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June 1, 1993

Wehran Engineering Corporation

Andover Research Park
Six Riverside Drive, Suite 101
Andover, Massachusetts 01810-1121
Tel: 508-682-1980
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Mr. Charles B. Schwer
Site Management Section
Department of Environmental Conservation
103 South Main Street, West Building
Waterbury, Vermont 05671-0404

RE: Site Investigation Activities
New England Telephone Company
Bellows Falls, Vermont (Site #92-1343)
Wehran Project No. 02501.10

Dear Mr. Schwer:

On behalf of our client, the New England Telephone Company (NET), Wehran Engineering Corporation is submitting the attached Site Investigation Report for the above referenced site.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

WEHRAN ENGINEERING CORPORATION

Donald W. Podsen

Donald W. Podsen
Project Manager

DWP/wlm/004

Attachment

cc: M. LaRow, NET



Wehran Engineering Corporation

Andover Research Park
Six Riverside Drive, Suite 101
Andover, Massachusetts 01810-1112
Tel: 508-682-1980
Fax: 508-975-2065

May 27, 1993

Mr. Michael G. LaRow
New England Telephone Company
125 High Street Room 1006
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

RE: Site Investigation Activities
New England Telephone Company
Bellows Falls, Vermont (Site #92-1343)
WE Project No. 02501.10

Dear Mr. LaRow:

The purpose of this letter report is to document the results of the site investigation activities conducted at the New England Telephone facility located on Henry Street in Bellows Falls, Vermont (the site) (Figure 1). These activities were conducted due to the presence of soil which exhibited jar headspace concentrations of up to 20.6 parts per million volume per volume (ppm_v) using a photoionization detector during the removal of a 500 gallon diesel underground storage tank (UST) at the site in December, 1992.

Two USTs were removed from the northwest portion of the site on December 2, 1992. Tank Number 1 was a 500 gallon diesel fuel UST and Tank Number 2 was a 1,000 gallon No. 2 fuel oil UST (Figure 2). Documentation of the UST removals was provided by Wehran Engineering Corporation (Wehran) in an UST closure report submitted to the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC) on December 8, 1992.

In accordance with the VT DEC approved Preliminary Work Plan prepared by Wehran on February 3, 1993, and revised on February 23, 1993, the following site investigation activities were conducted: 1) installed one soil boring; 2) field screened soil samples collected from the boring; 3) collected one soil sample for laboratory analysis; and 4) conducted vapor screening in two existing vadose zone monitoring wells.

On April 20, 1993, one soil boring (SB-2) was advanced by New Hampshire Boring, Inc. (Derry, New Hampshire) under Wehran supervision. The soil boring was

Mr. LaRow
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located to the east of the former 500 gallon diesel fuel UST (assumed downgradient side of the tank based on the location of the Connecticut River, approximately 610 feet to the east of the site)(Figure 2).

The soil boring was advanced with 4.25-inch inside diameter hollow stem augers to a depth of 26 feet below ground surface. Continuous split-spoon samples were collected with a 2-inch outside diameter, 24-inch long split-spoon sampler in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) procedures. The number of blows required to drive the sampler 24-inches with a 140-pound weight falling freely from 30 inches (standard penetration test) was recorded as a measure of material density. Geologic descriptions were made immediately in the field and a detailed geologic log prepared in accordance with the Modified Burmister Soil Classification System (Attachment A). The split-spoon sampler was decontaminated between uses with a tap water and non-phosphate detergent wash, followed by a tap water rinse, deionized water rinse, methanol rinse, air dry, and final deionized water rinse.

The subsurface soils encountered in the borings from ground surface to a depth of 26 feet consisted primarily of loose to medium dense, brown, coarse to fine sand with variable portions of silt, clay, and gravel. The water table surface was not encountered.

Split-spoon soil samples were collected continuously during borehole advancement and field screened utilizing the headspace partitioning method. The tests were performed using a HNu photoionization detector (PID) equipped with a 10.2 electron volt lamp. The PID was calibrated at the start of the day with an isobutylene standard. No soil jar headspace readings were detected in any of the split-spoon samples.

