

Groundwater Assessment Report

Former Sealtest Dairy, 2115 Highway 70 SE, Hickory, Catawba
County, NC
ECS Project No. 49.1624A



Prepared for:
Insite Real Estate, LLC
Oak Brook, IL

ECS Carolinas, LLP
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Greensboro, North Carolina 27407
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March 25, 2016

Mr. Dan Uebelhor
InSite Real Estate, LLC
1400 16th Street Suite 300
Oak Brook, Illinois 60523

Reference: Groundwater Assessment Report
Former Sealtest Dairy
2115 Highway 70 Southeast
Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
ECS Project No. 49.1624A

Dear Mr. Uebelhor:

As authorized by your acceptance of our Proposal 49.639P dated March 4, 2016, ECS Carolinas, LLP (ECS) has completed our Groundwater Assessment Report for the above referenced site. Included in this report is a description of the field activities, the results obtained, and our conclusions and recommendations.

ECS appreciates the opportunity to provide our services to you. If there are questions regarding this report, or a need for further information, please contact us at (336) 856-7150.

Respectfully submitted,

ECS CAROLINAS, LLP

John M. Stewart, P.G.
Chief Geologist

John Lair, P.G.
Director of Environmental Services

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1.0 SITE INFORMATION

The site is located at 2115 Highway 70 SE in Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina (Figure 1 and Figure 2). ECS recently completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the site in September 2105 (ECS Project No. 09.26039). The site consists of an approximate 1.45 acre tract identified as Parcel Identification Number (PIN) 371107792430. The site currently contains an approximate 3,680 square foot commercial building, occupied by Direct TV and an automobile repair business (southern portion of the site); two single family residences (northern portion of the site); asphalt parking areas; and, landscaped areas.

The commercial building was reportedly occupied by various commercial businesses, including Old Sealtest Dairy and DRR Properties, LLC and Harold King. The Direct TV portion of the building contained offices and storage areas. The automotive repair portion of the building contained an automotive repair bay/workshop and a restroom. *De minimis* staining was observed on the concrete floor in this area; however, floor drains were not observed in the building and the spilled material had not left the concrete. According to interviews, the automobile repair business had been located on the site for approximately three months. Based on this information, the automobile repair business was not considered a recognized environmental condition (REC) for the site.

An automobile repair facility was reportedly located on adjoining property east of the site from at least 1992 to 1999. Based on the proximity to the site, a release from this property could impact the site. Therefore, ECS concluded the former automobile repair facility represented a REC for the site.

A regulatory database search report was provided by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). The EDR report identified the Old Sealtest Dairy site as having a documented release. We reviewed the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) file for this incident. According to information in the file, a release was discovered during the removal of a 6,000 gallon gasoline UST, a 5,000 gallon gasoline UST, a 1,100 gallon diesel UST, and a 550 gallon fuel oil UST March 1997. Laboratory analysis of confirmation soil samples collected from the base of the excavations indicated that total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) were detected above state action levels. Approximately 50 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soil was removed from the former UST basins in September 1997. Laboratory analysis of confirmation soil samples did not identify petroleum constituents above detection limits. The NCDEQ issued a No Further Action letter for this incident, dated October 28, 2003.

A soil and groundwater assessment was performed in October 2013 by Geological Resources, Inc. (GRI) in the area where the dispenser for the former gasoline USTs was located. The gasoline USTs and dispenser were located along the east side of the property. Laboratory analysis of soil and groundwater collected during the investigation did not detect petroleum compounds above detection limits in the soil or groundwater; however, tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichlorofluoromethane were discovered in the groundwater sample. PCE was detected above its respective 15A NCAC 02L Groundwater Quality Standards (NC2L standards). Trichlorofluoromethane was detected below the NC2L standard. The incident was transferred to the Inactive Hazardous Site Branch (IHSB) due to the presence of Perc in the groundwater above the NC2L standard. Based on information in the file, additional assessment had not been performed since 2003. The PCE impacted groundwater represented a REC of the site.

