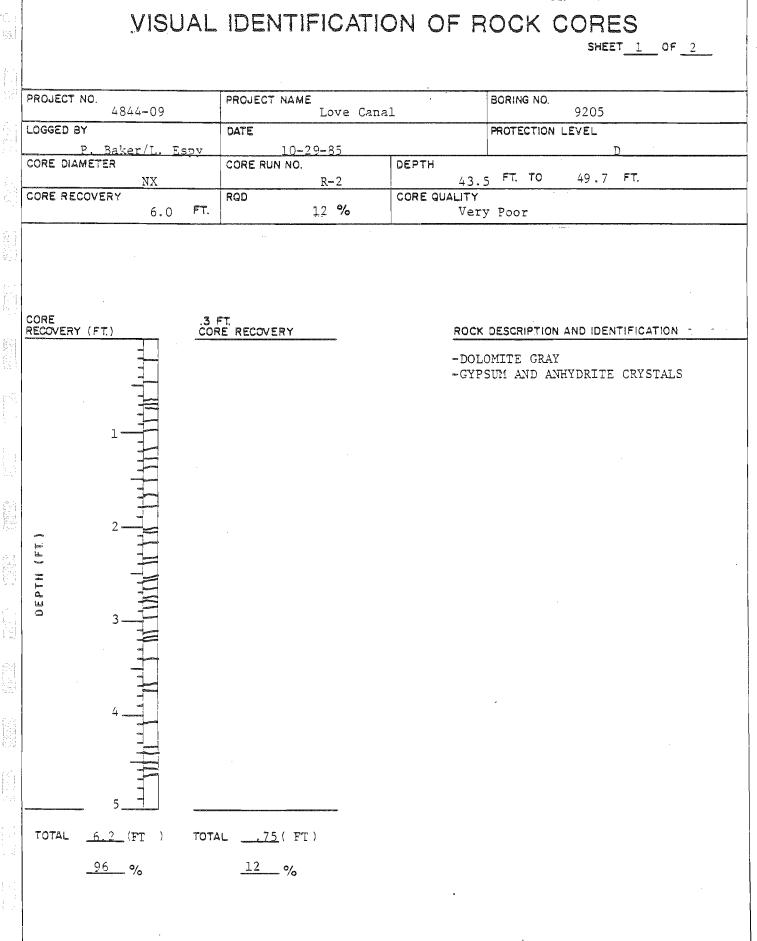


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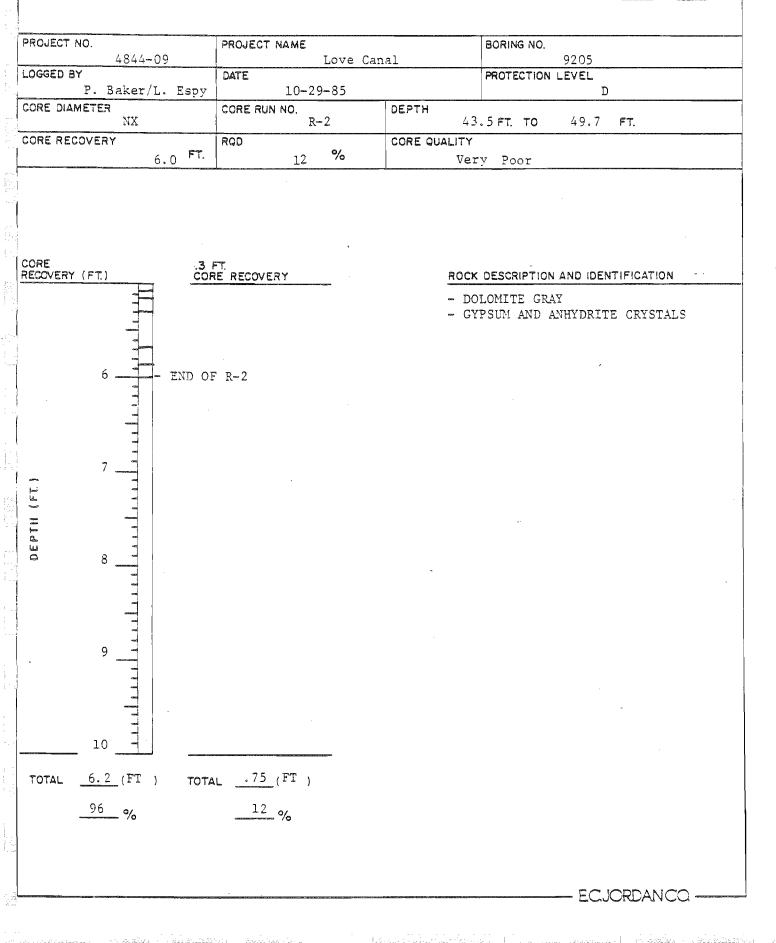
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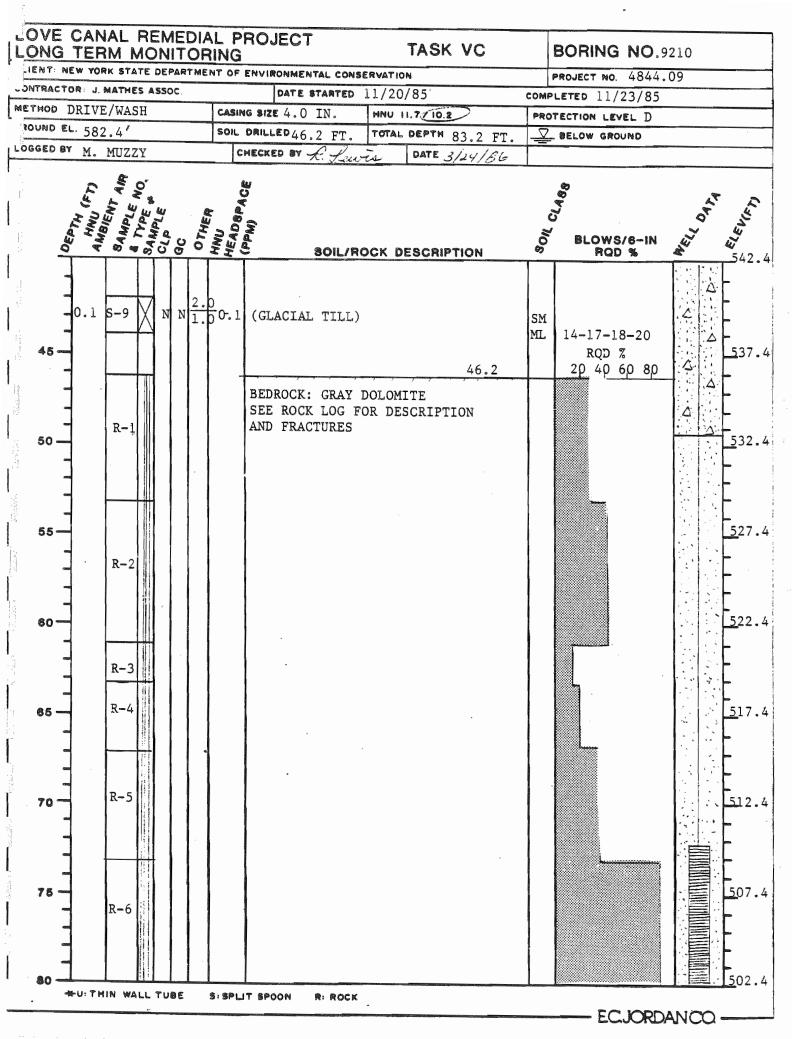
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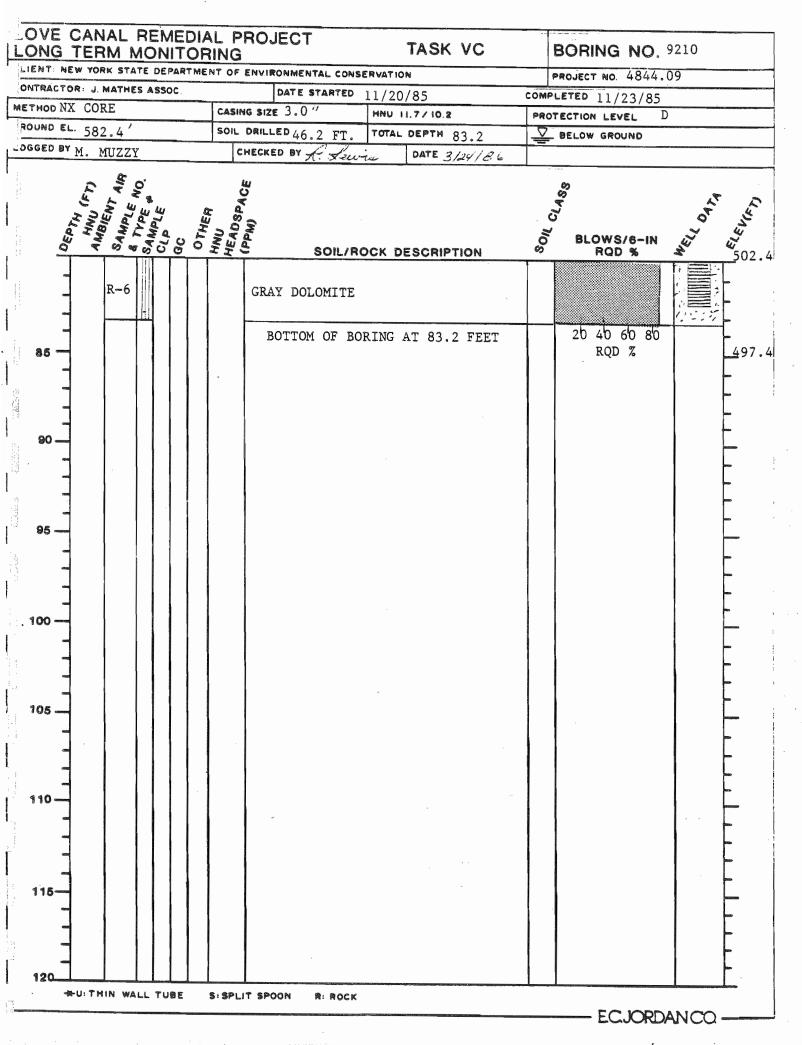
SHEET 2 OF 2



ONG TERM MONITORING									JECT		TASK \			BORING NO.	-
IENT: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ONTRACTOR: J. MATHES ASSOC. DATE STARTED 11/20/85										PROJECT NO. 4844.09					
				300	••				and a start of the start of t	-				ETED 11/23/85	
ETHOD DI		WASE 32.4							E4.0 IN. ED 46.2 FT.		1.7 210.2			BELOW GROUND	Τ Α
GGED DY						gr		CONTRACTOR OF A			T		÷.	BFLOM CKOUND	NA
9955 01	M. 14	10221						NEGR	ED BY A. Main	ri	DATE 3/2	24/15 6			
)Ea.	ANBIE	SAMPLE NO	ANDE	CLP C	ç	OTHER		(PPM) ACE		8.8.V P	F0001571		son <sub>Chai</sub>	8 8 BLOWS/6-IN RQD %	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ř			<u>%</u>		<u>,</u>	T	<u> </u>	TOF	SOIL/H	OCK D	ESCRIPTI	0.5			
R R	0.2	S-1	X	N	N	2.0	p.2	BRC TRA	WN TO GRAY ACE OF GRAVI			),		4-6-8-10	
	0.2	S-2	X	N	N	2.0	) 5.0	(F1	LL)			7 0	CL SM	12-21-23-20	<u>5</u> 77
- 10 - 15	0.2	<b>S-</b> 3	X	N	N	2.0	- N . A	REI MOI STI	DDISH-BROWN ST, SLIGHTI IFF, FRACTUN	LY PLA RES	-	7.0	CL	4-6-11-15	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet \\$
- - - 20	0.1	S-4	X	N	N	2.(	-0.1					21 0	CL	6-13-15-17	▲ ▲ ▲ 562
	0.1	S-5	X	N	N	2.(	10.2	S	EDDISH-GRAY DFT, WET, P LACUSTRINE	LASTI	CLAY,	21.0	CL	1-1-1-2	
43 43 44	0.1	S-6	X	N	N	2.(	0.1						CL	WOH-WOH-2-3	A 552
30 - - -	0.1	S-7	X	N	N		0.	0: S1	ROWN SILTY F GRAVEL, M LIGHTLY PLA IDELY GRADE	OIST STIC, I	-	RACE	SM ML	40-44-50/0.3	
35-	<b>-</b> <b>-</b> <b>-</b> <b>0</b> ,1	S-8	X	N	N		9.0		GLACIAL TIL	L)			SM		A ≤ 547
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#### VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF ROCK CORES SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 4844-09 9210 Love Canal LOGGED BY PROTECTION LEVEL DATE D 11-22-85 M. Muzzy CORE DIAMETER DEPTH CORE RUN NO. NX R-1 46.2 53.2 FT. TO FT. CORE RECOVERY CORE QUALITY RQD % FT. 6.3 27 Poor

CORE RECOVERY (FT.)

DEPTH (FT.

1

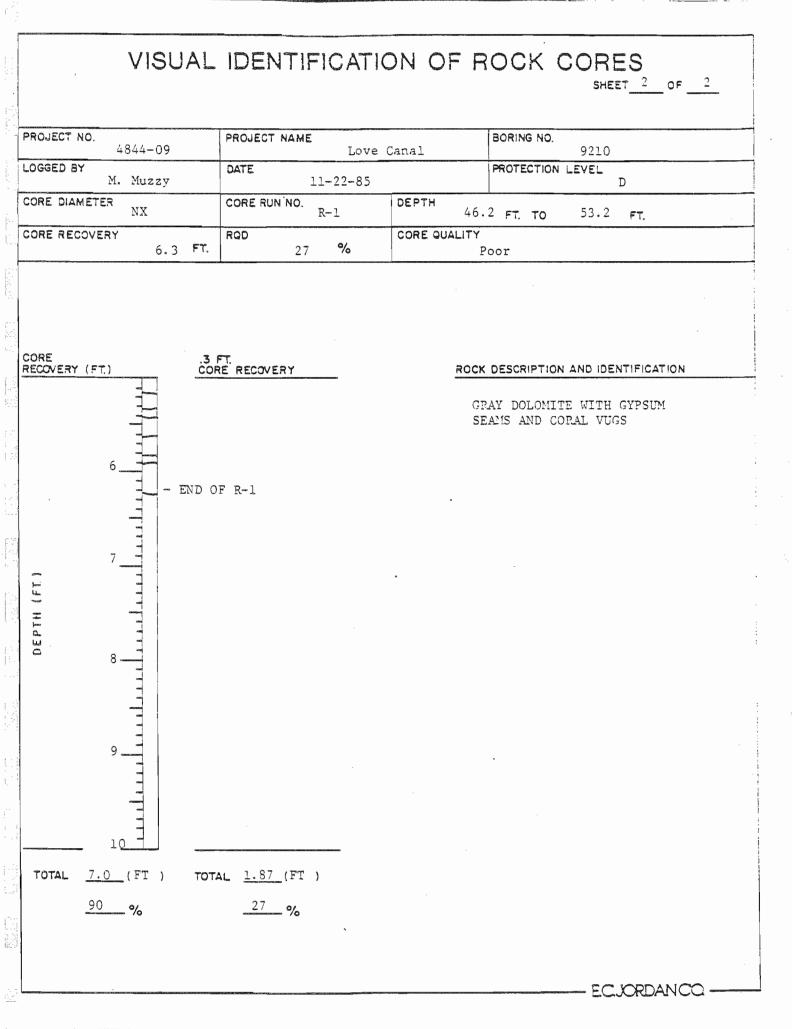
2

3

.3 FT. CORE RECOVERY ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION GRAY DOLOMITE WITH GYPSUM SEAMS AND CORRAL VUGS

TOTAL TOTAL 1.87 (FT ) 7.0 (FT ) <u>90 %</u> <u>27</u>%

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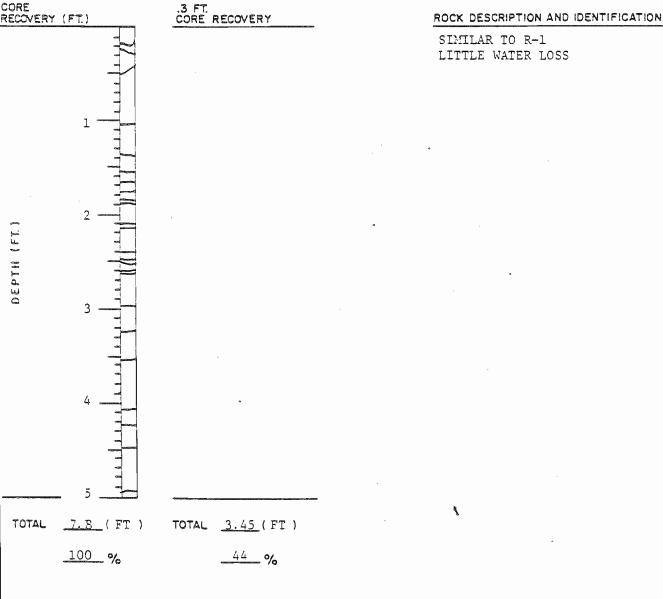
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SHEET 1 OF 2

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PROJECT NO. 48	44-09	PROJECT NAME Love Car	BORING NO. 9210
LOGGED BY M. M	uzzy	DATE 11-22-85	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER	NX	CORE RUN NO. R-2	DEPTH 53.2 FT. TO 61.0 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	8.1 FT.	RGD 44 %	CORE QUALITY Poor

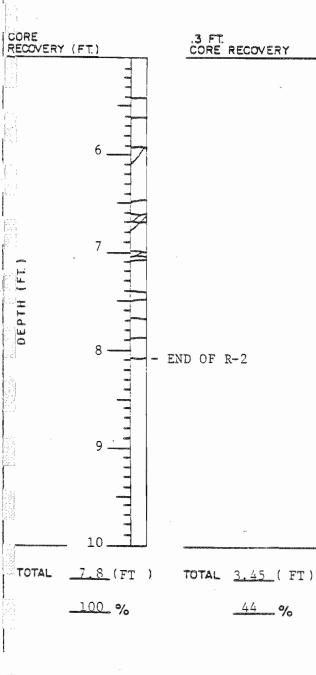




SHEET 2 OF 2

ECJORDANCO

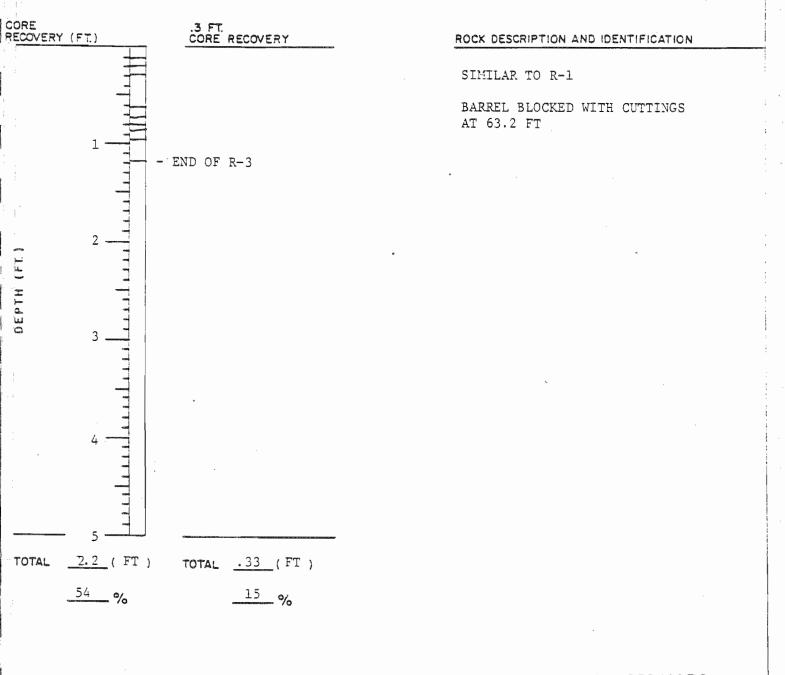
<b>ROJECT NO.</b> 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love C	anal 9210
M. Muzzy	DATE 11-22-85	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO. R-2	DEPTH 53.2 FT. TO 61.0 FT.
DRE RECOVERY 8.1 FT.	RGD 44 %	CORE QUALITY Poor
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		



ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SIMILAR TO R-1

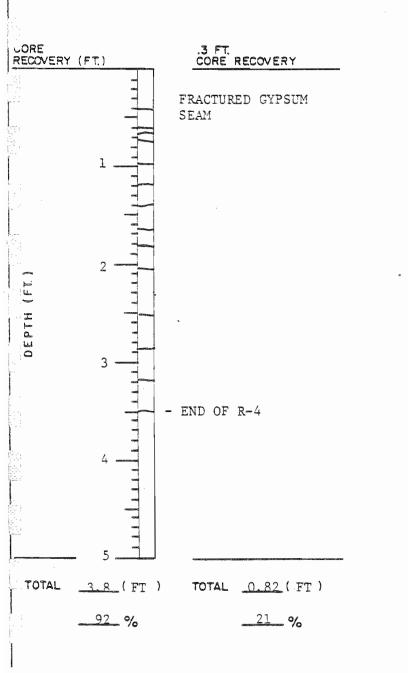
OJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Ca	inal BORING NO. 9210
DIGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
M. Muzzy	11-22-85	D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-3	61.0 FT. TO 63.2 FT.
DRE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
1.2 F	15 %	Poor



- ECJORDANCO

SHEET 1 OF 1

ROJECT NO. BORING NO. PROJECT NAME 4844-09 9210 Love Canal LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL 11-22-85 D M1127V м CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH 63.2 FT. TO 67.0 FT. NX R-4ORE RECOVERY ROD CORE QUALITY % FT. 3.5 21 Poor



ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SHEET OF 1

SIMILAR TO R-1

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ROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love	Canal 9210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
M. Muzzy	11-23-85	D
UDRE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-5	67.0 FT. TO 73.2 FT.
ORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
6.4 FT.	36 %	Poor
	ang manana sa mang ng pang mang pang pang pang na mang	

DRE RECOVERY (FT.)

TOTAL

100\_%

.3 FT. CORE RECOVERY

6.2 (FT) TOTAL 2.29 (FT)

36\_%

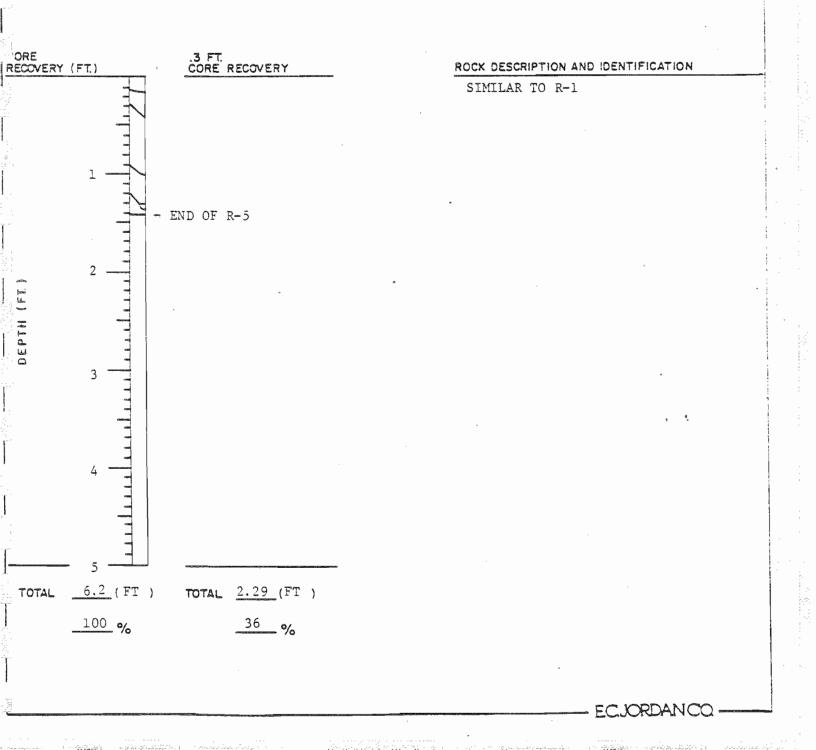
ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SIMILAR TO R-1

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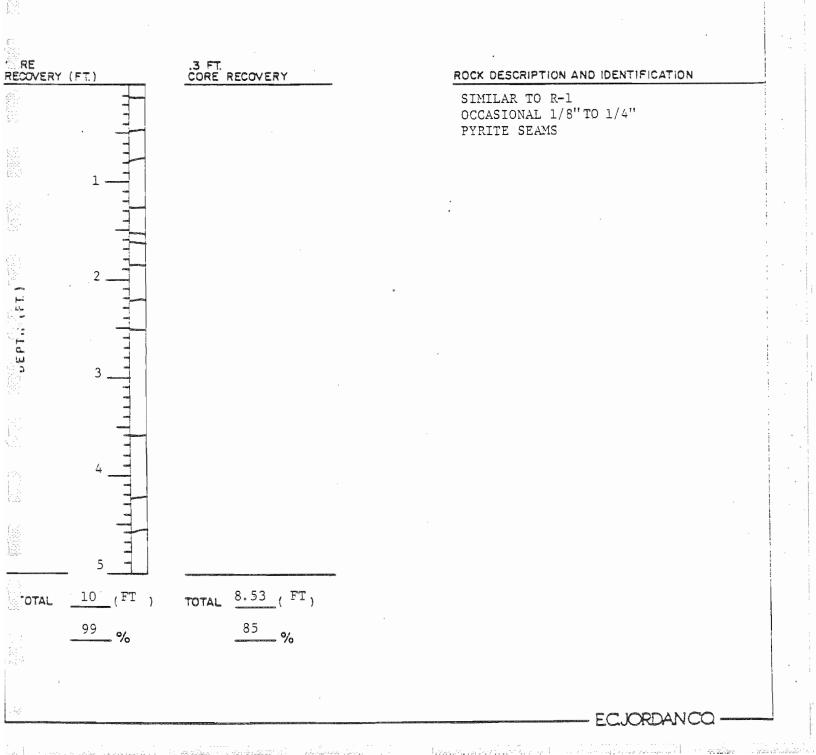
SHEET 2 OF 2

ROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Canal	BORING NO. . 9210
LOGGED BY M. Muzzy	DATE 11-23-85	PROTECTION LEVEL
ORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-5 DEPTH 6	7.0FT. TO 73.2 FT.
ORE RECOVERY	RQD CORE QUALITY	Poor

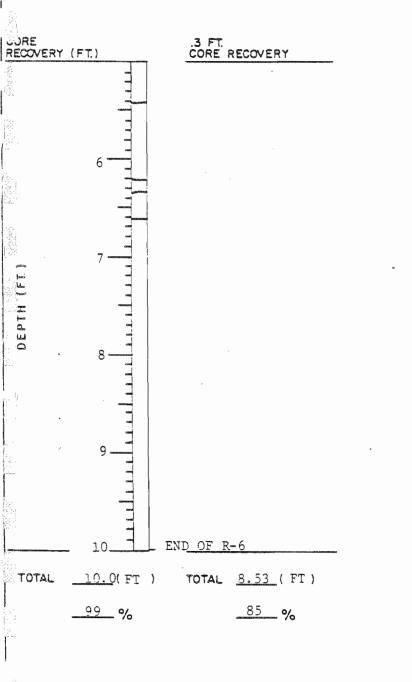


SHEET 1 OF 2

OJECT NO.			PROJECT NAME		BORING NO.	
4	844-09		Love Can	al	9210	
LOGGED BY			DATE		PROTECTION LEVEL	
<u></u> M. N	Muzzy		11-23-85		D	
RE DIAMETER	NX		CORE RUN NO. R-6	DEPTH 73.2	FT. TO 83.2	FT.
RE RECOVERY	9.9	FT.	85 %	CORE QUALITY	Good	



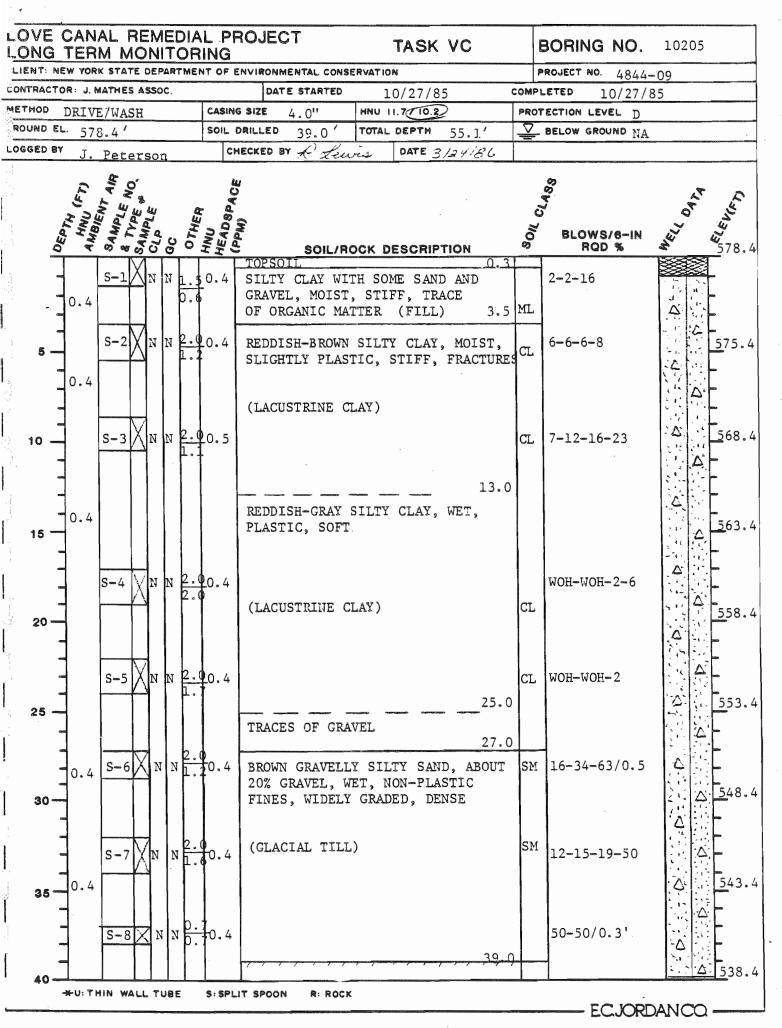
COJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Cana	1 BORING NO. 9210
LOGGED BY M. Muzzy	DATE 11-23-85	PROTECTION LEVEL D
CURE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO. R-6	DEPTH 73.2 FT. TO 83.2 FT.
DRE RECOVERY	85 %	Good



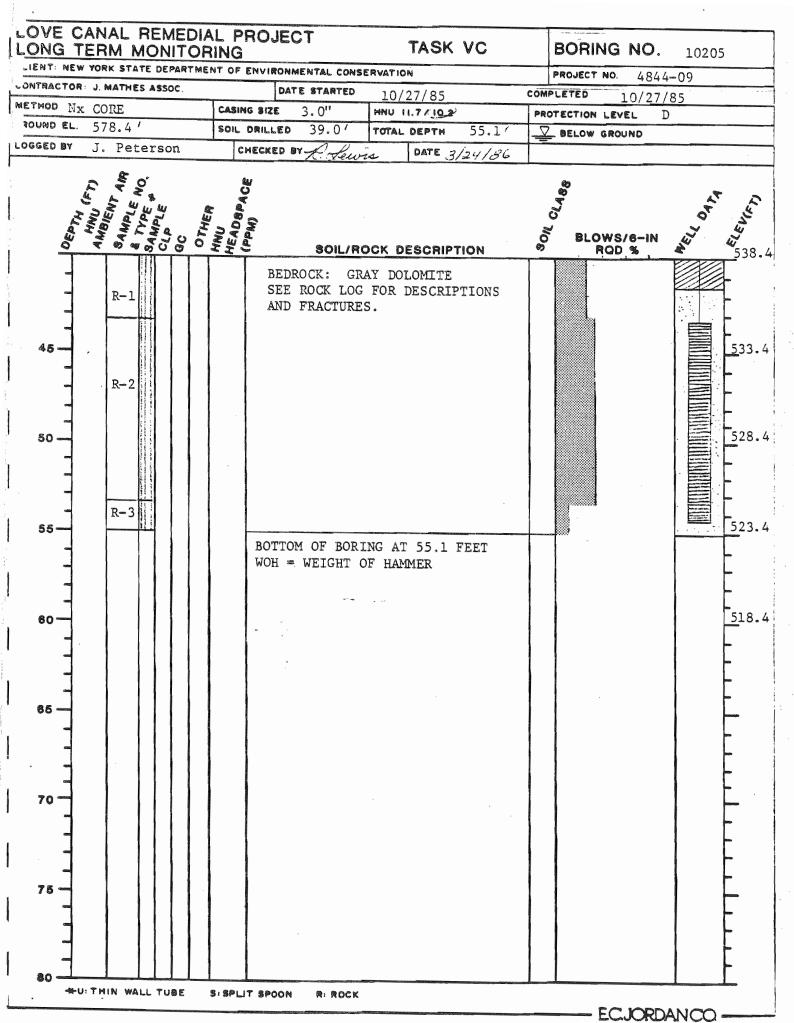
#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SIMILAR TO R-1

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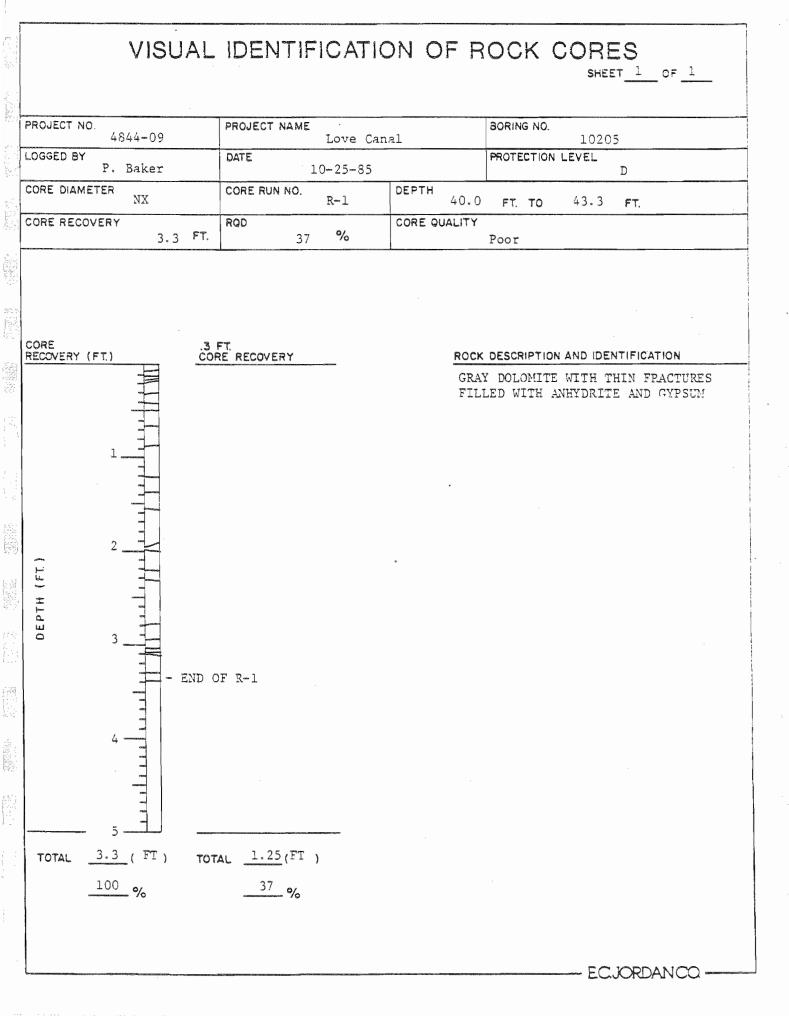


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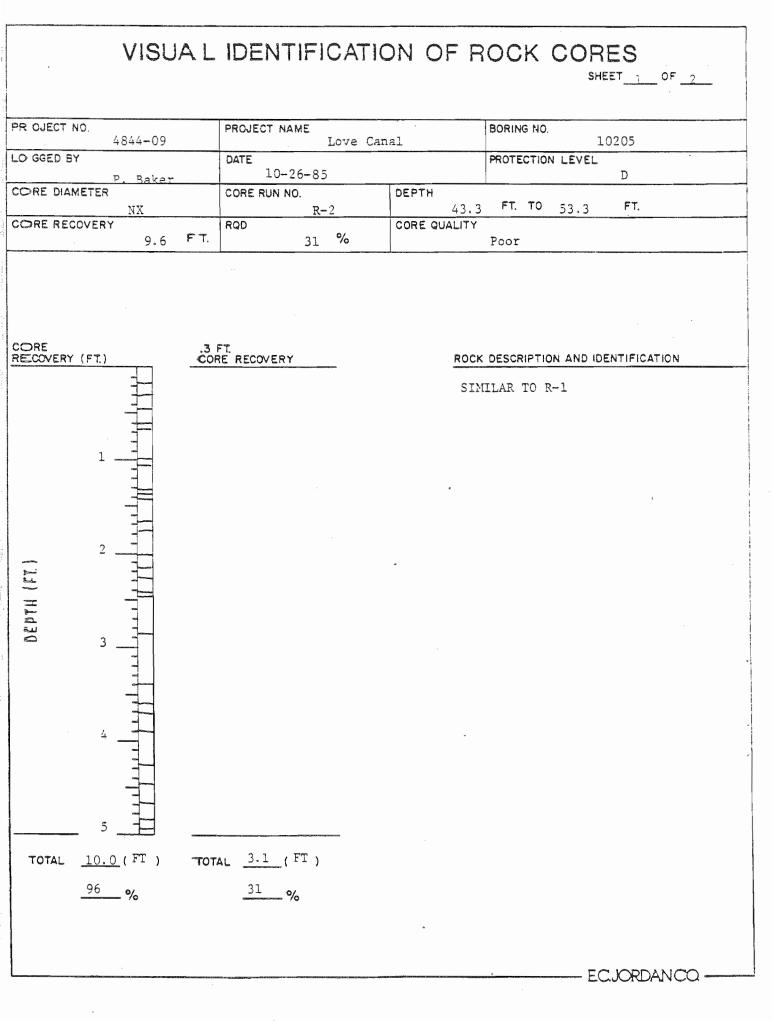
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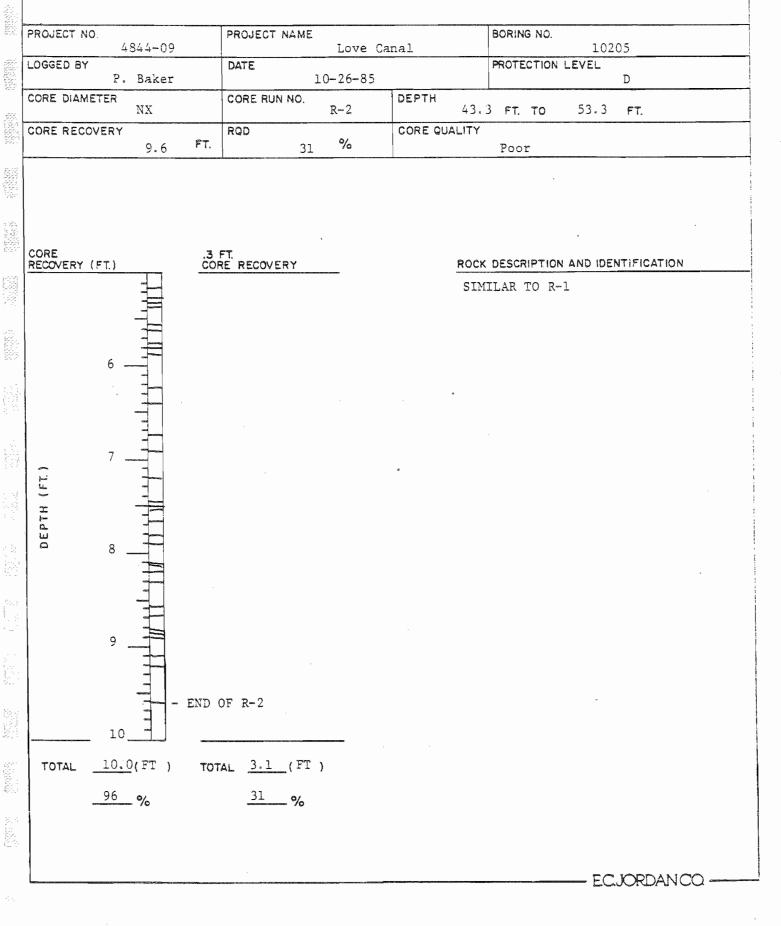
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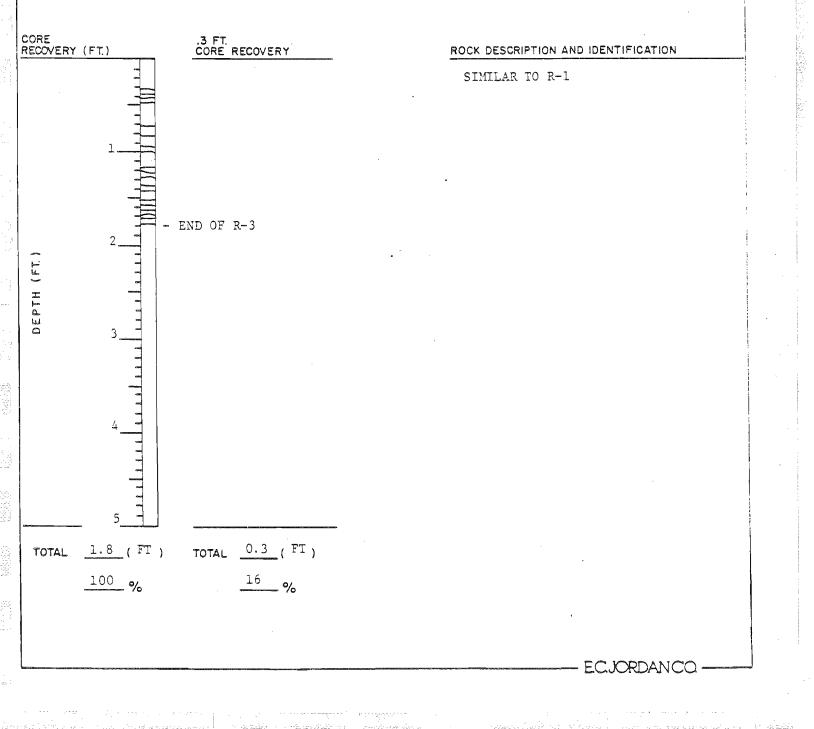
SHEET 2 OF 2

