



Jan 22 11 30 AM '97

WASTE MANAGEMENT  
DIVISION

96-2053

Mr. Chuck Schwer  
VT Dept. of Environmental Conservation  
Waste Management Division  
103 South Main Street / West Building  
Waterbury, VT 05671-0404

Re: Former Natole Motors Property, Newport, Vermont

Dear Mr. Schwer:

Enclosed please find one bound copy of the Initial Site Investigation Report for the above-referenced site.

Please call me if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Sincerely,

*Bruce Hamilton*  
Bruce Hamilton  
Environmental Engineer

enclosures

Ref: 96036L04.doc

**INITIAL SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT**

**Former Natole Motors  
742 East Main St.  
Newport, Vermont**

**17 January 1997**

Prepared for:

**Winston Bartley  
P.O. Box 310  
Derby, VT 05829  
Phone: 802-334-5881**

Prepared by:

**Ground Water of Vermont  
1 Mill Street, Box C-5  
Burlington, Vermont  
Contact: Bruce Hamilton  
(802) 860-6065**

GWV Project #V96-036

Ref. 96036R04.DOC

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ground Water of Vermont (GWV) has conducted an initial site investigation of subsurface petroleum contamination at the former Natole Motors facility at 742 East Main Street in Newport, Vermont. Field investigations following removal of two abandoned gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) included four soil borings, field screening of subsurface soils for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and sampling and analysis of excavated soils from the borings.

This Initial Site Investigation Report presents the results of this investigation, as well as GWV's conclusions and recommendations. GWV's conclusions are summarized as follows:

1. Gasoline has been released to soils in the vicinity of the former USTs and pump island.
2. Residual gasoline contamination appears to be limited to a small volume of soils immediately beneath one of the former gasoline USTs.
3. The gasoline releases do not appear to have impacted ground water at the site. Although ground water was not encountered in any of the borings, no gasoline compounds were detected in soil samples collected from the bottoms of the borings.
4. Surficial materials at the site generally consist of coarse sand and gravel fill from the surface downward to approximately 5-foot depth, underlain to a depth of 15 feet by dry, light-gray medium to fine sands, which are in turn underlain by dry, medium to fine sand and gravel with intermittent thin lenses of silty sand to a depth of 20 feet. Soils from 20 feet to 28 feet consist of dry, coarse sand and gravel, weathered bedrock fragments and traces of silty sand.
5. The site and all nearby residences are served by Newport municipal water and wastewater systems. The municipal drinking-water supply well is located approximately one and one-half mile southwest and topographically downgradient of the site.
6. The residual contamination in the on-site soils does not appear to pose a significant threat to the environment or human health.

Based on the conclusions stated above, GWV does not believe that further investigation is warranted at the site.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of an initial site investigation conducted at the former Natole Motors facility at 742 East Main Street in Newport, Vermont (Figure 1). The report has been prepared by Ground Water of Vermont (GWV) for Mr. Winston Bartley, the current property owner.

This site investigation was initiated under Vermont's Expressway notification process following the removal on 8 July 1996 of two abandoned, unregistered 1,250-gallon, single-walled-steel gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs). GWV informed Ms. Susan Thayer of the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC) in a closure report dated 10 July 1996 of the presence of soil contamination in the vicinity of the former tanks and pump island.

### 1.1 Site Location and Physical Setting

The site consists of a  $0.33 \pm$  acre developed parcel located at 742 East Main Street in Newport, Vermont. The site is located approximately three-quarters of a mile northeast of the downtown area in a combined commercial/residential section of the city. A site location map is presented as Figure 1 in Appendix A. The site layout is shown in Figure 2 in Appendix A. The site consists of a vacated auto dealership abutting the main roadway. The portion of the building nearest to East Main Street is constructed on a sub-grade concrete foundation.

The site and all nearby buildings are served by Newport municipal water and wastewater systems. Newport's drinking-water supply well is located approximately one-and-one-half miles south and topographically downgradient of the subject property.

The nearest surface-water body, the Clyde River, lies approximately 500 feet south of the property. Presumed regional surface drainage and ground-water flow patterns are toward the south.

Native surficial materials at the site are mapped as lake-bottom sediments, which are predominantly silt, silty clay and clay (Stewart and MacClintock, 1970). Bedrock underlying the site is mapped as the Ayers Cliff Limestone member of the Waits River Formation (Doll, 1961), which consists of siliceous crystalline limestone containing thin beds of slate and phyllite.

### 1.2 Site History

The subject property has been used for new and used car sales, automotive maintenance and repair services and as general warehouse and retail space. The main Natole Motors structure, which borders East Main Street, and an attached storage shed currently occupy

the site. With the exception of a few stored boats and cars, the buildings are currently vacant.

The two unregistered gasoline storage tanks were reportedly abandoned approximately fourteen years ago following the closure of the auto dealership. The tanks were located near the northeast corner of the main building, 10 feet from the edge of the road and oriented in a side-by-side fashion. A single vent line and two above-grade fill pipes were observed at the time of removal. Two suction lines were discovered beneath the pavement leading to the area of the former pump island, located approximately 30 west of the tanks near the front of the building. The former pump island and associated fuel dispensers for the gasoline tanks had been previously removed — presumably at the time the tanks were taken out of service (1982).

