EXPLORATORY DRILLING AND MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION

Sharp's Automotive Service
Moxee, WA

Prepared For:
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AUGUST, 1995

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to describe the drilling and sampling of six test boreholes and the installation of four groundwater monitor wells located at 208 E. Moxee Avenue, Moxee, Washington. The objective of the work was to establish the vertical and horizontal extent of the remaining petroleum contamination in the soil and groundwater at the Sharp's Automotive Service site. Contamination was discovered during the removal of underground fuel storage tanks in November 1994. Reference is made to a report entitled "UST Closure/Interim Remedial Action Report" prepared by White Shield, Inc., December, 1994. This latest work is conducted under Contract Number USTCAP-PVT-084-94, Pollution Liability Insurance Agency, State of Washington.

1.2 Scope

The scope for the drilling phase of this project was to establish the boundaries of the remaining petroleum contamination in the groundwater at Sharp's Automotive and to install a minimum of three groundwater monitor wells required by WAC 173-340-450. To determine the boundaries and establish the required monitor wells, White Shield contracted with Boretec, Inc., of Spokane, Washington, to drill six exploratory boreholes, sample the soil water interface, and establish four groundwater monitor wells. WSI performed field screening of five interface samples, sent four groundwater samples to Onsite Environmental Inc., Redmond, Washington for laboratory analysis, and surveyed the groundwater depth to develop a groundwater gradient at this site. This report completes the characterization phase of this project.

Subsurface explorations were conducted using a trailer mounted, modified B-24 Drill Rig, equipped for both auger and core drilling. The laboratory analysis was conducted using methods WTPH-G and WTPH-D.

The field screening of the background air quality was conducted using a Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer and/or a Foxboro TVA1000A Toxic Vapor Analyzer. The field screening of the soil sample from soil/water was conducted using a Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer and/or a Foxboro TVA1000A Toxic Vapor Analyzer for volatile and Thin Layer Chromatography for semi-volatile organic contaminants.

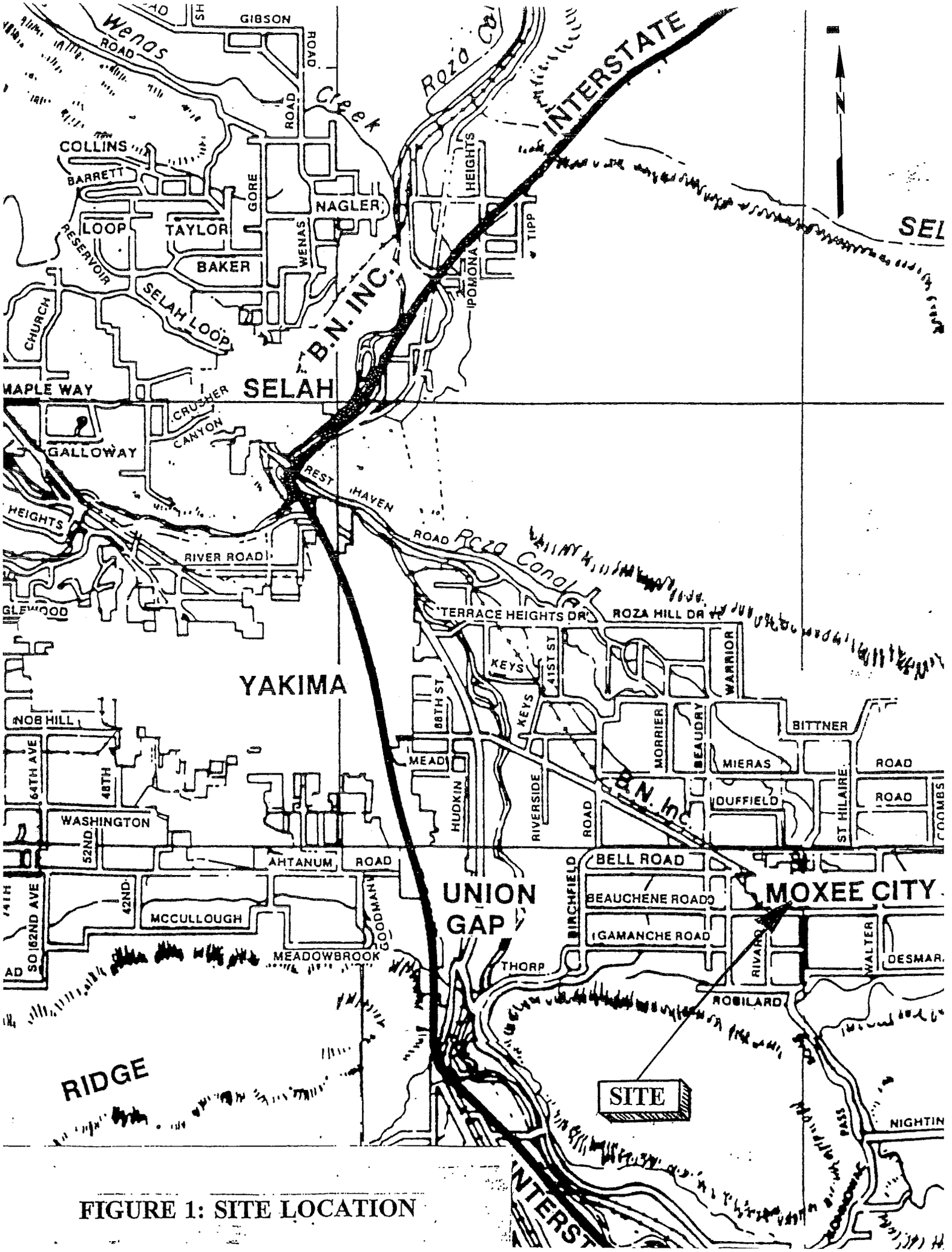


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

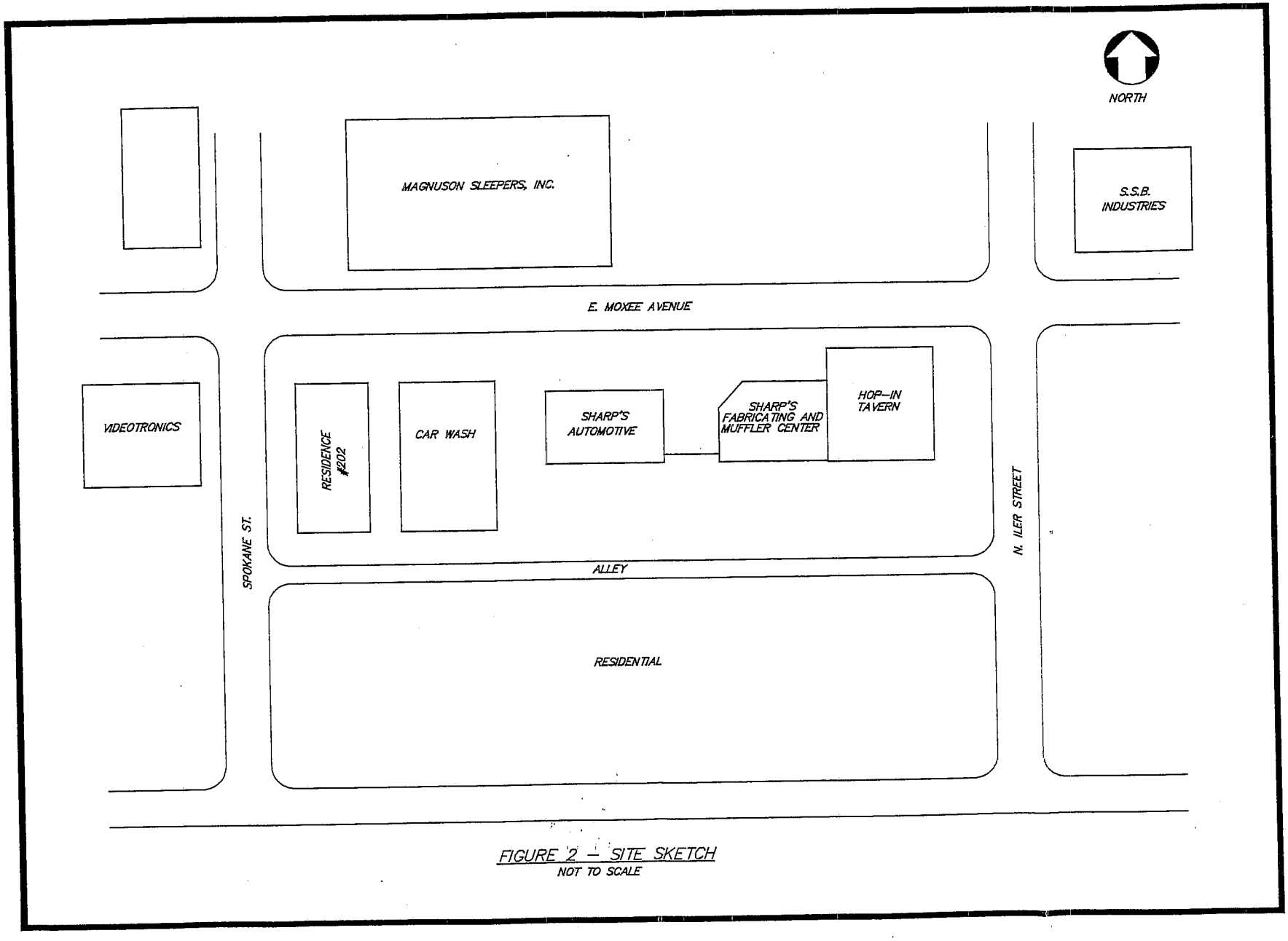
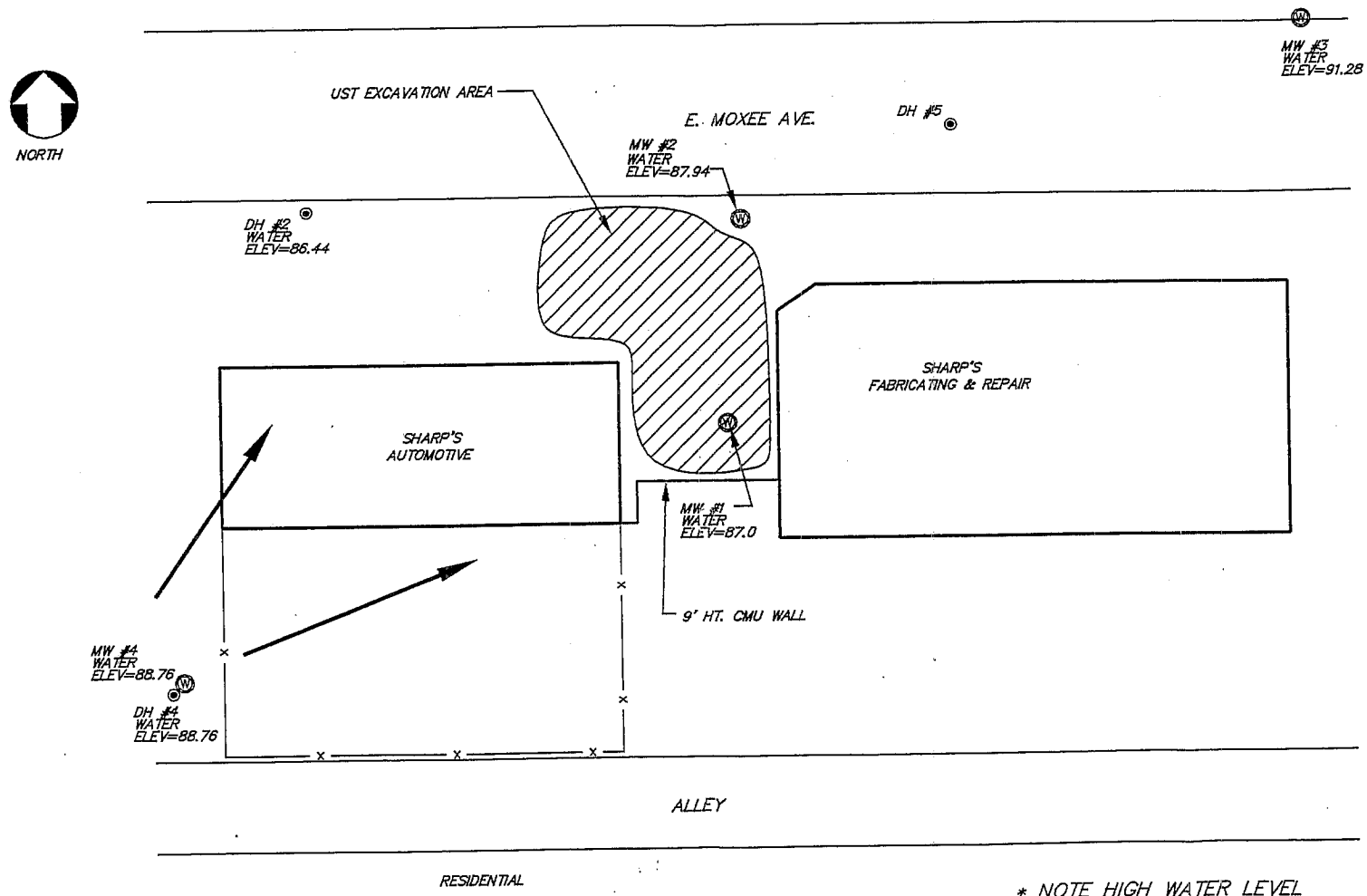