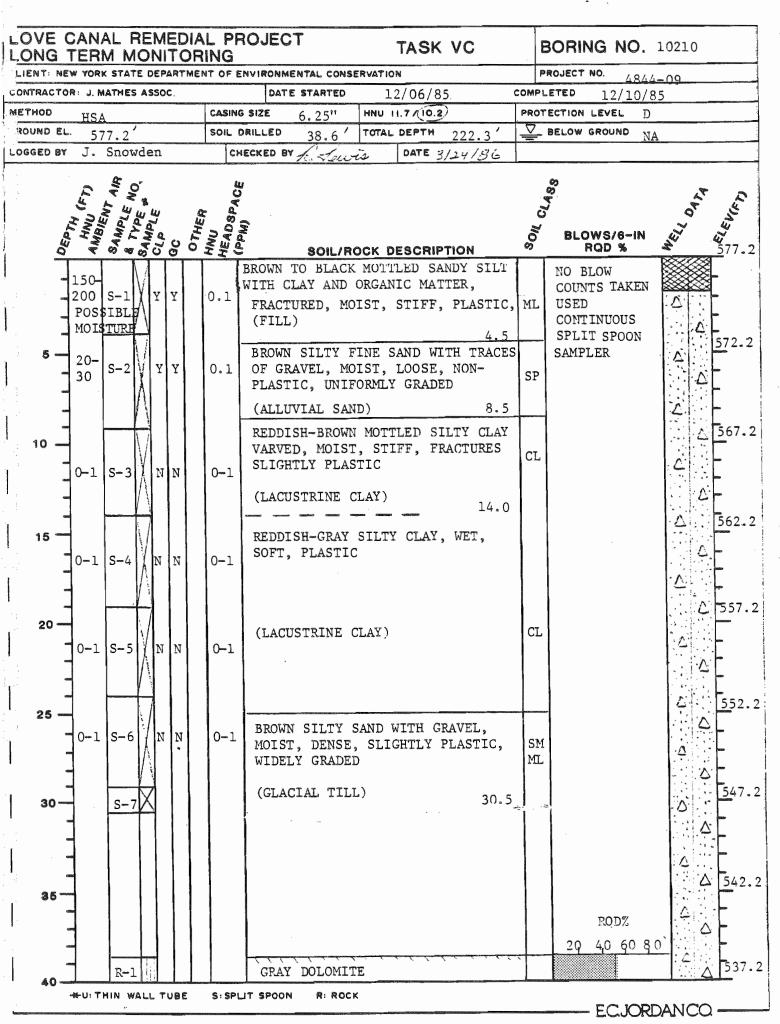


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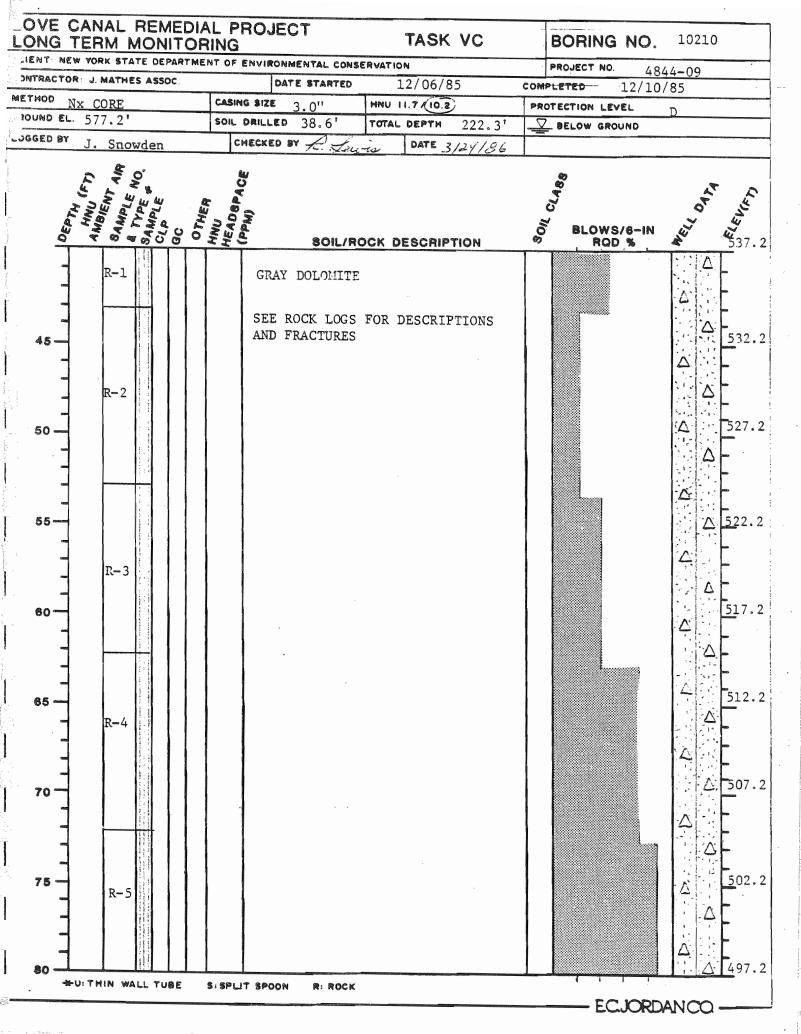
SHEET 1 OF 1

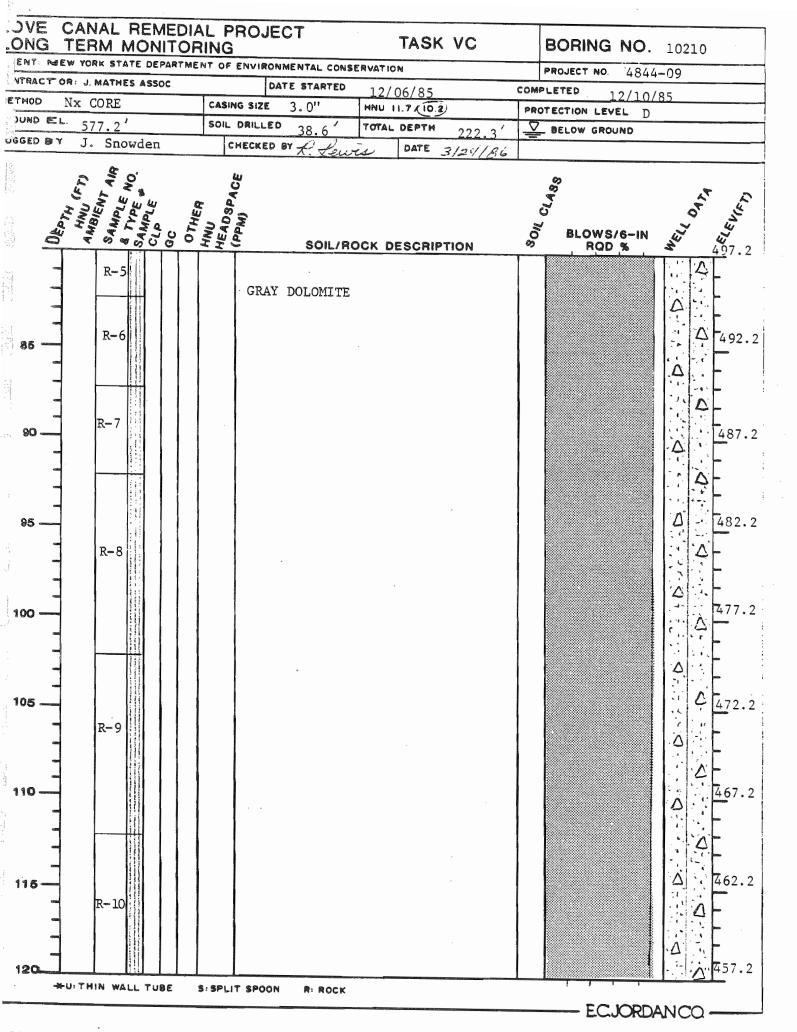
PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME	anal BORING NO. 10205
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
P. Baker	10-26-85	D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-3	53.3 FT. TO 55.1 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD 16 %	CORE QUALITY Very Poor

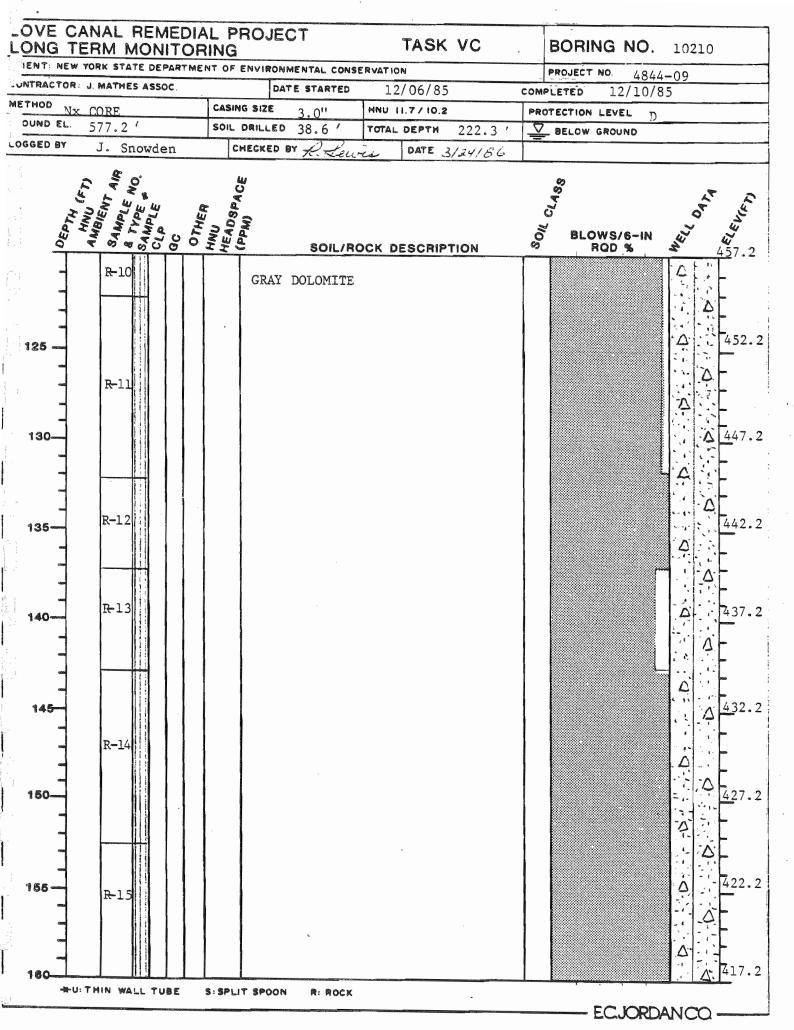




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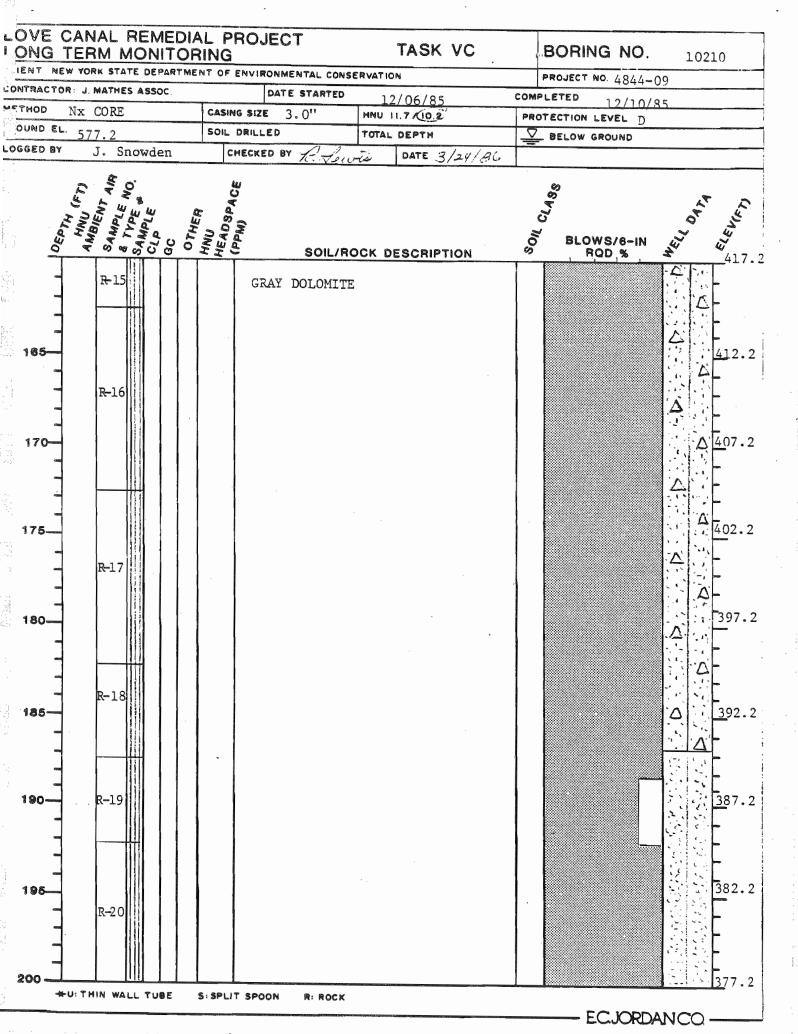


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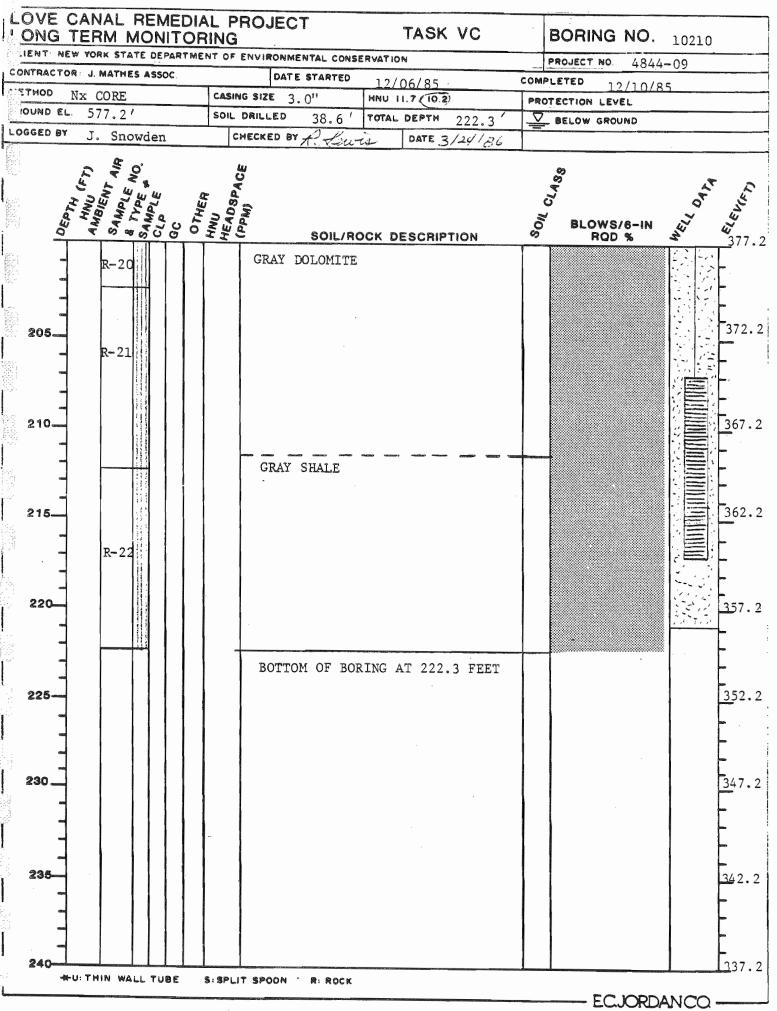
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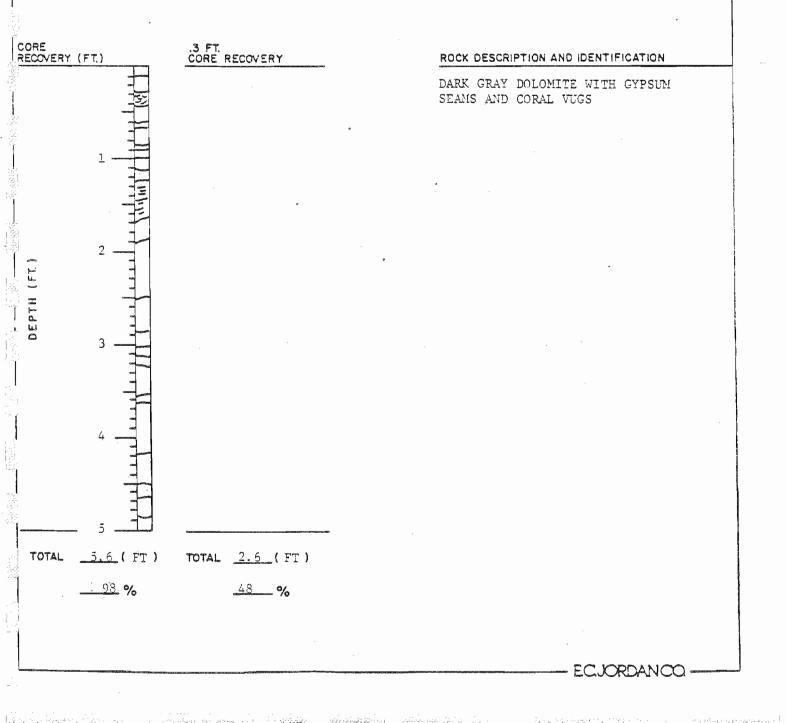
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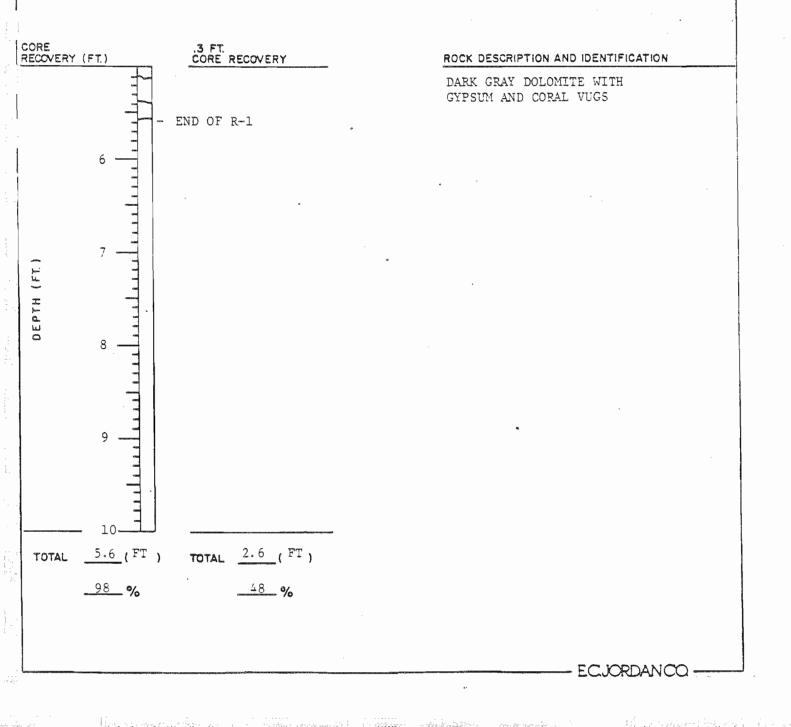
SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
Love Can	al 10210
DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
11-24-85	Mod. D
CORE RUN NO. R-1	DEPTH 37.6 FT. TO 43.2 FT.
T. 48 %	CORE QUALITY Poor
	DATE 11-24-85 CORE RUN NO. R-1

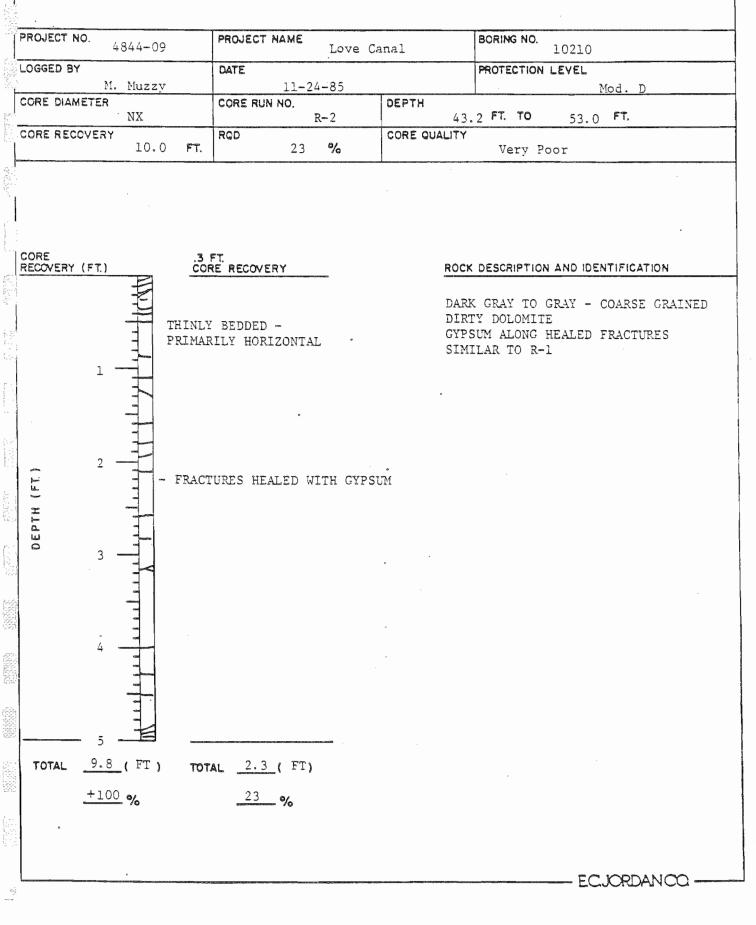


SHEET \_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Car	10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
M. Muzzy	11-24-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH 37.6FT. TO 43.2 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
5.5 FT.	48 <b>%</b>	Poor



SHEET 1 OF 2



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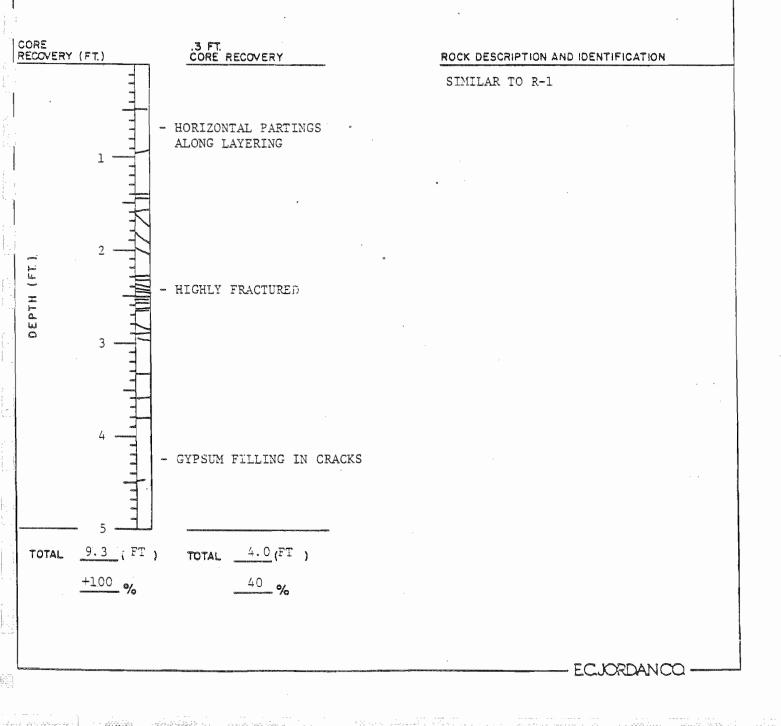
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#### VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF ROCK CORES SHEET 2 OF 2 PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 4844-09 Love Canal 10210 LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL C. White 11-25-85 Mod. D CORE DIAMETER DEPTH CORE RUN NO. 43.2FT. TO $\mathbf{N}\mathbf{X}$ R-2 53.0 FT. CORE RECOVERY RQD CORE QUALITY 10.0 FT. 23 % Very Poor .3 FT. CORE RECOVERY CORE RECOVERY (FT.) ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION SIMILAR TO R-1 - FRACTURE WITH CALCITE OR GYPSUM 6 7 DEPTH (FT.) - LOOKS MORE COMPETENT BREAKING ALONG HEALED FRACTURES 8 9 - HIGHLY WX - HEALED FRACTURES GYPSUM SEAMS - END OF R-2 10-

TOTAL <u>9.8</u> (FT ) TOTAL <u>2.3</u> (FT ) +100 % <u>23</u> %

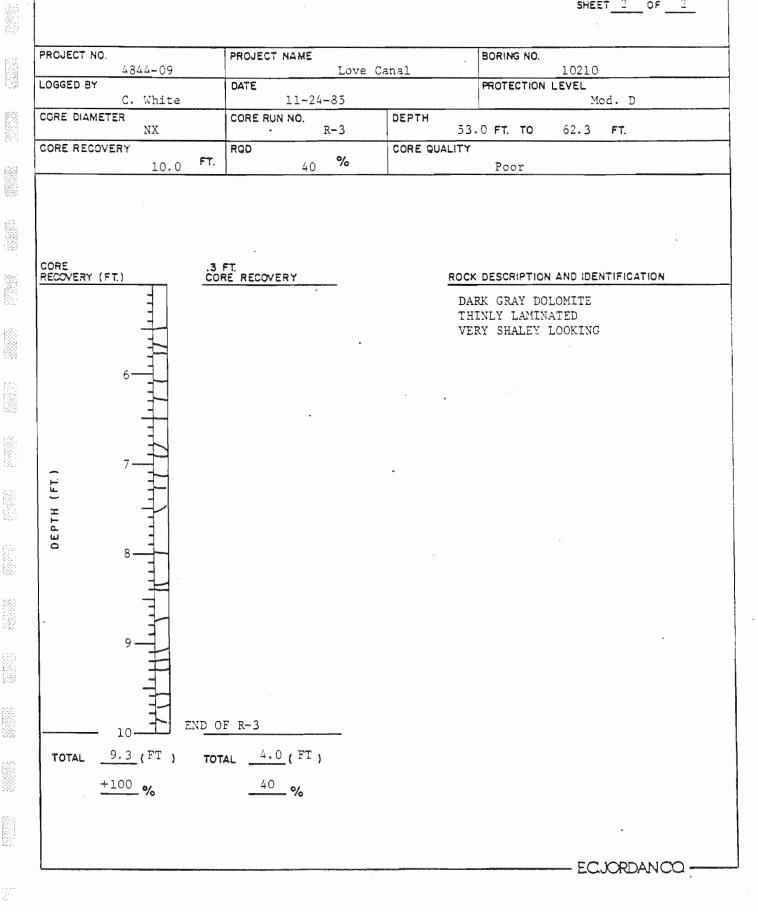
SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Car	10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	11-24-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-3	53.0 FT. TO 62.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
10.0 FT.	40 <b>%</b>	Poor



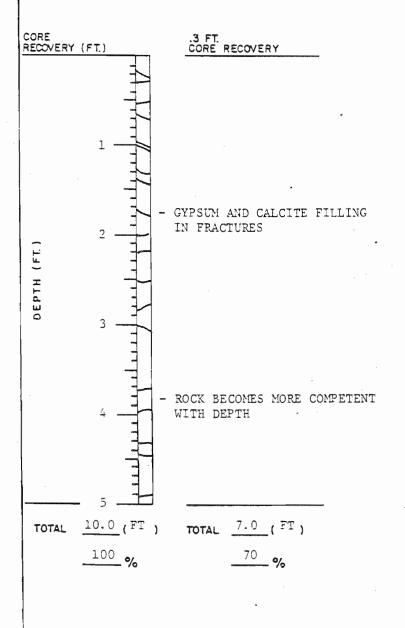


SHEET 2 OF 2



SHEET\_1\_OF\_2\_

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Cana	10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	11-24-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-4	62.3 FT. TO 72.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
10.0 FT.	70 <b>%</b>	Fair

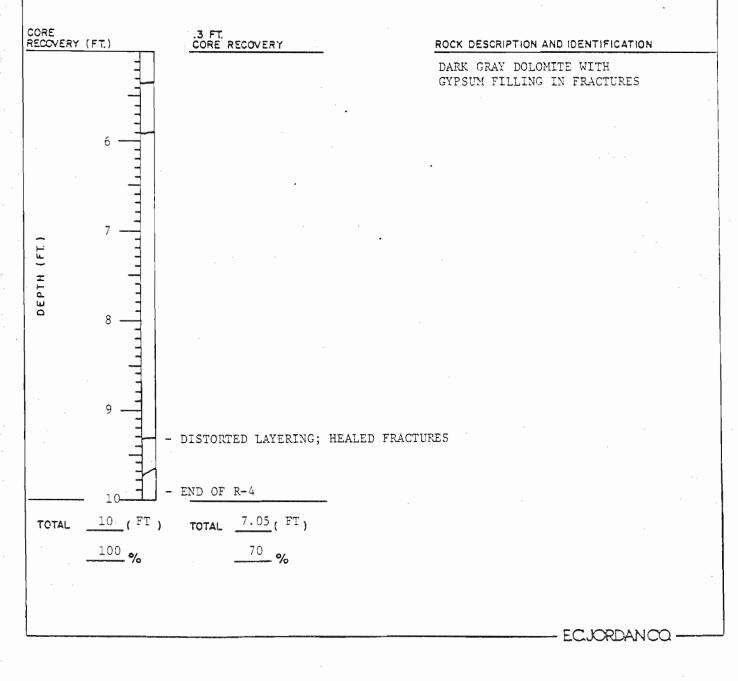


ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

DARK GRAY MEDIUM-GRAINED DOLOMITE

SHEET 2 OF 2

DDA IEAZ NA		
PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Canal	10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	11-25-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-4	62.3 FT. TO 72.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY		CORE QUALITY
10.0 FT.	70 %	Fair



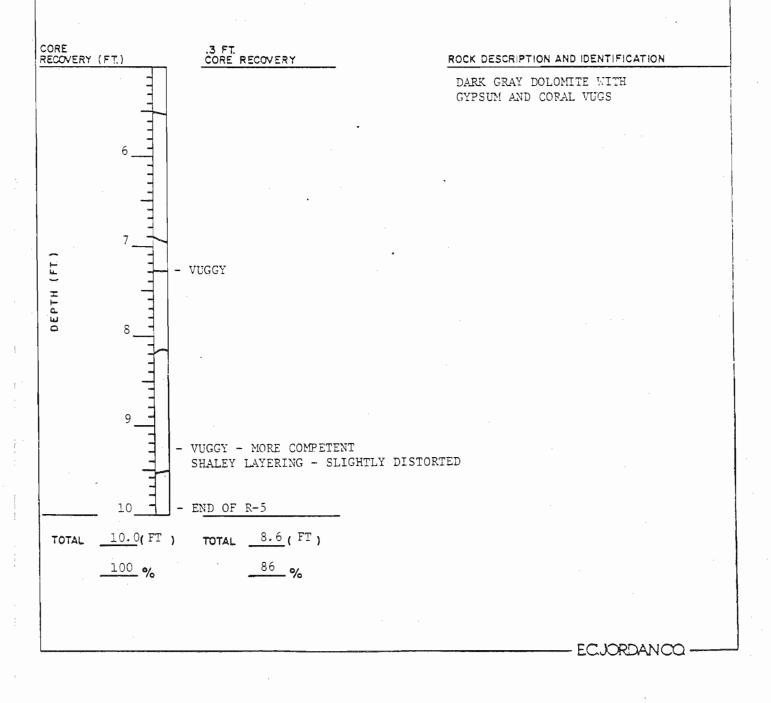
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#### VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF ROCK CORES SHEET 1 OF 2 PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 4844-09 10210 Love Canal LOGGED BY PROTECTION LEVEL DATE C. White 11-25-85 Mod. D CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH 72.3 FT. TO R-5 82.3 FT. NX CORE RECOVERY RQD CORE QUALITY 10.0 FT. 86 % Good CORE RECOVERY (FT.) .3 FT. CORE RECOVERY ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION DARK GRAY SHALEY DOLOMITE HORIZONTAL SHALEY LAYERING 2 DEPTH (FT - VUGGY, FOSSILIFEROUS -3 TOTAL 10.0 ( FT ) TOTAL \_ 8.6 (FT ) 100 % 86 %

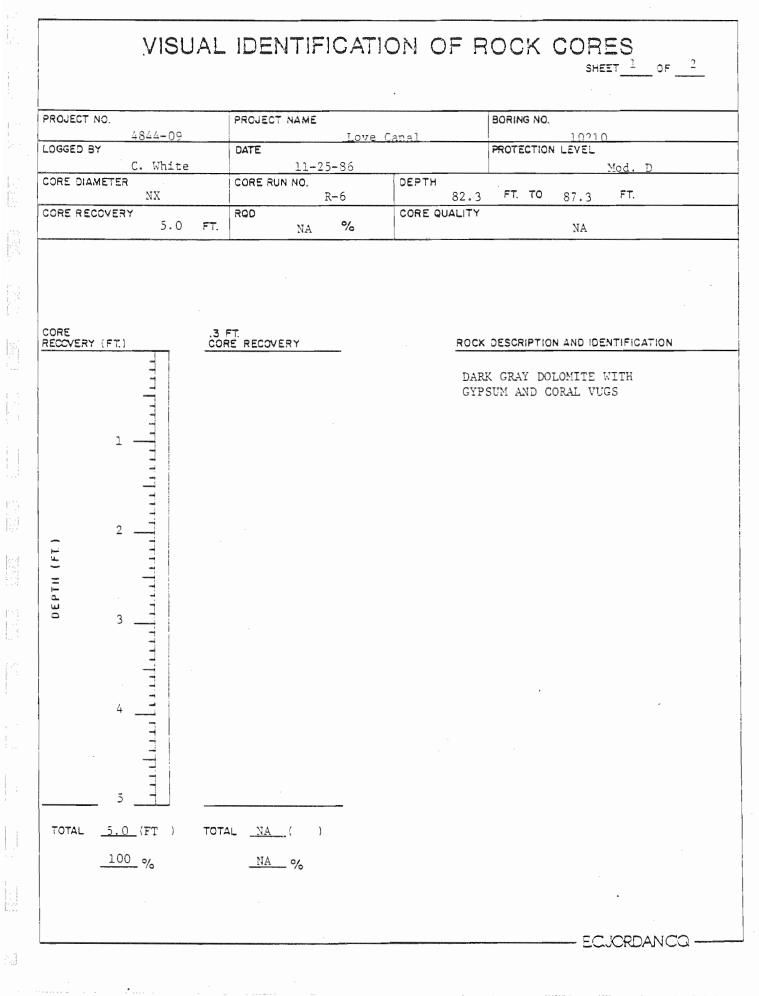
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PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 10210 4844-09 Love Canal LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL Mod. D C. White 11-25-85 CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH 72.3 FT. TO 82.3 FT. R-5 NX CORE RECOVERY RQD CORE QUALITY 10.0 FT. % 86 Good



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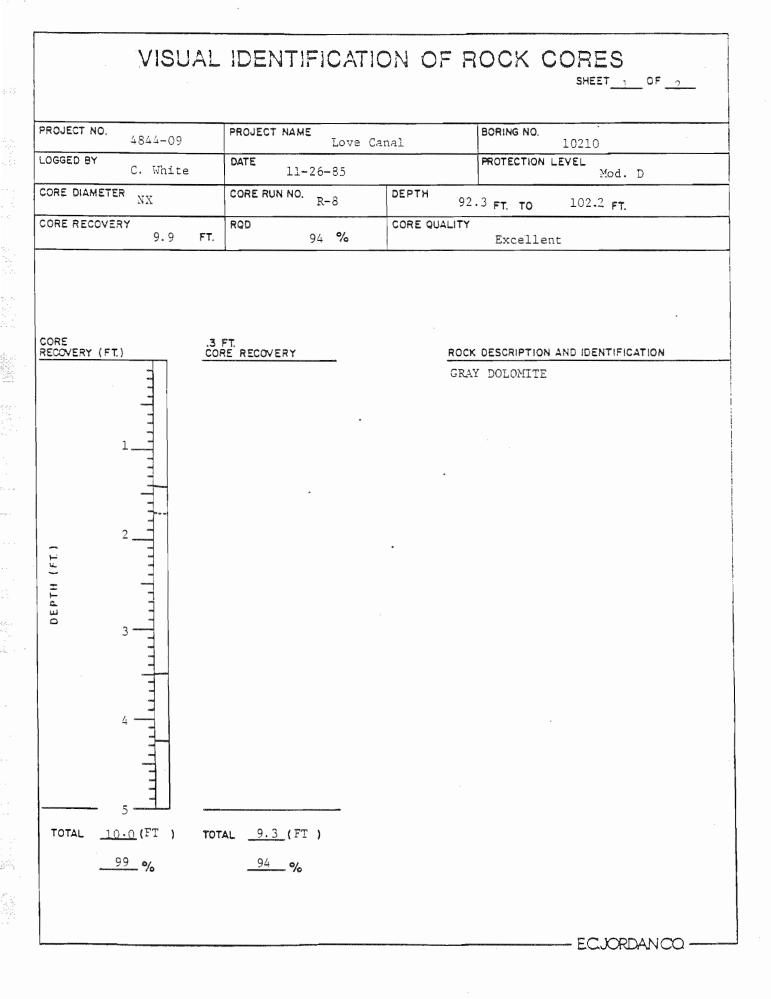


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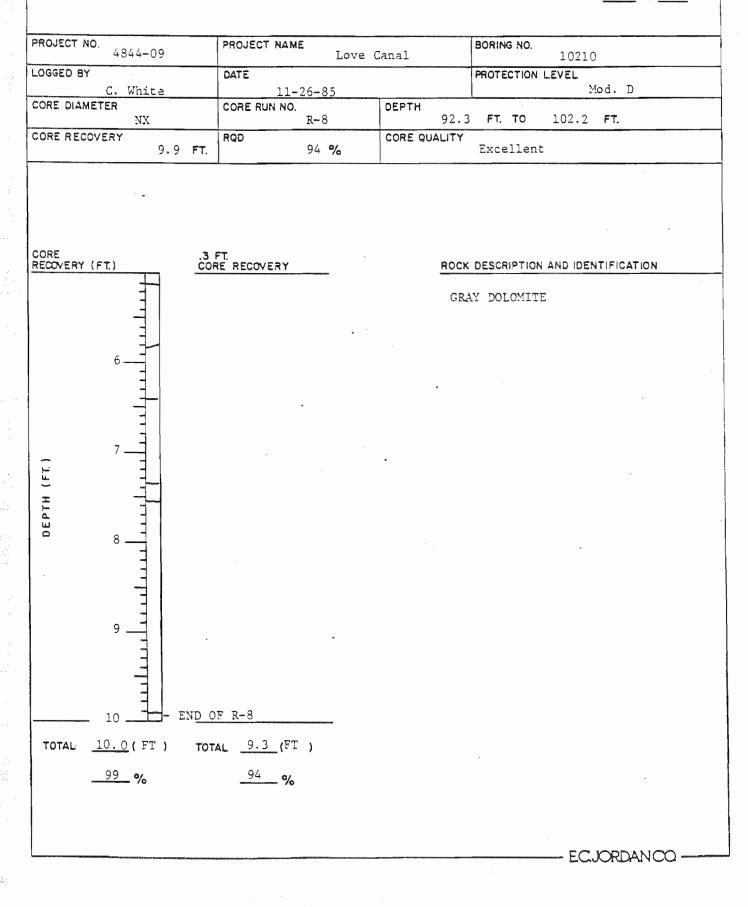
Andrew Court

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT NO. 484	4-09 PRO.	ECT NAME Love Ca	anal BORING NO. 10210
LOGGED BY C. Wh	DATE	11-26-85	PROTECTION LEVEL Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	COR	E RUN NO. R-7	DEPTH 87.3 FT. TO 92.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	4.9 FT. RGD	NA %	CORE QUALITY NA
	4.9		
			•
ORE ECOVERY (FT.)	.3 FT. CORE REC	COVERY	ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION
			DARK GRAY DOLOMITE WITH GYPSUM AND CORAL VUGS
6		c.	
7			
-			
9			
		v	
10 Total( F	T) 7071 M		
<u>98_</u> %		A() A%	
		ą.	ECJORDANCO —

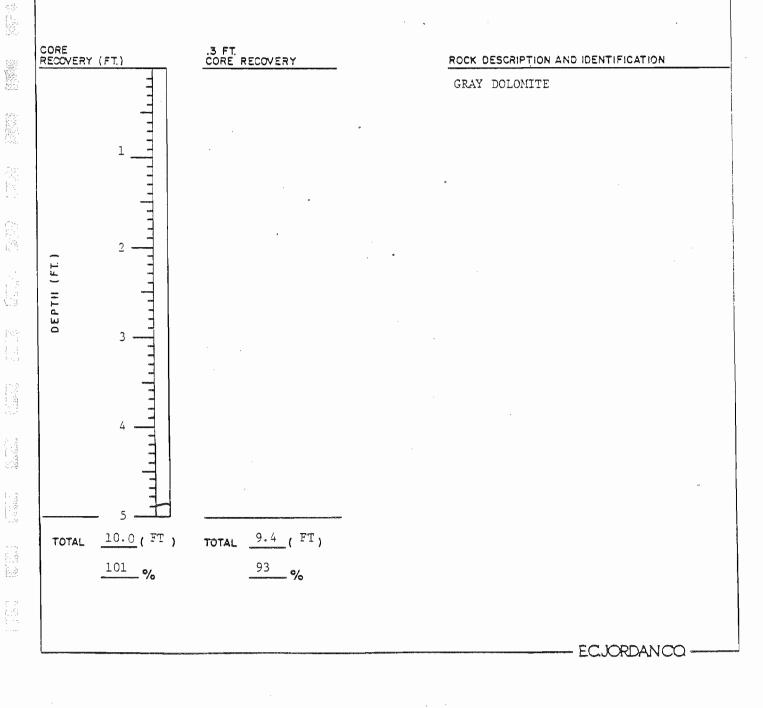


SHEET 0 OF 0



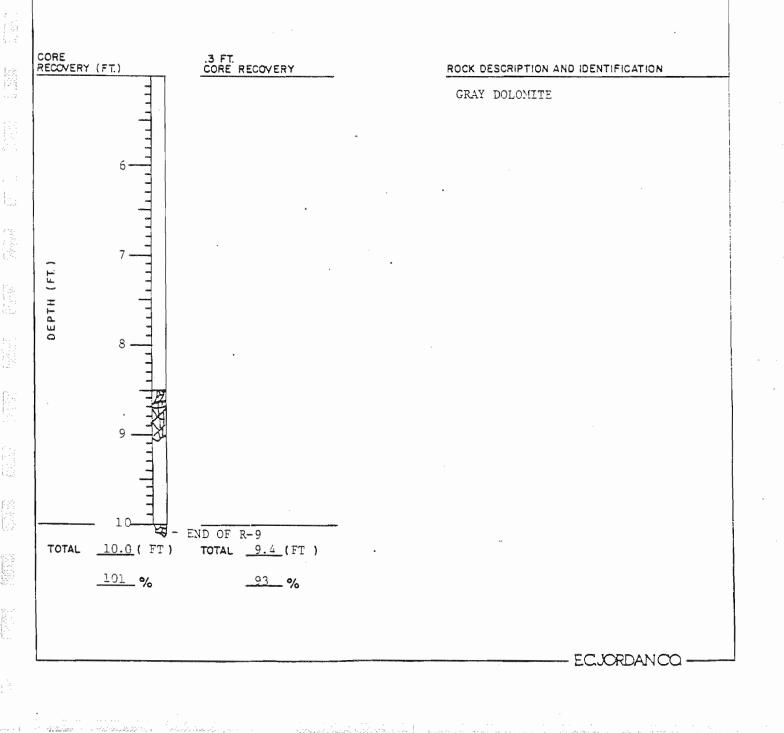
SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Ca	inal 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	11-26-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-9	DEPTH 102.3 FT. TO 112.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
10.1 FT.	93 %	Excellent



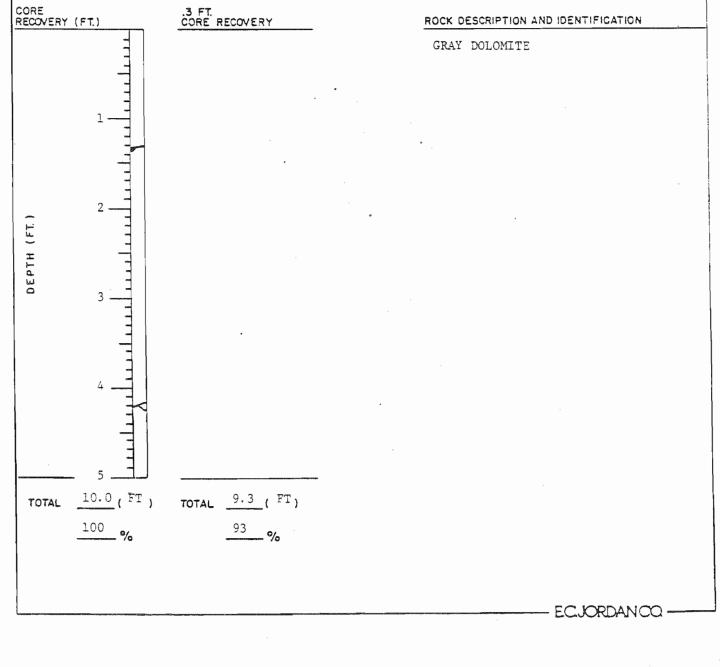
SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Can	BORING NO. 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	11-26-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO. R-9	DEPTH 102.3FT. TO 112.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 10.1 FT.	RQD . 93 %	CORE QUALITY Excellent