The USTs were removed from the ground in the presence of GWV personnel on 8 July 1996, at which time evidence was observed of leakage from one of the USTs (UST #2). The UST was found to be in poor condition upon removal with heavy rust, scaling and pitting noted. A single three-quarter-inch hole and numerous quarter-inch and smaller holes were observed along the base of the UST. Associated piping was noted to be rusted but in fair condition.

PID readings on soil samples collected from the immediate vicinity of UST #1 ranged from 0.4 to 50.4 parts per million (ppm), and averaged 10.6 ppm. The highest VOC concentration was detected beneath the tank at 10-12 feet below ground surface (bgs).

PID readings on soil samples collected from the immediate vicinity of UST #2 ranged from 0.9 to 9.1 ppm, and averaged 3.2 ppm. The highest VOC concentration was again detected beneath the tank at 10-12 feet bgs.

PID readings on soil samples collected from deep excavations beneath the former tank location appeared to increase with depth, with readings of 67.9 ppm at 12-14 feet bgs and 79.5 ppm at 14-16 feet bgs. Although no soil staining was evident, samples were found to have a slight petroleum odor.

PID readings on soil samples collected from the vicinity of the former pump island ranged from 5.2 to 128.2 ppm, and averaged 49.7 ppm. The highest VOC concentration was detected in the deepest sample, at a depth of 5 feet.

Removal of all contaminated soils was not considered feasible, due in part to the limits of the excavating equipment, the hazard of excavation collapse (due to the proximity to the roadway) and uncertainty as to the location of municipal utilities. As a result, all excavated soils were backfilled.

Ambient PID readings taken from the building basement area on the day of UST removal registered 0.0 ppm.

Ground water was not encountered at a depth of sixteen feet. No free-phase petroleum product was observed. Native soils consisted of poorly sorted fine-to-medium sand and gravel.

### 1.3 Purpose and Scope of Work

The purposes of this initial site investigation were to:

- Evaluate the vertical extent of soil contamination at the site;
- Evaluate whether ground water has been impacted;
- Qualitatively assess the risks to the environment and human health by identifying all relevant sensitive receptors and potential contaminant migration pathways;
- Identify potentially appropriate remedial actions based on the site conditions; and
- Provide preliminary recommendations for future action.

To accomplish these objectives, GWV has:

- Reviewed existing historical site data;
- Supervised the installation of four soil borings;
- Collected and submitted for laboratory analysis soil samples from the borings;
- Identified sensitive receptors in the area;
- Assessed the risk posed by the contamination to these potential receptors;
- Evaluated the need for treatment and/or a long-term monitoring plan for the site; and
- Prepared this summary report, which details the work performed, qualitatively assesses risks, provides conclusions and offers recommendations for further action.

## 2.0 INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

### 2.1 Soil Boring Installation

On 15 August 1996, GWV supervised the installation of four soil borings at the former tank location and pump island area. Boring locations are shown in Figure 3 of Appendix A. The borings were installed by Adams Engineering of Underhill, Vermont using vibratory drilling techniques.

The borings were completed to depths ranging from 18.6 feet to 28 feet. Continuous soil samples were collected using a five-foot polyethylene-lined core barrel with a 2.375-inch or 1.8125-inch inner diameter. The core barrel, which also served as the drill bit, was simultaneously pushed and vibrated into place to advance the boring. The sample cores obtained were screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with a PID and logged for lithology by GWV personnel. All downhole drilling equipment was decontaminated at the conclusion of each boring. The PID soil screening results are discussed in Section 2.2 below.

The unconsolidated overburden encountered in the borings generally consists of coarse sand and gravel fill from the surface downward to approximately 5-foot depth, underlain by dry, light-gray medium to fine sands to a depth of 15 feet, which are in turn underlain by dry, medium to fine sand and gravel with intermittent narrow lenses of silty sand to a depth of 20 feet. Soils from 20 feet to 28 feet consisted of dry, coarse sand and gravel, weathered bedrock fragments and traces of silty sand material. A strong petroleum odor and slight staining was noted only in one core sample, from 8-10 feet in boring B-3. Detailed stratigraphic soil descriptions are included on the boring logs in Appendix B. Bedrock was not encountered in any of the borings.

Ground water was not encountered in any of the borings. Following withdrawal, the annular space was filled with native material. Boring construction details are included on the log in Appendix B.

### 2.2 Subsurface Soil Screening Results

Soil samples collected from the borings were field-screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with a Photovac TIP II portable photoionization detector (PID) calibrated with isobutylene gas to a benzene reference. PID readings from the initial borings near the former UST and pump island locations (Borings #2 and #1 respectively) were much lower than values obtained at the time of tank closure activities. As a result, additional offset borings (B-3 and B-4) were performed which transected the apparent zone of contamination. PID readings generally ranged from 1.5 ppm to 10.1 ppm, except for the 8-10 foot depth in B-3, which had a PID reading of 70.4 ppm. PID screening results are included on the boring logs in Appendix B.

### 2.3 Soil Sampling and Analysis

Volatile organic compounds were not detected in soil samples obtained from the bottom of the two borings that contained the highest PID screening results (Boring #3 and #4). Laboratory report forms are included in Appendix C.