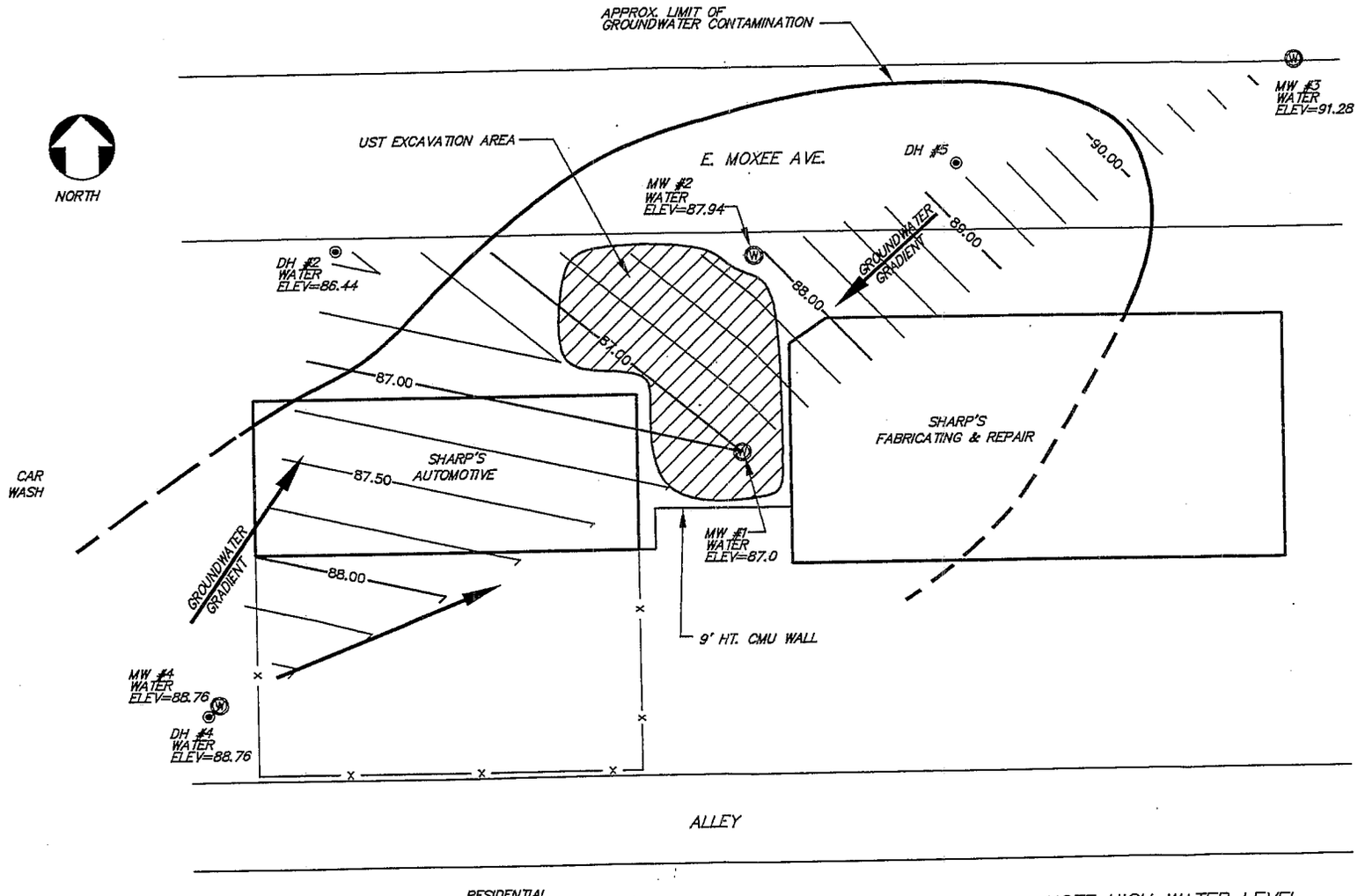
FIGURE 2 – SITE SKETCH
NOT TO SCALE



* NOTE HIGH WATER LEVEL AT MW #4 AND DH #4

FIGURE 3 – MONITORING WELL AND BOREHOLE SITE LOCATIONS

SCALE 1"=20'



* NOTE HIGH WATER LEVEL AT MW #4 AND DH #4

FIGURE 4 – HYDRAULIC GRADIENT AND APPROX. CONTAMINATION LIMIT

SCALE 1"=20'

1.3 Personnel On Site

White Shield was represented on site by Hari Sharma, Staff Civil Engineer. Boretec was represented by Jim Lewis, owner / operator, and the driller's assistant was Sean O'Tyson.

2.0 General Site Description

2.1 Site Location

The Sharp's Automotive address is 208 E. Moxee Avenue. The site is described as being situated in the SE 1/4 of Sec. 1, T12N, R19E, WM. Refer to Figures 1 and 2, Site Location and Site Sketch.

2.2 Site Description and History

The site is a service station that provides automotive services such as automotive repair, and fuel sales. The site is bounded by Sharp's Fabricating and Muffler Center to the east, a car wash to the west, E. Moxee Avenue to the north, and single family residences to the south. Across E. Moxee Avenue, to the north, is the Magnuson Sleeper Inc. building. Spokane street is located to the west of the single family residence at 202 E. Moxee Avenue. A video store is located in the southwest quadrant of Spokane Street/E. Moxee Avenue intersection. A laundry facility and a machine shop are located in the northwest quadrant of the Spokane Street/E. Moxee Avenue intersection. Refer to Figures 2, 3 and 4.

The subject property was purchased by Mr. Bradley T. Sharp from Mr. William T. Sharp in September of 1994. Mr. William T. Sharp purchased the property from R.H. Smith Distributing in 1987. The site was owned by R.H. Smith Distributing for approximately 32 years prior to sale.

2.3 Regulatory History

This site is currently under the regulatory authority of the Washington State Department of Ecology (WSDOE). This work is conducted under contract number USTCAP-PVT-084-94 issued by the Pollution Liability Insurance Agency, State of Washington.

3.0 Field Activities

3.1 General Investigative Methods

The samples from the groundwater interface were inspected and field screened for volatile and semi-volatile organic contaminants. The methods and general conclusions are discussed below.