In November 2015, ECS collected two groundwater samples using a direct push rig in the area of the former USTs (previous sample of MW-1) and in what is believed to be the downgradient direction (based on surface topography). The samples were submitted to Research and Analytical Laboratory (R&A) in Kernersville, North Carolina for chemical analysis for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using EPA Method 8260 and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) using EPA Method 8270BNA (base neutrals and acid extractable). Laboratory analysis of groundwater samples GWB1 and GWB2 did not detect VOCs or SVOCs above laboratory quantitation limits.

The information was presented to the North Carolina Division of Waster Management, Inactive Hazardous Sites Branch (IHSB) for review and consideration of writing a No List Letter. The IHSB requested a groundwater sample be collected from the top of rock and analyzed for VOCs prior to making a closure determination.

ECS was contracted by Mr. Dan Uebelhor with InSite Real Estate, LLC to install a monitoring to the top of rock and collect a groundwater sample per the IHSB request..

2.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES

2.1 Introduction to Scope of Work

The groundwater assessment consisted of drilling a soil boring to install a permanent monitoring and to collect a groundwater sample using a Geoprobe® drill rig. The drilling contractor used for this project was Quantex, Inc.

2.2 Utility Clearance

Prior to commencing with field activities, ECS contacted NC One-Call to locate and mark public utilities at the site. ECS also contracted with a private utility locator to locate private underground utilities at each parcel. Required separation distances between subsurface activities and marked utilities (typically 30-inches) were maintained during the field activities.

2.3 Geoprobe® Drilling Services

The Geoprobe® consists of various drilling platforms an all-terrain vehicle (ATV). The Geoprobe® used was capable of drilling with both hollow-stem augers and various forms of groundwater and soil sampling probes into the ground to depths equivalent of auger refusal.

2.3.1 Geoprobe® Soil Boring

The soil boring for the monitoring well was advanced using hollow-stem augers. The location of the soil boring is shown on Figure 2. Prior to advancing the boring, the down hole equipment and Geoprobe® drill rig were decontaminated utilizing a high pressure steam cleaner that utilized municipal water. The down hole equipment and drill rig were decontaminated to prevent cross-contamination between drilling locations.

2.3.2 Soil Sample Collection and Preparation

The auger cuttings were visually classified and screened for relative levels of volatile organic vapors using a Thermo 2020 flame ionization detector (FID). Copy of the boring log and FID readings are included in Appendix A.

2.3.3 Monitoring Well Installation

The boring for the monitoring well was drilled to a depth of 90 feet below land surface where refusal was encountered. The well was constructed with 2-inch I.D. Schedule 40 PVC flushed-threaded casing and screen. The PVC screen and casing were lowered to the bottom of each borehole. A 5-foot length of slotted well screen with machined 0.010-inch slot widths and threaded bottom plug were installed at the bottom of each well. A solid section of PVC casing was placed above the screened interval flush with the ground surface. The annular space around well screen was filled with washed fine filter sand to approximately two feet above the top of the screen. A minimum two foot thick seal of bentonite pellets was placed immediately above the sand pack. The remaining annular space was filled with grout. A protected flush mount well cover was set over the well. The top of the well casing was equipped with a lockable, water-tight well plug. The monitoring well construction diagram is included in Appendix A.

2.3.4 Groundwater Sample Collection and Preparation

Approximately 24 hours after installation, the monitoring well was purged using a dedicated polyethylene bailer and nylon cord. The well was developed/purged by evacuating a minimum of five well volumes. The well was developed/purged to remove sand, silt and other fine sediments which may have entered the well during construction and to promote communication between the surrounding formation and the sand pack surrounding the well's screened interval. After the purging was completed, a groundwater sample was collected and transferred into sample containers provided by the laboratory.

The sampler placed the samples in laboratory prepared containers. Each container was labeled and placed in a cooler containing ice to maintain the samples at approximately 4° Celsius. The samples were hand delivered to R&A to be analyzed for VOCs using EPA Method 8260. A Chain of Custody Record was maintained and is included in Appendix B.