All field procedures were conducted in accordance with GWV standard protocols. All samples were placed in an ice-filled cooler and transported under chain-of-custody to a Vermont certified analytical laboratory, where they were tested for the presence of purgable aromatics by EPA Method 8020.

### 3.0 SENSITIVE RECEPTOR SURVEY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

GWV conducted a survey to identify potentially-impacted sensitive receptors which might be impacted by the soil contamination identified at the site. Given the small area of contamination identified, the risk of vapor entry to nearby buildings is considered low. There is no evidence that the residual onsite soil contamination would adversely impact or pose a significant threat to any nearby sensitive receptors.

The site and all nearby buildings are served by Newport municipal drinking-water and wastewater systems. Newport's drinking-water supply well is located approximately one-and-one-half miles southwest and topographically downgradient of the subject property.

The absence of detectable levels of gasoline contamination in unsaturated soils directly beneath both possible source areas suggests that ground water has not been impacted. As a result, the likelihood of any impact to any water supplies or surface-water bodies is considered very low.

#### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the site investigation described above, Ground Water of Vermont concludes the following:

1. Gasoline has been released to soils in the vicinity of the former USTs and pump island.
2. Residual gasoline contamination appears to be limited to a small volume of soils immediately beneath one of the former gasoline USTs.
3. The gasoline releases do not appear to have impacted ground water at the site. No gasoline compounds were detected in unsaturated soil samples collected from the bottoms of the borings.
4. Surficial materials at the site generally consist of coarse sand and gravel fill from the surface downward to approximately 5-foot depth, underlain by dry, light-gray medium to fine sands to a depth of 15 feet, which is in turn underlain by dry, medium to fine sand and gravel with intermittent narrow lenses of silty sand to a depth of 20 feet. Soils from 20 feet to 28 feet consist of dry, coarse sand and gravel, weathered bedrock fragments and traces of silty sand.
5. The site and all nearby residences are served by Newport municipal water and wastewater systems. The municipal drinking water supply well is located approximately one and one-half mile southwest and topographically downgradient of the site.
6. The residual contamination in the on-site soils does not appear to pose a significant threat to the environment or human health.

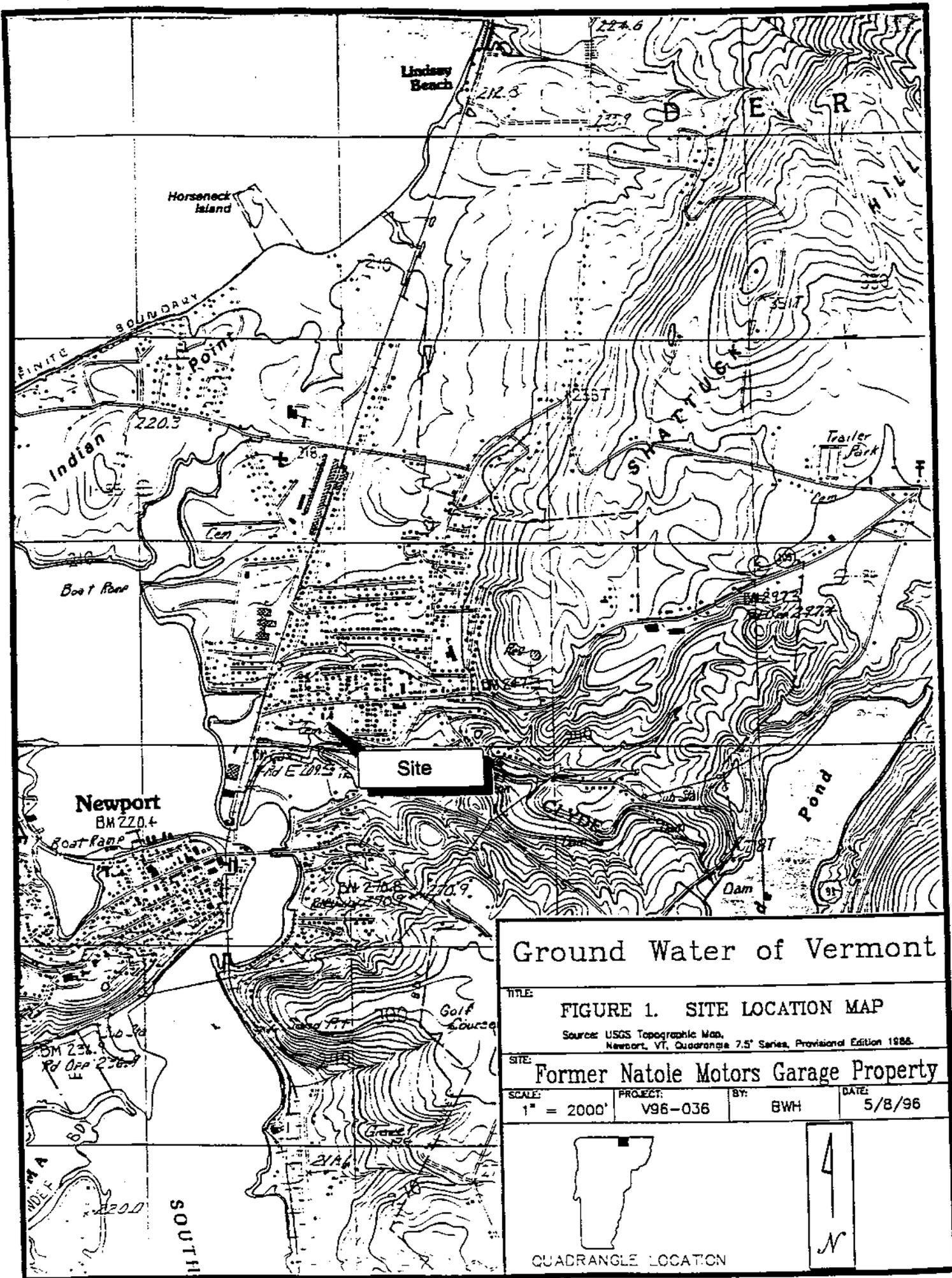
#### 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusions stated above, GWV does not recommend that further investigation be performed at the site.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