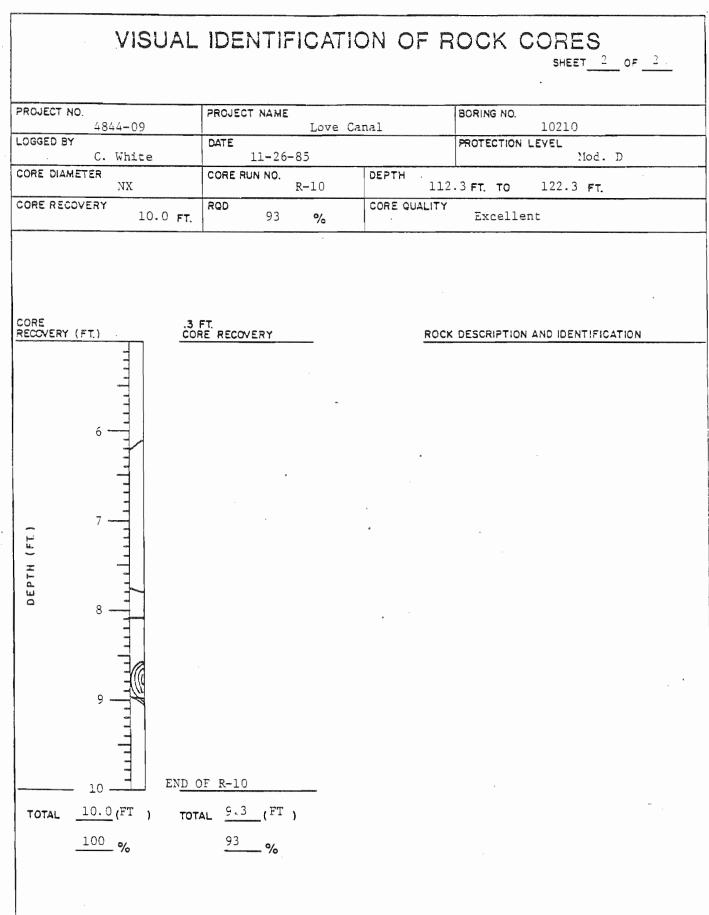
SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Ca	nal 1 <u>0210</u>
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	11-26-85	Mod, D
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-10	DEPTH 112.3 FT. TO 122.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
10.0 F	т. <sub>93</sub> %	Excellent
•		



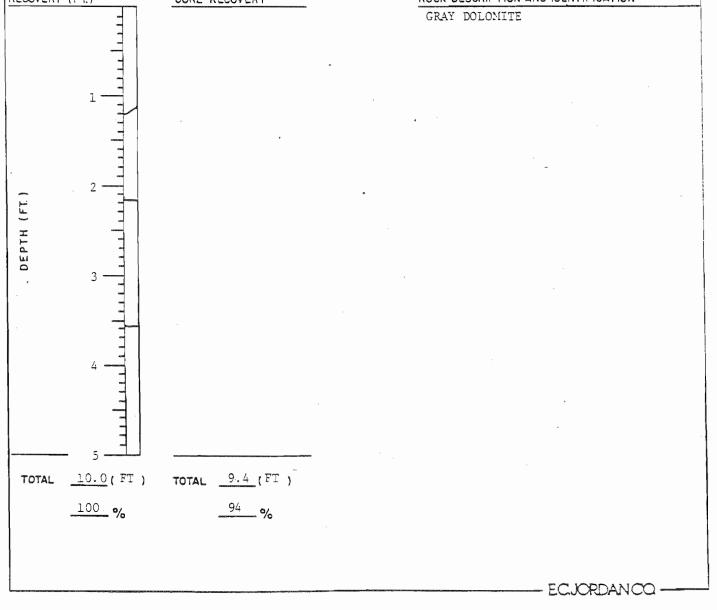
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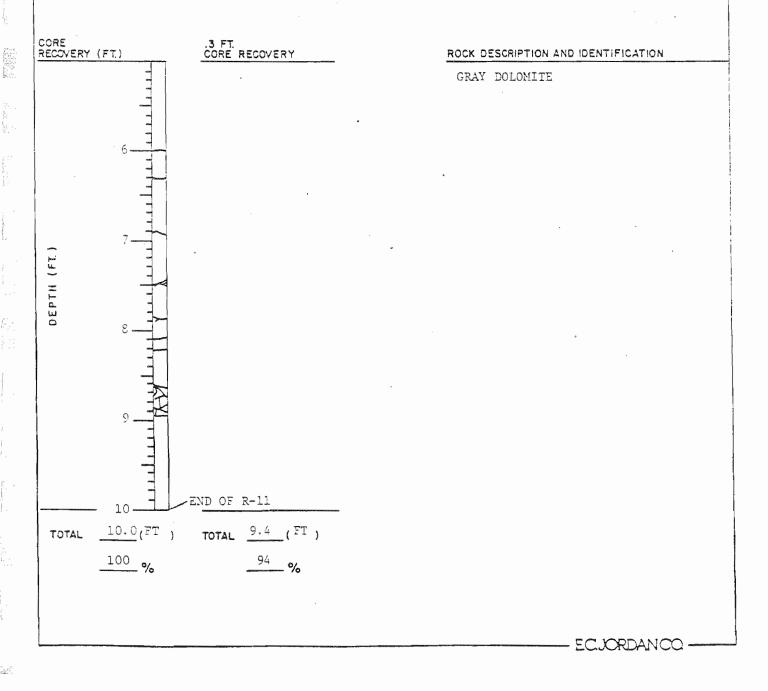
SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME	e Canal 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	11-26-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO. R-11	DEPTH 122.3 FT. TO 132.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 10.	0 FT. <b>RQD</b> 94 <b>%</b>	CORE QUALITY Excellent
		1
CORE	.3 FT.	
RECOVERY (FT.)	CORE RECOVERY	ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

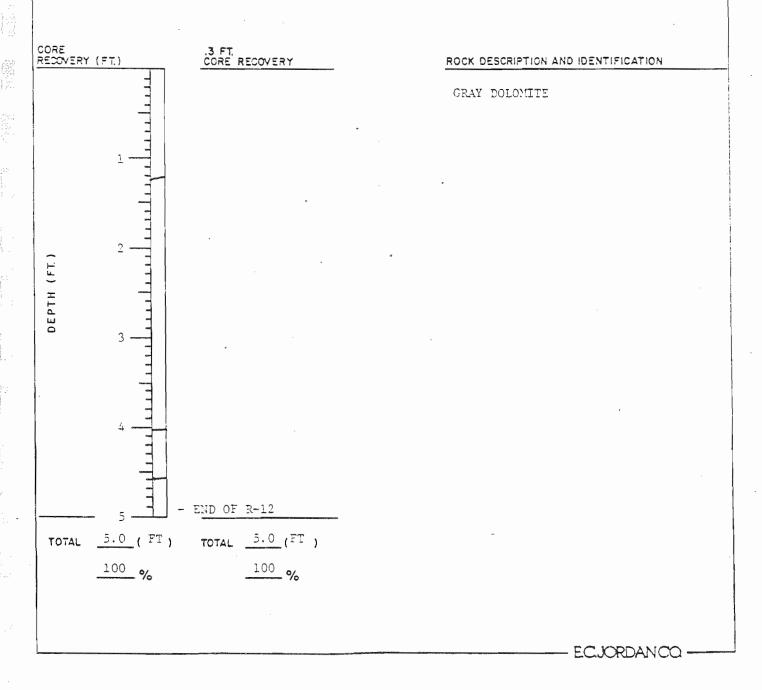


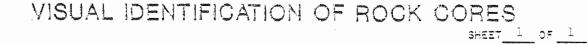
SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Cana	10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	. 11-26-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO. R-11	DEPTH 122.3FT. TO 132.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RGD	CORE QUALITY
10.0 <b>FT</b> .	94 %	Excellent

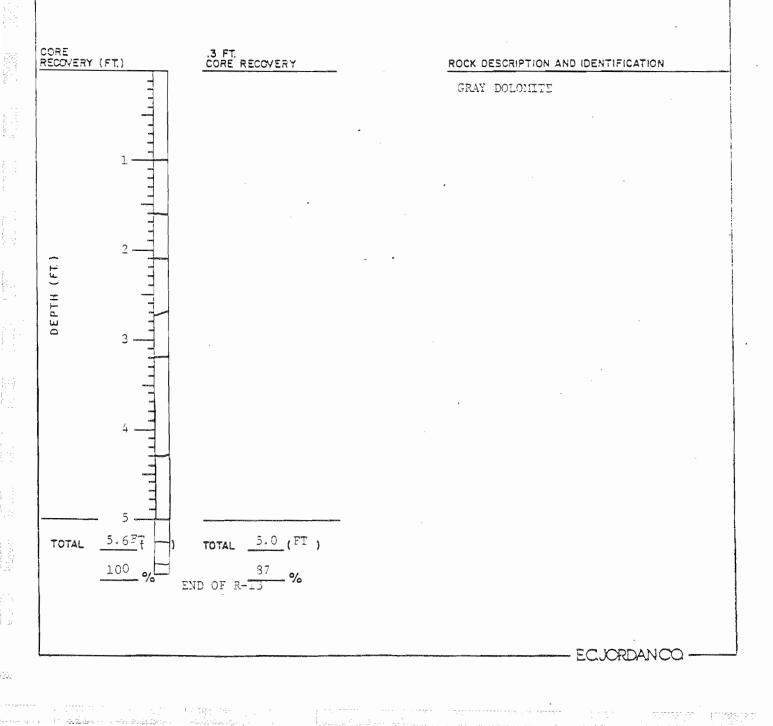


PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	SORING NO.
4344-09	Love Cana	al 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
C. White	11-26-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER		DEPTH
NX	R-12	132.3 FT. TO 137.3 FT.
CORE RECOVERY		CORE QUALITY
5.0 FT.	· 100 %	Excellent

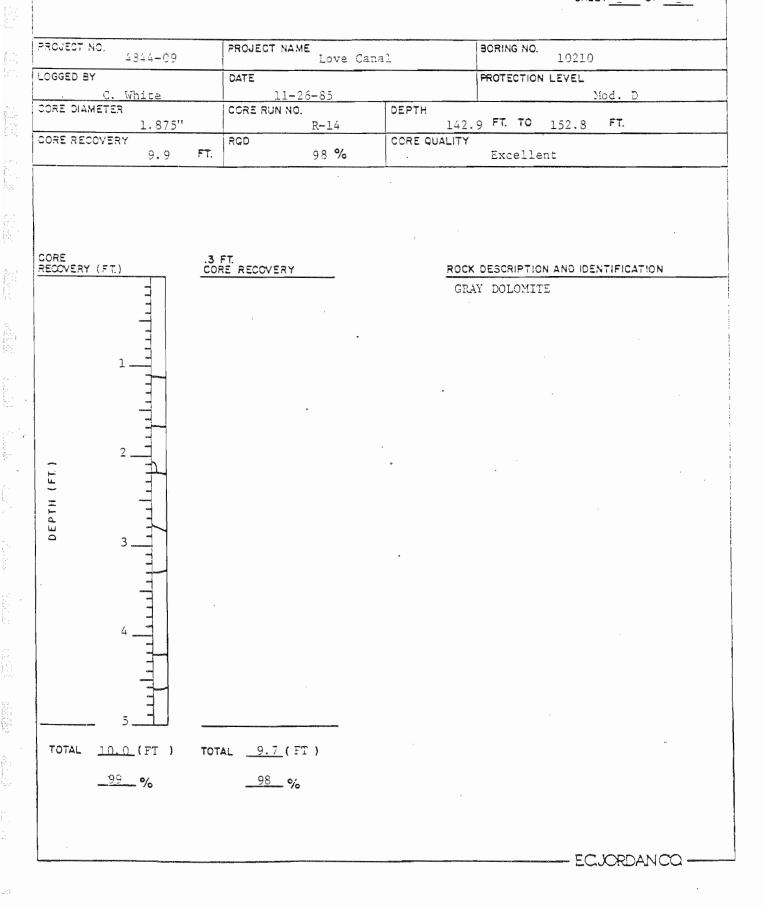


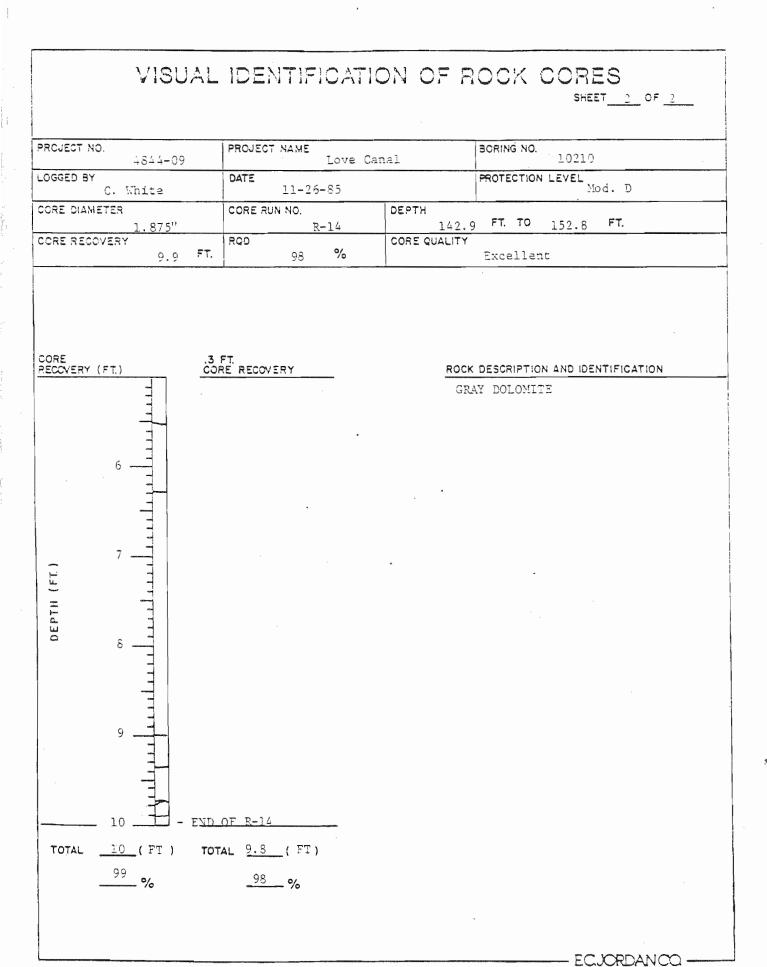


PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 4844-09 Love Canal 10210 LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL C. White 11-26-85 Mod. D CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH 1.875" R-13 137.3 FT. TO 142.9 FT. CORE RECOVERY RQD CORE QUALITY FT. % 5.6 87 Good



SHEET 1 OF 2

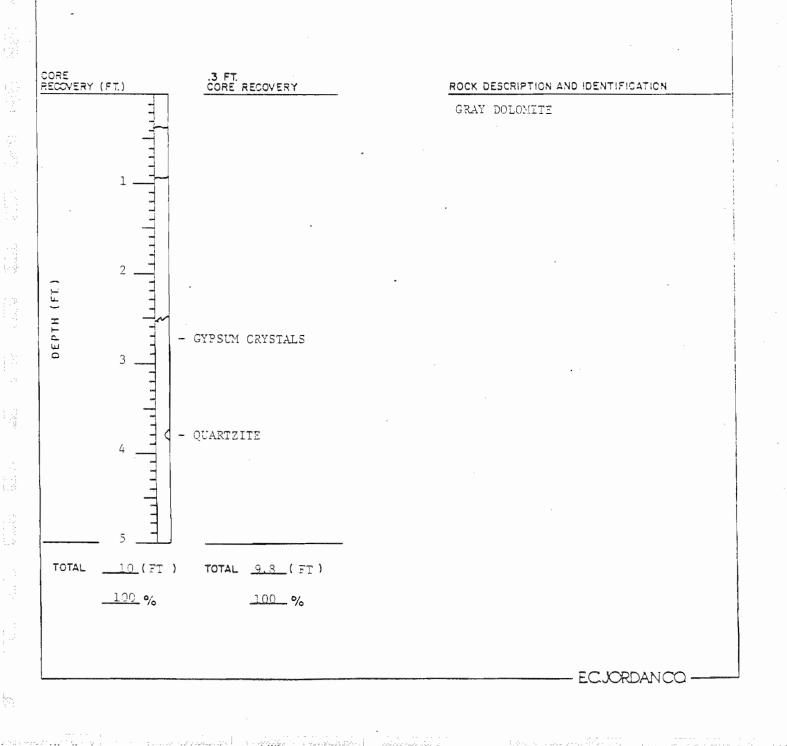




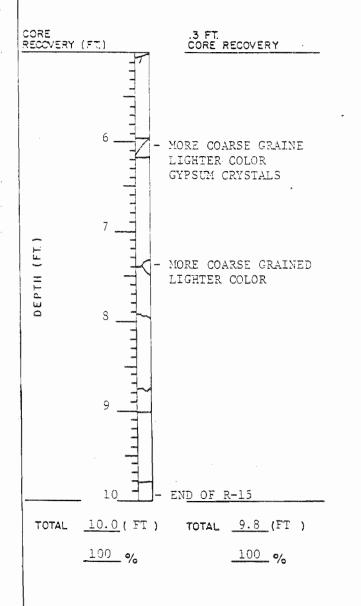
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SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love Canal	10210
LOGGED BY M. Muzzy	DATE 11-26-85	PROTECTION LEVEL Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-15 DEPTH 152.	8 FT. TO 162.8 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 10.0 FT.	RGD CORE QUALITY	Excellent



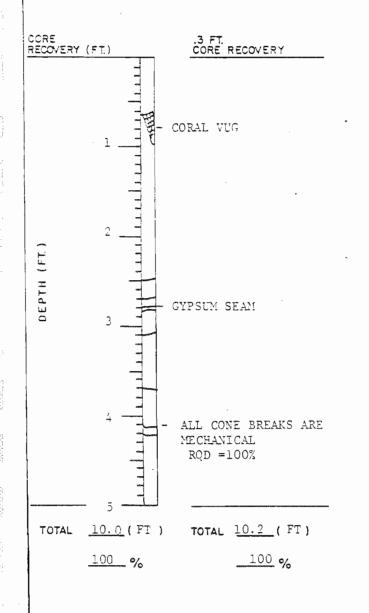
PROJECT NO. 4844-0	90		PROJECT NAM	Love Ca	nal BORING NO. 10210
LOGGED BY			DATE		PROTECTION LEVEL
M. Muzzy			11-26	-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER			CORE RUN NO.		DEPTH
NX				R-15	152.8 FT. TO 162.8 FT.
CORE RECOVERY			RQD		CORE QUALITY
	10	FT.	100	) <b>%</b>	Excellent



ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

GRAY DOLOMITE

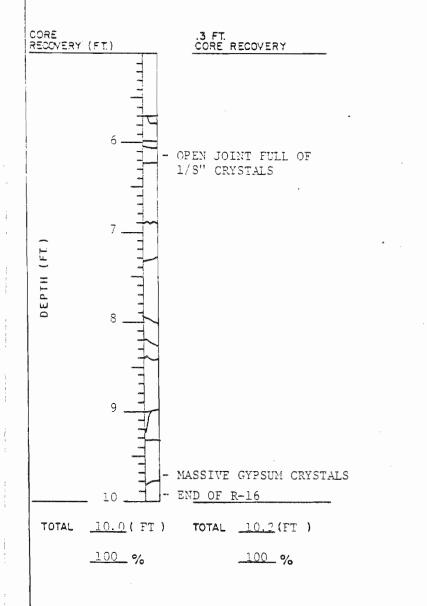
PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Car	BCRING NO. 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
M. Muzzy	11-27-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH .
NX	R-16	162.8 FT. TO 172.8 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
10. FT.	100 %	Excellent



#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

DOLOMITE

PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Canal	BORING NO.
LOGGED BY M. Muzzy	DATE 11-29-85	PROTECTION LEVEL Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-16 DEPTH 163	2.3 FT. TO 172.8 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 10.0 FT.	RQD 100 % CORE QUALITY	( Excellent

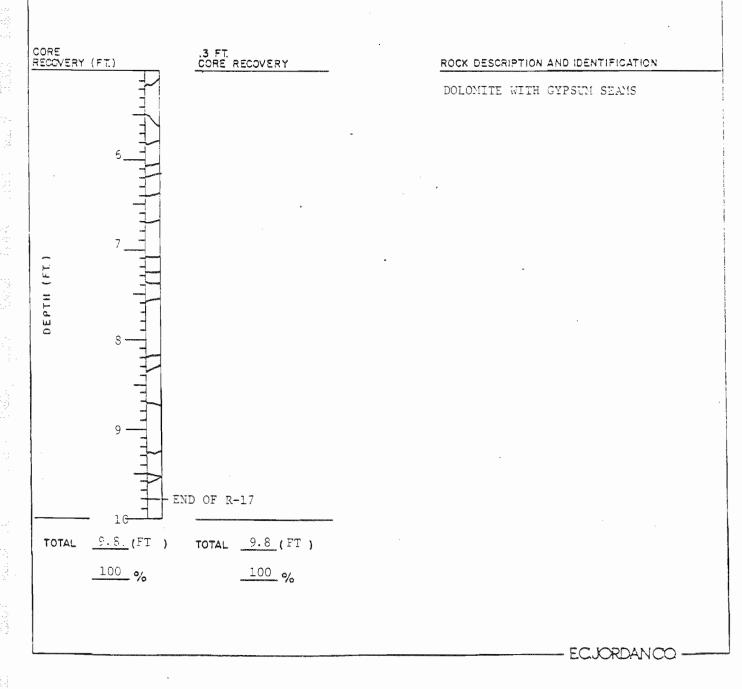


ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

DARK GRAY DOLOMITE

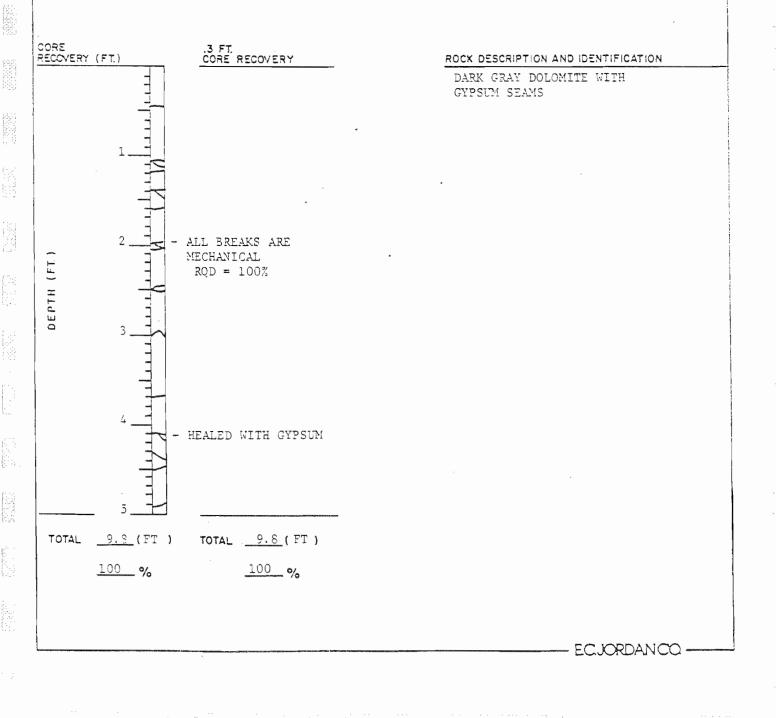
SHEET \_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_

PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Cana	BORING NO. 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
M. Muzzy	11-24-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-17	172.8 FT. TO 182.6 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
9.8 FT.	100 %	Excellent

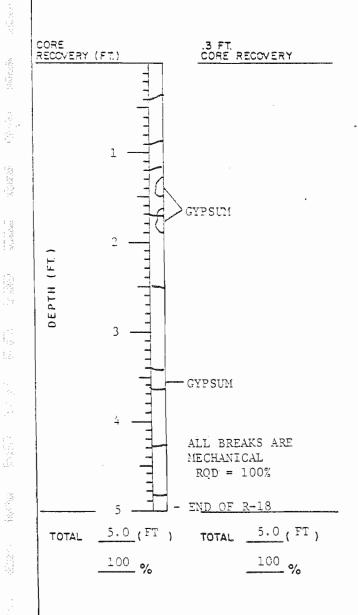


SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Car	al SORING NO. 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
M. Muzzy	11-27-85	Mod. D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO. R-17	DEPTH 172.8 FT. TO 182.6 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 9.8 FT	RGD 100 %	CORE QUALITY Excellent



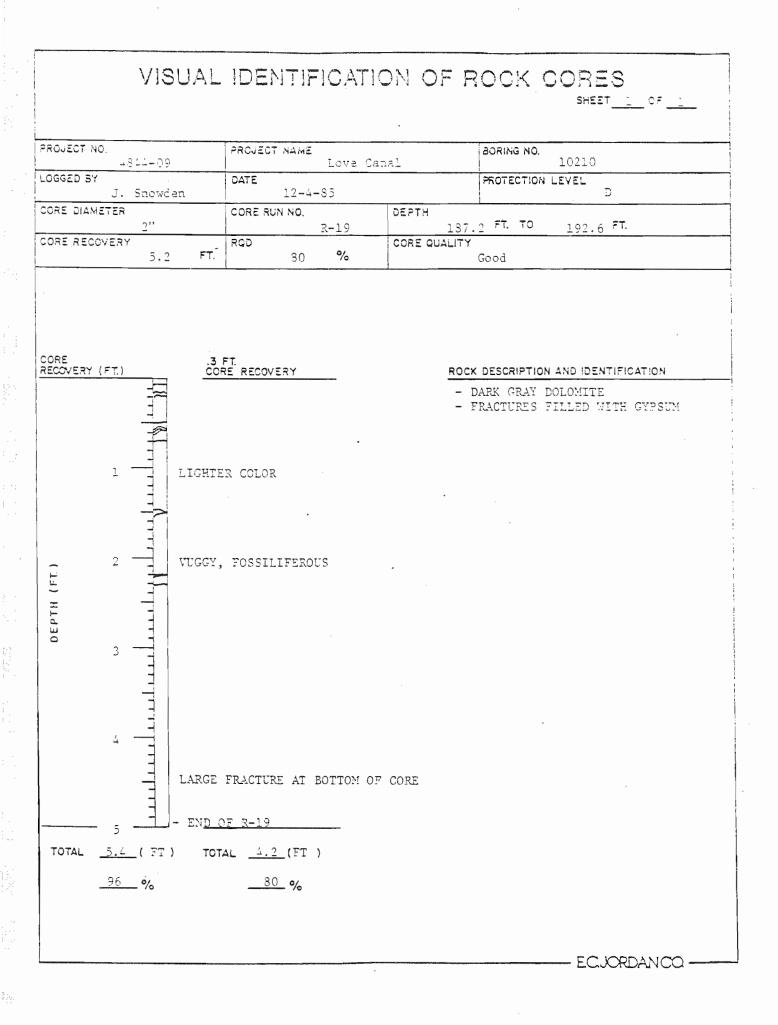
PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 10210 4844-09 Love Canal LOGGED BY PROTECTION LEVEL DATE Mod. D 11-27-85 11.273 CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH NX R-18 182.6 FT. TO 137.6 FT. CORE RECOVERY RQD CORE QUALITY 100 % FT. Excellent 5.0



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#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

DOLOMITE WITH GYPSUM SEAMS

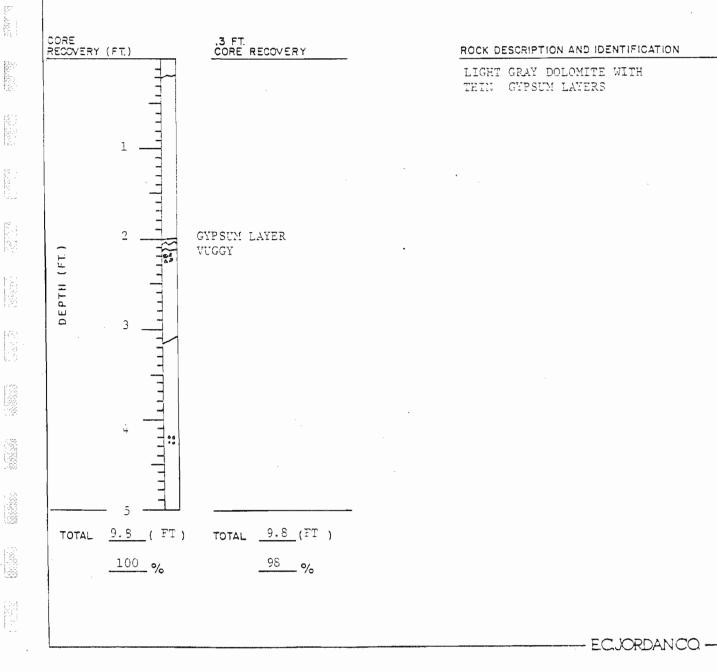


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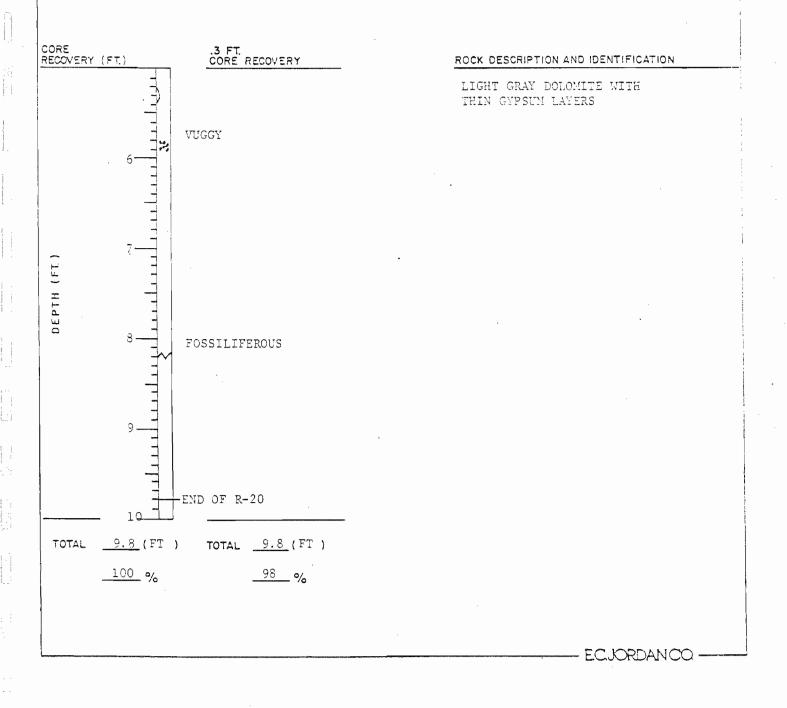
SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT NO. 4844-09		PROJECT NAME	BORING NO. 10210	
LOGGED BY J.	Snowder	n	DATE 12-4-35	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER	2''		CORE RUN NO. R-20	DEPTH 192.6 FT. TO 202.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	9.8	FT.	800 98 %	CORE QUALITY Good



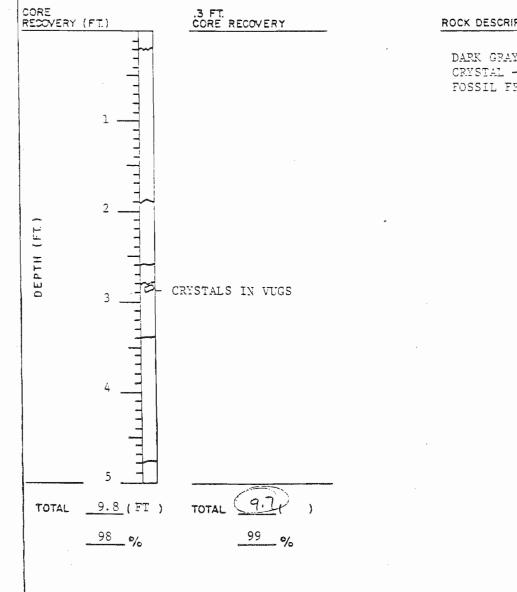
SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844+09	Love C	lanal 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
J. Snowden	12-4-85	D
CORE DIAMETER 2"	CORE RUN NO. R-20	DEPTH 192.6 FT. TO 202.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 9.8 F	RQD T. 98 %	CORE QUALITY Good



SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO.	4344-09	PROJECT NAME Love Can	BORING NO. 10210
LOGGED BY		DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
J.	Snowden	12/5/85	D
CORE DIAMETER	2''	CORE RUN NO. R-21	DEPTH 202.4 FT. TO 212.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	9.8 FT.	RQD 99 %	CORE QUALITY Good



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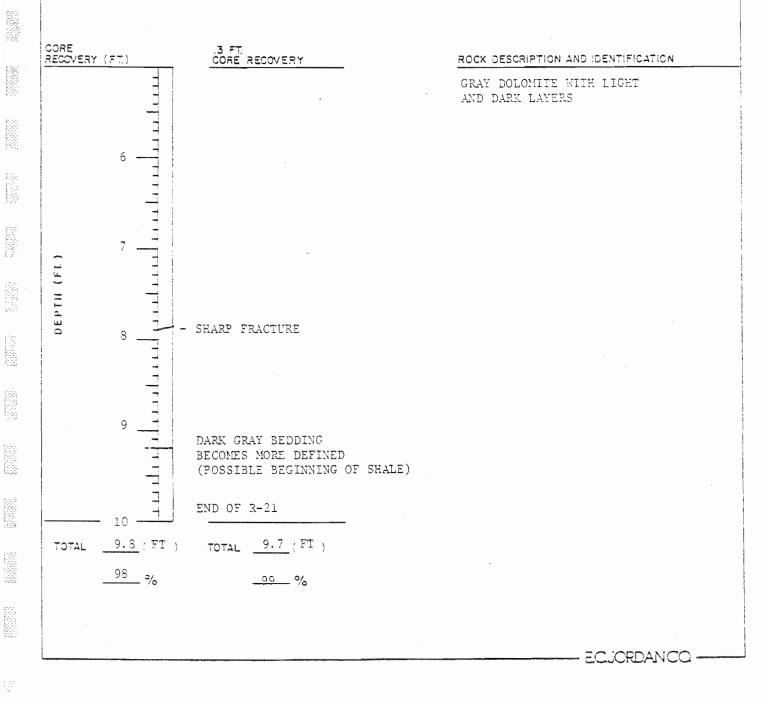
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ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

DARK GRAY DOLOMITE WITH CRYSTAL - FILLED VUGS AND FOSSIL FRAGENTS

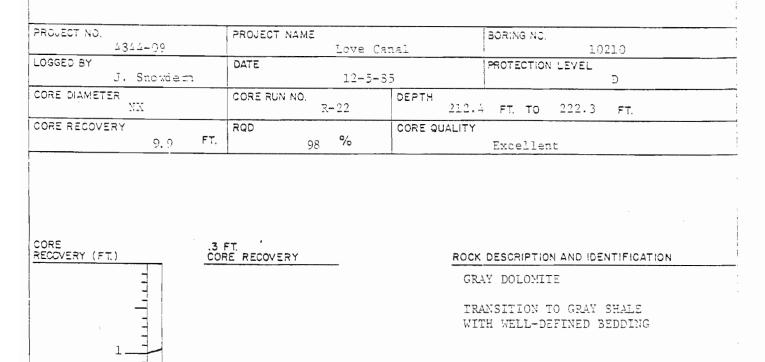
PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love C	anal BORING NO. 10210
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
J. Snowden	12/5/85	ם
CORE DIAMETER 2"	CORE RUN NO. R-21	DEPTH 202.4 FT. TO 212.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 9.8 FT	RGD . 99 %	CORE QUALITY Good

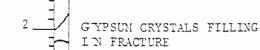
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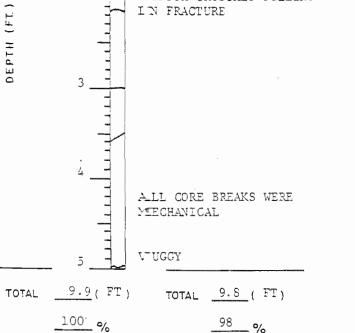


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SHEET 1 OF 1

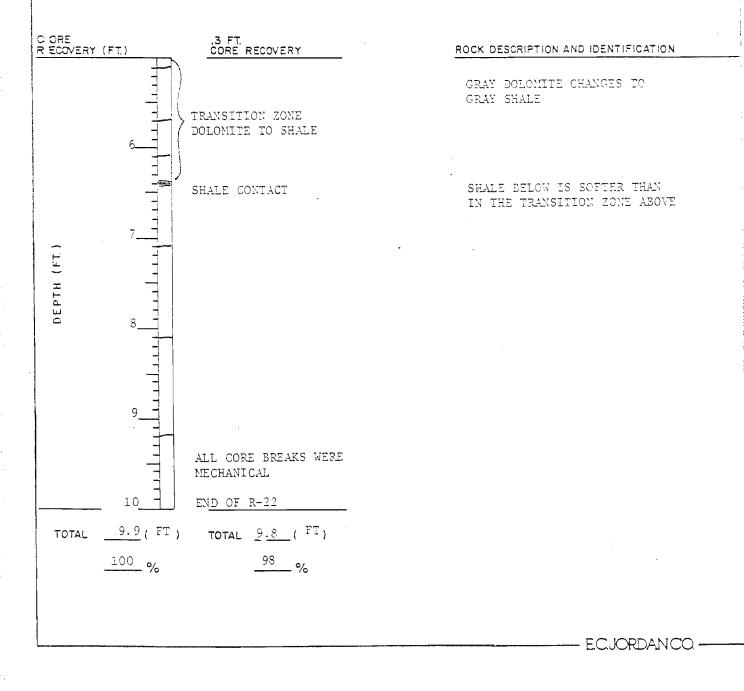






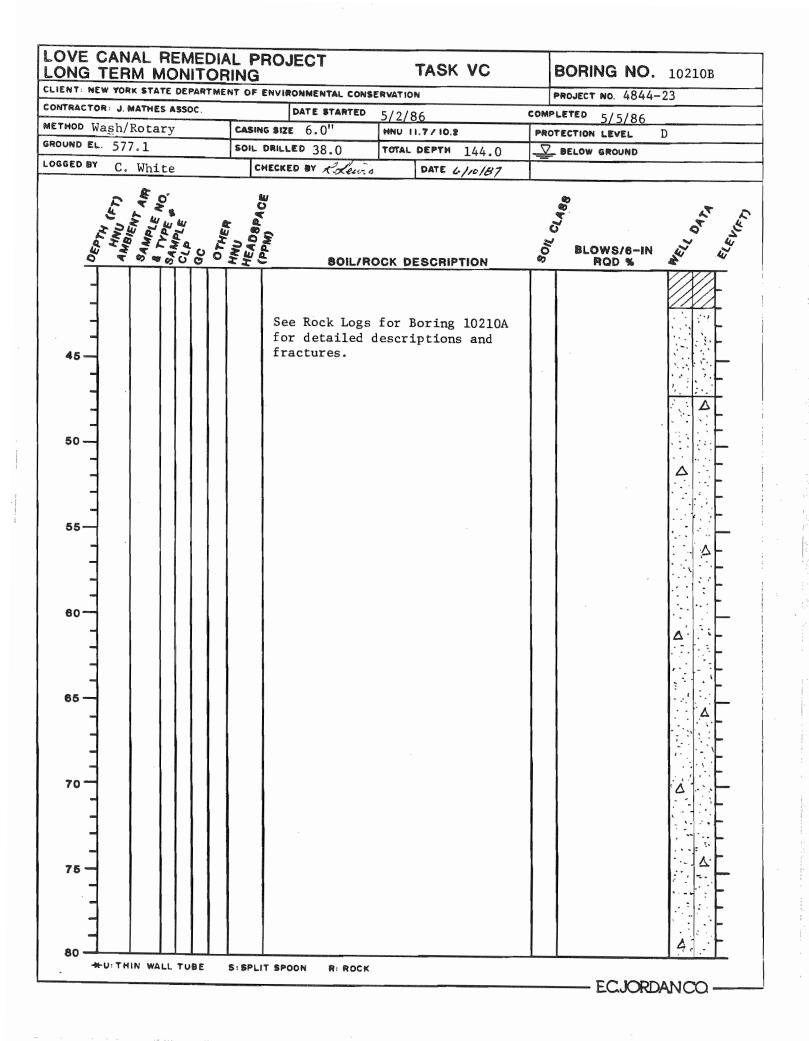
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PROJECT NO. BORING NO. PROJECT NAME 10210 4844-09 Love Canal LOGGED BY PROTECTION LEVEL DATE η 12-5-85 J. Snowden C ORE DIAMETER DEPTH CORE RUN NO. 212.4 FT. TO 222.3 ET. R-22 NX G ORE RECOVERY RQD CORE QUALITY % 9.9 FT. 98 Excellent

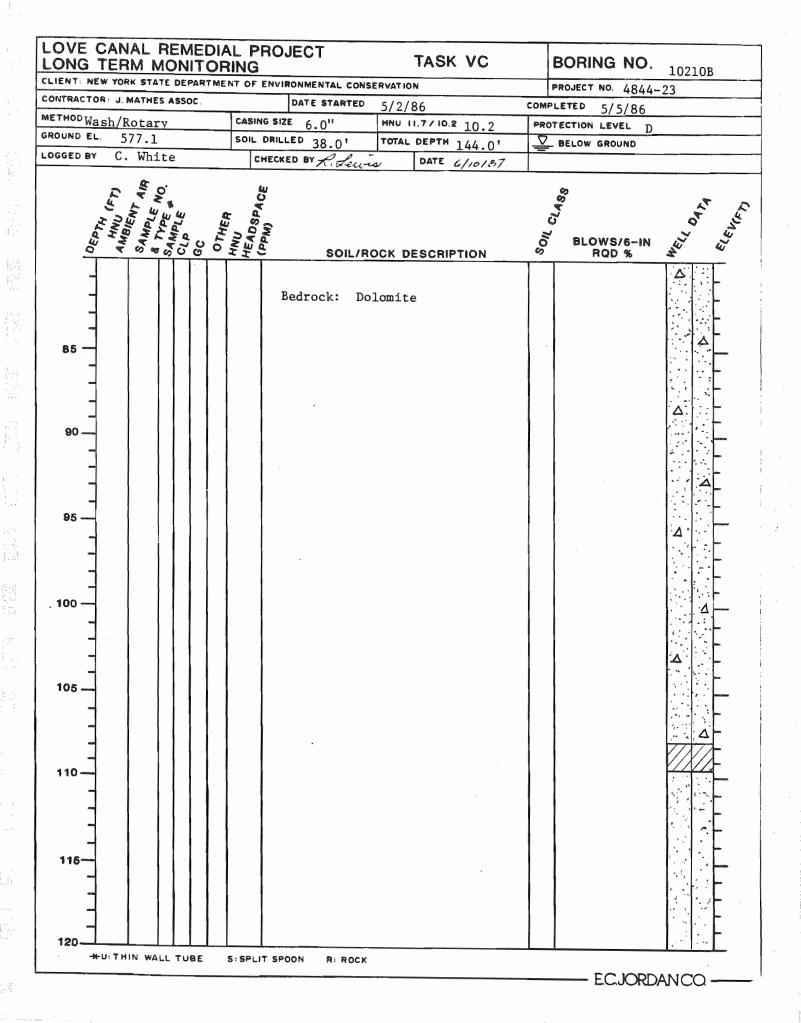


OVE CANAL REMEDI	RING	TASK VC	BORING NO.	10210B
ENT: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTM		SERVATION	PROJECT NO. 4844	
TRACTOR: J. MATHES ASSOC.	DATE STARTED	5/2/86	COMPLETED 5/5/86	
THOD H.S.A.	CASING SIZE 6.0	HNU 11.7/10.2 10.2 TIP	PROTECTION LEVEL D	
DUND EL. 577.1	SOIL DRILLED 38.0	TOTAL DEPTH 144.0	BELOW GROUND	
GED BY C. White	CHECKED BY R. Le	EWIS DATE 6/10/87		
DEPTH DEPTH ANBLENT AN SAMPLENT AN SAMPLENO GC GLPLE		ROCK DESCRIPTION	BLOWS/6-IN RQD %	MELL ON THE
	with Clay and Fractured, Mod (FILL) Brown Silty Fr of Gravel, Mod Plastic, Unifo (Alluvial Sand Reddish-Brown Varved, Moist, Slightly Plast (Lacustrine Cl	4.5 ine Sand with Traces ist, Loose, Non- ormly Graded i) 8.5 Mottled Silty Clay, , Stiff, Fractures tic	CL	
20	(Lacustrine C)	lay)	CL	
25 — - - 30 — - 35 —		and with Gravel, Slightly Plastic, ) 30.5	SM ML	
	Bedrock: Gra	ay Dolomite		