3.0 RESULTS

Laboratory analysis of the groundwater sample detected chloroform above the laboratory quantitation limits but not its NC2L standard. Laboratory analysis of the groundwater sample detected PCE at a concentration of 1.83 ppb which is above its NC2L standard. A summary of the groundwater analytical results is presented in Table 1. The laboratory data sheets are included in Appendix B.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Laboratory analysis of the groundwater sample collected from the monitoring well detected low concentrations (1.83 ppb) of PCE above its NC2L standard. Analysis of the shallow well installed in this location in 2003 detected 2.2 ppb of PCE and the analysis of two shallow groundwater samples collected in the same area in 2015 did not detect PCE above laboratory detection limits. As the data indicates, the presence of PCE in both the shallow and deeper portion of the aquifer is intermittent and very low. The data does not support a deep plume of dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL).

As we have presented in previous reports, there is no reported source of PCE on the subject site (past milk distributor, commercial retail, residential); however, an automobile repair garage was located on the adjoining property east of the site from at least 1992 to 1999 (probably longer). The monitoring well/groundwater sample locations are five feet from the eastern property line and within ten feet of the former garage building, whereas the onsite building is located approximately 50 feet from the well/sample locations. It is our opinion that the source of the PCE is from the garage on the adjoining property, as metal degreasers and/or parts washers used in the garage could have contained PCE.

In May 2012, the EPA updated the IRIS database with recent scientific information that indicates that PCE is significantly less carcinogenic than previously thought. The current NC2L standard of 0.7 ppb is based on an earlier EPA determination of the 1×10^{-6} cancer risk level. In May 2014, as part of EPA's draft update of the recommended water quality criteria, EPA published a report on PCE indicating that the 1×10^{-6} cancer risk level for PCE is 10 ppb, replacing the prior estimate (*Draft Update of Human Health Ambient Water Quality Criteria: Tetrachloroethylene* (2014), at <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/current/upload/Draft-Update-of-Human-Health-Ambient-Water-Quality-Criteria-Tetrachloroethylene.pdf>). On June 29, 2015, EPA issued its final recommended water quality criteria, including the higher PCE standard. *EPA, Final Updated Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Human Health*, 80 Fed. Reg. 36,986, at 36,988 (June 29, 2015).

Because EPA has increased the PCE 1×10^{-6} cancer risk level to 10 ppb, we expect the state groundwater quality standard to rise to the MCL of 5 ppb during DENR's next triennial groundwater standards review. Note that the EPA's Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for drinking water is already 5 ppb. When the NC2L standard for PCE rises to 5 ppb, the detected concentrations of PCE will no longer violate the standard, as PCE has not been detected at or above 5 ppb. We understand the triennial review is scheduled to be completed in 2016.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