Doll, C.G. and others, 1961. *Geologic Map of Vermont*, Office of the State Geologist.

Stewart, D.P. and P. MacClintock, 1970. *Surficial Geologic Map of Vermont*, Office of the State Geologist.

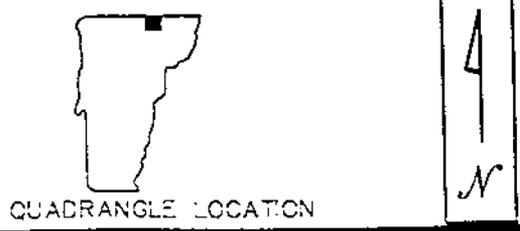


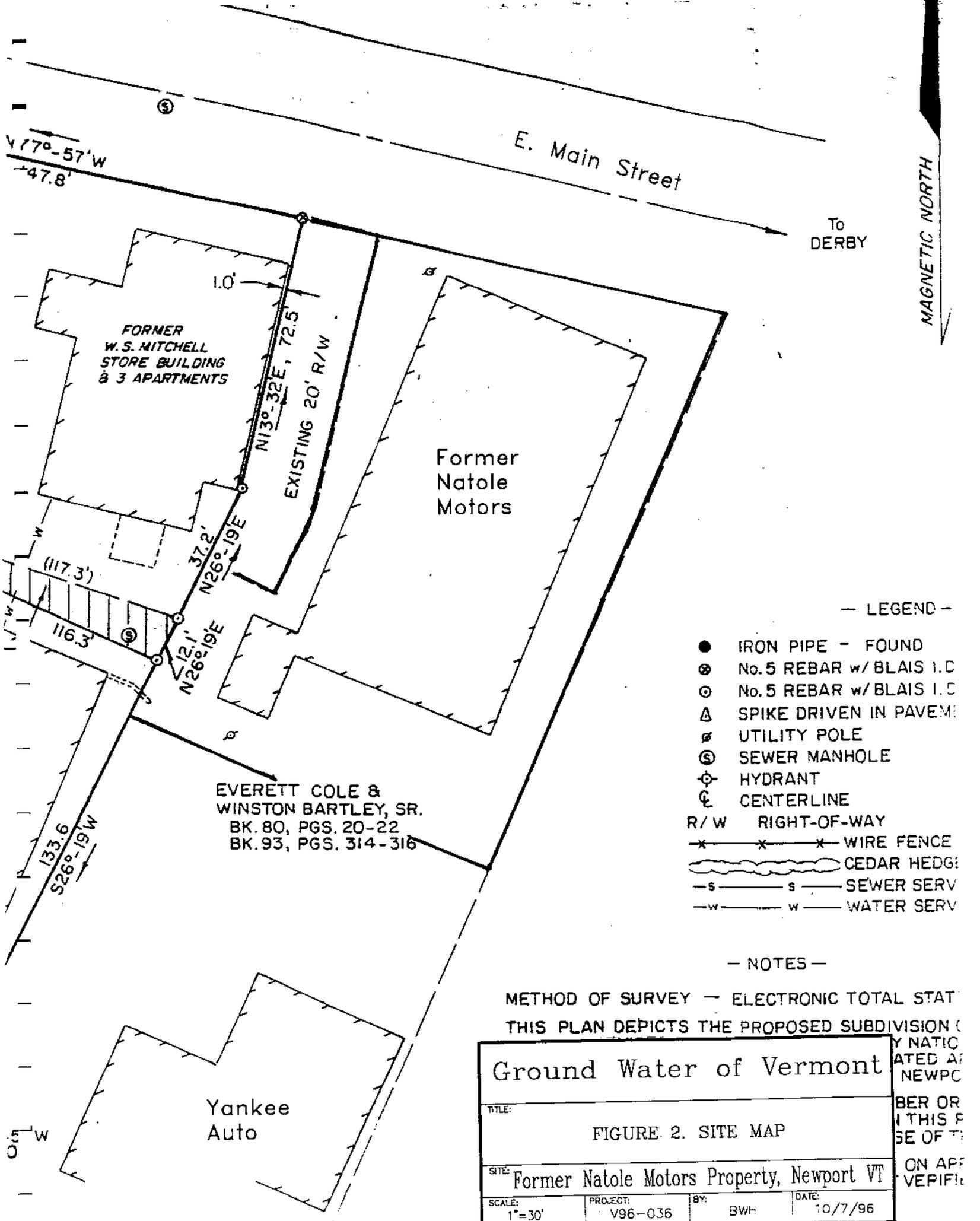
# Ground Water of Vermont

TITLE: **FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION MAP**  
 Source: USGS Topographic Map, Newport, VT, Quadrangle 7.5' Series, Provisional Edition 1988.