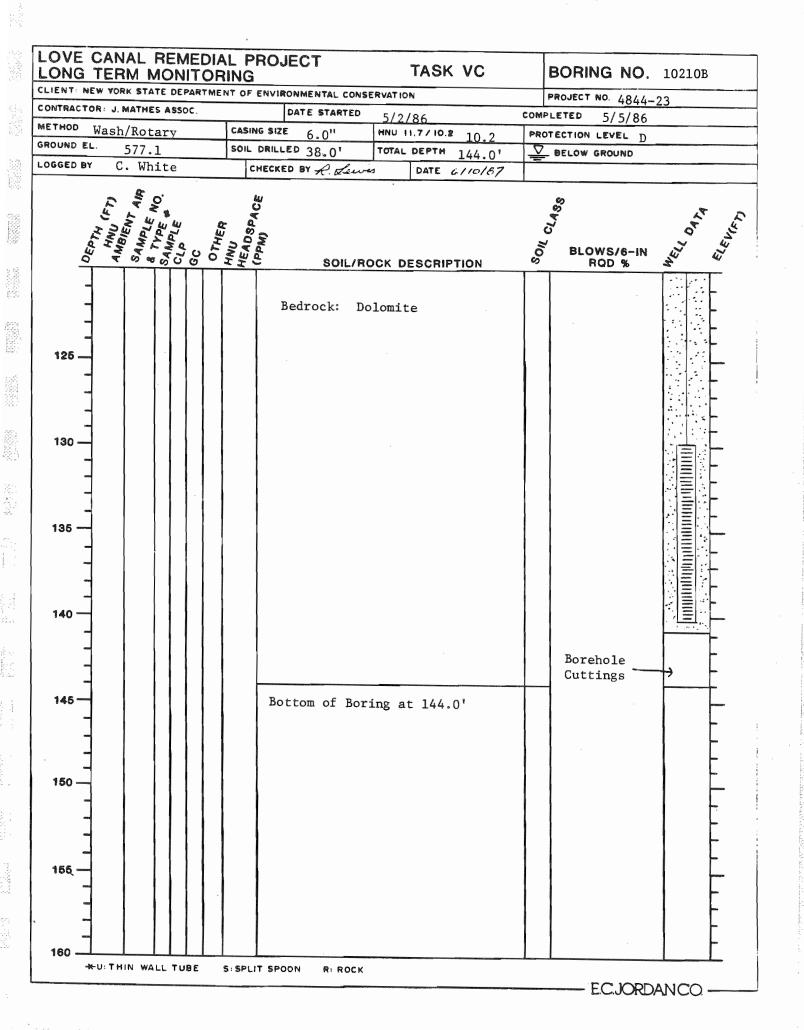
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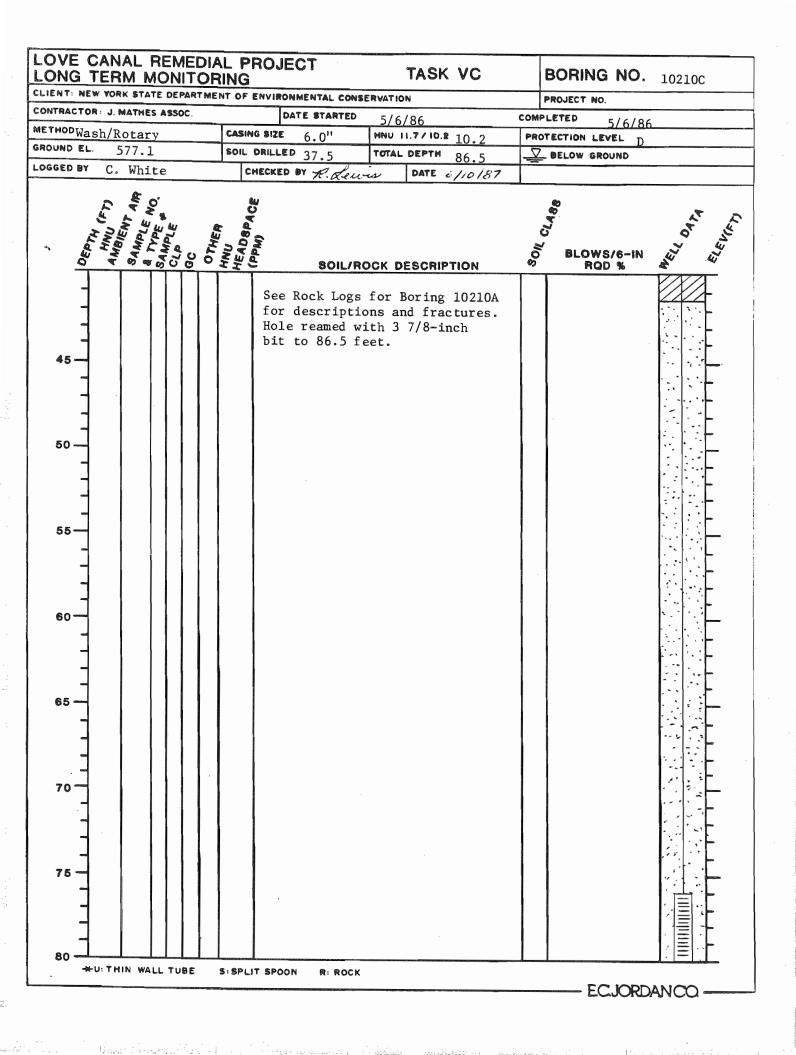
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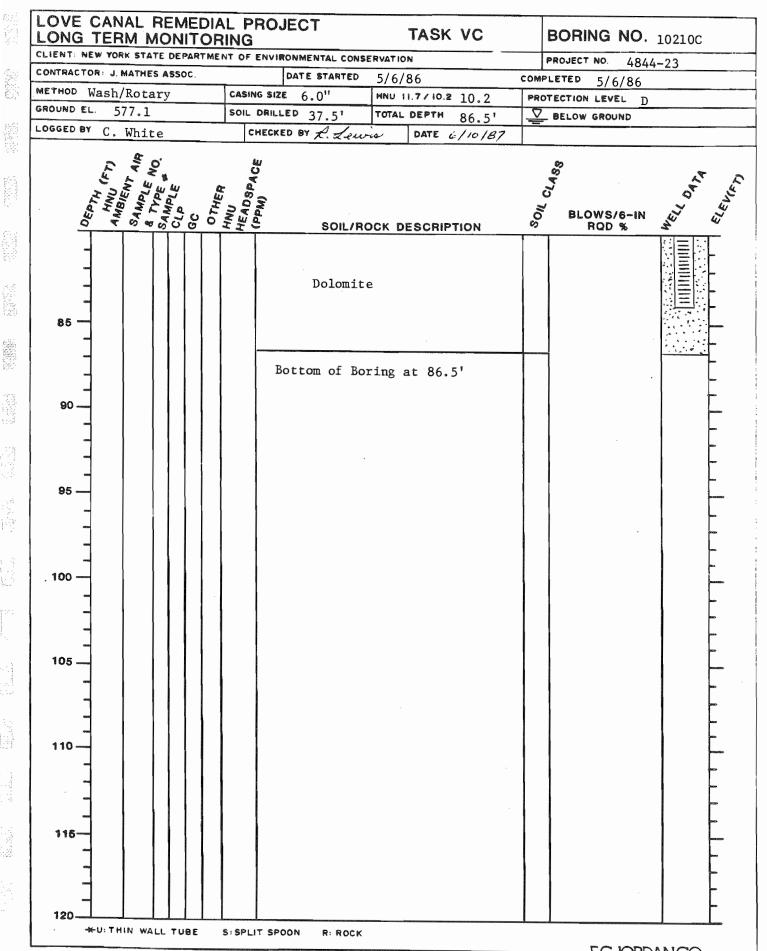
GROUND EL. 577.1     SOIL DRILLED 37.5'     TOTAL DEPTH 86.5'     BELOW GROUND       LOGGED BY     C. White     CHECKED BY     A. Jewis     DATE C./10/67	LOVE CANAL REMEDIA	RING	TASK VC	В	ORING NO.	10210C
METHOD EL.S.A. CASING SIZE 6.0" HWU IL7/IO.2 10.2 PROTECTION LEVEL D GROUND EL. 577.1 SOL DALLED 37.5' TOTAL DEPTH 86.5' Z PELOW GROUND LOGSED BY C. White CHECKED BY Accurca DATE C//P/67 BLOWS/8-IN A CHECKED BY Accurca DATE C//P/67 BLOWS/8-IN A ROD % BLOWS/8-IN A ROD % ROD % BLOWS/8-IN A ROD % ROD % BLOWS/8-IN A ROD % ROD %				PF	OJECT NO. 4844	-23
cround EL       District Control (C)       Profit (C)       Prof						
LODGEED BY       C. White       CHECKED BY       CHECKED BY       DATE G/12/67         Image: Construct of the state of	11. D.A.					
OT MILLE       PROCESS NATURAL       Date (J/P/C/T)         Image: Stress of Case o			TOTAL DEPTH 86.5'		BELOW GROUND	
a       Brown to Black Mottled Sandy Silt With Clay and Organic Matter, Fractured, Moist, Stiff, Plastic, (FILL)       No Soil Samples Taken         b       6-       4.5         b       Frown Silty Fine Sand with Traces of Gravel, Moist, Loose, Non- Plastic, Uniformly Graded (Alluvial Sand)       NL 8.5         10       8.5         Reddish-Brown Mottled Silty Clay, Varved, Moist, Stiff, Fractures Slightly Plastic       CL         15       (Lacustrine Clay)       14.0         Reddish-Gray Silty Clay, Wet, Soft Plastic       A         20       (Lacustrine Clay)       14.0         Reddish-Gray Silty Clay, Wet, Soft Plastic       A         20       (Lacustrine Clay)       Lacustrine Clay)         4       A         26       Brown Silty Sand with Gravel, Moist, Dense, Slightly Plastic, Widely Graded         90       (Glacial Till)       A	C. White	CHECKED BY A. Jew	is DATE 6/10/87			
		Brown to Black with Clay and Fractured, Moi (FILL) Brown Silty Fi of Gravel, Moi Plastic, Unifo (Alluvial Sand Reddish-Brown Varved, Moist, Slightly Plast (Lacustrine Cl. Reddish-Gray S Plastic (Lacustrine Cl. Brown Silty San Moist, Dense, Widely Graded	OCK DESCRIPTION Mottled Sandy Silt Organic Matter, st, Stiff, Plastic, 4.2 ne Sand with Traces st, Loose, Non- rmly Graded ) 8.2 Mottled Silty Clay, Stiff, Fractures ic ay) 14.0 ilty Clay, Wet, Soft ay) ay) ay)	ML SP CL CL SM ML	No Soil Samples	
	35				•	
- Bedrock: Gray Dolomite		Bedrock: Gra	ay Dolomite			VXA-

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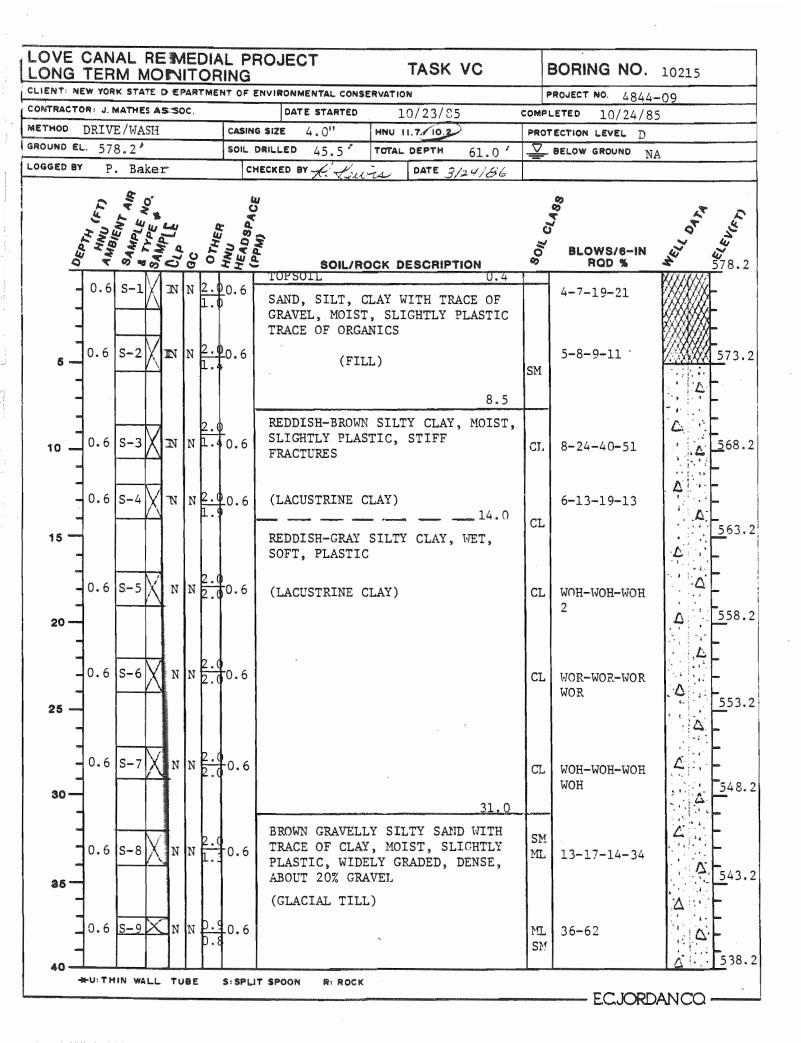
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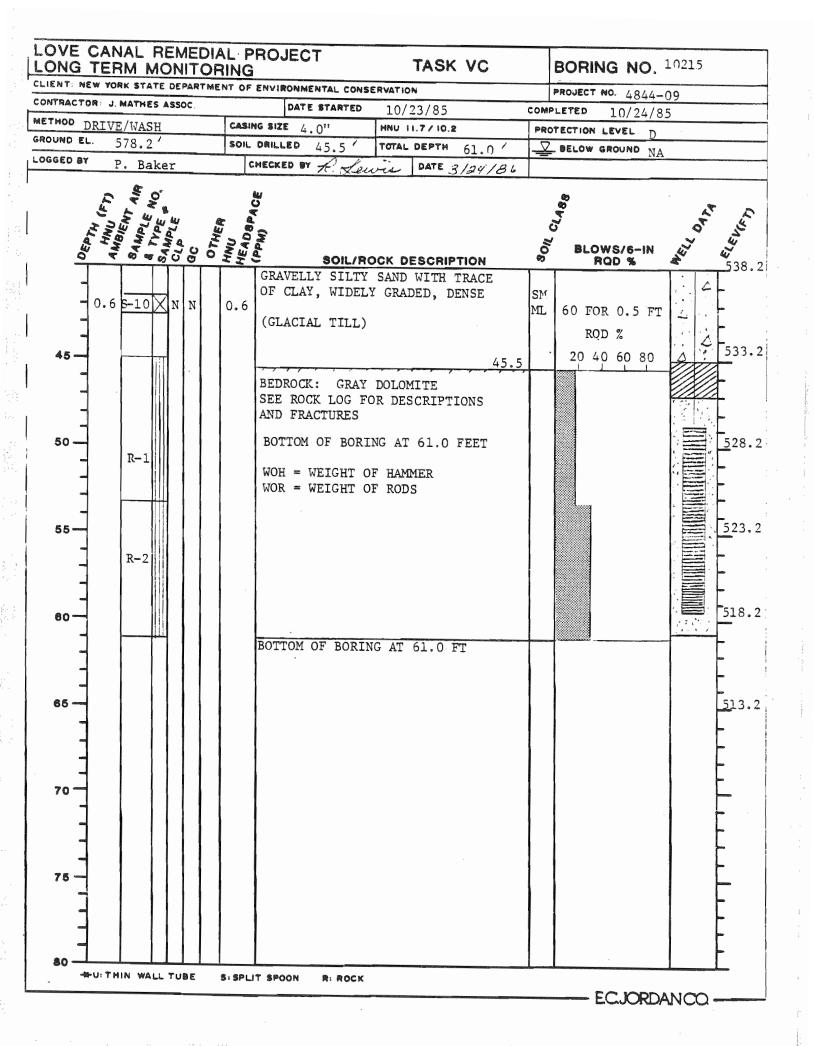


- E.C.JORDANCO

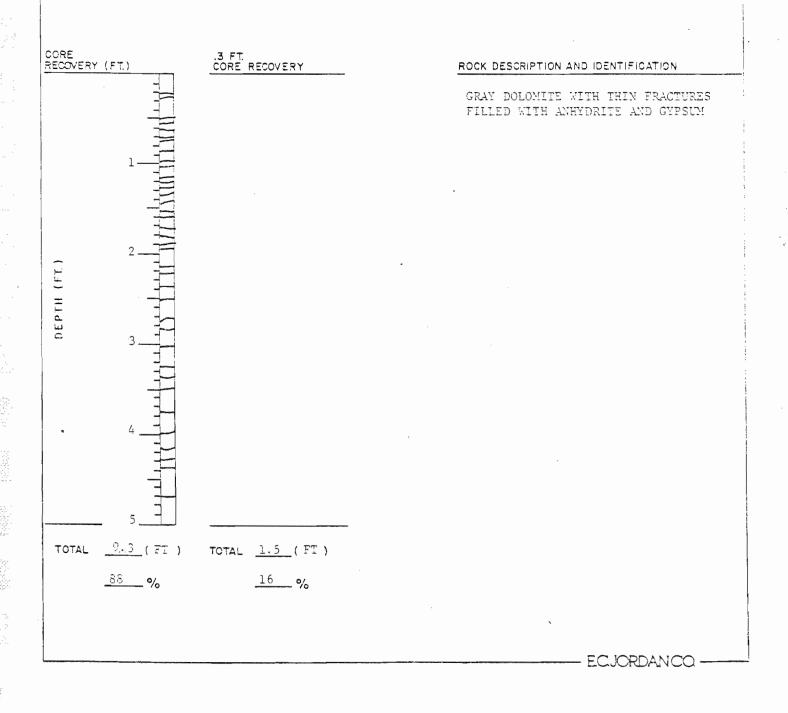


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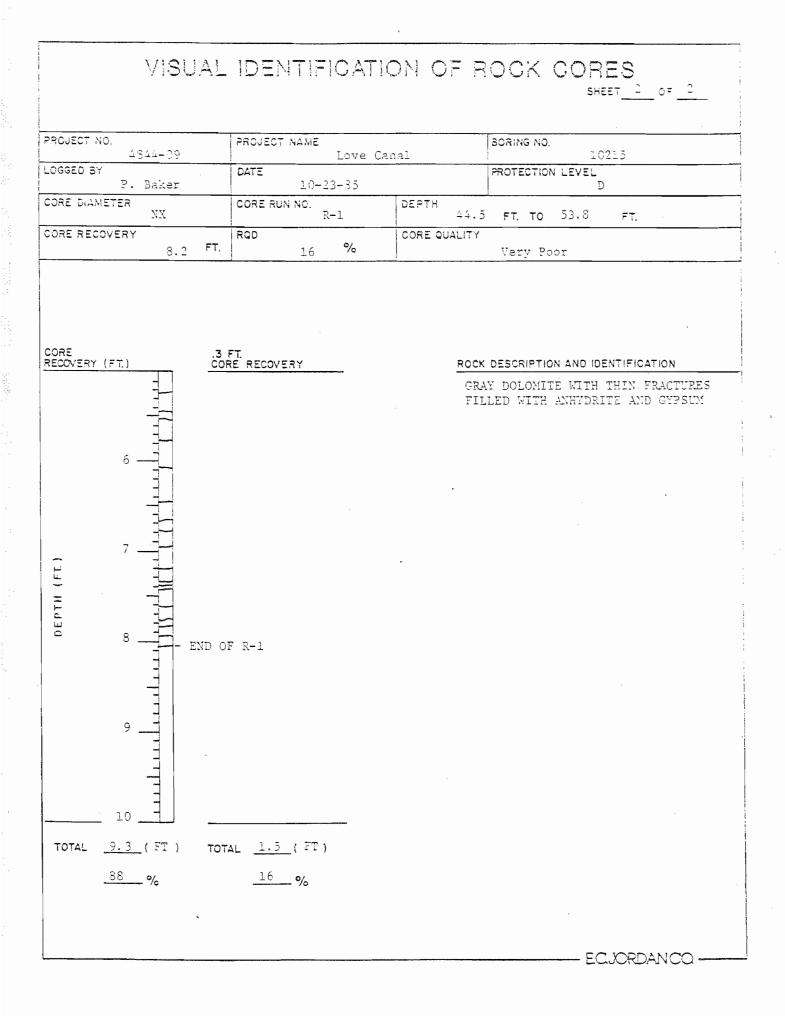
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PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 4344-09 Love Canal 10215 LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL P. Baker 10-23-35 D CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH NX FT. TO 53.8 R-1 44.5 ET. CORE RECOVERY CORE QUALITY RQD 8.2 16 % FT. Very Poor

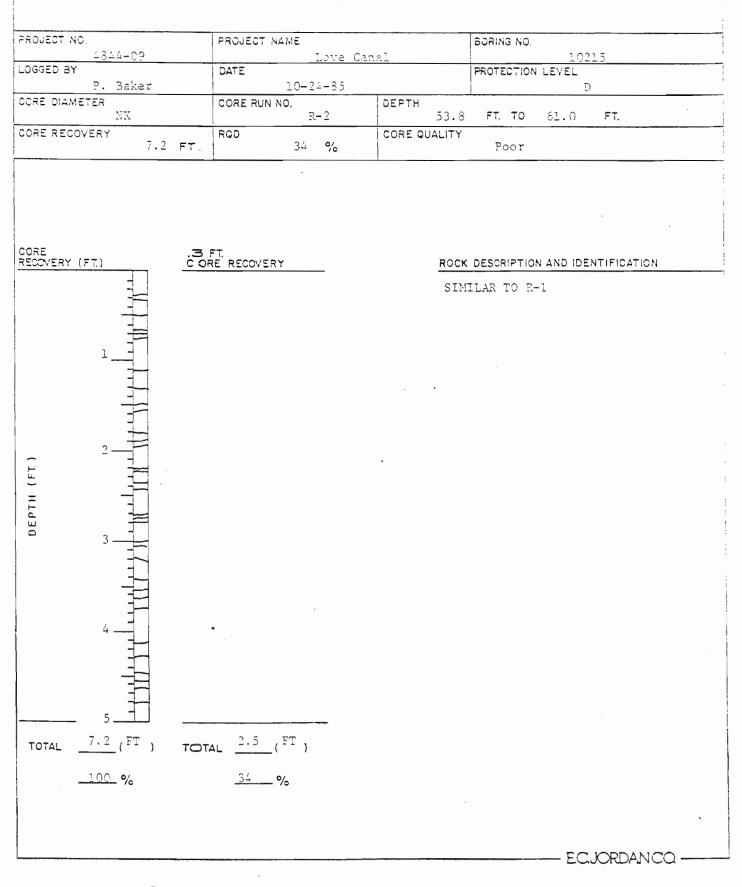


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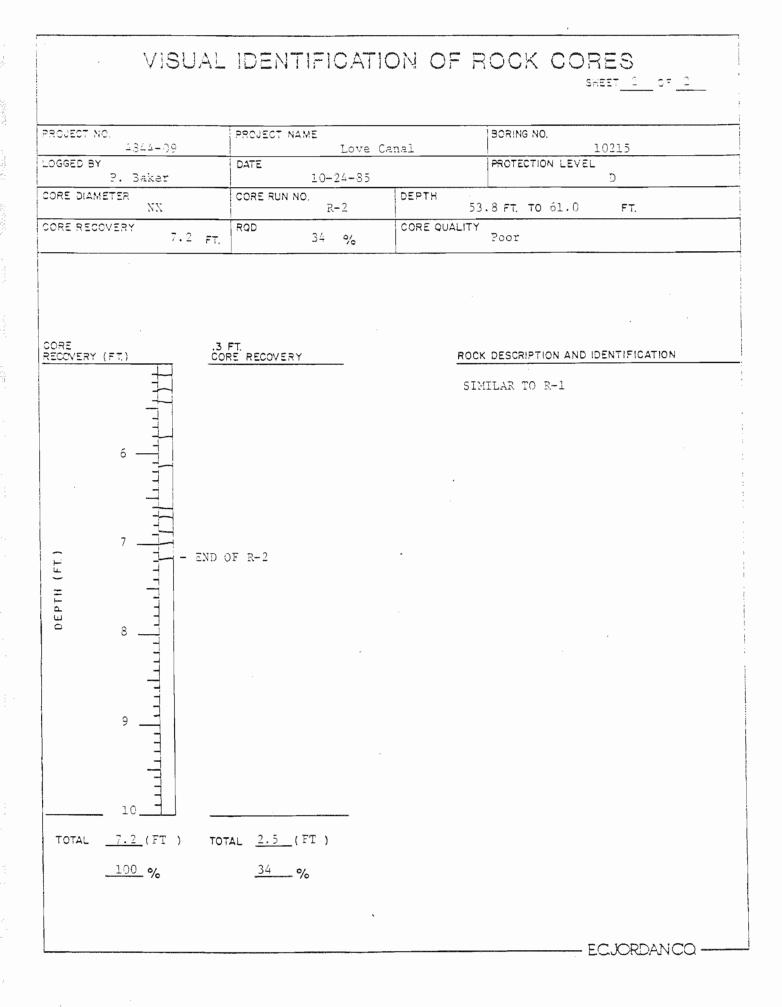


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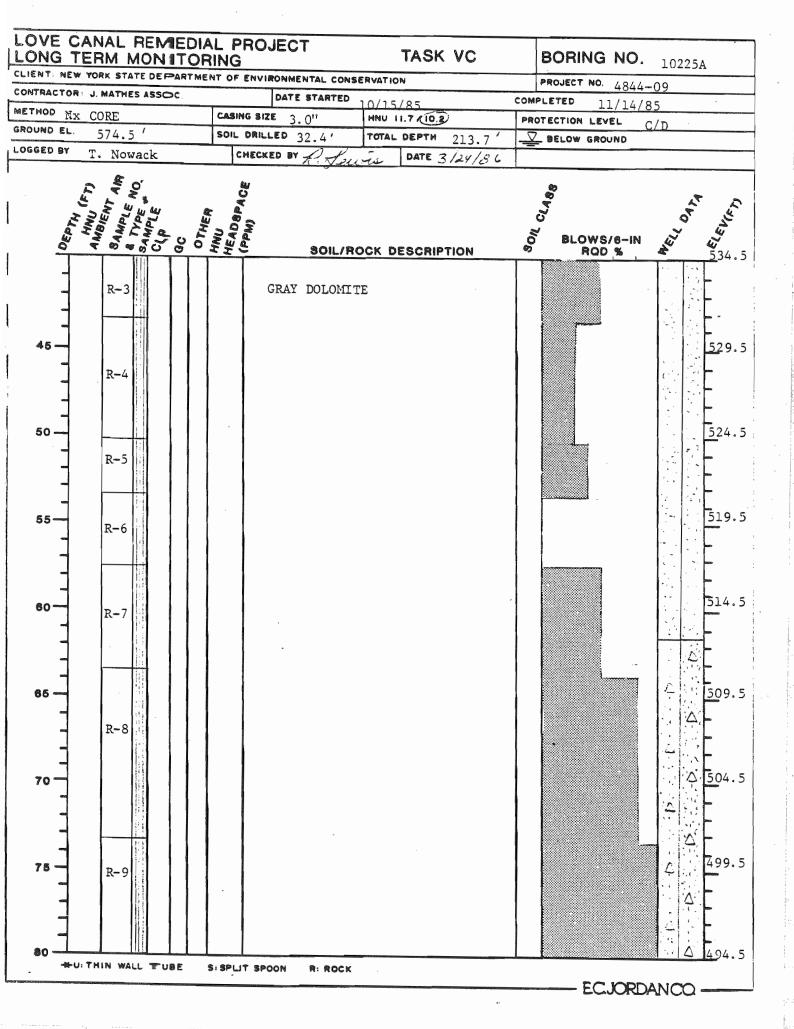
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		M MC				ENVIRONMENTAL CONSI	ERVATION		_	DRING NO.	
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND		MATHES A				DATE STARTED	10/15/85	co	MPLET		
METHOD	DRI	VE/WASH	4		CASIN	G SIZE 4.0"	HNU 11.7 //10.2)				
GROUND	THE R. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH.	74.5'			SOIL	DRILLED 32.4 '				TION LEVEL C/	D
LOGGED	BY T	Nowad	-le		_	HECKED BY	L				
		110 111	-10			71.5.20	1 cat Daile 0/a	9186		an an the supervision of the supervision of the supervision of the supervision of the supervision of the superv	
	DEPTH (FT) AMBIG	SAMPLE NO	CLP BC	OTHER	HEADBPACE		OCK DESCRIPTIO	N	JON CLASS	BLOWS/6-IN RQD %	Well ON THE
		L M	Ť	TT		TOPSOIL	JOK DEGORIFTIO	0.5			ित्ता
	<b>0.</b> 3	5-1 X	N N	$\frac{2.0}{1.0}$	0.0	BROWN TO BLACK OF GRAVEL AND DENSE				-12 <del>-</del> 11-12	
5	0.3	s-2 X	N N	2.0 <sup>4</sup> 1.3	0.0	· · · ·	STUTY CLAY M	OIST, ACTURES		-9-12-23	45
10 -	0.3	s-3 X	N N	2.0 0.3	0.0	(LACUSTRINE CI	LAY)	c	L 6.	-11-11-11	4-5-
15 °	0.0	s-4 X	N N	<u>2.0</u> 1.8	0.0	REDDISH-GRAY S PLASTIC, SOFT	SILTY CLAY, WE	12.0 T, C	IL 2-	-2-2-1	Δ 5
20 -		s-5 X	N N	2.0 2.0	0.0	(LACUSTRINE C	LAY)	с	I. W	0H-WOH-2-1	4 5
25 -	-	s-6 X	N N	2.0	0.0			c	I. W	ОН-WOH-2-2	2
30-	~	s-7 X	N N	2.0 1.9	0.0		TH SOME GRAVEL , WIDELY GRADE	D, S	2 5M TL	3-37-21-48	
	-					(GLACIAL TILL	)	32.4		RQD% 20 40 60 80	
35 <sup>-</sup>		R-1 R-2					Y DOLOMITE, SE DESCRIPTIONS				
40-	-	R-3				WOH = WEIGHT (	DF HAMMER				

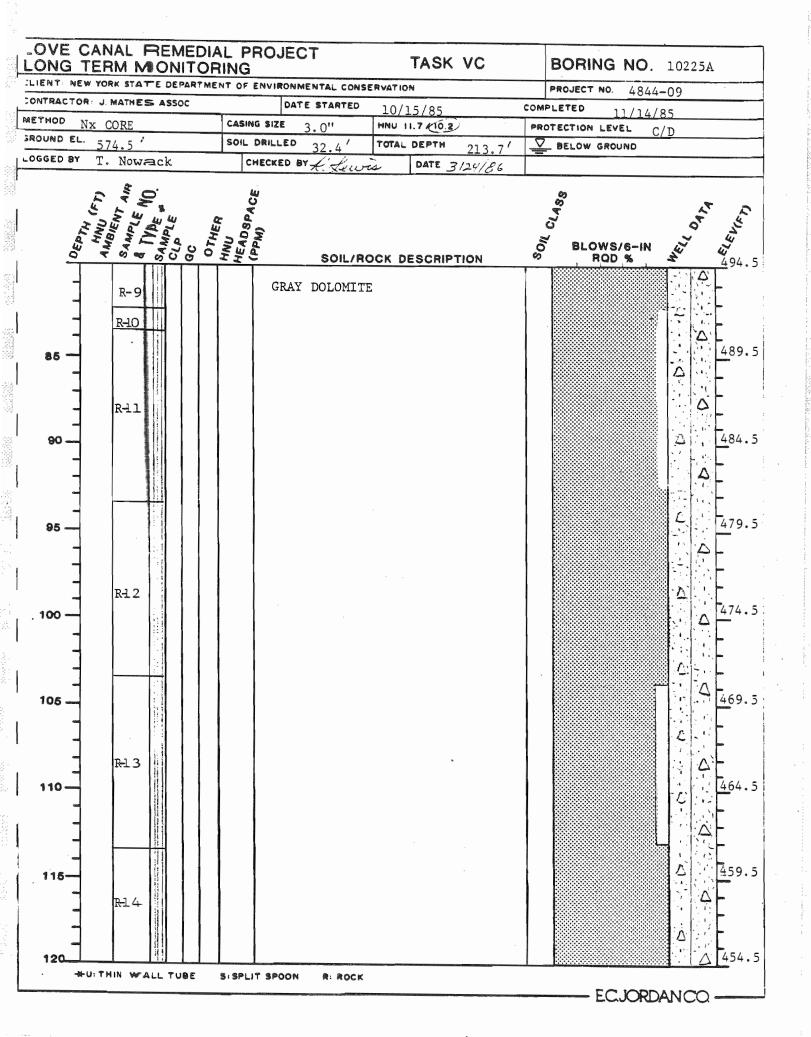
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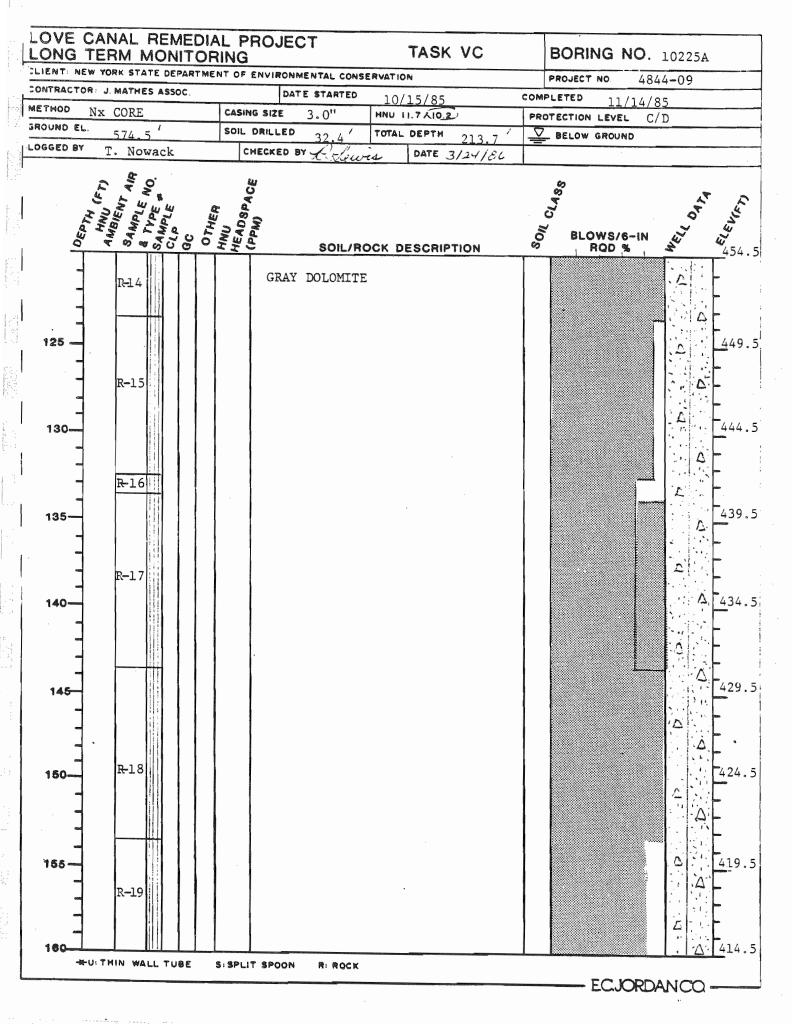


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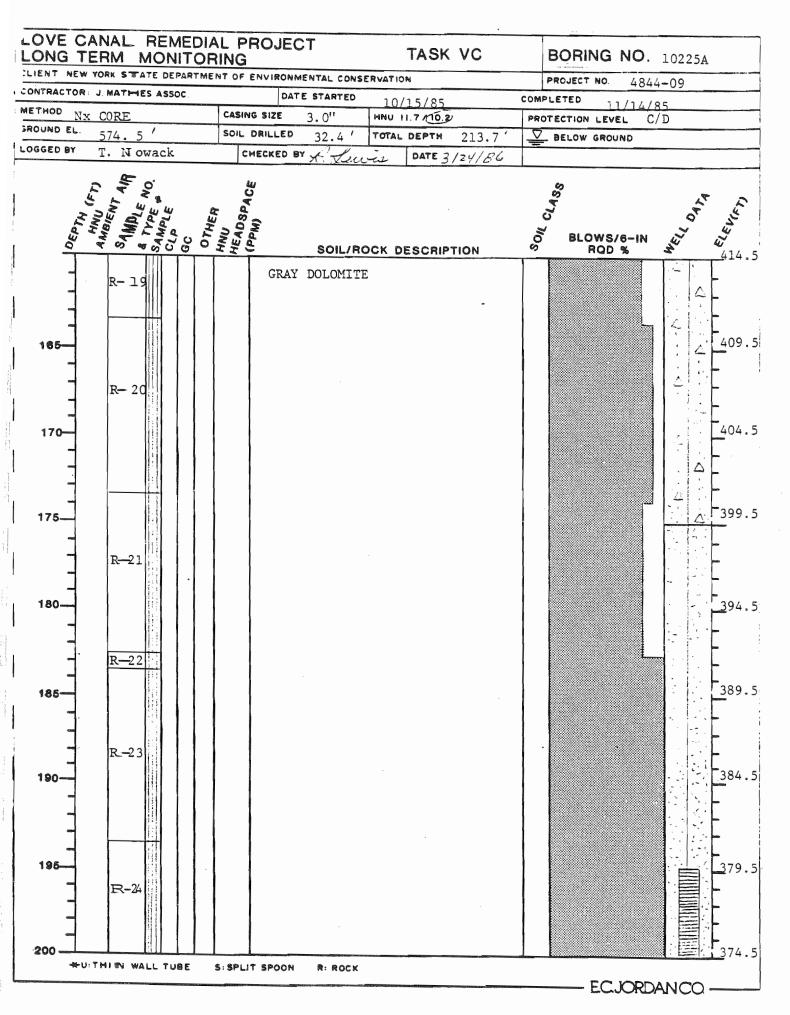
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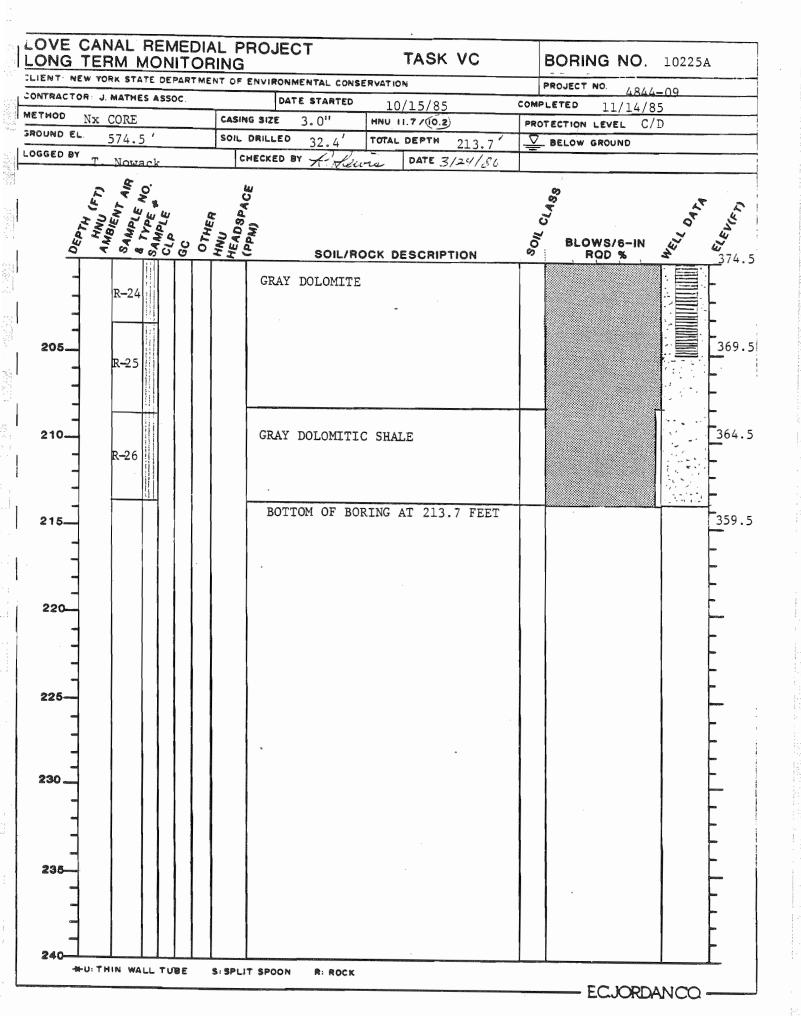
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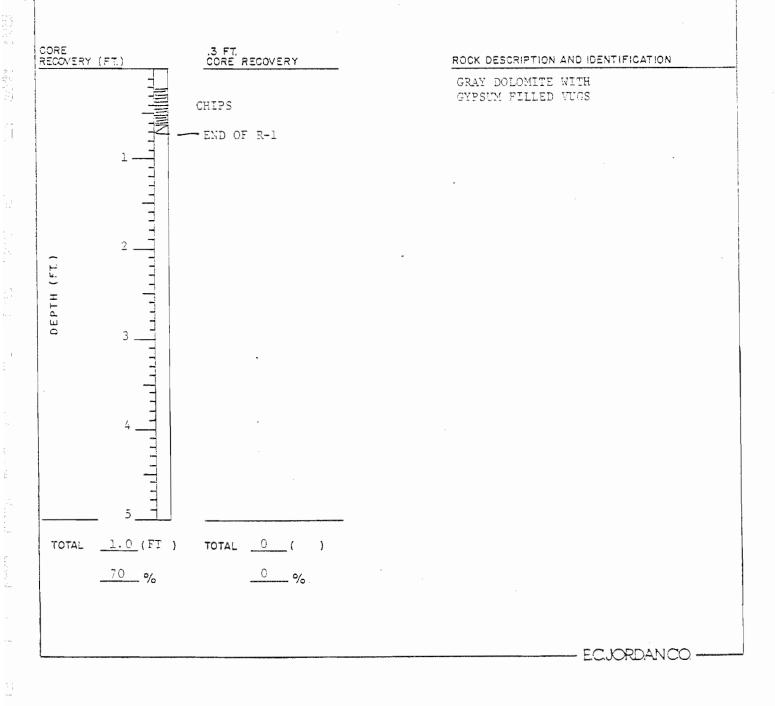
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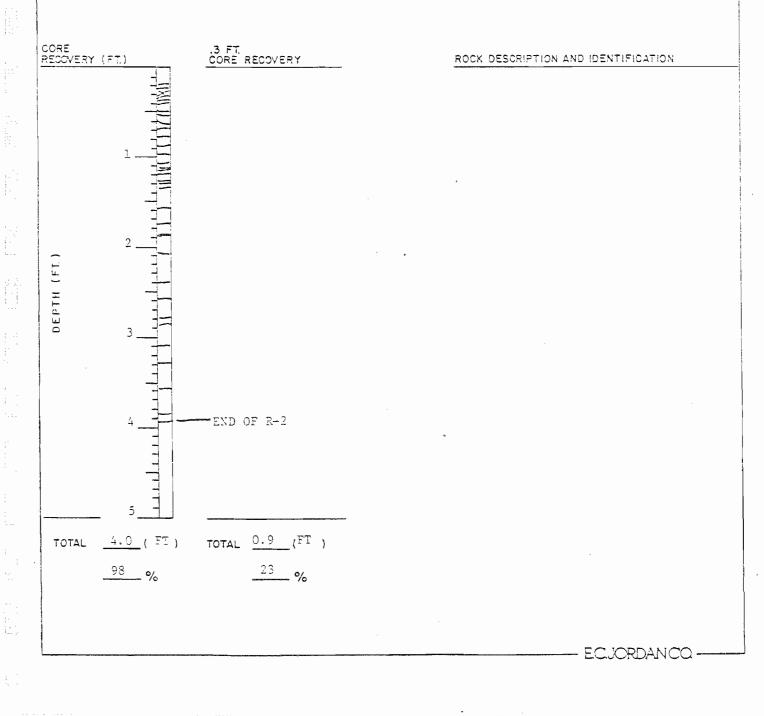
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PROJECT NO.			PROJECT NAME	BCRING NO.	
484.	4-09		Love Ca	nal	10225
LOGGED BY			DATE	PROTECTION L	EVEL
T. 13	owack		10-15-85		C/D
CCRE DIAMETER	77		CORE RUN NO. R-2	DEPTH 32.4 FT. TO	33.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY			RQD	CORE QUALITY	
	0.7	FT.	0 %	Very Poo:	r