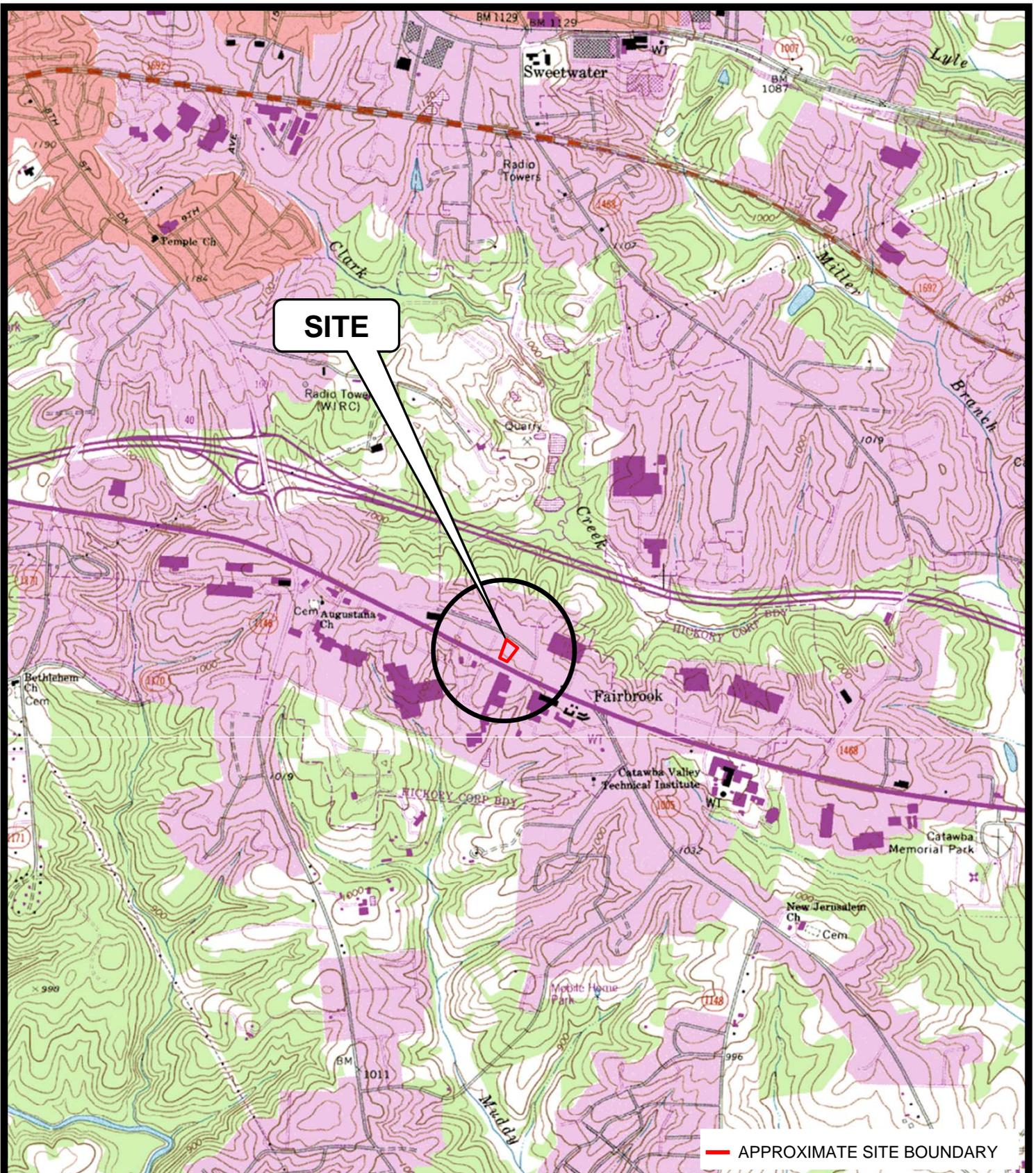
In light of the very low concentrations of PCE detected on the site, low to no risk to receptors (nearest reported wells (not in use) were 600 feet northwest of the site in 2003) and vapor intrusion concerns are nonexistent based on the detected concentrations of PCE, the site is in a commercial area, the EPA's MCL of 5 ppb for drinking water, no known source of PCE on the site but a likely source on the adjoining property, and the willingness of the client to place groundwater use restrictions on the property; we are requesting the IHSB issue a no list letter for incident on this property.

If the IHSB does not agree with our recommendation, and InSite Real Estate, LLC (InSite) wished to continue with development of the property, ECS recommends that InSite consider developing the property under a North Carolina Brownfields Agreement.

6.0 QUALIFICATIONS OF REPORT

The activities and evaluative approaches used in this assessment are consistent with those normally employed in environmental assessment projects of this type. Our evaluation of site conditions has been based on our understanding of the site project information and the data obtained during our field activities. This report was prepared for the express use of InSite Real Estate, LLC. Use of this report by other individuals or companies implies their acceptance of the General Conditions of Service of the original contract.