SITE: **Former Natole Motors Garage Property**

SCALE: 1" = 2000'    PROJECT: V96-036    BY: BWH    DATE: 5/8/96





E. Main Street

To  
DERBY

MAGNETIC NORTH

FORMER  
W.S. MITCHELL  
STORE BUILDING  
& 3 APARTMENTS

Former  
Natole  
Motors

EVERETT COLE &  
WINSTON BARTLEY, SR.  
BK. 80, PGS. 20-22  
BK. 93, PGS. 314-316

Yankee  
Auto

— LEGEND —

- IRON PIPE - FOUND
- ⊙ No. 5 REBAR w/ BLAIS I.C.
- ⊙ No. 5 REBAR w/ BLAIS I.C.
- △ SPIKE DRIVEN IN PAVEMENT
- ⊕ UTILITY POLE
- ⊙ SEWER MANHOLE
- ⊕ HYDRANT
- ⊕ CENTERLINE
- R/W RIGHT-OF-WAY
- x — x — x WIRE FENCE
- s — s — CEDAR HEDGES
- w — w — SEWER SERV
- w — w — WATER SERV

— NOTES —

METHOD OF SURVEY — ELECTRONIC TOTAL STATION  
THIS PLAN DEPICTS THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

Ground Water of Vermont

TITLE:

FIGURE 2. SITE MAP

SITE:

Former Natole Motors Property, Newport VT

SCALE:

1"=30'

PROJECT:

V96-036

BY:

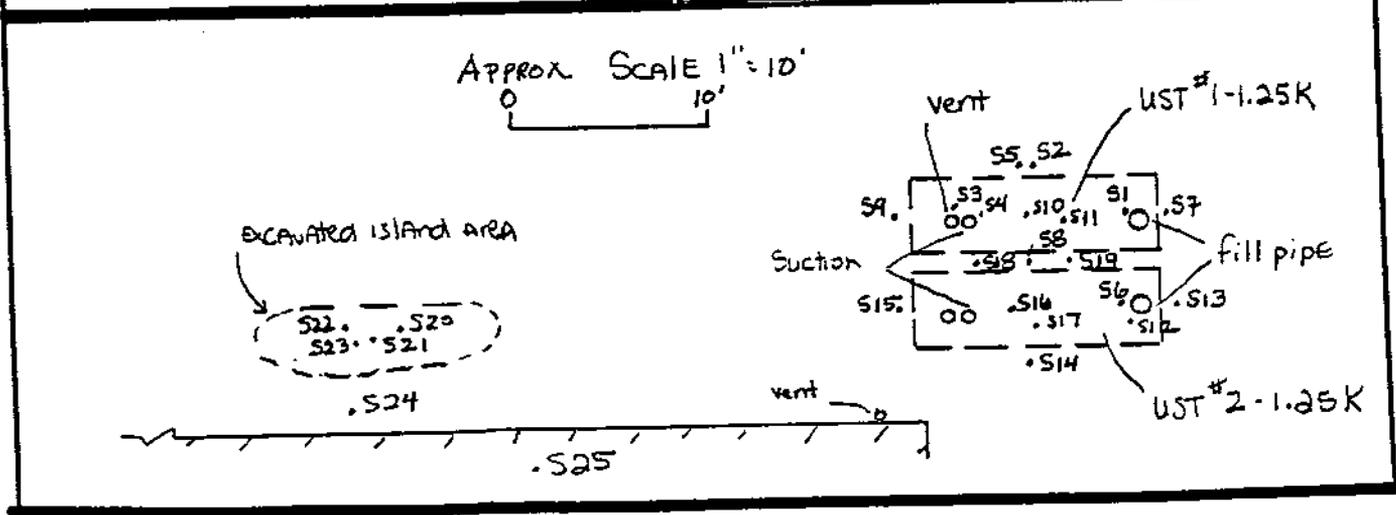
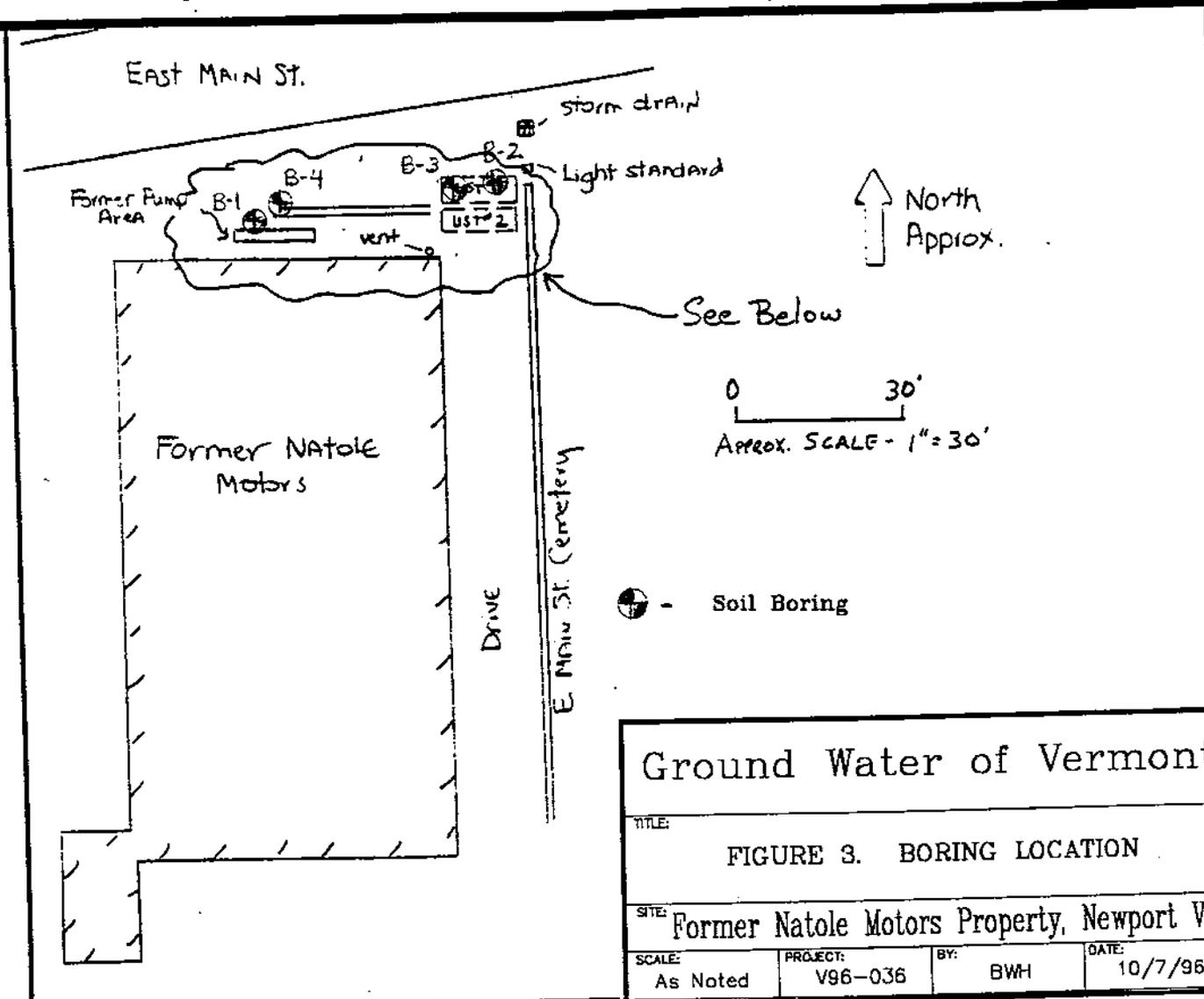
BWH