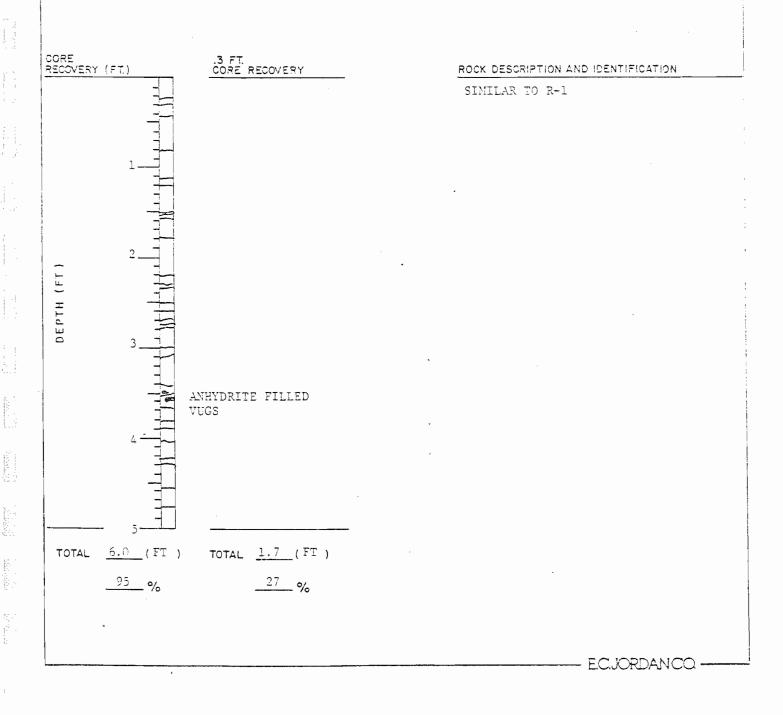
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PROJECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love	Canal SORING NO. 10225
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
T. Nowack	10-15-35	C/D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO. R-2	DEPTH 33.4 FT. TO 37.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 3.9 FT	RQD 23 %	CORE QUALITY Very Poor



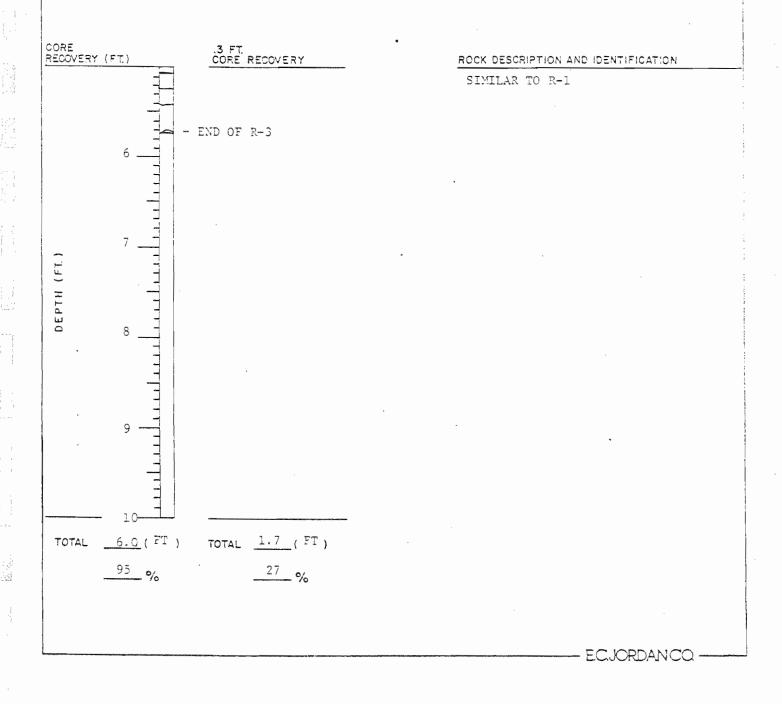
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VISUAL	IDENTIFICATION OF	
		SHEETOF
PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4841-09	Love Canal	10225
LOGGED BY T. Nowack	DATE 10-15-85	PROTECTION LEVEL C/D
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-3 DEPTH 3	7.4 FT. TO 43.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 5.7 FT.	RGD CORE QUAL	ITY erv Poor

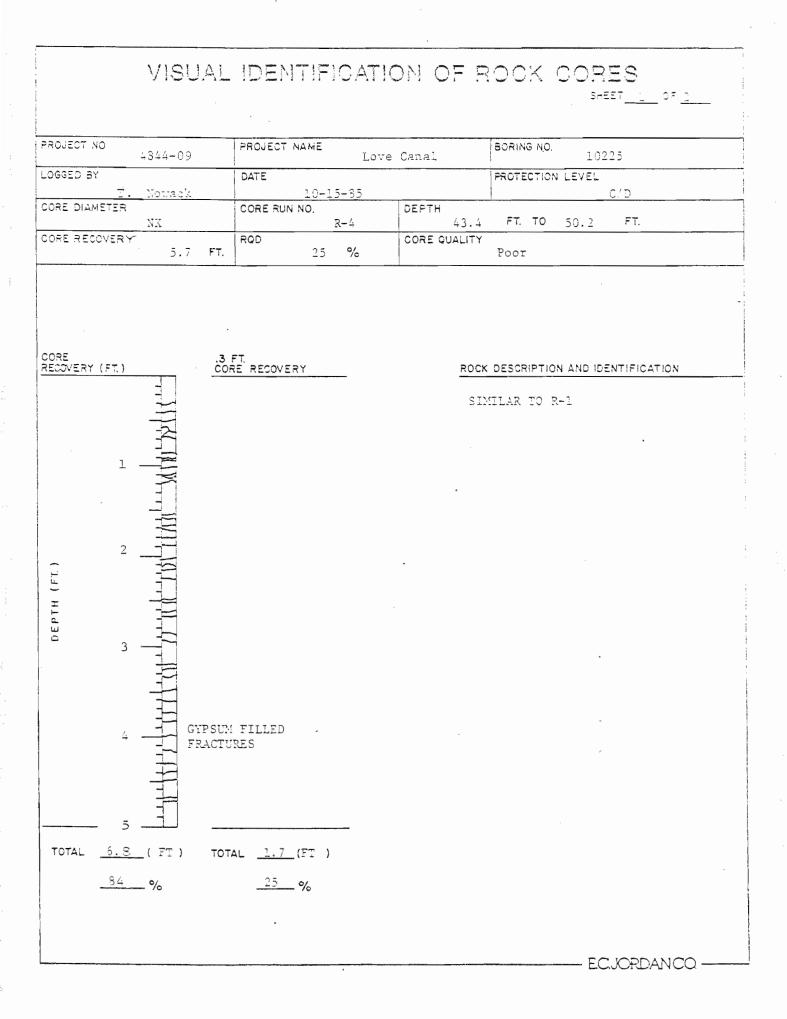


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PROLECT NO. 4844-09	PROJECT NAME Love Canal	BORING NO. 10225
LOGGED BY T. Nowack	DATE 10-15-85	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-3 DEPTH 42.	4 FT. TO 43.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 5.7 FT.	RQD CORE QUALITY	Poor



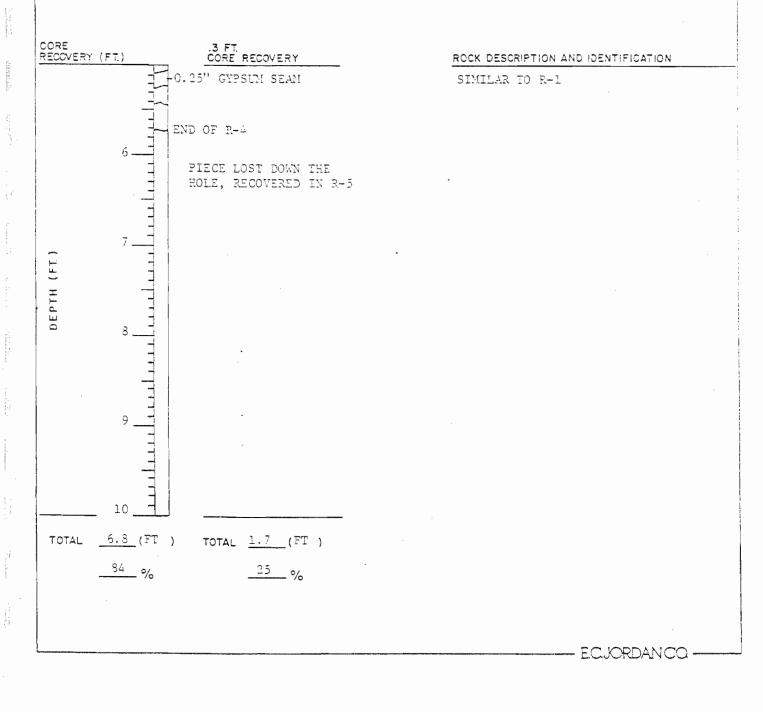
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PROJECT NO.		ROJECT NAME			BORING NC.
	9.		Love	Canal	10225
LOGGED BY		DATE 10-1	5-85		PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER		CORE RUN NO.		DEPTH	
NX		R	- 4	43	3.4 FT. TO 50.2 FT.
CORE RECOVERY		RGD		CORE QUALITY	
5.7	FT.	25	%		Poor



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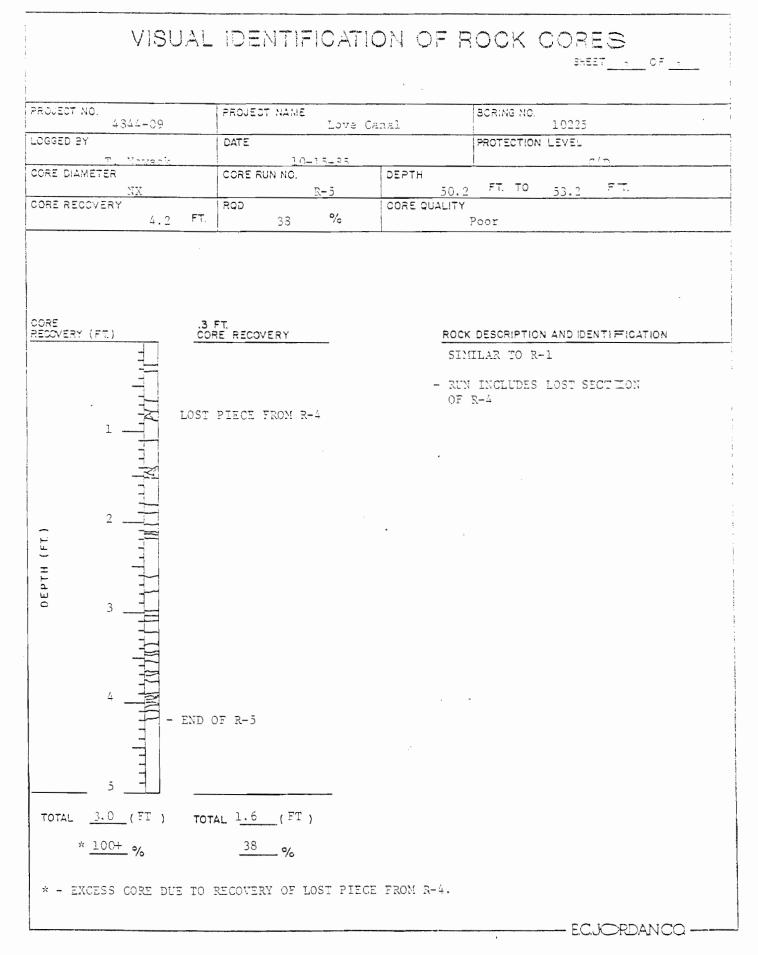
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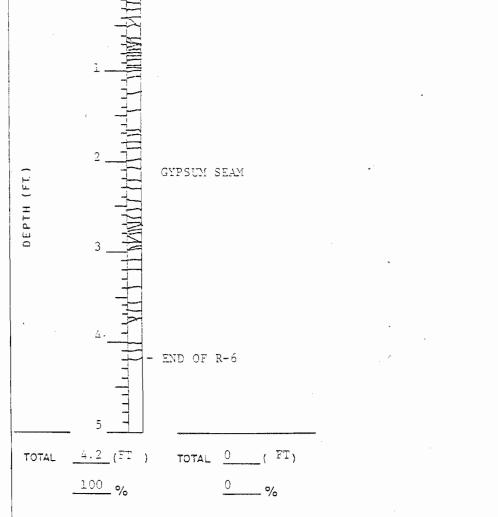


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PROJECT NO. 4344-09	PROJECT NAME	Canal BORING NO. 10225
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
T. Nowack	10-15-85	2/2
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
NX	R-6	53.4 FT. TO 57.6 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY
4.2 F	т. 0%	Poor

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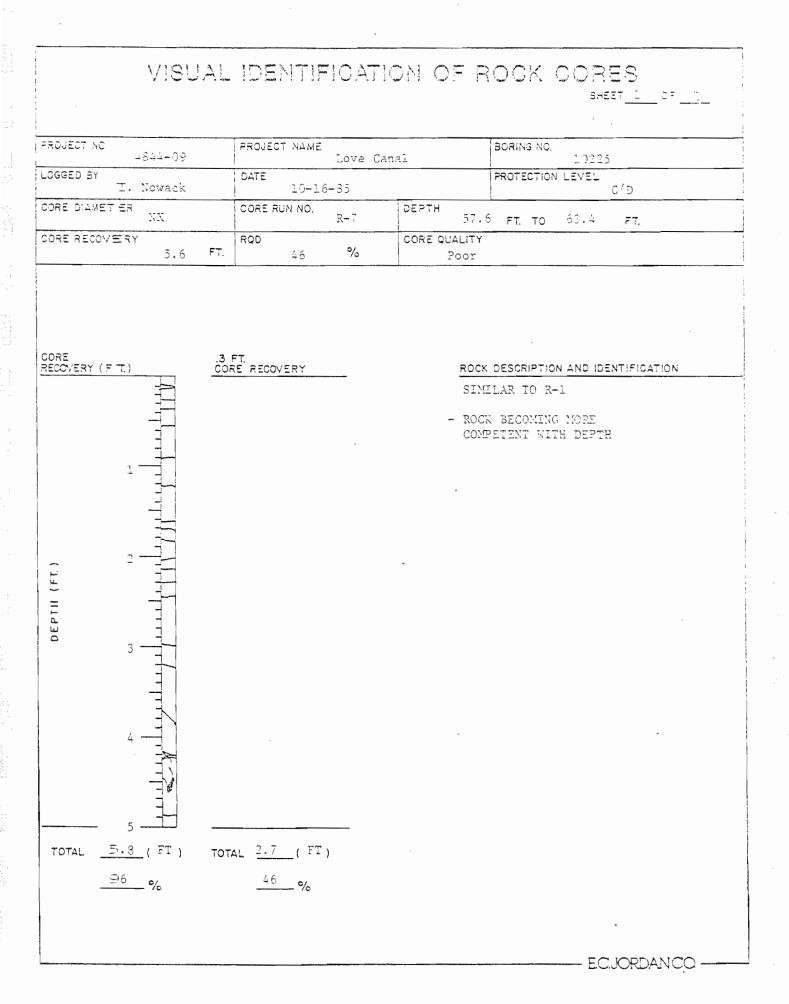


.3 FT. CORE RECOVERY

ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

- ECJORDANCO -

SIMILAR TO R-1

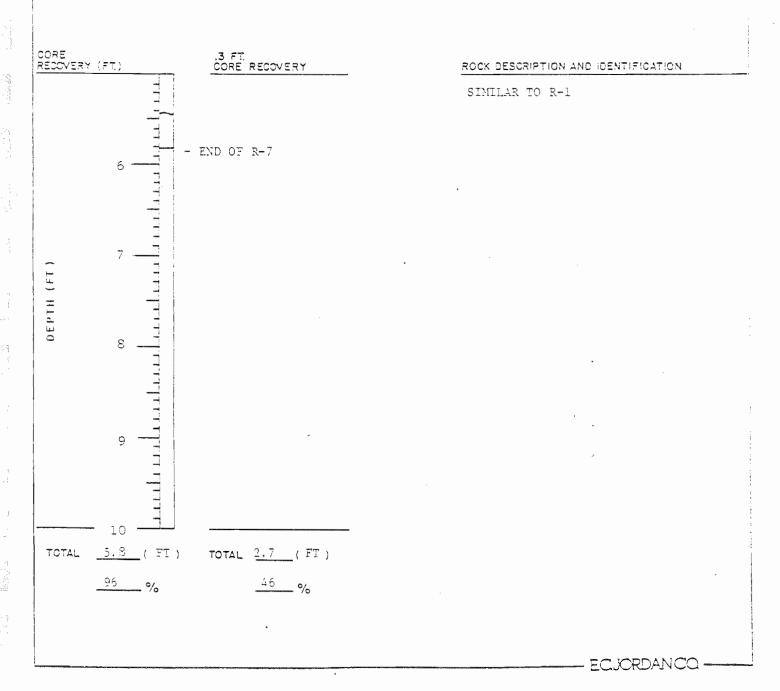


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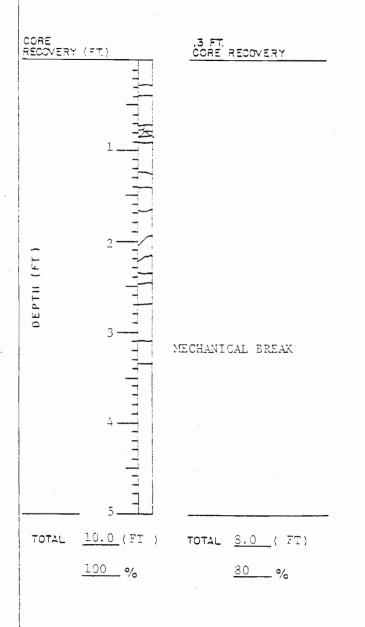
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PROJECT NO.		5	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
<u></u>	344-09		Love	Danal : 10225
LOGGED BY			DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
Τ.	Nowack		10-16-35	C'D
OORE DIAMETER			CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
	XX		R-7	57.6 FT. TO 63.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY			RQD	CORE QUALITY
	5.6	FT.	46 %	Poor



PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
	Love	Sanal 10223
LOGGED BY I. Nowack	DATE 10-16-85	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH 63.4 FT. TO 73.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 10.0 FT.	RGD SO %	CORE QUALITY Good

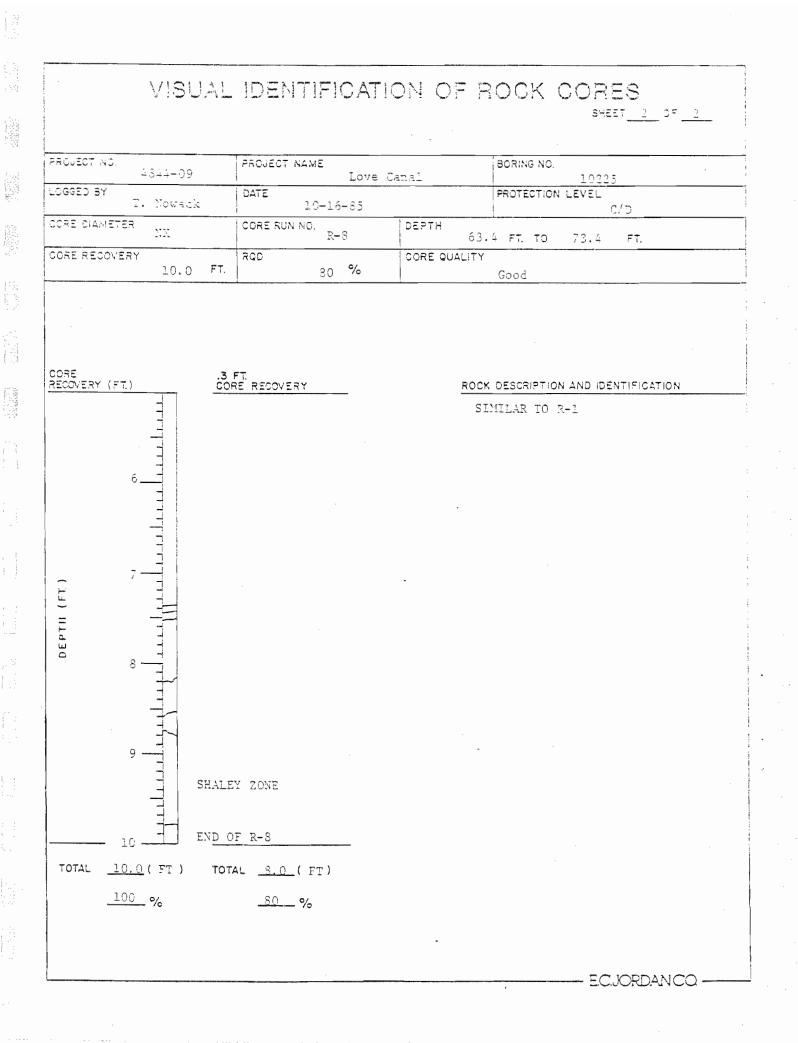


#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SIMILAR TO R-1

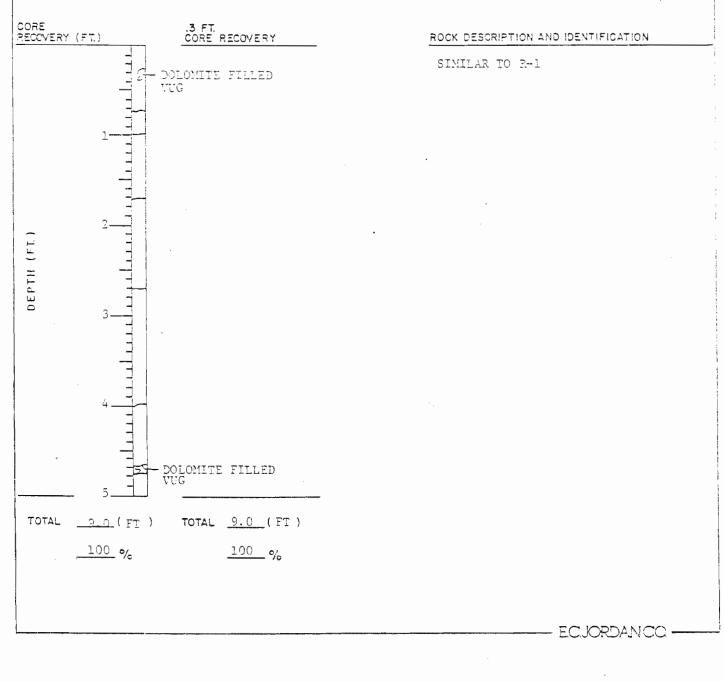
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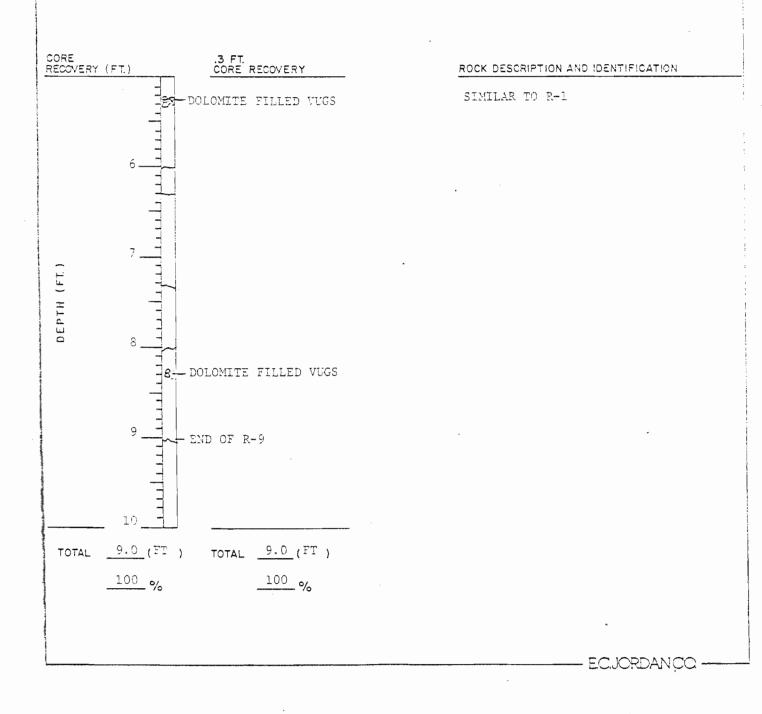
PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. -844-09 10225 Love Canal LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL I. Nowack <u>10-16-</u>35 C/D CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH 73.4 FT. TO 82.4 FT.  $\mathbf{N}\mathbf{X}$ R-9 CORE RECOVERY ROD CORE QUALITY 100 % 9.0 FT. Excellent

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PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME		BORING NO.
4344-09	Love C	lanal	10225
LOGGED BY	DATE		PROTECTION LEVEL
I. Nowack	10-16-85	1	C 'D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH	
NX	R-9	73.4	FT. TO 82.4 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RQD	CORE QUALITY	
9.0 FT.	100 %		Excellent

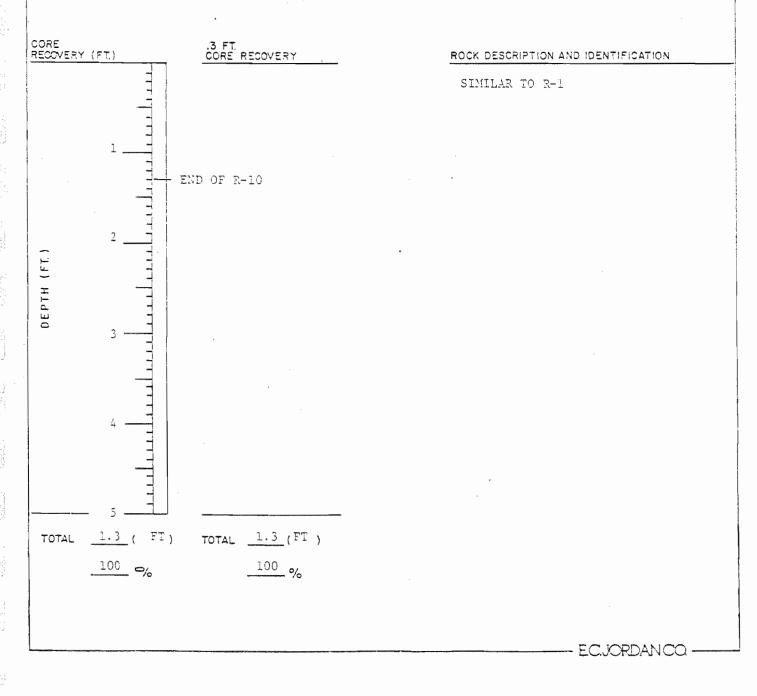


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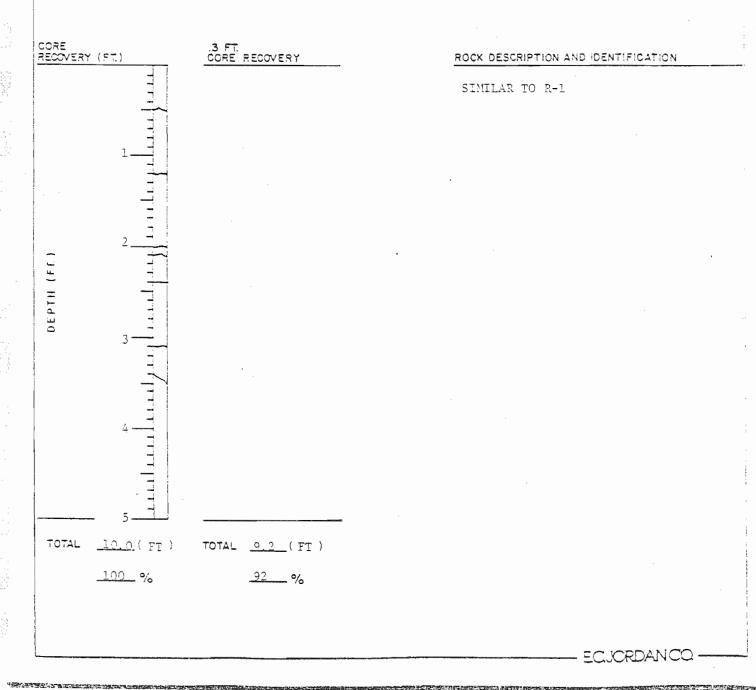
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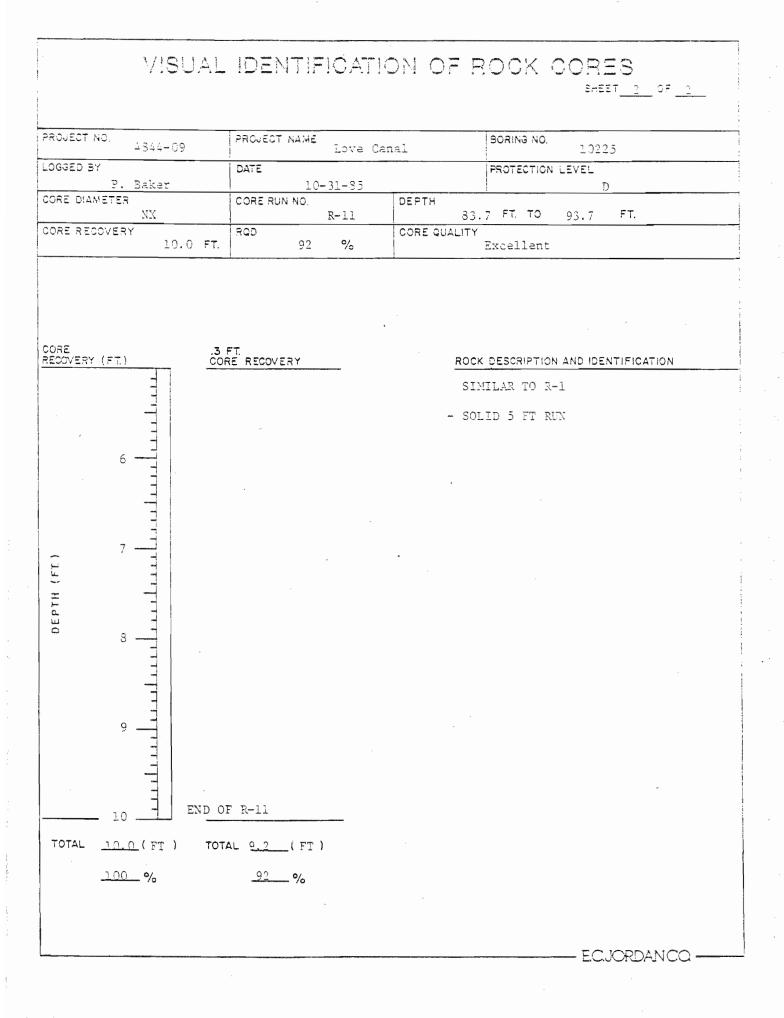
PROJECT NO. 48 14-09		PROJECT NAME Love C	BORING NO. anal 10225	
LOGGED BY I.	Novack		DATE 10-31-85	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER	NX		CORE RUN NO. R-10	DEPTH 82.4 FT. TO 83.7 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	1.3	FT.	RQD 100 %	CORE QUALITY Excellent



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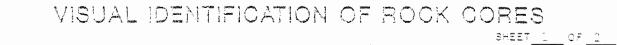
PROJECT NO.		PROJECT	NAME	,	BORING NO.	
	4344-09		Love	Canal	10225	
LOGGED BY		DATE			PROTECTION LEVEL	
Ρ.	Baker		10-31-85		D	
CORE DIAMETER	MX	CORE RUN	N NO. R-11	<b>ДЕРТН</b> 83.7	FT. TO 93.7 FT.	
CORE RECOVERY		RGD		CORE QUALITY		
	10.0	FT.	92 %		Excellent	



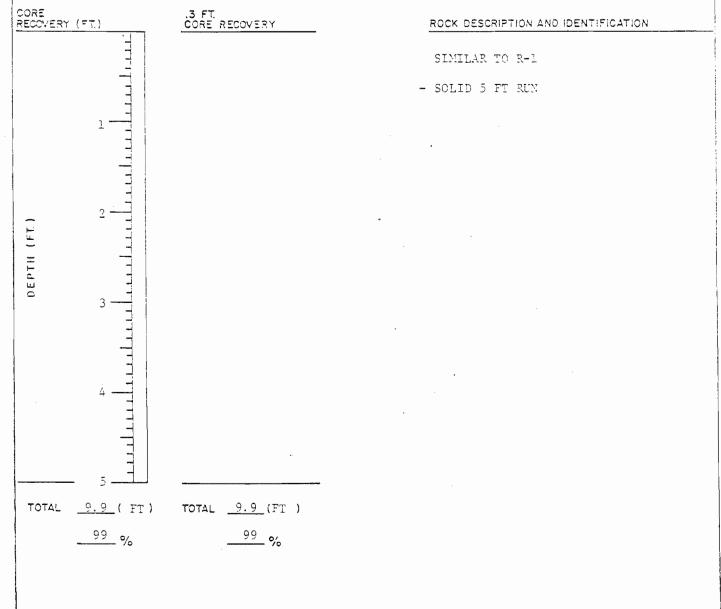


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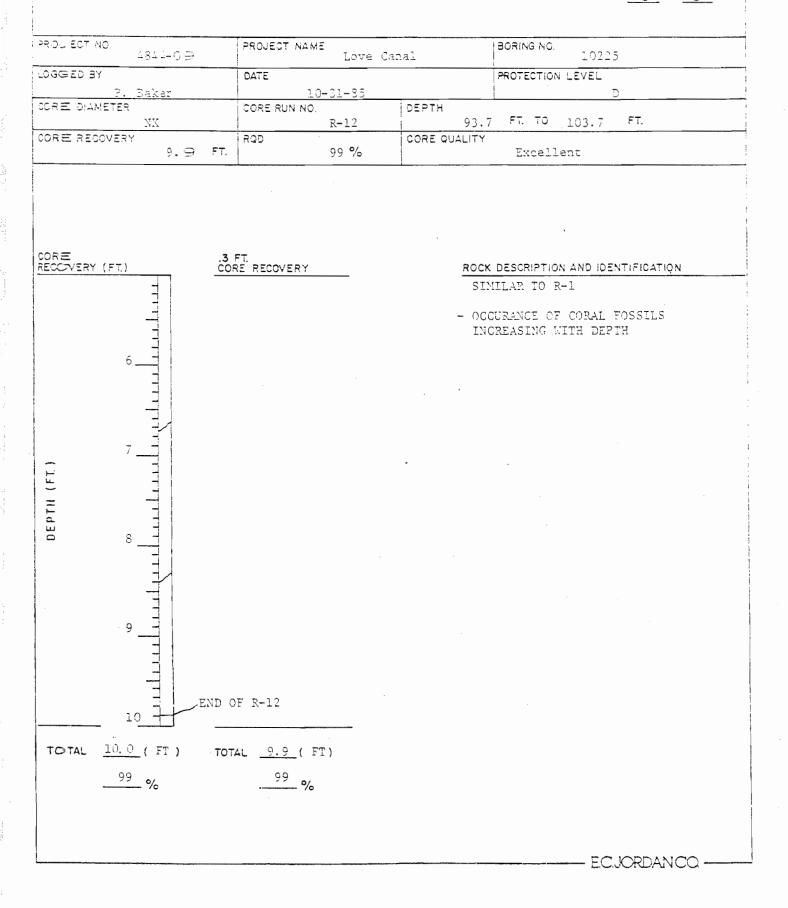


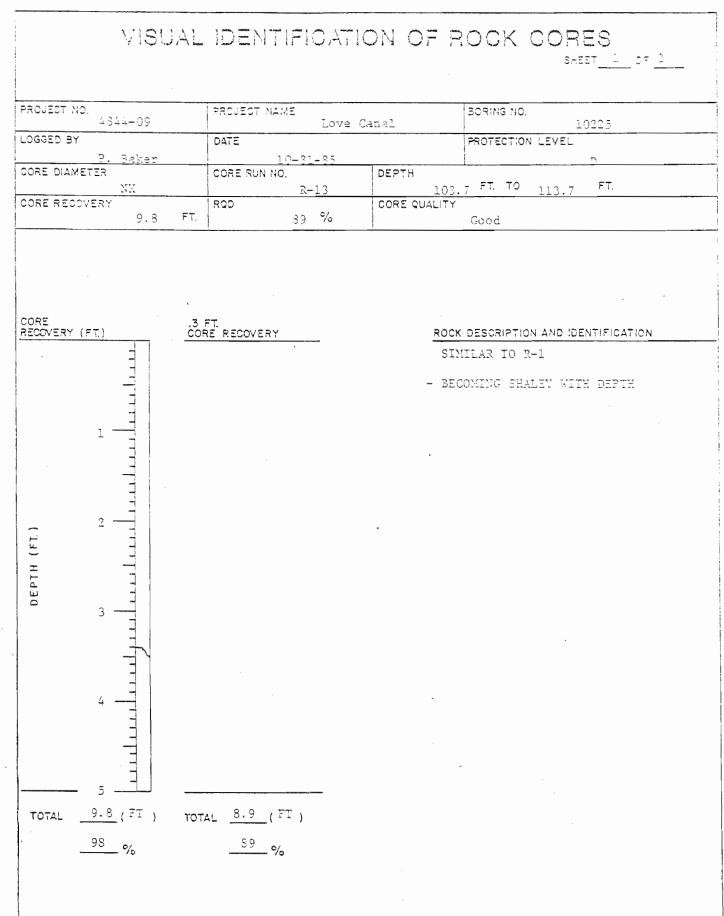
PROJECT NO. 4344-09	PROJECT NAME Love (	BORING NO. Danal 10225
LOGGED BY P. Baker	DATE 10-31-85	PROTECTION LEVEL D
CORE DIAMETER NN	CORE RUN NO. R-12	DEPTH 93.7 FT. TO 103.7 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 9.9 F	RQD T. 99 %	CORE QUALITY Excellent



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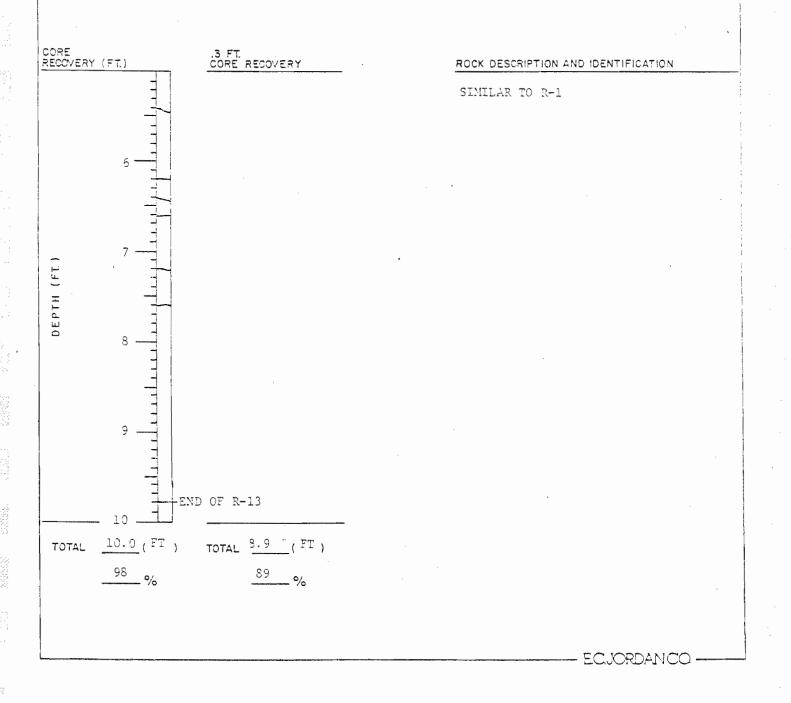




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PROJECT NO. 1314-00	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
	Love	e Canal   10225
LOGGED BY P. Baker	DATE 10-31-35	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER NX	CCRE RUN NO. R-13	DEPTH 103.7 FT. TO 113.7 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 9.8 F	RQD 7. 39 %	CORE QUALITY Good



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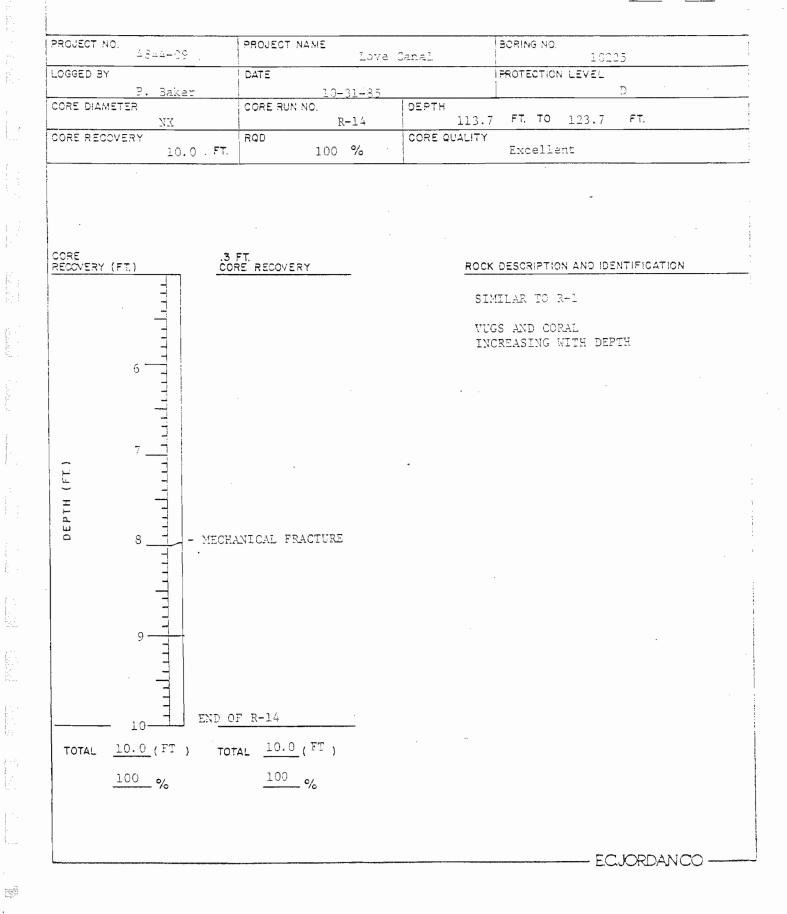
PROJECT NO PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 4844-09 Love Canal 10225 DATE LOGGED BY PROTECTION LEVEL P. Baker 10-01-35 Ð DEPTH CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. NX R-14 113.7FT. TO 123.7 ET. CORE RECOVERY RQD CORE QUALITY FT. % 10.0 100 Excellent

CORE RECOVERY (FT.) .3 FT. CORE RECOVERY ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION SIMILAR TO R-1 - SOLID 5 FT RUN 1. 2 \_ DEPTH (FT.) 3 4 TOTAL 10.0(FT ) TOTAL \_10.0(FT ) 100 % 100 %

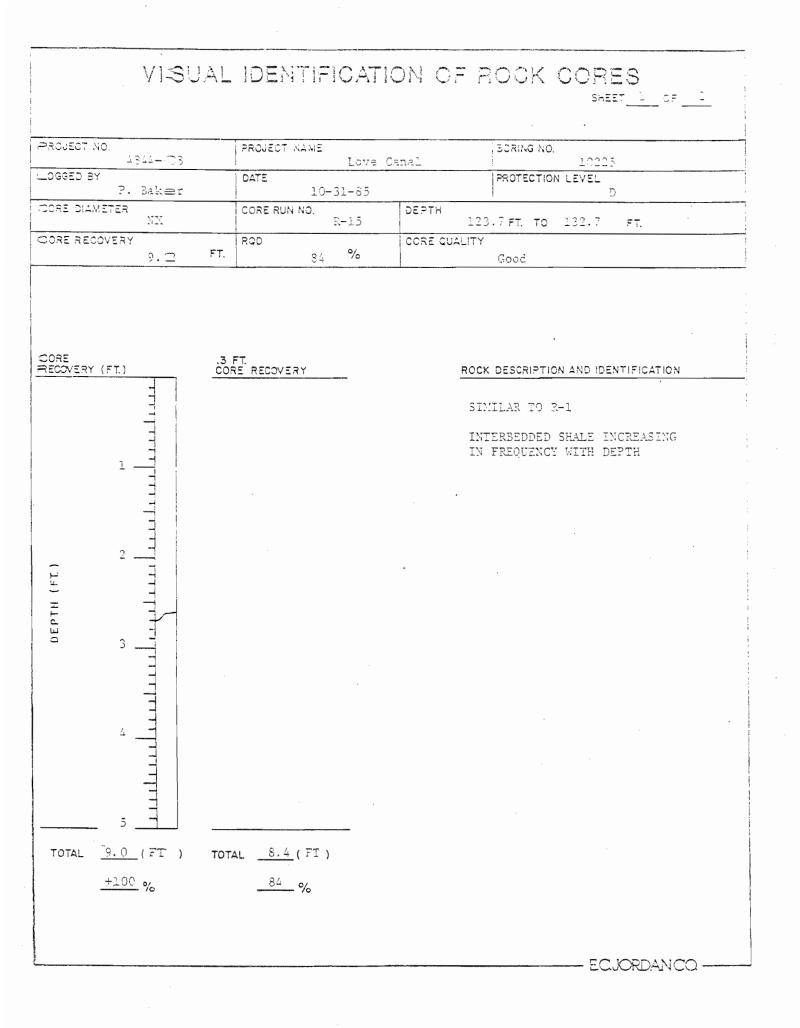
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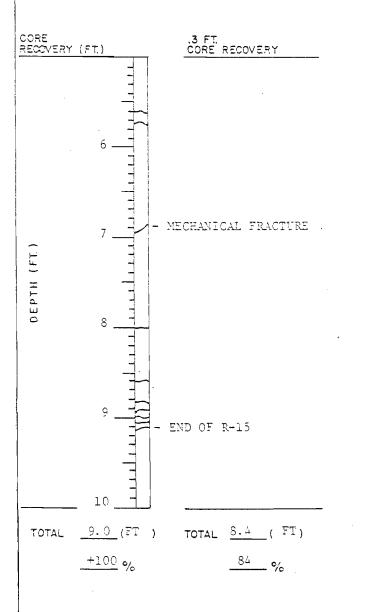
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PROJECT NO. 4344-09	PROJECT NAME	BORING NC. Canal 10225
LOGGED BY P. Baker	DATE 10-31-85	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-15	DEPTH 123.7FT. TO 132.7 FT.
CORE RECOVERY 9.2	FT. 84 %	CORE QUALITY Good