The results of the soil jar headspace tests were compared to soil guideline concentrations provided in the VTDEC publication entitled Agency Guidelines for Petroleum Contaminated Soil and Carbon Media. This policy states that soils which exhibit a PID reading of 10 parts per million, volume per volume (ppm_v) or less at sites involving diesel or No. 2 fuel oil may be used as on-site backfill. Given that the PID

readings of the soil samples from the soil boring were none detected, all soil cuttings were used to backfill the soil boring.

One split-spoon soil sample was collected from a depth of 24 to 26 feet below ground surface and submitted for confirmatory laboratory analyses. The soil was transferred immediately from the split-spoon sampler into the appropriate sample containers, which were provided by the laboratory. The sample was analyzed by Alpha Analytical Laboratories of Westborough, Massachusetts for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency Methods 8020 and 418.1, respectively.

The analytical results indicated that no VOCs were detected above the laboratory's minimum detection limit (5 micrograms per kilogram), and a TPH concentration of 44 milligrams per kilogram was detected in the soil sample. The complete analytical results, including chain-of-custody and detection limits are provided in Attachment B.

Vapor screening of the two shallow vadose zone monitoring wells located adjacent to the existing 2,500 gallon dual use UST was also conducted. The vapor screening was performed by inserting the probe of the PID instrument into the monitoring wells immediately after opening the protective covers. No VOCs were detected by the PID in either monitoring well.

Based on the results of the current site investigation activities, the subsurface on the downgradient side of the former 500 gallon diesel UST does not appear to be impacted by significant concentrations of petroleum contamination (no VOCs detected by headspace screening or laboratory analysis and only 44 mg/kg TPH). As documented in Wehran's previously submitted tank closure report, residual contamination (jar headspace measurements of 18.4 and 20.6 ppm_v, and TPH concentrations of less than 40 and 59 mg/kg) was detected in soils collected from the sidewalls and bottom of the 500 gallon diesel fuel tank excavation. Although approximately 15 cubic yards of soil was removed during the tank removal, additional soil excavation within this area was limited due to the adjacent building foundation, a concrete pad to a large air conditioner unit, and a driveway to the adjacent property. Based on the tank closure

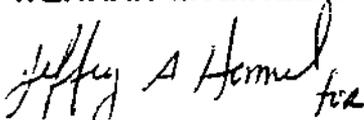
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report and the recently collected data, Wehran recommends no further investigation in the vicinity of the former 500 gallon diesel fuel UST.

Wehran appreciates the opportunity to provide NET with continuing services on this project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Jeffrey Hamel or me.

Sincerely,

WEHRAN ENGINEERING CORPORATION



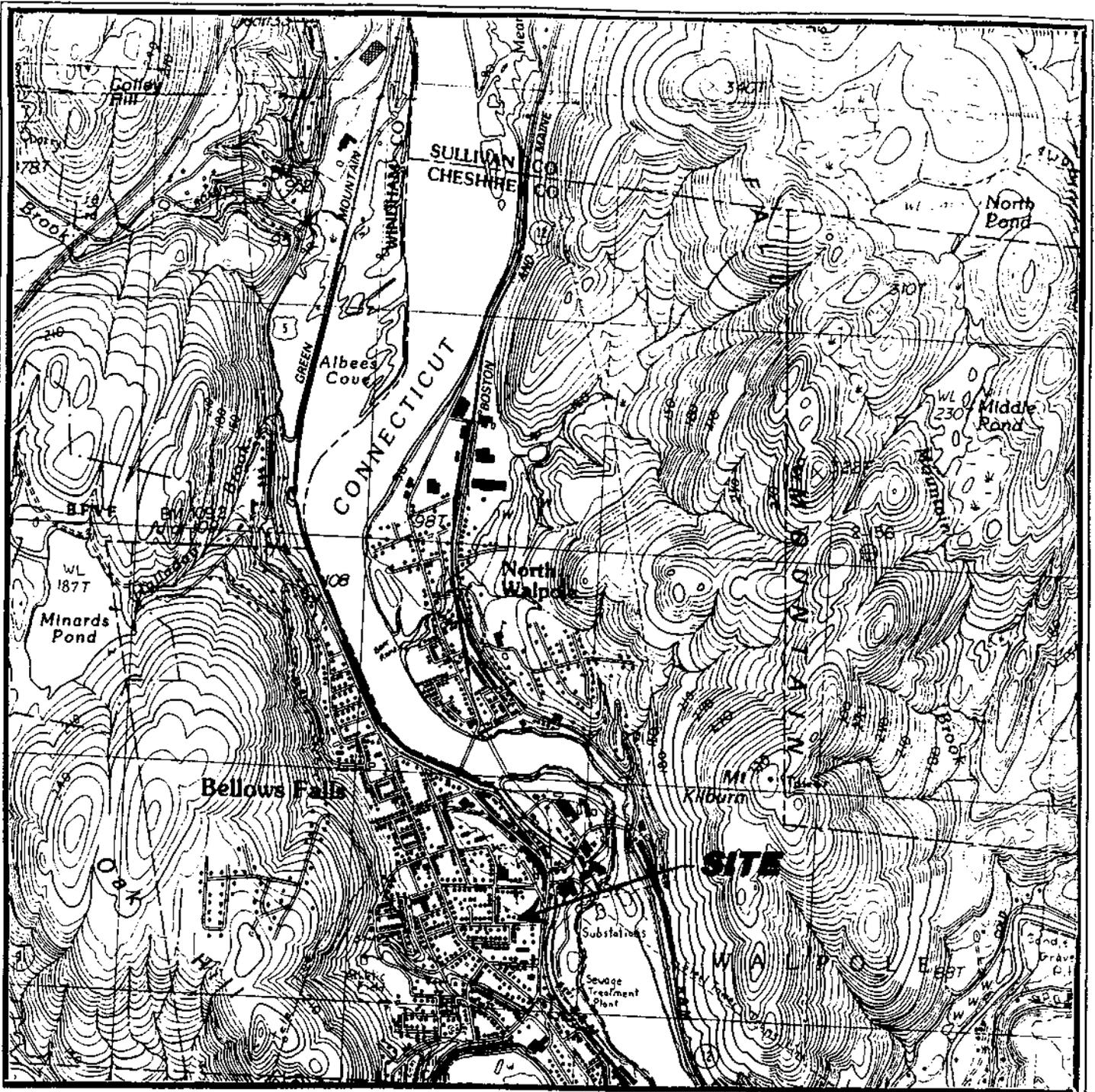
Donald W. Podsen
Project Manager

DWP/wlm/002

cc: J. Hamel - WE

Attachments

- Figure 1 - Site Location Map
- Figure 2 - Site Plan
- Attachment A - Soil Boring Log
- Attachment B - Analytical Results - Soil Sample



BASE TAKEN FROM 1:25,000 USGS
 TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE
 BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT-NEW HAMPSHIRE
 PR1986



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
 HENRY STREET
 BELLOW, FALLS, VERMONT





**ATTACHMENT A
SOIL BORING LOG**

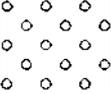


LEGEND FOR BORING LOGS

PROJECT: NET, 3 Henry Street, Bellows Falls, VT

PROJECT NO.: 02501.10

BORING NO.: B-2

GRAPHIC SYMBOL	SOIL/ROCK CODE	DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS USED IN LITHOLOGIC LOG COLUMN	SYMBOL or PATTERN	DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS USED IN WELL CONSTRUCTION AND SAMPLE SYMBOLS
		SAND		Split Spoon Sample
		SAND & GRAVEL		
		<p>GENERAL NOTES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N-Value is the sum of the second and third blow counts recorded during standard penetration test. 2. HNu - HNu Model PI-101 Photoionization Detector equipped with a 10.2 eV lamp 		



PROJECT: 3 Henry Street, Bellows Falls, VT (4711-07)
 CLIENT: New England Telephone
 CONTRACTOR: New Hampshire Boring

PROJECT NO: 0250110
 RIG: Model B-47

SS ELEV:
 N-S COORD:
 E-W COORD:
 WL REF ELEV:
 DATE STARTED: 04/20/93
 DATE FINISHED: 04/20/93
 OPERATOR: M. D'Amrosio
 GEOLOGIST: J. Hayes

GROUNDWATER DATA (feet)				CASING	SAMPLE	TUBE	CORE
DATE	GW DEPTH	GW ELEV	INTAKE	TYPE	HSA	SS	
4/20/93	None	Encount.		DIAM.	4.25" ID	2" OD	
				WEIGHT		140 lbs.	
				FALL		30"	

WELL CONSTRUCT	DEPTH (feet)	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE & TYPE	RECOVERY (inches)	N-VALUE	LOG	PID	FIELD DESCRIPTION (Modified Burmister Methodology)	REMARKS
		S-1		10	11		0	Medium dense, medium brown, coarse to fine SAND, little Silt, trace medium to fine Gravel, trace Clay, moist to wet	
		S-2		4	5		0	Loose, medium brown, coarse to fine SAND and medium to fine GRAVEL, little Silt, trace Clay, moist	
	5	S-3		4	6		0	Loose, medium brown SILT, little coarse to fine Sand, trace medium to fine Gravel, trace Clay, moist	
		S-4		6	16		0	Medium dense, medium brown SILT and fine SAND, trace coarse to medium Sand, trace coarse to fine Gravel, trace Clay, moist	
	10	S-5		15	6		0	Loose, light brown to medium brown, fine SAND, trace Silt, moist	
		S-6		18	17		0	Medium dense, loose, light brown to medium brown, fine SAND, trace Silt, moist	
		S-7		18	25		0	Medium dense, loose, light brown to medium brown, fine SAND, trace Silt, moist	
	15	S-8		20	33		0	Dense, light brown, coarse to fine SAND, trace coarse to fine Gravel, trace Silt, moist	
		S-9		15	52		0	Very dense, light brown, coarse to fine SAND, trace medium to fine Gravel, trace Silt, moist, iron staining	
		S-10		20	18		0	Medium dense, medium brown, medium to fine SAND, little coarse Sand, trace Silt, moist	
	20	S-11		22	19		0	Medium dense, medium brown, medium to fine SAND, little coarse Sand, trace Silt, moist	
		S-12		22	22		0	Medium dense, medium brown, medium to fine SAND, trace Silt, moist	
	25	S-13		20	25		0	Medium dense, medium brown, medium to fine SAND, trace Silt, moist	
END OF BOREHOLE AT 26 FEET BELOW GRADE BACK FILLED BORING WITH DRILL CUTTINGS									

ATTACHMENT B
ANALYTICAL RESULTS - SOIL SAMPLE

ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
QUALITY ASSURANCE DUPLICATE ANALYSIS

Laboratory Job Number: L9303201

Parameter	Value 1	Value 2	RPD	Units
Hydrocarbons, Total	DUPLICATE for sample(s) 01			
	10000	9400	10	mg/kg

ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
QUALITY ASSURANCE SPIKE ANALYSES

Laboratory Job Number: L9303201

Parameter	% Recovery
Hydrocarbons, Total	SPIKE for sample(s) 01
	92

ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
QUALITY ASSURANCE MS/MSD ANALYSIS

Laboratory Job Number: L9303201

Parameter	MS %	MSD %	RPD
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Volatile Organics Spike Recovery by GC MS/MSD for sample(s) 01

1,1-Dichloroethene	81	82	1
Trichloroethene	80	91	13
Chlorobenzene	85	90	6
Benzene	89	96	8
Toluene	79	73	8
Ethylbenzene	77	86	11

ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABS
ADDENDUM I
REFERENCES

1. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods. EPA SW-846. 1986.
3. Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Waste Water. APHA-AWWA-WPCF. 17th Edition. 1989.