DATE:

10/7/96

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VEPIFI

SUBJECT: Former Natole Motors - UST closure Newport, VT





# Ground Water of Vermont

FIELD SUPERVISOR B HAMILTON  
CONTRACTOR Adams Engineering  
DRILLERS J. Adams

JOB LOCATION  
Nash Motors  
DATE 8/15/96

DRILLING METHOD  
Vibratory  
BORING DIAMETER 2.375"

AND 40 - 50%  
SOME 10 - 40%  
TRACE 0 - 10%

BORING LOCATION BORING # 1  
3-1  
sketch on back or on-site plan  
with measurements TOTAL DEPTH  
18.6'

BLAWS PER 6"

DEPTH	SAMPLES	SAMPLE NUMBER	BLAWS PER 6"				REC.
			0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	
5'							
10'							
15'							
20'							
25'							
30'							
35'							
40'							

REC.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRAT CHG
2.5	COARSE SAND/GRAVEL Fill and excavation DARK fill, dark brown ↓	
4.0	light brown fine/med. Sand ↓	
5.0	med/fine sand gravel few cobbles	
	med/fine sand, trace weathered bedrock	
1.5	med/fine sand, gravel weathered bedrock	

PID Readings in ppm	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	WELL DETAIL
ppm = parts per million		
dry, no odor	6.5 ppm	
dry, no odor	2.4 ppm	
dry, no odor	2.2 ppm	
dry, no odor	1.5 ppm	

DEPTH
5'
10'
15'
20'
25'
30'
35'
40'

MATERIALS USED	SIZE/TYPE	QUANTITY	MATERIALS USED	SIZE/TYPE	QUANTITY
WELL SCREEN			GROUT		
SLOT SIZE			BACKFILL		
RISER PIPE			WATER USED		
GRADED SAND			STEAM CLEANER		
PELLET BENTONITE					
GRANULAR BENTONITE					



# Ground Water of Vermont

FIELD SUPERVISOR B. Hamilton  
 CONTRACTOR Adams Engineering  
 DRILLERS J. Adams

JOB LOCATION NATOLE Motors  
 DATE 8/15/96

DRILLING METHOD vibratory

BORING DIAMETER 2.375 / 1 13/16"

AND 40 - 50%  
 SOME 10 - 40%  
 TRACE 0 - 10%

BORING LOCATION BORING # B-2  
 sketch on back or on-site plan  
 with measurements TOTAL DEPTH 28.5'