FIGURES



SOURCE:

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA
 QUADRANGLE, DATED 1993

— = 2,000'



FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

2115 HIGHWAY 70 SE
 HICKORY, CATAWBA COUNTY, NC
 ECS PROJECT NO. 49-1624A



LEGEND



CURRENT/FORMER AUTO REPAIR BUSINESS



APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY

SOURCE:

CATAWBA COUNTY GIS WEBSITE
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, DATED 2014

|—————| = 200'



FIGURE 2

SITE MAP

2115 HIGHWAY 70 SE
HICKORY, CATAWBA COUNTY, NC
ECS PROJECT NO. 49-1624A



Approximate Site Boundary



MW-1



SOURCE:

CATAWBA COUNTY GIS WEBSITE
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, DATED 2014

SCALE = NTS



FIGURE 3

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

2115 HIGHWAY 70 SE
HICKORY, CATAWBA COUNTY, NC
ECS PROJECT NO. 49-1624A

TABLES

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Parameter	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	2L Standard
Location	MW-1	
Date Sampled	3/10/16	
VOCs by 8260		
Chloroform	1.35	70
Tetrachloroethene	1.83	0.7

Notes:

Concentrations are presented in milligrams per liter, analagous to parts per million

2L Standard = 15 A NCAC 2L.0202 Water Quality Standard

Bold = Concentration exceeds the 2L Standard

BQL = Below the laboratory quantitation limit of the method of analysis

APPENDIX A

PROJECT: Former Sealtest Dairy
CLIENT: InSite Real Estate, LLC

MONITORING WELL NO. MW-1

PROJECT NO. 49-1624A



LOCATION:
 2115 Highway 70 SE, Hickory, North Carolina

ELEVATION:

DRILLER:
 Quantex

DATE DRILLED:
 3/9/16

LOGGED BY:
 Randy Cavallier

DRILL RIG:
 Geoprobe with Hollow Stem Augers

DEPTH TO WATER:
 44.30'

This information pertains only to this boring and should not be interpreted as being indicative of the site.

Elevation/ Depth (Ft)	PID Reading	Sample Number	Sample Recovery (in/in)	Graphic Log	Soil Classification	SOIL DESCRIPTION	WELL CONSTRUCTION
0						dark red brown silt	
5	16.76					brown silt	
10	18.32					light brown silt	
15	18.77					dark brown silt	
20	16.81						
25	14.32					brown silt	
30	12.71						
35	11.78						

Figure 1 of 3

PROJECT: Former Sealtest Dairy
CLIENT: InSite Real Estate, LLC

Monitoring Well No.
Project No. 49-1624A

MW-1



LOCATION:
 2115 Highway 70 SE, Hickory, North Carolina

ELEVATION:

DRILLER:
 Quantex

DATE DRILLED:
 3/9/16

LOGGED BY:
 Randy Cavallier

DRILL RIG:
 Geoprobe with Hollow Stem Augers

DEPTH TO WATER>

FIRST:
 44.30'

COMPL.:
 44.30'

This information pertains only to this boring and should not be in terpreted as being indicative of the site.

Elevation/ Depth (Ft)	PID Reading	Sample Number	Sample Recovery (in/in)	Graphic Log	Soil Classification	SOIL DESCRIPTION	WELL CONSTRUCTION
40	11.98					brown silt	
45	11.84				ML		
50	10.91						
55	10.99						
60	10.53					brown wet silt	
65	10.66						
70						silt mud	

Figure
 Page 2 of 3

PROJECT: Former Sealtest Dairy
CLIENT: InSite Real Estate, LLC

Monitoring Well No.
Project No. 49-1624A

MW-1



LOCATION: 2115 Highway 70 SE, Hickory, North Carolina		ELEVATION:
DRILLER: Quantex		DATE DRILLED: 3/9/16
DRILL RIG: Geoprobe with Hollow Stem Augers		DEPTH TO WATER> FIRST: 44.30'
		LOGGED BY: Randy Cavallier
		COMPL.: 44.30'

This information pertains only to this boring and should not be in terpreted as being indicative of the site.