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#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

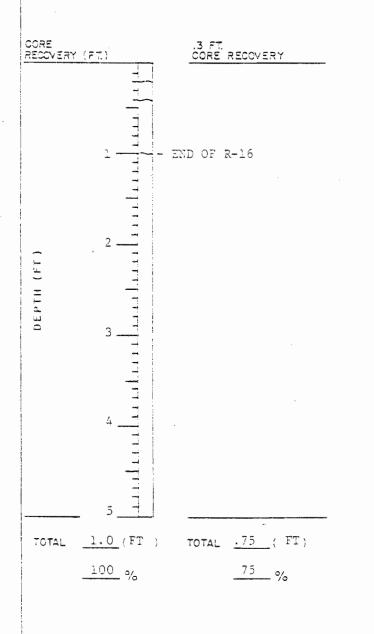
#### SIMILAR TO R-1

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PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 1811-09 Love Canal 10225 LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL P. Bakar 11-6-85 D CORE DIAMETER DEPTH CORE RUN NO. 132.7 FT. TO 133.7 FT. XXR-16 CORE RECOVERY CORE QUALITY RGD % 1.0 FT. 75

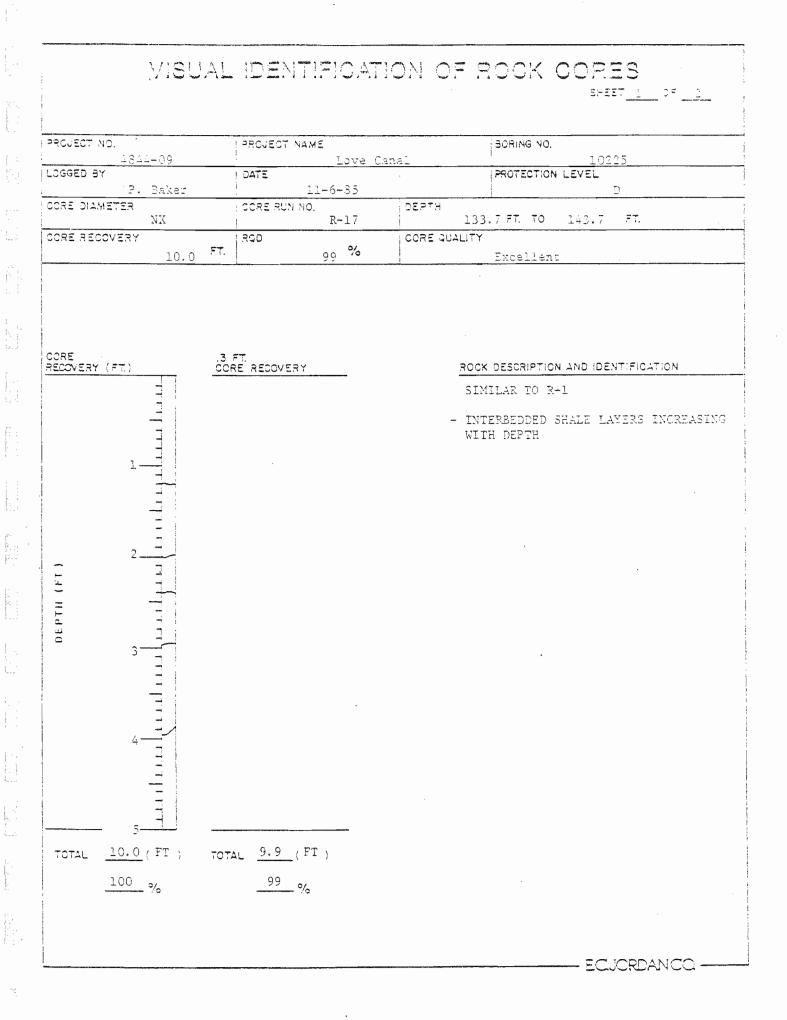


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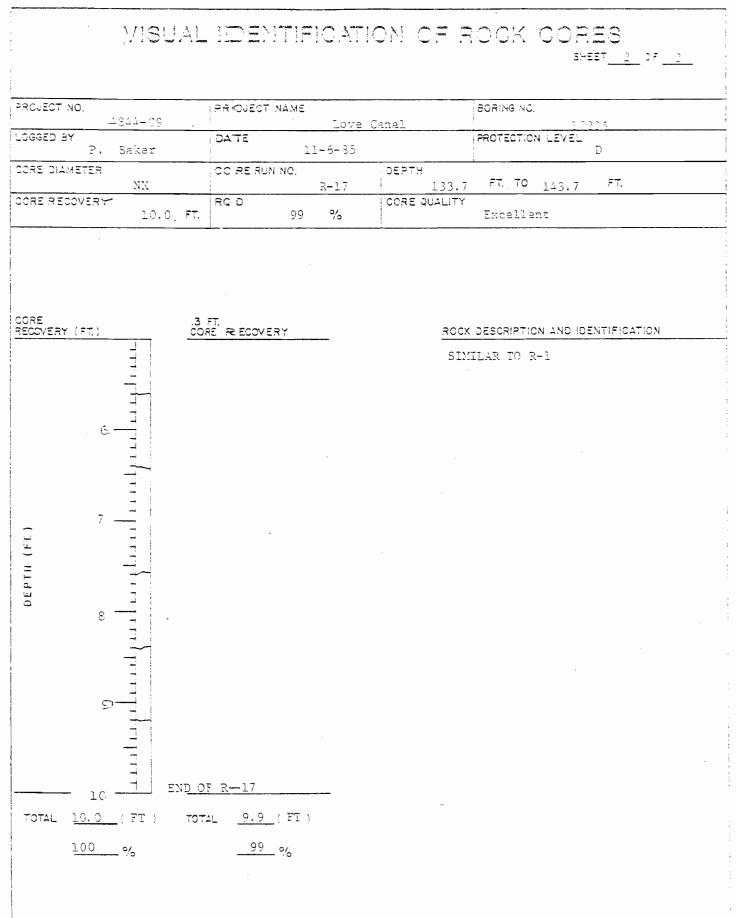
#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SIMILAR TO R-1

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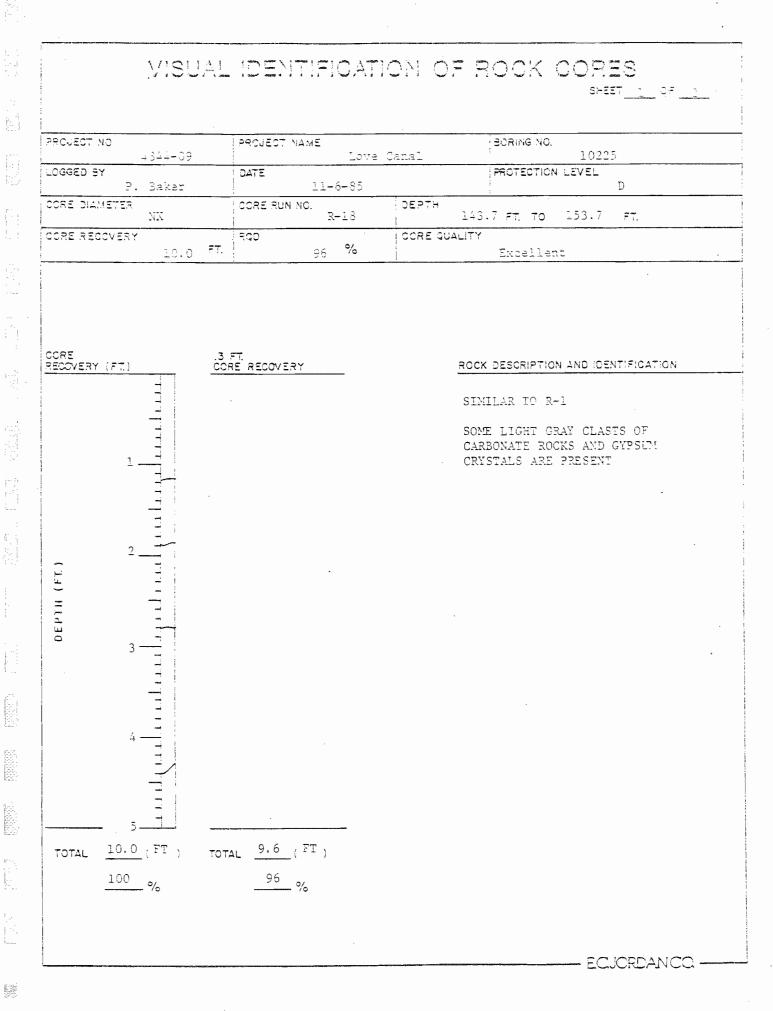


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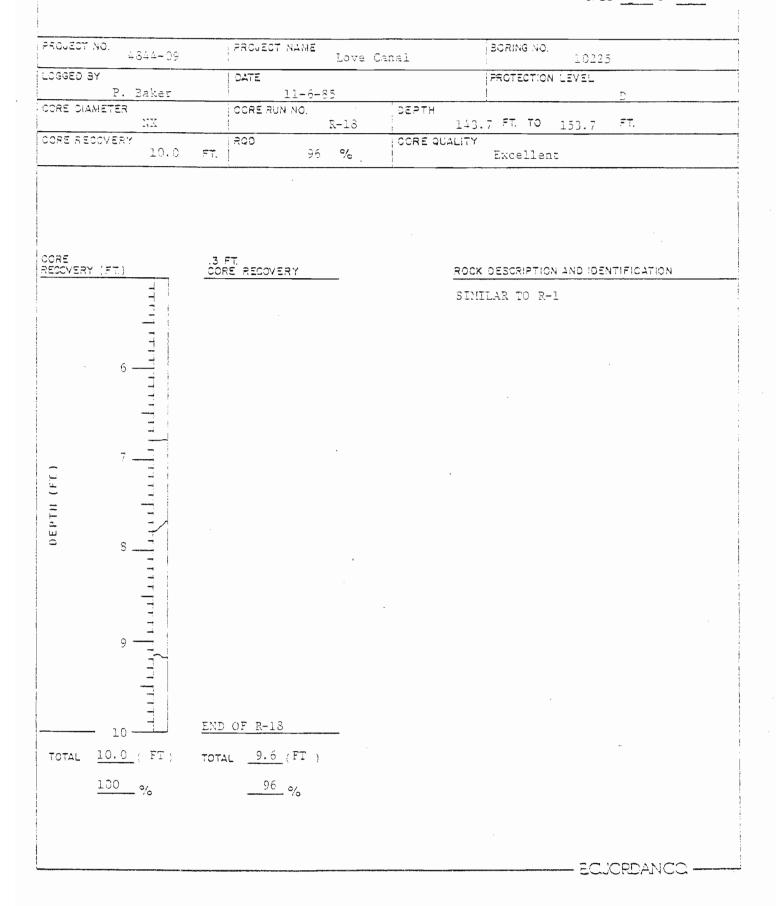
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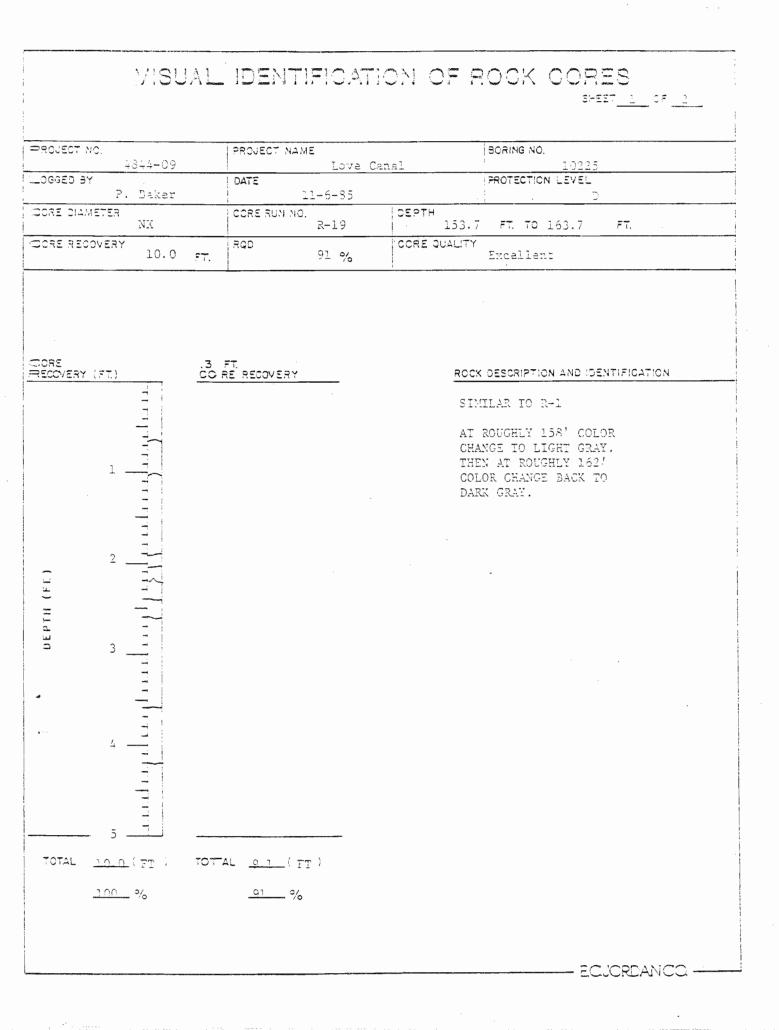


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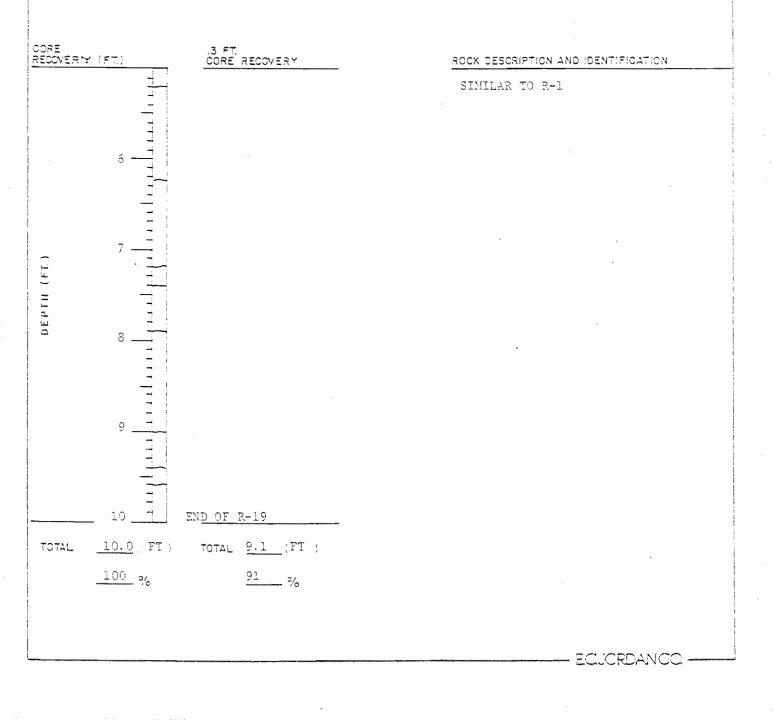
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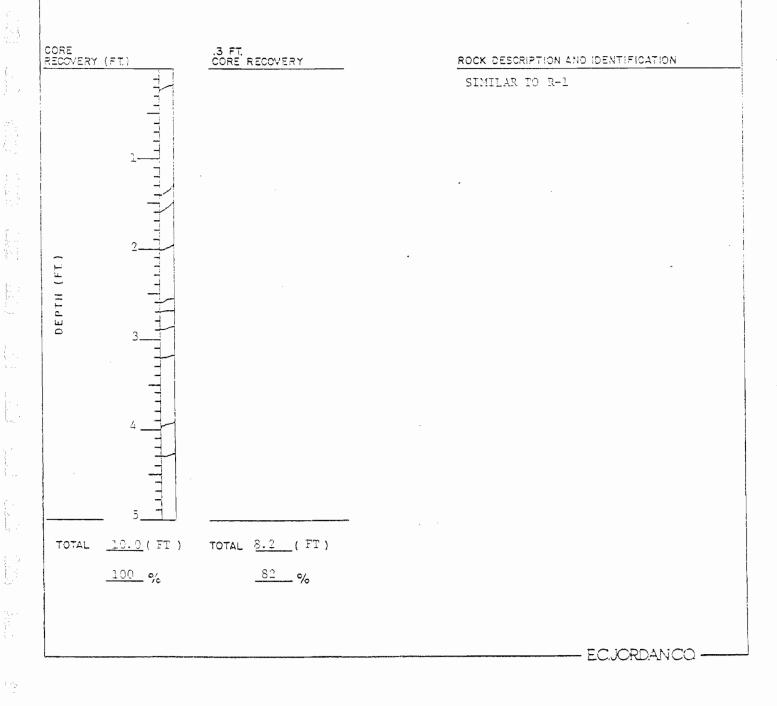


PROJECT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. 4844-09 Love Canal 10225 LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL P. Baker 11-6-85 CORE DIA METER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH 153.7 FT. TO 163.7 FT. ХX R-19 CORE RE COVERY RGD CORE QUALITY 10.0 FT. 91 % Excellent

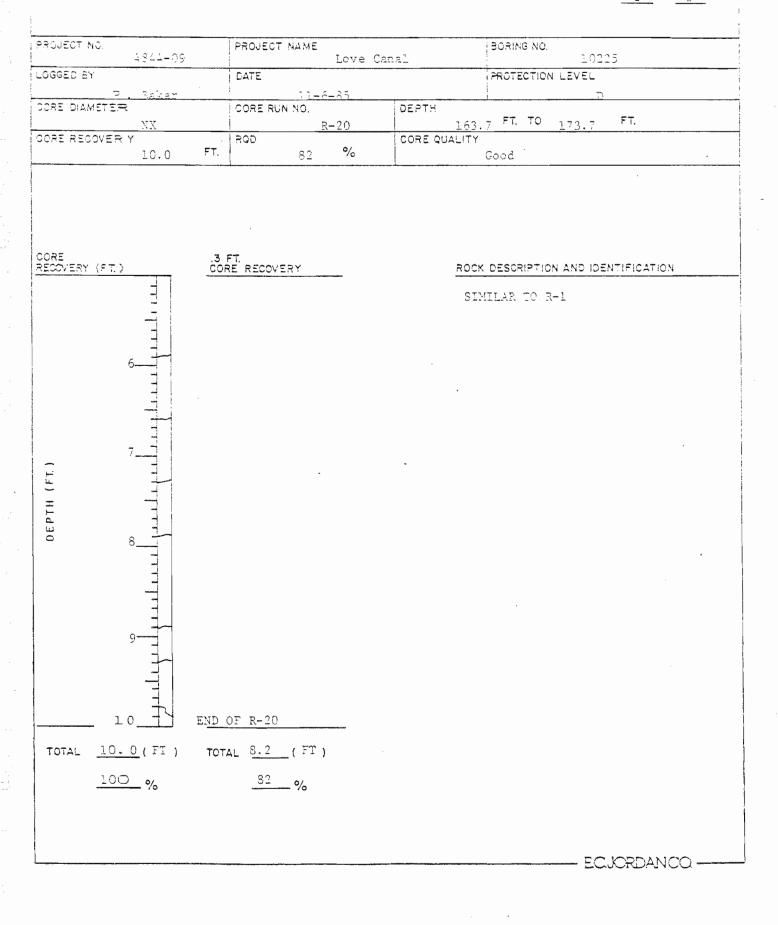


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PROVEDT NO. PROJECT NAME BORING NO. -8-1-09 Love Canal 10225 LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL P. Baker 11-6-85 D SCRE DIAMETER DEPTH CORE RUN NO. R-20 163.7 FT. TO NК 173.7 FT. CORE RECOVERY RQD CORE QUALITY 10.0 82 Good % FT.



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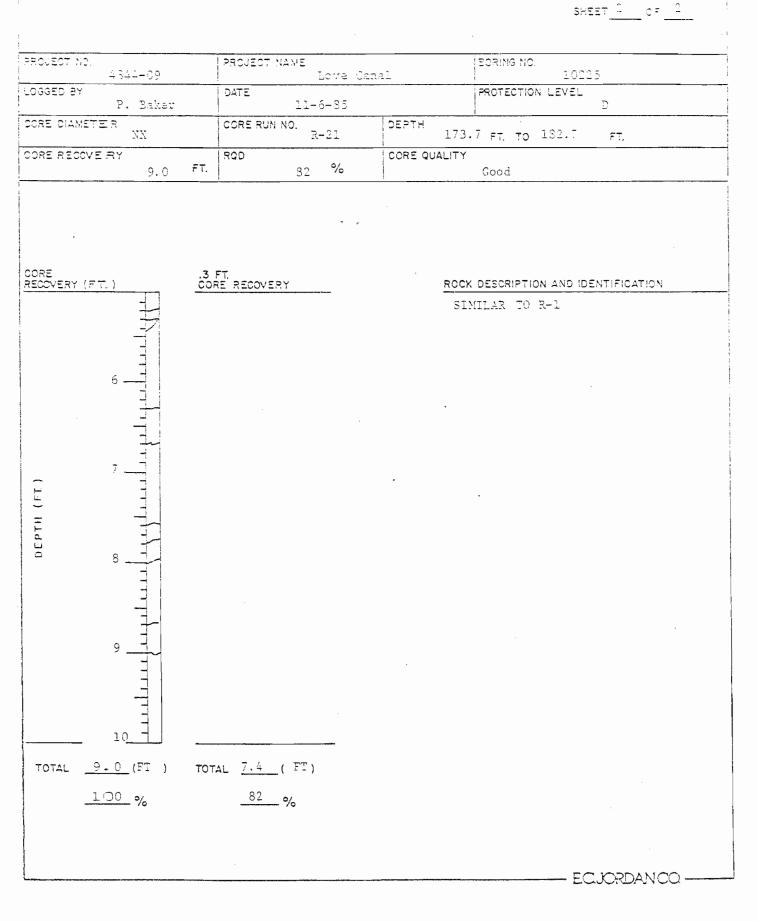


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28-1-09 LOGGED BY P. Bakar CORE DIAMMETER NX	Love Cane DATE 11-5-35	PROTECTION LEVEL
P. Baker		
CORE DIAN-IETER		
	CORE RUN NO. R+21	DEPTH 173.7 FT. TO 182.7 FT.
CORE RECIOVERY		CORE QUALITY Good
	FT. RE RECOVERY	ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION SIMILAR TO R-1
TOTAL <u>9.0</u> (FT) TO		
100 %	<u>82</u> %	
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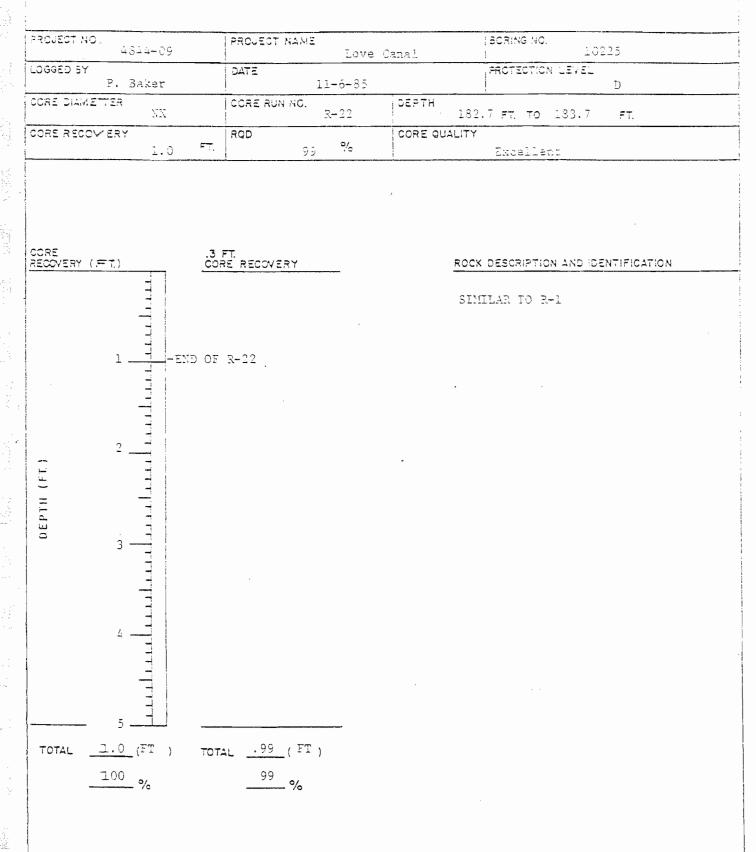


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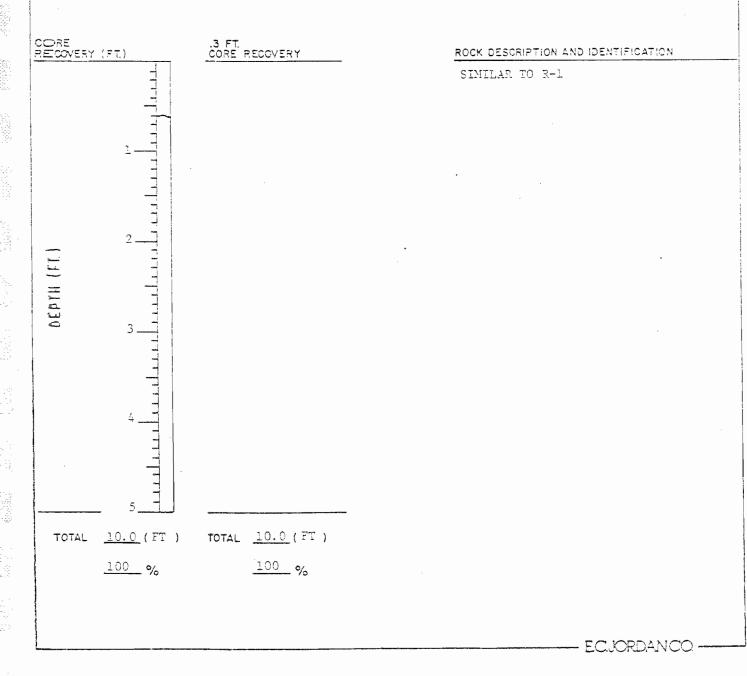
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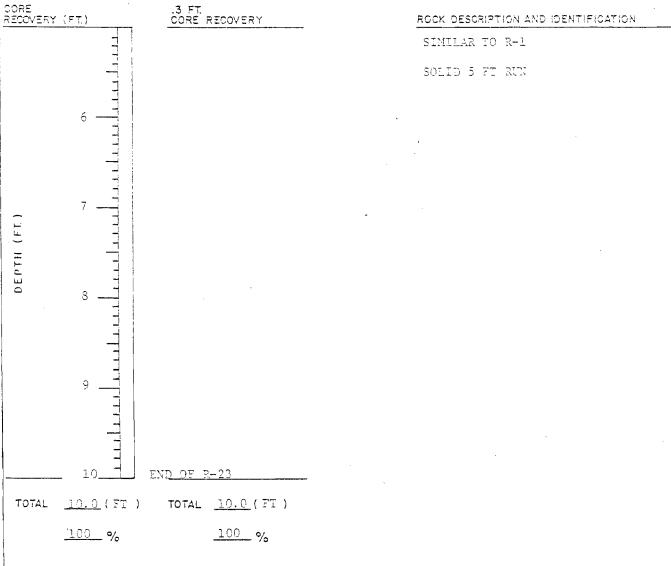
PR OUEDT NO.	PROJECT NAME	SORING NO.
4844-09	Lowe	Canal 10225
LO GGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
P. Bakar	11-6-35	
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO. R-23	DEPTH 133.7 FT. TO 133.7 FT.
OCRE RECOVERY	RCD	CORE QUALITY
10.0	T.   100 %	Excellent



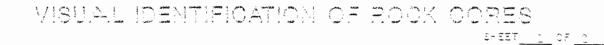
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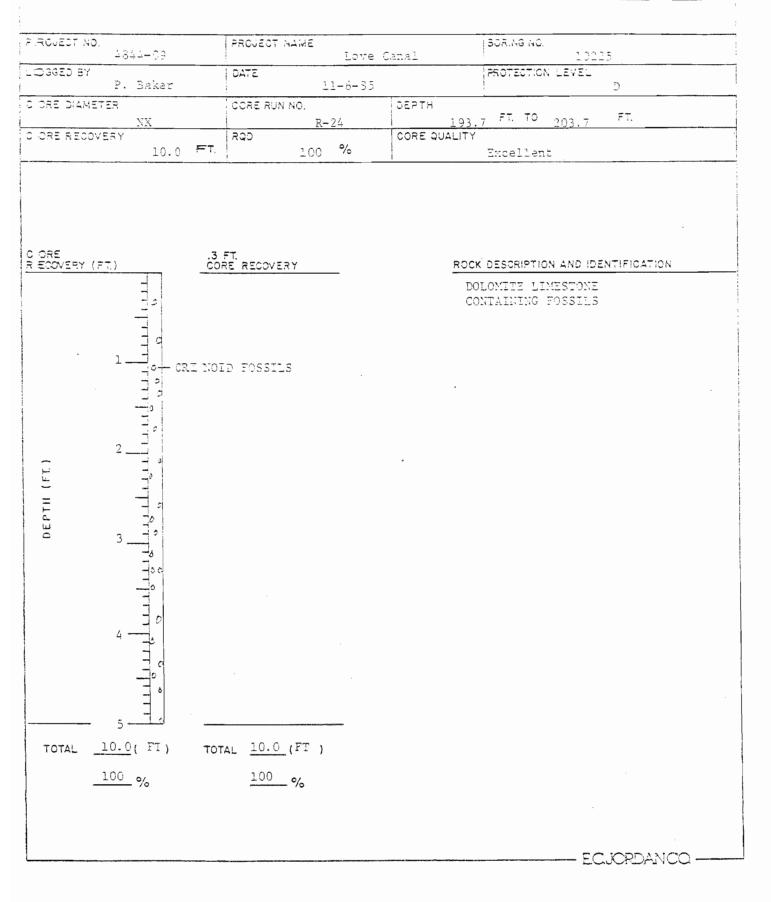
PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BORING NO.
4844-09	Love	: Canal 1.0225
LOGGED SY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
P. Baker	11-6-35	D D D
CORE DIAMETER NX	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH 183.7 FT. TO 193.7 FT.
OORE RECOVERY	RGD	CORE QUALITY
10.0 <sup>ft</sup>	200 %	Excellent

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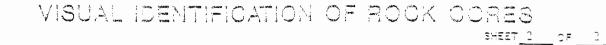


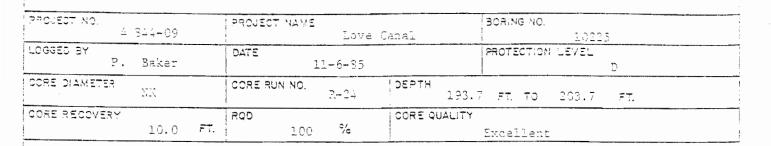
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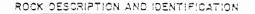


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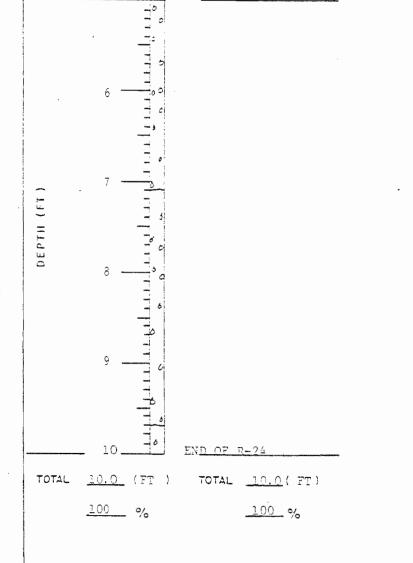






AT ROUGHLY 200' CORE APPEARS TO CRANGE TO A SHALEY DOLOMITE.

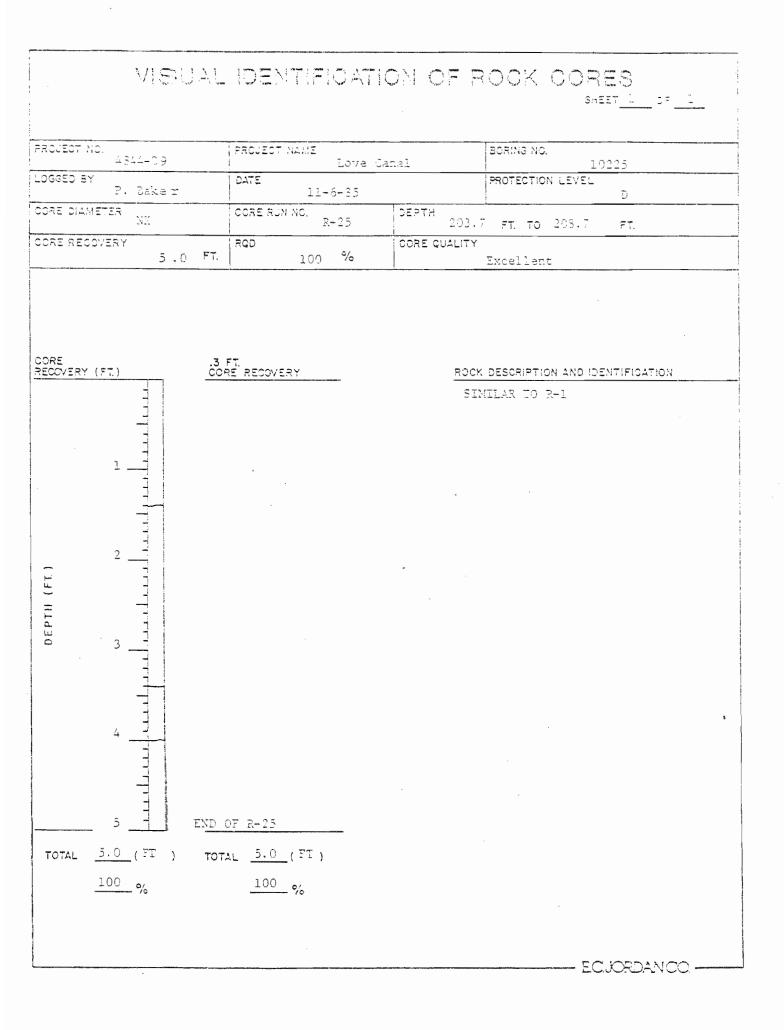
AT ROUGHLY 203' CORE APPEARS TO CHANGE TO SHALE STRATA. DARK BLACKISH-GRAY IN COLOR.



.3 FT. CORE RECOVERY

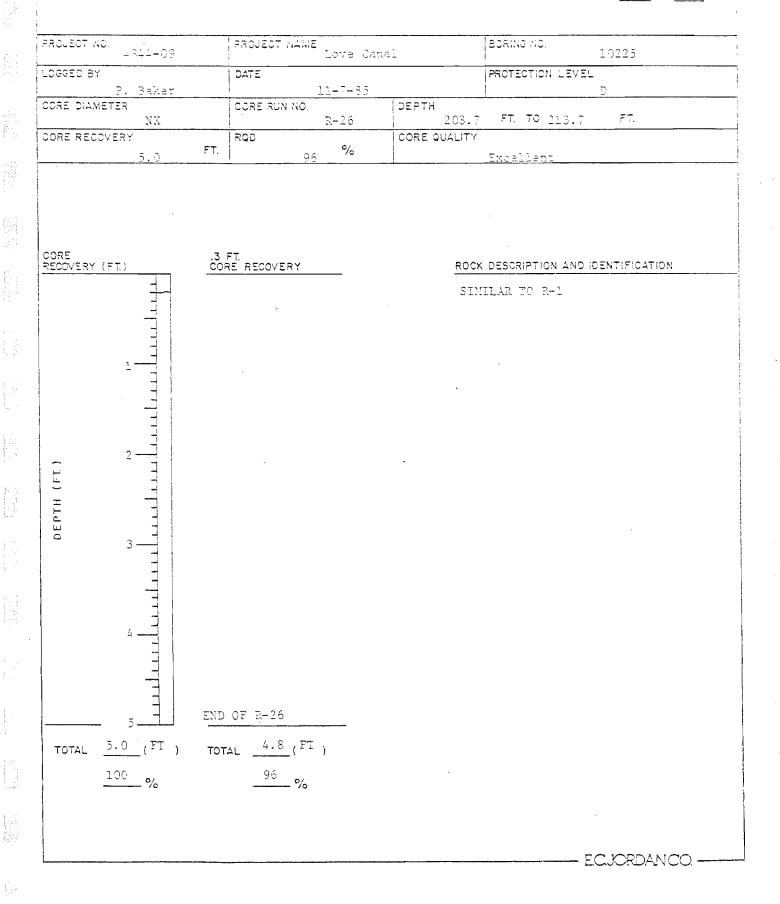
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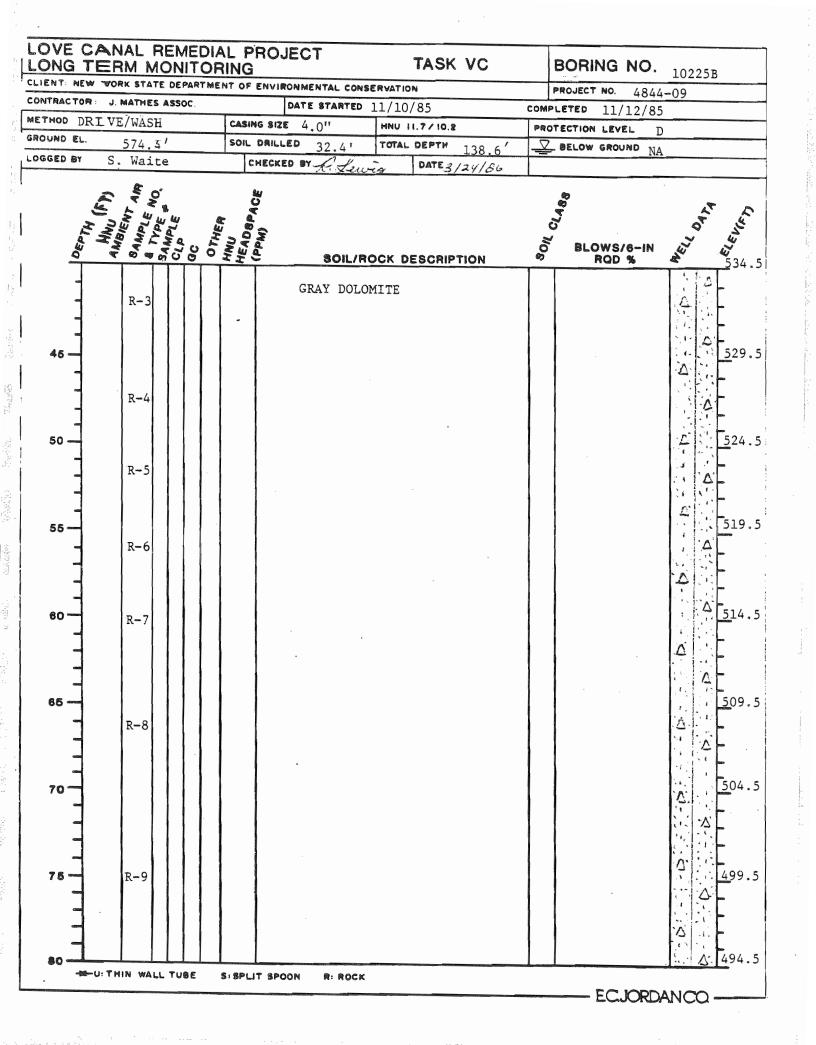
OVE CAN	M MON	IITOR	ING		TASK VO		BORING NO.	10225B
IENT: NEW YOR	K STATE DE	PARTME		NVIRONMENTAL CONSI			PROJECT NO. 484	4-09
NTRACTOR: J. 8		OC.	1	DATE STARTED	11/10/85	CON	MPLETED 11/12/85	5
THOD DRIVI				SIZE 4.0"	HNU 11.7/10.2		OTECTION LEVEL	)
OUND EL. 57 4				RILLED 32.4'	TOTAL DEPTH 138	.6'	2 BELOW GROUND	NA
GGED BY S.	Waite		СН	ECKED BY L. Luu	TS DATE 3/24,	136		
DEPTH (FT) AMRIE	AMPLE NO, TYPE NO, AMPLE NO,	20 N 2.0	NU EADSPACE	•			BLOWS/6-IN	Mel Const
			122	TOPSOTL	OCK DESCRIPTION	051	RQD %	574.
0.3		N 2.0 1.0 N 2.0	Ľ	ROWN TO BLACK OF GRAVEL AND ( DENSE (FIL)	SANDY SILT, TH CLAY, DRY, MEDI L)	RACE	6-12-11-12 9-9-12-23	
5 - 0.3		N 1.8	R		SILTY CLAY, MOI 7 PLASTIC, FRAC			Δ Δ Δ - - -
10 _ 0.3	S-3 X N	N <u>2.0</u> 0.3	0.0	(LACUSTRINE CI	LAY)	12.0	6-11-11-11	Δ <u>5</u> 64
- 0.0 15	<u>s-4</u> N	N 2.0 1.8		EDDISH-GRAY S PLASTIC, SOFT	LLTY CLAY, WET,	, C1	L 2-2-2-1	Δ Δ
20	S-5 X N	N 2.0 2.0	.0.0	(LACUSTRINE CI	LAY)	C	L WOH-WOH-2-1	
-0.0 - 25	5-6 X N	N 2.0 2.0	0.0			C	L WOH-WOH-2-2	∆ ∴ ∆ <u>5</u> 49
30-	S-7 X N	N 2.0 N 1.9	0.0 I	ILTY SAND WITH RACE OF CLAY, DENSE, WET	H SOME GRAVEL, WIDELY GRADED	27.0 SI		Δ 544.
1	<u>R-1</u>				DOLOMITE, SEE	32.4		
35 -	R-2				BORING NO. 1022 S AND FRACTURE			Δ <u>-</u>
40	R-3	-		WOH = WEIGHT C	F HAMMER			<u>∆</u> <u>5</u> 34.

