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manganese (166 ppb), mercury (0.46 ppb), potassium (31,900 ppb), sodium (46,600 ppb), and zinc (535 ppb). The results are summarized on Tables XI through XIII.

3.11.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

The former septic tank is hydraulically sound and entirely above the water table; therefore, there has been no impact to soil or ground water quality. Therefore, no further action is proposed, other than the proper disposal of the water in the septic tank and the abandonment of the septic system.

3.12 Area of Discharge (AOC 9a)

AOC 9a consists of an area behind Building 11 (old boiler house) where metal filings from Building 5 are discharged, and boiler blowdown from Building 11 was discharged to the ground (Figure 2). The area is stained and covered with grinding powder. Sampling was conducted to determine whether this AOC impacted the underlying soil and ground water.

3.12.1 Soil Investigation and Analytical Results

On October 3, 2002, soil sample 9a(1) was collected from 0 to 0.5 feet below surface and analyzed for PHCs, PAHs, PCBs and PP-Metals (Figure 4).

No PHCs, PAHs or PCBs were detected above the SCC (Figure 4, Tables III, IV and VI). However, arsenic was detected at 24.5 ppm, compared with the SCC of 20 ppm (Table V).

3.12.2 Ground Water Investigation and Analytical Results

On October 3, 2002, well MW3 was installed in AOC 9a (Figure 3). The well was installed with the screened interval 2.5 to 20 feet below surface (the water table is approximately 16 feet below surface). A ground water sample was collected for VOC and BN analysis on October 24, 2002.

No VOCs or BNs were detected above the GWQS (Figure 3, Tables IX and X).

3.12.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

No PHC, PAH or PCB concentrations are present above the SCC; however, arsenic was detected at 24.5 ppm, slightly above the SCC of 20 ppm. No VOCs or BNs were detected in the ground water sample.

An RI is necessary to vertically and horizontally delineate the extent of arsenic in soil, and a ground water sample for arsenic should be collected from well MW3. An RIW for this area is included in Section 4.4 of this report.

3.13 Foundry Sand Piles (AOC 10)

The previous operator (American Saw Mill Machinery Company) reportedly deposited foundry sand and slag from cast iron operations in piles along the northern and eastern property boundaries (Figure 2). The area is currently wooded; motorbike trails are present throughout the area. Sampling was conducted to determine the quality of the piles.

3.13.1 Soil Investigation and Analytical Results

On October 4, 2002, six samples, 10(1) through 10(6), were collected from the foundry piles at 0.0 to 0.5 feet below surface. The six samples were analyzed for PHCs and PP-Metals (Figure 6). Two samples, 10(2) and 10(4), were additionally analyzed for PAHs and PCBs.

No PHCs, PP-Metals or PCBs were detected above the SCC in the six samples (Figure 6, Tables III, V and VI). However, in sample 10(4), benzo(a)pyrene was detected at 0.9 ppm, slightly above its SCC of 0.66 ppm, and benzo(b)fluoranthene was detected at 0.99 ppm, slightly above its SCC of 0.90 ppm (Table IV).

3.13.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

Two PAH compounds were detected slightly above their SCC in sample 10(4). No other contaminants were detected above the SCC. Therefore, it is not likely that the slightly elevated levels of PAHs are attributable to the quality of the foundry sand piles, since no metals or elevated levels of PHCs were detected. It is more likely that the source of the PAHs is due to the use of motorbikes on the piles. Therefore, NFA is proposed for AOC 10.

3.14 Suspected Fill Material (AOC 11)

A soil boring investigation was conducted to determine whether American Saw Mill Machinery Company might have deposited foundry sand in the recreational area in the northeast portion of the property (Figure 2). This area was reportedly never used for industrial purposes and was cleared for recreational use approximately 50 years ago.

3.14.1 Soil Investigation

On November 25, 2002, four soil borings, 11(1) through 11(4), were completed in this in the recreational area in the northeast portion of the property (Figure 6). Borings 11(1), 11(2) and 11(4) were completed to 10 feet below surface; boring 11(3) was completed to 5 feet. The recovered soil was inspected for the presence of foundry sand and slag. No foundry sand or slag was encountered in any of the soil borings.

3.14.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

Aerial photographs dating from 1939 show no disturbance in this area that would indicate the placing of foundry sand and slag. In addition, no material of this nature was observed in any of the four borings. Therefore, NFA is proposed for AOC 11.

3.15 Transformers (AOC 12)

Four transformers are located adjacent to Building 11 on an elevated platform (Figure 2). The transformers are mounted between two poles, approximately 6 feet above the ground. The ground beneath the transformers is unpaved and covered with gravel. No staining was observed. Soil sampling was conducted to determine whether the transformers impacted the underlying soil.

3.15.1 Soil Investigation and Analytical Results

On November 25, 2002, soil sample 12(1) was collected from the initial 6-inch interval of soil directly beneath the elevated transformers and analyzed for PHCs and PCBs (Figure 4).

No PHC or PCB concentrations were detected above the SCC (Figure 4, Tables III and VI).

3.15.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the SI results, the transformers have not impacted the underlying soils. Therefore, NFA is proposed for AOC 11.