3.1.1 Field Screening

For field analysis of compounds containing volatile organics, WSI uses a Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer (FID\OVA) or Toxic Vapor Analyzer (TVA 1000A) in conjunction with the interim headspace method as recommended by the manufacturer. This method is used to confirm the presence or absence of volatile components in the soil and provides only a rough indication of the contaminant concentrations. The analysis procedure involves:

1. Selecting a clean, wide mouth jar (1 qt.) and filling the bottom 1/3 with a discrete soil sample.
2. Place aluminum foil over the top of the jar and place a ring over the jar to create a seal.
3. Boil the sample for 10 minutes. This causes the volatile compounds to become vapors and collect in the space above the soil.
4. Remove the sample from the boiling water and insert the instrument probe through the aluminum foil for vapor analysis.
5. Record the instrument response on the Field Form.

For field analysis of semi-volatile (diesel) and non-volatile compounds (motor oil), WSI uses Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) for qualitative and quantitative analysis. This analytical technique utilizes the principle of chromatography to separate individual components for comparison to known standards.

TLC is classified as a solid-liquid chromatographic system, meaning there are two phases through which an extract of the sample is passed; a solid phase (silica gel) and a liquid phase (a solvent such as hexane).

The solid phase is stationary and is coated on a glass plate. During the chromatography process, the liquid phase carries the sample through the solid phase. The solvent moves at a fairly constant rate through the solid phase. However, the compound in the sample (analyte) are partitioned by a relative attractiveness of the analyte between the solid phase and the liquid phase.

Analytes strongly attracted to the silica will remain on the silica longer and move more slowly than Analytes that are not as strongly attracted to the silica. When the chromatography is stopped, the distance the analyte has moved relative to the distance the solvent has moved is used to identify the compound. When the plate is viewed under ultraviolet light, the Analytes can be seen and compared to standards of known concentration for quantitative analysis.

3.1.2 Soil Sampling

Soil samples were collected using a clean split spoon sampler driven into the soil. Samples for OVA and TLC field analysis as well as laboratory samples were retrieved in this manner.

3.1.3 Groundwater Sampling

The procedure for collection of groundwater samples is as follows:

1. Two clean 40 ml glass vials pre-preserved with .5 ml Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) are used for sampling volatile compounds.

2. One clean 1 liter amber narrow mouth bottle is used for sampling for diesel and non-volatile compounds.

3. A well is purged three times its wetted volume or until it is dry. A sample of water is obtained after the water level reaches its static level. It is sampled using a disposable plastic bailer or hand operated vacuum pump and transferred into the sample container using caution to avoid agitation and the subsequent loss of volatile vapors from the sample.

4. The sample containers are filled to overflowing prior to replacing the cap in order to minimize the presence of headspace in the sample.

3. Invert the sample and ensure the absence of airspace.

4. Label the jar with the groundwater sample number, the type of laboratory test required, the date, name of site and the name of the sampler.

5. Cool the sample in wet ice to approximately 4° Centigrade. Care must be taken to ensure that the sample is not cooled to a

temperature below 4° Centigrade. Overcooling results in freezing of the water sample and breakage of the sample vial.

6. Enter the sample on the WSI chain of custody form.

7. Once the sample is cooled to approximately 4° Centigrade, repack the sample in an ice chest packed with blue ice for shipment.

8. When the ice chest is filled, or at the close of each work day, the ice chest shall be sealed.

9. Transport the ice chest to a commercial courier for shipment to the laboratory.

4.0 Description of the Borehole Data

4.1 Drilling

Drilling commenced on July 12, 1995 and was completed on July 12, 1995. A modified B-24 Drill rig with hollow stem 4.25" internal diameter (ID) and 8.25 outer diameter (OD) auger was used for drilling.

4.1.1 Borehole 1/ Monitoring Well #1 (MW-1)

Borehole 1 was drilled on July 12, 1995 to a total depth of 20'. This borehole was located 22' southeast of Sharp's Automotive building. Refer to Figure 3, Monitoring well and borehole site locations. This borehole was converted to a permanent groundwater monitor well, hereafter referred to as Monitoring MW-1.

The soil material intersected in Borehole 1 from 1' to 20' was a light brown clayey silt with a narrow sand layer between 9' and 10.5'. Groundwater was intersected at 13'. The monitor well was constructed using screened 2" PVC from 20' to 10', and blank PVC from 10' to the surface. A sand filter pack was placed around the monitor well between 20' to 3', and a bentonite seal was installed from 3' to the surface. The well was finished with a locking-type cap and a bolt-sealed Morris monument. Table I and Table II summarize drilling, sampling and laboratory analytical information. Drill logs generated in the field are included in Appendix A.

Groundwater sample SHA-0195-108W was collected on July 17, 1995. The water sample analytical results were 470 parts per billion (ppb) TPH gasoline, 110 ppb benzene, 22 ppb toluene, 8.9 ppb ethylbenzene and 51 ppb total xylene.

Contamination levels are above the Model Toxics Control Act limits for benzene and xylene in groundwater. Refer to Appendix E, MTCA Cleanup Levels-Groundwater. No diesel fuel is present in the groundwater.

4.1.2 Borehole 2

Borehole 2 was drilled on July 13, 1995 to a total depth of 14.5′. This borehole was located 28′ from the northwest corner and 61′ from the northeast corner of Sharp's Automotive building. Refer to Figure 3, Monitoring Well and Borehole site locations. The field screening of a soil sample from the soil/water interface did not indicate any semi-volatile contaminants and 10 ppm organic vapors in the sample.

The soil material intersected in borehole 2 from 1.5′ to 14.5′ was a brown clayey silt with a minor sand fraction. Groundwater was intersected at 13′. Refer to Table I for sample analytical information. The drill log generated in the field is included in Appendix A. Groundwater samples for WTPH/Gasoline and WTPH/Diesel analyses were not collected from this borehole.

4.1.3 Borehole 3/ Monitoring Well #2 (MW -2)

Borehole 3 was drilled on July 12, 1995 to a total depth of 20′. This borehole was located 33.5′ northeast of Sharp's Automotive building. Refer to Figure 3, Monitoring Well and Borehole Site Locations. This borehole was converted to a permanent groundwater monitor well, hereafter referred to as MW -2.

The material intersected in Borehole 3 from 1.5′ to 7′ was a light brown clayey silt. At 7′ in depth, the silt material turned dark in color and exhibited a strong odor of petroleum product. A 1′ thick sand layer was encountered from 10′ to 11′. Ground water was intersected at 12′. The silt turned light brown in color below 18′. The monitor well was constructed using screened 2″ PVC from 20′ to 10′, and blank PVC from 10′ to the surface. A sand filter pack was placed around the monitor well from 20′ to 3′, and a bentonite seal was placed from 3′ to the surface. The well was finished with a locking-type cap and blt-sealed Morris monument. Table I and Table II summarize drilling sampling and laboratory analytical information. Drill logs generated in the field are included in Appendix A.

Groundwater sample SHA-0195-109W was collected on July 17, 1995. The water sample results were 5200 part per billion (ppb) TPH gasoline, 99 ppb benzene, 250 ppb toluene, 55 ppb ethylbenzene and 740 ppb total xylene. These contamination levels are well above the Model Toxics Control Act limits for TPH,

gasoline, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene in groundwater. No diesel fuel is present in the groundwater.

4.1.4 Borehole 4

Borehole 4 was installed on July 12, 1995 to a total depth of 14.5′. This borehole was located 58′ south and 7′ west of the northwest corner of Sharp's Automotive building. Refer to Figure 3, Monitoring Well and Borehole Site locations. Field screening of a soil sample for the soil/water interface indicated 250 ppm organic vapors in the sample.

4.1.5 Borehole 5

Borehole 5 was drilled on July 13, 1995 with the intention of converting it into an upgradient monitoring well. However, a dark layer of soil with extensive contamination was encountered at the depth of 6.5′ and the drilling was discontinued. The borehole was located 72.2′ northeast of Sharp's Automotive building on E. Moxee Avenue. Refer to Figure 3, Monitoring well and borehole site locations.

The material intersected in Borehole 5 from 0.5′ to 4″ was a dark brown clayey silt. The material from 4′ to 6.5′ was dark brown clayey silt with a sand fraction. The material intersected from 6.5′ to 9′ was dark and had strong odor of petroleum product. Due to the presence of gross contamination in the soil, the drilling was discontinued and a new site was selected for the location of an upgradient monitor well (MW#3).

4.1.6 Borehole 6/ Monitoring Well # 3 (MW-3)

Borehole 6 was drilled on July 13, 1995 to a total depth of 19′. This borehole was located 97′ west and 9′ north of a power pole at E. Moxee Avenue and N. Iler Street. Refer to Figure 3, Monitor Well and Borehole Site Locations. This borehole site was converted to a permanent groundwater monitor well, hereafter referred to as MW-3.

The material intersected in Borehole 6 from 0′ to 19′ was a light brown clayey silt. Ground water was intersected at 9′. The monitor well was constructed using screened 2″ PVC from 19′ to 9′, and blank PVC from 9′ to the surface. A sand filter pack was placed around the monitor well from 19′ to 3′, and bentonite seal was emplaced from 3′ to the surface. The well was finished with a locking-type cap and a bolt-sealed Morris monument. Table I and Table II summarize drilling sampling and laboratory analytical information. Drill logs generated in the field are included in Appendix A.

Groundwater samples SHA-0195-110W was collected on July 17, 1995. The analytical laboratory results indicated that there was neither diesel nor gasoline present in the groundwater at this location.

4.1.7 Borehole 7/ Monitoring Well #4 (MW #4)

Borehole 7 was installed on July 13, 1995 to a total depth of 19′. This borehole was located 56′ south and 4′ west from the northwest corner of Sharp's Automotive building. Refer to Figure 3, Monitoring Wells and Borehole Site Locations. This borehole was converted to a permanent groundwater monitor well, hereafter referred to as Monitoring Well MW-4.

The material intersected in Borehole 7 from 0.5′ to 19′ was brown clayey silt with a small sand lenses from 8′ to 9′. Ground water was intersected at 9.5′. The monitor well was constructed using screened 2″ PVC from 19′ to 9′, and blank PVC from 9′ to the surface. A sand filter pack was emplaced around the monitor well from 19′ to 3′, and a bentonite seal was emplaced from 3′ to the surface. The well was finished with a locking-type cap and a bolt-sealed Morris monument. Table II summarizes drilling, sampling and laboratory analytical information. Drill logs generated in the field are included in Appendix A.

Groundwater sample SHA-0195-111W was collected on July 17, 1995. The water sample results were 1600 parts per billion (ppb) TPH gasoline, 30 ppb benzene, 29 ppb toluene, 45 ppb ethylbenzene and 245 ppb total xylene. These contamination levels are above the Model Toxics Control Act limits for groundwater. No diesel fuel is present in the groundwater.

5.0 Sample Collection

5.1 Decontamination of the Drilling Equipment

All drilling equipment was decontaminated prior to arrival on site, and additional decontamination was performed on site prior to each drilling activity. The drill bits, auger flights and sampling equipment were decontaminated with high pressure steam between each borehole.

Boretec accomplished the decontamination by steam cleaning the bits, augers and other equipment utilizing a portable stream cleaning machine mounted on a trailer. The water was collected and stored in 55 gallon drums. The drums were labeled and stored on the site for disposal or recycling by the owner.

5.2 Decontamination of the Sampling Equipment

All sampling equipment was additionally decontaminated using a soap and water scrub and double rinse with clean water between each sampling interval. The decontamination water was stored in 55 gallon drums and stockpiled with the decontamination water generated from the steam cleaning procedure.

6.0 Reclamation of Boreholes

Boreholes were reclaimed using bentonite chips which were placed in the hole from the bottom of the drill hole to the ground surface. Each drill site was restored as near as possible to pre-drilling conditions prior to mobilizing to the next borehole. Four of the seven boreholes were converted to monitor wells as described in section four of this report.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 Summary

Groundwater elevations measured using the monitor wells installed on July 12, 1995 and July 13, 1995 indicated that the local groundwater flow direction is to the southwest. However, an anomaly exists in the gradient at the southwestern corner of the site. A "mounding" condition appears to exist, possibly caused by a nearby car wash to the east of the subject site. Refer to Figure 4, Hydraulic Gradient, July 13, 1995.

The analytical laboratory results from groundwater samples taken in MW-1, MW-2 and MW-4 indicated that the contamination levels are above the Model Toxics Control Act

limits for groundwater. The contamination at Borehole 5 verified that there is significant petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater within the right-of-way of East Moxee Avenue. Contaminated soil and groundwater was also encountered beneath the Valicoff Car Wash site to the east. Groundwater contamination is also suspected beneath the Sharp's Fabricating and Repair Ship to the west, the alley to the south and numerous residential properties to the south of the site and alley. The contaminated groundwater plume limits have been defined beneath the subject site and E. Moxee Avenue but additional investigative work will be necessary to define the extent of contamination beneath the Valicoff site, Sharp's Fabricating site, alley and residential area. Refer to Figure 4 for the approximate plume definition.

7.2 Recommendations

The data presented within this report is sufficient to define the limits of petroleum contamination in the soil and groundwater beneath the Sharp's Automotive Service site and East Moxee Avenue to the North and East of the subject site. however, extensive contamination is suspected to the southeast and southwest of the original contamination source. Hydraulic gradient information gathered during this investigation presents the possibility of a second source of contamination located to the southwest of Sharp's Automotive Service Site. A "mound" in the groundwater hydraulic gradient in this area appears to be generating a gradient toward the center of the Sharp's Automotive Service site from the nearby car wash located to the west of the subject site. Since the groundwater in this area has been identified to contain gasoline, the potential for a second source of contamination entering the subject site at this point has been identified.

Before proceeding with any further definition of the contaminant plume, White Shield, Inc. recommends precise identification of the constituents within the contaminated groundwater at both the northeast and southwest corners of the subject site. Samples should be taken from monitoring wells in these area and analyzed by capillary gas chromatography to determine their "fingerprint." The gas chromatographs from both samples can then be compared to determine if the gasoline is from the same source.

Depending upon the results from the "fingerprinting" the following actions should be taken:

Scenario #1 Gasoline Constituents Do Not Match	Scenario #2 Gasoline Constituents Are the Same
1. Determine the secondary source of contamination	1. Initiated exploratory investigative work on the following sites. a. Sharp's Fabricating and Repair b. Alley to the south of the subject site. c. the Valicoff Carwash to the west of the subject site. d. Residential properties located south of the alley.
2. Quantify the secondary source contaminants entering the subject site.	2. Develop a remedial action plan for the site and surrounding affected area.
3. Determine the impact of the secondary source contaminants on the primary source.	3. Begin remedial actions as soon as possible to limit the spread of contamination.
4. Allocate responsibilities for remediation of the affected area.	4. Institute long term monitoring of the affected area upon completion of remedial activities.
5. Develop & implement remedial action plan(s).	

In conclusion, White Shield, Inc. strongly recommends the performance of the fingerprint characterization of the gasoline contaminant to determine if a secondary contamination source is present, prior to performing any further investigative work on the subject site. This information is critical in the development of a remedial action plan and will affect the degree of responsibility that the Pollution Liability Insurance Agency will have in the overall remediation of the contamination plume.

TABLE I - SAMPLE NUMBER LOCATION AND FIELD SCREENING TEST RESULTS

(Samples are reported in mg/l - parts per million)

LOCATION	SAMPLE #	DATE	DEPTH	RECOVERY	TLC (ppm)	OVA (ppm)
Borehole 1	SHA-0195-101	7/12/95	13' - 14.5'	89%	<2000	20
Borehole 2	SHA-0195-102	7/12/95	13' - 14.5'	89%	ND	10
Borehole 4	SHA-0195-103	7/12/95	13' - 14.5'	89%	NT	250
Borehole 5	SHA-0195-105	7/13/95	7"	NA	ND	500
Borehole 6	SHA-0195-104	7/13/95	9 - 10.5"	89%	ND	ND

NT - Not Tested
ND - Not Detected

TABLE II: SAMPLE NUMBER, LOCATION AND ANALYTICAL LAB RESULTS FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

(Sample results are reported in mg/l - parts per billion)

SAMPLE #	DATE	WELL #	WTPH-G (ppb)	B (ppb)	T (ppb)	E (ppb)	X (ppb)	WTPH-D	Comments
SHA-0195-108W	7/17/95	MW-1	470	110	22	8.9	51	ND	
SHA-0195-109W	7/17/95	MW-2	5200	99	250	55	740	ND	
SHA-0195-110W	7/17/95	MW-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
SHA-0195-111W	7/17/95	MW-4	1600	30	29	45	245	ND	

ND - Not detected

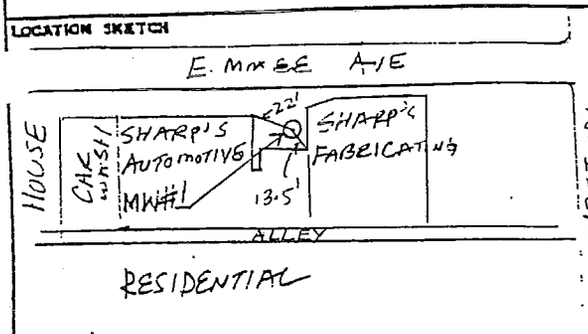
SHEET 1 OF 1

LOCATION OF BORING: MONITORING WELL #1

JOB NO. SHA-1145 | CLIENT BRADLEY SHARP | BORING NO. 1

PROJECT NAME SHARP'S CHARGE

LOCATION SKETCH



DRILLING METHOD: AUGUR

SAMPLING METHOD: SPLIT SPOON. USED BAILER TO OBTAIN WATER SAMPLES.

					START TIME	FINISH TIME
WATER LEVEL	13'				8:50	10:45
TIME						
DATE					7/12/95	7/12/95
CASING DEPTH						

DATUM | ELEVATION

SURFACE CONDITION: ASPHALT.

SAMPLE NO / SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DEPTH	BLOWS PER 6 INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN / INCHES RECOVERED	NUMBER OF RUNS	DEPTH IN FEET	PIEZOMETER	SAMPLING LOG	CLASSIFICATION: DESCRIPTION
					0			0 to 6" – ASPHALT AND GRAVEL
					1			6" to 1'– Clayey SILT WITH DARK COLOR.
					2			1'–7' – LIGHT BROWN CLAYEY SILT. SOIL IS MOIST AT 7'.
					3			
					4			
					5			
								9'–10.5' – A DRY SAND LAYER
					10			
18"/SS	13'/14.5	1/1/1	18"/16"					INTERSECTED WATER AT 13'. THE SOIL IS BROWN CLAYEY SILT OBTAINED SS SAMPLE From 13' TO 14.5'
					15			

TD = 20'.

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: DUKE TECHNICAL SERV.

DRILLER: TIM LEWIS

LOGGED BY: HARI SHARMA

DATE: 7/12/95

SHEET ___ OF

LOCATION OF BORING: DRILL HOLE #2.

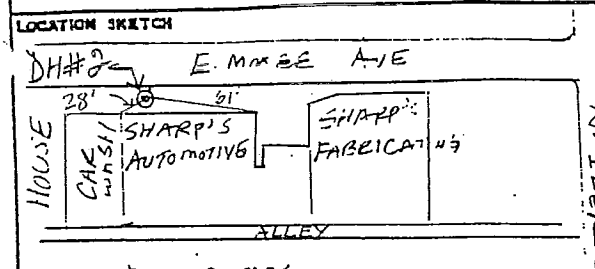
JOB NO. SHA-1145 | CLIENT BRADLEY SHARP | BORING NO. 2

PROJECT NAME: SHARP'S CHARLOT

DRILLING METHOD: AUGUR

SAMPLING METHOD: SPLIT SPOON. USED BAILER TO OBTAIN WATER SAMPLES.

LOCATION SKETCH



	START	FINISH
WATER LEVEL		
TIME	TIME 11:42	TIME 12:25
DATE	DATE 7/12/95	DATE 7/12/95
CASING DEPTH		

DATUM: ___ ELEVATION: ___

SURFACE CONDITION: ASPHALT.

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: BORE-TECH, INC.

DRILLER: TIM LEWIS

SAMPLE NO. / SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DEPTH	BLOWS PER 6 INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN / INCHES RECOVERED	NUMBER OF RUNS	DEPTH IN FEET	PIEZOMETER	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION
					0			0-6" - ASPHALT AND CRUSHED AGGREGATE.
								6" - 1.5' DARK CLAYEY SILT. SOME RESISTANCE AT 2' DEPTH. I ASKED DRILLER TO STOP AND INVESTIGATE. HE DROVE SS SAMPLER BUT THERE WAS NO RESISTANCE.
					5			1.5' - 12.5' - BROWN, DRY CLAYEY SILT WITH SOME SAND FRACTION.
								12.5' - 14.5' - MOIST, BROWN CLAYEY SILT. INTERSECTED WATER AT 13".
								RECLAIMED HOLE WITH BENTONITE CHIPS.
68" SS	13-14.5	1 1 1	18" 16"		10			
					15			TD = 14.5'

LOGGED BY: HARI SHARMA

DATE: 7/12/95

SHEET ___ OF ___

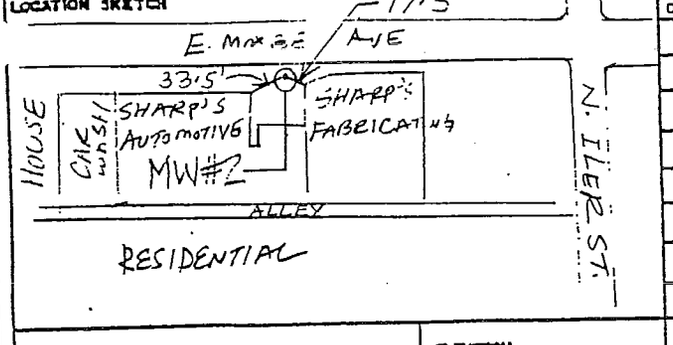
LOCATION OF BORING: MONITORING WELL #2.

JOB NO. SHA-1145 | CLIENT BRADLEY SHARP

PROJECT NAME SHARP'S CHARLEY

BORING NO. 3

LOCATION SKETCH



DRILLING METHOD: AUGUR

SAMPLING METHOD: SPLIT SPOON. USED BAILER TO OBTAIN WATER SAMPLES.

					START TIME	FINISH TIME
WATER LEVEL					2:00	
TIME						
DATE					DATE	DATE
CASING DEPTH						

DATUM: ELEVATION:

SURFACE CONDITION

SAMPLE NO. / SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DEPTH	BLOWS PER 6 INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN / INCHES RECOVERED	NUMBER OF RUNS	DEPTH IN FEET	PIEZOMETER	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION / DESCRIPTION
					0			0–6" — ASPHALT AND GRAVEL.
								6"–1': CLAYEY SILT WITH DARK COLOR
								1'–7' — LIGHT BROWN CLAYEY SILT.
								ENCOUNTERED PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL AT 7' — CLAYEY SILT.
					5			
					10			APPROXIMATELY 1' SAND LAYER
18"/SS	12/13.5	1/1/1	18"/16"					INTERSECTED WATER AT 12'.
					15			
					20			THE DARK COLOR DUE TO Petroleum Product FROM 7' to 18'. TOTAL DEPTH OF WELL = 18.5'. LOST 1.5' OF PERFORATED PIPES. T/I = 20'.

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: BORETEC, INC.

DRILLER: TIM LEWIS

CHKD BY: HARI SHARMA

DATE: 7/18/95

SHEET ___ OF ___

LOCATION OF BORING: DRILL HOLE #4

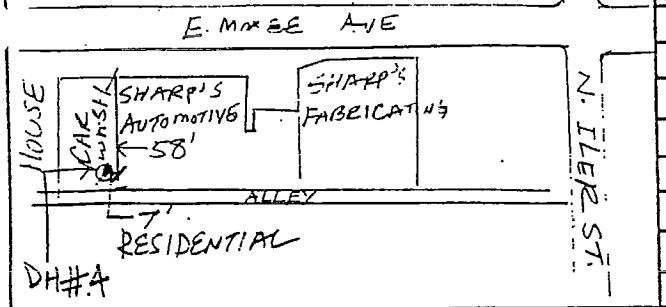
JOB NO. SHA-1145 | CLIENT BRADLEY SHARP

PROJECT NAME: SHARP'S CHARLOTTE

BORING NO. 4

LOCATION SKETCH

DRILLING METHOD: AUGUR



SAMPLING METHOD: SPLIT SPOON. USED BAILER TO OBTAIN WATER SAMPLES.

					START TIME	FINISH TIME
WATER LEVEL						
TIME						
DATE					START DATE	FINISH DATE
CASING DEPTH						

DATUM: ELEVATION:

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: BORETEC, INC.

DRILLER: TIM LEWIS

LOGGED BY: HARI SHARMA

DATE: 7/18/95

SAMPLE NO. / SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DEPTH	BLOWS PER 6 INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN / INCHES RECOVERED	NUMBER OF RUNS	DEPTH IN FEET	PIEZOMETER	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
								SURFACE CONDITION	
									0 TO 6".
								FILL	ASPHALT WITH GRAVEL SUB BASE.
									6" - 6½' BROWN, SLIGHTLY MOIST CLAYEY SILT
									6½' - 8' - TURNED DARK AND HAS ODOR OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT
									8-9' - SANDY SOIL WITH SOME CLAYEY SILT FRACTION

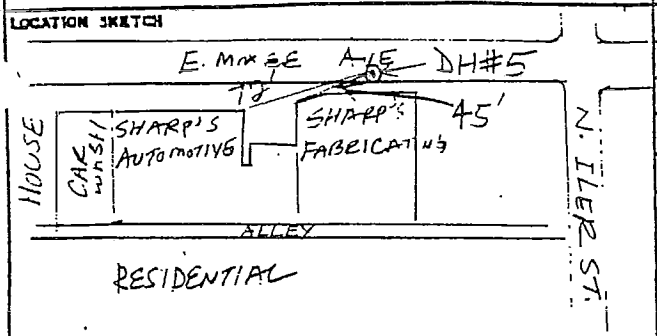
SHEET ___ OF ___

LOCATION OF BORING: DRILL HOLE #5

JOB NO. SHA-9405 | CLIENT BRADLEY SHARP | PROJECT NAME SHARP'S CHARACT.

BORING NO. 5

LOCATION SKETCH



DRILLING METHOD: AUGUR

SAMPLING METHOD: SPLIT SPOON. USED BAILER TO OBTAIN WATER SAMPLES.

					START	FINISH
WATER LEVEL					TIME	TIME
TIME					7:28	7:30
DATE					DATE	DATE
CASING DEPTH					7/13/95	7/13/95

DATUM ELEVATION

SURFACE CONDITION: ASPHALT

SAMPLE NO. / SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DEPTH	BLOWS PER 6 INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN / INCHES RECOVERED	NUMBER OF RUNS	DEPTH IN FEET	PIEZOMETER	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
									0 to 6" — ASPHALT AND CRUSHED AGGREGATE SUBBASE.
									6" to 4' — DARK BROWN CLAYEY SILT
									4' - 6.5' — DARK BROWN CLAYEY SOIL MIXED WITH A SANDY LAYER.
									6.5' - 9' — DARK CLAYEY SILT WITH STRONG ODOR OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT.
									DID NOT INTERSECT WATER
									TD = 9'

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: BORE TEC, INC.

DRILLER: TIM LEWIS

BY: HARI SHARMA

DATE: 7/13/95

CHKD BY: ___

97 WEST AND 9 NORTH OF LIGHT POLE AT N. ILER ST/E MOXEE AVE

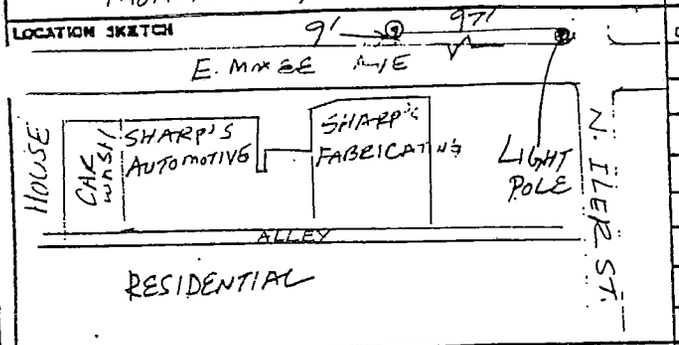
SHEET 1 OF 1

LOCATION OF BORING: MONITORING WELL #3

JOB NO. SHA-0145 | CLIENT BRANDT SHARP | PROJECT NAME SHARP'S CHARGE

BORING NO. 6

LOCATION SKETCH



DRILLING METHOD: AUGUR

SAMPLING METHOD: SPLIT SPOON. USED BAILER TO OBTAIN WATER SAMPLES.

					START TIME	FINISH TIME
WATER LEVEL	9'				8:35	9:30
TIME						
DATE					7/13	7/13
CASING DEPTH						

DATUM | ELEVATION

SURFACE CONDITION: GRASS.

SAMPLE NO. / SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DEPTH	BLOWS PER 6 INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN / INCHES RECOVERED	NUMBER OF RUNS	DEPTH IN FEET	PIEZOMETER	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
								GRAVEL	FROM 0 TO 6" DEPTH.
								BROWN SILTY CLAY	FROM 6" TO 19'
18" SS	9' 10.5'	1/1/1	18" 16"					WATER AT 9'	

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Tim Lewis

DRILLER

LOGGED BY: HARI SHARMA

CHKD BY

DATE: 7/13/95

56' SOUTH AND 7' WEST OF NW CORNER OF SHARP'S AUTOMOTIVE BLDG.