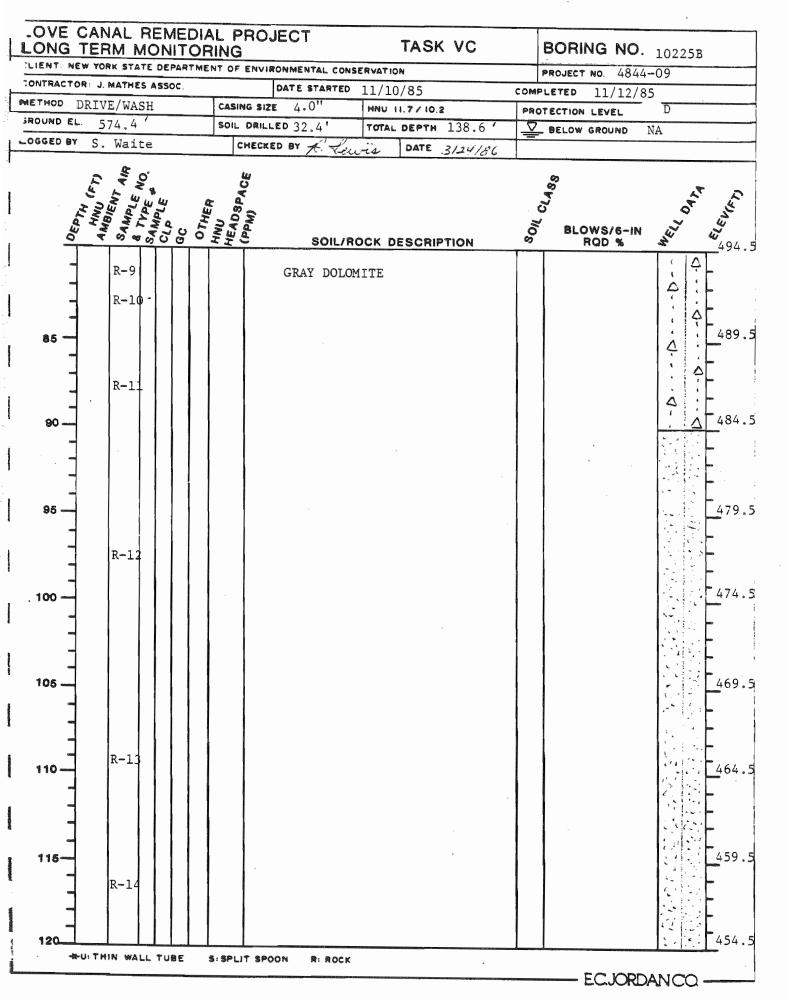
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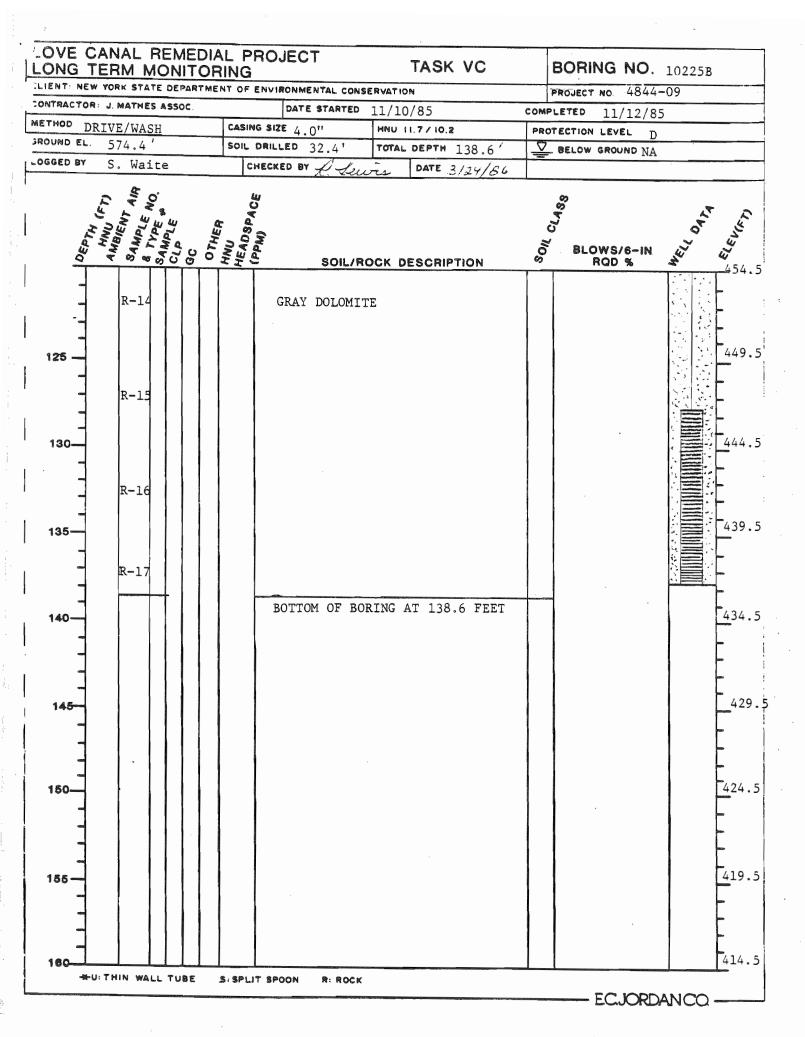
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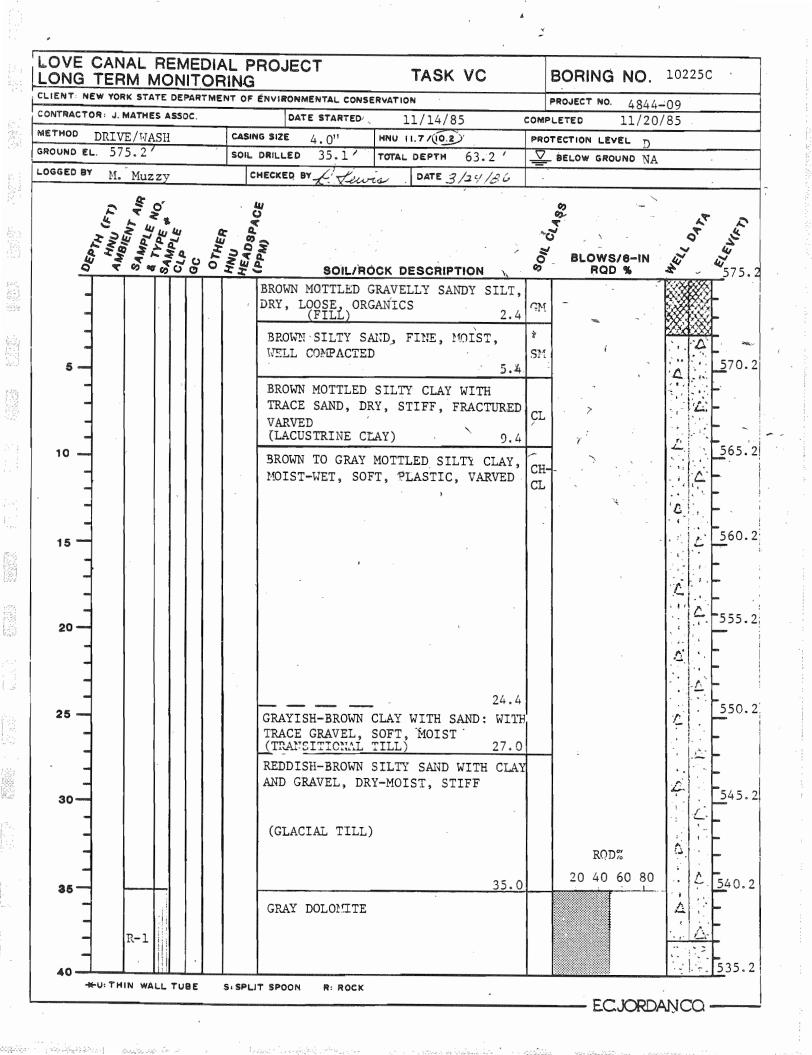


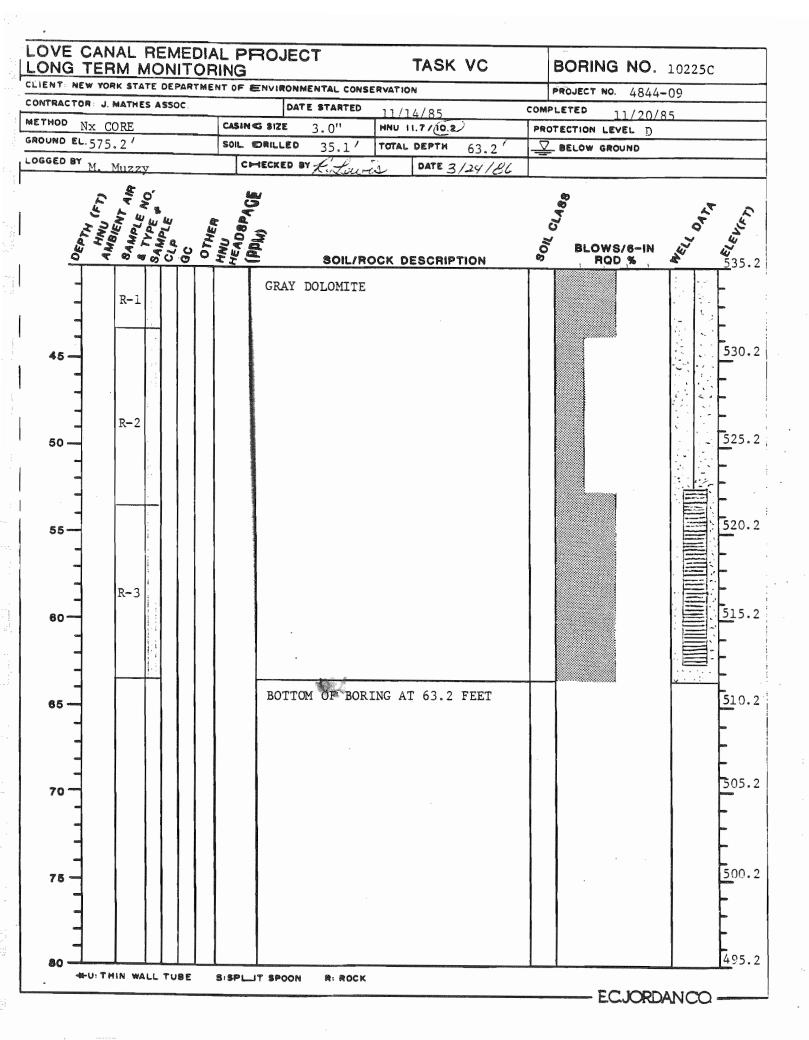




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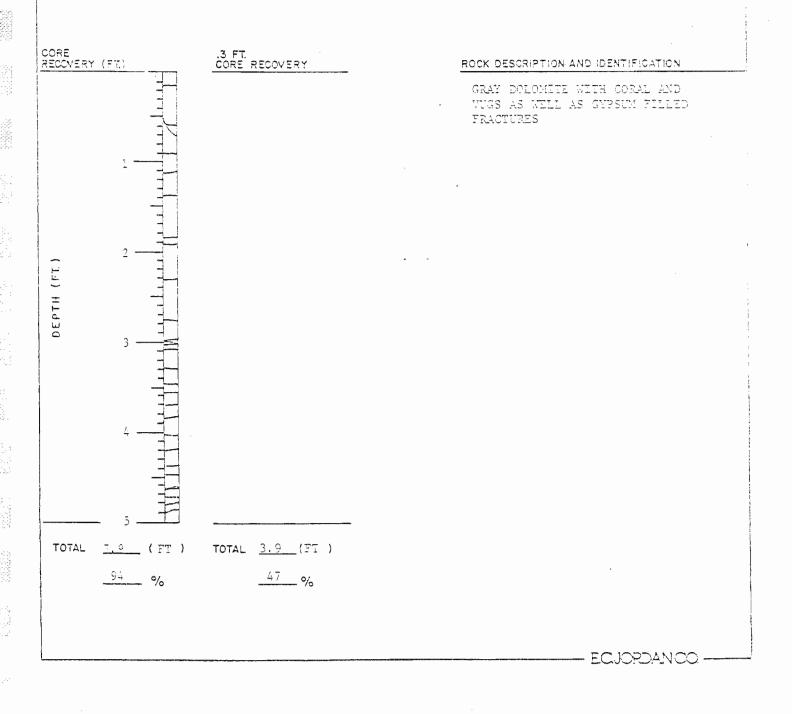




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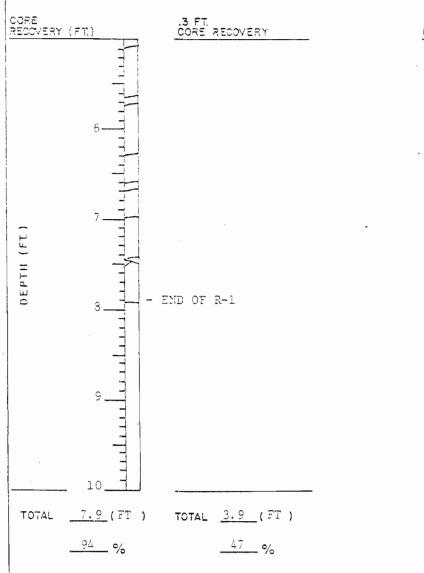
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PROJECT NO	- <del></del> 69		PROJECT NAME	BORING NO. Canal 10225-C
LOGGED BY M.	Muzey		DATE 11-19-35	PROTECTION LEVEL
CORE DIAMETER	NQ		CORE RUN NO. R-1	DEPTH 35.1 FT. TO 43.5 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	7.95	FT.	RQD 47 %	CORE QUALITY Poor



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PROJECT NO.	PROJECT NAME	BURING NO.
<u>2544-09</u>	Low	e Canal 10225-0
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
M. Muzzy	11-19-85	D
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
24.0	R-1	35.1 FT. TO 43.5 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	RCD	CORE QUALITY
7.93 <sup>F</sup>	T. 1 47 %	Paor



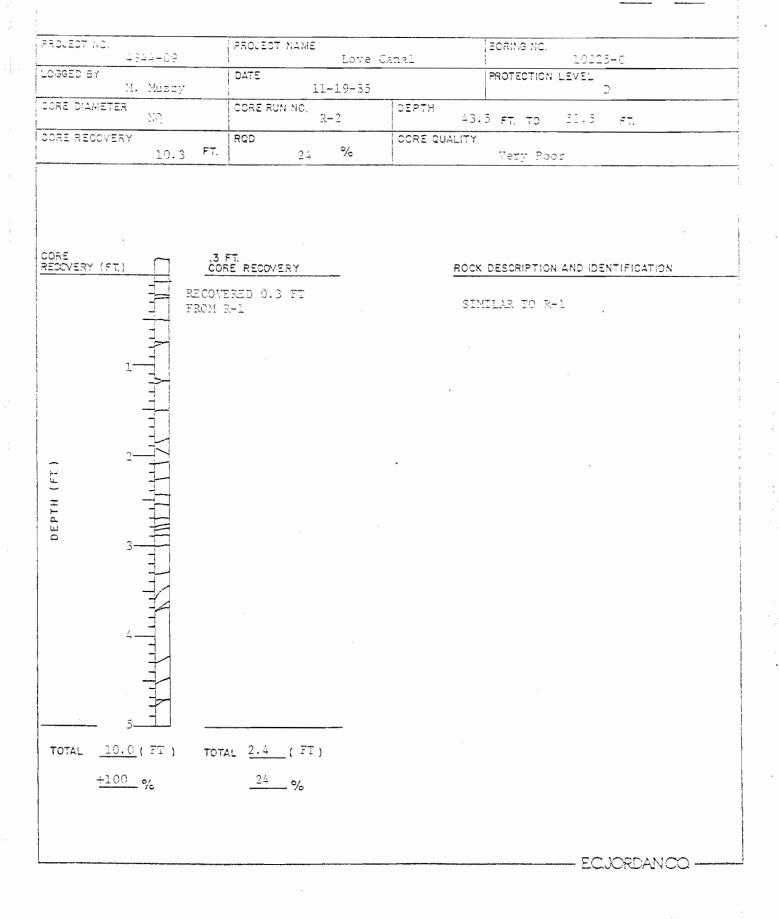
#### ROCK DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION

. GRAY DOLOMITE WITH CORAL AND YUGS AS WELL AS GYPSUM FILLED FRACTURES

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# VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF ROCK CORES

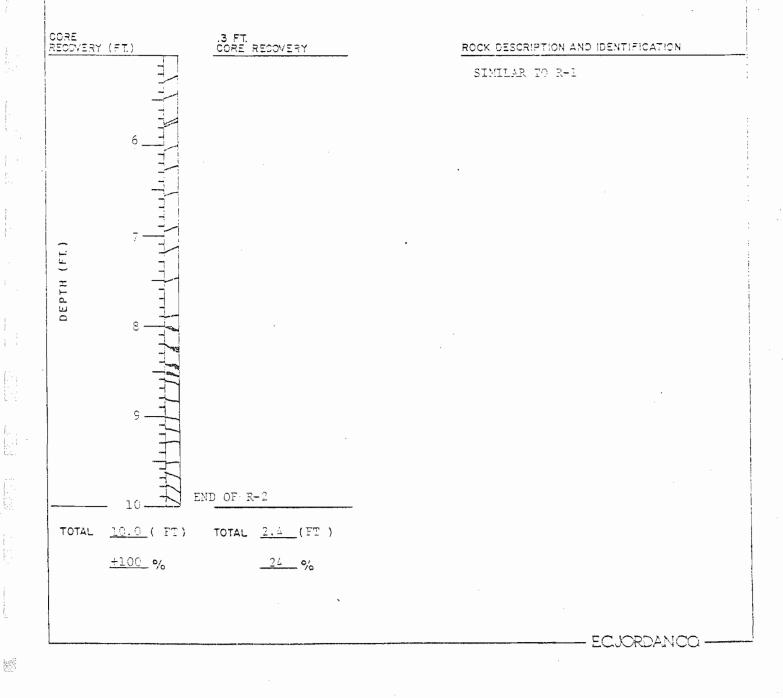


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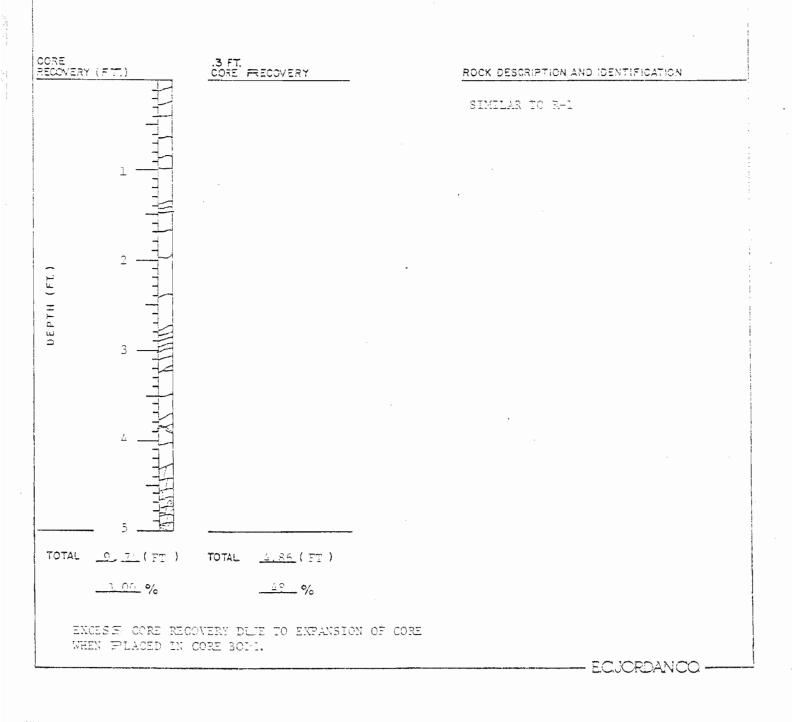
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VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF ROCK CORES SHEET \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_

PROJECT NO. 2844-09	PROJECT NAME Love	Canal SORING NO. 10225-C
LOGGED BY	DATE	PROTECTION LEVEL
<u></u>	11-19-35	c
CORE DIAMETER	CORE RUN NO.	DEPTH
MQ	R-2	43.5 FT. TO 53.5 FT.
CORE RECOVERY	ROD	CORE QUALITY
10.3 FT	· 24 %	Very Poor



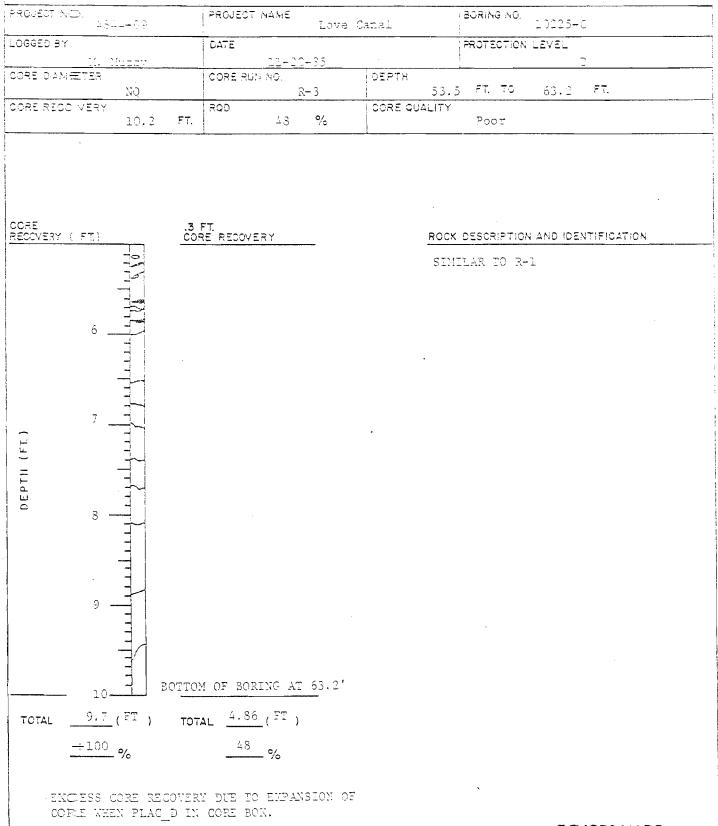
#### VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF ROOK CORES SHEET \_\_\_\_OF \_\_\_ PROVECT NO. PR OUECT NAME BORING NO. 18-1-09 love Canal 10225-0 LOGGED BY DATE PROTECTION LEVEL M. Muzzy <u>11-20-85</u> CORE DIAMETER CORE RUN NO. DEPTH 53.5 FT. TO FT. 63.2 NQ R-3 SORE REDOVE RY RC=D CORE QUALITY 10.2 57 43 % Poor



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## VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF ROCK CORES



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OVERBURDEN LOG

## STRATIGRAPHIC AND INSTRUMENTATION LOG (OVERBURDEN)

Page 1 of 2

PROJECT NAME: LOVE CANAL

PROJECT NUMBER: 009954

CLIENT: GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS

LOCATION: NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: COLVIN BLVD AND 96TH ST

HOLE DESIGNATION: MW-01 DATE COMPLETED: June 29, 2011 DRILLING METHOD: HSA FIELD PERSONNEL: S. MCEVOY

SAMPLE DEPTH ELEV. STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION & REMARKS MONITORING WELL ft BGS ft NTERVAL NUMBER က (mdd) % BLOW COUNTS TOP OF CASING REC NORTHING: 1124218 571.98 EASTING: 1049984 GROUND SURFACE 571.97 TOP OF RISER 571.55 **GP-GRAVEL**, stones 20 571.47 1HSA 63 12 0.0 CL/ML-SILTY CLAY, with coarse gravel, stiff, ł 570 47 low plasticity, olive gray, dry 2 CL-CLAY, medium stiff, light brown, dry, no 83 17 0.0 2HSA odor - stiff, light gray at 2.0ft BGS -Δ 567.97 CL/ML-CLAY TO SILTY CLAY, low plasticity, stiff, light brown/light gray, dry, no odor 4" CASING 3HSA 92 23 0.0 6 565 97 CL/ML-SILTY CLAY, stiff, medium plasticity, olive gray, dry, no odor 6-1/4" 92 26 0.0 4HSA BOREHOLE 8 - medium stiff, light brown/light gray at 9.0ft 5454 100 11 0.0 BGS 10 - soft, high plasticity, light brown/light gray at 6HSA 100 5 0.0 10.5ft BGS - moist at 11.0ft BGS 12 7HSA 100 3 0.0 - 14 557.97 CL-CLAY, with small amount of fine gravel, very soft, high plasticity, light brown/light gray, 100 0.0 4 8HSA moist to wet 16 - large rock, no odor at 17.0ft BGS 9HSA 67 5 0.0 - 18 553.97 CL-CLAY, some fine gravel, soft, high plasticity, light brown/light gray, moist, no odor 10HSA 75 10 0.0 552.47 CL/ML-SILTY CLAY, with coarse gravel, 20 medium stiff, medium plasticity, light brown/light gray, no odor 100 40 0.0 11HSA with rock fragments and coarse gravel layered, 22 low plasticity, limestone fragments 549 97 CL-CLAY, with coarse gravel, limestone fragments, stiff, brittle, light gray, no odor, 12HSA 100 42 0.0 24 - moist at 24.0ft BGS 100 65 0.0 13HSA 546.47 SM-SILTY SAND, fine sand, loose, light -26 gray/light brown, moist, no odor 545.47 14HSA 75 25 0.0 CL/ML-SILTY CLAY, coarse sand, medium stiff, light gray, moist, no odor -28 543.97 SP-SAND, fine grained, with fine gravel, medium dense, light gray, wet, no odor 15HSA 100 31 0.0 - rock fragments, fractured limestone, some - 30 100/ fine sand, dark gray, wet, no odor at 29.0ft 16HSA 67 0.0 BGS 541.22 BEDROCK - 32 END OF OVERBURDEN HOLE @ 30.8ft BGS -34 MEASURING POINT ELEVATIONS MAY CHANGE; REFER TO CURRENT ELEVATION TABLE NOTES:

	STRATIGRAPHIC AND IN (BEDF	NSTRU ROCK)					Page 2 of 2
PROJECT NAME: LOVE CANALHOLE DESIGNATION:MW-01PROJECT NUMBER: 009954DATE COMPLETED: June 29, 2011CLIENT: GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGSDRILLING METHOD:HSALOCATION: NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORKFIELD PERSONNEL:S. MCEVOY							
	ON DESCRIPTION: COLVIN BLVD AND 96TH ST						
DEPTH ft BGS	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION & REMARKS	ELEV. ft	MONITORING WELL	RUN NUMBER	CORE RECOVERY %	RQD %	
30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62	SP-SAND, fine grained, with fine gravel, medium dense, light gray, wet, no odor - rock fragments, fractured limestone, some fine sand, dark gray, wet, no odor at 29.0ft BGS BEDROCK - very fractured, no solid core bigger than 0.15" from 33.1 to 34.1ft at 33.1ft BGS - horizontal fractures at 34.2, 34.5, 34.6, 35.1, 35.3, 36.4, 36.5 and 37.1ft at 34.2ft BGS END OF BOREHOLE @ 37.9ft BGS NOTE: WATER LOSS = 15%	543.97 541.22 534.07	6"BOREHOLE 4" CORING		RECO	35	
	NOTES: MEASURING POINT ELEVATIONS MAY CHANGE; RE	FER TO C	URRENT ELEVATION TABLE	ļ			



## STRATIGRAPHIC AND INSTRUMENTATION LOG (OVERBURDEN)

HOLE DESIGNATION:

DRILLING METHOD: HSA

DATE COMPLETED: June 27, 2011

FIELD PERSONNEL: J. POLOVICH

Page 1 of 2

MW-02

PROJECT NAME: LOVE CANAL

PROJECT NUMBER: 009954

CLIENT: GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS

LOCATION: NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: COLVIN BLVD AND 96TH ST

SAMPLE DEPTH ELEV. STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION & REMARKS MONITORING WELL ft BGS ft BLOW COUNTS NTERVAL NUMBER (mdd) % GROUND SURFACE REC NORTHING: 1124279 571.39 TOP OF CASING EASTING: 1049879 571.24 TOP OF RISER 571.10 TOPSOIL, with brown organics 14 570.69 1HSA 50 5 0.0 SC-SAND/SILTY CLAY, some organics, medium brown, dry, no odor 2 569 39 CL/ML-SILTY CLAY, medium stiff, olive gray, 0.0 2HSA 54 13 drv. no odor - hard, brittle, low plasticity at 4.0ft BGS -Δ 4" CASING 3HSA 75 18 0.0 6 - slightly plastic, light gray/brown at 7.0ft BGS 6-1/4" 75 10 0.0 4HSA BOREHOLE 8 5454 100 11 0.0 - soft, high plasticity, light gray/brown at 9.5ft 10 BGS ₽ 560.89 CL-CLAY, soft, high plasticity, light gray/light 6HSA 100 4 0.0 brown, moist, no odor 12 - minor rock fragments at 13.0ft BGS 7HSA 100 1 0.0 - 14 557.39 CL/ML-SILTY CLAY, very soft, light gray/light brown, moist, no odor 0.0 100 8HSA 1 16 100 554 39 9HSA 0.0 CLS-SANDY CLAY, mixed with pebbles/stones, very soft, high plasticity, moist - 18 to wet 10HSA 100 5 0.0 20 - rock fragments, limestone, crystalline 550.39 79 48 0.0 11HSA structure, layered, gray at 20.9ft BGS 22 CL-CLAY, with rock fragments, high sand content, dense, angular limestone fragments, 12HSA 100 93 0.0 brown 24 - rock fragments at 23.0ft BGS 547.39 13HSA 8 0.0 AUGER REFUSAL 10/12/11 545.89 CL-CLAY, with rock fragments, soft, gray, -26 moist, no odor 544.89 14HSA 83 50 0.0 GDT. SP-SAND, medium grained, minor black grains, gray, saturated, no odor CORP.( -28 - rock fragments at 28.4ft BGS 542.89 15HSA 33 75 0.0 SP-SAND, running sand, probably sluff, gray CRA - 30 100/ 88 0.0 GPJ 16HSA 3 009954WIN.( 539.89 XXXX 17HSA 100 0.0 TILL MATERIAL, clay, hard, mixed with - 32 running sand, rocks, light brown/light gray END OF OVERBURDEN HOLE @ 31.8ft BGS OVERBURDEN LOG -34 NOTES: MEASURING POINT ELEVATIONS MAY CHANGE; REFER TO CURRENT ELEVATION TABLE WATER FOUND ₽

	STRATIGRAPHIC AND IN (BEDF		MENTATION LOG				Page 2 of 2
PROJE CLIENT LOCAT	CT NAME: LOVE CANAL CT NUMBER: 009954 <sup>-</sup> : GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS ION: NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK ION DESCRIPTION: COLVIN BLVD AND 96TH ST	DATE C DRILLIN	DESIGNATION: MW-02 COMPLETED: June 27, 2011 IG METHOD: HSA PERSONNEL: J. POLOVICH				
DEPTH ft BGS	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION & REMARKS	ELEV. ft	MONITORING WELL	RUN NUMBER	CORE RECOVERY %	RQD %	
	TILL MATERIAL, clay, hard, mixed with running sand, rocks, light brown/light gray BEDROCK - horizontal fractures at 34.2, 34.5, 34.7, 34.9, 35.4, 35.6, 36.1, 36.2, 36.6, 37.3, 37.4, 37.5, 37.6, 37.7 and 37.8ft at 34.2ft BGS	539.89 539.59	6" BOREHOLE		RE	22	
- 40 	END OF BOREHOLE @ 38.8ft BGS NOTE: WATER LOSS = ~50%	532.59					
- 48 - - 50 - -							
52   54 							
58 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52							
	NOTES: MEASURING POINT ELEVATIONS MAY CHANGE; RE WATER FOUND ♀	FER TO C	URRENT ELEVATION TABLE				



## STRATIGRAPHIC AND INSTRUMENTATION LOG (OVERBURDEN)

HOLE DESIGNATION: MW-03

DATE COMPLETED: July 1, 2011

FIELD PERSONNEL: S. MCEVOY

DRILLING METHOD: HSA

Page 1 of 2

PROJECT NAME: LOVE CANAL

PROJECT NUMBER: 009954

CLIENT: GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS

LOCATION: NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

LOCATION DESCRIPTION: COLVIN BLVD AND 96TH ST

DEPTH ft BGS	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIP	TION & REMARKS	ELEV.	MONITORING WELL		1	SAM		
. 000	NORTHING: 1124252 EASTING: 1049936	TOP OF CASING GROUND SURFACE	571.05 571.03		NUMBER	INTERVAL	REC (%)	BLOW COUNTS	
		TOP OF RISER	570.71		z	Ľ			
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32	FILL FILL END OF BOREHOLE @ 30.5ft		540.53	CONCRETE BENTONITE GROUT 2" STAINLESS STEEL CASING 4-1/4" BOREHOLE BENTONITE BENTONITE SCREEN SAND PACK WELL DETAILS Screened interval: 551.03 to 541.03ft 20.00 to 30.00ft BGS					
34				Length: 10ft Diameter: 2in Slot Size: 0.010					
	1		1		1	1	1	1	



## STRATIGRAPHIC AND INSTRUMENTATION LOG (OVERBURDEN)

HOLE DESIGNATION:

DRILLING METHOD: HSA

DATE COMPLETED: July 1, 2011

FIELD PERSONNEL: S. MCEVOY

Page 2 of 2

MW-03

PROJECT NAME: LOVE CANAL

PROJECT NUMBER: 009954

CLIENT: GLENN SPRINGS HOLDINGS

LOCATION: NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

DEPTH	STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION & REMARKS	ELEV.	MONITORING WELL		I	SAM	PLE	
ft BGS		ft		NUMBER	INTERVAL	REC (%)	BLOW COUNTS	
- 36			Material: STAINLESS STEEL Seal: 559.53 to 553.03ft					
- 38			11.50 to 18.00ft BGS Material: BENTONITE Sand Pack: 553.03 to 540.83ft					
-40			18.00 to 30.20ft BGS Material: SAND					
-42								
-44								
-46								
- 48								
-50								
- 52								
-56								
- 58								
-60								
-62 -64 -66 -68								
-64								
- 66								
- 68								
 <u>NO</u>	TES: MEASURING POINT ELEVATIONS MAY CHANGE; F	REFER TO C	CURRENT ELEVATION TABLE					

APPENDIX B

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODU	JCTION	B-1
2.0	PROJECT 2.1	BACKGROUND GENERAL	
3.0	PROJECT	ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY	B-3
4.0	PROJECT 4.1	OBJECTIVES QUALITY ASSURANCE OBJECTIVES FOR	
		MEASUREMENT DATA	
	4.2	LABORATORY QUALITY ASSURANCE	B-5
	4.2.1	ACCURACY, PRECISION, AND	
		SENSITIVITY OF ANALYSES	B-5
	4.2.2	COMPLETENESS, REPRESENTATIVENESS	
		AND COMPARABILITY	B-6
5.0	SAMPLIN	IG PROCEDURES	B-7
6.0	SAMPLE	CUSTODY AND DOCUMENT CONTROL	B-8
	6.1	FIELD LOGBOOK	B-8
	6.2	SAMPLE NUMBERING	B-9
	6.3	CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORDS	
	6.4	SAMPLE DOCUMENTATION IN THE LABORATORY	B-11
	6.5	STORAGE OF SAMPLES	B-11
7.0	ANALYT	ICAL PROCEDURES FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSES	B-12
8.0	CALIBRA	TION PROCEDURES AND FREQUENCY	B-13
	8.1	GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROMETRY	B-13
	8.2	GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY	B-13
9.0	DATA RE	DUCTION, VALIDATION ASSESSMENT, AND REPORTING .	B-15
	9.1	GENERAL	B-15
	9.2	LABORATORY REPORTING, DATA,	
		PRESENTATION AND FINAL REPORT	B-16
	9.3	DOCUMENT CONTROL SYSTEM	
	9.4	QC CHECK POINTS AND DATA FLOW	B-17
10.0	INTERNA	L QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND FREQUENCY	
	10.1	QC FOR LABORATORY ANALYSES	B-18
	10.1.1	REAGENT BLANKS	
	10.1.2	MATRIX SPIKE/MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE ANALYSES	
	10.1.3	SURROGATE ANALYSES	B-18

	10.2	QC FOR FIELD SAMPLING	B-19
	10.2.1	FIELD (RINSE) BLANKS	
	10.2.2	TRIP BLANKS	B-19
	10.2.3	FIELD DUPLICATE SAMPLES	B-19
11.0	PERFORM	IANCE AND SYSTEM AUDITS	B-20
12.0	PREVENT	CATIVE MAINTENANCE	B-21
13.0	SPECIFIC	ROUTINE PROCEDURES USES TO ASSESS	
	DATA PR	ECISION, ACCURACY, AND COMPLETENESS	B-22
	13.1	QA MEASUREMENT QUALITY INDICATORS	B-22
	13.1.1	PRECISION	B-22
	13.1.3	COMPLETENESS	B-23
	13.1.4	QC EXCEEDANCES	B-23
14.0	CORRECT	TIVE ACTION	B-24

## LIST OF TABLES (Following Text)

- TABLE 4.1ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS
- TABLE 4.2SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS SUMMARY
- TABLE 5.1SAMPLE CONTAINER, PRESERVATION, AND HOLDING TIME PERIODS
- TABLE 9.1LABORATORY REPORTING DELIVERABLES FULL

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) is Site-specific and has been prepared for the Remedial Action of the Love Canal Site, located in the southeast corner of the City of Niagara Falls, New York, bounded by Colvin Boulevard on the north, 99th and 100th Streets to the east, 95th and 97th Streets to the west; and Frontier Avenue to the south.

This QAPP provides comprehensive information regarding the project personnel responsibilities and sets forth specific procedures to be used during the analysis of groundwater samples.

## 2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

A detailed description of the history and background information for the Site is presented in the Love Canal Sampling Manual, June 2013.

## 2.1 <u>GENERAL</u>

This QAPP provides quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) criteria for work efforts associated with sample analyses of groundwater. Methods for sample analyses have been selected to provide results which characterize the samples, such that the sampling objectives can be met.

### 3.0 PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

A brief description of the duties of the key project personnel is presented below.

Project Manager – John Pentilchuk/Dennis Hoyt

- i) Provides day-to-day project management
- ii) Provides managerial guidance to the QA/QC Officer Sampling and Analytical Activities
- iii) Prepares and reviews reports
- iv) Conducts preliminary chemical data interpretation and assessment
- v) Responsible for overall project completion in accordance with the approved design

## QA/QC Officer - Sampling and Analytical Activities - Susan Scrocchi

- i) Oversees and reviews laboratory activities
- ii) Determines laboratory data corrective action
- iii) Performs analytical data validation and assessment
- iv) Reviews laboratory QA/QC
- v) Assists in preparation and review of final report
- vi) Provides technical representation for analytical activities
- vii) Provides managerial and technical guidance to the Field Sampling Supervisor

#### Field Sampling Supervisor

- i) Provides immediate supervision of all on-Site activities
- ii) Provides field management of sample collection and field QA/QC
- iii) Provides technical representation for field activities
- iv) Is responsible for maintenance of the field equipment

#### Laboratory - Project Manager, Analytical Contractor

- i) Ensures resources of laboratory are available on an as-required basis
- ii) Coordinates laboratory analyses
- iii) Supervises laboratory's in-house chain of custody
- iv) Schedules analyses of samples
- v) Oversees review of data

- vi) Oversees preparation of analytical reports
- vii) Approves final analytical reports

## Laboratory - QA/QC Officer, Analytical Contractor

- i) Overviews laboratory QA/QC
- ii) Overviews QA/QC documentation
- iii) Conducts detailed data review
- iv) Decides laboratory corrective actions, if required
- v) Provides technical representation for laboratory QA/QC procedures

Laboratory - Sample Custodian, Analytical Contractor

- i) Receives and inspects the sample containers
- ii) Records the condition of the sample containers
- iii) Signs appropriate documents
- iv) Verifies chain of custody and their correctness
- v) Notifies Laboratory Project Manager and Laboratory QA/QC Officer of sample receipt and inspection
- vi) Assigns a unique laboratory identification number correlated to the field sample identification number and enters each into the sample receiving log
- vii) Initiates transfer of samples to the appropriate lab sections with assistance from the Laboratory Project Manager
- viii) Controls and monitors access to and storage of samples and extracts

The analytical laboratory selected to perform the environmental analyses is TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc. (TA), located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. TA is a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) approved laboratory certified under the National Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (NELAP).

## 4.0 **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

## 4.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE OBJECTIVES FOR MEASUREMENT DATA

The overall QA objective is to develop and implement procedures for sample collection and analyses which will provide data with an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.

Quality assurance measures for this project will begin with sample containers. Sample containers for waters will be purchased from a certified manufacturer and will be pre-cleaned (I-Chem Series 200 or equivalent).

## 4.2 <u>LABORATORY QUALITY ASSURANCE</u>

The following subsections define the QA goals required to meet the Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) of the project.

## 4.2.1 ACCURACY, PRECISION, AND SENSITIVITY OF ANALYSES

The fundamental QA objective with respect to the accuracy, precision, and sensitivity of analytical data is to meet the QC acceptance criteria of each analytical protocol. Analytical methods and targeted quantitation limits listed have been specified to meet the groundwater quality standards.

A summary of the targeted quantitation limits is provided in Table 4.1. It should be noted that these limits are targeted quantitation limits only; limits are highly matrix dependent and may not always be achieved.

The method accuracy (percent recovery) will be determined by spiking selected samples (matrix spikes [MS]) with the method recommended spiking compounds. Accuracy will be reported as the percent recovery of the spiking compound(s) and will compare with the criteria given in the appropriate methods, as identified in Section 7.0.

The method(s) precision (reproducibility between duplicate analyses) will be determined based on the duplicate analysis of matrix spike samples. Precision will be reported as Relative Percent Differences (RPDs) between duplicate analyses; acceptance criteria will be as specified in the appropriate methods identified in Section 7.0.

### 4.2.2 COMPLETENESS, REPRESENTATIVENESS AND COMPARABILITY

A completeness requirement of 90 percent will be targeted for the program (see Section 13.1.3 for definition of completeness).

The quantity of samples to be collected has been estimated in an effort to effectively represent the population being studied. A summary of the sampling and analysis programs is presented in Table 4.2.

## 5.0 <u>SAMPLING PROCEDURES</u>

The sample collection procedures are described in the Love Canal Sampling Manual, June 2013.

The sample container, preservation, shipping, and packaging requirements are identified in Table 5.1 and Section 6.3.

#### 6.0 SAMPLE CUSTODY AND DOCUMENT CONTROL

The following documentation procedures will be used during sampling and analysis to provide chain of custody control during transfer of samples from collection through storage. Recordkeeping documentation will include use of the following:

- i) Field logbooks (bound with numbered pages) to document sampling activities in the field
- ii) Labels to identify individual samples
- iii) Chain of custody record sheet to document analyses to be performed
- iv) Laboratory sample custody logbook

## 6.1 <u>FIELD LOGBOOK</u>

The field team may use bound notebooks, sample collection logs, or electronic journals to record daily logs, sampling events, and field observations. Regardless of the media, entries should be dated and signed (or initialed) by the person making the entry. Entries on paper should be made with waterproof ink. The type of information to be recorded in the field includes:

- i) Date
- ii) Time
- iii) Field calibrations performed during the sampling
- iv) Location and Sample ID
- v) Pertinent health and safety concerns
- vi) Up/downgradient or clean/contaminated designation
- vii) Physical condition of well
- viii) Depth of well (both installed and measured)
- ix) Weather conditions (temperature, cloud cover, humidity, wind, etc.)
- x) Sample crew and/or agency names
- xi) Work progress
- xii) Measuring point elevation
- xiii) Depth to water
- xiv) Purge volume

- xv) Purge time (start/stop)
- xvi) Recharge time
- xvii) Time of sample collection
- xviii) Important field observations regarding purge or sample water or conditions related to sample integrity
- xix) QA/QC samples
- xx) Name of laboratory(ies) performing analysis
- xxi) Delays
- xxii) Comments (e.g., unusual situations, well damage, departure from established QA/QC field procedures, instrument problems, accidents, etc.)

## 6.2 <u>SAMPLE NUMBERING</u>

A sample numbering system will be used to uniquely identify each collected sample. This system will provide a tracking number to allow retrieval and cross-referencing of sample information. An example sample numbering system is described as follows:

Example:	WG-9954-081012-AA-XXX				
Where:	WG - Designates sample type				
	(WG=Grov	WG=Groundwater)			
	9954:	Project number			
	081012:	Date of collection (mm/dd/yy)			
AA: Sampler initials		Sampler initials			
	XXX:	Unique sample number or location ID			

QC samples will also be numbered with a unique well ID, with the exception of matrix spikes and matrix spike duplicates.

Sample labels shall be affixed to each sample container (not the caps). The labels shall be completed in waterproof ink. All labels (except weatherproof labels) should be taped to the sample containers with clear package sealing tape. The labels will include the following information:

- i) Sample number/identification code
- ii) Name/initials of sampler
- iii) Date and time of sample collection

- iv) Site name
- v) Project number
- vi) Required analysis
- vii) Type of preservation (if applicable)

## 6.3 CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORDS

Chain of custody forms will be completed for all samples collected during the program.

The chain of custody form will document the transfer of sample containers. Custody seals will be placed on each cooler. The cooler will then be sealed with packing tape. Sample container labels will include sample number, place of collection, and date and time of collection. All samples will be refrigerated using wet ice at <6°C and delivered to the analytical laboratory within 24 to 48 hours of collection. All samples will be delivered to the laboratory by commercial courier or Contractor personnel. All samples will be stored at <6°C at the laboratory.

The chain of custody record, completed at the time of sampling, will contain, but not be limited to, the sample number, date and time of sampling, and the name of the sampler. The chain of custody document will be signed, timed, and dated by the sampler when transferring the samples.

Each sample cooler being shipped to the laboratory will contain a chain of custody form. The chain of custody form will consist of two originals which will be distributed as follows:

- i) The shipper will maintain one original while the other will be enclosed in a waterproof envelope within the cooler with the samples
- ii) The cooler will then be sealed properly for shipment
- iii) The laboratory, upon receiving the samples, will complete the original and make copies
- iv) The laboratory will maintain a copy for their records
- v) One copy will be returned to the Laboratory QA/QC Officer upon receipt of the samples by the laboratory
- vi) The laboratory original will be returned to the Data Management Consultant with the data deliverables package

## 6.4 <u>SAMPLE DOCUMENTATION IN THE LABORATORY</u>

Upon receipt of the cooler at the laboratory, the shipping cooler and the custody seal will be inspected by the Sample Custodian. The condition of the cooler and the custody seal will be noted on the chain of custody record sheet by the Sample Custodian. The Sample Custodian will record the temperature of one sample (or temperature blank) from each cooler, and the temperature will be noted on the chain of custody. If the shipping cooler seal is intact, the sample containers will be accepted for analyses. The Sample Custodian will document the date and time of receipt of the container and sign the form.

If damage or discrepancies are noticed (including sample temperature exceedances), they will be recorded in the remarks column of the record sheet, dated and signed. Any damage or discrepancies will be reported to the Laboratory Project Manager and Laboratory QA/QC Officer before samples are processed.

Each sample or group of samples shipped to the laboratory for analysis will be given a unique identification number. The Sample Custodian will record the client name, number of samples, and date of receipt of samples in the Sample Control Logbook. Samples removed from storage for analyses will be documented in the Sample Control Logbook.

The laboratory will be responsible for maintaining analytical logbooks and laboratory data as well as a sample (on hand) inventory for submittal to Glenn Springs Holdings, Inc. (GSH) on an "as required" basis. Raw laboratory data produced from the analysis of samples submitted for this program will be inventoried and maintained by the laboratory for a period of 5 years; at which time, GSH will advise the laboratory regarding the need for additional storage.

## 6.5 STORAGE OF SAMPLES

After the Sample Custodian has completed the chain of custody forms and the incoming sample log, the chain of custody will be checked to ensure that all samples are stored in the appropriate locations. All samples will be stored within an access controlled custody room and will be maintained at <6°C until all analytical work is complete.

## 7.0 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Samples collected for laboratory chemical analyses will be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 4.1, using the methods cited in Table 4.2. These methods have been selected to meet the DQOs for each sampling activity.

Data deliverables for this program will include final results for the investigative samples and corresponding QC parameters as specified in Section 9.2.

All sample results will be calculated using external standards with the exception of the samples analyzed by gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS); these methods employ the use of internal standards or isotopic dilution for analyte quantitation. The specific procedures for target analyte quantitation are detailed in the appropriate analytical methods.

## 8.0 <u>CALIBRATION PROCEDURES AND FREQUENCY</u>

Calibration of instrumentation is required to ensure that the analytical system is operating correctly and functioning at the proper sensitivity to meet established reporting limits. Each instrument is calibrated with standard solutions appropriate to the type of instrument and the linear range established for the analytical method. The frequency of calibration and the concentration of calibration standards are determined by the manufacturer's guidelines, the analytical method, or the requirements of special contracts.

A bound notebook will be kept with each instrument requiring calibration in which the activities associated with QA monitoring and repairs program will be recorded. These records will be checked during periodic equipment review and internal and external QA/QC audits.

## 8.1 GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROMETRY

It is necessary to establish that a given GC/MS meets the standard mass spectral abundance criteria prior to initiating any ongoing data collection. This is accomplished through the analyses of tuning compounds as specified in the analytical methods.

Calibration of the GC/MS system will be performed daily at the beginning of the day or with each 12 hours of instrument operating time. All method-specified calibration criteria must be met prior to sample analyses. All calibrations must be performed using either average response factors or first-order linear regression (with a correlation coefficient requirement of  $\geq$ 0.995). Higher order fits will not be allowed.

## 8.2 <u>GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY</u>

Quantification of samples that are analyzed by GC with element selective detectors shall be performed by external standard calibration. Standards containing the compounds of interest will be analyzed at a minimum of five concentrations to establish the linear range of the detector. Single point calibration will be performed at the beginning of each day and at every tenth injection. The response factors from the single point calibration will be checked against the average response factors from multi-level calibration. If deviations in response factors are greater than those allowed by the analytical method protocols, then system recalibration will be performed. Alternatively, fresh calibration standards will be prepared and analyzed to verify instrument calibration. All method-specified calibration criteria must be met prior to sample analyses. All calibrations must be performed using either average response factors or first-order linear regression (with a correlation coefficient requirement of  $\geq 0.995$ ). Higher order fits will not be allowed.

## 9.0 DATA REDUCTION, VALIDATION ASSESSMENT, AND REPORTING

## 9.1 <u>GENERAL</u>

The contract laboratory will perform analytical data reduction and validation in-house under the direction of the Laboratory QA/QC Officer. The Laboratory QA/QC Officer will be responsible for assessing data quality and advising of any data which were rated "preliminary" or "unacceptable" or other qualifications based on the QC criteria outlined in the relevant methods, which would caution the data user of possible unreliability. Data reduction, validation, and reporting by the laboratory will be conducted as detailed in the following:

- i) Raw data produced and checked by the responsible analysts are turned over for independent review by another analyst
- ii) The area supervisor reviews the data for attainment of quality control criteria presented in the referenced analytical methods
- iii) Upon completion of all reviews and acceptance of the raw data by the laboratory operations manager, a computerized report will be generated and sent to the Laboratory QA/QC Officer
- iv) The Laboratory QA/QC Officer will complete a thorough inspection of all reports
- v) The Laboratory QA/QC Officer and area supervisor will decide whether any sample reanalysis is required
- vi) Upon acceptance of the preliminary reports by the Laboratory QA/QC Officer, final reports will be generated and signed by the Laboratory Project Manager

Validation of the analytical data will be performed by the QA/QC Officer - Sampling and Analytical Activities. The data validation will be performed in accordance with the document "USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Guidelines for Organic Data Review," United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 540/R-99/008, October 1999.

Assessment of analytical data will include the following checks:

- 1. Ensure that the data package is complete
- 2. Check all holding times against the requirements in Table 5.1
- 3. Check all QC data fall within the required limits and specifications

- 4. Confirm that the proper methods were utilized
- 5. Compare raw data to summary sheets
- 6. Confirm the proper data qualifiers were used

Assessment of the data will include checks on data consistency by looking for comparability of duplicate analyses, comparability to previous data from the same sampling location (if available), adherence to accuracy and precision control criteria detailed in this QAPP, and anomalously high or low parameter values.

The results of these data validations will be reported to the Project Manager and the contract laboratory, noting any discrepancies and their effect upon acceptability of the data.

Raw data from field measurements and sample collection activities that are used in project reports will be appropriately identified and appended to the report. Where data have been reduced or summarized, the method of reduction will be documented in the report. Field data will be audited for anomalously high or low values that may appear to be inconsistent with other data.

## 9.2 LABORATORY REPORTING, DATA, PRESENTATION AND FINAL REPORT

Reporting and deliverables shall include, but not limited to, all items listed in Table 9.1.

All sample data and corresponding QA/QC data as specified in the analytical methods shall be maintained accessible either in hard copy or on magnetic tape or disk (computer data files).

The laboratory will submit one copy of the final analytical report within 15 business days of receipt of the final sample included in the sample delivery group (SDG). An electronic copy of the results and QC in EQuIS format will also be required with the disc copy.

## 9.3 DOCUMENT CONTROL SYSTEM

A document control system ensures that all documents are accounted for when the project is complete.

A project number will be assigned to the project. This number will appear on sample identification tags, logbooks, data sheets, control charts, project memos and analytical reports, document control logs, corrective action forms and logs, QA plans, and other project analytical records.

## 9.4 QC CHECK POINTS AND DATA FLOW

The following specific QC check points will be common to all GC and GC/MS analyses. They are presented with the decision points.

## Chemist - Bench Level Checks:

- Systems check: Sensitivity, linearity, and reproducibility within specified limits
- Duplicate analyses within control limits
- Matrix spike results within control limits
- Surrogate spike results within control limits
- Calculation/data reduction checks: Calculations cross-checked, any discrepancies between forms and results evident, results tabulated sequentially on the correct forms

#### Laboratory Project Manager:

- Systems operating within limits
- Data transcription correct
- Data complete
- Data acceptable

#### Sample Control:

• Samples returned to sample control following analysis

## Laboratory QA/QC Officer:

- QA objectives met
- QC checks are completed
- Final data and report package is complete

## 10.0 INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND FREQUENCY

## 10.1 QC FOR LABORATORY ANALYSES

Specific procedures related to internal laboratory QC samples are described in the following subsections.

## 10.1.1 <u>REAGENT BLANKS</u>

A reagent blank will be analyzed by the laboratory at a frequency of one blank per analytical batch. The reagent blank, an aliquot of analyte-free water or solvent, will be carried through the entire analytical procedure.

## 10.1.2 MATRIX SPIKE/MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE ANALYSES

A matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) sample will be analyzed for all parameters at a minimum frequency of one per analytical batch. Acceptable criteria and analytes that will be used for MS are identified in the methods. Where method specified limits were not available, general control limits were used. Percent spike recoveries will be used to evaluate analytical accuracy while percent relative standard deviation or the RPD between duplicate analyses will be used to assess analytical precision.

## 10.1.3 <u>SURROGATE ANALYSES</u>

Surrogates are organic compounds which are similar to the analytes of interest, but which are not normally found in environmental samples. Surrogates are added to samples to monitor the effect of the matrix on the accuracy of the analysis. Every blank, standard, and environmental sample analyzed by GC or GC/MS, including MS/MSD samples, will be spiked with surrogate compounds prior to sample preparation.

The compounds that will be used as surrogates, and the levels of recommended spiking are specified in the methods. Surrogate spike recoveries must fall within the control limits specified in the methods. If surrogate recoveries are excessively low (<10 percent), the laboratory will contact the QA/QC Officer - Sampling and Analytical Activities for further instructions. Dilution of samples to bring the analyte concentration into the linear range of calibration may dilute the surrogates out of the quantification

limit. Reanalysis of these samples is not required. Assessment of analytical quality in these cases will be based on the MS/MSD sample analysis results.

## 10.2 QC FOR FIELD SAMPLING

To assess the quality of data resulting from the field sampling program, field duplicate and field blank samples will be collected (where appropriate) and submitted to the analytical laboratory as samples.

## 10.2.1 FIELD (RINSE) BLANKS

When well-dedicated equipment is not used and/or on the first sampling event in which non-certified clean equipment is used, field blanks will be used during the sampling programs to detect contamination introduced through sample collection procedures and equipment, external field conditions, sample transport, sample container preparation, sample storage, and/or the analytical process.

## 10.2.2 <u>TRIP BLANKS</u>

Trip blanks for volatile analyses will be prepared by the laboratory using analyte-free water and submitted with the sample collection containers. Trip blanks will be kept unopened in the field with sample bottles. Trip blanks will be transported to the laboratory on a daily basis with each batch of aqueous volatile samples. The laboratory will analyze trip blanks as samples.

## 10.2.3 FIELD DUPLICATE SAMPLES

Field duplicate samples will be collected and used to assess the aggregate precision of sampling techniques and laboratory analysis. For every 20 investigative samples, a field duplicate sample will be collected using standard sampling procedures. This duplicate will be packed and shipped to the laboratory for analysis.

#### 11.0 PERFORMANCE AND SYSTEM AUDITS

For the purpose of external evaluation, performance evaluation check samples are analyzed periodically by the laboratory. Internally, the evaluation of data from these samples is done on a continuing basis over the duration of a given project.

The QA/QC Officer - Sampling and Analytical Activities may carry out performance and/or systems audits to insure that data of known and defensible quality are consistently produced during this program.

Systems audits are qualitative evaluations of all components of field and laboratory quality control measurement systems. They determine if the measurement systems are being used appropriately. The audits may be carried out before all systems are operational, during the program, or after completion of the program. Such audits typically involve a comparison of the activities given in the QA/QC Plan described herein, with activities actually scheduled or performed. A special type of systems audit is the data management audit. This audit addresses only data collection and management activities.

The performance audit is a quantitative evaluation of the measurement systems used for a monitoring program. It requires testing the measurement systems with samples of known composition or behavior to quantitatively evaluate precision and accuracy. A performance audit may be carried out by or under the auspices of the QA/QC Officer - Sampling and Analytical Activities without the knowledge of the analyst during each sampling event for this program.

It should be noted, however, that any additional external QA audits will only be performed if deemed necessary.

#### 12.0 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

This section applies to both field and laboratory equipment. Specific preventive maintenance procedures for field equipment will be consistent with the manufacturer's guidelines. Specific preventive maintenance protocols for laboratory equipment will be consistent with the contract laboratory's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

All analytical instruments to be used in this project will be serviced by laboratory personnel at regularly scheduled intervals in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations. Instruments may also be serviced at other times due to failure. Requisite servicing beyond the abilities of laboratory personnel will be performed by the equipment manufacturer or their designated representative.

Routine maintenance of the instruments will be performed as per manufacturers' recommendations. The Laboratory Project Manager is responsible for the preventive maintenance of the instruments.

#### 13.0 SPECIFIC ROUTINE PROCEDURES USES TO ASSESS DATA PRECISION, ACCURACY, AND COMPLETENESS

## 13.1 QA MEASUREMENT QUALITY INDICATORS

## 13.1.1 <u>PRECISION</u>

Precision will be assessed by comparing the analytical results between duplicate spike analyses. Precision as percent relative difference will be calculated as follows for values significantly greater than the associated quantitation limit:

Precision = 
$$\frac{(D_2 - D_1)}{(D_1 + D_2)/2} \times 100$$

- $D_1$  = matrix spike recovery
- D<sub>2</sub> = matrix spike duplicate spike recovery

For results near the associated quantitation limits, precision will be assessed based on the following criteria:

Precision = Original result - duplicate result <CRDL<sup>1</sup>

## 13.1.2 ACCURACY

=

Accuracy will be assessed by comparing a set of analytical results to the accepted or "true" values that would be expected. In general, MS/MSD and check sample recoveries will be used to assess accuracy. Accuracy as percent recovery will be calculated as follows:

Accuracy

$$\frac{A-B}{C} \times 100$$

- A = The analyte determined experimentally from the spike sample
- B = The background level determined by a separate analysis of the unspiked sample
- C = The amount of spike added

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> CRDL - Contract Required Detection Limit.

In some cases, MS and/or MSD recoveries may not be available due to elevated levels of the spiked analyte in the investigative sample. In such cases, accuracy will be assessed based on surrogate spike recoveries and/or laboratory control samples.

# 13.1.3 <u>COMPLETENESS</u>

Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid data obtained from a measurement system compared with the amount that was expected to be obtained under normal conditions.

To be considered complete, the data set must contain all QC check analyses verifying precision and accuracy for the analytical protocol. In addition, all data are reviewed in terms of stated goals in order to determine if the database is sufficient.

When possible, the percent completeness for each set of samples will be calculated as follows:

 $Completeness = \frac{usable data obtained}{total data planned} \times 100 percent$ 

# 13.1.4 <u>QC EXCEEDANCES</u>

Procedures discussed previously will be followed for documenting deviations. In the event that a result deviates significantly from method established control limits, this deviation will be noted and its effect on the quality of the remaining data assessed and documented.

## 14.0 CORRECTIVE ACTION

The need for corrective action may be identified by system or performance audits or by standard QC procedures. The essential steps in the corrective actions system will be:

- i) Checking the predetermined limits for data acceptability beyond which corrective action is required
- ii) Identifying and defining problems
- iii) Assigning responsibility for investigating the problem
- iv) Investigating and determining the cause of the problem
- v) Determination of a corrective action to eliminate the problem (this may include reanalysis or resampling and analyses)
- vi) Assigning and accepting responsibility for implementing the corrective action
- vii) Implementing the corrective action and evaluating the effectiveness
- viii) Verifying that the corrective action has eliminated the problem
- ix) Documenting the corrective action taken

For each measurement system, the Laboratory QA/QC Officer will be responsible for initiating the corrective action and the Laboratory Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the corrective action.

TABLES

#### ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM LOVE CANAL SITE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

	CAS Number	Groundwater Quantitation Limits µg/L
Volatile Organic Compounds		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	10
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	10
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	10
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	10
Bromoform	75-25-2	10
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	10
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	10
Chloroethane	75-00-3	10
Chloroform	67-66-3	10
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	10
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	10
Bromomethane	74-83-9	10
Chloromethane	74-87-3	10
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	10
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	10
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	10
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	10
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	10
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1	10
2-Butanone	78-93-3	10
Benzene	71-43-2	10
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	10
Styrene	100-42-5	10
Toluene	108-88-3	10
Xylene(total)	1330-20-7	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	10
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	10
Acetone	67-64-1	10
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	10
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	10
Vinyl acetate	108-08-4	10
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	10
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	25
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	10
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	10

#### ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM LOVE CANAL SITE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

	CAS Number	Groundwater Quantitation Limits µg/L
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds - Continue	d	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	10
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	25
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	10
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	10
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	10
2-Methylphenol	95-48-7	10
2-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	25
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	10
3-Nitroaniline	99-09-2	25
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	534-52-1	25
4-Bromophenylphenylether	101-55-3	10
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	59-50-7	10
4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	10
4-Chlorophenylphenylether	7005-72-3	10
4-Methylphenol	106-44-5	10
4-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	25
4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	25
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	10
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	10
Anthracene	120-12-7	10
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	10
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	10
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	10
Benzoic acid	65-85-0	25
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	10
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	10
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	108-60-1	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	10
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	10
Chrysene	218-01-9	10
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	10
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	10
Diethylphthalate	84-66-2	10
Dimethylphthalate	131-11-3	10
Di-n-butylphthalate	84-74-2	10

#### ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM LOVE CANAL SITE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

	CAS Number	Groundwater Quantitation Limits µg/L
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds - Continue	d	
Di-n-octylphthalate	117-84-0	10
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	10
Fluorene	86-73-7	10
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	10
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	10
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	10
Isophorone	78-59-1	10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	10
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	10
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7	10
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	10
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	25
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	10
Phenol	108-95-2	10
Pyrene	129-00-0	10
Tyrene	129-00-0	10
Pesticides		
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	0.10
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.10
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.10
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.05
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.05
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.05
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.05
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.10
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	0.05
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	0.10
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.10
Endrin	72-20-8	0.10
Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	0.10
gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.05
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.05
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.05
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.50
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	5.0
alpha-Chlordane	5103-71-9	0.05
gamma-Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.05
Polychlorinated Biphenyls		
Aroclor-1016	12674-11-2	1.0
Aroclor-1221	11104-28-2	1.0
Aroclor-1232	11141-16-5	1.0
Aroclor-1242	53469-21-9	1.0
Aroclor-1248	12672-29-6	1.0
Aroclor-1254	11097-69-1	1.0
Aroclor-1260	11096-82-5	1.0

#### SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS SUMMARY LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM LOVE CANAL SITE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Analytical Parameter	Matrix	Analytical Method	Estimated Number of Samples/Event	Field Duplicates	Trip Blanks	MS/MSD
<u>Even Years</u>						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Groundwater	SW-846-8260 <sup>(1)</sup>	32	2	1 per day	2/2
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Groundwater	SW-846-8270 <sup>(1)</sup>	32	2	-	2/2
Pesticides	Groundwater	SW-846-8081 <sup>(1)</sup>	32	2	-	2/2
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Groundwater	SW-846-8082 <sup>(1)</sup>	32	2	-	2/2
<u>Odd Years</u>						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Groundwater	SW-846-8260 <sup>(1)</sup>	41	3	1 per day	3/3
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Groundwater	SW-846-8270 <sup>(1)</sup>	41	3	-	3/3
Pesticides	Groundwater	SW-846-8081 <sup>(1)</sup>	41	3	-	3/3
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Groundwater	SW-846-8082 <sup>(1)</sup>	41	3	-	3/3

Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> "Test Methods for Solid Waste/Physical Chemical Methods," SW-846, 3rd Edition, September 1986 (with all subsequent revisions).

- Not applicable.

MS Matrix Spike.

MSD Matrix Spike Duplicate.

#### TABLE B.5.1

#### SAMPLE CONTAINER, PRESERVATION, AND HOLDING TIME PERIODS LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM LOVE CANAL SITE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

	Analyses	Samples Containers	Preservation	Maximum Holding Time	Notes
Groundwater					
	Volatile Organic Compounds	Three 40-mL glass vials Teflon-lined septum	Cool <6°C pH<2 HCl	14 days from collection to analysis	Fill completely with no head space
	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	2-L Amber	Cool <6°C	7 days from collection to extraction 40 days from extraction to analysis	Fill completely
	Pesticides	2-L Amber	Cool <6°C	7 days from collection to extraction 40 days from extraction to analysis	Fill completely
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	2-L Amber	Cool <6°C	7 days from collection to extraction 40 days from extraction to analysis	Fill completely

#### TABLE B.9.1

#### LABORATORY REPORTING DELIVERABLES - FULL LONG-TERM GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM LOVE CANAL SITE NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

A detailed report narrative should accompany each submission, summarizing the contents and results.

- A. Chain of Custody Documentation and Detailed Narrative<sup>(1)</sup>
- B. Sample Information
  - 1. Date collected
  - 2. Date extracted or digested
  - 3. Date analyzed
  - 4. Analytical method and reference
- C. Data (including all raw data and CLP-like summary forms)
  - 1. Samples
  - 2. Laboratory duplicates <sup>(2)</sup>
  - 3. Method blanks
  - 4. Spikes, spike duplicates <sup>(2) (3)</sup>
  - 5. Surrogate recoveries <sup>(2)</sup>
  - 6. Internal standard recoveries
  - 7. Calibration
  - 8. Any other applicable quality control (QC) data (i.e., serial dilution)
  - 9. Tentatively identified compounds (TICs) (if applicable)
- D. Miscellaneous
  - 1. Method detection limits and/or instrument detection limits
  - 2. Percent solids (where applicable)
  - 3. Metals run logs
  - 4. Standard preparation logs
  - 5. Sample preparation logs

All sample data and its corresponding quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data shall be maintained accessible to CRA either in hard copy or on magnetic tape or disc (computer data files). All solid sample results must be reported on a dry-weight basis.

#### Notes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> Any QC outliers must be addressed and corrective action taken must be specified.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Laboratory must specify applicable control limits for all QC sample results.
- <sup>(3)</sup> A blank spike must be prepared and analyzed with each sample batch.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs).

APPENDIX C

FIELD PROCEDURES

## APPENDIX C

## FIELD PROCEDURES

- FP-01A WASTE MANAGEMENT
- FP-02A GROUNDWATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT
- FP-04B GROUNDWATER SAMPLING MONITORING WELLS
- FP-06A DECONTAMINATION CLEANERS
- FP-06B DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES
- FP-09A WELL PURGING
- FP-10 PH METER CALIBRATION
- FP-11 SPECIFIC CONDUCTIVITY METER CALIBRATION
- FP-12 TURBIDIMETER CALIBRATION

## FP-01A: WASTE MANAGEMENT

### Disposables (Personal Protective Equipment [PPE], Towels, Tubing, etc.)

All field disposables will be placed in 55-gallon waste disposal drums at the Love Canal Treatment Facility (LCTF) for management as Hazardous Solid Waste.

#### Purge Water

All purge water generated from sampling activities will be disposed of at the LCTF.

## Decontamination Liquids

Alconox<sup>®</sup> Wash: All decontamination wash is disposed of in the same manner as purged groundwater.

Solvents: Minimal volumes of solvents are used. Small quantities of solvents (Citri-Clean and Halso 99) that are spilled during decontamination may be washed into the decontamination containment area.

## FP-02A: GROUNDWATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT

## <u>Equipment</u>

- 1. PPE (according to Site Health and Safety Plan [HASP])
- 2. Keys to the wells
- 3. Water level indicator
- 4. Low phosphate soap (Alconox® or equivalent)
- 5. Decontamination solvents (Site-specific)
- 6. Distilled water
- 7. Paper towels or cotton rags
- 8. Buckets
- 9. Water level measurement form or field logbook
- 10. Pens with waterproof ink
- 11. Trash bags
- 12. Site map
- 13. A table of well depths and previous water level(s)

# Pre-Field Activities

- 1. All personnel making depth to water measurements are required to have reviewed the Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan for the Glenn Springs Holdings, Inc. (GSH) Western New York, have up-to-date Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Health and Safety Training, have up-to-date medical monitoring, and have reviewed the field procedure within 1 year of performing this task.
- 2. Collect equipment.
- 3. Using a glass of water, check that the water level indicator is functioning. Measure the distance from the reference point on the indicator probe to the 2-foot mark on the tape – this should be 2 feet.
- 4. Decontaminate the water level indicator. Wash the probe and entire length of tape with a low phosphate soap solution followed by a tap water rinse. Dry with a clean cloth or paper towel. If the tape or probe has been in contact with non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL), remove NAPL with a rag soaked in Citri-Clean, followed by the soap wash described above and a water rinse. Any liquid wastes will be contained and disposed of as described below.

# Field Procedures

- 1. Check well identification. If there is any uncertainty that the correct well is being measured, measure the total depth of the well using a separate tape with a solid weight. Compare the measured depth of the well with the reported depth of the well.
- 2. Check the condition of the protective casing, cement, etc., and make notes as necessary. (Serious problems regarding the well condition should be communicated to the project coordinator; i.e., the protective casing has been broken into). Problems that require general maintenance should be documented and added to the Well Maintenance List.
- 3. Remove the cap from the well. If there is a sound of air entering or escaping, make a note of this, and check to see if there is a vent hole in the cap. Should this occur, it may be necessary to wait several minutes for the water level to equilibrate to the ambient conditions.
- 4. Check for the measuring point mark on the well riser and for any sharp edges, which may damage the water level indicator tape.
- 5. Slowly lower the water level indicator probe until contact with the water surface is indicated, either by audible alarm or by light. To the extent possible, avoid dragging the indicator cable on the top edge of the well casing; this can damage the cable and potentially introduce shavings from the cable into the well.
- 6. Read the depth to water at the measuring point and record the measurement to the nearest 0.01 foot.
- 7. Retract the tape by winding onto the spool, holding a clean paper towel to remove water and/or debris.
- 8. For newly installed wells and wells with known contamination, decontaminate the probe and tape between wells with soap and water wash. Rinse with distilled or deionized water. If necessary, decontamination solvents may be used to remove heavy contamination.
- 9. Replace the well cap, and relock the well.

Note: Whenever possible, water level measurements should be collected from least to most contaminated wells.

## Decontamination of Water Level Indicator

At the end of each day of use, decontaminate the water level indicator as described under Pre-Field Preparation, above.

## Disposal of Wastes

All solid waste materials from monitoring will be placed in a plastic garbage bag. At the end of each day, these wastes will be placed in an approved/labeled 55-gallon waste disposal drum at the LCTF for management as Hazardous Solid Waste.

### **Reporting**

Field data will be entered into the field database management system or an Excel spreadsheet. The CRA project coordinator will specify formats and procedure.

## FP-04B: GROUNDWATER SAMPLING - MONITORING WELLS

## <u>Equipment</u>

- 1. PPE.
- 2. Purging equipment: Water level indicator, pumps (Grundfos, peristaltic pumps, hand bailers, or bladder pumps), generator, and air compressor. Water storage tank for purged water.
- 3. Field parameter monitoring instruments: Multi-parameter (pH, specific conductance, and temperature) flow-though cell.
- 4. Decontamination equipment: Plastic sheeting, low phosphate soap (Alconox®), distilled water, paper towels, and buckets.
- 5. Groundwater sampling forms or field logbook and a Site map.

## Pre-Field Activities

- 1. At least 1 week prior to the sampling event, complete appropriate sampling forms, and submit to the CRA laboratory coordinator.
- 2. Contact laboratory to acquire sample bottles.
- 3. Prepare bottle labels (list of wells to sample is in the Site Sampling and Analysis Plan).
- 4. Complete chain of custody form.
- 5. Print field log/data recording sheets (preprinted with location IDs).
- 6. Calibrate pH, specific conductance, and turbidimeter instruments; record calibration results.
- 7. For peristaltic pumps, decontamination is replacement of used tubing with new tubing cleaned by the manufacturer. For inertial pumps (WaTerra), decontaminate the check valves and replace the tubing. The following procedure is for any submersible pumps. Wearing appropriate PPE:
  - Remove all visible sediment/soil by hand brush scrubbing or power washing.
  - Remove drain plug from pump and drain trapped water. Refill pump with DI water. Replace the drain plug.
  - Submerge pump in a 5-gallon bucket of low-phosphate soap water, and recirculate soap solution for 5 minutes.

- Remove drain plug from pump and drain trapped water. Refill pump with DI water. Replace the drain plug.
- Submerge pump in a 5-gallon bucket of tap water, and recirculate water for 5 minutes.
- Rinse equipment with tap water.
- An equipment blank may be required. The equipment blank is collected by pumping 1 gallon of deionized water through the clean pump. Equipment blanks should be managed consistent with water samples as described below.

Note: If the pump is contaminated with NAPL, the pump will be cleaned outside with Citri-Clean, pressure washed outside, the drain plug removed to drain residual water, refill the pump with DI water and replace plug, run through a 5-minute recirculation with a Citri-Clean solution, and then pressure washed. Following this aggressive cleaning, the procedure defined above will be completed.

## Field Procedures

- 1. Measure the water level and record on the field log. Determine the volume of water to be purged according to the diameter of the well and the formulas provided on the sample collection forms.
- 2. Install pump into well for purging. Lower pump deep enough that the well does not go dry during purging. It is necessary to place the pump at a point in the water column such that all standing water above the pump is removed during the purge. This ensures that the bailer is not lowered into "stale" casing water, but "new" aquifer water when sampling. If it is determined that water remains above the pump at the conclusion of purging, the pump should be raised very slowly while still running to remove the stale casing water.
  - Purge tubing is dedicated to each well and remains in the well between sampling events. A decontaminated pump will be used for each well purging. The dedicated tubing is pulled from the well and connected to the decontaminated pump.
  - Care must be taken to ensure that the dedicated tubing is not contaminated when it is removed from the well and that no debris is introduced into the well when the pump is lowered.
  - Pumps are not field decontaminated. Pumps are decontaminated nightly at the LCTF.

- 3. Start pump and purge as follows:
  - Start pump and adjust flow rate to a rate sustainable by the well. The goal of the sampling is to purge and sample without exceeding the groundwater recharge rate of the well.
  - Monitor field parameters (pH, specific conductance, and temperature), water level, and pumping rate, and record on the field log including the time of the measurements. One set of readings will be taken at the start of purging and an additional set of readings will be taken after the removal of each standing well volume.
  - If the well goes dry, purge on 3 consecutive days to dryness and then sample. Full recovery is not necessary. Sampling can commence on the third day if water is available and can be conducted over the next 4 days if required to fill the sample bottles.
  - If the well goes dry, a sustainable pumping rate should be determined for future sampling events. Contact the CRA project coordinator regarding adjustment of pumping rates.
- 4. Samples shall be collected using a pre-cleaned stainless steel or Teflon bailer:
  - If possible, sampling in the rain should be avoided to avoid cross-contamination from airborne contaminants picked up in the precipitation.
  - Wells should be sampled beginning with the lowest concentration wells, progressing to the highest concentration wells. This minimizes the potential for cross-contamination.
- 5. Securely pack samples in ice-filled coolers for shipment to the appropriate laboratory. Coolers must:
  - Have chain of custody forms in a zip-lock bag in the cooler.
  - Be securely taped closed with security seals across the cooler opening.
- 6. Remove pump and disconnect from purge tubing. Purge tubing should be returned to the well:
  - Care must be taken to ensure that the dedicated tubing is not contaminated when it is removed from the well and that no debris is introduced to the well when the tubing is lowered into the well.
- 7. Manage purge water and sampling disposables as described below.

## Disposal of Wastes

All solid waste materials from sampling will be placed in a plastic garbage bag. At the end of each day, these wastes will be placed in an approved/labeled 55-gallon waste disposal drum at the LCTF. Purge water and decontamination liquids will be collected. Solid and liquid waste will be managed according to Field Procedure (FP)-01a.

## **Reporting**

Field data will be entered into the field database management system or an Excel spreadsheet. The CRA project coordinator will specify formats and procedures.

A copy of the chain of custody forms must be sent to the Laboratory Coordinator.

## FP-06A: DECONTAMINATION CLEANERS

The following cleaners/solvents are used for decontamination. A short summary of the use and precautions to follow when using these solvents is presented for each cleaner. These summaries are not complete; the manufacturer's guidelines and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) should be read and understood before using any of these cleaners.

## Low-Phosphate Soap: Alconox® or Equivalent

Alconox® is formulated to be "free rinsing" (i.e., easily rinsed off with running tap or distilled water) with virtually no redeposition of removed (and unwanted) materials, all of which translates to virtually a complete absence of residues.

Use Alconox® at a 1-percent solution, which is equivalent to approximately 2½ tablespoons (1¼ ounces [oz.]) per gallon of cold, warm, or hot water. Alconox® is not formulated for spray machines since it will foam. For critical cleaning, do final or all rinsing with distilled, deionized, or purified water.

Alconox<sup>®</sup> has a shelf life of 2 years after the date of manufacture.

## <u>Citri-Clean</u>

Protective gloves and goggles should be worn when using Citri-Clean. Do not use near fire, flame, spark, or any ignition source. It is harmful if swallowed.

Heavily caked grease/NAPL areas should be scraped before application.

The standard solution for Citri-Clean is 15 percent (20 oz. of Citri-Clean concentrate in 1 gallon of water). Citri-Clean may be used at up to 100 percent concentrate to remove heavy contamination. Citri-Clean can be applied with sprayer or other conventional means. Following application, allow the materials to stand for 2-10 minutes. After allowing the materials to stand, scrub the contaminated area, and flush with water to remove loose particles. Reapply to areas where stains remain or where heavy accumulations of oil, grease, or other contaminants have occurred.

## Halso 99

**Halso 99 should be used only to remove NAPL.** Halso 99 is the Occidental Chemical Corporation (OxyChem) trade name for the chlorinated solvent, monochlorotoluene. It should be handled with care. It should not be used on equipment that will be used for

sampling wells that are not impacted by NAPL. Monochlorotoluene is a potential groundwater contaminant, and the use of Halso 99 could create low concentrations of monochlorotoluene in groundwater samples.

From the MSDS sheet:

"Avoid breathing vapor, use with adequate ventilation. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection if there is potential for exposure above the exposure limits. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear personal protective equipment as described in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8) of the MSDS. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Keep away from heat, sparks, pilot lights, welding operations, and open flame. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where this material is used. Ground all equipment.

Vapors are heavier than air and will tend to collect in low areas. Avoid use in confined spaces. Areas of poor ventilation could contain concentrations high enough to cause unconsciousness and death. Use approved supplied air respirator following manufacturer's recommendations where vapors may be generated. Do not reuse containers.

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. [Examples of common oxidizing agents are: sodium hypochlorite (bleach), hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate.]"

## FP-06B: DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

This procedure describes the methodology for cleaning of non-dedicated field and sampling equipment. The purpose of describing this procedure is to avoid or limit potential for cross-contamination due to reuse of dirty equipment.

### <u>Equipment</u>

- 1. PPE
- 2. Non-phosphate soap
- 3. Deionized water
- 4. Tap water
- 5. Scrub brush
- 6. Abrasive pads (sponge-type pads)
- 7. Paper towels or cotton rags
- 8. Aluminum foil
- 9. Plastic bags
- 10. Equipment to be cleaned
- 11. Squirt bottles

#### Procedures

The general cleaning procedure for cleaning all groundwater sampling equipment is:

- 1. Mix up soap/water wash.
- 2. Disassemble all equipment if appropriate.
- 3. Removal all visible sediment/soil by scrubbing by hand.
- 4. Wet equipment with tap water.
- 5. Wash equipment with soapy water using scrub brush, or abrasive pad/sponge to remove all sediment/soil and discoloration.
- 6. Rinse equipment with tap water.
- 7. Rinse equipment with deionized water two times.
- 8. Allow equipment to air dry.
- 9. When dry reassemble equipment and place in plastic bag to avoid re-contaminating equipment.

- 10. A rinse blank is required as part of the Long-Term Monitoring Program (LTMP) as a check on the adequacy of the cleaning process. This rinse blank is collected by pouring deionized water over the item of cleaned equipment and catching the water in an appropriate set of sample containers.
- 11. Decontamination wash water should be collected for proper disposal at the LCTF.

### FP-09A: WELL PURGING

This operating procedure describes acceptable methodologies for purging standing water in monitoring wells so that representative groundwater samples can be collected. The purpose of describing this procedure is to create uniform purging procedures between field personnel, provide groundwater representative of the aquifer from which it came, and maintain proper quality control practices.

### <u>Equipment</u>

- 1. PPE
- 2. Disposable gloves
- 3. Water level tape
- 4. Photoionization Detection (PID)
- 5. Compressors
- 6. Generator
- 7. Field forms and field logbook
- 8. Plastic garbage bags
- 9. Cotton string
- 10. Appropriate purge pump or bailer
- 11. Discharge tubing
- 12. pH meter
- 13. Conductivity meter
- 14. Temperature meter
- 15. Turbidity meter
- 16. Clear glass sample jars
- 17. Well keys

## Procedures

- 1. Locate and identify the monitoring well to be purged.
- 2. Unlock protective casing and remove well cap.
- 3. Use masonry trays or tubs to collect spillage. Don clean disposable gloves.
- 4. Position PID at well head to detect organic vapors for selection of appropriate level of PPE. Record PID readings of well riser headspace and background.

- 5. Measure depth to water and total depth of well. Do not use the water level indicator to sound the bottom of the wells to prevent damage to the water level indicator. A separate tape with a solid weight should be used. Record information on appropriate field logs. Compare the total depth of the well to the previously recorded depth shown to ensure that the correct well is being monitored. This measurement also provides an indication regarding "silting up" of the well (i.e., sand and/or silt from the formation has migrated into the well). If the well has significantly silted up (i.e., 50 percent or more of the screened interval), then the well will be need to be redeveloped prior to sample collection).
- 6. Calculate the volume of water initially in the well by subtracting the water level from the total depth and multiplying by:
  - 0.163 gallons/foot for a 2-inch diameter well.
  - 0.367 gallons/foot for a 3-inch diameter well.
  - 0.653 gallons/foot for a 4-inch diameter well.
- 7. Prepare the appropriate purge pump for well purging by attaching the appropriate type of discharge tubing to the pump.
- 8. Lower the pump or discharge tubing into the well to the depth where water is encountered. As the discharge tubing is lowered, wipe it with paper towels dampened with deionized water to remove any debris which may be adhering to its surface.
- 9. Connect the pump to the appropriate power source (generator or compressor) and turn pump on. Be sure that the discharge from the pump is directed into a proper storage container.
- 10. Lower the pump or discharge tubing, while it is pumping, to the midpoint region of the saturated level of an open borehole or to the mid-screen point in screened monitoring wells.
- 11. Mark time when pumping began in field book and on sampling log.
- 12. Take pH, specific conductance, temperature, and turbidity readings during the evacuation process and record the readings obtained on appropriate sampling logs. The meters used to measure the field parameters should be calibrated each morning or as required during purging and sampling. Field parameter readings are to be taken at the start of purging and after each calculated well volume has been removed.
- 13. Continue to take indicator measurements for each well volume removed for the duration of time required to evacuate a minimum of three well volumes.
- 14. Once three well volumes of groundwater have been removed from the well and pH, specific conductance, and temperature have stabilized, slowly remove the

pump from the saturated zone. The well will be considered stabilized when two successive measures of pH are within 0.5 unit, temperature within 1.0°C, and specific conductance is within 10 percent. If stability is not obtained, pump a maximum of five calculated well volumes.

- 15. If the pump is not to be used for sample collection, then, when the standing water has been purged from the well, remove the pump from the well while still running. Turn off the pump.
- 16. Disconnect discharge tubing from the pump and properly dispose of or store the tubing. Tubing not being stored for reuse should be disposed of in conjunction with used PPE. Tubing that requires disposal is tubing that cannot be stored within the well between monitoring events. If tubing must be removed from the well to facilitate sampling, either new tubing must be utilized for the next event or the removed tubing must be thoroughly cleaned prior to placement back into the well. If tubing is going to be stored within the well, it should be tied off to the well itself.
- 17. If the pump is to be used to collect samples at completion of purging, proceed right into collection of groundwater samples.

## FP-10: PH METER CALIBRATION

This procedure describes the calibration of a standard pH meter and the determination of pH in an aqueous media.

The purpose of this procedure is to provide a uniform basis for calibration of field pH meters and ensure continuity between field personnel. Additionally, the method provides quality control steps necessary for obtaining reliable and representative pH readings.

### <u>Equipment</u>

- 1. pH meter
- 2. Buffers
- 3. Polypropylene beakers
- 4. Paper towels
- 5. Calibration logs
- 6. Field logs
- 7. Distilled water
- 8. Thermometer
- 9. Extra batteries

## Calibration Procedures

- 1. Check to make sure batteries are fully charged.
- 2. Turn meter on and allow it to stabilize for 3 to 5 minutes.
- 3. Select pH buffers, 7, 4, and 10 and check temperatures of each. Record pertinent information on field calibration logs.
- 4. Fill the calibration cup about <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> full with desired pH buffer.
- 5. Place meter into the buffer, while in calibration mode, and allow it to stabilize.
- 6. Record the "before" reading.
- 7. Using the up/down arrows, adjust the meter to reflect the actual pH buffer, then hit the enter button.
- 8. Return to measurement mode and record the "after" reading.
- 9. Remove probe and clean with distilled water.

- 10. Place probe in second calibration buffer and repeat calibration process.
- 11. Remove probe, rinse with distilled water, and check reading in the pH 7.00 buffer. If reading is off by more than 0.05 pH unit, recalibrate as described above.
- 12. Rinse probe and insert in groundwater sample. Record result on field logs.
- 13. This calibration procedure should be performed:
  - When meter reads erratically or varies from historic readings for that well.
  - At the beginning of sampling day.

Note: Some meters also have an Autocalibration Mode. See specific calibration information for specific details.

#### FP-11: SPECIFIC CONDUCTIVITY METER CALIBRATION

This procedure describes the calibration of a portable field specific conductivity meter for obtaining measurements in aqueous media. The purpose of this procedure is to provide a uniform means for calibration and operation of portable field specific conductance meters between field personnel. Additionally, the method provides quality control steps necessary for obtaining reliable and representative readings.

### **Equipment**

- 1. Conductivity meter
- 2. Reference solutions
- 3. Distilled water

### Calibration Procedures

- 1. Check to make sure batteries are fully charged
- 2. Fill the calibration cup approximately <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> full with conductivity reference solution
- 3. While in calibration mode, place the meter into the reference solution and allow the reading to stabilize
- 4. Record the "before" reading
- 5. Using the up/down arrows, adjust the meter to reflect the actual conductivity of the reference solution, then hit the enter button
- 6. Return to the measurement mode and record the "after" reading
- 7. Remove the meter and rinse with the DI water
- 8. Discard used reference solution

#### Meter Usage

- 1. Fill sample cup to just below the top edge with the aqueous sample
- 2. Place meter in the cup and allow it to stabilize
- 3. Record sample number, date, time, project, and resulting conductivity value on appropriate field logs

- 4. This calibration procedure should be repeated:
  - When the meter reads erratically or varies from historic readings for that well
  - At the beginning of the sampling day

Note: Specific calibration may be required for specific meters. Check manual for specific product details.

## FP-12: <u>TURBIDIMETER CALIBRATION</u>

This procedure describes the calibration of a portable field turbidity meter for obtaining measurements in aqueous media. The purpose of this procedure is to provide a uniform means for calibration and operation of portable turbidity meter between field personnel. Additionally, the method provides quality control steps necessary for obtaining reliable and representative readings.

### Equipment

- 1. Turbidity meter
- 2. Reference Gelex standards
- 3. Field data record form

### **Calibration**

A. Primary and Secondary Standards

Standards are solutions with a known turbidity which are used for calibrating the turbidimeter. Note: Do not allow standards to freeze.

Primary standards are standards which are acceptable to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for calibrating turbidimeters.

There are only two:

- 1. Formazin
- 2. Styrene divinylbenzene polymer beads

The same glass cuvette must be used when calibrating the turbidimeter with the primary standards and when measuring the unknown sample.

Secondary standards are defined by the EPA as Sealed Standards. Secondary Standards can be used for calibrating turbidimeters if the secondary standards are first calibrated with primary standards. The use of secondary standards can save time and money.

B. Calibrating with Primary Standards

# Procedure

- 1. Turn on the turbidimeter
- 2. Record the actual nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) of Low (0-10) Gelex standard on the record form, and then place the standard in the receptacle and close the light shield
- 3. Press the read button and record the result
- 4. Repeat the above procedure with the medium (0-100) and high (0-1000) Gelex standards