DEPTH	SAMPLES	SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOWS PER 6"				REG.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRAT CHG	PID Readings in ppm GENERAL DESCRIPTION ppm = parts per million	WELL DETAIL	DEPTH
			0	6	12	18						
							3	med/fine sand f.ill And excavated back f.ill light brown		dry, no odor 9.4 ppm		
5'							4.5	med/fine sand, light gray		dry 2.5 ppm		5'
10'							4.5	med/fine sand gravel med/fine sand light gray		7.2 ppm 7.2 ppm		10'
15'							4.5	med/fine sand med/fine sand gravel light gray		4.3 ppm dry, no odor 8.4 ppm		15'
20'							4.5	med/fine sand weathered bedrock		dry, no odor 7.9 ppm		20'
25'							3.5	light gray, silty sand med/fine sand		dry dry 3.4 ppm 7.0 ppm 6.4 ppm		25'
30'												30'
35'												35'
40'												40'

MATERIALS USED	SIZE/TYPE	QUANTITY	MATERIALS USED	SIZE/TYPE	QUANTITY
WELL SCREEN			GROUT		
SLOT SIZE			BACKFILL		
RISER PIPE			WATER USED		
GRADED SAND			STEAM CLEANER		
PELLET BENTONITE					
GRANULAR BENTONITE					



# Ground Water of Vermont

FIELD SUPERVISOR B Hamilton  
CONTRACTOR Adams Engineering  
DRILLERS J. Adams

JOB LOCATION  
NATOLE Motors  
DATE 3/15/96

DRILLING METHOD  
v. bratory  
BORING DIAMETER 2.375" 1 13/16"

AND 40 - 50%  
SOME 10 - 40%  
TRACE 0 - 10%

BORING LOCATION BORING # 3  
sketch on back or on-site plan  
with measurements TOTAL DEPTH  
19.8'

DEPTH	SAMPLES	SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOWS PER 6"					REC.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRAT CHG	PID Readings in ppm GENERAL DESCRIPTION ppm = parts per million	WELL DETAIL	DEPTH
			0	6	12	18	24						
								2	dark brown, lamy sand fill and excav. back fill		dry no odor 5.4 ppm		
5'								3	med / fine sand		dry, faint odor		5'
10'								3	light gray, med / fine sand		strong petroleum odor 70.4 ppm		10'
								3	med / fine sand		dry faint odor 3.4 ppm		
15'								3	med / fine sand		10.1 ppm		15'
									light gray, silty sand		dry		
20'									med / fine sand		dry 7.1 ppm		20'
25'													25'
30'													30'
35'													35'
40'													40'

MATERIALS USED	SIZE/TYPE	QUANTITY	MATERIALS USED	SIZE/TYPE	QUANTITY
WELL SCREEN			GROUT		
SLOT SIZE			BACKFILL		
RISER PIPE			WATER USED		
GRADED SAND			STEAM CLEANER		
PELLET BENTONITE					
GRANULAR BENTONITE					



# Ground Water of Vermont

FIELD SUPERVISOR B Hamilton  
 CONTRACTOR Adams Engineering  
 DRILLERS J. Adams

JOB LOCATION  
 NATOLE Motors  
 DATE 9/15/96

DRILLING METHOD  
 Vibratory  
 BORING DIAMETER 2.375" / 1 15/16"

AND 40 - 50%  
 SOME 10 - 40%  
 TRACE 0 - 10%

BORING LOCATION BORING # 4  
 sketch on back or on-site plan  
 with measurements TOTAL DEPTH  
 20'

DEPTH	SAMPLES SAMPLE NUMBER	BLOWS PER 6"					REG.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRAT CHG	PID Readings in ppm GENERAL DESCRIPTION ppm = PARTS per million	WELL DETAIL	DEPTH
		0	6	12	18	24						
							3	COARSE SAND/gravel fill AND excavation backfill		dry, no odor		
5'								med/fine sand		5.6 ppm		5'
							4	med/fine sand light brown		dry no odor 4.1 ppm		
10'												10'
							4	med/fine sand light brown		dry 7.1 ppm		
15'												15'
							4	med/fine sand some weathered bedrock some clay deposits		dry, no odor 4.1 ppm		
20'												20'
25'												25'
30'												30'
35'												35'
40'												40'

MATERIALS USED	SIZE/TYPE	QUANTITY	MATERIALS USED	SIZE/TYPE	QUANTITY
WELL SCREEN			GROUT		
SLOT SIZE			BACKFILL		
RISER PIPE			WATER USED		
GRADED SAND			STEAM CLEANER		
PELLET BENTONITE					
GRANULAR BENTONITE					



Laboratory Services

32 James Brown Drive  
Williston, Vermont 05495  
(802) 879-4333  
FAX 879-7103

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

CLIENT: GroundWater of Vermont  
PROJECT NAME: Natole Motors  
DATE REPORTED: August 28, 1996  
DATE SAMPLED: August 15, 1996

PROJECT CODE: GWVT1801  
REF. #: 92,681 - 92,682

Enclosed please find the results of the analyses performed for the samples referenced on the attached chain of custody record.

Chain of custody indicated proper sample preservation.

All samples were prepared and analyzed by requirements outlined in the referenced methods and within the specified holding times.

All instrumentation was calibrated with the appropriate frequency and verified by the requirements outlined in the referenced methods.

Blank contamination was not observed at levels affecting the analytical results.

Analytical method precision and accuracy was monitored by laboratory control standards which included matrix spike, duplicate and quality control analyses. These standards were determined to be within established laboratory method acceptance limits.

Individual sample performance was monitored by the addition of surrogate analytes to each sample. All surrogate data was determined to be within Laboratory QA/QC guidelines unless otherwise noted.

Reviewed by,

Harry B. Locker, Ph.D.  
Laboratory Director

enclosures



Laboratory Services

32 James Brown Drive  
Williston, Vermont 05495  
(802) 879-4333  
FAX 879-7103

LABORATORY REPORT

EPA METHOD 8020 PURGEABLE AROMATICS

CLIENT: GroundWater of Vermont  
PROJECT NAME: Natole Motors  
REPORT DATE: August 28, 1996  
SAMPLER: Bruce Hamilton  
DATE SAMPLED: August 15, 1996  
DATE RECEIVED: August 19, 1996

PROJECT CODE: GWVT1801  
ANALYSIS DATE: August 22, 1996  
STATION: Natoes-Soil Boring #3  
REF.#: 92,681  
TIME SAMPLED: 1232

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Detection Limit (ug/kg)</u>	<u>Concentration As Received (ug/kg)</u>
Benzene	20	ND <sup>1</sup>
Chlorobenzene	20	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	20	ND
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	20	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	20	ND
Ethylbenzene	20	ND
Toluene	20	ND
Total Xylenes	20	ND
MTBE	20	ND

NUMBER OF UNIDENTIFIED PEAKS FOUND: 0

BROMOBENZENE SURROGATE RECOVERY: 104.%

PERCENT SOLIDS: 92.%

NOTES:

1 None detected



Laboratory Services

32 James Brown Drive  
Williston, Vermont 05495  
(802) 879-4333  
FAX 879-7103

LABORATORY REPORT

EPA METHOD 8020 PURGEABLE AROMATICS

CLIENT: GroundWater of Vermont  
PROJECT NAME: Natole Motors  
REPORT DATE: August 28, 1996  
SAMPLER: Bruce Hamilton  
DATE SAMPLED: August 15, 1996  
DATE RECEIVED: August 19, 1996

PROJECT CODE: GWVT1801  
ANALYSIS DATE: August 22, 1996  
STATION: Natoes-Soil Boring #4  
REF.#: 92,682  
TIME SAMPLED: 1327

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Detection Limit (ug/kg)</u>	<u>Concentration As Received (ug/kg)</u>
Benzene	20	ND <sup>1</sup>
Chlorobenzene	20	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	20	ND
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	20	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	20	ND
Ethylbenzene	20	ND
Toluene	20	ND
Total Xylenes	20	ND
MTBE	20	ND

NUMBER OF UNIDENTIFIED PEAKS FOUND: 0

BROMOBENZENE SURROGATE RECOVERY: 118.%

PERCENT SOLIDS: 92.%

NOTES:

1 None detected



32 James Brown Drive  
Williston, Vermont 05495  
(802) 879-4333

V96036

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

19929

Project Name: <b>NATOLE Motors</b>	Reporting Address: <b>Ground Water of Vermont</b>	Billing Address:
Site Location: <b>E. MAIN ST. NEWPORT, VT</b>	<b>1 Mill St. Box C-5 Burlington, VT</b>	
Endyne Project Number: <b>GWVT1801</b>	Company: <b>GW</b>	Sampler Name: <b>BRUCE HAMILTON</b>
	Contact Name/Phone #: <b>(802) 860-6065</b>	Phone #: <b>(802) 860-6065</b>

Lab #	Sample Location	Matrix	G R A B	C O M P	Date/Time	Sample Containers		Field Results/Remarks	Analysis Required	Sample Preservation	Rush
						No.	Type/Size				
92,681	NATOLE - Soil Boring #3	soil	x	x	8/15/96/1232	1	250ml gl ass	Gas Contam. 17-19'	27	I	
92,682	NATOLE - Soil Boring #4	soil	x	x	8/15/96/1327	1	↓	Gas Contam. 19-20'	27	I	

Relinquished by: Signature <i>Bruce Hamilton</i>	Received by: Signature <i>AA Blod</i>	Date/Time <i>8-19-96 1350</i>
Relinquished by: Signature <i>AA Blod</i>	Received by: Signature <i>Ed A. Golan</i>	Date/Time <i>7-8-19-96 1419</i>

New York State Project: Yes  No  Requested Analyses

1	pH	6	TKN	11	Total Solids	16	Metals (Specify)	21	EPA 624	26	EPA 8270 B/N or Acid
2	Chloride	7	Total P	12	TSS	17	Coliform (Specify)	22	EPA 625 B/N or A	27	EPA 8016/8020
3	Ammonia N	8	Total Diss. P	13	TDS	18	COD	23	EPA 418.1	28	EPA 8080 Pest/PCB
4	Nitrite N	9	BOD <sub>5</sub>	14	Turbidity	19	BTEX	24	EPA 608 Pest/PCB		
5	Nitrate N	10	Alkalinity	15	Conductivity	20	EPA 601/602	25	EPA 8240		
29	TCLP (Specify: volatiles, semi-volatiles, metals, pesticides, herbicides)										
30	Other (Specify):										