Elevation/ Depth (Ft)	PID Reading	Sample Number	Sample Recovery (in/in)	Graphic Log	Soil Classification	SOIL DESCRIPTION	WELL CONSTRUCTION
75					ML	silt mud	
80							
85							
90							
95							
100							
105							

Figure
Page 3 of 3

APPENDIX B



**Chemical Analysis for Selected Parameters and Sampling Location Identified as Hickory
(An ECS Carolinas, LLP Project, collected 10 March 2016)**

I. Volatile Organics	Quantitation	MW-1A
EPA Method 8260 B	Limit	
Parameter	(ppb)	(ppb)
Acetone	25	BQL
Acrolein	100	BQL
Acrylonitrile	100	BQL
Benzene	0.5	BQL
Bromobenzene	0.5	BQL
Bromochloromethane	0.5	BQL
Bromodichloromethane	0.5	BQL
Bromoform	1.0	BQL
Bromomethane	1.0	BQL
2-Butanone	25	BQL
Carbon Disulfide	5.0	BQL
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	BQL
Chlorobenzene	0.5	BQL
Chloroethane	1.0	BQL
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	5.0	BQL
Chloroform	0.5	1.35
Chloromethane	1.0	BQL
2-Chlorotoluene	0.5	BQL
4-Chlorotoluene	0.5	BQL
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.5	BQL
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.5	BQL
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane(DBCP)	5.0	BQL
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	0.5	BQL
Dibromochloromethane	0.5	BQL
Dibromomethane	0.5	BQL
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.5	BQL
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.5	BQL
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.5	BQL
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.5	BQL
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	BQL
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.5	BQL
Dichlorofluoromethane	0.5	BQL
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.5	BQL
1,3-Dichloropropane	0.5	BQL
2,2-Dichloropropane	0.5	BQL
1,1-Dichloropropene	0.5	BQL
Ethyl Benzene	0.5	BQL
2-Hexanone	5.0	BQL
IPE	0.5	BQL
1-Propylbenzene	0.5	BQL
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	5.0	BQL
Methyl Iodide	1.0	BQL
Methylene Chloride	5.0	BQL
MTBE	0.5	BQL
Naphthalene	0.5	BQL
N-Butylbenzene	0.5	BQL
N-Propylbenzene	0.5	BQL
p-Isopropyltoluene	0.5	BQL
Sec-Butylbenzene	0.5	BQL
Styrene	0.5	BQL
Tert-Butylbenzene	0.5	BQL
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.5	BQL
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.5	BQL
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	1.83
Toluene	0.5	BQL
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.5	BQL
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.5	BQL
Trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	5.0	BQL
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	0.5	BQL
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.5	BQL
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.5	BQL
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.5	BQL
Trichloroethene	0.5	BQL
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.5	BQL
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.5	BQL
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.5	BQL
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.5	BQL
Vinyl Acetate	1.0	BQL
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	BQL
Total Xylenes	1.0	BQL
Dilution Factor		1
Sample Number		16157-01
Sample Date		03/10/16
Sample Time (hrs)		1140
Date Analyzed		03/11/16
Time Analyzed		0202
Surrogate Recovery	Range	
DBFM	(70-130%)	108%
Toluene-d8	(70-130%)	101%
4-BFB	(70-130%)	96%



**RESEARCH & ANALYTICAL
LABORATORIES, INC.**

Analytical/Process Consultations

CASE NARRATIVE

**One (1) water sample was received in good condition on 10 March 2016.
The sample was analyzed without difficulties unless noted below.**

Sidney L. Champion

3-11-16

Sidney L. Champion
Director of Laboratory Services

Date

QA/QC Summary

METHOD: 8260/6200B(5/10/20/50/500/1000 PPB QC)

FILE NAME: WLC0310A

CLIENT: ECS(CAROLINAS)(PROJECT: HICKORY)