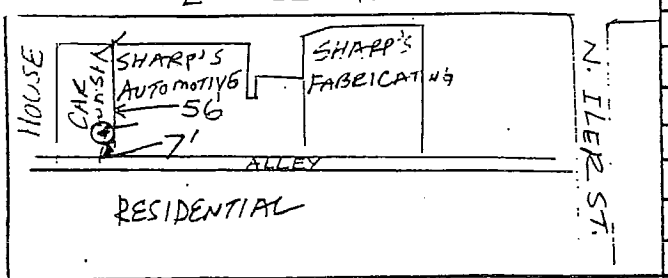
SHEET 1 OF 1

LOCATION OF BORING: MONITORING WELL #4

JOB NO. SHA-0145 | CLIENT BRADLEY T. SHARP | BORING NO. 7

PROJECT NAME SHARP'S CHARLOTTE

LOCATION SKETCH



DRILLING METHOD: AUGUR

SAMPLING METHOD: SPLIT SPOON. USED BAILER TO OBTAIN WATER SAMPLES.

					START	FINISH
WATER LEVEL					TIME	TIME
TIME					12:30	2:30
DATE					DATE	DATE
CASING DEPTH					7/13	7/13

DATUM | ELEVATION

DRILLING CONTRACTOR BORE-TEC, INC.

DRILLER TIM LEWIS

SURFACE CONDITION ASPHALT

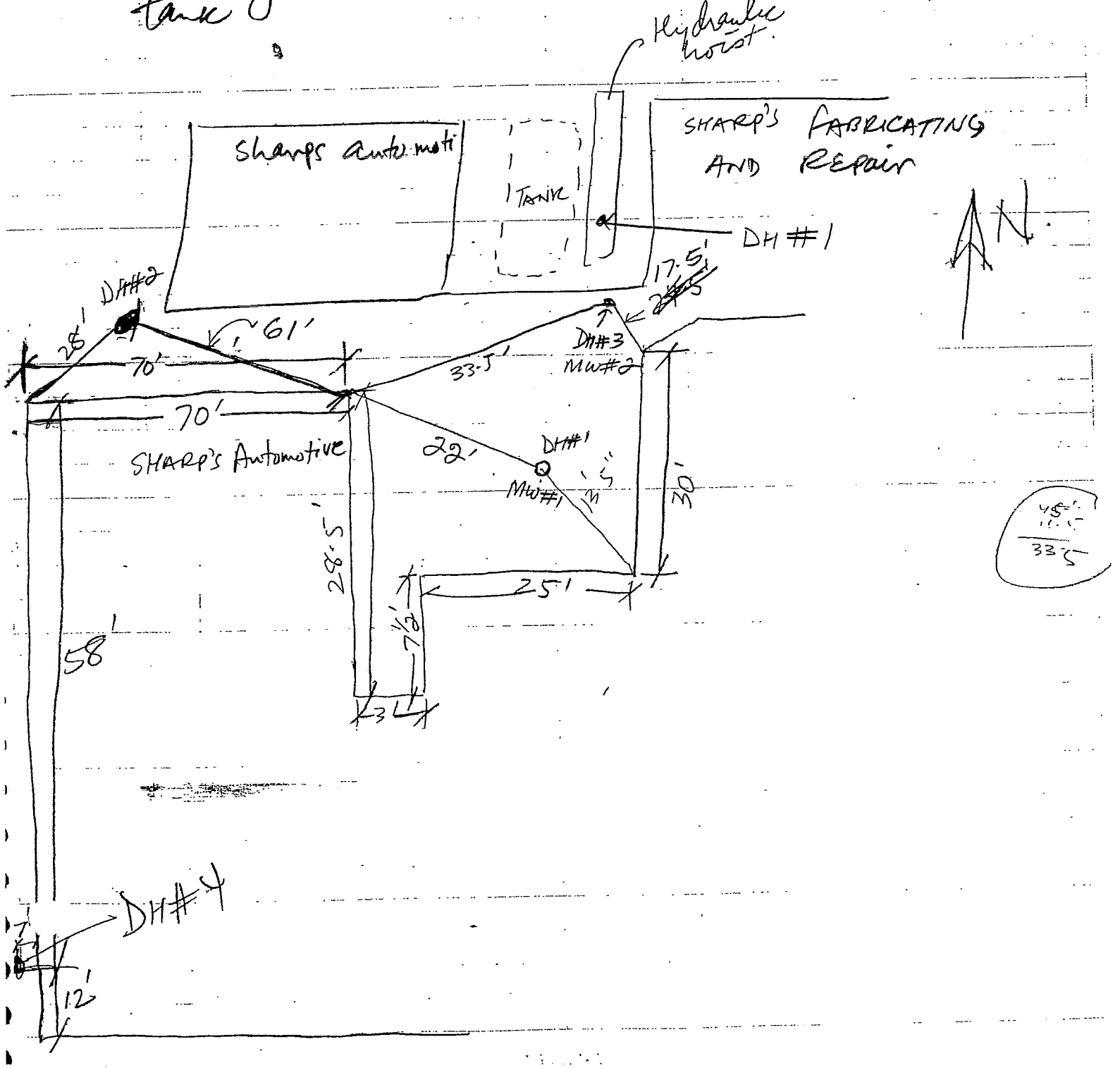
SAMPLE NO. / SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE DEPTH	BLOWS PER 6 INCHES	INCHES DRIVEN / INCHES RECOVERED	NUMBER OF RUNS	DEPTH IN FEET	PIEZOMETER	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
									0–6" – ASPHALT AND crushed aggregate subbase.
									1½'–6½' – BROWN, moist clayey silt
									6½'–8' – TURNED DARK AND ODOR OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT.
									8'–9' – A LAYER OF SAND
									INTERSECTED WATER AT 9.5'.
									TD = 19'

CHKD BY HARI SHARMA

DATE 7/18/95

APPENDIX B

7:20 ARRIVED AT THE SITE. MET Mr. Sharp and asked him to show me the boundary of his property.
30 Mr. Byron Adams, City of Moxee arrived on site. I showed him tentative borehole locations and asked him whether there are any utility lines at those locations.
The Amount of Space available now has imposed limitations on where we can drill. There is a new hydraulic hoist located to the East of the tank.



Drill Hole #1 (MW#1) 7/12-13-95 — 4.56 — Rod reading — SHA-0195 — (2)

8:50 Started drilling Through the Asphalt — Ref elev of 100 (ASSU

0–6" – Asphalt

6" – 1' Silty Clay. dark in color. moist.

1' – 7' Lighter brown Clayey silt.

7' – LIGHT, MOIST, Brown Clayey silt. Wet at 7'.

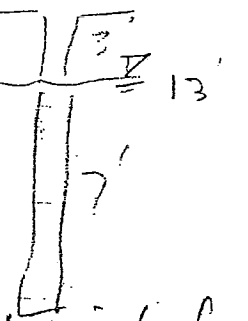
9'–10.5' – Sand Layer.

13' – wet Brown Clayey silt.

OBTAINED SS sample from 13 to 14.5'

Recovery = 15"

Blow Counts 1/1/1.



TEST#	OVA	THC
SHA-0195-101	20 PPM.	<200 PPM.

SOIL sample from soil/water interface

completed DHole #1 (MW#1) at 10:36 AM.

Noticed two OBSERVATION WELLS. Talked with Dennis. Dennis said they are 13 to 14' deep and used Pea gravel as the surrounding material. He said they didn't intersect at the time the wells were installed.

DH #2 – set up at 11:42. Started drilling at 11:50. (5.12 Rod reading) – Elev = 99.44'

Driller said there was resistance. I asked him to stop and investigate further. He drove SS sampler but there was no resistance.

Resumed drilling at 11:58.

0'–6" – Asphalt

6"–1.5' – Dark Clayey silt.

1.5' – 12.5' Brown dry, Clayey silt with some sand fraction.

WATER AT 13'.

Blow Count 2 for 1.5'.

TEST#	OVA	THC
SHA-0195-102	10 PPM	ND

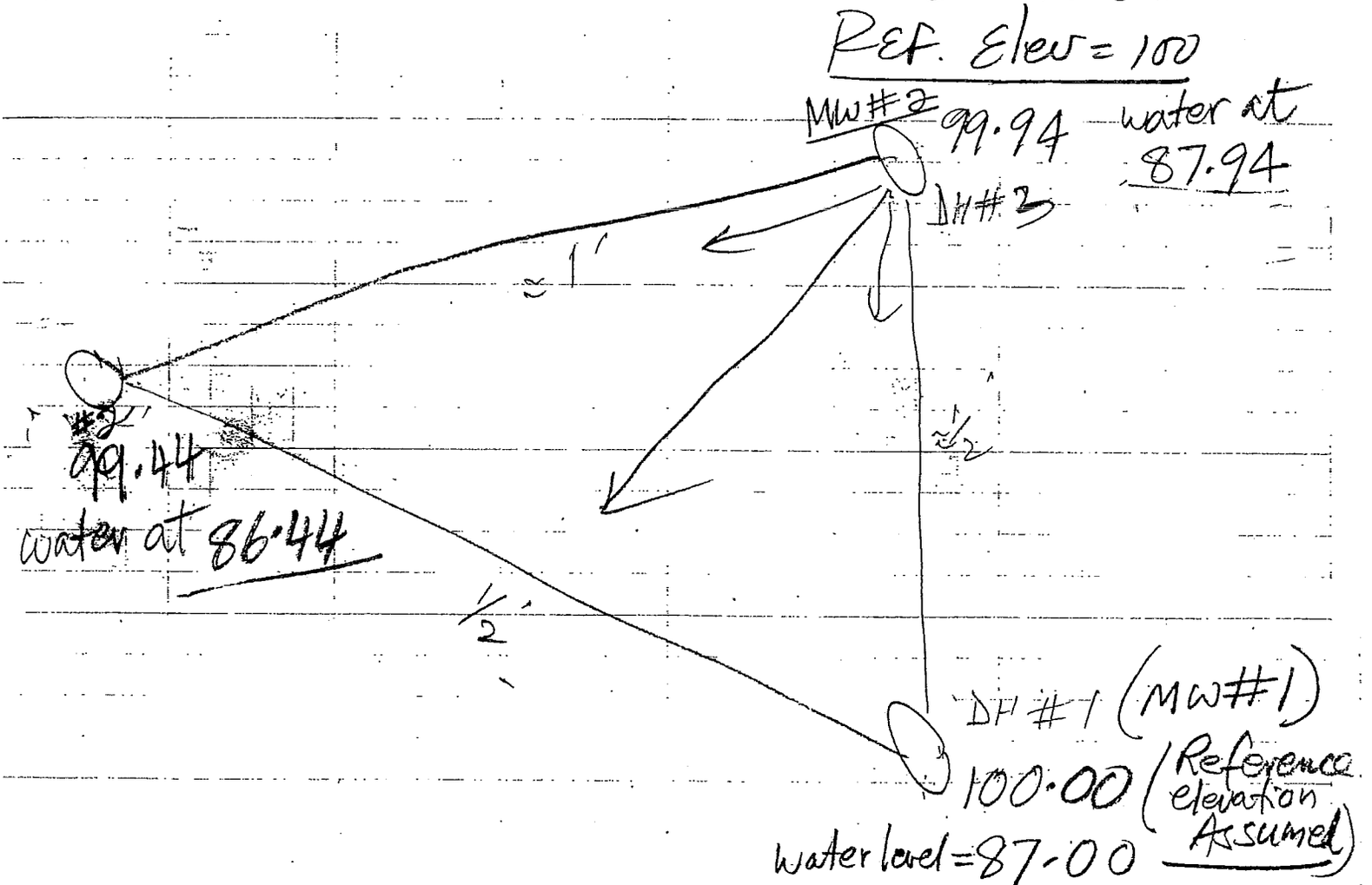
Stopped drilling at 12:20.

CLEAN up 12:45 to 1:30

TD = 14.5'

5.12
14.56
0.56

DH#3. Started drilling at 2:00 Pm. Stopped at 3:10 Pm (3)
ENCOUNTERED Dark, silty clay with Odor of Petroleum Product at 7' depth.
10-11' — sand
ENCOUNTERED water at 12'.
ROD READINGS of 4.62 elev = 99.94'
WENT OUT of GROSS CONTAMINATION AT 18'.
OBIOUS GROSS CONTAMINATION AT THIS Location.



Jim said he lost 1½' of Screen at this hole.

CONVERTED DH#3 to MW#2
TD = 20' but lost 1½' ∴ 18.5' deep

7/12/95 (4)

DH#4.
0-6" — Asphalt
6"-1' — Sand
1'-1.5' — Sand mixed with clayey silt-dark colored
1.5'-4' — BROWN clayey silt
4'-9' TURNED DARK AND HAS ODOR.
AT 9' The sticky silty clay soil turned moist. Water table at 9.5'

SHA-0195-103 TLC NT OVA 250 PPM

ATT

Mr. Brady Shark called Mr. Ron Velicoff and asked for the Permission to drill on the site.

7/13/95

~~Well Site #5 (MW#3)~~
7:00 Arrived at the site.
7:20 Started drilling
0-6" — Asphalt and gravel
6" to 4' — Dark Brown, clayey silt.
4-6.5' — Same dark Brown clayey soil AND SAND
6.5-9' — A Layer of Petroleum Contaminated Soil
Called city hall at 8:20 Am.
I Asked Dan to stop drilling at this Location at 7:30.

TD = 9'

Collected Sample SHA-0195-105 from 7' depth'

I Asked Brad to obtain permission from the owner of the Property across the alley to drill and install monitoring well. He said he would try at about 9:00 Am.

DH#6 (MW#3)
8:35 started drilling
9:30 Finished drilling
SURFACE: ~~Grass~~ Cover
0-6" — GRAVEL - Possible parking area. WATER level at 9'
6" — 19' — Brown silty clay
finished installing well at 10:40.
Jim Left for western material for sand at 10:40

Test #	TLC	OVA
SHA-0195-104	ND	ND

Surface — ~~ASPHALT~~

DH#7 STARTED Drilling at 12:30

0-6" — Asphalt and subbase gravel
6" — 6½' Brown, moist clayey silt.
6½' — 8' TURNED DARK AND HAS ODOR OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT.
8' — 9' SANDY soil with some silty & clay fractions.
9' — 9.5' ENCOUNTERED MOIST SOIL. Contains Petroleum Product.

TD = 19'

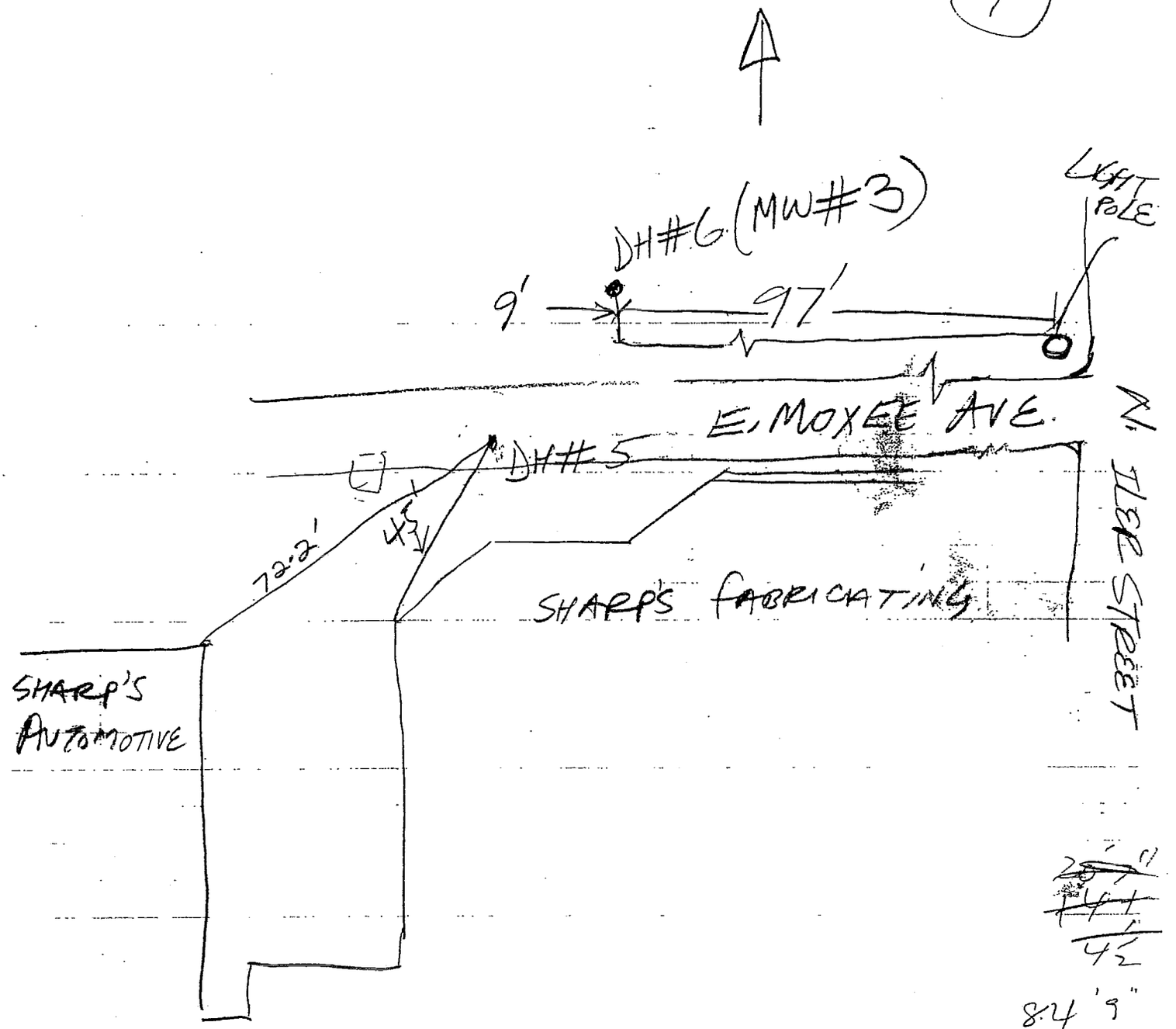
BACKSIGHT Drill Hole #2 — 4.92
FORE SIGHT Drill Hole # 7 (MW #4) — 6.1
Fore Sight DH #6 (MW #3) — 3.58

Elev. of Drill Hole #2 with reference to elev. on top of MW #1 = 99.44'

Elev. at MW #4 = 98.26'
water at 88.76'

Elev at MW #3 = 100.78'
Water Level at 91.28'

(7)



~~20' 1"~~
~~11' 1"~~
4½
8.4' 9"
7' 9"
~~17'~~
20
97'

7/17/95

11:30 LEFT GRANDVIEW
12:20 ARRIVED AT THE SITE
1:20-1:00 LUNCH BREAK
1:00-1:30 PURGED MW#3
1:30-4:45 SAMPLED 4 wells.
4:45-5:30 Looked at Stockpile. Not Levelled but has enough plastic for the bottom

APPENDIX C

OnSite Environmental Inc.

July 25, 1995
Lab Traveler #:07-046

Hari Sharma
White Shield, Inc.
P.O. Box 477
Grandview, WA 98930

Dear Hari:

Enclosed are the results of the analyses of samples submitted on July 19, 1995 from Project SHA-0195.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If you have any questions regarding this report, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,

Karl P. Hornyik
Project Chemist

Enclosures

14924 NE 31st Circle • Redmond, WA 98052 • (206) 883-3881 • Fax (206) 885-4603

Date of Report: July 25, 1995
Samples Submitted: July 19, 1995
Lab Traveler: 07-046
Project: SHA-0195

EPA 8020 & WTPH-G

Date Extracted: 7-21&22-95
Date Analyzed: 7-21&22-95

Matrix: Water
Units: ug/L (ppb)

Lab ID	07-046-1	07-046-2	07-046-3	07-046-4	
Client ID	**SHA-0195-108W**	**SHA-0195-109W**	**SHA-0195-110W**	**SHA-0195-111W**	Method PQL
Dilution Factor	1	1	1	1	
Benzene	**110**	**99**	**ND**	**30**	1.00
Toluene	**22**	**250**^{N}	**ND**	**29**	1.00
Ethyl Benzene	**8.9**	**55**	**ND**	**45**	1.00
m,p-Xylene	**17**	**450**^{N}	**ND**	**210**^{N}	1.00
o-Xylene	**34**	**290**^{N}	**ND**	**35**	1.00
TPH-Gas	**470**	**5200**	**ND**	**1600**	100
4-BFB Surrogate Recovery	102%	111%	97%	117%	

Note: Sample PQL(practical quantitation limit)= Method PQL x dilution factor

N-Data from 1:10 dilution.

Date of Report: July 25, 1995
Samples Submitted: July 19, 1995
Lab Traveler: 07-046
Project: SHA-0195

EPA 8020 & WTPH-G
QUALITY CONTROL

Date Extracted: 7-21-95
Date Analyzed: 7-21-95

Matrix: Water
Units: ug/L (ppb)

Lab ID	MB0721W1	07-046-1	07-046-1	
	Blank	**Original**	**Duplicate**	**RPD**
Dilution Factor	1	1	1	
Benzene	**ND**	**110**	**120**	4.8
Toluene	**ND**	**22**	**23**	5.6
Ethyl Benzene	**ND**	**8.9**	**9.4**	5.8
m,p-Xylene	**ND**	**17**	**18**	6.3
o-Xylene	**ND**	**34**	**36**	4.2
TPH-Gas	**ND**	**470**	**480**	3.5
4-BFB Surrogate Recovery	94%	102%	108%	

Date of Report: July 25, 1995
Samples Submitted: July 19, 1995
Lab Traveler: 07-046
Project: SHA-0195

EPA 8020 & WTPH-G
QUALITY CONTROL

Date Extracted: 7-21-95
Date Analyzed: 7-21-95

Matrix: Water
Units: ug/L (ppb)

Lab ID	07-046-1		07-046-1		
spiked @ 50 ppb	**MS**	Percent	**MSD**	Percent	
Dilution Factor	1	Recovery	1	Recovery	RPD
Benzene	**163.0**	**97%**	**164.0**	**98%**	1.5
Toluene	**74.5**	**104%**	**76.6**	**109%**	3.9
Ethyl Benzene	**58.4**	**99%**	**61.0**	**104%**	5.1
m,p-Xylene	**67.2**	**99%**	**69.8**	**104%**	5.1
o-Xylene	**83.3**	**96%**	**85.5**	**101%**	4.6
4-BFB Surrogate Recovery	108%		109%		

Date of Report: July 25, 1995
Samples Submitted: July 19, 1995
Lab Traveler: 07-046
Project: SHA-0195

WTPH-D

Date Extracted: 7-19-95
Date Analyzed: 7-19-95

Matrix: Water
Units: ug/L (ppb)

Client ID	Lab ID	Dilution Factor	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Surrogate Recovery	Flags	PQL
SHA-0195-108W	07-046-1	0.02	**ND**	74%		500
SHA-0195-109W	07-046-2	0.02	**ND**	89%	C	500
SHA-0195-110W	07-046-3	0.02	**ND**	69%		500
SHA-0195-111W	07-046-4	0.02	**ND**	72%	C	500

C-Hydrocarbons in the gasoline range (C7-toluene) present in the sample.

Date of Report: July 25, 1995
Samples Submitted: July 19, 1995
Lab Traveler: 07-046
Project: SHA-0195

WTPH-D
METHOD BLANK QUALITY CONTROL

Date Extracted: 7-19-95
Date Analyzed: 7-19-95

Matrix: Water
Units: ug/L (ppb)

Lab ID: MB0719W1
Client ID: **Batch QA**

	Dilution Factor	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Surrogate Recovery	Flags	PQL
Method Blank	0.02	ND	91%		500

Date of Report: July 25, 1995
Samples Submitted: July 19, 1995
Lab Traveler: 07-046
Project: SHA-0195

WTPH-D
DUPLICATE QUALITY CONTROL

Date Extracted: 7-17-95
Date Analyzed: 7-17-95

Matrix: Water
Units: ug/L (ppb)

Lab ID: 07-036-1
Client ID: **Batch QA**

	Dilution Factor	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Surrogate Recovery	Flags	PQL
Sample	0.02	ND	71%		500
Duplicate	0.02	ND	76%		500
RPD		NA			

Date of Report: July 25, 1995
Samples Submitted: July 19, 1995
Lab Traveler: 07-046
Project: SHA-0195

WTPH-D
SPIKE BLANK QUALITY CONTROL

Date Extracted: 7-19-95
Date Analyzed: 7-19-95

Matrix: Water
Units: ug/L (ppb)

Lab ID: SB0719W1
Client ID: **Batch QA**

	Dilution Factor	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Percent Recovery	Surrogate Recovery	Flags	PQL
Spike @ 2000 ppb	0.02	1850	92%	101%		500

COMPANY WHITE SHIELD, INC

PROJECT # SHA-0195

PROJECT NAME SHARP'S CHARAC

MANAGER HARI SHARMA

PM HARI SHARMA KPH

OnSite Environmental Inc.

14924 NE 31st Circle, Redmond, WA 98052
Phone (206) 883-3881 Fax (206) 885-4603

REQUESTED TURNAROUND? NORMAL

TRAVELER # 07-046

Dash	Sample Number	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Type	# Jars	WTPH-HCID	WTPH-G/BTEX	WTPH-G	WTPH-D	WTPH-418.1			DRY WEIGHT	Comments
						Analysis Required								
1	SHA-0195-108W	7/17	1:30	W	4			X	X					
2	SHA-0195-109W	"	2:30	H_2O	"			X	X					
3	SHA-0195-110W	"	3:30	"	"			X	X					
4	SHA-0195-111W	"	4:45	"	"			X	X					

Submitted Hari Sharma Date _____ Received by DOE Date 7/19/95

Firm WHITE SHIELD, INC. Time _____ Firm OSE Time 9:00 AM

Submitted _____ Date _____ Received by _____ Date _____

Firm _____ Time _____ Firm _____ Time _____

APPENDIX D

Table 1
Method A Cleanup Levels – Ground Water[a]

Hazardous Substance	CAS Number	Cleanup Level
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5.0 ug/liter[b]
Benzene	71-43-2	5.0 ug/liter[c]
Cadmium	7440-43-9	5.0 ug/liter[d]
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	50.0 ug/liter[e]
DDT	50-29-3	0.1 ug/liter[f]
1,2 Dichloroethane	107-06-2	5.0 ug/liter[g]
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	30.0 ug/liter[h]
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.01 ug/liter[i]
Gross Alpha Particle Activity		15.0 pCi/liter[j]
Gross Beta Particle Activity		4.0 mrem/yr[k]
Lead	7439-92-1	5.0 ug/liter[l]
Lindane	58-89-9	0.2 ug/liter[m]
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	5.0 ug/liter[n]
Mercury	7439-97-6	2.0 ug/liter[o]
PAHs (carcinogenic)		0.1 ug/liter[p]
PCB mixtures		0.1 ug/liter[q]
Radium 226 and 228		5.0 pCi/liter[r]
Radium 226		3.0 pCi/liter[s]
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	5.0 ug/liter[t]
Toluene	108-88-3	40.0 ug/liter[u]
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons		1000.0 ug/liter[v]
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	71-55-6	200.0 ug/liter[w]
Trichloroethylene	79-01-5	5.0 ug/liter[x]
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.2 ug/liter[y]
Xylenes	1330-20-7	20.0 ug/liter[z]

[a] Caution on misusing method A tables. Method A tables have been developed for specific purposes. They are intended to provide conservative cleanup levels for sites undergoing routine cleanup actions or those sites with relatively few hazardous substances. The tables may not be appropriate for defining cleanup levels at other sites. For these reasons, the values in these tables should not automatically be used to define cleanup levels that must be met for financial, real estate, insurance coverage or placement, or similar transactions or purposes. Exceedances of the values in these tables do not necessarily trigger requirements for cleanup action under this chapter.

[b] Arsenic. Cleanup level based on background concentrations for state of Washington.

[c] Benzene. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law.

[d] Cadmium. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law and concentration derived using procedures in subsection (3)(a)(ii)(A) of this section and a hazard quotient of 0.2.

[e] Chromium (Total). Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law.

[f] DDT. Cleanup levels based on concentration derived using procedures in subsection (3)(a)(ii)(B) of this section.

[g] 1,2 Dichloroethane. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law.

Method A Cleanup Levels - Industrial Soil [a]

Hazardous Substance	CAS Number	Cleanup Level
Arsenic	7440-38-2	200.0 mg/kg [b]
Benzene	71-43-2	0.5 mg/kg [c]
Cadmium	7440-43-91	10.0 mg/kg [d]
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	500.0 mg/kg [e]
DDT	50-29-3	5.0 mg/kg [f]
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	20.0 mg/kg [g]
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.001 mg/kg [h]
Lead	7439-92-1	1000.0 mg/kg [i]
Lindane	58-89-9	20.0 mg/kg [j]
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.5 mg/kg [k]
Mercury (inorganic)	7439-97-6	1.0 mg/kg [l]
PAHs (carcinogenic)		20.0 mg/kg [m]
PCB Mixtures		10.0 mg/kg [n]
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.5 mg/kg [o]
Toluene	108-88-3	40.0 mg/kg [p]
TPH (gasoline)		100.0 mg/kg [q]
TPH (diesel)		200.0 mg/kg [r]
TPH (other)		200.0 mg/kg [s]
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	71-55-6	20.0 mg/kg [t]
Trichloroethylene	79-01-5	0.5 mg/kg [u]
Xylenes	1330-20-7	20.0 mg/kg [v]