Sample ID:	16157 - 01			INSTUMENT: MS-2	Page 1 of 2				
Extraction Method	N/A								
Date Extracted	N/A								
Weight Extracted	25ML								
Final Extract Volume	25ML								
Date Analyzed	03/10/16								
% Surrogate Recovery	108	97	97						
Acceptance Range	(70-130)	(70-130)	(70-130)						
Compound	MDL	Method	LCS %	LCS Acceptance Range	MS	MSD	RPD	QC LIMITS	
	ug/L	Blank	Recovery		% Rec.	% Rec.		RPD	% REC
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	0.12	ND	82	70-130					
CHLOROMETHANE	0.07	ND	77	70-130					
VINYL CHLORIDE	0.11	ND	87	70-130					
BROMOMETHANE	0.18	ND	111	70-130					
CHLOROETHANE	0.11	ND	89	70-130					
TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	0.09	ND	93	70-130					
ACETONE	1.18	ND	76	70-130					
ACRYLONITRILE	12.38	ND	97	70-130					
2-BUTANONE	0.88	ND	83	70-130					
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	0.09	ND	95	70-130	86	93	8	14	70-130
METHYL IODIDE	0.19	ND	105	70-130					
CARBON DISULFIDE	0.45	ND	91	70-130					
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	0.57	ND	88	70-130					
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	0.10	ND	96	70-130					
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	0.17	ND	97	70-130					
ISOPROPYL ETHER(IPE)	0.12	ND	94	70-130					
METHYL-TERT-BUTYL ETHER(MTBE)	0.16	ND	101	70-130					
VINYL ACETATE	0.24	ND	94	70-130					
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	0.09	ND	92	70-130					
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	0.09	ND	87	70-130					
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	0.12	ND	101	70-130					
CHLOROFORM	0.05	ND	94	70-130					
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.12	ND	97	70-130					
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	0.10	ND	95	70-130					
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	0.12	ND	96	70-130					
BENZENE	0.05	ND	94	70-130	83	87	5	11	70-130
ETHYL ACETATE	0.35	ND	82	70-130					
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	0.09	ND	88	70-130					
TRICHLOROETHENE(TCE)	0.12	ND	91	70-130	92	94	2	14	70-130
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	0.10	ND	92	70-130					
DIBROMOETHANE	0.25	ND	89	70-130					
COMMENTS:									

QA/QC Summary

Method: 8260/6200B(5/10/20/50/500/1000 PPB QC)

FILE NAME: WLC0310A

Page 2 of 2

CLIENT: ECS(CAROLINAS)(PROJECT: HICKORY)

SAMPLE ID: Compound	16157 - 01			LCS Acceptr ange	MS % Rec.	MSD % Rec.	RPD	QC LIMITS	
	MDL	Method	LCS %					RPD	% REC
	ug/L	Blank	Recovery						
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	0.07	ND	95	70-130					
4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	1.01	ND	94	70-130					
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	0.10	ND	91	70-130					
TOLUENE	0.26	ND	91	70-130	92	90	2	13	70-130
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	0.12	ND	95	70-130					
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.20	ND	90	70-130					
TETRACHLOROETHENE(PCE)	0.17	ND	90	70-130					
2-HEXANONE	1.42	ND	82	70-130					
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	0.07	ND	95	70-130					
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	0.13	ND	93	70-130					
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE(EDB)	0.15	ND	93	70-130					
CHLOROBENZENE	0.10	ND	97	70-130	90	92	1	13	70-130
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	0.10	ND	95	70-130					
ETHYLBENZENE	0.07	ND	95	70-130					
TOTAL XYLENES(M&P, O)	0.29	ND	95	70-130					
STYRENE	0.04	ND	94	70-130					
BROMOFORM	0.29	ND	95	70-130					
ISOPROPYLBENZENE	0.08	ND	98	70-130					
BROMOBENZENE	0.07	ND	101	70-130					
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	0.11	ND	91	70-130					
TRANS-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE	0.52	ND	87	70-130					
N-PROPYLBENZENE	0.08	ND	95	70-130					
2-CHLOROTOLUENE	0.10	ND	95	70-130					
4-CHLOROTOLUENE	0.09	ND	96	70-130					
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.07	ND	97	70-130					
TERT-BUTYLBENZENE	0.08	ND	98	70-130					
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.07	ND	93	70-130					
SEC-BUTYLBENZENE	0.12	ND	94	70-130					
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.12	ND	96	70-130					
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	0.08	ND	103	70-130					
P-ISOPROPYLTOLUENE	0.09	ND	93	70-130					
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.08	ND	100	70-130					
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.09	ND	101	70-130					
N-BUTYLBENZENE	0.10	ND	95	70-130					
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE(DPCP)	0.49	ND	96	70-130					
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	0.47	ND	104	70-130					
NAPHTHALENE	0.18	ND	109	70-130					
1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	0.18	ND	100	70-130					

COMMENTS: